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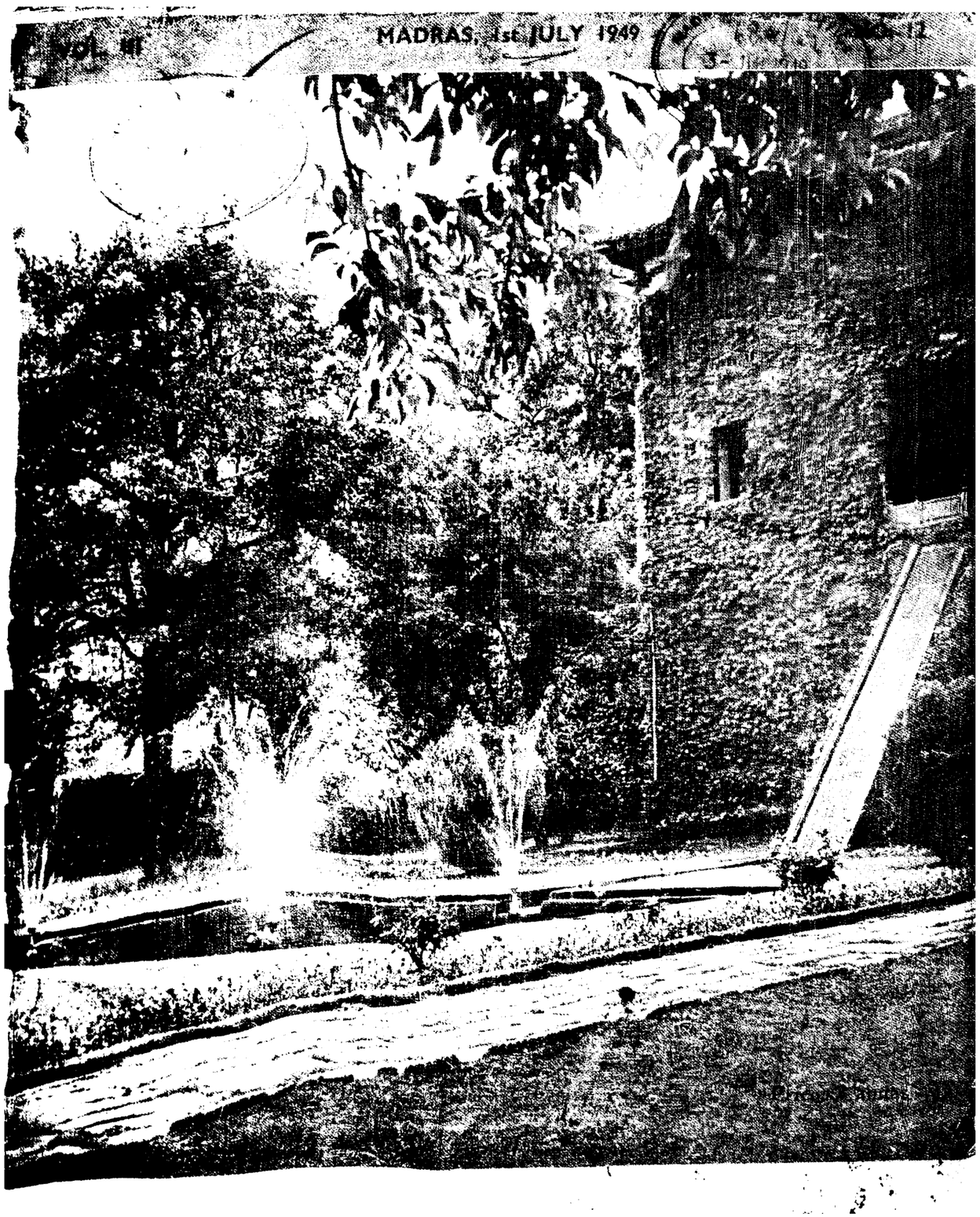
Madras Information

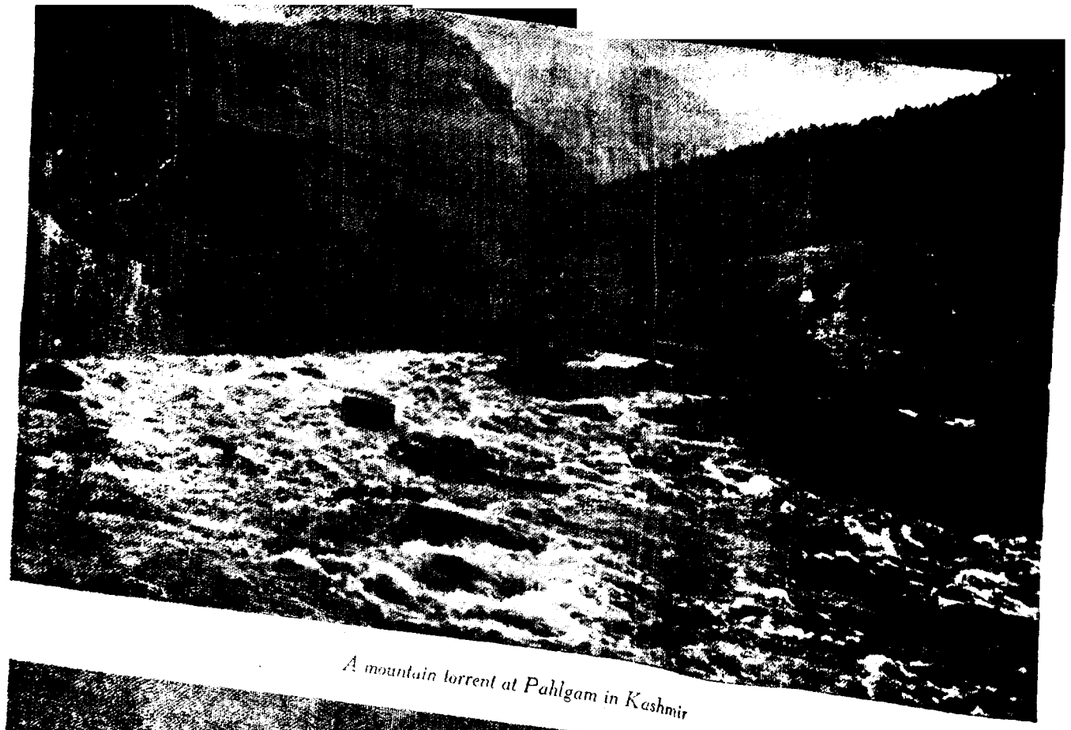
1949

Part II

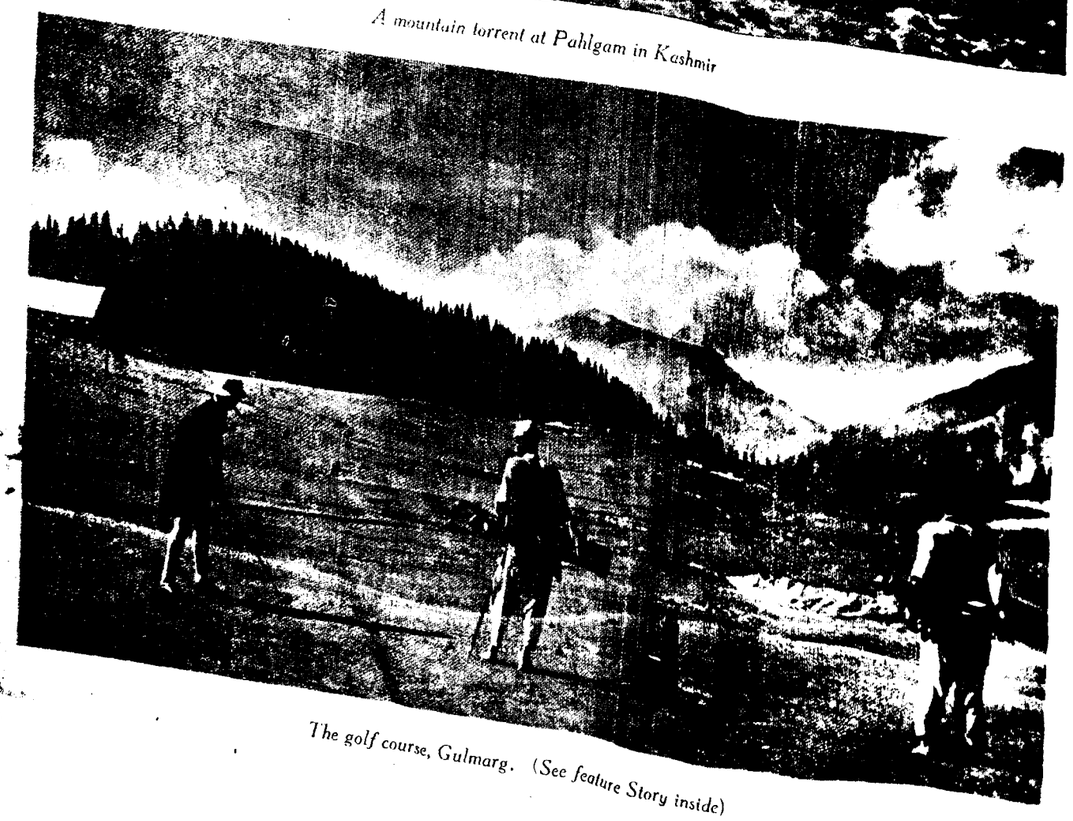
18753

VOL. II MADRAS, 1st JULY 1949 No. 12





A mountain torrent at Pahlgam in Kashmir



The golf course, Gulmarg. (See feature Story inside)

Madras Information

Published every fortnight by the Director of Information and Publicity
Fort St. George

Vol. III, No. 12 "WE SEEK TO SERVE AND NOT TO COMPETE" July 1, 1949

POPULAR GOVERNMENT WELCOMES HEALTHY CRITICISM

SRI BAKTHAVATSALAM REMINDS PRESS OF ROLE IN PUBLIC LIFE

PLEA FOR SELFLESS, SINCERE JOURNALISM

"We do welcome criticism and we do realize that all healthy criticism does contribute to enlightenment, education and wel-being," declared Sri M. Bakthavatsalam, Minister for Public Works, inaugurating the exhibition of newspapers, journals and periodicals published in India organized by the Andhra Provincial Journalists' Conference held at Vijayavada. Reminding the Press of the "great responsibilities they have to discharge on behalf of the people," the Hon'ble Minister asked journalists to realize their noble duty in catering correct news through their newspapers.

Text of Speech

I do deem it a great honour and a great privilege to have been invited to associate myself with a Conference of Journalists and I am deeply grateful to the Reception Committee for this opportunity they have given me to come into contact with the veteran journalists of Andhradesh. If Indian journalism has made rapid strides in the recent past, you, in this Province, have made a mark not only in your own homes but also outside. One may say in this connection, but pay a tribute to the late Mr. Chintamani who made such a great contribution to Indian journalism establishing himself in far-away Allahabad.

Several pioneers in journalism sprung up in Andhra during the days of the struggle for freedom and they made no small contribution to the attainment of Swaraj. Some of these patriots boldly sought to fight the foreigner through their journals and incurred the wrath of the authorities and paid for it dearly. These patriot journalists have sacrificed and ruined themselves in their endeavours to serve the people and the motherland. This is a brief sketch of the background for journalism in this country. Journals have but to continue to serve the people though in the new sphere.

Role of Journals

We have attained freedom, but we have to organize ourselves in order to fully reap the benefits of freedom. Journals have a great role to play in educating the people on the right lines. You are indeed the foremost teachers who have undertaken the noble task of educating the adults of this country. The position of newspapers in the society has been well recognized throughout the world.

And in this country, journals in the languages of the area have now taken the foremost place. This is as it should be. And I need not emphasize that language journals have a great future before them. If journals are for the people, they can only serve them in their language. And it is gratifying to note the progress made in this direction. But facilities are required for the conducting of language newspapers. One has to bestow his attention to shorthand and typewriting in the languages. And I do hope that we shall be able to get over the handicaps before long.

Now, let me take up the question what is expected of newspapers and journals. If newspapers have attained the status of the fourth estate in the society, that is because of the great responsibilities they are to discharge on behalf of the people. Whether it is the Government or the newspapers, one should not ignore that it is the people who are to be served.

Even an elected Government may cease to be popular and responsible if it ceases to reflect the opinion and interests of the people. Similarly a newspaper would no longer be the people's institution, if it would seek to reflect only the opinion and interests of those who conduct them. We have only to serve the people and not to exploit them. And any exploiter should realize that such exploitation can do no ultimate good even to him. You have to live on the exploited and you cannot deceive him for ever. If both Government and newspapers would only realize this, there should never be any conflict between them, and that is how one looks to happy and cordial relationship between the newspapers and the Government in a free country.

Criticism

So far as Government is concerned, it should not resent criticism. We do welcome criticism and we do realize that all healthy criticism does contribute to enlightenment, education and well-being. No one can claim to be infallible and we do stand to profit by criticisms, which do help us to correct mistakes and rectify wrongs. But I would only plead for criticisms in the interests of the people.

It does happen sometimes, that journals reflect the personal views of their own proprietors or editors or those of a section of the people. If a newspaper, although it may be a leading and widely circulated one, found fault with a Government which have undertaken total prohibition, that Government should not be charged for ignoring public opinion reflected by that newspaper. Individual or communal prejudices against those in charge of the administration are sometimes brought to play in certain newspapers who deliberately seek to misrepresent the intentions and acts of the Government. One would have also noticed that certain party organs seek, in pursuance of their own policies and programmes, to excite communal passions and incite violence. A popular Government should not be expected to accept such expressions of opinion as reflection of the people's will nor could a responsible Government ignore such conduct of individuals in the name of journalism.

I would appeal to proprietors and editors of newspapers and journals to have before them the interests of the people and brush aside other interests so as to secure happy co-operation and co-ordination between newspapers and the people's Government.

Correct News

Representatives of newspapers in the mufassal areas have a great responsibility which they have to discharge in the face of several handicaps they are suffering from. They may have their own political or social views, but they are expected to be impersonal, interested in catering correct news through their newspapers. Sometimes enthusiastic and ingenious Press Correspondents in their hunt for news publish matters which subsequently prove to be totally incorrect. I used to tell them that it is not in the interests of the journals to speculate too much and prove themselves false prophets. I have no doubt that journalists in the mufassal areas realize their noble duty and the great opportunity for service in the education of the people.

Advertisement Tax

There has been a controversy over the proposal of the Government to levy a tax on advertisements in newspapers. I may at once state that this proposal has been suggested to me sometime back by one of the most eminent editors of this Province. Government have just published a Bill for the levy of this tax, which when moved in the Legislative Assembly, will be referred to a Select Committee which may go through the provisions of the Bill. Government have not yet decided about the question of continuing the sales tax on newspapers in addition to the proposed advertisement tax.

I am unable to appreciate the excitement of the proprietors in Madras who have surprisingly gone to the extent of threatening Ministers and Members of the Legislature that they will withhold publicity to them. May I humbly point out to them that it is not personal publicity that is sought by anyone, and that newspapers have only to look to the interests of the public for whom they are intended in giving publicity in their columns?

More Journals Needed

I am very happy to declare open this exhibition of newspapers and journals in Andhradesah. This is indeed a fine collection. Several educative journals have come into existence. I want more journals contributing to constructive thought on the lines of leading journals in the United Kingdom and the United States of America. I want journals devoted to the development of Art and contributing to education and enlightenment. I want more journals devoted to the education of the people on political and economic questions that vitally affect them. Let me hope that this Exhibition will stimulate a more lively interest in starting such educative journals, through which we may contribute to the entire world.

I shall conclude. Let there be no abuse of authority on the part of the Government and let there be no prostitution on the part of journalism. Let us all work solely in the interests of the people. I extend to you all my heartfelt felicitations.

Seats for Refugee Students in Medical Colleges

The Government have reserved two seats for the M.B.B.S. course in each of the Government Medical Colleges in the Province for the admission of refugee students from Pakistan. Applications for admission to these seats will be considered on their merits without reference to the question of domicile and no capitation fee will be levied from the refugee students admitted to the course.

Under the scheme for the grant of financial assistance sponsored by the Government of India, non-Muslim refugee students from Western Pakistan who have arrived in this Province and who for want of funds cannot continue their studies will be granted loans for the prosecution of studies in the course at the following rates:—Maintenance—Rs. 420; Books and apparatus—Rs. 250; Outfit and contingencies—Rs. 100 and Fees—Rs. 250.

The actual amount to be sanctioned will, however, depend on local circumstances. All applications for grant of loans under this scheme should be submitted by the student or his guardian through the Head of the Institution concerned, who is expected to verify the facts as far as possible and forward them to the sanctioning authority with his recommendations. Pending the sanction of such loans, the Head of the Institution is competent to sanction an interim relief up to a maximum of Rs. 200 in any case to avoid distress and this amount will be adjusted against the loan when sanctioned.

Problems And Solutions

Crop And Cattle Insurance To Safeguard Cultivators From Calamities

Premier Appeals To Actuarial Experts To Study Feasibility Of New Schemes

"Crop insurance and cattle insurance are some of the new schemes designed to save cultivators from the common risks of draught, floods, fire, excessive rainfalls, winds and diseases, and it is for you, the experts, to discuss and decide the workability or feasibility of these schemes as sound economic concerns," declared Sri P. S. Kumaraswamy Raja, Premier of Madras, inaugurating the Actuaries Club, Madras on June 15, 1949. The Premier also described the actuary as "the pivot round whom the entire management of the insurance company revolves" and underlined the vital role the actuary played in the economic life of the community.

Following is the text of the Premier's speech:

Gentlemen,

It is a pleasure and privilege for me to be associated with the inauguration of the Actuaries Club in Madras; and I thank you heartily for affording me this opportunity of meeting you all in a body at this pleasant function this evening. I am fully conscious that I am chosen for this function not as one having to my credit any attainments in the actuarial field or as one from whom you can expect guidance in matters involving special technique and talents in your profession. With pleasure I accepted your invitation for the function, as I thought it would afford me an opportunity, not to instruct you or guide you in your line of activities, but to learn something from your deliberations on matters in which you are scientifically-trained experts.

It is no exaggeration to say that your profession is today a precious one. For, you as experts know that the value to be assessed of things, depends on the well-known doctrine of "supply and demand." The scarcity of supply or the rarity of things, makes them more valuable—rather more precious. Does this not hold good with your profession, containing as it does only a handful of actuaries to its credit throughout India?

High Standards

The smallness in the number of actuaries in our country today is not an accident, but is proof of the fact that yours is a profession that does not admit of taking into its fold persons on a mass scale, as certain other professions do. It is within our common knowledge that certain professions are chosen by persons only as a last resort, after facing disappointments or failure in their attempts to enter into other walks of life; and over-crowding in such professions is the inevitable result.

But to be an actuary is not a matter for random choice; nor is it within the competence of anyone and everyone to undertake. It requires calibre far above the ordinary, and talents and capacity of a high order, commensurate with the importance of the problems the actuary is called upon to tackle. The course of studies which the actuary has to undergo is well attuned to the high standards and needs of the profession, aiming at an all-round equipment of the pupils and creating sound knowledge in them in more subjects than one. By undergoing the curriculum of studies prescribed for the actuarial course, the pupil is made to acquire mastery over subjects like Mathematics, Economics, Finance, Statistics, Insurance Laws, and a host of other subjects.

So it is the course of intensive and scientific study of several subjects like these that takes the actuarial profession far beyond the reach of the ordinary; and therefore the few that adorn the actuarial ranks in our country, constituting a precious professional order, so to say, deserve congratulations and blessings. Our Province does not lag behind in making its own contribution to the personnel in your profession, and it is a pride to us that the few actuaries hailing from our Province are getting on remarkably well in their profession, and I hope they shall be the nucleus for the greater contribution which our Province will make to the profession in future.

Progress and Insurance

The need for more actuaries to cope with the increasing business-needs of the progressing society, engaged in a variety of new enterprises, cannot be exaggerated. Society is not static. It is progressing with the march of time. Our needs and necessaries in life have increased. The sphere of man's activities is no longer confined to his immediate neighbourhood, town or even the district. Modern science with wonderful inventions has brought into existence, not only new contrivances adding to man's conveniences and happiness; but simultaneously it has also brought new risks against which man has to provide some protection. The protection could be found

in the insurance. Insurance, with its many-sided aspects, has become more or less an indispensable factor in present day society.

Scientific and mechanized contrivances of transport like motor cars, steamers and aeroplanes which contribute to the progress and well-being of the people, have also brought with them certain new risks and problems against which safeguards should be devised and provided for in the form of insurance. Industrialization is also proceeding rapidly. Factories and other places of industrial outturn are on the increase. Side by side with the same, are the ever increasing commercial and trade activities, all of which, besides yielding benefits to the people, also expose them to risks occasioned either by accidents or by vicissitudes and fluctuations of market conditions.

As a safeguard against these unforeseen happenings involving material loss, insurance is increasingly felt as a suitable device. Not only the risks in the course of the enterprises launched by men, but also the risks which happen beyond the human control and which often go by the name of *vis major* (acts of God) have been brought into the field of operation by the insurance. It is really interesting to note over what a variety of matters insurance has been made to hold its sway, assuring adequate relief against loss. Life, Fire, Marine, etc., are but a few of the branches of insurance ; and we are told that in advanced countries of the West, insurance companies are playing a very important part, touching almost every aspect of the people's daily life.

Aid to Farmers

New venues are also being sought and brought into the sphere of insurance. Crop insurance and cattle insurance are some of the new schemes under consideration by experts, the object of which is to save the community of cultivators exposed to the common risks created by draught, floods, fire, excessive rainfalls, winds and diseases. As to the workability or feasibility of these schemes as sound economic concerns, it is for you, the experts, to discuss and decide. Whatever it be, these schemes envisage the possibility of affording protection to people in spheres not covered so far by the insurance in our country. But there is no reason why these schemes found successful in certain advanced countries of the West, should not succeed in other countries as well, under similar conditions and circumstances.

But you know, the mere framing of any such schemes formulated as a result of intelligent investigation and research by experts, is not all. Nor does the mere investment of large capital in Joint Stock Companies or Corporations constituted to work out such schemes of insurance, ensure the organizers of success therein. What are the schemes of the insurance companies and the huge capital investments therein for, if they are not manned by men of skill and managerial ability ?

Instances are not wanting to show how business concerns were doomed to rack and ruin, involving heavy loss to incorporate bodies as well as individuals, for sheer want of proper personnel or business experts at the top to guide the affairs of those business concerns intelligently and successfully.

COVER PAGE

A quiet corner in the Chashma - I - Shahi Garden, Kashmir, with its gay sparkling fountains, velvet grass and ivy-covered walls, beguiles the tourist to take a well-earned rest.

More particularly, the insurance business concerns require handling by men of actuarial talents and ability.

Role of Actuary

The success of an insurance company depends largely on the actuary that guides its destinies. At the critical time, like the present one, when the general economic conditions are badly shaken on account of the abnormal rise in prices and the cost of living-index, resulting in a severe strain on the expenditure side, but at the same time with no corresponding increase in the credit or profit side, the resourcefulness of the actuary is to play no small part in surmounting such unforeseen situations.

By the business-technique, in which he is the expert, he is competent to propound new schemes and policies governing the insurance business of the company and aiming at enlarging the business. So the actuary is the pivot, so to say, around whom the entire management of the insurance company revolves. Therefore, the impor position you, the actuaries, are pying in the field of insuranc can doubt.

A few though you are in the invaluable guidance and c given by you are of much signifi to the insurance business in this vince. I hope that the apprer and associates, who are receivir benefit of training under you, wi become the full members o fraternity. You are the four c stones, so to say, of the great of your profession that is to up in future in this Province.

The importance of your requires establishment of c tact and association among you *inter* and it is with the said object that you have thought fit to form the Actuarial Club, to be inaugurated to congratulate you on your des attempt at closer unity among yo The functioning of a Club like this will afford ample opportunities for you to meet together periodically common place and discuss an problems that may arise i r profession, calling for a joint co tation and solution. A corporate c ollective effort will always succeed in the achievement of what an individu effort may not.

So this Club, which is brought into being today, shall prove the nucleus of an enlarged and glorified body of actuaries in our Province. If the seed that is sown today grows into a much bigger organic body, none else will be more proud of it than myself, associated as I am at the very inception of your endeavours today, aiming at your professional unity and consolidation. May all your efforts be crowned with success.

While I thank you once again for the kindness you have shown me, I shall now perform the pleasant function of inaugurating the Club.

Petrol to New Lorries

The Government of Madras have directed that the issue of petrol be resumed to new lorries (whether allotted by the Provincial Motor Transport Controller or purchased in the open market) which were registered and which obtained route permits on or after May 15, 1949.

[June 11]

SRI JAIRAMDAS DAULATRAM INSPECTS TANKS AROUND MADRAS CITY

Central Food Minister Studies Possibilities for Increasing Irrigational Facilities

The Hon'ble Sri Jairamdas Daulatram, Minister for Food, Government of India, inspected certain representative Public Works Department and Minor Irrigation tanks near and around Madras City on June 5, 1949. The tanks visited included the Porur Tank, Chembarambakkam Tank, the Korattur Anicut, the Tinnanore Tank, the Ambathur Tank and the Villivakkam Tank. Sri Jairamdas Daulatram was accompanied by the Hon'ble Sri A.B. Shetty, Minister for Agriculture, Government of Madras, and a number of high officials of the Madras Government.

The party comprised Sri Jairamdas Daulatram, Sri A. B. Shetty, the Secretary to the Hon'ble Minister for Food, the Secretary, Public Works Department, the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department (Buildings), the Superintending Engineer, Madras Circle, the Executive Engineer, Chingleput Division, the Collector of Chingleput and others.

Starting from the Government Guest House at 8 a.m. the party proceeded via Mount Road, Nungambakkam Road and Old Arcot Road to Porur Tank situated near the junction of Mount-Poonamalle Road and Old Arcot Road. The tank was inspected and the details of irrigation under the tank were explained to Sri Jairamdas Daulatram. The method of increasing the capacity of the tank by the two alternative methods -either by removing silt and restoring the tank to its old capacity by bulldozers without raising water level or by raising the Full Tank water level to restore old capacity- their relative costs, advantages and disadvantages were explained to the Food Minister. The proposal for increasing capacity where more water was available was also explained.

The party then proceeded to Chembarambakkam Tank, the biggest tank in the district, having an ayacut of over 13,000 acres. The tank was dry as it was the end of the irrigation season and the last north-east monsoon was almost a complete failure. In the last four years (excluding the present abnormal year) irrigation under the tank has increased from 12,500 acres to nearly 15,000 acres, i.e., an increase of 2,000 to 3,000 acres has been brought about. This was mainly due to Grow More Food measures by way of clearing silt and improvements to the channel feeding the tank. The capacity of the tank is very large, being in fact bigger than is necessary, and there is little silt trouble. What is now required is an improvement to the supply channel to divert more water into the tank.

The party then motored to Korattur Anicut to inspect the Bangaru supply channel from Cooum to Chembarambakkam Tank. The details of the anicut and particulars and the irrigation under the channel were studied.

Leaving Korattur Anicut, the party next visited Tinnanore Tank, a large Public Works Department tank having an ayacut of 2,700 acres. The differences between irrigation under this tank and under other tanks and the difficulties in carrying out works due to *kudimaramath* were explained.

Proceeding along the Shevapet-Avadi-Madras Road, the party saw the Minor Irrigation and Public Works Department tanks *en route*, the Ambathur Tank irrigating 2,800 acres being the largest among them. Finally, Sri Jairamdas Daulatram was shown the Villivakkam Tank, a small Public Works Department tank lying on the outskirts of the Madras City to the west of the Corporation Waterworks, Kilpauk. The party then returned to Government House.

Particulars of Tanks Visited

PORUR HISSA TANK

This tank has a free catchment area of about 9 square miles and has a registered wet ayacut of 800 acres. In normal years the first and second crop cultivation is nearly equal to the registered area. The tank is entirely a rainfed one and depends on the rainfall and floods from 9 square miles. It was explained that a proposal to improve the tank by raising the Full Tank Level to increase the capacity and also by diverting a portion of the surplus water from the Manapalli lands under No. 5 sluice of the Chembarambakkam Tank was under investigation.

The additional water required will be obtained by reducing the waste of flood water during rains over the tank weir during normal years. In lean or scarcity years, this proposal will not help as no surplus water will be available. In such bad years, like the present one, the tank irrigation will be less than the registered ayacut. But these bad years are few and far between and so calculations are based on a normal year's potentialities.

CHEMBARAMBAKKAM TANK

This tank, the biggest in the district, is an ancient one formed long before the days of the British rule. The bund is about 5½ miles long and the tank has a capacity of 3,120 M.C.ft. The waterspread at Full Tank Level is about 9½ square miles. In addition to the rainfall on its own catchment (free 30 square miles and intercepted 108 square miles) the tank also receives supplies from the Palar and the Cooum rivers.

The supply from Palar is through Kambakkal which tails into the Sriperumbudur Tank, the surplus of which is taken into the Chembarambakkam Tank through the Chowdarykal channel. The supply from Cooum is through the New Bangaru Channel taking off from Korattur Anicut across the Cooum river, which, in its turn, takes off from the Kortalayar at Kesavaram Anicut at the westernmost limits of the district.

The tank has a registered ayacut of 13,572 acres and is capable of irrigating 15,300 acres under favourable

conditions. The tank has a capacity larger than for available supplies and has surpluses only once in three years on an average. It had a surplus in 1946-47 and for the past two years has not had a surplus due to scanty rainfall and a poor monsoon.

The question of improving the supply to the tank is under investigation but there are difficulties. Supply conditions from the Cooum have been improved by clearing silt in the last four years and as a result irrigation in a normal year has increased by 2,000 to 3,000 acres. Irrigation is carried on through eight sluices which supply lands situated in 38 villages.

KORATTUR ANICUT

This anicut is situated on the 20th mile, 4th furlong on the Tirumahishai-Tiruvallur road, and is 546 feet long. It is primarily intended for supplying the Chembarambakkam Tank through a supply channel called the New Bangaru Channel. There is a head sluice of 12 vents each 8′ × 4′ 3″ fitted with screw-gearing shutters for controlling the supply to the channel. The supply channel also has a branch channel feeding the Tirumishi Tank having an ayacut of 200 acres. There are 21 channels taking off from the Cooum between the Kesavaram Anicut and the Korattur Anicut which supply tanks having a total ayacut of 8,200 acres.

TINNANORE TANK

This is an important Public Works Department tank having an ayacut of 2,746 acres with a capacity of 150 M.C.ft. In addition to the rainfall on its small catchment area (free 3·60 square miles and intercepted 0·65 square miles) its main source of supply is through a supply channel from the Cooum river. An estimate for reconstructing the head sluice at the head of the supply channel and clearing silt in the supply channel is under examination. Clearing silt in supply channel is expected to improve conditions.

AMBATHUR TANK

This is an important Public Works Department tank having a capacity of 172 M.C.ft. and serves an ayacut of 2,800 acres. It is rainfed with a catchment of 2·9 square miles free and intercepted 6 square miles. As water is fully utilized and no surplus is expected to be available, no large-scale improvements are contemplated.

Agricultural Notes

Ban on Permanent Assignment of Agricultural Land To Be Lifted

The Government have decided to lift the ban on the permanent assignment of agricultural land which was imposed in 1943 pending the formulation of their land assignment policy. The policy has now been settled and its main features are explained below. The following order of preference will be followed in assigning land at the disposal of the Government:—

(i) Political sufferers.

(ii) Ex-servicemen of the II World War including I.N.A. personnel, who do not possess five acres of wet or ten acres of dry land.

(iii) Landless poor persons including Harijans and backward classes.

2. Land will be assigned subject to the following conditions:—

(i) Land will be assigned free of market value to the above classes of persons but the cost of buildings, wells, trees, etc., standing on the land and the cost of survey stones and demarcation charges, if any, will be collected from the assignee.

(ii) Land assigned should not be sold or otherwise alienated for a period of ten years. Any breach of this condition will render the land liable to resumption.

(iii) The assignee should bring the land under cultivation within a period of three years from the date of assignment on pain of resumption.

(iv) No land tax will be collected for the first three years. Water-rate will, however, be charged if the lands are irrigated with water taken from a Government source of supply.

(v) Land assigned should be cultivated by the assignee himself or members of his family or with hired labour or both.

VILLIVAKKAM TANK

This is a moderate-sized tank on the outskirts of the City (capacity 27·6 M.C.ft.) and is also rainfed. The bund of the tank is 15,000 feet long and sluice. The registered ayacut is 510 acres. The catchment area of the tank is 1·25 square miles. Repairs to the tank bund have been carried out recently.

Unauthorized Occupation

3. The Government have carefully considered the question how lands under sivojama occupation, i.e., unauthorized occupation by encroachers should be treated. They see no reason why as a matter of general policy any preferential treatment should be accorded to such unauthorized occupants of Government lands and propose to issue orders for the eviction of such people. This will however be subject to the following qualifications:—

(i) Landless poor persons (i.e., persons not having more than five acres of wet or ten acres of dry land) in unauthorized occupation of Government lands will not be evicted. If their occupation is otherwise free from objection, such persons will be assigned the lands under their occupation. If they are in occupation of more than five acres of wet or ten acres of dry land or if they have land of their own which together with the Government land under their unauthorized occupation exceeds these limits, they will be evicted from the extent in excess of these limits.

(ii) Unobjectionable encroachments on small extents of Government land, i.e., 25 cents of wet or 50 cents of dry land will not be evicted. Such lands may be assigned or given on lease to the occupant as may be considered suitable by the Collector.

(iii) Unauthorized occupants of Government lands who have spent a material amount of labour and money on reclamation or on improvement of the lands will be allowed to continue in occupation. Such lands will either be assigned to them or leased to them for a period long enough to enable them to recover their investment, provided such occupation is otherwise free from objection.

Communal Porambokes

4. Government lands close to village sites will up to an extent of five acres be set apart for communal purposes like playground, school, etc., and not be assigned to anyone. Communal porambokes not required for the purpose for which they have been set apart or for any other communal purpose

will be assigned if there are no other lands available for assignment. Reserved forests which have no forest growth and which in the opinion of forest department officials may be disreserved will also be assigned wherever necessary.

5. Compact blocks of land will ordinarily be assigned only to co-operative societies consisting of persons of the categories mentioned in paragraph 1 above.

PUMP SETS FOR RYOTS

Hire-Purchase Rules Outlined

The following are among the important rules prescribed by the Government of Madras for the supply of electric pump sets and oil engine pump sets to the ryots on hire-purchase system.

Applications for the supply of electric pumping sets or oil engine pump sets should be made to the District Agricultural Officer in the prescribed form, which can be obtained from the District Agricultural Officer or the local Agricultural Demonstrator. The applicant will be supplied with an estimate of the cost of the plant and equipment and the cost of transporting and installing the same. An initial payment will be necessary to cover the estimated cost of transporting and erecting the plant and equipment and placing it in a satisfactory condition in all cases where the work is to be done by the Agricultural Department.

The applicant should, in addition, deposit as earnest money an amount not exceeding 10 per cent of the estimated cost of the said plant and equipment. No interest shall be payable to the applicant on this deposit of earnest money. The District Agricultural Officer may, at his discretion, accept approved interest-bearing securities tendered by the applicant as earnest money.

Repayment

The cost of plant and equipment shall be repayable with interest by equal and fixed monthly or annual instalments (*a*) ranging over a period of not more than three years, (i) in the case of electric motor pumping set and equipment, not exceeding Rs. 1,500 in value; and (ii) in the case of oil engine pump sets and equipment, not exceeding Rs. 3,000 in value, (*b*) ranging over a period of not more than five years in any other case, subject to the previous sanction of the Government.

The instalments shall be so fixed that the repayment of the entire cost of the plant and equipment, together with the interest at the rate fixed, is completed by the end of the period fixed. The earnest money deposited by the applicant shall be adjusted towards one or more of the final instalments payable by him.

Installation by Applicants

The supply of electric pumping sets is subject to the express condition that the applicant has obtained permission for supply of electricity. The plant and equipment will remain the property of Government until the full cost has been paid. The sanction of the Government shall be obtained, if the cost of materials supplied under the single agreement exceeds Rs. 1,500 in the case of electric motor pumping set and Rs. 3,000 in the case of oil engine pumping set.

In the approved cases, the applicant may arrange for the installation of the plant independently, provided always that the plans and specifications are approved by the Director of Agriculture and the work is supervised by an Officer of the Department duly authorized by him. All sanctions under these rules shall be valid for six months from the date of sanction. If the applicant does not avail himself of the sanction before its expiry, he shall submit a fresh application which will be dealt with on its merits.

Digging of Over 171,000 Wells Sanctioned By Subsidy Schemes

One of the important aspects of the food production drive is the well digging campaign, which has been in operation since 1944. The old 1944 well subsidy scheme was introduced in March 1944 and lasted till March 31, 1947. The scheme was in force in 11 districts, namely, Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Chittoor, North Arcot, Chingleput, Ramnad, Mathurai, Tirunelveli and Salem.

Under the scheme, a subsidy of 25 per cent of the cost was given, subject to a maximum of Rs. 310 in the case of new wells and Rs. 200 in the case of old wells. The total amount of subsidy distributed under this scheme stands at Rs. 1,03,212.

Accelerated Scheme

The Accelerated Scheme was introduced in February-March 1946 in all districts, except the Nilgiris and Madras, and came to a close on March 1, 1947. The last date allowed for the completion of new wells under the scheme was February 28, 1949. A subsidy of 50 per cent of the expenditure, subject to a maximum of Rs. 300 or Rs. 310 in some districts in the case of new wells and Rs. 160 in the case of old wells was granted. The total amount of subsidy distributed under this scheme is Rs. 2,32,88,033.

Scheme for Ceded Districts

A special scheme for the benefit of the Ceded Districts alone was introduced in June 1946 and came to a close on March 1, 1947. A subsidy of 50 per cent of the expenditure, subject to a maximum of Rs. 500 for new wells and Rs. 300 for old wells was granted under the scheme. The last date for completion of new wells under this scheme was February 28, 1949. A sum of Rs. 10,97,477 was distributed as subsidies under the scheme.

New Well Subsidy Scheme

The New Well Subsidy Scheme came into effect on March 1, 1947, and was in operation till March 31, 1948, in all districts, except Madras. A subsidy of 50 per cent of the cost of sinking of new wells, subject to a maximum of Rs. 300 or Rs. 500 depending on soil conditions, was given under the scheme. It was laid down that a well sunk should be capable of irrigating at least one acre and that the applicant should grow only food crops for a period of three years. A sum of Rs. 1,64,60,234 was distributed as subsidies under the scheme.

Another scheme on the same lines was in force from April 1, 1948, to March 31, 1949. It was laid down in connection with this scheme that the

wells to be sunk with the aid of subsidy under this scheme should be at least 8 yards deep and must have, even during the height of summer, 6 to 9 feet of water. The minimum depth of water in Coimbatore District was reduced from 6 feet to 4 feet. These conditions were imposed, as it was felt that the wells sunk under the earlier schemes were not deep enough and were not therefore as useful as they ought to be for irrigation.

The subsidy payable under the scheme was 50 per cent of the cost of the well, subject to a maximum of Rs. 500 or Rs. 750 depending on the area. An amount of Rs. 1,68,67,420 was distributed as subsidies under the scheme.

A scheme similar to the last mentioned one was introduced on April 1, 1949 and will be in force till March 31, 1950. Under this scheme, a sum of Rs. 152 lakhs has been allotted for distribution of subsidy loans in all the districts, except Madras.

Results Achieved

Under the various well subsidy schemes sanctioned by the Government from time to time, a sum of nearly Rs. 5·78 crores was disbursed as subsidy till the end of March 1949. The number of wells for which subsidy was sanctioned was a little over 1,40,000 new wells and a little over 31,000 old wells.

Of these, a total number of 89,831 wells were completed by the end of March 1949 bringing 1·07 lakhs of acres under irrigation and resulting in the production of ·51 lakh tons of foodgrains. When all the wells subsidised under the various schemes are completed, a larger area will have been brought under irrigation resulting in the production of more foodgrains.

Five Years of Agricultural Research

Improved Strains of Paddy, Groundnut and Cholam Evolved : Effects of Better Manure Mixtures Studied : Progress Made in Pest Control

The more notable achievements of utility and value to the agriculturist whereon the research work of the Agricultural Department has yielded during the past five years is briefly indicated in the following note :—

Paddy.—Over 20 improved varieties of paddy have been released for distribution. They are suitable for being grown over two out of the ten million acres under paddy in the Province. Researches on manures have shown that all kinds of oil cakes respond uniformly when they are applied on equal nitrogen basis, so that the limiting factors in the use of oil cakes will only be their availability and relative cost per unit of nitrogen. Combination of such organic manures as green leaf, oil cake, cattle manure, etc., and artificials like sulphate of ammonia gave increased yields of rice than when they are applied alone.

Application of 10 tons of cattle manure or compost give the same yield as is obtained with the application of 4,000 lb. of green leaf. Application of wood ash to the first-crop of paddy in Malabar has been found to hasten maturity of the crop by about a week in addition to giving 10 per cent increased yield. Plots receiving two inches of water throughout the growth of paddy crop give the highest yields. A spacing of 4 to 6 inches is the optimum in most of the tracts, while 8 inches spacing gives the best results in the Godavari delta. Under manured conditions, a seed rate of 60 lb. per acre is enough for a broadcast paddy crop. But under unmanured conditions 100 lb. of seed rate is necessary on the West Coast.

Cholam.—Jonna varieties are tract bound. The improved irrigated white grain variety, A.S. 7210, has been found suitable to the Gobichettipalayam area in Coimbatore district. For the Palladam tract of Coimbatore district, two strains have been found suitable, giving an increase in yield of 21 to 36 per cent. In the Tiruchirappalli, Chittoor and Tirunelveli districts, A.S. 7224, the variety of the shortest duration of less than 90 days—gave increased yields ranging from 15 to 100 per cent. By hybridisation, strains of cholam have been evolved combining pithiness and juiciness in straw as well as resistance to striga, the flowering parasite. In ragi also, hybridisation has been carried out and a strain with an increased protein content of 6 to 10 per cent has been evolved.

Sugarcane.—Co. 521, amongst the early maturing varieties of sugarcane and Co. 449 amongst the mid-season varieties have been found to be superior in yield to the standard variety Co. 419. Studies are in progress to find out if planting of sugarcane can be deferred in order to prolong, by about a month, the crushing season in sugar factories. Under the conditions in Anakapalle, a dosage of 100 lb. of nitrogen was found sufficient for the sugarcane crop, whereas in Gudiyattam, the maximum yield of 57·11 tons of cane per acre was obtained with 250 lb. of nitrogen.

Groundnut.—Strains A.H. 4354 and A.H. 6481 are most promising. The latter strain evolved by hybridisation combines bunch habit of growth and the dormant nature of seeds of the spreading variety. In years when rainfall is inadequate or ill-distributed, a number of ploughings for preparatory cultivation is found beneficial. As the season during crop growth cannot be forecasted, it is safe to give a number of ploughings in the preparatory stage of the field. Cereal grains grown after groundnut give increased yields. The incidence of striga is less in fields where varagu is grown after groundnut than when varagu is grown in successive years. If ½ per cent Bordeaux mixture is sprayed, tikka disease is effectively controlled.

With a view to prevent the deterioration of groundnuts in storage, some precautions are necessary, namely harvesting the crop only after full maturity, drying the produce thoroughly after harvest, storing only pods and not kernels, decorticating the pods carefully so as to avoid broken and split kernels, storing the produce on floor with sand one foot deep covered over with clean gunny purdah not

Civil War, Coercion, Sabotage and Terrorism are Approved Red Tactics Against the Democracies

What I've Learned about the Russians

I am often asked whether we will ever be able to get along with the Russians or whether it may not be better to have a quick war and get it over with. A few weeks ago, when I was flying the air lift to Berlin, one of our pilots put the question to me. "We're not over the last war yet," I told him, "and if we start new wars before we even finish the o'd ones, we may never get it over with." And my mind went back to the plans of the Kaiser and Hitler for "quick" wars.

Of course getting along with the Russians is hard. I should know. You may recall how, at one United Nations Assembly, Vishinsky called me a "war-monger" and said I should be put in chains. My troubles with the Russians started when I went to San Francisco four years ago to help draw up the Charter of the United Nations. Molotov and Gromyko were there and I soon learned that they had ideas very different from the sweetness and light of the Atlantic Charter and the Four Freedoms.

I have now had eight major sessions with the Russians including one of nearly two months at Moscow with Stalin, Molotov and Vishinsky. Between conferences, I have tried to read up on what Russian leaders tell their own people at home, because their talks to foreigners are not very revealing. Most of their speeches are propaganda and at social events they duck serious talk.

I have had some amusing experiences in that connection. Once, when I was at the Kremlin for dinner, I was particularly looking forward to after-dinner talk with members of the Politburo who were there. But the moment dinner was over, Marshal Stalin ordered the lights out and a movie on, and that effectively squelched any talk. Again, at a Buckingham Palace reception, I tried to corner Vishinsky for a talk, but he countered with an offer to hold a public debate with me.

Unable to learn anything about Russia from Russians, I bought myself four copies of Stalin's book about Leninism, which is now the "bible" that is taught to Communists, and I read it and reread it many times.

And I get translations of the Soviet Press, and I have had some good talks with poor Jan Masaryk of Czechoslovakia and other friends and acquaintances who, when they're out from behind the Iron Curtain, are glad to tell about their experiences, if they think they can do so without getting caught. Bit by bit I have learned, and I think I now know why the Russian bear ticks the way he does. Also, I think I see how it may be possible to get along without having this "quick" war that some people talk about.

Run by Fanatics

The root of the trouble is that Russia is run by a small group of fanatical people who feel sure they are right and who are prepared to go to any lengths to make the rest of the world agree with them.

By JOHN FOSTER DULLES

There are about 200,000,000 people in the Soviet Union and it seems that most of them are industrious, good-natured people who want peace and who do not care at all about Karl Marx and whether you or I believe in his theories.

What Stalin Says

But political power is a monopoly of the Communist party. Its members are a carefully chosen fanatical group, amounting to about three per cent of the people, who accept what Stalin calls "iron discipline," and who believe that their mission in life is to bring about everywhere "dictatorships of the proletariat." By that they mean dictatorships headed by Communists who are supposed to use their power for the benefit of the working class and to crush the others who are "class enemies."

As you know, I don't believe in that sort of thing. I disapprove of it strongly. But at the same time I realize that many people disagree just as violently with what I believe. We shall never, I suppose, have a world where everybody agrees with everybody else. Certainly I hope not, for that sort of world would be a very dull one. But we do need a world where people who disagree *intellectually* will not, on that account, try to hurt each other *physically*.

Red Tactics

I have come to feel that, from the standpoint of peace, the worst thing about the Soviet Communists is not that they have ideas different from our American ideas, but that they use terrorism, coercion and violent revolution to hurt and destroy those who disagree with them. Stalin preaches, and his followers believe, that non-Communistic governments are bound to collapse because of the alternating fever of "boom" and the chill of "burst." But they are so impatient they feel they should speed the inevitable by giving a stout push wherever and whenever it will hurt such governments the most. Let me give you three or four cases that we all know about.

Take Greece. There the Communist governments north of Greece have for two years been helping the Greek rebels to carry on a war against the government. The government still stands because U.S. aid has bolstered it up. But it is having a tough time.

Take Berlin. There, as you know, the Soviets control the lines of communication by land and canal. Last spring they decided to cut them so as literally to starve the 2,500,000 Germans in the British, French and U.S. sectors of Berlin so the people there would have to accept Soviet Communist government in order to live. That stratagem has not succeeded only because of the air lift.

Take France. There the Communists control the principal labor organization and Moscow annually calls a political strike to prevent the mining and transportation of coal that is vital to recovery. I was there during the 1947 and 1948 strikes and they were ugly affairs. They were not fatal because most of the French nation resisted stoutly and because we came to their help with the European Recovery Programme.

Take Czechoslovakia. The local Communist leaders broke down resistance and got control by saying that if they didn't take over, the Red armies would march in and then only the members of the Communist party would be safe, and such members would prepare the lists of non-Communists to be liquidated.

These methods—civil war, coercion, sabotage and terrorism—are being used throughout most of the non-Communist world. That, you will say, adds up to a very bad and dangerous situation, and I certainly agree. But, according to *my* arithmetic, it does not necessarily add up to war.

No Shooting War

The Soviet leaders maintain a great army and they encourage their followers abroad to terrorize people by saying that it may march. But it does not seem that Soviet leaders actually want a shooting war. There are good reasons for that.

Russia suffered cruelly in the last war and has not yet recovered. (When I was in Russia I could see that. Living conditions were pitiable.) Also, Soviet leaders have, from their standpoint, been doing pretty well without a war. If you were in Stalin's place in the Kremlin, I think you would figure out that it would not be expedient to start the Red armies marching through Europe and Asia.

So, while war is a possibility that we must be prepared to meet, the immediate problem is to put an end to the use of civil war, violence, sabotage and terrorism to which Soviet Communists are now resorting throughout the world, and which make it impossible for us to be friendly with them.

Although you might invite someone to dinner whether you agreed with him politically or not, you would never do so if you thought he was going to be putting arsenic into your soup. So you cannot live at ease with foreign leaders who take advantage of every opening you give them to hurt you.

Perhaps, however, a change in that situation may be coming about.

I see no evidence that Soviet leaders have got religion or have had a change of heart. As a matter of fact, at the recent Paris session of the U.N. General Assembly, Vishinsky and the others were as rude as ever. But I think that their rough methods may be reaching the end of their usefulness. They worked best shortly after the fighting stopped. People were weary, their economies were disrupted, their governments were weak, few knew what it was all about, and it was very easy for Communists to pull down faster than non-Communists could build up.

Anti-Communist Front

Those destructive methods did, in fact, succeed pretty well in Central Europe and in the Far East, and China is falling to the Reds. But elsewhere non-Communist governments have stood up and their tough experiences have increased their power to detect and resist these Communist methods.

The United Nations has been a great help in this. Soon after it started, it became clear that all the non-Communist governments were being subjected to destructive efforts directed from Moscow. As one piece after another of the world jigsaw puzzle was fitted into place, there emerged a picture that was appalling.

Reaction at Paris

Then later the reaction, particularly at the Paris Assembly, impressed me very greatly. There was more unity than ever before against the Soviet underground tactics and more evidence of determination to expose them and root them out. So, I predict those tactics are going to run into resistance more united, more informed and more effective than ever before.

It seems to me that Communism has already toppled most of the governments that, for one reason or another, were easy push-overs. The total is big—too big for our comfort, but too big, possibly, for Russia's also. It may give the U.S.S.R. indigestion. For now Communist leaders face a totally new problem—that of building up, not pulling down. While talking with some Communists in Paris, I told them that even an idiot can destroy a complicated machine. But, I said, that does not prove that the idiot can replace the machine and run it.

Rebuilding Job

Soviet Communism has done quite a wrecking job. But can it rebuild where it has wrecked? That is looming up as the Communists' next job and it may bring Soviet leaders to concentrate upon their home problems, rather than upon further expansion. It may bring them to be more decent toward others who alone can supply much that is needed for reconstruction.

Look at what is happening in Yugoslavia. That small country is undeveloped, but it has many natural resources and a hard-working people. To develop it requires machinery. The leaders of the Communist party who run Yugoslavia thought they could get the needed machines from Russia, but Russia couldn't deliver them. Then they began to look toward the West and they got the idea that may be, after all, Communist and non-Communist societies could live together to mutual advantage.

Heresy

The Russian Communists thought that was a terrible idea. It was, they said, the heresy of Bukharin, who had been shot for much the same "crime" in the 1938 purge. So the Soviet leaders have attacked Tito bitterly and they are out to liquidate him as they liquidated Bukharin. Thus enlightened about Russian methods, Tito said, not long ago, that Communism can never succeed by "foul methods." Stalin & Company may get Tito, but that is not going to develop Yugoslavia, nor is it going to end the growing resistance to the foul methods employed by Soviet Communism.

This is a time to keep steady. It was like a nightmare when, at the end of the most awful of all wars, we suddenly awoke to learn that a great partner in victory was actively plotting against the freedoms that we thought we had been fighting for together. Something unexpected and unknown—always frightening—hit us, and for a time, many Americans could not believe the truth. Others thought that the truth made a new war inevitable. On the whole, though, we kept our heads pretty well. Now we see what has been happening, why it happened and why, if we keep on the job of opposing it, it cannot go on happening.

Victory usually goes to those whose nerves hold out the longest. That may be so when it comes to winning peace as well as wars. So, let us keep our nerve and be strong, calm and steady. It may be that we shall then find ourselves moving into a new period when we can have at least *decent* relations with the Russian government and friendly relations with the Russian people, and when the new war, of which some speak to-day, will seem like part of an old nightmare.

(By courtesy *Collier's* Magazine, U.S.A.)

No. 12]

BIFURCATION OF VISAKHAPATNAM

In G.O. Ms. No. 36, Revenue, dated 6th January 1947, the Government after examining the proposals for the bifurcation of the Visakhapatnam District directed that the district should be bifurcated into two districts with a redistribution of divisions and taluks and location of headquarters of divisions as indicated below:

(1) North Visakhapatnam District will consist of the Chicacole, Tekkali and Parvathipuram divisions, Chicacole being the headquarters of the district.

(*a*) Chicacole division will be in charge of a Deputy Collector and will comprise the taluks of Chicacole, Narasannapeta and Chipurupalle with headquarters at Chicacole.

(*b*) Tekkali division will be an I.C.S., charge and will comprise the taluks of Tekkali, Sompeta, Pathapatnam and Ichapur with headquarters at Sompeta.

(*c*) Parvatipuram division will be an I.C.S. charge and will comprise the taluks of Parvatipur, Palakonda, Bobbili and Salur with headquarters at Parvatipuram.

(2) South Visakhapatnam District will consist of the Narasapatnam, Vizianagaram and Visakhapatnam division, Visakhapatnam being the headquarters of the district.

(*a*) Narasapatnam division will be an I.C.S. charge and will comprise the taluks of Golugonda, Sarvasiddhi, Viravalli and Gudem, with headquarters at Narasapatnam.

(*b*) Visakhapatnam will be in charge of Deputy Collector and will comprise the taluks of Anakapalli and Visakhapatnam with headquarters at Visakhapatnam.

(*c*) Vizianagaram will be an I.C.S. charge and will comprise the taluks of Srungavarapukota, Vizianagaram and Bimlipatam with headquarters at Vizianagaram.

The Board was requested to notify the bifurcation scheme in the Visakhapatnam district gazette and to submit its report with reference to the objections and suggestions received, if any. In response to the publication so made, a number of objections and suggestions have been received from the public, including certain non-official bodies. All the representations have carefully been examined by the Government and they have decided that bifurcation on the lines specified in G.O. No. 36, Revenue, dated 6th January 1947, should be given effect to as early as possible and that Visakhapatnam should continue to be the headquarters of both the bifurcated districts for some years until buildings are got ready in Chicacole.

The Board of Revenue has been requested to intimate to the Government a suitable date from which bifurcation may be given effect to, taking into account the time required for various preliminary steps to be taken in this regard viz., separation of records, selection of buildings, sanction of additional staff, etc. Final orders giving effect to the scheme will issue as soon as the Board's proposals are received and and considered by the Government.

Food and Nutrition

Lime Juice Cordial is a Refreshing Drink for Summer or Winter

By Dr. G. S. SIDDAPPA, M.A., PH.D., A.R.I.C., *Biochemist, Kodur.*

Citrus fruit juices are well known for their Vitamin C content and their alkalising properties in regulating the mineral balance in the human blood system. Orange squash, lemon squash, lime squash and other squashes are highly popular all over the world. Lime juice cordial is a fruit drink par excellence among these. Its bright and sparkling appearance, light golden yellow colour, tangy taste and flavour creates great popular appeal. There are on the market several brands of synthetic cordials also. But the real cordial prepared from pure lime juice, sugar and water is a superb article, far superior to any of these artificial products.

A series of experiments conducted at the Government Fruit Products Research Laboratory, Kodur, have shown that lime juice cordial of very high quality can be successfully prepared from locally available lime fruit. The method is simple. Fully ripe yellow limes are washed, cut into halves and the juice expressed by means of a small wooden lime squeezer. The juice is weighed and potassium metabisulphite is added to it at the rate of 0·08 per cent. This is slightly more than 350 parts per million of sulphur dioxide, which is the amount used for preserving lime, lemon and orange squashes.

The juice is then poured completely into five-gallon carboys which have been previously cleaned and washed with steam or hot water. The carboys are then closed with sterile corks, sealed with paraffin wax and stored in a cool place for about one to two months. During this time, the fruit pulp in the stored juice settles down gradually and forms a compact sediment at the bottom of the carboy. The clear, supernatant juice which is bright and sparkling, is carefully syphoned off and diluted with an equal amount of clean water. This is done in order to reduce the acidity of the lime juice from about 7 per cent to about 3·5 per cent.

A calculated amount of sugar is added to this diluted juice so as to bring it to about 45 degrees brix. Since sugar always contains some solid impurities, it is preferable to dissolve it first in the water intended for mixing with the lime juice, filter it and then add the syrup to the lime juice.

The final product, which is known as "lime juice cordial", is preserved chemically by means of potassium metabisulphite at the rate of 0·06 per cent of one ounce of the chemical per 100 lbs. of cordial. While weighing the preservative to this limit, allowance should be made for the preservative already added to the juice at the time of storage for settling and clarification.

The preserved cordial is then filled into bottles which have been previously sterilized by keeping in boiling water for 30 minutes, leaving only a small headspace. The filled bottles are then closed with sterilized crown corks or ordinary bark corks of good quality and stored in a cool dry place. The cordial thus prepared and preserved is a really first class fruit drink, and keeps well for many months. In summer or in winter, it is a refreshing and invigorating fruit drink full of health and vitamins. It is a drink for old and young.

ASHOK VIHAR IS ONE YEAR OLD

ANNIVERSARY RECORD OF UNIQUE SOCIAL EXPERIMENT

Ashok Vihar, a Health and Recreation Centre in Madras, recently celebrated its first anniversary. The institution is unique of its kind in India, and there are only three such centres in the whole world, the other two being at Peckham (London) and New York. It is a matter of national pride that the Madras Corporation should establish and maintain a public service which most advanced Western nations lack.

Ashok Vihar is a praiseworthy pioneer attempt to build a new way of life with governing factors like healthy physique, civic consciousness, cultural uplift, economic rehabilitation, social enlightenment and national zeal—all round the basic unit of the family. Not the least of its virtues is the fact that this institution caters almost exclusively to the absolute poor, thereby making available to slum dwellers and the like a kind of environmental and educational therapy which people even in the higher brackets of the social scale may envy.

The primary object of the Centre is to maintain optimum standards of health by periodic physical overhauls and advice, and to provide recreational and educational facilities to all the members of the family as a unit, as distinct from the various services that are now available to the individual. With this object in view families consisting of the parents, children and dependents have been enrolled as members. Facilities afforded in this Centre are intended chiefly for the less-privileged class of families residing in the neighbouring slums. Membership to the more privileged class of families has been restricted to a small percentage.

The membership fee is one anna for a family per month. This fee is nominal and is meant to make the family realize that they are contributing something within their means for the various amenities they get in return. The Centre has also for its aims the raising of the standards of the living of the families residing in the slums in all aspects of life, namely social, economic, educational and so on.

The Centre owes its inception to the enthusiastic and earnest efforts of Lady Nye. The Provincial Welfare Fund Committee most generously placed the Arthur Hope Army Welfare Centre buildings at the disposal of the Ashok Vihar sponsors and also sanctioned a sum of Rs. 1,05,000 for improvements and equipment. The Corporation Council agreed to meet the annual recurring expenditure of Rs. 60,000 and thus the Ashok Vihar came into existence on May 31, 1948.

A qualified doctor is the Director responsible for running the Centre, and he is assisted by a lady doctor and three welfare organisers. The total number of individual members was 1,518. The total subscription collected to date is Rs. 101-8-0.

The following sections have been provided in the Centre:

The Creche

This is for the benefit of working mothers so that they may leave their children in a safe place during their working hours. Children under the age of six are left in the Creche by the mothers before they go to work in the mornings and are taken back home in the evenings. During their stay the young ones are given the necessary toilet, change of clothing, nourishing food, adequate rest, games and nursery education.

The average monthly attendance was 60 for the year. The average increase in weight was found to be 6 lb. and the average increase in

Example For Every Province

AN ADMIRABLE EXPERIMENT

Jawaharlal Nehru.

"This is one of the best institutions I have seen and the like of which every Municipality and Corporation in India must start," remarked Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru at the Ashok Vihar which he visited on July 25, 1948.

Again, speaking at the Health Ministries Conference in Delhi on August 3, 1948, Pandit Nehru pointed out that children's health was a matter of first priority as they are the citizens of the future. He recalled his recent visit to Ashok Vihar and said that the experiment seemed to him to be admirable.

EXCELLENT VENTURE

Amrit Kaur.

"I am ever so glad to have seen this Centre in action. It is an excellent venture and worthy of everyone's support. The children and members seem so happy and I hope this pioneer example will be an incentive to starting other centres all over Madras as also in all Provinces and States.

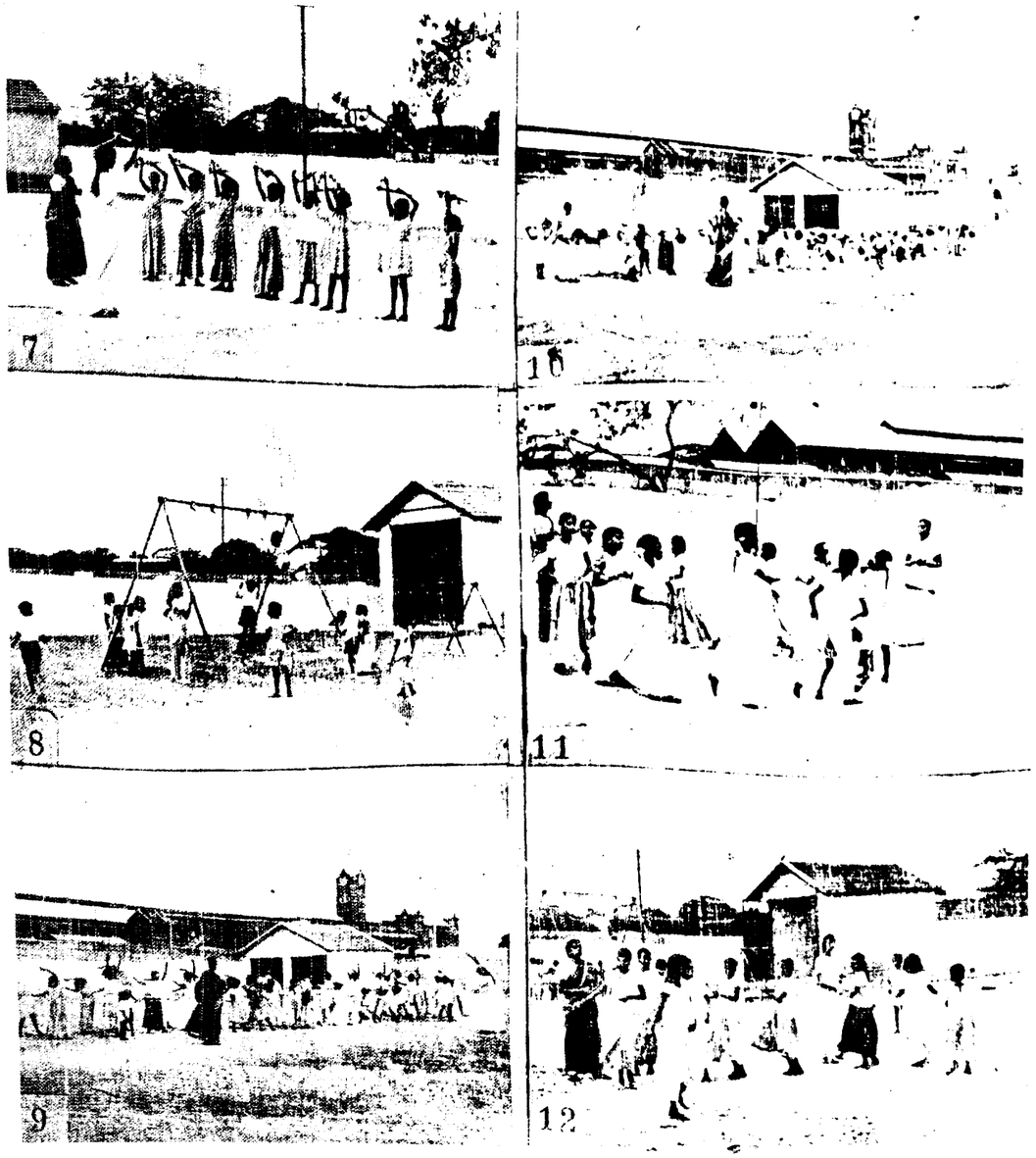
"I wish those in charge every success and congratulate them on their good work."

Thus observed Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Minister for Health, Government of India, recording her impressions of her visit to Ashok Vihar in the visitor's book.

"ASHOK VIHAR" HEALTH AND RECREATION CENTRE

(1) Ashok Vihar—front view. (2) Members vie with one another to pay the subscription. (3) Girls learning paper-flower making. (4) Members engaged in basket making. (5) Girls are busy knitting. (6) Pupils picking up a variety of crafts.

GIRLS AT PLAY



(7) *Rhythmic exercises.* (8) *Swinging.* (9) *Drill.* (10) *Bending forward.*
(11) *Kummi.* (12) *Kolattam.*

BOYS BUSY AT GAMES

(13) *Leap-frog ball.* (14) *Out of the ring.* (15) *The pointed finger.* (16) *Attention.*
(17) *Foot-ball play.* (18) *Volley-ball.*

BABIES ARE HAPPY AND GAY!

(19) *Maternity Section. A new-born baby and her mother.* (20) *Doctor examines the babies.* (21) *Children chuckle!* (22) *Bread and butter for babies.* (23) *Round about and round we go!* (24) *Play and be gay!*

PIONEER HEALTH AND RECREATION CENTRE SERVES CRYING NEED TO SAVE POOR

height 2 inches. Many of the children were treated for sore eyes, fevers, diarrhoea, skin diseases, tonsilitis, whooping cough, mumps, measles and chicken-pox. Some received primary vaccination, revaccination and a course of whooping cough-vaccine. All the children were given worm treatment repeatedly.

Nursery education was imparted to the pre-school age group of children by the Montessori method.

Women's Section

Here woman members come at their leisure for recreation and music. They are taught useful handicrafts such as needle-work, tailoring, spinning, and talks are given on mothercraft, child welfare, nutrition, prevention of diseases, domestic economy and household and personal hygiene. Adult literacy classes are also conducted. During the year the woman members made underwears, jumpers, cradle sheets, mosquito nets, pillow cases, table cloths, cushion covers, jackets, bodices, handkerchiefs, handbags, sweaters, woollen hand-bags and baby clothes. From the wool supplied by the Bharat Sena Sahayak Samithi 55 mufflers were knitted and sent to the soldiers on active service in Kashmir. On an average 30 women members attend the Centre daily.

Men's Section

This is run more or less on the same lines as the Woman's Section excepting that facilities have not been provided for learning handicrafts. Men come to the Centre with the sole object of taking part in some games or music. Indoor games such as carroms, bagatelle, darts, ringboard, table tennis and outdoor games such as volley-ball, tennikoit and badminton are provided in the Centre. The nearby Stadium is used for games like foot-ball and hockey. A carrom tournament was conducted during the year, and a volley-ball match arranged with the Y.M.C.A. Gray Nagar Team ended in a victory for the Ashok Vihar team. In addition, members were given training in mass drill and physical exercise. The average daily attendance was about 40.

Girls and Boys Sections

The sections are separate. Girls and boys usually attend the Centre in the afternoons after they return from schools, though on holidays they come to the Centre quite early. In these sections the following are attended to :—

1. *Personal Hygiene.*—Facilities are given to the children to have their baths. Soap, towel and coconut oil are given free. After bath and toilet they change into the uniforms provided at the Centre and after the day's activities they resume their own clothes and the used uniforms are sent to the laundry.

2. *Education.*—To such of those children who are not in a position to attend schools, elementary education is imparted. All of them are taught creative activities such as drawing, painting, scrap-book making, rag doll making and so on.

3. *Music.*—Folk-lore, national songs, etc., are taught.

4. *Recreation.*—Indoor—carroms, bagatelle, snakes and ladders, etc. Outdoor—skipping, tennikoit, group games, drill, etc.

About 100 children come to the Centre daily, though on Sundays and holidays the attendance is larger.

Health Overhauls

On admission, every individual member of the family undergoes complete medical examination by the Director and the Assistant Director and the findings are recorded in specially prepared case-sheets. They are also referred to the three Specialists' Sections provided at the Centre—the Eye, Dental, and Ear-Nose-Throat Sections. Each section is well-equipped and is in the charge of a Specialist. Members who require special pathological investigations are referred to the Pathologist attached to the Corporation Public Health Laboratory. When all the individuals in the family have been examined, the whole family meets in a family consultation and the health of everyone is discussed quite frankly with the head of the family, and necessary advice is given.

There is a small dispensary for treating minor ailments and injuries. Members suffering from major ailments are given advice and referred to the various hospitals in the City. Preventive inoculations are carried out periodically and when necessary; 150 children were inoculated against cholera and 169 members received revaccination. On May 2, 1949 a B.C.G. Clinic under the auspices of the Government of India was started in this Centre. This mass B.C.G. Vaccination against tuberculosis is open to the public.

Maternity Section

Expectant mothers among the members undergo periodic ante-natal examinations. There is a labour ward with provision for six beds. Post-natal examinations and treatment are also provided. During the year 75 ante-natal examinations were made and 36 deliveries conducted in the Centre.

Auditorium

There is a large auditorium with a stage for the benefit of those who wish to take part in dramas and variety entertainments. Students from schools and colleges also entertain the members now and then. A 16 m.m. sound projector has been installed to exhibit films on health, education and topics of general interest. The auditorium is also used as a Reading Room and Library. Two dramas were staged, and 34 shows, with films lent by the United States Information Service and the British Information Services were screened during the year.

Canteen

Food for the Maternity Section and the children in the Creche is prepared here and given free of cost. In the afternoons snacks and tea are prepared and sold to the members at cost price which works out at the rate of 9 pies per unit.

Personal Touch

The Director, the Assistant Director and the Welfare Organizers visit the members in their homes almost daily in the mornings. During these visits, besides enquiries about their health and the progress of their children at school, advice is given on personal and domestic hygiene. Post-natal cases who have been discharged from the Maternity Ward of the Centre are contacted, and the health of the mother and baby observed. Children of the school-going age are admitted in schools.

Six unemployed members were secured employment. A husband and wife of a broken-up family in the Periamet area were reunited. A destitute woman

who delivered on the pavement was assisted by the Centre midwife; a woman with labour pains who was found by the roadside was brought to the Centre, where she delivered and subsequently enrolled herself as a member. A comatose destitute found in the Chintadripet area was admitted in the General Hospital. Two mental patients found in the Periamet area were admitted in the Mental Hospital. During the cholera epidemic in October 1948 in the Periamet and Chintadripet areas, none of the Ashok Vihar members fell a victim to the disease.

All festive occasions Deepavali, Pongal, Ayuda Puja were celebrated by the members in a fitting manner. Sports were conducted at the Stadium in December 1948 when members of all sections took part. A play was enacted by the Creche children on Christmas Eve.

Many distinguished persons have visited the Centre to see for themselves this unique social experiment; but Ashok Vihar is particularly proud of the visits of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, the Maharajah and Maharani of Bhavnagar, Dr. W. Gellner of the World Health Organization, Geneva, Dr. P. Lind of Denmark and important officials of institutions like the Rockefeller Foundation, New York and the American Women's Club.

Though it is only a year old, Ashok Vihar is already recognized as a dynamic translation into workable practice of sociological theories to help the have-nots. When more such Centres crop up all over the country, the sponsors and workers of this institution will reap the reward of their humanism.

Educational Topics

LAUBACH EACH-ONE-TEACH-ONE CLUB CREED MAY MAKE ADULTS IN MADRAS PROVINCE LITERATE IN FIVE YEARS

By Sri A. G. VILVA ROY, Adult Education Officer.

Dr. F. C. Laubach, the world literacy expert, was in Madras in April 1949 when workers and key-men in the field of adult education in Tamilnad, Andhra Desa, Kerala and Karnataka thronged together at a five-day conference held at Madras and discussed many useful points about adult literacy work. The conference was held under the patronage of the Government of Madras and the Government of India and conducted under the joint auspices of the South Indian Adult Education Association and the Christian Council of India and Pakistan.

In a series of public engagements he fulfilled every day from morning till night, Dr. Laubach made energetic and inspiring appeals to the sense of service among his crowded audiences. One could hardly believe that he was 64 and that he had done so much of continuous international flying. "No Heaven for Christians unless they helped illiterates" he preached in a soul-stirring sermon in the Mount Road Cathedral. I would like to repeat his words with an improvement thus: "No Heaven for Literates unless they helped Illiterates."

To Dr. Laubach illiteracy was not a mere state of being unlettered; it was one of helplessness and utter lack of self-confidence with all its attendant evils and painful experiences which no one in a free country need suffer. Illiteracy is an avoidable handicap to that fuller living which is the birthright of every man and woman in a free country like India. This aged American has been flying from continent to continent, country to country and town to town, rousing a divine passion for service in local people to stamp out illiteracy and ignorance. If by such a visit to Madras he has provoked the youths of India to at least walk from door to door to campaign against illiteracy, his visit shall not have been in vain.

Each-One-Teach-One is the dynamic creed he has struggled hard to spread everywhere he toured and in many lands he was crowned with success. India, with its traditional great acts of charity all through the ages, will undoubtedly change over to this line of charity and make the dumb millions speak efficiently in the affairs of the State.

Each One Teach One

Dr. Laubach explained in detail how each one could teach one. It was first a question of resolution and then practice. If Each-One-Teach-One Clubs could be organised it would be easy for many literates to step in, do their job for a while and go about their business. Key-men in the field in Mysore reported that it was difficult to get local literates to do this. Dr. Laubach replied that since this was possible in many lands it should be possible in Mysore also if properly applied. Even those who learn can teach others after a certain stage so that illiterates, after a few days of effort at the alphabet chart can feel they are teachers, and not pupils. Dr. Laubach greatly appreciated the Chengam experiment conducted under the auspices of the South Indian Adult Education Association: this process proved an admirable success in villages where adults had hardly any common leisure.

Leaders like Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru now stand committed to a programme of making the adult population of India 50 per cent literate in five years. This means that Madras Province also ought to be likewise 50 per cent literate in five years. The Each-One-Teach-One method is the only correct way of reaching this goal. An atmosphere congenial to adults learning the alphabet has to be engendered through popular propaganda by local non-officials, side by side with the provision of adult literacy schools controlled by the Madras Education Department.

Forest Development Menaced By Charcoal And Fuel Needs

Firewood Scarcity Situation Analysed

Radio Talk by Sri M. S. RANGASWAMI, District Forest Officer, Coimbatore.

Wood fuel and charcoal are as important as food. Present production is not adequate to meet the demand and prices are comparatively high. Consequently cow-dung cakes and agricultural refuse which should normally be returned to enrich the agricultural soil are burnt as substitutes for fuel. The indirect reduction in agricultural production is therefore quite appreciable. Charcoal is utilized both for domestic and industrial purposes, though the former absorbs only a small proportion of the total production. The domestic consumption of charcoal is limited to urban centres where the middle-class people utilize it for cooking and boiling water in place of firewood.

The use of charcoal for producer gas plants assumed wide importance during the war years as an alternative means of propulsion to replace petrol, oil and coal which were acutely scarce and continue to be so even now. Charcoal is produced by the partial distillation of firewood. About five tons of firewood are required to produce a ton of charcoal.

In view of the short supply of firewood charcoal it is essential that future policy should be so orientated as to increase production by bringing larger areas under exploitation and by undertaking large-scale planting of quick-growing fuel species; both these problems are receiving the attention of the Forest Department. Supplies should be strictly organized and distributed to avoid waste in any form.

Provincial Requirements

The question of supply of charcoal is so intimately bound up with the production of firewood from which it is converted, that it is necessary to review the requirements of firewood and charcoal together. On a rough estimate there are 3,400 motor lorries and buses in the Province run on producer gas obtained from charcoal. The average annual requirement of a vehicle is 50 tons of ungraded charcoal which will yield about 42 tons graded and the total demand of charcoal per annum amounts to 1,70,000 tons, which translated into terms of firewood amount to 8½ lakhs of tons.

The total population of the Province is four and half crores, of which 60 lakhs constitute the urban population.

> **THREAT TO OUR FORESTS**
>
> Against the estimated annual Provincial requirement of 85,00,000 tons of firewood, State forests supply only 4,50,000 tons and private resources are presumed to produce an equal quantity. If, to meet this enormous deficit, we denude our forests, we will jeopardise hydro-electric schemes, impoverish agricultural soil and squander water supply. We must look to increased supplies of oil, petrol, coal and coke and economise on use of firewood.

On the reasonable assumption that fourth of the urban population will use charcoal for domestic purposes and that their daily requirement will be half a lb. per head, the annual demand will be in the neighbourhood of 1¼ lakhs of tons of charcoal which when correlated to firewood will amount to 6¼ lakhs of tons. The total demand of charcoal for domestic and industrial concerns is estimated therefore at nearly 3 lakhs of tons per annum, which will amount to 15 lakhs of tons of firewood.

The annual minimum requirement of firewood in the Madras Province is estimated at 70 lakhs of tons on the assumption that on an average 1/6th of a ton will be required per head for the year. Including the firewood required for the production of charcoal the total annual demand of firewood is nearly 85 lakhs of tons. The annual production from State forests amounts to 4½ lakhs of tons only, which constitutes an inappreciable proportion of the total requirement. Private resources may produce an equal quantity but reliable figures are not available.

The fact remains that supplies of firewood from all sources are so short of demand that the need for substituting cow-dung cakes, agricultural refuse, stalks of agricultural crops, shrubs, leaves and twigs which must normally be returned to the soil are used as substitutes for fuel. It is obvious that the consumption of wood fuel and charcoal should be reduced by all possible measures and immediate action should be taken to increase the supply of petrol, oil, coal and coke so as to relieve the forests of the pressure put on them for firewood especially as forests serve greater national interests than supply of firewood and charcoal alone. Increased production, proper utilization and reduced waste should be our policy in the immediate future.

Use of Forests

The maintenance of forests is also essential for climatic and conservancy purposes. Therefore, any exploitation of the forests for timber and firewood should be subordinated to these two vital principles. Otherwise, the springs will dry up as a result of lack of moisture conservancy, resulting in the summer flow of streams and summer level of water in wells sinking down due to the lowering of the water table. The direct result will be scarcity of water for irrigation purpose and in extreme cases, even for drinking purposes for men and cattle.

It is as a result of destruction and consequent disappearance of forests that tracts once fertile for pasture and

cultivation have now become deserts for all practical purposes. Hence it is very necessary that we should always conserve our forests, treating them as a *national asset* during our generation and maintain them also for future generations. If we do not do this but go on over-exploiting the forests caring only for our immediate needs, it will amount to " killing the goose that lays the golden eggs."

Against this background, let us now review and examine our total annual demand of firewood. It is something enormous which our natural forests under systematic working cannot meet at present. The sooner this fact is realised the better it will be for all of us, as this will ensure the continuance of other vital industries linked up with the maintainance of forests.

Hydro-Electric Projects

One such chief industry in India is agriculture. Government have programmed to dam up suitable rivers and to develop hydro-electric projects by harnessing such waters. How can this be achieved and maintained if there is no sufficient flow of water in the rivers *throughout the year* and if as a result of over-exploitation, the catchment area of streams feeding the main river is eroded annually and slowly but surely resulting in the silting up of reservoirs? Some of you may have heard of the Sukkur Barrage and the silting up that occurs annually as a result of erosion in the Punjab Himalayas. Again, some of you would have heard of the curtailing of water-supply for irrigation purposes and curtailing of electricity for industrial purposes as a result of the lowering of the water level in the Mettur Dam due to the summer flow in the Cauvery being insufficient.

Some of you would also have heard of the curtailing of water-supply for drinking purposes in Madras City, again as a result of the water level in the Red Hills lake being low. All these difficulties can be finally traced down either to total disappearance of forests, through destruction or the insufficient stand of forests due to over-exploitation in the catchment area of feeder streams and rivers supplying the reservoir.

It is therefore evident that all acts which tend to destroy tree growth in the forests should be scrupulously avoided. Some such harmful acts are setting fire to the forests resulting in destruction to standing tree growth and the illicit felling of trees by ryots—an act which in course of years, slowly but surely depletes the stand of tree growth with evil results.

Firewood Plantations

You may naturally ask—how are we to live and get on with our day to day work without our daily requirements of firewood and charcoal? This is a pertinent question and the Government and the Forest Department are equally alive to the necessity of meeting your demand as far as possible. One way is to increase the output of firewood by raising firewood plantations which mature for supply in a short period, say ten years. It is for this reason that the Government have sanctioned the scheme for raising casuarina plantations in the Presidency in places where it can be grown successfully.

Even in fuel crops worked on a longer rotation (30 to 40 years) attempts are being made by the Department to increase the output of firewood by raising fast growing species by '*Kumari*' method, i.e., the method of raising forest species in combination with agricultural crops. Another way is for us All to be very economical in the use of firewood and charcoal so that this commodity is not unduly wasted. Both these measures will somewhat lessen the hardships arising out of the present scarcity of firewood and charcoal supplies and in the course of the next 10 years when the short-term firewood plantations are ready for cutting, we may not feel the pinch of scarce supply of these commodities.

Public Health

BRIGHTEST CHAPTER IN HISTORY OF HUMAN SERVICE

Premier Praises Self-Sacrifice Ideals Of Red Cross Society

"The services rendered by your society, particularly during the last two world wars, were so marvellous that they would remain forever as the brightest chapters in the history of human service," observed Sri P. S. Kumaraswamy Raja, Premier of Madras, speaking at the annual general meeting of the Indian Red Cross Society (Madras City Branch) on June 11, 1949. The Premier also declared that it was 'a pleasure and a pride to belong to this organization, whose activities transcend all limitations of caste, colour and creed, its sole aim being service to suffering humanity at large, to whichever place or country it belongs.'

Following is the text of the Premier's speech:

Ladies and Gentlemen:

Let me thank you heartily for the opportunity you have given me to participate in this pleasant annual function of your Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society and organization to which you should feel proud to belong.

Your Society is not one whose field of service is confined to the city or to our Province or even our country. It is a world-wide international organization, which has for its object the rendition of service to the sick and the wounded and to suffering humanity in general. Though its initial object was to render service to the sick and the wounded on the battle-field, its sphere of service has since been extended to include aid to all sick and suffering, whether in war or peace.

It is not only a pleasure but also a pride for you to belong to this organization, whose activities transcend all limitations of caste, colour and creed, its sole aim being service to suffering humanity at large to whichever place or country it belongs. It is a non-political and non-sectarian movement. The universal brotherhood of man is the first principle of its moral code. Your pride would increase all the more when you are conscious of the fact that this noble organization is not of a recent origin but is nearly a century old, whose noble record of service all

these years has won for it a unique place among the social-service organizations of the world.

The services rendered by your society, particularly during the last two world wars, were so marvellous that they would remain for ever as the brightest chapters in the history of human service. You are a standing army of selfless and devoted men and women, actuated with the noble ideals of self-sacrifice and zeal for service to the humanity, unmindful of the risks involved while discharging your humanitarian functions.

What an irony of coincidence it is, that in the thick of cold-blooded devastation in the battle-fields aided by the wonderful contrivances of the modern science, in which the belligerents of war vie with one another in the achievement of the biggest record of human destruction, this army of selfless and noble-minded men and women of the Red Cross Society go on doing its service of love and kindness to the wounded and the dying, irrespective of the camps they belong to, and unmindful of the great risks and danger to themselves.

What more illustrious specimen of self-sacrifice can we point out, than that of the Red Cross Society engaged in the war-time relief activities? What more exhibition of universal love can be witnessed, than the service rendered by the Red Cross Organization of a country, even to the wounded soldiers of the enemy country? For yours is the international morality, recognizing the neutrality of the sick and the wounded in time of war. Your Red Cross emblem itself is recognized in all countries as an emblem of mercy.

Attacks on Red Cross

It is, however, a painful experience during the recent world war that even the Red Cross camps and hospitals have been the targets of severe and merciless attacks by the belligerants, causing fatality on a large scale to the sick and wounded nursed therein. But the cause of such misery is the breach of morality and international convention with regard to the very methods of warfare, on the part of the warring countries. In the race for human destruction, fundamental human virtues and morals were thrown to the winds and every expedient of dishonesty and fraud was resorted to.

It is in utter disregard of the international conventions that the parties to the war misused this emblem of mercy (the Red Cross) as a shield to cover the camps of the very fighting forces themselves, just to mislead the enemy into thinking that those camps were the real Red Cross unit camps to be saved from attack and destruction. But on the disclosure of this fraud, the enemy ceased to have the respect and compunction for the Red Cross symbol; and the result is indiscriminate bombing and destruction of all camps, whether Red Cross or otherwise. Under such situations, the real Red Cross units rendering humanitarian services on the battle-field, had to pay heavily to wash off, so to say, the misdeeds of the unscrupulous belligerants. It is not uncommon that the innocent often suffer for the faults of others.

Peacetime Services

The services of the Red Cross Society in peacetime are equally praiseworthy. The peacetime programme aims at improvement of health, prevention of disease and the mitigation of suffering, irrespective of nationality, class or creed. Your peacetime activities for maternity and child welfare, health education, nursing, etc., are too well-known to the public. The reliefs rendered to suffering humanity at the time of disaster occasioned by floods, fires, riots, etc., stand as a conspicuous record of service to your creed.

It is a matter of gratification that the Indian Red Cross Society though started comparatively late in our country, has taken a stronghold and become well established, with its branches spread all over the Provinces and States. The Junior Red Cross too, started for the sake of children and students in educational institutions, has proved to be a phenomenal success in our country. It has been started for the purpose of inculcating in the young minds the noble ideals of service and self-sacrifice and the realization of the universal brotherhood. Children are trained to realize that the health and needs of their fellow students are as important as their own. It is a pride to see that the membership in both the sections of the Red Cross Society runs into several tens of thousands.

The membership in the society offers many advantages. Being a world wide humanitarian organization, it offers scope to widen your outlook, and realize the philosophy in life, namely "Love the neighbour as thou love thyself." The high and the low, the rich and the poor, shall all be treated alike. The Red Cross really offers very many opportunities for the display of all your virtues.

Need for Discipline

I would, however, like to mention a thing vital to any organization, namely the discipline. Above all virtues, lies the virtue of discipline. We are all proud of the discipline that you are maintaining among yourselves, and I may tell you that discipline is the sustaining force of your organization, which you should try to preserve at all times. Any slackness in that virtue, will not only bring discredit to your fair name and service, but also cloud the brilliant record that you have already achieved in the past.

Coupled with the discipline stands another virtue, namely kindness and courtesy. The very nature of your service involves your coming into contact with several kinds of men, and you should be kind and courteous towards one and all of them. Yours shall be the motherly kindness. The very fact of your voluntary service to your fellow-beings, brings you much happiness. What a higher degree of happiness you will get by using kind words and expressions while performing your acts of voluntary service!

May the Almighty give you strength and energy enabling you to march on with undiminished zeal and service to humanity. Let me thank you once again for your kindness in giving me this opportunity of presiding over the function.

DISTRICT BOARDS

Assumption of Office By Members Postponed

The Government of Madras have directed that the Members newly elected to the following district boards at the next ordinary elections shall come into office on September 1949, instead of July 2, 1949, as originally ordered, as the elections to these district boards have been arranged to be completed only by the end of August 1949:—

Vizagapatam, East Godavari, Wes Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Tirunel veli, Mathurai, Salem, Nellore, Cud dapah, Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur Tiruchirappalli, Coimbatore, The Nil giris, Chingleput, North Arcot, South Arcot, Tanjore, Ramnad, Malabar and South Kanara.

[June 3]

Neglected Irrigation, Varied Rentals and Crop-War Rates are Some

Factors that Retard Rent Reduction Work in Villages

SPECIAL OFFICER'S SURVEY

Radio talk by S. K. CHETTUR, I.C.S., Special Officer, Rent Reduction in Estates, Madras

About a year ago when I spoke on this subject I remember to have pointed out that the Revenue Minister had made a statement in the Assembly to the effect that the rent reduction work in estates would be carried out with the speed of a hare and the care of a tortoise. Even then I expressed some concern as to what would happen if my Special Assistants got confused and carried out the work with the care of a hare and the speed of a tortoise. At first sight it seems as if some such fate has overtaken rent reduction work. It is now exactly one year and two months since the 12 Special Assistants, all officers of grade of Deputy Collectors, took the field and yet so far Government have been able to notify only 1,200 villages out of a total of 20,065 villages in the whole area.

Let me analyse some of the causes of the delay. The field work has progressed apace and actual inspection work has been completed in as many as 18,000 villages. The Special Assistants have submitted preliminary proposals for 17,795 villages. Of these, 17,313 villages have been returned to them approved, and notices have been promulgated as required under rule 4 (1) of the rules giving both parties opportunity to voice their objections to the proposed reductions. The finalization takes usually about two to three months. When the final proposals reach the Special Officer he has to check them again and formulate a definite proposal to Government in respect of the village or villages concerned.

By January 1949, complete reports in respect of 3,000 villages had been submitted to Government and a second check was being attempted in the Secretariat before issuing the notifications. This is found to be largely a waste of time as very few errors and discrepancies were noticed in this check. Government have therefore resolved to dispense with this second check and to publish the notifications after the Board of Revenue has approved or otherwise commented upon the Special Officer's proposals. To speed up the procedure the Special Officer has been invested with the powers of an Additional Secretary to Government so that he may circulate files directly to the Minister after getting the approval of the Board of Revenue.

As a result of the new procedure the expectation is that about 1,000 villages will be notified each month from June onwards. If this stupendous progress is maintained the entire rent reduction will be over in 19 months, i.e., by the end of December 1950. In other words, rent reduction will take three years as against the 18 months that I originally stipulated.

Multiple Objections

One reason for the delay in finalizing the proposals has been the multiplicity of the objections that have been received in the case of certain estates. The Special Assistants have to report in detail after due inquiry and inspection—"wherever this is necessary"—on the objections received. Due weight has to be given to these objections when reporting the case for the orders of Government.

Again, the finalization process was in many cases retarded as Government was advised that certain methods adopted in simplifying and expediting the work were not strictly covered by the terms of the Act, and the work had to be done all over again. These preliminary reverses and setbacks are now being overcome and by the method of trial and error, a set of well-defined principles has been drawn up for the guidance of the Special Assistants and the Special Officer. As a result of this the smooth progress of the work is now assured.

The experience gained over the last 18 months has revealed certain interesting features in the revenue administration of the zamindari areas. One marked feature has been the consistent neglect of the irrigation sources. Inspection has revealed that in many cases their tank beds have been silted up, and the supply channels to them, either from a natural catchment area or from river-fed sources have been neglected badly and not functioning as such. Moreover, the bunds here have been badly eroded or else sunk so low as to be useless for storing water. In many cases their sluices are not working properly or defunct, and the ryots in several areas consistently cut the bund in order to take the little water that is available. It has been estimated that when these tanks are repaired, as much as 30,000 acres of what is now dry land could be reclaimed as wet in the ayacut of these tanks.

Meanwhile, the lands in question have been treated as only dry even though they are exhibited in the estate accounts as wet and the high wet rates on them are reduced to the level of the dry rates in the adjacent ryotwari village. And here I must utter a note of warning for the ryot. It is not Government's intention to let these irrigation sources lie in neglect and disrepair after the zamindari estates are taken over under the Zamindari Abolition Bill. In the interests of intensive food drive Government will retain these tanks and make water available to the ayacut as before. It will thereupon be the duty of the Settlement Party visiting the village to assess correctly the class of irrigation source and to refix wet taram rates instead of the present reduced dry rates.

Cash and Kind Rents

Even on the last occasion I described the difficulties that arise from the fact that in some areas rents are paid not in cash but in kind, i.e., they are grain rents proper, or they are waram rents where the grain is divided upon the threshing floor. In these cases the Rent Reduction Act provides that these Special Assistants shall select a village in the same estate or if not in the nearest adjacent estate which is similar in all respects and which has cash rents. He will then select a Government village which is similar to both, and make the comparison of the weighted averages between the cash rent village and Government village, and then apply the ratio of reduction to the original zamin village. This process of double comparison naturally involves more time. Despite this additional complexity reduction proposals come in large numbers in respect of such grain rent villages from all over the Presidency but particularly from Ramnad and Sivaganga Samasthanams, where grain rents are largely found.

Another feature has been the fact that what are described as garden lands in an estate have very often nothing corresponding in the ryotwari area. These garden lands are really dry lands in which the ryot grows a so-called garden crop, which varies from brinjals to cocoanuts with the aid of water which is derived from wells mostly dug by the ryots themselves or in some cases by the zamindar. The present method of reduction is to compare them with soils in the Government village bearing the highest dry rate and if the well is the zamindari's to charge a water rate equal to the Government water rate, after making a deduction of ¼ for the fatigue of baling. Where there is no water supplied by the zamindar this extra water rate is not charged. In certain districts the differential system in vogue has led to some complexities in the rent reduction proposals.

Another marked feature has been the existence of so-called crop-war rates, i.e., where the same land is charged with a different rate of rent according to the crop that is grown, e.g., Rs. 3-8-0 is charged for cumbu, Rs. 2-6-0 for brinjals, Rs. 1-14-0 for varagu. Government do not recognize crop war rates, so the proposal is to fix a reasonable rate based on the intrinsic merit of the soil and not changing with the value of different crops. These examples will suffice to show that rent reduction work has many interesting ramifications and complexities.

Inam Villages

As regards whole inam villages the real difficulty is that these villages are scattered all over and the inspection work is more arduous. Moreover, there are sometimes numerous proprietors or shareholders, in some cases ranging from 15 to 124. It is often difficult to secure the village accounts from the absentee landlords of these whole inam villages and again very often the plea is raised by the Inamdars that these are not really estates within the definition of "estate" in the Estates Land Act. Judicial decisions are filed to support this contention and the Special Assistant has to decide the question first before proceeding further. Again, the Inamdar contends that all the lands are his private *pannai* lands or home farm cultivation and that the ryots have no ryoti interest in them and that they are only his lessees or his tenants-at-will. All this complicates the problem in many ways and the work in the whole inam villages does not proceed with the same celerity as in the estate villages proper.

There have been minor mechanical impediments to the smooth progress of the work. One of these has been the chronic disorders that have afflicted the jeeps supplied to the Deputy Collectors to enable them to do quick and intensive touring. Many of these jeeps were often in disrepairs and were for long periods out of action impending treatment in Government work-shops. But the Special Assistants have carried on bravely in spite of sickness of their jeeps.

On one occasion a process-server of ours kept his cycle in the veranda in Dharmapuri and slept not wisely but too well, and in the morning he found his cycle stolen. These major and minor disabilities certainly retarded the progress of the work.

But I should like to place on record my appreciation of the energy and diligence of the Special Deputy Collectors and subordinate staff which had made it possible for the work to progress as rapidly as it has done. I still hope to complete it within the 19 months now fixed by me. If there are any untoward accidents perhaps it may take a couple of years at most. It may even be that I may finish it in a year and a half. This is a consummation devoutly to be hoped for, and I should like to end on this note of somewhat facile but optimistic prophecy.

—*By Courtesy. A.I.R., Madras.*

Existing Stocks Of Burma Beans To Be Destroyed

On reports of serious illness caused by the consumption of Burma beans, their sale to the public was prohibited in this Province under Section 108 of the Madras Public Health Act. As the beans were found to contain HCN (a poison) varying from 100–600 parts per million, the scientists who were engaged on research suggested certain methods by which the HCN content in the beans could be reduced to a safe level, viz., below 20 parts per million. These methods applied only to the "*Sultani*" variety of these beans which were found to contain about 100–150 parts per million of HCN.

In January last the Government published these methods and asked the merchants to process this variety of beans according to them before release. As it was considered that even after processing the "*Sultani*" variety could not be marketted no processing seems to have been done. In the meantime, the Government also permitted the merchants to export their stocks outside the Province if the importing Provinces had no objection. On the advice of the Regional Food Commissioner a major portion of the Burma beans stock has already been exported out of this Province. Recently the Government have permitted the release of further stocks for export to Malaya.

The question of converting these beans into manure or utilizing them for other purposes, was considered and dropped as it was not feasible. In the circumstances the Government have decided in respect of the remaining stock of Burma beans in the Province that it should forthwith be destroyed. Action will accordingly be taken by the authorities concerned under Sections 314–317 of the City Municipal Act in the case of the City of Madras and under Sections 274–277 of the Madras District Municipalities Act in respect of mufussal municipalities.

Similar action will be taken in panchayat areas to which Sections 274 to 277 and the other relevant provisions of the Madras District Municipalities Act have been extended under Section 206 of the Madras Local Boards Act. In other panchayat areas action will be taken under Section 108 of the Public Health Act prohibiting the sale of the beans and their products.

DEPARTMENTAL ACTIVITIES

Finance Department

Administration of General Sales Tax in 1947–48

Reviewing the administration of the Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1939, during 1947–48, the Government of Madras have observed that both the administration and collection of the tax continued to be satisfactory.

The following are the salient features of the administration of the Act during 1947–48 :—

Collection.—The total demand of the tax, including arrears, was Rs. 9,60,76,766, of which a sum of Rs. 8,43,45,189 was collected during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,17,31,577 at its close. The balance represents 12·21 per cent of the total demand, as against 10·82 per cent during 1946–47. There was generally no difficulty in the matter of collection work. The work of village officers in this connection was satisfactory. The co-operation of the Revenue Department in the matter of collection of tax under the provisions of Section 10 was satisfactory.

Licence system.—The system of licensing dealers under Section 5 of the Act continued to work satisfactorily. Penalty licences were issued in all deserving cases. There was a general increase in the tendency on the part of cloth dealers to separate their business in mill-made cloth, so that they might get exemption on sales of handloom cloth. Such cases were dealt with on merits in conformity with the rules. The working of the concession under the old Section 6 was on the whole satisfactory. The chain of transactions was continued to be watched carefully and evasions were tackled effectively.

Rebate and revision.—A sum of Rs. 97,067 was allowed as rebate under Section 7 during the year. Assessments were revised under rules 17 (1), 17 (2) and 18 of the Madras General Sales Tax Rules, in 524, 401 and 67 cases, respectively. The maintenance of accounts by dealers was generally satisfactory, except in the case of commission agents and dealers with turnover of less than Rs. 20,000.

Suits.—Fifty-seven suits were filed against the Government, 48 of which were pending disposal at the end of the year. Out of the suits disposed of, six cases were decided against Government, one case in part against Government and one case in favour of Government and one case was withdrawn.

Smooth working.—The experience gained during the past eight years both by the Commercial Tax staff and the merchant public contributed to the smooth working of the Act. No insuperable difficulty was experienced in the administration of the Act and in the collection of revenue. Evasions were noticeable mostly on the part of commission agents licensed under Section 8 of the Act and they were assessed for breach of conditions of the licence.

[*June* 13]

H.R.E. Department

Administration of Board in 1947–48 Reviewed

Reviewing the administration of the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Board during fasli 1357 (from July 1, 1947 to June 30, 1948), the Government of Madras have observed that they have noted with satisfaction that the Board continued to undertake an intensive drive in regard to the "Grow More Food Campaign" and "Savings" movement.

The following are the other salient features of the Government's review :—

Jurisdiction.—The number of maths and temples (major and minor) under the jurisdiction of the Board was 298 and 27,504 respectively, as against 288 and 27,541 in the previous fasli. The Board settled claims for 74 institutions, as against 84 institutions in the previous fasli. Twenty-four schemes, settled by the Board previously, were modified during the fasli.

Collection.—The collection of contributions during the fasli amounted to Rs. 7·92 lakhs or about 64 per cent of the total demand, which is more or less the same as in the previous fasli. The uncollected arrears amounted to Rs. 4·54 lakhs. The Board's expenditure amounted to Rs. 7·15 lakhs during the fasli under review, as against Rs. 5·65 lakhs during the previous fasli.

Meetings.—There were 12 meetings of the Board, as against 15 in the previous fasli. Four hundred and seven items were disposed of, as against 307 in the previous fasli. The number of sittings of the Committee of the Commissioners for hearing and disposal of enquiries was 2,744, as against 2,448 in the previous fasli.

There was a further increase in the number of registers of endowments of religious institutions, prescribed to be maintained under Section 38 of the Act, the number being 1,319 during the fasli under review, as against 547 during the previous fasli.

[June 14]

Labour Department

Worker-Management Dispute Situation

The dispute between the workers and the management of Messrs. Sri Krishna Tiles and Potteries (Madras), Ltd., has been referred to the Industrial Tribunal I, Madras for adjudication in G.O. Ms. No. 2491, Development, Department, dated 11th May 1949.

The Government have accepted the compromise award of the Industrial Tribunal II, Madras, in the dispute between the workers and the management of the South Indian Bus Transport, Ltd., Madras in G.O. Ms. No. 2887, Development Department, dated 27th May 1949.

The dispute between the workers and the management of Messrs. Jayasingh Codhavji & Co., Waste Cotton Mills at Renigunta, Chittoor district, has been referred to the Industrial Tribunal, Vijayavada, for adjudication in G.O. Ms. No. 2492, Development Department, dated 11th May 1949.

The workers of the Indian Leaf Tobacco Development Co., Ltd., Parchoor, Guntur district, struck work on 20th May 1939 demanding reinstatement of retrenched workers. On the management agreeing to take back the retrenched workers, they resumed work on 21st May 1949.

The Commissioner of Labour, Madras, has recommended to Government that the dispute between the workers and the management of the Kanyaka Parameswari Mills, Guntur, may be referred to the Industrial Tribunal, Vijayawada, for adjudication and that the continuance of the strike or lock-out may be prohibited under Section 10 (3) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

The dispute between the workers and the management of Messrs. Harrison and Crossfield, Ltd., Fort Cochin, has been referred to the Industrial Tribunal, Coimbatore, for adjudication in G.O. Ms. No. 2696, Development Department, dated 20th May 1949.

The workers of the Deccan Sugar and Abkari Co., Ltd., Pugalur, Tiruchirappalli, struck work from 6 a.m. on 15th May 1949 as their 12 demands were not conceded by the management. The management contend that most of the demands are covered by an adjudication award still in force and as such the strike is illegal and unjustified though a notice of strike was given on 30th April 1949. The Government have referred the dispute to the Industrial Tribunal, Mathurai, for adjudication in G.O. Ms. No. 2856, Development Department, dated 27th May 1949. The workers resumed work on 28th May 1949.

The dispute between the workers and the managements of certain handloom factories in Karur, Tiruchirappalli District, has been referred to the Industrial Tribunal, Mathurai, for adjudication in G.O. Ms. No. 2166, Development Department, dated 21st April 1949.

[Second fortnight of May 1949]

An industrial dispute arose between the workers and the management of the American Arcot Mission Industrial Institute, Katpadi, on certain matters. As the parties to the dispute were unable to arrive at an amicable settlement the dispute was referred to the Industrial Tribunal II, Madras, for adjudication

After enquiry, the Tribunal has sent its award with the following recommendations :—

The charges against the workers Gnanaprakasam, William Samuel, M. Swaminathan, S. David, I. Rajamanickam, A. Jacob and M. Munisawamy have not either been proved or the management has not followed the proper procedure before dismissing them. Even if the charges are taken to be proved the workers have not done anything to deserve the extreme penalty of dismissal. They should be reinstated by the management without any compensation for the period of unemployment, if they report for duty at any time within two weeks of the publication of the award. The management are not at present bound to provide regular and adequate work for all workers to avoid a fall in their earnings and there will be no such absolute obligation regardless of the value and volume of orders received by the Institute.

The Government accept the award and enforce it on the parties for a period of one year.

[*June* 7]

Working of Borstal School Palamcottah

The following are the salient features of the administration of the Borstal School, Palamcottah, for the year 1948 :—

Accommodation.—The revised accommodation of the school is 647. The daily average number of inmates was 741·47 as against 718·72 in the previous year.

Education.—The system of education and industrial training imparted to the inmates of the school was the same as in the previous year. All inmates were given a sound elementary education for two hours daily in their mother-tongue. Sports, physical training, scout craft, first-aid, and ambulance, religious and moral instruction and recreation formed part of this training. Elementary education was given up to the VIII Standard. Boys whose educational attainments were above VIII Standard were given adequate facilities to improve their knowledge and to act as monitors to help in educating their comrades. Special attention continued to be bestowed on the physical condition of the inmates.

Employment.—The chief industries taught in the school were weaving, tailoring, carpentry, blacksmithy, binding and paper-making. The gross outturn on manufactures was Rs. 25,239–15–11, as against Rs. 22,103–4–3 in the previous year.

Offences and punishments.—There was one escape from outside the school, as against four in the previous year. The escapee was re-arrested. The number of offences committed by the inmates was 65, as against 21 in 1947. Of the offences committed, 30 related to discipline, 17 to prohibited articles, 2 to work and 16 to all other breaches of rules. Suitable punishments were imposed on the inmates. The conduct of the inmates was generally satisfactory. Of the 1,241 inmates discharged during the five years 1944 to 1948, 17 persons reverted to crime.

Releases.—Twenty-four inmates were released on licence, as against 93 in the previous year. Forty-seven inmates were discharged during the year before the expiry of the period of detention, in connection with the anniversary of Independence Day.

Finance.—The total expenditure and the cost per head in respect of the school increased from Rs. 1,97,011 and Rs. 274–1–10 in 1947 to Rs. 2,14,356 and Rs. 289–1–1 respectively during the year under report.

[*June* 4]

Revised Training Course for Health Visitors Approved

The Government of Madras have sanctioned the proposal for the institution of a revised course of training for Health Visitors. The course will extend to 2½ years, instead of one year as at present, and will provide training not only in nursing and health visiting but in midwifery as well, so that candidates without midwifery training may also take to the new course.

Not more than 50 candidates will be admitted to the course for the present. The Government will provide stipends to 25 of them at the rate of Rs. 25 each per mensem. It is also open to local bodies, including the Corporation of Madras, to give stipends to candidates coming from their own areas. Government stipendiaries will be exempted from payment of all fees and charges, namely, tuition and examination fees, room rent and conveyance charges.

Non-Government stipendiaries of the Province will be exempted from the payment of only tuition and examination fees. The candidates of Indian Union domicile coming from outside the Province (Indian States and other Provinces) and candidates from outside the Indian Union should pay all charges connected with the course, namely, tuition and examination fees, room rent and conveyance charges. Re-examination fee, if any, will be levied on all candidates, irrespective of the above mentioned groups to which they may belong.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS

CORRUPTION Charges Against Govt. Servants

During the month of February 1949, corruption among Government servants was brought to notice against 250 persons, including those against whom proceedings were pending at the end of the previous month. Of these, 16 were let off as charges against them were not proved and proceedings against 224 were ponding at the end of the month. Corruption was successfully detected in the case of the remaining 10 persons and they were suitably punished.

The names and designations of these persons and the punishment awarded to them are as follows:

N. V. Neelakanta Iyer, Health Inspector, Manjeri (pay reduced); K. Ramamurti, Sub-Registrar, Krosur, Guntur District (dismissed); A. V. Janson, Deputy Superintendent of Police (dismissed) and Y. Appayya Naidu, Inspector of Police, Gurzala Circle (dismissed); Varadan Naidu, Constable, South Arcot District (dismissed); Natarajan, Constable, Ramnad District (dismissed); Myilsami, Constable, Coimbatore District (removed from service); A. Muthukrishna Doss, Permanent lower division clerk and acting Stationary Sub-Magistrate, Tirunelveli District (dismissed); A. Subramania Chetti, Wireman, Kalapati (dismissed); V. Muniswamy, Motor Vehicle Inspector (increment stopped for two years).

[June 13]

GOVERNMENT SERVANTS Canvassing for Promotion To Be Punished

Rule 26 of the Government Servants' Conduct Rules prohibits Government servants from bringing or attempting to bring not only any political influence but also any other outside influence to bear upon any superior authority for the furtherance of their interests. Heads of departments have already been requested to draw the attention of their subordinates to the rule mentioned above. In spite of these instructions, the Government have had occasion to observe that influential members of the public and Members of the Legislature continue to make representations, either written or oral, to Government or their Officers on behalf of Government servants in matters like promotion, discipline, etc.

The Government wish to reiterate that they would view with serious displeasure any attempt on the part of Government servants to influence superior authorities in any manner whatsoever, and to add that recommendations by any member of the general public will, unless the contrary is proved, be regarded as having been prompted by the Government servant concerned. They also direct that a superior authority who is sought to be influenced should invariably call upon the Government servant concerned to show cause against the penalty prescribed by the Rule and proceed to impose that penalty, unless the Government servant proves his innocence by establishing that the representation was made without his knowledge.

[June 2]

Tamil-French Weekly Banned

The Government of Madras have prohibited the entry into or the circulation, sale or distribution in the Province of Madras of the Tamil-French weekly entitled "*Republique Francaise*" published at Pondicherry.

[Juun 7]

Tamil Booklet Forfeited

The Government of Madras have declared forfeit the Tamil booklet entitled "Leaders' Durbar—Woes of the Public" published by the Rasipur Committee of the Communist party in India and printed at Sri Dhanalakshmi Press, Rasipur, Salem taluk, Salem District.

[June 3]

Chittoor District Board

The Government of Madras have directed that the reconstitution of the Chittoor District Board, which was originally postponed to July [illegible]49, be further postponed to September 1, 1949.

[June 3]

Draft Rules under Factories Act, 1948 Published

The Government of Madras have published Draft Rules under the Factories Act, 1948 for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby. They have notified that the said Draft Rules will be taken into consideration on or after August 1 1949.

Any objection or suggestion, which may be received from any person, in respect of the Draft Rules, before August 1, 1949, will be considered by the Government. Objections and suggestions should be addressed to the Secretary to the Government of Madras in the Development Department through the Chief Inspector of Factories, Madras.

[June 3]

MADRAS INFORMATION.

Subscriptions for 'Madras Information' or Payments on account of the Journal may be addressed to "The Director of Information and Publicity," Fort St. George, Madras.

The subscription rates are as follows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Annual	3	0	0
Half-yearly	1	8	0
Single copy	0	2	0

DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY, MADRAS.

Retail Prices of Motor Cars Specified

The Government of Madras have specified the maximum retail prices of the commercially imported transport motor vehicles of the following makes and types, at main ports of importation plus octroi paid, if any, exclusive of sales tax:

Fordson 10 H.P. 10 Cwt. Van (in primer) equipped with 6·00 by 16 (4-ply) tyres (5)—Rs. 7,100. Additional cost for passenger seat in 10 H.P. 10 Cwt., Van—Rs. 75.

Fordson 10 H.P. 10 Cwt. "Utilavan" (in primer) equipped with 6·00 by 16 (4-ply) tyres (5)—Rs. 9,050.

Sunbeam Talbot "80" 10 H.P., Saloon—Rs. 14,218.

[June 8]

The Government of Madras have specified the maximum retail prices of motor cars of the following makes and types, exclusive of sales tax:

Chevrolet Model 2103. 116" W.B. "Fleetmaster" 4-Door Sport Sedan with Cloth Trim and (5) 6·00 by 16 24-Ply Tyres Black—Rs. 11,407, extra for (5) White Sidewall Tyres—Double side Rs. 119, Single side Rs. 60; Canadian Chevrolet Model 1019—116" W.B. "Fleetmaster"—4-Door Sport Sedan with Cloth Trim and (5) 6·00 by 16 14-Ply Tyres Black—Rs. 11,407, extra for (5) White Sidewall Tyres—Double side—Rs. 119, Single side—Rs. 60.

Oldsmobile Model 3609 D. 124½" W.B. 76 Series 6-Cylinder 4-Door Deluxe Sedan with Cloth Trim and (5) 7·60 by 15 4-Ply Black Sidewall Tyres—Rs. 14,695, extra for (5) White Sidewall Tyres—Double side—Rs. 152, Single side—Rs. 79.

Pontiac Model 2609 D 122" W.B. "Streamliner" 6-Cylinder 4-Door Deluxe Sedan (Cloth Trim) with (5) 6·50 by 16 4-Ply Black Sidewall Tyres—Rs. 14,009, Extra for (5) White Sidewall Tyres—Double side—Rs. 133, Single side—Rs. 65.

These prices are ex-plant Bombay and take effect from April 1, 1949.

Studebaker Trucks—2 R 15 A-31 Truck Chassis 131" W.B. with 'V' Type Cowl, Windshield and two Windshield Wipers with 4 700 by 20 10-ply Tyres and Tubes and one Spare Rim—Rs. 8,575; 2 R 16 A-31 H.D. Chassis 131" W.B. with 'V' Type Cowl Windshield and two Windshield Wipers with 4-32 by 6 10-ply Tyres and Tubes and one Spare Rim—Rs. 8,775; 2 R 16-A-31 H.D. Chassis 131" W.B. with 'V' Type Cowl, Windshield and two Windshield Wipers with 6-32 by 6 10-ply Tyres and Tubes and one Spare Rim—Rs. 9,375. These prices are ex-Madras or Cochin plus octroi paid, if any.

Wolsely Four/Fifty Saloon—Rs. 12,512, at main ports of importation plus octroi paid, if any.

[June 10]

The Government of Madras have specified the maximum retail price of Riley 2½ Litre Roadster at Rs. 17,502, at main ports of importation plus octroi paid, if any, exclusive of sales tax.

[June 11]

The Government of Madras have specified the maximum retail price of Land Rover at Rs. 9,650, at main ports of importation plus octroi paid, if any, exclusive of sales tax.

[June 11]

Release of Detenus Ordered

The Government of Madras have ordered the release of the following persons, who had been detained under the Madras Maintenance of Public Order Act, 1947:—

Messrs. Lingamurthi, B. S. Kodandapani, Somanathan, Abdul Subhan, Sourirajan, Devakaran alias Dhivakar, Achuthan Nair, Ponnai and R. Krishnan of Chingleput district and Messrs. M. P. C. Jayaseelan and M. Krishnan of South Kanara district.

[June 3]

Messrs. Penta Balakrishnayya and Bhupatiraju Lakshminarasimharaju of West Godavari district.

[June 7]

Sri K. Padmanabha Kamath of South Kanara district and Sri Muthukaruppan of Tanjore district.

[June 11]

Mr. Rudraraju Sitaramaraju alias Chittibabu of Podur, West Godavari district, and Messrs. K. Pundalika Kini and C. Devappa Shenoy of South Kanara district.

[June 11]

Sri M. G. Anantha Pai of South Kanara district.

[June 13]

Police Act Extended to Melapalayam

The Government of Madras have extended certain specified sections of the Madras City Police Act, 1888 to Melapalayam Municipality in Tirunelveli district with such suitable modifications wherever necessary.

Public Works Department

The Government have sanctioned a scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 11·38 lakhs initially rising to Rs. 14·92 lakhs within 5 years for the installation of an Oil Engine Generating Station at Nandyal in Kurnool district for the supply of electricity.

[June 7]

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GUIDING GENIUS OF INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

Premier's Tribute To Sri V. Ramadas Pantulu

Glowing tributes to the wise counsels, sharp intellect, forensic skill and fiery enthusiasm for the cause of co-operation of the late Sri V. Ramadas Pantulu were paid by the Hon'ble Premier, Sri P. S. Kumaraswamy Raja, while unveiling Sri Ramadas Pantulu's portrait at the Madras Provincial Co-operative Union, Madras, on June 12, 1949. The Premier recounted Sri Ramadas' vast services to the cause of co-operation and pleaded for a re-dedication of services to that cause.

Text of Speech

It gives me immense pleasure to accept your generous invitation to me to perform this pleasant function, and I thank the organizers for giving me this opportunity to associate myself with this function. We have assembled here to-day to do a thing in commemoration of one of the great men of South India, the late Hon'ble Sri V. Ramadas Pantulu, whose greatness could be claimed as a boast and pride not only by South India but by entire India. One cannot think of the co-operative movement of our country without thinking of Sri Ramadas: and those of us who knew him intimately on account of our years of close association with him, could easily realize how inestimable his services were to the co-operative movement and what a tremendous fillip he gave to it so as to make it into one of the pioneer movements in our country, aiming at the well-being of the people.

For nearly a quarter of a century, Sri Pantulu's name was a household word in India in matters of co-operation. My association with him in the field of co-operation in particular and politics in a general way was fairly long. I could easily recollect his fiery enthusiasm, born of a genuine desire for the development of co-operation, with which he ushered new measures of reform in co-operation. His high-levelled debates, wise counsels and intelligent guidance given to the co-operators in many a conference, are ever green in our memory. An eminent lawyer as he was, his sharp intellect and forensic skill easily won for him the success in introducing his measures of reform in the field of co-operation. A great fighter that he was in vindicating the justness of the cause that he espoused, his persuasive arguments gave dignity to his debates and deliberations. The occasions when I witnessed the display of all those rare qualities of his, are too many to be recounted.

Love of Service

His love of service to the people of his country, which remains as a ruling note of his actions, was evidently the cause for his throwing off the robes of his legal profession in the later years of his professional life and plunging deep into the movement aiming at the betterment of the common man, i.e., the co-operative movement. His political views yearning for the country's freedom economically also seemed to have hastened the said decision of his to adopt co-operation as the field for his life-work. The general level of indebtedness in our country and more especially in the rural side, had a special appeal to his agitated mind.

His interest and faith in co-operation grew with the realization that the Indian agriculturist borrows not because he can, but because he must, and that he is born in debt, lives in debt and bequeaths debt. He saw co-operation as the only potential means of saving him from the clutches of evergrowing indebtedness and ever-present poverty. If to-day Madras can boast of leading the rest of the country in the matter of either the numerical strength or the qualitative strength, we must all unhesitatingly accept that it was due to Mr. Pantulu's ceaseless efforts at popularizing the movement and carrying its message to every nook and corner of the Province.

The institutions he started and the institutions with which he was connected are many. He was the President of the Madras Provincial Co-operative Union the non-official organization of the Province charged with the duties of co-operative education and propaganda. The raising of funds for the execution of the scheme of the co-operative union was a problem. But Mr. Pantulu who was also the President of the Madras Provincial Co-operative Bank, was able to impress on the Bank the necessity of financing the union for the efficient discharge of its duties. He was the promoter of the South India Co-operative Insurance Society, and as its first President, nursed it, as a babe in arms, till he resigned in 1941 for reasons of health. It is no exaggeration to say

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that the present [illegible] condition of the Society is due to the strong foundations laid by him in its infant years. I had the pleasure and the privilege of working with him in the directorate of [illegible] three Provincial Co-operative [illegible] for varying periods.

[illegible] Knighthood

There [illegible] few co-operative institutions of any importance in India and [illegible] the Madras Province, which Pantulu had not visited, working, understood their and tendered advice to. very few co-operative con- of enquiry during his time were not impressed and influenced by his considered views. It is an open secret that he was the author of a substantial portion of the Report of the All-India Banking Committee. The said contribution of his was considered remarkable for its substance, lucidity and exposition; and in appreciation of his inestimable service, he was offered Knighthood by the Government of India, which he declined with thanks. He always preferred to serve the country in an unobserved and unostentatious way.

His fund of knowledge in co-operation, rural economics, banking, etc., his initiative in framing new policies and programmes, and his exploration of new avenues in those fields for implementation of such policies, were not slow to get the distinction for him as an all-India authority on those subjects. This is amply borne out by the fact that he had the unique honour, rarely attained by any individual, of becoming the President of the two all-India organizations, namely, the ~~All-India Co-~~operative Institutes Association and the Indian Provincial Co-operative Bank's Association, in which capacity he served for a long time. His sphere of activities widened even beyond India. As an acknowledged leader of the Indian co-operative movement, he served on the International Co-operative Alliance. He represented India at the 14th International Co-operative Congress held in London in 1934.

His services to the growth of co-operative journalism were not few. He felt the imperative need for an organ of co-operation as an effective medium for inculcating the principles of co-operation in the general public for economic uplift. He was the Founder-Editor of the *Indian Co-operative Review* which he nourished till his end. *The Madras Journal of Co-operation* run under the auspices of the Madras Provincial Co-operative Union owed its growth to the strenuous efforts and able guidance of Sri Ramadas. Rarely would any one issue of the said journal come out before passing through his critical eye. Just before his illness in 1941, he took upon himself the responsibility of publishing an Year Book and Directory of Indian Co-operation.

Many-sided Public Life

I may, however, tell you that co-operation was only one aspect of his many-sided public life. His connection with the Madras Provincial Union of Panchayat Boards, with the National Planning Committee, with the Harijan Sevak Sangh as President of the Andhra Provincial Board, the Madras Economic Association, are but few of his other activities. Last but not the least is his connection with the Indian National Congress and his contribution in the fight for the country's freedom. He was leader of the Congress Party in the Council of State for a long time.

His demise has created a void which would be difficult to fill. Though his physical form we could see no more, the results of his great services to the people and to the co-operative movement in particular have enshrined him in the hearts of many of us. The unveiling of his portrait is no doubt a form of honour done to him. But the greater honour with which his departed soul would be immensely pleased would be for us to work for the cause of co-operation which formed his life mission, and for which he lived and died. I am sure that his soul will be ever with us enlightening us and guiding us on proper lines towards our goal in the field of co-operation.

Now, gentlemen, with immense pleasure, I proceed to perform the pleasant function assigned to me.

NOTICE

There will be a special number of 'Madras Information' on the 15th August 1949. The number will contain varied fare for all classes of readers. It will also be profusely illustrated.

Basic Education Conference

The Fifth All-India Basic Education Conference was held at Periyanaickenpalayam on 7th, 8th and 9th of May 1949 with delegates from all over India. Dr. Zakir Hussain, Vice-Chancellor of the Aligarh University, presided and Acharya Vinoba Bhave opened the Conference. A Sarvodaya Exhibition was also arranged in which besides Basic Education other items of constructive work as Khadi and other village industries, leprosy relief work and so on, were also displayed. This Exhibition was opened by Sri P. S. Kumaraswami Raja, Premier of Madras.

On the second day of the Conference, reports of Basic Education work in various Provinces and centres in India were read by the chief delegates. The afternoon was devoted to problems relating to Basic Education work.

On the third day of the Conference, discussions were initiated on pre-Basic Education, Basic Education, Post-Basic Education and Adult Education. These discussions were led by Srimati Shanta Narulkar, Srimati Asha Devi, Sri Aryanayakam, and Sri Dhiren Muzumdar. The conference came to a close with a few words of blessings by Acharya Vinobaji and the concluding remarks of Dr. Zakir Hussain.

Reorganized Scheme of Secondary Education

The sub-committee appointed to consider the form of the tests for the activities contemplated under the reorganized scheme of secondary education concluded its sittings and has drafted a suitable scheme for testing and recording the progress in the new activities. The report is under consideration.

It Pays to Manure Cotton in the Tinnies' Tract

In the Tinnies tract comprising the district of Tirunelveli, Ramnad and Mathurai, cotton is rotated with the cumbu and/or cholam in the rainfed soils. The ryots apply all the available manure which is usually inadequate to the cumbu crop and cotton gets little or no manure. But well-to-do ryots manure their cotton crops by sheep-penning; however, such ryots are few and far between. The practice of applying manure direct to cotton is not otherwise in vogue, and some of the ryots even doubt whether cotton would respond to direct manuring. It is further believed by some that application of manure to cotton would cause excessive vegetative growth and thus retard the production of bolls. The results of experiments conducted at the Agricultural Research Station, Koilpatti, disprove these beliefs and show clearly that cotton responds to direct manuring like any other crop and that manuring of cotton is a paying proposition in the black soils of this tract.

Trials with various manures, both organic and inorganic, were carried out at the Agricultural Research Station, Koilpatti, at various periods from the year 1903 onwards, to gauge the response of cotton to direct manuring. Systematic trials with ammonium sulphate and groundnut cake conducted during the years 1929 to 1935 showed that cotton yield could be increased by 35 to 40 per cent by the application of ammonium sulphate at two hundredweights or groundnut cake at 500 lb. per acre. Significant increases in yields due to manuring were noticed in all the trials. Residual effect was invariably recorded on the subsequent cereal crops with an increase in yield of 31 per cent in cumbu and 23 per cent in irungu cholam. Manurial experiments with ammonium sulphate and groundnut cake were repeated during the years 1943–44 to 1945–46 to find out the optimum and economical dosage of manure to cotton crop. The doses applied varied from 250 to 1,250 lb. of groundnut cake and 100 to 500 lb. of ammonium sulphate per acre. It was found that cotton responded to manuring in six trials out of seven. With the increase in dose of manure, increased yields were obtained. Application of ammonium sulphate at 100 lb. per acre or groundnut cake at 250 lb. per acre increased the yield of cotton by 25 per cent resulting in a net profit of Rs. 38 per acre. Higher doses of manure resulted in increased profits. Application of manure to supply 80 lb. of nitrogen to the soil resulted in an additional income of Rs. 60 to 92 per acre while an increased dose to supply 100 lb. nitrogen per acre raised the profit to Rs. 114 to Rs. 147. It was also found that doses higher than the quantity to supply 40 lb. nitrogen left residual effects which resulted in significantly higher yields ranging from 30 to 68 per cent according to rate of manure in the succeeding cereal crops.

The economics of applying manures direct to cotton and direct to cumbu together with their residual effects on the succeeding crops were studied in the years 1929 to 1931 to find out which of them is more profitable to the ryot. The results are presented in the tables given.

It can be seen that the ryot gets a profit of Rs. 30 and Rs. 38 per acre by applying ammonium sulphate and groundnut cake respectively to cotton, while the profit accrued by application of manure direct to cumbu works out to only Rs. 19 and Rs. 26 per acre, respectively. Thus, the ryot gets more profit by applying manure direct to cotton than by applying to cumbu. The effect of sheep-penning to cotton crop was also studied for three seasons from 1940 to 1943. Out of three trials, significantly higher yields were obtained in two trials while one of them proved a failure due to excessive rains which washed away the manure. Sheep-penning at 1,000 sheep per acre increased cotton yields by 62 per cent.

(*See Tables on page* 31.)

Text-books for Children

The committee appointed by Government in G.O. Ms. No. 170, Education, dated 24th January 1949, to examine and report on the question of preparing text-books for school children, concluded its sittings and the report drafted is under circulation among the members.

Citizenship Training

Citizenship Training as adopted in schools has the following aims :—

(1) to train boys and girls in the principles of self-government, and in the working of democratic institutions;

(2) to help them to develop leadership and a sense of responsibility;

(3) to help them to build up character traits which will enable them to live as patriotic and useful citizens;

(4) to help them imbibe a proper "Social Sense", so that they will be good and useful neighbours, co-operating with each other in a spirit of mutual understanding and tolerance;

(5) to help them experience the joys and pleasures of outdoor life, to learn to appreciate the beauties of nature and nature's ways, and to get glimpses of God's great plan: and

(6) to develop in them a taste for hobbies and handicrafts, enabling them to engage usefully their leisure moments.

Citizenship training which was introduced in Secondary schools in the beginning of 1948–49 has made good progress, and in the schools there is a change in the spirit and outlook of the pupils. The pupils take personal interest in the welfare of the school and a spirit of co-operation and mutual understanding is noticeable in them.

During the year, 1,001 teachers were re-trained for purposes of Citizenship instruction. These teachers were trained in batches of 100 to 150 in nine different centres, namely, Madras, Motur, Nellore, Kakinada, Mangalore, Periakulam and Shoranur. In Madras there were three training courses and in the remaining places one training course was held in each of them.

As a very large number of teachers are yet to be re-trained for Citizenship instruction, Government have sanctioned the selection and training of a few special instructors. Forty teachers have been selected from the different parts of the Province, mostly from among those who were already trained, and from May 20th to 30th, 1949, they will be undergoing training in Coonoor for this purpose. After their training they will be in a position to undertake training courses themselves.

I. DIRECT MANURING TO COTTON AND RESIDUAL EFFECT ON CUMBU. AVERAGE OF THREE YEARS' TRIALS (1929–32).

Treatments.	Mean yield of cotton.	Extra yield over control.	Value of extra yield.	Yield of cumbu.	Extra yield over control.	Value of extra yield.	Cost of manure and application.	Net profit cotton 1st year and cumbu. 2nd year.
	1st year.		Rs. A. P.	2nd year.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
A. No manure	420	..	..	319	..	..	..	..
B. Ammonium sulphate 2 cwt. + Super 1 cwt.	601	181	73 8 6	411	92	11 8 0	54 8 0	30 7 6
C. Groundnut cake 500 lb. + Super 1 cwt.	584	164	66 10 0	425	106	13 4 0	42 4 0	37 10 0

Remarks.—1. Price Kapas 6¼ annas per lb. (cumbu 8 lb. per rupee).
2. Ammonium sulphate 0–2–9 per lb., groundnut cake 0–1–0 per lb., super phosphate 0–2–0 per lb., irungu straw 80 lb. per rupee.

II. DIRECT MANURING TO COTTON AND RESIDUAL EFFECT ON IRUNGU CHOLAM. AVERAGE OF THREE YEARS' TRIALS (1929–32).

Treatments.	Mean yield of cotton.	Extra yield over control.	Value of extra yield.	Yield of irungu straw.	Extra over control (yield).	Value of extra yield.	Cost of manure and application.	Net profit cotton 1st year and irungu. 2nd year.
	1st year.		Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
A. No manure	420	..	..	3,578	..	..	..	..
B. Ammonium sulphate 2 cwt. + Super 1 cwt.	601	181	73 8 6	4,362	784	9 13 0	54 8 0	28 13 6
C. Groundnut cake 500 lb. + Super 1 cwt.	584	164	66 10 0	4,415	837	10 7 0	42 4 0	34 13 0

III. DIRECT MANURING TO CUMBU AND RESIDUAL EFFECT ON COTTON. AVERAGE OF THREE YEARS' TRIALS (1929–32).

Treatments.	Mean yield of cumbu.	Extra yield over control.	Value of extra yield.	Yield of cumbu.	Extra yield over control.	Value of extra yield.	Cost of manure and application.	Net profit cumbu 1st year and cotton 2nd year.
	1st year.		Rs. A. P.	2nd year.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
A. No manure	313	..	..	548	..	..	..	..
B. Ammonium sulphate 2 cwt. + Super 1 cwt.	749	436	54 8 0	595	47	19 12 0	54 8 0	19 2 0
C. Groundnut cake 500 lb. + Supper 1 cwt.	636	323	40 6 0	616	68	27 10 0	42 4 0	25 12 0

Unesco Competition

This Province conducted the essay and poster-competition in the schools of member States sponsored by the U.N.E.S.C.O. competition to stimulate wide public interest in the work of the UNESCO.

The subject matter of both the Essay and Poster competition was "Together We Build A New World" based on the work of the UNESCO.

The Madras Government authorised the Director to conduct the competition allotting Rs. 1,000 for the purpose, and authorising him to appoint five judges to select the best five essays and posters. A total of 52 essays and 32 posters were received from all over the Province. Principals and Professors of Colleges and select heads of High Schools were appointed judges and they have selected the five best entries. These are being sent to the UNESCO through the Government of India.

Scientific Glassware Training Scheme Sanctioned

The Government of Madras have sanctioned the proposal to open a Training Centre in the School of Arts and Crafts, Madras, for imparting training in the manufacture of scientific glassware.

Ten students will be trained at a time for a period of one year and a stipend of Rs. 25 per mensem will be paid to each student for 11 months in the year.

Golden shackles are far worse than iron ones.

Golden fetters are no less galling to a self-respecting man than iron ones.

When a slave begins to take pride in his fetters and hugs them like precious ornaments, the triumph of the slave-owner will be complete.

—MAHATMA GANDHI.

Book Reviews

Gandhiana

[A Bibliography of Gandhian literature; compiled by P. G. Deshpande —Navjivan Publishing House, Ahmedabad.]

"There is no such thing as Gandhism" said Sri J. B. Kripalani, one of the foremost disciples of Gandhiji. It was more a Gandhian way of life than a rigid, hardened, soulless cult. Yearning for truth was its motive-force, experimentation its technique and growth its essence. There have been therefore many interpretations and presentations of Gandhian thought. The book under review is a guide to the vast literature on Gandhi—the man and his ideas.

Two thousand and eight hundred books on and by Gandhiji, in nine languages have been listed in this book. Of these 1,400 are in English, and the rest mostly in North Indian languages. The Publisher's note says that it was proposed to include books in the four South Indian languages also, but that barring a few entries in Kannada, their efforts to get a list in the other languages did not succeed. That is indeed regrettable; for the books on Gandhiji—original as well as translations of English works—in the South Indian languages are many, if not more than in the other languages. It is upto every South Indian lover of Gandhiji to take up the challenge and come forward to do this labour of love.

K.D.

Why Prohibition ?

[Dr. H. C. Mookerjee. Pages 221. Price Rs. 4.]

It is very rarely that one comes across a book in which a case for Prohibition is based on not merely a sentimental plea, but a scientific basis. The author of the book under review has appealed not only to the heart but also to the head. He has marshalled a formidable array of facts and figures, classified them scientifically, studied them analytically and proved clearly the evil effects that drink has on the body and the body politic. In discussing whether alcohol is food, medicine or poison, he has cited the findings of eminent medical men to support his argument that it cannot but have a ruinous effect on the body. He analyses its effects and reactions on physical strength and intellectual efficiency and exposes it as an ally of disease and enemy of longevity. Having made out such a strong case that prohibition is wholly desirable, he goes on to show, that in the present conditions in India, it is eminently practicable.

This is a book which does not try to convince those already converted, but to convert those who are yet unconvinced.

K.D.

Key to Health

[M. K. Gandhi, Navjivan Publishing House, Ahmedabad. Price 10 as.]

To Bapuji, life was one long pilgrimage towards truth, love and eternity. The body is the temple that houses the soul and a healthy life is inseparable from a good life. This small book contains the recipe for a healthy life, based on Gandhiji's infinite faith in nature cure.

The translation from the Gujarati original is done by Sm. Sushila Nayyar.

K.D.

English Language and Literature

[Odhams Press Ltd., London. Pages 384. Price Rs. 9-12-0.]

This book is a review of the development of English literature from the days of Chaucer to Chesterton. The various phases are dealt with by different contributors. While this contributes to originality in analysis and variety in treatment and presentation, the unity of the symposium is maintained with great fidelity. The highlights and landmarks in each period are presented in true perspective, against the background of the times. A critical estimate of the author is coupled with an interesting study of the personality and career of the author. Besides chronicling the growth of literature through the ages, there are papers that deal with the technique of short story, drama and writing for the film and the radio.

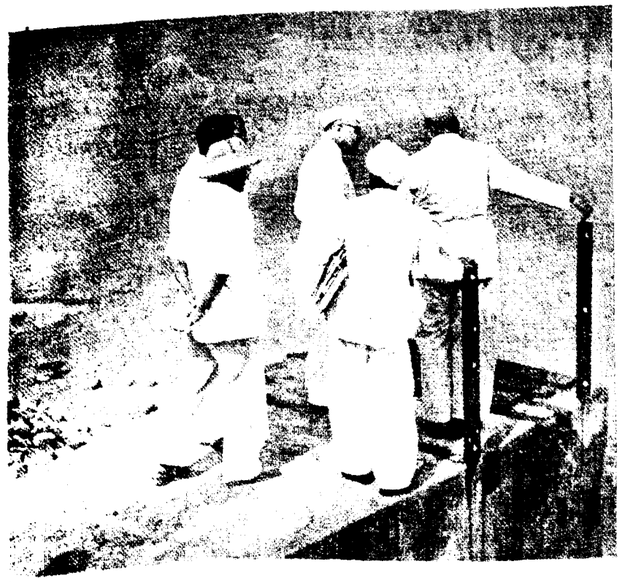
K.D.

Mahabalipuram Temple

The seashore temple, one of the Seven Pagodas, at Mahabalipuram—a popular Madras picnic resort

PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS, AND EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY THE DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY, GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

HON'BLE SRI JAIRAMDAS DAULATRAM, FOOD MINISTER, INSPECTING P.W.D. TANKS (MADRAS)



Sri Jairamdas Daulatram inspecting the Chembarambakkam Lake, Chingleput District

The Hon'ble Sri Jairamdas Daulatram seen in serious conversation with the Premier

Hon'ble the Food Minister of the Government of India Sri Daulatram inspecting the Porur Tank, along with the concerned officials

A view of the Koraltur Anicut, Chingleput District

MADRAS INFORMATION

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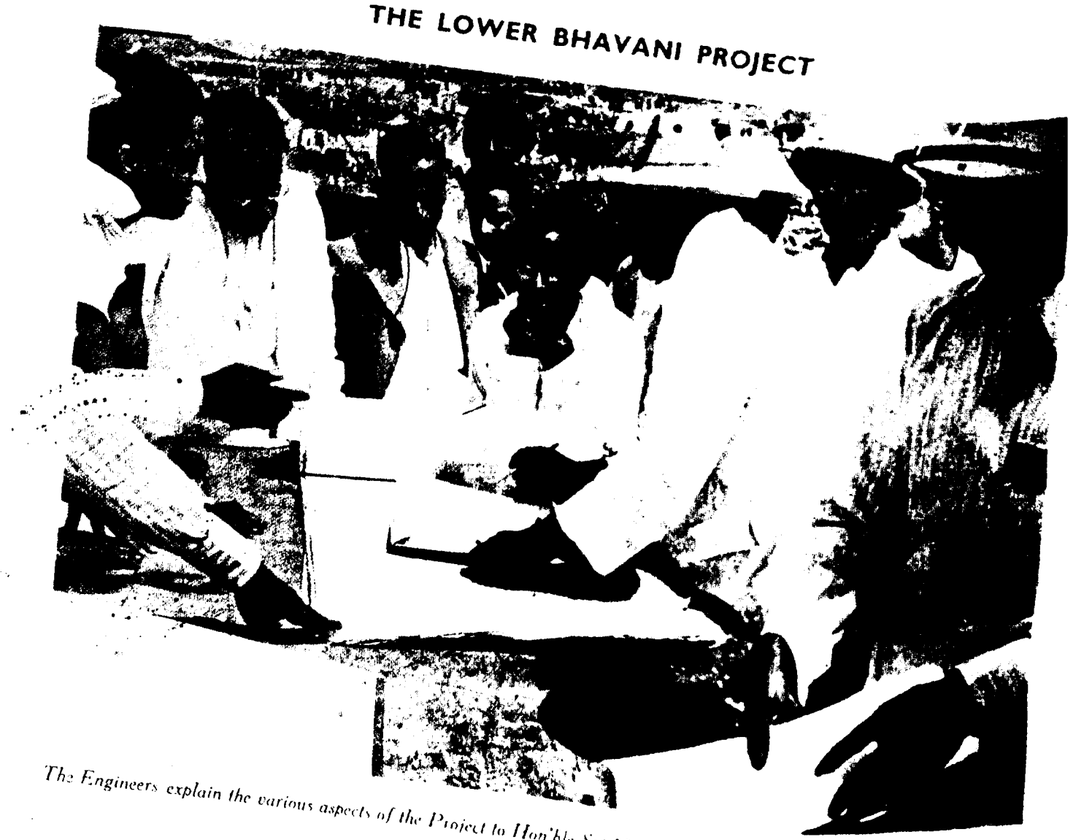
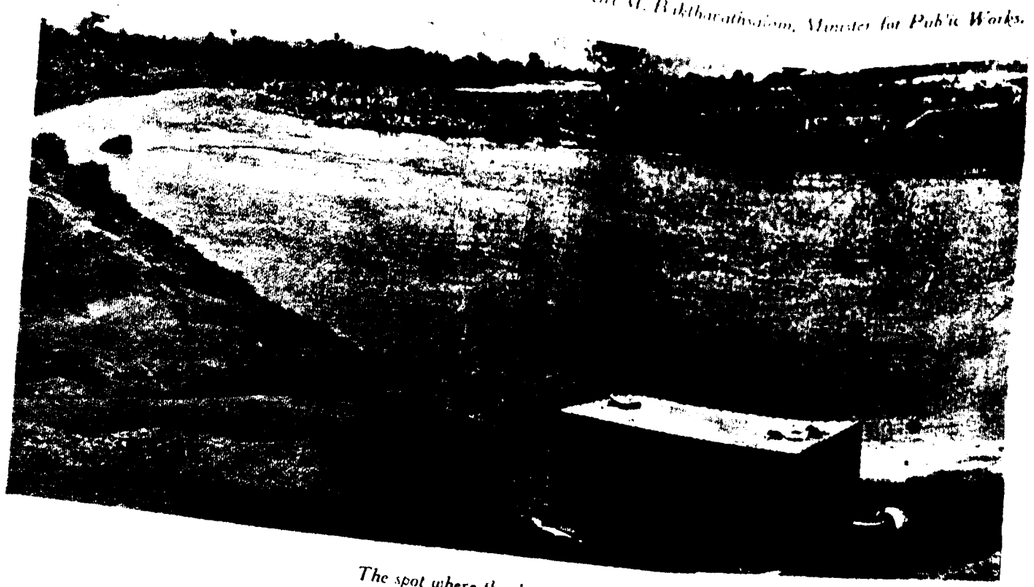
RECORD ROOM
16 JUN 1989

THE LOWER BHAVANI PROJECT



The Engineers explain the various aspects of the Project to Hon'ble Sri M. Bakthavatsalam, Minister for Pub'c Works.



The spot where the dam is to built.

Madras Information

Published every fortnight by the Director of Information and Publicity
Fort St. George

Vol. III, No. 13 — "WE SEEK TO SERVE AND NOT TO COMPETE" — July 15, 1949

INDIA MUST BE SELF-SUFFICIENT IN FOOD PRODUCTION BY 1951

PANDIT NEHRU'S APPEAL TO NATION

People Asked To Eat Less Rice, Take To Supplementary Fare

"India must become self-sufficient in food production by 1951. There will be no food imports after that date," declared Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, broadcasting to the nation on June 29, 1949. Appealing for "co-operation in a mighty drive for food production which is ultimately a war against poverty and ignorance, against malnutrition and high prices", Pandit Nehru counselled the people of India to eat less rice and take to more supplementary fares like bananas, tapioca and sweet potatoes, to bridge the food deficit of 10 per cent, and to evolve a balanced diet.

Text of Broadcast

Following is the full text of the Prime Minister's broadcast :—

I feel that I have been very remiss during the past many months, absorbed as I was in my normal work. I have not been able to give much time to speaking to you either through the radio or in public meetings. I feel that I ought to make good this omission in so far as I can. Unfortunately the days of the month are limited and so are the hours and minutes of the day. I hope, however, to speak to you much more often than I have done in the past.

It is necessary, in a democracy especially, for the people to understand the policies and activities of Government so that they may approve or criticise them. But criticism or approval are only worthwhile when there is an attempt to understand and a desire to make a constructive approach.

In criticism as in life generally, it does not help much to be merely negative in approach. There are in India today a multitude of critics of Government in the press and on the platform. I am sure they have enough to be critical about and I for one welcome their criticism.

Criticism Welcomed

But when that criticism loses all balance and proportion and is strident in language, it becomes merely an exhibition of anger and frustration and does not help much. Also the criticism and the consideration of any problem, in order to be worthwhile, must look at that problem in its entirety and in its relation to the environment and connected problems. Isolated from these, it becomes a mere academic exercise.

As Prime Minister, I must accept both the praise and the blame for the activities of Government and their consequences. I have often said that I am very conscious of the many things that have gone wrong and of the many errors committed. Nevertheless

COVER PAGE

Picture shows a view of the Lower Bhavani Project site, as seen from the Ganapathi Hill. The white dots indicate the line of the dam, which, when completed, will be one of the biggest earth dams in Madras Province. The letters on the side of the hill spell out 'TOP OF DAM'.

I address you in no apologetic mood and I have no sense of frustration in me. I believe that India as a whole has survived many perils during the past two years and has advanced on many fronts. I believe that, in spite of our present difficulties, and there are many, India is making good and will solve the problems that confront her.

Call for Co-operation

I would appeal therefore to all men and women of India, who have the love of this country in their hearts and who have the welfare of her people as their primary objective in life, to view the present situation dispassionately, to separate the major problems from the many minor differences, and to co-operate in the solution of those major problems, for without that solution those relatively minor differences in policy and programme do not come into play at all.

I do not appeal to those who do not care for India and her people who are prepared to see India sink into chaos and oblivion in order to further some other objective, and who under the guise of attractive slogans carry on a foul conspiracy based on fraud and deceit and violence to produce chaos in India.

Nor do I appeal to those selfish and anti-social elements in the population, who can think only of their own individual profit, whether that comes from fair or unfair behaviour, and ignore completely the larger good of the nation.

Taxes and Budgets

I have said that I have complete faith in India's future and in her capacity to progress in every direction. Nevertheless it would be folly to minimise in any way the difficulties that we have to face today. Inflation and high prices have led to a vicious circle which has caused great suffering to vast numbers of our people. In spite of higher salaries, wages and dearness allowances, they have not kept pace with the extra cost of living. The middle classes especially are being crushed and they perhaps suffer even more than the other classes. At the same time Central and Provincial budgets have increased greatly and cannot bear the burden of any further increase in wages and salaries without making the economic situation even worse than it is. No one can view this situation with equanimity.

Yet, what troubles me most is the general lowering of our moral standards. It is a tragedy that we who laid so much emphasis on the teachings of the Mahatma and on our high standards of thought and conduct in public life, should forget those teachings and those standards. We may, and we inevitably shall, get over our present economic difficulties. But how will that profit us, if we ignore those base qualities of the spirit which helped us to gain freedom and without which no nation can be great!

Let me not be misunderstood. I am for the moment laying stress on our weaknesses and failings, because I am concerned about them. But there is another picture, a picture of constructive work by hardworking men and women, a picture of achievement in many fields of national endeavour, and a picture of co-operation in an industrial truce, which on the whole was successful. I must express my appreciation of the response that industrial labour made last year to our appeal and also the way our Railway workers and Posts and Telegraph staff thought in terms of the larger good of the country and decided not to strike. I can tell you a great deal of these constructive efforts all over the country in field and factory, of great schemes going ahead and gradually building, brick by brick, the new India, where standards of living will be progressively higher and poverty and ignorance may gradually fade away.

Problem of Food

But my purpose today is not to speak to you about these various themes, fascinating as they are. I want to speak to you about one particular subject, that of food, the primary necessity of mankind and the basic problem for us today.

This Government inherited an undeveloped and unbalanced economy of India, backward both in industry and agriculture. The war period had made this worse, the partition of the country with all its consequences added tremendously to our burdens. Inflationary forces set at work and prices went up, while production, both agricultural and industrial, remained at a low ebb.

It is clear that whatever policy we might adopt, it must aim at greater production, both agricultural and industrial. Without that the national dividend remains low and there is no room for raising living standards or salaries or wages. It is clear also that this higher production must not benefi relatively few people only but must be fairly distributed among the people. Without this higher production, we cannot even go ahead with those major schemes, which promise an accelerated production in future.

Stopping Imports

We may do without luxuries and even without many necessities, but we cannot do without food. If we do not produce enough food in our country, we become dependent upon other countries and in a matter like food we cannot afford to be so dependent. Therefore we have to tackle this problem of food production first of all and put an end to the deficit that has compelled us to put our money into buying food from abroad. Because of this, the Government has laid down a programme which states that we must have enough food produced in the country for all our people by 1951 and that after that date we do not intend to import food. We have not fixed that date without full thought and calculation. We intend to stick by that date and we intend by that date to be producing enough food for all the millions who inhabit this country. We have taken into account the possible increase in population and we even date hope that the individual quota for food then will be somewhat higher than it is today, for today's quota is poor enough.

I am convinced that we can do it and that we will do it. But we shall do it only with a great effort in which vast numbers of our people join and co-operate, and so I appeal to you for this co-operation in a mighty drive for food production, which is ultimately a war against poverty and ignorance, against malnutrition and high prices. It is a war in which every citizen can be a soldier and can serve his or her country. All of us will have to work hard and all of us will have to tighten our belts.

Deficit

What is this food problem? Owing to various causes, in which I need not go into now, we have a food deficit this year of about ten per cent. A part even of that ten per cent has been caused by very special misfortunes that befell us this year—drought in some places, floods in other places and a serious famine in Gujerat and Kathiawar. It is well to remember that in spite of this famine which afflicted Gujerat, not a single person, to my knowledge, died of lack of food there.

So even ten per cent may be rather an outside figure for our food deficit. Let us, however, put the additional figure that we have to reach by 1951 at fifteen per cent of our present food production. Is that a very high target to aim at? I do not think so.

POINTS STRESSED BY PANDIT NEHRU

1. There will be no food imports after 1951. India must become self-sufficient by then.

2. Our present food deficit is only 10 per cent.

3 Change in food habits will not only help the nation, but also make for a more balanced diet.

4. During 1941-44 there was no import of rice. In 1948, 8,000,000 tons were imported, though India produces 20 million tons.

5. A short-term programme is needed to tide over the crisis until the river valley schemes mature. The Government Three-Point-Plan comprises (*a*) intensive cultivation, (*b*) growing of supplementary foods apart from cereals and (*c*) vegetable gardens in towns and cities.

6. Lord Boyd Orr advised (*a*) treating of the present situation as a national war emergency; (*b*) perfect co-operation and co-ordination between the Centre, Provinces and States and (*c*) direct link from top policy-makers down to the farmer. His recommendations will be implemented.

DRIVE FOR FOOD PRODUCTION IS A WAR AGAINST POVERTY, IGNORANCE, MALNUTRITION, HIGH PRICES

We are thinking at present of the next two and a half years. Some years after that our great river valley and other major schemes will begin to produce results and then production will go up by leaps and bounds. I am not worried at all about that period. It is the next two years that count and are vital and which will govern our future. It is the short-term programme for these two years that I wish to emphasize.

Better Cultivation

The first item of this programme is intensive and better cultivation of the land at present being cultivated. It is well known that the yield per acre in our country is very low, compared to most other countries. It should therefore be easily possible for us to increase that yield by at least fifteen per cent, given the right methods. I am referring here to the land at present under cultivation. Even that land therefore should yield to us this additional fifteen per cent, if we can provide manure, fertilizers, better seeds and generally better methods of cultivation. I might inform you that experiments on a small scale have shown that, given these facilities and better methods, the yield increases by far more than fifteen per cent.

Supplementary Foods

The second item of this programme is the growing of supplementary foods and I should like to lay special emphasis on this. Our people subsist mostly on wheat and rice and we have therefore to lay stress on these two basic cereals. But there are other good foods apart from cereals, which are not only good for us from the point of view of a balanced diet, but which can easily be produced in far greater quantities than wheat and rice. These substitutes for cereals are sweet potatoes, tapioca and bananas. There are others also. In some countries, bananas and sweet potatoes form almost the staple article of diet. I am not asking you to go thus far. But in the emergency of today, it is important that we use foods, other than wheat and rice, to the largest extent. That will reduce our import of wheat and rice. I might add that a mixture of wheat and sweet potato flour is excellent, palatable and beneficial.

It is a small thing for each one of us to change his food habits slightly and eat these substitutes for cereals to some extent. Every country has done so under stress of war and emergency. Are we so tied down to habit that we cannot do something that the good of the nation requires?

Vegetable Gardens

It is necessary therefore for every town and village to put a few new acres of land under cultivation and this cultivation should be chiefly devoted to sweet potato, tapioca and banana. In our towns and cities, there are many compounds which should be used for cultivating any of these foodstuffs or vegetables. I love flowers, but today the sight of a cluster of bananas is sweeter to my eyes than any flower. Government will help in every way in encouraging this cultivation of substitutes for cereals. Provincial Governments may well buy them up and use them as rations, mixed or not, on some days in the week.

Eat Less Rice

There is one thing else that I consider most important and to which I would like you to give earnest thought. While we should all try to limit our consumption of wheat and rice and take, as far as possible, to other foods, it is of especial importance to reduce the consumption of rice in this country. At present to import rice from abroad costs us much more than the import of wheat. At present, prices double the quantity of wheat could be imported for the same price of rice. It is possible that the price of wheat will go down and the difference be even greater.

Some figures may interest you. Owing to the war, there was hardly any import of rice between 1941 and 1944. In 1945, 70,000 tons of rice were imported,

in 1946, 331,000 tons,
in 1947, 454,000 tons, and
in 1948, 800,000 tons.

This shows that we are consuming more and more rice when we should be trying our utmost to reduce its import. It shows that we have imported rice at the cost of a far greater quantity of wheat. It shows that most of us have paid no heed whatever to this very serious problem and, though we talk

loudly about the food problem, we do not think that it affects our individual lives. The food problem is ultimately the totality of what happens in millions of homes. It is astonishing that we should be so prodigal in our consumption of rice, when every consideration demands that we reduce it.

Balanced Diet

Remember that we produce ourselves twenty million tons of rice so that our total import even at the high level of 800,000 tons, is a very small proportion of our total requirements. To give up this import of rice completely by taking to other foods would thus be a very small sacrifice and it would mean a great difference to the country's economy. Many of us eat bread as a rule and use rice more or less as a luxury article. I suggest that those of us, who normally eat bread, should give up rice completely. Those for whom rice is the principal diet should reduce their consumption a little and take to wheat or other foods. This can hardly be called a sacrifice, because so very little is given up. As a matter of fact it would lead to a more balanced diet and consequently better health for the nation. May I add also that polished rice, which looks so attractive, has little nutritive value and sooner the use of it is given up, the better.

I have mentioned only some ways which I consider important, in which each one of us can help. There is much else that we can do. But I do not wish to lengthen this list at present. Let us concentrate on these.

Other Means

Let us remember also that every improvement in production, industrial or agricultural, as well as every increase in the speed of transport helps to solve the problem. If the railways could carry ten per cent more than they do today, that would result in a quicker and easier movement of goods and would help in lowering prices. If the dock workers could load and unload a little more speedily, shipping charges would go down. If people working in offices, Government or private (and I include in this that forest offices called the Secretariat in New Delhi), could work a little more efficiently and speedily, production all round would go ahead. There need be no fear of unemployment, because when production goes ahead, there is more work and more employment. The farmer need not be afraid that he is ever going back to the prewar situation. That could never happen. So my appeal is to all classes of workers to join in this great drive for more production all round and, more especially, on the food front. The farmer comes first of course, but all others have also a responsibility and a duty.

May I add that procurement of foodgrains within India is an essential part of this programme, because the more we procure, the more we lessen the deficit that has to be made good by imports. Some people have unwittingly come in the way of procurement. That is a very unwise policy which does harm to the nation. It does not do good to the farmer even, although some may imagine so, for the farmer's good is bound up with the national good today even more than at other times.

There is another thing of great importance, both practical and psychological. There must be no waste and there must be no feasting while we fight for every ounce of food. I trust that there will be rules made to limit this feasting business strictly. But it is primarily to the good sense and decency of people that I appeal. To waste food at any time in a vain display is the height of vulgarity. In these times it is a crime. Public opinion must condemn this, so that any person who indulges in this waste is looked upon as doing something that is indecent and anti-social.

Boyd Orr's Advice

About two months ago I invited Lord Boyd Orr, one of the greatest authorities on food, to come here and advise us. He was good enough to come and study our problem. He approved generally of the policy and programme that we were following. But he made it clear that, in his opinion, the present situation was a serious one and that any policy would be of little avail unless we did three things.

Firstly, that we must treat this as if it was a national war emergency and have a machinery which can function swiftly and efficiently without the normal delays of the governmental apparatus. Therefore, he suggested that there should be a Food Controller, or a Director of Food Production, at the Centre with large powers, and similar Controllers of Food Production in each Province and State.

Secondly, that there must be perfect co-ordination and co-operation between the Centre and the Provinces and States.

Thirdly, that we must reach down to the farmer in the field. That is, there must be links from the top policy making place to the farmers who have ultimately to carry out that policy. The farmer must understand and must willingly co-operate. The understanding and co-operation of the farmers was most important.

Lord Boyd Orr had had personal experience of the food production campaign in the United Kingdom during the war. He spoke thus from knowledge. In the United Kingdom, I think, during the war years food production went up by over twenty-five per cent, and the people were wise and patriotic enough even to change their food habits to meet the exigencies of the situation. We have to face a similar situation, though there is no war, and we have to make a similar all-out effort. It is absurd for anyone to say that he cannot vary his food habits by a little, whatever may happen to the country. If we do not vary these habits a little willingly, we may have to vary them very much more later by force of circumstances, whether we like it or not.

Full Co-operation

The Government of India have accepted the recommendations of Lord Boyd Orr and will endeavour to give effect to them to the best of their ability. But that acceptance itself involves the full co-operation of the Provinces and States with the Centre as well as the enthusiasm of the farmer in this great task. We shall appoint soon a Food Controller or Commissioner at the Centre with considerable powers to act speedily and effectively. We want each Province and State to do likewise.

My appeal is to every person in India. May I make a special appeal to Congressmen to join more particularly in this crusade. Let them be examples to others and go to the villages and to the farmers and explain to them the gravity of the situation and the steps we must take to overcome it. Let them themselves join in the labour of the field or elsewhere. Let them show some of the grit and capacity for service in a great cause which in the past made the Congress great and brought us freedom.

I want to tell you from time to time what progress we make in this fight for food. The monsoon will soon be upon us and our reclamation work will have to be suspended. The cultivators will be busy tending and protecting their crops and it will be difficult to estimate their work in figures. Nevertheless, I hope to address you at least once a month and tell you of the progress we are making.

JAI HIND.

MISUSE OF FORESTS WILL DISRUPT NATIONAL ECONOMY

PREMIER OUTLINES TASK OF RANGERS IN CONSERVING VITAL ASSET OF JUNGLE WEALTH

"Neglect or misuse of forests will lead to deterioration or total or partial loss affecting the economy of the country," observed the Hon'ble P. S. Kumaraswamy Raja, Premier of Madras, delivering the Presidential speech at the Convocation of the Forest College, Coimbatore. The Premier reminded the forestry students of the "great responsibility to be discharged and great service to be rendered for the country" in helping to conserve forests—"the natural wealth of the nation"—and sounded a note of warning against indiscriminate felling of trees since "to cut a tree it takes perhaps a few minutes, but to grow one it takes years and years and perhaps generations."

GENTLEMEN AND MY YOUNG FRIENDS,

It is a unique pleasure and a proud privilege for me to be called upon to preside over the Convocation of the Forest College, Coimbatore. In the annual report presented by him, the Principal of the College feels happy in referring to this function as a significant one, being the first convocation since the Government of India took over the administration of the College. But I may say that the significance of this function is much more than that. Why not we reckon this as the first convocation since India took over its own administration? So, this being the first convocation of yours celebrated in independent India, my association with it increases my pride and pleasure all the more.

The call to me to own this honour, came at short notice. Perhaps, I would have felt some hesitation or even diffidence in accepting the invitation, had I received such short-notice-calls from any other institution. But the invitation for this function, connected as it is with an institution of forestry, was itself so inviting that I was tempted to accept it readily. For I would be in my own elements while engaged in anything concerning forestry.

Coming as I do from a place bordering on the Western Ghats, and living in the environments of forests and mountains, I claim life-long acquaintance with forests, the Forest Department and its functioning, and also the quadruped citizens of the forests, especially the more formidable among them (the elephants) whose endless wars on us and our plantations engage us in closer and frequent contacts with forests and the forest officials. So I should thank you particularly for the reason that I am given this opportunity of participating in a function, which is very homely to me.

National Institution

Gentlemen, the importance and utility of this institution as a premier national institution cannot be overemphasized. This is not an institution serving the needs of a district alone or a province alone; but it is one of all-India importance. Our Province feels proud of it, located as it is within our own Province limits. This college was no doubt started originally under the auspices of the Madras Government more than 35 years ago. It served the needs of this Province as also others by supplying trained personnel for the forest administration in our country. Unfortunately, for reasons of financial stringency from which our Province was then suffering, as it does now also, the college had to be closed in 1939 as a measure of retrenchment; and it was revived in 1945.

It has recently been handed over to the Government of India. Had it continued as an institution of our Provincial Government, perhaps it would not have been so prospective of development and progress as we find it to-day under the administration of the Central Government. The reason is, not that our Provincial Government is less enthusiastic in forest education or slow in realizing the importance of forestry as a foremost item of our national wealth; but the limitations of our own finances restrain us from rushing through schemes of national reconstruction and development with a speed commensurate with the urgency and importance of such schemes.

I may frankly say that the transference of the administration of this college from our hands into the Centre, is a landmark in the history of its administration, which augurs well for its future. But thereby, the responsibility or the interest of our Provincial Government shall not be treated as having come to an end. Situated as the college is on our own soil, the Madras Government is bound to see to its healthy growth, of course with the nourishment and nutrition supplied by the richer Central Government.

Hereafter, our Madras Government shall be even more solicitous and more enthusiastic about the growth of this institution than before, as you know

that the more a person is relieved of the burden of monetary commitments regarding the institution, the more liberal and the more eloquent he becomes in offering suggestions and advices for the growth of the institution.

Growing Importance

It is a matter of immense gratification that the Forest College, Coimbatore, has become a national institution of all-India importance, its only counter-part being the institution at Dehra Dun. The fruits of its transference into the bigger sphere of administration under the Centre, we have already b gun to reap, even within such a short interval of time. The reputation of this college has already commenced to ascend. Its utility has been enlarged both in quantity and quality.

The Rangers' training which the college has been imparting to its alumni ever since its inception, is no longer the solitary course of training given here. It is heartening to note that a new superior service Forest Officers course has also been opened in this college for the first time with effect from October 4, 1948, by transfer from Dehra Dun of students, who were undergoing training there and who had been deputed from the various Provinces and States. The strength of the Ranger classes, we are glad to note, has also doubled.

The enlargement of courses and classes naturally involves making the study of the subjects on forestry more scientific and up to date so as to cope with the growing problems and needs confronting your professional activities. In this connexion, I may say that the decision of the Government of India to equip this college with adequate research facilities will be welcomed by all forest officers and also industrialists who rely on forest raw materials, as a wholesome measure in the right direction.

The growing need for further accommodation to cope with the many-sided expansion of this college, is also, I understand, engaging the attention of the Government of India. I hope that the Government of India would lose no time in taking steps for the implementation of their decision to provide these facilities.

Prized Assets

The students undergoing the courses of training in this college have got a great responsibility to be discharged and great services to be rendered for the country. Theirs is a profession connected with the natural wealth of the nation. Forests are one of the most prized assets of a nation. Their potentialities in developing industries and adding to the prosperity of the community are immense and unmeasurable. The immensity of the forest raw materials, which can be exploited methodically and scientifically without at the same time impairing the good condition of the forests, would conduce to the development of several industries. Thus forests play a vital part in maintaining sound national economy. So, the conservation of forests is as essential as any other vital measure calculated to benefit the country.

Benefits

Apart from the direct advantages accruing from the well-preserved forests in the form of various raw materials and products supplied by them, there are also unseen advantages which are even more important than the former. Water resources conferring prosperity on the people, depend for their perenniality on the conservation and upkeep of forests, which ensure good rainfall. Forests have also a great influence on the climatic conditions of the country. The problems of agriculture which is the most important industry in our country, are inter-connected with the conservation of forests and afforestation.

Forests are the springheads of many factors that go to make agriculture a successful industry. So much so, neglect or misuse of forests will lead to deterioration or total or partial loss affecting the economy of the country. Denuding of forests amounts to the drying up of the natural springs arising therefrom, besides depriving the area of its natural beauty and laying it barren. The axiom that construction is always a more difficult process than destruction is exemplified more in forestry than in anything else. To cut a tree is perhaps a few minutes business; but to grow one, it takes years and years and p rhaps generations. So, realizing the vital part played by trees and forests in the preservation of the country's natural wealth, the planting of trees and more trees, is often advocated.

It can, however, be said to the credit of the Government Forest Department that the conservation of Government forests has been effected under proper control. Most Provinces and States manage their forests under properly drawn up working plans, which are kept up to date by periodical revisions. The special work is got done by special working-plan sections of the Forest Department. Teak plantations and sandalwood plantations on a large scale in our parts, bear testimony to the efforts made by the department.

In this connexion, one cannot help referring to the comparative look of the forests maintained by the Government and those of the private owners. It has been a regretable feature that the zamin forests have been mostly neglected for want of proper supervision, control and management. In most of the cases, the zamin forests were cleared indiscriminately with the result that such deforestation has left behind it adverse effects on water resources and soil conservancy, etc. But the unfortunate feature of it is that such disadvantages and adverse effects do not confine themselves to that locality alone; they affect the community in general.

The neighbouring Government tracts are also equally affected adversely by such indiscriminate denuding of zamin forests. You may also know how the Madras Legislature came to pass an enactment recently restraining such indiscriminate denuding of private forests and ensuring better upkeep of them

Role of Rangers

The Governments are always ready to enact all measures for the protection and preservation of the forests. But the real responsibility lies on you, who are charged with the function of executing the policies of the Government. The real preservers of the country's vast natural resources are only you, in whose charge the forests are left. I would, therefore, urge on the students of this college and more especially those who are emerging out of it this year to take up their posts of duty under the respective Governments, the need to realize the great responsibility to be discharged in service to the country and the need to realize that on the successful conservation of forests depends the present and the future of the nation.

Surely you can discharge your duties most cheerfully. Have we not heard of sages and ascetics retiring into the forests, where alone they could get sublime peace and happiness. So the sphere of your professional duties being one of sublime peace and happiness, your discharge of duties cannot be anything but cheerful. But at the same time, I want to give you a note of caution; cautioning you not to enter into the forests with a sense of detachment as an ascetic does in [illegible] of his wealth and belongings; because you have to deal with and control the forests, to increase the natural wealth of the nation.

Therefore, your services for the preservation and improvement of the forests should spring out of your desire to augment the nation's wealth. The more frequently you personally visit and inspect the forests under your administrative control, the more efficiently can their conservation be maintained. I would also suggest to you not to supervise the forests by television by remaining at headquarters but to inspect them personally.

My young friends! Those of you who have completed the courses, are going out of the portals of this college to take up your worthy places in the Forest Administration in your respective Provinces and States. "Back to the villages" is the slogan of the politicians, appealing to the sense of patriotism of the graduates and young men and invoking them to go to the rural side to work for its resuscitation. But, is it not a truism that your patriotism soars far beyond that mark, as you embark on a higher ideology of "Back to the forests?"

My young friends! Wherever you are, you shall reserve a soft corner for your *Alma Mater* and also for this Province which originally started it. I wish godspeed to those of you emerging out of the college this year successfully with honours and colours of distinction; and I wish good luck to those who are yet to complete their courses.

Gentlemen, I thank you heartily once again for giving me this opportunity to participate in this pleasant and significant convocation.

Bed Strength of Bellary Hospital Increased

The Government of Madras have sanctioned the increase of the bed strength in the Headquarters Hospital, Bellary, from 110 to 140.

(June 22)

Move To Found National Theatre And Encourage Dramatic Talent

QUESTIONNAIRE ISSUED

The Government have appointed a Committee to consider and report on, among others, the following points:—

(1) The present condition of the stage and the steps to be taken for establishment of theatres in the various centres of the Province.

(2) The extent to which the stage can be utilized for propagating adult education, rural development and allied matters.

(3) The need for the establishment of a National Theatre, in which talent can be trained and the lines on which it should be organized.

(4) The extent to which Government can encourage theatrical and dramatic talent.

With a view to elicit public opinion on the above points, the following questionnaire is issued by the Committee. Members of the public are requested to answer the questionnaire and forward their answers to the Secretary, Dramatic Art Revival Committee, Secretariat Buildings, Fort St. George, Madras, not later than 25th July 1949. Additional copies of the questionnaire can be obtained on application to the Secretary.

Questionnaire

PART I.

A

(1) What was the condition of the Dramatic Art in the country in the past?

(2) What is its condition at present? What classes of people, in your experience, form the majority of the audience?

(3) What purpose has the stage been serving so far—Has it been for 'Art for Arts sake' or has it served any other purpose, other than commercial? If so, what are those other purposes?

(4) Is modern drama merely catering to the taste of the audience or trying to elevate it?

B

(5) Can Adult Education be complete without dramas? If not, to what extent can drama be utilized to make adult education complete?

(6) To what extent can drama help towards Rural Development and allied matters?

(7) Should any special machinery be set up for utilizing drama for the above purposes?

(8) What kind of plays would be useful for the above purposes and what themes would promote those purposes.

PART II.

(9) How many dramatic compositions are available?

(10) Of them how many are:—(*a*) Classical or mythological, (*b*) historical and (*c*) social or political.

(11) What are the themes generally dealt with?

(12) Are dramas written but not getting printed and circulated for want of proper encouragement and facilities?

(13) What is the kind of language employed in the dramas enacted at present? Do you think a change is necessary? If so, in what direction?

(14) For the purpose mentioned in Section B of Part I of the questionnaire, which classes of dramas will be most useful?

(15) What special encouragement should be given for writing dramas?

(16) How many dramatic troupes, professional and amateur, function in your district?

(17) Have they got good encouragement from the public?

(18) Do any dramatic societies own theatres? If so, are they hired out to others for staging plays?

(19) How many talented actors and how many talented producers are there to your knowledge in your district? If so, mention their names and addresses.

(20) Do you want any special machinery for training actors and producers, and if so, what kind of machinery:—

(i) A separate Training School?

or

(ii) Part of school or college curriculum? or

(iii) A Diploma Course in Universities?

(21) Are dramas staged in schools and colleges—with what benefits?

(Continued on page 27)

In The Sphere Of Nation Building

VILLAGERS ENCOURAGED IN UNITED EFFORTS AT SELF-IMPROVEMENT

Radio talk by Reverend RALPH RICHARD KEITHAN

I shall speak to you of a very vital movement and work which holds tremendous significance for the future of the village and thus for the nation and the eastern world. The tendency for people like you and me is to think in terms of the city; the needs of the village suffer as a result. Gandhiji tried hard to reverse the process and set things right: the village at the centre of the picture, the city serving the village. For here in India and in the entire East 80 to 90 per cent of our people live in the village. There is to be found the problem!

Moreover, we must constantly remind ourselves that the basic needs of man's physical life are satisfied only by products from the village: food, clothing and housing. If society is not healthy at that point, then we are in a sad state indeed. The Firka Development programme, initiated by Sri T. Prakasam, developed under the earnest leadership of Sri O. P. Ramaswamy Reddiar and Dr. S. Gurubatham and now in the interested hands of Sri Parameswaran is the attempt of Government, co-operating with the constructive worker and villager, to build the strong foundations of the nation at the village level.

Objectives

What are we trying to do? May I quote from the "Scheme" itself:

"The object is to organize the villages for a happier, more prosperous and fuller life in which the individual villager will have the opportunity to develop, both as an individual and as an unit of a well-integrated society. This has to be done by using local initiative and local resources to the utmost extent possible in the economic, political and social fields of reconstruction on co-operative lines. Self-reliant, self-dependent, and properly organized life in the villages will thus be the aim of Firka Development work. Such work should ultimately lead to the establishment of a just and democratic social order along peaceful lines. In Gandhiji's words such a new social order should be 'casteless and classless'."

Not many weeks ago, I was called from my room at Gandhi Gram near Mathurai. I cannot erase the picture I saw from my mind. In one of our assembly rooms sat one of our rural trainees. In her lap lay a little new-born baby, the picture of physical perfectness except for a badly mutilated face. The mother and the little child had just been brought from a nearby village where the child had been born. The local village dais had done her very best but it was a 'breech case'. Evidently, there was real difficulty in childbirth. The midwife in desperation wanted to save mother and child. She had reached in and clutched at the face. Her fingers had caught in the eye sockets.

Those tender eyes were gone for ever. The face was badly torn. But the rest of the body was perfect and that little bundle of life still lived. We prayed that death might relieve it from its misery. Our prayers were answered! We are in the village that the knowledge and techniques of modern science might be made available for the village parent and child just as much as for you and for me. We should rejoice that such amenities are now seeping through to the village.

A year ago, one of our teachers was asking the newly-come trainee what were the advantages of the city. She replied that food is available in the city! Imagine coming to the state where a village girl thinks of the city as being the place where food is obtainable! Forgetting that food is grown in the village! No wonder people want to come away from such villages. The rural development programme of Madras Province is an earnest beginning at a job that ought to have been started long ago: the bringing of the same healthy conditions to the village as we find today, at least to a certain extent, in the city.

MAHATMA'S DREAM OF VILLAGE SWARAJ

My idea of village swaraj is that it is a complete republic, independent of its neighbours for its own vital wants, and yet inter-dependent for many others in which dependence is a necessity. Thus every village's first concern will be to grow its own food crops and cotton for its cloth. It should have a reserve for its cattle, recreation and playground for adults and children. Then if there is more land available, it will grow useful money crops, thus excluding ganja, tobacco, opium and the like.

The village will maintain a village theatre, school and public hall. It will have its own waterworks ensuring clean water supply. This can be done through controlled wells or tanks. Education will be compulsory up to the final basic course. As far as possible every activity will be conducted on the co-operative basis. There will be no castes as we have today with their graded untouchability.

Firka Programme Acts As Tilting Levers To Aid Rural Reconstruction

Programme

What is being done? What is then the programme of such an ambitious scheme? Go with me to a village. Let it be in a Tirumangalam village which my wife and I had the privilege to visit recently. We are accustomed to enter villages through what might be called a latrine. But we are pleasantly surprised to find the approach clean. As we enter the village we notice well-made drains on either side of the lanes. A little later, we notice that these drains lead to a common large village-cesspool where the composting of manure is carried on.

We start our questions for this is so unusual. We learn that under the leadership and encouragement of the Village and Firka Development Officers, with the Government furnishing the cement, the villagers had built the drains and the large cesspool. Already people had realized the value of this manure and were buying it for their fields. Thus the village had an income which might be used for further village improvement.

What surprised me was that the project had largely been done by the villagers themselves and with a minimum of help from the Government. Sri G. Ramachandran, who has made a recent study of this work, speaks of this help from Government as the 'tilting lever' of village improvement. The village to-day is ready to go ahead; it needs but a little encouragement and help to go ahead with substantial programmes of work.

Village Needs

In this same firka, I had the privilege of taking Dr. and Mrs. A. S. Morgan to see one of the Basic Education Schools. Dr. Morgan is on the present University Commission. The children were thrilled with their visitors—not a bit afraid as they would have been in the past in one of the old-type schools if there had been such in the village. They wanted to know: "Why are you white? Why do you not have your own name? Why do you call yourself Mrs. Morgan?" These little children were full of healthy curiosity as any normal child ought to be and they were seeking knowledge.

Villagers are building buildings to-day that they may have schools, small village medical centres, etc. They are again doing it with little or no Government financia aid. The Firka Development programme is giving the lead and tapping hidden resources.

Thus the programme is to help to develop sound agriculture; substantial village industries that fit naturally into the agricultural economy such as those of food and cloth processing.

SACRIFICE

Hitherto the villagers have died in their thousands so that we may live. Now we might have to die so that they may live. The difference will be fundamental. The former have died unknowingly and involuntarily. Their enforced sacrifice has degraded us. If now we die knowingly, our sacrifice will ennoble us and the whole nation. Let us not flinch from the necessary sacrifice, if we will live as an independent self-respecting nation

—MAHATMA GANDHI.

We are trying to bring better sanitation, health and housing to villages where such ought to be natural. We want elementary and creative education to become universal and we believe that Gandhiji has shown us the way. That these things may come to pass with the utmost village help, Panchayats, Grama Seva Sanghas and Co-operative Societies are being organized. Finally, we look forward to the development of a village culture vital for these days as the cultures of the past were vital for their times.

This work has been started in every district of the Province; one selected firka in each district. Thus it is a Province-wide programme. There is a Provincial Officer at the head of the work and two Regional co-workers giving full time supervising the work in the firkas. Then there is a leading work in each firka with two or three assistants. Already over 1,500 villages have been intimately touched. And this year we hope two more firkas may be taken up in each district.

Within 10 years, we hope the whole Province may be vitally touched with this intensive programme of rural reconstruction. That is, a very brief summary of a very important programme undertaken by your own Government of Madras. You should know it in greater detail and should be co-operating with it at the point possible for you. Only then may we take that leadership of nation-building here in the East that is our opportunity to-day.

Several people seem to question the results of the Firka Programme. Certainly we must agree that the work accomplished is but a pittance in view of what needs to be done. But it is a beginning. After all these years of neglect at least we can say that we have made a beginning and I would say a very substantial beginning. Drinking and irrigation wells are being dug by the hundreds. Hundreds of miles of village roads have been laid and are in the process of making. Villages have been cleaned; sanitary methods are being used; health is coming to the villages. In a few cases medical aid is being made available. Villagers are learning to co-operate. Electricity is beginning to trickle into several villages. Better seeds, machinery and methods are coming to the agriculturist. But most of all a new outlook, a new hope is coming to the villager.

One might well ask why all this is not possible by the regular departments of the Government. It is true that some of this work has been done in the past by the various nation-building departments of the Government such as the Agricultural Department. It is true that these Departments are now

PROSPECTS OF BETTER FARMING, SANITATION, HEALTH AND HOUSING CREATE NEW OUTLOOK FOR HITHERTO FORGOTTEN PEASANTS

co-operating with the Firka Development Department. One does not want to belittle this expert help especially when there is also the attempt at the sensing of the real need of the villager, and selfless service at the point of village need.

But I think all village workers are agreed that we cannot get on very far until we enlist the full co-operation of the villager. First of all, the task is too large for the Government if we are to get on with the job. Secondly, little permanent good will be done to the village if the villager is not a very real part of the whole programme. When the villager builds the latrine or drain in an enthusiasm for the common development of the whole village he is all the more likely to use those facilities and keep them functioning at their maximum efficiency. This is what we call the real Constructive Programme; the villager himself at the job of bringing complete freedom to his whole life, the villager himself becoming self-reliant and self-sufficient —in other words a creative and responsible citizen.

Decisive Factor

Sri G. Ramachandran returned from his tour with enthusiasm. He had not expected the results he found, Government, constructive worker and villager co-operating in building a better village. It is at that particular point that the firka or rural reconstruction programme makes its unique contribution. It helps the various departments to co-ordinate their various contributions; it helps the Government and voluntary constructive worker to be equal partners in a very important task; but more important still it challenges the villager himself to realize that he is the most important individual in this nation-building programme.

It gives him new hope. It enlists his co-operation in the carrying out of a very difficult task. Truly now the way has been found whereby the Government not only becomes the "tilting lever" for the work of the constructive or village worker but also the decisive factor is enlisting the best of efforts of the villager.

Sri Ramachandran writes: "In several villages I saw many items of work completed for which Government contribution was only Rs. 500 or less and total cost between Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 4,000. If Government had not paid the money the villagers would have gone on hesitating to take up any work. Government funds have therefore acted as tilting levers very effectively."

A good beginning has been made. In my own study of what has been done, I have been more than pleased with the results. We have been able to secure the co-operation of the villager as has not been possible until this time. We have started the work at the psychological moment.

We should now press on with the job building upon the valuable experience already attained. There is much complaint that taxation is growing heavy. You and I must be happy to give this co-operation to our Government if we can but bring the amenities you and I count so important to every village in India. It is agreed that we must do our work more efficiently. Government machinery needs streamlining. In many cases, we need to rebuild our Departments that they may better serve the needs of to-day. We need to tap the great resources of the villages themselves. But this cannot be done without a minimum of effort and expenditure on the part of Government. You and I have reaped great benefits in the past from the taxes paid by the villager and largely spent in the cities. Now we must not begrudge expenditure for the villages themselves, especially when the villages are ready to give generous co-operation in this effort.

Training Workers

The Special Sub-Committee of the Government has just met. They have said that we must take the training of workers very seriously. A scheme has been drawn up so that a small group of men may be trained who may take charge of the training of workers. We hope that this programme may be started by October and may carry on for a year after which the permanent training centres may be started.

This training will take place in places where work is going on under the leadership of both Government and constructive workers so that the trainees may see every aspect of the present rural programme. They will go out as efficient workers for the development of agriculture, village-based cottage industries, creative education for all, public sanitation and health, Harijan and women's welfare, etc. At this point we may rejoice that in this Province we do have a Women's Welfare Department already working out in the villages and in growing co-operation with the total rural programme. It is this co-ordination of all efforts that is very difficult and along with the training we must now work for in the coming months.

Our workers have taken up the easier tasks until this time. This was natural and also wise. All of us have gained in our ability and confidence as we have done the present jobs. But now we must push on to the job of substantial organization of the village into multi-purpose co-operative societies and vitally functioning panchayats. We must get the village organized for creative education from top to bottom. Every nook and corner of our seven lakhs of villages must team with life.

Chaos or Relief

And I take it that we may evade the chaos into which China for example has so recently fallen by truly taking this task of rural development seriously —far more seriously than we are doing at present. For a generation or more the villagers have been crying for relief. Their long-enduring patience cannot last much longer. We may enlist those potential resources in our villages into the great Constructive Programme Gandhiji has given us and thus build the most free society yet attained in the history of humanity.

Or we may ignore the dire need of the village and throw ourselves into a chaos out of which it may take generations to emerge. These are days of great possibilities. These are days when we pray that the privileged citizens of India may turn their eyes to the true basis of their civilization —the village.

Security demanded from Tamil Weekly

The Government have demanded a security of Rs. 3,000 from *Kudi Arasu*, a Tamil weekly published from Erode.

[June 27]

MAIN FEATURES OF FIRKA DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES IN 15 DISTRICTS

The salient features of the activities of the Firka Development Department during the month of April 1949 are narrated below:—

Proddatur Firka (*Cuddapah District*): Seven road works were completed and ten were under execution. So far, 18 drinking-water wells had been completed and five were in progress. Many of these drinking-water wells were sunk in or near Harijan colonies. Sanitation drives were conducted twice in the main villages by the Grama Seva Sanghams, which have been formed in all the main villages of the firka. Zinc sheets were supplied to the ryots for the construction of cattle-sheds, etc.

Musiri Firka (*Tiruchirappalli District*): Two Grama Seva Sanghams were formed during the month. One Women's Welfare Centre and two Libraries were opened. Three hundred chittams were collected from the spinners during the month. Four hundred charkas were working in the firka. Arrangements had been made for the distribution of cockerels.

Nagari Firka (*Chittoor District*): Two road works and 39 well works were in progress. Eleven minor road works, seven well works, five reading rooms and one drainage sanctioned under the Collector's discretionary grant for 1949–50 were all completed and paid for.

Alur Firka (*Bellary District*): Co-operative societies were organized in two villages. Three sanitation drives were conducted and intensive propaganda on sanitation was carried on in the Harijan colony in the model village of Molagavalli.

Tellicherry Firka (*Malabar District*): Grama Seva Sanghams were constituted in all the villages. An adult education class was opened at Kodeyeri Amsam.

Payyanur Centre (*Malabar District*): Two road works were completed during the month.

Polavaram Firka (*West Godavari District*): Grama Seva Sanghams were constituted in eleven villages. The road from Ragolapalli to Gazzaram was formed to a length of half a mile during the month.

Kundah Firka (*The Nilgiris District*): The Palada Manihatty road was completed and the Kundah Bridge-Yedakkadu road was in progress. The Mukkimalai water-supply scheme was nearing completion. Cement was distributed to the villages at controlled rates for constructing drains and rat-proof godowns. Sanitary campaigns were conducted. One branch library, two co-operative societies and one knitting society were also organized.

Veerapandi Firka (*Salem District*): Under 'Village Communications' eight road works were completed and four were in progress. Eleven well works were completed and fifteen more were in progress. Two Grama Seva Sanghams were formed during the month. Public meetings on the various aspects of the Firka Development Scheme were addressed in two villages. Intensive propaganda was carried on in the villages about sanitation. Harijan Day was celebrated and the Firka Development work was explained to the Harijans.

Kumbla Firka (*South Kanara District*): An exhibition on cottage industries, agriculture, health and hygiene and animal husbandry was arranged. Magic-lantern shows on Gandhiji's 18-point constructive programme, adult education and animal husbandry were conducted. Public meetings were held and lectures on rural development were delivered. Six recreation centres were organized.

Yerragondapalem Centre (*Kurnool District*): Two well works were completed. Harijan Day was celebrated, and Harijans were enlightened on Gandhian principles. Cleaning drives were also conducted.

Rajahmundry Firka (*East Godavari District*): One road work was completed and five wells were repaired. Forty dust bins were purchased and distributed to the five sanitary centres. Manure heaps were removed from the dwelling places in two villages. One elementary school was converted into a basic education school.

Gara Firka (*Visakhapatnam District*): A National Savings Committee was organized. Harijan Day celebrations were conducted. Arrangements were made for the stationing of a Murra buffalo-bull in the firka.

Dendulur Firka (*West Godavari District*): Intensive sanitation work was taken up. One adult night school was opened in the Andhra Grama Sevak Vidyalayam and the trainees of the Vidyalayam undertook the teaching work.

Palladam Firka (*Coimbatore District*): Roads to a length of seven miles and four furlongs were completed. Twenty-two well works and the construction of school buildings in three villages were in progress. Grama Seva Sanghams were formed in fifteen villages.

Avanashi Centre (*Coimbatore District*): The Cheyur Muriandampalem road work was resumed and road to a length of about two furlongs was formed during the month. The Thakkalar-Vanjipalayam road work was commenced. Two other road works were in progress. Construction of parapet walls to ten wells and the deepening of some wells were in progress. An exhibition, a taluk tournament and cattle show were conducted.

Santhanuthalapad (*Guntur District*): Five sanitary drives were conducted, and 37 model manure pits and two compost manure pits were formed and three soak pits have also been constructed.

Vellakoil Centre (*Coimbatore District*): Five major road works were in progress and a total length of 18 miles of earthwork was completed. Construction of retaining walls and culverts were in progress. One well work was completed and 42 well works were in progress. Two old wells were repaired. A reading room was being constructed at Kannadiapalayam. Books worth Rs. 115 have been distributed free of cost to the libraries. Two co-operative societies were organized during the month, and 83 charkas were distributed free of cost among the Harijans.

Kota Uratla Centre (*Visakhapatnam District*): A union of ex-tappers in Uratla village was formed to prepare palm jaggery. Sanitation drives were conducted. Rural games and bhajana parties were organized in Harijan cheris. Harijan Day was celebrated with Harijans and Caste Hindus participating in it.

Kadambuliyur Firka (*South Arcot District*): Three old drinking-water ponds were deepened and widened. The works were entrusted to the villagers themselves on half-grant basis. Three well works were completed during the month and the works were executed by the villagers on two-third grant basis. One flood bank work for protecting 40 acres of wet land was completed. A road to a length of two miles from Kilmanbathu to Pilappathu was formed during the month on a two-third grant basis. One pakka arched masonry culvert in the village tank leading to Royapalayam Cheri was completed, thus giving easy access to Harijan quarters all the year round.

Two road dam works were commenced and twenty well works, three road dam works and two well works were in progress. One co-operative credit society was started and a cashew-nut marketing society was organized. School buildings at a cost of Rs. 900 were constructed by the villagers' own efforts in two villages. A magic-lantern with 191 slides was purchased for exhibition in the villages. A maternity centre was opened at Veeraperumanallur.

General: All the Firka Development Officers were given training for three weeks from 18th April 1949 at Gandhinagar at Tiruppur.

Centre Anxious To See Other Provinces Copy Madras Firka Scheme

"The excellent work and results of the Madras Firka Development Scheme are also appreciated by the Government of India, and they are anxious to see that other Provinces copy the Scheme", declared the Hon'ble Sri B. Parameswaran, Minister for Firka Development, addressing the outgoing Grama Sevaks trained in the Andhra Gram Sevak Vidyalayam, Gopannapalem, Dendulur Model Firka, West Godavari District.

The Minister for Firka Development accompanied by Sri Alluri Satyanarayana Raju, M.L.A., President of the District Congress Committee, Sri M. Bapineedu, M.L.A., Chief Whip, and Sri N. Narayana Rao, M.L.C., saw all the sections of the Vidyalayam. He evinced very keen interest in the work done by the Grama Sevaks who are undergoing training in the Vidyalayam.

Before the valedictory meeting commenced, *Kolattam* was displayed by the Harijan girls and a burrakatha "Jhansi Lakshmi" was performed by the Grama Sevaks.

The Principal of the Vidyalayam read a report on the work done so far.

Sri M. Bapineedu in his presidential address exhorted the Grama Sevaks to rise up to the ideals of Mahatmaji. He made two requests to the Hon'ble Minister: to promote the general welfare of the villagers by the supply of electricity in the firka and the formulation of a practical scheme for the development of cottage industries.

The Hon'ble Minister then delivered the following address:

"FRIENDS AND GRAMASEVAKS,

I am happy to be in your amidst; but I shall be more happy if I could stay on here for two or three days, for which I should like to take an early

opportunity. As regards the two suggestions made by Mr. Bapineedu, I assure you that they will receive my earnest, sincere and urgent consideration. I am very much impressed with the excellent constructive work you have been doing on Gandhian lines. You are a band of workers who with your constructive and social outlook have to develop the villages in every aspect. The work that is being carried on by you even though it seems to be imperceptible in the initial stages will live permanently and go a long way to perpetuate the memory of the beloved Father of the Nation—Mahatma Gandhi.

"You may not be apparently aware of the virtues of your actions but I make bold to say that they will sow the seeds of happiness and prosperity in villages. Thousands and thousands of workers of your type are required for the country. When I come here I am relieved of the jealous environment that prevails almost everywhere. Everyone of you deserve congratulations of everybody.

Excellent Work

"In this connection, I may point out that the Government desires to review the progress of work done once in two or three years before they can spend further amounts for the extension of the Scheme in other firkas. I am aware of the clamour of the public to extend the Firka Development Scheme to the other areas in the districts. I am also of the same opinion but this is my personal view. Not because I belong to a downtrodden community and not because I am in charge of the Firka Development portfolio do I favour the extension of the Scheme to the other areas, but because of the excellent work and results of the Scheme in the existing areas which were also appreciated by the Government of India.

"I see from the communications of the Government of India that they are anxious to see that other Provinces copy the Scheme. In no Province large sums are placed at the disposal of the constructive workers. So also in the case of Harijan Welfare and Village industries. The fact that the Congress Ministry is very much interested in the welfare of the villagers is quite clear. The constructive worker should not mind even if sufficient funds are not forthcoming for any particular work but should carry on his work cheerfully with the available resources."

Lower Bhavani Project Will Be One Of Largest Earth Dams In Madras

PUBLIC WORKS MINISTER INSPECTS SITE

The Lower Bhavani Dam, when constructed, will be one of the largest earth dams in Madras, though it will not be the highest. The earthwork portion will be about 14 furlongs long, with a maximum height of 100 feet.

The project consists of a dam of 5½ miles long across the River Bhavani below the junction of Moyar and Bhavani rivers. At the deepest point the dam is about 150 feet high. The masonry portion, originally two miles long, has now been reduced to about two furlongs in length, the balance being converted to an earth dam with a maximum height of 100 feet. This will result in considerable savings, which, but for the rise in prices since the estimate was sanctioned is equivalent to about 80 lakhs.

The earth dam scheme has been found possible by the researches made on the local soils at the Soils Laboratory in Madras, and the study of the several aspects of earth dam construction in America by the engineers deputed by the Madras Government. Dr. Savage recently inspected the dam and advised in favour of the earth dam.

The dam though it will not be the highest in earth dams, will yet be one of the largest earth dams to be undertaken in Madras. The details of the design and construction procedure are being carefully studied. The dam at the river crossing will be of stone masonry, as stone is available in plenty and stone masons with experience in the Mettur Dam are available in large numbers.

Recently, Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Minister for Public Works, accompanied by Sri A. R. Venkatachari, Chief Engineer, Sri U. Ananda Rao, Superintending Engineer, Lower Bhavani Project Circle, and Sri T. S. Venkatarama Ayyar, Superintending Engineer, Coimbatore Circle, inspected the Lower Bhavani Headworks site. The party also included Sri R. Krishnamurthy, Editor of *Kalki*, and other Press representatives. The party drove from Mettupalayam to the Lower Bhavani Dam site, where they were received by Sri A. Srinivasan, Executive Engineer-in-charge.

The Minister inspected the dam line at first from the top of the Ganapathi Hill. The river diversions with the coffer dam position of river sluices, the hydro-electric power sluices and the canals sluices marked out on the ground and the details of construction were explained to him. A large number of coolies were working inside the coffer dam enclosure excavating the foundations in the rock. The soft materials in the foundations are being removed to expose hard rock.

The party then went inside the coffer dam and saw the river bed where excavation was actually in progress. Some of the talc schist that was removed from the bed of the river is being made into excellent cooking vessels. Some beautiful specimens of which were also shown to the Minister for Public Works.

Charts showing the programme of construction from 1949–53 for the earth and masonry sections were also exhibited and the details of construction and diversion of the river during construction were explained by the Executive Engineer and the Superintending Engineer.

Bridge Being Built

A girder bridge about two furlongs long with arch-shaped opening downstream of the dam is also under construction and decking for the bridge is being laid with the trough plates. It is expected that the bridge will be ready for traffic soon. When completed it will provide the link between construction operations on both sides of the dam.

The earth dam will involve both manual and mechanical excavation with modern machinery. Some of the machinery already ordered is expected to arrive shortly. On the basis of the experiments made with these pieces of machinery more machinery will be obtained, the most suitable method of construction of a dam will be devised and the work executed according to schedule.

Housing The Staff

The problem of housing of project staff including the coolies has received special attention. A new model village with all amenities has been built near the dam site with different grades of quarters from the coolies to the highest supervising officers. Quarters for Assistant Engineers, Supervisors, Upper and Lower Division Clerks, Maistris have all been built. Married quarters and dormitary blocks to accommodate bachelors in the construction staff have also been built. Bachelor blocks have resulted in reduction in the number of married quarters being made.

Amenities Proposed

Nearly 95 per cent of the buildings have been built of soil cement blocks 8" thick at a cost much below the cost of the usual building materials like brick and stone. Doors and window frames have been made of concrete and door and window shutters are galvanized sheets fixed in light wooden frames. The roof of the coolies' lines is made of light R.C. slabs T-shaped of the A.C.C. type and provide decent accommodation for the labourers. The number of quarters has been limited to the barest requirements, the others being accommodated in temporary huts.

Eating houses, schools, hospitals, market stalls have all been built in small numbers with potentialities for extension of any particular type of building. A park, radio station and a playground for children have been proposed and in the coolie lines a big quadrangle has been left vacant for children. Roads have been laid out and avenues also planted.

Arrangements for providing drinking water to prevent outbreaks of epidemics are also being put up. Electric wiring is being done and in a few months when these amenities are fully installed, the camp will be complete and self-sufficient. Ration shops and grain godowns with complete rationing arrangements are also in evidence. An information office to give information to visitors and tourists is also proposed to be built.

All the works have been mostly carried out within the period of last one year and construction operations are now in full swing.

Constitutional Anomalies Hinder Central Control Over Water-Power Works In Provinces And States

River Valley Schemes To Be Co-ordinated

Nature has so generously laid out India's river system that almost every Province or major State has a sizeable waterway passing through it.

To some parts of the country, rivers have brought abundant wealth and prosperity, thanks largely to the engineers who built the many barrages and canals which have given India the largest irrigated area in the world. In other parts of the country however, rivers have repeatedly been responsible for heavy floods and the consequent misery, disease and loss of life and property.

The heart-breaking devastation caused by the Damodar and the Kosi floods in 1943 and 1945 respectively were, to a large extent, responsible for the subsequent consultations between the Ministry of Works, Mines and Power on the one hand and representatives of the Bihar and (United) Bengal Governments on the other to devise measures to check what had become an annual calamity.

A new policy was born as a result of these discussions. The basic idea underlying the new policy was not to take lying down any more the kicks of Nature; but to control the floods and at the same time to exploit the waters of the rivers concerned for additional irrigation, power generation, inland navigation, fish culture, soil conservation, afforestation, supply of drinking water and provision of recreation facilities.

Multi-purpose Idea

The new policy really meant that a beginning was to be made towards planning for the "multi-purpose" utilization of India's waterways.

With the dawn of independence less than two years ago, thoughts of leaders and administrators naturally turned to the speediest means of making the country prosperous through fuller utilization of its large natural resources. Reflective eyes turned to the map, and discovered in India's many and well-dispersed rivers the means necessary to make the country a land of abounding plenty.

The "multi-purpose" idea caught on. It fired the imagination of planners throughout the country. Their enthusiasm knew no bounds. Numerous plans have already been produced and more are under preparation.

Rivers, Resources And Priorities

The success of river valley development projects in India and elsewhere in the world has fired the imagination of planners in Provinces and States to such an extent that almost every Government today has one or more irrigation or power projects of its own. Altogether, the country now has about 170 such schemes, which may cost well over Rs. 1,200 crores. Clearly all these cannot go ahead simultaneously. A conference is shortly meeting in New Delhi to recommend priorities. The Centre functions under certain constitutional handicaps which are described in this article.

Understandably enough, the pendulum has swung to the other side. As a result, almost every Province or State today has under construction one or more irrigation or power projects and almost every one of them is anxious to go ahead with more as soon as possible. **It is estimated that there are at present about 170 such projects, large and small, under contemplation, planning, investigation, or execution in the country.**

Together the cost of all these is likely to exceed Rs. 12,00,00,00,000. This is almost four times the total estimated revenues of the Central Government for 1949–50, or approximately 12 times the combined revenues for this period of the five Provinces of West Bengal, Bihar, the Central Provinces, Assam and East Punjab.

At an optimistic estimate, the quantities of materials required to carry out all these projects cannot be procured even in the next twenty years. As for technical personnel and trained staff, one can easily visualize the scramble that is bound to result with Provinces and States trying to compete with one another for the limited manpower available to execute their respective projects.

Centre's Powers

Clearly, all this must be avoided. The layman, quite naturally, looks to the Central Government to allocate priorities and co-ordinate the various schemes in different parts of the country. But the Centre's own powers are circumscribed under the provisions of existing law.

Prior to the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms of 1919, no large irrigation work could be undertaken without the sanction of the Secretary of State who was advised in this respect by the Government of India. All matters of dispute between Provinces or between Provinces and States were resolved either by mutual agreement or by the orders of the Secretary of State.

After 1921, irrigation became a Provincial but a reserved subject. Hydro-electric development, on the other hand, became a Provincial but a transferred subject. All irrigation projects which affected more than one Province or cost more than Rs. 50 lakhs had to be submitted to the Government of India for the sanction of the Secretary of State.

The position changed drastically with the introduction of provincial autonomy in April 1937. Under item 19 of List II of the Seventh Schedule, it was laid down that "water, that is to say, water-supplies, irrigation and canals, drainage and embankments, water storage and water power" shall be under the exclusive control of Provincial Legislatures. While inland navigation was made partly a Central subject, partly a Provincial subject and in some respects a concurrent subject, irrigation, flood control and water power development became purely Provincial subjects. A further anomaly was that while hydro-electric development was made a responsibility of Provincial Governments, the law relating to electricity was subject to concurrent legislation.

All-India Basis

Every administrative unit in the country thus became competent to do what it pleased with the waters which flow through its territory, and there was no machinery left to deal with the development of waterways on an all-India basis and in the interests of more than one unit. It was open to a Provincial Government to complain to the Governor-General in case it felt that any action being taken by another administration with respect to the use, distribution or control of water would affect it prejudicially, and the Governor-General was authorized to appoint a commission to investigate the matter and on receipt of its report pass such orders as he deemed proper.

But the whole procedure was so involved as to make the provisions of the Act almost ineffective. Little progress could, therefore, be made in the development of the waterways of the country on an all-India basis.

In view of the situation so created, the Government of India, in 1945 created the Central Water-power, Irrigation and Navigation Commission —a body of experts—and charged it with the responsibility of initiating, co-ordinating and furthering in consultation with the Provincial and State Governments concerned, schemes for the control, conservation and utilization of the country's water resources. In cases of dispute, the Commission's chief weapon, of course, was to be persuasion. The results have been encouraging. A number of schemes which had been held up for settlement of disputes have since moved forward.

Priorities

A further step has been taken by the Ministry of Works, Mines and Power, which is in charge of river valley development. A conference is proposed to be convened in New Delhi in the near future to recommend priorities *inter se* various projects. *It is hoped that it will then be possible to follow a phased programme of investigation and construction, keeping pace with the availability of material and manpower resources, and avoiding bottlenecks and hold-ups in actual execution.*

But the provisions of the 1935 Act relating to waterways still remain inconvenient reminders of the fact that the Central Government has no legal powers to intervene in any project in which the parties concerned are not amenable to persuasion.

An attempt has been made under the Draft Constitution for India which is now under discussion to rectify the anomalies of the 1935 Act. Item 74 of List I under the Seventh Schedule deals with waterways. While a decision remains to be taken by the Constituent Assembly some formula like this may meet the situation, "Development of inter-State rivers and inter-State waterways for purposes of flood control, irrigation, navigation and hydro-electric power and for other purposes, where such development under the control of the Union is declared by Parliament by law to be expedient in the public interest" will be a Union subject.

U.S. Parallel

The constitutional difficulties which have been experienced in India are nothing new in the field of waterways development in other parts of the world. In the United States—a federation of a large number of autonomous States—at first federal responsibility for the maintenance of navigation was recognized. Although Congress was reluctant to commit itself to works other than navigation, certain flood control measures were also subsequently undertaken by the Federal Government.

By force of circumstances, however, Congress was led to larger and larger commitments and the culminating step for the development of federal flood policy was taken in 1936 when that body adopted an Act in which a national flood control policy was declared. This Act authorized the construction of flood works on all navigable streams or their tributaries by the Federal Government. Australia's experience has also been similar.

The contribution made by the T.V.A. is an outstanding example not only of the well-recognized principle that river valleys cannot be dealt with piecemeal according to political jurisdiction and must therefore be treated on a unified basis, but also of the multi-purpose aspect of river valley projects.

From a study of the practice in other countries, too, one principle is clearly deducible. According to this every river system is "an indivisable physical unit", which should be so developed "as to render the greatest possible service to the whole human community, which it serves, whether or not that community is divided into two or more political jurisdictions."

NOTICE

There will be no issue of *Madras Information* bearing the date August 1, 1949, since the August 15 issue will be a Special Number with more pages and extra features.

Administration of Mental Hospitals

Reviewing the administration of the Mental Hospitals at Madras, Waltair and Kozhikode for the year ending December 31, 1948, the Government of Madras have noted with satisfaction that the out-patient department, which had been started in the Mental Hospital, Madras, from December 15, 1948, has become popular and effective.

The total number of patients in the three mental hospitals at Madras, Waltair and Kozhikode during the year under report was 3,897, as against 3,368 in the previous year. The daily average number of patients in all the three mental hospitals during the year was 2,474·07 as against 2,309·88 in the previous year. Of the total number of patients treated during the year, 342 were cured, 437 improved, 53 not improved, 211 discharged otherwise and 209 died.

Of the total number of patients admitted in all the three mental hospitals, 30 were Europeans or Anglo-Indians, 167 Indian Christians, 1,167 Hindus and 217 Muslims. The number of deaths in all the three mental hospitals was 209, as against 180 in the previous year. The percentage of deaths to the daily average strength was 8·45, as against 7·79 in the previous year (June 28).

BORN 1831, STILL GROWING STRONG

GOVERNMENT PRESS AT MINT, MADRAS, UNDERTAKES COLOSSAL TASK OF ADMINISTRATIVE AND OFFICIAL PUBLICITY PRINTING FOR ENTIRE PROVINCE

THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT PRESS, WHEREIN IS PRINTED *MADRAS INFORMATION* AND ITS FOUR INDIAN LANGUAGE COUNTERPARTS, IS THE BIGGEST SINGLE UNIT PRINTING PRESS EAST OF SUEZ. THE PRESS ORIGINATED IN THE YEAR 1831.

Prior to that date Government printing, by the order of Lord Clive in 1800, was produced by the Madras Male Asylum Press, which also published, under special arrangements, an official and general newspaper called the *"Government Gazette."*

HISTORY OF INSTITUTION

In 1831 the monopoly of the Asylum Press was terminated and Government printing was divided among various private firms. The Fort St. George Gazette Press was at the same time opened in the Government Office, Fort St. George, and the first number of the new *Gazette* issued on January 4th, 1832. In 1859, the press which had been maintained by the Board of Revenue to print their proceedings was amalgamated with the Fort St. George Gazette Press. A commission for investigating public establishments then found that it was economical to get printing work done by the Government Press, and from that date work was gradually withdrawn from private firms. Surplus work which could not be dealt with was in the later years entrusted to the Male Asylum Press, which eventually amalgamated with the Lawrence Asylum.

The year 1861 is notable for the introduction of a piece-work scale of pay for compositors, the Madras Press being the first Government Press to introduce the system, afterwards adopted by all the principal Government Presses in India.

In 1868 a small branch press was formed at the Penitentiary, where convicts are employed. Between 1855 and 1859 district presses were established to supplant manuscript copying at all Collector's headquarters. District Gazettes were issued for the first time in 1856–57.

Railway communications having improved, and the printing forms having been standardized and systematized, the convenience of the district presses diminished. Much of the printing work was ordered to be centralized in Madras, and the classes of matters published in the District Gazettes restricted. In 1917, as a measure of economy, twenty district presses were abolished, and their work transferred to the Madras Press.

The Jail Presses at Vellore, Coimbatore and Cannanore are retained to employ convict labour; also the Collectorate Press at Ganjam, on account of its distance from Madras City and its singularity in the use of the Oriya vernacular. The Ootacamund Branch Press opened in 1905, worked as a district press for the greater part of the year, and by a temporary transfer of establishment was enabled to deal with Secretariat work when the Government shifted to the Hills. In 1938 the Ooty Press was abolished, after a small press had been installed in the Office of the Military Secretary to the Governor for doing Government House work.

New Premises

Up to the year 1888, the Government Press was located on the ground floor of the Government office in the Fort, when more spacious accommodation was found in a portion of the old Mint Buildings vacated by the Army Clothing Depot. Owing to increasing congestion and the inconvenient arrangement of the Mint premises, plans for the construction of a new Government Central Press were prepared and approved in 1912. But about the same time an opportunity was afforded for Government to acquire, at a cost of three lakhs of rupees, the plant and premises of Lawrence Asylum Press in Mount Road, and this transaction was carried through in preference to the construction of a new building.

To the Mount Road Branch thus established were transferred the book depot for books and publications, the book-work printing and binding sections, with a portion of the forms work and District Gazettes, to equalize the general pressure and flow of work in the various branches. In 1913 the press started the manufacture of all rubber stamps required for Government offices. The introduction of the Reforms in 1920 brought very heavy work to the Press, especially in the vernacular sections, and about 15,000 pages of the first electoral rolls, with all other printed election matter, was produced for the first general election.

At the beginning of 1923 the press was called upon to take over the major portion of the High Court printing, which, from 1862, had been in the hands of a private contractor. This necessitated the engagement of additional staff and opening of a small branch press in the High Court Buildings for printing daily cause lists. In 1935 the remodelling of the Mint premises at a cost of Rs. 5·90 lakhs was sanctioned. On completion of the new two-storied buildings all printing sections were located in the Mint Buildings, the Mount Road Office being retained only as a Sales Depot for Government publications.

Landmarks

Landmarks in the history of the Government Press indicate the progressive nature of its development:—

1923–24.—To encourage thrift among the employees a Co-operative Society was inaugurated in May 1923.

1924–25.—A Health Centre Group from January 1925 enlisting the service of the Madras City Welfare Association

GOVERNMENT PRESS, MINT, MADRAS

(1) Government Press Building Administrative Section. (2) Government Press Manufacturing Department. (3) I. & P. Composing Department (War Section). (4) Setting up 'Information' work in Indian languages. (5) Work in progress. (6) Monotype machine

PROOFS AND PRINTING

(7) *Lino-type Department.* (8) *Proof-pulling.* (9) *Proof-reading Department.* (10) *Casting duplicate plates.* (11) *Routing duplicate plates.* (12) *Printing machines.*

FOLDING AND BINDING

(13) *Another view at the printing machines.* (14) *Folding machine at work.* (15) *Collating and gathering.* (16) *Stitching.* (17) *Dye-stamping.* (18) *Numbering.*

READY FOR DESPATCH

(19) *Books ready for despatch.* (20) *Cutting envelopes.* (21) *Transform room.* (22) *Men come out after hard work.*
(23) *Persons behind the production of Madras Information—Mr. G. V. Anantanathan is seen in the picture.*
(24) *Men who manage the Press—Mr. Siddique, the Superintendent, and his Assistants.*

118-YEAR-OLD PROGRESSIVE INSTITUTION IS BIGGEST SINGLE UNIT PRINTING PRESS EAST OF SUEZ

to offer medical aid to employees at a minimum cost was formed.

1925–26.—A well-ventilated building for the exclusive use of the Linotype Department was constructed, and this has relieved some congestion in the Composing Departments. The costing system of Accounts was introduced.

1926–27.—The Government Press Party was organized among the employees to provide social entertainment with other recreative advantages.

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1931–32—*Control of Forms Printing.*—With effect from 1st February 1932 the work of receiving, checking and consolidating indents for standardized forms was taken over with a reduced staff from the Superintendent of Stationery.

Centenary

In December 1931 the Press completed the hundredth year of its existence as a Government Department, having been inaugurated in the Secretariat in 1831 as the Fort St. George Gazette Press. Its original purpose was almost solely for the production of the Gazette, the first number of which appeared in January 1832. The original plant consisted of some second-hand types, three presses with a staff of about ten hands.

1933–34.—The new Penitentiary Branch Press was occupied and work started there on 22nd January 1934.

1934–35.—The fast printing Rotary machine was installed. Remodelling of the Government Press, Mint, with two storied buildings was sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 5·80 lakhs.

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Ooty Press Abolished

Consequent on the decision of Government to discontinue the summer exodus to the Hills, the Branch at Ooty was abolished with effect from 1st July 1938, after the installing of a small press in the office of the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor for Government House work at Ooty.

1939–40.—A small canteen was allowed to be run by the employees from January 1940 on co-operative basis. The salaried system to piecework compositors with effect from 1st November 1939 in both hand and machine composing sections was introduced.

1940–41.—A Division of St. John Ambulance Brigade (Overseas) was formed in the Government Press in May 1940.

War Section

1941–42.—A new section was formed during the year known as the 'War Section' which took up all work both in English and Indian languages connected with war publicity propaganda and Civil Defence, its principal work being the printing of the weekly *War Review*, *Monthly Review*, *Victory* and *A.R.P. Journal*.

1943–44.—In addition to the beautifully illustrated coloured supplements of the *Madras War Review* featuring the activities of the Indian Air Force and the Madras War Services Exhibition, the extensive campaign launched in connexion with Small Savings Scheme and Grow More Food resulted in the Press being called upon to print enormous quantity of work in a comparatively short time. Printing of several Control Orders and ration cards and forms was also done by this Section at comparatively short notice.

Plant

The capital outlay of the mechanical equipment is over rupees eleven lakhs; the plant, which is replenished annually, includes 75 printing machines, 31 linotype machines, 11 monotype keyboards and a host of up-to-date binding and casting machines, in addition to an elaborate stock of types and printing press auxiliaries. During the year 115,735,251 number of sheets were printed, and the total cost of printing and binding works executed was over Rs. 32 lakhs. The annual total expenditure of the Press amounts to Rs. 27 lakhs, the salary bill alone being Rs. 13 lakhs. The stock maintained at the Publication Depot was valued at nearly Rs. 2·4 lakhs, and the annual sales amounted to over Rs. 84,000.

Personnel

1947–48.—The present strength of the Press Establishment is 2,284 including 315 convicts:

Superintendent	1
Personal Assistant to Superintendent ..	1
Deputy Superintendents.	2
Assistant Superintendents	4
Electrical and Mechanical Engineer	1
Non-composing:	
Permanent	980
Temporary	193
Composing:	
Permanent hand compositors	333
Temporary hand compositors	224
Permanent Machine operators	66
Temporary Machine operators	10
Menials paid from contigencies ..	81
Day Extra Establishment	82
Convicts in Penitentiary Branch Press ..	315
Total ..	2,284

War Section Work

The war years threw a great strain on the Press, and the special War Section created to handle the new onrush of work, had its hands full in tackling jobs which ranged from propaganda and publicity material like morale journals, to forms and orders in procurement, rationing and controls.

The War Section still continues in full strength, for scarcity conditions and reconstruction needs call for more Government publications and publicity journals. The total number

READY FOR DESPATCH

(19) *Books ready for despatch.* (20) *Cutting envelopes.* (21) *Transform room.* (22) *Men come out after hard work.*
(23) *Persons behind the production of Madras Information—Mr. G. E. Amalanathan is seen in the picture.*
(24) *Men who manage the Press—Mr. Siddique, the Superintendent, and his Assistants.*

118-YEAR-OLD PROGRESSIVE INSTITUTION IS BIGGEST SINGLE UNIT PRINTING PRESS EAST OF SUEZ

to offer medical aid to employees at a minimum cost was formed.

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of books, gazettes, papers, etc., distributed apart from sales was 1,049,782—a figure which includes Gazettes Extraordinary, Press Communiqués, 360,000 copies of Grow More Food Journals, 150,150 copies of *Madras Information*, 29,600 copies of Women's Welfare Journals, commodities prices lists, Assembly and Council proceedings, but excludes 1,252,030 booklets on post-war reconstruction and Small Savings Certificates and receipts, 1,613,445 copies of publicity pamphlets and 31,608,908 copies of forms, etc., relating to rationing, procurement, food bonus coupons and so on.

Apart from the regular journals under publication—*Fort St. George Gazette* (weekly), *Madras Information* (fortnightly in English and four regional languages) and 30 monthlies as the District Gazettes, *Grow More Food Journal*, *Electricity Journal*, *Women's Welfare Journal*, *Ind-Com Journal* and *New Education*—Government are interested in publicising nation-building activities in every sphere through the media of new journals in regional languages. This extra burden will likewise increase the productive capacity of the Press.

But the Government Press will have to seek the aid of private printers throughout the Province for the biggest printing job that is in the offing—the printing of the new electoral rolls. For, with the advent of adult franchise, the electoral rolls have swollen to the enormous size of nearly 3½ lakhs of pages!

GOVERNMENT FAVOUR BUILDING OF SMALLER TYPES OF HOUSES

Sri Sanjeeva Reddy Explains Policy Behind State Co-operative Ventures

Government have earmarked one crore of rupees for housing and with the best will it would not be possible to render as much help as they would like to. Hence they had fixed the maximum advance to any house at Rs. 10,000. Thus explained the Hon'ble Sri N. Sanjeeva Reddi, Minister for Housing, on the occasion of the opening of Gandhi Nagar Colony in Adyar. The Minister added that he favoured the construction of smaller types of houses.

The Colony in Adyar which has sprung up through the efforts of the Madras Co-operative House Construction Society, Limited, was declared open by Dr. Pattabhi Sitharamayya, President of the Indian National Congress.

Welcoming Dr. Pattabhi and the other guests, Mr. K. Venkataswami Naidu, President of the Society, said that everywhere the greatest post-war problem was the shortage of houses. To solve this problem the Madras Government had started co-operative societies for house construction. The Madras Co-operative House Construction Society had 800 members and had so far been able to provide 100 houses. Another 240 houses were in different stages of construction and there were plans for building another 700 houses. Acquisition was one of the bottlenecks they had to tackle. Acquisition proceedings were started in three areas in 1947. They had now secured possession of land in the Ayanavaram area.

Government Aid

Mr. Venkataswami Naidu acknowledged the help received from the Government, both Provincial and Central, in securing the necessary materials and said that such rapid progress of this scheme was possible because they were able to secure the site from His Grace the Archbishop of Madras at favourable rates, through private negotiation. This colony was in the midst of ideal surroundings and was an asset to the City. It had the blessings of the Father of the Nation.

Mr. Venkataswami Naidu next referred to the assistance received by the Society at the hands of the late Mr. Daniel Thomas, Mr. J. C. Ryan, Mr. K. K. Nambiar, Mr. Jambulinga Naicker and several others and said that though in this Colony greater weightage had been given to A and B class houses, they would be giving greater weightage to C and D class houses in other schemes.

GANDHI NAGAR INAUGURATION CEREMONY

Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya inaugurated the Gandhi Nagar Colony (built by the Madras House Building Co-operative Society). Photo shows Dr. Pattabhi, Sri Sanjeeva Reddy and others

Sri N. Sanjeeva Reddi, Minister for Housing, congratulated the Society for having constructed the houses within such a short period, and said that it would have been grand if all the houses were ready. This Colony specialized in larger types of houses, but he was more for encouraging B, C and D types of houses than A type houses. This was because with the money at the disposal of the Government, it would be possible to cater to a larger number of people. They had earmarked one crore of rupees for housing and with the best will it would not be possible to render as much help as they would like to. That was why they had fixed the maximum advance to any house at Rs. 10,000.

Magnificent Scheme

Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya congratulated the Madras Government for having conceived a scheme "of these dimensions and this magnificence." The scheme had been furthered through the imagination and courage of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Mr. Ryan, and put into shape with the sympathy, understanding and expeditiousness which the Board of Directors with Mr. Venkataswami Naidu at its head brought to bear on it. Of course the Society had the co-operation of the Government.

The Government's interest had now extended to every department of life and life itself had come to be controlled in every one of its aspects. Housing had become the primary concern of any civilised Government. While the supply of houses grew in arithmetical progression and the need for them in geometrical progression, nevertheless, it was the duty of any Government to provide shelter, food, clothing, education and health to the people. They judged any civilised Government by this standard.

Co-operative Living

Proceeding, Dr. Pattabhi said that this was called a co-operative colony. But he was afraid that except for the provision of roads, reading rooms, recreation grounds, etc., by a common organisation, the element of co-operation was not the operative principle in the scheme of building. If all the 340 families of this Colony could live as one family under one patriarchal head, then it would be a real co-operative endeavour. It should be possible for them to bring into existence a hospital, educational institutions, and multi-purpose societies so as to meet the needs of all.

In conclusion, Dr. Pattabhi referred to the problems of the homeless millions and said that the Government by themselves could not tackle this colossal problem. The rich must accept the theory of trusteeship of wealth and come forward for the provision of amenities of life for them. He hoped that all of them would realise that they were passing through times of danger and take a serious view of the rapid changes that were overtaking them.

Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya then declared Gandhi Nagar open.

Housing Schemes For Govt. Clerical Staff

With reference to the Government's policy for relieving the present acute shortage of housing accommodation in Madras City, at least in respect of Government clerical staff, the following housing schemes are being examined:

(1) *Sterling Road area, Nungambakkam Scheme.*—This proposal is for construction of quarters for 344 Government Servants (62 Superintendents, 142 upper division clerks, 140 lower division clerks) in the area south of the west end of Sterling Road, Nungambakkam. The site is a private one and is to be acquired.

(2) *Todhunter Nayar Scheme.*—This proposal is for construction of quarters for 164 clerks (62 upper division clerks and 102 lower division clerks) in the Government sites adjoining the Teachers' College, Saidapet.

(3) *Government House, Mount Road Scheme.*—This proposal is for construction of 32 clerks' quarters, in the north-east corner of the Government House Estate, Mount Road, adjoining the Buckingham Canal.

Latest type designs, allowing the maximum floor area possible, consistent with the present-day cost, are being examined for adoption in the above schemes.

Tax on Auto-Rickshaw

The Government of Madras have issued orders that for purposes of taxation, the auto-rickshaw should be treated as a motor vehicle carrying not more than two passengers.

Health Officers' Cadres Unified

The Government of Madras have passed the following orders regarding the unification of the cadres of first and second-class Health Officers.

(1) The gazetted posts of first-class Health Officers in the Madras Public Health Service and the non-gazetted posts of second-class Health Officers in the Madras Public Health Subordinate Service shall be combined into a single cadre of Health Officers with two grades, both of gazetted rank, in the Madras Public Health Service. The two grades shall be designated as Health Officers—Class I and Health Officers—Class II.

(2) The actual promotion of the existing second-class Health Officers or Health Officers—Class II from the non-gazetted to the gazetted rank shall be made in consultation with the Madras Public Service Commission.

(3) The appointment to the category of Health Officers Class I shall be by direct recruitment or by promotion from the category of Health Officers—Class II, the number of candidates to be directly recruited or promoted being decided by the Government on each occasion.

(4) The promotion from Health Officers—Class II to Health Officers—Class I shall be treated as promotion to a selection grade and such promotion shall be made on merit and ability, seniority being considered only where merit and ability are approximately equal.

(5) The Health Officers—Class II shall be eligible for promotion as Health Officers—Class I, irrespective of the period of service as second-class Health Officers or as Health Officers—Class II, if they are medical graduates and if they have completed a total period of ten years of satisfactory service as second-class Health Officers or as Health Officers—Class II, if they are medical licentiates, the upper age limit of 50 years being abolished.

(6) The scale of pay of Health Officers—Class II shall be Rs. 160—20/2—280, irrespective of the qualifications of the holders of the posts; pay in this scale will be fixed in the case of existing incumbents, with effect from the date on which their appointments are gazetted, in accordance with the Fundamental Rules, subject to the exercise of the option allowed under Fundamental Rule 23.

Agricultural Research At Pusa Institute

WHEAT VARIETY WINS WORLD RENOWN : NOVEL METHOD OF POTATO CULTURE : RECORD COLLECTION OF HERBS, PESTS

Scientific research on crop production, which is one of the primary functions of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, has been carried on in the Institute for the last 44 years since its establishment in Pusa in Bihar in 1905. But so vast is the field to be covered that this research, although it has already produced valuable results, has touched only the fringe of the many problems of agriculture in India.

Prize-winning Wheat

One of the outstanding achievements of the Institute is the evolution of some varieties of wheat which have earned world renown. The best of these is N.P. 4 which was awarded first prizes for grain quality in several international exhibitions in Australasia, America and Africa. This wheat is also the parent of some of the important wheats in Australia. It has high grain quality and in a comparative test of world wheats in America, N.P. 4 was found to have the highest protein content.

When Dr. B. P. Pal, Head of the Botany Division of the Institute, who has done considerable research on improved varieties of wheat, visited Australia recently, he found that N.P. 4 was extensively used in Australia; in Queensland as much as 1/6th of the entire wheat acreage was cultivated with it some years ago. He also found that new wheat varieties in Queensland like P were of 'Puora' parentage, the first syllable of the name being derived from the word 'Pusa'.

Among other important varieties of wheat evolved at this Institute are N.P. 52, N.P. 165, N.P. 125. N.P. 52 is resistant to black rust and during the black rust epidemic in the Central Provinces in the winter of 1946–47, there was a great demand for this seed. It is particularly fancied in Bihar where the farmers call it 'Collegia Wheat' presumably reminiscent of the days when the Agricultural Research Institute was located at Pusa in Bihar. N.P. 165 is a very high yielding grain; over 40 maunds per acre have been obtained in experimental farms in the Institute and even higher yields have been reported from the Lyallpur District of the Punjab.

High yielding strains of barley producing as much as 56 maunds of grains per acre have also been evolved at the Institute and nucleus seeds have been supplied to the Provincial Governments.

SCIENTIFIC FARMING

Scientific agriculture is a comparatively new development in world history, its growth being stimulated by man's efforts to extract from Nature enough food to provide sustenance to an ever increasing population. Although in an ancient country like India, agriculture has been practised from time immemorial and knowledge acquired by experience of centuries has been applied to the land, application of science to agriculture is of very recent practice and may be said to have begun early this century. The article below gives an idea of some of the work done at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute of the Central Ministry of Agriculture at Pusa, New Delhi.

Potato Culture

A novel method of potato culture by planting only the sprouts of a seed potato has been successfully evolved at the Institute. Normally, seed potatoes by themselves or the cuttings containing the eyes are used as seeds. Experiments at the Institute have shown that sprouts scooped out of a seed potato can be planted with success. This ensures quicker multiplication of new varieties at the experimental stations.

From the Potato Research Institute at Simla, sprouts have been sent by air as far away as Calcutta without any apparent adverse effect on their reproductive capacity. In this process, 25 to 40 potato seedlings can be developed out of one seed potato.

Summer Tomatoes

The Institute has grown successfully summer tomatoes and is now breeding them on a commercial scale. The tomato in India is primarily a winter crop. The Institute procured some wild tomato plants from South America which were found to stand up to heat. These tomatoes are very small in size but after crossing them with the Indian variety, bigger samples have been obtained and examination has revealed that their vitamin content is higher than the ordinary tomato and they have also better flavour.

Enemies of Crops

For maximum results in agriculture, man has to guard against a large number of adverse factors. Of these unfavourable weather which in India particularly is the greatest handicap. But, in the soil itself as well as in the plants and the atmosphere, insect and disease germs flourish, which if not controlled, work havoc in the biological system of the plants. The wheat rust epidemic of 1946–47, it may be recalled, caused a loss of crops valued at Rs. 60 crores.

Among the various plant diseases which are being studied at the Institute are: rusts, smuts, cotton root rot and gram wilt. In the Museum of the Mycological Divisions of the Institute, 700 cultures of fungi are maintained. These cultures are supplied to different institutions and scientific investigators all over the world for research. The Herbarium of the Institute which is probably unequalled in the East contains more than 17,000 specimens.

Rust is a serious menace to wheat and in India the position is particularly unfortunate as all the three kinds of rust, namely black, brown and yellow, occur whereas in other countries usually only one type of rust is prevalent. Considerable research work has been done at the Institute and varieties of wheat resistant to particular types of rust have been evolved.

Potato Diseases

Virus diseases of potatoes which are responsible for considerable loss to our potato crop have been investigated and comparatively disease-free seeds have been produced in large quantity and supplied to Provincial Governments for further multiplication. Though potato is the most extensively cultivated of all vegetables in India, still the acreage and the per capita consumption are very low, our cultivation being not more than one per cent of the world acreage.

The average production is also very small. On an average, about 109 mds. of potatoes per acre are produced in India as against 224 mds. in Belgium and 183 mds. in the United Kingdom. This poor yield is mainly due to virus-affected seeds which reduce productivity.

Cultural Experiments

The Mycology Division has evolved a schedule of sugarcane cultivation which by changing the time of sowing and other allied operations can reduce the incidence of sugarcane smut and red-rot considerably.

A very important discovery was the method of eliminating cotton root-rot by a system of mixed cropping. Experiments at the Institute showed that cotton root-rot in the Punjab could be tackled successfully by mixed cropping with *moth* (a particular kind of pulse) and by adjusting the sowing time. The *moth* reduces the temperature of the field by about 15 degrees.

This method was recommended to the Government of the Punjab who adopted it, preventing an annual loss of about 30 lakhs of rupees which occurred due to this disease alone.

Insect Pests

Pests and insects which attack crops have caused worry and loss to cultivators throughout the world. Besides producing insecticides and effecting improvements on some of the well-known insect-killers, the Institute undertakes research on the production of parasites and predators which are natural enemies of some of the insect pests. The insect museum of the Institute—the National Pusa Insect Collection as it is proudly called—contains about 20,000 species of insects and more than a lakh of specimens and is probably one of the best collections kept anywhere in the East.

How parasite control of pests can be effective has been exemplified in the case of the sugarcane. It has been estimated that sugarcane stem borer causes a loss of not less than 7·5 per cent of the entire sugarcane production in the country. In the parasite laboratory of the Institute egg parasites which are capable of killing the stem borer are being produced in millions, in specially designed cabinets, at a very low cost of Rs. 2-8-0 for treating one acre per season. This biological control experiment has shown the following increase in yield in different provinces of India during the four years from 1945 to 1948:—

	Increase in maunds per acre.			
	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.
Orissa ..	83	217	127	164
Madras ..	168	139	*	26
Bombay ..	289	399	252	*
Bihar ..	123	143	126	137

*Not available.

Agricultural Research On Regional Basis

Research problems on agriculture and animal husbandry will now be considered under three main categories, namely, fundamental, regional and local with a view to ensuring that adequate attention is paid to each problem according to its importance. This new procedure has been laid down in a communication recently addressed by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research to all Provincial Governments in pursuance of a decision taken at the last meeting of the Governing Body of the Council to undertake research on a regional basis.

The Regionalisation Committee of the Council, whose report was adopted by the Governing Body as an experimental measure for a period of two to three years for the present, suggested that in future all agricultural and animal husbandry research work should be classified as fundamental, regional and local. Fundamental problems will be allotted, as far as possible, to the Central Institutes of Research, Universities and other research bodies like Central Commodity Research Stations. The regional problems will be financed on a contributory basis by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and the Provinces best suited to take them up, while local problems will be assigned to respective Provincial Governments.

The Committee divided the country into five main regions for agricultural research purposes, namely, 1) Dry Northern Wheat Region; (2) Eastern Rice Region; (3) Southern Millet Region; (4) Temperate Himalayan Region and (5) Coastal Region. On the animal husbandry side, the first four Regions were adopted and the Coastal Region was, for the time being, proposed to be included in the Eastern Region. Formation of regional committees was also recommended.

Regional Committees

The Regional Committees on Agriculture have already been set up with the Agricultural Commissioner of the Government of India as the Chairman and Directors of Agriculture of the Provinces constituting a particular region as member. Those Committees met during the months of April and May at various Regional Centres, the Wheat Committee at New Delhi, the Rice Committee at Calcutta, the Millet Committee at Nagpur, the Himalayan Regional Committee at Simla and the Coastal Regional Committee at Mysore. The experience gained from discussions at the Regional Committee meetings have proved the effectiveness of the new procedure and the Council have now addressed all Provincial Governments that research schemes should be drawn up according to the new procedure.

Agricultural Journals

The titles of the Malayalam and Kannada editions of the journals proposed to be published by the Agricultural Department will be "Navina Karshakan" and "Krashikara Bandhu" respectively.

[June 20.]

With Common Fairs, Festivals, Rites And Robes

Social Unity Among Hindus And Muslims In Kashmir Is Traditional Heritage

"Our culture knows no bounds of sectarian limitations," said Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah, while inaugurating the Kashmir University. From the dawn of history Kashmir has been the scene of many civilizations, yet the heritage of the Kashmiris is neither exclusively Hindu nor purely Muslim. It is in fact, a mixture of Buddhist, Hindu and Islamic traditions.

Reverence for spiritual teachers and holy men has always been a striking feature of Kashmiri life. In their zeal for earning social or religious merit, the Kashmiris recognize no differences of caste or creed. While Muslims respect Hindu *sadhus* and *sanyasins*; Hindus hold Muslim Aulias and Pirs in high esteem.

There are many shrines and tombs of holy men which are sacred to both the communities. Men and women flock to such places from far and near to pay their homage to the memory of the saints. One of the noted shrines sacred to both Hindus and Muslims is the mosque of Shah Hamdan (Khanqah) situated on the river Jhelum, below the third bridge in Srinagar. Said to have been built by Kutubuddin in 1873 A.D. in memory of Shah Hamdan, a saint from Persia, it is situated on the site of an old temple dedicated to the goddess Kalishwari.

The temple exists even today side by side with the mosque and a spring dedicated to the goddess is within the premises of the mosque. The shrine of Ziarat Pir Haji, though not so well-known, is another place which draws Hindu and Muslim devotees alike. Legend has it that this shrine was originally the temple of Sadahwashri built by Pravarsena II.

Fairs and Festivals

In the celebration of their fairs and festivals also there is an affinity of interests between the two communities. Muslims participate in Hindu festivals and social functions while Hindus take equal pleasure in associating themselves with the festivals of Muslims. The leaders of the National Conference, though most of them are staunch Muslims themselves, take great pride and delight in the sacred and secular festivals of Hindus. On all such occasions, public gatherings are convened and learned discourses are delivered on Hindu philosophy and the teachings of Hindu prophets.

Muslim festivals like Id and Shab-e-Barat become in Kashmir not only occasions of earning religious merit for Muslims but also occasions for inter-communal gatherings. Similarly, the Hindu festival of Divali has a universally popular appeal. In short, the social and cultural unity of their religions, is emphasized to a far greater degree while the ritualistic side is always regarded as a sacred and personal affair of the individual concerned.

The same is true of the various rites or festivals associated with births, marriages and deaths. The folk-songs which are sung on these occasions are exactly the same. The folklore of the Kashmiris contains for both Hindus and Muslims, a wealth of common traditions, beliefs and legends. And when one goes deeper into the life of the Kashmiris, in provincial towns and rural areas, one finds more vividly the unity of tradition. There is no purdah system among women generally; and among the rural masses it is completely non existent. Except on the wedding day when the bride observes purdah only as a token of maidenly modesty, women Hindu or Muslim live a free social life with their menfolk.

Common Dress

In their dress too the same mingling of the two cultures is evident. The *Pheran* -which is an ample gown hanging in awkward folds over the inner robe -is as popular with Hindu women of Kashmir as with their Muslim sisters. At the time of marriage it is customary for the Hindu and Muslim brides to wear skull-caps worked beautifully with lace or other embellishments. The *Taranga* (headdress) of the Hindu women is almost the same as the *Kasaba* of the Muslim women except that the former is more picturesque than the latter.

The peculiar dress of the Kashmiris has a special history behind it. The *Poston* of the Kashmiris, which is an open sheepskin coat descending to the hips or sometimes even to the ankles, covering an edge of fur round the neck, was originally a Turkish dress. It was adopted by the Buddhists of the Ladakh Valley from whom it has come down to the people of the Kashmir Valley as a winter dress. But today, the dress of an average educated Kashmir has undergone much transformation. This transformation is common to both men and women and has helped to remove what little distinction there was in the past in the attire of Hindus and Muslims. When Gandhiji visited Kashmir in August 1947, he remarked that he could not distinguish the Hindus from the Muslim in the large crowds that swarmed around him and attended his prayers, so much alike was their attire and their appearance.

Old Sayings

Legends and saws which have come down through the ages are again based on the fundamental unity of traditions of the masses of Kashmir. The sayings of Lal Ded, affectionately called by the people of Kashmir as Granny Lalla, who lived in the reign of Sultan Shahabuddin in about 1350 A.D. and those of Rupa Bhawani who lived about the end of the 16th century are still remembered. They were both religious-minded and saintly in character. The wise saws of Sheikh Nuruddin of Carr Shariff are almost proverbial. In these sayings may be seen mirrored the conception of "Hindu-Muslim oneness" on a higher plane.

Kashmir thus shares with the rest of India the common heritage of social and cultural solidarity between the various communities. Religion, for the Kashmiris, is a personal affair, and as such has not alienated them from their cultural and historical traditions of the past. The fundamental unity of Kashmiris finds a basis in their common likes and dislikes; their common urge for growth and a common desire to live happily together.

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WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE SCHEMES FOR SEVEN DISTRICTS

The following are the water-supply and drainage schemes which have been investigated or have been sanctioned by the Government during the month of April 1949 :—

(1) *Uravakonda Water-Supply Scheme* (*Anantapur district*).—Uravakonda is a taluk business centre of Anantapur district with a population of about 16,000, and the town lacks a protected water-supply system. A scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 14·1 lakhs has been proposed to supply an ultimate population of 22,500 at 10 gallons per head per day. The scheme comprises an infiltration well to be sunk on the right side of the Hagari River near Bidurugunta village, 13 miles west of Uravakonda town. Water will be pumped through pumping main 68,000 feet long to a service reservoir located suitably in the town. The supply will be through a network of distribution system with adequate number of public fountains.

The Pennar River source, the nearer one, cannot be utilized due to its rocky nature, excess fluoride content in water and high lift of pumping.

(2) *Salur Water-Supply Scheme* (*Visakhapatam district*).—This scheme is for an ultimate population of 30,000 to be supplied at 10 gallons per head per day. Government have sanctioned the first stage of the scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 14,900 consisting of construction of an infiltration *cum* suction well, conducting quality and quantity tests and acquiring land at headworks site.

(3) *The Mangalore Water-Supply Scheme* (*South Kanara district*).—Government sanctioned the preparation of plans and estimate for a composite water-supply scheme to serve Mangalore and 12 villages *en route*. It is expected to cost Rs. 48·41 lakhs to install and Rs. 46,000 to maintain annually. The scheme has been designed for an ultimate population of 175,000 in 1981 for Mangalore town and 35,000 for the villages *en route*. The rate of supply will respectively be 20 gallons per head per day and 5 gallons per head per day. The supply will be developed from out of the Gurpur River situated about 10½ miles from Mangalore through an infiltration gallery, infiltration wells, etc. Water for the suction well will be pumped through C.I. main ranging from 22" to 7" in diameter to five service reservoirs located at suitable points in the town. Where the head of pumping is not so great as to feed the reservoirs direct, boosters are proposed. From the service reservoirs, water will be distributed to the town through a network of distribution pipes. House service connexions will be given for Mangalore but for the villages *en route* supply will be given through distribution reservoirs, located at control points.

Detailed plans and estimate amounting to Rs. 3·15 lakhs for laying infiltration gallery, suction well, etc., forming the first stage of the scheme have been sent to Government. The work will be taken up for execution as soon as the sanction of Government is received. Other parts of the scheme will be taken up for execution without interruption.

(4) *Water-Supply Scheme for Tirumalai Hills* (*Chittoor district*).—For this pilgrim centre of all-India importance, a water-supply scheme for developing supply from the Alwar Cheruvu tank situated about two furlongs from the temple and using it so long as there is water in the tank and for switching on the supply from the Papavinasam Falls, a distant source whenever Alwar Cheruvu goes dry has been expected. It is estimated to cost Rs. 7 lakhs to install and Rs. 17,500 to maintain annually subject to reduction of about Rs. 1,000 per month for every month when supply from Papavinasam Falls is not utilized.

(5) *Tenkasi-Courtallam Water supply Scheme* (*Tirunelveli district*).—Tenkasi is the gateway to Courtallam, the famous health resort, famous for its falls and holiday season. It has been proposed to have a combined water-supply scheme for those places at an estimated cost of Rs. 15·3 lakhs to supply a total ultimate population of 73,000 at 15 gallons per head per day.

The scheme comprises a direct supply from the Chitta River by gravitation mains for the most part of the year and in summer a storage tank located either near the Tiger Falls or the Five Falls road will serve the source of supply, water having been filled before the advent of summer. The scheme will serve Tenkasi town, Courtallum, Ilanji and Malaguram villages and each place will have its own service reservoir and distribution system. House service connexions will be given in progressive stages. Detailed plans and estimates will be prepared on receipt of Government approval to the proposals.

(6) *Tenali Drainage Scheme* (*Guntur district*).—A sewerage scheme for the Tenali Municipality is expected to cost Rs. 30·39 lakhs to install.

Further work connected with the execution of the scheme will be taken up on getting the views of the Municipal Council.

(7) *Mathurai—Construction of Storm Water Drains* (*Mathurai district*).—Due to want of proper arrangement for disposal of storm water soon after rains, considerable damage is caused to roads and inconvenience to traffic. To improve the situation, Government have sanctioned a scheme costing Rs. 2·42 lakhs for constructing, in the first instance, four important storm water drains in the most affected areas of the town. Construction of other storm water drains will be taken up in due course.

Cotton 1949-50

Premia and Discounts for Prices Fixed

Further to the notification, dated May 18, 1949, issued by the Government of India, fixing the controlled prices for the different varieties of cotton for the next crop year (1949–50), they have specified the premia and discounts for class and different staple lengths. As already stated, these prices apply to the crop grown in the next crop year, namely, September 1949-August 1950.

[June 22.]

Price of Cement

An amendment to the order, dated August 23, 1946, relating to the sale of cement, provides that the price of cement produced by the India Cements, Tirunelveli, and the Travancore Cements, Kottayam, shall, for a period of one year from the 1st July 1949, be Rs. 90 per ton in full wagon loads f.o.r. destination.

[June 30.]

Problems And Solutions

UNESCO PLANS TO PREACH ONENESS OF MANKIND BY CO-ORDINATING ART, EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC STUDIES

Every year the countries of the civilised world spend millions of dollars on the education of their people. Yet, more than 2,000 years after Aeschylus, Socrates and Euclid, whole communities are still living in ignorance and prejudice; the discoveries of science have, in some countries, been put to hideous misuse; culture is used as a cloak for stubborn nationalism. And—crowning disaster—war has once more wrought destruction on schools and libraries and countless intellectuals; some of the latter were even singled out for persecution and destruction on account of their race.

The tasks before us, therefore, are to repair the devastation, to give at least an elementary education to millions of backward people and to raise the standard of culture throughout the world. And, since the primary purpose of these undertakings is to make possible the reign of peace, they must be carried out in a spirit of generous, international understanding, for experience has taught us that knowledge is a two-edged sword.

This is the challenge. What has Unesco done to meet it?

Spadework

The first thing was to find out what had to be done, make a list of the world's needs, estimate the relative urgency of each and see what help was available in the way of advice, material and money. The first two years were largely taken up with this thankless spadework. Tangible projects also took shape during that time, but an ever-widening gap appeared between the work to be done and the means at Unesco's disposal. As it was obviously useless to try to spread these slender resources over too many schemes, it was decided to concentrate on what seemed to be the most important. This implied a selection from the general programme.

As Unesco is working in a changing world, the foci of its activities may vary with time and circumstances. Unesco is a living organism and as such is subject to the laws of adaptation. Thus the main concern in drawing up the list of priorities for 1949 was continuity: the most advanced projects will be carried to a successful conclusion. But the possible repercussions of the results were also considered, and priority was given to projects which might stimulate similar undertakings or win strong support for Unesco in new circles.

The aim is not to work for spectacular results to the prejudice of the long-term programme. But world-wide interest in Unesco must be kept alive, without waiting for the results of the long-term projects, though these are undoubtedly the most important. Immediate and tangible proofs of human fellowship must be given if awareness of this fellowship is to be developed and successfully invoked in support of the vast undertakings already under way.

Reconstruction

The first proof of moral fellowship is afforded by the emergency relief measures initiated by Unesco's Department of Reconstruction.

In the Middle East, 800,000 refugees, 200,000 of them children of school age, have drifted into the outskirts of the main towns of Arab Palestine, the Lebanon, Syria, Transjordan, Iraq, Egypt and Israel; 12,000 refugees, starving and ragged, workless and hopeless, roam the streets of Tyre. Specialised agencies are helping to supply their basic needs. Unesco is sending advisers and experts to train teachers on the spot and set up model schools in the camps, so that the children may at least learn the rudiments of reading, grammar, arithmetic, hygiene and history. This contact with a more humane world helps to assuage the emotional shock from which these children are suffering.

A similar venture is the preparation of a holiday camp for some sixty war orphans of different nationalities, in the Children's Republic of Moulin-Vieux, near Grenoble. Various voluntary work camps and youth camps are also being organized to undertake different kinds of work: the building of schools, supply of drinking-water, recovery of land threatened by erosion, and so on.

Meanwhile, of course, this Department continues its unprecedented census of the educational and cultural needs of the world: a Sisyphean task—and guiding and stimulating the generosity of the privileged countries.

INDIA AND UNESCO

India is one of the Founder Members of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation. Ever since the establishment of the organisation in 1945, the Government of India have taken keen interest in and given wholehearted support to this specialised agency of the United Nations, whose aim is to promote the moral and intellectual solidarity of mankind.

Recently a 78-Member National Commission for co-operation with Unesco has been set up in India and its first meeting was inaugurated on April 9, 1948 in New Delhi by the Hon'ble Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India.

This article describes Unesco's programme for 1949.

1949 Programme Includes Conference In India To Discuss Adult Education

The Department has published some touching photographs of war-handicapped children, which will be included in a travelling exhibition to be shown in the United States of America and in Canada. The latter alone has already contributed more than a million dollars. Various countries, some of which have themselves suffered war damage, have sent books, teachers, educational and scientific equipment. One of the Unesco's first tasks has been to encourage these world-wide proofs of fellow-feeling; by co-ordinating them it has brought better results.

"Depression Zones"

It is not enough to repair damage. Unesco wishes to raise the level of education throughout the world. It has turned its attention to the underprivileged peoples, to what might be called the "depression zones" of the intellectual world. In the backward valley of Marbial, in Haiti, it is helping the Government of the country and other specialised agencies of the United Nations to carry out an experiment, the lessons of which may be applied in many other parts of the world (hence the picturesque term 'Pilot Project'). Experts are organising courses for picked natives; teachers, engineers and nurses are given an intense rapid training. Clinics and welfare centres are springing up, the water is being made drinkable, sanitary conditions are being improved, elementary education is spreading, and lessons in agriculture, craftsmanship and hygiene are well attended. The population is enthusiastic about the results obtained in one year; in five years it may be able to look after its own welfare.

Education

Another scheme is the sending of four educational missions in 1949, to the Philippines, Afghanistan, Siam and Syria. Their members of different nationalities, are specialists in fundamental education, in technique of craftsmanship, administration, etc., and are chosen according to the needs of the countries concerned. Unesco pays for their travelling expenses, and the Governments concerned provide a living allowance.

Still other means are used for spreading the boon of education. At seminars, teachers from different Member States come together and pool ideas and experiences in some particular field. In Brazil, next July, the study theme will be the campaign against illiteracy; **in India, in October, attention will be focussed on adult education in rural communities.** Out of those seminars come new teaching materials, revised curricula and fruitful contacts between teachers of widely divergent backgrounds and points of view.

As a defence against the prejudices and passions which stand in the way of international undertaking, Unesco is also planning to initiate a general revision of school textbooks. The aim is not to suggest to all States the adoption of a standard book extolling the virtues of loyalty and learning. The specialists working on this plan will confine themselves to laying down certain criteria, applicable to all countries, to which school books should conform. This work, in its limited sphere, is extremely delicate. If successfully completed, it will be of inestimable value.

The care of these and other special activities is the work of the Educational Documentation and Exchange Centre through which the Organization is rapidly becoming a world clearing house for information about the international aspects of education. Thus Unesco is interested in the drafting of the Universal Charter for Youth, in Adult Education (an international conference is planned for June 1949 in Denmark), in the preparation of a Teachers' Charter, etc.

A publication has just been issued under the title of *Study Abroad* giving full details about the 10,500 fellowships offered by 27 States and by Unesco itself.

All these seemingly scattered efforts are directed towards one aim; to raise the standard of education in all countries by an interchange of world resources calculated to strengthen international solidarity.

Arts and Letters

This aim is also at the root of a number of practical measures in the lofty sphere of the Arts and Letters. An International Theatre Institute was set up in 1948. An International Council of Music was established early in 1949. A survey of copyright is being carried out, designed to safeguard the interests of artists and writers, without hindering the popular dissemination of their works. Results of this survey are regularly published in Unesco's Copyright Bulletin.

An original system of "book coupons" has enabled libraries and institutes in soft-currency countries to buy books in hard-currency countries. This scheme, launched with the small sum of $150,000 of which $50,000 has already been put at the disposal of ten States, has been a tremendous success. A bulletin with a circulation of 6,500 copies is published to facilitate contacts and exchanges between libraries all over the world. A splendid review, *Museum*, lavishly illustrated, serves as a link between museums all over the world. A catalogue of the world's best reproductions in the domain of the visual arts and music is being prepared. The translation of important literary works is being encouraged.

These various activities aim at bringing the world's finest artistic achievements within the reach of all lovers of culture. In so doing Unesco also brings material and moral support to the work of the world's creative artist.

Science

A similar ideal inspires the work of the Department of Natural Sciences. It has set up four Field Science Co-operation Officers—in Cairo, Shanghai, Delhi and Montevideo—in order to keep scientists working far away from the main research centres abreast of the latest developments. The work of these offices varies according to the peculiarities of each region; it includes contacts with Governmental services, scientific societies and institutes, and individual scientists; technical advice in pure medical and applied sciences; information on documents and scientific equipment; listing of needs and research on the means of supplying

them; exchange of information and surveys, etc.

The Far Eastern Office, now withdrawn to Shanghai, has taken over UNRRA'S programme for scientific and industrial equipment and is distributing laboratory equipment amongst Chinese institutes. The South Asian Office, at Delhi, is investigating the possibility of producing rubber and penicillin, not as an economic proposition but for scientific and social purposes. All the co-operation offices satisfy real needs and receive popular support.

The Montevideo Office has been mainly concerned with the establishment of the International Institute of the Hylean Amazon. This region, rich in raw materials, oilfields, india-rubber plants and plants of medicinal or nutritive value, is watered by broad rivers and covered by a hot, steamy, swampy forest extending from the Andes to the Atlantic over a length of 5,000 kilometres; it covers an area of 7,000,000 square kilometres, and is inhabited only by Indians numbering about 200,000.

Amazon Scheme

The purpose of the scheme is to open up these incomparable reserves to the work of Man, whilst respecting the way of life of the natives, who are gradually disappearing in these deadly areas. But a host of ethnological, sociological, zoological and botanical problems arise, together with problems of climate, sanitation, agriculture and hydro-biology, not to mention the political difficulties involved in the necessary international co-operation. Unesco, the moving spirit of the Institute, tries to solve them, with the enthusiastic support of many States and specialized agencies. The opening up and rational exploitation of this enormously rich region depend largely on the success of its efforts.

A less spectacular achievement of the Department of Natural Sciences has been the re-grouping of the scientific organizations scattered throughout the world. It is now trying, through a permanent bureau, to co-ordinate international congresses of medical sciences; to perfect the unifying of abstracts and methods, which should enable any scientist to acquaint himself rapidly with progress made in his particular field; and to suggest urgent measures for conserving natural resources. The latter is a most serious problem; whilst every year, erosion destroys thousands of square miles of arable land, the human population increases by about 20 millions.

It will be seen that care for the welfare of mankind is at the root of all these various kinds of research, and the Department's attention is therefore mainly focussed on the social and international implications of science.

Social Studies

As we examine the activities of each of its Departments, we gain a clearer idea of Unesco's central purpose and characteristic methods. The Department of Social Sciences also attempts to group specialists in economics, political science, sociology and comparative law in separate international councils. This work will be finished at the end of 1949 at least as far as the economists and lawyers are concerned. The purpose of the councils is not only to promote the pooling of ideas and methods and a better international understanding, but also to encourage scientific research in every branch.

They are, of course, associations with a common interest; but these interests are scientific and international. They want to pass from the mere discovery of facts to the appreciation of values, so that practical fruitful conclusions may be drawn from the scientific studies. Untold patience, adroitness and tact are required to bring these international bodies into being.

Study of "Tensions"

Any realistic observation of the world today reveals the persistence of collective "tensions." Unesco has already carried out detailed surveys, to be published early this year, on these social phenomena. These surveys will be continued on a broader basis in 1949, the method of investigation varying according to the subject. Typical subjects are the psycho-sociological evolution of certain groups; the influence of legal systems on peoples' ways of thinking and feeling; the ideas of one country about itself and about other countries; means of altering mental attitudes; the part played by industry in the development of these attitudes; influences favourable to international understanding or to aggressive nationalism.

Needless to say, this research is not prompted by mere academic curiosity; Unesco is determined to go to the very root of the burning problems which will decide man's future. It wants to discover the inner social forces and the complicated mechanism which stir them in motion, so as to influence and, if possible, shape to its purposes the course of history. For that purpose it keeps to its characteristic method, impressing on men's minds that mankind is one, that no part of it can be injured without jeopardising the whole, and that there are basic responsibilities which no politician may ignore with impunity.

Philosophy of Oneness

Unesco goes further still. Believing in the oneness of the human mind, it is encouraging the establishment of the International Council of Philosophy and Humanistic Studies. It is organising "symposia" of outstanding scientists and philosophers who will discuss liberty, democracy and certain concepts which provide not only the form and instruments for thought but also the impulse for action.

It will also attempt to define the duties of educationists, scientists, writers and artist. It is preparing a volume on the philosophical bases of human rights, pamphlets on the main articles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and, as a long-term project, a comparative study of cultures and a general history of civilisations.

All this research, involving weeks, months, and years of lonely toil by some collaborators, must be brought into the light of publicity. Unesco is not afflicted with agoraphobia. It is her desire, and her duty, to secure the collaboration of the nations of the world in her task. She must bring the leaders and the ordinary people closer together, so that they learn to appreciate each other's [illegible] and realize the meaning of international fellowship.

Publicity Media

In February 1949, Unesco therefore launched a programme of weekly broadcasts, lasting a quarter of an hour, which are now available to all stations in the world. These broadcasts include short talks on various educational, scientific and cultural topics; descriptions of artists, writers and scientists; remarks on some particular article on the Declaration of Human Rights, food and people, elementary education, ways of life, etc. There is plenty of variety.

At the same time, efforts are being made to improve the means of disseminating thought in all countries. Surveys are still being carried out regarding press, radio and film, on which two volumes have already been published. Needs are listed, so that necessary resources may be mobilized. Two other problems under consideration are the raising of the professional standard of journalists and the facilitation of the distribution of news.

Never, we feel, has the world been given such absolute proofs of moral and intellectual solidarity. Unesco's tools cost little, they are faith, courage and devotion. Its annual budget is barely $ 8,000,000. By itself it cannot bring so many projects to a successful conclusion. It needs the help of Governments, National Commissions, official and private associations.

Whilst ceaselessly active itself, its main role is to co-ordinate and stimulate the activities of other bodies. "Think slowly and act quickly" says the proverb. Unesco has acted quickly, ever since its earlist days. Now that it has defined its aims and tried out its method, it will no longer merely "work"; it will radiate its own energy throughout the world.

Government Servants And U.N. Children Fund

The Government of Madras have permitted all Collectors and other Government officials to become members of the District and Taluk Committees, formed in connection with the United Nations' Appeal for Children Fund, subject to the condition that they are not office-bearers and do not take any personal part in the collections for the Fund.

No Titles in Official Invitations for Parties

The Government of India have decided that no titles should in future be mentioned in Court Circulars and invitation cards, issued on the occasion of parties, dinners, luncheons, etc., given by the Governor-General, Governors, Prime Minister and Premiers, etc., in so far as Indians are concerned.

This action has been taken by the Government of India as they are of the view that such official invitations or Court Circulars must be treated as coming within the scope of official documents, more particularly when the expenditure on such parties is borne by the State. [June 16.]

Caterpillar Pest In South Kanara Put Under Control

A caterpillar pest (Spodoptera Maritius) appeared on the paddy nurseries in the last week of May in certain places in South Kanara district. The infection was heavy in the taluks of Kasaragod and Mangalore and light in Karkal, Puttur and Udipi. Immediately on receipt of information, the District Agricultural Officer contacted the Collector and local officials and took vigorous steps to combat the pest. The campaign was then conducted under the personal supervision and guidance of Headquarters Deputy Director of Agriculture, Regional Deputy Director of Agriculture, Coimbatore, District Agricultural Officer, Mangalore and Crop and Plant Protection Officer (Entomology), Coimbatore. Each was in charge of a definite number of villages.

The entire field staff of Agricultural Demonstrators, fieldmen and maistries was mobilised and an intensive campaign of spraying and dusting of insecticides was conducted from the 2nd to 15th June 1949. The ryots were also advised to give a top dressing of ammonium sulphate to the nurseries, to push up the vigour of the plants affected. Steps have also been taken to stock enough paddy seed to raise fresh nurseries wherever necessary.

In the early sown paddy nurseries, the seedlings having been well established withstood the attack better than the late sown tender seedlings. The spraying with insecticides and the subsequent heavy rains have brought down the damage considerably. Except for a few pockets of heavy infestation, the other areas have recovered and seedlings have been found to be fit for transplantation. Transplantation is now proceeding without interruption. Where the damage is severe, either fresh nurseries have been raised to supplement the shortage of seedlings or the nurseries have been resown. The damage by way of rotting of seedlings is estimated to vary from 2 to 10 per cent only.

Nearly three-quarter ton of insecticide was distributed in 52 villages for application over 230 acres of paddy seed beds. Twenty-three sprayers and dusters were used. Over 11½ tons of ammonium sulphate were distributed to the ryots to be applied for the seedbeds to stimulate growth.

Over 55 tons of paddy seeds were distributed in cases where the damage was very severe for raising fresh seedbed. The District Collector has placed a further quantity of 366 tons of local paddy at the disposal of the District Agricultural Officer for seed purposes, if necessary.

The pest attack has been brought under control as a result of the action taken by the department.

National Drama

(*Continued from page 7*)

(22) Drama is said to have a great cultural value—How far is this true? How far does it apply to student population?

(23) Should each school and college have a theatre in its premises?

PART III.

(24) Is there generally a theatre fully equipped with stage materials such as scenes (curtains), settings, lights, green-rooms, etc., in every town in your district?

(25) Is it rented out at reasonable rates?

(26) Does it cater to the needs of people in the countryside?

(27) Do you think that each village or at least each firka requires a theatre, either open air or closed?

(28) Do you think that theatres should be State-owned and subsidized?

(29) What are your ideas as to the best form of a theatre?

(30) What permanent equipment is required in theatres in regard to lighting, settings, scenes, seatings, accoustics, etc.

PART IV.

(31) Would dramas be beneficial to prisoners in jail? If so, what kind of plays should they have?

(32) Are dramas necessary for factory employees? If so, what kind of plays do they require?

[June 22.]

DEPARTMENTAL ACTIVITIES

Home Department

Administration Report on Madras Children Act

During the year 1948, the number of Government Certified Schools and the number of private Certified Schools remained the same, viz., 4 and 3, respectively, till July 1948 when the boys of the Junior Certified School, Bellary, were transferred to the Junior Certified School, Tanjore, temporarily in order to provide accommodation for the Mysore Infantry at the Alipuram Jail Buildings, Bellary. The total number of pupils in all the Certified Schools at the end of the year was 1,881 (1,650 boys and 231 girls) as against 1,773 (1568 boys and 205 girls) at the end of 1947. The daily average strength of the school during the year was 1,979·49.

Of the 978 direct committals to the Certified Schools, 36 were previously convicted and the rest first offenders. Of these, 489 were either uncontrollables or destitutes and the rest were committed for offences. The system of educational and industrial training was the same as that followed in the previous years. The total expenditure in respect of the Government Certified Schools during the year 1948 was Rs. 6,35,615 and the average cost per head per annum in the schools worked out at Rs 345. The grants to private Certified Schools during the year amounted to Rs. 1,85,533.

The following were the salient features and notable administrative measures introduced during the year 1948 :—

(1) Introduction of new industries, such as rope-making, spinning, mat-weaving, pottery and bee-keeping in the Senior Certified School, Chingleput and spinning and bee-keeping in the Junior Certified School, Tanjor.

(2) Introduction of "Law classes" wherein the boys voluntarily come forward and own up to the offences committed by them and take punishment according to the laws framed by themselves.

(3) Introduction of the scheme of payment of pocket money to pupils in lieu of the system of reward by 'mark money', 'work money' and 'badge money'.

(4) Introduction of the scheme requiring the petty officers to attend to their duties in mufti (without uniform).

(5) Issue of washing soda for washing the clothes of pupils.

(6) Mass release of pupils from Certified Schools in connection with the anniversary of Independence Day celebrations.

(7) Extension for another year of the scheme of release of pupils on licence after obtaining from District Probation Officers reports of enquiry into home conditions, etc., of the pupils.

Labour Department

Award in Chirakkal Printing and Dyeing Factories

A dispute arose between the workers and the managements of the printing and dyeing factories in Chirakkal taluk. As the parties were unable to arrive at an amicable settlement, the dispute was referred to the Industrial Tribunal, Coimbatore for adjudication. After enquiry, the Tribunal has made the following recommendations :

As the Modern Dyeing and Printing Works has stopped business, there is no dispute there which can be adjudicated upon. The proprietors of Jupiter Dyeing and Printing Works and the Hindustan Dyeing and Printing Works will be at liberty to close down their factories by giving to the workers one month's wages in lieu of notice. They need not make any other payment to their workers. The rates of wages in the Pioneer Print Works, Pappinisseri, and the Desabandhu Dyeing and Printing Works will be revised with effect from 1st April 1949 as follows :—

(i) Young boys taken as apprentices to learn work during the first three months should be paid 12 annas a day.

(ii) From the beginning of the fourth month till the end of the sixth month they should get one rupee a day.

(iii) From the beginning of the seventh month till the end of the first year, workers should get Re. 1-4-0 a day.

(iv) From the beginning of the second year till the end of the third year they should get Rs. 1-8-0 a day.

(v) From the beginning of the fourth year they should get Rs. 1-12-0 a day.

(vi) The mixer or the maistry should get Rs. 2 per day during the first two years of service and Rs. 2-8-0 thereafter. If any worker is now getting a higher wage, he will continue to get it. The proprietors of two factories also, viz., Pioneer Print Works, Pappinisseri, and Desabandhu Dyeing and Printing Works will be at liberty to close down their factories if they so choose on or after 1st August 1949 by giving one month's notice to their workers or one month's wages instead.

The management of Desabandhu Dyeing and Printing Works will pay one month's bonus to its workers for the year 1948 if they have not already done so. The proprietors of the Pioneer Printing Works, Jupiter Dyeing and Printing Works and Hindustan Dyeing and Printing Works need not pay any bonus for 1947-48 to their workers. There is no need to provide Provident Funds in this infant industry. The other claims of the workers are disallowed.

The award is enforced on the parties for a period of one year.

Award in Rajahmundry Cigar Industry Dispute

The Government referred the industrial dispute between the cigar manufacturers in Rajahmundry and the workers in respect of wages, dearness allowance, bonus, leave facilities, etc., for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal, Vijayawada, as the parties could not themselves arrive at any amicable settlement. The Industrial Tribunal having enquired into the case has passed its award with the following recommendations :—

The existing rates of wages of the workers for making different categories of cigars should be increased by 25 per cent. The increased wage rates include dearness allowance also. All the workers are entitled to 12 days sick leave, 12 days casual leave and 12 days privilege leave with wages as per the provisions of the Madras Shops and Establishments Act. In addition to this, they shall also be entitled to five festival holidays with wages which may be chosen according to the convenience of the workers, but the workers are at liberty to take any more festival holidays without claiming any wages for those days.

Each manufacturer should keep first-aid medicines in his establishment. Except in cases of proved misconduct, dishonesty, disability or inefficiency and for valid reasons such as paucity of materials, etc., the manufacturers should normally continue to employ men who have been regularly working under them. The workers are not entitled to any other special amenities.

The award is declared binding on the parties for one year.

Shop Act Hours

The Government of Madras have ordered under Section 7 (1) of the Madras Shops and Establishments Act, 1947, that with effect from 1st July 1949, no shop situated in the Province of Madras shall be opened on any day earlier than 6 a.m., or closed on any day later than 10 p.m. They have also ordered under Section 13 (1) of the Madras Shops and Establishments Act, 1947, that with effect from 1st July 1949 (1) no commercial establishment situated in the Province of Madras shall be opened on any day earlier than 8 a.m., or closed on any day later than 8 p.m.; (2) no restaurant or eating house situated in the Province of Madras shall be opened on any day earlier than 5 a.m., or closed on any day later than 10 p.m.; and (3) no theatre or place of public amusement or entertainment situated in the Province of Madras shall be opened earlier than 9 a.m. on Sundays and public holidays and 1 p.m. on all other days or closed on any day later than 1-30 a.m.

Banks

The Central Government have appointed the following officers as Conciliation Officers for all banking and insurance companies having branches in more than one Province, under Section 4 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (Central Act XIV of 1947) :—

(1) Chief Labour Commissioner (Central).

(2) Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Calcutta.

(3) Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Bombay.

(4) Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Kanpur.

(5) Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Madras.

(6) Conciliation Officer (Central), Bombay.

(7) Conciliation Officer (Central), New Delhi.

(8) Conciliation Officer (Central), Calcutta.

(9) Conciliation Officer (Central), Gauhati.

(10) Conciliation Officer (Central), Lucknow.

(11) Conciliation Officer (Central), Asansol.

(12) Conciliation Officer (Central), Madras.

(13) Conciliation Officer (Central), Nagpur.

(14) Conciliation Officer (Central), Poona.

(15) Lady Conciliation Officer (Central), New Delhi.

Wages

The draft of certain rules proposed to be made under Section 29 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (Central Act XI of 1948), and published as Government of India, Ministry of Labour, Notification No. L.P. 24 (13), dated New Delhi, the 4th May 1949, for eliciting objections and suggestions from any person with respect to the draft rules before 31st May 1949 has been republished in the Rules Supplement to paragraph 1 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 24th May 1949, at pages 153 to 155.

Under sub-section (2) of Section 26 of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 (Central Act IV of 1936), the Government of Madras have made the Madras Payment of Wages (Unclaimed Amounts) Rules, 1949, in G.O. Ms. No. 2702, Development, dated 20th May 1949.

Trade Unions

The draft of the Trade Unions Recognition (Madras) Regulations, 1949, have been published at pages 170 to 178 of the Rules Supplement—Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 7th June 1949, for general information and to elicit objections or suggestions from the public. Objections or suggestions should be addressed to the Secretary to Government of Madras, Development Department, through the Commissioner of Labour, Madras, before 20th September 1949 in G.O. Ms. No. 2960, Development, dated 1st June 1949.

Disputes and Awards

The Government have enforced the award of the Industrial Tribunal II, Madras, in the dispute between the workers and the management of the Stoneware Pipes Limited, Tiruvallur, in G.O. Ms. No. 2961, Development, dated 1st June 1949.

The dispute between the workers and the management of the Standard Engineering Works, Madras, has been referred to the Industrial Tribunal II, Madras, for adjudication in G.O. Ms. No. 2975, Development, dated 2nd June 1949. The Government have also prohibited the continuance of lock-out in existence at the time of reference of the dispute for adjudication in G.O. Ms. No. 2976, Development, dated 2nd June 1949.

The dispute between the workers and the management of the New Dhanalakshmi Foundry, Madras, has been referred to the Industrial Tribunal-II, Madras, for adjudication in G.O. Ms. No. 2979, Development, dated 2nd June 1949. The continuance of the lock-out which was in existence at the time of reference of the dispute for adjudication has been prohibited in G.O. Ms. No. 2980, Development, dated 2nd June 1949.

The Government have enforced the award of the Industrial Tribunal-I, Madras, in the dispute between the workers and the management of the Kandan Textiles Limited, Madras, in G.O. Ms. No. 2981, Development, dated 2nd June 1949.

The workers of the Somasundara Mills Limited, Coimbatore, struck work from 12 noon to 3 p.m. on 10th June 1949 as a protest against the action of the management for not paying 10 days' wages to the temporary workers. The Labour Officer, Coimbatore, intervened and brought about a settlement of the dispute.

The workers of Sri Ramalinga Choodambika Mills Limited, Coimbatore, struck work from 8-30 a.m. to 9-45 a.m. on 10th June 1949 as a protest against the action of the management in granting forced leave to some of the reelers.

The workers of the Kaleeswarar Mills Limited, Coimbatore, staged a stay-in-strike from 9 p.m. on 10th June 1949 as a protest against the dismissal of four workers by the management for habitual absenteeism. The stay-in-strike continued for two days. The management declared a lock-out on the 12th evening after the strikers were dispersed by the Police. The Labour Officer, Coimbatore, reports that the situation is peaceful.

The workers of the Proddatur Power and Light, Limited, Proddatur,

went on a sit-down-strike from 1st June 1949 as a protest against non-payment of wages for the last four months. The question of taking action against the management for non-payment of delayed wages under the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, is under consideration.

The workers of Sri Ramachandra Spinning Mill, Pandalapaka, who struck work on 26th May 1949 demanding increase of wages, resumed work on 30th May 1949 on the intervention of the Labour Officer, Visakhapatnam.

The dispute between the workers and the management of the Maruthi Bus Service, Bhimavaram, West Godavari District, has been referred to the Industrial Tribunal, Vijayawada, for adjudication in G.O. Ms. No. 2836, Development, dated 27th May 1949.

The continuance of the strike and lock-out which were in existence in the shops of certain merchants at Guntur in connexion with the industrial dispute between them and the 'Mutta' coolies was prohibited in G.O. Ms. No. 2978, Development, dated 2nd June 1949, consequent on the reference of the dispute for adjudication.

The dispute between the workers and the Handloom Factories in Chirakkal Taluk, Malabar District, have been referred to the Industrial Tribunal, Coimbatore, for adjudication, in G.O. Ms. No. 2502, Development, dated 11th May 1949.

The Government have enforced the award of the Industrial Tribunal, Mathurai, in the dispute between the workers and the management of the Murugan Transports, Limited, Dindigul, in G.O. Ms. No. 2795, Development, dated 25th May 1949.

The dispute between the handloom weavers and the silk cloth producers of Kumbakonam, Tanjore District, has been referred to the Industrial Tribunal, Mathurai, for adjudication in G.O. Ms. No. 3017, Development, dated 3rd June 1949.

The Government have enforced the award of the Industrial Tribunal, Mathurai, in the dispute between the master weavers and the handloom weavers working under them at Woraiyur, Tiruchirappalli, in G.O. Ms. No. 2566, Development, dated 14th May 1949.

The dispute between the workers and the management of the "703" Beedi Factory, Tiruchirappalli, has been referred to the Industrial Tribunal, Mathurai, for adjudication in G.O. Ms. No. 2700, Development, dated 20th May 1949.

JAGGERY CO-OPS., GAME, THRIFT, CREDIT SOCIETIES AID IN PROHIBITION AMELIORATION

The following is a report on the enforcement of Prohibition during April 1949 and the ameliorative work connected with it.

Enforcement

Cases.—The total number of cases detected during the month in the 25 districts of the Province was 5,467 as against 5,893 cases detected during the previous month. The total number of cases reported in the 16 districts to which Prohibition was extended in 1946 and 1947 was 3,829 as against 4,151 during the previous month. In the nine new Prohibition districts the total number of cases reported during the month was 1,638 as against 1,742 in the previous month. There was a decrease in the number of cases detected in the majority of districts.

Illicit distillation.—Of the total number of cases reported in the 25 districts 2,602 cases related to illicit distillation and kindred offences as against 2,744 cases during the previous month. In Kurnool District offenders could not be traced in 20 cases involving 1,440 gallons of wash and 13 sets of distilling implements. In Cuddapah District difficulty was experienced in determining the ownership of huge quantities of contraband kept in the open by illicit distillers and the villagers also did not expose the real offenders. In Salem District as many as 7,445 gallons of wash were seized and destroyed in addition to 81 gallons of illicitly distilled arrack. Of these 5,408 gallons in 417 unclaimed mud pots were found in open places.

Owing to the cashew season in South Kanara and Malabar Districts, 102 cases and 45 cases respectively of illicit distillation were detected during the month in these districts. In South Arcot District an effective raid was launched in Gingee Taluk bordering North Arcot District resulting in the detection of 14 cases of illicit distillation involving 600 gallons of wash in addition to a lot of distilling implements and about six gallons of illicitly distilled arrack.

Illicit tapping.—In the 25 districts 307 cases of illicit tapping were reported during the month as against 297 cases in the previous month. Of these 178 related to tapping for fermented toddy and 84 to tapping for sweet toddy without licences. Increase in the number of cases of tapping for fermented toddy was contributed mainly by Coimbatore and West Godavari Districts. In the latter district as many as 40 cases were reported.

Smuggling of liquor.—The total number of cases of smuggling of liquor reported during the month was 77 as against 73 during the previous month. In South Arcot, 19 cases of smuggling of liquor from French territory were detected during the month. A case of smuggling involving 35 bottles of Mysore pale brandy was reported in Nellore District.

Intoxicating drugs.—One hundred and thirty-six cases relating to intoxicating drugs were reported from the 25 districts as against [illegible] reported during the previous month. In Dhone, Kurnool District, a case of possession of 34 tolas of ganja was detected. In one of the cases reported in Chittoor District 105 tolas of Mysore ganja was seized. The Customs Inspector, Special Division, Madras, reported two cases under the Opium Act involving 1 seers of opium. The accused belonged to the crew of one of the ships which anchored at Madras.

Amelioration

Alternative employment for ex-tappers.—During the month, 133 [illegible] manufacturing societies were organized in the districts where tapping of sweet juice was permitted. Three hundred and fourteen thumes [illegible] hundred and seventy-[illegible] of jaggery valued at Rs. [illegible] were produced in the [illegible] organized in East Godavari District and one in Mathurai District. The Hon'ble Minister for Prohibition inaugurated the Tiruvanmiyur [illegible] Society in Chinglepat District [illegible] a subsidy of Rs. 100 [illegible] for a period of six months. A [illegible] of the Pappanchavadi and Kovilambakkam Milk Supply Societies [illegible] for the benefit of Scheduled Castes.

During the month, the Government approved the scheme for the formation of two cottage industries societies for coir-making at Vengadiyur and Vadanapalli in Malabar district and sanctioned

a subsidy of Rs. 6,600 to each of them. A Weavers' Co-operative Society was formed at Kunnathur exclusively for the benefit of ex-tapper weavers in Chingleput district. Eight Tenants' Co-operative Societies were organized in the districts of Guntur and Krishna. Some of the ex-tappers secured employment as agricultural labourers, unskilled workers in industrial concerns, watchmen, peons, etc., gang coolies under the Engineering department, etc.

The most important co-operative societies newly organized for the benefit of the general public as well as ex-tappers include two Field Labourers' Co-operative Societies, one Leather Workers' Co-operative Society at Inchpet, two Egg Production Societies at Tadepalli and Kondur, a Blanket Weavers' Co-operative Society at Pedatumidi and a Better Living Co-operative Society at Balyalagudem in Krishna district, Milk Supply Societies at Korukkupet and Sembiam, and a Fishermen's Society in Madras.

Rural Credit Societies and Gramasanghams.—Rural credit societies and Gramasanghams did good work for the improvement of the social and economic condition of the villagers particularly in the direction of education, communications, public health, sanitation and women's uplift.

Rural recreation.—During the month, dramas, bhajanas, kalakshepams, folk dances, etc., were held at many places in the Province. Rural Welfare Officers visited 1,275 villages and conducted rural games in 542 villages. These include 56 firka tournaments, 5 taluk tournaments, 6 divisional tournaments and one district tournament.

Thrift.—A sum of Rs. 11,555 was saved in hundi boxes.

Food and Nutrition

Calories Are Vital Factors In Measuring Health Potential Of Dietary

Almost every day we hear food experts talking about calories. We are told that well-fed human beings need so many calories a day—and that people in India fall short of this by so much—that people in Europe have been managing for so many years on so much less— all in terms of calories.

What is a calorie? A calorie is the amount of heat required to raise that temperature of 1,000 grammes of water by one degree Centigrade. It is a unit of heat used as a yard stick by experts for the estimation of energy derived from food. The human body is very much like a machine. The food we eat is its fuel; the food is burnt in the body to keep the human machine going.

The heat generated during the process indicates roughly if one is getting more or less than he needs. Just as a motor car will not run on oil, water or petrol alone but needs a combination of all three, a human being cannot live on energy-giving foods alone. He needs also, for his diet to be adequate for health, enough proteins, vitamins and minerals.

Balanced Dietary

We cannot live on a diet which contains one essential constituent to the exclusion of others. Sugar is a good food, but an English doctor who tried the experiment of living only on sugar for a month, killed himself in the attempt.

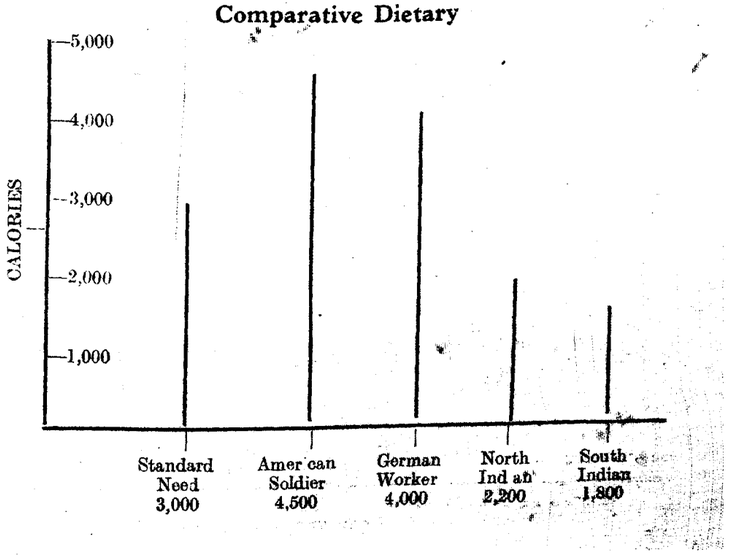
Three out of the five essential constituents of our dietary can be conveniently reduced to a common denominator —the number of calories of heat produced by their combustion within the body. The other two factors—mineral salts and vitamins—cannot be measured by this yard stick.

But food experts can still use the calorie to work out the needs of human beings. The assumption is that foods like fresh fruit and vegetables, liver, meat and eggs, which figure in the normal diet of people in other lands, will supply enough of the essential salts and vitamins required to maintain good health.

On this assumption experts figure out that a healthy human being must have 3,000 calories a day. People doing hard work in Germany were allowed 4,000 calories a day during the War. The American soldier was estimated to consume food equivalent to 4,500 calories a day.

Defects

As against this, the normal diet of the average Indian is estimated to yield on an average 1,800 to 2,000 calories a day.



One of the main defects of the avorage dietary is that it is almost entirely made up energy-producing foods with very little protective foods. The diet of the masses in our country is deficient in mineral salts and vitamins, so important for health. As compared to this average Westerner's diet is richer in the "first class" proteins, minerals and vitamins. We should, therefore, supplement our diet with protective foods that are available.

However, the fact that the Indian diet is poorer than that of the Europeans is very slightly mitigated by the fact that people living in the tropics need fewer calories than those living in temperate or cold regions. The difference is mainly due to the respective climates. In temperate regions a part of the food consumed is converted into heat for keeping the body warm and therefore, people living in these areas require more calories. In colder regions much of the food consumed has to be converted into heat to keep the body warm; a small proportion of the food taken is thus used in the tropics.

Vital Elements

Though we have more livestock than any other country, the milk yield is very low. We should produce more protective foods—fish, meat, milk, butter, cheese, eggs, fruits and green vegetables. At present we produce less of these per head than any other big agricultural country.

Generally speaking, there is no class of people in this country which does not need an improved diet. The diet must be so varied that no one vital element is missing from it. We have to pay more attention to leafy vegetables which are fairly cheap; though the calorie value is not high, leafy vegetables are rich in vitamins A and C, and minerals, calcium and iron which help to build bones and blood. We can meet the present shortage of fats by growing more *til*, mustard, rape-seeds and groundnuts.

Rice is nourishing if it is hand-pounded or parboiled before milling. In order to get more nutrition out of wheat it should not be denuded of its bran when ground.

You have to be on your guard against slavery to cliches where calories are concerned. In India it would be most dangerous to make assumption based on the fuel value of the food we consume. A car that is given only petrol and is never serviced will have a very short life. And the trouble with most Indians is that they are running their human motors only on fuel without giving much thought to the continual process of servicing and repair that nature enjoins on us through the agency of proteins, mineral salts and vitamins.

(K. Laurie in *National Herald*)

Book Reviews

"THE UTTARA YOGI HIMALAYA."

(Published by the Sivananda Publication League, Anandakuteer, Rikhikesh—Price Rs. 2-8-0)

The book under review is a collection of fifty-one essays and poems written by the admirers and disciples of Swami Sivananda and is dedicated to the "Revered Gurudev" on the eve of his joyous Diamond Jubilee. It gives a comprehensive picture of this great dynamic yogi and practical sanyasi. To all those who strive to achieve God-realisation, this book will amply repay perusal.

—K.C.N.

"THE UPANISHAD DRAMA"

BY SRI SWAMI SIVANANDA,
Price Rs. 3.

"HINDU FASTS AND FESTIVALS AND THEIR PHILOSOPHY"

Price Rs. 3-4-0.

[Published by the Sivananda Publication League, Anandakuteer, Rikhikesh.)

I

In "*The Upanishad Drama*," Swami Sivananda has given a dramatic setting to the subject-matter contained in the four important Upanishads, viz., Kathopanishad, Kenopanishad, Brihadranyaka Upanishad and Chandogya Upanishad. The writers of Upanishads generally prefer dialogues to discourses proper to elucidate their theme, because that method is more impressive from the point of view of teaching and the name Upanishad itself suggests a teacher-and-disciple association. In the Kathopanishad, the enquirer is Nachiketas and Yama appears in the role of a teacher. In the Kenopanishad, the prayer of the preceptor in which he seeks power and vigour through Upanishadic virtues form the basis of the teaching. In this Upanishad, the Swamiji has introduced Brahmananda as the preceptor and Vichaschaitanya as the disciple.

In the Brihadranyaka Upanishad which is considered the greatest of Upanishads by Sri Sankaracharya, Yajnavalkya, the famous sage, expounds the doctrine of Brahman-Atman identity (*advaita*) in response to the enquiries of Maitreyi [illegible] though two other disciples, Gargi and Uddalaga appear later on. In the Chandogya Upanishad, it is Narada who receives the knowledge about Brahman from Sanatkumara, another well-known sage of the Vedic Age. A distinction is made in this Upanishad between theoretical knowledge and practical knowledge of the scriptures, Narada representing originally theoretical knowledge and Sanatkumara the practical side of it.

It need hardly be stated that in all these Upanishads, the conception and knowledge of Brahman (the supreme being or power) in all its aspects is dealt with; and it is a synthesis of this that is appearing in the Bhagavad Geeta. The Swami's rendering of the whole thing in a dramatic form makes it easy reading even for beginners in the Vedanta Philosophy.

II

In the "*Hindu Fasts and Festivals*" [illegible] an attempt has been made to give an account and significance of the important Hindu fasts and festivals. The Swamiji has listed seventy of them; and his attempt to explain the deep spiritual import of these festivals is really laudable. A good number of festivals still remain to be listed, and one feels that the Swamiji should have investigated the origin and importance of festivals in accordance with their local significance.

—K.C.N.

PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS, AND EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY THE DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY, GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

BHAVANI PROJECT—WORK PROCEEDS

Quarters for the staff and the workers.

Hundreds of men and women are busy like bees.

Registered No. M-4767

A SPINNING CLASS

Spinning class of the Board School, Koteshwar, South Kanara. Hon'ble Sri Chandramouli, Minister for Local Administration, who visited the institution, is sixth from the right.

STHRI SADHANA

Fallen girls are rescued and given a 'rebirth' by the Sthri Sadhana. They are given in marriage to suitable persons. The photo shows a recent marriage conducted at the institution, Srimathi Kuttimalu Amma presiding.

MADRAS INFORMATION

THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS AND HIS CABINET

Sri C. Perumalswamy Reddy
Sri. B. Parameswaran
Sri M. Bakthavatsalam
Sri H. Sitharama Reddy
Sri K. Chandramouli
Sri P. S. Kumaraswamy Raja
H. E. the Maharaja of Bhavanagar
Sri J. L. P. Roche-Victoria
Sri T. S. S. Rajan
Sri B. Gopal Reddy
Sri K. Madhava Menon
Sri A. B. Shetty
Sri N. Sanjeva Reddy

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Madras Information

Published every fortnight by the Director of Information and Publicity
Fort St. George

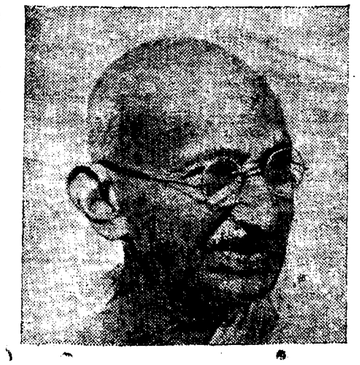
Vol. III, No. 14 — "WE SEEK TO SERVE AND NOT TO COMPETE" — August 15, 1949

What Swaraj Means To Me

SWARAJ can never be a free gift by one nation to another. It is a treasure to be purchased with a nation's best blood. It will come to be a gift when we have paid dearly for it. Swaraj will be a fruit of incessant labour, suffering beyond measure.

* *

The word swaraj is a sacred word, a Vedic word, meaning self-rule and self-restraint, and not freedom from all restraint which 'independence' often means.



* *

Swaraj is the abandonment of the fear of death. A nation which allows itself to be influenced by the fear of death cannot attain swaraj, and cannot retain it if somehow attained.

* *

The splendour of the spring is reflected in every tree, the whole earth is then filled with the freshness of youth. Similarly, when the swaraj spirit has really permeated society, a stranger suddenly come upon us will observe energy in every walk of life, he will find national servants engaged, each according to his abilities, in a variety of public activities.

* *

Real swaraj will come not by the acquisition of authority by a few but by the acquisition of the capacity by all to resist authority when it is abused. In other words, swaraj is to be attained by educating the masses to a sense of their capacity to regulate and control authority.

Swaraj for me means freedom for the meanest of our countrymen. I am not interested in freeing India merely from the English yoke. I am bent upon freeing India from any yoke whatsoever. I have no desire to exchange king log for king stork.

* *

Surely swaraj will not drop from the clouds. It will be the fruit of patience, perseverance, ceaseless toil, courage and intelligent appreciation of the environment.

* *

If swaraj was not meant to civilize us, and to purify and stabilize our civilization, it would be nothing worth. The very essence of our civilization is that we give a paramount place to morality in all our affairs, public or private.

* *

If we wish to achieve swaraj through Truth and non-violence, gradual but steady building up from the bottom upwards by constructive effort is the only way. This rules out the deliberate creation of an anarchical state for the overthrow of the established order in the hope of throwing up from within a dictator who would rule with a rod of iron and produce order out of disorder.

* *

The swaraj of my—our—dream recognizes no race or religious distinctions. Nor is it to be the monopoly of the lettered persons nor yet of monied men. Swaraj is to be for all, including the former, but emphatically including the maimed, the blind, the starving toiling millions.

—MAHATMA GANDHI

15TH AUGUST 1949 marks the completion of two years in the age of our country's independence. The great battle for freedom fought by our Nation under the guidance of the Congress and Mahatma Gandhi was over two years ago; and independence was achieved by us in a peaceful manner, unknown to history. The economic degeneration and the growing

In Freedom's Wake

WELFARE OF MASSES IS MAIN CONSIDERATION

By THE HON'BLE SRI P. S. KUMARASWAMY RAJA,
Premier of Madras

poverty among the masses which are the outcome of nearly two centuries of foreign rule, have stirred the Congress into action in a country-wide scale for wiping out the said menace to national prosperity.

After the assumption by Gandhiji of the leadership of the Congress, the Congress became a more popular organization, as it was his cherished desire that the well-being and happiness of the common man being the very basis of the country's prosperity, the Congress and its activities should be shaped and guided by the popular will. The prosperity of a few alone does not indicate the prosperity of the country. But the very foundation for the country's prosperity is the contentment and happiness of the millions of common men.

So, the bettering of the conditions of the masses and placing them above want with regard to the primary necessaries in life was his ideal. The Congress programme of work for the eradication of the drink evil, for the dissipation of social inequalities, and for the improvement of cottage industries, etc., were all initial steps taken by the Congress towards the achievement of that ideal.

The advent of independence and the functioning of the popular democratic Governments for the last two years, would naturally give rise to the query as to how far the Congress policies have been implemented and how far the Governments, both at the Centre and in the Provinces, have succeeded in achieving the objects which the Congress stands for. The Governments, both at the Centre and in the Provinces, constituted as they are by the Congress Party, are wedded to the ideals and policies propounded by the Congress, and they are not slack in their endeavours to improve the economic conditions of the people.

But the progress achieved till now might not have been so much as to reach the mark of popular expectation; because confronted as we are with unforeseen problems and events seriously engaging the attention of the Governments, it is not possible to boast of such a huge record of achievement in the field of national reconstruction and development as would have been possible under normal circumstances.

The partition of our country, the happening of tragic events engendered by fanaticism and the transference of lakhs and lakhs of people from one part of the country to another, followed by huge problems of rehabilitation, have all caused severe strain on the finances of the Central Government. The independence of our country has also brought with it certain complicated and knotty problems which we had to shoulder as part of the heritage. The time, energy and resources which the Central Government were obliged to utilize for surmounting such difficult situations, would, if utilised for the implementation of schemes of national reconstruction and development, have yielded brilliant results, worthy of the endeavours.

However, it is to be said to the credit of our talented leaders running the Government at the Centre that despite the various adverse circumstances taxing them almost from the very inception of their shouldering the responsibility of administration, the record of work achieved by them is not small. Their efforts for the elimination of disrupting elements and laying the foundation for national unity and consolidation, and the results they achieved, are something marvellous.

The fusion of the States into convenient administrative federations and the merger of some of them with the rest of India, which have been worked up with lightning speed so to say, are achievements for which our leaders at the Centre deserve our Nation's unanimous praise. The integration and merger of States, besides destroying the artificial barriers existing between the various parts of our country, have fostered about national unity and consolidation, on which depends largely the prosperity of our country.

It is hoped that ere long, the Government of India would be free from the strain created by the unforeseen problems, so as to be in a position to afford much more assistance to the Provincial Governments in furtherance of their schemes for development.

The Provincial Governments are doing their utmost [illegible] better-limits of their finances [illegible] ment of the conditions of the people. It is to be said to the credit of our Province that it is much ahead of other Provinces in the adoption of ameliorative measures aiming at improving the conditions of the people. To Madras goes the unique distinction of having introduced total prohibition —the foremost of the reforms advocated by Gandhiji. This measure was introduced by our Provincial Government in response to popular demand and in pursuance of the mandate of the Congress Party.

Laudable Efforts

I am glad to associate myself with your laudable efforts to publicise and educate the people of your Province about the policies, programmes and achievements of your Government. In these days when Government and their workers are alike subjected to vicious and false propaganda it is imperative on the part of Government to publicise their activities in a proper manner. I need hardly say that I wish every success to your venture.

GOPINATH BARDOLOI,
Premier of Assam.

The introduction of prohibition throughout the Province has of course taken away a large portion of our finance to the tune of 16 crores. It was the biggest single item of revenue which our Province could not ordinarily afford to lose. But still, the Government embarked on the said scheme, despite the hugeness of the loss resulting thereby, because of the immense good the scheme conferred on the people at large, and especially the lower classes, who are generally the unfortunate victims of the drink-evil. That it is a measure bringing bliss and happiness to the common people, none can doubt or dispute.

Obviously, the financial deficit caused by prohibition has to be made good by sources of fresh taxation. The levy of Sales Tax has compensated to some extent the loss of excise revenue. Other sources of taxation have to be tapped in order to bring about a balanced budget and for the discharge of the normal functions of the Government.

Good of the People

But to give more relief to the people, large finance is necessary; and no Government can proceed with their schemes calculated to benefit the people without sound finance, which has to come necessarily by way of contributions from the people themselves in the shape of taxes. Would the present Government, run under the auspices of the Congress, which is always wedded to the policy of doing good to the people, act otherwise than for the good of the people?

Prohibition is not the solitary record of achievement which our Province can boast of. The abolition of the Zamindari system is another reform sponsored and achieved by the Government with a view to conferring more rights on the occupiers of lands and thus to do away with the disparity in the economic conditions now existing in the society. In this respect also, Madras takes the pride of being the pioneer.

The Panchayat Bill which is already on the anvil at the Legislature is yet another instance of the Government's endeavour to install sound democratic units of administration in the villages with larger powers of management being vested in them. Many other kindred measures have been taken and are yet to be taken. The people whose welfare is aimed at by these measures, will, I am sure, appreciate, the Government's *bona fides* and goodwill towards them.

Messages

Minister for Health,
India.

NEW DELHI,
17th May 1949

Day of Blessing and Rededication

Independence means nothing if it does not kindle anew in the inner recesses of the hearts of us all a burning desire to give ourselves utterly to the service of India. Gandhiji gave us much in addition to political independence. I think it is to that 'much' that we must turn our attention today He used to commemorate every great event by fasting because he believed in fasting as a means of mental and spiritual upliftment. I hope August 15, 1949, will be for each one of us a day of blessing whereby we may be enabled to rededicate ourselves to selfless service of our dear country.

AMRIT KAUR,
Minister for Health, Government of India

Premier,
Bombay.

SECRETARIAT,
BOMBAY.
12th July 1949

Rendering Admirable Service

I send my greetings to the *Madras Information* on the occasion of the second anniversary of our Freedom.

Since the achievement of Independence, the Congress Governments have embarked upon a number of schemes and projects aimed at the amelioration of the condition of the masses. It is admitted on all sides that the success of any scheme depends, to a large extent, upon the degree of understanding and co-operation on the part of the people who are to be benefited by such a scheme; and hence the need for adequate and sustained publicity.

In the world conditions obtaining today, every Government has found it necessary to have a Department of Publicity in order to ensure correct understanding of its activities by the general population.

The *Madras Information*, a wing of the publicity organization of the Madras Government, is rendering admirable service to people of Madras and I wish it all success.

B. G. KHER,
Premier, Government of Bombay

Premier,
West Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
20th May 1949

Responsibilities and Liabilities

Independence has put upon us, Indians, increasing responsibilities and liabilities: responsibilities to consolidate our freedom and organize our forces for a planned development of the country; liabilities to establish peace and goodwill among the peoples of the world. India is now on her trial and the next few years will be the most significant in her history. May India and her people give proper value to their newly found opportunities for service and sacrifice.

B. C. ROY,
Premier, Government of West Bengal

BY 15TH AUGUST 1949, India's independence will be two years old. It is perhaps time to take stock of the price which this country has paid to have the privilege of being called independent. Thousands of men and women, rich and poor alike, have contributed their all in this great sacrifice for freedom. Vast sums have been spent and years of continuous struggle against power which had its sway without restraint has been fought.

But, it is very difficult to convince people that struggle for freedom never ends with an attainment of it. In fact, struggle to maintain freedom begins from the very moment we attain independence. All those sacrifices, moral and material, which made freedom possible for any slave country has to be continued unremittingly in the maintenance of it, particularly in the early stages. India is in that stage now. The moral strength which made freedom possible under the leadership of one of the world's greatest men, Mahatma Gandhi, is now being carried on by a number of well-trained and good men struggling at the top to guide this newborn freedom.

But most of the people do not seem to realize what freedom implies. It does demand the continuous service of moral forces and discipline of a rare quality. Our country has to find that inexhaustible moral resource that is very difficult to get. The output of patriotism and sacrifice that was possible in the desire for freedom has to continue for some time longer to maintain the freedom. Army, Civil Government and even individual relations between man and man demand the same sustaining force for the continuance of freedom.

No doubt, the struggle for freedom has been long and protracted and people have got tired in the protracted negotiations as a result of freedom's struggle. The hour of success is the testing time for nations, especially during their onward march of progress. We, in India, seem to suffer from an overpowering desire for relaxation and rest. That is very dangerous now at our time of progress when the nation still demands as great a sacrifice as was made possible during the time of our struggle for freedom.

Sacrifice And Serve To Save Swaraj

Freedom Struggle Has Not Ended

By HON'BLE DR. T. S. S. RAJAN, Minister for Health

Sacrifice

People who have suffered, who have lost their wealth and denied themselves the advantages of a free life seem to be eager to take rest, in fact to cash on their sacrifice in terms of material wealth and gain. Sons of political sufferers demand preference in the name of the sacrifice of their fathers. They demand preferential admission in colleges and schools and preferential treatment in entry to the State services. In fact, they seem to say that because their fathers have suffered they demand all the privileges in the name of their sacrifice.

In a poor country like India, where we have yet to regain national self-sufficiency in many walks of life, the struggle for existence is certainly great. But even so, the demand for sacrifice continues to be greater than in the past. If those that have paid for their blood for the freedom struggle have to demand comfort, ease and preference in terms of the service they have rendered for the sake of the country, we would be trading upon the credit of our nation.

Birth of Freedom is a signal for further demand from the nation. For such sacrifices as would make life possible, happy and comfortable and indeed, for some time to come, this lesson must not be forgotten and sons of those great men who have suffered for the country should remember that in the name of their parents who have given of their best it becomes the duty of their children to give some of their best also towards this central pool, which will make national life easy and comfortable. We should, in the name of equity and justice, try to limit our demands and try to be content with what we have and derive happiness in trying to secure something better for the future.

Services in the defence of the country, in the constructive activities of the nation and in the work of those things that go to the well-being of our people is necessary in every walk of life. Unless that quantum of service is honestly rendered and faithfully given, continuance of freedom will become very difficult. The world is still troubled on account of wars and threat of wars. It is only a matter of readjustment that would stand the strain of the present age and to which we have got to dedicate ourselves. Our educational institutions, our services, our defence forces and everything that goes to serve mankind have got to be at its best and we should learn to give freely for it. It is that that will make possible a healthy and happy outlook on the future of this country, a future so full of possibilities and full of greatness.

India is no small country, as it has one-fifth of the human race and has got to show characteristics of tolerance, sustenance and fairplay if we are to deserve the reputation of being leaders of Asia and naturally be a good part of the world. To that ideal we have got to subscribe ourselves and strive for. May Mother India give us strength enough to carry on this heritage for future generations to come and make our country take the rightful place in the comity of nations! This is my wish and this is what I want to convey to India of today on the Third Independent Year which commences from the 15th August 1949.

COVER PAGE

Our cover page by Artist Prasanna is a graphic rendering of two years of Independence. We may take it that the aged but sturdy kisan is the eternal India of the villages, the infant our lately born freedom and the milestone a birthday pointer on the road to all our cherished ideals.

Hope And Cheer

It is a matter of genuine pride to be called upon to give a message to the people of a sister Province. And what else would it be except a message of hope and cheer in the common struggle against the forces of evil threatening to jeopardise our hard won freedom? It is in the nature of comparing notes. None of us is without faults and failings; Madras and East Punjab have almost identical problems to solve. While our achievements would not fail to inspire our Madrasi brethren; our failings should serve as a warning to them. The real India of Gandhiji's dream has yet to be built. The Congress as a peacetime organization has still to prove its mettle. Whether it emerges as real stuff or tinsel the next few years alone would unfold. Meanwhile, it is the duty of every one of us to work for the establishment of an ideal State worthy of our past traditions and culture.

BHIM SEN SACHAR,
Premier of East Punjab.

THE AFTERMATH of war is, in many ways, worse than the war itself. It makes for a period of great tumult, turmoil, tribulations and revolutions. During this period, millions of people everywhere are seen on the move—marching, struggling and even dying—in quest of a better order of things, a heavenly world. The break-up of war-time economy has serious socio-economic repurcussions marked by an all-round war-weariness, decline in general morale, growing unemployment, rising prices, etc., all of which aggravate the already bleak situation and create a tense economic conflict and a terrific psychological tension and restlessness.

It is in these abnormal times that Fascism and Communism make their appearance as Messiahs of peace, plenty and prosperity to the agonized and bewildered masses. That these isms are able to catch the fancy of the people so swiftly needs some analysis for a proper understanding. It is a fact that every idea has its own period of growth. When objective conditions favour its growth, it develops into a motive force and, in course of time, comes to acquire the halo of a myth. In the post-war periods marked as they are by great excitement, tension and thrill, any idea that offers a radical solution to the extremely complicated problems facing the war-torn people, stands the greatest chance of attracting the people's attention most.

Indian Communists Work For Disorders

By SRI GOVIND SAHAI, Parliamentary Secretary to the Premier of the United Provinces

Escapist Philosophy

Fascism and Communism, with their radical and extremist approach, find a willing acceptance from those who, in their haste and agony, only hanker after getting a move, whether backwards or forwards they care not, in the fond hope of escaping the miseries of the present. Fascism, investing the past with a halo, proposes to stand and work for the revival of the past glories and thus hypnotizes the weak and decadent who hail it as a panacea for their salvation and regeneration.

Communism, with its dialecticism and clear pointer to a glamourous future, assures us of a new order of society and a workers' raj. Naturally enough, the over-strained and bewildered people, mostly the middle-classes, tend to move to one or the other direction which appear to them to offer a solution to their problems.

India is no exception to this inevitable phase of conflicts and social growth. One may or may not accept it but, here too, millions of people are on the move hankering for a solution to their miserable plight. Fascism and Communism both are seemingly very logical systems of thought and what we need to do is to analyse them dispassionately and examine them critically to find out whether they really take us to a heavenly future or they are mere hypnotizing slogans playing with our distress and misfortunes.

SRI GOVIND SAHAI

Fascist Technique

There is no difference between Fascism and Communism so far as their organization, technique and means of propaganda are concerned. Both believe in totalitarianism and regimentation of thought. Both have the same technique to create chaos and confusion and use the distress of the people with impunity to their advantage. Both depend upon the youth as their cannon fodder and both endeavour to infilterate into the services.

Fascism survives through the myth of cultural revivalism, sanctity of private property, language and religion. Communism survives through its dialectical materialism, theory of class conflicts and the inevitability of the *Mazdoor* dictatorship. Both believe that any means is good enough provided it helps them to achieve the object and so, for both of them, there is nothing as truth and scruple in life.

As has been emphasized above, both these isms have their period of growth. So also have they a period of decline. Just after World War II, it seemed as if the Red menace would envelop the whole Europe but it is apparent now that its tempo is decreasing and, counteracting it, the forces of reaction have begun to consolidate themselves. Near at home, Communal Fascism first developed in a formidable form when the independent dominions of India and Pakistan came into being but now it seems to be receding and Communism seems to be overtaking us like an upsurging wave.

REDS EMPLOY FASCIST METHODS AND CREATE CHAOS TO GRAB POWER

Indian Communists

Most of the people in India seem to confuse Communism with the Communist Party. Communism is a philosophy of life, a system of thought and a concept of society. I will not discuss here the Marxian thesis of dialectical materialism, but discuss the character of the Communist Party and its role in the Indian politics. Tracing its ancestry to the Third International, the Communist Party in India was formed in 1924. The Communists had no place of their own in the minds of the Indian people and it was in 1935 that they made their appearance from the platform of the Congress Socialist Party. But not very long after in 1941, this party closed its doors to the Communists.

In 1945, the Congress also decided to expel them in view of their opposition to the Congress movement of 'Quit India' in 1942. The British Government had banned the Communist Party but, taking advantage of the Party's attitude towards the Congress movement of 1942 which had shaken the very foundations of the British Empire in India, the ban was lifted in 1943 and it was then that the Party held its first session in May-June of the same year in Bombay. The constitution, rules and regulations adopted by the Party at its Bombay session are still in vogue. This is a very well organized and well disciplined party, having in it a good number of intelligent, hard-working young men and women.

The most important feature of the Party to which persons to democratic way of thinking take objection, is its totalitarian character. The Communists make much of their idea of the dictatorship of the proletariat. But it is very polemical if they have achieved this ideal anywhere. It is the bane of totalitarianism that power invariably slips into the hands of a few—usually a ruthless caucus, which by its very nature and attitude of mind cannot brook any opposition or free expression of opinion. The second anachronism is the vitiated international character of the party.

In effect, the members of the Party are neither able to have a national nor an international outlook. They come to suffer from a great contradiction in their professions and expressions. To all Communists, Russia, the land of Communism, is a symbol of hope and inspiration. It is the citadel of progress and any attack upon Russia is an attack upon World Communism and, therefore, every Communist is mentally attached to Russia, though physically he has to offer fake loyalties to the land in which he may be living. His professions of loyalty to this country are, therefore, quite different to what he believes and he is at pains to assure his countrymen about his *bona fides*.

World War II

This contradiction in thought and expression has brought the Communists in great disrepute all the world over since the last war. The hypocracy of the Communists was fully exposed when Russia and Germany for their own, though contradictory, interests entered into a non-aggression pact. When the war had started, the Communists of India had cried themselves hoarse that the war was clearly Imperialist in character and had, therefore, accused the Congress leadership of failure to resort to mass action to help uprooting Imperialism for all time.

For Germany, not only in India but all the world over, the Communists developed a sudden sympathy notwithstanding the fact that Germany had hitherto remained their No. 1 Enemy. The French Communists advised the people to sabotage the war effort of M. Daladier the then Prime Minister of France and the French Communist leader M. Thorez even broadcast from Berlin Radio exhorting the French to sabotage their Government's war efforts for, he emphasized, M. Daladier was throwing the French into Imperialist war.

But when Russia was attacked by Germany the character of the

COMMUNISTS AIM AT CONFLICT AND CHAOS

The Communist Party of India does not want Communism in India. They have adopted a degrading policy which no country or individual can accept. If it is proper Communism I would not object to it, but their Communism has nothing to do with India or the Indian people. Their objective is to have a weak India. According to their own arguments they aim at chaos, increasing unemployment and want, which will bring in complete misery for a generation or so. Through their present methods only large-scale famine and frustration can come and this breakdown, they hope, will lead people to a desperate act of revolution.

That is what they are hoping but then history has recorded that such conditions may not mean revolution. Hitlerism, Fascism and such totalitarian forces can take its place. A bomb-thrower who imagines he is a revolutionary may fail, while a man of love like Gandhiji may bring in a mightier revolution through changing the people's outlook. A real revolutionary must take note of the circumstances and the human material on which his actions are to be based.

—JAWAHARLAL NEHRU

changed all of a sudden for the Communists. One fine morning, the people rose to learn from the Communists that the war had developed into a peoples' war because the peoples' fortress, known as the Soviet Russia, had been attacked by the Nazi hordes and bandits. Now the Indian people were also advised, by the Communists, to develop a love for the British as the British had become friends of Russia. These Communist friends did not for a moment contemplate the awkwardness of the situation in which the Congress would have landed had it followed their policy when the war had started. According to the guidance now given by the Communists, the Congress should have abandoned its mass struggle programme started in 1939, and developed a love for the British to "do or die" for them!!

Anti-Nationalists

One can very easily understand the technique of the Communist Party if only one understands that a Communist does not believe in nationalism but in Russia as the symbol of his hopes and aspirations. His only belief is "who lives if Russia dies and who dies if Russia lives" and this works as a stimulant for him and he comes to regard that he has a message for the world. He has a convincing logic, all its own, and through its dialects he reduces a man into a machine. In fact dialectics for him has developed into a myth.

If we look at the Communist Party in the above perspective, it would be easy for us to understand how it has come to pass that the Communist Party has always been fundamentally opposed to the nationalist struggle in India. In 1930, it ridiculed the Salt Satyagraha. In 1931, it condemned the Gandhi-Irwin Pact on the plea that the masses were heading towards a revolution and the Congress reactionary leadership was sabotaging the urge of the people. First the Salt Satyagraha was ridiculed because, according to the Communists, it would not ginger up the masses and was, therefore, dubbed as a sentimental approach. At the time of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact, however, ignoring what they had said before, they asserted that the Salt Satyagraha had not only gingered up the people but had created a revolutionary situation which would end the British rule but for the fact that the Congress leadership had sabotaged it and entered into an unholy pact with the British Imperialism.

In 1932, an unwarranted Imperialist attack upon the Congress organization was not condemned by the Communists so much as the Congress struggle to resist that attack was pooh-poohed. Again, in 1939, when the war broke out and Mahatmaji started the Individual Satyagraha Movement, the significant action was jeered at by the Communists and the leadership was accused of not giving a proper lead to the country. The Communists, in those days, were more anti-British and anti-Nazi and so wanted a mass struggle.

Later on, in 1942, when the Congress leadership asked the British to quit and the people to "do or die", the Communists opposed it and declared from the housetops that it was against the peoples' interests. When, however, Germany attacked Russia, the entire complexion of the Communist attitude towards the British changed. All these contradictory actions amply explain that the Communist Party in India never had any heart in the nationalist struggle but believed and still believes that, through a process of dialectical evolution, a peoples' revolution shall take place.

For a positive approach we must look to the building of a healthy psychological front against Communism. That would require training of the people in the art of democracy and rearing up of a love in them for democratic institutions. Children's movement, training in the working of parliamentary institutions, holding of sports in an organized manner—all are necessary for the growth of democratic thought. A sustained effort is needed and all care should be taken not to mistake demagogism for democracy.

Democracy, to say the least, has a pretty good case, for the forld is fully aware of the serious consequences of totalitarianism. Apart from it, if an intelligent approach is made and the fallacies of Communism are brought home, the people can very easily be convinced of the soundness of democracy as a better system of society and Government than Fascism and Communism which alienate themselves from the people by being based upon totalitarianism.

Today in India conditions are very much similar to those prevailing in Germany after World War I. It is a fact that the Communist menace there ultimately led to a Fascist rule. We must guard ourselves against this danger lest we repeat the fate which befell Germany. Dr. Malan, de Gaulle, Mosley, Golwalkar and Razvi—all miniature Feuhrers—are logical reactions to the prevailing circumstances. Their ways and the great contrast which they present to the democratic way of thought should make the case for Democracy more strong. Let us learn by experience.

PRIDE AND FAITH

Independent India is now entering her third year. Let us look back with pride and satisfaction on the two years of hard and honest struggle, and look forward with renewed courage, hope and faith to the years that await us.

We are passing through difficult times, confronted with numerous problems that are clamouring for solution. But the legacy of love bequeathed to us by the Father of the Nation shall illumine our path and guide us.

It is our unique privilege that we have today at the helm of national affairs men whose lives are one long, noble saga of suffering, service and sacrifice. In their hands the Nation's destinies are safe. It is our duty to help them to serve us. The intelligent and active co-operation of the people with the Government can alone help the nation to tide over its difficulties.

Let us then march forward, guided by the past, fortified by the present and inspired by the future.

M. BAKTHAVATSALAM,
Minister for Public Works.

NATIONAL INCOME AND PUBLIC EXPENDITURE IN MADRAS PROVINCE

1938—39 AND 1949—50

By DR. B. NATARAJAN, M.A., D. LITT., Economic Advisor to the Government of Madras

THIS TIME LAST year, I made an estimate of National Income of the Madras Province. It was a pioneer attempt. Since then I have amplified the study so as to include the Revenue and Expenditure aspects and to cover other Provinces and the Indian Dominion. It also aims at a comparison with conditions obtaining in the pre-war year. The conclusions of this study will be published shortly in a book entitled *National Income and Expenditure in India*. In this article, I have mainly confined myself to the Province of Madras.

National Income

According to my estimate, the National Income of the Province has risen from Rs. 369·5 crores in 1938–39 to Rs. 1,367 crores in 1948–49, and in the current year it is Rs. 1,370·4 crores. In this period the *per capita* income has risen from Rs. 77–5–11 to Rs. 254–8–1 against the corresponding figures of Rs. 67–8–10 and Rs. 228–10–0 for the Indian Union.

Occupational Distribution

With the available data, although it is hardly feasible to calculate the shares of different income brackets rich, middle and poor, the distribution of income among primary, secondary and tertiary services in the National Income of the Province has been computed. Primary services include Agriculture, Pasture, Hunting and Fishing, secondary services Industries, and tertiary services comprise Trade, Transport, Government, Profession and Domestic Services. The changes in the distribution of National Income among these three Services may be seen in the statement at A.

In the decade between 1938–39 and 1949–50, although there has been an absolute increase in the income from all the Services, its composition has undergone some changes. The income from primary services has increased from Rs. 191·3 crores or 51·77 per cent in 1938–39 to Rs. 865·4 crores or 63·15 per cent in the current year registering an absolute as well as a relative increase.

The share of the secondary services has registered only an absolute increase, from Rs. 69·2 crores in 1938–39 to Rs. 213·6 crores in 1949–50; relatively, it has fallen from 18·73 per cent to 15·59 per cent of the total National Income. Similarly, the share of the tertiary services in the Province has increased from Rs. 109·0 crores to Rs. 291·4 crores, but the percentage to total National Income has declined from 29·3 to 21·26.

Provincial Revenue

The growth of public revenue in the Province has lagged behind that of National Income. Against a rise of 3·71 fold in National Income, the provincial revenue has increased from Rs. 16·13 crores to Rs. 55·75 crores in the past ten years or by 3·46 fold only. This contrasts with the all-India average increase of 4·01 fold in the provincial revenue and an increase of 3·81 fold in National Income. *Per capita* revenue in Madras has risen from Rs. 3–6–1 to Rs. 10–5–7 or by 306 per cent in the last ten years, while in Bombay it has risen from Rs. 6–1–4 to Rs. 21–0–5 or by 346 per cent.

Composition

Changes in the composition of the provincial revenue are equally striking. Provincial excise, the largest yielder of the war period, has disappeared in this Province with the introduction of prohibition. From a peak revenue of Rs. 16·79 crores in 1945–46, it has dropped to Re. 0·4 crore in the current year.

Land Revenue, though static, has lost its pride of place in the provincial revenue. This source which was contributing 31·82 per cent of the total revenue is now yielding only 9·52 per cent. The change in the share of Land Revenue to tax revenue is even more marked; from 44·03 per cent in 1938–39, it has fallen to 18·33 per cent. The incidence of Land Revenue has but slightly increased from Rs. 1–10–0 per cultivated acre to Rs. 1–12–3.

Receipts from Income-tax have risen from Rs. 22·5 lakhs in 1938–39 to Rs. 7·89 crores in 1949–50 or from 1·30 per cent to 14·16 per cent of the total revenue. The *per capita* yield from this head has increased from Re. 0–0–9 to Rs. 1–7–5; in Bombay it is Rs. 8–15–6.

A striking feature of provincial finance during this decade is the imposition of a new but highly productive General Sales Tax. This Province was the first to land on it and it is so well exploited here that it is yielding Rs. 12·45 crores or 22·36 per cent of the total revenue in the current year. The twin factors of rising prices and enhanced rates were responsible for its striking yield. Though this is the only tax which yields (in absolute terms) twice as much as in Bombay, the *per capita* contribution is only Rs. 2–5–0 as against Rs. 2–15–0 of that Province.

Motor Vehicles Taxation has become in recent years a small but steadily growing source of revenue. From 81·22 lakhs it has gone up to Rs. 189·38 lakhs or by 2·33 fold. The *per capita* contribution has doubled from Re. 0–2–9 to Re. 0–5–7; but its relative share to total revenue has fallen from 5·03 to 3·40 per cent. Stamp duty, receipts from Forests and Registration fees—all show the same trend as Land Revenue and Motor Vehicles Taxation, namely, increase in absolute yield and decrease in relative proportion.

Receipts from Irrigation representing mainly the sale-proceeds of water supplied for irrigation purposes have been steadily rising in this Province as in U.P., both of which have built up vast permanent assets in the shape of irrigation works.

Although receipts from Electricity Schemes form a very low percentage of provincial revenue, this is a source full of potentialities. Receipts from this source have risen from Rs. 17·7 lakhs to Rs. 108·06 lakhs. The hydro-electric projects under investigation and execution will lead to a great increase in the generation and consumption of electricity resulting in increased revenue.

Increased Expenditure

An analysis of the trend of public expenditure shows that with a sharp rise in public revenue, there has been a parallel rise in public expenditure. If expenditure had been static, Madras would have built out of surpluses a Reserve Fund of Rs. 238·74 crores; but actually it is only Rs. 29·40 crores. The provincial expenditure has increased from 16·09 crores in 1938–39 to Rs. 55·66 crores or by 3·46 fold. Among the Provinces, increase in public expenditure is the lowest in Assam and Madras comes next. It is lower than the average increase of 3·92 fold for all the Provinces. Madras is spending Rs. 10–5–5 per head as against Rs. 3–5–11 in the base year. Though the *per capita* expenditure is higher than in U.P., it is less than half of Rs. 22–9–8 in Bombay.

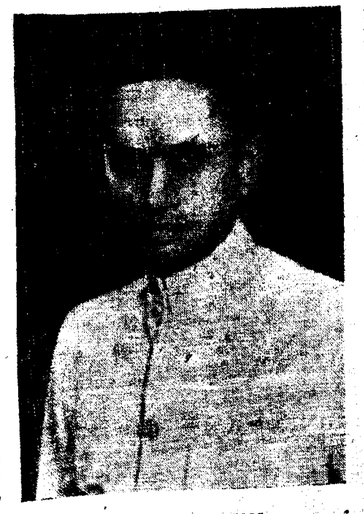
Security Services

Provincial expenditure is largely taken up by the three Services, namely, Security Services, Social Services and Developmental Services. In the war and postwar years both absolute and *per capita* expenditure on Security Services has more than doubled. From Rs. 5·51 crores expenditure has mounted to Rs. 14·59 crores and the *per capita* from Rs. 1–2–6 to Rs. 2–11–4. But its relative share to total expenditure has fallen from 34·26 per cent to 26·21 per cent. Madras is spending the largest on Security Services in the current year. The corresponding figures for U.P. and Bombay are Rs. 13·90 crores and Rs. 11·46 crores respectively. But the *per capita* expenditure is the highest in Bombay, being Rs. 1–8–1.

Social Services

In the provincial sphere in India, Social Services are confined mainly to Education, Medical Aid and Public Health. Although expenditure on these services has appreciably increased by about 3·36 fold in Madras, its relation to total expenditure has slightly fallen from 24·03 per cent to 23·23 per cent.

By far the largest expenditure under Social Services is devoted to Education. Out of a total expenditure on Social Services of Rs. 12·93 crores in 1949–50, Rs. 9·38 crores is spent on Education. The expenditure has risen from Rs. 2·61 crores to Rs. 9·38 crores or by 3·58 fold. The *per capita* expenditure has also gone up by 3·19 fold—from Re. 0–8–9 to Rs. 1–11–11. Although there has been an absolute increase, the relative share is almost static. The share to total expenditure is only 16·87 per cent now as against 16·27 per cent then—a very negligible rise. Though the expenditure in absolute terms is almost equal to that of Bombay, the latter Province spends as much as Rs. 4–1–1 *per capita* on Education.



DR. B. NATARAJAN

Expenditure on Medical Aid has registered an increase in absolute terms from Rs. 98·14 lakhs to Rs. 254·01 lakhs, but its relative share has fallen from 6·1 to 4·56 per cent. U.P. and West Bengal are the only Provinces where the increase is both absolute and relative. The *per capita* expenditure has almost doubled from Re. 0–3–3 to Re. 0–7–7 which is less than the average expenditure of Re. 0–8–3 for all the Provinces of the Indian Union. The increase in expenditure has gone mainly to higher scales of pay and allowances to service personnel rather than to a larger number of hospitals, doctors, nurses, medical stores, etc.

Public Health expenditure of the Province has also increased from Rs. 26·57 lakhs to Rs. 100·18 lakhs or by 3·77 fold; and in contrast with the expenditure on Medical Aid, its relative share has slightly increased from 1·65 per cent to 1·80 per cent. The *per capita* expenditure on this head today is 3 annas against 11 pies in 1938–39. The current *per capita* expenditure is equal to that of U.P., and slightly less than that of C.P.; it is however only a quarter of Re. 0–11–7 per head spent in Bombay.

Developmental Services

In 1938–39, expenditure on major Developmental Services like Agriculture, Irrigation, Animal Husbandry, Co-operation, Industries, Electricity and Civil Works was only Rs. 1·94 crores or 12·08 per cent of total expenditure. It has risen to Rs. 12·12 crores or 21·79 per cent of the total in the current year. The *per capita* expenditure has risen from Re. 0–6–6 to Rs. 2–8–0 or by 6·15 fold. Though the *per capita* expenditure is slightly better than that of U.P., it is only two-thirds of Rs. 3–12–4 in Bombay.

National Real Income

Eliminating from the figures of money income the illusory conditions introduced by an inflationary price level, we get a picture of the Province's economic progress in terms of Real Income. The increase in the National Income, Public Revenues and Public Expenditure is only apparent. The National Real Income has fallen from 369·5 crores to Rs. 304·8 crores and the *per capita* real income from Rs. 77–5–11 to Rs. 67–10–5 or by 12·56 per cent. But this retrogression in terms of *per capita* real income

A

Sources.		1938–39.	*In crores of rupee* *Percentage to total.*	1948–49.	*Percentage to total.*	1949–50.	*Percentage to total.*
Primary Services	...	191·3	51·77	863·3	63·23	865·4	63·15
Secondary Services	...	69·2	18·73	213·1	15·58	213·6	15·59
Tertiary Services	...	109·0	29·50	290·6	21·19	291·4	21·26
Total	...	369·5	100·00	1,367·0	100·00	1,370·4	100·00

has been accompanied by a sharper retrogression in *per capita* real burden of taxation. Exclusive of the Province's share in the Income-tax divisible pool the real burden has fallen from Rs. 3-5-4 in 1938-39 to Rs. 2-5-10 or by 28·8 per cent. In relation to *per capita* real income the burden of taxation is today less than what it was a decade ago. Even in money terms the Province which was getting 8·2 pies in every rupee of *per capita* income as revenue, today gets only 6·7 pies.

The share of the National Money Income that goes into the public sector is but a small fraction and that too has fallen slightly, from 4·37 per cent to 4·07 per cent. Even the Central and Provincial revenues combined come to only Rs. 587·82 crores or 10·38 per cent of the National Income of the Indian Union. The corresponding figure for U.K. works out to 32·13 per cent in 1948. This, however, is not to ignore the higher taxable capacity that goes with a higher *per capita* income.

Tax Revenue

The share of the Tax Revenue in the total revenue has also fallen in spite of the newly imposed Sales Tax in this Province. The Tax Revenue amounted to Rs. 11·43 crores or 71·87 per cent of the total revenue in 1938-39, but it is Rs. 38·83 crores or 63·28 per cent of the total revenue in 1949-50. The combined Tax Revenue of the Central and Provincial Governments amounts to Rs. 462·21 crores or 8·17 per cent of the National Income. The British proportion comes out at 41·7 per cent, while the figures for the U.S., for South Africa and for Sweden are 24·6 per cent, 19·7 per cent and 18·9 per cent respectively.

Direct and Indirect Taxes

As between direct and indirect taxes the tax structure has undergone some changes. The position of the direct tax has deteriorated. Direct taxes of the Province amounted to Rs. 6·86 crores or 60·06 per cent of the total tax revenue. In 1949-50, it amounts to Rs. 9·68 crores or 31·98 per cent of the total tax revenue.

In spite of the increased direct taxation at the Centre, from 20 per cent to 41 per cent of the tax revenue, the combined receipts from [illegible] taxes, Central and Provincial (all Provinces together) have [illegible] from 33·68 per cent to 32·55 per cent of the tax revenue.

APPENDIX

MAJOR HEADS OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

(In lakhs of rupees).

REVENUE

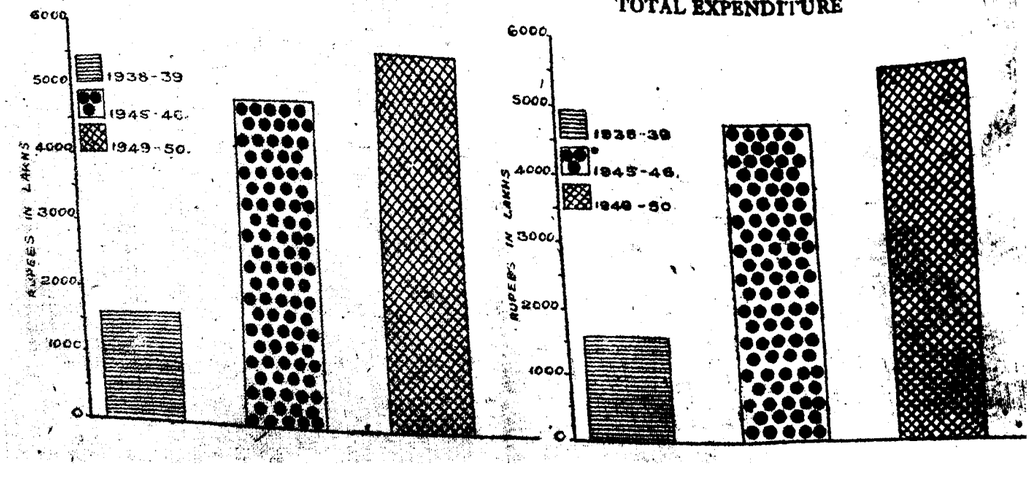
Heads.	1938-39.	1945-46.	1949-50.*
Taxation on income other than Corporation Tax.	22·50	431·25	789·50
Land Revenue	513·37	523·59	530·75
Provincial Excise	372·23	1,679·50	40·01
Stamps	173·37	374·20	437·82
Forest	45·63	143·24	148·18
Registration	32·70	69·83	86·64
Receipts under Motor Vehicles Acts.	81·22	97·96	189·33
Other taxes and duties	3·19	728·03	1,835·47
Others	369·24	751·29	1,517·82
Total Revenue ...	1,613·45	4,798·89	5,575·32

EXPENDITURE

Heads.	1938-39.	1945-46.	1949-50.*
Security Services	551·57	915·57	[illegible]
Education	261·98	499·72	938·93
Medical Aid	98·14	180·00	254·01
Public Health	26·57	89·48	109·56
Agriculture	20·62	73·95	238·24
Animal Husbandry	12·85	53·44	63·64
Co-operation	13·80	30·93	65·32
Industries	27·54	72·49	[illegible]
Civil Works	119·70	281·65	725·48
Others	476·93	2,706·20	1,601·12
Total, Expenditure.	1,609·72	4,798·74	5,566·09

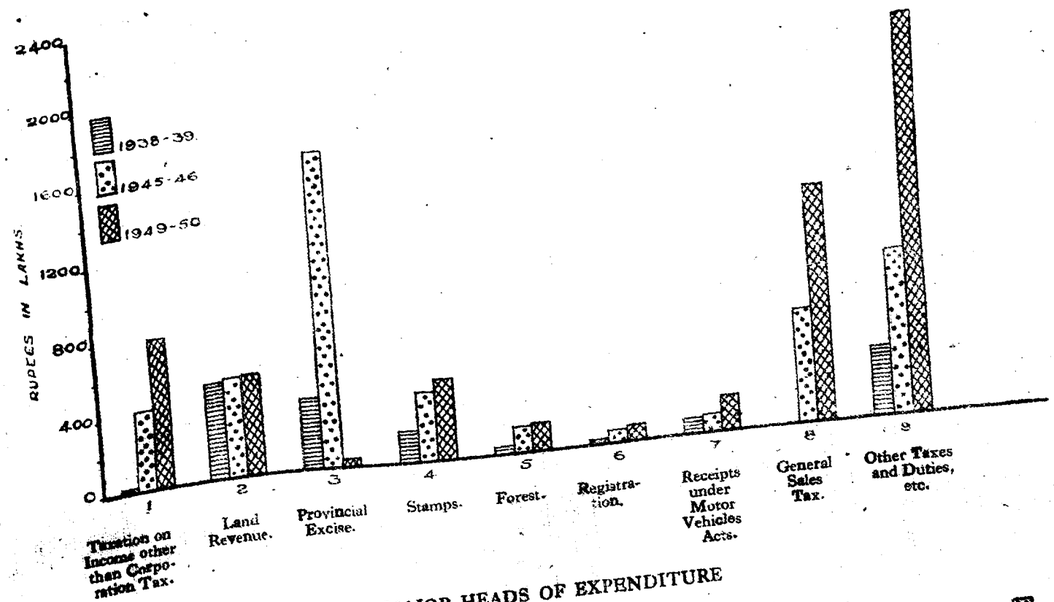
* Budget Estimate.

TOTAL REVENUE

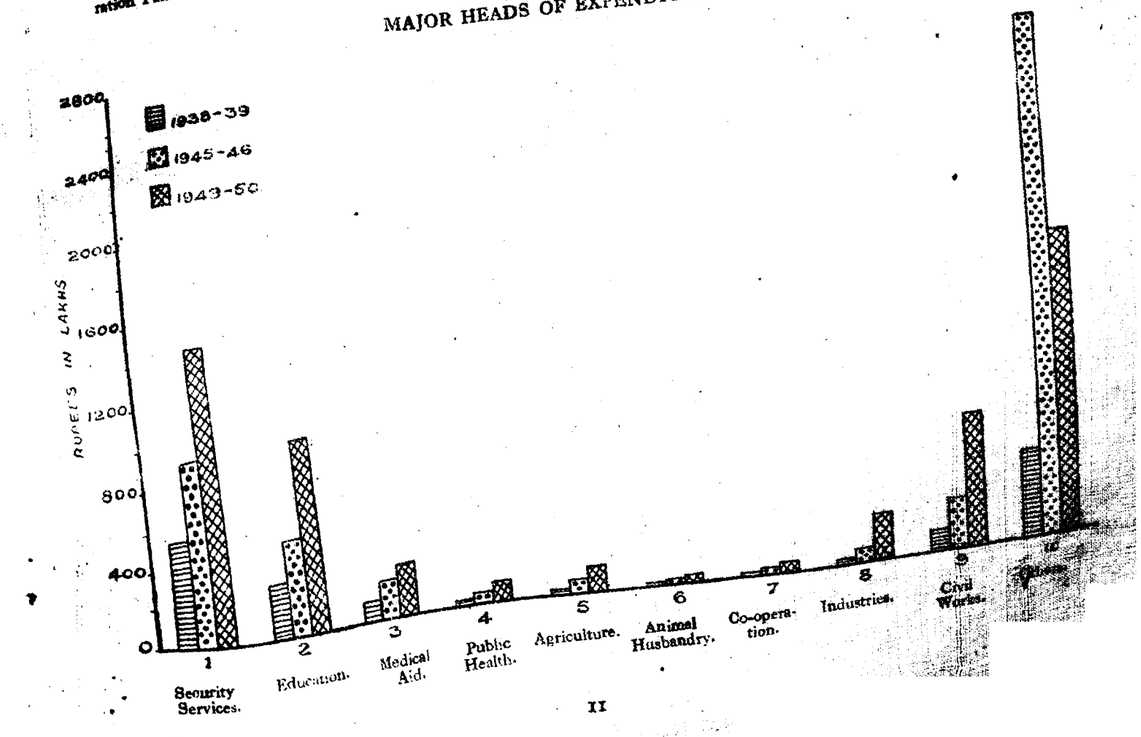


TOTAL EXPENDITURE

MAJOR HEADS OF REVENUE



MAJOR HEADS OF EXPENDITURE



MADRAS was always a deficit Province as regards food, and with the cessation of imports of rice from Burma during the war, it became evident that a special drive to increase food production was imperative. The Agricultural Department therefore launched a Grow More Food Campaign as early as 1942. The measures undertaken may be broadly classified under Intensive and Extensive Cultivation.

Results Justify G.M.F. Campaign

Grow More Food Scheme Intensified With New Targets For 1951

By SRI R. M. SUNDARAM, I.C.S., Director of Agriculture

Under the former the aim was to increase the yield per acre by irrigation, manuring, use of improved seed, combating plant diseases, etc. Under the latter, tractor ploughing for bringing new land under cultivation, new irrigation and well digging schemes were undertaken. From 1947-48 the Grow More Food Campaign was intensified with a five-year plan having a target of 6·6 lakhs of tons of increased production to be reached in 1951-52.

A brief account of the details of these schemes are given below:

Intensive Cultivation

Manures.—In 1943 the export of all kinds of manures (oil-cakes and bone-meal) was prohibited. A State Trading Scheme was put into operation for the distribution of manures, seeds, iron and steel. The sales of manures and seeds were on a subsidized basis. The import of chemical fertilizers was stepped up and their sale both as straight fertilizers and mixtures was controlled.

During the years 1944-48 nearly 2·3 lakhs tons of ammonium sulphate were distributed as well as 5·8 lakhs tons of oil-cakes. Vigorous propaganda was undertaken for composting rubbish and nightsoil in municipal and panchayat areas and nearly 93 lakhs of cubic feet of ripe compost were used as manure. In rural areas also ryots were advised in composting all waste organic matter and given a subsidy of Re. 1 per ton of compost made.

Green manures.—A vigorous drive for increasing green manure was launched. Seeds of *Pillipesara*, *Daincha*, indigo and sunnhemp were collected and sold to ryots at a subsidized basis. Planting of quick-growing shrubs, etc., was undertaken on a large scale.

Iron and steel.—The acquisition and distribution of iron and steel, the manufacture of implements and tools like ploughs, plough shares, spades, cart tyres, etc., were undertaken. Iron and steel are still in acute short supply and it was impossible to get from the Government of India even a portion of our requirements.

Seed.—The multiplication and distribution of improved strains of seeds was the most important function of the Department. During 1943-48 nearly 97,600 tons of improved seeds of foodgrains were distributed at a subsidized rate and the area of seed-farms was 1·58 lakhs of acres.

Subsidiary foods.—Special attention was paid to the cultivation of vegetables and fruits. Vegetable seeds and seedlings were distributed on a large scale and special staff was employed to increase the cultivation of vegetables in kitchen gardens in Madras City and other towns. Vegetable seeds were distributed to schools free of charge to instil the habit of gardening in children. Sewage has been utilized in a few towns for raising fodder in grass-farms and recently a scheme has been drawn up to utilize the sewage water in Madras City to irrigate about 4,000 acres of land. Poultry-farms and bee-keeping have been encouraged. The cultivation of tubers like tapioca and sweet-potatoes all over the Province and potatoes in the Nilgiris have received special encouragement.

Plant protection.—A special staff of four Plant Protection Officers with two upper subordinates in each district have been appointed. This staff has undertaken intensive work in combating pests and diseases using a large number of sprayers and dusters. Pesticides and fungicides are supplied to ryots at concessional rate. The proper storage of foodgrains in order to minimize losses from attacks by rodents has received attention.

Extensive Cultivation

One hundred and fifty irrigation schemes costing about Rs. 92 lakhs have been undertaken and this has resulted in bringing under cultivation over 3·8 lakhs of acres.

The Agricultural Department hired out 152 tractors for breaking up new lands, for levelling with bulldozers and bringing them under cultivation; 792 petrol pumps, 211 oil-engines, 1,160 electric motors and 2·2 lakhs of feet of pipes were made available to ryots for hire or sale.

Well digging.—A scheme for subsidizing well digging was started in 1944 and so far over 2·3 lakhs of wells have been subsidized at a cost of nearly Rs. 5 crores, though only about 84,000 wells have been completed so far. This is an excellent scheme inasmuch as more than one crop is sure to be raised on lands under well irrigation, irrespective of the vagaries of the monsoon.

Lands.—Assignment of lands for food cultivation was another step undertaken under the Grow More Food Campaign and about 2·9 lakhs of acres were placed at the disposal of ryots. Unfortunately the area of good land available for assignment is very limited and where they are available (mostly in hilly tracts) the problem of malaria has to be tackled. Colonization schemes have been undertaken in Wynaad and Arakku Valley and malaria has been combated successfully.

Encouraging Results

There is a good deal of uninformed criticism that enormous sums of money have been thrown away on the Grow More Food Campaign and that that the results have been extremely poor. This criticism is mostly unjustified and not based on realities. In Madras agriculture is virtually dependant on the monsoon and its vagaries play havoc in the toils of the farmer. During the period under review we have had two years when the monsoons failed. This has to a large extent upset the results of the Grow More Food Campaign.

But even allowing for this by a weighted seasonal factor (which dropped from 91 to 84 in two of the years under review) the increased production during the past five years may be estimated at 11·27 lakhs of tons valued at Rs. 29·75 crores at a cost of Rs. 6·36 crores. Schemes of a non-recurring nature like manuring give a return of Rs. 13·45 crores of worth of foodgrains at a cost of Rs. 36·8 lakhs. Had this Grow More Food Campaign not been launched this Province would have had to import more foodstuffs and paid Rs. 40 crores more for such imports. Judged by all standards the results are by no means discouraging.

India's population is increasing at an alarming rate and the problem of feeding this teeming mass of humanity has to be solved. Imports of food to the tune of Rs. 150 crores per year have been a severe drain on the finances of the Indian Dominion and the Government have therefore decided to stop imports after 1951. A supreme effort has now to be undertaken to make India self-sufficient in food. It is not an impossible task.

We have the necessary resources of manpower, land and water. During the War, India gave an amazing account of its efforts to step up production and there is no reason why a similar effort on the Food Front cannot be launched. Let us all pull together in a mighty endeavour to bridge the gap and success is sure to be ours.

Food Committee Functions Enlarged

The Government of Madras have directed that the District Food Committees, the Taluk Food Committees and the Rationing Advisory Committees should, besides their present functions, review periodically the working of food laws (control measures relating to the Civil Supplies Department), offer advice and make recommendations to the Collector, the Revenue Divisional Officer, or the Rationing Officer, as the case may be, on questions relating to the strict and impartial enforcement of these laws.

Blood Banks In Hospitals

The Government of Madras have sanctioned the opening of blood banks in the District Headquarters Hospitals at Bellary, Masulipatam, Guntur, Mangalore and Tanjore.

The Government have also sanctioned the opening of a blood bank equipment store at the King Institute, Guindy, and the centralization of all blood transfusion activities at the Institute.

Dietary Habits Of People In Madras Province

By DR. B. G. KRISHNAN, Nutrition Officer, Food Department

BROADLY SPEAKING, the Province can be said to consist of two main groups of people so far as their dietary habits are concerned. One comprises those to whom rice is the predominant cereal, while the other consists of those to whom millet is the most common foodstuff. Whether rice is the more familiar grain used or the millet is more commonly wanted, depends naturally on the circumstances attendant with the cultivation of foodgrains.

Those regions where rice grows in abundance, consume more of rice. Conversely, people living in areas which produce millets on a large scale depend mostly on them for their main staple foodstuff. Again, rice areas may be split up into two main subdivisions. The regions in the Andhra districts of the Madras Province where rice is raised, consume it in the form of *raw* rice. A great majority of the people living in the Tamil districts, Malabar and South Kanara prefer *boiled* rice.

There are pockets or strata of society in all parts of the Province which are exceptions to this general state of affairs. Even in some of the highly predominant rice-producing areas, there are people—a small minority—who would prefer to have a meal of millets. In the Ceded Districts in general and in many pockets of some of the central districts like North Arcot, Salem and Coimbatore which are adjacent to the Ceded Districts, many people would vote for a daily millet diet.

DR. B. G. KRISHNAN

One common feature amidst all millet-eaters is that they would like to have a rice meal now and then, though not systematically. On the whole, the main dietary of the population is based on a rice or millet diet.

Wheat is grown only in negligible quantities in this Province and hence is not a food of choice among the overwhelming majority of the population. During the war and after and owing to the scarcity of rice and millets and the availability of wheat through ration and relief shops, though in small quantities, wheat has entered into the dietary of the middle and upper strata of society in this Province. The poor people, on the other hand, would always prefer a rice or millet diet depending on their previous habits. They are not keen on an addition of wheat to their regular food if they can manage to get sufficient quantities of their favourite foodgrains.

Of the millets, there are areas which are overwhelmingly in favour of *ragi* while *cholam* and *cumbu* have also got their devotees. A *ragi*-eater would swear that *ragi* is the best of all food, while the *cholam* or a *cumbu*-eater is no less loyal to his grain. Owing to scarcity conditions and consequent controls, those who were formerly accustomed to rice alone have also become familiar with preparations of millets, wheat and maize.

Eaters of par-boiled rice have reconciled themselves to raw rice and vice versa. Thus, dietetic habits have changed to some extent and this change is a welcome one. People used

may be necessary to confirm this change, so that diehard dietetic habits are not revived with an easing of the food situation.

Pulses

Next to rice and millets, pulses may be considered. The quantity of pulses available to the population on the basis of a balanced diet is small. A minimum of two to three ounces per head daily has been considered necessary to maintain the population in good health. Diet surveys carried out in different parts of the Province indicate that the average consumption of pulses among the population is less than one ounce per adult per day. Again, it should be mentioned that the quantity of pulses consumed is decided to a great extent by the dietetic habits of the different classes and communities living in this country.

There are certain communities which consume pulses regularly with one of their main meals. Certain other classes of people rarely use pulses. Pulses play a very important part in the dietaries of the vegetarian section of the population. Pulses are cheap sources of protein but their consumption is unfortunately on the low side.

Fish and Flesh

Fish, mutton, eggs and beef enter into the dietaries of the non-vegetarian sections but their average consumption is very low. A greater consumption of the flesh of healthy animals is desirable by those whose religious susceptibilities do not prohibit their use. Excepting near the coast, the cost of fish is often so prohibitive as to be out of reach of the common folk. Steps taken to make available in the interior of the country good quality fish in sufficient quantities and at fairly cheap rates would increase the good protein sources available to the population and thus contribute to a higher state of health.

Milk

Milk, which is an almost perfect food, should be produced in much greater quantities than now in order to raise the stamina of our countrymen. Growing children, pregnant and nursing women require plenty of milk in order to keep themselves hale and healthy. Milk contains first-class proteins, easily digestible fats and calcium. Different investigators have tried to estimate the average consumption of milk in this Province. It may be assumed that the average consumption of milk whether as milk or as milk products or in combination with other foodstuffs or with beverages is low.

The level of consumption is on all accounts unsatisfactory. It is a regular habit with some sections of the population to consume milk in the form of curds or buttermilk with every main meal. This is a very welcome habit and deserves cultivation by those classes of people who have not so far been accustomed to it. Nutrition workers recommend that milk consumption should be at least 10 ounces per head on the average. Butter and ghee—easily assimilable animal fats which the vegetarians utilize with great gusto—are not available in sufficient quantities. Greater production is necessary to meet the demands and requirements of the population as a whole.

Vegetables, Fruits

As no reliable data are available regarding the production of vegetables and as in the nature of things it will be very difficult to estimate the vegetable production correctly, it is difficult to indicate the trend in the consumption of vegetables in recent years as compared with the past. There is however, a strong feeling in many knowledgeable quarters that the production and consumption of leafy vegetables should be increased. Sustained propaganda and efforts are necessary to achieve the objective.

Nutrition experts recommend a daily consumption of six to eight ounces of vegetables by every individual, of which it is suggested that one-third should be in the form of green leafy vegetables. Every effort should be made to raise this most valuable foodstuff in every available piece of land where it is possible to raise it, so that its contribution to general health is not denied to the poorer sections of our countrymen. Vegetables are cheap sources of some vitamins.

The consumption of fruits by the general population in this Province is certainly on the low side. Fruits are very valuable sources of some vitamins and mineral salts. A greater consumption is therefore recommended to all parts of the Province.

Vegetable Oils

The consumption of fats in the form of vegetable oils is low. In recent years the price of vegetable oils has been so high for the poor to afford. Vegetable oils are cheap sources of fat to a great bulk of our population. Fats are necessary for the maintenance of health and to contribute to the evolution of a balanced diet.

Growing Children

Realising that the population must be helped to keep up its health and that the nation grows with its children, the Government of Madras made available to the children of the Province during the last two and a half years about 7 lakh tons of milk powder, equivalent to about 56,000 tons or 2½ lakh Madras measures of cream mixed liquid milk. In addition, the Government also arranged free distribution of multi-vitamin tablets among the school children.

With systematic and skilful propaganda carried on to organize the will and the capacity of the population to raise more foodstuffs of every kind wherever possible, our Province can become not only self-sufficient in food but can also have a well-balanced diet at no distant date.

Cochin-Madras Sales Tax: Relief From Double Levy

The Government of Madras have entered into a reciprocal arrangement with the Government of Cochin by which, the Cochin Government would exempt from sales tax goods that are in the Province of Madras and the Madras Government would exempt from sales tax goods that are in the Cochin State at the time the contract of sale is made. In pursuance of this agreement, the Government of Madras have directed that with effect from June 1, 1949, no sales tax be levied on goods which, at the time when the contract of sale or purchase in respect thereof is made, are actually in the Cochin State.

Orthopaedic Facilities In General Hospital

The Government of Madras have sanctioned the proposal that the surgical beds in the Government General Hospital, Madras, be distributed in such a way that each Surgeon, including the Orthopaedic Surgeon, is allotted about 50 beds.

This action has been taken by the Government with a view to improve immediately the facilities available in the Orthopaedic Department.

Some Thoughts On Village Life

By SRI S. K. CHETTUR, I.C.S.

ONE HEARS so much about rural reconstruction these days that it is difficult to write anything new or helpful on the topic. And yet when I look back on these several years of my experience of conditions in our villages, I cannot help feeling there are many aspects of village life which are worthy of critical comment.

Take for example our prickly-pear bushes. At one time the Madras Government issued an edict that the cochineal insect should be introduced throughout the Province wherever the prickly-pear flourished, particularly on tank bunds. The little red insect did its work well and truly. But alas! one fine morning the village women particularly in Andhra, woke up and found that the natural privacy to which they had been accustomed for their morning ablutions within the shelter of the prickly-pear bushes was no longer there. This is an excellent example of the way in which an administrative fiat can lead to incredible confusion.

A Rural Problem

This raises the fine question as to whether it will ever be possible to get our rural population to accept modern sanitary habits. I remember a few years ago the Blue Mountain Express was timed to arrive at Madras at 6-15 a.m. For some obscure reason which has always been a mystery to me, this Express was invariably halted outside the approach to Perambur Railway Station. And all the passengers on looking out would see the remarkable sight of 50 to 60 persons squatting in the open in full view on both sides of the railway line answering the debt that we all owe to Nature. Imagine the effect of this sight on the ordinary European tourist passenger on a first visit to India! He naturally carries away the impression that we are semi-barbarous.

A similar sight was visible from the verandahs of the Chirala Travellers' Bungalow in Guntur District. It was my first camp there in 1938 and I woke up at 6 a.m. and went outside to the verandah, only to see a large number of squatting figures—in this case however they were all women—sitting in the open field not even 25 yards away from the bungalow. Surely sights such as these cannot strengthen the belief that we are interested either in modesty or in sanitation.

At one time Government ordered bore-hole latrines to be constructed in every village and special marks of commendation were given to the Tahsildars and Revenue Inspectors who succeeded in putting down the maximum number of the bore-hole slabs. But a very remarkable thing happened. The slabs were put down and little shelters for privacy set up around them. But the villager could never be got to go inside and use them.

One complaint made to me was that the inside of the bore-hole enclosure was so filthy that the villager preferred the outside. I remember seeing the other day in a Taluk office compound 20 to 30 of these bore-hole slabs piled up against the wall—a sad commentary on the fact that the villager has his own ideas about the uses of modern sanitation.

While I am on this theme of sanitation, it is a matter for great regret that so few of our villagers take pride in keeping the village streets spotlessly clean. I am prepared to concede that the frequent passage of cattle from inside the village to the grazing ground, and back through the village streets, inevitably leads to the fouling of the streets. But it should not be beyond village co-operative effort for the householders of each street to keep the street clean. If they have no time to do it themselves and if they have no panchayat or Union Board to bear the cost, they could easily subscribe among themselves and pay for a sweeper's services.

SRI S. K. CHETTUR

Keeping Cattle

Much has been written about the danger to public health by the villager keeping his cattle tied up close to his pial or tied up in his backyard. The truth of the matter is he has no other place to keep them compatible with their safety. It will be quite simple really for villagers to build common byres in which to stall their cattle. But it means joint co-operative effort. And besides they would need to have a common watchman for the night. The system of *kaval*, of protection for communal grazing, is well understood in the southern district villages and can easily be extended to the night watchman—and byres system.

The placing of cattle in a common byre has the additional advantage that the refuse products could be advantageously collected with facility and used as much needed manure; in fact I believe the Agricultural Department has plans showing up-to-date byres. It will be interesting to know in how many villages these modern byres have been set up and in how many a night watchman is employed to protect the cattle.

Talking of cattle reminds me that the poverty of Indian cattle has been adversely commented upon by foreign commentators in their books on India. Miss Catherine Mayo made a number of false and highly exaggerated statements about India in her book *Mother India*. But the one chapter which was an exception was the chapter on the state of the cattle in our country. Good cattle depend primarily on good pasturage and the improvement of stocks by cross-breeding with pedigree stud-bulls. This second aspect has been brought into great prominence by our Agricultural and Animal Husbandry Departments.

Moreover, the importance of stud-bulls was stressed by no less a personage than the ex-Viceroy of India, the Marquis of Linlithgow, with whom stud bulls were a passion. But the question of good pasturage will always remain problematic in our country where seasonal rainfall

is so variable. I am aware that the Forest Department has been encouraging the growth of various new fodder-grasses, particularly in disafforested areas. But the conscious propagation of such grasses is not as widespread as it needs to be, if we are to step up the quality of our cattle and the nutritive value of their milk.

Education In Sanitary Methods : Community Cattle-Pens : Checking Feuds

Hay and Arson

It is true in several districts, immediately the harvest is in, the stalks of the reaped crops are neatly stacked in huge hayricks. But in some districts these valuable stores of fodder are the first target in case of faction. In Ramnad, for example, whenever there is a riot between two factions, the rowdies in each faction make a beeline for the hayricks of the other side and set fire to them. It is no wonder the cattle in Ramnad look so lean and hungry.

It is a very peculiar thing but most magistrates will agree with me, that it is very unusual for a Section 435, I.P.C. case for arson to be successfully prosecuted. I think the reason is that usually nobody knows who actually set fire to the rick, and it is so easy to say that X or Y or Z who is the accused was seen running from the scene of the fire, and that when he was caught and searched, a matchbox was found in his pocket. The matchbox is produced as M.O. 1 in Court. On such flimsy evidence the magistrate usually acquits and I don't blame him. As a Joint Magistrate, I once convicted in a Section 435, I.P.C. case which was unusually well corroborated, but the Sessions Judge acquitted on appeal.

Composing Feuds

This brings me to the point that no scheme of rural reconstruction can be complete without the fostering in our villages of a new spirit of tolerance and brotherhood and cooperation among the various communities that live in the village. The era of feuds and factions is really a legacy from the medieval past. The spectacle of otherwise sensible grown-up men quarrelling over a trifle, then rushing to their huts to pick up medieval weapons like swords and spear-sticks and joining in groups and descending in battle formation upon the opposite faction is really most amusing and childish, were it not for the fact that the consequences are so tragic.

Very often a man or two is murdered on each side, a number are grievously hurt and much valuable property is either looted or destroyed. Matters are then taken to court either by the parties themselves or by the police and much valuable time and money spent on a protracted litigation. All these can be avoided with great gain to the country at large if a more modern and humanistic attitude were adopted by our villagers towards each other.

Social Reform

A point often made by social reformers is the difficulty of making social opinion keep pace with the need for reform. One celebrated instance of this was the Sarda Act which sought to fix the age of consent for marriages both for boys and for girls. I remember in 1930, when the Act was about to be passed into law, the Tahsildar of Kumbakonam, who was a Brahman, approached the Collector of Tanjore and asked for a month's leave urgently and when pressed by the Collector to give his reasons stated it was in order to get his daughter married.

Asked what was the age of his daughter, he said, "Eleven."

When the Collector pointed out that she was much too young and that he was trying to evade the new legislation by intelligent anticipation, the Tahsildar replied: "It is the custom of our community to have pre-puberty marriages. I won't get a husband for her unless I marry her off now."

Indian Marriages

This, mark you, was an educated man. How much more conservative is social opinion in the villages! It is necessary first that social opinion be educated up to the point when it will understand and appreciate a reform. Otherwise the reform may grace the pages of the statute book, but will be a dead letter in actual practice.

Medical opinion is now agreed that perhaps the happiest years for an Indian girl to marry are between the ages of 16 and 20 and for an Indian youth between 20 and 25. These limits may be safely accepted and marriages in our villages arranged accordingly. The reason for these comparatively young ages in the case of the girl is that it is most advantageous for her to have her first confinement while the pelvic bones are still flexible. The Western practice of a European woman entering on marriage at the age of 25 or 30 is not to be recommended for our young women.

OUR VILLAGES

Mahatma Gandhi said: "The cities are capable of taking care of themselves. It is the villages we have to turn to. We have to disabuse them of their prejudices, their superstitions, their narrow outlook and we can do so in no other manner than that of staying amongst them and sharing their joys and sorrows and spreading education and intelligent information amongst them."

This article gives a vivid picture of the complex difficulties involved in weaving even a simple pattern of civic living in the rustic loom, and points the need for intensive efforts in the revivification of India's villages, especially in sanitation and hygiene features.

Naturally, talking of marriages one has to consider whether some bold initiative is not necessary in encouraging widow-remarriage, particularly where the widow is young and has a whole lifetime before her. In some communities in the districts widow-remarriage is considered natural and proper, in others it is looked down upon and denounced.

Nothing could be a greater waste or an object of greater social disharmony, than a young widow in a rural society brought up to no profession, merely existing as an economic burden in the family of her late husband and subjected to the cruelty and indifference of her mother-in-law. Here again intelligent social opinion must be created in the villages to make it possible for such widows to remarry and become useful members of the community.

It is possible that a re-orientation of village life may take place as a result of the new Village Panchayats Bill which is now on the anvil of the Legislature. This is a far-reaching measure to make the villages into autonomous units. With the increased powers to manage their own affairs will also come new responsibilities.

But some of the considerations set forth by me above involve a radical change in the mentality and outlook of the villager. Even in the initial debates on the Bill, it has been pointed out that the existence of village factions will be fatal to the successful working of the panchayat system. The elections to these panchayats may become fruitful breeding grounds of quarrels, dissensions and further factions.

But if this spirit of intolerance and dissension is overcome, the village panchayat under the new Bill can become a potent factor in the rehabilitation of our villages. And the re-conditioning of village life will be the basic factor in our evolution as an independent nation, since 90 per cent of our population lives in the villages.

Disposal Of Tax Appeals In Tindivanam Municipality

The Government of Madras have appointed the Deputy Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards, Southern Range, as Special Officer for Tindivanam Municipal Council for the disposal of taxation appeals, till the Council is constituted by election.

Romance Of Rural Broadcasting

Village Radios Provide Popular Education And Entertainment

By the PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER, All-India Radio, Madras

"THIS IS A WONDROUS thing. In it I see *Shakti*, the miraculous Power of God." This was what Mahatma Gandhi said of the radio. Not many villagers in India who first listened to the radio more than ten years ago were inclined to see any evidence of divinity in the curious contrivance. Some of them regarded it as a positively jarring intrusion into the quiet of their life; to many it was something just inconceivable.

But none of them could ignore it altogether or for long. It has since grown in usefulness and popularity, has spread itself in the remote villages of India and now occupies a recognized place in the rural economy of the country and in the villagers' daily routine. The villager no longer looks upon it with coldness and suspicion. On the contrary, it is today his friend, philosopher and guide, and contributes in no small measure to the liveliness of rural life.

There is something of a romance in this remarkable development if it is remembered that it is only just over ten years since the first community set was installed in India. The network of community sets has been extending steadily and more and more of India's thousands of villages are being covered. In fact, but for the war, the expansion would have been far greater.

But the war was not an unmixed evil. If it slowed our progress, it certainly made the villager a devoted listener by stimulating in him a keener interest in world affairs. The war made him realize that he is one of a larger community and not an isolated individual who could make his fortunes as he chose. The radio has been the effective link between him and the world at large.

Community Sets

In our Province alone there are at present about 1,000 community sets of which more than 700 are installed in the villages and the rest in urban and semi-urban areas. It has been estimated that the total population which has been provided with facilities for listening to the public sets in this Province is about 100 lakhs or more than a sixth of the population. A proposal was first drawn up for the installation of 8,000 additional receivers.

In view of the large outlay that this would involve, a revised scheme has been drawn up in which 2,000 sets are to be assembled to meet the immediate requirements. The Government had been conducting experiments in their Research Section for designing the assembly of a suitable receiver which could be supplied to the villages at comparatively low cost.

Democratic Influence

Speaking on the occasion of the inauguration of the Vijayawada Station in December last, Sri O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar, the then Premier of Madras, observed that by successful community broadcasts and rural programmes, the Radio has become one of the greatest democratic influences of modern times. "It brings within the reach of the large masses the things in the realm of Fine Arts which until 90 years ago was the privilege of the classes, and as an instrument of mass education it ranks as an invention greater than even printing."

How true these remarks are will be seen if we look back and notice the vital changes that have come over the rural hour during these ten years. Not only has its duration been increased but its content has been continually improved. From time to time an intensive study is made of the requirements of villagers and their reactions to the various programmes with a view to making them useful and of much practical value.

For two hours every evening, the programme from each Radio Station

"Bobbili Yuddharam"—the battle of Bobbili, a popular ballad of Andhra Desa—which was broadcast by Basavabilli Venkatasami Naidu and party of Bobbili.

"Daksha Yagnam"—A puranic burrakatha by Padigala Kotayya and party of Ongole.

in South India is devised and presented with only the village listener as the audience to be served. While programmes in Telugu are broadcast from Madras and Vijayawada, Trichy broadcasts in Tamil.

Entertainment items of infinite variety, comprise, among others, *burrakathas*, *jangamkathas*, *harikathas*, built-up features, *bhajans*, folk-songs and ballads. Folk drama and the Village Theatre are regular features. The most significant characteristic of these programmes has been the large increase in the number of villagers who themselves have participated directly in such programmes. Most of these programmes in which the villagers speak and sing are extremely popular.

India's villages are on the threshold of a new life. All the improvement schemes drawn up by the Central and Provincial Governments have for their common object the improvement of the lot of the villager.

Book Reviews

THE GOOD SOLDIER

By FIELD-MARSHAL LORD WAVELL. *Published by McMillan and Company, Limited.*

The book comprises a selection of essays, lectures and articles written and delivered by Field-Marshal Wavell during the decade preceding World War II and during the war itself. The qualities which go to make a good soldier, be he a general or an ordinary infantryman, are expounded in Part I of the volume. Part II contains the lives, as the author knew them, of T. E. Lawrence and Brigadier Wingate, two great unorthodox soldiers, who shot into limelight during World War I and II respectively. Part III of the book is in praise of the infantryman who bears the brunt of the attack, even in these days of aerial and mechanised warfare. Parts IV and V of the volume deal with the problems of training and development of the armies from 1870 to 1928.

Representing as it does the views and reflections of a master strategician and born soldier on the many questions of the art and science of war, the book is of great importance and use to a soldier. The presentation is so delightful that it will interest any general reader who wants to acquire knowledge about the soldier, a figure of paramount importance to the country both in days of war and peace.

K.R.D.

LOW-COST CONCRETE HOUSE

Issued by the Concrete Association of India, 9, Mount Road, Madras.

This ten-page booklet describes, with structural details, diagrams and photographs, the construction of a 3,000-rupee model concrete house, designed for a small lower middle-class family. The house comprises a verandah, bedroom, living room, kitchen, bath and lavatory.

The Concrete Association of India claims that such houses are cheaper (cement and steel being less costly than brick, stone, lime and timber), quicker to build (use of standardized precast concrete units saves on labour and wastage) and are durable (weather-proof, fireproof and requiring no maintenance). The Association welcomes enquiries.

P.V.S.

Few realize how closely the modern city affects our lives and well-being. Until one analyses it, and that too quite closely, it is looked upon with a certain degree of indifference, largely because we have become so accustomed to the services which it performs. Municipal Government, however, touches more people at more points more frequently than any other branch of public service. The primary needs of a city may be classified under the following main heads: Public Health and Safety, Social Welfare, Public Education and Revenues.

Public Health: Social Welfare: Education

Municipality Provides Civic Amenities In Cities

By SRI C. NARASIMHAN, Commissioner, Corporation of Madras

IN SOME RESPECTS the protection of public health may be regarded as peculiarly a municipal duty. City life, inherently, is much more dangerous to the health of the individual than in the open country, for he is so much more exposed and helpless as regards dangers arising from the acts of others. In fact, many acts and omissions which in the country have little or no element of danger to health become in the city very serious menaces, not only to those who are guilty of them but also to a very large number of innocent and unprotected persons as well.

If city life, therefore, creates and increases many of the dangers to public health, it is only proper that the municipality should take special pains to meet and minimize these dangers. The protection of the health of the inhabitants of a town is one of the most important functions of a municipality, but progress in public health protection has not by any means kept pace with the progress made in medicine.

Long after the causes and manner of transmission of our most serious diseases were well established and it was no longer a matter of doubt as to how they might be reduced, health departments continued to ignore the problems of prevention and contented themselves with the abatement of nuisance and the heroic fighting of epidemics that might have been prevented. The key-note of the modern city health programme is prevention. In all branches of health activity today, therefore, the element of prevention should receive the lion's share of attention.

Pure Water

Foremost among the measures that must be undertaken by every health authority is ensuring the purity of the food supply. So much sickness and death is directly traceable to impure water, milk and other foods, that the purification of the food supply presents as once one of the most stupendous and promising fields of preventive endeavour. Most universal and absolutely indispensable among human foods is water. Unfortunately, it is at the same time one of the most easily polluted, and when polluted one of the most dangerous of human necessities.

Purification of the supply of drinking water is, consequently, in most cities a necessity and becomes increasingly so with the increasing density of population. The first step in the protection of the public against impure water is the careful, frequent and continued examination of the water. The presence of disease-carrying germs in water can easily be discovered by proper scientific tests, which, however, demand a properly equipped laboratory and an expert bacteriologist. If the water-supply is not pure, that fact can be discovered at once in this way and the users, at least, be warned to purify their own drinking water by boiling.

The intimate connection between the water-supply of the city and the health of its inhabitants coupled with the fact that the negligence in management of the health aspects may result in incalculable disease and death has led to a general agreement that the municipality should own and operate the public water-supply. The policy of municipal ownership and operation of the water-works is, therefore, sound and should be followed by every municipality.

SRI C. NARASIMHAN

Good Milk

Next to water, the article of most universal food consumption in cities is milk. In its capacity as a disease-carrying medium milk does not yield even to water. The ravages of milk-borne diseases are most terrible among infants, the most helpless and yet for future generations the most important portion of the population. Strict enforcement of sanitary requirements with regard to cattle-yards, milking yards and milk depots is absolutely necessary.

The conditions prevailing in towns generally are far from satisfactory. The purity of milk is not guaranteed. The time has come when municipalities should make a start and supply wholesome and safe milk to the citizens. Each municipality should make at least a modest beginning by starting a model dairy-farm, preferably on the outskirts of the city, with a view to educating the public and the milkmen in the ways of hygienic production and supply of milk at minimum cost.

Fresh Meat

The meat supply presents another serious pure food problem. The condition of the animals that are slaughtered, the handling of the meat

from the slaughter-house to the market and the condition of the markets themselves—all present numerous possibilities for serving the public with meat that is not fit to eat. A number of very serious diseases may be communicated to human beings from diseased animals that have been slaughtered for consumption.

Purity Of Foodstuffs Are Ensured, Public Health Services Maintained

In addition to diseases of the animals themselves, the meat may be contaminated by dirt and disease germs or by decomposition. Some of the diseases can best be detected by an examination of the animals before being slaughtered. Cleanliness in the slaughter-house, proper dressing and cooling, cold storage facilities, are all requisite for keeping the meat fit to eat until sold to the customer. For this purpose inspection at all stages of the handling is necessary. A municipal cold storage apparatus is being erected in the City of Madras at a cost of Rs. 2·5 lakhs.

All the other articles of food that are sold in towns are to a greater or lesser degree possible sources of danger to public health. Adulteration, lack of cleanliness in handling and decomposition are contributing factors in making the food supply potentially dangerous to public health. Groceries, bakeries, public eating places, etc., are all possible sources of sickness which need to be regulated and inspected by a well-organized health staff.

Street Cleaning

Next to a safe and pure food supply for the city, perhaps the greatest task of the municipal health department is the care for the general sanitary conditions of the community. The necessity of cleaning the streets is partly one of traffic needs, partly one of æsthetics, but mainly one of public health requirements, particularly where organic matter comes into question.

Dirt and filth of this kind are the chief breeding places for flies and the home of disease germs and every city must, in consequence, see that its streets do not become a menace to the public health. Generally speaking, house waste comprises organic and inorganic matter. The organic matter is the remains of food used in the house and is commonly called garbage. The inorganic matter comprises ashes, papers, tin cans, sweepings and all the odds and ends that are commonly thrown out of the house under the name of trash.

Clearing the streets of all litter is a continuous job, as the average citizen does not hesitate to throw paper and other rubbish in the streets. Improvement is noted when dust-bins are placed at short intervals, but much education of the public is also necessary.

Anti-mosquito Campaign

A campaign against mosquitoes must be regarded primarily as a health campaign. We know that malaria is communicated from one individual to another solely by means of the mosquito. We know that mosquitoes breed only in water and that if all marshy places are drained or oiled and all receptacles in which water collects are emptied, screened or oiled, mosquitoes cannot breed. Every municipality must have an adequate staff to deal with this problem.

Medical Inspection

Medical inspection of school children is another important activity of a municipality. This is not merely or even primarily for the purpose of detecting contagious diseases among the children though in that regard an important service is performed, but rather to examine their general physical condition. By insisting on the treatment of many minor ills that result in undermined health later, the physical condition of the next generation can be greatly improved at the outset, thus increasing the power of resistance to disease in general.

Defective teeth, weak eyes, infected tonsils and adenoids are a few of the common ailments from which children suffer and which, if not attended to, are the cause of increasingly impaired health and vitality in later life. To look after these ills is, therefore, the part of wisdom of the municipality that cares for the health of the citizens, present and future.

Maternity and Child-Welfare

The public health activities of a municipality begin even farther back than childhood. They reach back to the infancy, birth and even pre-natal care of the future citizen. At this stage, especially, does ignorance throw a blighting curse on the unborn generations.

If a municipal health department through literature and visiting nurses and doctors, instructs the prospective mothers in the most fundamental facts of caring for themselves during pregnancy, it is not merely the health of the mother which is safeguarded, but, what is even more important, the unborn child starts with enormously better chances of life and health. Through Child-Welfare Centres and Maternity Wards municipalities can do a great service in this behalf.

Infectious Diseases

Now that the causes and means of transmission of so many epidemic and contagious diseases are better known, the fight against epidemics can be much more effectively waged. In addition to removing the fundamental causes of the occurrence of such diseases, the spread of individual cases must be prevented.

Every city should have an isolation hospital for contagious diseases, because many cases cannot be treated at home in such a way as to avoid the danger of spreading the disease.

These various activities of the modern health department are but a partial enumeration of the matters that fall under the care of the guardians of the public health. They serve, however, to indicate the wide scope of action that calls for attention by that branch of the city's administration. Of course, such a tremendous undertaking requires a great deal of money but returns from a well-directed department of public health, are, of course, not easily demonstrated in terms of rupees and annas. Quite apart, therefore, from the sentimental value of life and health, an efficient health department is a paying [illegible] position from a large point of [illegible]

Slums

A recent and yet [illegible] most significant of [illegible] activities is the attempt to improve housing conditions in towns and cities. Slums —areas in which people live in filthy, crowded, ugly holes—have generally been regarded as more or less inevitable accompaniments of city life. The housing conditions of the poor are frightful, and the greed of the tenement owners is one of the main causes of this condition. A hopeful sign of the present period is the improvement of the slums, if not their eradication.

A housing or building code is necessary, providing building regulations for tenements which are meant to ensure a minimum of light and air and of sanitary conveniences. It should contain other provisions as well. For instance, safeguards against fire which has always been a great life hazard in the slums of our cities and towns, must be inserted in a comprehensive housing code. Light and air must be guaranteed by regulating the height of the building and the amount of the site which can be built upon. Such housing codes as these undoubtedly accomplish certain very desirable ends.

Playgrounds

Provision of recreational facilities for the children of the wage-earning classes is met through the playground movement. The modern city realizes that numerous conveniently located and properly equipped and supervised playgrounds are a most valuable asset from many points of view. First of all must be put, perhaps, the public health considerations. Even under the most satisfactory housing system that could be devised, the children of the poor in the crowded localities lack opportunities for healthful recreation.

At present the streets are the playgrounds of most of the children in certain towns and they are most dangerous places of recreation. Apart from the continual danger to life and limb resulting from vehicular traffic, there is the further danger from breathing the dust and germ-laden air of the crowded streets. As a public health measure, therefore, it is most important to provide the children with playground facilities.

Public Conveniences

Public bathing fountains are a convenience that have a sanitary and recreational aspect. When it is remembered that a large portion of the poorer population are without bathing facilities, the sanitary importance of public baths becomes manifest. So also, public conveniences serve a very useful purpose in places where a large number of the population are homeless.

Care of the Poor

So far we have considered the social welfare activities of cities which are meant to make life more decent and bearable for those who are living on the lowest margin and are able to provide these, even under the most favourable conditions, only with the bare necessities of life. There is still another class in the community which is in even greater need of aid and that is the pauper class, the persons who are without even these minima of existence, who have no food to eat, or no clothes to wear, or no shelter to cover them, perhaps none of these things. There must be some organized relief with regard to these unfortunates.

Social Welfare Work Being Done In Slum Clearance, Playgrounds And Beggary

The succour of the poor is an important function of the community but the objections to handling the situation by individual responses to individual appeals are manifold. In the first place, street begging and house-to-house begging are incapable of adequate supervision and offer an invitation to fraud on the part of lazy individuals, who find it easier to earn a living by imposing upon the kind-heartedness of the average human being than to turn to honest work; they deprive really deserving cases of that support and tend to make the defrauded persons whose sympathies have been enlisted in undeserving cases, deaf to further appeals.

Until indiscriminate alms-giving of that kind is discontinued there is no possibility that any real progress will

Millet-Food Must Be Made The Fashion

The standard of life among the working classes has gone up. It *must* go up and it is well that it has gone up. The peasants and landless rural labourers who used to eat *ragi*, maize or millets, and ate rice only on festive and rare occasions, now eat rice generally and are not happy unless they get it. Besides the change-over in habit, population has increased. There is thus on the whole a great increase in consumption of rice. This is as it should be. But it is not altogether good. In the first place a pure rice diet is not so good for health as it may be for taste. But apart from this we have as a result gone short of rice. We cannot easily expand the area of rice cultivation, for it requires dams and canals which involve vast expenditure and cannot be got ready quickly.

We can, however, raise more millet and pulses and tubers without large irrigation projects. It is, therefore, desirable that the fashion must be set for greater consumption of *ragi*, *cholam*, maize and millet. Nothing can be done by way of setting a fashion except by the so-called upper classes. What they do is eagerly copied by others. Like jail-going, hobnobbing with outcastes, spinning and wearing Gandhi caps, millet-food must be made a patriotic high-class fashion. This will lighten the present load on rice.

C. RAJAGOPALACHARI,
Governor-General of India

be made in the work of scientific poor relief. For that reason and because of the almost irresistible appeal which individual cases make to the kind-hearted it is necessary that street-begging and house-begging should be absolutely forbidden in all towns. Of course such a measure assumes that some other means of caring for the poor is provided, for unless the charitable given is convinced that the

State Burden Of Primary Education Shouldered Despite Lack Of Funds

deserving cases of need would be properly cared for, he will continue to encourage begging by giving to beggars in spite of all laws.

Madras is trying to tackle this problem and the Corporation of Madras has established a Poor House for the infirm, an Industrial Home for able-bodied beggars and a Special Home for the diseased.

Elementary Education

Imparting of elementary education is made a responsibility of municipalities, but strictly speaking the State should make itself responsible for giving free primary education to all the children. At best the Government could say that municipalities should be their agents for carrying out their policy so far as elementary education is concerned. But today municipalities shoulder not only the responsibility of opening and running elementary schools but also a major portion of the financial burden involved in such maintenance.

Unless the Government recognize that imparting of primary education is part of the State's function and meet the entire cost of such education, municipalities with the growing demands on their funds for providing various amenities to their rate-payers, cannot adequately discharge their responsibility.

Further, while schools continue to be ill-housed, ill-equipped and inadequately staffed and overcrowded on account of the inability of municipalities to open more schools to cope with the increasing strength, municipal activities in other branches also suffer, for what it is spent on elementary education is at the expense of other such activities.

There is no difficulty in justifying adequate State support for education. The existence of democracy and self-government depends upon an enlightened and informed citizenry, which is obtainable only by education. Good education should impress upon the future citizen the axiom that it is an aggravated form of selfishness to accept the advantages of a democratic government without accepting its chief obligation, which is the intelligent study of public issues and the translation of that study into the exercise of his franchise. To that end Government should set up standards and ensure uniformity of instruction in schools all over the State and provide sufficient funds to meet their cost.

The prime needs of the city dweller and the obligations of the city municipality have been set forth in a broad way from the point of view of what should be done. A great deal of money is needed to carry on these undertakings. What the financial resources of municipalities are and how they can be increased becomes, therefore, a foundation stone for the building of a municipal programme.

Taxation, the most important source of municipal income everywhere, is of various kinds and by far the largest income is derived from property-tax, and this source has been exploited to the maximum limit. While the activities of a modern municipality are increasing, the scope of increasing its revenues is small.

Municipalities have, therefore, to depend on grants from the Provincial Government. Unless ways and means are explored for augmenting the revenues to meet the ever-increasing demand on its funds, it would be difficult for any municipality to do all that is expected of it. Nor is it good to depend continually on doles from the Government.

The only course seems to be to allocate fresh sources of revenue to municipalities. For instance, a portion of the sales tax collected in all municipal areas may be given to the municipalities concerned. While municipalities maintain roads at their cost the revenue derived by licensing of motor vehicles is not made over to them entirely. As against a total revenue of over Rs. 190 lakhs derived by the Government from motor vehicles a little less than Rs. 70 lakhs is given to all the Local Bodies including municipalities.

Unless this position is reviewed by the Government and the entire proceeds are made over to Local Bodies and municipalities there is little chance of improving the finances of these Bodies. It is good that the Government of India have appointed the Local Finance Enquiry Committee to enquire into the finances of Local Bodies and to make recommendations for their improvement. Let us hope that as a result of this enquiry the finances of municipalities will be strengthened.

Duty of Citizens

If people do not shoot rubbish into the streets during all the hours of the day but only in the morning before the sweeper comes, if they desist from defecating streets and prevent their children from doing so, if public conveniences and baths are properly used and open spaces not fouled, if public water-taps are used only for drawing water and not for bathing and washing there itself, if fuel is not allowed to be split on the road margins, if costly fittings in public conveniences and public baths are not stolen, if covers and manholes are not removed and taken away making it dangerous for pedestrians, if tap-water is not diverted for irrigating gardens, if building materials, debris, etc., are not deposited on road and street margins, life in towns and cities is bound to be a little more pleasant than at present.

It may be remarked that these and similar lapses on the part of the citizens should be prevented by the municipal staff and the erring public punished. The problem is so enormous that it cannot be solved by the mere application of law. Here is work which is vast social welfare enough to provide spare-time work for every citizen. We have not got a National Health Scheme as in Britain which cares for the medical welfare of every man, woman and child; nor have we other plans, which go side by side with the National Health Service, aiming at educating the population to keep fit. It is, therefore, all the more necessary for the citizens to assist the municipality to maintain its services efficiently and to enjoy them properly and to create a healthy social environment in which men, women and children will thrive.

Equality

Appreciation Of Proper Sense Of Values Can Create Co-operation Without Conflict Among The Sexes

By MRS. PARIJATHAM NAIDU, Provincial Women's Welfare Officer

IT IS VERY surprising that the word Equality, so frequently used in modern parlance, should be a much misunderstood word. The word is used in very many senses—both horizontally and vertically, so to speak. The word is used horizontally in the sense that equality for the sexes is claimed and in the vertical sense when the word is used to claim equality for different groups, classes and castes in general. So, to effect this equality, we have demands for special concessions, special rights, separate associations and even departments of Government.

We have the Labour Department, the Rural Development Department, the Harijan Uplift Department and the Women's Welfare Department. Speaking about the last, a separate Department of Government devoted specially to the interests of women is necessary, for are not women sometimes in a position worse than that of the Harijans? No doubt a woman may be Mrs. So and So, but then she is really not his equal in the sense that she is on the same level with her husband. True she may be honoured, but then it is just reflected glory!

Speaking of the term "applied horizontally", we claim equality for men and women. We say sex should be no bar for anything, in services or in any walk of life. Viewed in this light, it unfortunately implies imitation and competition. Do women want to imitate men by agitating for an equal share in service? By "equality" do women mean that they want to compete with men and bring about a state of survival of the fittest?

Specific Functions

Is this worth struggling for, worth striving for? Would not the inherent nature in woman revolt at the very idea of equality if it means imitation of and competition with men in all walks of life no matter what this may actually mean, or whether it is truly beneficial both to herself and society in the long run?

Equality does not mean "identity in every respect". It does not mean identity of functions either. Man and woman have specific functions to perform. To confuse these functions is merely to introduce chaos in society. Society itself will not function smoothly or satisfactorily if, because of this conception of the term equality, a mere identity of functions is brought about. By emphasizing equality what is actually desired is equality of importance—every piece of work which each sex performs by the very nature of things has to be given its due importance.

Nothing is *infra dig*; nothing should be regarded as unimportant simply because it pertains to the field of women, but the same assumes marked significance if it is performed by men. Equality therefore really means equality of importance and as to what is important at any stage is to be decided in conformity with one's own nature and natural and social circumstances in actual life. What we mean and should aim at when speaking of equality is truly equality of opportunities. There should be no denying of opportunities for self-expression and for enlightened existence.

Man and woman have each every right to develop one's own self in accordance with one's environment, one's inherent talents and activities and in such a way as not only to enrich himself or herself but enrich each other and society as a whole. Either to suppress this, or prevent them from expressing themselves is to deny that equality which is not something that is being bestowed but which is everyone's birthright. In any other sense the term equality has no other value.

Therefore, what is necessary is not merely copying without understanding; by proper understanding one must develop a correct sense of values. If the sense of values is understood, then the real meaning of equality will be appreciated rather than misconstrued and misapplied.

Misconceptions

Even the slightest misconception of values results in great variation in the long run. It is something like this. We wish to reach a particular destination. Just somewhere on the way we take a false turning and deviate from the track. The point at which we turn or deviate is small, while when we actually reach the place, the deviation is very great. Even so, if values undergo changes, however insignificant they may be at the moment, later on the deviations become so great as to be beyond recognition.

Take for instance the provision of Home Science courses for girls in schools and colleges. Is it in accordance with the principle of equality of men and women to provide these courses? It is and it is not. It is, because the other courses like Mathematics, Science, History and Economics are not barred to them. It is not because the course is specially intended for them. Hence it is necessary to examine what people really mean by equality before the question can be answered.

Take again the question of vote. Sex is no disqualification. Every adult has a vote. Is this again in accordance with the principle of equality? Again it is and it is not. It is because as an adult along with man she gets the vote. It is not because in the changed conditions of the world it is necessary that she should be given opportunity to exercise it in the interest of the country. It is therefore a clear opportunity which involves great responsibility—especially at this period of our country's political history—but very necessary for her to realize it and to exercise correctly the vote.

Lastly, let us turn to the Women's Welfare Department. As already hinted, the condition of women leaves much to be desired, actually because we in this generation have lost sight of the values. From the cultural, civic, social and economic point of view their welfare is to be looked after, especially at this stage of our country's history. The Department is the outcome of a realization of the situation and the urgent need to work for their general welfare.

(Continued on page 24)

The Face of the Beloved Seen in a Dream

GLIMPSES OF KASHMIR

By Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru

THE LOVELINESS of the land enthralled me and cast an enchantment all about me. I wandered about like one possessed and drunk with beauty, and the intoxication of it filled my mind.

Like some supremely beautiful woman, whose beauty is almost impersonal and above human desire, such was Kashmir in all its feminine beauty of river and valley and lake and graceful trees. And then another aspect of this magic beauty would come to view, a masculine one, of hard mountains and precipices, and snow-capped peaks and glaciers, and cruel and fierce torrents rushing down to the valleys below. It had a hundred faces and innumerable aspects, ever-changing, sometimes smiling, sometimes sad and full of sorrow.

The mist would creep up from the Dal Lake and, like a transparent veil, give glimpses of what was behind. The clouds would throw out their arms to embrace a mountain-top, or creep down stealthily like children at play. I watched this ever-changing spectacle, and sometimes the sheer loveliness of it was overpowering and I felt almost faint. As I gazed at it, it seemed to me dreamlike and unreal, like the hopes and desires that fill us and so seldom find fulfilment. It was like the face of the beloved that one sees in a dream and that fades away on awakening.

Her Arts and Crafts

When I went to China I marvelled at the artistry of exquisite craftsmanship of the Chinese people. India has long been famous for her artisans and craftsmen, but China seemed to me to be definitely superior in this respect. In Kashmir I had the feeling that there was something which could equal China. How beautiful are the articles made by the deft fingers of Kashmir's workers! To look at them was a pleasure, to handle them a delight.

Kashmir has been famous for its shawls for hundreds of years. Yet, in spite of this fame, the making of these fine shawls languished and shoddy articles from Western factories took their place. That was the fate also of other fine hand-made articles of Kashmir. A limited tourist trade survived, but, generally speaking, the rich people of India preferred foreign goods to these things of beauty and artistic worth that Kashmir produced.

The National Movement in India, which took a new turn twenty years ago, had far-reaching results in many fields. Our insistence on hand-made products gave a new life to these products, and many a dying industry was revived. Kashmir was affected by this renaissance also, and gradually a new market for Kashmir goods sprung up in India. The All-India Spinners' Association played a leading part in this, and their Kashmir branch became the supplier of hundreds of sale-depots all over India. Yet the pace has been slow and might well have been quicker. This growth of handicrafts has brought work to many of the skilled unemployed and points the way to prosperity.

Again and again, as I was wrapped in pleasurable contemplation of Kashmir's beauty, I came back to hard earth with a shock when I saw this appalling poverty. Why should these people remain so miserably poor, I wondered, when nature had so abundantly endowed them? I do not know what the mineral or other natural resources of Kashmir are. I should imagine that the country is rich in them, and in any event a very full survey is one of the first steps that should be taken.

But even if no additional wealth was disclosed, the existing resources are enough to raise the standard of living considerably, provided, of course, that they are properly co-ordinated and utilized on a planned and ordered basis. Cheap power is available and many small and big industries can be started. The field for the development of cottage industries and handicrafts is enormous.

Her People

I sensed that Kashmir was astir and the masses were on the move. That had been a common experience to me in many parts of India during the past twenty years. But it was an uncommon experience on that scale in an Indian State. There could be no doubt of the widespread awakening among the people and of a growing feeling of self-reliance and strength. In this respect, in some ways, Kashmir seemed to be in advance. It was difficult to judge of the discipline and self-imposed restraint that accompanied this new-found strength.

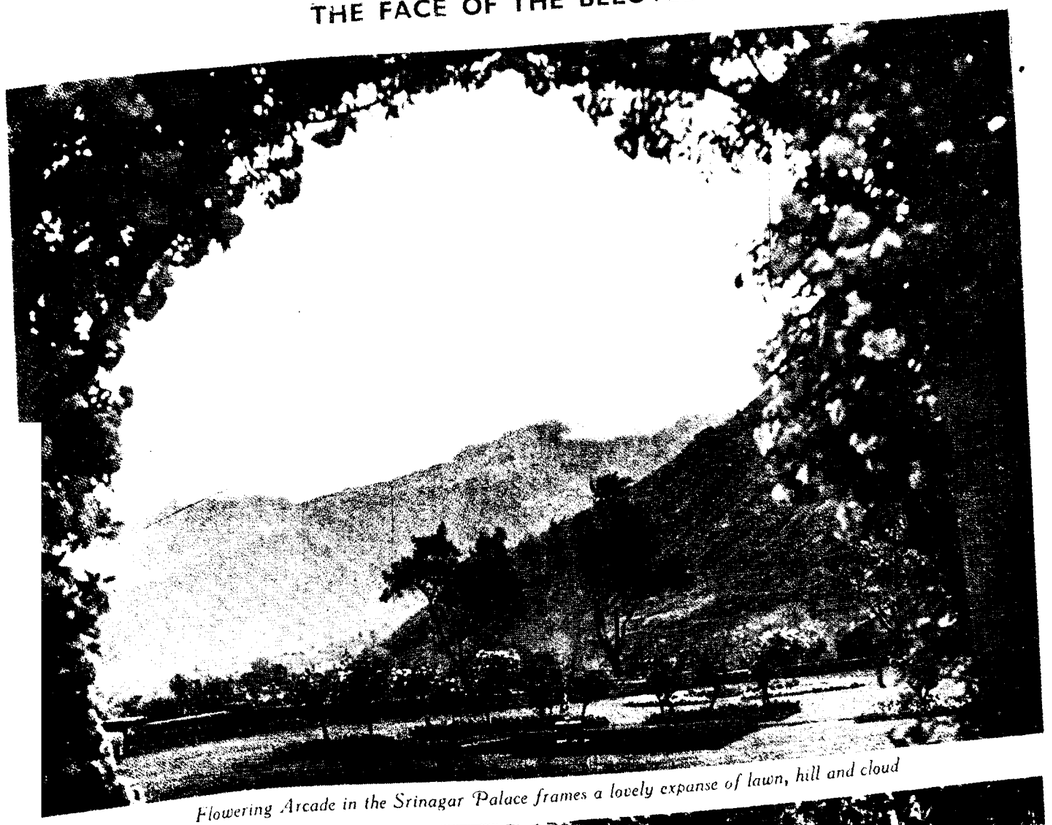
I think there was a measure of discipline also, though perhaps not so much as in the more politically developed parts of India. Considering the brief life of this movement, I was surprised to find how vital and widespread it was, although I saw it during a period of quiescence. In its leadership it was fortunate, for Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah was a real leader of the people, beloved of them, and with vision which looked ahead and did not lose itself in the petty conflicts of the moment.

Then there is the tourist traffic for which Kashmir is an ideal country. It can well become the playground, not only of India, but of Asia.

Kashmir is an ideal place for youth hostels such as have grown up all over Europe and America. The whole country should be dotted with these hostels, and young people, boys and girls, should be encouraged to tramp over the hills and valleys and thus gain an intimate knowledge of the country.

The next morning we left Srinagar and sped towards Jammu. The road left the valley and mounted up the Pir Panjal. As we went higher, the panorama spread out before us and broader vistas came into view. We stood near the mouth of the tunnel and had a last look at the valley below. There lay the Vale of Kashmir, so famous in song and history, in its incomparable loveliness. A thin mist covered part of it, and a soft light toned down the capped peaks, and down from the valley below came the faint and distant sound of running water. We bade a silent farewell and turning away with regret, entered the dark tunnel which took us to less favoured lands.

THE FACE OF THE BELOVED

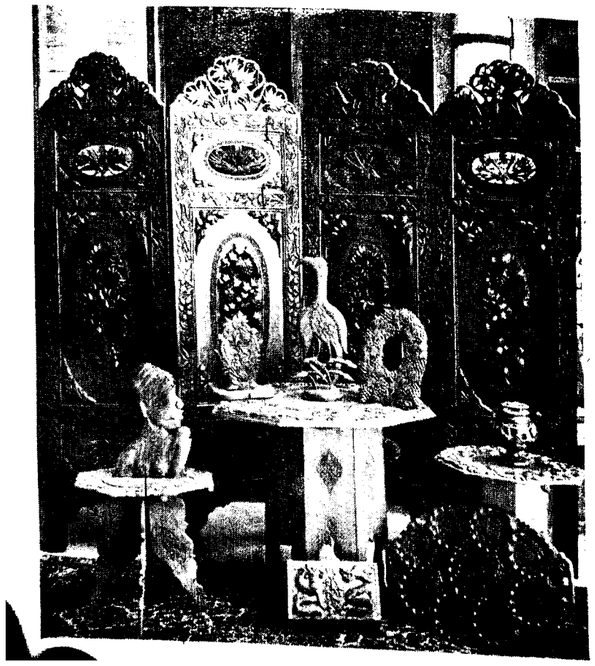


Flowering Arcade in the Srinagar Palace frames a lovely expanse of lawn, hill and cloud

Fountains in the Shalimar Gardens, Srinagar

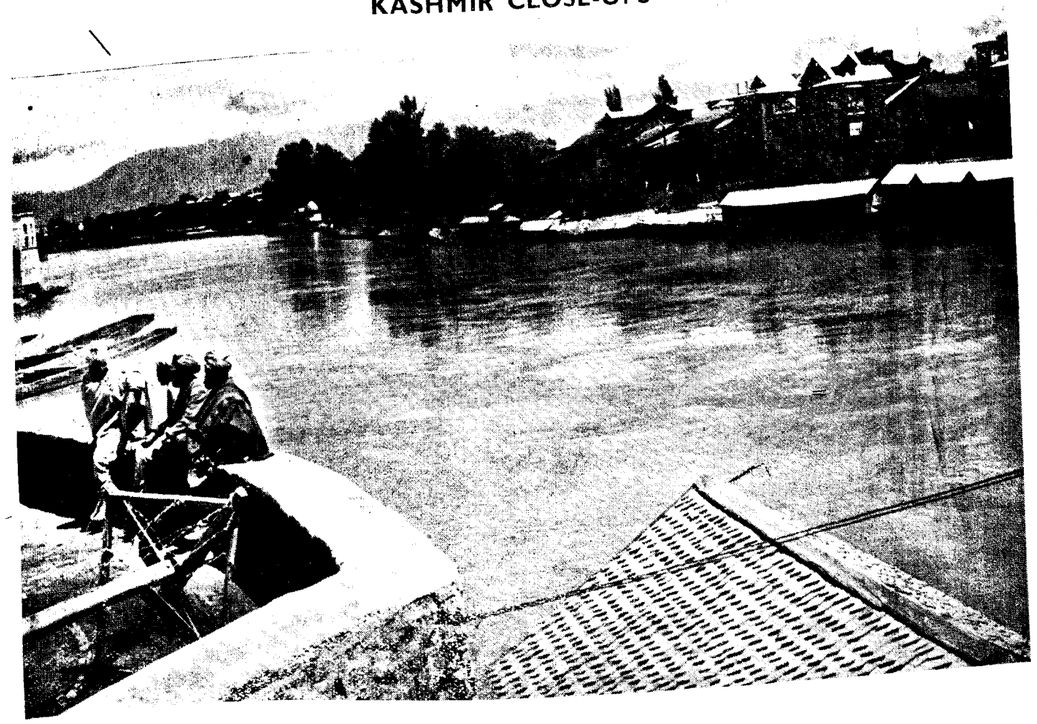
SEEN IN A DREAM

A ravishing spot near Chandan Wari on the way to Amarnathji in Kashmir



Everyday article like wooden screens, teapoys and mirror frames become superb creations in the hands of Kashmiri craftsmen

KASHMIR CLOSE-UPS



The Jhelum flows through crowded townships and peaceful hamlets

A close view of an elaborate tapestry reveals the loving care and arduous toil lavished by the Kashmiri worker

FURS AND CARPETS

Kashmiri furs are very popular with tourists. Furs from snow-leopards, spotted leopards and silver foxes are seen

Exquisite patterns are weaved into the carpets by Kashmiri artisans

LADAKH . . . LAND OF THE LITTLE TIBET

Despite Barren Soil and Bitter Cold, Botis Are Cheerful Farmers, Shrewd Traders

SHROUDED IN the mist of legend and obscurity, Ladakh, often spoken of as the Little Tibet, rises gracefully from the upper half of the Indus Basin. It lies to the east of Kashmir, between the Himalaya and the Kuen Len mountains, and between Baltistan and Tibet, and includes the areas of Rupshu to the east, Zanskar to the south, Nubra to the north, western fertile regions extending up to the areas of Kargil, Middle Ladakh and the plateau south of the Karakoram.

Utterly destitute of the verdure of Kashmir, Ladakh with its bleak and massive ridges, forms one of the loftiest territories of the world—with the people living on an elevation varying from 12,000 to 15,000 feet above the sea. The average height of its mountainous peaks ranges between 17,000 to 21,000 feet, though some of them even reach up to 25,000 feet. The total area of the Province is over 30,000 square miles.

Ladakh is a land of seeming contradictions: hot in summer due to vast tracts of inhospitable and destitute granite ridges, and intensely dry and cold in winter with severe cold winds blowing. Rainfall being scanty vegetation is sparse and scarce. A few wild stems and brushwood, including some trees like poplars and willows and walnuts, however, shoot forth from ravines and *nallahs*. The whole tract has the appearance of a desolate region dotted here and there with crystal-clear lakes and cultivable lands.

There are hardly any modern means of communications, yet Leh, its capital, is one of the most important junctions of trade routes, connecting India with Tibet, Yarkand and Eastern Turkistan. Although a land of glaciers through which the Indus flows for over 300 miles, it is very dry and some of its parts suffer from scarcity of water. It lies in an obscure corner of the world, from which it is isolated for six months in the year, yet over 90 per cent of its people are literate.

Agriculture

The Ladakhis are generally agriculturists. But as the country is largely barren, it can support only a small section of the population. Sheep-grazing is common on the uplands of Rupshu and is the main source of livelihood for the nomads—called "*Chang-Pas*"—who live in tents made of hides and roam about from place to place with their flocks of long-haired goats and sheep, and the ferocious watchdogs of the place. Annually they make trips to the central market place—it can hardly be called a town—of the province to lay in provisions for the year or to settle accounts with a nobleman whose flocks they have undertaken to tend. Their main food is milk, tea and barley flour. They are hardy, independent and hospitable, though at times extremely wild.

Agriculture in Ladakh is dependent upon canal irrigation. Women work along with their menfolk in the fields and at the time of ploughing or harvesting, the whole family extends a helping hand.

The zho—hybrid between the yak and the cow—is usually employed for ploughing the land. Barley, wheat, buck-wheat, peas, rapeseed, beans, turnips and lucerne, form the main agricultural produce of this country. *Grim*, a kind of barley, is abundantly grown at an elevation of 14,900 feet, while fruits like apples and apricots are grown in warmer regions below 9,000 feet. *Grim* is also used in the manufacture of "*cheng*" the local brew or drink of the Ladakhis.

The bulk of the population consists of agriculturists, although there is little cultivable land and even that is by no means fertile. Despite the country's poor resources and its harsh climate, the Ladakhis are a jovial, happy, sociable and communicative people. Feasts are common and dance by women frequently form the principal part of an entertainment. The performers are as remarkable for their graceful movements as for their costumes.

Buddhism—Principal Faith

Almost the entire population of Ladakh is Buddhist. This is the only compact part of India where Buddhism is still the principal faith. On entering Ladakh one is struck by the number of monasteries and its monks, called Lamas. In the Ladakhi villages one sees in almost every house, a little boy wearing a Lama's cap or a little girl with the cap of a *Chomo* (Nun). The Lama's clean-shaven scalps sport light Chinese caps, usually bright red in colour matched by red waist bands. The monasteries are large and spacious, and in some cases they are bigger

LADAKH AND INDIA

"Our troops came to Ladakh, hundreds of miles away from India, because we consider Ladakh an integral part of India. Any attack on Ladakh will be an attack on India and will be resisted with all our might," declared Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, addressing an august gathering of Buddhists, priests and laymen, in Hemis (Ladakh).

The Prime Minister of India told Ladakhis: "We are bound to each other by political, cultural and religious ties and by many other affinities which no one can sunder. We have come to you from distant parts of India to convey to you a message of love and goodwill from your brethren in other parts of India."

than villages. Each monastery houses hundreds of Lamas. Every village, even if it consists of only a few houses, has its temples and monasteries presided over by Lamas. Every house belonging to a notable or a rich landowner has its own private temple to which is attached a Lama. Thus the monastic order represents a considerable proportion of the total population of the region. Despite their numbers, the Lamas command respect and are accepted as religious preceptors of the people.

There is little in common between the original teachings of Buddha and the Buddhism of Ladakh. The latter is an imaginative form of polytheism. Idols and images adorn the "*Gompas*" as in Hindu temples. On all ceremonial occasions, of which there are many in Ladakh, the monasteries and temples are thronged by the people who congregate for prayers and the Lama's blessings. Sometimes the monasteries are also used for staging community shows and folk dances.

Marriages

The religious and social life of Ladakh is based on hard economic facts. The land on which the people depend for their livelihood is neither adequate nor very fertile. It is, therefore, essential that there should be a check on the growth of population. This is secured through the monastic order and the system of polyandry. The large numbers of Lamas are thus intimately connected with the general economy of the country. The monks, both men and women, in practice remain unmarried, though marriage among Lamas is not expressly forbidden.

A Ladakhi aristocrat in her "pherok" head-dress.

The Ladakhis practise a form of fraternal polyandry. If the eldest son gets married, his wife also becomes the legitimate wife of younger brothers. The children thus have an 'elder father' and also one or more 'little fathers'. As this custom has prevailed for centuries the whole mind and sentiment of the people is unable to conceive of any other family system. The intensity of family affection characteristic of monogamy is absent, but there is a steady, diffused affection for all. This system has served the Ladakhis well, exercising a check on the increase of population.

Although women in Ladakh enjoy great freedom of movement, they have limited rights in family inheritance. This is because the patrimony is never divided as there is only one heir. Thus family property remains perpetually intact. The women fully share the household responsibilities with their husbands. They work in fields and help them in trade or small business.

The Botis (as the Ladakhis are usually called) have certain traditions which distinguish them from their neighbours. Buddhism has influenced these traditions to such an extent that the social customs, ceremonials, entertainments and the whole mode of living of the Botis is indissolubly linked with their religious faith. As compared to the Baltis, their neighbours, the Botis have a high standard of comfort and living in general. There is a certain poise and a contentment with life which keeps them always happy and laughing and ready for anything. Added to this is their spontaneous subtle humour, which keeps them company in their daily life.

Centre of Trade Routes

The importance of Ladakh lies in its strategic and geographical position. From very ancient time it has been a centre of important trade routes in Asia—between Tibet and Western Asia and between Central Asia and India. Its capital Leh, situated at a height of 11,000 feet, is

A happy Ladakhi peasant mother with her baby.

the centre of these trade routes extending to Eastern Turkestan across the Karakoram Pass and to Tibet and China in the east. As in the days of yore, people and tradesmen of various nationalities gather together in the caravansarais of Leh and exchange commercial goods. It is here that Yarkandis from Sinkiang, Indians from Kulu and Kashmir and Muhammadans from Purig meet together for business.

One can easily imagine how in the days before the Christian era, when the means of communication were undeveloped and amenities of life were few, artistic and cultural traditions of ancient India travelled in the wake of commercial enterprise through these routes and reached as far as Central Asia and China. It was indeed through Ladakh that the later-day Buddhism and its art traditions passed on from Kashmir to Tibet and created that intermingling and fusion of varied yet akin cultures. The rock sculptures discovered in Central Asia—at Khotan and Nobo Nor—are a clear evidence of this fact.

The Ladakhis are born traders and almost all engage themselves in some sort of trade. The women take equal interest in trade with the men and they are often seen managing the retail trade, their menfolk look after big business. Men also undertake long journeys for business

The monastery of Sanka in Leh, capital of Ladakh. Nearly the entire population of Ladakh is Buddhist

Smiling Ladakhi peasant women carrying bundles of grass

purposes. Ladakh is particularly rich in salt which is obtained from a number of salt lakes situated in the region of Rupshu to the south-east of Leh. It is found on the banks of the Tshomoriri Lake.

World's Finest Wool

But the main commercial product of Ladakh is wool—one of the finest in the world—which is obtained from the soft underwool of the sheep and goats. It is from this wool that the famous Kashmiri shawls are made. While Ladakh exports salt (chiefly to Skardu and Kashmir), wool, borax and dried fruits, it imports tea, tobacco, grains, sugar, matches, dried fruits and ponies from Skardu, Kargil, Yarkand and from India through Lahoul and Kashmir. Further, as religion occupies a central place in the life of Ladakhis, a thriving trade is also carried on in images and other cult objects.

Ladakh is rich in mineral wealth also. If only one could explore the gold, copper and other precious stones which it is said to contain! The potentialities of this land of the Little Tibet are many and varied, but they are lying undiscovered.

Ladakh has also a great attraction for sportsmen and hunters, as it has some of the best hunting and shooting grounds in Asia. It is the home of the *markhor* and ibex. The Nubra valley in the north provides excellent playground for hunting ibex and *gurhal*. Besides, other game like red bear, snow leopard, wild sheep (*sharpul*), Tibetan antelope, gazelle and marmot are also widely distributed in many of its ravines.

Important events have forced Ladakh's ease-loving and gave people to awaken from their age-old slumber and become vigilant and alert. Pakistan's invasion of Kashmir gave them the first rude shock and they came forward in large numbers to join the Kashmir National Militia to defend their monasteries and homes.

Today, Ladakh can boast of a well-trained militia force drawn entirely from the local peace-loving Buddhist population. The Ladakhi deputation headed by the Head Lama, which waited on the Prime Minister recently, emphasized the bonds of unity between Kashmir and Ladakh and the determination of the Buddhists of Ladakh to contribute their mite for the defence of the integrity and unity of the State of Kashmir.

The image of Lord Buddha as Prince Sidhartha in the Redzong monastery of Ladakh. At left of the image is a jewelled stupa

From Half-A-Dozen Secondhand Vehicles To Biggest Operators In The Province

TWO YEARS OF GOVT. BUS TRANSPORT IN MADRAS CITY

By SRI P. C. MATHEW, I.C.S.

THE ETHICS of the widespread modern tendency to nationalize big industries is a fertile topic of animated discussion these days in every forum. Whatever may be the moral objections to a general policy of nationalizing without adequate compensation the product of hard labour by private citizens over long years, the case of essential services and basic industries built up under monopolies guaranteed by the State stands on a different footing.

Our system of operation of public service vehicles is such an instance. Under our system of route permits, we grant an operator or set of operators the monopoly of a route. The case for their nationalization is that no private profit should arise from the provision of an essential service under a monopoly guaranteed by the State. It may be objected that the operator pays taxes to the State in return for this monopoly, but the answer is that he receives protection even against other operators who are also willing to pay the same tax or even higher taxes. This argument does not of course justify the State taking over private property without equitable compensation, but it certainly detracts the strength of arguments in favour of exaggerated compensation for goodwill when it is remembered that the operator owes the goodwill to the monopoly guaranteed by the State.

The case generally put forward against nationalization is that the wider national interests require that the industry should be managed with the maximum possible efficiency and economy and that private enterprise is better fitted for such a task than Government. Partial pictures of Madras Government Transport have been cited in support of both views.

Before the Government buses were introduced, the Madras City bus service was in the hands of two or three private operators. They had a total fleet strength of 238 buses (including 40 spares) each with a capacity for 21 sitting and 8 or 10 standing passengers. The Government commenced putting their buses on the road from January 1947, but at the end of that year they had only less than a hundred vehicles. Additional vehicles were introduced every month and it was only about July 1948 that the entire City Service was nationalized and all the private buses replaced.

The total strength of the fleet now is 322 with accommodation for 8,200 sitting and 4,500 standing passengers (including about a dozen buses operating on routes beyond the City) as against 5,000 sitting and 2,500 standing passengers, for whom there was accommodation in the private fleet. As against 17 routes operated in the City under private management, the Government are running buses on as many as 37 routes and the scheduled number of vehicles is 250 in the City with a daily mileage of well over 30,000 and an average daily collection of over Rs. 20,000 from nearly two lakhs of passengers.

Many of the new routes are not sufficiently remunerative from a purely commercial point of view. They are essential from the point of view of public convenience and the entire bus service is being considered as an integrated whole. In addition to the City proper, certain suburban routes are also operated by the Government fleet as certain areas outside are very closely connected with the City from a traffic point of view. More recently we have also been running special services from Madras to places like Mahabalipuram and Tirupati for the convenience of Madras passengers on holiday or pilgrimage.

The fleet is located at the Bodyguard Lines. Most of the old stables have been pulled down and some sheds have been erected for parking buses, but the existing covered accommodation is only for about 10 per cent of the fleet. More covered accommodation will have to be provided at fairly heavy cost, but the work has been postponed in favour of more urgent works. Arrangements for servicing the vehicles have been provided with water tanks, washing platforms, servicing and workshop sheds and a lighting system which enables all maintenance work to be done at night. Four petrol pumps and one diesel pump have been installed at the Bodyguard Lines for fuelling the fleet. Like the bigger private operators, the Transport Department buys petrol direct from the oil companies and pays rent, tax, etc., for the pumps and maintains the operating staff.

It does not seem to have been fully realized that the Transport Department pays all the taxes which a similar private operating concern would have been obliged to pay; with the exception of course of income-tax, which it is not liable to pay, like other commercial concerns run by the Provincial and Central Governments. It has already been announced by the Hon'ble Minister for Transport that the Department made a profit of rupees six lakhs for the period ending 31st March 1948, after setting aside interest charges, depreciation fund, etc., at rates prescribed by Government and that the administrative accounts for 1948-49 which are yet to be audited show a profit of about Rs. 9 lakhs for the year earned by carrying 670 lakhs of passengers and operating nearly one crore of miles.

Planning Routes

One important requirement of city transport is that it should be designed to suit as far as possible the volume and nature of the traffic and the travelling habits of the people. It should connect the traffic foci between which large numbers of people travel and the routes themselves should follow the natural main lines of traffic flow. It will not of course be possible to fit into this scheme the requirements of an individual or a small group of people, since the additional revenue may not be commensurate with the cost of providing the extension and since it may be possible to serve a larger number of people with less loss by providing the extension elsewhere.

Government Transport receives letters every day asking for additional services or for extension of existing services. Every one of these requests is investigated carefully from this point of view. In a few cases, the suggestions were found practicable and new routes and extensions of existing routes have been opened in this manner, although a private operator in all probability may not have opened them on the ground that they were not sufficiently remunerative or that although they add to public convenience, from his point of view the new route would merely divert traffic from other existing routes.

But in most cases investigation shows that the available traffic on the new routes will not pay the cost of providing the service and that they will prove an additional burden on other routes. Since the Transport Department has been classed as a Commercial Department paying and charging for all services at economic rates which would enable the Department to cover its expenses, set aside adequate reserves and earn reasonable profits, it would be impossible for us to open such unremunerative routes.

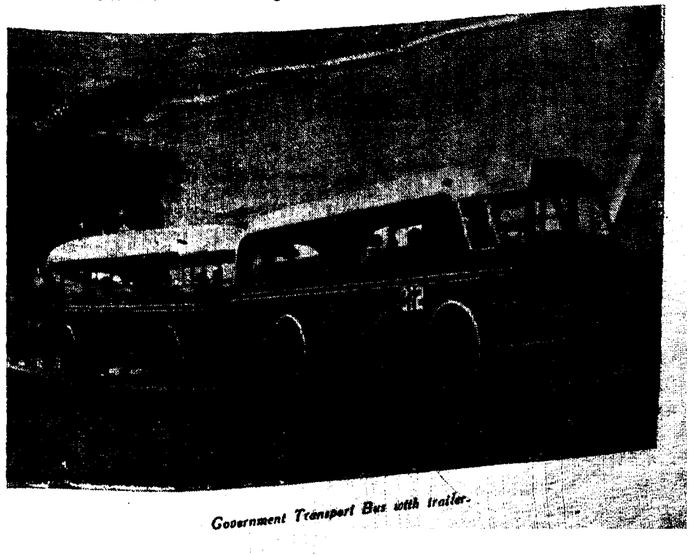
Peak Hour Rush

As regards travelling habits, even a casual observer will notice that the intensity of traffic per hour during morning and evening peak periods of about 2½ hours each in Madras City is very much more than that during the remaining 10 hours. This factor is further aggravated by the fact that the peak hour traffic is unidirectional —on certain routes towards Parrys in the morning and away from Parrys in the evening. Thus in a particular direction on a particular route the traffic arising per hour during the peak period may be, say, about 800 passengers per hour, while during other hours passengers might be turning up say, at the rate of 160 per hour.

How should the service be designed? Assuming that 40 buses are required to clear 800 passengers per hour on this route without putting them to the inconvenience of standing on the buses, shall we provide 40 buses on the route so that they will have full load during the peak hours, but only 20 per cent load during other hours or shall we provide only 20 buses, increase their carrying capacity by 50 per cent by taking in standing passengers and try to clear the traffic with this fleet?

In the latter case, there will certainly be a certain amount of inconvenience to the public as about one-third of the peak hour travellers will have to remain standing and also a good number of passengers will have to wait for some time during peak hours, getting exasperated by the sight of full buses going past without picking them up. While the private passenger blames Government Transport for their inertia or stupidity in not providing more buses when there are so many waiting passengers, he does not probably realize that the provision of more buses is going to increase the cost to him. Obviously the total collections from the route will not be appreciably increased by increasing the number of buses, as we will merely be carrying the same passengers, although more comfortably in 40 buses instead of 20.

STATE RUNS SERVICE WITH PUBLIC NEEDS, TRAFFIC, PROFIT IN MIND



Government Transport Bus with trailer.

CITY BUSES

Why do we have to wait for hours at bus-stands? Why cannot Government run more buses, build bigger bodies or attach trailers? Why isn't there a bus service from my home to my office? Why not let private operators run the bus service? What good has nationalization of bus transport in Madras City done?

Answers to these and similar questions—some complaining, others critical, a few helpful and many anxious—are contained in this article, which describes the present bus service system, reviews the achievements of the Government, analyses the needs of public traffic requirements and explains the complexities involved in operating 37 routes with 250 buses covering daily over 30,000 miles, carrying two lakhs of passengers and collecting Rs. 20,000.

On the other hand, the cost of providing the extra buses even assuming that they run only during peak hours will increase the cost of the service by as much as 75 per cent. This increased cost will have to be borne by each passenger and it may raise the fare on the route beyond the capacity of the poor man. An attempt was made sometime ago to

Problem Of Peak Hour Rush Studied

run extra buses as expresses providing quicker and more comfortable travel for those who are providing to pay extra. But the response was so poor that the experiment had soon to be abandoned. If therefore we want to maintain bus fares in Madras at their present reasonable level in relation to the present operating costs, I am afraid it will not be possible to abolish standing accommodation or to provide sufficient buses to clear the entire peak hour traffic without passengers having to queue up or wait.

In connexion with any proposal to increase the number of buses during peak hours, the question has also to be considered very carefully whether Madras roads are capable of taking in more buses during those hours and whether more buses will not mean more hold-ups and less speed for all vehicles with passengers not getting home any quicker than they do now. Meanwhile, we may draw what consolation we can from the fact that the problem is as bad in other cities with longer established transport concerns.

Parallel Problems

The following recent extracts from the *Bus and Coach* will give some idea of the problem facing British operators. "An unsatisfactory feature of present-day travelling habits was the continuance of the process of shortening the period of peak hours. The practice appears to have come to stay and brought operators face to face with the question of what size of fleet it was economically possible to carry in an attempt to meet the peak hour load. They do not feel it was right under present conditions to go on increasing capital expenditure for additional vehicles and the garages in which to house them. The alternatives were staggering of hours or queueing and attempts to strike a middle way were not succeeding. However, the wider co-ordination of transport which should be possible under the Transport Act of 1947 might to some extent help in reducing the high proportion of vehicles which municipal undertakings had to keep standing all day long except for odd morning and evening peak hours."

The General Manager of the Glasgow Corporation Transport Department at the November meeting touched upon the peak hour problem. Additional vehicles introduced two other difficulties—an increase in operating costs and road congestion. In his opinion the only solution of the peak hour problem was to have vehicles with increased standing capacity or with trailers that could be detached at normal periods.

Frequency

Another complaint fortunately heard less often than the last one, is about the frequency of the service on some of the more recently opened routes. Passengers complain that they are provided with a bus only once in 20 or 30 minutes and that they are therefore obliged to wait for a long time before they can catch a bus. There again it is a question of volume of traffic arising every hour.

If the number of passengers turning up in half-an-hour is only say 20, it would clearly be uneconomic to run two buses during the half-hour at the rate of one every 15 minutes, as their capacity will be more than three times the traffic and we will be operating for each passenger not only the seat which he occupies but two other empty seats. It is a matter of cost and if the passenger is prepared to pay for the empty seats also there is no reason why we should not run a bus in 15 minutes or 10 minutes on such a route also.

But there is the danger that the fare may have to be pitched too high for the poor man. What we do at the moment on such routes is to watch the traffic figures and adjust the frequency so as to suit the volume of traffic. We are also attempting to fix the timings on such routes and to run the service as closely as possible to schedule.

Types of Buses

The type of bus suited for Madras conditions has been the subject of frequent discussion. As regards accommodation some favour the largest buses possible in order to relieve the peak hour problem with the minimum cost and traffic inconvenience. Others suggest smaller buses on the ground that they will be useful in order to provide a more frequent service on routes on which there will be sufficient traffic to fill the large size buses. Certain others favour double-deckers as they provide the largest amount of seating accommodation while occupying the minimum road space.

Trailers have been suggested and also tried by us as they can be attached to the buses during peak hours when they are required and detached during other hours—instead of being dragged about as dead weight. Diesels have been recommended on the ground of their economy in spite of their high initial cost and a small amount of smoke that cannot be eliminated. A few swear by the good old tried petrol buses as best suited for Madras City in view of their low capital cost, smooth operation and easy maintenance.

I do not know whether all these factors were taken into consideration when the City Fleet was first planned, but with the exception of certain matters connected with the construction of some buses, it can be said that the fleet as now constituted with 107 short-wheel petrol buses, 190 long-wheel petrol buses and 25 forward control long-wheel diesel buses is a fairly well-balanced and suitable type of initial fleet for use in Madras City considering the road conditions, cost of operation, capital investment, running cost, availability of vehicle spare parts, equipment, and trained technical personnel. Questions such as whether we should employ trailers or replace any of the existing petrol buses in course of time by diesels can be settled in the light of our experience with the present fleet over a period of one year.

Labour Relations

It is in the field of labour relations that we meet with the most tricky and delicate problems. While we are grappling with our mechanical problems and devising permanent remedies for them one by one as we go on, we cannot look to the passage of time to solve our labour problems. A particular system of maintenance or design may solve a mechanical problem, but we cannot lay down a level of wages or conditions of service that will permanently satisfy labour. The Department recognizes that without

the hearty co-operation of labour, it is not possible to run the service efficiently or economically.

Within a year of the commencement of their employment, the conditions of service of the workers were liberalized and they were granted scales of pay, leave, gratuity and other privileges consistent with those existing in other Government Departments and conditions in the transport industry elsewhere. Two canteens have already been opened at the Bodyguard Lines and at the Government Automobile Workshop and a third one is being opened at Chromepet with Government grant for the initial expenditure. Steps are also being taken to open sports grounds and provide sports equipment for the workers.

Discipline

While workers are perfectly justified in representing their legitimate grievances and in making suggestions for the more efficient and economic operation of the service, the Government cannot allow them to dictate on matters of policy or tolerate indiscipline or slackness. A popular American magazine recently referred to a British cartoon picturing a coalminer talking to the British Minister for Fuel and saying: "You told us under socialism we would get more money for less work. Well, we have given you less work. How about more money?"

It would be extremely shortsighted for any worker or group of workers to pursue a policy of less work for more pay. The net result will be that labour costs per unit of output will go up, total production will go down and there will be less of everything to go round. As far as our workers are concerned, it is a very hopeful sign that individually and collectively they are increasingly realizing the importance of putting in an honest day's work for an honest day's wage.

Constant Progress

I hope whatever I have said in justification of the Transport Department's policy has not created the impression that the Department is complacent in its attitude. Nothing would be farther from the facts. In every field of our activity we are studying, investigating and trying to improve. Day-to-day statistics of passengers, collections, mileages, etc., in respect of each bus and each route are collected and these are audited and analysed with a view to studying trends of traffic, congestion on routes, etc. Complaints and representations are investigated and the results studied by the officers and action taken wherever necessary and possible.

On the mechanical side we started with a great handicap since till a year ago we did not have a workshop that could handle all items of repairs

Progressive Policy In Labour Relations

and we had to depend on outside workshops for all major repairs. We did not have a single shed or a single workshop at the Bodyguard Lines, which, however excellent for stabling horses for which purpose it was originally built, was quite unsuited for parking and repairing buses. All these had to be provided and at the same time the bus service had to be kept going.

To add to these difficulties our diesel buses gave us a lot of trouble, and a number of bus bodies constructed by certain private builders also evoked a lot of criticism from the public. These had to be rectified and at the same time the scheduled services had to be maintained; the task was something like doing major repairs to a bridge and at the same time keeping it open to normal heavy traffic.

Stocktaking

We have nearly finished these tasks and we have organized a first-class body-building factory at Chromepet and a first-class workshop at Patullo Road capable of handling all kinds of work connected with the construction of commercial vehicle bodies and the complete repair and overhaul of vehicles. We have organized a Central Store which keeps in touch with market conditions and purchases and stocks all our requirements in bulk on the most favourable terms. We have also prescribed a regular maintenance and overhaul programme for our vehicles according to which apart from daily and weekly maintenance items, every vehicle will be thoroughly checked up and every part serviced once in two months (to be reduced to one month when the vehicles grow older) and in addition will be completely repainted and its engine, body, seats and all other parts completely reconditioned once a year.

We have commenced these regular clockwork programmes and this has already improved both the appearance and performance of the vehicles. We are making every effort to improve the quality of the work and the output in our workshops according to this programme and with some more time we hope to reduce the breakdowns still further and maintain the entire scheduled trips and timings. We are shortly bringing out a handbook giving the daily schedules which we hope to maintain on all the different routes.

Future

Even without underestimating the importance of doing everything for improving the appearance and performance of the buses, maintaining the scheduled services and reducing interruptions and breakdowns, one wonders whether the public have got a clear idea of how much has been done in recent months. Nationalization of an industry generally means taking over one or more undertakings which are already functioning, whether satisfactorily or unsatisfactorily.

In the case of the Madras City Transport system except for about half-a-dozen secondhand buses, no vehicles, no stores, no workshop, no sheds, no equipment, no tools, not even a spanner was available to the Department to start with as no satisfactory basis could be reached for the purchase of such essential items from the private operators; nevertheless, in the teeth of opposition from vested interests and in the glare of publicity and criticisms which were mostly well-meant but often ill-informed, we have built up from nothing in about two years the biggest bus operating concern in the Province.

Consistent with their policy of taking the public into their confidence as far as this Department is concerned, all facts connected with the financial and administrative aspects of its operation have been announced to the public by Government from time to time. This short article has attempted to explain something of what we have done, what we intend to do and why we cannot do certain things which the public want us to do. Every citizen of this Province is a shareholder of this concern and as in a private company it is for the general body of shareholders to assess what has been done and to decide their future policy.

LAST YEAR 576 million units of electricity were generated for public use in this Province. Of these 99 per cent was produced in Government-owned power stations, both hydro and thermal. Madras Province ranks third in India in the matter of electricity supply, Bombay and Bengal leading.

Electricity supply is now available in 78 municipal towns and 1,371 villages. Madras leads all other Provinces and States in India in the number of villages electrified, Mysore coming next with 400 villages. Over 11,000 pumps for lift irrigation and over 1,350 rural industries are run by electricity.

ELECTRICITY SUPPLY IN MADRAS PROVINCE

By SRI G. SUNDARAM, Chief Engineer for Electricity.

There are 220,000 consumers of electricity in the Province and they use it in the following manner:

	Percentage of power used.
For Industries	66
For Irrigation and Agriculture.	12
For Domestic lighting and power.	11
For Traction	4
For Public lighting ...	3
For Miscellaneous purposes...	4
Total ...	100

The first public electric supply in the Province was commenced in Madras City in 1909 by the Madras Electricity Supply Corporation under licence. The next one was in Ootacamund in 1923 by the Municipality, also under licence.

Real progress dates from 1925 when Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar, as Member of Council in charge of Electricity, of the Government of Madras, initiated the policy of active development of the power resources by the State. He was responsible for the creation in 1927 of the Government Electricity Department and for starting the Pykara Scheme against considerable opposition at that time.

The Department under its first Chief Engineer Sir Henry Howard, built the Pykara Scheme in 1933, the Mettur Hydro Scheme in 1937, the Visakhapatnam Thermal Scheme in 1938 and the Bezwada Thermal Scheme in 1939. Later in 1944, the Papanasam Hydro Scheme was completed. In 1947, the Madras City electricity undertaking was taken over by the Department from the licensees on the expiry of the licence period.

Supply Agencies

Electricity supply at present is in hands of three agencies:

(1) The Government Electricity Department which generates 99 per cent of the output of the Province and distributes to the ultimate consumer about 70 per cent of it.

(2) 34 municipal or other local body licensees of whom four are self-generating and the rest distributors in their areas of bulk power received from the Government Electricity Department.

(3) 45 private company licensees of whom 11 are self-generating and the rest distributors of bulk power received from the Government Electricity Department.

Capital investment by the Government in their power schemes amounts to Rs. 15 crores. Investments by the licensees both private and local bodies total Rs. 2·7 crores.

The Grid

The Madras Grid at present comprises:

Nine Power Houses of which three are Hydro Electric.

Three are thermal (coal) ... ...

Three are thermal (oil) ... ...

3,984 route miles of high tension transmission lines and 2,725 route miles of low tension distribution lines.

Madras Power Grid: The Electricity Department ever since its inception in 1927 has had as its objective the creation of an electric power grid covering the whole Province. This grid was planned so that eventually it would link the several hydro-electric and thermal stations in the country and convey their power to consumers in all the villages and towns through a network of transmission and distribution lines. All planning in the Department and all its activities are dominated and controlled by this conception of a Province-wide electric power grid.

It is the intention to link this Grid with similar power grids of Travancore, Cochin, Mysore, Hyderabad and Orissa. Initial steps have already been taken.

The three hydro-electric power houses are interconnected and this portion of the Grid covers a good portion of 13 districts in the southern part of the Province. During the last three years when monsoons were partial failures, the interconnection provided by the Grid proved its value over and over again in ensuring continuous power supply in the deficit areas. The energy of the waters stored in the Mukurti Lake in the Nilgiris went time and again to supplement the output at Papanasam and at Mettur in the dry months.

Among the major industries working on Grid power are textiles, cement, chemicals, steel-rolling, railway workshops and shipbuilding. About 80 per cent of the power output is used in industries and agriculture helping directly to produce wealth.

Five Year Plan

Capital investment by Government in the power grid so far is Rs. 15 crores. A gross revenue of Rs. 2·68 crores was earned in 1948-49.

During the war period, all construction and expansion activities of the Department had been curtailed but with the ending of the war a five-year plan of development, 1946-51, was drawn up and the whole of it has been sanctioned. It provides for four new power houses at Machkund, Moyar, Nellore, and Mathurai, 1,650 miles of new power lines and extensions to five existing power houses at Pykara, Papanasam, Madras, Vijayavada and Visakhapatnam.

Pykara Mettur and Papanasam Madras Vijayavada and Visakhapatnam. Kakinada Kurnool and Cuddapah.	Total installed generating capacity 164,000 K.W.

These add up to 170,000 KW of extra capacity. In other words, when the plan is completed the existing generating capacity will be *doubled*. The estimated cost of the plan is Rs. 26 crores.

Work is in progress on all the schemes included in the plan. Delayed delivery of steel, cement and power plant and lack of enough number of civil engineers have been impeding progress. The plan was to be completed in 1951, but may not be until 1952-53.

Major Schemes

The more important schemes included in the plan may here be noticed briefly:

Machkund Hydro-electric Scheme: This important scheme is the Visakhapatnam District is to develop an 800 feet fall in the Machkund River in a reach where it serves as boundary between Madras and Orissa. Power generation is to be done jointly by the Madras and Orissa Governments, sharing of cost and power being in the ratio Madras 70 per cent and Orissa 30 per cent. The initial plant will be of 52,000 KW capacity but the scheme is capable of ultimate development to 100,000 KW.

The output will suffice to meet the power requirements of Visakhapatnam, Godavari, Krishna and Guntur districts for over a decade and more. Work is in good progress and the initial stage will be completed by 1952. In the meanwhile, to meet the immediate demand for power in the area additions to the steam plant at Vijayavada and Visakhapatnam are under erection.

Nellore Thermal Scheme: To serve Nellore District, a coal-fired station of 5,000 KW capacity is under erection and supply will commence within six months.

Ceded Districts Grid: A grid covering the Ceded Districts is being built and power supply to it to the extent of 4,000 KW has been arranged from the Mysore Jog-Hydro-Electric Scheme. Eventually the area will be fed from the Tungabhadra Hydro-Electric Scheme, plans for which are under preparation. Thermal stations at Kurnool and Cuddapah of capacity 10,000 KW and 5,000 KW have been sanctioned and they will eventually link with the Tungabhadra Hydro Station.

Madras Thermal Station: The Basin Bridge Power House is to receive 30,000 KW of additional power plant and work is in progress. The distribution system is to be modernized and considerable extensions are in hand.

A 110,000 volt tie transmission line connecting the Madras Thermal Station to the Mettur Hydro Station has just been completed and will be commissioned next year on receipt of terminal equipment. Another big step forward will then have been taken in the development of the Provincial Grid.

Moyar Scheme: This scheme will utilize the tail waters of Pykara over a 1,200 feet fall in the Moyar gorge. Power plant of capacity 36,000 KW is being put in and will be commissioned in 1950. It will help to meet the growing power needs of the Mettur System—especially in the Salem, Tiruchirappalli and Tanjore Districts.

Pykara Extensions: Third stage extensions to the Pykara Scheme are under construction. A new dam is being built on the Pykara River and 27,000 KW of additional generating plant is to be installed, bringing the station capacity to 70,000 KW. Work will be completed by 1952-53 and better supply of power to the Malabar, Nilgiris and Coimbatore Districts will then be possible.

Papanasam Extensions: The Papanasam Scheme is being brought to its final stage by this extension involving increased storage of water and an additional 7,000 KW generator. To supplement the water power in the dry months, a thermal station at Mathurai is being built with capacity 14,000 KW.

SRI G. SUNDARAM

Transmission lines: To convey the additional power generated in the above projects to the centres of use, about 1,650 miles of high tension lines are necessary and a good proportion of this is already under construction.

Future Plans

Demand for power is widespread and insistent. Several new industries are being planned all over the Province and power for them should be provided from the Grid. Schemes for railway electrification especially of the Tambaram-Chingleput-Arkonam-Villupuram sections are likely to be taken up in the near future.

The Department is planning ways and means to meet these demands as they arise. Negotiations with Mysore are being completed for the development of the Mekadatu Falls in the Cauvery River. Additional power to the extent of 13,000 KW will then be available in the Mettur-Salem areas: 6,000 KW will also be delivered in bulk from the Mysore Jog Scheme for utilization in South Kanara District.

Plans for the Tungabhadra Hydro-Electric Scheme with an installed capacity of 37,500 KW are under preparation and the scheme may be taken up in 1950.

Agreement has been reached with the Travancore Government enabling development of the Periyar Scheme in the Palnis. About 40,000 KW would be obtainable therefrom.

Systematic examination of all likely water power sites in the Province is being made and a very promising scheme on the Kundah River in the Nilgiris, of potential capacity 100,000 KW, is under investigation.

Considerable lignite deposits have been located in South Arcot District and if the experiments which are being made as to their workability are successful, it is proposed to build a large thermal power station in the Vriddhachalam area using lignite as fuel. It will, of course, be linked to the Grid and will serve to increase its firm power output.

When the Ramapadasagar Project on the Godavari River is taken up about 200,000 KW of power will be available, enough to meet all demands in the Andhra area and to export to adjacent deficit areas.

ROLE OF CO-OPERATION IN FREE INDIA

By SRI J. C. RYAN, M.A., Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras.

ON AUGUST 15, 1949, our country will be entering on the third year of its political independence which was achieved two years ago in a remarkable manner under the inspiring leadership of Mahatma Gandhi. Today, our country is free to decide its economic policies and programmes without dictation from any foreign country. We are living in a world torn between two conflicting ideals—large-scale private enterprise and capitalism on the one side and State socialism and schemes of nationalization on the other.

The advantages and disadvantages of the rival systems are a matter of vital importance to the millions of the inhabitants of this vast country. As a halfway house between capitalism and State socialism and as a via media policy between the two opposite ideologies, the idea of a co-operative commonwealth has come to the forefront and has received support from all those who have the well-being of the masses at heart. No doubt, there is much to commend the suggestion of a co-operative commonwealth which will reconcile private enterprise to planned economy and subordinate the profit motive to the ideal of service and the greatest good of the largest number. It is a great ideal which as practical men we should admit cannot be attained in a day.

But with the attainment of political independence, progress towards that ideal has been quickened and we should be failing in our duty if we do not accelerate its pace and promote economic independence in the wake of political independence. Much of the social and economic unrest in evidence in many parts of the country—the unhappy clash between capital and labour, sharp differences between large-scale employers and employees, between landlords and tenants—all these are symptomatic of the basic problems confronting men and women all over the world.

The idea of a co-operative commonwealth is a promising line of approach to solve the admittedly difficult problem. Whatever may be the ultimate choice, no one can deny that the co-operative order of things has a bright future in this free country of ours.

As observed by Sri O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar, the former Premier of Madras: "We look upon co-operation as the harbinger of a new India built on new economic foundations. We realize that in it, the greed for profit which animates capitalistic endeavour is subordinated to the desire for mutual well-being. We see in it a means of conferring the highest good upon the largest number without sacrificing the stimulus for individual gain which is so necessary for economic progress. More than all, we are convinced that a new economic system can be established in the country through co-operation without having to go through the travails of a revolution."

The principle of co-operation is not new to India. It is as old as ancient Indian civilization itself. Our ancient rural economy was based on this principle and a spirit of helpful fellowship and mutual aid ruled the social and economic life of our villagers in the olden days. The greatness of co-operation is based on permanent human values such as truth, honesty, goodwill, mutual aid and fellowship. It is based not upon selfishness but on collective endeavour, not on exploitation but on equity, not on class hatred but on economic justice, not on regimentation, but on democratic freedom. It discourages selfish greed and promotes common enterprise on the basis of self-help and mutual aid.

In short, co-operation is economic democracy in action. In a country distracted by conflicting political ideals, religious differences and economic inequalities, co-operation exercises a unifying and soothing influence. Mahatma Gandhi, though not a formal one, was essentially a co-operator. An exponent of the claims of the weak, an unflinching champion of the exploited, oppressed and downtrodden, he was a tower of strength to co-operative ideology. It was his inspiration that led the Congress in its latest manifesto to realize that the best instrument for the rural regeneration of the country and the economic betterment of India's millions was co-operation.

CO-OPERATION HELPS TO ACHIEVE SOCIALIST-DEMOCRATIC STATE

Co-operation aims at the well-being of the community, as also that of individuals constituting the community. The very word "Co-operation" implies unity of interest, pooling of resources and talents, and doing work for the good of many. The co-operative society organized by group of individuals, stands for the benefit of the entire group, affording opportunities to one and all of them for the development of virtues like honesty, self-help and unity. It is an organization for doing business in a strictly business-like manner, guided by the ideal of encouraging in its members habits of industry, thrift and prudence and mutual help.

The Co-operative Society, being a democratic institution by itself, giving scope for work by "each for all and all for each" of its members, serves as a field for the evolution and cultivation of those faculties and capacity which are essential for running the greatest democratic institution, namely, the Government. A Socialist-Democratic State being our nation's ideal, co-operative societies, functioning as they do on principles of socialism and democracy, make no ordinary contribution for the achievement of that ideal. In the present state of our society with its many-sided growth and development requiring "Individualism" to give place to "collectivism" as a device to ensure the well-being of all co-operative institutions play a very useful part.

P. S. KUMARASWAMY RAJA,
Premier of Madras

Madras Policies

The Madras Government have been alive to the potentialities of harnessing the co-operative movement for working schemes of national improvement, and have shaped their policies and programmes in such a way as to foster the growth of the movement in various directions, in spite of opposition from vested interests. Thanks largely to their generous policy, co-operation has extended its sphere of activities in various directions to bring about the economic regeneration of the people. It will not be out of place to give a bird's-eye-view of what co-operation has achieved in several spheres of the economic life of the people in the Province.

In a land of villages like India, economic independence has to be rooted in the villages. The reorganization of the rural credit societies which form the backbone of the co-operative movement in India has attracted the attention of many conferences and committees. The 7th All-India Co-operative Conference and the 15th All-India Registrars' Conference held at Madras in May 1947 devoted a great deal of thought to this important subject.

The Recommendations of these conferences were considered by the Provincial Co-operative Conference presided over by the Hon'ble Sri K. Chandramouli, Minister for Local Administration, in September 1947. The view was taken that rural credit societies should not only dispense credit to agriculturists but also undertake the marketing of agricultural and dairy produce, the supply of agricultural and domestic requirements, the supply of raw materials to artisans and the marketing of their finished products; in short they should take over the performance of all functions which are now attended to by special types of co-operative institutions.

This is not a new idea. The pioneers of the movement in this Province conceived every rural credit society as a multipurpose society and made provision for such objects in their bylaws. But owing to a number of causes, very few rural societies made serious attempts to live up to the multiple objects of their bylaws. However, during the period of the War and the subsequent years, rural credit societies demonstrated that they could successfully take up activities other than credit, provided the need for these special activities was really felt by the majority of the members and the panchayatdars were enthusiastic enough to bear additional responsibilities. During the last co-operative year, 940 rural credit societies undertook the distribution of the necessaries of life to the extent of a little over a crore of rupees.

Intensive supervision and guidance can accelerate the pace of development of multipurpose societies. To enable the District Co-operative Central Banks to strengthen the supervisory staff, Government have sanctioned a subsidy of Rs. 1·27 lakhs per annum; the scheme for making rural credit societies undertake multi-purpose activities is being attended to by the Special Development Officers in collaboration with the District Co-operative Central Banks. A more elaborate form of multipurpose Co-operative societies has been started in certain places as in the Thirumangalam Firka in Mathurai District and Dandalur Firka in West Godavari District. The experience gained in the working of these societies will be valuable in guiding the people in other areas in adopting similar types of fulfledged multipurpose societies.

Halfway House Between Capitalism And Socialism

SRI J. C. RYAN

Although four years have passed since the war ended, the country is still faced with shortages of many kinds. One of the most pressing problems engaging the attention of Government today is how to tide over the food shortage and how to intensify the drive for increasing food production. Though this is an all-India problem that has to be tackled on many fronts with all the resources that the State can command, co-operatives are doing their best in this direction by pooling the energies of farmers.

Twenty rural credit societies in Pattukottai Taluk (Tanjore district) have reclaimed 2,841 acres under the Cauvery-Mettur Project and brought them under cultivation. Recently, Government extended the scheme to 16 more villages in the same taluk, and set apart a sum of Rs. 60,000 as loans for reclamation work. Government assist the working of these societies by advancing long-term loans for reclamation purposes repayable in 15 years and also loans for the construction of godowns. Thirty-six land colonization societies (co-operative tenant farming societies) set their hands to reclaim 22,068 acres and they have till now brought under cultivation 11,169 acres.

Government help these landless labourers in a number of ways. Their share-capital is given by Government; seed and manure is given free in the first year; interest free loans are given for the purchase of agricultural implements repayable in 15 years. Government also give each tenant Rs. 250 for the purchase of a pair of bulls, of which one half is a free

grant. During the last co-operative year, subsidies to the extent of about Rs. 27,000 were granted by Government for these societies.

Hitherto land colonization was confined to Government lands. Recently it has been extended to private leasehold lands also. In Maruthur (Tiruchirappalli District) a land colonization society composed of four landowners and 60 tenants have come together for bringing under cultivation about 300 acres which now lie fallow. Lands are to be leased to the society for 30 years. Government will advance a loan of a lakh of rupees for capital expenses on the unencumbered security of the land. With this loan pumps will be installed and channels provided for bringing the 300 acres under cultivation. The lands will be sub-leased to the tenant-members. Government have guaranteed the Tiruchirappalli District Co-operative Central Bank up to Rs. 40,000 for financing the cultivation expenses of the tenants.

Farm Produces

This is a new line of development full of promise and may, perhaps, in the long run prove a remedy to agrarian problems facing the Province in certain areas. More than 200 tenants' co-operative societies composed of field labourers, tenants, Harijans, etc., obtained lease of 30,464 acres of '*Padugai*' or '*lanka*' lands from Government and raised food and commercial crops. Nineteen irrigation societies brought under wet cultivation 3,105 acres by repairing tanks, channels, etc. More than two crores of rupees of loans given by rural credit societies for cultivation expenses went into productive effort.

To stimulate milk production, Government permitted the grant of loans to milkmen free of interest and advances to the tune of 4·59 lakhs of rupees were disbursed to members of milk-supply unions and societies during the last co-operative year. Milk valued at Rs. 82·41 lakhs reached the consumers through the co-operatives. Forty-four egg production societies sold nearly 8,000 gross of eggs for Rs. 1·06 lakhs during the last co-operative year. Thirty-three egg production societies received a Government subsidy of Rs. 14,279. In addition, potatoes, vegetables, fruits and fish estimated to the value of Rs. 37 lakhs were marketed by co-operatives. All these taken together will show that co-operative institutions contributed a no mean quota to the provincial effort in providing more food.

Procurement Services

While production is the greatest need of the hour, procurement and distribution are equally important in these days of shortage. Unless all the available surplus is procured and equitably distributed, large sections of the community, especially the poorer classes, will face serious hardships. In this important role also co-operatives play their part and assist Government. The war-time services of the consumers' co-operatives to the public need not be recalled here except to state that the experience gained by them during the years of the war has provided them with a useful period of probation and equipped them to play their role in a market that is being gradually rid of controls.

During the last co-operative year, primary and wholesale co-operative stores procured 3·11 lakhs of tons of foodgrains valued at Rs. 596·23 lakhs. Co-operative stores play an equally important part in distribution. In the statutorily rationed places they maintained during the last co-operative year 803 ration shops and in the informally rationed areas, 1,460 ration shops. Apart from foodgrains stores also distribute groceries, clothing and consumer goods. The total turnover of both primary and wholesale stores for the co-operative year 1947-48 amounted to nearly 40 crores of rupees.

During the current year, 147 societies have taken up the procurement of foodgrains and have up to March 31, 1949, procured 1·16 lakhs of tons valued at Rs. 282·26 lakhs. Of these societies, 96 have been given the monopoly of procurement in their respective areas. The commodities procured by them are paddy, rice and millets. Government assist the procurement operations by providing temporary financial accommodation to the co-operative financing banks. Government granted loans amounting to Rs. 2·40 crores to the Madras Provincial Co-operative Bank and guaranteed a cash credit of Rs. 2 crores obtained by the Provincial Bank from the Imperial Bank of India.

Handloom Fabrics

Next in importance to food comes clothing. Textiles are still in short supply. Co-operative handloom weavers' societies constitute by far the most important type of cottage industry. These societies are engaged in the production of handloom fabrics, which not only supplement the supply of mill cloth to the Province but also constitute one of the important exports of Madras. There are today 931 weavers' societies with 150,000 looms working under them, which constitute about 25 per cent of the handlooms in the Province.

During the last co-operative year they produced goods worth Rs. 6·08 crores. Their average monthly production for the last three months is about Rs. 46 lakhs. They are affiliated to the Madras Handloom Weavers' Provincial Co-operative Society which supplies them yarn and takes over the finished products for disposal. For this purpose, it has opened 60 emporiums in the Province and five outside the Province in Trivandrum, Colombo, Hyderabad, Secunderabad and Calcutta.

With the reimposition of control over yarn, the Provincial Society was entrusted with the purchase and distribution of all the quotas of yarn allotted to the Province for July, August and September 1948 until the Textile Department was fully organized and traders were licensed. Government provided the Provincial Society with financial accommodation to the extent of three crores of rupees and permitted primary weavers' societies to sell yarn to members and non-members alike.

Now, 50 per cent of the yarn supplies to the Province is made through the Provincial Society and the other half through ordinary channels of trade. In order to check the soaring prices of yarn and malpractices in private trade, Government has permitted the weavers' societies to supply yarn to non-members as well.

Housing Problem

Another important problem which confronted the popular Government and to the solution of which co-operative efforts have been harnessed is the scarcity of houses in urban and semi-urban areas. In pursuance of the Government sponsored housing scheme for urban areas, housing committees were constituted in all Municipal towns and panchayat areas for the selection of house-sites, wherever there was scarcity of houses.

On the recommendations of these committees, 112 new housing societies were registered up to April 30, 1949, for implementing the scheme.

In 20 centres the existing housing societies were entrusted with the housing scheme. During the last financial year, a record sum of Rs. 63·01 lakhs were disbursed as Government loans to housing societies. During the current financial year, a sum of one crore of rupees has been provided in the budget as loans to housing societies.

To expedite the acquisition of lands for co-operative housing schemes, Government has sanctioned a special Land Acquisition Staff to work under the administrative of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. The services of departmental officers, free of cost for the first year, to work as the paid secretary of housing societies that had taken up the construction of houses are sanctioned in some cases. Loan of services of the officers of Public Works Department is made in the case of bigger societies.

A special quota of steel is placed at the disposal of the Registrar every quarter for distribution among housing societies. Timber from Government forests is supplied to co-operative housing societies at concessional rates. The question of supplying cement to housing societies at concessional rates is engaging the attention of Government. Houses under the new scheme are springing up in Madras (Adyar), Guntur (Chandramoulinagar), Eluru, Kovvur, Tanjore and Palamcottah.

The first society to deliver a batch of 70 houses for occupation by its members is the Madras Co-operative House Construction Society, which purchased an extensive area of 131 acres in Adyar for Rs. 16 lakhs and planned the establishment of a self-contained model colony of about 330 houses with uptodate hygienic conveniences and modern amenities. The houses in Chandramoulinagar Colony are ready for occupation and the colony will be opened very soon.

Aid to Ex-Servicemen

Another important sphere where co-operation plays a very useful role is the resettlement of ex-servicemen. This work was recently re-transferred to the administrative control of the Co-operative Department. The three major types of co-operative societies formed for the benefit of ex-servicemen are co-operative workshops, co-operative land colonization societies and co-operative motor transport societies. There are ten workshops comprising one engineering workshop, four metal workshops and five timber workshops. They have a membership of 1,464 with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 98,100. They manufactured goods valued at Rs. 3·62 lakhs during the last co-operative year and the value of goods produced by them during the first nine months of the current year amounts to Rs. 3·61 lakhs.

With a view to encouraging these workshops, Government have instructed their departments to place orders on these workshops for their requirements of furniture and metalware. District Boards and Municipalities are also permitted to obtain their requirements from these societies without inviting tenders. These workshops also run technical training centres under the Government of India Technical Training Scheme and impart training in various trades.

There are 14 agricultural land colonization societies for ex-servicemen of which 10 are functioning actively. They have a membership of 1,121, with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 66,300. They have been assigned 11,207 acres of which 3,919 acres were reclaimed and 3,884 acres were brought under cultivation up to April 30, 1949. The colonists are helped with grants and interest free loan from the Postwar Services Reconstruction Fund on a liberal scale. In order to provide additional income to the colonists, subsidiary occupations like poultry and duck-farming, vegetable gardening, dairying, handspinning, etc., have been introduced in some colonies.

There are 13 motor transport societies for ex-servicemen with 811 members on the rolls with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 2·50 lakhs. They have put 282 vehicles on the road. These lorries covered a mileage of 22·7 lakhs and the freight earned by them amounted to Rs. 19·8 lakhs for the last co-operative year. Their business has developed during the current year, as will be evident from the fact that up to April 30, 1949, these vehicles covered a mileage of 26·76 lakhs and the hire charges earned by them amounted to Rs. 23·98 lakhs. These societies employ 679 ex-servicemen as drivers, cleaners, fitters, clerks, etc. They have rendered valuable service not only in providing employment to ex-servicemen but also in meeting the demand for goods transport. This is a new type of co-operative endeavour, rich in promise.

The scope of the co-operative movement is thus vast and varied. In fact, there are few spheres of human activity where the principle of co-operation cannot be usefully applied. Today the agriculturist can get not only the finance required for seasonal operations through the co-operative society but also market his agricultural produce through it.

The petty artisan can procure his raw materials and appliances through the co-operative society as well as market his finished goods through it. The consumer can buy his domestic requirements ranging from foodgrains to toilet articles from the co-operative stores. The demobilized ex-servicemen and unemployed ex-toddy tappers can look to co-operation for schemes of rehabilitation. The middle-class person of average means can realize his dream of possessing a house of his own through a co-operative housing society.

It may be that only a beginning has been made in several spheres and that a vast field still remains to be covered. With people's Governments in the Provinces, the movement is bound to expand considerably, spreading its message of economic emancipation into the remotest corners of the country. Those who are impatient of the progress made by co-operation in our country are apt to forget that it is essentially a human movement and that its progress can hardly be computed in terms of numbers and percentages.

Ours is a land of villages and the main occupation of the people is agriculture. The agriculturist being the backbone of the nation, any movement which can be called 'nation building' must concern itself with the betterment of his condition and the enhancement of his capacity to contribute to the national income. Improvement of agriculture and animal husbandry and development of industries are essential for this purpose. We have even to tackle the problem of illiteracy, squalor and disease and in all these and many other spheres, co-operation has a great part to play.

The success of the co-operative movement calls for an increasing number of enthusiastic public-spirited workers imbued with the spirit of co-operation. To the extent that the country can produce such workers—there is no doubt that such workers will be forthcoming in plenty—to that extent we shall expect the movement to play its part in the building up of India.

EDUCATIONAL PLANS OF MADRAS GOVERNMENT

By SRI J. M. LOBO PRABHU, I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of Madras, Education and Public Health Department

THERE IS NO agreed opinion on the nature and uses of education. Plato and the Greeks thought of education as a means to good Government and democracy. They assumed that no one can rule well, unless one can rule wisely and that if the people were the rulers, they should also be philosophers. This concept was lost for many centuries, until modern democracies found that they could only succeed with public opinion, enlightened by education.

A perversion of this concept that education must only serve the State, was enforced by the Fascists. The medieval scholastics tended to regard education as a means of self-realization, of attaining perfect harmony of the soul with itself, with God and man. This sociological significance of education was also obscured for a long time, but is now being recognized as a means for social solidarity, without which the world is condemned to strife and war.

With the renaissance a third concept of education arose, that it was a perpetual quest of the unknown, an unceasing exercise of the mind for developing and enriching itself. Though conceived as an end in itself, this devotion to knowledge added to the physical, intellectual and moral heritage of mankind, enabling it to capitalize the secrets of Nature for a fuller and richer life. Arising from this concept, in the Nineteenth Century, Education came to be regarded as a means for improving material conditions, for capitalizing available human resources in the pursuit of economic ends.

Madras Policy

The Educational policy of the Madras Government is related to all these four concepts. For the establishment of democracy, the Government want complete literacy; for healing the wounds and closing the gaps between classes and castes, the Government want the knowledge and the predisposition which only education can bestow; for reviving leadership in thought, which the country once enjoyed, the Government want to fertilize generally the minds of the people, and lastly for rehabilitating the material prosperity also lost, the Government want education to discover and develop talents for productive purposes.

The task before the Government is great, forbiddingly so, because not only has the country lost what was known, but it has been outdistanced by other countries in directions far and away. The race, which is also against time, and against the accumulation of difficulties, past and present, calls for superhuman effort on the part of Government and the people, the teachers and the students.

It is not easy to apprehend quickly the size and scope of the educational problem. In numerical terms 35 lakhs of children and 185 lakhs of adults have to be educated. The Government have approved the consideration of a fifteen-year plan for the compulsory basic education of 33·5 lakhs of children, at a total cost of Rs. 44 crores for 15 years. The finance required is staggering, and though Government is not likely to be defeated on this account, there are also many other difficulties.

In the first place, an army of teachers has to be found and trained. It was considered if students should not be conscripted for a year to teach in schools, before being awarded their own diplomas and degrees. It is also possible to conscript all literate citizens to devote their leisure or unemployed time, in the task of educating their ignorant fellow-subjects, if only to stabilize democracy and save the way of life we know. It can be argued that those who have received the gift of education are under an obligation to transmit it to others, that at the parturition of a nation, everyone has to bear a part.

The problem of accommodation is equally baffling under present conditions of labour and materials. A suggestion, very drastic though it is, has been made that all able-bodied inhabitants, who will be served by the schools should be conscripted to give labour or its equivalent in money. In this way the burden of the State will be lightened by contributions physical, financial and mental, according to the ability of all the subjects.

By far the greatest obstacle however is the attitude to education, both of parents and children. The former set little value on education and are frequently compelled by circumstances to employ their children in their own occupations. The latter show a marked lack of response, falling out from the classes, so that even with much recent improvement not more than 29 per cent of those enrolled reached the fifth class, that is, achieved permanent literacy.

This pathological condition has been receiving the earnest and close attention of Government. The first solution they are trying is one found by the Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi—Basic Education, that is teaching through activity and experience. It is assumed that this method will not only give a vital interest to the process of education, but will be of a direct and immediate value, both to parents and students. The change over to Basic Education however cannot be suddenly achieved. There is the question of equipment, training of teachers and the general perfection of the technique of teaching. So far 18 training schools have been established, and 17 will be established during the current year. The number of schools converted to the Basic method are 101 and their enrolments are 5,490.

The same idea of craft-centred education is continued in the bifurcated courses introduced in secondary education. At a further stage the craft bias is realized in the polytechnics which have been multiplied and the Engineering Colleges of which three more have been set up since 1945.

To further interest the student on the one hand, and to mobilize his instincts for the service of the State on the other, the curricula has been enriched in various ways. In the current year a sum of Rs. 28,200 has been sanctioned for visual education, which includes provision of cinema shows. The provision of radios to schools is being vigorously pursued. Games and physical education are being emphasized. The importance of libraries has been recognized by the enactment of the Library Act and establishment of libraries, which have increased from 1,236 in 1942 to 1,619 in 1948. The citizenship course in the secondary schools inculcates the practice and theory of social duties.

Altogether the student is being treated, on one hand, with imagination, and on the other with respect, which may account for the remarkable enthusiasm for education, the number of students being 42·84 lakhs in 1948 and 39·98 lakhs in 1942. This increase is only part of what is possible, because so many schools cannot be opened for want of funds, in spite of a total expenditure by Government of rupees 9·39 crores in 1949, an increase of rupees 6·40 crores since 1942.

In respect of Adult Education, the imperative necessity for which arises from the universal enfranchisement under the new Constitution, the position is that there are at present about 18 million illiterates between the ages of 15 and 45. The present programme is the establishment of 450 adult schools, six training centres for teachers, six rural colleges for giving higher education for those already educated, five camps for training social service workers and a series of courses for citizenship and youth movements.

In addition, Government are also considering a one-crore plan proposed by the Government of India, according to which 19 lakhs would be available to this Province. If the existing school teachers are used it should be possible to render 1·5 million adults literate in one year, at a cost of 19 lakhs. The difficulty, however, will persist of the unwillingness of the illiterates to take advantage of the scheme.

College Courses

In University Education the number of colleges have increased from 77 in 1942 to 107 in 1948, the enrolment rising from 21,188 to 39,776. Several new courses have been added.

In addition the College of Indian Medicine has received special attention in accordance with the policy of Government to introduce an integrated system of medicine. A College of Karnataka Music for higher studies and research has been established from this year. For the colleges, as also for the schools, military training for 6,000 men has been introduced from the current year, by the establishment of the National Cadet Corps.

Other educational activities are too numerous to mention. Schools for the deaf and dumb, blind, defectives, delinquents, lepers are receiving special attention, particularly in respect of application of modern ideas.

OF THE MANY good things which it is easier for most of us to talk about than to pull a share of load of, compulsory primary education is one. The words are quite often spoken as if they carried in themselves the same magical power as the charm *Open Sesame* of the old fable—as if it was necessary only to utter them and that then all will happen automatically, like opening of the door of the treasure cave.

Successful Working Of Compulsory Education Scheme

By SRI T. P. SANTHANAKRISHNA NAIDU, B.A., L.T.

The fault is not perhaps due to any single agency. In the East, particularly in India, we have great faith in the potency of the word. To us it has therefore not only the appeal of a slogan, but it can have the power of a magical charm. Besides, in the old order of society in which those who spoke were not expected to act all that they spoke about and those who did things had no need to speak, it was never regarded as strange for any one to talk about things one was not prepared or willing to do and set an example in. It was thus permissible for any one to talk of compulsory primary education and look wise, leaving it to others—the coolies who were paid their wages for their work—to do the rest.

Law and Forms

The representatives of the people in the Legislatures and Local Bodies spoke about it and left it to their respective executive agencies to do the rest. They made the Madras Elementary Education Act and provided for compulsory education in Sections 44 to 51 of the Act. The executives made the rules under the Act. They were duly printed and published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* and reprinted and issued in the form of a book called Rules Relating to Elementary Schools.

And then committees were formed and orders were issued about their meetings. The printing of forms was ordered and teachers were told to report "Defaults." Then, according to the rules, and so far as printed forms were available, notices were issued to the parents of the "defaulting" children. Where forms were not available, the procedure stopped there, and nobody had anything to worry about until forms were supplied from somewhere. But if unfortunately forms were available, they had to be filled.

Though notices were sent, quite often nothing happened. So the prescribed fines were imposed on the parents. And then nothing happened too. Either the parents could not be found or, if they were found, the money could not be found for their fines. Then the Deputy Inspector wrote to the District Educational Officer to write off the fines, the District Educational Officer wrote to the Divisional Inspector, the Divisional Inspector wrote to the Director of Public Instruction and the Director of Public Instruction wrote to Government and the fines were written off.

Bad Spadework

But the reports said year after year that the working of the scheme of compulsory education was "fairly satisfactory." Government sometimes agreed with the report and sometimes did not; they said, perhaps, they found no reason to call it so satisfactory.

The main cause of this state of affairs is the failure of the several agencies responsible for the working of the schemes of compulsory education to appreciate fully the nature and extent of their respective functions, and to prepare themselves and those with whom they have to work, chiefly the parents of children, for the exercise of those functions. Even after a District Board or a Municipality first decides to introduce compulsory education in a certain area, nothing is often done in the field to prepare actively for it.

Correspondence passes between the Local Body and the Education Department, and between the Education Department and Government, figures are examined and plans are made on paper, and all the time the parents,

Need For Good Spadework, Better Propaganda And Effective Machinery Stressed

Although as an ideal it is most desirable that every one in every area realizes that the ultimate objective on the quantitative side in primary education, whether compulsory or not, is to bring every child into school and to keep it there till the attainment of permanent literacy, the need should be recognized, at least from the time the decision is first taken by a particular Local Body for the introduction of compulsion in a certain area, for the agencies in that area to begin their preparation concretely and effectively. Even such a detail as an announcement by tom-tom should receive enough attention as to the most suitable part of the year and parts of the day when it should be made and to the exact nature of the announcement down to its words.

Indiscreet wording of the announcement once proved nearly disastrous in one village as recently as the early months of 1949. The poor tom-tom beater—the only publicity and propaganda agent in the place—gave his own interpretation to what he was told to 'cry' and shouted that any parent who did not send his child to school would forthwith be sent to jail. The next morning a threatening group of villagers armed with lathis raided the village school, and the bewildered schoolmaster rushed to the Deputy Inspector whose head quarters fortunately happened to be the village. When the same Deputy Inspector saw the present writer during May 1949, he gave the reassuring news that the situation had since been "smoothened out" in the village.

But really all this "smoothening out" should be done in advance of the statutory introduction of compulsion.

Even apart from compulsion, inspecting officers of the Education Department are expected to make personal contacts with influential villagers and parents of children at school and these contacts are to be followed up by the teachers of the local schools. Assuming that the school is a well-conducted one, the object of these contacts is to mobilize the influence of these village elders to induce other parents to send their children regularly to school and not withdraw them before they complete at least the five-year course for permanent literacy, and such of the parents as have not sent their children of school-going age at all to school to begin sending them.

Choice of Villages

The first reaction in some villages to such contacts may perhaps be one of apathy or scepticism or simple fatalism. But there may be a village or two where the reaction may be more healthy. If compulsion is to be a success, it is such villages which should be first selected for its introduction, and not—as is sometimes unfortunately the case—villages where the District Board which hitherto was prevented from opening its own school because of the existence already of an aided school under private management, can take advantage of compulsion to plant its own school in rivalry to the old one, because the faction which had a pull with the Board wants it.

All this does not, however, mean that the villagers are really bad or selfish persons; it is merely one of the legacies of foreign rule by favours and of the people having come to think of every administrative measure in terms of the scope for favours it held. What is therefore needed is correct information effectively given to counter all the evil notions which have grown like weeds through a whole century.

The time when persons are chosen for attendance committees is the most opportune one for such propaganda. The prospective members should be fully informed of their duties. To the school inspector, the headmaster (who is an ex-officio member of the attendance committee) and the attendance officer, when one is appointed, propaganda should mean not talking through the hat about the benefits of education or lecturing to large passive audiences, who will listen with patience, tolerance and many wise nods of appreciation and dismiss the whole thing out of their minds soon after, but many a heart-to-heart *pial* side or *peepal*-tree shade talk to individuals or very small groups.

Questions should be provoked and answered. It is thus that members of attendance committees and through them and along with them other influential villagers should be fully informed of all they have to do if they want compulsion to be real. There will then be a fewer cases of 'default' and perhaps no need to write off penalties.

For the machinery of compulsion to work swiftly and effectively the teachers should be trained, apart from their propaganda, also in the business side of enumeration of children, maintenance of records and prompt correspondence. Forms should be simple and fool-proof: they should be in the regional language—not in English. Both for fatigue and for the saving of time, the required additional copies should be made with carbon paper, and the forms should be so designed as to allow such copying. The required stationery should be correctly estimated and supplied in time.

Above all, inspecting officers should make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the rules. They should not begin reading them after the scheme is introduced, but at least from the time when the first mention is made of compulsion in the area, if not earlier.

But more than anything else non-official leaders of public opinion, legislators and others should endeavour to learn both by reading and by first-hand observation, penetrating the screens of platform functions, processions and demonstrations which pass under the name of compulsory education, something of the colossal work that underlies what is often highly stated as compulsory primary education, and through their public and private utterances make the people aware of the need for constant, determined and persistent co-operative endeavour if these lightly spoken words are to mean something substantial contributing to the healthy growth of the nation.

NEW INDIAN POSTAGE STAMPS FORM ARCHÆOLOGICAL SERIES

INDIA'S NEW Archæological Series of postage stamps are being released to the public on August 15, 1949, in commemoration of the second Independence anniversary.

Since the publication of this series in February last there have now been some alterations in the denominations. and an addition of a Rs. 15 stamp. The Mohenjo-daro Bull on 6 pies stamp has been replaced with the Konarak Horse and the 1½ annas denomination has been deleted. The denomination of 2½ annas on Sanchi Stupa stamp has been altered to 3 annas.

The Rs. 15 stamp bears the imprint of Satrunjaya Temple, Palitana —an ornate Jain shrine at one of the many temple cities of Western India built in 1618 A.D. The value of the stamps is written in English and Hindi and the words 'India' and 'Postage' appear in different positions on the stamps. (Illustrations of stamps on end cover page.)

Denomination.	Description.	Size and shape.	Colour.
3 pies	*Ajanta Panel.*—From a pillar of the famous Ajanta Caves—5th Century A.D.	0·95″ × 0·8″	... Blue Grey.
6 pies	*Konarak Horse.*—A powerful sculpture in the Sun-Temple at Konarak (Orissa) 1238–1264 A.D.	0·8″ × 0·95″	... Red Brown.
9 pies	*Trimurti.*—Principal colossal image representing Shiva in the rock-cut cave at Elephanta near Bombay—8th Century A.D.	0·95″ × 0·2″	... Bright Green.
1 anna	*Bodhisattva.*—An image of Bodhi sattva Simbananda Lokesvara now in the Provincial Museum, Lucknow. A sublime product of Medieval sculpture.	0·95″ × 0·8″	... Turquoise.
2 annas	*Nataraja.*—A bronze image of Shiva as the Cosmic Dancer from Tiruvelangadu (Madras Province)—1100 A.D.	0·95″ × 0·8″	... Red.
3 annas	*Sanchi Stupa, East Gate.*—One of the four ornamental gateways of Sanchi Stupa (Central India)—2nd-1st Century B.C.	Vertical 1·317″ × 0·8″.	Orange.
3½ annas	*Bodh Gaya Temple.*—Shrine commemorating the spot where Lord Buddha received supreme enlightenment—6th Century A.D.	Vertical 1·317″ × 0·8″.	Maltese Blue.
4 annas	*Bhuvanesvara.*—The Great Lingaraj Temple, the noblest of the Orissan temples—1000 A.D.	Vertical 1·317″ × 0·8″.	Red Purple.
6 annas	*Gol Gumbaz, Bijapur.*—The tomb of Muhammad Adil Shah incorporating one of the largest domes in the world. Built 1626–1656 A.D.	Horizontal 0·8″ × 1·317″.	Mauve.
8 annas	*Kandarya Mahadeva Temple.*—Khajuraho (Bundelkhand) one of the most remarkable temples of the North Indian style. 10th Century A.D.	Horizental 0·8″ × 1·317″.	Jade Green.
12 annas	*Golden Temple, Amritsar.*—Built during the reign of Akbar 1556–1605 A.D. and rebuilt in 1776 A.D.	Horizontal 0·8″ × 1·317″.	Light Blue.
1 rupee	*Victory Tower, Chitorgarh.*—A nine storeyed monumental tower of marble—1442–1449 A.D.	Vertical 1·6″ × 0·95″.	Centre-Deep Purple; Frame-Dark Green;
2 rupees	*Red Fort, Delhi.*—Built by Emperor Shahjehan 1638–1648 A.D.	Horizontal 0·95″ × 1·6″.	Centre-Deep Red; Frame-Purple.
5 rupees	*Taj Mahal, Agra.*—Built by Emperor Shahjehan as a mausoleum for his beloved wife Mumtaz Mahal. A lyrical monument and a masterpiece of architecture, 1631–1648 A.D.	Horizontal 0·95″ × 1·6″.	Centre-Dark Green; Frame-Red Brown.
10 rupees	*Qutb Minar, Delhi.*—A 238 feet high tower—11th—12th Century A.D.	Vertical 1·6″ × 0·95″.	Centre-Red Brown. Frame-Dark Blue.
15 rupees	*Satrunjaya Temple, Palitana.*—An ornate Jain shrine at one of the many temple cities of Western India 1618 A.D.	Horizontal ...	Centre-Brown; Frame-Deep Red.

Women's Welfare Work Has Home As Centre

AN OUNCE OF practice is worth tons of theory. We in our Welfare Work in this Department amongst women and children have realized how very true this is. Actually in our field work, confronted with innumerable difficulties, baffling problems and desperate situations, our eyes have been opened, and it has been possible to evolve a scheme of constructive programme which despite the nil concrete return in the immediate present is bound to produce substantial results in the long run.

But to obtain such results, endurance, perseverence and sincere application inspired by a spirit of love and missionary zeal are necessary, and in abundance too. No doubt the harvest is rich and workers are few and of the right type fewer still, but there is no need to despair. The few who have entered the field already have set a fine example, that the best type of educated girls are now prepared to throw in their lot with us and this in preference to easy jobs open to them.

In the course of our field work many questions present themselves to us. What is the need for Social Service at all? Obviously Social Service is for those who are in need of such service by virtue of their special or unfortunate circumstance. Then, does it mean that Social Service is for every individual who requires this? Yes, it is for every individual but offered in such a way that the entire group and Society benefits, otherwise it becomes charity and real Social Service is not humanitarian but rational service that touches the individual or groups at several points and therefore the society as well.

State and the Home

Then what about the State? The State comes in because problems affecting Society are so many and completely intricate, that private agencies cannot tackle them at that level. Further, the State's activities are all directed with a view to provide, besides law, order, education, health, etc., equal opportunities for every individual citizen to lead a reasonably full life. In other words, the State's chief function is to see that every home within the State is given the minimum facilities to enable the members to live happily, without encroaching upon the liberty of others, but on the other hand definitely helping the State in this function.

It is this fundamental truth that has been brought home to us, a truth that we value very much revealed as it has been by the very nature of our work—namely, that all our activities in general and social work in particular must be centred round individual homes. We visualize the day when every Governmental Department—Education, Medical, Health and in fact most of the Service departments—must, if full benefits are to be derived, carry on their work in close contact with the homes and not in their own respective buildings only.

Even so, the programme of work in the Department of Women's Welfare has been accordingly planned round the home. Our work is in relation to women in the home and, according to the latest census figures, they constitute more than half the population. As a first step in Welfare Services therefore the women have to be tackled in their homes first and then in the Community Welfare Centres provided, in order to enable them to realize their true places in New India and discharge their responsibilities both of members of their homes and of society at large.

Rural, Urban Centres

Thus in each rural branch there are three Community Welfare Centres with one Women's Welfare Organizer, and in each urban branch six Community Welfare Centres with two Organizers. These Organizers are specially trained for their work, both rural and urban, and are helped, guided and supervised by the Assistant Women's Welfare Officers. Each centre works twice a week and during afternoon hours when women will generally be free.

Of these centres one will be in a Harijan locality and in such places the centres will be run in the nights, for only then are they a bit free and then men, women and children participate. The other centres are in poor localities where poor, lower-middle class, and sometimes middle-class women too attend and mingle freely with one another. Actually however the women who attend these afternoon Community Centres are regularly contacted in the mornings in their homes by the field staff in the course of their daily rounds.

Daily contacts are made by the field staff:

1. To tell the women about the Community Centre which meets in their area.

2. To discover indirectly to what extent the women have benefited by attending the centres and if necessary follow up what has been learnt there; for instance, preparing a menu, completing a petticoat for her daughter, clearing doubts concerning certain topics on nutrition discussed in the centre; helping her to set right her kitchen, garden or surroundings in conformity with what was learnt in the centre and so on.

3. To clear any doubts the members may have regarding Government measures, to explain policies of Government; and how they can cooperate.

4. To make themselves useful to their members in many ways—helping to admit their children into schools; admitting the sick; hospital visits; giving help during confinement, and securing jobs if possible. Such help is greatly appreciated and naturally both women and men have great confidence in the Welfare Workers of this Department.

5. To investigate cases of desertion and helplessness and to take prompt measures to send them to the Service Home run by this Department.

This Home is intended for such women who come beyond the scope of the Community Centres, whose cases are thoroughly investigated before admission. They are given general educational training up to 8th Standard or S.S.L.C. and vocational training in one of the following:—

House-keeping, Bala Sevikas including Pre-basic Training, Teachers, Midwife Training, Tailoring, Spinning and Weaving, or Welfare Organizers.

On the completion of the three years' training they go back to their respective places where the field staff again contact and give them such help as will be required to start life anew.

Problems and Advice

It will thus be seen that house visits form the pivot on which all

other aspects of welfare work of this Department are based. Results—it is possible to assume full responsibility for each inmate, which admission into the Service Home entails; a knowledge of the circumstances and family conditions of each member goes a long way to help the field staff to adapt themselves to the situation and to tackle promptly many a difficult problem as assistance given in securing medical help, admission into hospitals, aftercare of patients discharged. It is no exaggeration to say that many a home has felt the friendly and helpful touch of this Department.

Women and now men too, have begun to have great faith in the sincere efforts of this Department through its field staff and quite appropriately they feel a sense of security in a Government's Department like this intended mainly for their benefit. Indeed it would surprise one to learn their conception of the scope of the Department.

Women come to us freely with their problems and grievances. Here are a few of them:

"My son is a problem. He is proving very uncontrollable. I am deeply concerned about him. Please advise what I should do."

"I want to learn as much as I can. But my husband (or mother-in-law) stands in the way. What shall I do?"

"My husband's income is very meagre. How can I supplement it?"

"I want to see to my child's education myself. He is only four. What shall I do?"

"I am stranded. I do not know the whereabouts of my husband. I have never been to a school. Do what you will with me."

And of course there are any number of members craving for maternity and medical advice. Needless to say, the field staff try their best either directly or indirectly with the help of friends, specialists and doctors, to give them every assistance, with the result the members confidently look upon the Welfare Organizers as their best friends whose suggestions they are willing to take as offered in their own interests.

In the Community Welfare Centres which meet in the afternoons' group work based on the three-fold programme of Adult Education, Adult Literacy and Cottage Industries is carried on.

Working and Learning

Let us visit a typical centre and see what is being done. As we enter we notice that members are still coming in and settling down in different groups; they have, as you know, their own punctuality! Here is a group spinning away—their hands busy in high speed, their tongues equally busy but in low tones. Then there is the sewing group followed by the handicraft section. You will find many useful things being done here—from patching and darning to fine lace and embroidery work, bamboo and basket work. Next there are two small groups, one engaged in leather work and the other in making useful articles out of waste products.

Yonder is the literacy group—some learning their mother-tongue, a few the regional language, and others Hindi. This group is becoming increasingly popular; evidently the realization is growing that women must become literate. Not far from this group is the study group; here post-literacy classes and discussions are conducted. You find them with their books and periodicals, and among these the *Women's Welfare Journal*, a monthly published in three editions, finds an important place. This *Journal* contains not only literacy and post-literacy lessons, but also useful household hints and articles relating to women. Besides proving a bond amongst the members of the centres in the whole Province, the *Journal* forms a useful medium for exchanging ideas and experiences.

Passing on to the next room you hear the sewing machine humming, while a few women are seated near the library shelf scanning the books. And that reminds me. Did you see the glass almirah? That is the showcase containing specimens of work turned out by the members in all centres and also finished products offered for sale. Because some members are so poor, they are taught some cottage industry and the finished articles are sold and the money paid to the members. These become our regular members and as such benefit by the instructional programme in the centre, i.e., Adult Education and Literacy.

You see in the garden a kitchen garden and a bee-hive. On the verandah is a group of women relaxing at in-door games without disturbing the rest. Out-door games are also provided if open space is available. The women enjoy this; indeed, physical recreation, music, *kummi*, *kolattam* and entertainments when visitors come, during monthly meetings and Annual Day Celebrations are very popular. Sports, excursions and picnics are arranged and members celebrate in the centre important festivals and National Days such as Independence Day, Gandhi Jayanti and Kasturba Day. It is surprisiug how they themselves make the arrangements and these occasions provide a splendid outlet for their latent talents. They also hold occasionally cooking demonatrations.

Lastly we come across a small group on the other side of the verandah. We should not overlook these members. What are they doing? They are preparing simple cosmetics as *chandu* and some home remedies They love learning to make these.

Trained Organizers Teach Members, Help In Domestic Problems

Trained Workers

Who are those girls going about from group to group, so obliging and helpful? And particularly that tall girl, plain yet with plenty of charm? Ah! that is the Welfare Organizer, the trained worker. She knows her job and confidentally handles these adult members. Draped in a simple saree with the end tucked round her waist, she moves freely from group to group, correcting, teaching, adjusting a member's embroidery frame, setting right another's charka. At the same time as she cheerfully welcomes the members as they come in, she radiates life and love. She knows everyone of them, indeed everything about them and all look on her as their particularly good friend.

The other two women are the Voluntary Leaders who help the Organizer in her centre work. There is always good co-operation between the full-time paid staff and voluntary workers; in fact voluntary workers are very necessary in the Welfare Programme and one of the aims of the Department is to provide scope and

facilities for such women, who, inspired by a spirit of service, are anxious to render service to others at least during their spare time. In each Branch there is a Local Advisory Committee consisting of good voluntary workers and a President. And above these branches is the Provincial Advisory Committee with the Governor's wife as the President. This Committee meets twice a year and advises Government on general policy relating to the welfare of women and children.

Discussions

What is the matter? Why the sudden and complete silence everywhere in the centre? The members have stopped their activities and their attention is riveted somewhere else. Oh, yes. This is the topic or discussion hour. You hear the Organizer speaking? She has begun to tell them something about Prohibition. The subject for today's discussion is: "In what ways should we assist Government in their Prohibition measures?" Now someone else has taken up the cue and she is giving her opinion; the rest gradually follow and soon we have a lively discussion on a very important topic. The discussion and news hour are favourite features, and it's amazing how these women themselves conduct the discussions and monthly meetings.

Sometimes thought-provoking ideas are given out on themes like:

"In what ways can a woman become a really useful or helpful partner to man?"

"How can we bring about a happy division of labour in our homes?"

"Should the career-seeking woman compete with man?"

"Should girls receive an equal share in the father's property in the place of dowry?"

"Is divorce good for our women?"

"What are the civic duties of women?"

"How best can women co-operate with the several Departments?"

Three-fold Programme

In this manner the work in the Community Welfare Centre is based on the three-fold programme with suitable changes with reference to special conditions of the place and according to its rural or urban character. The three-fold programme itself covers a wide purposeful activity for women in relation to their homes, surroundings and circumstances.

As already explained, the three-fold programme includes Adult Education, Adult Literacy and Cottage Industries. Adult Education itself is a comprehensive section including a variety of subjects relating to home and surroundings such as domestic science, food, nutrition, clothing and practical cooking; health and hygiene, home nursing, home remedies, first-aid, medicine and child-care, and pre-basic education: gardening, physical recreation, leisure-time occupations, needlework, handicraft and spinning besides citizenship training.

One need not refer to the results that must be the outcome of an organized programme like this. The women—most of whom are illiterate—are grateful for the sound knowledge provided to them in a systematic manner at these Community Welfare Centres and which is later followed up by visits to their homes. The benefits of these efforts are seen, not so much in the Community Centre where they meet twice a week, as in their general manner, speech and behaviour and more specially in their own homes, as the daily visits amply testify.

The results of the Balvadi—the Pre-basic classes conducted by the Organizer in the mornings for children below six years of age—are specially appreciated by the parents. It is a fascinating sight to see these tiny tots collected, bathed, dressed and taught to play and sing, told stories and trained in good manners and habits.

Lasting Benefits

More important than all these are the lasting and inestimable benefits which cannot be seen but only felt, and understood. When women of all castes and creed assemble in the Community Centre either for their weekly classes, monthly meetings or periodical celebrations, a feeling of oneness prevails. All differences are shed and in their place the community feeling is all-embracing. Their outlook changes, their shyness and inferiority complex gives place to a consciousness of their innate talents and intelligence; there is a free and healthy exchange of ideas and experiences and a desire to share their knowledge with each other.

A spirit of helpfulness of service, civic consciousness and discipline are markedly evident. For, during the few hours in the week when they attend the centres, they are able to forget their domestic worries and household problems; they are encouraged to come into their own, be happy and share this joy with the rest. Can these results be seen? Can they be measured? Yes, but only by the satisfaction that is seen around us, by the joy that their faces depict. This surely is worth all our efforts.

Seven-year Scheme

On an average 25–30 women attend each Community Welfare Centre. This year there are 26 urban and 42 rural branches with 300 centres on the whole which gives a total attendance varying from 7,500 to 9,000. There is now one Service Home with 120 inmates. Another has been recently sanctioned by Government to be started at Gandhigram. According to the Seven-Year Scheme, each district will have about 10 branches and the Kasturba Trust will open 10 branches, which makes 20 in all for each district. There will be three more Service Homes regionally located with a strength of 150 in each, besides a Children's Section.

As already stated the Community Centres in each branch and the Service Homes function on the basis of home visits, the Organizer also being the Investigation and Follow-up Officer. The staff is fully trained, the Village Organizers for Tamil Nad being trained in Gandhigram; for Telugu areas by the Kasturba Trust in Seethanagaram. The urban workers will be trained in Madras. Experience of the field-work and running of the Service Homes have shown the need for Reception Homes and combining the Vigilance work also ultimately, as the line dividing these groups is very thin and co-ordination and interchange are necessary.

In the course of seven years therefore the general welfare work for women and children will cover the Province in co-ordination with the Kasturba Trust Work. Thanks to the sagacity and far-sightedness of the Madras Government the scheme thus implements one of the most cherished points of Mahatma Gandhi's Constructive Programme for our country. Many have appreciated both the entire scheme as well as the method of approach, and many who once hastily criticised have willingly changed their opinion on personal visits.

We are happy indeed that the U.P. Government are starting a similar Department of Women's Welfare and have requested the services of one of the field officers of this Department to start work there. May she succeed in this and may the message of service of welfare for women and children, as a first step in social welfare, spread to other Provinces and States!

Government Aid For Societies To Build Cheaper Homes

MADRAS CITY is one of the centres where the shortage of houses is keenly felt. During the quinquennium ending 1946 the City population had increased by 456,000 while the number of houses had increased by only 1,600. The situation was boldly faced by the Government, thanks to the initiative and efforts of the late Hon'ble Minister Daniel Thomas, Minister for Housing, and Mr. J. C. Ryan, Registrar of Co-operative Societies, and the Madras Co-operative House Construction Society was formed in May 1947 to prepare and carry out comprehensive schemes of housing.

The objects of this Society are to acquire and lay-out lands, making suitable provision not only for house-sites but also for amenities like roads, parks, playgrounds, schools, and markets, to construct houses and give them to its members on the hire-purchase system. Members are required to take shares in the Society equal to the value of the sites chosen by them and to pay two-fifths of the cost of construction at the time they occupy the houses. The remaining four-fifths are to be paid by the members in equated instalments spread over a period of twenty years. A member may pay off the entire value of the house at any time, but the ownership of the house will be transferred to him only on the expiry of ten years. This provision has been made as a safeguard against speculation.

Membership

In July 1947, the Society called for application for membership and sites. Three areas were chosen for house construction, viz., Adyar, Mylapore, and Ayanavaram. Applications were received in respect of all these areas, and 662 were admitted and 250 placed on the waiting list. The membership and share capital now stand at 686 and Rs. 23·07 lakhs respectively. At Adyar, the Society was able to purchase by private negotiation from His Grace the Archbishop of Madras a large piece of land comprising 151 acres at a low cost of Rs. 16 lakhs.

A Lay-out Sub-Committee carefully considered the several lay-outs prepared for this area and finally adopted the one prepared by Sri K. K. Nambiar, then Chief Engineer of the Madras Corporation and now Chairman of the City Improvement Trust. This lay-out is modelled on the modern neighbourhood unit, which is a most popular form of development adopted by town planners in Western countries today.

Amenities

It is a self-contained unit with all communal amenities, such as paved roads, side-walks, underground sewerage, surface drainage, parks and playgrounds, a swimming pool, water-supply with an overhead tank for decentralized storage to ensure uninterrupted supply at uniform pressure, electric lights, markets, and shopping centres, canteen, a school, a dispensary and child-welfare centre, post office and a bus stand.

Intended for all communities, so that they may enjoy and foster that harmony and unity which the Father of the Nation strove to create, this estate has been named Gandhinagar.

An area of 23 acres has been set apart for roads which total a length of 23,655 feet, two acres for shops and markets, seven acres for public buildings, four acres for a green verge abutting the service road. There are 77 acres for house-sites, 341 house-sites being provided for 173 A class houses of 30 cents each, 88 B class of 20 cents each and 80 C class of 10 cents each. Including the value of the areas set apart for common purposes like roads and parks and taking into account the estimated cost of the area marked for markets, schools, etc., the prices of the house-sites have been fixed at Rs. 5,700, Rs. 3,800, and Rs. 2,000 for A, B and C class respectively and at Rs. 6,300, and Rs. 4,200 for sites of A and B class abutting the parks and main roads which are classed as preferential.

Mr. Jambulinga Naicker, Consulting Architect to Government of Madras, prepared various designs under each class on the lines formulated by the Designs Sub-Committee. Some special designs under A class were also prepared to meet the demands and requirements of some members. The designs in the approved list are one design in A, one in B and two in C, besides three special designs in A class.

Construction

The foundation stone of Gandhinagar was laid by Sri O. P. Ramaswami Reddiyar, the then Premier of

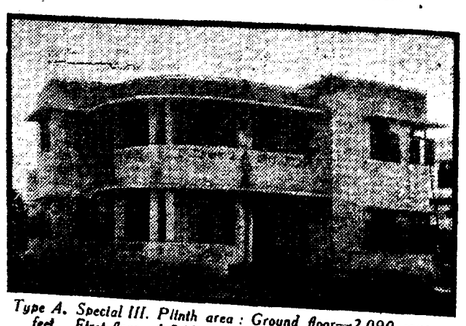
Type A. Special IV. Plinth area: Ground floor—1,515 square feet. Cost—Rs. 34,500.

Type B. Plinth area: Ground floor—951 square feet. First floor—532 square feet. Cost—Rs. 19,650.

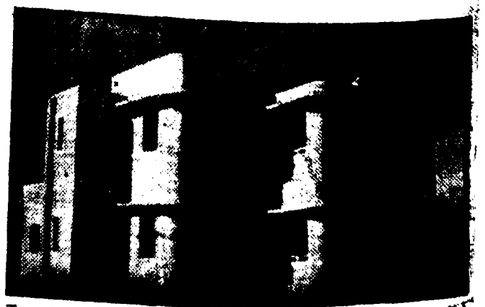
Madras, on January 23, 1948. The construction of about a hundred buildings was taken up at the outset. Work was done departmentally and it enabled the Society to get definite practical data of prices and rates. After a period of six months it was found that this method though good, was not quick enough due to certain handicaps as getting adequate technical personnel and maintaining permanent labour gangs. By July 1948 it was decided to entrust work also to contractors. To ensure uniform quality of construction, it was decided that the Society should supply important building materials like cement, steel and timber at controlled rates for the works assigned to contractors.

Out of 341 buildings about 100 houses of A, B and C classes have now been completed. The remaining houses may be made ready for occupation by September 1949. Gandhinagar when completed will house 341 families.

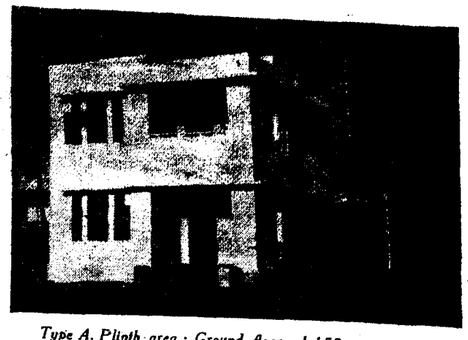
Roads have been laid in the localities where houses are ready for occupation. Drainage works have been completed. The Madras Electricity Department has erected poles and drawn wires for house connections and have also given temporary street lighting. The Corporation of Madras has begun the laying of water mains and is likely to complete this work in three months. Till the house connections are given, the Society has offered to sink wells.



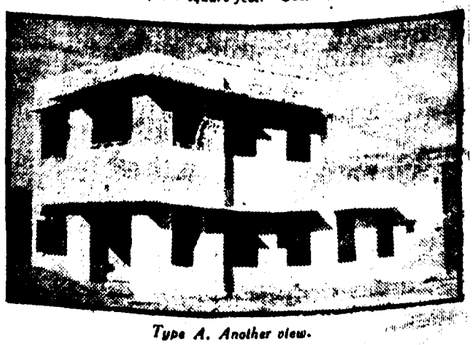
Type A. Special III. Plinth area : Ground floor—2,090 square feet. First floor—1,240 square feet. Cost—Rs. 39,850.



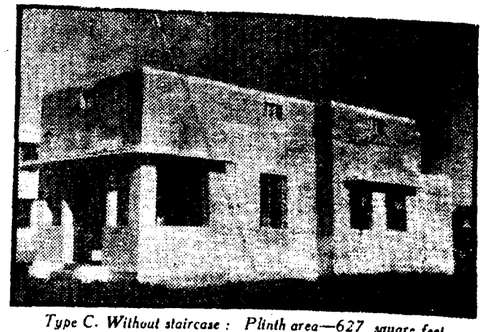
Type A. Special II. Plinth area : Ground floor—2,195 square feet. First floor—1,174 square feet. Cost—Rs. 41,075.



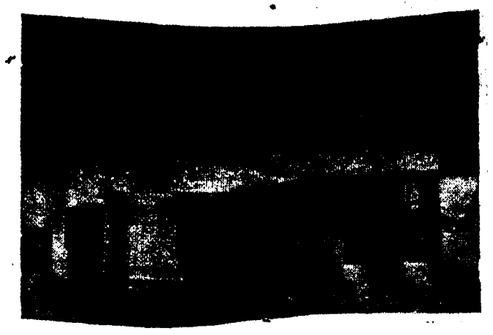
Type A. Plinth area : Ground floor—1,152 square feet. First floor—702 square feet. Cost—Rs. 21,850.



Type A. Another view.



Type C. Without staircase : Plinth area—627 square feet. Cost— Rs. 10,750.



Type C. With staircase : Plinth area—792 square feet. Cost—Rs. 12,200.

In The Field Of Harijan Uplift

MADRAS SET THE PACE TO REMOVE BLOT OF UNTOUCHABILITY

By SRI V. BASHYAM IYENGAR, Director, Harijan Welfare

THE PRACTICE of untouchability as we know it only too well, has been the greatest blot on Hindu society. When and how exactly it crept into Hindu society is shrouded in antiquity and can only be conjectured. It is certain, however, that it has no roots in true Hindu religion. Still, in course of time, it entrenched and established itself behind bigotry and degenerate caste and became a veritable socio-religious curse. The only redeeming feature has been that throughout outstanding religious reformers and leaders from Lord Buddha down to Sri Ramakrishna Paramahamsa of recent memory, including such Acharyas as Sankara and Ramanuja of the strictly orthodox type, condemned it from time to time and attempted to get over or nullify it, each in his own way with varying degrees of success.

Untouchability has had two aspects, one social or socio-religious and the other economic or material. In either aspect, the affected classes, known as "the Untouchables" were in the last rung. Socially, they were not permitted to contact or move on anything like equal terms with the so-called higher castes who were not merely much larger in number but all powerful and influential. They were prohibited from residing in the main village and relegated to insanitary hamlets and hovels at a distance, bereft of all conveniences and facilities. They were oppressed, ill-treated and despised. They were denied the exercise of even the fundamental rights and liberty of man. If they were not actual slaves, they were very near to slavery, with reference to the higher classes who were their employers and overlords.

Their servile social status naturally reacted on and affected their economic condition. They did not and could not own any property worth the name. How could they, having to slave all day long for their overlords, to eke out their more miserable daily subsistence? They could not boast even of the irreducible minimum of food, clothing or shelter and they were steeped in ignorance, superstition, poverty, fear and debts.

Emancipation Work

Coming to recent times, it may be observed that the Indian leaders of thought and public opinion have long felt that such deplorable conditions of a large section of the society is a national evil of great magnitude and the Government should address itself to remedy it as quickly as possible. As early as 1916, the Hon'ble Dadhabhoy Nowrojee moved a resolution to that effect in the Imperial Legislative Council and it was accepted on behalf of the Government of India.

It is to the credit of this Province that it was the earliest to take steps to implement that resolution. After a preliminary enquiry, a special Provincial Officer, called the Commissioner of Labour, was appointed and a department was constituted and placed in his charge in 1920, to provide facilities for, and improve the conditions of these classes, then designated as "Depressed Classes." This Department has ever since been actively working in that direction and doing immense service for their emancipation.

Its activities have consisted in granting house-sites, sinking wells, reserving and assigning of cultivable lands, opening and running special schools for the education of children and providing scholarships and other facilities for them. These activities have been steadily growing in volume and variety from year to year. A rough idea of this growth can be gathered from the fact that whereas the total amount spent for the benefit of the "Depressed Classes" was Rs. 2,53,666 in 1921, it was Rs. 41,38,327 in 1947–48 when the country attained independence.

Whatever the Government could do, so long as it was in the hands of the British alien was in the purely material, political or educational sphere. For obvious reasons, they could not tackle the socio-religious aspect of untouchability, which was really more crucial and important. It was reserved to Mahatma Gandhi, whose loss still brings tears to our eyes, to make the greatest contribution for the removal of untouchability in all its aspects and bearings. Gandhiji detested the evil practice from his youth and set its abolition as his most important mission in life and laboured for it by example as well as precept from the beginning of his public career, as no one else ever did.

SRI V. BASHAYAM IYENGAR

Gandhiji's Promise

The wedge which the British Government sought to drive into the Hindu society by separating the Depressed Classes from the others in the political sphere in the year 1932, gave him the opportunity to stake his life against it and make a public promise to the Depressed Classes, whom he then lovingly called Harijans, on behalf of the whole Nation, that untouchability and all the evils and disabilities going with it will be done away with without a trace, with the utmost speed.

At once he started the important movement called the All-India Harijan Sevak Sangh with branches all over the country and was able by his dynamic propaganda and activities, both personally and through his associations, to see his promise all but wholly fulfilled before his lamented death. We all claim him as the Father of the Nation. To the Harijans, with whom he personally identified himself, he was more than Father and Mother.

HAMPI—CITY OF VICTORY

HAMPI, THE SITE of the City of Vijayanagar, the metropolis of the great empire of that name which flourished from 1350 A.D. to 1565 A.D., is rich with memories going back to the days of the Ramayana. Legends have it that the city was the capital of the kingdom of Kishkinda; and it was on the banks of the Lake Pampa, where the great epic hero Sri Rama made friends with Sugriva, slew Vali and secured for ever the service of Hanuman.

Later it was the seat of a thriving Hindu kingdom and later still before its final ruin, it became the rallying centre for the forces of Hindu national life. The rise of the Vijayanagara Empire was in response to an urgent need for protection against the onslaughts of alien barbarism. The capital of the great Hindu Empire, extending from Krishna to Cape Comorin, was a palatial city which stood on the banks of the river Tungabhadra, a bulwark against the ever present menace of the hordes from the North.

Victory Pillars

In A.D. 1397 pillars of victory appear to have been planted by the then king in all the 56 States into which India was divided then. Under the Vijayanagar Empire the country gradually became enriched with buildings in style showing that the people had been aroused to a life of greater fulness. Indian Architecture at this stage of the development reached the "extreme limit of florid magnificence."

Even in their dismantled condition these elevated and orderly piles of masonry with their exquisitely moulded revetments in Hampi retain some of the glamour and romance of that brilliant period when Vijayanagar, the "City of Victory," was one of the most famous capitals of the East. The city is in Bellary district and is seven miles from Hospet.

Vittala Temple

The buildings, religious and others, of Vijayanagara territory are distinguished by the unique character of their architecture and by the number and prominence of their pillars and pavilions and the manner in which they are sculptured into the most complicated compositions, strange and manifold, so that each becomes a figurative drama in stone. The intricacy and the rich beauty of the Vijayanagar type of temples are illustrated by the Vittala and the Hazara Rama temples; but there are several others of no little interest.

The Vittala although not the grandest temple in the city, is by far the most ornate. Begun by Krishna Deva Raya in 1513, it was continued by his successor Achyuta Raya, but owing to its elaborate scheme was never finished. It stands within a rectangular courtyard 500 feet by 310 feet, surrounded by cloisters formed of a triple row of pillars, entrance being obtained through gopurams.

The remaining buildings within the Vittala temple enclosure are all in the same baroque style as the main structure, but one of these, the Kalyan or the "marriage mandapa" is even more superbly wrought. Placed slightly to the side and front of the principal entrance to the temple, it consists of an open pavilion resembling in some respect the Mahimandapa. Near the Kalyan and facing the main entrance to the Mahimandapa is another monument of quaint charm and significance.

Stone Chariot

This is the "ratha" or chariot of the God, reproduced in masonry, with realistically revolving stone wheels, and to the fairly ample scale of a temple car, with every feature imitated in granite even to the elephant forms, which guard the steps. The position of an artistic piece of symbolism in the foreground is well thought out as it leads to the fine effect of the main building beyond.

The "Queen's Bath" and the "Lotus Mahal" are two of the many remains of the brilliant pieces of workmanship of this palatial city. The former was the Rani's swimming pool and the latter the pleasure resort of the palace.

No remains of this great city recall more vividly the story of the forgotten empire than these massive terraces, still impressive examples of architecture in spite of the mutilated superstructures. For here the ruler of this rich region sat in state on his golden throne, making it the nursery for new aspirations leading to a glorious renaissance of letters, arts and trade. These remains are a living inspiration for noble and manly endeavour to all who have an eye for historical truth and a heart for patriotic pride.

HARIJAN UPLIFT

(*From page 47*)

The socio-religious aspect of the Harijan problem has received special consideration at the hands of the Congress, the foremost democratic political body in the country which was guided and led by Gandhiji for over a quarter of a century. In this Province, the question was taken up seriously even when the Congress came into temporary power in 1937.

The removal of this bar was started in 1939, under the inspiring influence of Sri C. Rajagopalachari, the then Premier of this Province and now Governor-General of India. He surmounted all difficulties and got the Legislature to pass an Act entitling the Harijans to enter the famous Meenakshi temple at Mathurai and worship the deity, on a par with the other Hindus.

Whatever civil disabilities they were subject to have been completely removed by the Civil Disabilities Act of 1938 as amended in 1947. At present, in the eye of law, the Harijans have absolutely equal civil and social rights with the other Hindus.

Welfare

The Congress Government have not neglected to continue the ameliorative work among the Harijans started by the British. In fact, they have increased it both in volume and variety as will be apparent from the fact that a sum of Rs. 41,98,927 was spent for the Harijans in 1947-48 as against Rs. 35,29,498 in 1946-47. A crore of rupees was set apart as a separate fund for special ameliorative work among the Harijans as soon as the Congress came into power again and a Committee was appointed to prepare a scheme for utilizing the sum to the best advantage.

The advent of independence has no doubt quickened the pace of the emancipation of the Harijans.

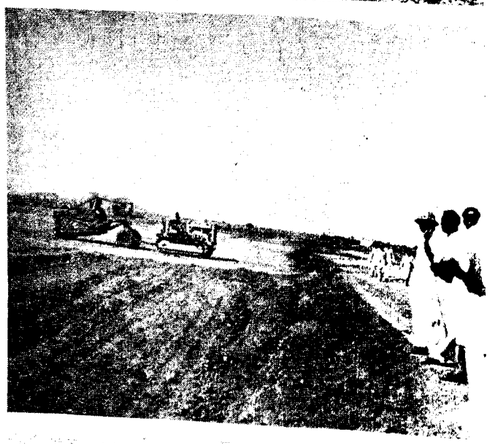
HAMPI—RUINS OF VIJAYANAGAR EMPIRE

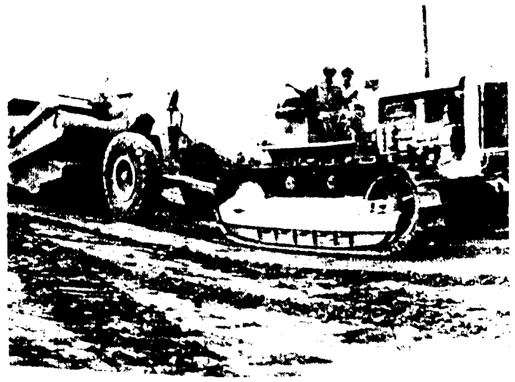
Top: Left. Lotus Mahal, a pleasure resort of the Vijayanagar Court. Right. Closer view of the Kalyana Mandapa highlights the grandeur of the pillars

Centre: Left. Kalyana and other Mandapas of the Vittala temple shows the delicate, intricate carving of the Vijayanagar period. Right. A distant view of the Virupaksha temple on the banks of River Tungabhadra from Hemakuta Hill.

Bottom: Left.—The Queen's Bath. Right.—The chariot of the God has revolving stone wheels and granite elephants.

THE TUNGABHADRA PROJECT



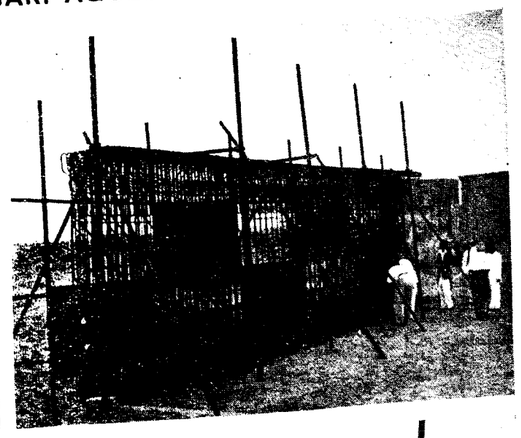


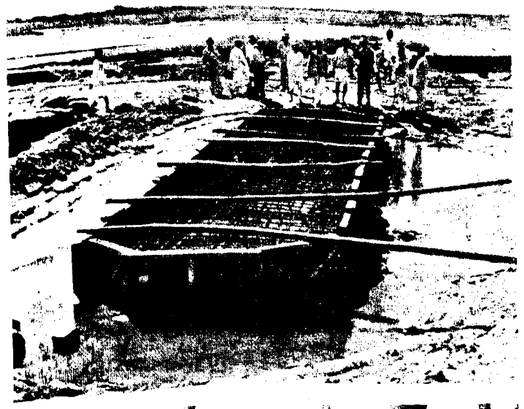
Top : Left. *Part of the foundation trench—Tungabhadra Dam.* Right. *A vertical coffer dam in river-bed.*

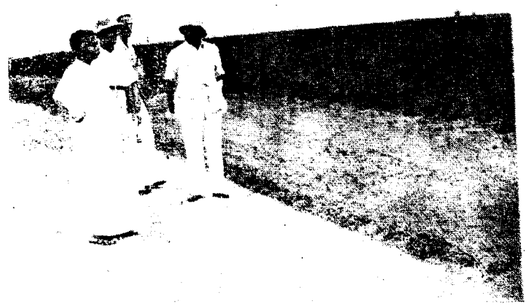
Centre : Left.—*Scraper at work on the Hagari embankment unit.* Right. *Close-up of the scraper.*

Bottom : Left. *Air is supplied to the diver who sinks wells in Hagari aqueduct.* Right. *Diver with helmet descending the well.*

WORK ON HAGARI AQUEDUCT





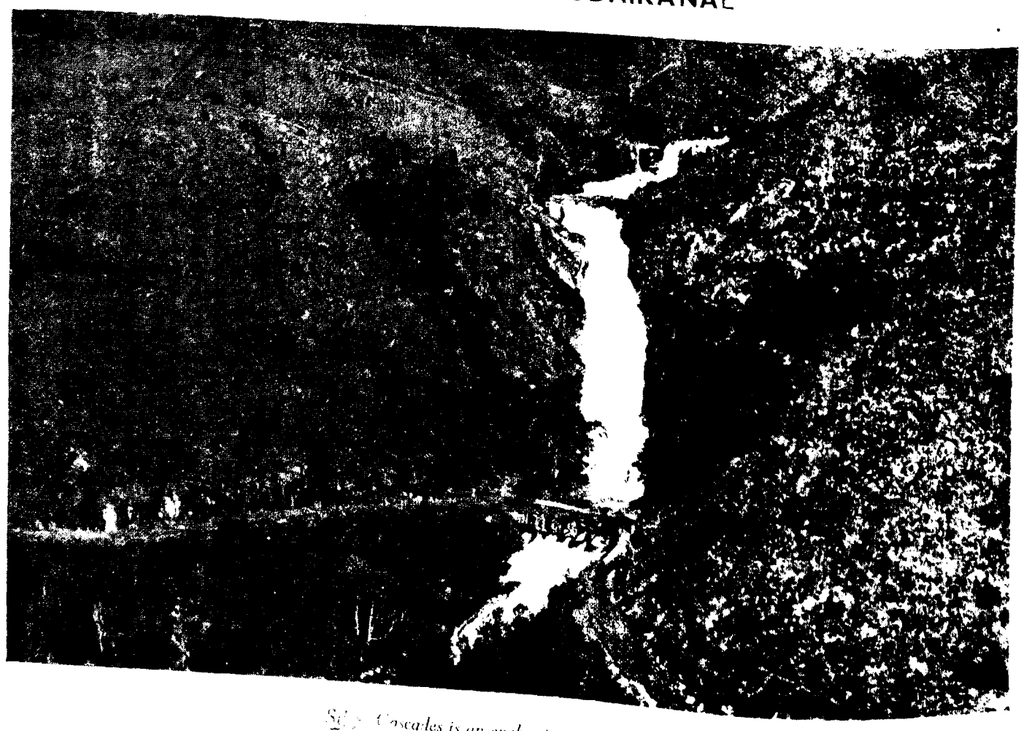


Top : Left. *Hagari aqueduct with foundation well under the river.* Right. *Steel reinforcement grill.*

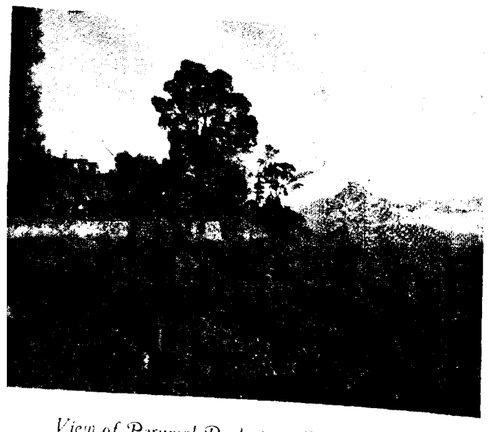
Centre : Left. *Capping slab reinforcement in Hagari aqueduct foundations.* Right. *The Chief Engineer, Madras, Sri M. S. Lakshmana Aiyangar, indicates progress of work to the Ministers, Sri N. V. Gadgil and Sri C. Rajagopalachari.*

Bottom : Left.—*Plans are studied.* Right. *The low-level canal.*

BEAUTY SPOTS IN KODAIKANAL



Silver Cascades is an enchanting spot for picnics



View of Perumal Peak from Coaker's Walk

Wooded banks enclose the placid Lake

KODAIKANAL IS one of the best hill sanitoria and holiday resorts in India. Being nearest to the equator, it enjoys a salubrious climate equable and dry throughout the year. The highest temperature recorded in summer is only 70° F, the lowest minimum recorded being about 40° F. The most advantageous factor in its climate is the duration of the daily sunshine—about 11 hours a day—a record unequalled by any other hill station. It is for this very reason that the Solar Physics Observatory of the Government of India has been located here.

As the station is well sheltered by the Western Ghats, the drenching rains of the South-West Monsoon are not at all experienced here in all their severity. The average annual rainfall of this station is about 65", very evenly distributed throughout the year over about 150 rainy days. This is the only station from which the plains can be seen in every direction. To add to all these health factors, the relative humidity here is very much less—practically nothing in winter, so that from January to March the station enjoys bracing cold dry nights and warm days; as warm in winter as in summer.

The virgin beauty of the vegetation here is enhanced by a lovely reserve forest in the heart of the town; perhaps Kodai is the only hill station with such primeval beauty. Remarkably enough, the station has been entirely free from any epidemic disease like cholera, plague or enteric, in all its history. The Municipal Council has thoughtfully provided all modern amenities like electricity, water-supply, parks, roads, schools, hospitals, public health institutions and so on.

Beauty Spots

Kodaikanal affords a variety of exhilarating diversions to the tired visitor in search of rest and recreation. The lake is the primary attraction, skirted as it is by a three-mile-road which provides excellent walks. The well-kept golf course is popular during the season. The many waterfalls with their picturesque names make ideal picnic resorts. Fairy Falls just below the Observatory, Silver Cascades on the Laws Ghat Road, Bear Shola Falls and Glen Falls on the way to Vilpatty are some of the better known beauty spots to beguile away idle hours.

Coaker's Walk (so named after a Lieutenant who was on duty in the district from 1870 to 1872) is a semi-circular footpath by the side of the English Church, running along the southern brink overlooking the plains. The walk commands a view that is magnificient, indeed unrivalled. On Coaker's Walk one is gently left alone to commune with Nature in her unspoilt splendour. Away in the hazy distance lies the ancient Tamil city of Mathurai, while close on the right juts the rugged face of the cliff known as 'The Dolphins Nose'.

The Pillar Rocks are three masses of granite, some 400 feet high, which stand on the edge of the same side of the plateau as Coaker's Walk, but about three miles further on. They are reached by a fine road which runs through charming woods of pine and eucalyptus. The Rocks are another favourite rendezvous for picnic parties. Between and below them are several caves and chasms, challenging the more adventurous to descend.

Sport and Pastime

Shikaris can find big game within a few miles of Kodaikanal. Though riding is not popular on the hills for lack of facilities, hiking finds many votaries. Club life forms a prominent feature of Kodai holidays; Kodaikanal Club is open to visitors, and there are also the Boat Club, the Indian Club and a Ladies Club.

In addition to the roads on the hills there is the Goshen Road popularly known as "Forty Miles Round" leaving the municipal limits at Pillar Rocks, then to Berijam Lake, thence to Mannavanur and back to Kodaikanal. The panorama all the way is of grassy downs, in pleasing contrast to the wooded slopes in the vicinity of Kodaikanal.

For those in quest of real rest, tonic air and the soothing calm of serene nature, there are few places better in India than this lovely hill station.

Transport Facilities

The South Indian Railway has opened an out-agency on the hills for through booking and transport of all descriptions of traffic between Kodaikanal Road Station and the hills. Rail-cum-Road tickets to the Kodai Hills are issued from and to all stations in India and Ceylon. A regular bus service connects all important trains at Kodaikanal Road Station. Taxis can also be obtained on previous notice.

KODAIKANAL

Bracing Climate, Beauty Spots, Pastime Facilities Make Ideal Holiday Resort

Where to Stay

There are plenty of hotels catering to all types of holiday-seekers in Kodaikanal:—

European style:
Carlton Hotel.
Wychwood.
Kodaikanal Club.
Stirling.
Parsonage.

Indian style:
Holiday Home-Hotel—Vegetarian and Non-vegetarian.
Shunmuga Vilas—Brahman hotel.
Kodai Lodge do.
Modern Everest do.

Travellers' Bungalow:
Park View (P.W.D.) Travellers' Bungalow: Apply to the Collector of Mathurai.

Forest Park Lodge: Forest Range Officer, Kodaikanal.

Municipal Travellers' Bungalow, "Daisybank" and Municipal Rest House: Commissioner, Kodaikanal Municipality.

District Board Travellers' Bungalow: Divisional Engineer (Highways), Mathurai.

National Anthem

The Government have directed that the Indian National song '*Jana Gana Mana*' as edited in Hindi by the Viswabharathi, Calcutta, should be sung in all schools, including those in Tamil Nad, as it is the correct and authentic version and would secure the object that the song should be sung in one tune and in one mode. It is considered sufficient, if the first stanza alone is sung for the daily assembly and ceremonial occasions.

Not More Than A Mile To Borrow A Book

PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN GREAT BRITAIN

By SRI R. JANARDANAM NAIDU, B.A., D.E. (Oxon)., D.L.S. (LOND). F.L.A., Librarian, Connemara Public Library

PUBLIC LIBRARIES are one of the most useful and economical departments of Local Government Service. They play an important part in the advancement of knowledge, and in the educational and recreational life of the community. Twenty years before the advent of compulsory education in Great Britain, the Public Libraries Act of 1850 was passed, which gave certain powers to local authorities to establish and maintain library buildings. This Act was supplemented by other parliamentary enactments, notably in 1892 and 1919. It is now in the power of a library authority (i.e., the Council) to raise any amount that may be deemed necessary for Library purposes.

Urban Libraries: There are two main divisions of Public Libraries, Urban and County. In the first case the Urban or Borough Council is the controlling authority; in the second the County Council. The link between the Council and the library is the Library Committee which is appointed by the Council to manage, regulate and control all libraries established under the Acts,' and take recommendations regarding them to the Council. Where the area of a Local Library Authority is small it is usual to have all the services in one central building.

In larger areas it becomes necessary to provide one or more branch libraries. The ideal aimed at is that no resident in a town should be more than a mile from the nearest library. When Branch Libraries are established it is usual to limit them to the home reading part of the work, keeping the Reference Library and the auxiliary services at the Headquarters or Central Library.

County Libraries: In the administrative area of a County Council every town and village is supplied with books. The Library sign—a torch of learning—is a familiar object in almost every village in Great Britain. The Central Library (or headquarters) of a County Library system is usually situated in the county town or some other town of moderate size. The smaller units are served by boxes of books despatched from the Central Library and exchanged at regular intervals. These boxes are sent to schools, village halls and other convenient buildings. In some counties a motor van makes a regular circuit to different parts of the county and distributes books to readers in remote parts.

The county is now covered by a system of libraries, town and county freely co-operating for the interchange of books, making it possible for any reader to obtain through his Local Public Library unlimited resources of material for reading and study. The Modern Public Library has been described as a vast reservoir of information. It collects, sifts, classifies and makes available printed and written records for all classes of the community.

Reference Libraries: The Reference Departments contain extensive collections of books, comprising encyclopædias, dictionaries, bibliographies, historical records and authoritative works in all fields of knowledge, suitable for study and research. Every town of importance has a special collection of material relating to local history and literature. In brief, the Reference Department is a storehouse of information on all subjects.

The books in this department are used by all classes of readers—the undergraduate, research worker, the adult student in organized classes, the individual adult student and the nature scholar and investigator. All material in these departments is freely accessible to readers, but must be consulted in the library. The only formality is that readers are required to sign a Visitor's Book.

Lending Libraries: The Home Reading or Lending Department is the most popular in modern Public Libraries. It contains books on all subjects suitable for men and women of all grades of reading ability. The books are arranged so that readers have full access to the bookshelves to choose the books they wish to borrow.

Membership: Any person who is resident, rated, employed or attending school or university in the city or town may obtain a reader's ticket entitling him to borrow books for home reading. Registered borrowers are normally allowed two or three books at a time.

Adult Education: Public Libraries co-operate closely with all organizations engaged in adult education, and supply books to tutorial classes which are allowed to be retained until the completion of the courses. Related to this work are Book Exhibitions, Lectures, Discussion Groups, and Reading Circles which help to focus attention upon special subjects, and assist readers in the selection of books for home reading. Lists of books added to the Library are issued regularly and keep readers in touch with modern literature. Guides to reading on special subjects are also published from time to time.

Commerce and Technology: Many Public Libraries have special Commercial and Technical Departments, containing carefully selected collections of modern books, periodicals, Government, Consular and Diplomatic reports, directories, cable codes, maps, etc., covering every phase of commercial and industrial activity, with special regard to the staple industries of the town.

In addition to this standardised material, day to day information is collected concerning such matters as raw materials, markets, prices, transport, advertising, customs duties and business techniques. Wherever these departments have been established, they have proved a vital factor in the business life of their communities.

Patents: The large County Boroughs also possess collections of English and Colonial Patent Specifications, abridgments, indices and journals which contain information unattainable from any other source, and are of great value to persons engaged in industry and commerce.

Children's Libraries: In recent years there has been considerable development in the direction of providing libraries and reading rooms for children. These departments are usually brightly furnished, conveniently arranged and well-equipped with a liberal supply of books and periodicals calculated to interest and instruct young readers. By co-operation between the Education and the Library authorities classes of senior pupils from local schools make a regular visits to these libraries during school hours to consult material connected with school work, to select books for home reading, to examine exhibitions and to receive instructions in the use of libraries.

In addition to the provision made in the Library buildings collections of books for children are supplied to schools in many towns. These are either permanently housed at the school, or there are circulating libraries changed once or twice a year. Among other activities in a modern Children's Library are informal talks and lectures and exhibitions of books. It is important that children should be taught at an early and impressionable age to make full use of books in obtaining knowledge and information.

Books for the Blind: Book services provided by Public Libraries include collections of books in embossed type for the Blind, and General Reading Rooms. The latter contain the principal newspapers (English and foreign) and a wide range of periodicals of all kinds in which are recorded the latest thoughts and activities of the world.

Staff: The staff of Public Libraries are always ready to give help and guidance to readers in search of books on information on any subject; and inquiries, which may be made in person, or by post or telephone, are dealt with promptly.

Grants to Public Libraries

The Government of Madras have made a provision of Rs. 1 lakh in the budget estimate for 1949-50 for grants, under certain conditions, to public libraries maintained by District Boards, Municipal Councils, Panchayats and Gramasanghams. The amount will be distributed to these bodies towards expenditure on the equipment of libraries (provision of books and book cases) under their direct control or under the control of private associations registered under the Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860.

THIS IS THE first postwar project sanctioned by the Madras Government. It aims at irrigating three lakhs acres of land to add annually about 60,000 tons to the food resources of this Province, besides giving 40,000 tons of commercial crops. About 7,000 K.W. of firm power and 26,000 K.W. of seasonal power will also be developed.

TUNGABHADRA PROJECT GETS UNDER WAY

By SRI M. S. THIRUMALAI AYYENGAR, Additional Chief Engineer (Irrigation)

The dam is a joint undertaking of the Hyderabad and Madras Governments, each Government at present constructing the half of the dam lying on its side. The canals on either side are to be constructed by the respective Governments. The project was inaugurated in 1945.

The dam will be 6,000 feet long and will be 160 feet high at the deepest foundations. It will be built in lime-surki mortar excepting at the overflow portion, which will be in cement mortar. The top of the dam will carry a roadway 22 feet wide. The maximum width at bottom will be 95 feet.

Township Built

A township has been built at the dam site to accommodate the project staff, artisans, labourers and other employees. Amenities such as water-supply, lighting, radio and so on have been provided. A hospital, a Post and Telegraph Office and a Police Station have also been established. A good workshop has been set up.

Diversion of the river during construction of the dam has been carefully planned and cofferdams required to exclude the floods from the excavation trench in the flanks have also been constructed. Excavation and preparation of the foundations in the deep-bed of the river was in progress. Now the river is in floods and the work in the river-bed will be resumed at the close of the flood season, i.e., by November 1949.

On the Hyderabad side, excavation for the dam foundations is still in progress.

In the right flank, excavation for the foundations of the dam has been completed except at the abutment hill. In a length of 300 feet adjoining the river-bed, the foundation rock has been benched and made impervious by grouting with cement under pressure. Here concrete has been laid in the cut-off trench for the dam and in the pockets in the foundation rock and building the dam in masonry has been commenced.

Good Progress

Building materials such as stone, surki, lime, etc., have been collected in sufficient quantities. About 1½ million cubic feet of stones have already been quarried from the Island in the river-bed, two furlongs below the dam. A bridge with tram-line on top has been constructed across the right arm of the river to facilitate transport of these stones for the dam work. Railway sidings from the Hospet-Kottur line have been constructed in order to bring sand from the Chikka Hagari River about 25 miles away from the dam site. About 500,000 cubic feet of sand has already been transported to site. Kilns for burning lime and surki have been built and put into commission.

Good progress is being maintained in the Canal works also. Excavation in reaches aggregating to 40 miles is in progress and the quantity of earthwork done so far is 250 million cubic feet. The total labour strength in the Canal works is 21,000 at present. Two excavators are working. Five more have arrived and are being erected and put into commission. In addition, there are other earthwork machinery like tractors, scrapers, bulldozers, dumpers, etc. More of such machinery have been ordered.

Twenty-six cross drainage works and 30 bridges have been completed so far, and 40 more of such masonry works are in progress. For the Hagari Aqueduct, the biggest masonry work in the canal, and costing Rs. 50 lakhs, sinking of wells for the foundations has been almost completed and building of piers for the superstructure is progressing. All told, about 25 per cent of the canal works have been completed.

Harnessing Pennar River To Irrigate Anantapur

Rs. 110 Lakhs Reservoir And Anicut Projects Inaugurated

THE INAUGURATION of the Upper Pennar (Perur) Reservoir and the Pennar-Kumudavati Anicut Projects, by Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Minister for Public Works, on July 4, 1949, is of historic significance in Anantapur District, as marking the culmination of an attempt to execute the first of the large-scale reservoir and anicut schemes ever to be undertaken in this division of the Ceded Districts.

Famine and scarcity conditions are a by-word in the Ceded Districts. Anantapur experiences a famine almost once a decade due to the adverse soil (black cotton, red loam and red sand), scanty rainfall (only 20"), limited water sources, thin population, poor quality of plough cattle and scarcity of fodder. The Rayalaseema ryot has perforce to be a hardy individual to scrape out a livelihood from such barren soil, and he has resigned himself to expecting only three good seasons in five years.

Water Resources

The Ceded Districts are placed in a peculiar position with regard to water resources. There are no large rivers like the Cauvery or the Krishna, bringing waters all the year round from lofty hills or table lands from regions of high rainfall. Though the River Tungabhadra runs on the borders of Anantapur District, it lies in a deep valley and Anantapur is much too high to derive any great benefit from this perennial river.

The few rivers that flow in this district start from barren tracts, regions of extremely scanty rainfall, and flow through large belts of dry cultivated lands, the run off from which is both small and precarious.

Due to the short duration of the South-West Monsoon—August-September—the rainfall in the catchment is very low and hence the district is one of the driest zones in the Province. There are many river channels, but they have no anicuts at their offtakes to divert low supplies and the rivers are seldom in floods except for a few days in the year. Even on these rare days, supply tanks and cultivated areas cannot be had, unless aided by temporary diversion works such as sand-banks, etc., as there are no masonry anicuts on the streams in this district. There is therefore little scope for the construction of new tanks, due to the same reasons—inadequate rainfall, poor possibilities of diverting river flow and absence of large catchment areas.

Adverse Conditions

Such adverse irrigation conditions naturally affect cultivation operations which tend to be sketchy and far from satisfactory. Wet crops occupy only eight per cent of the total area of the district and the poor rainfall is directly accountable for such indifferent farming. The land is not ploughed until it has been soaked with water, transplantation is rare and an enormous amount of water is wasted even for broadcast cultivation. Another disadvantage is the lengthening of the cultivation season, the crops thus being exposed to the risk of ultimate drought. The meagre monsoon rainfall does not admit of a long wet crop being grown with any success. Weeding is not done properly and manure is not applied correctly. It is to be hoped that with the advent of improved irrigational facilities, better technique of cultivation will be adopted to increase the yield.

Taking into account these circumstances, the Madras Government sanctioned the two projects harnessing the Pennar River for irrigation purposes. The Upper Pennar Project which envisages the construction of a reservoir, a main canal and a composite dam near Perur, and the Pennar-Kumudavati Project, which calls for the building of an anicut with two channels about 40 miles upstream.

Pennar River

The Pennar River rises in the Chennakesava Hills, north-west of Mandidrug in Mysore State, and it enters Anantapur District in the extreme south of Hindupur Taluk. Though river drains an area of nearly square miles, it is hardly ever in flood except in rare intervals, and even then the floods do not last long nor are they of any great volume. Since the inevitable alternative is periodic famine relief work, the best and enduring way of utilising the waters of the Pennar to irrigate the district is the construction of a storage reservoir to hold up the uncertain monsoon flows.

The area most likely to be benefited by the Perur reservoir would be Dharmavaram and Anantapur Taluks with a portion of Kalyandrug Taluk. The supply at this reservoir site is conditioned by obstruction made upstream in Mysore and at the Pennar-Kumudavati Project; without such obstruction a reservoir to use 2,000 million cubic feet, may be possible but now only a smaller reservoir of about 1,000 million cubic feet capacity is being built.

The Upper Pennar Project proposal originated nearly a hundred years ago, mainly as a famine relief measure, but the exorbitant cost and probable poor returns anticipated, led to the shelving of the plan along with other schemes for anicuts or reservoirs at various sites. In 1948 Government re-examined the scheme as part of the Grow More Food Campaign and revived it for investigation.

The Reservoir

The present shape of the abandoned scheme is essentially a modification of a 1906 proposal to suit modern conditions. There will be a reservoir near Perur and a main canal on the right side about 18 miles long. Instead of an earthen dam contemplated in 1906, a composite dam has been proposed in the deep river crossing portion as rock is available at reasonable depth.

The salient features of the construction include the following technical details.

Effective capacity of reservoir 1,000 million cubic feet; length of bund—about 8,000 feet; maximum height to top of bund above the deep bed level of river 48 feet. One thousand feet length of dam at the

(*Continued on page* 61)

INDIA IS PROUD OF DEFENCE SERVICES

INDIA IS PROUD of her Armed Forces which has a glorious tradition behind and a still more glorious future before it. The Armed Forces are really the custodians of India's hard-won freedom. This great nation is grateful to them, and is anxious to see that every effort is made to maintain and improve the high standards of efficiency and discipline for which the Indian Armed Forces are renowned. The formation of a National Cadet Corps and a Territorial Army, the National Academy, the institution of scientific research and development in defence services, the acquisition of new ships like cruisers and destroyers, the expansion of the Air Force are some of the new developments and reorganisation measures which show the keenness of the nation to keep the defence services uptodate and well equipped.

However, the present policy of the Government of India seems to be to maintain a nucleus of the three arms capable of expansion at short notice during emergencies.

During the last two world wars the Indian Army has, with its high morale and determination, earned a reputation for itself as a great fighting force, second to none. The Royal Indian Navy has distinguished itself in many battles fought in the Atlantic, Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean. The Royal Indian Air Force exhibited its great capabilities in the Burma War. All the three forces have given their valuable services in almost all national calamities India had to wade through, such as the Bengal famine, the communal disturbances, the Hyderabad police action and last but not least the Kashmir campaign.

It is an admitted fact that an Armed Force is what its officers make of it. Therefore, considerable attention is paid to the selection and training of officers. The present scheme provides the officers with sufficient opportunity to train themselves in sound battle technique which is the ultimate aim of all military training. Careful training is given to them in organizing and administering their commands.

Intelligent appreciation of a situation followed by sound and balanced judgment, readiness to take up responsibilities unhesitatingly, and wise and sympathetic consideration about the welfare of their men form the fundamental parts of their training. They are taught that they are worthy of greater things than what they are expected to do now.

An outline of the varied duties of the different branches of the forces is given here.

The Indian Army

The Army is the coping-stone of India's defences. The experience it has gained and the reputation it has earned during the last 100 years in different theatres of war are unrivalled in world's history. The Army contains the fighting elements and technical branches. It also provides a place within it for almost all trades and professions. Tailors, cobblers, blacksmiths, carpenters, caterers, factory workers, medical men, veterinary surgeons, etc. are employed in the Army to make it self-sufficient.

The following are the important services in the Indian Army:—

(*a*) *Armoured Corps.*—The Armoured Corps, a substitute for the ancient cavalry, has been organized into two types of units; the Tank Units and the Armoured Car Units. This is a corps in which the men have to be tough and quick-witted, because it is the unit which is in the front-line on active service. It offers great excitement during action.

(*b*) *Artillery.*—The Artillery has seven branches, namely, Field, Heavy and Mountain Regiments, Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiments, Light Anti-Aircraft Regiments, Anti-Tank Regiments, Anti-Aircraft Anti-Tank Regiments, Coast Regiments and Survey Regiments. There are two types of units among these, the Mobile Unit and the Static Unit. The names of the various branches themselves explain their duties.

(*c*) *Indian Engineers.*—The Indian Engineers form an important unit since success in modern warfare is largely dependent upon the use of mechanical equipment and contrivances. They are useful in overcoming obstacles in the progress of the Army by construction of bridges, roads, railways and other facilities. They have also to impede the enemy's progress by destruction of bridges, etc. It is their duty to provide for the accommodation of troops. Behind the actual operational scene they have to look after the reinforcements, communications, hospitals, pumping sets, electricity supply, etc. The Indian Engineers fall into three categories according to their role as Field Units, Lines of Communication Units and Specialized Companies. Technical knowledge supplemented by infantry training is indispensable for these Units.

(*d*) *Indian Signals.*—The Indian Signals provide commanders in the field with means of communication with one another, such as wireless and line telegraph and telephone, visual telegraph, message carriers and pigeon service. This unit has to be acquainted with tactics of all other arms to anticipate calls made by any unit. There are Cipher Officers for ciphering and deciphering messages.

(*e*) *Indian Infantry.*—Indian Infantry, the queen of the battle-field, is still the most important Army unit, as in any country. The essential requirements of Infantry Officers are physical courage, endurance, leadership and intelligence. There are two types of infantry battalions—the Infantry Battalions and the Machine Gun Battalions, the main difference being that the latter units are equipped with medium machine-guns. Separate Motor Battalions which form an important and essential part of Armoured Brigades are also attached to the Infantry.

(*f*) *Indian Army Ordnance Corps.*—The I.A.O.C. supplies the Army with the munitions of war such as small-arms, guns, etc. Recently they have also had to supply clothing and general stores. This corps also includes mobile laundry, bath units, mobile cinemas, mobile ammunition dumps, etc.

(*g*) *Royal Indian Army Service Corps.*—The R.I.A.S.C. has three divisions; Supply, Transport and Petrol. The work of each division is indicated by the respective name. The importance of the corps can be imagined when one realizes that an Army without supplies is helpless.

(*h*) *Indian Electrical and Mechanical Engineers.*—The I.E.M.E. was formed as a result of the need for experts with fully equipped workshops. The unit will have to operate

(*Continued on page* 65)

ILL ABOUT the close of 1944, eads of departments were themselves conducting enquiries into the onduct of their subordinates charged ith corruption or other misconduct. When their decisions came for scrutiny before the Public Services Commission, it was found that there was eason to complain of serious defects nd irregularities in the conduct of the

CORRUPTION CHARGES AGAINST OFFICERS

By SRI T. ANANTHACHARI

enquiries which necessitated in some cases even re-enquiries. The then Government (under section 93 of the Government of India Act), after correspondence with the Government of India, decided that an experienced Judicial Officer should be appointed to conduct these departmental enquiries. This is how the post of the Special Officer came into existence in about November 1944 and he began actually to function from December 1944.

In the beginning, the cases of officers in the Judicial, Revenue, Excise, Commercial Taxes and the Police Departments were exempt from the purview of the Special Officer, but after a year his powers were extended so as to include these departments also, with the exception of the Judicial Department.

Types of Cases

The cases which were sent to the Special Officer were those which were likely to result in removal, dismissal, compulsory retirement or reduction. Cases where merely a fine or a censure was called for were not expected to be sent to him.

As it was found, in actual working, that one officer could not cope with cases of all Government servants throughout the Presidency, an Assistant to the Special Officer was appointed in March 1947 to dispose of cases of Government servants in inferior services and those in superior services drawing a salary of Rs. 80 and below. Further experience showed that it was not desirable to send cases of such officers to the Special Officer as it would impair the dignity of the various responsible officers who would then have no control even over their clerical and menial staff as the latter would only be too well aware that their cases also would be sent to the Special Officer.

So, in March 1948, the post of the Assistant Officer was abolished and cases relating to Government servants drawing a salary of below Rs. 150 were directed to be disposed of by the departments themselves. In May 1948 the post of an Additional Special Officer had to be sanctioned, mainly as a temporary measure, with a view to expedite the disposal of cases then pending.

Ways and Means

In 1947, the Government appointed a Committee, presided over by the Hon'ble Mr. P. V. Rajamannar, Chief Justice of the Madras High Court, to enquire into the existence of corruption in Government departments and to suggest ways and means of dealing with it. The reference was comprehensive. The Committee was asked to make an assessment of the extent to which corruption prevailed in the various ranks of the public servants, to review the corrupt practices in vogue and the conditions and circumstances which facilitated them, to examine the adequacy of the existing provisions of the Criminal Law, the Service Rules and Executive Orders and Administrative Practices as checks on corruption and to make recommendations as to the manner in which these need modification in order to make them more effective as checks and to make such other recommendations as the Committee might deem suitable for the eradication of corruption among public servants.

The recommendations of the Committee are now under the active consideration of the Government. Already certain steps recommended by the Committee have been adopted and given effect to.

As recommended by the Committee, a Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings has been established from 1st January 1949 consisting of two Judges, a Chairman and a Member, both of whom are experienced Judicial Officers who had served as District and Sessions Judges for several years.

Functions of Tribunal

The tribunal is to enquire into

(1) cases relating to Government servants drawing a pay of Rs. 150 and above in respect of matters involving corruption;

(2) appeals to Government from Government servants against disciplinary orders passed by heads of departments on charges of corruption; and

(3) any other case or cases which the Government consider should be dealt with by the Tribunal.

Though the work of the Tribunal is practically confined to enquiries into cases of corruption, the Government have reserved to themselves the power to send to them other cases also when they find from the special circumstances that it should be done.

The Tribunal has been invested with powers to summon witnesses and examine them on oath and to summon the production of documents. All the departments of the Government have been directed to render all possible help to the Tribunal.

The Special Officer (and later the Tribunal) have had several cases against officers of the all-India Services against whom enquiries had to be made. As required under the rules governing such cases, assessors were co-opted to help the Special Officer and the Tribunal. The special procedure and rules obtaining in their cases—which is more or less the same as those governing cases of the provincial officers—is being observed in such enquiries. In these cases, subject to certain restrictions, the reports have to go for final decision to the Government of India.

Causes of Corruption

It is not easy to locate the real causes of corruption among public servants. To a large extent it depends upon the moral calibre of each individual Government servant. It depends upon his innate moral value of life, his culture and his upbringing and associations. But apart from these, there have been some causes which led to the lapse from high ideal in the case of some Government servants; the campaign of collections for the War Fund and Defence Savings Loans, the arranging of benefit performances and selling of tickets during the war period demoralised the services.

Officers who were indifferent to these activities were humiliated and a premium was put upon men of the co-operator type. Naturally, in the name of the war, other administrative standards were slackened. In a few cases, superior officers condoned and even encouraged some shady practices including abuse of administrative and magisterial powers. In their eagerness to prosecute the war effort, obstruction by heads of departments became slack which also must have contributed to the general deterioration.

There was also another cause; the State, inexperienced in business methods, entered the market. Purchase and sales of foodstuffs, agricultural implements, distribution of iron and steel and manures, coupled with the fact that many of the men dealing with these were temporary hands, to some extent added to the confusion. To give effect to these business enterprises undertaken by the Government, their officers had to be invested with enormous powers. Some of them did not rise to the occasion.

Large fortunes could be made by the merchants by the exercise in their favour of discretionary orders passed by these officers. The merchants made it worth their while to part with a share of the profits. Many unscrupulous adventurers had gatecrashed into business during this period. Thus there was sustained attack made on the morale of the public servants and naturally the weak ones succumbed.

Several of the departments created owing to war conditions will naturally disappear with the lifting of controls and with the increase in production and supply of consumer goods. The improvement in food situation also would, to a large extent, help in minimising corruption.

Police Enquiry

It is not generally known that the greatest care and circumspection is taken by Government before ordering an enquiry against a Government servant. A separate branch of the Police Department known as the "X" Branch has been created for the purpose of making a preliminary enquiry into the conduct of Government servants suspected of corruption. It consists of a District Superintendent of Police and several Deputy Superintendents and Inspectors, all chosen for their integrity and hard work. No Police officer below the rank of an Inspector is in this branch.

When the Government decides either on a petition sent to it or otherwise that the conduct of a particular Government servant requires scrutiny, the corresponding Secretary of the department addresses the head of this "X" Branch who, through his officers, quietly gathers materials. They are scrutinized by the head of the "X" Branch and the materials are sent to the Government. Here again they undergo another severe scrutiny and not infrequently before a decision is taken to send up an officer to the Tribunal, the case is circulated to the Hon'ble Ministers concerned.

Hearing the Case

Only after the Government feels that a *prima facie* case is made out to hold a regular enquiry against the officer concerned and also that the serious punishment mentioned above would be necessary in case the allegations are proved are the records sent to the Tribunal.

On receipt of the records, the Tribunal frames charges containing detailed references to the materials on which they are based and serves them on the accused officer. He attends on the date of the enquiry, when copies of all the statements recorded by the "X" Branch are given to him. He is allowed all facilities of going through whatever documents he might require and which are collected in time for his examination when the enquiry begins. The witnesses are examined and cross-examined by him. In suitable cases, he is given legal assistance.

Judgment

After the prosecution, if it may be so called, has closed its case, he is given an opportunity of giving evidence himself explaining the matters against him and also examining his defence witnesses. They are summoned at the expense of the Government and examined. The copies of depositions are given free to all the accused officers. Sufficient time is given to them to file a statement of their defence.

After considering it, the Tribunal sends a considered report to Government in the shape of a considered judgment. The Government sends a copy of the report to the accused officers and asks them what they have to say to the findings as well as the recommendations of punishments.

Work Of Disciplinary Tribunal Explained

Thus they have another opportunity of canvassing the report on all matters. After considering their further explanation, the Government comes to a decision.

The Tribunal has established a convention that both the officers would sit to consider cases against gazetted officers and separately to decide cases of non-gazetted officers. The enquiries are held, generally, in various centres in the Presidency to suit the convenience of parties and witnesses.

As the enquiry is conducted in a judicial atmosphere and the report is made by experienced Judicial officers, the Government have decided that it was not necessary to consult the Public Services Commission before passing final orders on the report.

This is, at present, the procedure observed by the Tribunal.

Even before the Tribunal came into existence, when the Special Officer was functioning, the procedure was mainly the same.

Effective Machinery

The work has been steadily increasing and this year the increase is very rapid. The report and recommendations of the Special Officer have almost invariably been accepted by the Government. The conduct of Collectors and District Magistrates, District Superintendents of Police, District Engineers and District Medical Officers, Deputy Conservators of Forests, Deputy Superintendents of Police, Deputy Collectors, Divisional Inspectors of Schools and District Educational Officers have all come under scrutiny.

There can be no doubt that this machinery started by the Madras Government has been effective to check corruption though it cannot be expected to eradicate it.

THE MADRAS Medical Department deals with medical relief, medical education and medical research. In regard to medical relief the responsibility of the Department is limited to the maintenance of important hospitals in Madras City and at the Headquarters of the Districts, of special institutions such as Mental Hospitals and of medical institutions in Divisional centres and special tracts such as the Agency tracts and the Laccadive Islands.

ADMINISTRATION OF MEDICAL SERVICES

The responsibility for medical relief in the mofussil, outside the District Headquarters and Divisional centres devolves upon the Local Bodies, though the Government assist these Bodies in several ways, e.g., by placing the services of Government medical officers at their disposal, by means of grants for medical buildings, by subsidies to rural medical practitioners, etc.

Administration

Madras Medical Service.—The Surgeon-General is the administrative head of the Medical Department and is assisted in the performance of his duties by a Personal Assistant and three Gazetted Officers. He is the Adviser to Government on all matters pertaining to the Medical Department including medical education and research except in so far in relation to the Indian Systems of Medicine.

With the realization of independence of India from August 15, 1947, the I.M.S. was abolished and this resulted in the termination of the services of almost all the I.M.S. Officers borne on the Provincial cadre.

There has been a gradual increase in the cadre strength of the Madras Medical Service due to the creation of additional posts to cope with the normal increase of work in the medical institutions and special departments of the various medical colleges.

Madras Medical Subordinate Service.—As a result of representations made by some of the Medical Associations for the formation of a common cadre on an uniform scale of pay for medical officers holding posts in the Madras Medical Service and Madras Medical Subordinate Service, the Government have placed both classes of officers on a unified cadre with the only distinction in regard to the scale of pay.

Honorary Medical Officers.—The system of employing honorary medical officers in Government Hospitals was first introduced in the Madras City and was extended to the institutions in the mofussil in 1920. The system was reorganized in 1937 and reviewed again in 1942. Honorary medical service in Government Hospitals is intended for the entire medical profession and it is the intention of Government to provide as far as possible facilities for everyone possessing the requisite qualifications to have his turn for such service. Paid medical officers are employed only so far as it is not possible to provide for the adequate performance of thier duties by the honorary medical officers.

On a review of the honorary system the Government decided that there should always be a paid nucleus staff in all Government medical institutions. A set of rules governing the recruitment and conditions of service of honorary medical officers and for the working of the honorary system in Government medical institutions have been laid down by the Government.

Nursing Service.—The Nursing Service in Madras has been established on an organized basis. A preliminary training school for nurse pupils was opened from August 1, 1947 in the newly constructed building opposite to the Madras Medical College. This school has capacity to train 50 female pupils and five male pupils. The opening of the school marks a great improvement in the training of nurses.

Rural Relief

Expansion of Medical Scheme.—The rural medical scheme was first introduced by the Government in 1924 with a view to bring medical relief within reasonable reach of every member of the population generally at a distance of five miles from any village. Registered medical practitioners of both modern and Indian systems of medicine are encouraged to settle down permanently in villages for practice by the grant of money subsidies from Provincial Funds and supply of medicines from local funds. The scheme is also aimed at affording the best scope for the development of an independent medical profession in the country. The subsidy given to the medical practitioners has been fixed low enough to compel them to exert themselves and earn the confidence of their neighbours and high enough to serve as an attraction in the initial stage until they are able to build up a practice.

The provision of medical relief through the agency of subsidies to rural medical practitioners did not prove to be a success on account of lack of accommodation, educational facilities, co-operation and private practice, and the consequent inability of the medical practitioner to maintain himself and his family.

The Health Survey and Development Committee of the Government of India evolved a scheme of expansion of medical relief which aims at removing these disabilities by providing not only suitable buildings to accommodate the dispensary but also for the staff. Further, accommodation in each dispensary for normal maternity cases and for cases requiring isolation and emergency cases awaiting transport to the main hospital is provided.

The scheme also contemplates the provincialization of all the existing local fund and Municipal institutions in order to retain the administration in the hands of Government so that all the medical institutions may be under the control of the Provincial Administrative Head for purposes of according equal treatment and equal prospects, confinement and efficiency and for arranging for refresher courses wherever the professional knowledge of all concerned is kept uptodate.

Owing to financial stringency the Government decided to open only 150 Primary Centres (combined medical and public health centres) and 25 Taluk Public Health Centres in the first quinquennium of the postwar period, the opening of these centres being spread over the first five-year period at the rate of 30 Primary Centres in a year. The first instalment of thirty centres have already been opened during the year 1948-49.

District Hospitals

Provincialisation.—Prior to 1918 the control and maintenance of District Headquarters Hospitals were vested in the local boards and municipalities. By the year 1918 the Local Bodies whose resources were limited found it increasingly difficult to maintain the Headquarters Hospitals in a state of efficiency and to provide funds required for the necessary improvements, with the result that the Headquarters Hospitals were far from being the model institutions they were supposed to be.

Moreover, the need for greater facilities for medical education in the Presidency had become urgent. The medical schools established at Tanjore, Visakhapatnam and Calicut proved insufficient to train the number of medical men required for the Province and the question of opening additional schools at other centre arose. As these schools depended largely on the District Headquarters Hospitals for the clinical material required for the instruction of students and as it therefore became important that these hospitals should be efficiently maintained, the Government resolved to take over the management of the District Headquarters Hospitals and thereby relieve the Local Bodies of the entire cost of their maintenance.

The Health Survey and Development Committee proposed that the District Headquarters Hospitals should be reorganized on the following lines: (1) Provision of a first-class laboratory, X-Ray Department, special departments for tuberculosis, leprosy, venereal diseases and eye diseases, training of nurses, midwives and compounders, and separate infectious hospitals. (2) Employment of staff of both for general work and special departments.

In view of the present financial stringency the Government decided to take up only a few Headquarters Hospitals; among these are the Eluru, Mangalore and Coimbatore hospitals.

Taluk Headquarters Hospitals.—The Health Survey and Development Committee also recommended that Taluk Headquarters Hospitals should form the secondary units under the scheme of expansion of medical relief. It is intended that an average Taluk Headquarters Hospital should have at least 50 beds and those in more densely populated areas 100 or more beds as might be required. Originally it was intended that 40 Taluk Headquarters Hospitals should be reconstructed during the first quinquennium and that the scheme should be extended during the three stages of the postwar period so that the required number of 177 new hospitals may be provided.

But owing to financial stringency the Government decided to take up the reorganization of 15 of these hospitals during the first five years at the rate of three each year. Pending the implementation of the scheme relating to the improvement to the Taluk Headquarters Hospitals in the Province which, it is anticipated, will take several years, the Government ordered that urgent and essential improvements to this class of institutions should be carried out.

To keep the Surgeon-General and the Government informed of needs of the Government Hospitals in the Province, the Government have appointed Advisory Committees to function as advisory bodies with no executive authority. The Committee may check up hospital accounts, stock of medicines and furniture at such of the meetings as it thinks fit. All suggestions of the Committee are carried out as far as practicable.

Mental Hospitals.—There are three Mental Hospitals in this Province—at Madras, Kozhikode and Waltair—and the accommodation provided in them is as follows:—Madras—838; Kozhikode—361 and Waltair—164.

There are only two classes of wards in the Mental Hospital at Madras, general and special. Accommodation in special wards is restricted and efforts are made to give the maximum comfort in the general wards as far as the existing accommodation permits. The rate of maintenance charges is decided in all cases by the Magistrate who issue the reception orders.

There is a separate school for mentally defective boys in charge of a trained teacher attached to the Mental Hospital, Madras, which is located in the Hospital itself.

Medical Education

There are three Medical Colleges in this Province maintained by the Government, two in Madras City affiliated to Madras University and one at Visakhapatnam affiliated to Andhra University, besides the Missionary Medical College at Vellore.

The management of these Government institutions is vested in the Principal assisted by a Consultative Council subject to the general control of the Surgeon-General.

Admissions to the Medical Colleges are made by a selection committee on the basis of communal rotation prescribed for recruitment to public services and also districtwar.

More Rural Relief Centres Opened: District Hospitals Reorganized

In order to meet the increased demand for more doctors two new colleges one at Guntur and the other at Mathurai functioning at Madras were started during the year 1946. As building schemes relating to the two new colleges have been deferred by the Government owing to financial stringency, arrangements have been made to give clinical training to the students of the Guntur Medical College in the Andhra Medical College at Visakhapatnam and the Mathurai Medical College functioning at Madras has been discontinued.

Public Health Work

Tuberculosis.—This Province has fairly big institutions for the treatment of tuberculosis at Madras, Tambaram, Perundurai, Madanapalle and Tiruchirappalli. The Government plans for the improvement of the District Headquarters and Taluk Headquarters Hospitals provide for separate tuberculosis departments.

Several proposals have been received from public bodies and institutions for the establishment of tuberculosis sanatoria in the various parts of the Province such as Ramnad, Mathurai, Tanjore, Malabar, Nellore and South Kanara.

At the instance of the Tanjore District Health Association, the District Board, Tanjore, has donated ten lakhs of rupees towards the capital cost of establishing a tuberculosis sanatorium in the Tanjore District, and the Board has also agreed to maintain it from its own funds.

With a view to provide special accommodation for ex-service personnel the Committee for the administration of the Post-War Services Reconstruction Fund has agreed to provide at its own cost temporary buildings in certain selected sanatoria in the Province subject to certain

conditions and to meet the maintenance cost thereof at per capita rate.

A proposal for the establishment of an industrial colony for tuberculosis convalescent patients at Tambaram has been sanctioned by the Government. It is proposed to meet the capital cost of the scheme out of public donations while the recurring

Leprosy And Tuberculosis Clinics Improved

cost of the maintenance will be met by the Government.

A health programme sponsored by the Government of India for the control of tuberculosis which is spreading in alarming proportions, has been started in Madanapalle. A mass radiography set has been donated by the Madras Provincial Welfare Fund to be used for six months in the year in Madanapalle and another six months in Madras.

As part of the scheme for the control of tuberculosis in the Madras City B.C.G. vaccination was started with the aid of the joint enterprise of six foreign teams to work at a selected centre in each Province. The Government of India have allotted one of the teams to work in Madras and to train an Indian team to carry on B.C.G. vaccination continuously. An Indian team has been sanctioned by the Government of Madras and B.C.G. vaccination is being carried on in Madras City. There is a proposal to start B.C.G. vaccination in all the Districts of the Province.

Anti-Leprosy Campaign.—As a preliminary to an anti-leprosy campaign in this Province, the Government of Madras have created a Leprosy Department under the Surgeon-General with an Honorary Director for Leprosy Campaign with the necessary staff both for his office and for conducting research in leprosy relief work. The establishment of a Provincial Unit at Vellore and a District Unit at Cuddalore has been sanctioned by the Government.

The Lady Willingdon Leprosy Sanatorium at Tirumani which is the centre for leprosy activities in this Province was a Government institution under the management of the Church of Scotland Mission under an agreement. From April 1, 1948, the institution has been put under Government management.

Blood Banks

Transfusion Service.—After the termination of the war it was decided to reorganize the Blood Banks on a peace-time basis. Accordingly, Blood Banks were established in the Government General Hospital and Stanley Hospital and in the King George Hospital, Visakhapatnam. The scheme has been extended to the mofussil hospitals and Blood Banks were started in the District Headquarters Hospitals at Mathurai, Tiruchirappalli, Coimbatore, Kozhikode and Kakinada and in the Government Hospital at Cochin.

A Provincial Blood Transfusion Officer has been appointed. It has been found that the transfusion of blood and plasma is of great value in saving life in cases of haemorrhages, shock of childbirth and in preventing shock complications in major surgical operations and also in cases such as train, motor and fire accidents and explosions in factories. A Blood Bank is considered a necessity in all District Headquarters Hospitals and in important Divisional Centre Hospitals. It is proposed for the present to start blood banks in certain District Headquarters Hospitals where facilities such as securing donors of blood and the requisite bacteriological facilities for sterilization of equipment, electrical fittings and frigidaire are available.

The successful working of a Blood Bank depends upon the regular supply of donations of blood. Considerable amount of propaganda by various methods is necessary to induce people to donate blood and also educate the public on the life-saving value of blood transfusion and the harmlessness of blood transfusion.

Blind And V.D. Relief

Eye Bank.—The All-India Blind Relief Society opened an Eye Relief Camp in Dalmiapuram in the Tiruchirappalli District in April 1947, and carried on relief work. An Eye Bank has been opened in the Government Ophthalmic Hospital, Madras, to collect and store cornea from the destitute patients who happen to die in the Government General Hospital and Stanley Hospital, Madras. The scheme of transplanting cornea is in an experimental stage and if the present scheme proves a success, arrangements will be made to develop the Eye Bank on a permanent basis.

Venereal Clinics.—Originally venereology had not been organized into an efficient, standardized and regulated department in this Province. Methods of administration of clinics where they did exist and standards of clinical treatment showed great variation. To correlate venereal work, a central authoritative department was created in the General Hospital, Madras, with a Venereal Specialist. The two objects of creation of modern clinical methods and the training of venereal specialists were undertaken. This department now attracts a large number of patients. Two social workers have been appointed by the Government to induce patients to undergo treatment and to contact defaulters in their homes.

Venereal Departments are also attached to the Stanley Hospital, Madras, Government Hospital for Women and Children, Madras, King George Hospital, Visakhapatnam, and the Erskine Hospital, Madurai.

Drugs Act.—The Drugs Act and the Drugs Rules, 1945, framed thereunder came into force in this Province with effect from April 1, 1947. These rules are intended to check the sale of spurious and time-expired drugs and see that good quality medicines are available to the public. The Surgeon-General has been appointed Provincial Drug Controller.

King Institute, Guindy.—Medical research is carried on in the King Institute, Guindy, which is under the control of the Surgeon-General. Prophylactic vaccines are also manufactured here and supplied to the Local Bodies in this Province and also to other Provincial Governments who may require the vaccines.

Chemical Examiner's Department.—For expert medico-legal advice a special staff of one Chemical Examiner and three assistants has been appointed.

X-Ray Departments.—X-Ray Departments have provided in Government General Hospital, Stanley Hospital, Madras, Government Hospital for Women and Children, Madras, and the Royapetta Hospital, Madras, and in all District Headquarters Hospitals.

IN 1921 THE GOVERNMENT of Madras constituted a committee, with Janab Mohamed Usman Sahib Bahadur as the Chairman, to report on the question of the recognition and encouragement of indigenous systems of Medicine. In accordance with one of the recommendations of the Committee the Government School of Indian Medicine, with a Hospital attached, was opened in 1925. Local Bodies were permitted to open dispensaries of Indian Medicine. Provision was also made by an Executive Order for registering practitioners of Indian Medicine and a Central Board was constituted for the purpose.

The Congress Ministry appointed an *Ad Hoc* Committee on 21st June 1946 to examine and advice on the plan for the reorganization of the Department of Indian Medicine. Its main recommendations were: (1) to start a Research Institute and Five Colleges, one at Madras and one in each of the four linguistic areas, and (2) to organize the Village Vaidya Scheme.

The Special Officer, who was appointed for reorganizing the Department of Indian Medicine, sent detailed proposals on these and other connected schemes. As orders are passed by the Government he has been executing them.

The College and School

The School was started in 1925, providing for training in the three branches of Indian Medicine, viz., Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani. So far it has produced 1,165 L.I.Ms. (Licentiates in Indian Medicine).

L.I.Ms. (Licentiates in Indian Medicine)		*Men.*	*Women.*
Ayurveda	844	1,060	95
Siddha	345		
Unani	68		

When the College was started it was ordered that the School should be closed. As it was pointed out by the Special Officer that it was necessary to continue the School also as a large number of practitioners were required for Rural Medical Relief, the Government ordered its revival from July 1948. One hundred students are being admitted every year to the School course, which is now reduced to four years.

The Government sanctioned the opening of one College at Madras for the present in G.O. No. 762, P.H., dated 10th March 1947, and it was opened in July 1947. Fifty students are admitted every year for all the three branches, Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani. The course is for five years.

For the School the minimum qualifications for admission is now fixed as S.S.L.C. (eligible). The minimum qualification for admission to the College is Intermediate.

Both in the College and the School provision is made for training students

Encouraging Indian Systems Of Medicine

In Ayurveda, Siddha And Unani

MADRAS SCHEME ENVISAGES FIVE COLLEGES, RESEARCH

By SRI C. NARAYANASWAMI NAYUDU

in Modern Medicine and Surgery also, so that they may get a good working knowledge of both.

The University of Madras has been requested to affiliate the College for the Degree Course in Indian Medicine, and the question is under active consideration of the University. The Andhra University has decided to confer B.Av. Degree on students passing the prescribed examinations from recognized Colleges within its jurisdiction. Such Colleges will have to come into existence hereafter.

Provision has been made for post-graduate training also. L.I.Ms. are trained for the H.P.I.M. examination which is the highest examination in the Presidency. Graduates and Diploma holders in Modern Medicine are trained in Indian Medicine for A.I.M. (Associate in Indian Medicine) course.

Research Institute

The Government approved of the scheme on Research submitted by the Special Officer and sanctioned the opening of a Research Institute in Madras in G.O. No. 762, P.H., dated 10th March 1947. The details were worked out and arrangements were being made to start it. In the meanwhile the Chopra Committee published its report. Its recommendations are substantially the same as those which had been approved by this Government. The Government passed final orders on 26th April 1949, deciding to start Research in all sections, i.e., Literary, Clinical (including diet) Pharmacological and Fundamental Doctrines.

The Clinical Section was opened on 5th May 1949 and facilities are provided for it to work in the Hospital, Pharmacy and Library attached to the College. The other sections are being arranged to be opened.

Pharmacy and Herbarium

It is necessary to have a good pharmacy and herbarium not only for the training of students and for Hospital use, but also for Research work. There is a Pharmacy attached to the Hospital now. All the medicines required for the Hospital are manufactured in it. It is proposed to expand it, so that research in drugs may be carried on and standard medicines made available to the dispensaries under Local Boards and the public.

At present the District Boards of Guntur, Visakhapatnam, Tanjore and Nellore have their own pharmacies. The Adyar Co-operative Pharmacy and Stores supplies raw drugs and medicines to several dispensaries run by Local Bodies which are its members. Some dispensaries under Municipalities have their own pharmacies.

There is a small herbarium attached to the College. Steps are being taken to acquire an extensive land near Aminjikarai at a distance of about two miles from the College and to form a model herbarium. It is hoped that within a few months both these schemes will be put into operation.

Hospital and Dispensaries

The Government Hospital attached to the College had a sanctioned bed strength of 140, but about 180 patients were being admitted. Proposals for the construction of a hospital providing for 600 beds were submitted to Government. For the present the Government sanctioned the increase in bed strength by 100 in its Order No. 1777, P.H., dated 28th May 1948. Temporary buildings for the purpose have been constructed and the required equipment has also been

VILLAGE VAIDYAS FOR RURAL MEDICAL RELIEF

The Madras College of Indian Medicine, the first of its kind in India, providing course in the Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani Systems of indigenous medicines, was opened in pursuance of the Madras Government's policy to develop and encourage Indian Medicine in the Province. The Madras Scheme also includes the opening of more colleges, establishment of a Research Institute for scientific correlation of indigenous theories and practices, starting of herbariums and pharmacies for supplies of raw drugs to dispensaries, the selection of competent vaidyas from villages for comprehensive training in rural medical relief.

The successful implementation of this scheme is expected to lead to an ultimate synthesis of Eastern and Western Schools of Medicine, as enjoined by the Chopra Committee Report.

acquired. The expanded Hospital will be opened soon, when we will be able to take in about 300 in-patients. There will then be ample scope for clinical research work being done.

In the Out-Patient Dispensaries attached to the Hospital more than 1,000 patients are treated every day.

Local Bodies maintain 652 dispensaries: 250 regular, 292 subsidized and 110 non-subsidized. Two Bodies —Devakottai and Tenali—are arranging to convert them into hospitals with a small bed strength in the first instance. The Government pays a subsidy of Rs. 600 to Rural Medical Practitioners and Rs. 360 to Midwives a year for subsidized dispensaries. The subsidy payable to Rural Medical Practitioners was increased under G.O. No. 1535, dated 5th May 1947, from Rs. 500 to Rs. 600. Proposals are under consideration of the Government to increase these subsidies.

Buildings

Proposals for the construction of suitable buildings for the Hospital and College at Madras at a cost of five and ten lakhs respectively have received the general approval of the Government. Detailed plans and estimates have been submitted to Government for approval. For immediate use temporary buildings costing more than a lakh have been constructed. Proposals for expanding existing buildings are under consideration of the Government.

Hostels for both boys and girls at a cost of rupees 3½ lakhs are under construction, and are expected to be ready for occupation by July 1949.

Rural Medical Relief

On 25th February 1947 the Government passed orders providing for training practitioners in rural parts and recognizing them. Some amendments were suggested by the Special Officer and they were under consideration. Meanwhile, the Chopra Committee recommended the adoption of a similar scheme. The Government passed orders in G.O. No. 1303, P.H., dated 25th May 1949, directing the implementing of the scheme.

Under this Scheme the Collectors of Districts recommended competent *vaidyas* practising in villages for training. The selection committee appointed by the Government selected suitable practitioners among them. About 50 selected *vaidyas* will be trained at each of the four centres—Madras, Eluru, Mangalore and Tanjore—for a period of six months, in First Aid, Minor Surgery, Hygiene, Preventive Medicines, etc. After the training an examination will be held not only in the subjects in which they are trained but also in Indian Medicine. Those who pass in the examination will be declared Village Vaidyas.

They will be eligible for registration, if they are not already registered, and to be appointed by Village Panchayats on an honorarium. A good number of practitioners are expected to be trained and fitted for rural medical relief and public health work.

State Control

By an executive Order No. 231, P.H., dated 1st February 1933, the Government directed the registration of practitioners of Indian Medicine. A Central Board was constituted to consider the applications for registration and send up its recommendations to the Government. Those who were qualified to practice in Medicine, Surgery and Medico-Legal work were directed to be registered as 'A' class, while those were qualified to practice only Medicine were directed to be registered in 'B' class. So far 1,125 practitioners have been registered under 'A' class and 11,859 practitioners have been registered under 'B' class.

The Central Board was reconstituted recently by increasing its members from 15 to 21 and giving it power to elect its own President. A Bill submitted by the Special Officer for regulating the practice and registration and for removing certain existing disabilities is under the consideration of the Government and it is expected to be passed into law soon.

Status and Prospects

The status of Licentiates in Indian Medicine passing out of the Government School of Indian Medicine is made equal to that of L.M.Ps. except in one respect. Both L.I.Ms. and L.M.Ps. employed by the Government are started on the same grade Rs. 80—5—150 as per Memorandum No. 36715/46-9, Spl., dated 6th February 1947, while previously L.I.Ms. were in the grade Rs. 40—3/2—70.

'B' class practitioners employed by Local Boards are given the grade Rs. 70—4—85—5—100 while formerly they were getting Rs. 40 fixed.

The bar against the employment of Lady L.I.Ms. in Child Welfare Centres was removed by G.O. No. 3169, P.H., dated 19th September 1947. L.I.Ms. were permitted to grant certificates in respect of persons examined or treated by them by G.O. No. 439, P.H., dated 11th February 1947. But by virtue of provisions of section 4 (1) of the Madras Medical Registration Act of 1944, certificates granted by them are not recognized by Courts of Law. Due provision is made in the Draft Bill referred to above to remove the disqualification.

Suitable Measures

It is thus seen that this Presidency is far in advance in taking suitable measures to improve indigenous systems of Medicine. Twenty-five years ago the School was opened and it has produced more than 1,200 Licentiates. The Congress Government gave a great impetus and took effective measures to reorganize and improve the system and put it on a scientific basis.

A College was opened in 1947. As the Schemes relating to Research Institute, Rural Relief work, opening of a Herbarium and Pharmacy had been worked out and kept ready, we are the first to take steps to implement the recommendations of the Chopra Committee Report in these respects.

This is the only Presidency which has made provision for taking in about 300 in-patients and treating them under different systems including *Panchakarma* and *Visha Vaidyo*, treatments which are peculiar to Malabar. Our College is the first of its kind in India. The combined systems of tuition which we have introduced in the College and School, when modifications are introduced in the light of research work done in the Research Institute, is expected to lead to an ultimate synthesis of all systems of Medicine into one uniform national system which is the main recommendation of the Chopra Committee.

Provision is made in the Budget for 1949–50 as follows:—

		Rs.
1.	For College and School	2,10,400
2.	For the Hospital	4,02,300
3.	For the Research Institute	1,14,200
4.	For subsidy for Rural Dispensaries	1,50,000

Chopra Committee Completes 12-Year Probe Into Medicinal Plants, Poisons

A SCIENTIFIC ENQUIRY, extending over a period of 12 years, on Indian medicinal plants and food poisons which was launched under the auspices of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research in 1935 has now been completed and Col. R. N. Chopra, at present Director, Drugs Research Laboratory, Srinagar, who conducted the enquiry has submitted his final report to the Council.

Publication of a monograph on poisonous plants in India, establishment of a Herbarium of medicinal and poisonous plants, preparation of a list of Indian Pharmacopoeia and encouragement to the cultivation of medicinal plants in the country are some of the tangible achievements arising out of the scheme. Besides, the results of the enquiry have also been of considerable assistance to the establishment of the Central Drug Research Laboratory at Lucknow.

Pharmacopoeic Data

The Report says that the enquiry has definitely advanced the knowledge with regard to pharmacopoeial and allied drugs in India. A number of firms manufacturing drugs from Indian medicinal plants have come into existence and instead of depending on concentrated extracts from foreign countries, practically every kind of galenical powder extracts are now being manufactured in India from materials produced in the country.

India is the emporium of all kinds of medicinal herbs and drugs and, with suitable facilities, she can produce not only enough for her internal requirements, but also considerable quantity for export. The enquiry has stimulated cultivation of medicinal plants. Among drugs which have been brought into extensive cultivation may be mentioned: belladonna, digitalis, hyoscyamus, colchicum, gentian, ephedra, pyrethrum, etc.

Food Poisons

Poisonous plants of which there are a large number in India and which are a constant danger not only to animals but even to human beings have been studied and a much needed warning against their indiscriminate use by the unqualified practitioners of indigenous systems of medicine has been sounded.

PENNAR PROJECTS—(*Continued from page 52.*)

right flank will be a masonry weir Ogee type and for about 600 ft. to the left of it will be either an earthen or a combined masonry and earthen section. The rest of the bund will be of earth with masonry cut off walls and clay cores to cut off seepage and provided with revetment to afford sufficient protection on the water side against wave wash. In addition, a bye-wash about 3,000 ft. with crest a little higher than the main weir will be provided at the left flank. This will come into operation during heavy floods.

The 18 mile main canal takes off from a headsluice on the right flank. At the 15th mile second furlong the canal crosses the water shed between Pennar and Anantapur valleys and then drops into a natural drainage course in its last reach, supplying Tegarakunta tank in Anantapur valley. At the 18th mile the canal bifurcates into two distributaries,—Gundlaparti and Guntapalli.

The cost of the project is estimated at about rupees 90 lakhs, including all charges. It will be completed in about three years and will serve to irrigate 6,000 acres, resulting in an additional yield of 3,000 tons of rice.

The Anicut

The Pennar-Kumudavati Project consists of an anicut from which two channels will take off, one on the right and one on the left. The right channel will supply the existing Kotnur, Kottakunta, Uthukur and Goruvikuntu tanks. The left channel will drop into the Jayamangali River, upstream of an existing anicut from which a supply channel to Parighi tank takes off. This channel will not only supply Parighi tank but also supplement the supply to the rainfed tanks of Kodiganahalli, Subbarayanapalli and Sasanakota tanks.

The anicut will be about 560 feet long with a level above sea of over 2,000 ft. This will have two undersluices of suitable sizes one at either end, to keep the channels free from silt.

The cost of this scheme is expected to be about Rs. 19·6 lakhs, and is likely to be completed in two years. The total ayacut that will be benefitted by this anicut is about 8,000 acres realizing an extra yield of 1,500 tons of foodgrains. The scheme is expected to reduce the large remissions granted year after year in the surrounding tanks and provide supplies to bulk of the area registered as wet. (Please see map on third cover page.)

IT IS A HAPPY sign of national growth in free India that neglected subjects like leprosy should come to receive increasing attention in the last three years. Though leprosy has existed for centuries in our country, the mass of our people and our Governments showed little or no sympathy to the fellow-beings stricken with leprosy. But Mahatma Gandhi with his characteristic compassion for the neglected and the downtrodden, pointed out in his " Constructive Programme " that the leprosy patient is as much a part of society as the tallest among us and termed our treatment of these patient " heartless ".

Madras Maintains Model Institution

Leprosy Relief On Humane, Understanding Lines

A welcome change has begun to develop in the country, our Governments are taking a keen interest in the relief and control of leprosy and our own workers are now coming forward to devote their lives to the care of leprosy patients.

Social Problem

It was most fitting that soon after the birth of our freedom and in the very midst of the terrible upheavals in the country following the partition of India, the first All-India Leprosy Workers' Conference should have met in Wardha. Was there a time more suited to our deliberating upon the most oppressed, ill-treated and neglected humanity of normal peace-time than a period of extraordinary cruelties? For, are not our abnormal cruelties the acute exacerbations upon normal civilized cruelties?

This Conference, which was blessed by Mahatma Gandhi's guidance, was such a great success that it has led to a new movement in the country for the relief and control of leprosy. The Second All-India Leprosy Workers' Conference was held in Calcutta and followed up the success of the Wardha Conference. It is significant that this Conference, while dealing duly with the medical aspects of the problems, looked beyond cure to the wider and ever-insistent problems of social welfare, education of the public and rehabilitation of the patient. It is heartening to think that the Government of India are determined to give a top-ranking place to leprosy in the health programme.

The Hon'ble Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Health Minister to the Government of India, shortly before her departure from Bombay to the World Health Conference at Rome declared:

" India was greatly concerned about the prevention of leprosy in the country and would like to urge the World Health Organization to give its major attention to combat this disease. The question of anti-leprosy work figured prominently on India's Health Programme."

At the World Health Conference the Indian Health Minister said: " Leprosy is a disease from which millions suffer. It ostracises not only the individual but also the family. I earnestly urge that it be raised to the same level as Malaria and Tuberculosis for the purpose of intensive and co-ordinated research which will lead eventually to cure and elimination."

It is indeed very gratifying that the Indian delegation was able to interest the World Health Organization in the problem of leprosy.

Past and Present

The Province of Madras seems to have been even in the last century more or less endemic with leprosy in many of its districts. At present, it is believed that the districts of South Arcot, North Arcot, East Godavari, West Godavari, Vishakhapatnam and Malabar are the most endemic districts in the Province. Salem, Chingleput and Tiruchirappalli are also regarded as areas with a wide prevalence of leprosy. Indeed, almost every district seems to have some leprosy, at least in some parts of it. It is just possible that on closer investigation we are likely to find that areas which we previously regarded as comparatively free from leprosy are really areas of high endemicity.

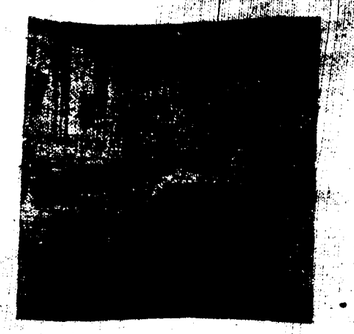
From time immemorial the communicable nature of leprosy was recognized by our people, though they do not seem to have realized the difference between infective and non-infective cases. Old people speak of the ancient practice of letting a patient live in a corner of the outer house keeping his vessels, bed, etc., apart from those of others and leading a life of comparative isolation. Of late, the force of tradition has broken down and the sound practice of isolating the patient in the home has largely been given up.

Treatment seems to have been available for patients in those days. Chaulmoogra which we now administer through injections was known to the ancient physicians, and they evidently administered the medicine to the patients internally and externally, with some effect. Tradition also has it that in the premises of temples leprosy cases were collected and given food and that to a certain extent, the temple premises served as places for the isolation of the cases.

We have no figures regarding the number of cases of leprosy until the 1871 census and there is no record of the establishment of leprosy asylums in India until the beginning of the last century. The Mission to Lepers, patients was founded by a devout layman, a policeman stationed in Ambala in the Punjab—Mr. Wellesley Bailey. Realizing the terrible need of leprosy patients Mr. Bailey devoted himself entirely to this work and with a small band of helpers established the Mission to Leprosy Patients. Today the Mission has a large number of institutions all over India.

Great Interest

The Madras Government has always interested themselves in leprosy relief, and the report of the Leprosy Commission of 1890-91 gives a record of Governmental and Municipal effort towards the relief of leprosy patients, which is admirable.



In the first quarter of our century the Mission to Leprosy Patient built their homes all over the country. The Roman Catholic Missions also built some asylums. In 1923 the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association was formed in London and a branch of it was established in India in 1924. This was the period when in India and other countries great interest was aroused by the reports of the various workers claiming striking results of treatment.

In India Sir Leonard Rogers and others using and modifying methods of treatment used by workers in other countries claimed very good results. It was in this enthusiastic atmosphere in 1925 that Lord Reading, the then Viceroy, issued an appeal and collected over 20 lakhs of rupees which forms the corpus of the Indian Council of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association. In the first annual report of the Indian Council of British Empire Leprosy Relief Association, it was stated definitely that leprosy could be controlled by making treatment available on a wide scale.

It was at this time that the idea became quite widespread that an infective case could be rendered non-infective by treatment in out-patient dispensaries and that isolation in leprosy institutions was unnecessary as a measure of control. In our Province alone about 400 leprosy clinics were established during this period. Within a very few years, however, the limitations of treatment were recognized and workers began to see the supreme importance of prevention. Nevertheless, the enthusiasm of these years helped to focus attention on leprosy and to increase our knowledge of the disease.

It was in this enthusiastic period at the end of the first quarter of the century that Lady Willingdon, the wife of the then Governor of Madras, collected money, chose a spacious site of about 600 acres near Chingleput and helped to build a hospital to

CHINGLEPUT SANATORIUM INMATES FORM HAPPY COMMUNITY, DOING AGRICULTURE, SPINNING CHORES

which Government moved their leprosy patients from their Leprosy Hospital at Tondiarpet, Madras. This was a great beginning, for the Lady Willingdon Leprosy Sanatorium is today the premier sanatorium in the Province and perhaps in all India.

With the money liberally and generously granted by Government the Church of Scotland Mission rendered outstanding service and by their devoted work they have helped to build " a model institution ", described as " the most completely organized institution in India " in the report on leprosy and its control in India by the Committee appointed by the Central Advisory Board of Health (1941). The same report says that this institutions is " a model of its kind, a model which might well be copied by other Provinces ".

The Government Lady Willingdon Leprosy Sanatorium is situated in romantic hilly scenery and has extensive grounds covering about 600 acres. The buildings are *pucca* and the living quarters for patients are comfortable and neat-looking. Perhaps the uninformed reader who has never visited a modern leprosy sanatorium will be puzzled by the mention of ' living quarters '. He may wonder: " Don't the leprosy patients lie in bed all the time like other sick people? " The fact is that only a small fraction of the inmates are in bed because of permanent disability or more generally because of some temporary illness either connected with leprosy or with their general condition.

Contented Community

A well-organized sanatorium like the Tirumani one is on the whole a contented group of people—no doubt with their sufferings, longings and regrets, particularly on account of separation from loved and loving ones —enjoying a community life, and going through a busy round of daily routine. Perhaps here we see what we do not see in the outer world—a really casteless and classless society. Under the compulsion of an unkind circumstance, caste and class lose their rigidity of outline and throw in men and women into a fellowship which though enforced in the beginning becomes willing and spontaneous in the long run.

Here there are a church, a mosque and a temple. But I have seen Hindus attending the church and the mosque, and I have seen a Muslim sing devotional Hindu hymns at the temple. A leprosy asylum or settlement which in the old days was more meant for the incarceration of patients than for their care and cure, was a place of malcontents and ' antisocials '. It was a cesspool of derelict humanity drowned in its own despair. But as asylums have gradually in the light of a more hopeful view of leprosy, become transformed into homes and sanatoria, there is less misery, less discontent.

Medical Facilities

The Chingleput Sanatorium has some measure of these disquietening factors, but it is on the whole a citizen's colony with a varied assortment of talent and character. In recent months, two distinguished visitors from Sevagram, Shri Shrikrishnadas Jajuji and Shrimati Asha Devi Aryanayakam have paid it the high compliment of being a *vidyalaya*, not a hospital. The Madras Government have paid the bills for this sanatorium from its very inception, and today they are spending nearly three lakhs on it. No other Government to my knowledge is spending so magnificently on a single leprosy sanatorium.

Here the medical and surgical facilities are of the highest order. Besides, the sanatorium with its vast number of cases (over 750) is the seat of research in leprosy. The newer drugs—especially of the sulphone variety—are being tried herewith

encouraging results. Since the Government directly took over the Sanatorium, the welfare work of the Sanatorium has been entrusted to an honorary officer of insight and sympathy, Sri N. Ramakrishnan. To him belongs the credit of having so created a *khadi* movement in the Sanatorium, that the Sanatorium patients produce nearly 3,000 banks every month and will produce more and more in the future.

To Dr. H. Paul, the Superintendent, credit is due for tempering mercy with justice and for managing a large sanatorium smoothly and firmly. To him and to Dr. Rashida and Dr. Seshadri Rao, Medical Officers, and to Dr. Paul Raj and Dr. Rajah, Honorary Medical Officers, credit is due for the conscientious medical and surgical care that the patients obtain. The Agricultural Demonstrator, Mr. Raman Nair, has developed the farm with industry and zeal, and in most months the Sanatorium produces enough and more for its requirements.

A word must also be said about the honorary work among women patients of Srimati Minakshi, sister of the Welfare Officer. To put it briefly, she has become truly the friend and companion of the women patients. An enthusiastic visiting orthopædic surgeon does work on the orthopædic problems of leprosy.

And now let the figures and pictures speak for themselves:

GOVERNMENT LADY WILLINGDON LEPROSY SANATORIUM, TIRUMANI, CHINGLEPUT

Type.	Number of patients. Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
L. 1. }	438	118	230	786
L. 2. } (Infective) ..	222	61	143	
L. 3. }	189	40	52	
N. 2. (Non-infective) ..	17	3	..	
	3	2	..	

Medical staff (including nursing staff):

(1) One Medical Superintendent,
(2) One Deputy Medical Superindent,
(3) One Woman Assistant Surgeon, Class I.
(4) One Civil Assistant Surgeon, Class II,
(5) One Honorary Assistant Medical Officer,
(6) One Ward Sister, and
(7) Two men nurses and two women nurses.

Administrative staff:

(1) Occupational Therapy and Welfare staff—1.
(2) Ministerial staff—11.
(3) Others—58.

Patient staff:

(1) Medical—Nil.
(2) Administrative—123.

Hospital facilities: (These are beds for acute cases.)

Number of beds: Men 33. Women 11 and Children 17.

Operation facilities:

Average number of major operations in a year—22.
Average number of minor operations in a year—24

Major operations under headings:

Metatasalectomy—12.
Chopart—2.
Amputations—8.
Abdominal or other operations—
Hernia Tracheotomy and Gynoco. matia—24.

Treatment:

Dispensary facilities for general treatment:—Available.
Special leprosy treatment:—Available.
Special clinics:
Eye, ear, nose, throat, skin, orthopædic and physiotherapeutic, etc.:—Available.

Occupational Therapy:

Occupations within the Sanatorium:
(1) Agriculture.
(2) Spinning and weaving
(3) Handicrafts and village industries.

Educational facilities: There are five schools in the Sanatorium: (1) Day school for boys, (2) Night school for workshop boys, (3) Night school for adults, (4) Girls' school and (5) Industrial school (carpentry), with a strength of 151, 44, 57, 26 and 26 pupils respectively. Sixteen teachers are employed in these schools.

EQUALITY

(*Continued from page 23*)

It is not an easy task, but should the importance, the necessity or the difficult nature of the work be minimized? Should those who have come forward to undertake this arduous task be discouraged or prevented in their work or denied facilities or co-operation? Who should give this co-operation and be a constant source of encouragement? Is it not men themselves, who, by virtue of their position, their experience, should understand things better and estimate the trend of events?

Should they misjudge the aims of the Department? Should they not understand the purpose behind and give it the correct value? Are those who work in this field eager to claim equality in the sense in which they conceive the term? Is this not a misconception of the word equality? Is this not due to lack of sense of values based on an imperfect understanding of the spirit of the times, the needs of society and the very purpose of man and woman in relation to this society?

Complimentary Units

Biologically and physically man and woman are intended for different functions. This does not mean that they are opposites in life and should frequently come into conflict in the discharge of their functions. Indeed no. They are purely complimentary and God so created them that what is lacking in one is supplemented by the other.

But for each in his or her own direction there is plenty of room for developing one's self-expression. Man need not deny to woman her opportunities for this purpose. Neither need woman be jealous of man's so-called freedom. She need not fear nor grudge to give this, the other need not overdo it. Such a state would result only if there exists a proper sense of values which in turn would place the correct emphasis on opportunities in life.

When will we attain a proper sense of values? When will everyone of us realize that the God-given faculties and potentialities in both man and woman have to be utilized for each one's growth and in the interest and happiness of everyone? And realizing this, when will man and woman both co-operate with each other's effort towards this fulfilment? We earnestly hope the day is not far off and that the true conception of the term equality is established everywhere.

DEFENCE SERVICES—(*Continued from page 63*)

anywhere from front to base. The units vary in size and equipment from Light Aid Detachments to Base and Static Workshops.

Other Army branches include Educational, Intelligence, Medical, Veterinary, Police, etc. Also there are the Movement Directorate, Military Farms Department and Military Accounts Department.

The Royal Indian Navy

India has had a navy for more than three centuries and her seafaring tradition is quite ancient. For a peninsula like India, with its 3,000-mile-coastline, a strong navy is essential. The invaluable assistance rendered by our Navy during the last great war adds to the credit of the Indian Armed Forces. The Navy is trained to co-operate with the land and air forces, which enables the three branches to establish close contact at all times.

The chief branches in the Navy are are follows:—

Executive Branch is for seamanship, navigation, torpedo, anti-submarine and communication duties on board the ship. They are responsible for the safety and fighting efficiency of the vessel. The commander of a ship has under him a staff of signal, gunnery and navigation officers. Also there are others like Anti-submarine Officers, Officers of the Watch, Divisional Officers, etc.

The *Engineer Officers* are responsible for the maintenance and operation of the ship engines. In motor vessels there is only one Engineer. In the Landing Craft Wing, the Base Engineer Officer at Headquarters is responsible for the general upkeep of flotillas. In a steamship the Engineers are in charge of the engine room. Occasionally they have to take charge of the installation, maintenance and repairs of naval ground mountings.

Supply and Secretariat Branch Officers are responsible for the keeping of the pay accounts of ratings, cash accounts of the ship, naval stores, etc.

Electrical Officers are in charge of the running and maintenance of all the electrical machinery and equipment of the ship. The equipment includes a main generator and switch-gear, radar and radio, gunnery and torpedo control and navigational equipment. These officers are attached to base and come to sea only when required.

Landing Craft Wing is the branch whose officers are termed Boat Officers. They are in command of one or two landing craft each with a crew of four and spares.

The *Schoolmasters Branch* is equivalent to the Army Educational Corps.

ARMY, NAVY AND AIR FORCE ARE INTEGRAL FIGHTING ARMS FOR NATIONAL SECURITY

The Royal Indian Navy consists of a large number of small ships with a very small staff of officers, who thus have an opportunity to command independently at a very early stage in their services. This requires ability to tackle independently the highly delicate situations peculiar to the Navy. Hence the Navy demands of its officers a high sense of responsibility and discipline, steadiness in trial, quickness of decision and a willingness to live in close contact with their subordinates.

The Royal Indian Air Force

The Royal Indian Air Force was born in April 1933. Being an important meeting place of the East and the West, India has to have a mighty air force in consideration of defence and security.

The main categories of Officers of the R.I.A.F. are as follows:—

(*a*) *General Duties (Flying) Branch* consists of Pilots, Navigators and Wireless Operators or Air Gunners. Officers of this branch have to perform general station and unit duties in addition to duties on the air. The duties of the pilot are similar to the commander of a ship. The navigators fly only in large bombers and have to look after navigational duties. Wireless Operators or Air Gunners give a running commentary to the pilot while the latter is in action.

(*b*) *Technical Branch* has four sections, viz., Engineering, Signals, Armaments and Electrical Engineering.

(*c*) *Equipment Branch* deals with all stores.

(*d*) *Administrative and Special Duties Branch* has to attend to the organizational and administrative duties. The duties involved are of a varied character from the handling of men to code and ciphers. The Administrative Branch looks after the routine administration of the squadron. The welfare of the crew and ground staff is their special responsibility. The Catering Section arranges diets for the men in the force. The Intelligence Section acts as messengers between commands and individual pilots. The Photo Section which forms the eye of the Air Force, requires officers with a very wide experience of commercial geography and business. Other duties are done by a Miscellaneous Section.

(*e*) *Meteorological Branch* is specialized for dealing with the preparation and distribution of information regarding flying conditions.

(*f*) *Education Branch* organizes and conducts general and technical education for all ranks and cadets.

Even though the three services have separate training institutions, different organizations and duties, they form one closely integrated family and collectively they form one great fighting force working with a single purpose and a single joint plan.

Gift of T. B. Sanatorium

The Government have accepted, under certain conditions, the offer of the Nellore district branch of the Madras Provincial Welfare Fund to construct, at its own cost, a tuberculosis sanatorium with 30 beds in Nellore and hand it over to the Government for maintenance.

Release Of Detenu Ordered

The Government of Madras have ordered the release of Sri N. Venkatarao of West Godavari District, who had been detained under the Madras Maintenance of Public Order Act, 1947.

WITH THE achievement of political independence, India is free to formulate her own policies and programmes in regard to national improvement. Political freedom is but a means to economic uplift. Saving the people from economic ruin and moral degeneracy are as important from the national point of view as launching schemes for increasing production or

PROHIBITION IN MADRAS PROVINCE

SRI A. PALANIAPPA MUDALIAR, M.A., Deputy Commissioner of Prohibition (Amelioration) and Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras

raising the material resources of the country and this is what prohibition seeks to achieve.

Thanks to the teachings of the various religions in our country, drinking of intoxicants is generally regarded as a sin. Social thinkers and leaders of public opinion are agreed that alcohol is not only an individual vice but a national evil. It saps the physical energy of the drinker, clouds his senses, depraves his nature and reduces him to the level of a beast. It is to save the families of a large section of our people who suffer endless miseries on account of the drink evil that Mahatma Gandhi inaugurated the campaign for Prohibition. The removal of the drink evil constituted one of the major items of his constructive programme for the propagation of which he lived and worked.

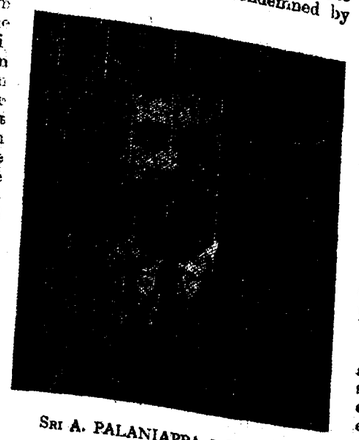
This great social reform to which the Congress has been wedded from its earliest days and which was the cherished ideal of Mahatma Gandhi Father of the Nation, is today an accomplished fact in Madras. On October 2, 1948, the entire Province went dry; for it was on that day that prohibition which had been in force in 16 districts was extended to the remaining nine districts including the City of Madras. Our is the first Province in India which has introduced total prohibition.

Criticisms Answered

Prohibition, however, is not without its critics. One criticism is that it interferes with individual liberty and amounts to compulsion. But it has to be remembered that the State cannot be expected to allow individual liberty to encroach on social welfare and social happiness; for after all the right to drink is a licence to social evil and it is the duty of the State to protect the weak individual from the menace of drink.

Another criticism against Prohibition is that it entails loss of revenue to the State to the extent of nearly Rs. 17½ crores. The loss of revenue is, however, considered small when compared with the all-round happiness in the Province brought about by Prohibition; for the 50 lakhs of poor toiling masses who were responsible for paying Rs. 17½ crores to Government by way of excise levy, are sought to be saved from starvation, misery and debt and the indirect monetary gain to the people thereby is expected to be about Rs. 70 to Rs. 80 crores. Further, the criticism does take not into account that the Sales Tax which will yield a revenue of about Rs. 12 crores a year was introduced to make good this loss of excise revenue.

Some critics decry Prohibition on the ground that it will not succeed in India, because it has failed in America. The answer to this criticism is that in India drink is considered to be a vice from time immemorial and it is condemned by



SRI A. PALANIAPPA MUDALIAR

all religions, while in America it is a social habit among the people permitted by the society there. There is no reason, therefore, why Prohibition should fail in India because it failed in America.

Prohibition is also opposed by some for the reason that its postponement will check inflation. There is no force in this criticism either; for as Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Minister for Public Works, observed in a broadcast, the extra money that Prohibition will leave in the hands of the people could be withdrawn by means of thrift and small savings.

Another line of criticism against Prohibition is that it cannot be enforced successfully as the incidence of crimes cannot be stopped completely. But offences are inevitable in respect of any law and on this ground the reform itself cannot be condemned.

Ameliorative Programme

Prohibition is a reform of first-rate national importance and its main objective is the elevation of the moral, economic and social conditions of the people. It is not merely a question of enforcing the Prohibition law but harnessing the new spirit ushered in by Prohibition for social and rural uplift. Government have, therefore, almost simultaneously with the introduction of prohibition, launched on various ameliorative measures not only to give relief to the ex-toddy tappers, who were directly and immediately affected by prohibition, and the ex-addicts by providing counter-attraction to drink but also for bringing about general rural uplift.

The ameliorative work which was entrusted to the Revenue Department, was transferred to the Co-operative Department with effect from October 15, 1948. The control and direction of ameliorative work are at present in the hands of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, who is assisted by the Deputy Commissioner of Prohibition (Amelioration), who is also Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies. There is in each of the districts one Special Development Officer assisted by two Assistant Development Officers and a staff of one Rural Welfare Officer in each taluk.

Ameliorative work is directed among the other items to the provision of alternative employment to the ex-toddy tappers, improvement of the economic and social condition of the ex-addicts, provision of substitutes for drink, counter-attraction against

the evil of liquor and promotion of thrift and small savings. In the Co-operative Department, the scope of ameliorative work has widened and greater emphasis is being laid on constructive work in the villages and through Co-operative Societies than in the provision of entertainments, organization of games, counter-attraction to drink, etc. Increasing use is also made of the Co-operative agency for promoting schemes of rural uplift for improving the economic condition of the ex-tappers and ex-addicts.

Employment for Ex-Tappers

The most important and immediate part of the ameliorative programme is the provision of alternative employment to the ex-toddy tappers thrown out of work by the introduction of Prohibition, numbering about 1·63 lakhs. The problem was rather acute in certain districts like South Kanara, Malabar, Coimbatore among the old 16 prohibition districts and Tirunelveli, Ramnad, West Godavari and Madras City, among the new nine districts. In the other districts the problem was only a temporary phase and the ex-toddy tappers have been adjusting themselves to the changed conditions and taking to agriculture or other allied occupations.

Jaggery Co-operatives

One of the measures adopted to provide them with alternative work was the formation of palmyra jaggery manufacturing co-operative societies. Other types of co-operative societies such as milk-supply societies, land colonization societies, cottage industries societies were also formed for their benefit in suitable places. But the jaggery co-operatives were the most popular, because they handled an industry with which the toddy tappers were already familiar.

To provide employment to them Government permitted the tapping of sweet juice from palmyra trees in most of the districts in the Province for the manufacture of jaggery, from coconut trees in Malabar, South Kanara, Coimbatore and Madras City for jaggery manufacture, date trees in the districts of Chittoor, Anantapur, Guntur and North Arcot and sago trees in Malabar.

There are at present 1,466 jaggery societies with a membership of 96,568. These societies manufactured jaggery to the tune of Rs. 59·79 lakhs and sold jaggery to the value of Rs. 61·25 lakhs up to May 31, 1949. Government have also permitted the tapping of sweet juice and its sale for personal consumption through co-operative societies in the districts of Tirunelveli and in the three taluks of Ramnad, Mudukulattur and Srivilliputtur in Ramnad district in view of the peculiar conditions obtaining in these districts and the great demand for it as beverage.

In order to improve the industry and introduce it in areas where the tappers are not quite familiar with it, there is a proposal to train 25 Palm Gur Instructors in the Central Palm Gur Training School, Government of India, to be located at Cuddalore in South Arcot district.

Milk Supply Societies

Next in importance come the Milk Supply Societies formed to encourage dairying as a subsidiary occupation among the ex-tappers and the ex-addicts. One hundred and twenty-eight Milk Supply Societies and eight Milk Supply Unions have been formed under the ameliorative scheme. There were 5,248 members in the Milk Supply Societies consisting of ex-tappers, ex-addicts and others with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 80,349 at the end of March 1949. The eight Milk Supply Unions had a membership of 574 with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 18,845. They sold about 13 lakhs of Madras measures of milk to the value of about rupees seven lakhs. The societies disbursed interest-free Government loans to the extent of Rs. 3,57,238 to their members for the purchase of milch cows. The number of milch animals purchased by the members of the societies was 1,542. Government have sanctioned a subsidy of Rs. 29,700 to the milk supply societies towards establishment and contingent charges at the rate of Rs. 100 for each society for a period of six months. A subsidy of Rs. 3,350 has been sanctioned to them for purchase of utensils and other equipment.

Land Colonization

There were also four Land Colonization Co-operative Societies, 26 Cottage Industries Societies, 21 Tenants' Societies, 3 Labour Contract Societies and 2 other types of societies at the close of March 1949 with 722 ex-tappers, 812 ex-addicts, 1,105 others as members with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 33,471. The Four Land Colonization Co-operative Societies were assigned about 2,300 acres of which about 1,160 acres have been brought under cultivation.

The 26 cottage industries societies produced and sold goods valued at Rs. 56,465 and Rs. 39,058 respectively up to the end of March 1949. They had a stock on hand valued at Rs. 20,878. In Malabar, Government have approved a scheme for starting production-cum-training co-operative societies for coir making in three centres and sanctioned a subsidy of Rs. 36,000 to each centre. As a

result of these efforts, about 95,000 ex-tappers have been provided with alternative employment in jaggery societies, about 1,976 in Milk Supply Societies, and other types of societies formed for their benefit. Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 4,732-8-0 for conducting demonstration in handspinning for the benefit of ex-tappers and ex-addicts in five centres in the Madras City.

Besides, the formation of co-operative societies, the ameliorative staff devoted special efforts to get the ex-tappers employed as gang coolies and as unskilled labourers in the departments under the control of the Public Works Department and in other institutions. In this way, about 26,752 ex-tappers have been provided with employment in the Province. The Commissioner of Civil Supplies has issued instructions for preference to be given to ex-tappers while making appointments of chowkidars in rationing establishments. As a result of these measures, the problem of unemployment among ex-tappers in the districts has been effectively tackled.

Co-operative societies of various types are also formed to improve the economic condition of the ex-addicts and others. Some of them have been given State help in the shape of subsidy and free services of staff. In Gooty in Anantapur District, a proposal for the formation of a society for palmyra products has been sanctioned by Government with a subsidy of Rs. 4,300. In Vellore, a basket workers' society was started with a membership of 74 for the benefit of ex-addicts. The value of goods produced and sold up to 31st May 1949 is Rs. 13,674 and Rs. 13,815 respectively. The Bojjapalle Cart Makers' Co-operative Society in Cuddapah District has a membership of 21 with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 2,100; it produced carts to the value of Rs. 10,753 and sold carts valued at Rs. 11,379 up to the end of May 1949.

At Rajampet, in Cuddapah District, a society for the manufacture of leather goods was started with a membership of 15; the value of goods produced and sold is Rs. 500 and Rs. 572 respectively. The Potladurthi Cobblers' Society in the same district purchased raw materials valued at Rs. 898 and sold finished goods worth Rs. 954. Two Leather Workers' Co-operative Societies have been organized in Kurnool District.

In the old prohibition districts, refreshments stalls were set up in about half the total number of toddy shops in each district and run for about three months to provide ex-addicts with drinks like tea, coffee, buttermilk, *panakam* as well as snacks for eating. Government sanctioned the opening of 3,650 such stalls in the old Prohibition districts subsidizing them at the rate of Rs. 100 for each stall. In the new nine Prohibition districts Government sanctioned a subsidy of Rs. 67,500 for opening 1,350 refreshment stalls to distribute freely substitute drinks like buttermilk, lime-juice and *panakam* for about a week.

Amelioration work includes spinning classes for girls. Photo shows a session in Thirupanmalyur.

Counter-attractions

The most popular counter-attraction to drink are sports and games, such as *chedu-gudu*, tug-of-war, etc., folk dances, *kathaprasanghams*, *kalakshepams*, *harikathas* and village dramas. Entertainments of various kinds have been organized in the Prohibition districts to divert the minds of the ex-addicts Government have provided funds for payment as subsidies at the rate of Rs. 25 each to deserving dramatic troupes in the districts encouraging local talent in the villages in preference to professionals. With the increasing emphasis laid on co-operative and constructive effort, Rural Welfare Officers at present devote more attention to improving the economic condition of the villagers through co-operative societies and other agencies like gramasanghams, etc.

Films

Government have provided the 16 old Prohibition districts with a propaganda van each. The vans are provided with cinema outfit, magic lanterns, public address systems and gramaphones. Prohibition films are exhibited in the villages through the cine-projectors attached to the Propaganda vans. Besides, nine films of 16 m m. size have been purchased for entertaining the people during meetings and on important occasions. Arrangements have been made with the British Information Services for supplying films and steps are also being taken to take copies of films in Tamil and Telugu languages. Films received from the Information Films of India are also being exhibited in districts for entertaining the villagers in addition to documentary films and newsreels produced by the Government of India.

Songs

Government sanctioned the recording of songs on prohibition in Telugu, Kanarese, and Tamil and the purchase of records for distribution to the districts at a cost of Rs. 2,300 and Government have sanctioned an annual expenditure of Rs. 5,000 for the purchase of equipment and preparation of slides.

Radios

Government have also ordered that radio sets be allotted to the Prohibition districts, and 31 radio sets have been accordingly ordered to be

installed in 14 of the old Prohibition districts and so far 17 sets—five battery and twenty main—have been installed in the districts of Anantapur, Bellary, Coimbatore, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Madhurai, North Arcot, Salem, Malabar and South Kanara. With a view to educating the public in general and ex-addicts in particular on Prohibition, several pamphlets on Prohibition have been printed in English and in the regional languages and distributed to the villagers in the districts through the ameliorative staff.

To encourage savings among the villagers in general and especially among the ex-addicts a vigorous savings campaign has been launched in each district. Hundi boxes are distributed to the members of co-operative societies and ex-addicts. So far, 32,857 hundi boxes have been distributed and savings to the extent of Rs. 4·62 lakhs have been effected through them. Savings through the National Savings Scheme is also encouraged.

Village Uplift

Ameliorative work is co-extensive with rural development. Village Betterment Committees or Gramasanghams are formed in the districts to promote rural uplift activities. These gramasanghams organize rural creation and village uplift activities like village sanitation, street cleaning, village communication, introduction of better seeds and manure, encouragement of cottage industries, etc. Rural Credit Societies have also been encouraged to take up rural uplift and social work by making suitable provisions in their by-laws.

Government have sanctioned library grants amounting to Rs. 26,200 during 1948-49 to 262 gramasanghams at the rate of Rs. 100 each. Besides this an annual grant of Rs. 100 has also been sanctioned to 27 of these gramasanghams. By such grants it has been made possible for the gramasanghams to promote literacy in the rural areas. To enable gramasanghams to undertake social and rural uplift work as corporate bodies Government have permitted their registration under the Societies Registration Act, 1860, and reduced registration fees for the purpose from Rs. 50 to Rs. 5.

The Ameliorative staff in the districts have been entrusted with the organization and development of village agricultural co-operatives so that the societies may undertake multi-purpose activities including social and recreational activities. Up to 31st May 1949, 476 rural credit societies were organized and 152 dormant societies were revived. Since the scheme was started, 47,066 new members were admitted in these societies with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 5·86 lakhs. The number of societies which undertook extra credit activities under this scheme was 1,808 on 31st May 1949; 5·12 lakhs of members were benefited by these activities and a sum of Rs. 53·62 lakhs was involved in their transactions.

The extra activities included the supply of domestic requirements and agricultural requirements like seed,

MADRAS RAISES MEMORIAL TO MAHATMAJI

Prohibition in Madras Province is a widely acclaimed measure. As the late Mr. Daniel Thomas once said: "The freedom that the country obtained on August 15 was but the beginning of an era of social endeavour to widen the freedom for the benefit of the common man and the humble worker. Prohibition was the one great reform which was calculated to achieve this object."

Our leaders have hailed this reform in similar vein. Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of the Constituent Assembly, said: "It is a matter for congratulation that the Presidency which took up a prominent and forward start in this direction in 1937 under the guidance of Rajaji is also the first to complete the programme which was so dear to Mahatmaji."

And Sri C. Rajagopalachariar, Governor-General of India, conveyed his "grateful appreciation of courage and enterprise shown in completing the edifice of Prohibition in Madras which was my dream" and declared: "You have by this raised a great memorial for Mahatma Gandhi."

Girls in a Robertsonpet Centre take to the charka with enthusiasm

Employment Exchanges Play Useful Role In Serving Industry

V. M. RAMAMURTHY, B.A. (HONS.), Research Officer,
Tamil Nad Congress Committee.

FOR LONG, employment-seeking by one endowed with the capacity for work and the employment of his services were considered as the private affair of two parties only—the employee and the employer. Many were the difficulties attending this process; the hardships of labourers and lower middle classes were particularly greater. Could any modern Government interested in the welfare of the labouring classes look on with unconcern at this state of affairs? How nice it would be if employment-seeking were done through a widespread organization? It was this realization that was responsible for the organization of Employment Exchanges.

Such Exchanges were functioning in the Western countries even before the war and had done good work. But in our country, these Exchanges were constituted only in 1945 under the stress of postwar demobilization. As originally designed, these Exchanges were expected to seek employment for only ex-servicemen; later on they were expanded to serve all categories of employment-seekers, i.e., civilians.

The very fact that these Exchanges have been expanded to serve civilian employment-seekers would point to the claimant need for such organizations. Although such a necessity was present in India before the war, they were not started then perhaps in view of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Labour.

Although it is true that in times of economic depression these Exchanges cannot solve the problem of widespread unemployment, many employers and trade unions have supported their establishment in all industrial areas. The reasons for this support are not far to seek. Employment Exchanges can ensure mobility of labour and most particularly useful in areas wherefrom labourers are recruited. Although these Exchanges can neither create jobs nor increase avenues of employment they can certainly reduce considerably what is called "frictional unemployment."

Job and Worker

Moreover, through these Exchanges, workers can get employment suited to their experience, taste and capacity, and employers can get workers with the requisite skill. There is yet another reason why Employment Exchanges should be popular with the employment-seekers. From the time an unemployed person registers his name with the Exchange, the latter undertakes the responsibility for seeking a suitable job and placing him in that job. The unemployed person would have no more need to stand with folded arms before a *Kangani* or a recruiting agent and give his commission which often amounts to a big slice of the worker's first few months' wages. The injustices of the *Kangani* system of recruitment are thereby eliminated.

What is more, recruitment through Exchanges would be easier and far less expensive for the employers. While recruiting labour, Employment Exchanges make it a point not to paint an exaggerated picture of the position of an industry or of the conditions of work; they describe the conditions as they are and recruit only such labourers as are most suited to the jobs notified, thereby reducing the chances of industrial strife. It needs no saying that strikes and other disputes cause greater loss to the poor workers than to the employers.

There is yet another reason why Employment Exchanges should be popular. These Exchanges can ensure that the time-lag between the occurring of vacancies and their filling is as rapid as possible; again, it is only an employment service that can make a sustained and methodical effort to place an unemployed worker in a suitable job. It would be elementary prudence to rely on an organization when one knows one cannot succeed in isolation.

Free Service

Employment Exchanges render free and voluntary service to workers and employers alike. An employment-seeker has to register his name with the nearest Exchange and give a true account of his qualifications and experience; that is all. An employer who avails of the Exchange services has to notify the vacancies occurring in his firm. For each vacancy so notified, the Exchanges select employment-seekers registered with them who possess the necessary qualifications. The employer then makes his selection and appoints the worker best suited to his requirements. There is no obligation on the part of employers to accept the candidates submitted by the Exchange; the final selection always rests with themselves. There is no compulsion or obligation whatsoever; it is a voluntary service.

And so employers have begun to co-operate increasingly with the Exchanges; similarly, working and middle class employment seekers have been increasingly co-operating with the Exchanges as they provide honourable means of securing jobs. As a result of this co-operation and as a result of the continued interest evinced by the various Governments and of the spirit of service animating the employment service staff, these organizations have been able to turn out good work so far. Moreover, the employment service has to some extent helped to smoothen the transition from War to Peace and co-ordinate the manpower requirements of the various development plans with those of private industries.

However, the Employment Exchanges have yet to develop into an instrument of long-term policy for achieving the ideal of full employment. They can so develop only when an all-round economic plan ensuring the right to work is brought into execution by the Central Government. This falls in the sphere of long-term planning; but in the immediate future the Employment Service can expand its activities in certain directions.

American Example

For example, just look at the U.S.A., where the Federal and State Governments are running nearly 2,000 Employment Exchanges. These offices have on their staff what are called vocational guidance counsellors from whom an estimated 1,000,000 persons a year receive vocational counsel. Others get advice from about 2,000 community guidance centres in American cities. Guidance is also considered important in schools and about 4,000 American high schools now offer it to students. The U.S. Government and nearly all the 48 States support guidance programmes for both adults and youths. Some counsellors are made available by industry.

"What kind of job would I like best? Do I have the necessary education and skill for it? Is the field an expanding or a shrinking one? Every year, many Americans find the answers to such questions in talks with trained counsellors. And so the national trend is to help job applicants—both present and future—find the positions for which they are best fitted.

At least 64 American colleges and universities offer advanced degrees for specializing in occupational guidance. Courses include counselling technique, tests of workers' skill and attitude, rehabilitation counselling and personal problems and management. What is more, schools and guidance agencies are kept informed on job opportunities through handbooks published by the U.S. Department of Labour, covering 288 occupations. These reports provide information on hours and earnings in each industry, trends in production and technology, industrial hazards and working conditions.

Apprenticeship Schemes

In another respect also American experience has its lessons for us. I must refer here to the National Apprenticeship Programme of the United States Department of Labour, organized by an Act of Congress in 1937. It is defined by that department as a co-operative plan on the part of Government, Labour and Industry, to provide a steady flow of trained, skilled workmen for industrial plants in the United States.

The Bureau of Apprenticeship in the Department of Labour administers the programme. The Bureau sets up standards and policies to guide industry in employing and training apprentices. Assisting in the work of the Bureau are national advisory committees composed of representatives of management and labour. Field representatives, employed by the Bureau of Apprenticeship, work to bring management and labour together and to promote general acceptance of the standards agreed upon. Experience has shown that co-operation in apprenticeship programmes has brought employers and workers together on other problems and has created mutual understanding and goodwill.

Using standards recommended by the National Advisory Committee as a guide, nearly 50 States have set up their own apprenticeship programmes and procedures. After a State Council has been appointed and has approved its standards, it becomes a part of the National Apprenticeship Programme by securing recognition from the Federal Bureau of Apprenticeship. Since the actual employment and training of apprentices takes place in local communities, promotional work is directed towards securing interest in and action by local employers and employees. In those trades where both employers and employees maintain local organizations, the objective is to secure joint co-operation through the appointment of a joint apprenticeship committee, which is responsible for the development of standards for the trade and for the operation of the apprenticeship programme in the particular geographical area.

There are 6,500 such local committees functioning in the U.S.A. today. When the Labour Department's programme was formulated, many apprenticeship programmes were already in operation in the United States. Some have been set up by industry; some by labour organizations. Unless our Governments sponsor apprenticeship and training schemes on this scale, there would be no marked industrial development in our country.

Training Personnel

At present our Employment Service is operating training schemes only on a very small scale. Only some ex-servicemen and refugees from Pakistan are now benefiting by these schemes. From August 1947 to the end of March this year only 75,000 persons could be admitted into the 470 centres of all kinds; at the end of March 1949, there were in all the Centres only 19,000 trainees; since the

Eliminating Vocational Misfits, Kangani Injustices, Manpower Bottlenecks, Haphazard Recruitment

manure and implements, grant of loans on the pledge of produce, sale of produce, collection and sale of milk, promotion of thrift through hundi boxes, introduction of cottage industries and the promotion of social and recreational activities. Government have agreed to sanction subsidies to co-operative societies for the construction of godowns and have placed a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs at the disposal of the Registrar for the purpose for the year 1949-50.

Proposals have been received for the construction of village hall-cum-godowns from 15 co-operative societies at a cost of Rs. 51,300. Similarly 23 gramasanghams in the districts have undertaken to construct community centres at a cost of Rs. 77,250 and nine of these have been recommended to Government for a subsidy of Rs. 15,000. Government are considering the proposals to make a free grant of 50 per cent of the cost of construction of community centres undertaken by the gramasangharns.

Other important directions in which amelioration work has been done in the villages is the promotion of Harijan welfare and uplift of women. The latter task is undertaken by the Department of Women's Welfare whose workers, wherever possible, tour in the propaganda vans along with the ameliorative staff and address women folk regarding the evils of drink, usefulness of cottage industries, etc., and advise them to lead an economic life and save as much as possible.

Prohibition has been an incalculable blessing, particularly to the working classes and agriculturists. The Madras Prohibition Enquiry Committee appointed by Government in August 1947 to examine the working of Prohibition in the first eight districts of the Province observed: "There is hardly any doubt that the ex-addicts have raised their standard of living," and concluded: "From all points of view, therefore, Prohibition has conferred great advantages on society."

One of the noblest monuments that can ever be raised to the memory of Mahatma Gandhi is to work Prohibition successfully and to rid the country of the evils of drink once for all. It is the fundamental duty of every citizen to co-operate with the Government and make this great reform a complete success and thereby build up a healthy and happy Province.

beginning only 15,425 trainees have gone out of the Centres with certificates.

As against this, in the U.S.A. 2,25,000 apprentices were registered under the apprenticeship programme alone at the end of last year. The need for enlarging our Employment Exchanges so that they can operate training and apprenticeship schemes on a large scale need not be over-emphasised. Unless the training schemes are expanded, Exchanges may not be in a position to recruit the required number of trained personnel.

Shortage

There is at present a world shortage of trained workmen; Employment Exchanges therefore find it difficult to recommend suitable candidates for certain kinds of jobs. For example, in the first quarter of this year employers in the Madras Presidency notified 16,128 vacancies to the Exchanges: but the latter were able to place only 11,956 persons in employment. As the Live Register contains practically no stenographers, tractor drivers, moulders, etc., the Employment Office could not satisfy the demand of employers fully. Only by converting unskilled labour into skilled labour by special training can the Exchanges hope to meet the demand of industry for trained manpower.

Recently at Vellore, Mr. Anantasayanam Ayyangar, Deputy Speaker of the Indian Constituent Assembly, spoke in similar terms on the need for enlarging the training schemes. Employment Exchanges should therefore be fully utilized in future for ensuring the presence of trained workmen in the labour market and their satisfactory distribution among the different sectors of production.

Unskilled Labour

Employment Exchanges should in future register marked development in yet another direction. There are many drawbacks and injustices in the sytems of recruitment by *Kanganis* and Sardars and of contract labour. These injustices can be eliminated only by increasing the number of Exchanges operating in the different regions. At present there are only 97 Exchanges including the Direct Offices functioning in the Indian Union, whereas in the U.S.A., there are nearly 2,000 Exchanges. If our Exchanges are increased, unskilled workers can be recruited in far larger numbers for the manufacturing industries for rubber, coffee and tea plantations and for the huge development projects of the Central and Provincial Governments.

At present 2,536 Government Offices obtain their requirements of labour through the Exchanges: as a result contract labour is not much in evidence now. On the other hand, throughout the Indian Union only 2,788 employers are using the Exchanges. Although the number of employers using the Exchanges has been increasing year by year, still tens of thousands of small employers are not co-operating with the Exchanges. In the Madras Province alone there are nearly 4,000 factories registered under the Factories Act. There are besides innumerable trading establishments, business houses and commercial bodies and agricultural farms. As the Employment Exchanges recruit labourers best suited to particular jobs, labour productivity is bound to increase, employers who desire this result would therefore do well to use the Exchanges more extensively than they are doing now.

Need For Propaganda

For their part, the Exchanges should in future do energetic propaganda among the employers. It is not enough if they devote their particular attention to the working and middle classes. If lakhs and lakhs of unemployed are registered and they are not placed in jobs, their faith in the Exchanges would be rudely shaken. Even now there are throughout the Indian Union 2,01,000 persons on the Live Register of the Employment Service who have yet to secure jobs. This figure can be compared with the 6,05,000 persons placed in employment since the beginning and up to the end of March this year.

But most of those who have not been placed in employment appear to be above the average. No doubt there are many employment opportunities for clerks and peons and, if all the employers [illegible] get opportunities will surely come to the notice of the Exchanges. If an unemployed person finds that he is not able to get a job even with the help of a big organization, that feeling of disillusionment might spread like a contagion and do irreparable harm to the Exchanges. If the Exchanges become powerless, employers too would stand to lose much.

One of the most important future activities of the Employment Service should be to make the employers appreciate how it will be in their own interest to co-operate fully with the Exchanges and obtain all their labour requirements through them. If the employers co-operate enthusiastically, the *Kangani* system will completely disappear.

Vocational Research

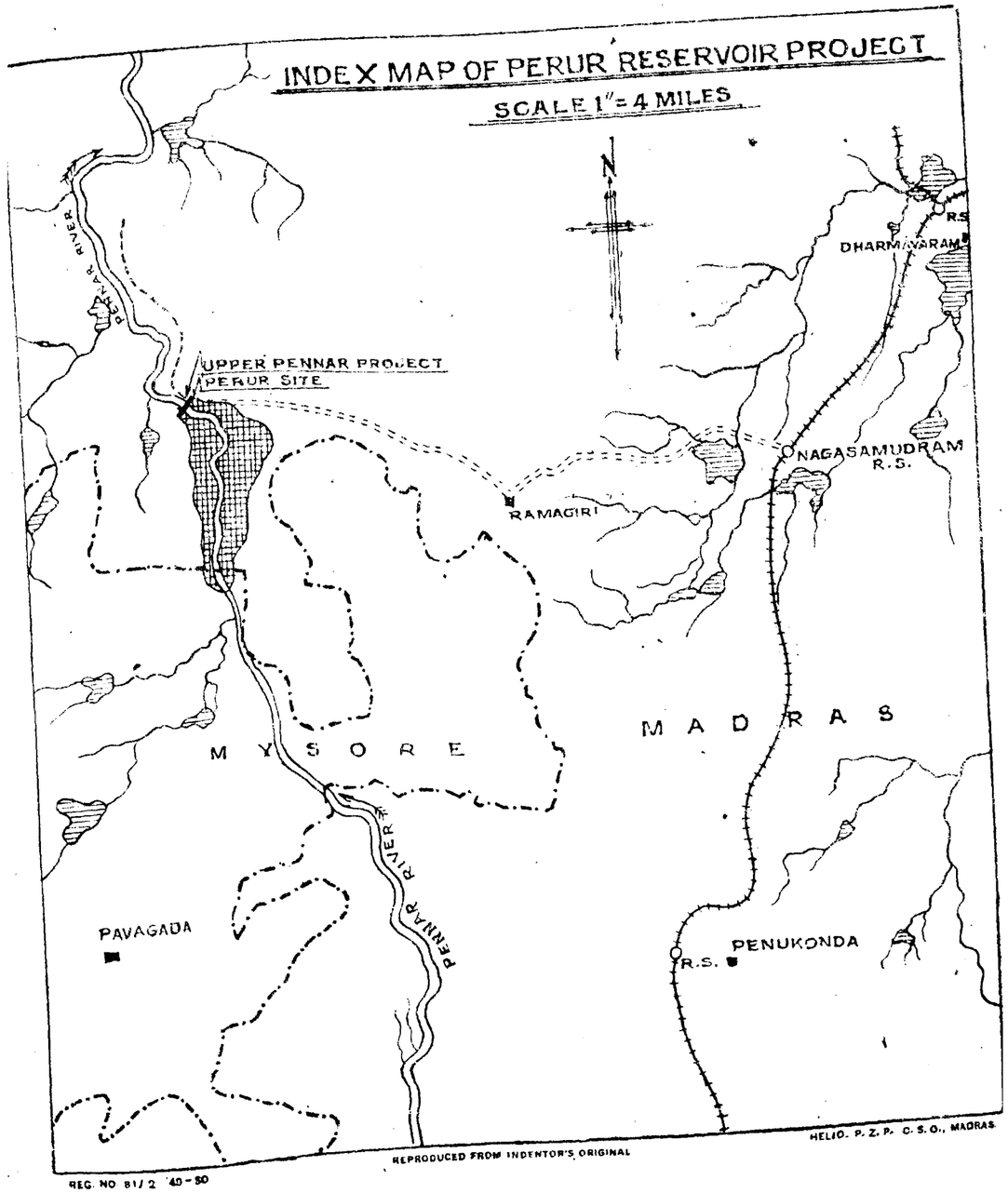
The Central Government can expand the Employment Service in one more direction in the immediate future. That is advanced research. There is a pressing need for such research in respect of vocational guidance, labour problems, unemployment problems, statistics pertaining to job opportunities and unemployment, etc. Scientific surveys of unemployment are also called for. From the couple of lakhs persons in the Live Register of the Employment Service, we can only know that there is unemployment; but we cannot even approximately measure the total volume of unemployment in the country at present, as only a few unemployed have registered their names with the Exchanges.

The work of surveying and estimating unemployment in the different sectors of the country's economy should therefore be entrusted to the Employment Service which has gathered considerable experience in the field. Moreover, the Employment Service should do research in the statistical data they have already in their possession and interpret them.

Drama By Government Press Workers' Union

The Madras Government Press Workers' Union will enact at the V. P. Hall on Sunday, August 28, 1949, at 5-30 p.m. the Tamil social drama "*Suspected*". The proceeds is to be utilized for scholarships and educating the Government Press employees and their children in Hindi which is to be the *lingua franca* of Independent India.

PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS, AND EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY THE DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY, GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS



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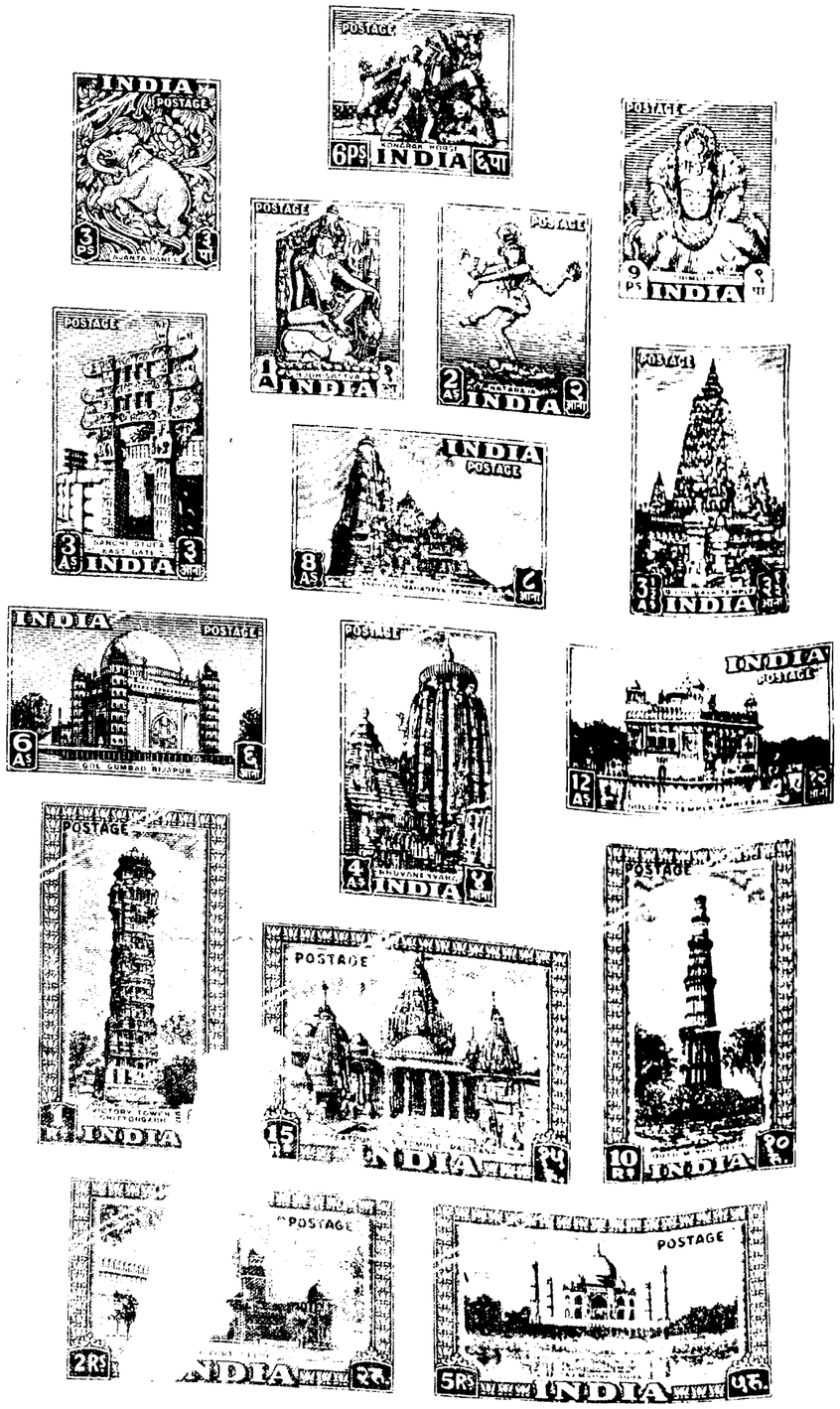

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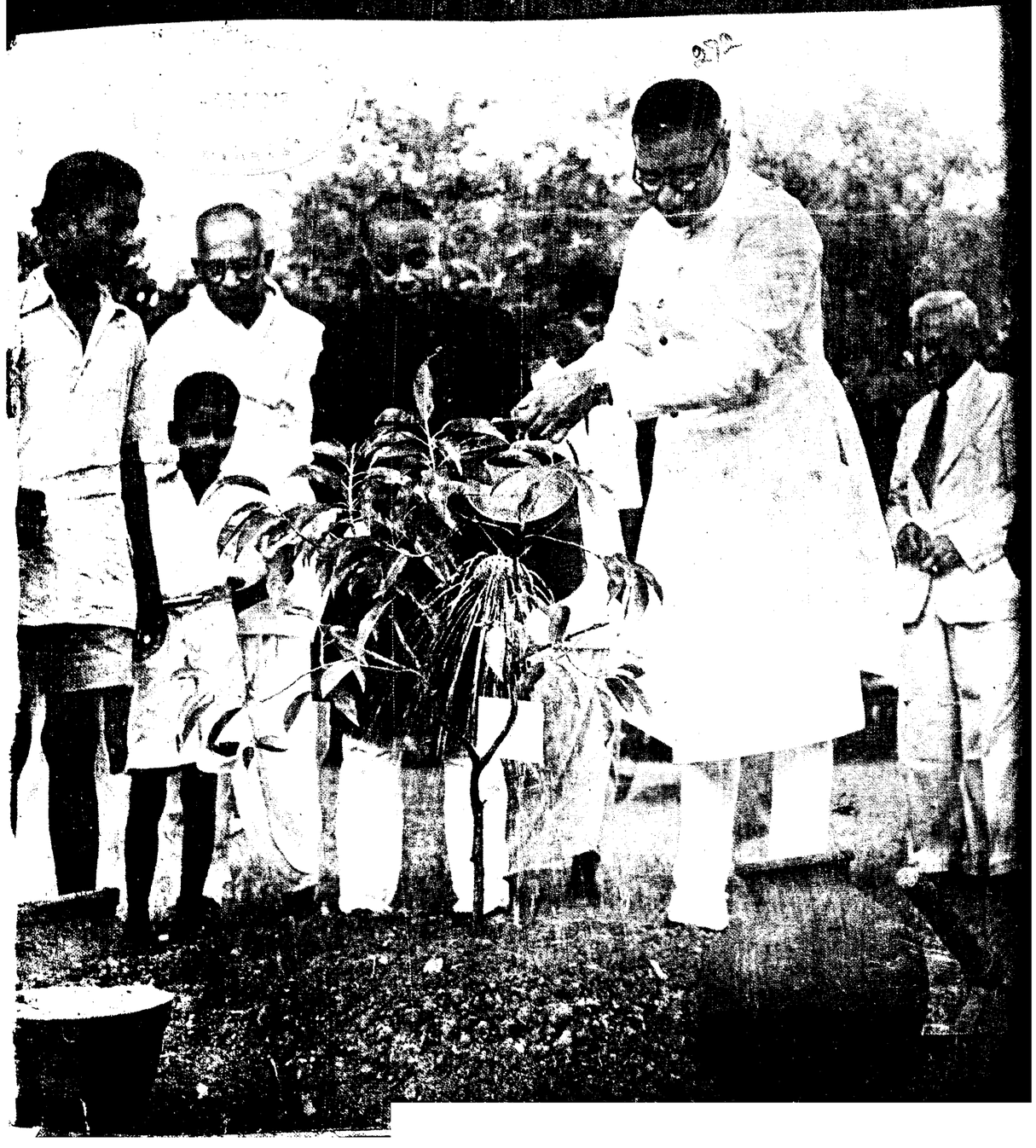

THE GOVERNOR PLANTS A TREE

Inaugurating the Tree-Planting Week during the Independence Day celebrations, His Excellency the Maharajah of Bhavnagar, Governor of Madras, set an example by planting a tree. Photos show His Excellency taking the sapling shoot, planting it, levelling the sod and finally watering the young tree

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Madras Information

Published every fortnight by the Director of Information and Publicity
Fort St. George

Vol. III, No. 15 — "WE SEEK TO SERVE AND NOT TO COMPETE" — September 1, 1949

PEOPLE CAN HELP IN SOLVING PROBLEM OF FOOD PRODUCTION

INDEPENDENCE DAY ADDRESS OF H.E. THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS

FELLOW CITIZENS OF MADRAS! Two years ago this day, our country gained its independence. These two years that have passed, have been times of great trouble and stress as well as of great achievements. We have had many problems to solve and on the solution of some of them, we can more than congratulate ourselves. The early months of our freedom were marked by bitter communal disorder which has left its trail of suffering in the large crowds of refugees, thousands of whom have still to settle down, and find a permanent living in this country. But, thanks to the unwavering ideal of the Secular State that has been set before us by our leaders, and their opposition to communalism in any form, I think we can say that our worst fears on this score are over.

The problem of Hindu versus Muslim is no longer an acute one, though this does not mean that we should in any way relax our vigilance. Secondly, we see India now as one united whole. The various States have all come into line with the rest of the country. The problem of Hyderabad which caused us, especially those in this Province, so much worry and anxiety last year, has been settled and it is now as much a part of India as Bombay or Madras. In the world outside, our country has attained, and will continue to maintain, a high place in the Council of Nations. These are all achievements of which we and our leaders may be justly proud.

Task Ahead

But I should warn you that there should be no feeling of undue satisfaction on our part. If we have done a great deal we have still a great many more things to do. If we have succeeded in some of our objects, we have failed, and failed grievously, in some others. There are still many disturbing elements in this country; we are still suffering from the excesses of those to whom liberty has meant only licence. In some of our neighbouring Provinces there have been outbreaks of political violence on a scale and in a manner which cannot be too strongly condemned. Nearer home, our own Andhra Districts had to suffer, and are still suffering, from the acts of such misguided people who believe that they can achieve their political creed only by the road of violence and bloodshed.

Again, although we have achieved in some measure a certain communal unity, we have still got many separatist trends in this country, and in this Province. We have still to banish from our minds our tendency to think first of our fellow citizens as a Tamil or a Telugu, a Brahmin or a Non-Brahmin, and unless and until we do so, true unity is in the far distance.

And thirdly, I would like to appeal also for a more sympathetic understanding of the Government and the work that Government officials, especially those in the districts, are doing. They have had to shoulder very heavy burdens during these last few years, I can say from what I have seen, that though there are still many drawbacks, the majority of them are doing their work conscientiously and well. But this is not enough; old habits die hard and the years during which we struggled for our freedom have ingrained into us the habit of looking with suspicion, and perhaps opposition, on everything that a Government official does. It is this feeling that we have to get rid of, for, no Government official, however well-meaning and upright he may be, can do much if he does not have the co-operation and help of the people whose servant he always is.

Food Production

And lastly, and most important of all, we have still to make India self-sufficient in its most elementary need, namely, food. Independence can have no meaning if we are still to depend on the outside world for the barest necessity of life. Independence can have no meaning when the great majority of our countrymen still lack a square meal a day. You would have all heard the call given recently to us by our leaders. We have set up a target to be reached by 1951 when we would be able to produce all the food that is needed for consumption in this country.

. This Province is unhappily a deficit one and we are dependent in a very large measure on others to feed us. My Government have formulated their plans and you might have seen them in the papers, by which they hope to increase our food production, but it is not merely the Government but everyone of you, who can help. Many of you have little gardens of your own whether you live in towns or villages; many of you possess plots of land, some bit or other, which is lying waste and over which you have not bothered so far. You can all help in our goal, in however small a way it may be, by growing vegetables or food in some form or other in these gardens or plots of land.

Let us mark this occasion not by the more shouting of slogans or waving of flags, but by some substantial act in this direction; by turning the first set of earth in these gardens, or planting our first vegetable seeds. At this time and at this juncture let us remember our greatest need is hard work and yet more hard work to increase our resources and our output of food.

So I end my appeal to you by giving you these as our watchwords: Unity, Discipline and Hard work.

Every Effort To Make This Country Attain Self-sufficiency in Food

Premier Appeals for People's Co-operation

15th August is an eventful date in the history of India and a day of national importance. 15th August 1949 marks the completion of two years in the age of India's independence. The independence was attained as a result of unswerving and heroic efforts of our people under the guidance of the Indian National Congress; and it illustrates how a non-violent fight can achieve things in a more effective way than a fight involving violence.

In the great non-violent struggle for freedom, many of our country men have made sacrifices at the altar of devotion to our Motherland. Some even paid their lives in the course of their suffering for the noble cause. It is but proper that August 15th shall be observed as a day of solemnity, which we shall spend in silent prayers for the eternal peace of those martyrs whose sacrifices contributed to the success of our nation's fight for freedom.

New Chapter

15th August shall also be reckoned as the opening of a new chapter in our endeavour to solve problems which yet remain unsolved. The foremost among the problems confronting us to-day is the one relating to the situation of food insufficiency in our country, which requires to be tackled with all haste. Any slackness in our efforts in that direction may lead to consequences vitally affecting the people. The Governments, Central and Provincial, are sparing no pains in our efforts to meet the said situation and make our country self-sufficient in food production. Several measures for increasing the food production are already afoot.

But the Government by their efforts alone, cannot hope to get full success in the absence of responsibility and co-operation from the people themselves. I appeal to the people of this Province to offer wholehearted co-operation to their representatives now functioning as the Government of the day, in all their endeavour aiming at the welfare of the masses.

COVER PAGE

The picture on the cover shows His Excellency the Governor of Madras inaugurating the Tree-planting Week in Madras Province.

"I think that I shall never see
A poem lovely as a tree."
"Poems are made by fools like me,
But only God can make a tree."

Thus sang the American poetess Joyce Kilmer. Apart from their poetic charm and divine origin, we are interested in trees as a vital asset in national economy. Hence the appeals by leaders for planting more trees. Quick-growing trees provide wood-fuel, thereby helping to conserve valuable organic manure, which would otherwise be burnt as cowdung cakes.

Irrigation in West Godavari Villages for Paddy Crops

The Government of Madras have sanctioned the revised estimate for Rs. 7,59,137 for works or Rs. 9,97,200 including direct and indirect charges for the scheme for the provision of irrigation facilities to Kamar and other villages in West Godavari district by excavating a channel with its head sluice built in the connecting wall between the Vijeswaram head and under sluices of the Dowlaishwaram anicut.

The Government have directed that only paddy crops should be grown by the ryots in the area to be benefited by the scheme, in view of the present food situation.

MORE FOOD MUST BE PRODUCED

Sri A. B. Shetty Explains Role Of State And People in Tackling Problem

Radio talk by Sri A. B. Shetty, Minister for Agriculture.

All manner of problems we have had to face after the attainment of Independence. At the present moment the problem of food shortage is at the forefront. The necessity for food imports at the cost of foreign exchange has become the most disastrous feature in today's economy. Attainment of self-sufficiency in food by 1951 has now been given the first priority. Government have decided to tackle the food problem on a war basis.

The immediate objective is to increase food production by 4·5 million tons by the end of 1951. With this achievement the whole economic position will be eased. It must be remembered, however, that the increased food production plan does not take into account the increase in population and the need for raising nutritional standards. Population in the Indian Dominion is increasing at the rate of four millions a year. The area of cultivable waste that can be reclaimed with profit is limited, the soil of the land already under cultivation is losing its fertility on account of erosion and exhaustion by age-long production of crops.

The problem is the same all the world over. William Vogt has sounded a note of warning in his book *Road to Survival* that by excessive breeding and abuse of the land mankind are bringing about a catastrophic crash of civilization. The Director-General of F.A.O. also has repeatedly pointed out that unless we gain in the race between population and food-supply, we shall be faced with widespread disaster.

To raise the output of food to the needed level, we have to aim at a progressive improvement in the system of farming and at the same time conserve the fertility of the soil for the benefit of future generations. Whatever success we may achieve for the time being in balancing population and food-supply, we shall have to take steps sooner or later to keep the growth of population within reasonable limits.

Two Year Plan

According to the two-year emergency food production plan prepared for Madras, the estimated additional yield in tons is 5·39 lakhs in 1949-50 and 6·95 lakhs in 1950-51. The net cost of the schemes will be Rs. 16·78 crores, of which the Provincial Government's share will be Rs. 10·62 crores and the rest will be borne by the Government of India.

Increase in food production has to be achieved in two ways, viz., by an extension of the area of cultivated land and an improvement in the yield per acre of crops. Fairly large areas of waste land fit for reclamation and cultivation are reported to be available in this Province. At present 157 tractors are with the Agricultural Department and they are distributed in various districts. These tractors are now largely used for bringing into cultivation either virgin areas or old fallows not cultivated for some years. There is an increasing demand for tractors with ploughs and tractors with bulldozer attachments; 78 more tractors are expected to be obtained this year. Forty thousand acres this year and 80,000 acres in 1950-51 have been fixed as targets for reclamation.

For increasing the productivity of the land already under cultivation the first essential is an assured supply of water. The P.W.D. will execute minor irrigation schemes costing about seven crores of rupees under the revised food plan. On tank restoration schemes Rupees three crores are proposed to be spent during this period, and another sum of Rs. 3·24 crores will be spent on subsidised well works.

Manures And Seeds

The use of manure is next in importance to water for increasing the outturn of crops. Two and a half lakhs tons of ammonium sulphate are expected to be made available for distribution during 1949-51. In addition to this, phosphatic fertilisers will be sold at half the cost. Chemical fertilisers have to be applied with the combination of organic manures. Green manuring is the cheapest and most profitable form of manuring a paddy crop. There is a proposal to subsidise the producers of green manure seeds with a view to increase the supply of seeds to ryots.

A Provincial Compost Development Officer has been appointed to give a drive to compost manufacture both in urban and rural areas. A target of 1·50 lakhs of tons has been fixed for the town compost scheme. A subsidy of of Re. 1 per ton is being paid for the compost made in villages. The prejudice which the people in some places have against the use of compost will have to be removed by proper propaganda.

In the two-year period of 1949-51 additional number of crude oil engines, electric motors and pump units will be purchased and hired to cultivators who would grow food crops. The scheme of soil and water conservation by contour embankments will be worked in the districts of Anantapur, Bellary, Guntur and Visakhapatnam. An increase in

the production of rice and millets is expected to be achieved by the greater use of seeds of improved strains. Plant protection officers and assistants have been appointed for combating the diseases of crops, and the necessary equipment and chemicals are being provided for the purpose. Steps are being taken to extend the cultivation of tapioca, sweet potatoes and bananas, as recommended by the Subsidiary Food Production Committee.

People's Role

Success in reaching the target fixed depends upon several factors. It is very important that the prices of foodgrains should be kept at a reasonable level. India's Food Production Commissioner, Mr. Patil, has given a much needed assurance in this matter. After all is said and done, we have to depend to a great extent upon a favourable monsoon for achieving our objective. Floods, cyclones and failure of rain may upset all our estimates of increased food production.

Government effort to attain self-sufficiency must be backed up by the co-operation of the farmers and the people as a whole. A change in the dietetic habits of the people will be helpful at this time of food crisis. Rice-eaters have been called upon to cut down the consumption of rice and take substitute articles of diet which may make it more balanced and wholesome.

The growing of vegetables and quick yielding fruit trees in the compounds of private houses will make these protective foods more easily available for personal use. The second National Tree Planting Week which is being organized all over the Province, as desired by the Minister for Agriculture at the Centre, will begin on Independence Day, August 15. It will have a symbolic value as an attempt to add to our fuel supplies and help the ryots in conserving stocks of farmyard manure for food production.

The Premier of this Province has made an appeal to the Congress Committees to join in this campaign for increased food production. The Andhra Provincial Congress Committee has already offered its co-operation, and the Congress organisations in other parts of the Province are expected to do likewise.

Progress Of Grow More Food Campaign

Irrigation.—Irrigation is an essential factor in stepping up food production under the intensive cultivation campaign. In pursuance of their Grow More Food programme, the Government have sanctioned the following irrigation schemes during the months of May and June 1949, which are designed either to assure better irrigation facilities to the existing ayacut or to provide irrigation to new areas. The names and details of the schemes are given below :—

Name of scheme.	*Estimated cost.* Rs.	*Anticipated ayacut.* Acs.	*Additional foodgrains expected.* Tons.
1 Krishna District—Provision of drainage facilities to wet lands lying between the Kodur and Lallapudi channels in the Kistna eastern delta to enable the raising of a second crop.	48,000	Existing	277
2 Guntur District—Construction of an anicut across Chilakaleru, near Ramudupalem in Vinukonda Taluk.	58,600	200	100
3 Nellore District—Raising the F.T.L. of the Kanigiri Big Tank in Kanigiri Taluk by 1½ feet.	40,365	52	26
4 Nellore District—Formation of a tank across Nallavagu near Vedanamparthi village in Rapur Taluk.	46,876	175	87½
5 Nellore District—Formation of a tank across Chinnavagu, a tributary of Narollavagu at Nandipad village in Udayagiri Taluk.	1,20,373	191	95·5
6 Construction of an anicut across the Thambipettai Odai in South Arcot District.	1,44,403	297	148·5
7 Scheme for the reclamation of the Kaliveli swamp in South Arcot District.	3,75,817	1,000	347
	8,35,394	1,915	1,081·5

Well subsidy schemes.—Subsidy loans to an extent of Rs. 95,100 were paid during May 1949 in respect of 187 wells. Under the 1947–48 and 1948–49 schemes, 1,214 wells and 9 new tanks and repairs to 56 old tanks in South Kanara and Malabar were completed during the month. An additional extent of 1,664·45 acres was brought under irrigation with an additional production of 1,023·71 tons during the month. Up to the end of May 1949, the total number of wells subsidised was 172,220. The total amount spent on these wells was Rs. 5,78,93,696. The total number of wells completed was 92,204. The additional area brought under irrigation as a result of the execution of the well subsidy schemes was 110,537 acres. The additional quantity of foodgrains produced with the help of these wells was 55,210 tons.

Land assignment.—An extent of 228 acres was assigned to farmers for food cultivation under the Grow More Food Rules during May and June 1949.

Manures.—During May 1949, about 700 tons of chemical fertilisers and 17 tons of oil-cake other than groundnut cake were sold to the public from the departmental depots. During May 1949, about 7,602 tons of ripe compost was distributed. This quantity would have covered 1,411 acres in manuring. As regards rural compost-making during May 1949, 2,715 tons of ripe compost were used to manure an irrigated area of 794 acres. One ton of green manure seeds were 2,231 lb. of groundnut and 246 lb. of all kinds of green manure seeds were sold to ryots for raising green manure crops. Intensive propaganda was done for extension of the area under green manures.

Distribution of seed.—During May 1949, a total quantity of 576 tons 2,025 lb. of improved seeds of paddy, millets, etc., was distributed. It is estimated that 12,997 acres of paddy, 714 acres of millets, 26 acres of pulses, 31 acres of groundnut and 212 acres of gingelly were grown with the improved seeds in the month.

Contour bunding.—Contour bunding was done over 808 acres and other methods of conserving soil and moisture as ploughing across the contour, bunding with bund-former, gully plugging, etc., were adopted over 1,176 acres.

Tractor ploughing.—Seventy-seven tractors, which were at work during May 1949, in 97 places, ploughed and levelled 3,881 acres. Seventeen oil-engines and 60 petrol-pump sets were hired by ryots and 663 acres were irrigated by them.

Subsidiary food.—During May 1949, 774 packets and 453 tolas of seeds, enough to grow vegetables on 6·60 acres, were supplied free of cost to schools in 58 localities. Departmental advice was continued to be given on the maintenance of fruit gardens.

SUPPLY OF WATER FOR GREEN MANURE CROPS

The importance of green manure in the intensive cultivation of food crops has been recognized by the Government and understood in some measure by the cultivators of the Province. The question of providing the necessary supply of water from Government irrigation sources for growing such crops has been engaging the attention of the Government for some time. The Chief Engineer has issued instructions to Superintending Engineers to issue water for one or two wettings for green manure crops subject to the availability of water in the Irrigation sources.

Green manure crops do not usually require much water but they will certainly be benefited by one or two wettings during their growth, say, one early in April and another in May in the case of the Cauvery Delta, and one early in March and another in the middle of April in the case of the Godavari Delta and the Krishna Deltas. But even such supply will be subject to the availability of water in the several sources during the several months. The periods during which water will be issued for this purpose under the several systems are indicated below :

Godavari Delta.—Supply for green manure crops will be given only up to March 10th as there will be great shortage of river supplies thereafter and all the available supplies will be required to mature the standing crops and for the existing gardens.

Krishna Delta.—The water level in the Krishna falls rapidly in the last week of February and it is generally found difficult to supply water even to the second crop itself during the month of March. Water will be supplied for pilipesara under low level channels till the end of February provided second crop and other garden crops are not raised under the concerned channels. However, if the supply is needed for green manure crops along with the second crop supply, it will be made available in a normal year till the end of January to the extent possible, but such supply cannot be guaranteed in years of scanty supply.

In the Krishna Central Delta, as the East Bank Canal is closed on 1st March and as the supply of water to the rice crop under this canal is cut off from the 10th November, it will not be possible to supply water for one or two wettings for a green manure crop under the Krishna East Bank Canal System. Even after the canals are reopened after closure it may not be possible to supply water for green manure crops, as the supplies, which are themselves very low, will be required to raise seed beds.

Cauvery Delta.—In the interests of closure works, it will not generally be feasible to allow water for green manure crops in this delta. However, some quantity can be diverted from the Grand Anicut from the summer flows for green manure crop when the supplies are not required for irrigation purposes under the Lower Anicut. The cultivation of green manure crops in such cases should, however, be restricted to small, well-defined and easily commanded areas.

Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal.—Water will be supplied for one or two wettings for growing green manure crops during the first crop season or before or after the first crop period but not in the second crop season.

Coimbatore and Tiruchirapalli Circles.—Almost all the rivers in the Coimbatore Circle will have very little flow in May and the first week of June and it will, therefore, be very difficult to supply water for growing green manure crops at this period of the year. In the Thambarabarni and Periyar systems also, it will not be possible to allow any wettings from the storage owing to inevitable losses in transmission and the need for carrying out closure works.

Non-Deltaic areas.—Water will be issued for raising green manure subject to availability, if the ryots ask for it.

GRANTS TO PROVINCES

The Government of India have reviewed the position governing the assistance by them to the Provinces for implementing their development plans, in the context of anti-inflationary measures, the resources available to the Centre in the current and the ensuing years, and in the light of discussions at the recent Provincial Finance Ministers' Conference. They have decided that the grants and loans to the various Provinces for expenditure on approved Development and Grow More Food Schemes should be as follows :—

(Figures in lakhs of rupees.)

Province	*Grants 1949–50 Development and Grow More Food Schemes.*	*Loans 1949–50.*
Madras ..	500	600
Bombay ..	227	..
United Provinces	517	400
Bihar ..	400	..
Central Provinces and Berar	180	300
West Bengal	270	..
Orissa ..	135	200
East Punjab	150	1,000
Assam ..	125	325
Coorg ..	6	5
	2,510	2,830

DANGER IN HASTY SYNTHESIS OF INDIAN AND WESTERN SYSTEMS

DR. RAJAN ADVISES RESEARCH IN INDIGENOUS MEDICINE BEFORE ASSIMILATION INTO ALLOPATHY

Radio talk by Dr. T. S. S. Rajan, Minister for Public Health

"There is a grave danger in going in for any hasty synthesis of Western and Indian systems, as such an integration may mean a smattering of knowledge of the different systems without adequate competency and efficacy in actual treatment," warned Dr. T. S. S. Rajan, Minister for Public Health, in the course of a radio talk on 'Development of Indian Systems of Medicine.'

The Hon'ble Minister suggested that "the solution would be to promote extensive and intensive research in the indigenous systems, and assimilate into the modern system practised in India, the proved methods of Indian medicine."

Text of Broadcast

The subject of my talk this evening is the development of Indian systems of medicine. By 'Indian,' I mean the systems which were evolved in ages past within the shores of our country and which are in vogue. In South India, in particular, three Indian systems have been in use—Ayurveda, Unani and Siddha. Much of the old text-books and treatises on Ayurveda and Unani are in Sanskrit and Arabic. The Siddha system was one evolved in Tamil Nad.

Unfortunately, in the course of the chequered history of our country, part of the ancient literature and treatises seem to have got lost and there was no regular development of the three systems and no proper study and practice on a scientific basis. There was no sound scientific training in the systems and no safe standardization of the drugs used. The result was that these systems did not keep pace with the very important developments in the rest of the world or with the multitude of new types of ailments to which mankind has become prone.

Ancient though our systems of medicine are, it was only in 1921 that the Government of Madras first took up the question of recognition and encouragement of the indigenous systems of medicine in vogue in the Province and appointed a committee to report on the subject. In pursuance of the report of the Committee, the Government established a School of Indian Medicine in Madras, for imparting training in the three systems,

supplemented by a course in Anatomy and Physiology, according to the allopathic or Western system.

Expanded Curriculum

With the object of enabling its alumni to become competent practitioners of one or other of the systems and thus meet the large demand for medical relief in the Province, particularly in the rural areas, the study of General Science, Materia Medica, Pathology, Hygiene, Medicine, Surgery, Obstetrics, Gynæcology, Pediatrics, Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology, were added to the curriculum of the school and the three-year course was ultimately converted into a four-year one.

The study of the subjects of the Allopathic system, occupying as it does about a half of the total period of training, ensures that the products of the school have a working knowledge of proved and efficacious methods of Western treatment, to assist them in their fight against disease. The progress made in the provision of qualified medical personnel for the three indigenous systems can be gauged by the fact that to date 1,059 men and 109 women licentiates in Indian Medicine have passed out of the institution.

Side by side with the school, a hospital of Indian Medicine and later a Herbarium have also grown up; the hospital, besides being a curative centre, provides clinical material, so essential for the training of the students.

Higher Standards

After the last world war, a College of Indian Medicine was also started in 1947-48 for the provision of a higher standard of training. The University of Madras have been addressed in regard to the affiliation of the College and the nature of the degrees to be given. A temporary building costing Rs. 50,000 has been constructed to provide additional accommodation for the college and provision has been made for eminent practitioners of Indian Medicine and Modern Medicine giving special lectures to the students of the college. In addition to the existing hostel for the students of the school and college, buildings for providing additional hostel accommodation are under construction at an estimated cost of Rs. 2½ lakhs.

The bed-strength of the hospital has been increased from 110 to 210 and temporary buildings for this purpose are nearing completion. One hundred students are admitted into the school each year and fifty into the college.

In addition to the normal courses of studies in the three indigenous systems, instruction is imparted for a special course of Associateship in Indian Medicine for the training of practitioners of Modern Medicine in the indigenous systems, and a high proficiency examination in Indian Medicine has also been provided for. Courses of training for nurses and for compounders have also been introduced.

In short, scientific training on modern lines has been established to rejuvenate Indian Medicine.

So much for the training of personnel in Indian Medicine. In addition, the importance of research in Indian Medicine has not been lost sight of and the Government have sanctioned the opening of a research department and as a start, appointed a Professor of Clinical Research with a few Assistants. The research institution will be developed further on sound lines.

Weeding Out Quacks

In order to safeguard the interests of the public and to prevent quackery, which might do untold damage to public health and inflict great personal suffering on the public, a non-statutory body called the Central Board of Indian Medicine has been established and it registers qualified practitioners of indigenous systems of medicine. Unfortunately, certain provisions in the Registration Rules have tended to the registration of certain people, who, in the light of modern ideas of public safety and well-being, may not be of any benefit to the public, consistent with safety to health.

The Government are now taking steps to remedy the defects and thus pave the way for the Indian systems of medicine being practised by men who have acquired the adequate qualifications and training to practise their profession, with safety to the public health and benefit to the population. The Central Board of Indian Medicine has also been empowered to recognize suitable teaching institutions and pharmacies and there are eight such recognised teaching institutions, training physicians in Indian Medicine.

To provide medical relief according to the indigenous systems, local bodies in the Province are maintaining 655 dispensaries of Indian Medicine, which are controlled in technical matters by the School in Madras and through three Inspecting Medical Officers. In addition, grants-in-aid are being given to a recognized Ayurvedic college and dispensary.

Village Vaidyas

To carry medical relief still further into the rural areas, a Village Vaidya Scheme has been sanctioned, with the ultimate object of providing a recognized Vaidya in each village with a population of 1,000 or more. As a preliminary to the introduction of the scheme, four training centres have been sanctioned in the Province, at Tanjore, Eluru, Mangalore and Madras. The training will be for a period of six months in medical and public health principles and practice.

The entire administration of Indian Medicine has now been entrusted to an eminent physician, who functions as the Honorary Director of Indian Medicine.

The progress made in the development of Indian Medicine in this Province will be illustrated by the fact that whereas the expenditure on Indian Medicine was only Rs. 30,000 in 1924, it will be over rupees seven lakhs in the current financial year.

The Government are not content with the progress made, appreciable though it may be, but feel that notwithstanding the meagre financial resources available at present, every attempt should be made to undertake further schemes of development and improvement. They have therefore generally approved a plan for the improvement of the College of Indian Medicine, the establishment of a Central Pharmacy and for other desirable improvements, which would involve a capital expenditure of over Rs. 20 lakhs and a recurring additional annual expenditure of nearly Rs. 8 lakhs.

These schemes will be taken up for execution as and when funds become available. In this manner, the Government have attempted to develop the indigenous systems, at the same time without sacrificing efficiency or public safety and health, but a great deal remains to be done to carry much needed medical relief into the rural areas.

Chopra Committee Report

In this connexion, it would be of considerable interest to the citizens of this Province to learn that a special committee appointed by the Central Government presided over by Col. Ramnath Chopra, himself an eminent physician, well-versed in the indigenous systems also, has submitted a report. Among other recommendations, the committee has stressed the importance of research in Indian Medicine, which has been static for many centuries, to enable it to make its contribution to the welfare of the people. It has also advocated State control of education in, and the practice of, Indian Medicine.

It has come to the conclusion that it is not possible to prepare immediately an Ayurvedic Pharmacopoeia on the lines of the Western Pharmacopoeia, in the absence of data. Most of the recommendations of the committee are likely to find favour with all schools of thought in medicine, but its views that it would be practicable and necessary to integrate Indian and Western Medicine, have been the subject of considerable controversy.

Allopathic Advances

It seems to me that when the entire world, including many in India, is following the allopathic system which is daily making rapid advances in diagnosis and treatment, future progress and the welfare of the citizens of this Province demand that we should continue to utilize the important discoveries and methods of Western Medicine; but at the same time there can be no doubt that we should incorporate the proved beneficial features of the Indian system, to enrich the Western system, and make India second to none in the matter of medical relief and progress therein.

The indigenous systems were mainly developed to suit conditions of life, climate and diseases which existed centuries ago, and have not undergone a process of evolution on precise and scientific lines, with reference to changes in those conditions.

New diseases have come to affect mankind and new scientific methods based on research and experience have to be adopted to fight them. But in this process it should not be impossible to utilize Indian Medicine. In my opinion, therefore, the solution would be to promote extensive and intensive research in the indigenous systems, and assimilate into the modern system practised in India, the proved methods of Indian Medicine.

There is a grave danger in going in for any hasty synthesis of Western and Indian systems, as such an integration may mean a smattering of knowledge of the different systems without adequate competency and efficacy in

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Problems And Solutions [VOL. III

WAGES OF WORKERS SHOULD BE LINKED TO INCREASED OUTPUT

REDUCING THE COST OF EXPORT GOODS IN INTERNATIONAL MARKET TO HELP RAISE NATIONAL STANDARD OF LIVING

By DR. B. NATARAJAN, M.A., D. LITT., Economic Adviser to the Government of Madras.

War-time demand has spent itself, and the seller's market is rapidly becoming a buyer's market. Analysing the problems of Indian industry, Dr. Natarajan emphasizes the paramount need for increase in absolute output and decrease in relative costs. A vital factor in production is labour costs, and Dr. Natarajan advises wages-output link, so that harder work may serve to increase production, reduce the cost price of export goods and raise the general standard of living.

The pre-occupation of contemporary economic thought today is the allocative functions of the economic science —whether it be the full-blooded collectivist Planning School, the modified libertarian Socialism of Dickinson and Lange, or of their unsparing critics Von Mises and Von Hayek. How and at what ratio the products of social efforts can be best allocated among the various factors of production, land, labour and capital, and organization—that forms the central theme of economic thinking today.

This is in striking contrast to the ferment of thought that seized the minds of the stalwart pioneers of classical economic thought—Adam Smith, Ricardo and Malthus. They, on the other hand, held that the central problem of economics rests mainly on the savings-investment equation, and its repercussion on the expansion of output and economic activity; and if the legal restrictions to free competition are removed, the allocative problem would take care of itself.

I shall not enter here into an analysis of the historical, institutional and philosophical causes that led to this shift in thought emphasis from the productive to the distributive aspect of the subject of economics. Suffice it to say that the distributive role of the Science of Economics has had a sufficiently long vogue and attention ever since the days when Karl Marx so ingeniously fastened on Ricardo, his Labour Theory of Value. Today its lessons are well understood everywhere and in a manner that nations could forget only at their peril.

Low Output : High Costs

But to agree unanimously that the lot of the working classes should be improved relative to that of capitalists is not the same thing as saying that the total national income of a people can be absolutely raised. Attention to the distributive aspect has its validity, in the purely economic sense, only in so far as changes in distribution lead to increased production: for ultimately national welfare depends on the sum total of goods and services produced; and in a competitive world it depends not only on the physical volume of total output by a nation, but also the cost in real terms at which it is produced.

Economics is a dynamic science. Its laws are not immutable and unchanging. Every generation and every nation has to re-think its own particular problems and re-state the principles that should guide its course of action. Today what the country is faced with in absolute terms is a reduction in physical volume of net output, and in relative terms with other countries, production at high costs; and in the search for a realistic solution to these two grave malaise, we have necessarily to hark back to the classical economists, shifting the emphasis of our thought and action to the savings-investment equation, to the expansion of output and stimulation of economic activity rather than the allocative properties of the science.

This is not to say that the allocative properties of the science should be shelved or ignored. The "conspicuous consumption" of Veblen's indictment and of Asoka Mehta's recent illustration should undoubtedly be stopped. Given social goodwill, continual adjustments can be made so as to make the relative position between the different factors of production increasingly equitable; but that should not for the present be the pre-occupation. The pre-occupation today should be with increasing the size of the cake.

All-Round Shortage

For, the size of the cake, contrary to all expectations, contrary to all appearances induced by an illusory wave of high prices, has relatively shrunk. According to estimates I have recently made, the National Real Income of India since the year 1938–39 has risen but slightly by 1·45 per cent, although the money income has increased from Rs. 1,482·4 crores to Rs. 5,657·5 crores or by 3·82 per cent. The per capita real income has fallen in this period by 10·1 per cent.

In the sphere of physical volume of net production, we have an appalling all-round shortage. Food, it is said, we are short by four million tons, although the figures appear a bit exaggerated: but from the preliminary forecasts issued agricultural production in 1948–49 is even below 1947–48, the disastrous year of the partition. In coal, the peak production attained was in the year 1947. In steel it was in 1943. In cotton textiles, the year of peak production of cloth was in 1944 and of yarn in 1943. Cement production had been only 68·15 per cent in 1947 and 71·69 per cent in 1948 against an installed capacity of 2·115 million tons.

Since the Industrial Truce of December 1947, no doubt production improved a little. The figures of production for the second half of 1948 in the case of coal, steel, cement, paper and yarn are a little higher than what they were in first half, but this again shows signs of falling off now. It is not only more production, but production at a lower cost that is required at present. The pent-up demand of war-time has almost spent itself. The seller's market is rapidly giving place to the buyer's market.

Standard of Living

An increase in absolute output and a decrease in relative costs are the paramount twin needs of the hour. Internally, population has been increasing at a geometric rate of 1·1 per cent per annum. Yet the quantum of industrial output has not reached the level attained either in pre-war years or the peak years of war. It is not only a question of maintaining the pre-war standard of living but raising it to a higher level. And this demands maximum exploitation of our existing industrial capacity and fullest co-operation on the part of labour.

The attainment of higher standard of life depends not only on maximum production of goods for consumption within the country, but also on imports on a large scale of capital goods, technical 'know-how' and high-grade consumption goods from abroad; and imports require exports. But exports have failed to reach totals once attained, and still easily within reach of India's capacity. In competitive international trade, what matters is the cost, the real cost at which export goods are produced. It is the exports that pay for our imports; but cost of production of several goods is completely out of balance with world parity.

Take for instance sugar: in Brazil the price of sugar including the cost of transport to the nearest sea-port is Rs. 400 per ton, whereas in India it is Rs. 750 ex factory. In Natal sugar costs only Rs. 208 per ton. Indian prices of groundnut oil have been consistently ruling £15 to £18 higher than U.K. and Continental levels; similarly with regard to other commodities like cotton textiles, jute manufacturers, etc.

The cherished objectives of higher standard of life for the masses through accelerated production could never be attained unless this crucial problem of prices is immediately and effectively tackled. Theoretically it is possible to bring down prices by cutting profits to the bone, reducing the cost of raw materials to the minimum, practising rigid economy in overhead costs or scaling down labour cost. All these methods may be individually or in combination adopted to force prices down.

Incentives

As for profits, Government have already taken steps. Dividends have been limited. Rigorous collection of income-tax with retrospective effect have been resorted to, but the results had been a panic in the investment market and shrinkage in capital formation. Whatever might have been the favourable conditions in individual enterprises, the average level of profit is not such as to be conducive to augmented production. To retrieve the situation, therefore, Government had to offer incentives to capital formation and investment. The abolition of the capital gains tax and the exemption of depreciation fund from income-tax were measures intended to encourage saving and investment.

Could we then effect reduction in cost of industrial raw materials? Here we are faced with a vicious circle. Costs of raw materials are high, because costs of cultivation have gone up. Manure, seeds, agricultural implements, fodder and agricultural labour are all in acute short supply. The producer of industrial raw materials, the agriculturist, has to incur higher costs of living than ever before. In this context, if we attempt to scale down the prices of raw materials, we should first scale down the prices of those goods which enter into his cost of cultivation and cost of living. Otherwise, it might well end in creating disincentives to production and a sharp decline in output.

Overheads, another constituent of price, perhaps stand differently. The war-time expansion of overheads might permit of some reduction, but its possibilities on reduction of costs are of limited significance.

Workers' Wages

The most important ingredient of industrial prices, however, is labour cost. In recent years, wages have recorded a steep price in response to increasing cost of living. The average annual earnings of factory employees in the Madras Province have risen from Rs. 357·6 in 1945 to Rs. 612 in 1948 or by 71·1 per cent. In the same period, the cost of living index for Madras has risen only by 42 per cent. Similar is the uptrend of wages in other industrial centres. In Delhi, they have risen from Rs. 699·9 in 1945 to Rs. 877·7 in 1947 or by 25·4 per cent while the cost of living index has risen by 19 per cent. In Bombay the average earnings have risen from Rs. 814·7 in 1945 to Rs. 977·9 in 1947 or by 20 per cent against a rise in the cost of living index of only 18 per cent.

Consequently, the real wages of workers have recorded a rise, although mild. This rise ought to be welcomed, particularly in view of the deplorably low standard of living of our industrial labour in the pre-war period. No one would desire to rob them of the gains they have made in the hectic years of war and its aftermath. At the same time, in the existing inflationary situation and declining production, the economy can hardly sustain any further rise in wages.

Absenteeism

Nor are we sure that in the existing conditions increased money wages would have a healthy effect on productive efficiency. For, increased wages as has been anticipated by Cassel in his analysis of the concept on disutility, have only led to greater absenteeism and even an ebbing of sustained application to work. From a study I made of absenteeism in organized industries based on the Rege Committee's Report, it is seen that absenteeism in India has risen appreciably in the war years; and the trend does not appear to have been reversed yet. It is as high as 11·4 per cent in cotton textiles, 12·8 per cent in engineering, 28·4 per cent in the plantations, 8 to 9 per cent in railways and 11·9 per cent in cement industries.

And what is more important is that absenteeism of Indian industrial labour bears a direct positive correlation to the wage level; in other words, there is no determined effort on the part of Indian Labour to realize a progressive standard of life with the receipt of a larger pay packet. The incentive to work is apparently produced only under the pressure of dire necessity. Strange as it may appear, security has brought with it loss of productive efficiency. From the distributive aspect too, with higher incomes, Labour does not appear to have consolidated its position. Largely, it has frittered away the additional income, without much thought of the morrow.

Apart from adding to the inflationary potential, this has aggravated the forces working against capital formation. Even now, Labour does not seem to have realized it. How else could its objection to receiving bonuses in the form of savings certificates be explained?

Harder Work

All this is not, however, to argue for a cut in wages. Such a measure would no doubt be resisted by Labour and would have serious repercussions on industrial relations. But it is obvious that there is no case for an immediate increase in the general wage rates, although there is one for increase of relative wage rates dependent on increased output. Nor is it in Labour's own interest to keep up costs unduly high and invite a widespread depression and consequent unemployment. True, there is considerable force in the demand for fair wages or a share in the profits. This has been fully recognized by Government and steps have been taken to implement them.

But fair wages, it is high time to realize, depend on a fair work load; increased wages should be linked to increased output. Increased output per man-hour can be achieved in two ways: (1) by increased capital intensity through technological developments and labour saving devices and (2) by harder work. The former, familiar to economists in the context of "Ricardian effect", is however a long-term proposition. We have, therefore, inevitably to look to harder work alone for a solution.

After all, we will do well to realize that a nation does not enjoy the standard of living that it deserves or desires, but one which it strives for and earns. More than ever is it apposite that he who will not work, neither shall he eat. In a crisis like this, something more than the stick or the carrot is required.

Perhaps a substitute, may be partial, can be found in the development on what is called "social skill"—a team spirit, in which capital and labour, producers and consumers, agriculturists and industrialists,—all realize that the old cry of liberty, equality and fraternity should give place to a new mantra —work, independence and economic justice.

(By Courtesy of A.I.R., Madras)

INDIAN INDUSTRY

Comparative Statement Showing Production Figures

First Half 1948 and First Half 1949.

		1948.	1949.
Coal	Tons	15,527,763	15,546,069
Steel	"	426,300	442,943
Cement	"	758,290	957,051
Paper	"	47,448	52,324
	Cotton Textiles.		
Cloth	Yards	2,106,678,000	1,996,602,000
Yarn	Lb.	690,616,000	703,408,200

(Continued from page 7)

actual treatment. There is a Tamil proverb to the effect that a man who has treated and killed a thousand patients will be only half a doctor. We cannot afford to let halfbaked physicians to prove the truth of this statement.

However, the question is obviously not for immediate decision but one for very careful examination by the exponents of all the systems, and decision out of their proved merits. I am gratified to find that Medical Associations have initiated free and frank discussions on this problem. The Madras Government will carefully consider the merits and demerits of the various proposals and evolve a policy which will be best suited for our conditions and will be in the interest of our people.

In the meantime, every attempt will be made, consistent with our finances, to extend medical relief of good quality, of all the systems possible, to every part of this Province. In fact, this is our fundamental objective and we should not lose sight of it and we should not lose sight of it in the midst of controversies regarding the relative merits of the various systems.

THE SCHEME OF REORGANIZATION OF SECONDARY EDUCATION 1948

* * *

The contents of this 45-page booklet include the history of the scheme, its present form, aims of reorganization, curricula of studies from Forms I to VI, examinations, Government Orders and department instructions, and list of books for teachers' study and reference.

* * *

Invaluable to schools, teachers and the public

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Issued under the authority of the Director of Public Instruction, Madras

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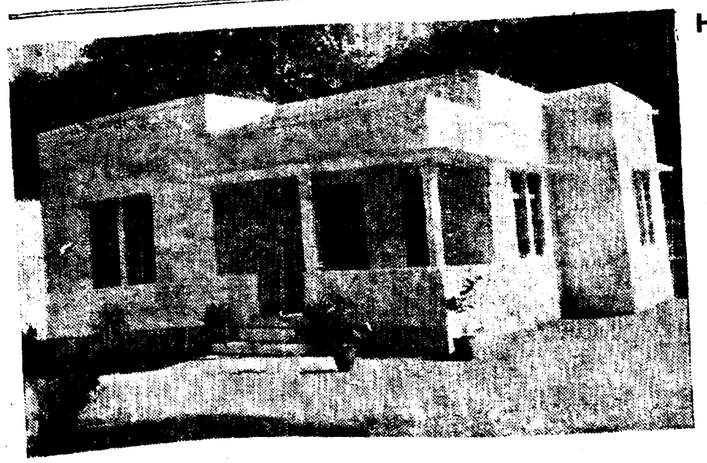
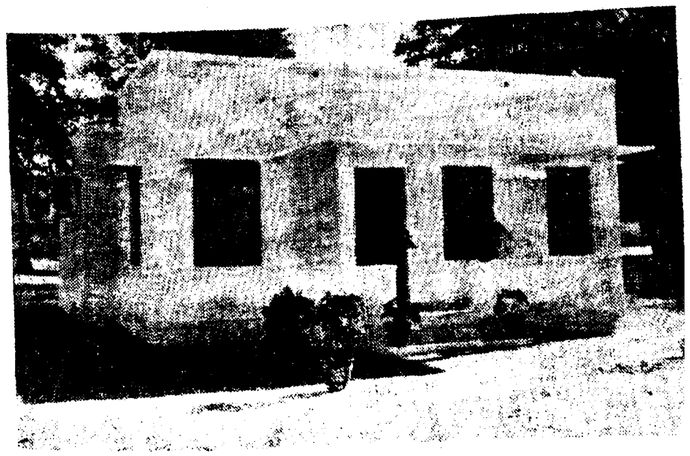
HOLLOW BLOCK HOUSES



C Type House with three living rooms, built of cement hollow blocks. Plinth area—739 square feet. Cost Rs. 6,500.

C1 Type House with two living rooms built of cement hollow blocks. Plinth area—604 square feet. Cost Rs. 5,000.



Sri Sanjeeva Reddy inspects the Hollow Block Machine. This plant can produce 2,000 blocks per day of eight working hours.

CHANDRAMOULINAGAR

Co-operative Venture Builds Neat Colony Of Houses In Guntur Town

Among the many mufassal housing schemes set in progress, Chandramoulinagar takes the first place for having got up a neat colony provided with the essential requirements of modern life. In common with the other important towns in the Province, Guntur has been facing an acute shortage of houses. The need for the extension of the town on healthy and sanitary lines has been long felt. A band of enthusiasts under the leadership of Sri Kodali Appayya Choudari ventured to solve the problem to a certain extent, taking advantage of the facilities offered by the Government to co-operative enterprises.

Having purchased through private negotiation a neat block of six acres within the outskirts of the town abutting Ring Road, they applied for the formation of a Co-operative Building Society. After consulting the municipal authorities about the suitability of the plot for housing purposes and after getting the layout of the proposed colony approved by the Town-Planning Officer, the society was ushered into existence on December 17, 1947. About three acres were marked off for roads, parks, etc., and the remaining portion was divided into 19 convenient plots, eleven of eleven cents each and eight of twenty cents each. The sale prices of the sites, excluding the cost of the amenities, varied from Rs. 260 to Rs. 330 per cent with reference to their distances from Ring Road. The construction of houses commenced in February 1948.

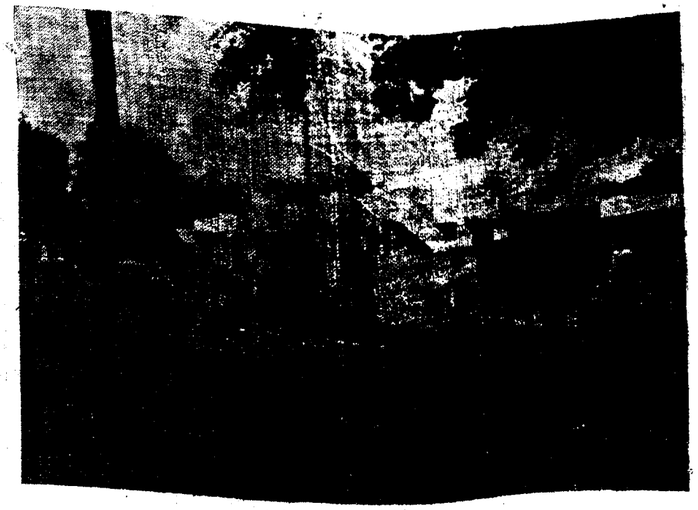
Uniform Type

All the 19 members decided to have uniform type of buildings of 1,200 square feet in plinth area. The house consists of three spacious rooms, a big hall and a verandah, besides a staircase leading to the open terrace. The cost of each building was estimated at Rs. 14,000 and all the members agreed to entrust the construction work to the Society. The Five Honorary Directors undertook the responsibility and carried out the work successfully, ably assisted by an Engineer engaged for six months on a salary of Rs. 175 per mensem. The Society also got the services of a Co-operative Senior Inspector sanctioned by Government free of cost, for a period of fifteen months.

The houses reached the final stages of construction within a year and all of them were ready for occupation by May 1949. The Society did not employ any staff other than the Engineer and the Inspector. The overhead expenses were thus kept at the lowest possible. As every one of the Directors evinced personal interest in the work, there was no lack of efficiency in supervision. In fact, some of the Directors took their residence in temporary thatched sheds on the site itself, so that they could be in close and constant touch with the progress of the work at different stages.

The members were advanced Government loans through the Society at the rate of Rs. 11,200 per head except in the case of one who drew only Rs. 8,000. The amount of Government loans advanced thus aggregated to Rs. 2,09,600. The loans were given by the Government at 3½ per cent and the Society passed them on to the members at 4 per cent, reserving a margin of just 0·5 per cent to meet the cost of management. The loans were drawn in instalments and utilized as and when the construction progressed. The Society obtained the requirements of iron, steel, and cement through the Registrar. Timber logs were purchased by the Society from Rajahmundry merchants; bricks and lime from the producers direct on agreed terms. Lorries were hired to transport sand and stone.

The group of sturdy and stylish houses seen to-day emerged as the result of the unremitting zeal and devotion of the Directors. Compound walls of uniform pattern are being raised for all the houses. Each house is also to be provided shortly with a garage and an out-house at extra cost.



Amenities

The greatest benefit which this colony offers to its residents is the supply of drinking water through taps. It is fortunate enough to own a large well providing bountiful supply. While wells of 50 feet depth and more in Guntur Town proper are dry now, the water in this well is within 20 feet from the ground level. The Society has therefore provided all the houses with water pipes drawn from an overhead tank fitted with an electric lift from the well. The cost of the overhead tank, other installations and the pipes amounted to Rs. 10,000.

Every house is also electrically lighted by the Guntur Power and Light Company. Street lighting is to be arranged for shortly by the Municipality. Three lengthwise roads of 50 feet, 33 feet and 33 feet width and a cross-road of 40 feet width were built by the Society at a cost of Rs. 2,000. The Municipality has undertaken to maintain the roads and has already metalled them.

School and Park

There is a proposal to open a school for the children of the colony and its neighbourhood. Allotments of space have also been made for the construction of shops and a park. In the park site a life-size statue of the Hon'ble Sri Chandramouli, Minister for Local Administration, after whom this colony is named, has been installed.

With the provision of flush-out system and septic tanks, all amenities will be complete and an ideal colony will have been established as the 'beauty spot' of Guntur. This is an outstanding achievement, albeit on a small scale, and it must serve as an inspiring example to other co-operatives who have similar and larger schemes on hand, as also to the general public who are interested in such schemes.

Housing Problem Can Be Tackled Only By Co-operative Action, Says Premier

Chandramoulinagar, a co-operative colony, was declared open at Guntur by Sri P. S. Kumaraswami Raja, Premier of Madras, in the presence of a large and distinguished gathering. The Premier, Sri K. Chandramouli, Minister for Co-operation and Local Administration, and Sri J. C. Ryan, Registrar of Co-operative Societies, were received by the President of the Chandramoulinagar Co-operative House Building Society, Sri Kodali Appayya Choudari. Dr. P. Verrayya Chowdari presided. Addresses of welcome were presented to the Hon'ble Ministers.

The Registrar of Co-operative Societies explained at length the measures taken to solve the housing problem through co-operative efforts. He declared that while co-operative societies were in a position to help only the middle and upper classes of people, the poorer classes were unable to take advantage of the co-operative machinery. He divided the poorer classes into two sections: those who were totally unable to save anything out of their earnings and those who could save but were still incapable of meeting in full the instalments payable on loans for construction of houses. He ruled out the former as ineligible for assistance through co-operative societies. They had to be provided accommodation by charitable instititutions and philanthropists.

As regards the latter, the Registrar suggested that public bodies and richer classes should contribute liberally for subsidizing the construction of houses, so that the incidence of the burden on the poor members may be lessened to enable them to repay their loans out of the little savings they could put by.

State Aid

Inaugurating the co-operative colony at Chandramoulinagar, the Premier said that war-time economic conditions resulting in abnormal rise in the price of materials had rendered the problem of house construction almost a difficult one. So much so, house construction could not be undertaken by persons of limited means.

The Madras Government had already taken up the matter on hand with all earnestness, their policy being to provide new houses for the purpose of relieving congestion, and assistance was given for the implementation of the policy. But the Government scheme, however sound or well-meaning, could not attain fruition unless people also co-operated with the Government so as to make it successful.

In this connexion the Madras Government had constituted a committee to go into the question of housing, and in pursuance of the recommendations made by the committee steps were taken to organize housing committees in all municipalities and major panchayats. New housing schemes were also organized wherever there was adequate public response. The Government assisted the housing societies by granting State loans, by acquiring under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act private land suitable for house construction and by procuring and supplying building materials. A provision of one crore of rupees had been made in the current year's budget for grant of State loans on favourable rates of interest and a special land acquisition staff consisting of a Special Deputy Collector with necessary subordinate staff had been appointed to attend the land acquisition work.

PROHIBITION . . . . . Review of Enforcement And Ameliorative Activities

The following is a report on the enforcement of Prohibition during May 1949 and the ameliorative work connected with it.

ENFORCEMENT

Cases.—The total number of cases detected during the month in the 25 districts of the Province was 5,581 as against 5,467 detected during the previous month. The total number of cases reported in the 16 districts to which Prohibition was extended in 1946 and 1947 was 3,904 as against 3,829 during the previous month. In the nine new Prohibition districts, the total number of cases reported during the month was 1,677 as against 1,638 in the previous month. There was a slight increase in the number of cases detected in the majority of the districts.

Illicit distillation.—Of the total number of cases reported in the 25 districts, 2,791 cases related to illicit distillation and kindred offences as against 2,602 cases during the previous month. There was an increase in cases under this head in the majority of the districts. In Anantapur District, nearly 1,500 gallons of wash with several sets of distilling implements were seized during the month. In Bastipad village in Kurnool District, 22 cases of illicit distillation were reported in addition to the seizure of 960 gallons of fermented wash and 7 stills. In Salem District, 6,251 gallons of wash and 774 bottles of illicitly distilled arrack were seized. Of these 4,383 gallons of wash were in 391 unclaimed mud pots.

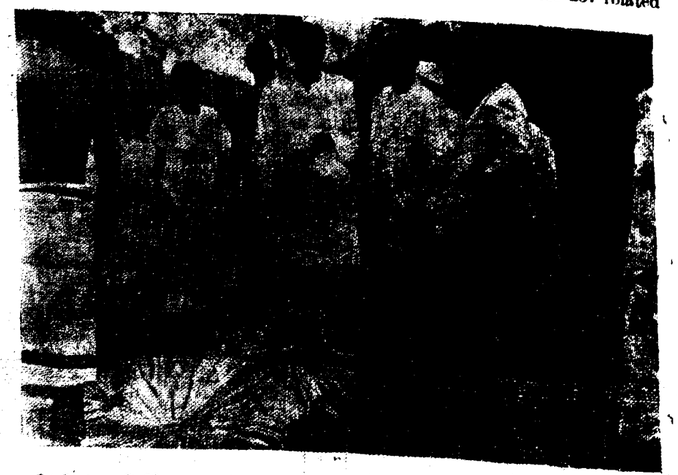
In Tiruppur, Coimbatore District, a case involving 66 bottles of illicitly distilled arrack was detected. The bottles were found concealed in trunks, brass vessels and hand-bags which were in the possession of three persons travelling in a bus. Some cases of illicit distillation of arrack by sweet juice tappers were detected in West Godavari District. The licences of such persons were cancelled. In Masulipatnam large pots which were buried in the river bund containing as much as 2,340 gallons of wash were unearthed. In Madras City, the areas suspected of illicit distillation crime, especially Rayapuram, Kasimode, etc., were given adequate attention by the Prohibition staff. Kuppam areas were frequently raided for stopping the illicit preparation of "*sonti sora*".

Illicit tapping.—In the 25 districts 331 cases of illicit tapping were reported during the month as against 307 in the previous month. Of these 237 related to tapping for fermented toddy, 15 to permitting sweet toddy to ferment and 79 to tapping for sweet toddy without licences. Increase in the number of cases of tapping for ferment toddy was contributed mainly by Salem, West Godavari and Tirunelveli Districts.

Smuggling of liquor.—The total number of cases of smuggling of liquor reported during the month was 56 as against 77 during the previous month. In East Godavari District a case of smuggling from Hyderabad State involving nine gallons 24 drams of arrack was detected. In South Arcot District, 14 cases of smuggling from Pondicherry were detected during the month. In Virudhunagar, Ramnad District, a case of smuggling of 12 gallons of arrack concealed in three four-gallon tins and packed up in three dealwood Brooke Bond Tea cases was detected. The arrack was being smuggled from Quilon to Mathurai in a lorry.

Intoxicating drugs.—A total of 153 cases relating to intoxicating drugs were reported in all the 25 districts as against 136 cases reported during the previous month. Of these 138 cases related to possession of drugs. In one of the cases of possession of ganja in North Arcot District the seizure involved 19½ tolas of Mysore ganja. A case involving 20 tolas of ganja was detected at the Madras Central Railway Station. In Rayapuram, a case involving 997½ tolas of opium was detected.

General.—There was practically no co-operation from the Village and Taluk Prohibition Committees in the districts except Salem and Chittoor in detection of Prohibition offences. When the Polakkal village of Kurnool District was raided by the Prohibition Staff on 26th May 1949 stones were pelted on the party from housetops. Even the Village Prohibition Committee members who were [illegible] to the request of the raid party. Unless the members of these Committees which are constituted mainly to give assistance to the Prohibition Staff come forward and co-operate in unearthing crimes, it will be difficult for the enforcement staff to locate all black spots, especially in remote villages.



Sri Sanjeeva Reddy inspects the process of jaggery manufacture by the Pakkalapatti Society in Mathurai District

AMELIORATION

Employment for ex-tappers.—During the month 38 jaggery manufacturing societies were organized in the districts where tapping of sweet juice was permitted; 196,672 maunds of jaggery valued at Rs. 10·74 lakhs were produced in the jaggery manufacturing societies during the month. Four milk supply societies were formed in Krishna District, two in Tiruchirappalli District and one each in the West Godavari, East Godavari and South Arcot Districts. In Malabar District, a Cottage Industries Society for the Harijans of Perur and a Bell-metal Workers' Co-operative Society at Kunhimangalam have been organized. Some of the ex-tappers have taken to other avocations as agricultural labourers, unskilled workers, etc. A number of them have secured employment as watchmen, peons, etc., and as gang coolies under the Engineering Department.

Some of the most important co-operative societies newly organized for the benefit of the general public as well as ex-tappers include 66 rural credit societies in various districts, four milk supply societies in Krishna District, two each in the Tiruchirappalli and Tirunelveli Districts and one each in the districts of South Kanara, Nellore and Nilgiris; two Coir Workers' Co-operative Societies at Engandiyur and Vadanapalli in the Malabar District, two House-site Co-operative Societies for Harijans and one Cottage Industries Society for Iron workers in Krishna District, and one Labour Contract Society at Kothapalli Kovurugunta village in Kovur Taluk in Nellore District for the benefit of the Harijans, Vaddes and Yenadis of the village. His Excellency the Governor of Madras inaugurated the South Madras Fishermen Co-operative Society during the month.

Gramasanghams and Rural Credit Societies.—During the month, 52 gramasanghams were organized in the districts of South Kanara, Malabar, Krishna, North Arcot, Chingleput, East Godavari, Visakhapatnam, Tanjore, Kurnool, South Arcot and Tirunelveli. Of the gramasanghams so far organized 3,907 sanghams were active attending to various items of work such as the provision of counter-attractions to drink, the economic and social condition of the villagers particularly in the direction of public health, sanitation, communication, education, agricultural improvement and uplift of women and the construction of community centres. A school building was constructed at a cost of Rs. 6,000 at Ganapathi in Coimbatore District. The Amanigudipad Gramasangham in Kurnool District laid a new road covering 3½ miles at a cost of Rs. 50,000 connecting Amanigudipad with Gunnivjapalli.

During the month 218 Rural Credit Societies amended their bylaws to undertake social and recreational activities. The Rural Credit Societies did good work in the direction of the provision of recreational activities, opening of reading rooms and libraries, installation of radios, etc.

Substitutes to drink.—Fresh tea or coffee stalls are reported to have been opened at many places in the Salem, Mathurai, Anantapur, Coimbatore and Tiruchirappalli Districts.

Rural Recreation.—During the month dramas, bhajanas, kalakshepams, folk dances, etc., are reported to have been held at many places in the Province. Rural Welfare Officers visited 1,633 villages and conducted rural games in 582 villages. These include 14 firka tournaments, one taluk tournament, 28 divisional tournaments and three district tournaments.

Thrift.—A sum of Rs. 17,946 was saved in hundi boxes. In Tirunelveli District apart from the encouragement of thrift through co-operative societies the Special Development Officer organized savings groups in the scavengers' colony at Samadanapuram in Palamcottah under the auspices of the Women's Welfare Centre and distributed 25 hundi boxes.

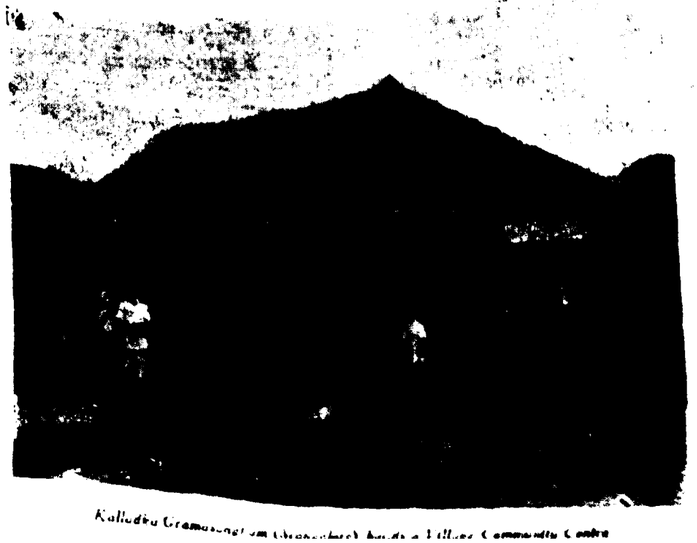
FOLLOWING IS THE INFANT MORTALITY RATE PER 1,000 OF BIRTHS IN THE WORLD

1	New Zealand	26	8	Scotland	69
2	Norway	28	9	Ireland	78
3	Portugal	29	10	Spain	92
4	Australia	38	11	Belgium	108
5	U.S.A.	46	12	France	139
6	England and Wales	48	13	Ceylon	151
7	Denmark	50	14	India	

FOLLOWING IS THE INFANT MORTALITY RATE PER 1,000 OF BIRTHS IN INDIA AND PAKISTAN

1	Central Provinces	256·6	9	Delhi	138·8
2	Orissa	178·1	10	Coorg	130·9
3	Ajmer Merwara	173·4	11	Assam	130·5
4	**Madras**	169·4	12	United Provinces	123·2
5	Bombay	161·2	13	North West Frontier Province.	116·9
6	British India	150·9			103·9
7	Punjab	145·1	14	Sind	100·1
8	Bengal	143·2	15	Bihar	

(Figures date back to 1945)



Kalladka Gramasangham (Mangalore) has a Village Community Centre

PRODUCTION OF FOOD GIVEN PRIORITY

PANDIT NEHRU'S INDEPENDENCE MESSAGE

On the second Anniversary of our Independence we have to take stock of the past year's achievements and lack of achievement and prepare ourselves for the great work that lies in the coming year. It is by our work and our achievements that we shall be judged, and not by the words we utter.

In the course of this coming year the Republic of India will come into existence and a new chapter in our country's life will begin. One period of transition will be over, another will begin. Slowly, but I hope surely, we are laying the foundations for that Indian Republic for which many of us had laboured throughout our lives.

We have to devote ourselves therefore, to work for the common weal, thinking always of the good of India as a whole and not of party, sect or province: thinking above all of the common people of India, who carry so many burdens and on whose welfare and contentment ultimately depend the future of India. Economic crises have hit them hard and more especially struck at the middle classes. That has been not our fate only, but also that of a large part of the world.

We have to remember above all that whatever economic or other policy we might follow, it can only yield fruit if there is peace and order and stability in the country. Out of chaos nothing worth while can emerge. Therefore, everyone who has the good of India at heart must set himself against violence and disorder. Everyone also must realize that, as a free citizen of Independent India, he has to shoulder to some extent the burden of work and responsibility. Governments, however good they might be, can only function in a limited sphere. A democratic Government requires even more the full co-operation and labour of the people in tackling any great problem.

There are many differences among various groups in India and there is a great deal of criticism and often of self-criticism. Criticism and self-criticism are always welcome, provided they do not take the place of work. To-day India demands work from her children.

There is the problem of food, the primary necessity of humanity. We have given this first priority and in the measure we succeeded in this, we shall succeed in the larger economic domain. Each man and woman can help in the production of food in some way or other and in avoiding waste. Unless we are self-sufficient in regard to food, we remain dependent on others. Let us, therefore, each one of us, devote ourselves to the immediate work before us. Out of this work will come a larger measure of co-operation in a common effort and that co-operation will result in the solution of many other problems.

If we holdfast to the anchor of our faith, all will be well with us. That means remembering always the message of the Father of the Nation, and the democratic ideals so eloquently expressed in the preamble of the new Constitution that is taking shape.

On this day which has a historic significance for us, let us think with all reverence of Mahatma Gandhi and his teachings and let us resolve to be worthy of him who led us to freedom.

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU
Prime Minister of Ind

FOOD AND FREEDOM

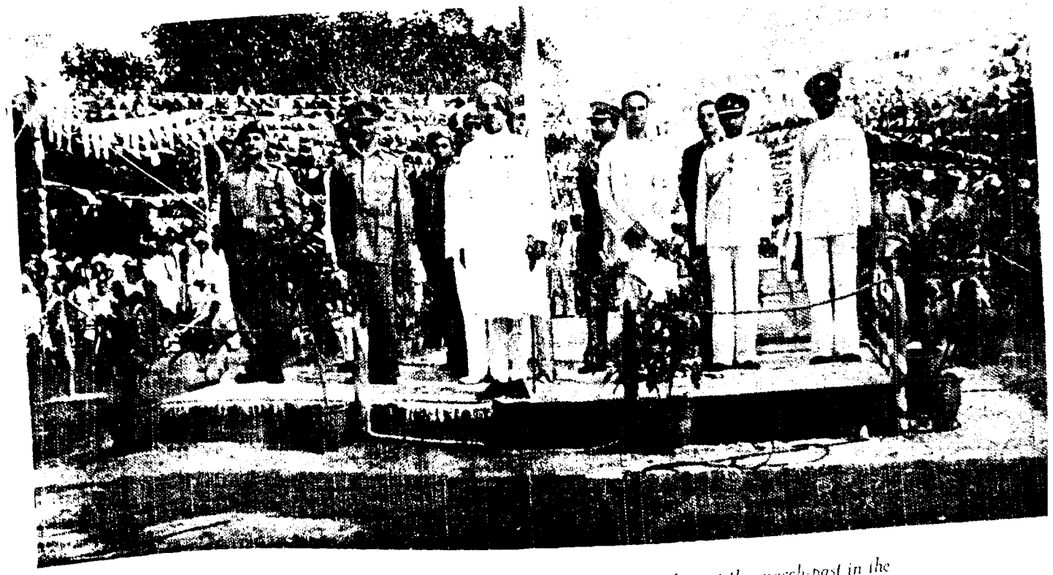
It is two years this day since India awoke to life and freedom and discovered herself again. These two years have been a period of incessant activity on the part of Government which strained every nerve to end the disease, poverty, ignorance and famine of the millions who suffer. The Government realized that there will be no complete freedom so long as there is starvation and hunger in the country. It is true we have achieved political freedom, but economic freedom we have still to attain. This freedom we can get only if we become self-sufficient in the matter of food supplies and thus save crores of rupees which are spent at present on the purchase of foodgrains from other countries.

My appeal to my countrymen is to speed up food production by all possible means. The target for the next two years is a modest additional four million tons of foodgrains. This can easily be achieved, as pointed out by Mr. Patil, if a sense of national emergency could be created among the masses. I would, therefore, exhort everyone of my countrymen to bestow his attention on intensive cultivation, reclamation of weed infested and new lands, etc. Everyone of us should consider it a matter of duty to plant a tree, grow a vegetable or graft up a fruit tree. It is by such means we can solve the food problem.

With faith and confidence, let us all put our shoulders to the wheel. Let us not merely criticize, but let us contribute our mite, however small, to build up *Free India*.

J. L. P. ROCHE-VICTORIA,
Minister for Food.

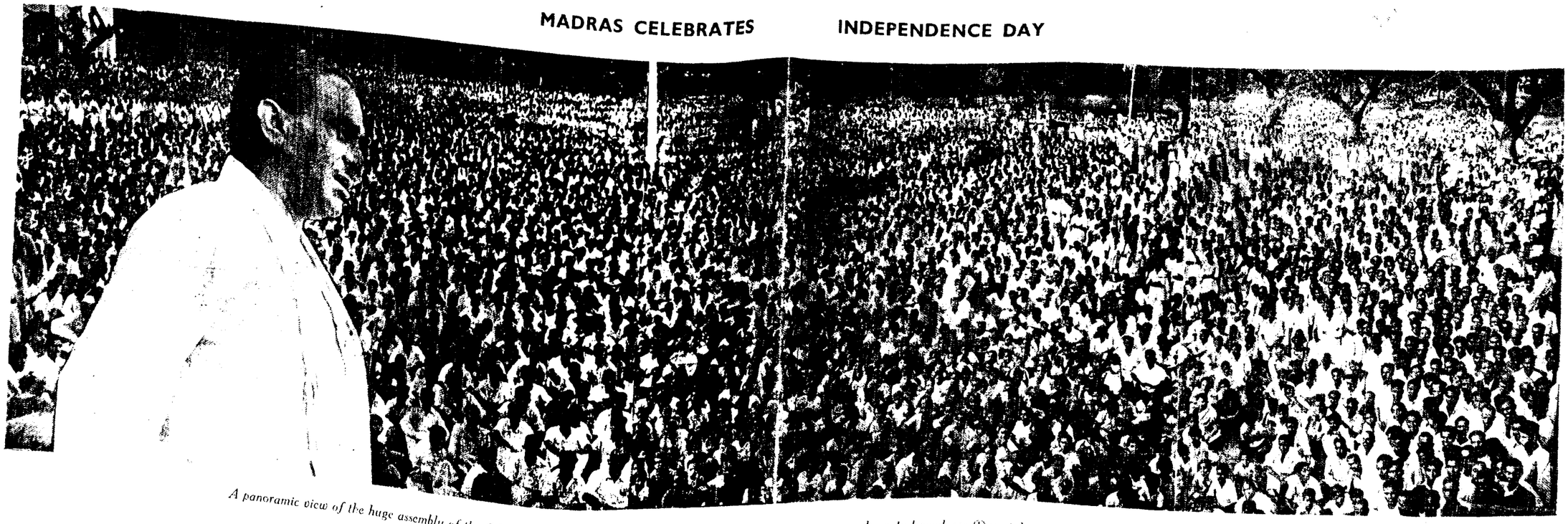
INDEPENDENCE DAY PARADE



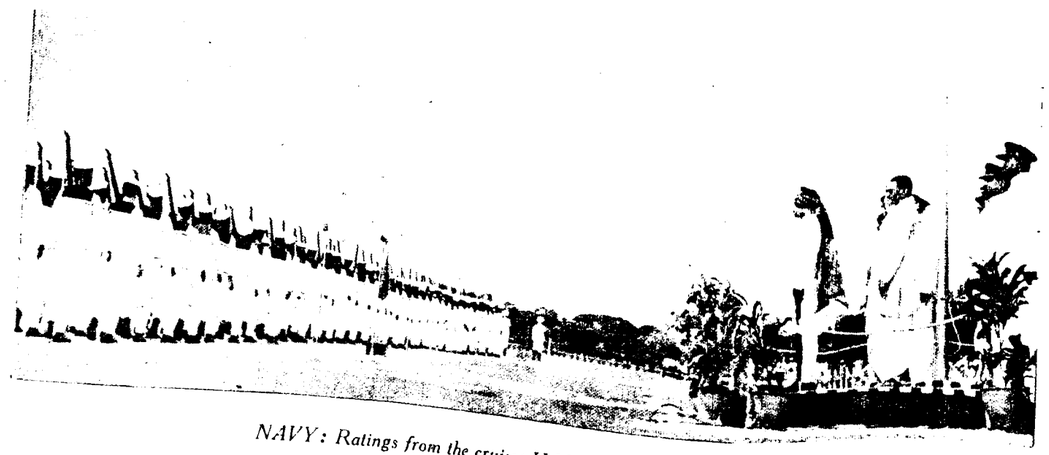
H.E. the Governor of Madras and the Premier take the salute at the march-past in the Independence Day Parade

ARMY: Units of the Travancore Infantry file past in smart array

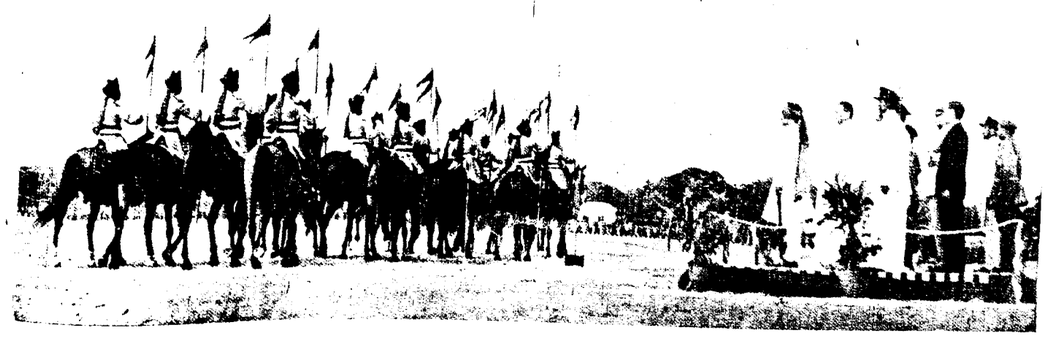
MADRAS CELEBRATES INDEPENDENCE DAY



A panoramic view of the huge assembly of the Madras public in the Government House grounds on Independence Day, taken as they listened with rapt attention to the Premier (inset).



NAVY: Ratings from the cruiser H.M.I.S. Delhi at the function



CAVALRY: Mounted Police form a colourful, impressive picture

POETS LAUREATE HONOURED AT DARBAR

His Excellency the Governor of Madras invested the Poets Laureate with the insignia of shawl and medal : (Top left) Sri Ramalingam Pillai (Tamil) ; (Top right) Sri Krishnamurthi Sastri (Sanskrit) ; (Centre left) Sri Vallathol Narayana Menon (Malayalam) ; (Centre right) Sri Govinda Pai (Kannada) ; (Bottom left) A view of the Darbar ; (Bottom right) The four Poets Laureate.

POETS-LAUREATE

Madras Honours People's Bards By Investiture of Insignia at Darbar

On August 14, 1949, eve of Independence Day, the Poets-Laureate of Madras Province were formally invested with the insignia of their high posts—medal and shawl—at a Darbar held in their honour by H.E. the Maharajah of Bhavnagar, Governor of Madras. Citations were read in praise of their literary achievements and Sri Ramalingam Pillai (Tamil), Sri Vallathol Narayana Menon (Malayalam), Sri Govinda Pai (Kannada) and Mahamahopadyaya Krishnamurthy Sastrigal (Sanskrit) replied suitably. The Telugu Poet-Laureate, Sathavadani Chellapilla Venkata Sastry, could not attend the function, and it was arranged that the investiture should be held in the poet's home at Vijayavada, with Sri B. Gopal Reddy, Minister for Finance, officiating.

The inauguration of the Poet-Laureateship in five languages in Madras Province is a unique occasion in the history of India, marking as it does the formal recognition of poetic talents by a people's Government. Madras has taken the lead in India to set up an institution the like of which only Great Britain has so far maintained. The richness and variety of our languages and culture warrants the Government's action in having five Poets-Laureate to one of the English; yet, in the ultimate analysis the five literary personalities who have been chosen to grace the Laureateship as the present incumbents are each pre-eminent in his particular literary world. They are—Mahamahopadyaya K. S. Krishnamurthi Sastrigal (Sanskrit), Sri Namakkal V. Ramalingam Pillai (Tamil), Brahmasri Chellapilla Venkata Sastry (Telugu), Sri Vallathol Narayana Menon (Malayalam) and Sri M. Govinda Pai (Kannada).

By appointing these luminaries to the respective Poet-Laureateship Government have not only honoured their scholarship and achievements, encouraged and raised the status of regional languages and fostered the cult of poetry in the Province; they have also established a high standard of attainment as pre-requisite qualification, so that future aspirants for these posts of honour may aim high to kindle the people's imagination.

It is a significant, but by no means a strange phenomenon that the five Poets-Laureate of Madras Province have contributed greatly to the freedom struggle through the genius of their poetry. Never divorced in feeling or fellowship from the non-violent war—*Satyagraha*—that raged for three decades against the armed might of one of the most powerful nations on earth, our Poets-Laureate were not "idle dreamers of an empty day," who asked themselves petulantly like William Morris, "Why should I strive to set the crooked straight." On the contrary, every one of our Laureates identified himself with the martyr heroes and set to word-music not only the moral achievements of the Mahatma and his men, but also the new code that would build a new India around the charka, Harijan, Kisan and worker.

But the preceding remarks on the link between our new Poets-Laureate and the Independence Movement should not be taken to mean that the present incumbents of these new posts were appointed with their political background in mind. These literary personalities have been made the first Poets-Laureate in this Province because they are poets—the best poets—in the land. While in the crucible of national upheaval it is but natural that their poetry should be the molten

POETRY AND THE PEOPLE

"I want art and literature that can speak to the millions," declared Mahatma Gandhi. True to this sentiment, the Madras Government have selected as Poets-Laureate five luminaries who are essentially the people's choice. The appointments form a formal ratification of the popular desire of the masses, for these poets reigned supreme in the hearts of the people long before the institution of Poets-Laureate, first of its kind in India, was considered.

Shelley described Poets as the "unacknowledged legislators of the world". It is but fitting, therefore, that the "acknowledged legislators" the men at the helm of State affairs—should hasten to pay their meed of tribute to these brother helmsmen. The new Poets-Laureate are honoured not only for their dynamic role in the freedom struggle, but also for their paramount influence on contemporary literature. This is at once the privilege and the duty of a people's Government which has a vital stake in the cultural renascence of the country.

"If thou hast two loaves, sell one and buy hyacinths to feed thy soul," counsels a Persian aphorism. These are days of biting scarcity and bitter want in the sphere of material goods: but let us be thankful to our Poets-Laureate for providing hyacinths to feed our souls.

K. MADHAVA MENON,
Minister for Education.

metal of political struggle; as the contents cool into ingots, we may hope that the metal will be bravely fashioned into other objects—beautiful and useful, purposeful and pleasure giving.

SANSKRIT

Mahamahopadyaya K. S. Krishnamurthi Sastri

Our Sanskrit Poet-laureate Mahamahopadyaya K. S. Krishnamurthi Sastrigal, Chief Professor of Vyakaranam in the Rameswaram Devastanam Patasalai at Mathurai, was born some 54 years ago in Kattuputhur, a village in Musiri Taluk, Tiruchirappalli District. He comes from a family noted for its religious and literary pursuits. Due to domestic difficulties he had to abandon his studies in the high school stage, but he later joined a Sasthra Patasala to study Sanskrit.

Here he developed an immense love for the language and he continued his Sanskrit studies in Kumbakonam and Chidambaram. By now he had begun to compose verses and dramas in Sanskrit and soon savants like Sri Sankaracharya of Kamakoti Peedam and the Maharaja of Cochin were attracted by his compositions. The Mahamahopadyaya, who prefers the dignity of a teacher to other lucrative posts, is the author of some 20 poems including a nature cycle, *Prakurthi Vilas*, and the classical *Sathi Vilapa Kanya*. Scholars applaud his style as simple, language as chaste and diction melodious.

TAMIL

Namakkal Ramalingam Pillai

Namakkal V. Ramalingam Pillai, our Tamil Laureate, is essentially a product of the freedom struggle. Though he has been a Congressman from 1914, Sri Ramalingam Pillai became a poet of note only when the Satyagraha days began. His stirring verses rallied thousands of youths to the banner of the non-violent struggle. Sri Ramalingam Pillai was born in October 1888 in Namakkal, Salem District, in a simple middle-class family. He proved bright in his studies and good at Tamil but his ruling passion then was painting, for which he had exceptional aptitude. After a year at college and a spell of clerking and teaching, he became a professional painter. But the Gandhian avalanche set him off his feet and he found new tongue to sing the glory of the national struggle.

Sri Ramalingam Pillai has a particularly happy talent for rhyme and rhythm, and this makes his poems as pulsating as a military march, as easy as a nursery rhyme. All his high ideals and deep feelings make them emotional upsurges that appeal direct to the heart. His lines on the *Non-violent War the Spinning Wheel, the Creator* are excellent examples of his special genius. And there is a mystic prophetic vision in his lyrical version of the Mahatma's foreboding of martyrdom, lines whose echoes will never die to one who has read them even once. Sri Ramalingam Pillai remains a peoples' poet, because the masses read and remember his lilting lines.

Chellapilla Venkata Sastry

Sathavadani Chellapilla Venkata Sastry, the Telugu Laureate, was born in Yenam (French Territory), but he really belongs to East Godavari District where he later settled down. He studied Sanskrit and Telugu here, and then proceeded to Benares for perfecting his knowledge of Sanskrit, the language of the scholars. Early in life he took to poetry and he particularly revelled in *Sathavadanam*—a form of composition peculiar to Telugu language and literature which requires energetic poetic talent, great scholarship and subtle creative genius.

Sri Divakarla Tirupathi Sastri was his literary 'twin' and they collaborated on many works. This partnership lasted for nearly 30 years, until Tirupathi Sastri died. The twins paced the length and breadth of Andhra Desa displaying the art of *Sathavadanam* before prince and commoner alike. They were feted by scholars and peasants for their mellifluent verses. *Gunduru Seema, Geeratham, Navaraja Sandharsanam* are some of the books describing their *Sathavadanam* activities. Their work gave a great impetus to Telugu literature in this field.

Sri Venkata Sastry is both a poet and dramatist. "Tirupathi Venkateeyam" was the name under which were published works like *Buddha Charitram, Sravananandam, Panigrahitha, Devi Bhagavatham, Lakkanaparinayanam, Srinivasa Vilasama, Elamahatmayam, Vikramankadeva Charitram, Chandriprabha Charitram.* The Mahabaratham Dramas and many of their songs are familiar even to illiterate peasants.

Sri Venkata Sastry began his literary career during a time when the repute of Telugu learning was low. Though his works—coupled with the efforts of his collaborator Sri Tirupathi Sastri—did much to raise the level of Telugu literature, Sri Venkata Sastry never yielded to the traditional rigidity of the old rules, but adapted them to modern trends. Though weak, old and bedridden, this 80 year-old poet is still true to his own manifesto: "Poetry is my profession." The poet being too weak to attend this function, Sri Gopala Reddy, Minister for Finance, has kindly consented to receive the insignia—the medal and the shawl—on behalf of the Poet and present it to him at Vijayawada.

MALAYALAM

Vallathol Narayana Menon

The name of Vallathol Narayana Menon, our Malayalam Laureate, is a household word in Kerala. Most widely read of all poets in Malabar, he is loved and respected for his child-like demeanour and charming manner. Poet Vallathol was born in Mangalam (near Tirur), South Malabar, in a respectable family of highly enlightened views. Both his parents were able scholars and the formative years of the poet were spent in an atmosphere of earnest intellectual study.

Vallathol started composing at a young age and in the early stages he was under the influence of the conventional school. But his *Tapati Samvaranam* in the traditional *vanchi pattu* fashion (boat song), bore the impress of a new unfettered genius. In similar zeal he tackled the onerous task of translating the *Valmiki Ramayana*. Again Vallathol triumphed with unabated vigour in the completion of *Chitra Yogam*, a Mahakavya on the Sanskrit model; this subsequent production usually proves big much for the average poet.

In *Aniruddham*, Vallathol probes hidden depths of true love and lays bare the hollowness of conventional passion. *Gurunathan* is his political credo, wherein Vallathol accepts the Gandhian way of life. The poet is interested in the revival of *Kathakali*.

Government To Take Over 33 Estates Under Zamindari Abolition Act

The Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Bill, 1947, received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 2nd April 1949 and it was published as an Act in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 19th April 1949. The Government have since then been arranging measures preliminary to the notification of estates—the appointment of managerial and other staff and the framing of rules and instructions relating to the work to be done as soon as estates are taken over. This preliminary work has now reached the stage which makes it possible to notify estates. Owing to administrative exigencies, the estates can be taken over only in batches and not all at one time.

The Government have considered it best to make a beginning with all the major estates in the Province, that is, estates with a total annual rent roll of over Rs. 5 lakhs each. Vizianagaram, Ramnad, Sivaganga, Venkatagiri, Bobbili and Pithapuram estates are the biggest zamindaris in the Province and their aggregate rent roll comes to a little less than half the rent roll of all the zamindaris. The Government also consider it administratively desirable to take over a few small estates in the first instance and thereby gain some experience in regard to the conditions in such estates. They have accordingly decided to take over on the 7th September 1949, the estates specified in the Schedule to this Communique and also certain under-tenure estates included in those estates and are issuing the formal notification in this behalf.

As rent reduction is making rapid progress and as, under the Rent Reduction Act, the responribility for collecting the reduced rents from fasli 1357 devolves on the Government in any case, the Government have decided to take over the remaining zamin estates as quickly as possible. They intend to take over all the zamin estates in a number of districts in the second batch as soon as the necessary preliminary investigation has been completed, say, before the end of the calendar year. The remaining zamin estates will be taken over in another batch as early as possible in the next year.

The notification of inam estates will take some time, as a finding whether or not an inam village is an inam estate for the purposes of the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, will first have to be given by the Settlement Officer concerned under Section 9 of the Act.

Two Survey Parties are ready to take up the work of survey immediately after the notification of the first batch of estates. More Survey Parties will be formed as soon as the necessary personnel has been recruited and trained. When survey work has made sufficient headway, Settlement Parties will be formed and settlement work will follow, in the wake of survey work.

Section 40 (1) of the Act lays down that the compensation payable to any person under the Act may be paid in such form and manner and at such time or times and in one or more instalments as may be prescribed by rules made by the Government. The question of framing these rules has already been taken up by the Government and they hope to be able to place the rules before the Provincial Legislative Assembly for approval as required under Section 40 (2) of the Act, during its October session.

SCHEDULE.

(1) Vizianagaram estate, (2) Bobbili estate, (3) Pithapuram estate (including the Polavaram and Pattisam estates owned by it in the East Godavari District and the Polavaram A and B and Pattisam estates owned by it in the West Godavari District), (4) Kapileswarapuram estate, (5) Kesanakurru estate, (6) Venkatagiri estate (including the villages belonging to it in the Kalahasti Taluk in the Chittoor District, the villages belonging to it in the Ongole Taluk in the Guntur District and the Melakapuram and Tangollamudi estates in the Eluru Taluk in the West Godavari District), (7) Ramnad estate, (8) Kottagudi estate, (9) Orattur Kargudi estate, (10) Sringeri Mutt village (subdivision of Ramnad Zamindari), (11) Sivaganga estate, (12) Devakottai subdivision, (13) Konthagai estate, (14) Okkur Peravali estate, (15) Govindamangalam estate, (16) Thiruthervalai subdivision, (17) South Vallur estate Part I, consisting of 11 villages in Bandar Taluk and 5 villages in Vijayavada Taluk in the Krishna District and 9 villages in the Eluru Taluk in the West Godavari District, (18) Devarakota estate, (19) Krishnapuram estate, (20) Balliparru estate, (21) Chittigudur 1/3 estate, (22) Devarapalli estate, (23) Gudur Part I estate, (24) Gudur Part I-A estate, (25) Krittivennu and Pedagollapalem estate, (26) Komalapudi estate, (27) Munjuluru estate, (28) Pinaguduru lanka estate, (29) Rayavaram estate, (30) Sultannagaram Gollapalem estate, (31) Munagala estate, (32) Lingagiri estate, (33) Chintalapativanthu (Muktyala) estate.

KANNADA

Sri M. Govinda Pai

Sri M. Govinda Pai, the Kannada Laureate, is a personality of rare distinction. He is a poet of acumen, research scholar in history, a student of comparative religion and a linguist who has mastered over 22 languages. Sri Govinda Pai was born in 1883 at Manjeswar, South Kanara, in a well-known Vaishnava Saraswath family. After matriculating from a Mangalore school, he joined college. But his studies were disrupted by various factors and he gave up a formal university education after passing in English and Sanskrit, both with high ranks in the B.A. examination.

As a poet, Sri Govinda Pai was responsible for the innovation of writing poems without the *prasa*, alliterative second letter, a rigid feature of Kannada poetry. It was this same revolutionary outlook that made him adapt the Shakespearean sonnets to Kannada poetry and translate the Rubaiyat. Sri Govinda Pai took to the study of religions and his *Gommat Jina Stuti* on Jain, *Golgotha* on Christian and *Vysakhi* on Buddhist themes are notable works. *Nanda Deepa* form exquisite elegiac pieces on the death of his wife. Regarding his future work, Sri Govinda Pai says: "But let me speak no more of those babes yet in the womb of time, for when and whether at all they will see the light of day is known only to their inspirer."

Power Schemes Under Way

During May 1949, the undermentioned schemes were sanctioned by Government :—

Name of scheme.	*Brief details of the scheme.*	*Estimated cost.*
Nandyal Scheme ..	For the installation of an oil engine generating station at Nandyal in Kurnool district for the supply of electricity.	Rs. 11·38 lakhs initially rising to 14·92 lakhs in five years.
Cuddapah Scheme.	For the construction of a thermal electric station at Cuddapah, to supply power to Cuddapah, Siddhavattam, Rajampet, Kodur, Kamalapuram, Proddatur and the surrounding localities in Cuddapah district.	Rs. 142·08 lakhs in ten years.
Tadpatri Scheme. .	For the erection and running of a diesel generating station at Tadpatri to distribute electricity within the municipal limits of the town to start with and later to neighbouring villages.	Rs. 6·55 lakhs initially rising to 11·06 lakhs within five years.
Extension to Rayadrug.	For the construction of a 11/33 KV line to Rayadrug from Bellary in Bellary district to extend power to Rayadrug and other villages *en route*.	Rs. 6·80 lakhs.
Acquisition of Anantapur electrical undertaking.	For the acquisition of the municipal electrical undertaking at Anantapur town, Anantapur district.	Rs. 4·48 lakhs initially rising to Rs. 9·56 lakhs in five years.

Twenty-three extensions costing over Rs. 10,000 and less than Rs. 30,000 were sanctioned by the Chief Engineer and Chief Operation Engineers at an estimated total cost of Rs. 4,06,915.

Supply to 997 domestic services, 163 agricultural services and 22 industrial services was given during the month.

Work on the major schemes and extensions are progressing.

Rajahmundry Electricity Supply Corporation

In order to improve the supply position of electricity at Rajahmundry, the Rajahmundry Electric Supply Corporation, Limited, has offered to hand over temporarily to Government on lease its electrical undertaking. The Government have sanctioned an estimate for Rs. 7·75 lakhs initially rising to Rs. 15·866 lakhs in five years, for improving the supply position and for taking over the Rajahmundry electrical undertaking on lease. [August 12]

Reclamation of Tribes

The Government of Madras have decided that the entire work relating to the reclamation of Kallars, Koravas, Yanadis and Sugalis should be transferred to the Department of Harijan Welfare and that the Police staff employed on the work in the concerned districts should be relieved entirely of this work. [August 12]

Sanitary Engineering Branch

The Government of Madras have decided that, as a preliminary to the formation of a separate Public Health Engineering Department, the work of executing the water-supply and drainage schemes should be transferred from the Public Works Branch to the Sanitary Engineering Branch and that the Sanitary Engineering Branch should be reorganized into an independent unit. The Sanitary Engineer will be the head of the reorganized branch and will act as a Superintending Engineer of a Province-wide circle under the control of the Additional Chief Engineer, Public Works Department.

This action has been taken by the Government on the recommendation of the Water-supply and Drainage Committee that a separate Public Health Engineering Department should be constituted and that the entire work of investigation, planning, execution, etc., of all water-supply and drainage schemes as well as works pertaining to Public Health Engineering in general should be entrusted to the unified control of that Department.

[July 29]

Thermal Power for Kurnool

The Government have sanctioned a scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 145·27 lakhs for the installation of a Central Thermal Steam Electric Station at Kurnool with two 5,000 KW generating sets in replacement of the existing oil engine sets, with substations at Dhone, Gooty, Pamidi and Anantapur.

The scheme will cater to the urgent power requirements of some important industries being planned in and around Kurnool which require large blocks of power, and also provide scope for large scale rural development in that area. The Kurnool Thermal Station will eventually get linked with the Tungabhadra Hydro Station and supplement the power developed at the latter during the non-irrigation season.

This scheme along with those already sanctioned and in execution, viz., supply of Mysore power to Ceded districts, Cuddapah Thermal Scheme, Hindupur Scheme and Thermal Schemes of Nandyal and Tadpatri, will meet the power demands of the Ceded districts adequately.

[August 17]

Diesel Generating Station for Vijayavada Area

The Government have sanctioned a scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 8·46 lakhs for the immediate installation of a diesel generating station with two 500 KW sets in Vijayavada area to meet the serious power shortage position in the Vijayavada Thermal Electric System, pending the completion of the extension to the Vijayavada Steam Turbine Station which is expected to materialize by early 1951.

[July 27]

Peugeot

The Government of Madras have specified the maximum retail price of Peugeot 11·4 H.P. motor car at Rs. 7,627 at main ports of importation plus octroi paid, if any, exclusive of sales tax. [August 2]

Restricted Supply to Low Tension Power Consumers in Madras City

Since taking over the Madras Electric Supply Corporation undertaking, the Government have been permitting electric supply to new domestic consumers, in addition to power consumers, in the area of the undertaking, at the rate of 250 to 300 services every month. To cope with the increasing load, pending completion of the Basin Bridge Power Station extensions, two numbers 2,500 KW transportable turbo-alternator sets have been installed as a temporary measure.

But due to delays in import of the additional machinery and plant and in securing the necessary steel and other construction materials, the completion of the Basin Bridge Power Station extensions has been delayed beyond the scheduled date and the additional plant is now expected to be commissioned early in 1952. The peak-load on the Power House of the Madras Electricity System has, in the meanwhile, exceeded the safety limit of the power house capacity and consequently many of the sub-stations and feeders in the system are overloaded.

With a view to bringing down the peakload on the power station and keeping it within the safety limit, and thereby ensuring uninterrupted supply to the City and suburbs, the Government have already authorized the Superintending Engineer, Madras Electricity System, to restrict the supply of electrical energy to all Low Tension Power consumers receiving D.C. supply in the system in such a manner as to preclude them from working their plant during the peakload period of the power station from 5 p.m. to 9 p.m. every day. These restrictions have helped to reduce the peakload on the power station to a certain extent.

But as this relief is not sufficient, it has now become necessary to impose similar restrictions on supplies to L.T. power consumers in the A.C. areas also of the system. The Government have accordingly authorized the Superintending Engineer, Madras Electricity System, to extend the restrictions already imposed on supply to L.T. power consumers in the D.C areas of the system, to all L.T. power consumers in the A.C. areas of the system, including the areas served by the electrical undertaking receiving bulk supply from the system, after taking into consideration the demand on the power station, sub-stations or feeders serving the loads in the system.

The Government request the co-operation of all L.T. power consumers and the general public in the area of the Madras Electricity System in complying with the above restrictions necessitated by the overloaded position of the Madras Power Station.

[August 9]

Diesel Generating Station at Kakinada

The Government have sanctioned a scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 10·126 lakhs initially rising to Rs. 14·799 lakhs within five years for installation in the Diesel Engine Electric Power Station at Kakinada of two 175 KW generating sets and two 267 KW generating sets with the necessary transformers, etc., in replacement of the existing two 80 KW sets and one 50 KW set.

[July 27]

Acquiring Bellary Municipal Electrical Undertaking

The Government have sanctioned a scheme at Rs. 3·42 lakhs with the consent of the Bellary Municipality for the acquisition of the Municipal Electrical Undertaking at Bellary and for improving the supply of electricity in the area by changing over from D.C. to A.C. etc.

[July 25]

Madras Scheme For Rehabilitation Of Displaced Persons From Pakistan

In their order Ms. No. 2286, Public (Elections), dated the 18th July 1949, the Government of Madras have laid down in detail the scheme that they propose to adopt in connection with the rehabilitation of displaced persons from Pakistan. These number little less than 5,000 out of whom about 3,300 persons comprising 695 families are in the three Relief Camps in this Province. The scheme covers the persons in these camps as well as those outside them.

These families of displaced persons will be rehabilitated in Madras City and its suburbs and in selected large Municipal towns in the mofussil. They will be assisted with business loans for settling down in trades for which they are suitable by virtue of their previous experience in Pakistan. They will also be helped by the provision of house-sites and the grant of house loans, if necessary.

In respect of the families residing in the camps, the Government have themselves taken the initiative and collected the relevant particulars to enable them to settle the rehabilitation offer made to each of them. Families residing outside the camps, who require any assistance in regard to their rehabilitation, should apply to the Collector of the district where they are staying, in the form prescribed in Annexure I to the Government order referred to above. The Collectors will inquire into these applications promptly on their receipt and make their recommendations to the Government who will pass orders in each case on the lines of the scheme adopted in respect of the displaced persons in the Camps.

The scale on which business loans will be granted and the terms and conditions prescribed in this behalf have also been specified in the Government order. The Collectors have been instructed to give all possible assistance in the matter of house and shop accommodation to the displaced persons to whom rehabilitation offers have been made by the Government. But this will take time. The displaced persons are, therefore, advised to make their own arrangements to secure the shop and house accommodation required by them so that they may be in a position to avail themselves immediately of the business loans offered under the scheme.

Arrangements have been made for the publication of the Government order in the three relief camps and copies have also been sent to the Secretary, Refugees Relief Committee, No. 2, Pycrofts Gardens, Haddows Road, Nungambakkam, Cathedral P.O., Madras-6, and the President, Sindhi Hindu Refugee Relief Committee, No. 3, Thambu Chetty Street, George Town, Madras-1, for giving wide publicity to the details of the scheme. Particulars regarding the scheme can be obtained from these Committees, as well as from the Assistant Secretary to the Government of Madras, Public (Elections) Department, Fort St. George, Madras-9. [August 2]

DEPARTMENTAL ACTIVITIES

Irrigation Schemes Sanctioned

During the month of July 1949, the Government sanctioned the following irrigation schemes :—

Visakhapatnam District.—The Tuni or Thandava Reservoir Project, which would comprise the construction of a reservoir on the river of the same name in Golukonda Taluk, which had been considered and dropped several times since 1913, has been revived. After a preliminary examination, the Chief Engineer reported that the project would now cost Rs. 25 lakhs for works or Rs. 32·55 lakhs including direct and indirect charges, that it would bring under irrigation 4,500 acres with two fillings and that an annual additional yield of 2,250 tons of rice could be expected thereby. The Government have ordered its detailed investigation.

West Godavari District.—The scheme for the provision of irrigation facilities to Kanur and other villages by excavating a channel with its head sluice in the connecting wall between the Vijeswaram head and under-sluices of the Dowlaishwaram anicut at an estimated cost of Rs. 7,59,137 for works or Rs. 9,97,200 including direct and indirect charges has also been sanctioned. It is expected to bring under cultivation 3,334 acres and produce an annual additional yield of 1,657 tons of paddy.

At present some commercial crops are being raised in a major portion of the area coming under the scheme. As the soil of this area is naturally fertile and quite suitable for raising paddy crop, the Government have, in view of the present critical food situation, considered it necessary that only paddy crops should be grown in the area to be benefited by the scheme and have accordingly issued an order compelling the ryots to grow only paddy crop in the lands included in the scheme.

Guntur District.—The Government have sanctioned the scheme for the provision of better drainage facilities to the cultivated area bordering the Nallamada drain and Nallamada diversion in the Krishna Western Division, at an estimated cost of Rs. 47,100 for works or Rs. 61,330 including direct and indirect charges. As a result of the execution of the scheme, an annual additional yield of 467 tons of rice is anticipated.

The Government have also sanctioned a scheme for the provision of irrigation facilities for about 572 acres (including the existing ayacut of 136 acres) of dry lands in Singupalem village, Repalle Taluk, at the tail end of Morthotaparra channel by constructing a new head sluice to the channel in the right bank of the Main Bank Canal so as to enable the drawal of extra supplies. The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 47,000 for works or Rs. 61,000 including direct and indirect charges. As a result of the execution of the scheme, an annual additional yield of 218 tons of rice is anticipated.

Cuddapah District.—The restoration of the Kanchalamma tank in Rayachoti Taluk has also been sanctioned. The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 3,00,000 for works or Rs. 3,93,790 including direct and indirect charges. This will bring under irrigation a new area of 104 acres, yielding about 52 tons of rice annually and also assure supply to the existing ayacut of over 120 acres thereby saving the average remission of Rs. 34 which is being allowed now annually.

Tiruchirappalli District.—The scheme sanctioned in this district during the month is one for the construction of an anicut across the Naopali Vari to augment supplies to Puthur Pera Eri in Kulittalai Taluk, through a new supply channel and increasing the capacity of the Eri by raising its F.T.L. by one foot. The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 65,100 including direct and indirect charges and to bring under irrigation a new area of 70 acres in addition to giving facilities for raising second crop in the existing ayacut of 120 acres and to yield 67 tons of paddy and 17 tons of millet extra annually.

South Arcot District.—The proposal for the excavation of a drain connecting all Odais and leading it into the Kaliveli swamp in Uppuvalur village, South Arcot District, at an estimated cost of Rs. 49,746 including direct and indirect charges has been sanctioned. The scheme is intended to protect 25·74 acres of existing wet and dry lands and 7·94 acres of poramboke lands which get silted up by the silt brought up by the jungle growths. The scheme is expected to yield an additional quantity of about 14 tons of foodgrains per annum.

Work Of Agricultural Department

Reviewing the administration of the Agricultural Department during 1947-48, the Government of Madras have observed that the working of the Department during the year under review was on the whole satisfactory. The Government have stressed that the efficiency of research and the vigour with which the food production programme has to be worked, have to be intensified and that more attention should be paid to propaganda.

The other salient features of the Government's review are as follows :—

Grow More Food Campaign.—The Grow More Food work continued to be the chief campaign of the Department. A consolidated five-year plan for food production (1947-48 to 1951-52) aiming at a target of increased production of 5·5 lakhs tons of rice at the end of 1951-52 was inaugurated in the year under review. Most of the schemes are continuations of activities already undertaken by the Department. Of more important new schemes, the scheme for land development by mechanical cultivation by tractors, pump-sets, etc., made considerable headway; the multiplication and distribution of improved seeds continued to be a major item of work. The noteworthy feature in the year was the intensive propaganda carried on for the growing of green manure in paddy lands.

Manures, iron and steel.—The Director of Agriculture continued to have a permanent advance of Rs. 170 lakhs for the purchase and distribution of manures and iron and steel for agricultural purposes. A total quantity of 161,051 tons of groundnut cake was distributed to the ryots during the year under review through agricultural depots. A total quantity of 57,160 tons of chemical fertilisers was allotted to this Province during the year for distribution as straight fertiliser and manure mixtures. Of this quantity, 26,380 tons were distributed as straight fertiliser through agricultural depots and the balance through manure firms.

The allotment of iron and steel by the Government of India continued to fall shorter than the demand for agricultural purposes. The difficulty was acute during the second half of the year under review. The acquisition of standard iron and steel during the year was only 6,787 tons as compared to 10,695 tons during the previous year. The Department distributed on the whole 9,132 tons of improved seed of paddy, etc., to cover an area of over four lakhs of acres. The State Trading Schemes in general were beneficial to the ryots.

Tractor ploughing.—The Agricultural Engineering Branch set up in April 1946 rendered assistance to the ryots in matters relating to supply of oil engines, petrol pump-sets, electric motors, tractors and other agricultural implements and machinery. The number of tractors with the Department increased to 145, out of which 31 are equipped with dozer attachments. The demand for tractors has increased during the year. A total area of 10,025 acres were ploughed, harrowed, levelled and bunded during the year, as against 4,360 acres during the previous year.

Agricultural education.—The Agricultural Training School, Orathanad, the opening of which was sanctioned during the year, is partly financed by the District Board, Tanjore. The object of the school is to give practical training to sons of agriculturists in all aspects of improved agriculture. The admissions into the school were 15 against a provision for 50.

Expenditure.—The expenditure of the Department during the year increased to Rs. 117 lakhs as against 105 lakhs during the previous year, excluding the expenditure incurred under the State Training Schemes. The increase is due mainly to the capital expenditure for the Agricultural Engineering Branch.

The article on 'Leprosy Relief in Madras Province', published in the Independence Day number of *Madras Information*, was contributed by Sri T. N. Jagadisan.

Amenities Provided For Prisoners

In August 1947, the Government issued orders regarding the reclassification of all prisoners, other than political prisoners, into Class I and Class II and the provision of certain amenities to them which did not involve additional expenditure. The Government have since then considered various other proposals made for the improvement of the conditions of prisoners which involve additional expenditure. In their Order No. 2520, Home, dated the 22nd June 1949, the Government directed

(1) that prisoners should be supplied at the rate of one and a half ounce of *boonthikai* per mensem per prisoner for a period of one year in the first instance and the result watched;

(2) that prisoners should be supplied with one ounce of oil per prisoner once a month;

(3) that the existing scale of supply of magazines to prisoners should be increased to one copy for every 200 prisoners; and

(4) that the following daily newspapers should also be supplied to prisoners at the rate of one copy for every 200 prisoners, newspapers in both the languages being supplied to bilingual areas. The selection of the newspaper in Tamil and Telugu should be left to the discretion of the Superintendent of the Jail: Tamil—*Dinamani* or *Dinasari* or *Swadesamitran*; Telugu—*Andhra Patrika* or *Andhra Prabha*; Malayalam—*Mathrubhumi* and Kannada—*Swatantra Bharatha*.

Children's Home

The Government have certified under the Madras Children Act that Children's Home run by the Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust (Tamil Nad) at Gandhigram, Chinnalapatti, Mathurai, as a Junior Certified School for Boys and Girls and also as a place of suitable custody for Tamil children under seven years of age.

Administration Report For Jails

The Administration Report for Jails for 1948 shows that there was further increase in the number of admissions to jails from 295,301 in 1947 to 297,419 and also in the daily average population from 19,237·21 to 25,872·60 with a marked increase in the number of adolescents admitted to jails. The daily average number of undertrial prisoners also considerably increased from 4,677·28 to 7,409·16. The increase is due mainly to admission of prisoners for offences committed under the Prohibition Act, which was extended to the whole of the Province and to the admission of Hyderabad prisoners who however left before the end of year.

Thirty-six per cent of the convicts in the jails were employed in the jail manufacture of various articles, the value of which amounted in the year to over Rs. 20 lakhs which is more than the value (Rs. 12½ lakhs) of articles manufactured in the year 1947. The increase is attributable to the employment of a large number of convicts.

The following are the important events and notable administrative measures introduced in the jails during the year under review :—

(1) A camp jail at the site of the Tungabhadra Canal Project was opened for the purpose of utilising convict labour on the working of the project for 2,000 prisoners.

(2) The Mental Jail, Cuddalore, was converted into a Central Jail with effect from 30th September 1948 for the reception of Hyderabad prisoners (Razakars) and subsequently detenus.

(3) Sri V. Krishna Menon, Chief Probation Superintendent, was deputed to America to study the working of the probation system in that country.

(4) Sanction was accorded to the supply of chappals to the detenus and their clothing allowance was enhanced.

(5) Separate diet and clothing allowance to children of detenus in jails with their mothers and payment of cooly and cart-hire to detenus for the conveyance of their luggage on release, in addition to the subsistence allowance were sanctioned.

(6) Class II Communist and Muslim League under-trial prisoners were allowed to purchase newspapers at their own cost.

(7) Sanction was accorded to the appointment of visiting dentists in all important jails.

(8) Oil power pressing industry was introduced in the Central Jails, Bellary, Alipuram, Vellore, Cannanore and Salem.

(9) Tailoring industry was opened in the Penitentiary, Madras.

(10) The Madras Probation of Offenders Act was extended to the South Arcot and Cuddapah districts.

(11) The portrait of Mahatma Gandhi was unveiled in all the jails.

(12) The number of non-official members to Standing Advisory Boards was increased.

(13) Certain concessions granted to prisoners in connection with Independence Day Celebrations on 15th August 1947 were extended on the anniversary of Independence Day on 15th August 1948.

(14) Prisoners were granted amnesty and special remission on the anniversary of Independence Day.

Review Of Public Instruction

Reviewing the administration report of Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency for the year 1947–48, the Government of Madras have observed that the scheme of compulsory elementary education, first introduced in 1945–46, worked satisfactorily and that the aim to bring to school about 140,000 children during the year under review was almost achieved.

The other salient features of the Government's review are as follows:—

More enrolment.—There was an all-round increase in the enrolment of pupils and students in schools and colleges in the year under review. In the arts colleges for men and women, the number of enrolment rose from 27,089 and 3,276 in 1946–47 to 30,529 and 3,602 respectively in 1947–48. In professional colleges for men andwomen, the number rose from 5,188 and 688 in 1946–47 to 5,187 and 768 respectively in 1947–48. In secondary schools for boys and girls, the number rose from 358,595 and 82,830 in 1946–47 to 388,997 and 88,256 respectively in 1947–48. In elementary schools for boys and girls, the number rose from 2,122,698 and 1,333,387 in 1946–47 to 2,259,724 and 1,391,014 in 1947–48. The mumber of elementary schools rose by 427.

In all standards of elementary schools, there was a steady increase in the number of pupils, girls as well as boys. The number of public institutions intended for Muslims rose to 3,399. The increase in the number of Muslim students and pupils was particularly noticeable in the case of men and women in arts colleges, girls in secondary schools and boys in elementary schools. The number of Harijan pupils in every stage of instruction increased to a marked degree.

Colleges.—There were 48 arts colleges for men and 8 arts colleges for women, as against 43 and 7 respectively in the last year. The Government Brennen College, Tellicherry, was raised to the first grade. The number of professional colleges remained unaltered.

Basic schools.—As a matter of policy, the gradual conversion of ordinary elementary schools into basic schools was decided on by the Government. In addition to the two basic training schools that were already working under Government, one at Perianaickenpalayam and the other at Vinayasramam, five new basic training schools were opened at Cuddalore, Palayad, Moodabidri, Kilamoongiladi and Chingalpattu, the one at the last mentioned place being for women. Two posts of Basic Education Officers, one for Tamil Nad and the other for Andhra Desa, and a post of Junior Deputy Inspector of Schools were sanctioned for work connected with basic education. Seventeen basic schools were organized in the area surrounding the Basic Training Schools in Perianaickenpalayam.

First Language.—In elementary schools, the language of the locality concerned was made the first language instead of English, which had thus place thus far; and any one of the languages, such as Hindi, Sanskrit, Arabic, was classified as the second language and English as the third language.

In the matter of opening secondary schools in localities not adequately provided with such schools, grants-in-aid on full net cost basis, apart from equipment grants, were promised by Government. Seventy new secondary schools for boys and six secondary schools for girls were opened. Two middle schools for girls were closed. The abolition of selection for the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Public Examination was ordered.

Training schools.—The number of training schools for masters decreased from 78 to 75, while that of training schools for mistresses rose from 82 to 85.

Settlement Of Worker-Management Disputes

In G.O. Ms. No. 3393, Development, dated 25th June 1949, the Government of Madras have republished the Notifications Nos. LR. 2 (205) and L.R. 2 (212), dated New Delhi, the 13th June 1949, appointing an Industrial Tribunal, consisting of three members for adjudication of industrial disputes in banking companies and referring to it the disputes between certain banking companies and their workers respectively.

Notification No. LR. 14 (156) of the Government of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi, dated 22nd June 1949, appointing Mr. V. Balasundaram, an officer of the Madras Provincial Civil Service, as Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Madras, with effect from the afternoon of 6th June 1949, has been republished in Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 5th July 1949, in G.O. Ms. No. 3447, Development dated 23rd June 1949.

The workers of 14 tanneries in Madavaram, Chingleput district, suddenly struck work on 19th June 1949 without notice. The dispute has been referred to the Industrial Tribunal I, Madras, for adjudication in G.O. Ms. No. 3631, Development, dated 7th July 1949. The continuance of strikes and lockouts in connection with the industrial disputes which were in existence in the tanneries on 7th July 1949, the date of the reference of the said dispute for adjudication, has been published in G.O. Ms. No. 3638, Development Department, dated 7th July 1949.

The Government have enforced the award of the Industrial Tribunal II, Madras, in the dispute between the workers and the management of Messrs. P. Venkatachalam & Co., Indian Condiments Manufacturers, Madras, in G.O. Ms. No. 3432, Development Department, dated 27th June 1949.

The dispute between the workers and the management of the Gramophone Co., Ltd., Madras, has been referred to the Industrial Tribunal I, Madras, for adjudication in G.O. Ms. No. 3562, Development Department, dated 4th July 1949.

The management of the Kaleeswarar Mills, Ltd., Coimbatore, who had declared a lockout on 13th June 1949 consequent on an illegal strike by the workers, have reopened their mills on 4th July 1949 on the advice of the Commissioner of Labour, Madras.

The workers of the Palaniyandavar Mills, Udamalpet, Coimbatore district, struck work from 7 a.m. to 3-45 p.m. on 5th July 1949 as a protest against the action of the management in not giving work to 42 reelers. The Labour Officer, Coimbatore, brought about a settlement of the dispute.

The workers of the Asher Textiles, Ltd., Tiruppur, Coimbatore district, struck work from 10 a.m. to 6-45 p.m. on 10th July 1949 as a protest against the action of the management in having suspended a worker for refusing to sign the warning notice issued to him.

The dispute between the workers and the management of Sri Rajagopal Transports Bus Service, Tiruchirappalli, has been referred to the Industrial Tribunal, Mathurai, for adjudication in G.O. Ms. No. 3452, Development Department, dated 28th June 1949.

The Government have enforced the award of the Industrial Tribunal, Mathurai, in the dispute between the workers and the management of the 'S' Mark Beedi Factory, Tuticorin, Tirunelveli district, in G.O. Ms. No. 3478, Development Department, dated 29th June 1949.

(For the first fortnight of July 1949)

DRASTIC CUT IN PETROL QUOTA

On account of unexpected exchange difficulties, the Government of India have just issued orders for a drastic cut in the petrol quota of this Province for the current quarter and therefore the following measures will be adopted to meet the situation:—

Basic rations.—All ordinary or basic coupons issued to motor cars and motor cycles will be invalid on and from 1st August 1949 unless they are specially endorsed by one of the undermentioned officers:—

Commissioner of Police, Madras.

Deputy Commissioner of Police, Traffic and Licensing, Madras.

Assistant Commissioner of Police, Traffic and Licensing, Madras.

Taluk Head Accountants.

Area Rationing Officers and Regional Transport Officers.

Owners of motor cars and motor cycles are advised to apply to one of the abovementioned officers for endorsement of the basic coupons and to produce before him the certificate of registration of the vehicle in respect of which the coupons have been issued. The officer will take into account basic coupons already used by car owners and will validate coupons to the extent permissible in accordance with the reduced scale.

Supplementary rations.—There will be a rather severe cut in the issue of supplementary rations.

Stage carriages.—Rations will be reduced by 40 per cent and the number of trips of stage carriages will be cut by the concerned Regional Transport Officer. Reversion of gas plant buses to petrol will not be permitted on or after 1st August 1949 in *all* the districts irrespective of the age of the gas plants, and stage carriages coming on the road for the first time on or after 1st August 1949 will not be allowed petrol whatever may be the wheel base or the length of the route.

Goods vehicles will be allowed petrol in accordance with the following scale:—

Private carriers—

Non-essential—30 gallons per month.

Essential—50 gallons per month.

Public carriers—

Non-essential—50 gallons per month.

Essential—70 gallons per month. As in the case of stage carriages, conversion to petrol of vehicles running on producer gas will not be allowed after 1st August 1949 and no new vehicles registered and for which permits are obtained on or after 1st August 1949 will be allowed petrol.

Taxis.—The petrol quota will be reduced by 50 per cent.

Owners of gas plant vehicles are advised not to remove the producer gas plants whatever be the age of the gas plant as it will not be possible to allow petrol at scales higher than those prescribed. If and when the Province's quota is increased, suitable relaxation of the restrictions imposed will be made.

[July 27]

Outside the Province

The Government of India have directed that ordinary or basic coupons issued to a motor car or motor cycle in a Province or State should not be accepted by dealers outside that Province or State unless they are also countersigned in addition by the Rationing Authority having jurisdiction in that place. The motoring public of this Province are accordingly warned that in case they want to cash their coupons outside this Province, it will be necessary for them to get their coupons countersigned in addition by an authority having jurisdiction in the place in which those coupons are to be cashed. [August 3]

Retail Prices of Motor Cars

The Government of Madras have specified the maximum retail prices of motor cars of the following make and type at main ports of importation, plus octroi paid, if any, exclusive of sales tax:—

New Ford "Anglia" 10 H.P. Single Entrance Saloon car with P.V.C. trim and 4·50 × 17 (4-Ply) Tyres (5) —Rs. 6,820; New Ford "Prefect" 10 H.P. Double Entrance Saloon car with P.V.C. trim and 5·00 × 16 (4-Ply) Tyres (5)—Rs. 7,730.

[July 5]

Morris

Morris Commercial L.C. Chassis 117" Wheelbase, Rs. 6,010; Morris 10 CWT. Van, Rs. 7,056.

[July 7]

CONTROL ORDERS IN FORCE ON MARCH 15, 1949

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

Central Government Orders

1. THE COTTON TEXTILES (CONTROL) ORDER, 1948

This Order provides for control over the production, distribution and price of cotton textiles, and over distribution and price of raw materials and stores required for cotton textile mills specified in the Schedule to the Order.

2. COTTON TEXTILES (CONTROL OF MOVEMENT) ORDER, 1948

This Order provides for control over the transport by road, rail, air, sea or inland navigation of any cloth, yarn or apparel except under and in accordance with a general permit notified in the Gazette of India by the Textile Commissioner or a special transport permit issued by the Textile Commissioner.

3. MADRAS COTTON (CONTROL) ORDER, 1949

This Order provides for control over contracts relating to sale or purchase of cotton and over sale of cotton to specified persons at specified prices.

4. THE COTTON CLOTH AND YARN (TRANSMISSION BY POST) PROHIBITION ORDER, 1946

According to this Order, no inland postal article containing otherwise than as outside covering, any cloth or yarn shall be received at or despatched from any post office in the Indian Union and no person shall deliver or cause to be delivered any such postal article for transmission by post to any place within or outside British India.

The Textile Commissioner of Bombay or any other officer authorized by him may by general or special Order, exempt any inland postal article or class of inland postal articles from these provisions.

5. THE CINCHONA PRODUCTS CONTROL ORDER, 1945

This Order prescribes the maximum quantity of cinchona products that a person can have under his possession or control at any one time, and controls the transport of cinchona products from any place in the Province of Madras by sea, land, air or canal to any place in India outside the Province.

6. PAPER CONTROL (PRICES OF BOARD) ORDER, 1944

This Order fixes the retail and wholesale prices of strawboard and millboard and also prescribes certain formalities which manufacturers have to observe in the matter of packing.

7. PAPER (PRICES OF IMPORTED PAPER) CONTROL ORDER, 1944

The retail and wholesale prices of imported paper are fixed in this Order.

8. PAPER CONTROL (DISTRIBUTION) ORDER, 1944

This Order controls the distribution, sale or disposal of paper by manufacturers and importers except in accordance with the instructions of the Central Government and prescribes certain returns which manufacturers and importers of paper have to submit to the Government of India at periodical intervals.

9. PAPER PRICE CONTROL ORDER, 1945

This Order fixes the wholesale and retail prices of Indian made paper and directs all dealers in and manufacturers of paper to exhibit the retail and wholesale prices of paper properly.

10. PAPER CONTROL (ECONOMY) ORDER, 1945

This Order controls the printing and publication of newspapers, magazines, directories, guide books, pamphlets, posters and advertising circulars except under the authority in writing of the Central Government and also imposes certain restrictions on the consumption of paper by printing presses, publishers and manufacturers of account books and stationery articles.

11. PAPER CONTROL (PRODUCTION) ORDER, 1945

This Order is intended to control the manufacture of paper and prescribes certain conditions which manufacturers have to comply with in the discharge of their functions.

12. THE IRON AND STEEL (CONTROL OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION) ORDER, 1941

This Order controls the acquisition, disposal or export of any iron and steel from the Indian Union except in accordance with the conditions contained or incorporated in a special or general written order of the Iron and Steel Controller of the Central Government. The maximum price of iron and steel will also be fixed by that officer from time to time.

13. THE IRON AND STEEL (SCRAP) CONTROL ORDER, 1943

This Order controls the acquisition and disposal of scrap except under the authority of and in accordance with the conditions contained or incorporated in a written order of the Iron and Steel Controller.

Provincial Government Orders

1. THE MADRAS CLOTH (DEALERS) CONTROL ORDER, 1948

This Order provides for the licensing of all dealers in cloth other than handloom cloth, khadi and powerloom cloth, control over the business activities of the dealers including sales to specified persons.

2. THE MADRAS YARN (DEALERS) CONTROL ORDER, 1948

This Order controls the sale or storage for sale of yarn or carrying on business as a commission agent in yarn or as a dyer in the Province of Madras except under and in accordance with the terms and conditions of a licence granted under this Order by the Collector or any other officer authorized by the Collector to exercise the powers and perform the functions of the licensing authority under this Order.

3. THE MADRAS COTTON LICENSING ORDER, 1949

This Order provides for licensing of all persons who store or deal in cotton or hold cotton in hypothecation or against pledge. It restricts stocks of cotton to be held by mills. The Order is not applicable to persons who hold stocks of cotton not exceeding 24 bales.

4. THE MADRAS CINCHONA PRODUCTS SALES ORDER, 1945

This Order controls the sale of cinchona products supplied by the Superintendent, Central Jail, Coimbatore, except under a licence issued in that behalf by the Revenue Divisional Officer or any other Government officer authorized by the Provincial Government to issue licences under this Order.

5. THE MADRAS CINCHONA BARK CONTROL ORDER, 1945

This Order controls the disposal and transport of cinchona bark except under licences issued in the case of the former by the Collector or any other Government officer authorized by the Provincial Government to issue them and in the case of the latter by the Director, Cinchona Department, Ootacamund.

6. THE CINCHONA PLANTATIONS ORDER, 1945

This Order prescribes return of information regarding cinchona plantations, namely their extents, number of plants and the quantity of bark harvested and sold and the persons to whom it was sold.

7. NEWSPRINT CONTROL (No. 2) ORDER, 1947

This Order prohibits the use of newsprint for any purpose other than the printing of newspapers issued at regular intervals of not more than one month except under an open general permit or a specific permit issued by the Central Government.

8. RESTRICTIONS ON THE MOVEMENT OF PAPER TO PLACES OUTSIDE THE PROVINCE, ETC.

Dealers in paper in the Province who receive paper directly from a mill in India are required to set apart specified quantities of paper as reserve for distribution in accordance with the instructions of the Director of Controlled Commodities. The movement of paper except water-proof paper and boards including strawboards of Indian manufacture to places outside the Province, except under and in accordance with the conditions of a permit issued by the Director of Controlled Commodities, is also prohibited.

9. THE COLLIERY CONTROL ORDER, 1945

This Order is intended to control the price of different grades of coal and coke, and stipulates that no colliery owner or person acting on behalf of a colliery owner shall sell, agree to sell, or offer to sell coal at a price different from the price fixed in that behalf by the Central Government.

10. THE MADRAS MANURE DEALERS' LICENSING ORDER, 1947

This Order specifies that no person shall carry on business as a dealer in manures in the Province of Madras except under and in accordance with a licence issued in that behalf by the Director of Agriculture who is the licensing authority.

11. MADRAS OILCAKE MOVEMENT CONTROL ORDER, 1943

This Order specifies that no person shall export oilcake except under and in accordance with a permit issued in that behalf by the Director of Agriculture or by any officer authorized by him.

FOOD DEPARTMENT

1. THE MADRAS FOODGRAINS INTENSIVE PROCUREMENT ORDER, 1948

This has come into force from 5th October 1948 in supersession of the intensive procurement notification that was in force till 4th October 1948. It is now in force in all areas of the Province except Madras City. Both paddy and millets have been brought within the scope of this Order. Under this Order producers of foodgrains are required to deliver their surplus produce as determined by the Government to the Collector or his agents within the dates notified by the Collector. The allowances to be given to the producers are also prescribed in this Order.

2. THE MADRAS FOODGRAINS PROCUREMENT ORDER, 1947

The Order applies to the whole of the Province but has been brought into force only in Malabar District. Under this Order the quantity harvested in each holding is at the disposal of the Collector who, after allowing enough for the consumption and cultivation requirements of the holder, can procure the surplus. The regulations prescribe the rules for procurement.

3. THE ORDER RELATING TO REQUISITIONING OF FOODGRAINS

This Order is intended for the purpose of requisitioning stocks of foodgrains from persons other than producers in the districts in which the Madras Foodgrains (Intensive Procurement) Order, 1948, is in force. Any holder of stocks can be asked to deliver his stocks to a nominee of the Collector at prices fixed by him and failure to so deliver the stocks will entail the seizure and disposal of the stocks.

4. THE MADRAS FOODGRAINS PRICE CONTROL ORDER, 1949

In this Order, village site prices, ex-mill, f.o.r. and whole sale prices of paddy, rice and millets for the Province have been revised for the Kharif year 1948-49. The prices fixed are ceiling prices and transactions exceeding ceiling prices are illegal.

5. THE MADRAS RATIONING (PREPARATORY MEASURES) ORDER, 1947

The Order enables Government to take the preliminary steps such as enumeration of householders, etc., for the introduction of statutory rationing in any area. In an area where this Order has been extended with a view to the introduction of rationing in that area, Government may authorize any person to collect information and statistics necessary for the rationing of foodstuffs.

Every person, of whom any question is asked by an enquiry officer authorized by the Government in connection with the rationing of foodstuffs, is legally bound to answer such questions. Every person occupying any premises shall allow the numbering officer or enquiry officer such access thereto as may be required for the purpose.

6. THE MADRAS RATIONING ENQUIRY ORDER, 1947

This Order enables the Government to call for the necessary particulars from establishments in an area where statutory rationing is proposed to be introduced. In an area where this Order has been extended, every person owning or in charge of any establishment in that area shall furnish to the Officer specified by the Government true and correct information relating to such establishment as desires to obtain rationed articles for consumption after the rationing date.

The Madras Rationing (Preparatory Measures) Order, 1947, and the Madras Rationing Enquiry Order, 1947, are in force in the following places:

Anantapur, Adoni, Anakapalle, Aruppukottai, Ambur, Bellary, Bodinayakanur, Bhimilipatnam, Coimbatore, Coonoor, Kozhikode, Cannanore, Cochin, Cuddapah, Cuddalore, Chidambaram, Chingleput, Chittoor, Chicacole, Dharapuram, Dindigul, Devakottai, Erode, Guntakal, Gudiyatham, Hindupur, Hospet, Kasargod, Kurnool, Karur, Kodaikanal, Kancheepuram, Karaikudi, Madras City, Madras Suburban Areas, Mettupalayam, Mangalore, Mathurai, Nandyal, Ootacamund, Pollachi, Palamcottai, Palghat, Pudukkottai Town, Proddatur, Periyakulam, Palni, Rasipuram, Rajapalayam, Salem, Srirangam, Sivakasi, Srivilliputtur, Tellicherry, Tirunelveli, Tirupati, Tuticorin, Tadpatri, Tiruchirappalli, Tiruvallur, Tirupathi, Tirupattur, Tiruvannamalai, Udamalpet, Udipi, Villupuram, Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram, Virudhunagar, Vaniambadi, Vellore and Wallajahpet.

7. THE MADRAS RATIONING ORDER, 1947

This Order regulates the distribution of rationed articles to householders, establishments, retailers and wholesalers. The following list of offences may be published for the information of the public:

(1) It is illegal to transfer one's ration card to any other person.

(2) It is illegal to use another person's ration card.

(3) Defacing or destroying one's ration card is wrong. Further, a new card in place of a lost one can be got only on payment of a fine of two annas.

(4) Every change in the members of a family owing to death or absence from the household for a period of not less than 7 days shall be reported to the Rationing Officer, within 10 days in the case of death of a member and within 14 days in the case of absence of a member from the household.

(5) Change of address of cardholders should be reported to the Rationing Officer within 10 days from the date on which the change took place.

(6) Rations should not be drawn for a person who is not in the rationed area.

(7) If a cardholder is leaving the rationed area permanently he should return the ration-card to the Rationing Officer. If a cardholder is leaving the rationed area with his family temporarily for a period of not less than 8 weeks he should surrender the ration card to the Rationing Officer.

(8) Rations should not be drawn for the same person on more than one ration card.

(9) Possession of more than one ration card is an offence.

(10) Rationed articles should not be purchased from an *unauthorized dealer* and except on a ration card.

(11) A landholder owning lands in a rationed area should intimate the date of harvest of his lands to the Rationing Officer and should obtain a permit from the Rationing Officer either for retaining the produce for his consumption or for transporting the quantity outside the rationed area or for selling the surplus grain with him.

(12) A landholder in a rationed area who imports grain from his lands outside for personal consumption, etc. shall inform the Rationing Officer of the date of arrival of the consignment and the place of storage, and should keep account for the quantity spent.

The Order is in force in the following areas:—

Anantapur, Adoni, Anakapalle, Aruppukottai, Ambur, Bellary, Bodinayakanur, Bheemilipatam, Coimbatore, Coonoor, Kozhikode, Cannanore, Cochin, Cuddapah, Cuddalore, Chidambaram, Chingleput, Chittoor, Chicacole, Dharapuram, Dindigul, Devakottai, Erode, Guntakal, Gudiyatham, Hindupur, Hospet, Kasargad, Kurnool, Karur, Kodaikanal, Kancheepuram, Karaikudi, Madras City, Madras Suburban Areas, Mettupalayam, Mangalore, Mathurai, Nandyal, Ootacamund, Pollachi, Palamcottah, Palghat, Pudukkottai Town, Proddatur, Periyakulam, Palni, Rasipuram, Rajapalayam, Salem, Srirangam, Sivakasi, Srivilliputtur, Tirupur, Tirunelveli, Tuticorin, Tellicherry, Tadpatri, Tiruchirappalli, Tiruvallur, Tirupathi, Tirupattur, Tiruvannamalai, Udamalpet, Udipi, Villupuram, Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram, Virudhunagar, Vaniambadi, Vellore and Wallajahpet.

8. THE ESSENTIAL ARTICLES RESTRICTED ACQUISITOIN ORDER, 1947

This Order is in force throughout the Province. Under this Order no person shall acquire any essential article, viz., rice (including rice in the husk), beaten rice, millets, wheat or rice flour, if by so doing the quantity thereof in his possession or under his control will exceed the normal quantity required for consumption in the household or establishment during a period of one month or such longer period as may by notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette* be declared by the Government. The restrictions do not apply to the acquisition in the ordinary course of his business of any essential article by a person carrying on the business of a producer, dealer, manufacturer, carrier, or warehouseman.

9. THE MADRAS FOOD (RESTRICTIONS ON SERVICE OF MEALS BY CATERING ESTABLISHMENTS) ORDER, 1947

This applies to the whole of the Province. Under this Order no catering establishment shall supply or offer or attempt to supply for consumption and no person shall obtain or consume or attempt to obtain or consume at or in connection with any catering establishment for purposes of any single meal more than three courses. The three courses shall consist of (*a*) one substantial dish, (*b*) one subsidiary dish and (*c*) one sweet dish or (*a*) two subsidiary dishes and (*b*) one sweet dish.

10. ORDER RESTRICTING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS TO BE FED AT PARTIES OTHER THAN MARRIAGE PARTIES

This Order is in force throughout the Province of Madras. Under this Order no person shall give or allow to be given or take food at any party at which the number of persons to whom food is served including the person or persons giving the party exceeds thirty. This does not apply to a marriage party or to a party where one or more of the following are served: Parched gram, nuts, fruits, drinks and biscuits and cakes made of non-cereals.

11. ORDERS RESTRICTING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS TO BE FED AT MARRIAGES

This Order extends throughout the Province of Madras. Under this Order no person shall provide food or cause or allow food to be provided at any marriage party on the marriage day for more than two principal meals or for more than fifty persons at each such meal including the bride, the bridegroom and the relations of either. "Food" does not include drinks or parched gram or nuts or fruits or biscuits and cakes made of non-cereals which can be served to any number of persons without restriction.

12. THE MADRAS FOODGRAINS CONTROL ORDER, 1947

This Order generally controls all dealings including trade in wheat, paddy (rice in the husk), rice (husked), *cholam* (*jowar*), *cumbu* (*bajra*), *ragi*, *korra*, maize, rye and bengalgram and its products exceeding 10 maunds by a system of licensing. Except in respect of bengalgram and its products, for the grant of a licence under this Order in respect of other foodgrains one must have been in the foodgrains trade during any period prior to 22nd [illegible] date on which this Order came into force. In respect of bengalgram and its products only those who were dealing in them in wholesale quantities on 19th April 1949, the date on which the Madras Foodgrains Control Order was extended to bengalgram and its products, or those who held licences for them during the last control period, are eligible to obtain a licence under this Order.

Every applicant should produce satisfactory evidence to prove that he was in the foodgrains trade during the period prescribed. He should not also have been found guilty at any time of hoarding or blackmarketing offences under the Control Orders or even strongly suspected of having indulged in anti-social activities. Harijans, Co-operative Societies, handpounding concerns, ex-abkari contractors, ex-servicemen's associations, etc., are exempted in deserving cases from the above conditions other than that mentioned in the preceding sentence.

13. THE MADRAS WHEAT AND RICE PREPARATION (MOVEMENT CONTROL) ORDER, 1947

This Order controls the movement of preparations of wheat and rice among others from places within this Province to places outside it by a system of permits granted in certain cases and under certain conditions specified in the Order. Permits under this Order are issued by the Commissioner of Civil Supplies, Madras. Limited quantities of the preparations taken by bona fide travellers, quantities transported by charitable institutions like the Red Cross for the use of released prisoners of war are exempted from the operation of this Order.

(*Note.*—This Order is proposed to be cancelled shortly).

14. THE MADRAS RICE MILLS LICENSING ORDER, 1947

This Order is in force throughout the Province. According to this Order, millers in the Province are required to take out a licence from the Collector of the district concerned and to abide by and carry out the conditions of the licence. For contravention of the provisions of this Order, the Collector may suspend or cancel the licence. The Government may suspend or cancel the licence without assigning reasons.

15. THE ORDER IMPOSING RESTRICTIONS ON THE OUTPUT OF BRAN IN THE MILLING OF WHEAT IN FLOUR MILLS

This Order limits the output of bran to five per cent of the whole wheat. It is of no practical utility or importance in this Province as there are no large mills in it manufacturing in large scale wheat products like *sooji*, *atta*, etc.

16. THE MADRAS FLOUR (USE IN MAKING PASTE OF STARCH) PROHIBITION ORDER, 1947

This Order prohibits the use of flour of foodgrains and tapioca in the making of paste or starch, except where such flour is found unfit for human consumption.

17. THE MADRAS FOODGRAINS (MOVEMENT CONTROL) ORDER, 1947

This Order controls the movement of foodgrains from places within the Province of Madras to places outside it by a system of permits granted in certain cases and under certain conditions specified in the Order. Permits under the Order are issued by the Commissioner of Civil Supplies, Madras. Small quantities of foodgrains forming part of the luggage of bona fide travellers, grains intended for seed purposes, etc., are exempted from the operation of the Order.

18. THE ORDER REGULATING INTER-DISTRICT MOVEMENT OF FOODGRAINS IN THE PROVINCE

According to this Order movement of foodgrains from one district to another in the Province is not allowed except under a permit granted by the Officer authorized in that behalf.

19. ORDERS REGULATING MOVEMENTS OF FOODGRAINS WITHIN SOME OF THE DISTRICTS IN THE PROVINCE

These Orders control movements of foodgrains from certain places to certain others in some districts in the Province. This control is necessitated for effective procurement or for facilitating orderly distribution of grains in the districts.

20. THE ORDER PROHIBITING THE IMPORT INTO BRITISH COCHIN OF CERTAIN ESSENTIAL ARTICLES WITHOUT PERMIT

This Order now applies to foodgrains only. Permits are granted by the Commissioner of Civil Supplies, Madras and/or the Revenue Divisional Officer, British Cochin.

21. THE ORDER REGULATING THE TRANSPORT OF PADDY AND RICE BY LANDHOLDERS FROM SURPLUS DISTRICTS FOR PERSONAL CONSUMPTION

This Order provides for the import of foodgrains by landholders who reside in a district other than that in which they hold lands. The permits required for the transport under this Order are issued by the Collectors.

22. THE ORDER IMPOSING RESTRICTIONS ON THE MILLING OF PADDY IN RURAL AREAS

The Order is now in force in the surplus taluks of East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Nellore districts, Tanjore district, Chidambaram taluk of South Arcot district, Periyar area of Mathurai district and, in the districts of South Kanara, Tiruchirappalli, Tirunelveli, Malabar and the Nilgiris. Under this Order,

rice mills in the abovementioned areas are prohibited from milling any paddy except under the authority of a permit issued by an officer empowered for the purpose.

23. THE ORDER IMPOSING RESTRICTIONS ON THE MILLING OF PADDY IN STATUTORILY RATIONED AREAS

This Order is in force in all the statutorily rationed areas. The millers are prohibited from milling paddy without a permit, etc., from specified authorities and they have to maintain certain accounts.

24. THE MADRAS KEROSENE CONTROL ORDER, 1947

The Madras Kerosene Control Order is in force throughout the Province. Under this Order licences are issued to the wholesale and retail dealers by the Collectors in their respective districts and the City Rationing Officer, Madras, in Madras City. The Collectors and the City Rationing Officer are empowered to fix from time to time, prices at which kerosene may be sold by the wholesale dealers and retail dealers.

No person shall have in his possession a stock exceeding one tin (four gallons) of kerosene at a time. The above restriction shall not apply to institutions, special classes of consumers, Railway companies, the Military, the Corporation of Madras and the employees of importing oil companies who have been given either special permits to purchase kerosene or allowed to buy kerosene direct from the oil companies. Any contravention of the provisions will lead to seizure of stocks.

25. THE MADRAS TAPIOCA (MOVEMENT CONTROL) ORDER, 1948

This Order prohibits the export of tapioca and its products except sago from the districts of Malabar, South Kanara, the Nilgiris and Coimbatore except under and in accordance with a permit issued in that behalf by the Commissioner of Civil Supplies or the Collector concerned. Contravention of this Order will lead to seizure of stocks.

26. CONTROL OVER SALT PRICES

With the concurrence of the Government of India, the Madras Government fixed the maximum ex-factory wholesale prices of salt per imperial maund, excluding charges payable under Government of India Notification in the Finance Department, No. 3, dated the 29th March 1947, and charges for gunny, in each of the salt producing districts in Madras Province. The prices vary between Re. 0-12-0 and Re. 0-15-0 per imperial maund. With a view to pass on to the consumer the maximum benefit of the remission of the salt duty with effect from 1st April 1947, District Collectors have been empowered to fix the wholesale and retail prices of salt for each consuming area in their respective jurisdictions.

The wholesale price fixed for each consuming area includes the ex-factory price, the actual cost of gunny and transport charges, handling charges and wholesaler's profit of 6¼ per cent. The retail price for each consuming area is fixed suitably on the basis of the wholesale price fixed for that area. The wholesale and retail prices have been fixed and notified by the Collectors in their respective District Gazettes.

No producer, wholesaler or retailer should sell salt in any district in the Madras Province at a price exceeding the notified price. Every wholesaler and retailer should exhibit prominently in his place of business a board showing the stock of salt held by him and the price fixed therefor by the District Collector. Failure to comply with any of these instructions renders a dealer punishable in a court of law with imprisonment or with fine or with both. The stocks in respect of which the offence has been committed are also liable to be forfeited.

27. BARLEY

The export of barley outside the Province has been banned.

28. BENGALGRAM AND ITS PRODUCTS

With a view to exercise adequate control over distribution and prices, the Government decided that other controls should also be reimposed over gram and its products in addition to the Madras Foodgrains Movement Control Order extended to gram in November 1948, and have accordingly issued the following notifications :—

(1) Transport of bengalgram and its products from one district to another within the Province is prohibited except under permits issued by the Commissioner of Civil Supplies or the Collector of the exporting district.

(2) Transport of bengalgram and its products in excess of ½ imperial maund through certain villages in Tirunelveli district adjoining Travancore State is prohibited except under permits issued by the Collector of Tirunelveli or by any person authorized by him in this behalf.

(3) All private imports of gram and its products from 19th April 1949 including imports from overseas will be controlled under the provisions of the Madras Control of Distribution and Sales of Imported Gram Order, 1949.

(4) The Madras Flour (use in making paste or starch) Prohibition Order, 1947, has been extended to bengalgram and its products.

(5) The sale prices of bengalgram and its products on Government account previously and hereafter as well as of bengalgram and its products imported on private account on and after 19th April 1949 will be fixed by the Collectors on a statutory basis, under the provisions of the Bengalgram (Price Control) Order, 1949.

(6) The Collectors of districts have been authorized to grant permits to each applicant for transport of bengalgram and its products to other districts within the Province for personal consumption up to a maximum of 15 Madras measures subject to the condition that the gram should have been grown on lands owned by the applicant.

The private stocks held by the merchants out of what was imported by them before 19th April 1949 will not be freezed and their prices will also not be controlled in view of the small stocks now held in the market.

29. ORDER PROHIBITING THE PLYING OF MOTOR VEHICLES DURING NIGHTS

According to this Order, no driver, owner or other person in charge of a motor vehicle for which a public carrier's permit or a private carrier's permit has been granted shall, when such vehicle carries paddy, rice, millets, wheat, bengalgram and other products (excluding products of foodgrains which are used as cattle feed, viz., rice bran, wheat bran, bran and husks of millets, bengalgram and maize) and grounds (shelled and unshelled), drive it or cause it to be driven between the hours of 7 p.m. and 6 a.m. on any road or land notified by the District

Magistrate in the districts and by the Collector of Madras in Madras.

30. PLYING OF BOATS OR OTHER FLOATING VESSELS UP THE RIVER GODAVARI BEYOND POLAVARAM TOWN IN THE WEST GODAVARI DISTRICT

The Government have prohibited the plying of any boat or other floating vessel up the River Godavari beyond Polavaram Town in West Godavari district during night between 7 p.m. and 7 a.m. The plying of the boats or other floating vessels during daytime, i.e., between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m. is permissible only after they are checked by the Special Permit Issuing Officer.

31. PLYING OF BOATS OR FLOATING VESSELS ON THE KRISHNA AND TUNGABHADRA RIVERS

The Government have prohibited the plying of any boat or other floating vessels on the Krishna and Tungabhadra Rivers within the limits of Kurnool district between 7 p.m. and 7 a.m. The plying of the boats or other floating vessels during the daytime, i.e., between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m. is permissible only after they are checked by the Special Permit Issuing Officer.

FIRKA DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

1. THE MADRAS KHADI DEVELOPMENT ORDER, 1949

The important provisions of the Order are as follows :

No person should carry on business as a producer or dealer in the Province of Madras except under and in accordance with the terms and conditions of a licence issued to him for the purpose.

No person who is a producer of, or dealer in mill-made yarn or cloth woven out of such mill-made yarn, shall carry on the business of a producer of or dealer in handspun yarn or khadi. No hawker shall be licensed to deal in handspun yarn or khadi.

The sale price of khadi is fixed at the aggregate of the cost of production of the cloth and 15-5/8 per cent thereof.

No person should weave cloth partly from handspun and partly from mill-made cotton yarn or sell or otherwise dispose of any cloth so woven. No person shall also spin by hand yarn from mill-made cotton slivers or mill-waste cotton, sell or otherwise dispose of any yarn so spun and no producer or dealer shall deal in such yarn.

HOME DEPARTMENT

1. THE COMMERCIALLY IMPORTED TRANSPORT MOTOR VEHICLES CONTROL ORDER, 1945

Under the provisions of this Control Order all transport motor vehicles imported commercially into this Province for civil use are subject to price control and distribution. Transport vehicles with wheel bases below 154 inches and above 193 inches have, however, been exempted recently from the provisions relating to distribution and sale.

The Government specify from time to time the maximum retail price of any class of commercially imported tranpsort motor vehicles and every dealer and sub-dealer should exhibit prominently in his business premises the maximum retail prices in respect of each make and type kept by him for sale.

No person is allowed to sell or transfer any commercially imported transport motor vehicle at a price exceeding the maximum retail price specified by the Government. The dealer or sub-dealer is however permitted to charge in addition to the maximum retail price such items of delivery charges from the premises of the distributor or sub-dealer, as the case may be, and such other charges as may be sanctioned by Government from time to time.

Except in the case of commercially imported transport motor vehicles with wheel base of below 154 inches and above 193 inches, the Provincial Motor Transport Controller allots vehicles by the issue of a sale order in favour of the allottee. On tender of the proper price, the dealer or sub-dealer shall, unless for good and sufficient reason, deliver an unused vehicle of the make, type and wheel base specified in the sale order to the person in whose name the sale order has been issued. No person who has purchased a vehicle on a sale order issued by the Provincial Motor Transport Controller can sell, offer to sell or otherwise dispose of such vehicle without the permission of the Provincial Motor Transport Controller, who will issue a transfer order in the prescribed form.

2. CIVIL MOTOR CARS CONTROL ORDER, 1947

This Control Order applies to unused motor cars. The Government notify the maximum retail price of all unused cars imported into this Province. As in the case of commercially imported transport motor vehicles, every dealer and sub-dealer should exhibit prominently in his business premises the maximum retail price in respect of each type and make of controlled motor car kept by him for sale.

No car should be sold at a price exceeding the maximum retail price so notified by Government. The dealer or sub-dealer may charge in addition to the notified maximum retail price, such items of delivery charges as may be sanctioned by the Government from time to time in respect of the removal of the car from the premises of the distributor to the premises of the dealer or sub-dealer.

The Provincial Motor Transport Controller has power to reserve 20 per cent of the total number of cars imported into the Province for allotment to essential users. No person who has purchased a car on a permit issued by the Provincial Motor Transport Controller can sell or transfer that car without the permission of the Provincial Motor Transport Controller.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT

1. CONTROL OF ADMISSION INTO INDIA OF PERSONS FROM PAKISTAN—INFLUX FROM PAKISTAN (CONTROL) ORDINANCE, 1948

According to this Ordinance, no person shall enter India from any place in Pakistan whether directly or indirectly unless—

(*a*) he is in possession of a permit, or

(*b*) being a person not domiciled in India or Pakistan, he is in possession of a valid passport as required by the Indian Passport Act, 1920, or

(*c*) he is exempted from the requirement of being in possession of

a permit by or in accordance with the rules made under this Ordinance.

2. THE MADRAS BUILDINGS (LEASE AND RENT CONTROL) ACT, 1946

This Act seeks to regulate the letting of residential and non-residential buildings and to control the rents for such buildings and to prevent unreasonable eviction of tenants therefrom in the Province of Madras, and applies to the City of Madras, all Municipalities within the Province, and such other areas as may be notified in the Gazette by the Provincial Government from time to time.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

1. ELECTRICITY RESTRICTION AND CONTROL ORDER

This Order restricts the supply or increase in the supply of electrical energy if it requires provision of fresh installation or additions to or alterations of work already installed as also reconnections of such supplies except with the permission of the Provincial Government.

2. CEMENT CONTROL ORDER

This Order controls the price as well as the sale of cement. The sale should only be by persons who have been authorized to do so by an Honorary Cement Controller to the Government of Madras or by a person authorized by such Controller, and only to those who have obtained a permit from an Honorary Cement Controller to the Government of Madras or from a person authorized by such Controller and that too only the quantity specified in the permit.

CORRUPTION CHARGES AGAINST GOVERNMENT SERVANTS

During the month of March 1949, corruption among Government servants was brought to notice against 270 persons including those against whom proceedings were pending at the end of the previous month. Of these, 14 were let off as charges against them were not proved and proceedings against 227 were pending at the end of the month. Corruption was successfully detected in the case of the remaining 29 persons and they were suitably punished.

The names and designations of these persons and the punishments awarded to them are as follows :—

S. Venkatarama Ayyar, Acting Sub-Registrar of Alanganallur, Mathurai District (Dismissed); Narasimhulu, Head Constable, Kurnool District (Dismissed); Venkatappa and Sk. Ismail, Constables, Kurnool District (Dismissed); R. C. Harrington, Jamedar, Special Armed Police Unit, Bellary (Dismissed); Ranga Rao, Lance-Naik, Special Armed Police Unit, Bellary (Dismissed); Subbiah, Hanumanthu, Subba Rao, G. Ramulu, Isaac and Subramania Raju, Constables, Special Armed Police Unit, Bellary (Dismissed); P. Ponnuswamy Naik, Special Armed Police Unit, Palni (Discharged from service); K. Sabapathy and M. A. Natarajan, Constables, Special Armed Police Unit, Palni (Discharged from service); A. R. Papa Sahib, Officiating Inspector of Police, Tirunelveli District (Pay reduced); Narayanan, Constable, Tiruchirappalli District (Awarded a black mark); Abdul Gaffoor, Peon, Rationing Office, Bellary (Discharged from service); M. Perumalayya, U.D. Clerk, Revenue Department and formerly Textile Control Officer, East Godavari District (Removed from service); P. V. Subbiah, Ex-Revenue Inspector, Manikandam Firka (Increment stopped for one year); T. P. Paili, Temporary Chainman, Wynaad Colonization Scheme (Discharged from service); G. Subbarayulu, Stationary Sub-Magistrate, Nandigama, Krishna District (Dismissed); V. V. Ranga Rao, Store-clerk, Agricultural Department (Dismissed); V. Srinivasan, Store-clerk, Agricultural Department, (Discharged from service); S.D. Natesan, Watchman, Agricultural Department (Discharged from service); Khaja Hussain and Hanumanthu, Prohibition Guards, Bellary Circle (Removed from service); T. Raman Nayar, Clerk, District Munsif's Court, Payyoli (Compulsorily retired); C. N. Narayanaswami, Supervisor, Electricity Department (Dismissed).

During the month of April, 1949, corruption among Government servants was brought to notice against 261 persons including those against whom proceedings were pending at the end of the previous month. Of these 10 were let off as charges against them were not proved, and proceedings against 240 were pending at the end of the month. Corruption was successfully detected in the case of the remaining 11 persons and they were suitably punished. The names and designation of those persons and the punishment awarded to them are as follows :—

K. Venkataramanappa, peon, Sub-Registry Office, Dharmavaram (Anantapur District) (Pay reduced); Pakkiam, Assistant Law Instructor, Central Recruits' School, Tiruchirappalli (Dismissed); S. Appalaramaiah, Head Constable, Visakhapatnam North District and Velayudhan, Head Constable, Malabar District (Dismissed); W. Ramachandra Rao, Sub-Inspector, Kurnool District (Pay reduced for a period of two years with cumulative effect); Thangaraj, Officiating Head Constable, North Arcot District (Probation ceased and pay reduced for two years); Nachimuthu and Marudhachalam, Constables, Coimbatore District (Pay reduced for a period of two years); K. Unnikrishna Nair, Retired and re-employed Town Surveyor, Taluk Office, North Madras (Dismissed); K. Gopalakrishna Shetty, Checking Inspector, Rationing Office, Kasargod (Dismissed); L. N. Sarma, Assistant Engineer, Highways Department (Reverted as Supervisor).

Exemption from the Shops and Establishments Act

The Government of Madras have exempted all shops in the Province from the provisions of Section 11 (1) of the Madras Shops and Establishments Act, 1947, subject to the condition that the said exemption shall apply only so far as the receiving of goods into the shops is concerned.

NOTE—*Section* 11 (1).—Every shop shall remain entirely closed on one day of the week which day shall be specified by the shopkeeper in a notice prominently exhibited in a conspicuous place in the shop; and the day so specified shall not be altered by the shopkeeper more often than once in three months.

[August 16]

H.E. the Governor of Madras, H.H. the Maharani of Bhavnagar and the Premier partake of some refreshments during the Independence Day celebrations. The dishes were made from austerity recipes

Sri J. Sivashanmugham Pillai, Speaker of the Madras Assembly, Sri M. Bakthavatsalam, Public Works Minister and Mrs. Rudra form another group at tea

Registered No. M-4767

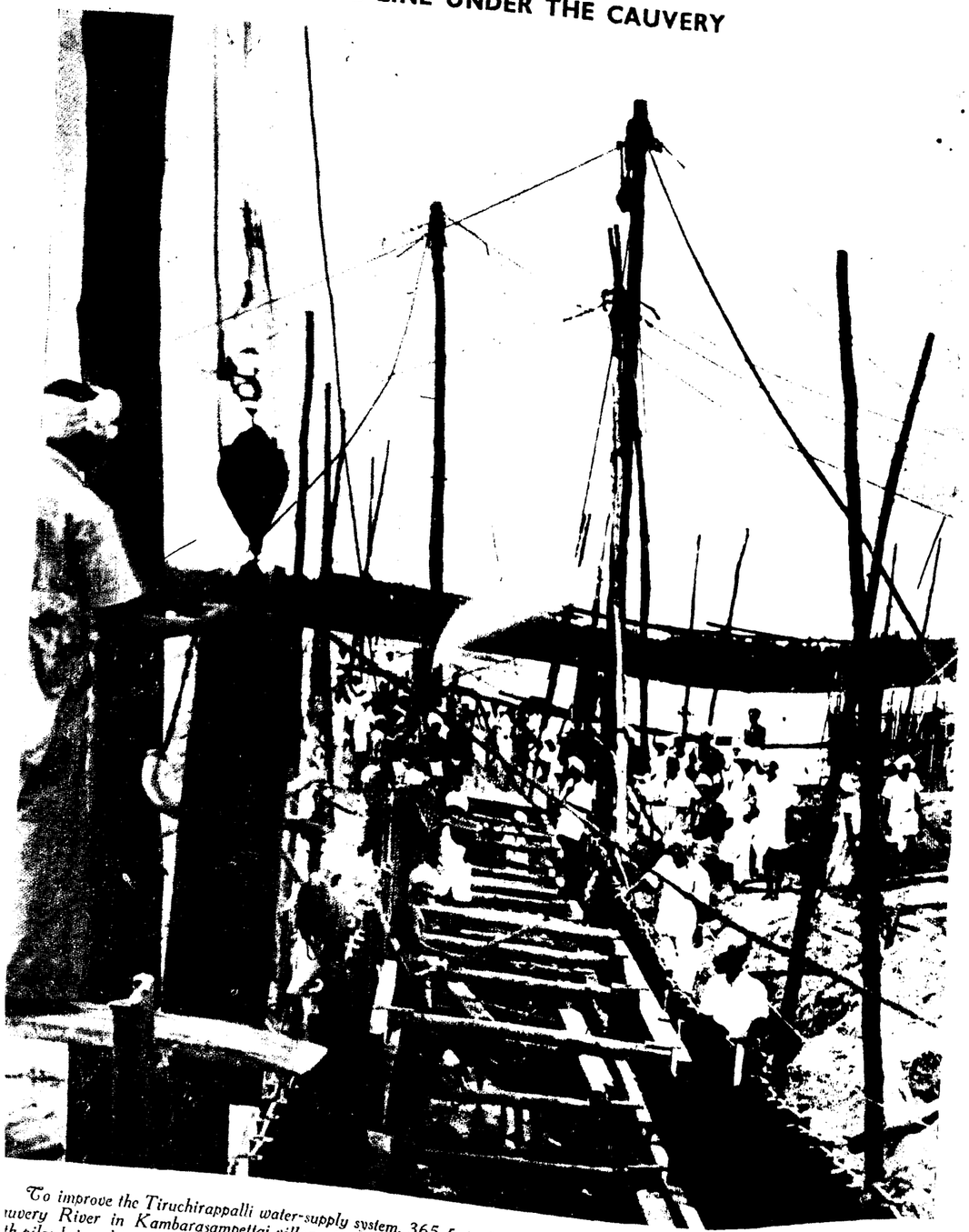
The Premier, Sri P. S. Kumaraswamy Raja (inset), addresses the mammoth crowd that gathered in the Government House grounds on Independence Day, August 15

PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS, AND EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY THE DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY, GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

MADRAS INFORMATION

ice, 2 annas

PIPE LINE UNDER THE CAUVERY



To improve the Tiruchirappalli water-supply system, 365 feet of 18 inches pipe were laid 16 to 18 feet below the bed of the uvery River in Kambarasampettai village, two miles west of Tiruchirappalli. Picture shows the main trench facing upstream, th piles being driven by steam hammers. The work was completed in May-June 1949, everybody working day and night.

Madras Information

Published every fortnight by the Director of Information and Publicity
Fort St. George

Vol. III, No. 16 "WE SEEK TO SERVE AND NOT TO COMPETE" September 15, 1949

THREE-PRONGED DRIVE IN FIGHT TO BRIDGE FOOD DEFICITS

EFFICIENT FARMING: IMPROVED SEEDS: BETTER MANURES

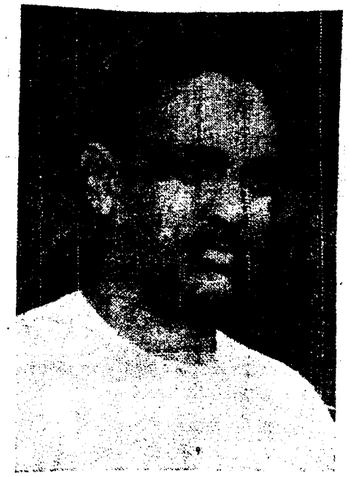
Premier appeals for all-out efforts in "Agricultural Offensive"

The fight for food is on. Grim though the struggle promises to be, the task ahead of us is not beyond the scope of human endeavour. The task of making India self-sufficient in food by 1951 is difficult, but not impossible.

In the wake of our newly-won freedom, we have to tackle this crisis of food deficit. If we fail at this juncture, we will have no one but ourselves to blame.

Pandit Nehru's broadcast has spot-lighted the basic features of the problem. Our present food deficit is only ten per cent, but we have to produce at least fifteen per cent more to build up reserves and allow for the population increase; so far we have been relying on imports from abroad to the value of 120 crores of rupees per year to bridge the gap, but we can no longer afford this costly drain on our financial resources. Hence, food imports will be stopped from 1951.

What then must we do to increase food production and attain self-sufficiency? Let me outline Government's role in the fight for food. It will be a three-pronged attack: efficient farming, improved seeds and better manures. Tractors will help to break up for cultivation about 120,000 acres of waste lands by 1951, and ryots will have the use of oil-engine and electric pump-sets for efficient irrigation. About 25,000 acres of sloping land will be saved from erosion by contour-bunding.



Seeds and Manures

The Agricultural Department has developed improved strains of seeds which give 10 to 15 per cent increased yields. Seed farms will supply the new paddy varieties to 15 lakhs of acres. Similarly, better types of cholam, ragi, tenai and cumbu seeds will be distributed to 8·5 lakhs of acres. The new seeds may increase the yield of rice by 80,000 tons, and millets by 25,000 tons.

Ryots will be helped to green-manure their fields by distribution of green manure seeds. The increase in yield is calculated at 62,000 tons of rice. Chemical manures like sulphates and phosphates will likewise help to produce an additional two lakhs of tons. About 90,000 tons of compost manure will be manufactured in the villages out of vegetable and farm waste.

So, better farming, better seeds and better manures are the three lines of attack the Government will pursue in the fight for food. In addition to these, the Government expect about another one lakh tons of foodgrains by the end of 1951, as a result of the improvement of tanks and well-sinking in this Province. The major Public Works Department projects under contemplation by the

Government are long-term measures. It is thus expected to produce seven lakhs tons of additional food by 1951.

Role of Ryots

In war, even specialized units like tank divisions, bomber commands or supply corps rely in the final reckoning on the backbone of the Army—the infantryman. Even so, all Governmental measures in the agricultural offensive depend mainly on the land army soldier—the ryot. If we win this war, his efforts will form the keystone in the arch of triumph. He has to make shrewd decisions on appraisal of farm potential and consideration of crop rotation. He has to subordinate the question of monetary return to the prime need for maximum output. It is his dogged, persistent work to coax an extra ear of grain, a spare blade of grass out of the stubborn soil that will feed the nation.

While Government will be ever ready to offer any assistance that may be needed, every agency, official or unofficial, must help to bring home to the ryot his vital role in the national stage and explain the nature of State facilities available to him.

Vegetable Gardens

What about the city-dwellers, residents of urban areas? In a national emergency, the civilian engaged in war effort is as important as the soldier in the front line. Similarly, in the food fight, while some of us may be directly interested as producers and a few as distributors, all of us are affected as consumers. Out of this moral obligation arises a set of duties which will equally help to tide over the crisis.

Firstly, we must learn to curtail our requirements of the food to which we are accustomed. If we would but lessen our use of rice and wheat, and take to fare like sweet potatoes, tapioca, bananas and other foods which are not in such short supply, we will not only be helping to fight the food scarcity, but also be enriching our diet by making it balanced and nourished. Most of these could be easily grown on a small scale in the backyard of every house.

But city-dwellers can do even more; they can grow vegetables, thereby providing an abundant supply of food of great nutritional value. The impact of national emergency should make us realize that vegetable gardens are more valuable than flowery bowers, and that vacant lots in compounds should be green with vegetation, as salutary examples of practical patriotism. Again, Government aid and advice is available to the good citizen: In Madras City there is a Vegetable Seed Store in Mount Road. Special Agricultural Demonstrators inspect sites, offer advice and supply seeds, manures and pesticides. In the mofussil Agricultural Demonstrators are at the service of any prospective vegetable-garden grower.

High Morale

Let me, therefore, repeat: We can and we will solve this food scarcity problem. But it requires concerted action, social conscience and a high morale. Madras has already set a proud example by topping the list of Provinces in procurement of rice and other Kharif grains. With pride in this achievement I appeal to every citizen of the Province to do not his bit but his best to help the Government overcome the food crisis. In the vanguard of the political struggle we fought for national independence, let us all join together in the fight to regain national prosperity!

Let me in conclusion appeal to all non-official organizations and Congress organizations in particular to respond to the call of the hour and play a large part in stepping up food production by giving it the first place in their constructive programme of work. "Produce or perish" should be their slogan.

Wattle Plantation in the Nilgiris

The Government of Madras have sanctioned, at a total estimated cost of Rs. 11·05 lakhs, a scheme for the plantation of wattle over an area of about 6,000 acres, at about 600 acres every year on a 10-year rotation, in as many places on the Nilgiris as possible, not exceeding 250 acres in each locality. The entire area of 6,000 acres is likely to yield about 30,000 tons of wattle bark after ten years of its plantation and expected to fetch a revenue of Rs. 24 lakhs.

This action has been taken by the Government on the suggestion made by the Government of India that it would be expedient to arrange for the increased plantation of wattle in this Province under departmental management, as with the cessation of trade relations with South Africa, the South African wattle, on which the Indian tanning industry very largely depended, has become non-available.

Vice-Admiral W. E. Parry, C. B., R.I.N.

Vice-Admiral W. E. Parry, C.B., R.I.N. (cover page picture) is now Commander-in-Chief of the Royal Indian Navy. But his link with the Indian Navy can be dated back to July 5, 1948, when the 7,030-ton cruiser H.M.S. *Achilles* was formally handed over to the R.I.N. at a historic ceremony at Chatham. On transfer the ship was renamed H.M.I.S. *Delhi*, India's first cruiser.

The great part played by this cruiser in the famous River Plate battle during World War II is legendary. Against Germany's crack battleship *Graf Spee*, *Achilles* along with her sister ships *Ajax* and *Exeter* made history. Though faced with a superior enemy, the cruiser, keeping up a relentless pounding with her smaller guns, drove the German battleship to seek refuge in a neutral port, where it met with an ignominous end by self-destruction, scuttling itself.

The *Achilles* was commanded at the time of the famous action by Admiral (then Captain) Parry. The ship's motto, appropriately enough, is *Fortuter in re*, which means 'Strong in action.'

OIL INDUSTRIES

Sri Sitarama Reddi Underlines Need For Technological Research Into New Methods

"Madras has a proud place in the production of oilseeds in India. In view of the large output of oilseeds and oils in our Presidency, it was felt necessary that there should be an institution which will help to study the various problems relating to the production and processing of oils and help the industry and people of our Province," declared the Hon'ble Sri Sitarama Reddi, Minister for Labour, on the occasion of the foundation stone laying ceremony of the Oil Technology Institute, Anantapur.

Text of Speech

Today we are launching on a new project which, I hope, will partly realize the economic advancement of our Province. The institution which is being established here will be able to cater not only to the solution of the problems of oil industry in Rayalaseema but our Province as a whole. Perhaps it is the first of its kind undertaken by a Provincial Government or State in India.

The need for technological study and research has been recognized all over the world and special attention has been paid for several decades in every part of the world to this aspect of the country's economy. After the attainment of Independence, the Government of India has been devoting very great care and attention to the field of scientific research and technological development as is evidenced by the activities of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and the establishment of various National Laboratories and Technological Institutions. The Government of India, under the leadership of Pandit Nehru, has spared no effect to allocate generously funds needed for this purpose.

When these institutions which are in the course of construction in the various parts of India, have begun to function, India will be equipped with laboratories, pilot plants and research workers who can be compared favourably with some of the advanced countries of the world. Madras has been fortunate in that it will have two important national insitutions, the Leather Technology Institute and the Electro-Chemical Institute, which have been approved for location in the Madras Presidency and foundation stones for the two institutions were laid by Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherji and Pandit Nehru respectively.

Madras has a proud place in the production of oilseeds in India. Groundnut which today occupies a dominant place in the supply of fats to the people of the world, is grown in very large quantities in Madras Province. About four million acres is under groundnut in our Province and Rayalaseema has nearly 17 lakhs of acres of the total. Other important oil resources are copra, gingelly, cotton seed, castor and a few others. In view of the large output of oilseeds and oils in our Presidency, it was felt necessary that there should be an institution which will help to study the various problems relating to the production and processing of oils and help the industry and people of our Province.

Uses of Oils

The present uses in India of most the oils from oilseeds are well known. For instance, the bulk of groundnut, gingelly and coconut oils produced is consumed for cooking and other edible purposes—groundnut oil either as such or as vanaspati. Coconut oil is also used in bulk in soap manufacture. Castor oil is used in this country for medicinal purposes, as an industrial lubricant and for lighting purposes and to some extent in the manufacture of turkey red oil used in textile dyeing.

Safflower oil, otherwise known as *kusuma* oil, is largely used for culinary purposes, as an adulterant of ghee and gingelly oil. Mowrah fat is used mainly in the soap manufacture. Tobacco seed oil is used in paints and varnishes, and soap making. Neem or vep oil besides being used for medicinal purposes, is used in the manufacture of medicated soaps.

Many oils are capable of being used for industrial purposes after treating them chemically or otherwise or after converting them into different materials. Though at the present moment the edible oils are mainly required for food purposes, it may not be long before these oils will be found surplus after meeting the food requirements of our country and abroad, due to the competition from other parts of the world. It would, therefore, be necessary to study in advance the future possibilities of economic utilisation of these oils in other fields.

For instance, castor oil can be converted into dehydrated castor oil and can be used as a drying oil in paints and varnishes. Similarly, safflower (*kusuma*) oil can be used as a drying oil in paints and varnishes more profitably than for edible or burning purposes. The Government of Madras conducted research into the uses of *kusuma* oil for the paint industry and have already issued a Press communique about the results of their study. Coconut oil can be used after preparing the fatty acids from it in the manufacture of detergents and wetting agents. It is, therefore, obvious that our oilseeds and the oils therefrom can be used by converting them into products of industrial application, wherever possible.

Cottonseed Oil

It is estimated that our Province produces in normal crop years roughly about 250,000 tons of cottonseed annually (average of 1940-41 to 1944-45). The seed is at present used directly for cattle feeding, though it is fairly well established that the cattle do not need all the oil in the seed for body building. In fact, a large part of the fat in the cottonseed is thrown out by the animal unassimilated. And the oil cake from cottonseed is more nutritious for the animal than the whole seed, as it contains less oil (but sufficient for the good growth of the animal) and more than double the amount of protein than is present in the whole cottonseed.

Therefore, in all Western countries where the seed is produced in quantity, it is crushed for the oil. In America, over 80 per cent of the seed produced is crushed and good edible cottonseed oil and other valuable bye-products

worth several hundred million dollars are produced annually. The same can and should be done in our country also.

Even if three-quarters of the cotton-seed produced in our Province is crushed efficiently, it is estimated that about 28,000 tons of oil valued at nearly four crores of rupees can be produced annually in addition to the valuable bye-products. However, it is desirable to investigate the problem in detail and obtain technical and other data on the various aspects and operations of the cotton seed milling industry, at the Oil Technological Institute to be established here.

Better Yields

The present condition of oilseed milling in our Province cannot be said to be efficient by any means. While in the industrially more advanced countries, particularly in America, only between 4—5 per cent oil (by weight of cake) is left in the cake of any oil-seed, in our country 7—10 per cent (or even more) oil (by weight of cake) is left in the cake depending upon the oilseed, when crushed by expellers and even higher percentages of oil are left in the cake when crushed by rotary power mills or country *ghannies*.

By the introduction of modern and efficient methods of oil milling, both the yield and quality of oils from the oilseeds will be considerably improved. Taking the examples of groundnut, copra and castor seed milling the following increase in the yields of oil can be anticipated. If the present estimated qualities of these three oil-seeds are crushed by efficient methods using quality expellers, a total quantity of about 52,000 tons more of the oils valued at about eight crores of rupees can be produced. By using solvent extraction methods instead, a total quantity of about 66,000 tons of these oils valued at about ten crores of rupees can be produced. These examples are given just to illustrate how much behindhand our methods of oil milling are and what could be achieved by improving these methods.

In suggesting that the present oil milling industry should be improved on the efficient modern lines indicated above, it does not follow that the present milling by *ghannies* should be given up altogether. As there is a preference by a section of people for oils made by *ghannies* and as the latter have a useful part to play in the village economy and the development

Sri Seetharama Reddy, Minister for Revenue, and Sri Perumalswami Reddy, Minister for Industries, at the foundation-stone laying ceremony of the Oil Technology Institute at Anantapur

of cottage industries, they can exist along with the expeller milling. Even in these cases, the oil cake obtained in the milling by *ghannies* can be collected at a central place and oil can be taken out from it by other more efficient methods particularly by the modern solvent extraction process.

It may also be felt in some quarters that since the oil cakes produced in efficient milling operations do not have the same amount of oil but much less, the cakes may not be as nutritious for animal feed as the other cakes containing more oil. In this connection, it may be pointed out that feeding experiments conducted and feeding practices followed in the more advanced Western countries where cattle wealth is preserved better than our own, revealed that for the nutrition of the animal, only very small quantities of certain unsaturated fats will adequately meet the fat requirements of the animal. Again, in the case of oil cakes like castor cake and tobacco seed cake which are unsuitable for animal feed but which are used as fertilisers for soil, the less their oil content, the better they are assimilated by the soil.

Storage Problems

It is well known that oilseeds and crude or refined vegetable oils when stored under condition of excessive moisture and heat, deteriorate rapidly in quality. Naturally, if oilseeds are stored carelessly for any length of time, the oil in them increases in its free fatty acid content and becomes even rancid sometimes. If the crude oils are similarly stored, without proper care, they also increase in free fatty acids and get rancid which is hard to remove.

Oilseeds or oils stored under such conditions are not conducive to good health if they are consumed as such, and will give heavy refining losses in the process of purification involving in value huge amounts of money. Another important aspect of this question is the bad name and discount in trade our oilseeds and crude oils will have when these are exported abroad and the resulting adverse effect it will have on the export trade of our oilseeds and oils.

However, the quality of the seeds and oils can be prevented from deteriorating if they are stored under proper conditions of moisture, temperature and other factors. Similarly, by adding very small amounts of certain materials called anti-oxidants, the crude or the refined oils can be prevented for a longer time from deteriorating in quality on keeping. A lot of work has been done already on the storage of oilseeds and preservation of oils elsewhere but a lot more has yet to be done, particularly with special reference to the conditions prevalent in our part of the country.

DEVELOPMENT OF RAYALASEEMA

I must not miss this opportunity to reiterate that the Government of Madras remain firmly resolved to take all necessary measures to redeem the economic backwardness of Rayalaseema as expeditiously as possible. Rayalaseema is our granary of oilseeds, particularly groundnut and castor. To my mind, it is in the industrial, more than in the purely agricultural sphere, that the chances of speedy development of Rayalaseema seem brightest.

I would therefore appeal to the Rayalaseema Development Board that is now being constituted in replacement of the old Ceded Districts Economic Development Board, to concentrate its attention on the industrial development of oilseeds and minerals which the Rayalaseema tracts so richly abound in. For my part, I have no hesitation in giving the assurance that all schemes for the industrial development of Rayalaseema will receive our most earnest consideration.

[C. PERUMALSWAMI REDDI,
Minister for Industries

Processing Methods

In the field of refining of oils also our oil processing industry is behindhand. The continuous centrifugal refining resulting in the saving of 15–40 per cent of the refining losses involved in the conventional kettle method and, therefore, so widely adopted in America has materially improved the economics of the refining process. Not a single plant in India is known to have yet adopted this continuous process now in use for nearly 15 years in the U.S.A.

Further, there are material improvements in the field of continuous processes of bleaching, hardening, and deodorising being put into effect in the U.S.A. and U.K. The margarine (artificial butter) industry in the West, though similar in principle to vanaspati industry in our country, is yet so different in that the product is made much more nutritious by the incorporation of much needed vitamins and butter flavour to improve the taste. Therefore, the margarine industry has established itself firmly in the West. The vanaspati industry, if it is to serve the purpose of supplying a nutritious food supplement to the diet of the average Indian, has to be considerably improved in quality and be subject to strict control methods of the laboratory.

A few well-known fatty acids are contained abundantly in the common oils and fats. These fatty acids have a very wide range of industrial application and are, therefore, manufactured from the cheaper grades of oils in enormous quantities elsewhere. The usual method of manufacture is the splitting of fats into their components by well-known processes and then distilling the mixture for separation of individual fatty acids. I understand that we have not yet taken advantage of this processing in this Province or in other parts of the country.

Appeal to Industry

The Technological Institute will have several economic problems to tackle. The progress of the work of the Institute will depend upon the co-operation that it receives from the industry and the public and the zeal with which those that are in charge of the Institution take to the work. It is for the industry to take full advantage of the Institute and I am sure the various enlightened industrialists connected with the oil industry will appreciate this measure of technical help rendered by the Government in the service of industry.

It is well known that industry itself establishes such institutions and conducts elaborate research. It is now up to industry to come forward with their own quota of financial contribution to develop the Institution from strength to strength. Research is a difficult and arduous job which may not always yield immediate benefits. But we should all bear in mind that some of the marvellous results and benefits achieved in industry have been the result of patient and long-drawn research.

I am indeed grateful for the opportunity that I have had to associate myself with the function by having the privilege of laying the foundation stone of an Institute which I pray may be the symbol of steady progress for the economic development of Rayalaseema.

Price of Sugarcane

At a conference of the representatives of the South Indian Sugarcane Growers' Association and the representatives of the Deccan Sugar and Abkari Co., Ltd., Pugalur, convened by the Hon'ble Minister for Agriculture on August 25, 1949, it was agreed that the price payable for cane supplied to the Pugalur factory during the period July to October 1949 (Pugalur Special Season), should be Rs. 42 per ton on delivery and that the balance payable as per schedule of prices of the Company notified on May 6, 1949, should be paid by the company at the end of this season. This agreement would also apply to the cane already delivered during this season.

The Government have accepted these arrangements between the parties.

[August 31]

Wynaad Colonisation

The Government of Madras have removed, under certain conditions, the ban imposed during September 1948, on the admission of fresh colonists in the Wynaad Colonisation Scheme and permitted the settling thereon of the ex-servicemen and others, including the lower middle-class people.

MINERAL WEALTH

Resources Are Traced Systematically, Exploitation Will Follow Investigation

Radio Talk by Sri C. Perumalswami Reddiar, Minister for Industries

Madras Province is rich in mineral deposits like Apatite, Bauxite, Chromite, Lignite, Coal, Gypsum, Iron ore, Limestone, Magnesite, Strontium, Mica, Asbestos, Graphite, Barytes, Corundum. Systematic field-work by the Geological Survey of India gives the nature and extent of such deposits. These minerals can be put to a variety of industrial uses, but such exploitation must necessarily await detailed technological investigation.

Text of Broadcast

Minerals play a vital role in the development of industries. They form the chief sources of raw materials for modern industry, especially for those branches of the industry such as the metallurgical and heavy chemical industries on which all other industries are based.

The concurrence of a number of important minerals in our Province has been known from time immemorial. But it was not until about a decade ago that the work of surveying these deposits was taken in hand in right earnest. The Government previously ruling our country was not interested in surveying any of the mineral deposits, except those which could be profitably exported out of this country to feed the industries in the United Kingdom. Even this limited survey was conducted by and on behalf of European firms which were interested in their exploitation.

It is only during the period which followed the assumption of office by the first Congress Ministry that all the known data of the nature and extent of the various mineral deposits occurring in this Province have been collected. The constitution of a separate Circle of the Geological Survey Department for this Province is responsible for the collection of a large volume of accurate information within such a short time.

I shall now give you the proved resources of minerals in this Province as at present.

We have in Sitarampuram, Visakhapatnam District, Apatite, a mineral which is the chief primary source of phosphorus. In Tiruchirappalli District, we have in abundance Phosphatic Nodules which come under the same

group as 'Apatite' and are useful for the manufacture of various high grade phosphatic chemicals. The Shevroy Hills contain rich deposits of Bauxite. Chromite is available in Sittampundi, Salem District. Good deposits also occur in the Kondapalli Hills of Krishna District.

Lignite or Brown Coal has been discovered in Neyveli, South Arcot District. Coal occurs in Lingala—Totapalle area, Godavari Valley. Gypsum is available in large quantities in Tiruchirappalli District. Iron ore occurs in Salem, Tiruchirappalli and Kurnool Districts and in Sandur. Limestone occurs in Tirunelveli, Mathurai, Tiruchirappalli and Salem Districts. Magnesite is available in Salem District. Strontium minerals occur in Tiruchirappalli District.

These particulars relate to mineral deposits which have been quantitatively surveyed, but they occur in other places also. For example, Asbestos deposits are known to occur in Salem and Coimbatore Districts. Fairly large deposits of limestone occur in Coimbatore, Guntur and Kurnool Districts and smaller deposits in Ramnad, Krishna and Visakhapatnam Districts. Chromite deposits also occur in the Kondapalli Hills in Krishna District. Lignite deposits occur in Malabar, South Kanara and Tanjore Districts, in addition to South Arcot where the deposits have been surveyed quantitatively. Garnet deposits occur in Nellore, Salem and Tirunelveli Districts. Graphite deposits are being exploited in the East and West Godavari Districts. Large deposits of Gypsum are known to occur in Nellore District.

Some of the other minerals which are known to occur in the Province are being mined. For instance, Mica, Manganese ore, Steatite or Soapstone, Barytes, Corundum are all minerals which are already being mined for use in industry or for export. There are also certain other minerals whose occurrence in this Province is known, but which are neither mined nor have been surveyed quantitatively. Such is the occurrence of gold in parts of Chittoor District adjoining the Kolar Gold Fields in Mysore and in Wynaad in Malabar District.

Industrial Uses

Minerals may be classified into three broad groups according to their industrial uses, viz., (1) basic industries, (2) building materials and consumer goods manufacturing industries and (3) non-essential industries. The first group, viz., basic industries, includes fuel, metallurgical, machine building, refractories, abrasives, heavy chemicals and fertiliser manufacturing industries. The second group comprises manufacture of cement, bricks, tiles, glass, paper, leather, textiles, sugar, soap, oil milling and other essential food industries. The manufacture of toilet goods, etc., comes under the third group.

The minerals falling under the first group are Apatite, Phosphatic Nodules, Asbestos, Bauxite, Chromite, Lignite or Brown Coal, Coal, Garnet, Graphite,

Gypsum, Iron ore, Limestone, Magnesite, Barytes, Steatite or Soapstone, China Clay, Quartz, Slatestone and Manganese ore. It will be observed that while certain minerals can be used for one or another of the three groups of industries, certain other minerals can be used for industries included in two and even in all the three groups.

Specific Purposes

I shall now briefly indicate the specific purposes for which the various minerals are now used and can be used. Apatite and Phosphatic Nodules are useful for fertiliser manufacture, but are not used appreciably at present. Asbestos also is not used to any appreciable extent, but it is useful for the manufacture of asbestos cement roofing tiles and sheets, brake linings, clutch facings, fireproof paints, fireproof cloth. Bauxite is used at present for the manufacture of synthetic emery. It is also useful for the manufacture of aluminium metal, refractories, abrasives and salts of aluminium. Chromite is used for the manufacture of chrome pigments and chrome salts. It can be used for the manufacture of ferro-chrome alloy, chromium metal and chromite refractories.

Lignite or Brown Coal can be used as an industrial fuel for heating and power generation. Its use as a substitute for charcoal or coke to reduce iron ore in the manufacture of pig iron requires to be investigated. Coal can similarly be used. In addition, it can be used for the manufacture of synthetic petroleum. Coal distillation will also yield valuable raw materials for the dye-stuff and fertiliser industries. Garnet is chiefly used for the manufacture of abrasives.

Graphite is used for the manufacture of refractory crucibles, lubricants and lead pencils. Gypsum is used at present for the manufacture of cement, Plaster-of-Paris and school crayons. It can be used also as a source of sulphur for the manufacture of sulphuric acid. Iron ore can be used for the manufacture of pig iron and steel. Limestone is now used chiefly for the manufacture of lime and cement and to a certain extent for the manufacture of bleaching powder. It can be used for the manufacture of soda-ash, calcium carbide and fertilisers and various other chemicals. Magnesite is now being chiefly exported to foreign countries or to Northern India. It can be used for the manufacture of magnesium metal and magnesia refractories, flooring, tiles, composition, magnesia insulation and magnesium salts.

Strontium ore can be used for the manufacture of Bengal lights and flares. Barytes is now principally exported or used as a filler in paint manufacture. It can be used for the manufacture of litophone pigment and barium salts. Corundum can be used for the manufacture of abrasives. Mica is at present exported and it can be used in the manufacture of electrical machinery and equipment. Steatite or Soapstone is exported as well as used for the manufacture of domestic utensils. It can also be used in the manufacture of electrical equipment, paints and talcum powder.

China Clay is now used to a limited extent in the manufacture of pottery and porcelain ware. It can be used in the manufacture of high grade insulation and paints. Felspar is chiefly used and is useful for the manufacture of pottery. Quartz is used in the manufacture of glass and ceramic wares. Ochres, red oxide of iron, is used in the manufacture of paints. Slatestone is used for making school slates. Manganese ore is at present principally exported. It is useful in the manufacture of ferro-manganese and manganese salts.

Exploitation Factors

I have stated earlier that due to the policy of the British Government the exploitation of the mineral resources of this country was determined by the needs of the British Industry and was confined to such minerals as could be profitably exported. Consequent on the outbreak of the last war and the needs of the growing industries of this Province in the post-war period, the production of minerals has been steadily on the increase. The development of the industries could not naturally precede the discovery of the mineral deposits, but actually succeeded such discoveries which were mainly the results of private investigation based on preliminary reports of the occurrence of the minerals by the Geological Survey of India or on popular knowledge of such occurrences.

As a rule all the industries thus developed with the exception of the cement industry did not involve the use of heavy capital and the quantities of minerals required were also not too large for private investigation. Where, however, the industries concerned involve large capital investment and where the quantities of minerals required to run the industries are so large as to make it impossible for any one except very rich corporations to undertake the work of their investigation, the exploitation of the minerals cannot be expected to develop until quantitative surveys made by the Geological Survey of India have revealed the extent of the deposits. Even after the establishment of the extent of the mineral deposits, the exploitation of the mineral has in some cases to await the solution of some technical difficulty or other before the industries can be established.

For example, the smelting of iron ore to produce iron and steel requires high grade coke. But this Province does not possess any known deposits of coal suitable for the manufacture of such high grade coke. Electric smelting of the iron ore has been suggested but this process depends for economic success on the availability of a cheap source of electric power and of some form of fuel such as charcoal or coke to reduce the ore in the furnace. The discovery of large deposits of Lignite in this Province leads one to hope that this may be used not only for the reduction of iron ore in the electric furnace in place of charcoal or coke but also as a source of cheap electric power. The exploitation of iron ore deposits in this Province has therefore to await the solution of the problem of utilization of the locally available lignite for the smelting of the ore and for production of cheap electric power.

Similarly the exploitation of the bauxite ores on the top of the Shevroy Hills in Salem depends upon the development of electric power resources of this Province and on the solution of the problem of transport of the ore from the hill-tops to the plains below.

Investigation

Before I conclude, I wish to refer to certain investigations in progress for the industrial utilization of mineral resources of the Province. The utilization of Phosphatic Nodules for the production of fertilisers is being investigated and a scheme for the production of a suitable form of fertiliser with this mineral will soon be formulated. The possibility of improving the quality of graphite

(Continued on page 10)

RAMAPADASAGAR PROJECT

KEY TO TAMING THE GODAVARI RIVER FOR IRRIGATION, POWER, NAVIGATION PURPOSES

Radio talk by Dr. K. L. Rao, Designs Engineer, Government of Madras.

The Ramapadasagar Project consists of the construction of a dam across the Godavari River at Polavaram, West Godavari district, 70 miles above the mouth of the river. The Project, when completed, will irrigate 27·5 lakhs of acres and serve to grow one to one and a half million tons of rice. Electric power to a peak load of 214,300 kilowatts will also be generated.

Six years of preliminary investigation work have just been completed, and the dam construction, once taken up, is scheduled to be completed in eight years. When the reservoir (more than eight times the size of the one at Mettur) is ready, the turbulent waters of the Godavari will be tamed for inland navigation from Visakhapatnam to the Central Provinces.

The area of Madras Province is 126,166 square miles, which is nearly one-tenth of the whole of India. The area under cultivation is 30 to 34 million acres of which a third is supplied water. Of this again about half is supplied by river resources. The rest of the land is under tank and well cultivation, dependent purely on the local rainfall. The total amount of rice produced in the Province is 4·5 million tons, while the present population of 49 millions requires about six million tons of rice. Thus there is a deficiency of about a million and a half tons of rice which is the staple food for the people inhabiting Madras Province.

It is regrettable that there should be this deficiency in spite of the fact that there are three big rivers and a large number of smaller rivers in the Province. The people are hard working and the cultivable lands are quite fertile. Greater production of food is possible if water is made available. The fact is best illustrated by considering the present and past state of the districts of Krishna and Godavari. These two districts are today the most fertile tracts and the main sources for supply of rice to the Province. Two million acres of land which is the area under the present cultivation in these districts was barren, famine stricken and sparsely populated 100 years back.

At that time the waters of the Godavari and the Krishna were flowing fast into the sea uselessly while on the fertile land just at the edge of the banks and only within 20 feet of water no crops could be grown for want of water. Sir Arthur Cotton, the greatest engineer and benefactor of this Province, proposed weirs across the rivers and in spite of the then Government's opposition he and his colleagues built the weirs across the Krishna and the Godavari and thus forged the prosperity of the deltas. From these weirs water diverted through the canal is supplied profusely to the lands, with the result that year after year plentiful crops are grown and these districts have become the most thickly populated and surplus areas of the Province.

Thus it is clear to everybody who studies the irrigation system of Madras Province that the best way to remedy the ever present deficiency of foodstuffs is to bring under cultivation more tracts of land under the big rivers like the Godavari and Krishna and Cauvery. The Madras Government, keenly alive to the proposition, started investigation work on the Godavari six years back and on the Krishna a year back.

Godavari River

Let us briefly survey the importance and status of the Godavari River. The river is the second biggest, next only to the Ganges in India. It is about 950 miles long, taking its rise at Nasik in the Province of Bombay, flowing across the whole width of the Peninsula and falling into the Bay of Bengal. It has a number of large tributaries, each of which is a big river. Thus the major project in the Central Provinces, namely, the Wainganga Project, consists of the construction of a dam across the Wainganga which is a tributary of the Pranhita which again is a tributary of the Godavari. Similarly, the Nizamsagar Project is across the tributary Manjira of the Godavari.

The average annual flow of the Godavari is 84 million acre feet which is nearly twice that of the Krishna and four to six times that of the Cauvery. This big flow is practically running to waste except for the seven to eight per cent of waters which is at present utilised on account of the construction of the weir by Sir Arthur Cotton. As is the case with tropical rivers, most of the flow in the rivers occurs in the months of June to October as a result of the South-west Monsoon in the Western Ghats. The flow, which was as much as 21 lakhs of cusecs during floods in one year, dwindles to less than a 1,000 during summer. It is therefore necessary that the project on this river must not only raise the water but also serve as a storage capacity.

The Ramapadasagar Project consists, therefore, in the construction of a dam across the Godavari at a place called Polavaram which is about 70 miles above the mouth of the river and 25 miles above the famous weir built by Cotton.

Huge Reservoir

This dam will be about a mile long and about 200 feet above the bed of the river. The reservoir so formed is one of the largest, being second only to the Lake Head behind the Boulder Dam in America. The capacity of the reservoir is estimated at 16 to 19 million acre feet which means nearly eight to nine times bigger than the Mettur Reservoir, which is the largest reservoir in India at present. The Godavari Lake will extend about 130 miles up the river and the width varies between three to ten miles in places.

At about 75 miles above the dam site there is a historical place called Bhadrachalam. The tradition goes that Sri Rama crossed the river at this site when he went away from his father's land into Dandakaranya. At this place the famous Ramadas built a temple of Sri Rama and the level of the feet of the Lord will be only a few feet higher than the water in the reservoir. Hence it is that the reservoir is called Ramapadasagar or (translated literally into English) Rama-foot-reservoir or reservoir whose level just touches or is under Rama's feet. This name is so happy and poetic that when I explained this to Mr. Pope of the T.V.A. a few years back he greatly appreciated the aptness shown by us in giving names to our structures, dams and lakes.

From the lake branch off two canals, one on the right and one on the left. These two canals will irrigate 12 lakhs of acres of new area of which five lakhs acres will raise two crops. Besides, in the existing Godavari delta and in the adjacent and contiguous Krishna delta, extension of second crop over 10½ lakhs acres is proposed. Thus the Ramapadasagar will serve 27·5 lakhs acres of irrigation. It is expected that this crop would bring in one to one and a half million tons of rice which will wipe out the whole of the deficiency of the Madras Province.

Power Supply

In addition to this, electric power of 214,300 KW peak load will also be provided. This large amount of production of electricity will have a far-reaching importance on the future economy of India. The trains can be run electrically and coal saved completely from these parts. The Singareni coal can be exported elsewhere. Large industries can be established in Godavari and Krishna which, on account of its transport facilities and huge labour source, will provide the most favourable situation. At present in this area of Madras Province there is a virtual famine of electric power, the per capita consumption being only under half a unit as compared with twelve for the whole of India. Thus the project is not only a great irrigation one but also serves to produce large amount of power.

At present, in the Godavari river there are large number of whirlpools and rapids and navigation is impossible during the flood time. The river Godavari is the only means of communication between the hinter-lands bordering on the Central Provinces and coastal areas like Rajahmundry. A boat ride in the river is most magnificient. Dr. Terzaghi, the world famous engineer, once remarked while going on the boat on the river that he had never seen during all his wide travels across the whole world a more glorious sunset with the background of the river as he saw at Godavari.

After the construction of the reservoir all the dangers of the present navigation will be gone and the waters stilled into a silent lake. The boats will then be able to ply between the Central Provinces and Visakhapatnam, and the Godavari will become a main artery of transport in this difficult mountainous region.

Glorious Feature

There is one more glorious feature of this Project which one would like to mention, namely, the increase of potentialities with length of time. This does not generally occur in the case of other dams. A reservoir behind a dam gradually gets silted and its utility will be reduced. It is happening in the Boulder Dam. But in the case of Ramapadasagar Project, the advantage is that the proposed dam is located at the last dam-site of the river. Below this, it is not possible to construct any dams as there are no more mountains and the country becomes flat. Therefore, when more dams are constructed in the Upper Godavari at Echempalli or Wainganga, etc., the silt will be caught and not go to Ramapadasagar.

But more than this, the water that is stored in the upper reservoir being let down continuously throughout the whole year it will be possible to generate more and more of power at the last dam-site at Ramapadasagar. Thus the Wainganga Project alone will mean at once without any additional cost on the dam at Ramapadasagar at least half a million KW power. Every upstream reservoir above Ramapadasagar increases the potentialities of the project.

Thus the Project is one of the most beneficial with very definite results and possible of quickest developments.

Investigation Work

The Project investigation, started nearly six years back, was pushed on with vigour for the last four years. In the investigation of canals their proper location, etc., was followed the usual procedure of surveying inspection and estimation. The construction of a dam, however, requires a lot of investigation and more so in this case which has some difficult features about it.

A complete thorough survey of the site is first done followed by drilling and finding out the depths of the ground rock at a number of places. If there is a large amount of overburden soil its permeability, which is the tendency for allowing the flow of water, has to be determined by tests which consists in pumping out the water from a well or pipe and finding how much the water level has gone down.

The soils have to be carefully examined so as to get an idea at what slope the excavation can be done. The materials of construction like stone and sand have to be examined carefully to obtain the best materials. A lot of weather data like the temperatures of air and water, velocity of wind, are also observed as all these will help in the design stage. In the case of Ramapadasagar all this kind of work was done very carefully. Thus the total length of drilling was nearly eight miles. A number of pumping tests were done. One of the best soil laboratories was established to study the soils.

Floods and Rocks

Apart from the usual investigation as stated already, there were two particular features about the dam which had to be studied in detail. The amount of water in the Godavari river during floods is very great and careful plans had to be evolved to divert these waters through a portion of the river while the other portion is being executed. This enclosure of a portion of the river required careful model studies which were done on models of 1/150 scale to understand the erosion and similar problems.

The other difficulty in the Project is due to the great depth at which the rock is formed, for at this dam-site the rock is nearly 230 feet below the bed at some place. The depth is indeed unusual, but it is not the first time such depths were met with, for in the Parker Dam in the U.S.A., the engineers had to go down 235 feet. Nevertheless, the engineers realize that this is difficult work to be done and therefore all the best technical advice was sought and eminent engineers like Dr. Savage, Dr. Terzaghi, Mr. Macdonald and Mr. Harper were consulted.

It is to be noted that this Project has to be done as any other river project has to be done—in a very short time—and to do this mechanical appliances have to be employed. For example, by employing manual labour it may be perhaps possible to do 1,500 to 2,000 cubic yards of masonry per day, but this is slow work as compared with the rates of 20,000 cubic yards per day attainable by mechanical methods. Therefore, mechanical appliances have to be

brought out in full measure in the construction of this Project. Fortunately, the Americans have evolved in recent times a set of methods of constructing dams with mechanical forces. For example, in the T.V.A. 22 dams were constructed in the course of 10 to 15 years while the single Mettur Dam took seven years in India.

Speedy Construction

The present state of the country roquires a complete reorientation of the speed with which the work has to be done and therefore the acceleration speed aimed at in Ramapadasagar Circle will be nearly consistent with what it should be in our present development.

Apart from these two difficult features of the Project, there is nothing extraordinary either in the design or constructional features. The dam construction is scheduled to be completed in eight years. Investigation and design are practically over, but due to the magnitude of the work and therefore the cost, there seems to be some hesitation on the part of the Government of India to undertake it at this time, but in view of the immense possibilities mentioned already, the Project is bound to be taken up in the course of the next few years if not next year.

It is well recognised that big results require a big effort. The construction of the Boulder Dam, which is the highest in the world, was undertaken at a time when everybody said it would be a complete failure and even technically that it was difficult to build a dam so high, for at that time the highest dams were not more than 200 feet. Similar protests were made at the time of the construction of the Grand Coulee at the time of starting the T.V.A. Therefore, some sort of opposition to every project is inevitable and the Ramapadasagar Project is no exception.

—*(By courtesy of A.I.R., Madras).*

Tractor Workshop at Coimbatore

The Government of Madras have directed that one of the Regional Tractor workshops for the maintenance and servicing of agricultural machinery be set up at Coimbatore permanently instead of at Tiruchirappalli.

[August 4]

POET BHARATHI'S WORKS
Copyright Acquired By Government

Bharati's works and songs can be reproduced, provided previous permission of the Government is obtained for the same. Announcing this a Press release issued by the Government of Madras, says:

With a view to ensure that the songs and other works of the late Sri Subramanya Bharathi, the Tamil Poet, should be made available to the public at large, the Government have acquired from Sri C. Viswanatha Iyer, Proprietor of the Bharathi Prachuralayam, his copyrights and other proprietary rights, in the literary works and books of the poet for a consideration of Rs. 15,000. Sri Viswanatha Iyer has also placed at the disposal of the Government some of the manuscripts of the Poet's works. The manuscripts will be exhibited in the Government Museum.

Sri A. V. Meiyappa Chettiar has conveyed as an absolute gift to the Government the entire rights of reproduction by gram phone, broadcasting and other sound producing devices of the songs, works and compositions of the Poet.

The Government will have no objection to the use of these works, songs, etc., for text books intended for educational institutions, their reproduction by gramophone or broadcasting or their use for other similar purposes, provided the previous permission of the Government is obtained therefor. The Government wish to record their appreciation of the gift by Sri A. V. Meiyappa Chettiar of his rights to Government and of Sri C. Viswanatha Iyer's gift to the Government of the manuscripts of the Poet's works.

[August 4]

Mineral Wealth Of Madras

(Continued from page 7)

mined in this Province to make it better suited for the production of lead pencils and refractory crucibles is also under investigation.

Technical information is also being collected and a detailed scheme is also under preparation for the manufacture of magnesium from the Salem Magnesite. The possibilities of manufacture of aluminium from the Bauxite available in Salem are also under investigation and if these investigations are successful, a plant is likely to be established at Salem for the manufacture of aluminium.

It is learnt that a factory is being constructed for the manufacture of Micanite from the Mica mined in this Province, and if this is established, the Mica mining industry which is at present solely dependent on the export market will be greatly benefitted. The Soda Ash and Caustic Soda industries have also enormous scope for development in this Province.

With the further growth of industries, the possibilities of using the several minerals will increase and multiply.

—*(By courtesy of A.I.R., Madras)*

Restrictions on Length of Films Stayed

The Government of Madras have exempted, until further orders, all cinematograph exhibitions in the Province from the footage restriction imposed by them in December 1948.

In pursuance of this decision, the Government have instructed the Board of Film Censors not to refuse certificates to any film presented for censorship, merely on the ground that the footage of the film exceeds the prescribed limit. Licensing authorities have also been instructed that until further orders, no action need be taken against any cinema licensee for contravening the provisions of the condition in the cinematograph licence relating to footage restriction and the duration of each show.

This action has been taken by the Government in view of a number of petitions received from the film producers, praying for the extension of time beyond August 31, 1949, for presenting for certification films exceeding 13,000 feet which are still under production, and in view of the proposal of the Government of India to restrict the length of films to a much lower limit than that prescribed by this Government.

[August 31]

INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY
Fair Wages, Profit-Sharing, Housing, Social Security, Bonus are New Ideals for Labour

It is a well-known axiom of medical science that in any malaise it is always safe to probe into the root of the disease. For years physicians have jibed at the method of the surgeon who offers a patient relief by amputating a part of the body affected by the disease instead of trying to curb it. The same principle applies to economic and political problems.

It is not enough to prevent a strike by enforcing legislative sanctions banning its legality as in totalitarian regimes. Such a method may offer temporary relief to the Government, but it certainly does not cement good relations with labour; it only serves to accentuate industrial unrest. The National Government's approach has been like a physician diagnosising labour's ills and then applying remedial measures in scientific manner keeping a long-range perspective of the problem.

If during the first year of Independence, Government set out analysing the causes of the epidemic of the industrywide strikes that seriously threatened to undermine production; in the second year this process of analysis was continued still further. In April 1948, Government accepted the Industrial Truce Resolution which was passed as a result of a concerted effort on the part of Government, employers and workers. The Central Advisory Council of Labour was constituted with representatives of these three parties for evolving schemes for the determination of fair wages to labour and profit-sharing and regulating the relations between employers and labour.

Profit-Sharing

The first important step preliminary to the consideration of the problems entrusted to the Central Advisory Council, was the setting up of a committee to examine the question of profit-sharing. This committee submitted its report on September 1, 1948. Two months later in November the Central Advisory Council held its first session and considered the question relating to fair wages, profit-sharing and works and production committees. It appointed a committee to consider problems of fair wages and profit-sharing in greater detail. The Fair Wages Committee worked with rapidity and in June 1949 issued its report setting out the principles on which fair wages should be based and suggesting the lines of application of those principles.

The recommendations of the Fair Wages Committee, when placed on the Statute Book, will be an event of rejoicing to the worker. Its concession is a triumph for the worker, a vindication of Government's earnestness to grant labour a fair deal. The battle for application of fair wages will now commence; the cry for a living wage will continue but with restrained vigour. Labour realizes that in the present economic conditions, a living wage cannot be granted without detriment to the trade and industry of the country. That is why a via media was reached a fair wage which constitutes something less than the living wage and more than the minimum.

Living Wage

What precisely is the minimum wage? It has been held that the minimum requirements must provide not merely for bare sustenance of life but for preservation of efficiency of the worker by providing some measure of education, medical requirements and amenities. The living wage represents a standard of living which provides not merely a bare physical subsistance but for the maintenance of health and decency, a measure of frugal comfort including education for children, treatment against ill-health, requirements of essential social needs and a measure of insurance against the more important misfortunes including old age.

While according to the committee the lower limit of the fair wage must obviously be the minimum wage, the upper limit is set by the capacity of industry to pay. Between these two limits, the actual wage is dependent on (i) the productivity of labour; (ii) the prevailing rates of wages; (iii) the level of national income and its distribution and (iv) the place of industry in the economic sphere of the country. Succinctly stated, the fair wage represents a happy compromise between labour relenting under inflationary conditions and the industrialist parrying the payment of a living wage through fear of an impending slump.

Less Disputes

Reverting to the Industrial Peace Resolution, its object was to promote better relations between management and labour and consequently raise production all round. An important measure securing this object was the setting up of Industrial Tribunals to adjudicate on disputes referred to them by Government. Two such tribunals were appointed by the Central Government, one at Dhanbad and the other at Calcutta. Considerable attention was also devoted to the constitution of the Works Committee in industrial establishments which 100 or more workers were employed. It is perhaps too early to assess the achievements of the Works Committee. None the less, there are encouraging signs of a new approach to labour problems by both employers and employees.

Has the Industrial Truce Resolution promoted better relations between Capital and Labour? If the statistics of labour disputes and man-days lost are any indication, then the answer is in the affirmative. The total number of man-days lost in 1948 was eight million compared to 16·5 million in the previous year and 12·7 million in 1946. Out of the eight million, 1·6 million were due to lock-outs, particularly in Bengal. In the current year from January to April 1949, the total number of man-days lost was 2·2 million which represents a decline of 50 per cent over the figure for the corresponding period in the previous year.

These statistics show a magnificient earnestness on the part of labour to respond to the call of greater production. They compare very favourably with the corresponding figures of the United Kingdom and U.S.A. while the the number of man-days lost decreased

in India by as much as 52 per cent since 1947, there was only a small decrease by 13 per cent in the U.K. and in the U.S.A. there was an increase by 3 per cent. Again, while the average duration of a strike was six days in India, the corresponding figures for the U.K., U.S.A., and Canada were 34·6, 16·8 and 22·3 days respectively. This shows that though there were a number of lightning strikes, most of them were settled promptly and only a few dragged on for over 15 days.

The real significance of this decrease in strikes and loss of man-days can be appreciated if we take into consideration the condition of the working class in this country and the restrictions that were placed on them during wartime. In spite of this the working class has not swerved from its duty and has assisted in greater production. The production of cotton yarn showed an increase of 9·7 per cent over the 1947 figures and that of cotton cloth an increase of 13·6 per cent. Coal showed a slight decrease of loss by one per cent, due wholly to transport difficulties. This is clear from the fact that the stocks at the collieries mounted up to 2·2 million tons against a normal stock of 0·7 million tons. Steel production declined by 4·4 per cent due to the breakdown of the machinery in the Steel Corporation of Bengal, but iron castings increased by 61·9 per cent. Salt production showed a welcome increase of 19·6 per cent while sugar went up by 9·1 per cent.

It is in the electrical goods and chemical industries that the increases have been substantial, if not spectacular. The production of electric lamps increased by 20 per cent and that of dry cells by 40 per cent. Electric motors showed an increase of 58 per cent. Bicycles, however, showed only a small increase of 6 per cent. The quantity of super-phosphates manufactured increased from 5,000 tons to 21,400 tons. Sulphuric acid, caustic soda and plywood registered increase ranging from 30—35 per cent. Those of us who look forward to the rapid development of the country cannot but feel greatly heartened by this upward trend in production.

Industrial Housing

And when labour plays its part, does it not expect some reciprocal benefits? One of the worker's insistent demand has been for the employer or State to provide him accommodation. In post-war years this problem has become acute and with the increase in urban population, it has tended to accentuate slums, prolonged misery and disease. Ever since the Industrial Revolution, economists and social workers have cried aloud against the dingy indecent houses of industrial workers and for long has the employer absolved himself from the responsibility of providing housing facilities to his employees. Governments and Municipalities have in the past made sporadic attempts to tackle this problem, but the difficulties have so far seemed insuperable. But the issue is too important to be postponed indefinitely; a solution has to be found. A good home is a *sine qua non* for a decent and happy life. On the other hand Government were fettered by the need for economy and slowing down of development schemes. Yet in the interest of the worker the step was taken and Government came forward with an integrated country-wide scheme of industrial housing.

According to the plan, one million houses are to be constructed in ten years, the capital to be provided one-third by the Provincial Government or the employers sponsored by it, and two-thirds by the Centre. The scheme is under consideration of the Provincial Governments. Apart from the question of general housing, Government have set up the Coal Mines Labour Housing Board to undertake construction of 50,000 houses for the miners in the coalfields. About 850 houses have been completed and the construction of the next 1,000 houses has already begun.

Bonus for Miners

In other directions Government's anxiety for the improvement of the conditions of the working class has not suffered any setback by measures taken to fight inflation. The Factories Act of 1948 has been brought into force from April 1, 1949. The provisions of the new Act represent a great improvement over those of the Act of 1934 in the light of experience gained in the actual working. A glance at the provisions will show that in keeping with the trend of public opinion its main object is to advance the conditions of workers in factories. Provisions regarding safety, health and welfare of workers are very elaborate and lay down the minimum standards required.

Another important item of legislation was the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Bonus Schemes Act under which payment of bonus and provision of provident fund in collieries have been placed on statutory footing.

K.K.K. Centre at Patardih. Welfare workers being trained in handicrafts at the Jharia Coalfields, Bihar.

Up to December 31, 1948, a sum of Rs. 70 lakhs was distributed as bonus and a sum of over Rs. 33 lakhs has been accumulated up to March 31, 1949, by way of contributions from employers and workers towards the provident fund accounts to colliery workers.

The question of social security of the workers is being tackled by the Employees State Insurance Corporation which will administer the Act passed in 1948. Steps are being taken to launch a pilot scheme for the centrally administered areas in Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara. Similarly, measures have been taken for the implementation of the Minimum Wages Act passed early in 1948. The framing of rules setting up the requisite machinery are expected to be complete shortly.

Agricultural Inquiry

All these amenities are for the benefit of industrial workers; how about the agriculturists? Are they to continue to be exploited by the landlord? The answer is an emphatic no. Dr. Quesnay, the leader of the physiocratic school of economic thought, used to say "Poor peasant, poor king; poor king, poor country." In those days the system of Government that prevailed was monarchical and the king was identified with the Government. There is much wisdom in this axiom of the physiocrats.

We may not agree with their conception of economics that all wealth emanates from the land; nevertheless, in a country where agriculture forms 70 per cent of the occupation of the masses, a poor peasantry will be a hindrance to the economic advancement of the State and the consequence will be a poor country. The absence of reliable data has been a great handicap for preparing welfare schemes for agricultural labour.

Under the Minimum Wages Act, minimum wages have to be fixed before March 1951 for agriculture. In April 1949, Government commenced a comprehensive inquiry into agricultural labour conditions in above 2,000 villages in the Provinces and States. The work is proceeding satisfactorily and it is expected to be completed early next year.

Co-operative Commonwealth

These are the achievements of the past; what about the future? Planning is a necessary concomitant of any administration, and the application of various legislative and welfare measures have yielded a wealth of ideas. The Industrial Disputes Act, with all its admitted defects, has not merely settled disputes but has increased wages and improved working conditions of labour. In order to achieve uniformity in the law, ordinances were passed authorising the Central Government to adjudicate in banking and insurance companies having branches in more than one province. The need of a Central Tribunal to review Provincial award and ensure uniformity of decisions is essential in the interests of workers.

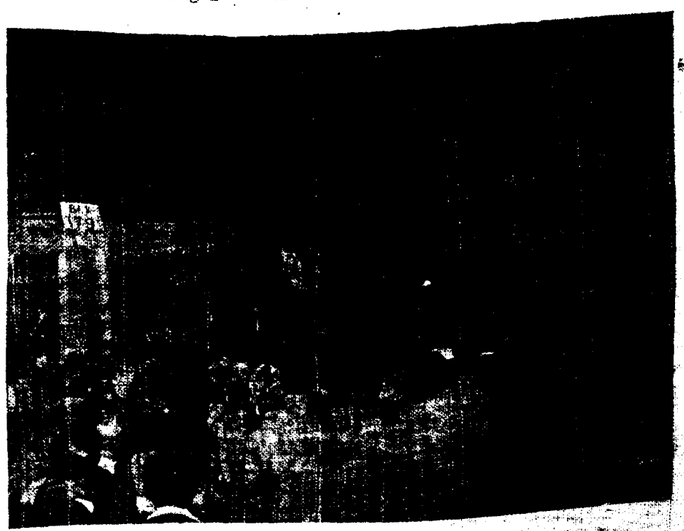
The whole labour relations machinery requires overhauling and with this end in view Government propose to introduce a Labour Relations Bill which will replace the existing Industrial Disputes Act and the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act. This new enactment will contain provisions for an All-India Appellate Tribunal, Standing Labour Courts for disposing of all but the major categories of disputes and collective bargaining. The past one year has shown the efficacy of negotiations and adjudication.

Government's endeavour to make the worker responsible and stand on his own has been yielding results. Workers must be encouraged to run their own organisations without outsiders interfering in their affairs. Amendments to the Indian Trade Unions Act are overdue and are expected to be brought in the course of next year. For mine workers, similar benefits purported to be given to industrial workers by the Factories Act of 1948 are proposed to be brought by the amendments to the Indian Mines Act.

Government's planning for the future has been modest but like the previous legislative enactments this is subject to modification. In the changing environment of today, legislation has to be dynamic, not static. With fair wages and the acceptance of the principle of profit-sharing, the Indian worker can rest assured that he is nearer the ideal of industrial democracy and co-operative commonwealth than is conferred in many other parts of the world.

Rations for Children

The Government of Madras have directed that the present definition of a child in the Madras Province for purposes of rationing be modified so as to include all children under the age of twelve and that rations be allowed to them at the rate of one unit per child per day.



The Mobile Cinema of the Coal Mines Welfare Fund gives free shows to miners in the Jharia Coalfields, Bihar

Employment Exchanges Ensure Efficient Utilisation Of India's Manpower Resources

By SRI. K. RAMACHANDRAN, Assistant Director of Publicity, Directorate-General of Resettlement and Employment

The foremost principle of State policy under India's Draft Constitution is that "the State shall, in particular, direct its policy towards securing that the citizens, men and women equally have the right to an adequate means of livelihood". An identical ideal freedom from want has been declared in the Atlantic Charter as one of the common principles of national policies on which the signatories to that declaration based their hopes for a better future for the world. Provision of facilities for the unemployed to obtain suitable and gainful employment and the unemployed the employment that will fully utilise their talents and energies is the means of achieving this ideal.

Sir William Beveridge has mentioned unemployment as one of the four giants which should be destroyed if a nation is to achieve social security for its people. Continued unemployment of a large number of individuals in any society gives rise to a sense of frustration; it involves a waste of manpower; it brings misery in its wake and breeds discontent. Full employment has therefore been the aim of most modern States who have been planning the efficient distribution of their available manpower among the various demands of national economy. An Employment Service has been recognised as an effective instrument of a policy of full employment.

I.L.O. Convention

Western nations had long ago realised the potentialities of the employment service in the scientific organisation of labour. Thirty years ago the I.L.O. advised its members to set up an employment service as a means to the promotion of employment and to the equitable distribution of manpower. In 1919, the I.L.O. adopted a Convention, Article 2 of which stated:

"Each member which ratifies this Convention shall establish a system of free public employment agencies under the control of a central authority. Committees, which shall include representatives of employers and of workers, shall be appointed to advise on matters concerning the carrying on of these agencies.

"Where both public and private free employment agencies exist, steps shall be taken to co-ordinate the operations of such agencies on a national scale.

"The operations of the various national systems shall be co-ordinated by the International Labour Office in agreement with the countries concerned."

Employment Exchanges

India, as one of the signatories to the Convention, ratified it in 1921, but owing to the complexities arising from constitutional changes denounced it in 1938. The emergency created by the war led to a reversal of policy and to the setting up of a small number of Employment Exchanges as appendages of the National Service Labour Tribunals. The object of these Exchanges was to ensure that all available technical personnel was utilised to meet the needs of war industry. When the war came to an end a different problem cropped up—the resettlement of demobilised services personnel and discharged war workers. The Exchanges already set up were switched over to this task, the organisation being extended and reshaped to deal with the new problem.

Thus came into existence the resettlement and employment organisation which consists of a network of 54 Employment Exchanges, over 500 training centres. One Regional Employment Exchange at Madras and eight Sub-Regional Employment Exchanges were established in this Province at Visakhapatnam, Vijayavada, Anantapur, Vellore, Coimbatore, Kozhikode, Tiruchirappalli and Mathurai, each office having jurisdiction over two or three districts. Besides these Sub-Regional Exchanges, 15 District Employment Offices were opened in all the District headquarters in 1947. In May 1949, a District Employment Office was opened at Mercara to meet the needs of Coorg.

The primary object of the Exchanges was to assist the demobilised soldiers in securing suitable employment by bringing the employers and the candidates together. The object of the training centres was to train ex-servicemen and discharged war-workers in suitable occupations so that, on completion of training, they could get gainful employment in the economic development of the country. Although the scope of these institutions was first limited to services personnel, they were so designed that they could, in due time, also serve the permanent needs of the country and cater to all classes of people. Gradually, the Exchanges were thrown open to all classes of employment-seekers.

When in the wake of partition the mass migration of people from Pakistan called for an organisation to provide employment assistance to the hundreds of thousands of displaced persons and to train as many of them as possible for gainful employment in their new environments, the Resettlement and Employment Organisation rose to the needs of the emergency. The whole organisation was switched over, with remarkable speed, to this new and urgent task and earned the thanks of the displaced persons and their leaders.

Manpower Banks

There has been a growing recognition of the value of the employment service as a scientific agency for manpower supply. Being a State organisation with a network of Exchanges, the Employment Service has at its disposal far more detailed information about available workers than any individual employer can. The latter's knowledge is, of necessity, restricted to a particular area and his selective field is limited to those who come to his gates for employment. But as the Employment Service receives vacancy notifications from as many employers as seek its assistance and from a large number of applicants, it is in the position of a vast manpower bank with a network of branches upon whom the entire country can draw.

Nowadays, with the shortage of skilled personnel, managements cannot afford to misuse skilled manpower. An employer has not only to select a man to fill a vacancy, but has to select the right man for it. It is here that the Employment Organisation makes itself even more useful than a Bank: its scientific system of categorising men and women according to

their qualifications, experience and skill and sorting out vacancies according to the type of men or women required to fill them enables it to match candidates with jobs with fairly reliable accuracy and speed. It saves the employer the bother of interviewing an army of applicants and saves labour from exploitation by recruiting agents.

Training Centres

The proper distribution of manpower and utilisation of the productive resources of the country, which are the basic objects of the Employment Service, are inextricably bound up with the training of manpower for the varied requirements of national economy and the changing demands of the employment market. To meet this problem training centres have been set up as an integral part of the Employment Service.

These centres where ex-servicemen and displaced persons are given training in technical and vocational trades selected with reference to the needs of industry and of various classes of employers and commercial undertakings, have proved an essential compliment to the Employment Service; they also represent the first planned effort on a national scale to bring technical and vocational education within the reach of a large number of people. When the exodus of displaced persons from Pakistan started in 1947, the training centres were thrown open to them.

Central Institute for Instructors

As a long-term plan to meet the paucity of technicians and craftsmen a Central Institute for Training Instructors has been opened at Koni-Bilaspur in the Central Provinces. This is a co-operative endeavour in which the Central Government, the Provinces and Industry are participating. This Training Institute will ensure a high standard of training to Instructors drawn from all parts of the country, from Government as well as private institutions, who will, in their turn, pass on their knowledge and skill to the men under their charge in their different institutions.

There has been a pressing demand for admission to the Labour Ministry's training centres also of people other than ex-servicemen and displaced persons. And at the instance of Provincial Governments, a scheme for the extension of training to civilians has been sanctioned on an experimental basis for Assam, West Bengal and the Central Provinces.

Advisory Committees

In order to enlist the co-operation of all the interests involved, the Employment Organisation has set up tripartite advisory committees at all levels—national, regional and local. This tripartite principle of representation follows the pattern of the I.L.O. which provides for the association of representatives of employers, workers, and the Government with all bodies set up under the I.L.O. plan.

Starting from scratch and contending against a vast mass of prejudice and hostility, the Employment Service has, during the first years of its work, achieved results which reflect the increasing confidence it has won both from employers and employment seekers. The number of employers utilising the organisation for filling vacancies under them rose from 281 in July 1945 to 2,760 in July 1946; to 3,829 in July 1948 and 4,716 in May 1949. The number of vacancies notified to the Employment Exchanges similarly showed a steady improvement, rising from 3,788 in July 1945 to over 21,669 in July 1947 and 35,707 in May 1949.

Results Achieved

In this Province alone the Exchanges have found employment for 113,949 persons up to the end of March 1949, and have borne on the registers the particulars of 494,929 employment-seekers. The number of persons who sought employment assistance and secured jobs through Employment Exchanges are 167,938 and 29,405 respectively during 1946 as against 142,384 with a corresponding increase in the number of persons placed in jobs, viz., 45,692 in 1948. This increase is partly due to the scope of the service having been extended to civilians.

The placings effected have kept pace with the growing popularity of the organisation. The monthly placing which were 1,462 in July 1945 rose to 8,095 in July 1946, to 16,683 one year later and to 24,433 in May 1949. The training centres have also grown in popularity and usefulness.

Considerable though its achievements may be, the Employment Organisation itself realises that it is only at the beginning of its task. So far, attention has been paid more to bringing together, as rapidly as possible, employers needing workers and workers seeking employment, than to the long term responsibilities of manpower budgeting and planned action. In the words of the Employment Service Recommendation (1944) of the International Labour Conference, the object of the Organisation should now be, "to ensure, in co-operation with other public and private bodies concerned, the best possible organisation of industrial, agricultural and other employment as an integral part of the national programme for the full use of the production resources."

In August 1948, Dr. N. Das, Ph.D. (Lond.), I.C.S., Director-General of Resettlement and Employment, recognised that the Employment Service should no longer be a passive organisation pre-occupied with routine matters connected with the placement of workers. He said: "It should be an active Service, pre-occupied, above all, with helping to achieve the best possible distribution of workers within the economy of and in full harmony with the national policy of the country. Above all, it should be designed as an effective instrument for the administration of schemes of unemployment insurance and relief. To all these tasks, the Employment Service of the Ministry of Labour will dedicate itself in the years to come."

India's Employment Service is pledged to these new tasks and to fulfilling responsibilities which would go a long way towards the achievements of social security. It will have the privilege of functioning as one of the instruments with which to carry out the directive principle of securing to every citizen "the right to an adequate means of livelihood."

Displaced Persons In The Mofussil

In their Order No. 2286, Public (Elections), dated 18th July 1949, the Government of Madras have laid down in detail the scheme that they propose to adopt in connection with the rehabilitation of displaced persons from Pakistan. The scheme covers the persons in the relief camps in this Province as well as those outside them, and has been explained briefly in the Government's Press Communique dated 2nd August 1949. Displaced persons living in the mofussil who need assistance from Government for their rehabilitation can obtain particulars of the scheme from the Collectors of the respective districts. [August 9]

OPERATION GROW MORE FOOD

The Indian Army is the first to treat the food problem on "Operation" basis or what is known in common parlance as 'War' basis.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army, General K. M. Cariappa, O.B.E., proposes to launch on the food front a two-pronged-drive growing more food and eliminating wastage.

The Commander-in-Chief declares that that the Army can and must show to the people that as citizens of the country, we can also make a contribution in our humble way to ease the food situation and help to solve the financial problems of the country.

Confident of the Indian Army's success in all 'Operations,' the Commander-in-Chief, Indian Army, concludes: "Let us all get down to tackle these really and earnestly. We can do it. Remember, nothing is impossible to our Army." To implement the appeal made by the Commander-in-Chief, Indian Army, Brigadier Baljit Singh, the Sub-Area Commander, Madras, who is himself a very big Zamindar in private life, with his past experience in the Army has started and brought under the plough about ten acres of land in the Island Grounds north of the Officers' Club, formerly known as Stanley Club.

Under his able guidance and of the officers of the Madras Agricultural Department, Captain M. M. Aiappa, the Station Staff Officer, Madras, has already sowed and planted most of the area with all varieties of Indian vegetables, bananas, pappaya, maize, jowar, paddy, etc.

An experimental plot known as Kitchen Garden is under preperation and it is proposed to lay out for the benefit of all concerned whatever can be grown on a small scale with limited land.

FOOD OFFENCES IN MADRAS PROVINCE

In the Madras Province (except West Godavari District) during the fortnight ending 15th July 1949, 475 cases of prosecutions were launched and disposed of for food offences. Of these one was disposed of in Visakhapatnam District, two in The Nilgiris District, three in Anantapur District, four in Ramnad District, five each in Malabar and South Arcot D strict, seven in Bellary District, 11 in South Kanara District, 12 in Chittoor District, 15 each in Tanjore and Guntur Districts, 16 each in Nellore and North Arcot Districts, 18 in Madras City, 26 in Mathurai District, 27 in Tirunelveli District, 30 in Coimbatore District, 64 in Tiruchirappalli District, 94 in Salem District, 104 in Chingleput District and nil in other districts.

A few cases in which heavy punishments were awarded are furnished below :—

Mathurai District. — Ponniah Nadar and Natarajan were each awarded imprisonment till rising of the Court and a fine of Rs. 200, in default Rigorous Imprisonment for two months, for the offence of illicit possession of rice for sale.

Tanjore District.—(1) Ramachandra Chettiar was fined Rs. 200, in default Rigorous Imprisonment for two months, for illicit possession of paddy without permit.

(2) Nalliah Thethu Pandarayar was fined Rs. 200, in default Rigorous Imprisonment for two months, for illicit transport of paddy without permit.

Salem District.—(1) Govindasamy, a cooly, was fined Rs. 200, in default Rigorous Imprisonment for three months, for illicit import of foodgrains.

(2) Muthan Goundan, a cultivator of Rasipuram, was awarded Rigorous Imprisonment for six months for purchase of foodgrains without authorisation.

(3) Alla Pichai, a cultivator, was awarded Rigorous Imprisonment for three months and a fine of Rs. 250, in default Rigorous Imprisonment for two months, for illicit transport of foodgrains from one district to another without permit.

(4) Kandasami, Kadar Batcha, Karupanna Udayar, cultivators, and Ponnusawmy Udayar were each fined Rs. 100, in default Rigorous Imprisonment for a month, for illicit transport of foodgrains from one district to another without permit.

(5) Muthuswamy Udayar was awarded Rigorous Imprisonment for one month and a fine of Rs. 200, in default Rigorous Imprisonment for two months, for transporting foodgrains from one district to another without a permit.

(6) Ramachetti, a merchant, was awarded Rigorous Imprisonment for two months and a fine of Rs. 300, in default Rigorous Imprisonment for two months, for transporting foodgrains from one district to another without a permit.

(7) Ponnuswamy Udayar, a cooly, was fined Rs. 200, in default Rigorous Imprisonment for two months, for transporting foodgrains from one district to another without a permit.

North Arcot.—K. N. Krishna Iyer of Ambi's Cafe, Vellore, was fined Rs. 750 for hoarding rice, wheat and other grains.

Visakhapatnam.—Kothakota Appalasami, Ponnagantivalsa, Palakonda Taluk, was fined Rs. 500, in default Rigorous Imprisonment for six months, for unlicenced trade in foodgrains exceeding 10 maunds.

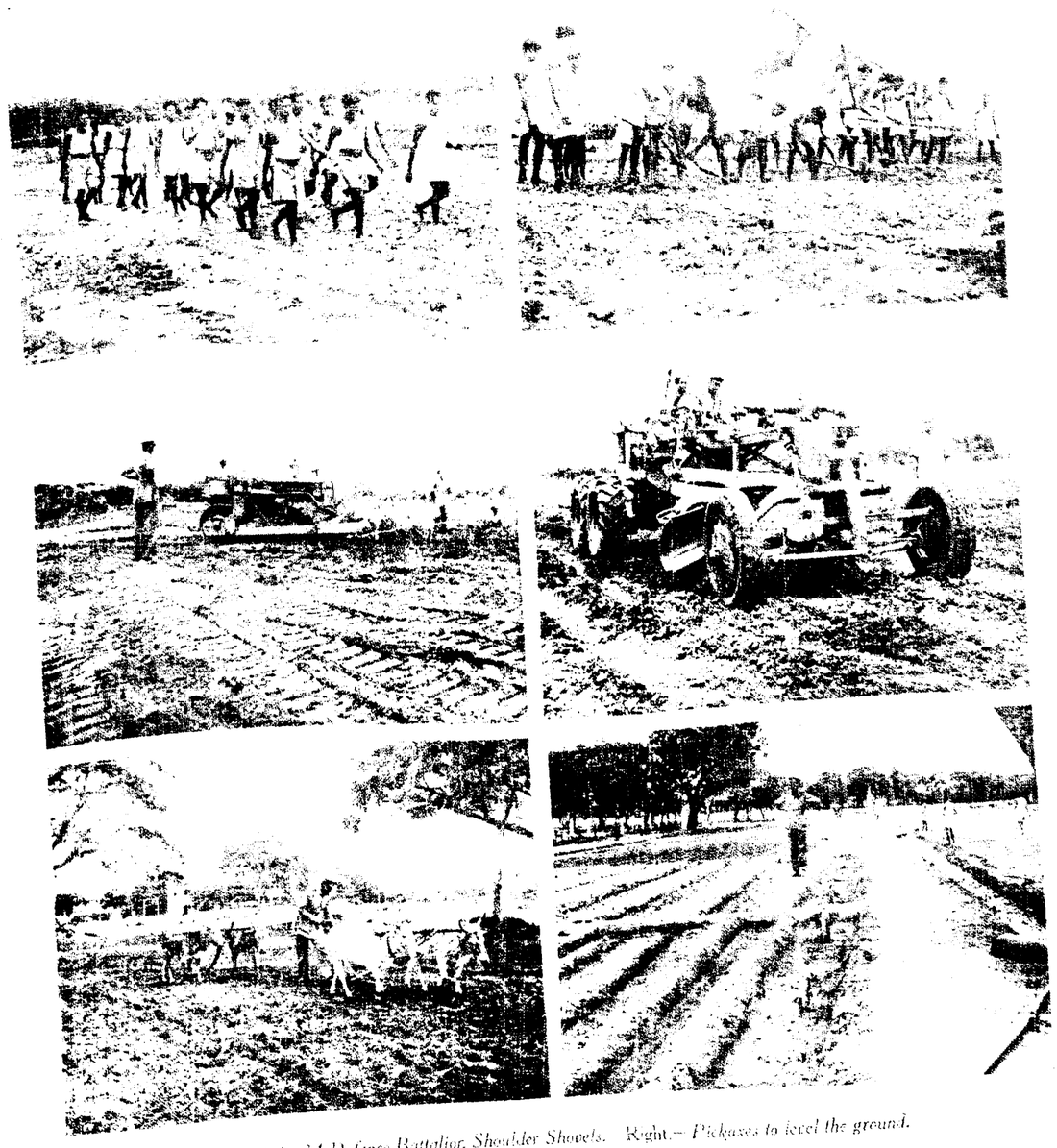
Coimbatore District.—S. Govinda Chetty, Chittode village, was fined Rs. 200 and Simple Imprisonment till the rising of the Court for contravention of the Foodgrains Control Order.

Tiruchirappalli District. — Palaniappa Chettiar, a petty trader who imported rice from outside the rationed area, was sentenced to imprisonment till the rising of the Court, and a fine of Rs. 200, in default Rigorous Imprisonment for three months.

Nellore District.—M. Chenchuramiah was fined Rs. 200 for illicit transport of foodgrains.

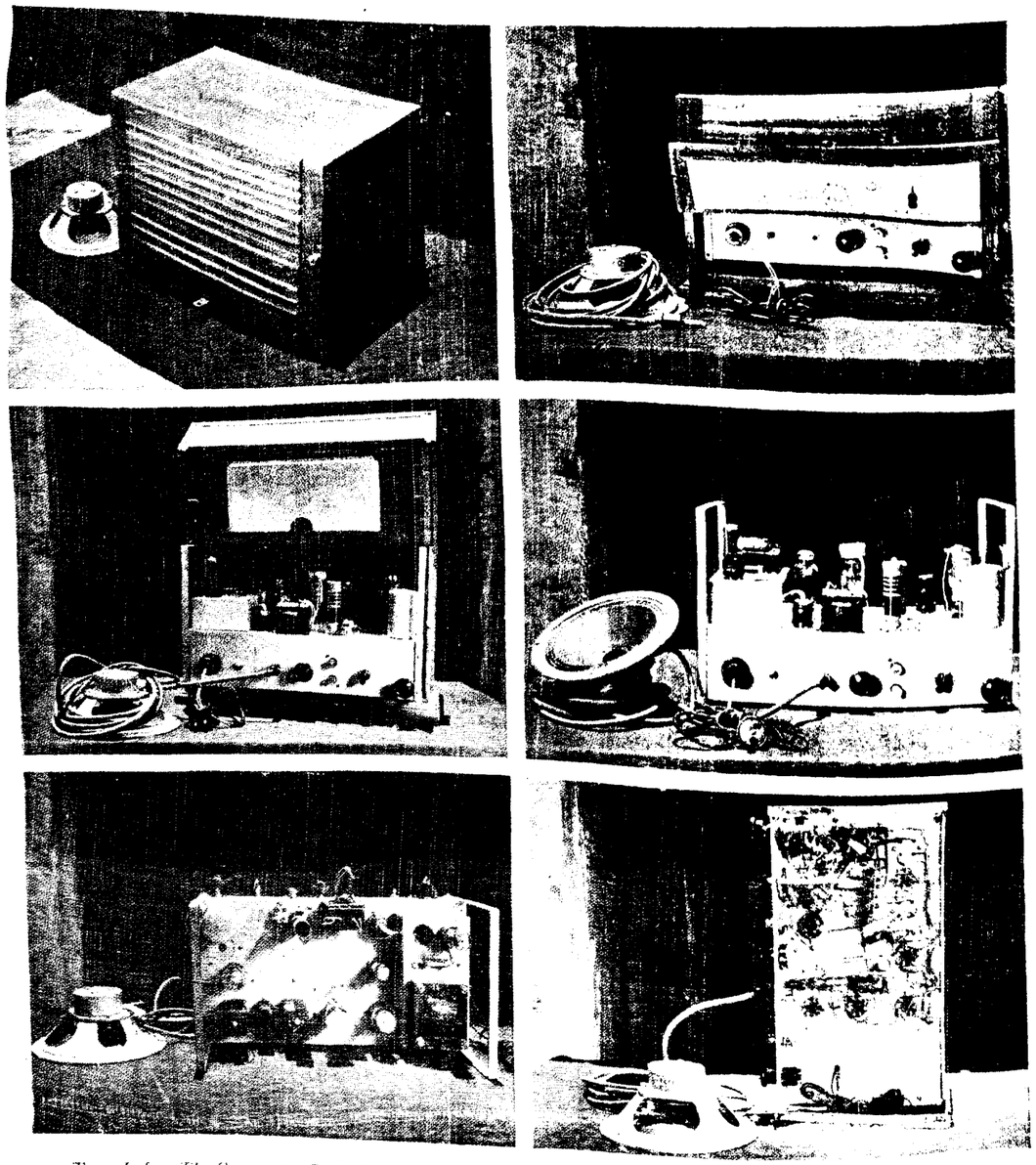
During the same fortnight other punishments such as warning, fine, forfeiture or enhancement of security deposits, cancellation or suspension of wholesale dealerships or retail dealerships, procurement authorisation, etc., were also awarded in 142 cases. Of these one related to each of Malabar, Anantapur and South Arcot Districts, three to Guntur District, four to The Nilgiris District, six to Tanjore District, seven to Madras City, eight to Tirunelveli District, 12 each to Chittoor and South Kanara Districts, 16 to Ramnad District, 35 to North Arcot District and 36 to Mathurai District. In other districts no such cases of punishments were awarded.

THE ARMY JOINS THE FOOD FIGHT



Top : Left :— *Men of the 34 Defence Battalion Shoulder Shovels.* Right.— *Pickaxes to level the ground.*
Centre : Left :— *The bulldozer clears the field.* Right.—*The tractor gets busy.*
Bottom : Left :—*Captain M. M. Aiappa at the plough.* Right. *Surveying the serried furrows.*

PROVINCIAL BROADCASTING DEPARTMENT

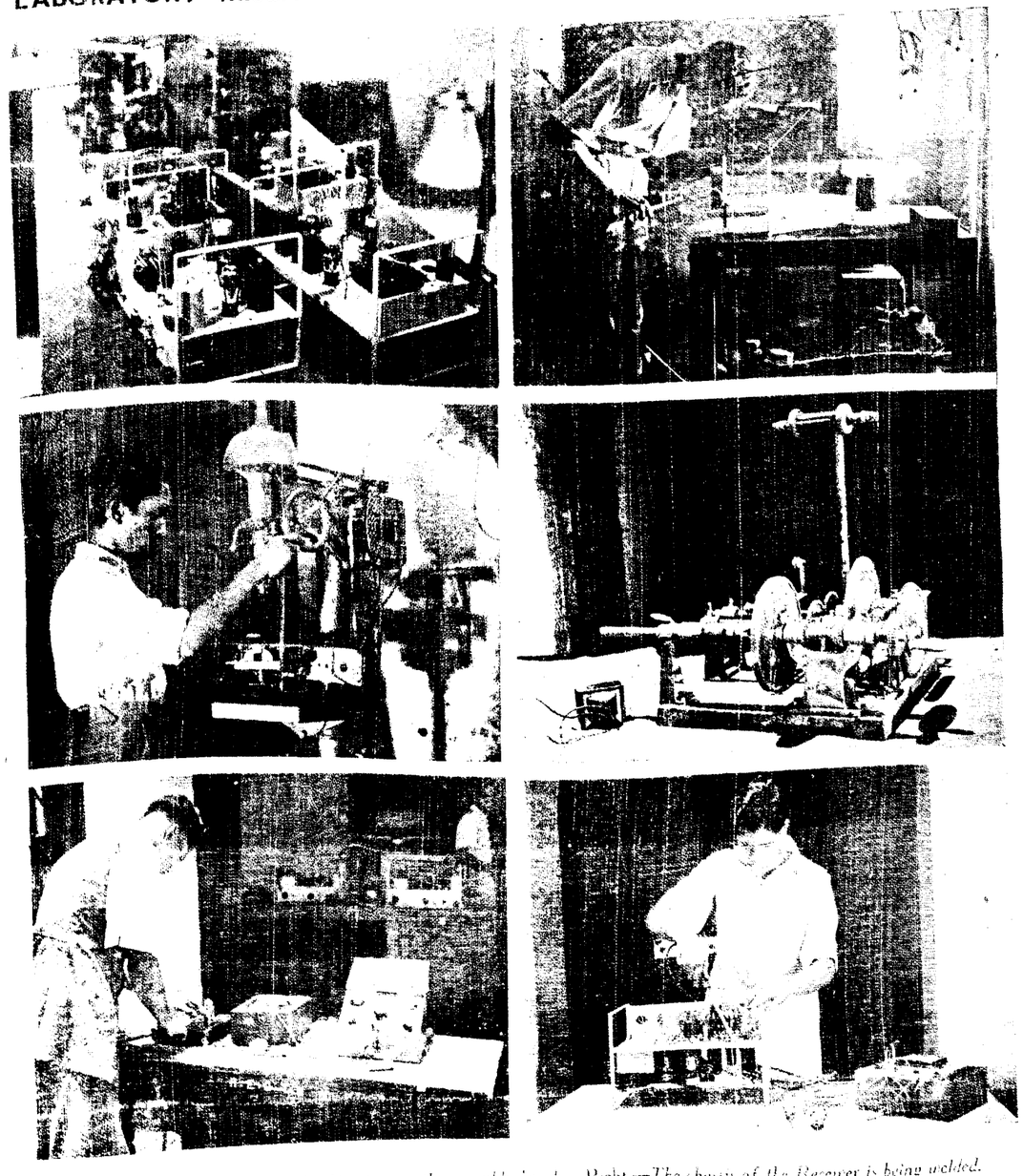


Top : Left.—*The Community Radio Receiver in cabinet and the loud speaker.* Right.—*The Community Radio Receiver with the lower half kept open for operating the controls. The top half of the door is sealed.*

Centre : Left.—*The Community Receiver with the front door completely open showing chassis, controls and the holder for the circuit diagram, etc.* Right.—*The Community Radio Receiver and loud-speaker without cabinets.*

Bottom Left.—*The top view of the Receiver with special type of chassis with the components.* Right. *The under chassis view of the Receiver.*

LABORATORY—RESEARCH AND RECONSTRUCTION

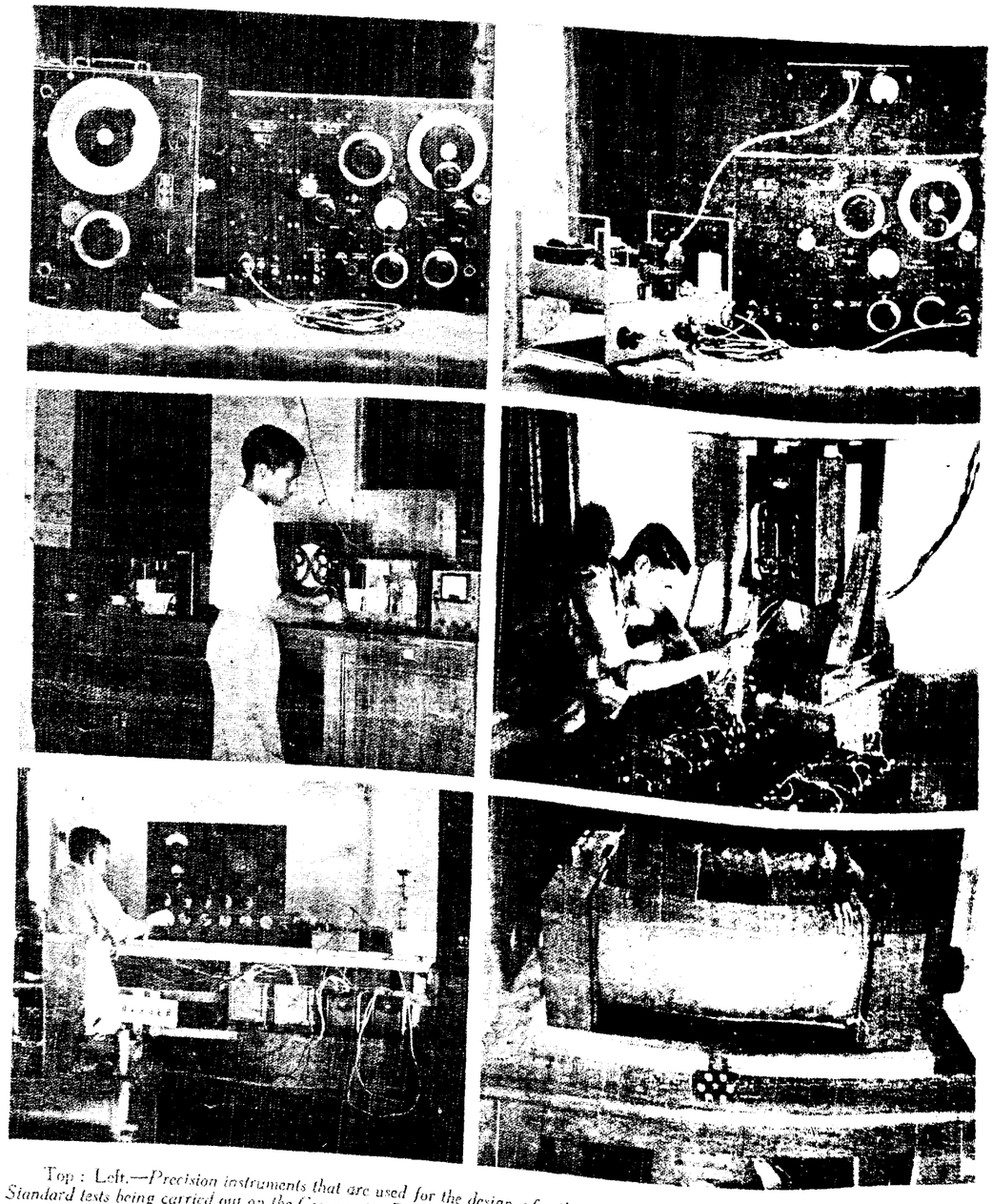


Top : Left. *Community Radio Receiver on the assembly bench.* Right.—*The chassis of the Receiver is being welded.*

Centre : Left.—*Drilling operation on the Radio chassis.* Right.—*The coils and transformers being wound in the coil winding machine.*

Bottom : Left.—*Radio components being tested before fitting in the chassis.* Right.—*Dressing of wiring, etc., in the final stage of the assembly of the Receiver.*

FINISHING TOUCHES



Top : Left.—*Precision instruments that are used for the design of coils, etc. for the Community Radio Receiver.* Right.—*Standard tests being carried out on the Community Radio Receiver assembled.*

Centre : Left.—*Final testing of Radio Receivers for alignment, and performance before despatch for installation in the field.* Right.—*Initial filling and charging of new batteries for despatch with Radio Receivers for installation in the villages.*

Bottom : Left.—*Power plant for anodising for making Electrolytic condensers.* Right.—*Permeameter, built in the Radio Engineer's laboratory, for use in the design and making of loud-speakers.*

RURAL BROADCASTING

Cheap But Sturdy Radio Sets Designed For Community Listening In The Villages

Broadcasting was first inaugurated in Bombay in the year 1927 and it may be said that the history of regular broadcasting in India began from that year. There was no organised broadcasting service in India till then. Even after 1927 no efforts were made either by the Central or Provincial Governments to develop broadcasting in this country. This question was however taken up by the Madras Government in 1933 and in February 1934 the Government secured the services of an official of the B.B.C. to draw up a comprehensive scheme of radio broadcasting for this Province.

Since, however, the Central Government decided to retain in their own hands control over all radio transmitting stations, this scheme of the Madras Government had to be abandoned. In pursuance of their policy of retaining control over transmission, the Government of India decided to instal a short-wave station at Madras and a medium-wave station at Tiruchirappalli. The Madras Station was opened in the year 1938 and the Tiruchirappalli Station in 1939.

Pioneer Scheme

It was, however, left to the Provincial Government to utilise these broadcast facilities by making their own arrangements for bringing them to the four crores of our men and women living in nearly 40,000 villages of the Province for their education and enlightenment by installing rural community radio receivers.

The Government of Madras had thus taken up the question of affording facilities for collective listening in the villages, of radio broadcasts. Financing installation of sets on a large scale out of the Provincial revenue was out of the question. On the other hand, if the scheme was left entirely in the hands of the villages it could hardly be successful. The section of the rural public that needed the educational and other facilities offered by these broadcasts being generally too poor to afford the expense of purchasing and maintaining radio sets, assistance by the Government was necessary. This may be seen from the fact that only about 30,000 radio sets are in use in this Province, among a population of nearly five crores.

Further, it was during this period the popular Ministry with Sri C. Rajagopalachari, the present Governor-General, as Premier had introduced prohibition in some of the districts and were thinking out ways and means of providing alternative attractions and means of education for the rural drink-addicts in the evening hours. It was decided that community radio sets be installed in the villages so that they could spend their evening hours in the public parks, libraries and village *chavadis*, listening to radio broadcasts. Accordingly, the Government of Madras, a pioneer in this enterprise, sanctioned in 1938 the installation and maintenance of 103 radio sets in the various villages of the Province at Government's cost, supplemented by voluntary contributions.

Arrangements had therefore to be made for the appointment of technical staff, purchase of sets suited to the conditions of the Province and the selection of villages for the installation of the sets. The Provincial Broadcasting Department was thus created with a Radio Engineer and some Radio Supervisors and the question of selection and purchase of sets, installation and maintenance of these sets was left to the Radio Engineer

Rural Sets

The Radio Engineer invited tenders for the supply of radio sets conforming to the specifications that were drawn up and placed orders with the lowest tenderer, due regard being paid to the quality of the set. These sets were tested in the laboratory of the Radio Engineer and the following foolproof modifications were made in order to make the sets suitable for village installations : (i) In the early stages the set was removed from the original cabinet and fixed in a wooden box provided with a lock. But later on the above procedure was abandoned and a hinged wooden frame with insect-proof base mesh and Mortis lock was provided at the back of the original cabinet itself, to prevent insects and rodents from getting into it and damaging the set and also to prevent unauthorised people from tampering with the inside of the set. The key of the set is retained with the departmental supervisor. (ii) The tuning mechanism of the set was also arrested by a special device so that the set could be tuned to only that station whose programmes cater in the language spoken to the local interests of the people.

The loud-speaker inside the set was removed and fixed in a completely enclosed wooden cabinet specially designed in the laboratory of the Department, and provided with five yards of wire so that the speaker can be placed in a park or open space. Rural centres with large audiences were provided with aluminium loud-speaker horns instead of the cabinet, made in a local firm to the design of the Department.

Installation

Installation of sets was taken up first in 1938 in districts where prohibition had been introduced or was proposed to be introduced. The people in the villages evinced keen interest and enthusiasm over an amenity of this kind and volunteered to join the Government scheme by paying the cost of the equipment.

Before the installation of a set, the Departmental supervisors visit the proposed site of installation to see that proper accommodation is provided for the public to collect and hear the programmes. The Panchayat Boards in the villages were advised to keep these places clean and neat and to open public parks wherever possible.

As the experiment in the installation of 103 receivers proved successful and as demands from local bodies for the installation of the sets increased, the Government extended the scheme and ordered that a certain portion of the cost of the set should be recovered from the concerned local bodies.

By this time World War II was raging and the demand for these community sets increased chiefly because of the

eagerness of the villagers to hear war news and latest developments. The Government thereupon offered to instal 300 receivers on a concessional basis, the Government contributing half the cost of the set, the other being borne by the panchayat board. This scheme was extended to a target figure of 500 sets.

More Demands

While the installation of the extended 500 sets scheme was in progress, the Government of India offered to supply 568 Lease-Lend American receivers, free of cost, for the development of community listening. Even after the completion of the installation of the Lease-Lend sets, there were demands for sets from villages and the Government sanctioned 500 battery sets in 1948 as an urgent measure. These sets are now being installed. The Government have also under consideration a proposal for installing 2,000 more sets in villages as soon as possible.

Simultaneously with the installation of the rural sets, installation of sets in urban areas was also taken up by the Department, the entire cost of the sets and installation charges being borne by the concerned Municipalities. The Department also installed wire-broadcast services in some of the Municipalities in the Province initially. They are planned to serve the various public parks and meeting places in the Municipal limits with radio and local programmes.

Estimates have also been furnished to some of the more enterprising Municipalities with plans for single studio wire broadcast stations for putting on the system, plays, dialogues, speeches and other features, encouraging local artistic talent. The following table gives the details of installations done by the Department to date.

	Battery	*Mains*
1 Rural sets installed ..	565	212
2 Municipal sets installed ..	242	..
3 Private bodies.	52	50
4 Wire broadcasting systems	7	..
5 Public Address Systems ..	28	..

Operation

All the rural community receivers installed and maintained by this Department are allowed to work for two hours a day, i.e., from 6 to 8 p.m. or 5-30 to 7-30 p.m. The sets in the south barring those in South Kanara, Malabar and the Nilgiris are tuned to Tiruchirappalli Station, while the sets in the three districts can be tuned to any station. Since the reception of both Madras and Tiruchirappalli broadcasts is very poor, All the sets in the northern districts were tuned only to Madras Station, but with the opening of the pilot station at Vijayawada last year, some of the sets in and around Vijayawada have been tuned to that station.

All the rural receivers installed by the Department are also maintained by this Department. In the case of the Municipalities the option is left to them. But realizing the advantages of the departmental maintenance scheme, almost all Municipalities with the exception of a few have joined the scheme.

Maintenance

Both the battery and mains operated radio receivers under the maintenance of the Government are inspected once in two months by the Radio Supervisors for routine check. Each supervisor is placed in charge of the maintenance of about 25 rural receivers and municipal sets. The supervisor has a service station at his headquarters, with a battery charging unit for charging battery and is provided with the requisite tools and testing equipment for carrying out repairs to the rad os. Batteries are charged at the Service station. No set stops working for want of batteries.

When any set stops functioning at any time the operator reports the fact immediately to the Radio Supervisor who hastens to the place at once, sets right the defects and restores it to working order. Only minor defects are attended to by Radio Supervisors on the spot. In the case of major repairs the Radio Supervisor takes the set either to the service station or despatches it to the Assistant Radio Engineer's laboratory.

In either case a standby set is installed at the centre till such time the defective set is reinstalled after repairs. Thus no community centre is kept without a set for any length of time. Since the rural sets are installed throughout the length and breadth of this Province, many of them in villages unconnected by rail or public conveyance, the cost of transport of batteries have been exceedingly heavy. It may be mentioned here that it is costing the Government on an average about six annas per working hour of a village set at present, with the villagers paying only two annas per working hour. Planned expansion of rural broadcasting may reduce the cost considerably.

Programmes

The planning and transmission of rural programmes is arranged by the All-India Radio, Madras, Tiruchirappalli and Vijayawada. Co-ordination, however, exists between this Department and the A.I.R. centres of this Province regarding rural programmes, planning hours of transmission, change of wavelength, etc. The Provincial Broadcasting Department advises the A.I.R. on the suitability and types of programmes of interest to the villages to be broadcast in the rural hour.

The Radio Supervisor who inspects the rural sets listens to the programmes and submits a monthly report for each centre visited, on the nature of the programme received, the reaction of the public to the programme received and other requirements of the public. These reports are studied for future planning of programmes.

The Provincial Broadcasting Department made representations from the beginning that the two stations at Madras and Tiruchirappalli were quite insufficient to cover the needs of the rural population in this Province, and suggested the installation of additional regional transmitters to cover the major linguistic areas in the Province. As a result and in conformity with the plans of Government of India to expand the broadcasting facilities in the Province, a pilot station has been opened at Vijayawada and another is shortly to be opened at Koshikode.

Research

To instal sets at the lowest cost possible and also to keep down the recurring cost of maintenance, representations were made to the Provincial Governments and Council of Scientific and Industrial Research on the necessity for conducting research on a number of radio problems of immediate interest to the Department and which will ultimately be useful for development of radio component and set manufacture in this country. The Government of Madras accordingly granted permission for six students to do research work in the laboratory of the Provincial Broadcasting Department and the Development Department granted three Industrial Research studentships.

Under the above scheme, research work is being conducted on the following problems :—

1. Design and construction of cone type of loud-speakers including paper cone, magnets, voice coil, spider, etc.

2. Design and construction of test meters and meter units.

The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research on the strength of the recommendations of this Department sanctioned the two schemes of research :

1. Salvage, design and construction of electrolytic condensers.

2. Salvage and investigation on types of lead acid batteries suitable for the use in the Department for working the battery operated radio receivers.

The latter scheme is of immense value to this Department since most of the rural receivers are battery-operated sets and the cost of batteries plays an important part in the expenditure of the Department. The work in the scheme was started in January 1946 and is nearing completion.

Cheaper Sets

Research was also conducted in the assembling of community receivers with a view to evolve a cheap set based on a simpler design than those of the domestic receivers available in the open market, which at the same time will satisfy the requirements of the rural listening public in this Province. The above work proved fruitful and a set was designed and assembled satisfying the above requirements in the laboratories of the Provincial Broadcasting Department. The Government sanctioned a pilot scheme for assembling twenty sets of this model and for standardizing the set and assembling it in large numbers for installation in the villages.

Rural broadcasting has achieved within a short span of ten years what could not be achieved in a century in the field of rural uplift. In this land of ours where 80 per cent of the people are illiterate, the only way of disseminating correct news and educating the people is by word of month and this is achieved by rural broadcasting in a most effective way. In a Province having 40,000 villages the installation of about 1,500 receivers is not much to boast of. But the three factors that retard the expansion of rural broadcasting are (1) high cost of radios, (2) non-electrification of villages, and (3) consequent cost of maintenance. These problems are now being tackled and ways and means are being explored to cut down initial cost and subsequent maintenance charges.

The Government have a scheme to produce in a large scale a standard type of receiver which by its simpler design will be much cheaper than any other commercial receiver both in the initial cost and subsequent maintenance. Further, by having a standard design, the subsequent maintenance charges can also be reduced. By gradual electrification of the villages the initial as well as the recurring charges can be cut down still further and made so low as to be within the reach of the smallest hamlet, leading to the ultimate goal of a radio set in every village.

Some New Recipes With Groundnut Cake Flour

Dr. Jivaraj Mehta : "I agree about the utility of groundnut cake in supplementing our dietary. As a matter of fact alongside with groundnut cake should also be thought of til seed cake, copra cake, etc. All these are rich in protein."

Pakoras

Ingredients.

Basen (Gram Flour) ..	7 teaspoons.
Groundnut cake flour.	3 teaspoons.
Onion	1 medium size
Green chillies	2 to 3.
Green dhania (coriander leaves).	a little.
Red chilli powder ..	¼ teaspoon.
Zeera	½ teaspoon.
Salt to taste	
Ghee	1 teaspoon for batter.
Soda bicarb	¼ teaspoon.
Ghee to fry.	

Method.

Sieve the mixture of flours. Cut green chillies and onions, and add all the masala, ghee and soda bicarb to the flour, mix it with water and make a thick, smooth batter and leave it aside for 20 minutes. Heat ghee and drop the batter in small lumps in the hot ghee with a spoon and fry them to light brown. Remove from ghee and serve hot for tea.

Dosa

Ingredients.

Urad dal	¼ cup.
Rice	¾ cup.
Groundnut cake flour.	¼ cup.
Salt to taste.	
Water to mix.	

Method.

Clean and soak dal and rice separately. Wash well and grind them fine separately. Add salt and a little water and mix well into a thin batter. Leave overnight for fermenting. In the morning beat the batter well and prepare dosas on a dosa *tawa*. Serve with chutney.

Chutney

Ingredients.

Basen	6 teaspoons.
Groundnut cake flour.	4 teaspoons.
Salt to taste.	
Tamarind	½ the size of a lemon.
Green chillies	3 to 4.
Whole dhania (coriander seeds).	1 teaspoon.
Zeera	½ teaspoon.
For bhagar.	
Red whole chilli ..	1
Mustard	¼ teaspoon.
Zeera	¼ teaspoon.
Urad dal	1 teaspoon.
Whole dhania ..	½ teaspoon.
Curry leaves.	

Method.

Sieve groundnut cake flour and basen; grind green chillies, dhania and zeera; wash and soak tamarind, extract the juice and mix it with the flours and the ground masala into a thin paste. Add a little gur if desired and then give bhagar, i.e., heat 1 teaspoon ghee, fry the urad dal to brown; add red chilli pieces, zeera, mustard, dhania and curry leaves; when brown add it to the chutney. Thus chutney can be served with the dosa.

Toffee

Ingredients.

Milk powder	5 tablespoons.
Groundnut cake flour.	5 tablespoons.
Sugar	8 tablespoons.
Butter	6 tablespoons.

Method.

Roast the groundnut cake flour and mix in it all the ingredients and cook till it leaves the side of the degchi, stirring it the whole time, so that it may not burn. Grease a plate and set the toffee in it. When set, cut into shapes.

PILGRIMAGES IN KASHMIR

Certain Shrines In The Happy Valley Are Sacred Both To Hindus And Muslims

The enchanting beauty of the Himalayas has ever been a source of inspiration to saints and seekers after divine knowledge. In the midst of the silence and the majesty of the mountains, men have forgotten worldly desires and given themselves up to meditation. It is natural, therefore, that Kashmir should possess innumerable holy shrines and places of pilgrimage associated with the memory of the seers of the past. While some of these are sacred to Hindus, others attract devotees from all sections of the population —Hindu, Muslim and Buddhist.

The famous Cave of Amarnath situated at a height of 12,729 feet above sea level in the Himalayas in a long glacial gorge, is one of the three most important places of pilgrimage in India. The centre of attraction in the Cave is a lingam of ice which is believed to wax and wane with the moon. Pigeons fly over the cave at the time of the *Darshan* which falls on Purnamasi Day in the month of *Sawan* (July-August). On this day, thousands of Hindu pilgrims from all parts of the country gather together for worship.

Pilgrims to Amarnath start on foot from Pahalgam on the twelfth day of the fortnight and the journey which covers about 32 miles, is completed in three marches—the important stages being Ghandanwari, Vayjan and Panchatarni. On the morning of the fourth day, the caravan reaches Amarnath. The return journey is completed within two days. The difficulties of the ascent—the cold, biting winds and snow-storms and bleak mountanous peaks—are, however, forgotten in religious fervour and in the picturesque scenery, the natural snow-bridge at Chandanwari and the beautiful Sheshnag Lake.

All facilities and amenities are provided to the pilgrims by the State. Temporary shops, camps and sheds are provided at short distances for the convenience of travellers during the pilgrim season.

Khirbhawani Shrine

At a distance of 14 miles to the north of Srinagar is the shrine of Tulamula. It is dedicated to the Goddess Khirbhawani or Ragnia Devi, believed to have been brought from Ceylon to Kashmir by Hanuman from Ravan's palace. The shrine has a spring, the water of which alternates between purple and green colours. An annual fair is held here in the month of June and usually every eighth day of the Purnamasi (fortnight) is marked by prayers and festivities. An ancient temple built of sculptured stone and several stone images were unearthed in the centre of the spring.

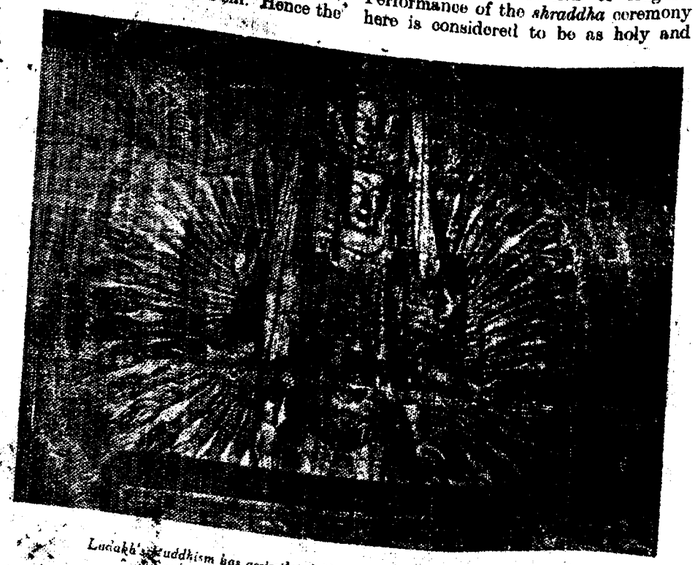
Kapalmochan

Kapalmochan is another place in Hindu pilgrimage near Shopayan, about 24 miles from Srinagar. Three springs are close to one another—the main spring having an old unhewn *lingam* and stone images unearthed from nearby fields. Popular legend states that Shiva performed a pilgrimage here for having cut off Brahma's fifth hand and it was here that he made atonement for his sin. Hence the name of this pilgrimage as Degrami (Digom) or Kapalmochan—the former indicating the villages where later Shiva went and the latter "the place where expiation was made for the sin of having cut off the hand."

When freed of the sin, Shiva sanctified the place, and the general belief still persists that all deceased children can get salvation if their *shraddha* ceremony is performed here. It is the scene of an annual fair held in the month of August and people who have los their children perform their *shraddha* and give alms in charity.

Lake Gangabal

In the Sindh Valley, about 34 miles to the north of Srinagar, and at a height of 12,000 feet above sea level on the slopes of Haramukh, is Gangabal, considered to be the source of the Ganges. Pilgrims collect here every year on the eighth day of the bright fortnight in the month of August. Performance of the *shraddha* ceremony here is considered to be as holy and efficacious as at Hardwar. A part of the funeral rites of Kashmir Hindus consists in visiting this place and throwing the ashes into the lake.



Ladakh's Buddhism has assimilated Hindu iconography. This idol from the Sankar Gompa monastery shows strong Indian influence

Khrew

The famous shrine of Jwalaji—dedicated to the Goddess of Fire, is situated at Khrew on a small hillock, a distance of 14 miles from Srinagar. This shrine with a spring situated at its foot is a place of pilgrimage for Hindus. A fair is held here in the month of July every year.

Martand

Martand, popularly known as Mattan, is another sacred place of the Hindus, which is at a distance of 39 miles to the south of Srinagar on the Srinagar-Pahalgam Road. At the foot of the cliff is a spring considered very holy and enclosed by two tanks within the precincts of a temple (dedicated to Martand, the Sun-God) and the houses of pilgrims. People visit the place, particularly during certain months of the Hindu leap year, to perform the *shraddha* ceremony of their dead relations.

Anantanag

Anantanag, which derives its name from a local spring dedicated to the worship of Ananta or Vishnu, lies 34 miles to the south of Srinagar. The spring rises from the foot of a hill. A little below is a tank in the middle of which rises a miniature temple. An annual fair is held here on the occasion of Anantchandas, in the month of September.

Verinag

Originally called "Virahnag," Verinag at the foot of the Banihal Pass, on the side of the Valley in the Pir Panjal range, takes its name from a spring believed to be the source of the River Jhelum. It is dedicated to the goddess Vitasta (Jhelum). The spring is considered to be holy for another reason also. The general belief is that it was here that *Nilamat-Purna*, the most ancient book in Kashmir, was written. An annual fair is held in the month of October, to celebrate the birth of the River Jhelum.

Shankaracharya

This shrine is situated in the city of Srinagar. Shankaracharya is an ancient temple crowning the Takht-i-

(Continued on page 23)

Two Ladakhi girls perform a dance for Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru at the residence of Kalon Tsering Rizzin, Zaildar of Leh

Kashmir Operations Form Resistance Against Cruelty Of Raiders

Our military operations in Kashmir are nothing but a resistance against the threat, coercion and cruelty inflicted on the people of Kashmir by the raiders. Our military operations had to be maintained as a measure of defence, in protection of the people of Kashmir, from the onslaughts of the raiders. The part played by our forces there are praiseworthy. They have to bear the brunt of bitter cold and winter and to tread on beds of snow, which they were not used to before. They have faced great odds in the theatres of fight in Kashmir, as the battles had to be fought in the midst of snow-clad mountains and valleys and at high altitudes.

However, despite all these adverse elements, our military forces have answered the challenge of the enemy with indomitable courage and bravery and achieved a record worthy of their high traditions. Those difficulties, though they proved to be a tough job in the beginning, were got over by our forces with a masterful ability, with the result that they have now gained much experience in warfare to be operated in mountanous parts and at high altitudes.

P. S. KUMARASWAMY RAJA,
Premier of Madras.

Each-One-Teach-One

TEN-YEAR CAMPAIGN PLAN TO MAKE ADULTS LITERATE

By A. G. VILVA ROY, *Adult Education Officer*

Spread of adult literacy was among the first things done by nations immediately on attaining freedom. This is history; and India follows it today. Illiteracy in an adult is not a mere state of being unlettered. It is a stamp of slavery and despondency. It has no place in a free country.

Madras with her 4·3 crores of illiterates ranks second among the Provinces of India in point of illiteracy and is excelled only by the United Provinces with her 5 crores of illiterates. Of the 4·3 crores of illiterates in our Province 43 per cent or 1·849 crores or 184·9 lakhs are in the age-range 12 to 45. To make these 184·9 lakhs of adults literate in ten years we have to make 18·49 lakhs of men and women literate every year.

The Madras Government have now devised an adult literacy school to serve as the spearhead in this great attack on mass illiteracy. It is in fact an adults' club working for an hour and a half to suit the convenience of adults in villages and towns. It can make adults literate in about 40 days and spread general knowledge among them. It is designed to make adults efficient citizens fit to undertake the responsibility of speaking in the affairs of the country.

Each-One-Teach-One

In this club adults meet together, sing together and help each other decipher the printed word. Each-One-Teach-One, the motto of the hour for India, is practised here. A part-time paid worker trained in adult psychology and special methods of teaching adults is put in charge of each of these institutes. Books of high appeal to adults and simple diction are prepared and used in them and provision for a growing library is made to prevent relapses into illiteracy. Magic lanterns and mobile film units will play their good part in carrying enlightenment to the folk.

These adults' clubs will be the nucleus of the local 'Down With Illiteracy' Drives. Local Adult Education Societies working in support of these clubs will mobilise local illiterates and speedily arrange to make every home in the locality fully literate. This is the secret of success of the rapid pace of literacy in the Philippines, Russia and Mexico. Teaching an illiterate to read is the greatest act of charity; and India with her tradition of charity in adversity will naturally take to it as fish to water. India expects every literate to do his duty. Every literate should make another literate as a matter of national duty. The adult literacy school will provide the opportunity to do so. It will often be a roomful of adults all teaching one another. Literates can walk in, teach illiterates for a while and walk away.

Why Literacy?

It is a matter of standing shame to India to keep 88 per cent of her people illiterate. An illiterate is a national liability in retaining independence. The blind millions of India should be enabled to see the world for themselves. The dumb millions of India should be enabled to speak in the affairs of the State. Strong public opinion in favour of child education has to be created. Three-fourths of the people that left the elementary school before becoming literate can be reclaimed and made literate: history shows that no country became literate through child education alone. It is an item of the constructive programme given to us by Gandhiji. It makes efficient farmers in the Grow-More-Food campaign.

How You Can Help

Resolve firmly to do your best to promote adult literacy in every possible way. Pick up quickly the few simple rules in teaching adult illiterates (Read *Adult Education Bulletin I* available from the Director of Public Instruction, Madras-6). First make every member in your home, including servants, literate. Arrange to form an Each-One-Teach-One Club near your home and spend some of your leisure hours there teaching others.

If you are a student, fit into an adult literacy school during vacations on voluntary basis.

If you are a scout or member of a social service organization, become an organizer of Each-One-Teach-One Clubs in your area, and guide and assist them in every possible way. If you are an official, encourage illiterate employees to become literate. If you are a businessman, have an adult literacy fund box in your business house to help your own ward or village. If you are a factory owner or plantation or other agricultural labour employer, provide for a literacy-hour for men and women workers and organize labourers' literacy clubs.

If you are an elected representative of the people, make every literate of your constituency sign and keep a pledge that they would make at least one literate per year. If you are a woman, spend leisure hours in making women in your own home and in the neighbourhood literate. If you are too busy to carry out any of the above suggestions donate a Mother India Homage, as substantial as you can make it, to help paid workers in your area. If you have neither time nor money, make people literacy-minded by doing resourceful propaganda while travelling by train, tram or bus and at every possible opportunity.

Such popular enthusiasm has a definite and essential place in an all-out drive against adult illiteracy; and non-official agencies can and should play a very large part in this basic constructive programme so that the adult literacy schools sponsored by the State can succeed fully in their mission in ten years.

A village adult class in the Central Provinces, where adults learn the three R's and citizenship training

EDUCATIONAL ROUND-UP

Reorganized Scheme of Secondary Education

Under the Reorganized Scheme of Secondary Education the subject of Algebra and Geometry has been introduced as an additional subject of study.

The teaching of English in Forms I to VI instead of in Forms II to VI has been ordered.

In Higher Elementary Schools the teaching of English as an optional subject was permitted from Standard VI instead of from Standard VII.

In spite of the introduction of English in Form I during 1949–50, no change has been made in respect of the second language under the Reorganized Scheme of Secondary Education. Hindustani or its alternative will continue to be taught in Form I as in the previous years. Hindustani was ordered to be taught in the Devanagari script.

The Lawrence Memorial Royal Military School, Lovedale, has been taken over by the Government of India.

Homecraft Training Course For Women Teachers

A short training course in Homecraft for women L.T. Assistants was conducted in the Queen Mary's College, Madras, from 17th May to 17th June 1947. Forty-five assistants from all over the Presidency attended the training course. On the termination of the course, certificates were distributed by the Director of Public Instruction to the trainees.

A short training course in Homecraft for six weeks for Secondary Grade women Assistants was conducted during the vacation, May-June 1949, at the Lady Sivaswami Ayyar Girls' High School, Mylapore, Madras, and at the Government Secondary and Training School for Women, Coimbatore. Eighteen teachers underwent the training in Madras and 27 at Coimbatore. On the conclusion of the course, certificates were issued.

Study of Languages

During the transition period, i.e., in Forms III to V during 1949–50, IV to VI during 1950–51 and in the next higher forms in succeeding years, heads of schools have been given discretion to choose between the 1929 scheme and the Reorganized Scheme of Secondary Education in respect of languages and to arrange the courses accordingly. The choice once made in this respect by a school will be regarded as final and schools will not be permitted to go back on it.

Collegiate Teacher's Certificate

A shortened training course for three months has been organized at the Teachers' College, Saidapet, for Graduate Secondary Grade trained teachers and they will be awarded Collegiate Grade Teachers' Certificates on their successful completion of the course. Such teachers will be employed in schools under local bodies and aided managements in posts for B.T. or B.Ed. Assistants and granted the scale of pay for such posts. This concession will for the present be in force for a period of five years.

(*Continued from page* 21)

Sulaiman Hill and standing 1,000 feet above the valley. The temple and the hill on which it stands take their name from Shankaracharya, the great South Indian teacher of Monism who came to Kashmir from Travancore. This temple was built by King Gopaditya who reigned in Kashmir from 368-308 B.C. It was repaired later by the liberal-minded Muslim King Zain-ul-Abdin.

Hazratbal

On the bank of the Dal Lake, near the Nasim Bagh, is situated what is considered to be one of the most sacred shrines of Muslims called Hazrat Bal, which contains the sacred hair of the Prophet brought by Khwaja Nur-ud-Din from Bijapur in 1700 A.D. The sacred hair is shown to the people only on certain days in the year. Muslims gather here for prayers in large numbers every Friday. On the Id festival day, immense congregations join in the prayers.

Tomb of Makhdum Shah

One of the most popular places of pilgrimage for the Muslims of Kashmir is the shrine of the famous Muslim saint—Makhdum Shah, which is at the foot of the mountain Hari Prabat. Both Muslims and Hindus visit this shrine frequently during illnesses, for legend ascribes to it curative properties.

Mosque of Shah Hamdam

The stately wooden mosque of Shah Hamdan stands near the fourth bridge on the right bank of the Jhelum in Srinagar. It was named after the saint from Persia who came to Kashmir in the reign of Sultan Qutub-ud-Din (1373-98 A.D.) and is visited both by the Muslims and the Hindus. It contains a spring dedicated to the goddess Kali which is considered holy by the Hindus. Every day hundreds of Hindus visit the shrine and perform their religious ceremonies at one of the parapets of the mosque.

Preserved in the mosque is a walking stick reported to be that of Christ.

Tarar Sherif

The village Tarar, about 16 miles south-west of Srinagar, is another well-known centre of Muslim pilgrimage. In this town lies the shrine of Sheikh Nur-ud-Din, the patron-saint of Kashmir, popularly known as Nand Rishi. Muslim and Hindu devotees from all over the Valley, visit this shrine during the autumn months when a big fair is held.

New Method Of Grafting Mangoes Evolved At Anakapalle Station

By SRI K. SAMBAMURTHY, B.Sc. (Agriculture), Research Assistant in Fruits, Sugarcane Research Station, Anakapalle.

The photos show a new method of grafting in mangoes tried at the Sugarcane Research Station, Anakapalle, with encouraging results. The process adopted was simple. Eight shoots of two and half to three feet length from tree No. 61 of the variety *Rajamanu* in the station were selected and severed without any pre-curing on January 30, 1949.

The leaves were all clipped except a few at the end of the shoot. The shoots were brought to the Nursery bed, within three hours after they were separated from the parent, where the potted rootstocks were kept in a row for the grafting operation. They were then laid out with a suitable approach against their respective seedling rootstocks. About 12" to 18" measured from the ends away from the growing tip of the scion shoots were covered in earth.

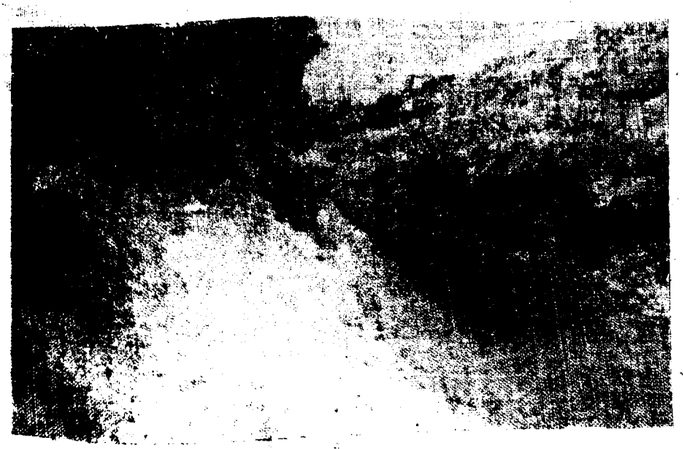
Matched slices of bark with small layers of wood attached to them were removed both from the scion shoots and the rootstocks. The relative cut surfaces were then brought together, held firmly and wrapped with dried cloth strips dipped in melted paraffin and tied securely with country twine. A poultice made of equal parts of clay and cow dung with sufficient water added to them to make into a thick paste, was applied over the bandaged portions.

The union was complete and perfect in one out of eight grafts under trial within a month and half after grafting, while two other grafts showed fair union even though they failed in the later development. The top of the rootstock was cut off after the effective union has taken place. This was done on March 15, 1949, in the case of the said successful one. The scion cut limb below the graft joint in the same was gradually separated during the process of hardening that followed and the graft was transplanted in its permanent place in the station on April 15, 1949, and is progressing well.

Thus it is seen that the above method has two specific advantages: (1) it permits the severance of the scion shoot at the time or before grafting, and (2) the period required for preparing a seasoned graft is reduced considerably. Further, the expensive operations like erection of special scaffolds, use of graft stands, etc., and also daily hand watering of the pots including at the time when they are placed at different heights with scion parents, involved in the popular approach grafting adopted as a commercial method by nurserymen at present, can be avoided in the new method evolved.

Large-scale trials to work out the percentage of success in the new method in different varieties and in different seasons in the year and to study the peculiarities associated with the technique adopted have been taken on hand and are expected to yield highly satisfactory results.

Above : *Potted rootstock.* Below : *Poultice applied.*



DEEPENING A SPRING CHANNEL

Tractors and bulldozers play a very important role in the development of Agriculture and in stepping up food production in the country today. The tractors with ploughs and attached implements are employed for ploughing and harrowing operations. The bulldozers are engaged in reclamation works such as clearing new areas, levelling, bunding and terracing operations, renovating old and abandoned tanks, filling up eroded fields and gullied spots in cultivated tracts, clearing sand-cast fields in flood-damaged places, tank excavations, silt clearance in tanks, clearing spring channels, etc.

They are eminently suitable for heavy clearance works and all earth moving operations. They can turn out efficient work in an appreciably short time and at a comparatively lower cost than human labour. The Department of Agriculture possesses a number of tractors and bulldozers which are hired out to agriculturists at concessional rates.

The photographs here show a renovated Kasam (spring channel) in Gazulapalle village in Chittoor District which was recently deepened and widened by a departmental bulldozer and the original flow restored. After renovation, this spring channel is irrigating more than 70 acres of land which were lying fallow before for want of irrigation facilities.

Top : *The site is inspected before the work is undertaken.*

Centre : *The Kasam head or spring's source after it was deepened and widened by the bulldozer.*

Bottom : *The general view of the renovated Kasam with the water flowing from the spring channel at the lower reaches.*

A whole village is benefited by this useful work and the Kasam ensures a continuous and plentiful flow after clearance.

Improvement Of Cattle

The Government of Madras have directed that private institutions engaged in the work relating to the 'Improvement of cattle' should also be eligible to the payment of grants.

DEPARTMENTAL ACTIVITIES

Bifurcating Visakhapatnam: Wells: Land Grants: Minor Irrigation

A review of the work done by the Revenue Department during 1948-49 is given below:

Bifurcation of Visakhapatnam District

The need for bifurcating Visakhapatnam District which has grown unwieldy from the point of view of revenue administration, was engaging the attention of the Government. The Government, after carefully examining all the objections and suggestions which were received from the public as regards the proposals for bifurcation, ordered in June 1949 that Visakhapatnam District should be bifurcated into two districts consisting of three divisions each.

In the meantime, the Government have taken up the question of separation of the Judiciary from the Executive. It has been decided that Visakhapatnam District should be bifurcated into two districts consisting of only two divisions each and that the introduction of the scheme of separation of the Judiciary from the Executive should synchronise with the bifurcation of the district. Taking the above factors into account the question of fixing the date from the bifurcation of Visakhapatnam District may be effected is under consideration of the Government.

Prohibition

Prohibition was extended to the remaining nine districts of the Province except the Agency tracts on 2nd October 1948, the birthday of Mahatma Gandhi. Though Prohibition has not yet been formally extended to the Agency tracts, all abkari and opium shops have been closed in those areas also.

Well Subsidy Schemes

The New Well Subsidy Scheme for 1947–48 which came to an end on 31st March 1948, was extended for another year with effect from 1st April 1948. Under the 1948–49 Scheme, a subsidy of fifty per cent of the total cost of the sinking of a new well subject to a maximum of Rs. 750 in hard soil areas and Rs. 500 in other areas was given. In the districts of South Kanara and Malabar, subsidies were also given for the digging of new tanks and for the repair of old ones used for irrigation purposes.

A subsidy well should be capable of irrigating at least one acre of land and the applicant should give an undertaking to grow only food crops for a period of three years in the ayacut of the wells. The amount of the subsidy is advanced as a loan in the first instance, and converted later into a subsidy on the satisfactory completion of the well within the prescribed period.

Subsidies were granted for the sinking of 29,180 wells under the 1948–49 Scheme and the amount disbursed was a little over Rs. 189 lakhs. The Scheme has been extended for another year in 1949–50. Under the 1949–50 Scheme the payment of enhanced subsidy of Rs. 750 was extended to several other areas of the Province. Payment of subsidy loans under the Scheme will cease on 31st March 1950 and time for completion of the wells has been allowed till 30th September 1950. A sum of Rs. 152 lakhs has been provided in the Budget for 1949–50 for payment of subsidy loans under the 1949–50 Scheme.

The New Well Subsidy Scheme has been regarded as a G.M.F. measure and the usual grant of fifty per cent has already been sanctioned by the Government of India for the New Well Subsidy Scheme, 1948–49. The sanction of the grant of the Government of India for the 1949–50 Scheme is awaited. A statement showing the results achieved under the new Well Subsidy Schemes 1947–48, 1948–49, 1949–50 and earlier schemes is appended.

Land Assignment Policy

The Government formulated a new policy in regard to the assignment of land. Lands at the disposal of the Government will be assigned in the following order of priority:

(1) Political sufferers.

(2) Ex-servicemen of World War II (including Indian National Army personnel) who do not possess more than five acres of wet or ten acres of dry land.

(3) Landless poor persons including Harijans and backward classes. Families of deceased political sufferers and of ex-servicemen who died while on active service will also be eligible for assignment.

Non-official Advisory Committees have been constituted in all districts to assist and advise Collectors in the matter of disposal of applications from political sufferers for grant of lands. About 18,900 political sufferers have applied for grant of land, and up to the end of May 1949 about 3,300 persons have so far been granted lands either permanently or provisionally.

Landless poor persons or ex-servicemen already in possession of Government waste lands will be assigned the lands in their occupation subject to a limit of five acres of wet or ten acres of dry land. Political sufferers will be granted five acres of wet or ten acres of dry land.

The land assigned to the above persons will be free of market value.

Minor Irrigation

The Revenue Department are in charge of minor irrigation works, i.e., irrigation sources with an ayacut of less than 200 acres. Prior to 1948–49, the amount provided for expenditure on minor irrigation was 25 per cent of the average revenue for the preceding ten years. According to this formula, the amount to be provided for in the Budget for 1948–49 was only Rs. 11 lakhs. The Government, however, provided an additional sum of Rs. 20 lakhs in the Budget for 1948–49 for expenditure on minor irrigation sources in view of the imperative necessity to keep irrigation sources in a state of good repair so that food production may not suffer.

In order to secure greater expedition in the execution of minor irrigation works, the Government have transferred as an experimental measure 483 minor irrigation works in Chingleput District from the control of the Revenue to the Public Works Department, who have greater technical resources at their disposal.

Over a third of the irrigated area in the Province is under the ayacut of tanks. As a result of silation over a period of years, many of the tanks have lost a considerable proportion of their capacity. The Government have examined a scheme for restoring the capacity of these tanks as well as for the repair and improvement of other irrigation sources in the Province. It is proposed to spread the scheme over a period of five years and the probable cost is estimated at rupees ten crores. A sum of rupees one crore has been provided for expenditure under the scheme in the current year's budget.

It is expected that the execution of the scheme will provide an assured supply of water to the registered ayacut under the tanks and that the difference between the registered ayacut and the area actually irrigated by the tanks now will be wiped out. It is estimated that the scheme might add about 1½ lakhs tons to the Province's food production. Legislation has been enacted to enable the Government to execute the necessary works for restoring the capacity of tanks by raising the Fixed Tank Level.

The Government have taken up the question of enacting comprehensive irrigation legislation on the lines of the Irrigation Bill of 1924. The Bill is under the consideration of the Government.

The Government have passed the Tungabhadra Project (Prevention of Speculation in Land) Act, 1947, in order to prevent speculative transactions in the area to be benefited by the Tungabhadra Project.

Zamindari Abolition

The Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Bill, 1947, as amended by the Joint Select Committee was passed into law by the Legislature in November 1948. It received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on 2nd April 1949. The Act was published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* on 19th April 1949. The Government are taking steps to implement the provisions of the Act and it is proposed to notify shortly a batch of major estates under the Act.

Results Achieved Under Various Well Subsidy Schemes

The following statement shows the results achieved under all Well Subsidy Schemes:—

Scheme.	*Amount disbursed.*	*Number of wells subsidized.*	*Number completed.*	*Number in progress.*	*Extent brought under cultivation.*	*Quantity of food-grains produced.*
	RS.				ACRES.	TONS.
1 Old 1944 Scheme	1,03,212	594	293	..	271	174
2 Accelerated Well Subsidy Scheme.	2,32,88,033	61,608 (new wells) and 30,724 (old wells)	48,038 (new wells) and 26,257 (old wells)	4,312 (new wells) and 1,285 (old wells)	89,841·92	46,686·06
3 Ceded Districts Modified Scheme.	10,97,477	1,960 (new wells) and 530 (old wells)	656 (new wells) and 296 (old wells)	727 (new wells) and 5 (old wells)	1,618·18	791
4 New Well Subsidy Scheme, 1947–48.	1,64,59,534	46,850 (new wells), 104 (new tanks) and 156 (old tanks)	15,603 (new wells), 45 (new tanks) and 103 (old tanks)	21,369 (new wells), 58 (new tanks) and 53 (old tanks)	17,908	7,216·36
5 New Well Subsidy Scheme, 1948–49.	1,69,45,440	29,180 (new wells), 175 (new tanks) and 339 (old tanks)	872 (new wells), 10 (new tanks) and 30 (old tanks)	16,374 (new wells), 163 (new tanks) and 308 (old tanks)	897·13	341·42
6 New Well Subsidy Scheme, 1949–50.	95,100	187 (new wells)	..	17 (new wells)	..	..
Total ..	5,79,88,796	140,379 (new wells), 31,254 (old wells), 279 (new tanks) and 159 (old tanks)	65,462 (new wells), 26,553 (old wells), 55 (new tanks) and 133 (old tanks)	42,799 (new wells), 1,290 (old wells), 221 (new tanks) and 361 (old tanks)	110,536·23	55,209·38

Civil Works Done By P.W.D.

The following are the salient features of the administration of the Public Works Department in regard to civil works in the Province for the year 1947-48:

Consulting Architect Section.—The total number of drawings prepared during the year under review was 538. Detailed estimates were prepared for 13 schemes, costing about Rs. 47·786 lakhs. Approximate estimates were prepared for 25 schemes, costing Rs. 292·937 lakhs. The post of a Joint Consulting Architect to Government was created in January 1948 for the expeditious preparation of plans and estimates for building schemes.

Building schemes relating to departments other than Medical and Public Health were attended to by the Joint Consulting Architect to Government. Sixty-five drawings were prepared. Detailed schedules of quantities were prepared for four schemes, aggregating in value to Rs 6,16,000. Approximate estimates were prepared for seven schemes, aggregating in value to Rs. 23·20 lakhs. Cases of 52 education and industrial grant-in-aid buildings, amounting to nearly Rs. 9 lakhs, were dealt with.

Technical Section.—A total of 229 estimates of the aggregate value of Rs. 290 lakhs was scrutinized in this section.

Government Buildings.—The total value of buildings in charge of Public Works Department was Rs. 13,36,47,604. Repairs carried out by the Public Works Department to these buildings and by the occupying departments cost Rs. 22,75,551 and Rs. 2,93,702 respectively.

Expenditure.—The total expenditure during the year on works and repairs under all heads was Rs. 116·11 lakhs against an allotment of Rs. 161·73 lakhs as compared with the final expenditure of Rs. 73·92 lakhs against an initial budget allotment of Rs. 146·67 lakhs in the previous year.

Workshops.—The value of outturn including indirect charges under all heads in respect of workshops at Madras is Rs. 6,18,370, as against Rs. 4,96,415 in the previous year. The total number of work orders sanctioned under 4different jobs is 885. The value of work done during the year in the Vijayawada Workshops was Rs. 1,21,651, as against Rs. 1,40,179 in the previous year. The number of work orders and private jobs executed were 179 and 5 as against 231 and 19 respectively during 1946-47. The value of work done in the workshops under the Ramapadasagar Circle was Rs. 4,72,293, as against Rs. 5,02,748 in 1946-47.

Amelioration Of Eligible Communities

Reviewing the work of the Labour Department in regard to the amelioration of the conditions of eligible communities in the Province during 1947-48, the Government of Madras have observed that they have accepted the recommendation of the Provincial Harijan Welfare Committee that village vigilance committees should be constituted in a few places to watch closely the difficulties to which the Harijans are subjected and if possible to bring about a settlement of the disputes or to report the matter to the District Harijan Welfare Officer concerned and that they have directed the constitution of such committees.

The Government have also issued instructions to all Heads of Departments and Collectors to see that officers visit as many cheries as possible during their tours and draw the attention of the Collectors to the difficulties and disabilities experienced by Harijans and any grievance in regard to the implementation of Harijan Welfare Schemes.

The other salient features of the Government's review are as follows:—

Provision of House Sites.—During the year under review 441 house-sites covering an extent of 24·39 acres of land, as against 589 house-sites covering an extent of 34·34 acres in the previous year, were provided by assignment of Government lands in the various districts. And 626 house-sites were provided by acquisition of private lands, as against 444 in the previous year.

Education.—A total of 1,148 schools were functioning at the beginning of the year; 59 schools were newly started and 13 schools were closed during the year. There was considerable improvement in the number of children who received instruction in the Labour Schools, the total number being 84,432. A sum of Rs. 1,06,918 was spent on the construction and repair of school buildings. Midday meals were supplied by the Labour Department in 1,173 schools out of 1,194 schools. In Madras City, the Corporation arranged for the supply of midday meals in four out of five Labour Schools. The expenditure incurred by the Department on the supply of midday meals was Rs. 11,15,704.

The following scholarships, among others, were granted during the year:—

A total of 5,277 non-residential scholarships for ordinary general education; 154 non-residential scholarships to pupils in the colleges; 361 residential scholarships, 66 scholarships for professional courses, 10 commercial scholarships and 84 industrial scholarships. Exemptions from payment of examination fees of the total value of Rs. 5,425 was sanctioned to 403 pupil appearing for the various examinations.

A sum of Rs. 5,35,051 was spent on boarding grants and other grants, as against a sum of Rs. 3,43,740 in the previous year. Besides maintaining nine hostels, one each at Salem, Madras City, Kozhikode, Masulipatnam, Anantapur and two at Nilgiris and Chidambaram, the Department subsidised during the year 148 hostels and orphanages etc., maintained by private agencies for the benefit of the eligible communities by sanctioning a total sum of Rs. 5,15,325. The total expenditure during the year on education amounted to Rs. 36,42,050, as against Rs. 31,32,904 during the previous year.

The Government have set apart a sum of rupees one lakh in the Budget for 1948-49 for the amelioration of the conditions of the Backward Classes, as distinct from Harijans, by granting scholarships to students reading in the college and high school classes.

College and School of Indian Medicine

The Government of Madras have approved the proposals for the merger into one of the Ayurveda Telugu and the Ayurveda Tamil sections in the College of Indian Medicine, Madras and for the holding of combined classes in Modern Medicine both for the College and the School students.

Settlement Of Labour Disputes

The Commissioner of Labour, Madras, attended the meeting of the Central Advisory Council of Labour held at New Delhi on 26th July 1949. The report of the Committee on Fair Wages was adopted after discussion.

The dispute between the workers and the management of Messrs. Buckingham and Carnatic Co., Ltd., Madras, regarding revision of basic wages, house rent allowance for clerks and workers, gratuity scheme, bonus for 1948, revision of Standing Orders, terms of recognition of union, etc., has been referred to the Industrial Tribunal II, Madras, for adjudication in G.O. Ms. No. 3691, Development Department, dated 11th July 1949.

The workers of Sri Ramalinga Choodambikai Mills, Ltd., Coimbatore, struck work from 8-45 p.m. on 11th July 1949 as a protest against the action of the management in recruiting badlies instead of giving employment to 14 retrenched workers of the mills. The Labour Officer, Coimbatore, intervened and brought about a settlement. The strike lasted for an hour.

Fifteen workers of the slubbing, roving and drawing departments of the Asher Textiles, Ltd., Tiruppur, refused to clean the machines which was part of their duties and wanted extra wages for doing the same. The management refused to pay them extra wages. Thereupon the workers staged a stay-in strike for a day on 13th July 1949. As 14th July 1949 was the weekly holiday for the mill, the workers resumed work on 15th July 1949. On 15th July 1949, the management called for an explanation from 15 workers. Only four of them submitted their explanation; the other 11 were therefore dismissed for failure to offer an explanation. As a protest against this about 113 workers of other departments struck work and caused damage to machines and attacked and injured the sentry. The situation worsened and the Police opened fire. But there were no casualties. The management declared a lockout on 24th July 1949.

The Government have enforced the award of the Industrial Tribunal, Vijayavada, in the dispute between the workers and the management of the Deccan Sugar and Abkari Co., Ltd., Samalkot, East Godavari District, regarding classification of workers into different categories and fixation of minimum, maximum pay for each category, abolition of contract labour, bonus wages for festival holidays, gratuity, educational facilities for workers' children, increased wages, etc., in G.O. Ms. No. 3828, Development Department, dated 18th July 1949.

The workers of the Krishna Cement Works, Mangalagiri, Guntur District, struck work from 9 a.m. to 10 a.m. on 14th July 1949 as a protest against the disciplinary action taken by the management on the Secretary of the Union.

The Government have enforced the award of the Industrial Tribunal, Vijayavada, in the dispute between the workers and the management of Sree Venkata Satyanarayanaswamy Groundnut Oil Mill, Vijayavada, regarding dismissal of seven workers in G.O. Ms. No. 3690, Development Department, dated 11th July 1949.

The workers of Messrs. Parry & Co., Ltd., Feroke (Fertiliser Section), struck work on 21st June 1949, demanding increase in wages, bonus, etc. An agreement was arrived at between the parties by which the management agreed to give an increase in wages and to put 30 of the workers on the permanent roll, and workers resumed work on 18th July 1949.

Government have enforced the award of the Industrial Tribunal, Coimbatore, in the dispute between the workers and the management of the West Coast Electric Supply Corporation Ltd., Kozhikode, regarding increase in wages, leave facilities, bonus, company's contribution to Provident Fund, etc., in G.O. Ms. No. 3870, Development Department, dated 19th July 1949.

(Second fortnight of July 1949)

Cloth And Yarn Licences

The work relating to the administration of cotton and textiles controls was transferred from the Provincial Textile Controller to the Director of Controlled Commodities with effect from 1st August 1949 and consequently the posts of the Provincial Textile Controller was abolished.

Cloth: It was reported that large stocks of mill cloth have accumulated with the wholesale consignees and wholesale dealers on account of the failure on the part of the linked dealers to lift their quotas. In order to facilitate the liquidation of all such accumulations, the Government have issued orders that licences may be granted liberally to all those who apply, irrespective of the fact whether they were old dealers or new entrants, the only restriction being that undesirables should not be licensed.

The licensees are not assured of any regular quota but they may obtain their cloth from the unlifted quotas available with any of the wholesale consignees or wholesale dealers. The licence issued to them is known as "N" licence denoting "No Quota" licence.

Yarn: "N" licences were ordered to be issued in the case of yarn also with a view to relieve the congestion of stocks of yarn lying unlifted with the mills and the licensed dealers and to ensure that the weavers and consumers in this Province may benefit by large release from the mills under the revised yarn distribution scheme.

The wholesale yarn dealers were also permitted to sell the yarn unlifted by retailers linked to them within ten days, to any licensed dealer anywhere in the Province.

Certified Schools

The Government have certified under the Madras Children Act, the Poor Home Society, Kozhikode, as (*a*) a junior certified school for boys, (*b*) a junior certified school for girls and (*c*) a senior certified school for girls whose mother tongue is Malayalam. The Government have also declared it as a place of suitable custody and as a Remand Home for juvenile undertrials.

Issue of Medical Certificate by L.I.M. Practitioners

A Press Release issued by the Government of Madras says: The Licentiates in Indian Medicine who have had their names registered under the rules for the Registration of Practitioners of Indian Medicine are authorised to give certificates in respect of patients treated or examined by them in respect of all diseases.

The question of permitting L.I.Ms. to issue wound certificates to be produced in Courts of Law is deferred pending the enactment of legislation regarding the Practitioners of Indian Medicine.

Review Of Supply Position In Agricultural Requirements

The following is a review of the supply and distribution position of iron and steel, manures, etc., handled by the Department of Agriculture during the month of June 1949 for which figures are now available :—

I. IRON AND STEEL

Standard steel.—The opening balance for the month was 1,368 tons. Against an allotment of 1,657 tons for the quarter ending 30th June 1949, a quantity of 548 tons was received during the month. Out of the above, a quantity of 219 tons was distributed during the month, the closing balance for the month being 1,697 tons.

Non-Standard steel.—The opening balance for the month was 92 tons. Out of the allotment of 360 tons for the quarter ending 30th June 1949, a quantity of three tons was received during the month. From the above stock, 50 tons of steel were distributed during the month, leaving a balance of 45 tons at the end of the month.

II. CHEMICAL FERTILISERS

Ammonium sulphate.—Out of an allotment of 52,700 tons of Ammonium Sulphate for the fertiliser year 1948–49, a quantity of 29,115 tons was distributed up to the end of May 1949, the quantity distributed during the month under review being 2,096 tons. There were no receipts during the month and a quantity of 21,489 tons has yet to arrive out of the allotment for the year.

Ammonium phosphate.—The quantity allotted by the Government of India for the fertiliser year 1948–49, is 400 tons out of which a quantity of 377 tons was supplied up to the end of June 1949. A quantity of 23 tons is yet to be supplied against the allotment for 1948–49.

Di-Ammonium phosphate.—Out of the allotment of 1,250 tons for the fertiliser year 1948–49, a quantity of 908 tons was distributed till the end of May 1949 and a quantity of 125 tons was distributed during the month, the balance yet to be supplied for the year being 217 tons.

III. COMPOST

The total quantity of ripe compost including the stock on hand at the commencement of the month and the quantity that became ripe in the course of the month was 46,114 tons. Out of this a quantity of 11,113½ tons was sold during the month, leaving a balance of 35,000½ tons at the end of the month. These figures relate to 61 municipalities and 48 panchayat boards.

IV. GROUNDNUT CAKE

The opening balance with the Co-operative Societies as on 1st June 1949, was 4,335 tons 1,244 lbs. A quantity of 1,834 tons, 400 lbs. was received during the month. Out of the above a quantity of 4,422 tons 1,040 lbs., was distributed during the month, the closing balance at the end of the month being 1,747 tons 664 lbs.

V. PIPES AND PIPE FITTINGS

The opening balance for the month was 82,523 feet and a quantity of 266 feet was received during the month. Out of this, a quantity of 12,703 feet was sold during the month, the closing balance being 70,086 feet.

Working Of Government Bus Services

The total strength of the fleet continued to be 322 as no bus was registered during this month (July 1949).

On a representation received from the Public Relations Officer, M. & S.M. and S.I. Railways, a rail-bus service linking Egmore and Central Stations for the convenience of through rail passengers was started with effect from 1st July 1949 as an experimental measure.

On 20th July 1949 four buses from Triplicane and two buses from Kodambakkam Railway Station were run to Vadapalani temple for the *Adi Krithigai* festival. In addition to these six buses, some other route buses were also diverted to Vadapalani.

On a representation received from the Executive Officer, Tiruttani Panchayat Board, four special buses were run between Arkonam and Tiruttani for the convenience of the pilgrims attending *Krithigai* festival at Tiruttani from 18th July 1949 to 22nd July 1949. The public response to these special services was very encouraging.

As usual, week-end excursion specials were run to Mahabalipuram via Tirukkalikundram.

The daily services introduced between Madras and Tirupathi *via* routes 101 and 102 are functioning satisfactorily.

The diesel trailer is still being experimented on the congested routes. On the technical side buses are being maintained according to the schedule prescribed. The renovation of buses with leaky roof tops is in progress. The Government Bus Service Employees Co-operative Canteen is functioning satisfactorily. A branch has since been opened at the Burmah Shell mufassal bus stand for the convenience of the workers. The Three-man Committee constituted by the Government has inspected the different sections of the Department.

School for the Blind

The Government have sanctioned the opening of a Special School for the Blind at Shevapet in Salem District during 1949–50 with a provision for 50 pupils. Boarding and lodging will be free.

Ediga Community

In the year 1940, the Government ordered that the community known as 'Gamalla' and 'Kallali' should in future be designated 'Gowda' in all public records. The Andhra Rashtra Gowda Mahajana Sangam, Nagari, Chittoor District, has now represented that the term 'Gowdas' may be adopted in public records to indicate the community known as 'Edigas' (tappers of Chittoor District). The Government invite the opinion of the members of the communities affected on this representation, viz., that Edigas may be designated as Gowdas in all public records throughout the Province.

Any remarks which individuals or organisations of the members of the communities affected wish to offer may be forwarded to the Additional Secretary to the Government of Madras, Public (Miscellaneous) Department, Fort St. George, Madras, not later than one month from the date of issue of this Press Communique.

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Book Reviews

"Communal Unity"

[MAHATMA GANDHI—*Navjivan Publishing House, Ahmedabad—Pages* 1006, *Price Rs.* 9.]

Bapuji often said of his work, that he lived, worked, and prayed for communal unity. It turned out however that the cause demanded more of him, and he had to lay down his very life at its altar. In death, he served the cause, even more than in life. The mission of a life-time was crowned with his martyrdom.

On August 15, 1947, when Independent India was celebrating the Resurrection with ecstatic enthusiasm, the Mahatma was far away from the celebrations. He had plunged into the stormy turmoil that was Bengal and was healing the leastly wounds that man had inflicted on fellowman. He tried to wipe out the "bloody legacy" with his words of kindness and acts of love. If the Dandi March had marked the beginning of the glorious march of freedom, the Noakhali pilgrimage marked the sublime triumph of soul-force. He had found a foreign rule playing upon and exploiting the communal differences and pointed out to the building of mass unity as the bulwark of resistance, as the source of inner strength and sustenance. It was not a patched-up union he wanted; it was the unity of heart, he wanted a spirit that would pervade every little action of ours and transform our whole being.

In this book are collected 525 speeches and writings of Bapuji, that breathe this spirit of fellowship. The soothing words he said to heal the wounds, the scathing indictment of the fanaticism that ran riot, and the reasoned enunciation of the doctrine of unity and brotherhood—these contain the legacy of love he has bequeathed to us. The book is at once a revelation and a warning. It is above all the Testament of Love and Life.

Significantly enough the book concludes with the words which the Mahatma wrote as early as 1919: "To die for a cause is the law of man; to kill is that of the beast."

"Ramanama"

[MAHATMA GANDHI—*Navjivan Publishing House, Ahmedabad—Pages* 56, *Price Re.* 1.]

When asked by some of his followers what he meant by Ram Rajya, Gandhiji said: "I do not mean the Ram Rajya of Valmiki or Tulsi Das; I mean Gandhi Rajya" the kind of order I am working for. To another Christian enquirer he said: "I mean by it exactly what you mean by the Kingdom of God." It would be clear from these that to Bapuji Ramanama had no narrow religious content; it was in its broadest sense, the universal truth that gave him the strength of spirit and sustenance in his quest for Truth. "My Rama is the eternal, the unborn, the one without a Second." No wonder then that he found faith in and chanting of Ramanama, an aid to good life. Ramanama was no black magic; but it was the infallible remedy for the sickness of the soul and the frailties of flesh. The look, which is a collection of Bapuji's writings, will dispel doubts and inspire faith in the fundamental Truth—by whatever name one may call it.

K.D.

"Mohammedanism"
An Historial Survey

By H. A. R. GIBB.

Oxford University Press, London, Madras.

Price 5 sh. nett.

The title of the book under review is a misnomer. The author himself has acknowledged this in the first chapter of the book: "Modern Muslims dislike the terms Mohammedan and Mohammedanism which seem to them to carry implication of worship of Mohammed as Christian and Christianity imply the worship of Christ. Probably no well-informed person now shares the belief of our medieval forefathers that the Turks and infidels worshipped 'Mohamed' in the form of an idol—a double error, since any image or visual symbol in religious worship is anathema to Muslims."

However, the author tries to explain how the name is not in itself unjustified. His brief explanation does not serve to qualify the wrong usuage. To believe Mohammed as the last Apostle of God is not tantamount to his worship. The book is written with the historical background of Islam from the day of Emigration of the Prophet from Mecca 'Hijra' 622 A.D. briefly surveying the important incidents.

A student of Islamic History would differ from Gibb on this point that "Mohammed was not at the outset the conscious preacher of a new religion. It was opposition and controversy with the Meccans that forced him on from stage to stage, as it was the latter opposition in Madina that led to the final emergence of Islam as a new religious community . . ." Mohammed preached Islam from the very day when he received revelation from God. He opposed the then social orders and tribal factions on the principles of his new religion—Islam and nothing else—only to protect his new religion he migrated to Madina. The last chapter on "Islam in the Modern World" is brilliantly conceived and excellently written. The book in general will amply repay perusal.

S.A.H.

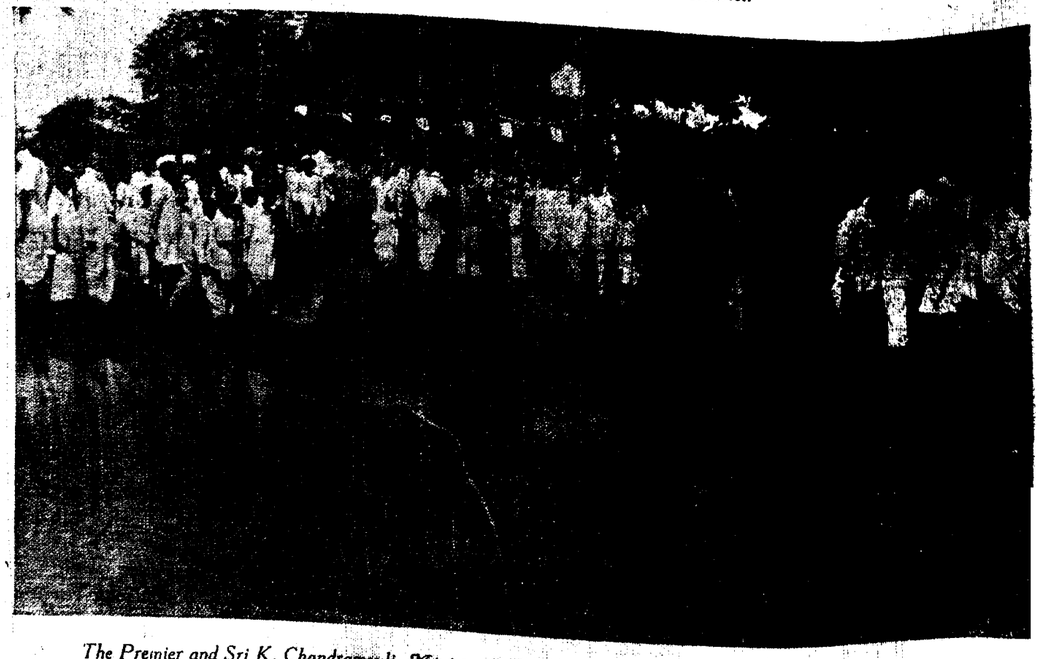
PERFORATED CAUSEWAYS

Two photos of "Perforated Causeways" or "Submersible Bridges" are given on the third and fourth cover pages. The first bridge, at mileage 27/8 on the Dindigul-Vattanam Road, consists of seven rows of 36 inches diameter Hume Pipe perforated causeway across Thongan Odai, at an unfordable sandy deep. The other bridge is at the 80/7 mile on the Mathurai-Tenkasi Road.

Several such works were carried out in Mathurai District in 1947–48. They cost about 75 to 90 rupees for each foot length and are easy to construct. Pucca bridges in these places would cost three to five times as much and take much longer to construct.

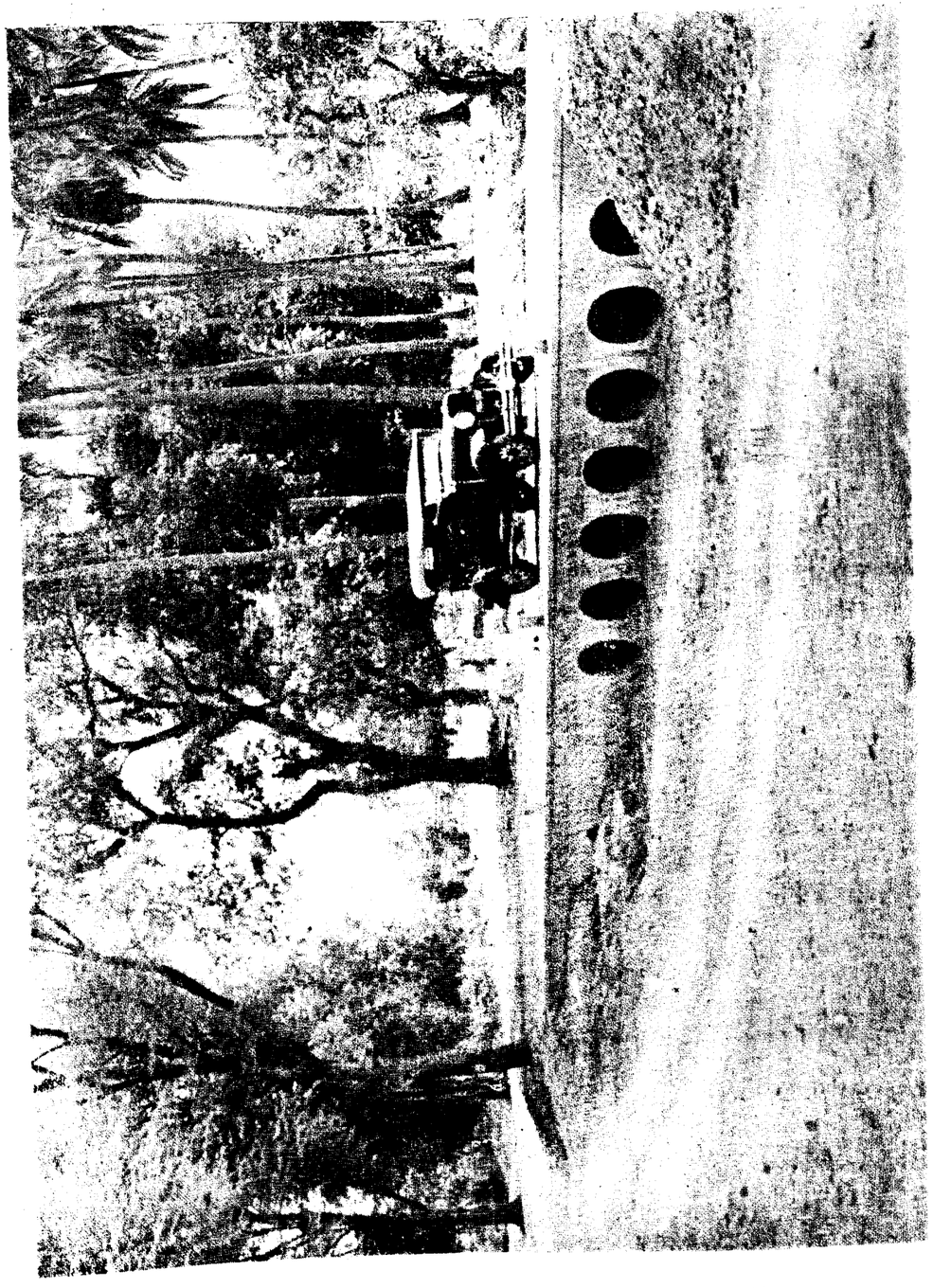
AMENITIES FOR GUNTUR DISTRICT

The Hon'ble Premier, Sri P. S. Kumaraswamy Raja, and Sri K. Chandramouli, Minister for Local Administration, at the opening of a bridge at Pittalavaripalem, Guntur District.



The Premier and Sri K. Chandramouli, Minister for Local Administration, at the Kumaraswamy Raja Canal of the New Pedapalle Scheme in Guntur District. The canal will irrigate 10,000 acres of land.

SUBMERSIBLE BRIDGE ON THE DINDIGUL-VATTANAM ROAD



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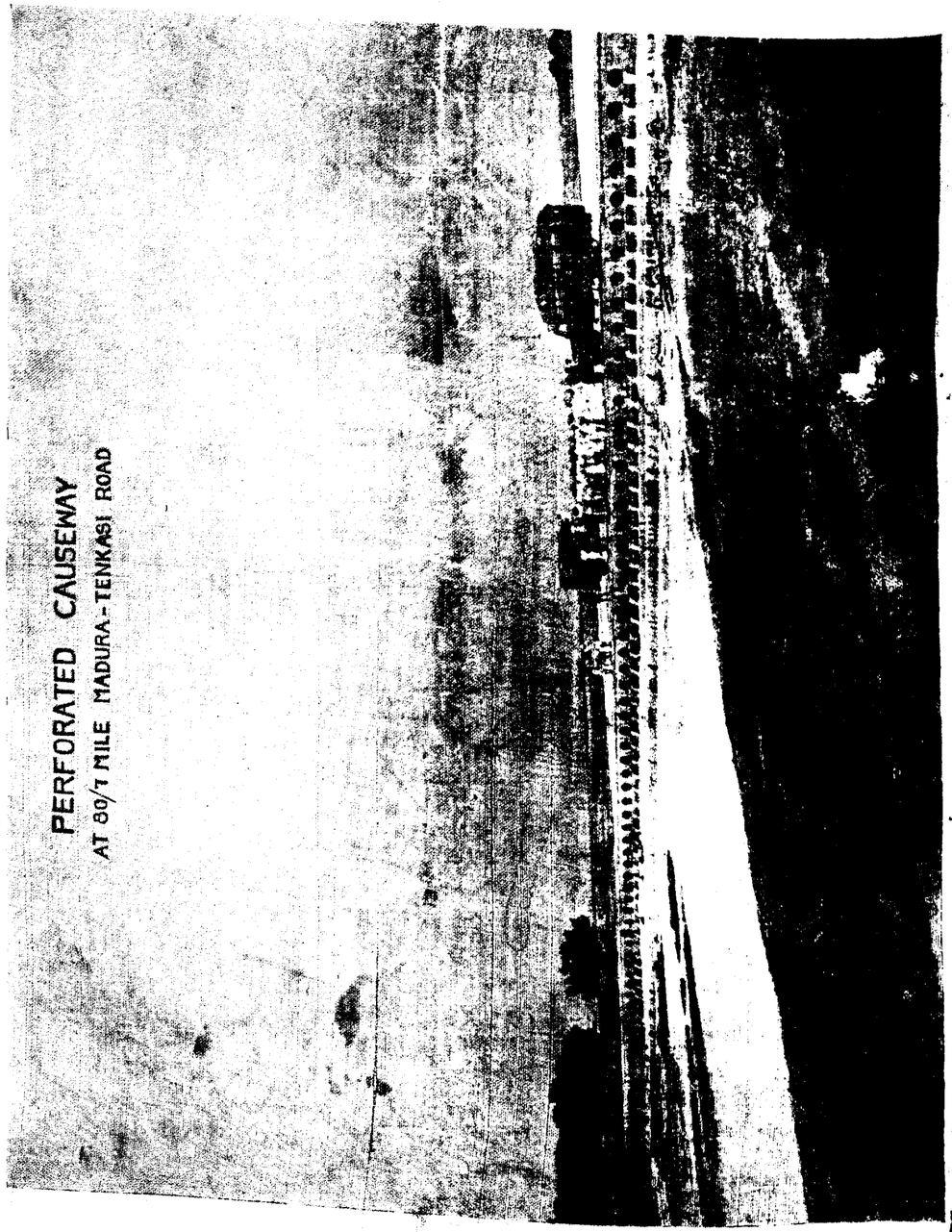

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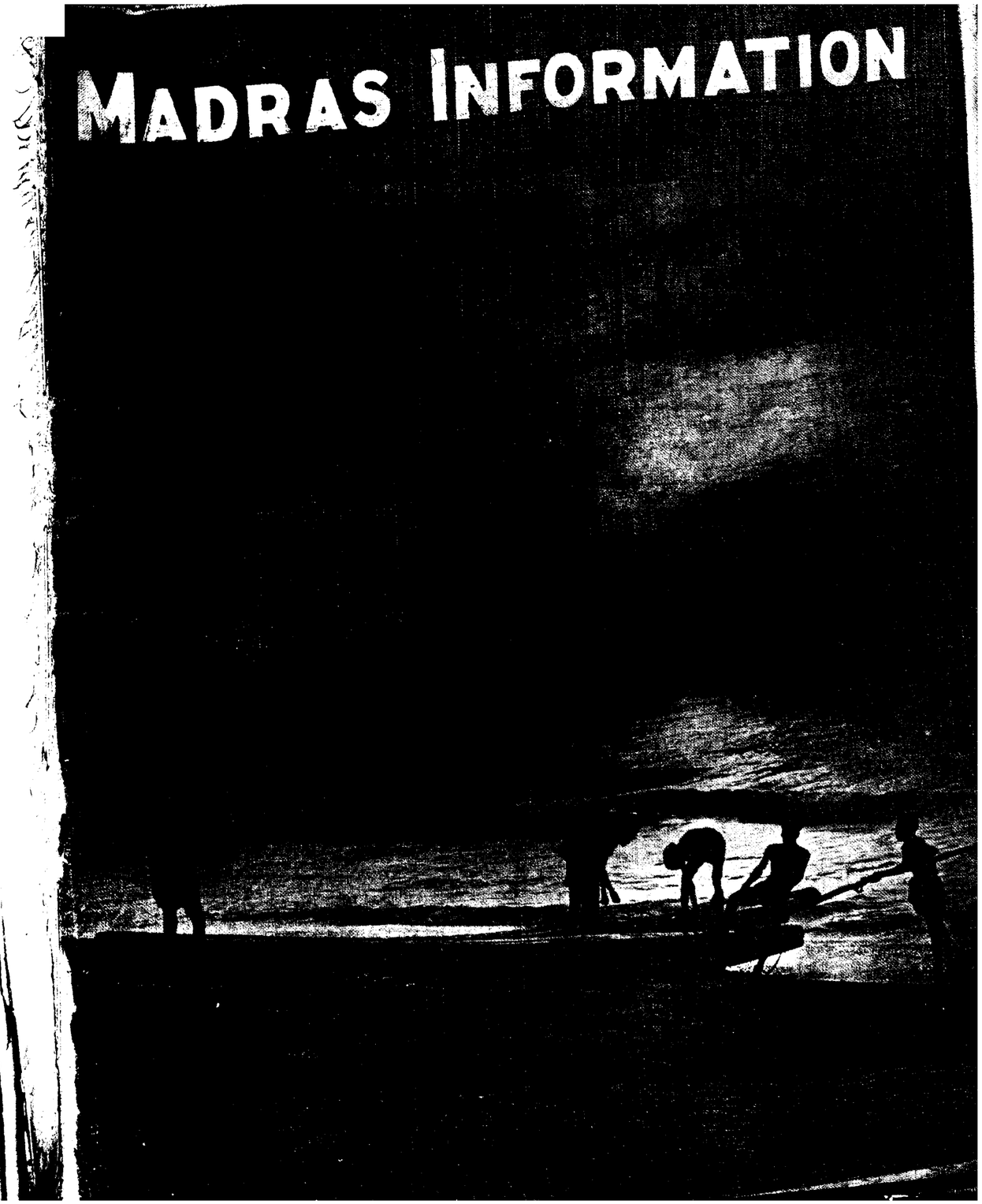

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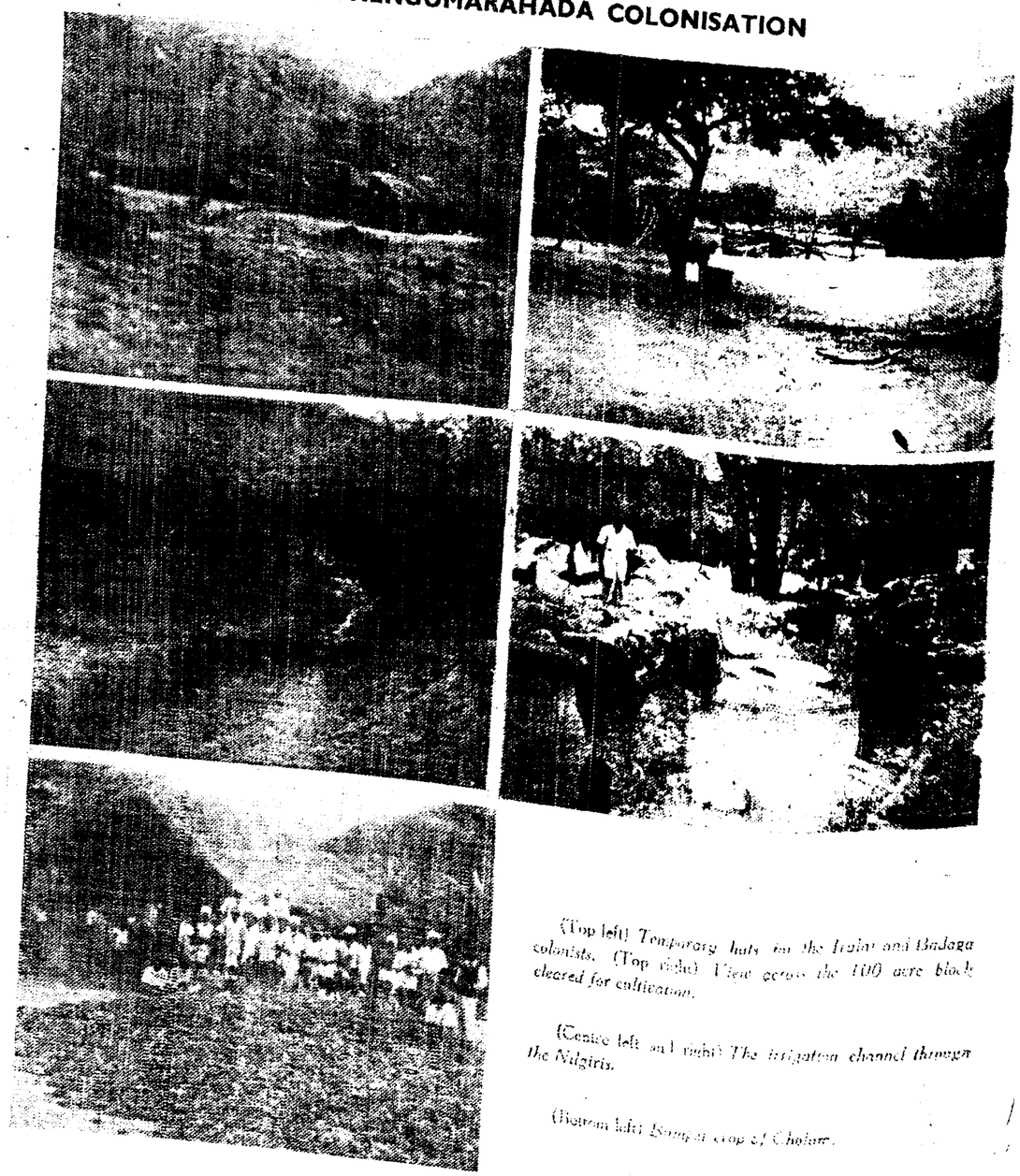


(Top left) *Temporary huts for the Irulai and Badaga colonists.* (Top right) *View across the 100 acre block cleared for cultivation.*

(Centre left and right) *The irrigation channel through the Nilgiris.*

(Bottom left) *Bumper crop of Cholam.*

Madras Information

Published every fortnight by the Director of Information and Publicity
Fort St. George

Vol. III, No. 17 "WE SEEK TO SERVE AND NOT TO COMPETE" October 1, 1949

ABOLISHING THE ZAMINDARI SYSTEM IN MADRAS PROVINCE

SRI SITARAMA REDDI EXPLAINS NEED FOR LAND REFORM

Compensation To Be Determined After Ryotwari Settlement

On September 7, 1949, the Madras Government took under its control under the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948, 33 Zamindari estates, including the major estates of Vizianagaram, Bobbili, Pithapuram, Devarakota, Venkatagiri, Ramnad and Sivaganga and the under-tenure estates which now form part of these estates. On the eve of this event Sri Sitarama Reddi, Minister for Land Revenue, in a broadcast explained to the people why the Government had decided to take the estates under their control.

After describing the defects in the Zamindari system and the hardships experienced by the peasants placed at the mercy of unscrupulous agents of the zamindars, Sri Sitarama Reddi declared that the Madras Government had decided to introduce land reform in accordance with the Congress election manifesto issued in 1945. Now the estates would be surveyed and settled on ryotwari principles and the compensation payable to the zamindar, according to the provisions of the Act, would be determined as soon as the ryotwari settlement was over, and paid to the landholders and to other claimants.

Sri Sitarama Reddi said:

Before I tell you why the Government came to this decision, it is necessary that I should give you an idea of what the zamindari system is, how it came into existence, and why it has become necessary to abolish that system.

During the days of the Hindu kings there were officers who were known as Deshmukhs, Deshpandes, or Collectors, and Accountants of Circles for the collection of Government revenue. The Muhammadan rulers who came to administer the country in the 16th Century, did not generally interfere with the Hindu system of administration. They did not make any attempt to dismiss the officers who were serving under the Hindu kings. They allowed these officers to continue to discharge their duties.

They allowed some of these to take on contract the collection of Government revenue in the areas in which they were serving and called them zamindars. This contract did not mean anything more than an undertaking to serve as a Collector of Government revenue in consideration for some remuneration.

East India Company Policy

When the East India Company took over the administration of the country into their hands, their first concern was to make sure of their land revenue. Basing its views on the experience in England, the East India Company considered that the best way of administering and developing India would be through a class of landed gentry, similar to that which existed in the England of that day. To this end, the Company entered into arrangements with these Collectors of land revenue, and granted sanads to them under the

Madras Permanent Settlement Regulation, 1802, which was passed for the purpose.

The persons to whom sanads were granted included native leaders and leading men of the Hindu community, and sometimes even mere adventurers. An estimate was formed of the rent yielding capacity of each estate. Varying but substantial fractions of this estimate were fixed as the Government's demand for land revenue, the balance being left to the zamindar. The sum so fixed is known as peshkash. It is not subject to alteration. The rents payable by the occupants of the lands in the zamindari areas to the zamindars were originally based on custom.

Fixation of Rents

At the same time as the Permanent Settlement Regulation was passed, certain other complementary Regulations were also passed, which aimed at securing that the rents which the ryots had to pay to the zamindars should not be increased beyond the customary rate.

No attempt was, however, made to record by Government agency what the customary rate was in any village or estate. The Permanent Settlement and the complementary Regulations, however, laid down that within a reasonable period of time the zamindars and his ryots should exchange *pattas* and *muchilikas* stipulating the exact rent, whether in cash or kind, payable on each holding.

Any attempt by a zamindar to levy rents in excess of those so recorded rendered him liable to punishment by a Court.

Clarifying Legislation

The provisions of the Permanent Settlement, and the other Regulations, however, proved a dead letter, and the ryots apparently found it too expensive and hazardous to resort to Courts to enforce their rights under the Regulations. It was easier for them to come to an agreement with the zamindar regarding the rents than to take the dispute to the Civil Court for the fixing of the customary rent which in many cases was so vague and undefined that it was open to a variety of interpretations.

Moreover, in this Province at that time, most rents were grain rents and such rents, while occasionally collected in kind, seem to have been converted then and there into a cash payment based on the ruling prices of grain.

NOTHING MORE VITAL THAN AGRARIAN REFORM

We have to consider these problems not in the legalistic sense. There are some people who are owners of land, owners of zamindaris, etc., and naturally, they feel that their interests might be affected by this land reform. They are concerned by the way this land reform is being dealt with today. I am acquainted a little more intimately with the United Provinces legislation than with others. It may appear to them as not completely right, so far as they are concerned, but it is a better way, a juster way, from their point of view itself, than any other way that is going to come later on.

Looking at the situation all over the world, and all over Asia, nothing is more urgent, nothing is more important, nothing is more vital than agrarian reform on the biggest scale.

It has been not today's policy, but an old policy of the National Congress that the zamindari institution must be abolished.

So far as we are concerned, we, who are connected with the Congress, shall give effect to that pledge wholly, completely 100 per cent, and no law and no judge is going to come in our way. Let this be quite clear.

—JAWAHARLAL NEHRU

The provisions of the various Regulations referred to above gave rise from the very beginning to considerable differences of opinion among the authorities administering them, and the Government had to undertake legislation from time to time to clarify the position. This process of legislation finally culminated in the passing of the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908, which now governs the relations between the landholder and his ryots, and provides for the protection of ryots against rack-renting and illegal exactions, and improper enhancement of rents by the zamindars.

In many zamindaris, particularly in the North, the zamin ryots pay for more assessment on their lands than ryots in adjacent Government villages pay on similar lands. In many cases these rates are unconscionably high and oppressive.

The zamindari system has perpetuated an assessment which has no relation to the productive capacity of the lands. It has, further, led to loss of contact between the Government and the actual cultivator, and has acted as a brake in regard to agricultural improvement. Most of the irrigation works in estates are in a state of disrepair. The complexities of the zamindari system have led to an immense volume of litigation.

Many of the records in the offices of the zamindars are indifferently maintained and the peasantry, most of whom are illiterate, are at the mercy of unscrupulous agents of the zamindars. The zamindari administration has rarely, if ever, been as efficient as administration in Government areas. There is thus acute discontent among estate ryots, and a good deal of agitation by them.

Failure of 1908 Act

The Madras Estates Land Act, 1908, even after the lapse of 40 years, has

not achieved all its objects, owing to the failure of landholders to avail themselves of its provisions, especially those relating to survey and record of rights and to the repair of irrigation works. Conditions in most of the estates are so unsatisfactory that, even though sentiment or family pride stands in the way, the zamindars feel that the zamindari system is as burdensome to work for the landholder himself, as it is difficult for the tenant to endure. The Government were convinced that the zamindari system in force in this Province had outlived its usefulness and that it should be abolished at the earliest possible date.

In the election manifesto which the Working Committee of the Congress issued in December, 1945, it was urged that the reform of the land system was urgently needed in India.

The Working Committee pointed out that such reform involved the removal of the intermediaries between the peasant and the State and that the rights of such intermediaries should be acquired by payment of equitable compensation.

In February, 1947, the Madras Legislative Council passed a resolution accepting the general principle of the abolition of the zamindari system and recommending to the Government that legislation for the purpose be undertaken and brought forward at an early date. The Government accordingly published a Bill in September, 1947. The Bill was examined by a Select Committee and was introduced in the Legislature in September, 1948. It was finally passed into law in November, 1948, and received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General in April, 1949.

Ryotwari Settlement

When an estate is taken over by the Government under the Act, the entire estate including all communal lands and porambokes, waste lands, pasture lands, lanka lands, forests, mines and minerals, quarries, rivers and streams, tanks and irrigation works, fisheries and ferries will stand transferred to the Government and vest in them, free of all encumbrances. The ryots will get ryotwari *pattas* for their holdings. The landholders will get ryotwari *patti* in respect of their private lands and certain other lands which have been in their continuous occupation from certain specified dates.

The estate will be surveyed and settled on ryotwari principles and the compensation payable to the zamindar, according to the provisions of the Act, will be determined as soon as the ryotwari settlement is over, and paid to the landholders and to other claimants.

The principle for the payment of compensation embodied in the Act follows that adopted at the time of the Permanent Settlement. The principle followed at the time of the Permanent Settlement was this: The total revenue payable on all the lands was worked out from the average of the preceding few years, either based on such village accounts as were available, or on other materials. Two-thirds of this was fixed as the peshkash payable by the landholder and the balance of one-third was left to the landholder as recompense for the trouble of collection. It was also laid down that all income from extension of cultivation should belong to the landholder.

Rajabhagam

The land revenue payable by the ryot represents the Rajabhagam to which from time immemorial the ruler in India was entitled. This same Rajabhagam was represented by the ryotwari assessment in ryotwari areas. In other words, what the estate ryot pays as rent to the landholder and what the ryotwari pattadar pays as assessment to the State, both represent the same immemorial share of the Ruler, from the produce of the land. This being so, it follows that a landholder is even now entitled to only one-third of the income from the lands in the estate.

On general grounds the Government has decided that a systematic ryotwari settlement should be made of the lands in the estates. The Act accordingly provides that the compensation payable to a landholder shall be based on one-third of the gross annual ryotwari demand in respect of the lands in the estates after making certain deductions.

The total compensation payable under the Act has been estimated at about Rs. 15¾ crores and the intention of the Government is to speed up the survey and settlement of the estates and to pay the compensation as early as possible.

Legal Opinions

In enacting the zamindari legislation the Government has achieved a thing which has been thought of and planned for over a decade, and they have done it after a good deal of intensive thought and consideration. Let me assure the public that the Government undertook this legislation only after taking legal advice that it is quite valid. The Act is intended to ameliorate the conditions of the ryot population in the estates who are groaning under serious difficulties as compared with the ryotwari pattadars in the Government areas. I therefore appeal to the public to co-operate with us in implementing the Act.

In conclusion I appeal to the landholders of estates, to the ryot population in the estates and also to the general public to co-operate with the Government and their officers in implementing the provisions of the Act and to see that the object of the Act is achieved.

Jai Hind.

A Tractor Unit In Cuddapah District

The Co-operative Loan and Sale Society at Proddatur purchased a Fordson Major Tractor for Rs. 11,000 in June 1948 with a view to hire it out to the agriculturists for ploughing their fields at reasonable rates. Ordinarily, the cost of ploughing of one acre of land in the area with bulls will be about Rs. 25 to 30. At first, the Society decided to charge only Rs. 15 per acre as hire charges for the tractor.

Subsequently, with a view to popularise the use of the tractor, it decided to reduce the hire charges to Rs. 10 per acre and approached Government for a subsidy to meet the loss that might be incurred by it on account of the reduced hire charges. In G.O. No. 3820, Development, dated 16th July 1949, Government were pleased to sanction a subsidy of Rs. 2,000 or an amount equivalent to the actual loss incurred by the Society, whichever is less, during the year 1948-49.

During the year 1948-49 the tractor ploughed 371 acres of lands belonging to both members and non-members and the total income made it was Rs. 5,470. The total maintenance charges including interest on investment, depreciation, etc., amounted to Rs. 7,426. The Society will draw the subsidy in due course.

Oct. No. 17
Oct, 1, 1949

COROMANDEL SHIPPING

An Efficient Mercantile Marine Is Vital For National Prosperity And Security

Radio talk by Sri J. L. P. ROCHE-VICTORIA, Minister for Food and Fisheries

India has a coastline of about 4,500 miles and Southern India which is surrounded by sea on three sides has the longest coastline. About 7,000,000 tons of rice, timber, coal, salt, oils, tiles, dry fish and other cargo are carried in the coastal trade of India. In dealing with the development and the prospects for the Shipping industry on the Coromandel Coast, we must take into consideration the coastal traffic of India as a whole.

Looking back, we must bear in mind that the British used shipping as the focal point of Imperialist exploitation. That explains how, in spite of the fact that the Indian-made vessels were superior to any made in Great Britain, political power was used to cripple Indian industries and commerce; particularly the carrying trade in the interest of British competitors. Thus the insignificant position of Indian shipping at the beginning of the country was due not for want of enterprise in the people of the country, but in the words of Sir Alfred Watson: "Indian company after Indian company which endeavoured to develop a coastal service has been financially shattered by the heavy combination of British interests." As Mahatma Gandhi wrote in *Young India* on March 26, 1931: "Indian Shipping had to perish so that British Shipping might flourish."

The first frontal attack on the vested interests was made at Tuticorin in 1907-08 under the leadership of the late V. O. Chidambaram Pillai by running a shipping service between Tuticorin and Colombo. Though this attempt was crushed by a combination of hostile forces, it paved the way for the future. Nearly twelve years later, the Scindia Steam Navigation Company appeared on the horizon. It is the only Indian company which survived the attacks of vested interests and at a heavy cost was able to establish a regular service on the coast.

Across Distant Seas

Speaking on the occasion of the launching of an Indian-owned steamer the *El-Madina*, Pandit Jawaharlal

Nehru said: "I have no doubt that if India had been a free country and in a position to control her own destiny, we would have developed long ago a national mercantile marine worthy of our country whose ships would have ploughed the oceans of the world and been welcome visitors to its great ports. I am impatient to see Indian ships carrying the flag of India across distant seas to faraway countries."

Our sailing vessels have been the mainstay of the coastal traffic in India. Though the steamships by their quick movements and the facilities provided in handling cargo checked the progress of sailing traffic, the war gave a great fillip to the carrying trade of sailing vessels. Under the Country Craft Control Order the freight, routes, etc., were regulated. The position gained during the war is likely to be lost unless this traffic is properly organised.

The Government of India appointed last year the Sailing Vessels Committee to report on the steps to be taken for the development of the sailing vessels traffic in Indian waters. The Committee has recommended that the sailing vessels industry should, through co-operative efforts, organise itself on an all-India basis so as to nationalise traffic, standardise usages and get rid of anti-social practices. The Committee has also made a number of recommendations with a view to making the sailing vessel a safer, more expeditious and efficient unit of transport than it is today and the personnel afloat better trained, competent and reliable.

Defence And Security

After August 1947, the responsibility of building up a mercantile marine not only worthy of the traditions of our country, but also to serve as the second line of defence and security for Independent India has fallen on our National Government. In the past, the futile attempts made by the Indian shipping companies to reserve the coastal traffic for Indian shipping are well known. It is, therefore, gratifying to know from the Commerce Member of the Government of India "that today on the coastal trade the Indian tonnage exceeds the British tonnage for the first time in our history."

As Dr. C. R. Reddi said at Visakhapatnam on the occasion of the launching of the *S. S. Jalaprakash*: "Ship-building has the highest importance in the general category of security provisions and of national finance. Under independence, our oppressed and dormant ambitions and energies have burst forth in all directions. No Government known to history has undertaken, like our Central Government, so many progressive plans of such variety and tried to clear the manifold arrears of 200 years with such thoroughness and speed. We are trying to recapture the glory that was Ind."

Among the latest developments are the establishment of shipping corporations by the Government of India to help Indian shipping companies to strengthen their position and to take our rightful share in the ocean carrying trade. A number of new shipping companies are now coming up, and with financial help and proper technical assistance they will be able to increase the tonnage available for the coastal trade of the country. Here again co-operation and understanding among the Indian companies are necessary to avoid competition and overlapping in the operation of steamers on the coast.

Need For Shipyards

Shipbuilding has to go hand in hand with the training of the personnel. Scindia's have built the big shipbuilding yard at Visakhapatnam. As announced recently, the Government of India is taking over the shipbuilding yard at Visakhapatnam as a national undertaking. But more such yards are necessary if we have to keep pace with our shipbuilding programme. The Training Ship *Dufferin* is giving training for the officers and engineers of the mercantile marine, and it is proposed to start naval schools at Cochin and Visakhapatnam and Tuticorin. Along with such specialised training, the Universities should also introduce Marine Engineering and Naval Architecture in their Engineering Colleges.

Recruitment of personnel in the rank and file of marine services has to be made from the seafaring communities on the coast. The history of building up a National Mercantile Marine in the United Kingdom and other maritime countries tells us that the seafaring people and fishermen are the backbone of such services. The education and the general welfare of the seafaring community must receive sufficient attention at the hands of Government as their services are indispensable not only for the coastal trade but ultimately for the defence of the country.

The welfare of the shore labourers working on the docks, harbours and ports is also an important factor in the efficient handling of cargo without undue delay.

Port facilities are very much lacking. The development of minor and small ports must receive early attention. They must be connected with hinterland by railways and roads wherever possible.

Food and Ships

For the success of the food production campaign initiated by the Central and Provincial Governments, communication and transport facilities will play a large part. By a network of coastal traffic, foodstuffs could be moved quickly and cheaply from place to place for the benefit of the people living in areas where other communications are either costly or impracticable.

A more equitable distribution of foodstuffs can be assured by a planned arrangement of coastal traffic which will help, however little, towards the solution of the food problem which is facing our country now. For the movement of timber and other building materials and the transport of raw materials for our factories, coastal vessels will offer ample facilities where the railway and the road transports are not available.

It is therefore of great national importance that in all the schemes for the economic regeneration of Free India, shipping in general and coastal traffic in particular must receive high priority and must be maintained on a high efficient level. The Government of India have already moved in the matter as s evidenced by the several proposals they are endeavouring to carry out. Besides these, private enterprises have also a wide field before them and with Government aid, they can very well utilize the opportunity to render one of the best services to the country.

Jai Hind.

THE COROMANDEL COAST

"Rise, brothers, rise, the wakening skies pray to the morning light,
The wind lies asleep in the arms of the dawn like a child that has cried all night.
Come, let us gather our nets from the shore and set our catamarans free
To capture the leaping wealth of the tide, for we are the sons of the sea."

These tilting lines on a very humble, yet dangerous and useful avocation—sea-fishing on the Coromandel Coast—were sung by the Nightingale of India, Sarojini Naidu. Our cover page picture depicts the launching of a catamaran on the Madras beach at dawn, while the wind seems asleep and the waves are hushed.

Admiral Parry, C-in-C., Indian Navy, paid a tribute to Hindu naval supremacy in ancient days, till the fall of the Chola Kingdom in the thirteenth century. He particularly mentioned that the Indian seamen did not merely hug the coastline but dared forth on strange waters.

SIMPLER HONORIFICS

In view of the present changed conditions, the Government consider that a simpler and more uniform type of honorific shall be adopted. They have, therefore, issued orders that, in future, in all official correspondence and Government records, only the following honorifics should be prefixed to the names of men and women, without any distinction based on salary or position:

	Men.	*Women.*
Muslims .. Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Janab Mr.	Begum Miss or Mrs. as the case may be.
All others including Indian Christians.	Sri	Srimathi.

The Government do not consider it necessary to order separate honorifics for Indian Christians who bear European names. They have also decided that no suffixes, e.g., 'Sahib' and 'Sahib Bahadur' need be added to the names of Muslims.

Casuarina Plantation

The Government of Madras have sanctioned a scheme for the expansion of casuarina plantations over the lands in the region of the confluence of Adappar and Harichandra Nadi with the bay in Tanjore district, the coastal lands at Sivaganga and Ramnad and Rameswaram Island.

This action has been taken by the Government as a measure of implementation of the recommendation of the Forest Sub-Committee of the Post-War Reconstruction Committee.

FOOD HABITS

Accent On Substitute Protective Fare Will Make For Better Balanced Diet

The food habits of people vary from country to country and race to race. Many conditions determine the nature of the food habits of the people—the most important being the geographical situation of the place in which they have been reared. In India itself, there are great variations in the dietary habits of the races and communities leading to great differences in their physique and development. Each Province, State or even a subdivision, in fact, has its own differences in the choice of food and the way in which it is prepared. These variations depend on several matters such as racial habits, modes of life, religious customs, climatic conditions, availability of foodstuffs, etc.

The natural tendency of most people is to continue doing things that they like and to resist taking up something new. This is more so in the case of food and the existing habits are, therefore, hard to break. The ordinary man is not immediately concerned in the number of calories he consumes or in what might be called a balanced diet. He is primarily interested in his food tasting good and to his satisfaction and in his getting enjoyment in a sensation of well-being and strength. His food habits have been built up primarily around those articles of food that can be easily obtained. They are naturally determined by economical considerations. Custom and tradition also play a large part in the food habits. These habits have generally been formed before the present discoveries in nutrition and the diets are therefore generally faulty.

Indian Diet

Though information regarding the dietaries and dietetic habits of the Indian communities in different ages is meagre and unsatisfactory, one thing is clear: that even from the Vedic times, the Indian diet has been mainly one of grains such as rice, barley and wheat vegetables, milk, milk products and fruits. According to Vatsyayana, a normal diet should consist of rice, wheat, barley, vegetables, fruits, milk and sweets, the comprehensive term for all that is consumed being '*anna*'.

These broad features in the dietary habits have, in fact, not substantially altered with the march of time. Radical changes took place in the dietary habits of Western communities, but they did not take place in India because the influences that brought about the changes there, such as development of transport, free social intercourse among different communities, fresh knowledge of foodstuffs and consequent enterprises relating to their supply and rise in the standard of living, did not generally affect India for a long time and for several ages.

The normal diet in South India consists of rice, millets, pulses, vegetables, fruits, milk, etc. In fact, if a correct and intelligent combination of these articles of food is properly maintained, it should be considered as good enough to embrace all that the modern diet nutritionist desires in his advocacy of a balanced diet. Unfortunately, protective foods such as pulses, vegetables, fruits, milk, sugar, fats, meat, fish, poultry and eggs, which are as essential as cereals, are either not available in sufficient quantities or if available, are not properly utilised. A poor intake of these protective foods has necessarily resulted in our having to fall back almost exclusively on cereals for subsistence.

Radical Change Required

It is this which has led to a large consumption of cereals in this Province. It is here that a radical change is called for in our food habits. No doubt, the argument is invariably advanced that these protective foods are costly and that the living standards of our people are low and that they cannot afford to go in for large quantities of these foods to make up the lesser intake of the cereal food. To some extent this cannot be denied.

But where there is a will there is a way. The defective habits of consuming unduly large quantities of rice or millets with a small proportion of protective foods can be positively remedied to a large extent without necessarily incurring any undue extra cost. The common cheap Indian vegetables, particularly the leafy varieties, contain most of the necessary essential food factors needed for the body. They should be consumed in larger quantities. They will provide for a mixed diet, which is definitely recognized to be more nutritious and more responsive than a total rice diet.

Fruits and vegetables can be easily grown by almost everybody and every individual, if he so desires, can add some quantity of fruits to his daily diet. The conception that fruits are costly and therefore cannot be had as part of a daily diet, should be abandoned and greater incentive given to the growing and consumption of fruits. For instance, bananas can be grown in the kitchen garden of every individual. They are cheap and nutritive. In the mango season, mangoes are cheap and they can take a fairly large place in the diet.

Local Prejudices

Local prejudice or custom which does nobody any good must be cast away. Imagine the case of a small section of a people in one part of our Peninsula denying themselves the pleasure of tasting tomatoes and potatoes, merely because those vegetables are of foreign origin. One may, if he likes, give up using foreign cloth or cosmetics, but there is no meaning in contending that tomatoes and potatoes should not be eaten because they are of foreign origin. There are also other so called religious sentiments, which though now fast dying out, govern the food habits.

Certain prohibitions in the use of food—as ban on radish on the fourth day of the moon because it would mean loss of wealth, coconut on the eighth because it would make the consumer a dunce, beans on the eleventh day because it would lead to sinful acts, gourd and allied vegetables on the thirteenth day because it would result in the loss of a son—which, if followed rigorously, would make one a pitiable creature indeed. Probably these rules were originally designed as an attempt to ensure stable conditions of food supply and equitable distribution of edible fruits and vegetables, but there

being pursued now with a religious frenzy.

Thus, the consumption of rice by rice-eaters and millets by millet-eaters, can be largely reduced by a greater consumption of the protective foods. Even in the matter of cereals, the habit of using rice and rice alone in preference to all other cereals must also give way under the present conditions. It is well-known that the production of rice in this Province falls far below our demands and that we have to import to an extent of five or six lakhs of tons to meet the demand at the present rates. It is the policy of the Government that these imports obtained from foreign countries, should be stopped during the course of the next two years and that we make up the deficit by increasing our production to that extent.

Substitute Foods

In this campaign for food production, it is envisaged that we shall produce about 5¼ lakhs of tons of foodgrains during 1949–50 and 7½ lakhs of tons during 1950–51. Even this will not be sufficient to meet our deficit which really amounts to ten lakhs tons of foodgrains. If owing to bad monsoons and other causes our production target is not reached, our deficit will be still greater. We must, therefore, be prepared to consume other foods which can be a substitute for rice. Sweet potatoes, tapioca and groundnuts are good substitute foods and should provide the carbohydrate content of our food.

Tapioca is now consumed in very large quantities in Malabar and places around Malabar, and sweet potatoes are consumed in fairly large quantities in several districts of our Province; there is no reason why these articles of food should not also become popular and get into the diet of the people, if they are made available at cheap and reasonable prices and in convenient form. The Government also plan to produce these subsidiary foods in large quantities and make them available to the people, with a view to see that in the absence of their being able to fulfil the demands for cereals to the fullest extent, the people get some other equally good substitute foods.

Have not our food habits changed to a large extent during the war years and after? Wheat was being consumed in this Province rather sparingly prior to the war. We used to import only about 60,000 tons of wheat a year. Since then, we have been importing much larger quantities; in 1945–46, we consumed as much as 2¼ lakhs tons. Some of us who were extremely rice-minded at one time, have become wheat-minded.

New Habits

Unfortunately, in this process of a change in the food habits, some evils have also taken place. The millet-eater has become somewhat rice-minded. This is to his disadvantage, as millets, like ragi, contain more nutritious elements than rice. People used to raw rice took to parboiled rice. This is also a good change in our habits, as scientists tell us that the parboiled rice contains numerous nutritious elements which the raw rice lacks. We, who have been accustomed to the fine, polished rice of Nellore or Tanjore have now to a large extent, have got used to dehusked or the single polished rice, which is neither pleasant to the eye nor to the tongue. This is a change in the food habit, which has certainly done a lot of good.

Still, there is a great tendency among many to get their rice polished. This prejudice against the dehusked rice is only sentimental, not scientific. The white rice is not so rich in food values, though it is pleasant in appearance. Vitamin B and nitrogen which are necessary for our diet are absent in polished rice. Single polishing of rice has led to a larger conservation of our foodgrains. By the polishing of rice, the weight of the grain that is used during the process of polishing is reduced, because the outer coating and the germinal end get destroyed. Dehusking will mean a saving of an additional 3½ per cent of our supplies. The dehusked rice is more economical than polished rice as its production is cheaper and its consumption less.

Avoiding Wastage

There is one more matter that I should stress. It is the wastage of food by reason of sheer bad habits. Imagine the colossal wastage that used to occur during ceremonial occasions and which is now regulated to a large extent by the control measures of the Government. Varieties and amounts of food are prepared far in excess of requirements and course after course is served with the idea of maintaining a false standard of prestige rather than satisfying the need of a guest. Such grotesque food habits should no longer be tolerated. In this connection, one is reminded of the Chinese proverb that one-fourth of the food consumed by the rich goes to nourish them and three-fourths to kill them.

The habit of over-eating by those who can afford it, is also a bad habit and it should stop. So also the habit of eating too often. Some waste is also caused by foolish habits of throwing away certain foods which are good and necessary, as the water in which rice is boiled. A careful housewife knows enough to use it for soaking the *dhall*, or other similar articles of food. Throwing away the water in which vegetables are boiled is yet another bad habit. These and similar habits must therefore stop.

Self-Sufficiency Drive

Thus, by changing and correcting our food habits, whenever necessary, we shall contribute in our own way to the country's call for a self-sufficiency drive in food. While those in charge of food production will strive and do their utmost in producing more and more food to meet the country's needs, every one in this country can make his own valuable contribution in so adjusting his food habits that nothing is wasted and proper use is made of every article of foodstuff that is available in the country.

We shall then certainly not starve but on the other hand, build up a strong and healthy nation. We shall also have then helped the Government in saving for the country's greater needs a sum of Rs. 100 crores, the amount which goes out of the country annually for purchasing foodgrains from abroad.

By Courtesy, A.I.R., Madras.

Gift Of Operation Theatre

The Government of Madras have accepted, under certain conditions, the offer of Janab K. A. N. Bahurdin to construct an operation theatre in Headquarters Hospital, Ramnad, and to hand it over to Government for maintenance.

Peshkas And Cesses From Estates

The Government of Madras have directed that the orders issued on 4th July 1949, regarding the grant of extension of time till 30th September 1949 for the payment of proprietors of estates of arrears of Peshkas or, Jodi and cesses, will apply to the arrears of fasli 1356 also.

[September 6]

Consider The Human Aspect Of Factory Problems, Labour Minister Counsels Inspectors

"Take into consideration the practical and human aspect of the problem and exercise your judgment in such a way that there is no undue hardship either to labour or employer," counselled by the Hon'ble Sri H. Sitarama Reddi, Minister for Land Revenue and Labour, Government of Madras, in the course of a speech at the Conference of Inspectors of Factories held in Madras recently.

TEXT OF SPEECH

Commissioner of Labour, Inspectors and Friends:

It gives me great pleasure to meet you all here and address a few words. It is indeed significant that a conference of this type has not been held for over 20 years and that it is the second time that a conference of this type is being held in the Province. Much water has flown since the last conference was held and the Department has expanded considerably both in numbers and volume and the quality of the work.

The expansion of industry, and the consequent employment of labour in organised industries, has brought, along with prosperity to our country, the various problems of industrial labour that are concomitant to the country's industrial advance. We have now progressed from the Factories Act of 1911 to the Factories Act of 1948 and the progressive measures of relief given to factory labour is evident from the provisions of the latest Act. Naturally your duties are more arduous and, as has been rightly pointed out by the Commissioner of Labour, you need to have knowledge of several engineering subjects.

I.L.O. And Indian Labour

Reference has been made to the I.L.O. by the Commissioner of Labour. The I.L.O. is a thirty-year-old inter-Governmental organisation which has been established to help in bringing universal and lasting peace by furthering social justice. The organisation is devoted to improving labour conditions, raising living standards and promoting economic and social stability. India has adopted most of the conventions and is an active member of the I.L.O.

I should particularly bring to your notice what is known as the Declaration of Philadelphia, adopted at the 1944 Conference of the I.L.O. which has confirmed the following principles: that Labour is not a commodity, that Poverty anywhere constitutes a danger to prosperity everywhere and that freedom of expression and association are essential to sustained progress. The Government of India has been acting in conformity with the high principles of the I.L.O. and has undertaken legislation to implement several of the recommendations and resolutions of the I.L.O.

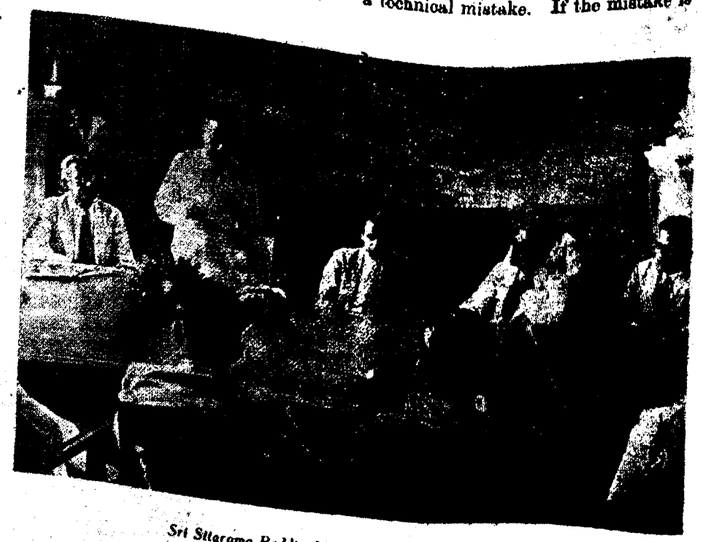
The 1948 Factories Act is a step in the direction of achieving some of the objects that the Government has in view to provide proper conditions of service, provision of safety arrangements and securing conditions for the proper health of the workers.

I see from the Agenda that you propose to discuss in great detail the new Act and the draft rules, with particular reference to the interpretation and practical difficulties in the application of the Act and other allied matters.

Human Aspect

This is a very necessary and essential factor to be thoroughly discussed and common understanding arrived at. In the administration of the Act and the rules, you have not merely to stick to the letter of the law, but also take into consideration the practical and the human aspect of the problem. You certainly must exercise your judgment in such a way that there is no undue hardship caused either to labour or employer. And it is also necessary that you should grasp and apply the essentials and the spirit of the Act and not be satisfied with a mere adherence to the letter of the law.

In your relations with labour and the employer, you must be their friend, philosopher and guide. If you are clear in your mind of the duty that is expected of you, it should not be difficult to develop a sympathetic attitude towards those who may come within the ambit of your power. It is quite possible that the ignorance of some of the people who come under your inspection may be the cause of a technical mistake. If the mistake is one which is not vital, I think it would not be wrong if you advise and help the person to set things right. On technical grounds it is quite possible to launch a prosecution and punish, but I believe that by itself that will not always achieve the results we want. For it may lead to a mere formal observance and adherence to the strict letter of the law.



Sri Sitarama Reddi addressing the Factory Inspectors

In addition to your being various sorts of engineers, as mentioned by the Commissioner of Labour, you have also to be imbued with the zeal of a teacher to educate both employers and labour to perform their duties in conformity with the spirit of the laws promoted by the Government in the interests of both. I want you to gain the confidence of the people you have to deal with, and you have ample opportunities of doing service to labour in the course of your work.

Status Of Inspectors

It has been pointed out that Inspectors of Factories should be given a status and standard of remuneration so as to secure their freedom from any improper external influence. It is a sound principle. I know that there are some complaints that the remuneration for the same quality of men is different in different departments and that persons employed in some departments have better prospects of promotion and remuneration than in the others. I do not propose to go into details about this matter. The Government fully appreciate the difficulty and arduous nature of your work, and I can assure you that your case will be considered with sympathy.

I do not want to take more of your time. You have got a long and interesting agenda to go through and I hope that your discussions will result in the adoption of uniform standards which will help in the interpretation and enforcement of the various Acts that you have to administer. I hope that you will bear in mind the human side of the problem in the decisions that you arrive at in this conference. I wish godspeed in your work and you may go back after the Conference wiser and better equipped to perform your duties.

Important Role Of Factory Inspectors In Industrial Progress Of The Nation

Welcoming the Hon'ble Minister for Labour and requesting him to address the Conference, the Commissioner of Labour said:

The Inspectors and I are grateful to Government for permitting us to hold this Conference of Inspectors for the purpose of establishing personal contacts with one another and exchanging our views on the enforcement of Labour Laws now in force. I trust as a result of the deliberations of this Conference, we may be able to adopt a code for the uniform enforcement of standards of compliance of Labour Laws by the employers and the employees. This is the second conference and the first after I entered service as an Inspector of Factories in 1928. The Department was then manned by one Chief Inspector of Factories, four Inspectors of Factories and one Assistant Inspector, to administer more or less the simple and less complicated Factories Act of 1911. Labour in those days was not enlightened and Trade Unions were practically non-existent. The work of the Inspectorate was not very arduous.

But with the development of factory employment, the changes brought about as a result of 1914–18 War, and the conventions arrived at by the conferences held under the auspices of the International Labour Organization the International Labour Organization at Washington in 1919, a Royal Commission on Labour was appointed to enquire into and report on the conditions of labour in industrial undertakings and plantations in India, on the health and efficiency and standards of living of the workers and their relations between the employers and the employees, and to make recommendations. The Commission submitted a very valuable report and the Central Government introduced several Bills to give effect to all these recommendations.

The Factories Act, 1934, was one of them. It came into force on January 1, 1935. The factories were classified into two categories, seasonal and non-seasonal. The hours of work were reduced from 60 to 54 per week and 11 to 10 per day for non-seasonal workers, but for seasonal workers the limits were 60 per week and 11 per day. A new provision limiting the hours of spread over was introduced. Health and safety provisions were amplified.

With the amending Act of 1945, provision was made for the grant of leave with pay for a period of 10 days to adults and 14 days to children. In 1946, the limits of daily and weekly hours were reduced to 9 and 48 for non-seasonal and 10 and 50 for seasonal workers. This is past history. We now have the Factories Act, 1948, to administer. It is more detailed and covers all aspects of labour in the factory. The history of Factory Law in India has therefore been one of steady advance, each successive Act covering a wider field than the last and bringing within its orbit all classes of workers and establishments which require protection.

In the present set-up, the work of Factory Inspectors has become very important. For the administration of this new Act, the enforcing authority should be all-knowing. The authority should be building engineers, safety engineers, public health engineers and chemical engineers, all combined. The I.L.O. has therefore rightly stressed in its recommendation on Labour Inspection that the Inspectors should possess a high standard of technical training and experience, should be persons of good general education and by character and abilities should be capable of acquiring the confidence of all parties. It has further stressed that the Inspectors should be given such status and standard of remuneration as to secure their freedom from any improper external influence.

For improving the economy of the nation, the industrial activities have to be stepped up and this can be done only when the conditions of employment in the factories are improved by enforcement of standards prescribed in the various Labour Laws for the betterment of the work people. It is necessary therefore that the Inspectorate should reach a high degree of efficiency and it can be reached if the Inspectorate has contentment.

May I therefore appeal to you, Sir, to consider sympathetically the claims of Factory Inspectors for improving their status and standards of remuneration when the proposals are submitted to Government. I request you, Sir, to address the Inspectors.

THENGUMARAHADA

Deserted Village In The Nilgiris Becomes Collective Farming Colony

Thengumarahada is a place situated at the foot of the Nilgiris below Kodanad and is the site of a deserted village. The place is at an elevation of 1,500 feet and is highly malarial. It is accessible, *via* Nedanad and Hallimoyar through a steep path in the Nilgiris District and via Satyamangalam in Coimbatore.

There is a scheme to restore an old anicut across Kukalthorahalla and to reconstruct the channel, a trace of which still remains running through the Reserve Forest and to irrigate about 500 acres of land on the banks of the Moyar River in the Nilgiris Eastern Slopes Reserve Forest.

The villagers (Badugas and Irulars) of Kilkotagiri Firka are willing to practise collective farming and are very anxious to get the lands for cultivation.

The scheme was discussed at the Irrigation Conference in 1947 and was inspected by the Executive Engineer, Colonization Division, Sub-Divisional Officer, the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Ootacamund, the District Forest Officer, Ootacamund, and the Sub-Collector, Coonoor. The Executive Engineer, the Deputy Director and the Sub-Collector sent reports in favour of the scheme.

Society Formed

In G.O. Ms. No. 4096, Development, dated 5th August 1948, the Government passed orders accepting the recommendation to bring 500 acres of land under cultivation within a period of five years and directing that the lands should be cultivated only with food crops. The villagers formed themselves into a Society and subscribed over Rs. 20,000 as capital. The Society has not yet been registered and the matter is pending with the Registrar of Co-operative Societies who has taken it up with the Government.

The actual working of the farm began on September 15, 1948. A block of 100 acres of forest land has been demarcated and the members of the Society have been permitted to start cultivation pending the registration of the Co-operative Society. About 120 members are likely to join the Society when it is registered. The Government have been addressed to appoint a Senior Inspector of Co-operative Societies to maintain the accounts, because large sums of money will be involved.

The villagers have cultivated a certain portion of land this year during the south-west monsoon with food crops and it has yield d a bumper crop. They have already spent up to Rupees 15,000 on restoring the irrigation channel and purchasing ploughing cattle. Naturally they all want to be members of the Society from the beginning since they have all subscribed to it.

Collective Farming

The model by-laws of the Co-operative Colonization Society provide that land should be divid d into ten acres of block for individual members right from the start. This will not be suitable for the Thengumarahada Scheme, because only 100 acres is to be cultivated for the first year, 200 in the second and so on up to 500 in the fifth year. This would mean that only ten persons could be members in the first year, 20 in the second and so on up to 50 in the fifth year, whereas 120 persons have already contributed towards the capital of the Society.

The Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Ootacamund, has therefore recommended that collective farming should be permitted for the first five years, and that after the full 500 acres have been brought under cultivation, the question of dividing into individual holding should be considered. This is what the villagers themselves want. They are very keen on the Scheme because the land is extremely fertile and the whole area is irrigable. The site was inspected by the Regional Malariologist, Coimbatore, who suggested anti-malarial measures to be adopted. (Please see pictures on second cover page.)

G.M.F. Concessions For Two More Faslis

The Government of Madras have ordered the continuance of certain specified Grow More Food concessions for the faslis 1359 and 1360, i.e., up to 30th June 1951.

AGRICULTURE

Expert Committee To Review Research

The Government of Madras have constituted a Committee of Experts with the following persons as members, to review the progress of research work done in the Agricultural Department during the five years 1944-48.

Dr. G. S. Cheema, Fruit Development Adviser to the Government of India (Retired), Chairman; Dr. T. S. Venkataraman, Sugarcane Specialist to the Government of India (Retired), Madras; Dr. D. N. Bal, Director, Institute of Plant Industry, Indore; and Dr. Jayachand Luthra, Principal, Agricultural College, Benares Hindu University, Benares.

This action has been taken by the Government on the recommendation of the Retrenchment and Reorganisation Committee, with a view to assess the value of the results achieved so far in terms of practical application to Agriculture and suggest further lines of work in all branches, i.e., Soil Science, Manures, Crop Breeding, Plant Protection and Development of Agricultural Industries.

[September 12]

Lease Of Forest Coupes To Harijan Co-operatives

The present policy of the Government in regard to the sales of forest coupes is that they should generally be sold in public auction or by calling for tenders. It has been represented that Harijans who are real workers in the forest coupes, are not in a position to compete in open auction sales of forest coupes. In view of this representation, the Government have reviewed the position and with a view to promote the uplift of Harijans they have issued orders that a specified area in a block of forest coupe may be leased to the Harijans of that locality at a rate equal to the average of the revenue derived in respect of the coupe during the preceding five years, provided they form themselves into a Co-operative Society for the purpose and that the rest of the area should be sold in auction as usual.

This concession will be in force for a period of five years to begin with. The lease amounts are however liable to be varied during the five-year period with reference to the trend of bids for coupes which are sold in auction.

[September 7]

BHARATHI DAY

Bharathi Day was celebrated at Ettayapuram with the Premier's tributes and a procession, Sri Ramalingam Pillai leading.

In the New Drama

Amateur Theatricals Must Avoid Highbrow Theories, Face Criticism

By SRI S. J. ACHARYA, Secretary, Dramatic Art Revival Committee

The amateur drama movement has made great progress in the past few years, but I think it is fair to say that even now its achievements are not commensurate with its length of experience. It is admitted that excellent work is being done by a few clubs in various parts of the country, but the excellence of that work accentuates the backwardness of the major part of the movement. And when I say, 'backwardness' I refer not only to the general level of performances, but also to the semi-paralysis that seems to have afflicted the movements' pioneering faculties. The professional stage is often accused of being too commercial minded and of employing safety-first tactics. The amateur theatre is in grave danger of laying itself open to a similar accusation.

There are two excuses for this standstill order in the amateur drama, one being the rather pathetic piece of special pleading: "After all we are only amateurs", and the other: "We simply hav'nt got the funds to do more." Lack of funds is not a valid excuse for lack of originality or for inartistic productions. The movements' real need is not funds, but a new mental attitude to the theatre.

Worthwhile Hobby

I have little sympathy with the ultra highbrow who wants to use the theatre as a hobby-horse for his dramatically sterile theories, but I have less sympathy with the amateur who seems to "work" on the principle that the theatre exists solely for the entertainment of actors, producers and friends. The professional actor knows that the theatre demands unquestioning obedience, tests every faculty and strains every nerve. Amateur must realize that those demands are not abated because there is no financial bargain, and the pernicious fallacy that the amateur approach to the theatre is something essentially different from the professional approach must be completely rooted out.

It must be imagined that this new outlook means turning a pleasant pastime into a depressing new "cause". The theatre may be taken seriously and yet remain a delightful and worthwhile hobby. Indeed, the person who gives most to the theatre receives most from it, not necessarily in a momentary sense, but in deep and lasting pleasure. Members of the profession are, I know, often regarded as inveterate grumblers, but they live for the theatre, and are never really happy when they are away from it.

The present day movement is probably not wholly to blame for its shortcomings. The old but not yet extinct "Let's have some fun" type of dramatic society forced the public to the conclusion that the critical faculty was out of place at an amateur show, and that conclusion has never been seriously disturbed since. There is the further handicap that the amateur players' audiences are often composed of friends and relatives. Actors who are basking in the extreme warmth of uncritical appreciation are inclined to lose their sense of perspective, and I need hardly say that the position is not helpful to the producer.

(*Continued on page 26*)

Are We Making A Mess Of Education?

No New Order Is Created At Slow Pace, Changing The Course To Please Everybody

By Sri T. P. SANTANAKRISHNA NAIDU, B.A., L.T., Deputy Director of Public Instruction

As a member of the Provincial educational service and as one who in that capacity is alleged to have abetted some of the recently introduced complications (*sic*) in education, I am often assailed by some of my personal friends, who do not hesitate to put things bluntly, if not always correctly, with the question: "Can't you stop making a mess of education?" And I have answered it with another question: "What makes you think that anybody is making a mess at all?"

And the friends answer: "What else, if not a mess, do you call....." and they proceed to complain chiefly of the delay in the publication of the syllabuses and of the non-availability of text-books. Some among them add to these complaints the discarding of their own particular sentimental predilections in respect of one language or another. The officials and North Indian businessmen deplore the disappearance of the use of English as the medium of instruction. The orientalists will not let the classical languages be subordinated to or exchanged for the regional language, but they dare not oppose the realists who rightly want a top place for the regional language. So they say they want to have both the classical and the regional language.

The Unionists want priority for Hindustani; they do not want it to be made optional for only some children who want to learn it; they want it to be made compulsory for all children. A compromise meant to satisfy everybody assuming a spirit of give-and-take, may quite often fail to please some, and those who are not pleased call it a 'mess.'

So what is called a 'mess' is the attempt to find an objective word to express the subjective dissatisfaction in failing to get all the demands of a particular group fully met. As long as each group was agitating, there was really something to grouse about. When the demands of the agitation have been met to a large extent, the meeting of the demands of other groups also at the same time is the unuttered object of the grouse; it is called a complication—a 'mess'.

Protests And Fears

We were loud in our condemnation of what we called the tyranny of our examination system and deplored the premium it put upon cramming and the effects it had upon the health of the children, but when an announcement is made that the worth of the boy or girl will not be judged by written examinations alone but by factors of personality assessed by the methods and means which modern teaching practice and science have developed, we get shaky lest the technique which our own children, and probably also their teachers, have perfected in the art of passing examinations with the least trouble with the help of cribs and keys, text-examiners and 'probable questions' may no longer be of any use. As we cannot express all these fears openly, we express our annoyance by calling the change a 'mess.'

In the same way, our fears about the entrance to University courses at the end of the new high school studies tempt us to call the new situation a 'mess.' Can we not have enough confidence in the people who make these schemes to assume that they will take all aspects into account and see that nothing is done to prejudice the chances of any child for further studies?

Anything new and complicated which one finds it hard to reconcile oneself to is at first a 'mess.' Sometimes the transitional scaffoldings, like the scaffoldings of a building under erection, bridging the old and new, are a 'mess.' But in concrete building structures we are used to the 'mess' of scaffoldings; in abstract schemes, however, the transitory complication is a little hard for us to take in: a 'mess' is what we are tempted to call it.

Former Bearings

Moreover, at the time when we demand reforms we do not often picture the shape they will take when they materialise, so that when they do materialise we are in fear of losing our former bearings at footholds. Thus we first declaimed against the tyranny of book-centred learning, but when life and activity-centred education comes in, we cry out: "Where are our text-books!"

As text-books which sell in large numbers cannot be based on tentative syllabuses, the text-book writers and the text-book sellers cry out: "Where are our syllabuses?"—and they mean the finished, finalised ones, with the guarantee that you will not change them, so that no copies once printed will be left unsold. From their business point of view they are perhaps right, although some extraordinarily enterprising businessmen will say that there cannot be business without an element of risk in it, and let the safety-first man find some other line.

The teachers and most of the parents who did well under the old scheme and according to old standards, who did not protest when the demands for change were put forward, thinking probably in terms of the pace of the old machinacy that it would a long, long time before the demands were met, were taken by surprise.

Common Difficulty

Thus both the reformers themselves and their opponents, the conservatives, are united in demanding a go-slow pace, while communal, linguistic, racial, occupational, cultural and other kinds of minorities expect the reform not only to leave their past privileges unaffected but also to add certain more privileges if it is to mean anything to them. The one common difficulty of all these groups is that of adjusting themselves to the introduction of new formulas based on the common measure of their own past demands, and to cultivate the new outlook which they need. Such difficulties are inevitable in any phase of transition to a new order of things, even if that order is based on the ideals of a Great Soul and the example of his dynamic life.

Never in the history of the world was any new order created at a slow pace, halting at stages and changing the course to please everybody. Wars, revolutions, earthquakes and such sudden upheavals of nature were the forces which have always shaped new orders. It is the good fortune of our country that the new order is not built on such calamities and that we won our freedom without a war; but it does not mean that we can shape a new order without stupendous effort, nor that we can do it at any slow pace. The background against which reform in education has to take place is one of rapid changes in all fields in the country; education has to keep pace with them. It is not necessarily a mess if we go as fast as the times demand; it is not a mess if some people cannot keep pace; we are emphatically not making a mess of education. "Let the corn be ground; the flour will come out in the end."

EDUCATIONAL ROUND-UP

Reorganized Scheme Of Secondary Education

The Department has published a booklet called *The Scheme of Reorganization of Secondary Education*, 1948. It contains an explanatory statement with an abstract of Government Orders and Departmental instructions. It should be very useful to the teachers in Secondary Schools. Managements will do well to supply copies of this booklet to teachers serving in Secondary Schools that by them. Copies of the booklet can be had from the Superintendent, Government Press, at As. 6 per copy.

Publication Of Guide Books For Teachers

The Department is publishing Guide Books in 12 subjects for the use of teachers in Secondary Schools mostly handling Forms I to III. Some of these Guide Books are for teachers handling Forms IV to VI in subjects under Pre-technological and Domestic and Aesthetic Courses. Besides these a General Introduction to the new syllabus explaining the new outlook on Education and the Scheme of Reorganization of Secondary Education, 1948, is also published by the Department.

The subjects in which the Guide Books are published are English, Mathematics, General Science, Gardening and Agriculture, Social Studies, Homecraft, Drawing and Painting, Dancing, Engineering, Music, Home Science and Weaving. The Guide Book on the teaching of English is now available with the Superintendent, Government Press, and those on Mathematics, Gardening and Agriculture, Social Studies, Homecraft and General Science are expected to be ready by the end of August. Other Guide Books will be ready during September.

School Museum Training

Government have approved the Director's proposal for the training of teachers of Secondary Schools in Madras City at the rate of one teacher from each Secondary School in the Government Museum, Madras, on how to form school museums, and also have sanctioned the expenditure during the current year. They have also ordered that the expenditure incurred by the managements of non-Government Secondary Schools on the purchase of equipment will be admitted for purposes of grant-in-aid.

Government have called for proposals for the training of teachers of mufassal secondary schools as Part II Schemes for 1950–51.

Seats For Refugee Students In Professional Colleges

The Government of Madras have directed that the Refugees Relief Committee should be consulted about the domicile of the candidates seeking admission to the two seats reserved for refugee candidates in each of the Government Medical Colleges and three seats in the Government Engineering Colleges, in the Province.

[September 6]

Full Fee Concessions For Harijans In Elementary Schools

The Government of Madras have directed that full fee concessions should be granted to Harijan pupils in elementary and higher elementary schools both under public and private managements, for a period of 10 years from 1949–50, irrespective of the income limits of the parents of the pupils. They will be allowed to retain the concession for a second year also in any of the classes, I to VIII.

[September 7]

Training In Library Science

In order to keep ready certain candidates trained in Library Science, to be absorbed in the libraries to be opened in pursuance of the Madras Public Libraries Act, 1948, the Government sanctioned the deputation of four candidates for training in Diploma Course in Library Science at the Madras University for the year 1949–50. The candidates selected are now undergoing training.

B.E. (Annamalai)

The Government of Madras have directed that the B.E. Degree of the Annamalai University in Civil and Mechanical Engineering be deemed as equivalent to the B.E. Degree of the Madras University in the respective branches.

[September 13]

Titles Of Indians

The Government of India have notified, in supersession of all previous orders on the subject, that with the exception of hereditary titles and awards for acts of gallantry conferred on armed forces personnel, and ruling princes, no reference should hereafter be made in official documents to titles conferred during the British rule in India on Indians.

The Central Government have explained that it is not proposed that titles should be surrendered, but that their use in official documents should be stopped.

[September 6]

Additional Member For Advisory Committee

The Government of Madras have appointed the District Forest Officer, Bellary, as a member of the Advisory Committee for the uplift of the Sugali community in Kurnool district, constituted in the Order, dated March 26, 1949.

[September 6]

RUST RESISTANT KORRA: IMPROVED STRAINS OF CHOLAM, CUMBU, RAGI: COCONUT SEEDLINGS: SUGARCANE PITH: DDT FOR BETELS

Rust resistant strain of korra.—The korra crop in the Ceded districts is invariably susceptible to the disease known as rust, characterized by rusty brown spots on the leaves. In certain seasons, when the intensity of the disease is high, the yield of the crop is considerably reduced. A selection S. 1-3756 evolved at the Millet Breeding Station, Coimbatore, has been found to resist comparatively the disease better than the local variety. Tests that were conducted for the past three seasons in Bellary district have conclusively proved its suitability to resist the disease and yield higher than the local. Seeds of this strain can be had from the Superintendent, Agricultural Research Station, Hagari (Bellary district).

Improved strain of irrigated cholam.—A high yielding strain, K. 2, has been found suitable for cultivation in the two seasons—January/February and April/May, in Tirunelveli district. The strain is short in height and matures earlier than the local by about ten days. The ear-heads are medium sized and compact with well-set white pearly grains. The cultivation of the strain not only saves the cost of one irrigation but also gives extra produce valued at Rs. 37-8-0 per acre at the present price of cholam.

New ragi strain.—K. 1 ragi yielding 18 per cent over the local (288 lb. per acre) isolated at the Agricultural Research Station, Koilpatti, is now available for distribution. The new strain resembles the local in respect of duration, ear-head, etc., and at the present price of ragi, a net profit of Rs. 36 per acre is expected out of its cultivation.

Hybrid cumbu.—Two new hybrid cumbu varieties X.1 and X.2 were recently released for trial from the Millet Breeding Station, Coimbatore. They have been produced by crossing promising pure lines which exhibited the maximum hybrid vigour when crossed. District trials, conducted in Tiruchirappalli district, in the Musiri and Perambalur taluks, have been very encouraging. Extensive trials are being arranged in the coming season to find other areas suitable for cultivating the hybrid cumbu X.1 and X.2.

Advice to fruit growers.—Malta, Nepali Oblong, Italian, Rajahmundry and Lucknow seedless are the most promising varieties of lemons, which commence to bear within two years of planting. Layers of these varieties are produced on a large scale at the Government Fruit Nursery, Kodur, and at some of the Agricultural Research Stations in the Province.

AGRICULTURAL NEWSLETTER

About twenty reputed mango varieties introduced for trial from North, Central and Western India failed to fruit even after ten years of planting at the Fruit Research Station, Kodur, in Cuddapah district. Efforts made to induce them to flower by adopting devices such as ringing the trunk and their branches and smudging the trees did not prove successful. The fruit growers of this Province are therefore advised not to introduce for commercial planting fruit varieties from other parts of India, however high their reputation may be in their native habitat, but plant only varieties of known performance tested by the Agricultural department.

Green manures.—An acre of paddy field requires 25 to 30 lb. of small sized green manure seed like Pillipesara, *Sesbania Speciosa*, etc. Efforts to produce seed of this green manure crop on the paddy field bunds at the several Agricultural Research Stations show that it is easily possible to obtain 25 lb. of seed from *Sesbania Speciosa* planted on the well-trimmed field bunds of an acre of land immediately after planting paddy in July-August. Planting of seedlings is to be preferred to dibbling seed directly on the bunds. Nursery of *Sesbania Speciosa* should be sown on a small high level plot four to five weeks in advance of the completion of paddy planting in one's holding. The plants grow quickly and commence to flower in November. Pods ripen by middle of January.

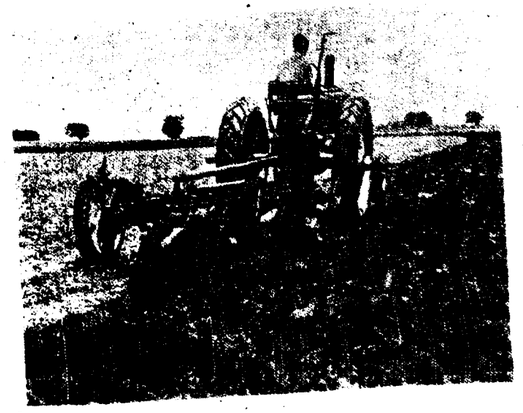
Coconut seedlings.—In order to supply the public with selected seedlings at comparatively low price, a comprehensive coconut nursery scheme financed by the Government and the Indian Central Coconut Committee was sanctioned by the Government of Madras in October 1948, and was put into operation from November 10, 1948. Eight nurseries have been started at the eight research stations—Anakapalle, Samalkot, Maruteru, Tindivanam, Pattukkottai, Coimbatore, Pattambi and Nileshwar. Under this scheme, it is proposed to produce annually 100,000 seedlings to plant about 2,000 acres. Seednuts from selected trees having all the desirable characters will be collected mainly in the months of February to June and the supply of seedlings will commence from July and continue throughout the monsoon months.

Quality in fruit products.—To prevent a large number of spurious and synthetic fruit drinks with little or no fruit in them but with plenty of essences and brilliant colours being sold under false labels and passed off as first class and real fruit juices, the Fruit Products Control Order, 1948, has been brought into force by the Government of India. Under this Order it is necessary for a manufacturer to possess a licence before opening any fruit preservation concern, and the products manufactured have to conform to certain standards. The Bio-Chemist, Government Fruit Products Research Laboratory, Kodur, who is in charge of this Order, will give guidance and advise to manufacturers already in the field and those proposing to start new concerns.

Pith formation in sugarcane.—Sugarcane stem is generally sold in stru... made up mostly of soft tissue... sugary juice. Under certain condi... tions of cultivation and weather, the stem forms hollows in the centre or the stem may be composed of dried up non-juicy tissue. Such deterioration in cane is termed as pithiness in sugarcane. This will result in a loss in tonnage of cane and sugar. Hollowness or cavity pith in the stem is generally formed at the base and it spreads to the top. The dried-up tissue or corky pith is formed at the top only.

TRACTOR PLOUGHING IN CHITTOOR DISTRICT

Sri R. M. Sundaram, I.C.S., Director of Agriculture, recently visited Chittoor District. Sri Sundaram (wearing hat) is seen discussing farming problems

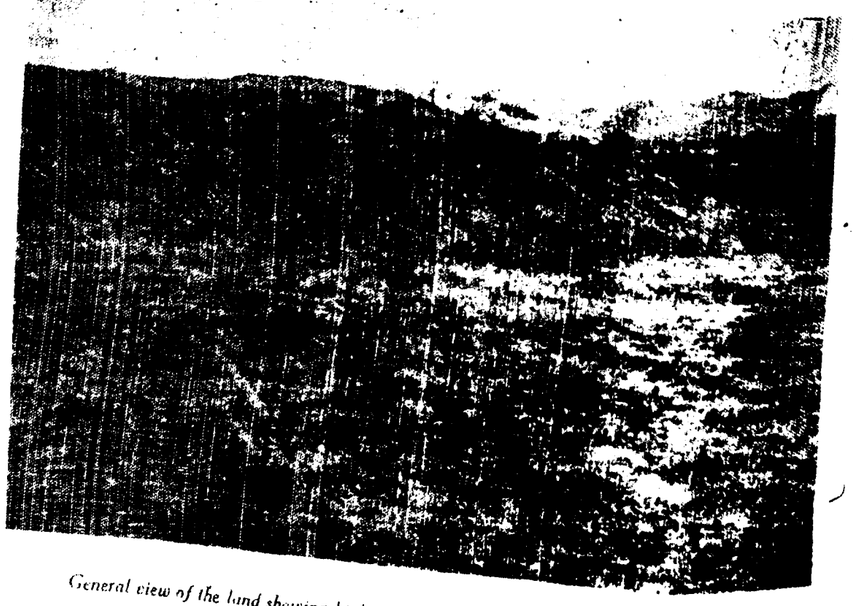


A "John Deere" tractor with a 3 furrow disc plough at work

Sri Sundaram inspects the track of the tractor

RECLAMATION OF WASTE LANDS—

The reclamation of fallow lands and their levelling is done by

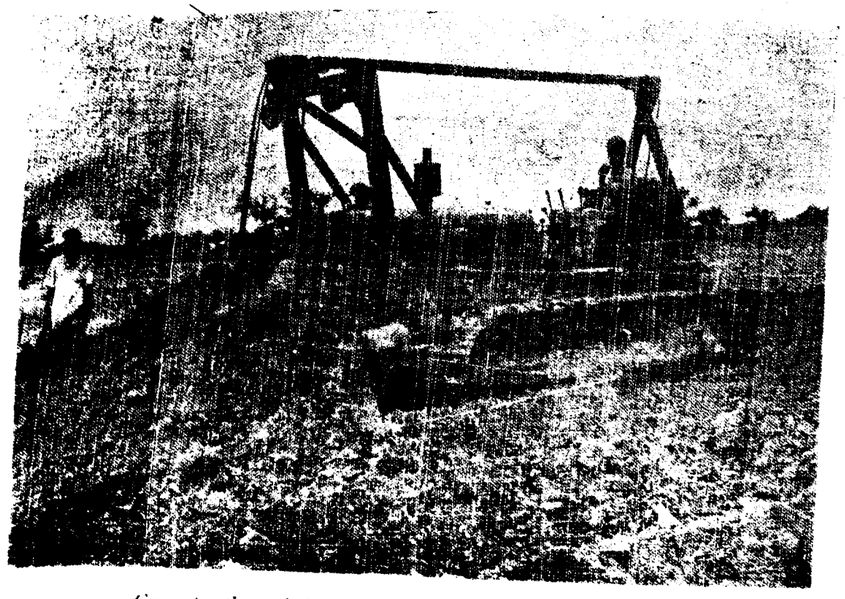


General view of the land showing high and low ground before the bulldozer operation

ulldozer at work, cutting high ground

LEVELLING WORK BY BULLDOZERS

Departmental bulldozers within a short period and at comparatively low cost



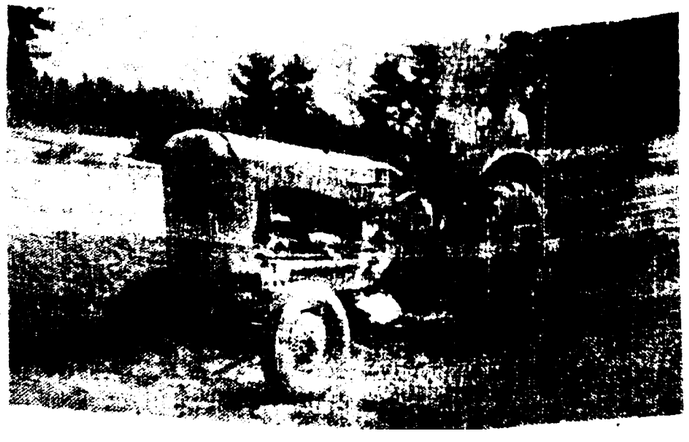
Conveying the earth from the high to the low ground and levelling it

View after bulldozing and levelling. These machines, which are hired out to ryots by the Agricultural Department, are in great demand

TAPPING WATER IN A SPRING CHANNEL

The general view of the trials made by a D. 6 bulldozer for tapping water in a new Kasam (spring channel) at Thadukara in Chittoor

A close-up of the tapping work. The Kasam is now functioning and is expected to irrigate 100 acres



A small "Massey Harris-30, K" tractor with plough

Pith formation leads to poor juice quality and low recovery of sugar, besides low extraction percentage. Pith formation is a varietal character: Co. 527 forms large amount of corky pith at the top: Co. 449 and Co. 349 forms large cavity at the bottom and pith formation in Co. 419 is comparatively low.

Application of a large dose of nitrogen, arrowing (shooting into blossom) or flowering, too frequent or copious irrigation or raising the crop under swamp conditions and continuous ratooning encourages pith formation. Pithiness also develops when cane is not harvested at the optimum stage of ripeness.

Preservation of seed potatoes.—Seed material from the main crop of potatoes on the Nilgiris develop several long sprouts and shrink very much in long storage. The development of long sprouts are disadvantageous as they use up a fair proportion of the reserve food. They also break easily while handling. "Fusares", a Bayer Product, brings about the inhibition of the sprouting when dusted over the seed tubers soon after harvest and the treated tubers remain firm and the sprouts are short. One pound of dust is sufficient to dust two hundredweights of seed.

DDT and Benzone Hexachloride.—Recent investigations have shown that it is possible to control most of the insect pests by a judicious use of either Benzone Hexachloride or DDT. DDT either as a 5 per cent dust or 0·1 per cent spray was found to be a specific for jassids on bendai, brinjal, cotton and paddy. The spray was found to have a salutary effect against the pests of cruciferous plants also.

Yet another interesting finding about DDT is the control of Agathi Weevil. This is a serious pest in betelvine gardens against which we were till now practically helpless. Dusting with DDT 5 per cent was recently found to cause over 90 per cent mortality. The owners of betelvine gardens are so convinced of the beneficial effect of this treatment that they are now coming forward to have their entire infested gardens treated. The betelvine bug is another major pest of the garden. The same chemical was found capable of decimating this pest also.

Benzone Hexachloride has specific action against some other insect pests. The dust was found effective against striped bug of paddy.

Disease position in the Province.—A case of plant poisoning was investigated at Kollegal taluk of Coimbatore district. The village affected was Kamakarai, about 10 miles from Kollegal, situated on the border of the hills. It was reported that a batch of fifteen animals belonging to two owners died suddenly within half an hour after eating a wild variety of grass called *Kaguyanagallu* in Canarese. The plant resembles elephant grass, growing up to 4½ to 5 feet in height. Animals exhibited shivering, salivation, giddiness, rolling of eyeball, dilatation of the pupil, tympany, prostration, struggling and death. Since the symptoms were highly suggestive of hydrogen cyanide, samples of grass were sent to the Government Analyst, Guindy, and the Research Officer, Toxicology Section, Medical College, Madras, both of whom confirmed the findings as positive for "Hydrogen Cyanide".

Artificial insemination.—In May 1949 the number of animals inseminated was 85. Five calves born by artificial insemination were verified. In June 1949, the number inseminated was 45 and the number of calves verified was 5.

Sugar Stocks Freezed

The Government of India have freezed the stocks of sugar with sugar factories throughout the country. Arrangements for the distribution of the freezed stocks at reasonable prices are being made. The Government of Madras have decided that prices of sugar both wholesale and retail should be statutorily fixed and that distribution should be made through licensed wholesalers and select retailers.

The Government trust that till such time as these decisions are implemented and the controlled distribution of stocks commences, the public will co-operate with them by abstaining from purchasing large quantities of sugar with a view to hoard and thus increase the pressure on supplies. The public are informed in this connection that the stocks which have been freezed are considered sufficient to meet the ordinary requirements till the next crushing season starts and that most factories are expected to start producing sugar from sometime in November next and that some factories may be commencing manufacturing even in October next.

Thus, the public will be able to obtain sugar at reasonable prices and there is, therefore, no need for anyone to lay in stocks at present.

More Agricultural Staff

The Government of Madras have sanctioned the appointment of 100 Agricultural Demonstrators, for doing intensive propaganda and attending to work in the villages in connection with producing more food under the two-year plan for intensive cultivation.

[September 8]

Revised Rates For Pumpset Hire

The Government of Madras have directed that the following rates should be levied with effect from 1st October 1949, in respect of petrol and oil-engine pumpsets hired out to ryots by the Agricultural and Industries Departments.

Petrol pumpsets—Re. 1 per day or Rs. 20 per mensem. Oil-engine pumpsets, 8 horsepower unit—Rs. 3 per day; 16 and 18 horsepower units—Rs. 4 per day.

[September 7]

Ayacut For Subsidy Wells

In a letter published in the "Hindu," dated 4th September 1949 under the heading "Well Subsidies" the writer has stated that Revenue authorities are demanding immediate repayment with interest of the subsidies paid to agriculturists who have not brought into cultivation the stipulated two acres of lands under each well. One of the conditions subject to which subsidies are sanctioned under the N.W.S.S. is that a subsidy well should have an ayacut of at least *one* acre. The Government have not since modified this condition. It is therefore sufficient if *one* acre of land is irrigated under each well, for a subsidy to be granted.

[September 13]

Livestock Scheme for Malabar

The Government of Madras have sanctioned a scheme for establishment of a District Livestock Farm in Thiruvazhankunnu desam, Walluvanad taluk, Malabar district.

More Austerity Recipes Using Subsidiary Food

1. DAHIBADAS

Ingredients

Urad dhal (without the husk)	9 oz.
Sweet potato flour	½ oz.
Groundnut cake flour	½ oz.
Soda bicarb	¼ teaspoon.
Salt to taste	1 ,,
Til oil to fry badas.	
Curd	1½ seers.
Green chillies	6—8.
Haldi	¼ teaspoon.
Salt to taste	1½ ,,

For Bhagar

Red whole chillies	3
Urad dhal	1 teaspoon.
Zeera	¼ ,,
Mustard	½ ,,
Garlic	5 flakes.
Curry leaves.	

Method

Pick and soak urad dhal overnight; wash well and grind it to very fine dough. To this dough add sieved sweet potato flour, groundnut cake flour, soda bicarb and salt; mix well.

Beat the curd, add chopped green chillies, haldi and salt, mix well and give bhagar.

Fry badas to very light brown and put them in the prepared curd, cover and leave aside for three to four hours to soak.

2. SATPURAS

Ingredients

Maida	9 oz.
Sweet potato flour	½ ,,
Groundnut cake flour	½ ,,
Ghee to mix in the dough	1 ,,
Salt to taste	¼ ,,
Water to mix	1 teaspoon.
Ghee for frying.	
Sugar (4 oz.) for syrup.	

Method

Sieve the mixture of flours and mix in it one ounce of melted ghee. Add salt and knead the mixture into a soft dough. Leave aside for an hour. Knead well, roll the dough very thin and cut into small round puris. Make slits in each round and twist it, holding both ends. Fry the satpuras thus prepared to very light brown, dip them in the prepared sugar syrup. (The syrup should give one string when ready.) Strain and spread them in plates.

3. CHEWDA

Ingredients

Sweet potato shreds	4 oz.
Beaten rice	6 ,,
Cashewnuts	3 ,,
Curry leaves (one small bunch).	
Salt to taste nearly	1 teaspoon.
Red chilli powder to taste	2 teaspoons.
Ghee for frying.	

Method

Pick and clean the sweet potato shreds and pressed rice; split the cashewnuts into halves. Heat ghee and fry the ingredients separately to a very light brown. Fry the curry leaves till they are crisp and powder them. Mix all these ingredients together with salt and chilli powder.

4. GULABJAMANS

Ingredients

Khoya	¼ seer.
Maida	1½ chataks (7½ tolas).
Sweet potato flour	,,
Ghee to fry.	,,
Sugar for syrup	½ seer.

Method

Sieve maida and sweet potato flour and mix with khoya. Knead the mixture very well with a little water and divide into small balls. Make the sugar syrup to a consistency when it gives one string. Fry the balls to dark brown and soak them in the syrup for three to four hours.

5. BADAS

Ingredients

Chana dhal	9 oz.
Sweet potato flour	½ ,,
Groundnut cake flour	½ ,,
Green chillies	1 chatak (5 tolas).
Onions (medium size)	4—5.
Salt to taste	

Method

Pick the dhal and soak it overnight, wash well and grind it, adding seera and salt. Cut the onions and green chillies into small pieces and mix them in the dough. Divide the dough into small balls, shape them into flat badas, fry to golden brown colour.

6. MATTHI

Ingredients

Maida	9 oz
Sweet potato flour	½ ,,
Groundnut cake flour	½ ,,
Ghee to mix in the dough	2 ,,
Salt to taste	
Azwan	1 dessert spoon.

Method

Sieve the mixture of flours. Add 2 oz. of melted ghee, salt, powdered azwan and mix well. Make a soft dough of the mixture and leave it aside for an hour to soak. Knead the dough well and divide into small balls. Rolls each ball into a thin round chapatti. Cut into half, fold the half again and fry till crisp.

VALUES OF CERTAIN FOODS

	Rice	*Wheat*	*Sweet Potato*	*Tapioca*	*Banana*
Estimated yield per acre (maunds).	10	10	50	50	224
Protein yield (kilograms)	31	43	22	13	56
Carbohydrate yield (kilograms).	284	258	563	522	1,190
Calories per acre (in thousands).	1,280	1,260	3,880	2,880	5,040

CANNED FRUITS

Pioneer Research In Preservation Methods Being Done To Develop Infant Industry

By Dr. G. S. SIDDAPPA, M.A., PH.D., A.R.I.C., Bio-Chemist

In the modern agricultural economy of the State, fruit and vegetable preservation occupies a very important place. Recent work on nutrition has shown that fruits and vegetables play a vital role in maintaining the health and vigour of the people. They are rich in minerals and vitamins which are highly protective and are indispensable for a proper diet. They are, however, seasonal and are not always available in plenty throughout the year. Methods have, therefore, been developed for preserving them in all their richness during seasons of plenty, so that they can be made available all through the year.

The methods vary according to the type and nature of the material; canning, preparation of juices, squashes and cordials, conversion into jams, jellies and marmalades, drying, cold storage, freezing, etc., are some of the most important methods for preserving fruit and vegetables on a large scale. Of these, canning and the manufacture of the juices and jams are the ones widely employed all over the world for preserving large quantities of surplus fruits. Large quantities of fruits and vegetables are also dehydrated or packed as frozen pack. Besides fruits and vegetables, other products like fish, meat, dairy produce, etc., are canned on a very large scale. Canning is thus the most widely employed method for preserving many kinds of perishable produce.

Advanced Research

The fruit canning and preservation industry has developed to a great extent in the United States of America, Australia, England and several other countries. In these countries, where the standard of living of the people has risen to a high level, preserved fruits form an important part in the diet of the people. In India, however, the fruit preservation industry has been taken up only recently. In view of the enormous horticultural resources of the country, it is surprising that this important industry was not taken up in all seriousness long before. Although preserved fruits are at present luxury articles beyond the reach of the average man, it is possible to bring them within his easy reach by launching upon intensive as well as extensive development of the fruit preservation industry in the country.

As a result of some research schemes on fruit and vegetable preservation, a considerable amount of useful data has been collected already. Methods have been standardised for the canning and preservation of some of the most important Indian fruits like mangoes, guavas, pineapples, etc. Some of the products have already met with appreciation from even the critical public and have considerable popular appeal also. In the early stages, these products, which are comparatively new, will have to compete against well-established and highly popular products like canned peaches, pears, apricots, berries, mixed fruit salads, etc., which come from other countries and which have reached a very high standard for quality. The best financial and intellectual resources of these countries have been freely used to develop them into almost perfect products.

This need not, however, deter us from developing the fruit preservation industry based upon indigenous fruits like mangoes, guavas, pineapples, citrus fruits, jack, melon, etc. What is now required is systematic research and development work in all aspects of the industry. When a steady beginning has been made, it will be easier to locate problems of special importance for intensive investigation.

With the fruit canning and preservation industry are connected a large number of auxiliary industries such as the tinplate and glass industries, etc., which are necessary for the production of suitable containers. At present, the non-availability of suitable tin and glass containers at cheap prices is a serious handicap to the fruit preservation industry. There is therefore an urgent necessity to develop these industries also in the country. The status of the fruit preservation industry in any country is a fair index of the status of the agricultural wealth of its land as well as of the standard of living of its people. It is of great national importance in peace as well as war.

Scope In Madras

The fruit preservation and canning industry in Madras Province is still on a very small scale only. There are one or two factories that specialise in fruit canning and the manufacture of jellies, squashes, jams, etc. A large number of small concerns scattered all over the Province are mainly engaged in the preparation of pickles and chutneys, using a variety of recipes. The number of concerns that are engaged in fruit canning and preservation in the sense in which these words are understood is, however, very small. This is rather a poor show for a Province which has enormous horticultural resources and is probably one of the foremost in India as regards the area under fruits like mangoes, citrus, etc.

It is no doubt true that State support and patronage are essential for developing the fruit preservation industry, in any country. For the past six years the Madras Government have been actively engaged in finding out the best methods for utilising the surplus fruits during seasons of plenty. The Government Fruit Products Research Laboratory at Kodur (Cuddapah district) under the Agricultural department has been conducting pioneer investigations on the canning and preservation of almost all the typical and important fruits of the Province.

A large number of fruit products have been developed and standardised. Some of the products have already been released for sale to the public on a limited scale. The results are very encouraging. It is proposed to enlarge the activities of this Research Laboratory into that of a full Technological Research Institute with facilities for conducting advanced research and technical work on almost all aspects of fruit and vegetable canning and preservation. Even as it is, a short course of three months' training in fruit canning and preservation has been instituted to train personnel for the

industry. Equipment for a small commercial fruit canning factory has been got so that the students may be given complete practical training as well as an insight into the commercial possibilities of the industry.

Suitable Fruits

Of the large number of fruits grown in the Province, mangoes, bananas and citrus fruits occupy the highest place. They are the major fruits of the Province so far as fruit preservation is concerned. Other fruits like jack, melon, pineapple, guava, etc., are also useful for preservation. Fruits like plums, peaches, apricots, pears, etc., which are largely used in other parts of the world for canning are not grown at present to any large extent, as they are confined to hill regions only.

Among mangoes, *Neelum* and *Berishan* which are commercially important are suitable for canning. Pineapple from the West Coast gives a good canned product. Canned guavas are quite good. Grape fruits, loose-jacket oranges, pummelo, etc., give fairly good canned products. Jack fruit, musk melon, and palm kernel can also be canned by modifying the canning process, as they have a comparatively high P.H., necessitating pressure processing.

As regards juices, squashes and cordials, a large number of important products can be produced. Orange squash from Chirea (or *sathgudi*) and loose-jacket oranges, lime and lemon squashes, lime juice cordial, pineapple squash, mango squash, passion fruit squash, grape fruit squash, cashew apple syrup, citron squash, pummelo squash, etc., are all well-known and highly popular products. Methods for preparing them from fruits grown in the Province have been worked out in the Government Fruit Products Research Laboratory.

Jams And Jellies

Jams, jellies and marmalade, which are highly popular products almost all over the world and which are prepared in millions of small homes as well in a large number of small factories, form an important class of preserved fruits. Their preparation is based on science as well as art and hence their popular appeal to a large section of the people. Mango jam, jack jam, pineapple jam, melon-ginger guava jelly, orange marmalade, mixed fruit jams, spiced jams, etc., are very good products which can be manufactured with much profit. The demand for this class of products is bound to go up as living standards also raise.

A large number of varieties of bananas are grown in the Province. From several of them, banana flour as well as banana figs can be prepared by dehydration. These products will be useful in supplementing the diet of the people. Dehydration under hygienic conditions and controlled humidity and temperature is preferable to the ordinary method of sun drying. The dried product should be packed well to prevent insect attack during storage. Other fruits like mangoes, guavas, etc., can also be dehydrated to a small extent.

Pickles, sauces and chutneys are well-known products. These can be prepared from fruits as well as vegetables. Mango chutney, lime and mango pickles, tomato sauce, etc., are highly popular. These products can be prepared and sold with profit. Although the basic principles involved in their preparation are well known, there is much scope to vary the constituents to suit different tastes.

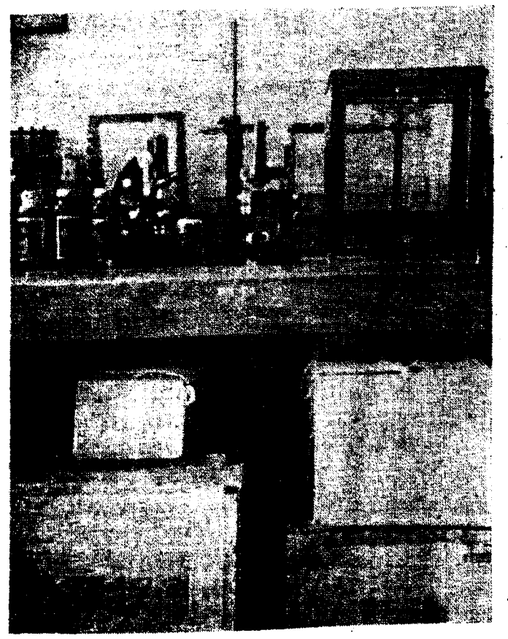
With the fruit preservation industry are associated a number of by-product industries. Orange oil of excellent quality can be got by simple hand extraction from the peel of the orange. Orange, lime and lemon peel, citron and pummelo peels can be candied. Fruits like jack, mango, kamla, pineapple, etc., can also be candied. Candied fruits and peels mixed in different proportions are popular lines in the grocery trade. Candied ginger in syrup is another excellent product.

The fruit preservation and canning industry is of great importance in Madras Province and is likely to develop considerably in the near future.

Left : *Can Sealing Machine*

Below : *A Corner of the Fruit Products Research Laboratory*

Juice Press and Crown Corking Machine



Another Corner of the Fruit Products Research Laboratory

OIL TECHNOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, ANANTAPUR

"The importance of oilseeds to the agricultural and industrial economy of India," observed the Panel on Oils and Soap Industries appointed by the Government of India, "cannot be overemphasised; they are not only important articles of food for man and animal, but also essential raw materials for important industries such as soaps, toiletries and glycerine, paints and varnishes, refined edible oils and vegetable ghee, lubricants, etc." The normal estimated production of oilseeds in India (pre-partition) was as follows :

	TONS.
(*a*) Groundnut in shell ..	3,210,000
(*b*) Cottonseed	2,000,000
(*c*) Rape and mustard ..	1,000,000
(*d*) Linseed	400,000
(*e*) Sesamum (gingelly) ..	416,000
(*f*) Coconut (copra) ..	220,000
(*g*) Castor	150,000
Total ..	7,396,000

Modern research in Oil Technology has enabled the more highly industrialised countries of the West to reduce residual oil in the extracted seeds to less than 1 per cent by solvent extraction and 4 to 5 per cent by mechanical expression whereas in India the residual cake obtained by mechanical expression contains as much as 7 to 15 per cent oil content. By increasing the palatable and edible qualities of processed oils and fats the *per capita* consumption of fats has been augmented in those countries. For instance, the *per capita* consumption of fats in the U.S.A. has risen to 46·3 pounds, whereas in India it is only 8 pounds. The processes of manufacture of fatty acids and soaps too have undergone revolutionary changes due to the application of chemical engineering principles; they have been rendered not only continuous but they also ensure completion of the operations within a few hours.

Only by application of modern technological processes can our resources of oilseeds subserve fully the needs of the food and industrial economy of our country.

Need For Institute

The Madras Province accounts for about 50·5 per cent of groundnut, 20·4 per cent of gingelly, 38·7 per cent of copra, 17·9 per cent of castor, and 12·5 per cent of cottonseed production in India. Having regard to the importance of oilseeds in the economy of this Province, it has been considered necessary to set up an Oil Technological Institute to deal with the various problems connected with oil industries and to train apprentices leading to a diploma course in oil technology.

The Institute will undertake research work on the following subjects :—

(*a*) Cottonseed oil milling and refining.

(*b*) Improvements in oil milling and refining processes.

(*c*) Extraction of oils by solvents from seeds and cakes.

(*Continued on page 26*)

Taking Over Electricity Distribution Business From Private Licensees

The Government Electricity Department is now generating practically all the electric power consumed in this Province. About 70 per cent of the distribution business is also done by the Department. The balance of distribution and a very small fraction of the generation is still being done by about 80 licensees distributed all over the Province. About 45 of these licensees are private firms and the rest local boards. Twenty licensees generate their own power in small thermal stations.

Under the present high cost of fuel and labour, the self-generating stations are financially in a bad way. Most of this class are on the verge of collapse. The Government had to go to their assistance frequently and they have recently acquired, by mutual agreement, the concerns at Kurnool, Cuddapah, Anantapur, Kollegal and Valparai. Negotiations have just been completed and the Government have agreed to take over immediately the concerns at Rajahmundry, Ongole, Bellary and Hindupur. The licensees of Hospet, Proddattur, Chicacole, Udipi, Parvatipur and few other places have since approached the Government offering acquisition.

The cost of electrical materials is now three to four times the pre-war level. But there has not been a proportionate enhancement in the rates of supply of power to the consumer. Again, electricity is more cheaply distributed to the urban and industrial consumer than to the agriculturist, whose loads lie scattered. The Government have been striving to make electricity reach as many rural areas as possible. In this endeavour the licensee, who is answerable to the shareholders, is naturally squeezed, because if he should invest on rural extensions, he has to borrow from a tight money-market at rates which will not be commensurate with his profits on agricultural loads. No doubt some licensees are endeavouring to do their best; but the Government have to take note of the fact that they are up against an uphill task under conditions now prevailing in this industry.

Bill Being Drafted

It is for this reason that the Government have decided to shoulder the burden themselves and acquire the concerns of all licensees. For this purpose, they are drafting a Bill which is proposed to be enacted shortly. The basis of compensation to be offered to private licensees is now being worked out. It has been suggested that they may be given the option of claiming compensation either (i) on the basis of book value of their assets less depreciation plus a solatium; or (ii) on the basis of the value of the shares of these concerns as quoted in the Stock Exchange; or (iii) on the basis of capitalising their average profits over a period of years.

The details of the Bill will soon be finalized and published for the information of the public. The total cost of this acquisition may be of the order of Rupees three crores. The legislation will only be an enabling measure and the actual pace of acquisition will be determined by considerations such as the resources at the disposal of the Government and the speed with which the Electricity Department can absorb these concerns without loss of efficiency. The less efficient concerns will be taken over first and intimation will be given in advance to others about the proposed date of their acquisition and they will be assisted by the Government in the meanwhile to continue their useful work.

POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES

Two Districts To Try Out Scheme To Separate Judiciary From Executive

Government have had under consideration the question of giving effect to a scheme of separation of the judiciary from the Executive and a Cabinet Committee has been examining the recommendations of the Special Committee of Experts under the chairmanship of the Advocate-General in this behalf. Concrete proposals framed under the directions of the Cabinet Committee are under the active consideration of Government and final orders will be passed thereon very soon. Pending such orders on these detailed proposals, Government have decided to introduce the Scheme as a token measure in the two districts of North Arcot and Chingleput on October 2, 1949.

The Scheme has been designed within the framework of the Criminal Procedure Code and no amendment to the Code or any other Statute is necessary to implement it. It can thus be put into operation by executive orders only.

Putting the matter very broadly and in a single sentence, the main feature of the Scheme is that criminal cases will be tried by Magistrates who are not under the control of the District Collector while the powers of the Collector and the other executive officers to maintain law and order and to prevent crime are preserved intact. The officers of the Revenue Department will have all the magisterial powers necessary for the preservation of peace and tranquillity and the prevention of crimes as at present. They will also be "Magistrates" and, in what follows, will be described as "Executive Magistrates" to distinguish them from the other category, "the Judicial Magistrates." The Scheme does not touch the powers of the Police such as those under Chapter XIII of the Code.

For doing purely judicial work, there will be a separate category of Magistrates who, when the Scheme takes full effect, will all be men with legal qualifications or training and who will be under the control of the High Court.

Powers And Functions

The powers and functions of a Magistrate under the Criminal Procedure Code and other Statutes will be divided between these two classes of Magistrates in such a way as to secure that functions which are essentially judicial in their nature will be in the province of the Judicial Magistrates while functions which are of an administrative character (such as the issue of licence for firearms) and those which are "Police" in their nature (such as the handling of unlawful assemblies) will be in the province of the Collector and his

subordinates. As at present, the Collector, in collaboration with the Police, will continue to be responsible for the maintenance of law and order. A detailed Memorandum specifying the allocation of powers between the Executive and Judicial Magistrates is being issued.

In regard to proceedings under Chapter XI (Sections 127 to 132) and Chapter XII (Section 144) of the Criminal Procedure Code where urgent action has to be taken to preserve law and order, although the matter is primarily within the province of the Executive Magistrates, Judicial Magistrates will also be given powers to pass orders in emergencies. Occasions may arise when for some reason or other the Executive Magistrate is not available on the spot and at such times the Police should be able to seek the assistance of the Judicial Magistrate; the latter should then render such assistance by passing such orders as he considers necessary. The moment the Executive Magistrate arrives on the scene, the Judicial Magistrate will efface himself. In this respect the new Scheme is an improvement on the existing arrangements by providing an additional set of magistrates to take action in emergencies.

Details Worked Out

The details regarding the number of magistrates of each class required for each district, the location and jurisdiction of and accommodation for these courts, the reduction in the number of Revenue Divisions consequent on the removal of magisterial work from them and redistribution of the Revenue jurisdiction among the remaining Divisions have all been worked out. For certain pairs of Districts where work is light, it is proposed to have a common District Magistrate. The Districts chosen for the token introduction, Chingleput and North Arcot, form one such pair.

The Revenue Divisions of Cheyyar and Vellore in North Arcot District and Saidapet in Chingleput District will be abolished and the districts divided between the remaining Revenue Division (three and two respectively). The Deputy Tahsildars at Vaniyambadi and Uttiramerur will also be retrenched and the sub-taluk added to the main taluk concerned.

Single Cadre

One of the main features of the Scheme is the combination of the cadres of Civil and Criminal Judicial Officers into a single cadre. The broad principles governing the recruitment to the various posts in the new service have been settled and the relevant Rules will be issued in due course. Recruitment will be made in accordance with such rules. As this will take some little time and as Government desire to introduce the Scheme immediately as a token measure in two districts, it is proposed to make *ad hoc* temporary arrangements.

Within the limits prescribed by the existing Code and other Statutes, the Scheme outlined above reconciles the need to provide for adequate safeguards for peace and tranquillity with the need to secure the independence of judiciary, freed from even the suspicion of executive influence. An incidental, but nonetheless important, consequence of the Scheme will be that Criminal Law, just like Civil Law, will be administered by those qualified in law.

Consolidated Orders On Dearness Allowance To Government Servants

The Government of Madras have issued the following consolidated orders regarding the rates of dearness allowance admissible with effect from 1st January 1949, to Government servants serving in this Province under the administrative control of the Government of Madras:—

(1) Government servants on pay not exceeding Rs. 20—Rs. 18.

(2) Government servants on pay exceeding Rs. 20 but below Rs. 40—Rs. 19.

(3) Government servants on pay of Rs. 40—Rs. 21.

(4) Government servants on pay exceeding Rs. 40 but not exceeding Rs. 60—Rs. 22.

(5) Government servants on pay exceeding Rs. 60 but not exceeding Rs. 100—Rs. 24.

(6) Government servants on pay exceeding Rs. 100 but not exceeding Rs. 200—17½ per cent of pay plus an additional sum of Rs. 8.

(7) Government servants on pay exceeding Rs. 200 but not exceeding Rs. 300—17½ per cent of pay plus an additional sum of Rs. 6. (Officers drawing over Rs. 200 but below Rs. 205 will be allowed to draw dearness allowance at the rates applicable to group 6, if they find it more advantageous).

(8) All other Government servants on pay exceeding Rs. 300 but not exceeding Rs. 400—17½ per cent of pay, provided that members of the I.A.S., and I.P.S. shall be paid Rs. 70. (Officers drawing over Rs. 300 but below Rs. 305 will be allowed to draw dearness allowance at the rate applicable to group 7, if they find it more advantageous).

(9) Government servants on pay exceeding Rs. 400 but not exceeding Rs. 500—Rs. 70.

(10) Government servants on pay exceeding Rs. 500 but not exceeding Rs. 750—Rs. 85.

(11) Government servants on pay exceeding Rs. 750 but not exceeding Rs. 1,000—Rs. 100.

(12) Government servants on pay exceeding Rs. 1,000 but not exceeding Rs. 2,000—10 per cent of the pay subject to a maximum of Rs. 150.

(13) Government servants on pay exceeding Rs. 2,000 but not exceeding Rs. 2,150—The amount by which the pay falls short of Rs. 2,150.

(14) *Unmarried Officers*—

(*a*) Government servants on pay exceeding Rs. 250 but not exceeding Rs. 1,000—10 per cent of pay subject to a maximum of Rs. 75 provided that members of the I.A.S. and I.P.S. shall be paid a minimum of Rs. 40.

(*b*) Government servants on pay exceeding Rs. 1,000 but not exceeding Rs. 1,075, the amount by which the pay falls short of Rs. 1,075.

[September 6]

Village Vaidya Trainees

The Government of Madras have sanctioned the payment of Rs. 15 per mensem to 30 deserving poor candidates in the first batch of the trainees under the Village Vaidya Scheme.

[September 10]

Village Name Changed

The Government have renamed Kunnathur village in Sriperumbudur taluk as Kunrathur.

DEPARTMENTAL ACTIVITIES

Reimposition Of Textile Controls

The salient features of the Administration Report of the Textile Control Department for 1948–49 are given below:

The year under review may briefly be called the period of reimposition of control over textiles. During the course of the year, 1947–48, the Government of India announced their decision to decontrol cloth and yarn, and consequently the All-India distribution schemes of cloth and yarn were given up. Consequently, the prices of cloth began to increase gradually and rose from 30 per cent to 2 0 per cent over the controlled prices. The Government of India were alarmed at the situation and as the trade did not keep up their promise to bring down the prices, the Government of India announced their decision to reimpose the control over textiles. The Provincial Government fell in line with the Central Government's policy and issued control orders regulating the production and distribution of yarn and mill cloth.

Mill cloth.—Consequent on the reimposition of control over textiles, the All-India distribution scheme of mill cloth was revived. Pending the fixation of quota of cloth for this Province, the Textile Commissioner, Bombay, released *ad hoc* allotments from the Bombay surplus area during the months from August 1948 to November 1948. The entire production of the local mills were placed at the disposal of this Government. In September 1948, the *per capita* allotment of cloth for this Province was fixed at 12, 15 and 18 for rural, urban and city population respectively as against the *per capita* of 10 yards during the previous control. Consequent on the increased allocation of yarn quota to this Province the mill cloth quota was reduced from 24,050 to 22,850 bales from January 1949.

Procurement.—Pending the finalisation of the scheme of licensing of dealers and selection of nominees for the procurement of mill cloth from the Bombay surplus area, the entire quota for the months of August, September and October 1948 was allotted to co-operatives for procurement and distribution. From November 1948 the entire cloth quota from surplus area was allotted to the general trade for distribution. Representative buyers were appointed to procure the cloth from the Bombay surplus area. Subsequently, the functions of the representative buyer and the wholesale consignee were combined with a view to checking the procurement of varieties not saleable in this Province.

Licensing of dealers.—Only merchants of high integrity who had no bad records during the last controls were selected by the Collectors. Newcomers to the trade were licensed only when suitable old dealers were not available. On representations received from the trade that many old dealers have been thrown out and in view of the increased provincial quota of mill cloth, the standards of test for the selection of old dealers were relaxed and as many suitable old dealers as possible were licensed.

Under the licensing scheme the dealers were required to pay security deposits as shown below. The deposits were liable to be forfeited to Government for any violation of the control orders or of the conditions of licence.

	Rs.
Wholesale dealer ..	5,000
Retail dealer	200
Wholesale-cum-retailer.	1,500
Wholesale consignee ..	1,000
Licensee in processed cloth	200

The co-operatives are however exempted from the payment of security deposits.

Distribution through co-operatives.—The entire provincial quota of mill cloth for August, September and October 1948 was entrusted to the co-operatives for procurement and distribution. On representation from the co-operatives that they were having huge stocks of cloth on account of the entire provincial quota having been allotted to them, they were not given any quotas from the Bombay area with effect from November 1948. The co-operatives continued to take the productions of provincial mills till the end of December 1948 and in January 1949 a portion of the production of provincial mills and the entire production in February and March 1949 was allotted to general trade.

Distribution of B. and C. Mettur products.—The B. and C. Mills have been permitted to have their own system of distribution of cloth produced by them, while the Mettur Industries were permitted to distribute 50 per cent of their production through their own dealers, the balance of 50 per cent being allotted to co-operatives.

Profit margins.—The wholesale and retail dealers were allowed to charge 10 per cent and 20 per cent over the ex-mill price in respect of the cloth coming from the Bombay surplus area and 6·25 per cent and 16·25 per cent respectively in respect of cloth of South Indian mills. The Central Government levied excise duty on all varieties of cloth and the excise duty was allowed to be passed on the consumers over and above the ex-mill price.

Imported cloth.—There was no price control over foreign cloth. However, such of the dealers who dealt in such cloth had to take out licences which were issued liberally.

Yarn.—As in the case of cloth, control over price and distribution of yarn was reimposed at the end of July 1948 and the allotments were made by the Textile Commissioner, Bombay, to the various Provinces and States according to the requirements in count group, etc. Pending the selection of dealers in the districts the Madras Handloom Weavers Provincial Co-operative Society was entrusted with the distribution of all the yarn till October 1948. From October 1948 only 50 per cent of the Provincial quota was allotted to the co-operatives for distribution to members of weavers' societies as well as to non-members and the balance was distributed through the licensed dealers. The yarn quota of this Province was increased in December 1948 and increased further in January 1949 but the co-operative societies did not take over corresponding increased quotas for distribution.

The yarn was allotted to the various districts by the Provincial Textile Commissioner with reference to their off-take and count require-

a running scheme of allotment was formulated and communicated to the Collectors and the mills. All powerlooms, hosiery and handloom factories which were getting supplies of yarn direct from the mills during the last control are permitted to receive yarn at ex-mill rates. The dyers of Mathurai, Ramnad and Madras who were also getting direct supplies during the previous control were allowed to get yarn at ex-mill rates and sell the coloured yarn at retail rates after taking out both wholesale and retail licences. The handloom factories in Malabar and West Godavari and all powerloom factories having 25 looms and more were allowed to get their supplies of yarn at wholesale rates. The concession was subsequently extended to similar handloom factories in Karur area. Miscellaneous consumers such as rope makers, beedi makers, etc., who were receiving supplies during the last control at two or three per cent over the ex-mill rates have been permitted to receive supplies at wholesale rates.

Licensing of dealers.—The principles for selection of dealers more or less on the same lines as in the case of cloth dealers were laid down by Government. The security deposits to be furnished by wholesale and retail dealers are Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 500 respectively.

Profit margins.—The profit margin for a wholesale dealer is 3-1/8 per cent over the ex-mill price and for a retail dealer 7-13/16 per cent over the ex-mill price. Items of expenditure such as transport charges and sales tax are allowed to be added to the sale price.

No control is exercised over the distribution of sewing thread but the ex-mill prices of sewing thread yarn are fixed by the Textile Commissioner, Bombay, periodically and the profit margins allowed to dealers in cotton yarn are made applicable to dealers in sewing thread yarn also.

There is no control over price and distribution of imported yarn but dealers with that yarn should take out licences under the Madras Yarn (Dealers) Control Order, 1948.

Accumulation of stocks and concession to dealers.—Owing mostly to the receipt of unpopular and unsaleable varieties of yarn and the reduction of prices for subsequent allotment the off-take of yarn has gone down considerably resulting in accumulation of large stocks with the dealers. With a view to enable the dealers to clear their stocks, concessions were granted permitting dealers to dispose of their stocks to consumers in other districts also without quantitative restrictions.

Handloom cloth.—There is no control over price and distribution of handloom cloth. Till December 18, 1948, handloom cloth was allowed to be transported to places outside the Province and within the Indian Dominion on permits issued by the Collectors. As there were large accumulations of handloom cloth, restrictions were relaxed in December 1948, permitting free movement of this cloth within the Indian Dominion. The Central Government have also enhanced the quota of handloom cloth to be exported outside India and allowed free movement of powerloom cloth, foreign imported cloth and yarn within the Dominion of India. The Government of India have also recently set up a Handloom Committee of the All-India Cottage Industries Board to consider the various problems connected with the improvement of the handloom industry in all directions.

Enforcement.—The Collectors of the districts in the Province have been given powers to deal with the offences under textile control orders and sanction prosecution in all matters except those relating to contraventions under Movement Control Order where the prior approval of the Provincial Textile Commissioner is necessary.

Control over the mills in the Indian Dominion is exercised by the Textile Commissioner, Bombay.

Future programme.—The Government of India decided to implement the recommendations of the Textile Production Committee with the least possible delay in regard to the production of durable varieties of cloth required for the general public. The Textile Commissioner, Bombay, has accordingly issued instructions to the mills that the production programme specifying the minimum reed and picks for the various groups of cloth and count/lea strength products for different counts of yarn used for warp and weft should be followed strictly from 1st July 1949. This order could not be given effect to in view of the fact that the mills are experiencing difficulty in getting different varieties of cotton.

A separate staff consisting of one Deputy Director of Enforcement and three Assistant Directors of Enforcement have been appointed recently and they are under the direct control of the Government of India. The staff will deal with the enforcement of Central control measures including those relating to textile mills hereafter.

City Police Act Sections for Tanjore District

The Government of Madras have extended certain specified sections of the Madras City Police Act, 1888, to the following towns in Tanjore district: Tiruvadi, Tiruvadaimarudur, Nannilam, Kuttalam, Aranthangi and Sirkali.

Registration Statistics

The following are the salient points in the statistics of the Registration Department for the year 1948–49:—

More Income.—The number of documents registered during the year 1948–49 rose from 1,369,418 to 1,386,106 or by 1·21 per cent. The increase in the registration of documents was due to the increase in registration in 15 out of the 31 districts owing to the high prices of foodstuffs, the impending zamindari legislation and failure of the monsoon. There was a rise of 1·33 per cent in compulsory registrations and a fall of 3·03 per cent in optional registrations.

The aggregate value of registered documents rose from Rs. 88·37 crores to Rs. 94·67 crores. Owing to the increase in registrations, the income from fees for registering documents rose from Rs. 59·61 lakhs to Rs. 64·39 lakhs. The income under search fees and other receipts showed a rise of Rs. 2·77 lakhs and Rs. 0·25 lakh respectively. Accordingly, the total income rose from Rs. 78·93 lakhs to Rs. 86·73 lakhs.

Expenditure.—The expenditure rose from Rs. 49·97 lakhs to Rs. 53·72 lakhs, mainly on account of enhancement of the rates of dearness allowance with effect from 1st January 1948. The surplus income over expenditure (including refunds but excluding pensionary charges and interest on capital outlay on buildings) was Rs. 32·87 lakhs.

The employment of women clerks in the sub-registry offices was sanctioned during the year.

Food And Agriculture Department

An account of the activities of the Food and Agriculture Department during August 1949 is given below :

Acts and Rules.—The notification published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 2nd August 1949, extending the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act, 1946, (Central Act XXIV of 1946) and the Madras Essential Articles Control and Requisitioning (Temporary Powers) Act, 1946 (Madras Act XIV of 1946) and some of the notifications, rules and orders issued thereunder to Sandur State have been cancelled in view of the States Merger (Governors' Provinces) Order 1949 (issued by the Government of India) which came into force on 1st August, 1949.

Government Milk Factory.—The Government have constituted an Advisory Board for the Government Milk Factory, Madras, under the control of the Board of Revenue (Civil Supplies) with the following members. :—

Chairman

The Commissioner of Civil Supplies, Madras.

Vice-Chairman

The Director of Civil Supplies, Madras.

Secretary

The Manager, Government Milk Factory, Madras.

Members

(1) Official–

(i) The Nutrition Officer, Government of Madras, Food and Agriculture Department.

(2) Non-Official—

(i) Mr. R. W. Theobald, Director, Binny and Company, Madras (To represent Messrs. Binny and Company, who erected the plant.)

(ii) Sri S. K. Yegnanarayana Iyer, Managing Director, Triplicane Urban Co-operative Society Limited, Madras.

(iii) Sri M. Radhakrishna Pillai, B.A., B.L., ex-Mayor, Corporation of Madras.

(iv) The President, The Madras Hotels' Association, Madras.

The functions of the Board will be to advise the administrative and technical staff in charge of the Government Milk Factory, Madras, and the Government in the management of the factory with a view to improve efficiency and economise expenditure and to review the work of the factory from time to time.

Civil Supplies Transport Unit.—The Government have constituted an Advisory Board for the Civil Supplies Transport Units under the control of the Board of Revenue (Civil Supplies) with the Commissioner of Civil Supplies as Chairman and with four officials and three non-officials as members.

The functions of the Board will be to advise the Government through the Commissioner of Civil Supplies on administrative and technical points relating to Civil Supplies Transport Units whenever necessary, with a view to increase the efficiency of the organisation as a whole.

Rationing.—Statutory rationing was introduced with effect from 21st August 1949 in Tindivanam Municipality in South Arcot District.

The definition of a child for purposed of rationing was modified so as to include all children below 12 years. In view of this modification, children below two years, who were hitherto not eligible for rations have now become entitled for the unit of ration per day.

The introduction of statutory rationing in the municipal towns of surplus districts was withheld for the present, pending a final decision in the matter.

Future policy in regard to Food Controls.—A Food Conference at Ministerial level was convened by the Government of India at New Delhi on the 1st and 2nd August 1949. The Conference took decisions as to the future policy to be followed in regard to procurement, rationing, allotments, prices, etc.

Worker-Management Disputes

The Government of Madras have instructed the Industrial Tribunal for tanneries, engineering firms and type-foundries and printing presses to proceed with the adjudications under the original reference itself as Section 5 of the Industrial Disputes (Madras Amendment) Act, 1949, validates action taken whether before or after the commencement of that Act by the Tribunals.

In G.O. Ms. No. 4005, Development, dated 30th July 1949, the Government of Madras have republished the notification appointing the Regional Labour Commissioner (Central) Madras, as Conciliation Officer for (*a*) all industries carried on by or under the authority of the Central Government (*b*) all Federal Railways and (*c*) all Mines, Oilfields and Major Ports under Section 4 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947).

The Government have enforced the award of the Industrial Tribunal-II, Madras, in the dispute between the workers and the management of the Electro-Mechanical Industries Limited, Madras, regarding the dismissal of 16 workers, in G O. Ms. No. 3 56, Development, dated 26th July 1949.

The dispute between the workers and the management of the Madras Electric Tramways Limited, Madras, regarding increase in the number of paid festival holidays, reinstatement of two conductors dismissed for cash shortage and increase in the rates of annual increments granted to workers, was referred to the Industrial Tribunal-II, Madras, for adjudication in G.O. Ms. No. 3985, Development, dated 29th July 1949.

The orders relating to the dispute between the workers and the management of P.S.G. and Sons Charity Industrial Institute, Peelamedu, Coimbatore, issued in Development Department Notification No. 312, dated 16th March 1949, (G.O. Ms. No. 1307, Development, dated 16th March 1949) have been cancelled by G.O. Ms. No. 3938, Development, dated 25th July 1949.

The Government have enforced the award of the Industrial Tribunal, Coimbatore, in the dispute between the workers and certain coir factories in Malabar District, regarding basic wages, dearness allowance, overtime, leave, abolition of contract labour, reinstatement of some discharged workers, etc., in G.O. Ms. No. 3993, Development, dated 30th July 1949.

The Government have enforced the award of the Industrial Tribunal, Mathurai, in the dispute between the workers and the management of Sri Meenakshi Sundareswarar Electric Supply Corporation, Karaikudi, regarding recognition of the Workers' Union, bonus, house allowance, leave facilities etc., in G.O. Ms. No. 3982, Development, dated 27th July 1949.

G.O. Ms. No. 6112, Development, dated 10th December 1948, referring the Industrial Dispute between the workers and the management of the Karur Transports Limited, Karur, to the Industrial Tribunal, Mathurai, has been cancelled by G.O. Ms. No. 3888, Development, dated 21st July 1949, as the Commissioner of Labour has reported that there is no longer any dispute in any of the motor companies in Karur.

The dispute between the workers and the management of the Tiruchi-Sriranjam Transport, Limited, Tiruvanaikoil, Tiruchirappalli District, regarding bonus, *batta*, etc., has been referred to the Industrial Tribunal, Mathurai, for adjudication in G.O. Ms. No. 3966, Development, dated 27th July 1949.

The Government have enforced the award of the Industrial Tribunal-I, Madras, in the dispute between the workers and the management of the Burmah-Shell Oil Storage and Installations Depots, Tondiarpet, Madras, regarding abolition of casual system of labour, reinstatement of six workers and confirmation of all casual workers who had put in more than six months' service, in G.O. Ms. No. 4046, Development, dated 2nd August 1949.

The dispute between the managements and workers of certain beedi factories in Chittoor District regarding payment of bonus for the years 1947–48 and 1948–49 and spending of the *Dharma* amount collected by the management, was referred to the Industrial Tribunal, Vijayavada, for adjudication in G.O. Ms. No. 4080, Development, dated 4th August 1949.

The Government have enforced the award of the Industrial Tribunal, Coimbatore, in the dispute between the management of the Coimbatore Cement Works, Mudukkarai, and their workers regarding classification of workers as permanent and temporary, revision of basic rates of wages, provision of dues to quarry workers, etc., in G.O. Ms. No. 4188, Development, dated 11th August 1949.

G.Os. Ms. Nos. 607 and 608, Development, dated 7th February 1948, referring the dispute between the workers and the management of the Spectator Press, Kozhikode, have been cancelled by G.O. Ms. No. 4138, Development, dated 9th August 1949, since the Spectator Press, Kozhikode, is not working now and the Industrial Tribunal, Coimbatore, has stated that it is not possible to trace the workers or their union officials.

The management of the Madura Mills Company, Limited, Tuticorin, Tirunelveli District, who had declared a lock-out consequent on a strike by the workers on 4th August 1949, have reopened the mills on 22nd August 1949, having reached an agreement with the Workers' Union. The workers have resumed work.

The Government have enforced the award of the Industrial Tribunal, Mathurai, in the dispute between the workers and the management of "703" Beedi Factory, Tiruchirapalli, regarding reinstatement of discharged workers, etc., in G.O. Ms. No. 4167, Development dated 10th August 1949.

[August 1949]

Industries And Commerce

The following are the important points in the Administration Report of the Department of Industries and Commerce for the year ending 31st March 1948 :—.

Polytechnics : During the year the Government formally sanctioned the schemes relating to the Polytechnics at Madras, Mathurai, Calicut, Mangalore and Vuyyuru. There were seven Polytechnics functioning in the Province.

Glass Training Centre : The trainees in the Government Glass Bangle and Bead Training Centre at Kalahasti were given training in all varieties of bangles manufactured in Firozabad. Almost all the ex-trainees were absorbed in the bangle industry.

Assistance to industry : The Department continued to render financial and other assistances to industries. Thirty-five applications for financial assistance were considered and the Board of Industries recommended 12 applications.

Industrial Planning.—The Department took a new step towards planning for the industrial development of the Province by collecting information regarding the availability of raw materials, power, water, selection of places for locating new industrial units, economic size of production units, etc. A beginning has been made by putting together all the information in the form of notes for the following industries :

(1) Heavy Chemicals (Soda Ash and Caustic Soda), (2) Sugar, (3) Paper, (4) Glass, including sheet glass, (5) Paints and Varnishes, (6) Ceramics, (7) Leather Tanning, (8) Canning (fruit and fish), (9) Light Engineering and (10) Oils and Soaps.

Publicity : (*a*) *Exhibition* : The Department took part in several exhibition and fairs organised in Indian and in foreign countries. The Department also persuaded the industrialists of this Province to send their products to the exhibitions held at Toronto, Sydney and Singapore.

(*b*) *Museums* : With a view to popularising the products of the cottage industry and providing a channel for their marketing, the Department undertook the organisation of sales emporia attached to the District Industrial and Commercial Museums at 20 centres in the Province selected by the Government. During the year under review, the Department could organise such sales emporia only at six of the centres selected. Due to the difficulty in obtaining suitable accommodation no sales emporia could be organised in the remaining centres.

(*c*) *Ind-Com Journal* : The Department continued the publication of the *Ind-Com Journal* in English, Tamil and Telugu.

Cottage Industries : In February 1948, proposals were submitted for reorientation of the policy underlying the development of cottage industries and for reorganising cottage industries in the light of such policy as the scheme in operation was found defective and could not be implemented successfully. Under this scheme the creation of improved production units of cottage industries in the firkas selected for intensive rural reconstruction work was proposed with a view to produce by improved methods the everyday requirements of villagers and certain special articles made with traditional or special skill.

Industrial units in operation: The industrial concerns in operation under

the control of this Department are the following :—

(*a*) The Kerala Soap Institute, Calicut, producing household, toilet, industrial and medicated soaps ;

(*b*) The Government Oil Factory, Calicut, producing Madras Government Brand Shark Liver Oil in different potencies and Adamin ;

(*c*) The Government Silk Filatures, Kollegal, producing raw silk ;

(*d*) The Coir Factory, Calicut, producing coir products.

Industrial Unit under Construction : Construction work of the factory buildings of the Hydrogeration Factory, Kozhikode, is likely to be started in November 1949.

Sericulture : As a result of large-scale imports of foreign silk, the prices of cocoon and silk fell down to uneconomic levels and the outlook for the silk industry was not encouraging.

Iron and Steel Control : During the year under report, the Government of India envisaged a new scheme for the distribution of iron and steel, according to which the actual allotment made was 21,000 tons.

Paper control : The various mills in India who were asked to send paper by the Government of India to this Province, sent in all 5,140 tons of paper against a quota of 10,596 tons. The supply position in general was fair.

Post-war schemes : The following post-war schemes have been sanctioned :—

(1) Polytechnics scheme.

(2) Porcelain and semi-porcelain service centres.

(3) Stoneware and rocking-hamware centres.

(4) Expansion of the Leather Research Institute.

(5) Establishment of an Oil Technological Institute at Anantapur.

(6) Glass bangle and bead industry.

Textiles : As a result of reduction in working hours, strikes and general unrest among labour, it was apparent that production could not meet demand.

A scheme was introduced whereby mills were required to utilise all their spinning and weaving capacity fully on standardised counts of yarn and standardised qualities of cloth.

Oil Technology

(*Continued from page* 19)

(*d*) Fat splitting and manufacture of fatty acids and their metallic compounds.

(*e*) Sulphonated oils and other detergents.

(*f*) Manufacture of groundnut butter from groundnuts.

(*g*) Paints, varnishes, and drying oils.

(*h*) Essential oils—preparation of concentrates, isolates and synthetics.

(*i*) Soaps—improvements in soap technology.

(*j*) Plastics—preparation of plastic powders and moulding.

(*k*) Vegetable oil lubricants and greases.

(*l*) Cracking of vegetable oils of making motor spirit.

The building for the Institute will be a two-storeyed building designed on modern lines. The library, workshops, store-rooms, students' laboratory, and the pilot plant will be located on the ground floor and the staff rooms, office, lecture halls and the research laboratory on the first floor.

Personnel

Director ..	1
Research Officer ..	1
Chemical Engineer.	1
Scientific Staff ..	10
Technical Staff ..	6
Ministerial Staff ..	6
Inferior Staff ..	5
Total ..	30

Finance.—The financial implications of the scheme have been roughly estimated as follows :—

	Rs.
Land and Buildings.	3,37,450
Electrical Installation and Water-supply	21,000
Apparatus and Equipment ..	2,52,400
Books and Furniture.	19,000
Total ..	6,29,850
	Rs.
Recurring expenditure :—	
Staff	33,000
Equipment, books and periodicals and contingencies.	16,400
Total ..	49,400

Irrigation Scheme

Nellore District : The Government have sanctioned the scheme for improvements to Siddaraju tank (cattle pond) and the excavation of a supply channel thereto from Rallayeru in Navurpalli village, Atmakur, taluk, Nellore district. The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 35,500 for works or Rs. 46,788 inclusive of direct and indirect charges. As a result of the execution of the scheme, it is expected that about 50 acres of dry land in Navurpalli village will be brought under wet cultivation.

THE NEW DRAMA

(*Continued from page* 11)

The moral of all this is fairly obvious. The movement needs a public criticism that is sufficiently vigorous to prevent stagnation and to stimulate ideas, and I suggest that the only way to obtain that criticism is to create it for yourself. Just as the "old gang" ruined the critical taste of amateur-show audiences, so must you restore that taste by raising your standard of work and showing that you are prepared to be criticised on higher standards.

Pioneering Spirit

Behind that movement to put amateur drama on a new footing there must be a *strong pioneering spirit*. There can be no real progress if the staple fare of the movement is once popular but "dated" plays. The amateur theatre should regard it as a duty to encourage new playwrights and to perform worthwhile plays which for various reasons are outside the scope of the so-called "commercial" theatre.

It is a pleasing thought that a new seriousness of purpose has been introduced into the movement by the Festivals promoted by the Andhra Nataka Kala Parishad. These competitive events are doing much to raise the general standard of acting, production and presentation. But here again, there is latent danger. The fact that the festivals are competitive is apt to drive clubs to safety-first measures when they are selecting their plays and I do hope that the festival authorities will succeed in their efforts to find some really satisfactory means of encouraging the progressive element.

MALTED FOODS

Government Factory Uses Cholam For Barley In Pioneer Venture

Malted foods have been widely recognised as one of the most important infant and invalid foods, as they afford proper nutrition to babies and sick people with undeveloped or impaired digestive powers. The fact that India annually imports large quantities of patent and farinaceous foods, such as 'Horlicks Malted Milk', 'Benger's Food', 'Keplers Cod Liver Oil with Malt Extract', and others, amply proves the popularity of such products and the dire necessity of developing infant and invalid food industries in our country. The want of these industries was keenly felt during the war years, when import was scarce and people were prepared to pay any price for such products.

The Government Malt Factory, Coimbatore, is a pioneer industry of its kind in India. It is an indigenous industry employing local talent and using locally fabricated machinery. It was started with the object of developing the patent food industry in this country, utilising the raw products produced in the Province, and with the object of replacing a portion of the imported malted foods.

Barley, the grain that is generally used for malting, is not grown to any large extent in this Presidency. Researches were, therefore, undertaken by the Department of Agriculture, in the laboratories of the Government Agricultural Chemist, Coimbatore, to find out a suitable substitute for barley. These investigations showed that cholam and ragi could be successfully malted. After a series of experiments pursued for a number of years, it was possible to evolve the proper technique for manufacture of Malt Food and Malt Extract from Cholam. Malted products thus prepared were subject to clinical tests in various hospitals and the reports were unanimous in testifying to the excellence of the product.

Based on these results an enterprise was launched, and the Government Malt Factory came into being in 1943 in a small way. It was soon developed into a full-size factory to meet the large demands of the Defence Forces during the last war for Malt Extract with Vitamins A and D.

Malt Food From Cholam

The Malt Factory is organised into two sections for the manufacture of 'Malt Food' and 'Malt Extract with Shark Liver Oil.' The machinery and equipment was fabricated in the Province. Cholam is the raw material utilised, and Shark Liver Oil of high Vitamin A content is got from the Government Oil Factory, Calicut, a sister institution in this Province. Bottles used for packing the products are also made in India. The industry is thus essentially an indigenous one. Its importance as a national asset was recognised by the Government of India at the meeting of the Food Products Panel Committee in 1948. Preliminary experiments have shown that several important patent malt foods can be prepared from Malt Food and Malt Extract.

The processes employed have been standardised. Cholam seeds of high germination capacity are cleaned, steeped in water for 24 hours and allowed to germinate for three to four days on wire-gauze trays placed inside conching chambers. During this process the grains develop an enzyme called 'diastase'. This enzyme helps to break down the starch in the grain into readily digestible sugars. After germination the malted grain is dried in the sun. The green malt thus obtained is polished, roasted, ground and passed through a very fine seive. The fine powder which is called "Malt Food" is packed into bottles. This Malt Food mixed with milk and sugar, is an excellent substitute for malted milk. The manufacture of malt food has been temporarily stopped for further research, in improving the product before putting it in the market.

With Shark Liver Oil

Malt Extract requires use of expensive machinery and careful technical supervision. The malted grain mixed with an equal quantity of roast malt is mashed with water at 60°C. for four hours and the thin extract centrifuged and passed through activated carbon through vacuum filters. The clear filtrate is concentrated in vacuum stills to a highly viscous malt extract, rich in maltose sugar and amine acids which are nutritious. This extract is blended with shark liver oil to give Malt Extract with 200 I.U. of Vitamin A per gram. It contains Vitamins D and B-1 also.

The final product is thus an excellent predigested vitamin food for growing children, sick people, nursing and expectant mothers. There is strict technical control and supervision at every stage of manufacture and the finished product goes out into the market backed by sound experience and confidence.

During the war the major portion of the output was set apart for the Defence Services. The product is now being released to the public. Almost all the Government, Municipal and Local Fund Hospitals in the Province have taken to this product. The present price of the product is rupees four per one pound bottle. The cost would be much less, but for the present abnormal prices of raw materials like cholam, fuel, containers, etc. When the industry has been stabilised and the off-take steady, the cost will come down considerably. Every attempt is being made to achieve this object.

The malted products industry is a very important basic industry for the manufacture of patent foods and is, therefore, of great importance in the economy of the country. From this point of view alone the industry deserves encouragement and patronisation at the highest level. The Agricultural Department is watching with keen interest this pioneer enterprise which is the result of its own efforts. (Please see pictures on third cover page.)

Deep X-Ray Set for Hospital

The Government of Madras have sanctioned the purchase of a 250-KV Deep X-Ray apparatus for the Government Hospital for Women and Children, Madras, for replacing the existing old apparatus. The purchase of an additional diagnostic set for the hospital has also been sanctioned.

POWER SCHEMES SANCTIONED

Eight extensions costing over Rs. 10,000 and less than Rs. 30,000 were sanctioned by the Chief Engineer for Electricity and Chief Operation Engineers at an estimated total cost of Rs. 1,38,546.

Supply to 1,134 domestic services, 123 agricultural services and 41 industrial services was given during the month.

The Anantapur Municipal electrical undertaking was taken over by Government on 15th July 1949. The work on major schemes and extensions are progressing.

The schemes given in the statement were sanctioned during the month.

Name of Scheme.	*Brief details of Scheme.*	*Estimated cost.*
Kurnool Thermal Scheme.	For the installation of a Central Thermal Steam Electric Station at Kurnool with two 5,000 K.W. generating sets in replacement of the existing oil engine sets, with Substations at Dhone, Gooty, Pamidi and Anantapur.	Rs. 145·27 lakhs.
Acquisition of Rajahmundry Licencees' Electrical Undertaking.	For the acquisition of Company electrical undertaking at Rajahmundry and improvement of supply.	Rs. 7·75 lakhs initially rising to 15·866 lakhs in five years.
Kakinada Diesel Generating Station.	For the installation in the Diesel engine electric power station at Kakinada of 2-175 K.W. sets and 2 267 K.W. sets with necessary transformers, etc., in replacement of the existing 2·80 K.W. set and 1·50 K.W. set.	Rs. 10·126 lakhs initially rising to 14·790 lakhs in five years.

Premier Inspects Technical Training Centres And Employment Exchanges

Sri P. S. Kumaraswami Raja, Premier of Madras, accompanied by Sri P. S. Viswanatha Iyer, I.C.S., Development Secretary, and Mr. S. A. Qadir, Regional Director of Resettlement and Employment, inspected the technical training centres and Employment Exchange in Madras City recently. The Premier went round the various sections of the Technical Training Centre attached to the Strathie Co-operative Engineering Workshops and watched the production work in progress.

The Premier then inspected the Training Centre attached to the Corporation Electrical Workshops where he was received by the Corporation Commissioner and Mr. Patnaik, Chief Electrical Engineer. The trainees are taught here servicing and repair of electrical machinery including armature winding.

The party then visited the Government of India Training Centre at Chengalvaraya Naicken Institute, Vepery. The Premier inspected the workshops and was greatly impressed with the work which was in progress in the Mechanical Draughtsmanship trade in which category there is shortage of personnel.

After inspecting the Employment Exchange at Mount Road the party visited the Instruments Mechanics Training Centre at Thyagarayanagar where precision instruments including laboratory balances are made and radio servicing done.

Labour's Role

Later, the Premier addressed the gathering of trainees and exhorted them to put in a sincere effort in their work for the good of the country and not fritter away their energy in unimportant pursuits. With the attainment of freedom, the part that labour has to play in shaping the destiny of the country has increased, he said. He hoped that the trainees as workmen would contribute their utmost towards more production and national prosperity.

The inspection of the Premier follows the decision of the Government of India to extend the Technical and Vocational Training Schemes and the Employment Service for a further period of two years, by which time it is hoped that a permanent scheme would be evolved. With the termination of training schemes for ex-servicemen trainees on July 1950, facilities will be thrown open to civilians for technical and vocational training. The Government of Madras are considering the extension of the scope of this training facilities to civilians in the various training centres in the Province.

The Premier recorded the following observations in the Visitor's Book :—

"They are turning out very useful kind of work, which is absolutely necessary in our country at present when the employment problem confronting us needs to be tackled earnestly and seriously.

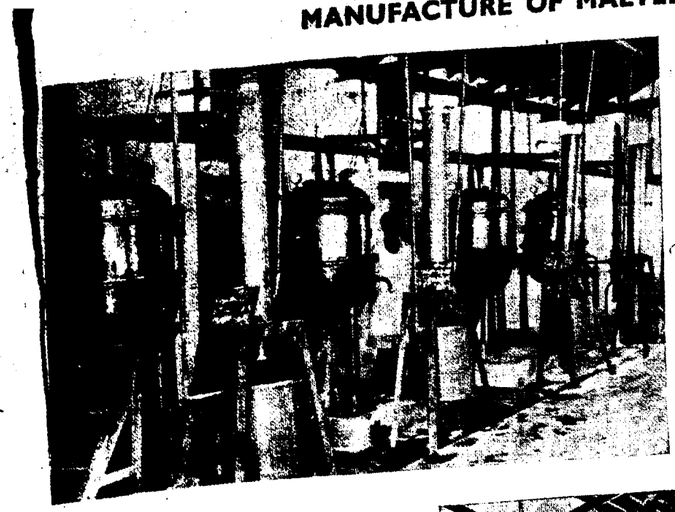
"The Institution of Employment Exchange acts as a liaison between the employers wanting hands for work and the employees standing in need of employment. The important feature of the training centres is that they produce artisans and skilled workmen who are mostly needed at present. The work done by trainees in the several workshops is very interesting and the products displayed at the Exhibition Hall show the skill and technique acquired by such training. I wish them all success." (Please see pictures on fourth cover page.)

Army Engineers for Water Supply and Drainage Schemes

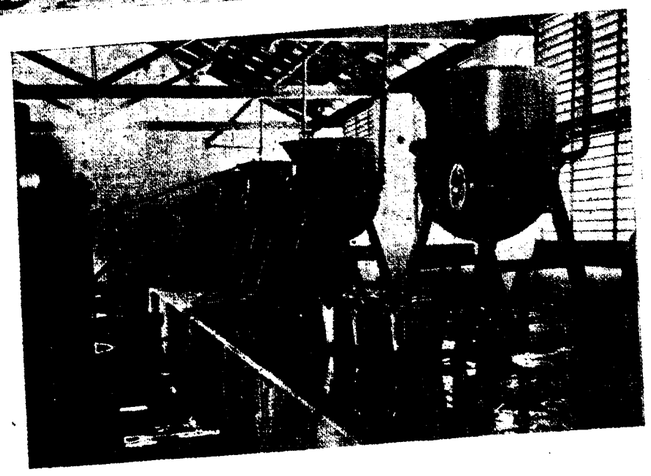
The Government of Madras have accepted, with the concurrence of the Government of India, the recommendation of the Water Supply and Drainage Committee that the Army Engineering Divisions and Labour Corps, stationed in any area during peacetime, may be employed in the execution of water supply and drainage schemes in the neighbouring localities.

PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS, AND EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY THE DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY, GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

MANUFACTURE OF MALTED FOODS



Vacuum stills



Mashing van

Steeping vats

Registered No. M-4767

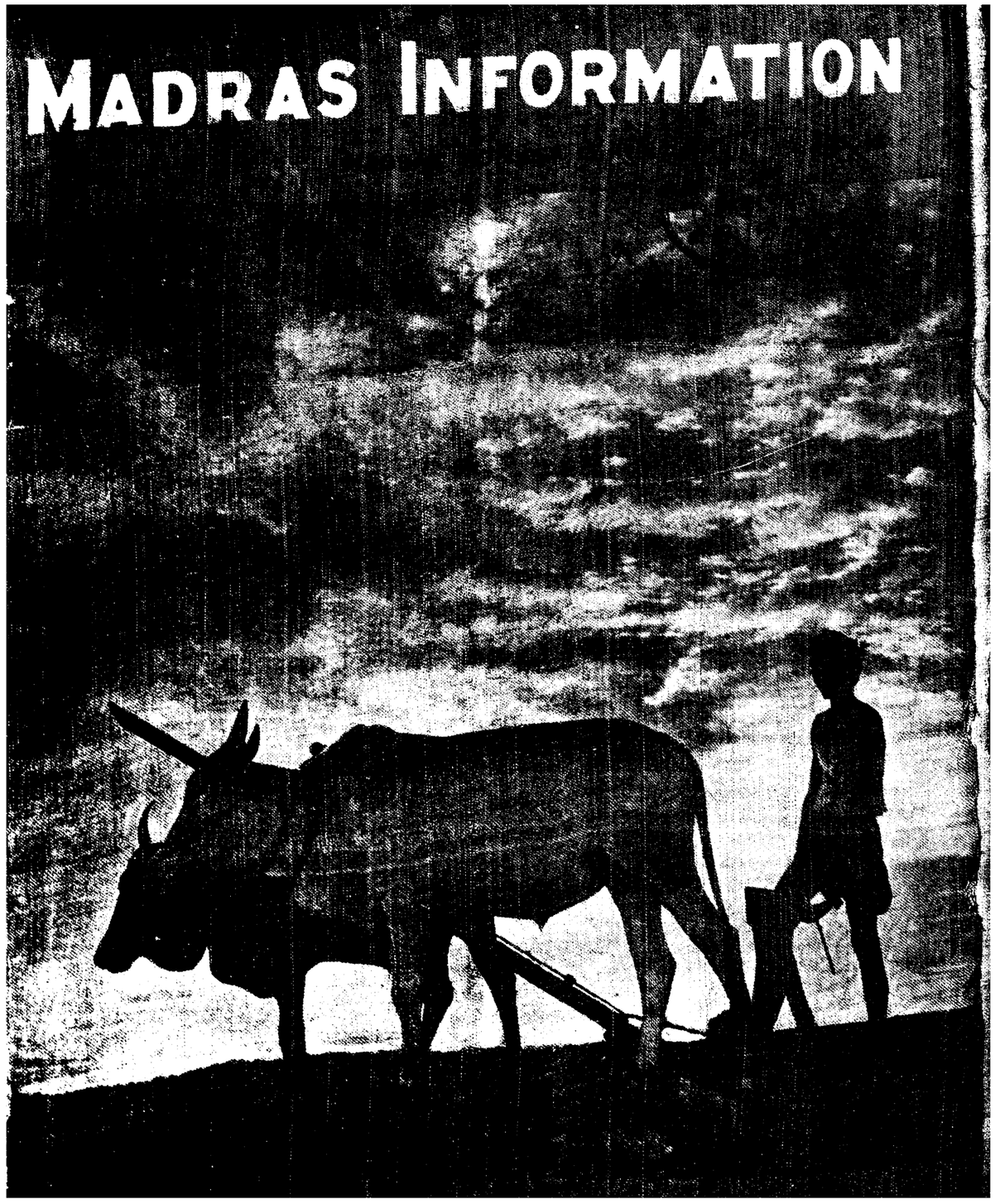
MINISTERS VISIT TRAINING CENTRES

(Top left) *The Premier inspects precision lathe work at the Instruments Mechanics Training Centre, Madras. (Top right) The Industries Minister and the Labour Minister at the Madras Technical Training Centre, Anantapur.*

(Centre left) *Armature winding at the Corporation Electrical Workshops, Madras. (Centre right) Welding methods explained to the Premier.*

(Bottom left) *The General Mechanics Section at the Anantapur Centre. (Bottom right) At the Engineering Machine in Madras Centre.*

MADRAS INFORMATION



NON-RICE CANTEEN AT ETTIYAPURAM

(Top left)—*Sri R. Krishnamoorthy, Editor, Kalki, opening the Non-Rice Propaganda Canteen at Ettiyapuram.* (Top right)—*The Canteen offers a number of dishes from austerity recipes.*

(Bottom left)—*The Editor of Kalki reads out Rajaji's recipe for maize adai.* (Bottom right)—*Biscuits made from maize grown by Sri C. Rajagopalachari, Governor-General, were distributed to the public.*

Madras Information

Published every fortnight by the Director of Information and Publicity
Fort St. George

Vol. III, No. 18 — "WE SEEK TO SERVE AND NOT TO COMPETE" — October 15, 1949

SEPARATION OF JUDICIARY FROM THE EXECUTIVE

SCHEME INTRODUCED IN TWO DISTRICTS

Madras Government's Lead To Implement Basic Democratic Principle

October 2, 1949 marks the commencement of a new era in the judicial administration of not only this Province but also the whole of India. For the first time in this country, criminal cases will be tried by Magistrates who are not under the control of the Executive head of the district, that is the Collector. Criminal Judiciary, just like Civil Judiciary, will be brought under the control of the High Court. The Madras Government would in fact have given effect to a reform which has been agitating the minds of practically every Indian for several decades.

The principle of separation of functions is an ancient one and is based upon the essential need to preserve the independence of the Judiciary. This is an indispensable hypothesis of any democratic constitution, and has accordingly been accepted by the framers of our constitution.

Political philosophers, down from the ancient Greeks, who have conceived the State as a Platonic harmony of balance of forces, have, in fact, stressed the need for the functional differentiation of the Legislature, the Executive and the Judiciary. Aristotle in his *Politics* refers to these forces as follows: "The first of these is the public assembly; the second, the officers of the State . . .; the third, the judicial department." Cicero, with his mixed State theory and Polybius, with his insistence on the system of checks and balances, were among the ancients who subscribed to the theory of separation of powers.

Later theorists like Locke, Harrington, Blackstone, Burke, Bolingbroke and Hegel ("balancing of opposites in mixed constitutions leading to moving equilibrium") and finally Montesquieu, who enunciated the theory in his *Spirit of the Laws*, actively promoted the axiom that unless the judicial system, the executive administration and the legislative body were free and independent of each other, serving to act as mutual checks or brakes, the peoples' interests would not be safeguarded.

Historical Development

In ancient India, the theory of "Divine Right of Kings" helped to work the monarchical system to the extent of making the rulers, prosecutors, judges and executioners, all rolled into one. The people's safeguard lay only in the *Dharma* that laid down the Kings' duties and responsibilities. During the Moghul period, the arbitrary and summary will of the officials was law. With the advent of the British, the role of Government resolved in the early days into the twin functions of preservation of their might and collection of revenue. As more and more areas came under their sway, and as the East India Company yielded place to the Crown, the former function turned from military to police work, while the latter changed from trading to administrative task.

These twin duties of the administrators, coming down to district-units, were assigned to a single person who functioned as Collector and District Magistrate. And, as Dr. Percival Spear in his book *India, Pakistan and the West* says: "This system has continued up to the present, partly on grounds of economy, and partly because it has not excited sufficient indignation in practice to provoke a change."

Historically, nothing had demanded so much attention as this question. As early as 1793, Lord Cornwallis had stated: "the revenue officers must be deprived of their judicial powers." This was done, but in 1821 by a permissive regulation, which eventually became a rule, the Collector was again

invested with the powers of a magistrate. This resulted in heavy accumulation of arrears and in 1873, Lord Auckland took up the question of separation for active consideration and gradual adoption; but shortly after the Mutiny, this was abandoned and the functions were united again.

The reform found its supporters in such distinguished persons as Lord Macaulay (1837) and Sir Harvey Adamson (1908). However, the reform also had its critics like Sir John Shore who declared, "People accustomed to a despotic authority should look to one master", an argument which would be rejected with indignation in these days!

Congress Demand

In the peculiar circumstances in which India found herself under the foreign domination, the demand for separation of functions assumed a political colour, and the Indian National Congress had been, times without number, pressing for this reform. After their first deputation in 1888-87 headed by Dadhabai Nowroji, down to 1931, there was a period of uncertainty in which several schemes for effecting the reform were considered, only to be ultimately shelved. After World War I, there was a pressing public demand but the Government of India was marking time and in 1931, postponed consideration of the subject until the picture of pending political reform became clear'. In 1935, it was given out that "separation is an exploded theory."

It was only in 1946 that the Madras Government took up the matter in right earnest and appointed a Committee of Experts to make a detailed study of the possible schemes of separation and to recommend the best for implementation by Government. The Rajah Ayyar Committee (named after the Advocate-General who acted as Chairman) included Sri T. R. Venkatrama Sastri (Advocate-General, 1924-28), Sri V. L. Ethiraj President, Madras Bar Association and Public Prosecutor), Sri Pappu Somasundaram (President, Madras Advocates' Association), the Hon. Mr. Justice P. V. Balakrishna Ayyar, I.C.S. (then District and Sessions Judge, South Arcot).

Raja Ayyar Committee

The Committee met on 17 occasions in all and examined 22 witnesses, including senior Civil Servants and the Inspector-General of Police. Twenty five Collectors of districts and 26 District and Sessions Judges sent their opinions. Numerous retired officials and many sections of the public also contributed their suggestions for the consideration of the Committee. After a thorough deliberation, the Rajah Ayyar Committee submitted its report in November 1946.

The Committee studied all the schemes formulated in the past. These were:

(1) R. C. Dutt's Scheme (1893),

(2) Sir Harvey Adamson's Scheme (1908),

(3) Sir P. C. Mitter's Scheme (1913),

(4) The Bengal Committee of 1921-22,

(5) The Bihar Committee of 1921,

(6) The Punjab Committee of 1921,

(7) The U.P. Committee of 1921,

(8) The U.P. Scheme of 1939 and The 'Madras Schemes'

(9) of Sir Arthur Lawley (1908),

(10) The Coleridge Committee (1922-23),

(11) The Rutherford Scheme,

(12) C. V. Venkataramana Iyengar Scheme,

(13) Justice Coleridge's Scheme and

(14) The K. Bashyam Scheme (June 1946).

The Rajah Ayyar Committee decided in favour of a scheme which is a modification of the one drawn up by Hon'ble Sri K. Bashyam, the then Minister for Law.

The Scheme recommended by the Rajah Ayyar Committee has found almost universal acceptance and in fact the Bombay Committee presided over by Mr. Justice Lokur had incorporated in their report most of the suggestions of the Madras Committee and paid a very warm tribute to them.

Implementing The Scheme

The Scheme recommended by the Expert Committee had been under the consideration of our Government all along and for various reasons it could not be implemented till now. In June this year, the matter was taken up and the detailed proposals for the implementation of the scheme were examined in full by the Cabinet Committee under the presidentship of the Hon'ble the Premier. Concrete proposals framed under the directions of the Cabinet Committee are under the active consideration of Government and final orders will be passed thereon very soon. Pending such orders, Government considered it desirable to introduce the scheme as a token measure on the basis of the proposals under examination in the two districts of North Arcot and Chingleput on the 2nd of October 1949, a date of national importance.

The Scheme has been designed within the framework of the existing Criminal Procedure Code and hence no amendment to the Code or any other statute is necessary to implement it. It can be put into operation by executive orders alone. Broadly speaking, there will be under the scheme a separate hierarchy of magistrates for doing purely judicial work, who will all be qualified in law. These officers will be in three tiers—the District Magistrates, the Sub-Divisional Magistrates and the Sub-Magistrates. Recruitment to these posts will be made from the members of the Bar and from legally qualified men in certain classes of Government servants in a certain proportion. In special circumstances and for large cities like Mathurai and Coimbatore there will be non-gazetted additional first-class magistrates.

Appointments to the Magistracy will be made by the Public Service Commission except in the case of immediate recruitment by transfer from other services.

Non-Judicial Work

For doing non-judicial work including that relating to the preservation of peace and tranquillity and the prevention of crime, the Revenue Officers will also be magistrates and will be invested with the requisite magisterial powers. The existing powers and responsibilities of these executive officers for preservation of law and order remain unaffected. The powers of the Police are untouched.

Executive instructions are issued by Government to these two sets of Magistrates (Judicial and Executive) explaining their representative sphere of duties. On certain occasions of great emergency and gravity requiring urgent action to preserve peace (say by promulgating an order under Section 144, Cr.P.C.) when the executive magistrate is absent from the spot, the Police can move the Judicial Magistrates available on the spot. The latter will render the necessary assistance by passing such orders as he considers adequate, although the matter is one for action by the Executive Magistrate.

The moment, the concerned Executive Magistrate arrives on the scene, the functions of the Judicial Magistrates come to an end. It will thus be seen that the new scheme is an improvement over the existing arrangements by providing an additional set of Magistrates to take action in times of emergency.

Simultaneous System

For certain pairs of districts, where the work is light, there will be a common District Magistrate. In areas of great distance and thin population, such as the Ceded Districts, and in respect of certain Courts of District Munsifs whose files are light, what is known as the "simultaneous system" will be put into force. By this, the same officer will be a Munsif and a Sub-Divisional Magistrate. This will result in considerable saving of expenditure and convenience to the public and the Bar. The system will be extended to such other areas as may lend themselves to such an arrangement.

One of the main recommendations of the Expert Committee is the combination of the cadres of Civil Judicial and Criminal Judicial Officers in the categories of District Munsifs, Sub-Divisional Magistrates and Sub-Judges. Rules relating to recruitment and other conditions of service will shortly be taken up for consideration. Recruitment to posts of District Magistrates will be made purely by promotion from the category of Sub-Judges, for the reason that the post requires considerable administrative knowledge and judicial experience and not merely legal acumen.

No Extra Cost

One of the main features of the Madras Scheme is that it does not involve any extra cost to Government as was anticipated. In fact, one of the reasons for postponing the reform had been the fear of extra cost. The Rajah Ayyar Committee estimated the cost of the scheme at about Rs. 3½ lakhs per annum. Actually, however, it is found that no extra cost is involved and that on the other hand, there is a saving. This is due to the systematic working out of administrative details and the adoption of certain features like "Common District Magistrates," "Simultaneous Method," etc. The need for avoiding expenditure on buildings was constantly kept in view, and all sources were tapped for spare accommodation. As a result, there will be no capital cost on the Scheme.

It is very gratifying to note that a reform which had been engaging the attention of administrators and politicians for several decades past is introduced in our Province without any material alteration in the existing structure and by executive orders alone.

Within the limits prescribed by the existing Code and other Statutes, the Scheme outlined above reconciles the need to provide for adequate safeguards for peace and tranquillity with the need to secure the independence of judiciary, freed from even the suspicion of executive influence. An incidental, but nonetheless important consequence of the Scheme, will be that Criminal law, just like Civil law, will be administered by those qualified in law.

Leaders Hail New Measure As Significant Reform

C. RAJAGOPALACHARI
Governor-General of India

I welcome and give my best wishes to the step taken by the Madras Government and hope that the new judicial officers appointed under the scheme may bring credit to the Government.

There are occasions when there is conflict between the State and the citizen, which has to be justly examined and solved. Again, the officer who investigates crime should not also be invested with authority to decide or improperly influence the decision of those who sit as judges. There should be no fear or prospect of personal favours influencing the minds of those who sit as judges.

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU
Prime Minister of India

I am glad to learn that your Government has decided to bring about separation of the Judiciary from the Executive and that this will take effect, to begin with, in North Arcot and Chingleput districts. I wish you success in this scheme.

SARDAR VALLABHAI PATEL
Deputy Prime Minister of India

I am very glad to note that you are introducing the scheme of separation of Judiciary from the Executive in North Arcot and Chingleput districts. There can be no two opinions on the question of the desirability of this reform. The only question is one of practicability and time.

DR. RAJENDRA PRASAD
President of the Constituent Assembly of India

This question has been one which has been raised by the Congress almost from its birth. Now that Congressmen are in charge of the Governments of Provinces, it is but meet and proper that practical steps should be taken to give effect to this reform which has long been overdue. I am therefore happy that your Government is going to inaugurate it on an auspicious day.

SRI P. S. KUMARASWAMY RAJA
Premier of Madras

Our Province has been a pioneer in many a reform. While other Provinces were only thinking of reforms which we have been asking for for the last half a century, we have accomplished them already. In the matter of removal of civil disabilities for Depressed Classes, of temple entry, of Zamindari abolition, of rent reduction and Prohibition we have led the way to other Provinces and we can justly take pride in the fact that we here in Madras have solved a problem which has for over 70 years been in the forefront of all discussions on administration.

The separation of Judiciary from the Executive is one of the fundamental principles underlying any administration based on democracy.

We, the elected representatives of the people, do not want nor will dare to interfere with or influence the Judiciary. Even so, we do not want even a temptation to interfere with the course of justice and that is why we have given the matter the prompt attention it deserves and have decided to bring about this reform.

COMMUNIST PARTY BANNED

Madras Government Move To End Red Atrocities Of Murder, Loot And Arson

The public are no doubt aware of the fact that in recent months the activities of the Communists in this Province have been increasingly based on the doctrine of violence and that they have not hesitated to stoop to crimes like murder, loot and arson to gain their own ends. Their atrocities were particularly pronounced in the districts of Malabar, Krishna and Tanjore and although the Provincial Government were able to deal with the situation in a fairly effective manner by ordering the detention under the Madras Maintenance of Public Order Act of a good many of the important leaders, it cannot be said that the nefarious activities of the Communists have been brought completely under control.

Taking advantage of the disturbed conditions prevailing in the areas bordering Hyderabad, the Communists of the Circar Districts, in collaboration with State Communists of Telengana, are continuing a programme of murder and loot. The victims of their attack are invariably either persons co-operating with the Police or Congressmen and sometimes their attacks are directed against the Police also.

At the beginning of this year the Communists attempted to take advantage of the strike move on the part of the Railway and Post and Telegraph workers. When they, however, found no public support or enthusiasm for their activities, they switched on to a programme of sabotage. But for the adequate precautionary measures taken in time, the situation, particularly in the South Indian Railway, would have become serious and caused considerable inconvenience to the public, besides affecting food movements.

Even apart from the violent nature of their programme, the Communists in this Province do not at all have the national interests at heart. In their pamphlets and propaganda meetings, they invariably stress the importance of sabotage, creation of general confusion, etc., with the object of making any form of settled Government impossible. As a result of their Kisan agitation, food production has been affected, especially at a time when the country is striving its utmost to curtail all imports and increase production; it is a crime against society to encourage the damage of foodgrains ready for harvest. They have also hampered production in other industrial fields, especially in the textile industry. It will be abundantly clear that they have not been caring for the promotion of any national interest. On the other hand they have been seriously hampering the efforts of the Government at minimising the difficulties of the common man after the attainment of independence and partition.

For nearly 18 months, the Provincial Government have watched the situation very carefully to see if the Communists of this Province showed any inclination to change their violent tactics and adopt constitutional and peaceful methods; they even released hundreds of persons who had been in detention. The Government, however, regret to note that there has been no evidence whatever of any change of attitude on the part of their leaders or members: the Communists, including some of those who had been released, have been sparing no opportunity to create trouble.

During the last three months, the activities of the Communists have extended to general attacks on the Police and open defiance of authority. Closely on the heels of the Volivolu incident in Krishna District, there have been several murders of a number of village officers by Communists; there have also been murders of prominent Congressmen and other in several villages in the Circars. Owing to the terrorist method followed by them villagers have become panic-stricken and as a result considerable difficulty is experienced in the investigation of these crimes.

Even the Communist detenus and prisoners have not been quiet; they have, of late, displayed a marked tendency to violence. The public are, no doubt, aware of the recent vile attack at Vellore Jail on officials including the Inspector-General of Prisons and of a desperate attack on both Jail and Police officials at Cuddalore.

The recent circulars of the Party and literature that have come into the possession of the Government afford sufficient proof that this programme of violence is not a passing phase but one that the Communists wish to pursue in utter disregard of the national interests and that they do not place any limitation on the methods to be adopted or any limits on the objects to be achieved. Such a programme can hardly be tolerated and it is quite clear that finding themselves unable to evoke any sympathetic response or support from the public, the Party is now desperately trying to aim at creating chaos and seizing the opportunity to come into power. Such a policy of intimidation, loot, murder and arson cannot be allowed and the Provincial Government feel that the time has come when the Party can no longer be allowed to function as a legal party. They have accordingly decided to declare the Communist Party an unlawful organisation in this Province.

COVER PAGE

Our cover page spotlights the Man of the Moment (perhaps for the next few years), the man behind the plough. The transition from war to peace is termed "swords into plough-shares" period. Mr. John Strachey, Britain's Minister for Food, recently overhauled the phrase and gave a new slogan: "Tanks into Tractors."

We in India, advancing from the political to the food front, will use plough and tractor to reach our objective —self-sufficiency in food production by 1951.

NOTIFICATION

WHEREAS, in the opinion of the Provincial Government, the undermentioned associations, namely:

The Tamil Nad Communist Party,
The Andhra Communist Party,
The Kerala Communist Party, and
The Karnataka Communist Party,

all being branches of the Communist Party of India, and the committees, sub-committees and branches of the said associations in the Province of Madras, have for their object interference with the administration of the law and the maintenance of law and order, and constitute a danger to the public peace

AND WHEREAS in the opinion of the Provincial Government the organizations mentioned in the schedule below which are under the control and direction of the Communist Party of India, have also the same object, viz., interference with the administration of law and order;

NOW THEREFORE, His Excellency the Governor of Madras, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 16 of the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908 (XIV of 1908) hereby declares every such association, every such committee, sub-committee and branch, and every such organization and every branch thereof, if any, to be an unlawful association within the meaning of the said Act.

Schedule

1. Madras Electric Tramways and Madras Electric Supply Corporation Workers' Association, 34, Iyyah Mudaly Street, Chintadripet, Madras; 2. Madras Corporation Labour Workers' Union, 11, Arunachala Mudali Street, Chintadripet, Madras; 3. The Madras Harbour Workers' Union, 157, Broadway, Madras; 4. The Binny's Beach Engineering Works Union, 157, Broadway, Madras; 5. South Indian Railway Labour Union and all its branches in the South Indian Railway; 6 Kisan Sanghs and Kisan Sabhas of Tanjore, Ramnad, Malabar, South Kanara and Mathurai Districts; 7. Cigar Workers' Union, Woriyur, Tiruchirappalli; 8. Tiruchi-Srirangam, Municipal Workers' Union, Tiruchirappalli; 9. Madura Textile Workers' Union, Mathurai; 10. Mill Workers' Union, Coimbatore and its branches in the Coimbatore District; 11. Coimbatore Cement Factory Labour Union, Madukkarai, Coimbatore District; 12. Brooke Bond Labourers' Association, Coimbatore; 13. Scindia Shipyard Workers' Union, Visakhapatnam; 14. Jattu Worker's Union, Rajahmundry; 15. Andhra Provincial Press Workers' Union, Vijayawada and its branches in the districts; 16. Andhra Provincial Agricultural Labourers' Association, Governerpet, Vijayavada and its branches in the Madras Province; 17. Andhra Provincial Ryots' Association, Vijayavada and all its branches in the Madras Province; 18. Textile Workers' Union, Vikramasingapuram, Tirunelveli District; 19. Tannery Workers' Union, Dindugul, Mathurai District.

[September 26]

IMPROVING PALAR ANICUT IRRIGATION FACILITIES

A conference was held in the Committee Room of the Secretariat on 26th September to discuss ways and means of improving irrigation facilities in North Arcot District. The Hon'ble Sri M. Bakthavatsalam, Minister for Public Works, presided.

The Hon'ble Sri C. Perumalswami Reddiar, Minister for Industries, Sri V. M. Ramaswami Mudaliar, Members of the Legislative Assembly of North Arcot District, representative ryots of the Palur Anicut system and others were present. The Chief Engineer for Irrigation, the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, and the Commissioner for Irrigation took part in the discussion.

The Chief Engineer opened the discussion by pointing out that full use of the waters of the Palar is being made already and that in a normal year, there is not much further scope for extending irrigation. The non-official members pointed out that there had been progressive diminution in the flow of the river over the past 50 years and that this might be due to the increased abstraction at the source of the river in Mysore Territory. The Chief Engineer pointed out that this question had been gone into elaborately on various occasions and that it did not appear to him that very much more could be done in the way of further representations. He was now investigating a reservoir of a capacity of about 4,000 million c.ft., to be located in the higher reaches of the river after it emerges from Mysore. When this Project is executed it will act as a balancing reservoir for use during lean years in the Palar Anicut System.

The Chief Engineer promised to examine whether any assistance could be given to the Palar from the Krishna in the Krishna-Pennar Project; but the difficulties of the country make it problematic whether a channel could be taken from the Krishna reservoir to the Palar. However, since the lower reaches of the Palar will be commanded by the Southern Canal of the Pennar Reservoir, that much of water saved from the Palar may be available for higher reaches of the Palar System.

When it was pointed out that the canals taking off from the Palar Anicut were badly silted up owing to the drift of river sand, the Chief Engineer explained that he was already taking action for improving the Palar Anicut by providing falling shutters. He also agreed to examine whether further improvements were necessary to increase the storage of the Kaveripak tank. The vexed question of the distribution of waters between the Kaveripak tank and the Govindavadi channel was now engaging his attention and the matter would be decided in a conference of the Collectors of Chingleput and North Arcot Districts, assisted by the Superintending Engineers of Coimbatore and Madras.

Sri V. M. Ramaswami Mudaliar thanked the Hon'ble Minister and the officials for the opportunity given to the representatives of the people for discussing in a frank and helpful manner the difficulties with which ryots of the system are faced.

Villages Renamed

The Government have renamed the villages of Sadras and Covelong in Chingleput taluk as Sadurangapuram and Kovalam, respectively.

TOTAL PROHIBITION

Premier Reviews Successful Working Of Social Reform Act to End the Drink Evil

Radio talk by Sri P. S. KUMARASWAMI RAJA, Premier of Madras

A year ago, on October 2nd, the birthday of Mahatma Gandhi, the Government of Madras introduced a social reform of vital significance and set in motion a silent but glorious revolution. The Province of Madras went 'dry', for the Government had implemented the total Prohibition programme in all the 25 districts that constitute this Presidency. Today, on the anniversary eve, I have great pleasure in announcing that Prohibition has completed one year of successful working. Madras may well be proud of the triumph of this socio-economic measure, for it reflects to the credit of the people's paramount desire to end a force of evil which till a year back menaced the Province.

Many factors have contributed to this victory of moral good over social sin which is the ethical significance of Prohibition. The wholehearted support of the people was the main reason why Prohibition could and did succeed. Had the public been antagonistic or even indifferent, Prohibition would have proved a dismal failure. The popular will backed the people's mandate in this great reform.

Again, the officials who administered the working of this Act, unique in its application, were equally enthusiastic about the working of Prohibition, so that both the spirit and the letter of the Law were satisfied. Finally, the very addicts who were affected by the ban, proved amenable to ameliorative measures, so that the enforcement work yielded place of importance to constructive activities aimed at the rehabilitation of former drunkards.

Critics Confounded

We may still recall the violent opposition that prevailed at the time when total Prohibition was about to be launched. Scathing criticism from vested interests denounced the contemplated reform as an attack upon the personal liberty of the individual, and as Governmental encroachment upon the rights and privileges of the free citizen. A few, who believed in the policy of Prohibition, nevertheless expressed grave misgivings at its actual introduction, contending that the time was not opportune and that the Government could hardly afford a costly socio-economic experiment at a period of stress and strain in the national and provincial history.

However, the faith and commonsense of the people prevailed and the critics stand confounded. The citizens understood better than the legal theorists that this benevolent restriction had reclaimed from the drink evil valuable manpower to national needs; that it would be a cruel insult to the institution of civil liberty if a man was allowed full freedom to drink himself to ruin, without a single effort being made to see that the man is rescued from the drink danger.

Obviously, such restriction can never be a half-hearted murmer of weak, protest; it must be absolute, total complete prohibition.

Rights Of Citizens

To that section of the public which still feels that the privileges of the citizen have been usurped by the Prohibition Act, I would like to quote a significant paragraph from the book *Roads to Freedom* by Bertrand Russel, that famous mathematician, philosopher and anti-fascist. Russel says:

"Take, for example, the liquor traffic, or the opium traffic in China. If alcohol could be obtained at cost price without taxation, still more if it could be obtained for nothing, as Anarchists presumably desire, can we believe that there would not be a great and disastrous increase of drunkenness? China was brought to the verge of ruin by opium, and every patriotic Chinaman desired to see the traffic in opium is restricted. In such matters, freedom is not a panacea, and some degree of legal restriction seems imperative for the national health."

To the second class of critics, those who feel that this reform could have been postponed to some later date when conditions, they believe, would be more propitious, I can only say: "The best time to save a man from drowning is when he is struggling in the water; not when the tide is changing, or the flow is less or when one is dressed for swimming."

Recognised Evil

Drink is a recognized evil and many attempts have been made by poets and politicians, religious teachers and moral preachers, legislators and law-makers to put an end to this social sin from time immemorial. One author graphically declares: "The drunkard is the annoyance of modesty; the trouble of civility; the spoil of wealth; the distraction of reason. He is the brewer's agent; ale-house benefactor; the beggar's companion; the constable's trouble; his wife's woe; his children's sorrow; his neighbour's scoff and his own shame. In short, he is a tub of swill, a spirit of unrest, a thing below a beast and a monster of a man." How appropriate, then, is the saying that "drink is not only the devil's way into a man, but a man's way to the devil!" "What is a drunken man like?" asks Shakespeare and replies thus: "Like a drowned man, a fool and a mad man. One draught above heat makes him a fool, the second, mads him and the third, drowns him."

I have ventured to repeat all these commonplace truths even though everybody in this land knows them, because during the last 12 months we miss in our Province certain scenes which bear eloquent testimony to the evils of drink. It has been said that the sight of a drunkard is a better sermon against that vice than the best that was ever preached by temperance lecturers. But now, no person drinks in public and no sale of drink is permitted by the Government. This is, no doubt, a moral victory over the social crime.

Enforcement

At the same time, I am not unaware of the fact nor do I try to conceal the

now appointed poets laureate. The peoples' Government is their *Asthana*. The honour shown by the people is their property.

The persons who have now been appointed as poets laureate have done a great service to Society and to the cause of the country's freedom. Generally, poets bestow little attention on worldly things. Their attention is focussed mainly on nature and its beauty. But our poets laureate proved an exception to this and did great service to the country in social as well as political spheres. Their activities, particularly in the political sphere, have been inspiring. When millions of our countrymen were participating in the freedom struggle and were courting many a hardship, these poets did not sit at home quietly nor did they limit their poetry to the description of the beauty of nature or some such thing. Their works inspired the people and filled them with courage.

Sri Venkata Sastri has done a great service to Society through his works. By conferring this honour on him, we are honouring ourselves and our language. Let the Almighty bless him with many more happy years of literary activities! I will now present the insignia of poet-laureateship to Sri Venkata Sastri on behalf of the Government.

TOTAL PROHIBITION

(*Continued from page 7*)

of the Prohibition movement in our Province, nay in India itself. But for his tenacity and foresight, this revolutionary scheme could not have been implemented. It was he who proved that the Government can be run without getting the 'tainted money' from the poor. Sri T. Prakasam and Sri O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar likewise introduced Prohibition step by step throughout the Province from 1946 after careful thought and considered planning. I offer my sincere thanks to all my predecessors on behalf of the people of this Province for their meritorious services.

One indisputable fact no critic can ignore: and that is that there is a tangible increase in domestic happiness and social harmony to an unprecedented extent today. More than anybody else, the women folk who suffered a lot at the hands of ex-addicts know the benefits of Prohibition, and they cannot forget the blessings the Congress Government conferred on them by banning liquor. Their sorrow, their tears, their misery are no more to be found; on the other hand, intense joy and prosperity light up the houses of ex-addicts today.

Memorial To Mahatma

"Intoxicating drinks have produced evils more deadly, because more continuous, than all those caused to mankind by the great historic scourges of war, famine and pestilence combined," declared Gladstone, the Grand Old Man of England. And it was left to us to eradicate this deadly scourge in our Province and thus pave the way for world peace and order.

By introducing total prohibition in our Province, we have raised an imperishable monument to Mahatma Gandhi to whom this scheme was the dearest of all. In the name of the Mahatma, therefore, I appeal to all of you to do your bit and continue to make the scheme a success. In particular, I would plead for co-operative effort to see that the minor blemishes that spoil the otherwise brilliant victory over the drink evil are removed. Illicit distillation and tapping should end forthwith and this is possible only when every citizen feels that he or she should not tolerate any crime committed under this Act. False sympathy should not blind us in bringing such illegal incidents to the notice of the Government. Wide propaganda should continue to be carried on vigorously by the enlightened public through gramasanghams, social clubs, youth organisations, students associations, and service guilds. More amusements and entertainments have to be provided for the benefit of the masses.

Let us remember this: If we are able to eradicate completely the liquor menace from our country, we will not only earn the gratitude of such of those who till recently were slaves to this abnoxious habit, we will also reap the reward of seeing new and finer generations of men and women, sober, temperate and glowing with health, rising to take their places in our stead.

JAI HIND.

Through the bedlam din of the tumult
His voice rang firm in the shout,
"Long live United India!"
Till the crack of the guns rang out.

THE MARTYRDOM OF MIR SHERWANI

Born in a poor Muslim family of Baramulla, about 34 miles from Srinagar, Muhammad Maqbool Sherwani was actively associated with the movement for Kashmir's liberation since his early boyhood. A staunch follower of Sheikh Abdullah even in his school days, he participated in every struggle launched by the Sher-i-Kashmir and was arrested a number of times. While still in teens he became the moving spirit of the organization in this part of the Valley and led a number of peasants struggles against the landlords.

However, it was in 1944 that he shot into prominence, when the Muslims of Baramulla under his leadership refused to be moved by the communal politics of the Muslim League, even though the late Mr. Jinnah attempted to address a public meeting there. Despite Jinnah's appeals in the name of religion, the audience showed their displeasure at the remarks against Sheikh Abdullah and the National Conference.

The news of this meeting was splashed in the Press all over India and the Muslim League Press and followers felt bitter and expressed violent feelings against Sherwani. Soon after this incident, reports came one morning of Sherwani's narrow escape from the hands of a band of Muslim Leaguers who had attacked him with axes and knives late in the night while he was returning home from the District National Conference headquarters. He had escaped by jumping into a river and swimming across to safety.

During the "Quit Kashmir" movement launched by the National Conference in 1946, Sherwani came once again into the limelight when he baffled the State Military and Police by dodging arrest and working "underground" for about two months. Even inside the jail his rebellious spirit would not allow him to be idle and he took up cudgels for the ordinary prisoners and went on a hunger-strike to get their lot improved.

Released from jail soon after Sheikh Abdullah's release in October 1947, he had hardly settled down when the tribal raiders from Pakistan invaded Kashmir. Tens of hundreds of non-Muslim refugees driven out of their homes by the raiders in Muzaffarabad came to Baramulla bringing their woeful tales of the raiders' atrocities. Sherwani brought relief and succour to his unfortunate brethren who had suffered so heavily at the hands of raiders from Pakistan.

Meanwhile, Sheikh Abdullah gave a clarion call to the people to rise in defence of their country. A Peoples' Militia was organized and the Indian Army came to the help of Kashmir.

By then, the raiders had occupied Baramulla and laid it in ruins. The raiders made a futile search for Sherwani, who, however, had escaped to Srinagar to join the resistance forces there. He led a number of detachments of militiamen which toured different areas instilling confidence in the people.

On a fateful day while he was on one such tour in Sambal, a village about 16 miles from Srinagar, he fell into the hands of the raiders who dragged him to Baramulla. There he was asked to reveal the positions of the Indian Army and the National Militia. He refused to do. Indignant at his blunt refusal to comply with their wishes the raiders decided to award him a "fitting" punishment.

He was fastened to a pillar in the Central Square of his home-town. Even while blood was gushing through several wounds he had received, he preferred death to the betrayal of his country. He was again offered "amnesty" if he would but shout the slogan of "Down with Sheikh Abdullah". Instead of shouting the slogan he spat in the face of the person standing before him, and shouted "*Hindu-Muslim-Sikh Itihad*", "*Azad Hindustan Zindabad*". A volley of shouts burst and pierced through his heart. The inhuman raiders were not satisfied with this and

shot fourteen times at the dead body of Sherwani, which they nailed to a door-post.

Though Sherwani is dead, his name has become a legend throughout Kashmir. His unflinching loyalty to his country and his acts of heroism provide inspiration to thousands of Kashmiris, young and old, who, as members of the National Militia, today stand guard on the frontiers of Kashmir. He is dead, but his spirit lives in the hearts of millions of Kashmiri people.

Malayalam Booklet Banned

The Government of Madras have prohibited the entry into or the circulation, sale, or distribution in the Province of Madras, of the Malayalam booklet entitled *Revolutionary Songs* by Sri T. M. Prasad, Alapuzha, and printed at the Sharada Press, Quilon.

[September 8]

ZAMINDARI ABOLITION

Administrative Procedure in Taking Over Estates, Ryotwari Settlement, Calculating Compensation

Radio talk by Sri C. V. NARASIMHAN, I.C.S., Additional Secretary, Board of Revenue, Madras

The question of abolishing all the zamindaris in the Province and bringing the zamindari tracts under the ryotwari system of land tenure was taken up by the first Congress Ministry which held office in Madras during 1937-39. A Committee under the Chairmanship of the then Hon'ble the Revenue Minister, Mr. Prakasam, was constituted to go into the question and it prepared a long report on the subject. Before legisalation could be drafted on the basis of the Committee's report, the Congress Government went out of office, late in 1939.

The question was taken up again by the present Congress Ministry as early as 1947 and a draft Bill prepared. The Bill was considered exhaustively by a Joint Select Committee and came up before the Legislature for its second reading in September 1948. The various clauses of the Bill were warmly debated on the floor of the Legislature and over 400 amendments were tabled and discussed. The Bill was passed by the Legislature in November 1948 and received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on April 2, 1949.

In order to implement the provisions of the Act, a post of a Fourth Member of the Board of Revenue was created to be solely in charge of the Settlement of Estates. An officer was also appointed as Director of Settlements, which is a post expressly created by the Statute to carry out survey and settlement operations in estates, and introduce ryotwari settlement therein.

First Batch

The first step towards implementation of the Act was announced on August 15, 1949, by the Government. Government announced that, owing to administrative exigencies, the estates could be taken over only in batches and not all at one time. The biggest estates were to be taken up first:

Vizianagaram with a rent-roll of about 20 lakhs of rupees; Ramnad with a rent-roll of about 25 lakhs of rupees; Sivaganga with a rent-roll of about 18 lakhs of rupees; Venkatagiri with a rent-roll of about 13 lakhs of rupees; Pithapuram with a rent-roll of about 8 lakhs of rupees; and Bobbili with a rent-roll of about 6½ lakhs of rupees. These big estates have well-established Huzur and Taluk or Tana offices and this makes it easier to take them over.

In order to gain administrative experience of the problems involved in taking over smaller zamindaris, some of the zamindaris in Krishna district were also notified; of which the biggest is the Devarakota estate, better known as the Challapalli estate. A number of smaller estates which can conveniently be administered by Government as parts of the larger estates were also notified in the first batch.

All these estates were taken over on September 7, 1949. The necessary managerial staff have been appointed to take charge of the estates on that date. Instructions have also been framed by the Government to guide the managers in their task of administering the estates until such time as the ryotwari settlement is completed and the estates become part of the regular revenue administration of the district.

Inam Villages

Under the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948, inam villages which were estates by virtue of Act I of 1908 (commonly known as the Estates Land Act), are also to be taken over, but not inam villages which become estates by virtue of the amendment to the Estates Land Act in 1936. It is therefore necessary to obtain a finding as to which are the inam villages, which are estates for the purposes of the present Act and which are not. Government have appointed six Settlement Officers under section 9 of the Act to give a finding on this question in regard to whole-inam villages.

There are approximately 7,500 such whole-inam villages in respect ofwhich a finding will have to be given by these officers. From the findings of these Settlement Officers, an appeal to the Tribunal appointed under section 8 of the Act is provided. It is only after this preliminary work has been completed that the inam estates can be notified and taken over under the Act.

Survey Work

Before these estate villages can be settled on a ryotwari basis, all the lands in the villages will have to be surveyed, holding by holding. In some estates survey has already been done under the Survey and Boundaries Act, but maintenance of the survey records and survey marks has not been up-to-date and it is therefore expected that a supplemental survey or re survey would be necessary even in regard to those villages. After survey comes settlement, under which each holding will be classified as dry or wet with reference to the irrigation facilities and the soil also will be classified under various grades. The rate of assessment for each holding will then be fixed and regular ryotwari pattas issued to those entitled to them.

There are nearly 20,000 Zamindari and inam villages in the Province and they extend over approximately 20,000 square miles. The work involved in the survey and settlement of this vast area is tremendous and will naturally take time. The Survey Department will have to be expanded to something like eight times its present strength in order to get through the work of survey within a reasonable time. The department is very short of technical personnel and it will be quite a problem to form the new Survey Parties quickly.

A number of Settlement Parties will also have to be formed to take up the work of settlement immediately the survey is over. Two Survey Parties started work on September 1. When they have made sufficient progress, Settlement Parties will take up the work of settlement.

Calculating Compensation

Under the Act compensation can be paid to the landholders only after the estates have been surveyed and settled

and the aggregate ryotwari assessment for the estates is known. Until this is done, the landholder will be entitled only to an interim payment representing roughly the estimated basic annual sum. This interim payment will not be counted against the compensation finally payable to the landholder.

The method of calculating the basic annual sum differs for Zamindari estates and inam estates. For Zamindari estates the basic annual sum will be calculated in the following way. To start with, the gross annual ryotwari demand in respect of all ryoti land in the estate except land for which the Zamindar himself has got a ryotwari patta will be computed. One-third of this figure will be taken to be the Zamindar's share, on the basis that this was the portion allowed to the Zamindar at the time of the Permanent Settlement of 1802.

This one-third portion is subject to two deductions—a deduction of five per cent of the gross annual ryotwari demand on account of establishment charges, and another deduction of 3½ per cent on account of the maintenance of irrigation works, which is the Zamindar's responsibility even now under the Estates Land Act of 1908. There is no such deduction in respect of miscellaneous revenue, such as revenue from lanka lands, forests, fisheries, etc. When this miscellaneous revenue has been calculated according to the provisions of the Act, one-third of it will be added to the basic annual sum.

The important difference in calculating the basic annual sum for inam estates is that we take the annual gross ryotwari demand and not any fraction of it, as the starting point. From this figure 3½ per cent is deducted, on account of maintenance of irrigation works where there is an irrigation work in the estate which the landlord is obliged to maintain. Then the quit-rent or *jodi*, etc., payable annually to the Government by the landholder is also deducted. The balance represents the basic annual sum for inam estates.

Payments

Once the basic annual sum has been calculated, it is easy to work out the compensation. The compensation is the basic annual sum multiplied by a certain number of times. The multiplier varies according to the basic annual sum, between 12½ times and 30 times. Where the basic annual sum is below Rs. 1,000, the multiplier is 30. Where the basic annual sum is over 1 lakh of rupees, the multiplier is 12½. There are four intermediate stages, viz., 15 times, 17½ times, 20 times and 25 times depending on the basic annual sum.

All payments, whether on account of interim payment or compensation, will not be paid direct to the landholders but deposited with the Tribunal appointed under Section 8 of the Act. It will be the task of the Tribunal to apportion the compensation or the interim payment among the various claimants. For the present the Government have decided to appoint two Tribunals immediately. More Tribunals may have to be appointed as the work progresses.

Rent Reduction

In 1947, the Government passed through the Legislature, as an interim measure of relief to ryots in estates, an Act known as the Madras Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) Act (XXX of 1947). The object of this Act is to reduce the rents payable by ryots in estates approximately to the level of the assessments levied on lands in ryotwari areas in the neighbourhood. A Special Officer has been doing this work since December 1947 and rapid progress is being made. Under this Act, the responsibility for collecting the reduced rents from fasli 1357, i.e., July 1, 1947, devolves on the Government in any case.

The Government therefore intend to take over the remaining Zamindari estates as quickly as possible. All the Zamindari estates in certain districts will be taken up in the second batch as soon as the necessary preliminary investigation has been completed, say before the end of the calendar year. The remaining Zamin estates will be taken over in another batch as early as possible in the next year. The inam estates will come last.

There are educational, religious and charitable institutions now working in estates which have been supported by endowments of Zamin or inam villages. In order that these institutions may not suffer by the change, Government have made provision for assuring that these institutions continue to get their present income even after the estates have been taken over. Provision has also been made for the continuance of all educational and charitable institutions which were being maintained by the landholder during faslis 1354 to 1356 and which the Government consider it desirable to continue to maintain in the public interest.

Arrears

Another interesting provision of this Act deserves mention. In Section 55, a concession has been shown to ryots owing arrears of rent to the landholders. The section provides that where the ryots pay the reduced rent for faslis 1356 and 1357, within a period of two years, the arrears due for earlier faslis will be deemed to be wiped out. It is hoped that a large number of ryots will take advantage of this concession.

Government also hope to effect considerable improvement in irrigation works in estate villages as soon as circumstances permit. It is expected that such improvement will not only add to the material prosperity of the estate ryots, but also augment the production of food at this critical time.

—By courtesy, A.I.R., Madras.

Chairman Of Advisory Council

The Government of Madras have appointed the Hon'ble Mr. P. Satyanarayana Rao, Judge, High Court of Judicature, Madras, as Chairman of the First Advisory Council, constituted in connexion with the administration of the Madras Maintenance of Public Order Act, 1947, in the place of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice K. Subbarao.

[September 15]

Ongole Electrical Undertaking

The Government have sanctioned a scheme for the acquisition of the Ongole Company licensed electrical undertaking and for its management by the Electricity Department at an estimated cost of Rs. 5·52 lakhs initially rising to Rs. 8·35 lakhs at the end of five years.

[September 16]

Gift Of Ophthalmic Ward

The Government have accepted, under certain conditions, the offer of Miss Zimha Lazarus to donate a sum of Rs. 10,000 for the construction of an Ophthalmic Ward in the Headquarters Hospital, Ootacamund.

[September 23]

Ensuring Planned Prosperity For Rayalaseema

Ceded Districts Economic Development Board To Be Reconstituted

The Ceded Districts Economic Development Board has been in existence for the last eight years. A short sketch of the origin and the functions of the Board is given below.

New Board

It is now proposed to abolish the existing Ceded Districts Economic Development Board which is not able to achieve speedy and effective results and in its place constitute the Rayalaseema Economic Development Board with the Hon'ble Minister for Land Revenue and Labour as the Chairman. The new set-up is expected to be formed soon and with it the present Ceded Districts Economic Development Board will cease to function after achieving what little has been possible within its limited capacity.

The Madras Famine Code Revision Committee was appointed in G.O. No. 1137, Revenue, dated 2nd May 1938, to investigate and suggest measures to prevent and mitigate famine and to protect the population in those parts in the Presidency which are liable to frequent failure of the monsoon. To begin with, the Committee had to determine the area of the Province liable to famine and from the historical survey of the areas liable to famine, it came to the conclusion that the Ceded Districts and particularly certain portions of them were peculiarly liable to famine owing to the frequent failure of the monsoon and the absence of protective irrigation works.

The Committee's recommendations were accordingly intended to apply to the Ceded Districts as a whole, more particularly to the eastern part of Bellary, part of Kurnool and the greater part of Anantapur District. In the course of its suggestions the Committee recommended the constitution of a special board to be called the Ceded Districts Economic Development Board, for at least a period of five years, with a full-time secretary for implementing the Committee's recommendations.

Functions

The functions of the Board as described in paragraph 27 of the Madras Famine Code Revision Committee were (1) to conduct an investigation into the existing agricultural, animal, forest and mineral resources of the Ceded Districts and consider the industrial possibilities; (2) to promote the formation of big scale industries and organize the cottage industries, place them in touch with the markets and generally assist them to find their feet; (3) to make a special study of all the problems connected with the Tungabhadra Project in its development stage so that there should be no avoidable delay in its completion, and to the development of other projects and minor irrigation schemes; (4) to coordinate the work of all the departments; (5) to be responsible for demonstration and propaganda and in general to act both as the adviser and agent of the Government in the task of planning the prosperity of the districts.

Original Members

In G.O. No. 2939, Revenue, dated 27th November 1949, the Government accepted the Committee's recommendations and in G.O. No. 641, Development, dated 29th March 1941, orders were passed constituting the Board. The Board was originally constituted with the following official and non-official members :—

1. The member of the Board of Revenue in charge of Famine (Chairman).
2. The Chief Engineer for Irrigation.
3. The Chief Conservator of Forests.
4. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies.
5. The Director of Industries and Commerce.
6. The Director of Agriculture.
7. Sri R. Suryanarayana Rao.
8. Sri A. Krishnappa of Messrs. A. Krishnappa and Sons, Cuddapah.
9. Sri Y. Mahabaleswarappa, Bellary.
10. Sri Rao Bahadur B. P. Shesha Reddy, Batemcherla, Dhone Taluk, Kurnool District.

The non-official members are being nominated periodically. The Board has so far held eighteen meetings and discussed important subjects regarding economic development and has made recommendations to Government in all deserving cases. The Board has from its inception been trying to serve as an advisory body to the Government on all economic problems of the Ceded Districts. At the instance of the Board several matters connected with the economic development (irrigation and industries) are being taken up by the Government. After the expiry of the sanctioned period of five years, the life of the Board was further extended in G.O. No. 564, dated 6th February 1946.

Divisional Work

The Board is further responsible for the formation of Divisional Development Committees in each revenue division in the Ceded Districts. There are thirteen such divisional development boards, the object of which is the economic development of those areas. The Divisional Development Boards are given an annual subsidy of Rs. 1,000 each.

The objects of the committee are: (1) to co-ordinate the activities of the officials of the different departments in the respective jurisdiction and enable them to maintain close contact with the villages; (2) to discuss matters relating to the development of industries and agricultural conditions and work out plans; (3) to do propaganda for stimulating a spirit of self-reliance among the ryots and for inducing them to adopt improved methods of agriculture and to develop their livestock and cottage industries; (4) to conduct periodical agricultural and industrial exhibitions and award prizes for the best cattle; (5) to import seeds, manure or implements that may be supplied through the Agricultural Department and paid for by the committee concerned.

With a view to take stock of the work so far done on the recommendations of the Madras Famine Code Revision Committee and to chalk out a plan for better and effective development of this tract, the post of a Development Commissioner for Rayalaseema was sanctioned in 1947.

Premier Lays Accent On "Ind" In Industry

"Our industrial policy and creed should be that capital goods must be produced on our own soil and that the component parts of the machinery should be manufactured here itself. Everything from start to finish in the machinery should be Indian," declared Sri P. S. Kumaraswamy Raja, Premier of Madras, opening the new factory premises of the Radio and Electricals Company in Madras recently.

In the course of his speech the Premier said:

Having regard to the present economic backwardness of our country, industrialisation is mostly needed in order to absorb the spare energy and talents of the Nation which remain unutilised today. Industries do absorb the spare energy of the Nation. They are passports to a country's prosperity. It is well known that the previous Government run by foreigners as it was, did not pay much attention in the past to industrialisation in our country. There was not only indifference on their part but also discouragement to the starting of industries in our country.

How could we expect the foreign rulers to equip us with industries conducive to our country's industrial development, when from the very inception of their rule they consistently pursued a policy of stifling our industries and making us more and more dependent on their finished products? Any progress in industrialsation in our country would tend to affect the market for the finished products of their own country. It is an open secret known to one and all of us, how industrial schemes for manufacture of aeroplanes, cars, machinery, etc., were hanging in the balance, depending on the goodwill and mercy of our erstwhile rulers.

Vested Interests

The Britishers would not consent to the starting of industies in our country as they were aware that any industrial development in our country would affect their own vested interests in England. They kept countries like ours under subjection only for ensuring a good market for their manufactured products. We were made to depend more and more on their finished products.

But the days of our dependence have gone. The policy of subordinating our country's industrial interests to those of Britain has also disappeared with the disappearance of the foreign rule. Now that we have thrown off the shackles of bondage, our responsibility for industrialisation has increased tremendously. We can no longer be indifferent to the need for industrialisation. The dawn of our independance calls for our Nation's united effort at tapping all available resources to start industries and we must keep pace with the advanced countries of the world in the field of industries.

The development of modern science has disclosed the possibility of enhancing the wealth and prosperity of the people. The potentiality of science to bring prosperity to the people is immense and immeasurable. The country's progress depends upon the extent to which science and scientific inventions are harnessed for the development of industries. We shall not be satisfied by the mere use of scientific machinery and contrivances imported from foreign countries. But we must work on a policy and programme of making our own contribution to the manufacture of machinery conducive to the development of industry.

No Dearth Of Talent

Our country is never lacking in talents. It is rich in talents of a high order of which we should really be proud. It has already produced a brilliant world record by the unique contributions to modern science made by our eminent scientists, of whom we can rightly boast of Sir C. V. Raman, Sir K. S. Krishnan and others. I am sure there are many talented men in our country, who, perhaps for want of opportunities, have not come to the forefront. By utilising talents we should try to speed up industrialisation.

We cannot take credit on ourselves by merely importing parts of machinery from foreign countries and assembling them in the factories here. By such process, the country's problem is really not solved. Our industrial policy and creed should be that capital goods must be produced on our own soil and that the component parts of machinery should be manufactured here itself. Everything from start to finish in the machinery should be Indian. Judging by these standards, I am glad that today's function marks a step towards the achievement of our ideal.

This company, radio and electricals, confined its business to the importing from foreign countries of spare parts of radio and other electrical instruments and assembling them into full units here. But they have now taken a step in the right direction, aiming at manufacturing the parts necessary for radio and other electrical instruments. I heartily congratulate the company on the opening of the new factory, in which they are going to manufacture transformers, high tension switches, radios, etc. We should welcome the opening of this factory, more particularly for the reason that it is going to be the place of manufacture of parts which are in great demand for various rural electric distribution lines and also for the supply of electrical power for irrigational and agricultural purposes.

Priority Schemes

Irrigational and agricultural schemes are occupying the topmost place of importance today. The policy of the Government, both Central and Provincial, is to leave no stone unturned in getting over the situation of food insufficiency. "Grow More Food" is the problem that calls immediately for the application of all the talents and energy of the Nation in order to solve the problem satisfactorily. This problem should be tackled by us with all speed and haste, as it is our target that India should reach the stage of self-sufficiency in food production by the end of 1951. Every effort is taken by the Government for improving the sources of irrigation and improving irrigation facilities.

In the "Grow More Food" scheme, electricity plays a prominent and vital part. Electricity must be made available to the villages and to rural parts. The supply of electricity to every nook and corner of our country involves the supply and availability of electrical materials at our disposal. It is well known how the distribution of electricity could not be extended to many parts of the Province for want of materials. The need is urgent.

SELF-RELIANT CHILDREN AT A PRE-BASIC SCHOOL

Left (top to bottom) —(1) *The Kiddies pray,* (2) *then an orderly queue is formed.* (3) *which waits patiently at the we*

Right (top to bottom).—(1) *Mutual aid makes toilet easier,* (2) *tiny hands make a clean sweep* (3) *and then dusty han*

for a wash.

are washed.

GARDENING, LESSONS, FIRST-AID, SPINNING

Left (top to bottom).—*(1) Gardening includes watering, weeding and hoeing. (2) A tiny tots' class in session. (3) One child learns that First-aid is the best aid.*

Right (top to bottom).—*(1) The class prefect distributes cotton. (2) The class removes seeds, incidentally learns to count. (3) Concentrated activity is a normal feature.*

RAJAJI SENDS A RECIPE

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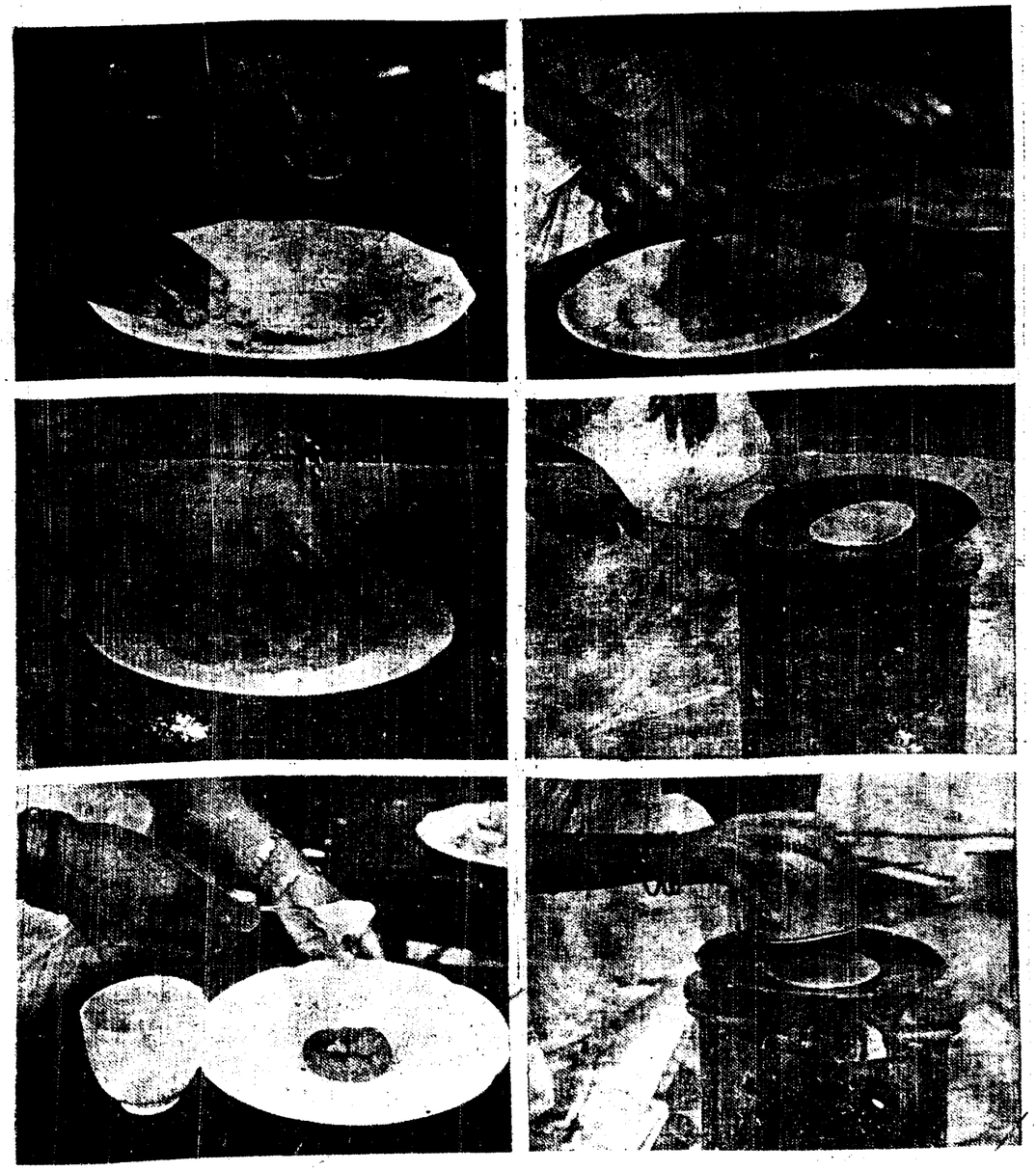
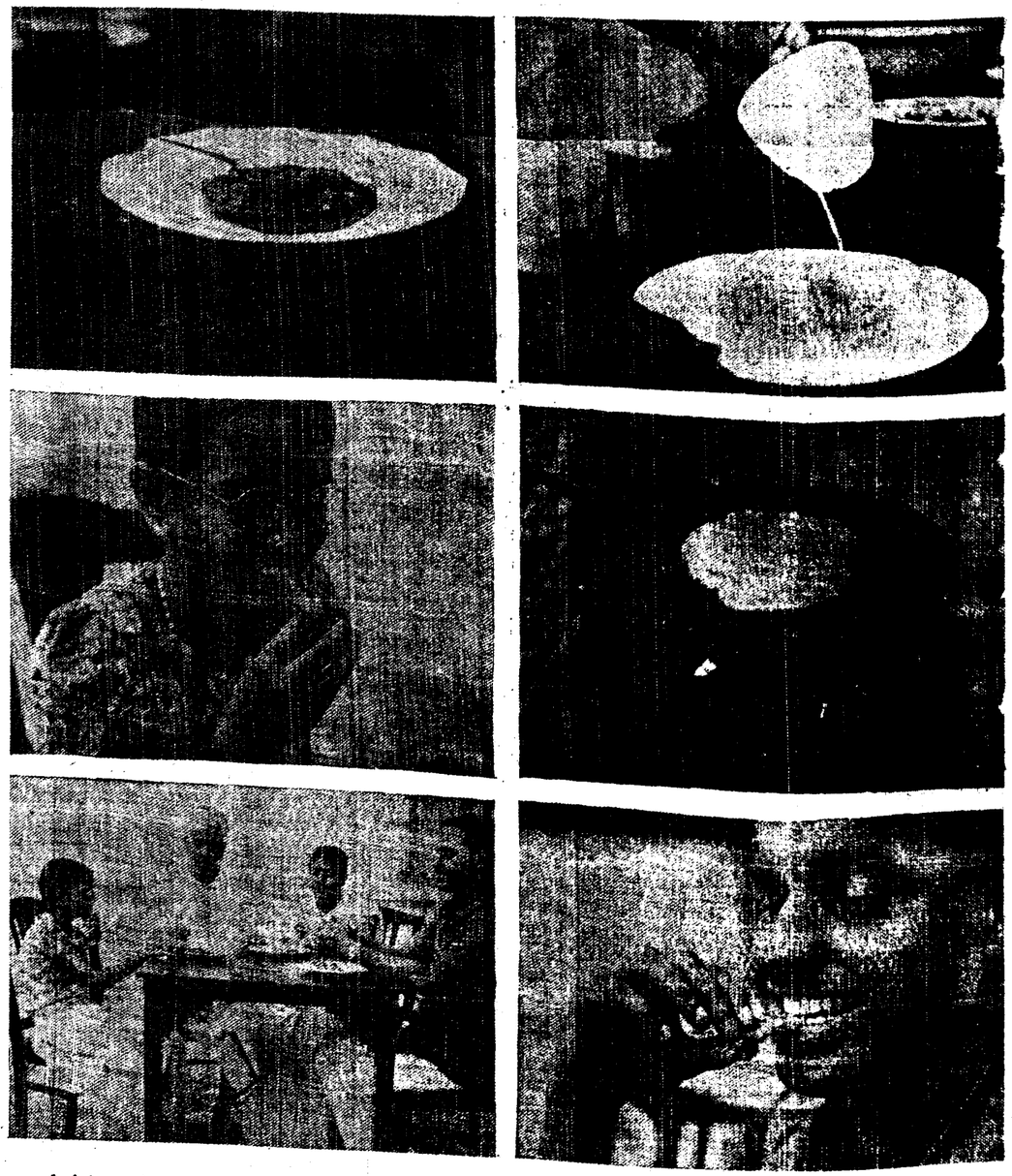


Left (top to bottom).—*(1) Mix ragi or maize flour with a little palm-jaggery and (2) knead well (3) adding a little butter or pure gingelly oil.*

Right (top to bottom).—*(1) Roll the dough into flat circular adais and (2) bake on a thawa (3) under an inverted vessel.*

(More pictures overleaf.)

RAGI OR MAIZE ADAIS AND DOSAIS



Left (top to bottom).—*(1) Spread some sesame-seed chutney on the adais, (2) test for taste and (3) serve hot.*

Right (top to bottom).—*(1) For dosais, add sour buttermilk to the maize or ragi flour, (2) fry and (3) satisfy persons with delicate palates!*

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Planning A Pedigree Cow: Growth Rate Of Heifers: Fodder Research: Kudzu Vine

Since primitive days animals have played a great part in meeting the needs of man. The nomadic man met all his needs from the flock, its meat and milk as his food, its fur as his clothes, and even sometimes its bones as his weapons.

But then, to expect the best out of the animals, the latter also needs in turn proper and adequate food, proper maintenance and care during sickness. If the land is to be ploughed properly the bullocks should be strong and healthy. If fresh milk is required for the child, the mother cow—so aptly venerated in India but so poorly looked after from a practical point of view—should be properly treated, should have enough food to eat, enough concentrates to provide for the necessary nutrition and adequate attention when she is sick or in a delicate state of health.

Sahiwal Breed

Although India possesses the largest cattle population of the world, the milk production in the country is extremely low. The average daily consumption of milk per head in India is 5 oz. as against 41 oz. in the U.K. and 36 oz. in the United States of America. In the cattle division of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, experiments on the improvement of the Sahiwal breed of cattle—a milch breed—have been undertaken for a long time and some striking results obtained.

The experiments on the Sahiwal breed are directed towards (1) increasing the milk yield; (2) early maturity of cows; (3) reduction in the dry period; and (4) production of good breeding bulls.

Some of the interesting results obtained through careful management and controlled feeding are:

The increase in milk yield recorded has increased from 10·5 lb. in 1914 to 20·9 lb. in 1947.

The age of calving has been reduced from 41 months in 1904 to 29½ months in 1947.

The dry period of the cows has been reduced from 208 days in 1938 to 133 days in 1947.

Besides, a large number of good breeding bulls has been produced and sold to Provinces and States. The milk yielding capacity has been substantially improved as compared with the normal cow. A cow kept under controlled condition in this Dairy produces as much milk as ten village cows. The consequent economy in fodder is remarkable, as while the pedigree cow in the Institute requires 13 lb. of dry fodder and 8 lb. of concentrates, the food requirements of ten village cows are at least 120 lb. of dry fodder and 8 lb. of concentrates.

Tamili, one of the cows in the Institute, has yielded 13,004 lb. of milk in a lactation period of 306 days which works out at 42·5 lb. or roughly, more than ½ maund of milk per day. India, however, has still to make up a large leeway, as this result, though satisfactory, is less when compared with the maximum yield in some other countries.

Growth Rate Of Heifers

The growth rate of heifers is studied at the Institute and steps are taken to check any deficiency or deformity as soon as they are noticed. A healthy heifer in the Institute is expected to grow at the rate of 1 lb. every day up to the age of six months and at the time of mating, which is not permitted before she is one and a half years old, she should weigh at least 600 lb. If she does not show these results, expert veterinarians take measures to correct the deficiency.

Pedigree cows and bulls bred under controlled conditions in the Institute are supplied to Provincial Governments to serve as nucleus stock in experimental cattle farms. Some of the animals are also occasionally sold to the public, although all cows above certain standards are usually given to Provincial Governments and cattle farms.

Fodder Requirements

Provision of good food to the cattle is an important requisite for maintaining their efficiency as well as their productive capacity. India's fodder resources are limited while the cattle population is very large. The result is that most of the cattle are undernourished, except probably the few owned by wealthy people.

The Institute is doing considerable research work for improving indigenous grasses and in introducing some of the foreign fodder plants in India. A grass and legume nursery has been established in the Institute which has collected sixty different species of grass, both indigenous and exotic. There are besides 33 legumes. A species of grass from Madras Presidency—botanically called *Panicum repens*—on which research is progressing, promises to produce good results. Preliminary investigation has shown that its protein content is very high.

Investigations are in progress to study how grasses and legumes could be associated in the cropping system, with a view to ensuring a perennial supply of fodder. The Provincial Governments have been supplied with names and specimens of 15 different types of grasses and legumes to try them in their areas as they have shown promise both as good fodder as well as for soil conservation.

Kudzu Vine

An interesting experiment is being carried out at the Institute of the possibilities of cultivation of Kudzu Vine, a climbing plant which is used extensively in the U.S.A. as fodder as well as for soil conservation. The fodder growing capacity of this plant is great; it produces as much as 500 maunds of fodder per acre. A variety of this plant is also found in India in the Khasi Hills in Assam. If successfully introduced, it is likely to relieve to a great extent fodder shortage in the country.

One species of this plant which was sown at the Institue two years ago has spread rapidly to cover a circular area of 1,400 sq. feet. The plant is evergreen, needs no irrigation and is perennial. Its soil-holding capacity is very great. The roots which go down deep hold the soil in its numerous roots like an octopus; so that Kudzu Vine, if cultivated on the hill slopes or where soil is loose should also serve as a great preventive to erosion.

FOOD YEAST OBTAINED FROM MOLASSES

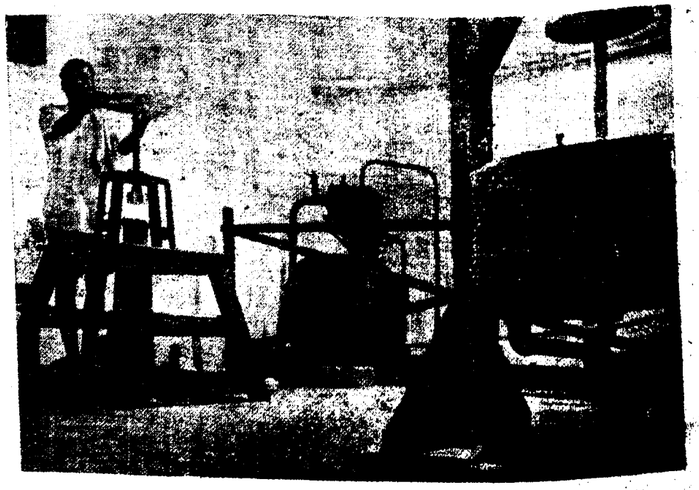
Yeast is actually a minute plant organism which can grow in any medium containing carbohydrates. It absorbs nitrogen provided in the substrate and converts it into proteins and 'B' Vitamins. The possibilities of using a cheap carbohydrate to prepare food yeast have been engaging the attention of scientific workers for a long time. In recent years a process has been developed whereby yeast could be produced and made available to the people in a palatable form and at a fairly cheap cost by allowing it to grow on molasses, a waste product in sugar industry.

The process consists in using molasses as the source of carbohydrate. It contains about 50 per cent sugars mixed often with impurities. The impurities are largely eliminated by a clarification process which consists in treating the molasses with chemicals such as superphosphate and sulphuric acid and then boiling. It is then diluted to bring the sugar content to about eight per cent. Commercial ammonium sulphate and superphosphate form the sources of the required nitrogen and phosphorous: 24 parts of nitrogen and 6 parts of phospherous per 100,000 are given in the form of ammonium phosphate. The medium has to be sterilized by boiling to eliminate contamination by other organisms.

The 'wort' (the medium thus prepared) is let into a generating vessel of suitable capacity. The organism used for development is *Torulopsis utilis var. Major*, a particular variety of yeast which has been chosen primarily for its palatability and mild flavour. A calculated quantity of yeast culture composed of vitable and active cells of the organism is then introduced in the medium. The wort is then vigorously aerated by blowing filtered air through ceramic aerators. Under these conditions the formation of alcohol is inhibited and yeast growth prompted.

The sugar and nitrogen are rapidly consumed by the yeast cells and additional quantities of the nutrients are given at intervals according to the need. The process could be carried on for a fixed number of hours. Yeast is allowed to settle down after draining the spent wort and recoverable by centrifuging and washing. The wet yeast thus recovered is pressed and dried and made into powder.

For some time past exploratory trials on several aspects of yeast production were carried out at the Mycological Laboratory at the Agricultural College and Research Institute, Coimbatore, with a laboratory plant. With the knowledge gained in the laboratory plant, a pilot plant has recently been set up wherein investigations are in progress for evolving a standardized method of production suitable for our conditions and which would be capable of being adopted by private enterprises in our Province. The pilot plant is already attracting the attention of the sugar industry and sugar chemists are coming in to acquaint themselves with the details of the process.



Centrifuge and press

Yeast generating tank

Advisory Board for Civil Supplies Transport Units

The Government of Madras have constituted an Advisory Board for the Civil Supplies Transport Units under the control of the Board of Revenue (Civil Supplies). The following will be the members of the Board: The Commissioner of Civil Supplies; the Director of Civil Supplies; the Transport Commissioner; the Assistant Commissioner of Civil Supplies (Movements); Sri V. Nambi, Service Manager, Messrs. Sundaram Motors, Ltd., Madras; Sri N. Krishnamurthi, General Manager, Messrs. S.R.V.S., Ltd., Madras; and Sri R. N. Pillai, Assistant Manager, Messrs. Ford Motor Company of India, Ltd., Madras.

The Commissioner of Civil Supplies will be the Chairman of the Board.

The functions of the Board will be to advise the Government on administrative and technical points, relating to the Civil Supplies Transport Organization, whenever necessary, with a view to increasing the efficiency of the Organization.

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ERGOT PRODUCTION IN THE NILGIRIS

Ergot represents one stage in the life cycle of the fungus *Claviceps purpurea Tul.* which infects the rye ear. It is a hard dark sclerotium about an inch or more in length formed in the place of the grain. Infection takes place when the flower opens and in the initial stage a drop of viscous sweet honey dew develops. Later this is replaced by the sclerotium, i.e., in about two to three months.

Ergot is poisonous but is extensively used as a drug for the treatment of postpartum haemorrhages, some types of nervous diseases, etc. Before the war this drug was being imported from Europe. During the war it was very scarce in India. It was at this juncture the Madras Agricultural Department commenced the large-scale production of ergot on the Nilgiris.

Picking ergot from infected ears

Rye is specially cultivated for this purpose in rotation with potato. When the crop comes into flower in 2½ to 3 months the opening flowers are spray inoculated with a suspension of the conidia (spores) from pure cultures of the fungus. The fungus is usually grown on sterilized rye grains. In one month the whole medium is overgrown with the fungus and the culture is ready for use. Stirrup-pumps or field sprayers are used for spray inoculation. About eight sprayings are given as the plants produce new tillers and flower opening continues for over a month.

Four to six weeks after inoculation evidences of infection are visible and in another six weeks the sclerotia would have developed well, ready for picking. The intensity of infection depends largely on weather conditions.

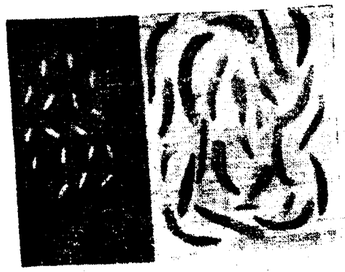
Maximum infection occurs when the crop is protected from wind and mist or showery weather is prevalent during and after flowering. Under favourable conditions an yield of over 100 lb. of ergot can be obtained from an acre. The quality of the Nilgiris ergot has been considerably improved and an average alkaloid content of 0·4 per cent of alkaloid calculated as ergotoxine has been reached. Ergot production is highly remunerative if weather is favourable. The Nilgiris and Pulneys are best suited for ergot production.

The raw ergot is processed into *Ergota preparata* and *Extractum ergotae liquidum* by the Medical Stores Depot, Madras, or other pharmaceutical firms. Ergot is believed to deteriorate with age. Therefore fresh ergot is always preferable to old stock. The potency of the drug depends on the alkaloid content.

Pipes, Tubes And Fittings

In the Press Note No. 53, dated 14th March 1949, the Government of Madras directed that all applications for pipes, tubes and fittings for public electric supply undertakings controlled by the Government, municipalities and local boards, should be addressed to the Iron and Steel Controller, Calcutta, through the Chief Engineer for Electricity the Administrative department of the Secretariat concerned, and the Central Electricity Commission, 'Cleremont,' Simla.

To avoid unnecessary delay, the Government now direct that, in future, applications from these bodies may be addressed to the Iron and Steel Controller, Calcutta, through the Chief Electrical Inspector to Government, Madras, and the Central Electricity Commission, 'Cleremont,' Simla.



Rye grains (left) and sclerotia of ergot (right)

Electric Stills For Hospitals

The Government of Madras have sanctioned the purchase of 36 automatic electric stills for the following medical institutions:—

Headquarters Hospitals, King George Hospital, Visakhapatnam, City State Hospitals (excluding Government General Hospital, the Stanley Hospital, Rayapuram), Lady Willingdon Leprosy Sanatorium, Tirumani, Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Tambaram, and Government Wellesley Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Bellary.

LEPROSY PATIENTS

Welfare Work To Solve Socio-Economic Problems Forms Part Of Medical Care

By Sri N. RAMAKRISHNAN, Welfare Officer, Willingdon Leprosy Sanatoria, Chingleput.

The scope of health work has of late very much widened. It includes not merely the physical but also the whole health of man. In leprosy, medical care by itself is not all. The patient has to take a normal part in life with the consciousness of his social value in society. It is immediately important therefore to enable a patient to undertake his former job or to be trained for another job, and to keep him physically and mentally fit while at Sanatorium.

This raises the morale, as it introduces a new purpose into the life of the patient who came into the institution weighted down by frustration. This makes for "complete cure". In short, welfare work means efforts to solve economic and social problems created by leprosy and to make the lives of the patients worth living.

Welfare activity can be broadly divided into (1) Work in the Sanatorium and (2) Work outside the Sanatorium.

WORK IN THE SANATORIUM

This can be further divided under the following heads: (1) Vocation, (2) Effective Treatment, (3) Health, (4) Education and (5) Social Life.

(1) Vocation

As far as possible every patient has to be employed in some suitable vocation or other. Suitability depends on many factors—physical, economic, therapeutic and recreational. The occupation chosen should ordinarily be the family occupation or one in which he has been trained or one for which he has a special aptitude. This will not only ensure his future in society but also enable him to earn something in the Sanatorium itself.

But the more important factor is the therapeutic value of the vocation. Keeping engaged the fingers, hands and feet in a proper way, arrests deterioration and gives the patient a long lease of activity so necessary for his self-respect and self-reliance. Fingers, for instance, may be all right or anæsthetic or contracted or seriously damaged. Occupation chosen should suitably take into account all these and at least prevent further deterioration.

Various phases of work in spinning, weaving, printing, carpentry, knitting, rattan work and agriculture provide a wide range of occupations suitable to the needs of patients. Moderately hard and light manual work, intellectual and artistic work, all find their place therein. Moreover, the transfer of the patient's attention from a subjective to an objective centre has an immense therapeutic value by itself.

The vocation should have a recreational value or else it will be a strain. The patient must desire to occupy himself in that vocation.

Incentive for the vocation must ultimately be the honour and privilege of contributing to minimise the expenses of the Sanatorium, so that Government finance may be used to the maximum in the leprosy relief in the Province. But this is not ordinarily an incentive. A wage to cover the pocket expenses will have to be given. It may be, therefore, nominal.

(2) Effective Treatment

Treatment of leprosy is often very prolonged. It is necessary to create confidence in the treatment and keep up the morale. This work is evidently an adjunct to the work of the medical staff. Intimate and individual contact with the patients has to be maintained. A record of each patient wherein all the human factors find place has to be kept. In a large Sanatorium with hundreds of inmates, it is impossible for the medical staff to be in close touch with individual patients and the Welfare Section has to function as a liaison to maintain the happy understanding between patients and the doctors.

Much of the physical deformity among patients could be prevented or corrected by their own efforts. The feeling of blank despair which engulfs a patient even at the onset of the disease makes him helpless. He very soon loses courage necessary to combat the disease. There are many small things on which a patient can devote his attention and thereby prevent deformity. Massage, for instance, can help to prevent contracture in fingers.

Care and protection can save him from burns and wounds, which entail deformity. Also correct modes of squatting, standing and walking contribute to avoid ulcers in the feet. The Welfare Section has to infuse hope in the patient so that he can persevere to combat the disease, look after himself and "manage" his body.

All the numerous aids of the healing art have to be applied to the treatment of leprosy to end or rectify physical deformities. Mechanical devices such as splints, orthopædic shoes, for instance, play an important part in this regard. The Welfare Section can function very effectively in securing proper aids to individual patients.

There is bound to be a long gamut of small grievances on food, clothing and accommodation down to minor conveniences. Immediate attention to these is also called for.

(3) Health

The Welfare Section has to tone up health—physical, mental and moral.

It has to look to the personal hygiene and to protect patients from the incidence of scabies and the like which so easily help disablement. Personal talks and periodic examination individually have to be conducted. Arrangements should also be made to preserve cleanliness of the dwelling places and surroundings. Incidentally, an artistic planning will have a psychological effect also. Arrangements for games and mass *yoga asanas* have also to be made.

Organization of dramatic club, literary association, reading room, library, music concerts and lectures by leading public men create the necessary mental atmosphere.

Organization of religious discourses and observance of religious festivals cater to the spiritual phase of the life of the Sanatorium.

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(4) Education

The school attached to the Sanatorium must receive the special attention of the Welfare Department. Proper and efficient standard of education has to be imparted to the children so that their period of stay in the Sanatorium, perhaps for two or more years, does not leave a gap in the educational continuity. Towards this end, it should be Basic Education. All the best in the child has to be brought out naturally and given full scope for development. A craft-centred education is eminently suited for children of the Sanatorium who can go back to their village homes, self-reliant and self-confident.

Night schools for illiterate adults is a necessity of greater import in the Sanatorium than outside. Literacy will enhance their social status when they go back to their homes.

(5) Social Life

Wide divergence in education, social status, economic standard, culture and temperament among patients who are brought together in a Sanatorium create a sufficiently taxing problem.

The Welfare Section has to run democratic organizations among the patients to manage their peaceful daily routine and happy communal life.

WORK OUTSIDE THE SANATORIUM

This can be divided under the heads of (1) Care of Family, (2) Follow up, (3) Rehabilitation, (4) Out-patients and (5) Publicity and Propaganda.

(1) Care Of Family

Anxiety of the inmates of the Sanatorium about the economic position of his dependants is a very serious handicap to his full response to medical treatment. To obtain best results the whole man has to be considered in all aspects, viz., his mind, body, his occupation and not the least, his home. The Welfare Section has to invoke the sympathy and aid of social service organizations or social-minded individuals in the vicinity for the care of the family of the patient. Dues and concessions to the patient have to be secured for the benefit of his family.

Employers in individual cases have to be persuaded to relax leave rules or to modify gratuity rules to the benefits of the patient. Generally they should be made to sympathize with the patients and continue their contact with them whenever possible.

(2) Follow up

Boys sometimes abscond from the Sanatorium. They are ignorant of the benefits of the institutional treatment and escape its discipline. At times even adults leave the institution against medical advice. They have to be traced and persuaded to continue some sort of treatment nearby and advisable.

Constant touch has to be maintained with patients discharged as quiescent cases to see that they get themselves periodically examined and treated if they get a relapse. Services of the Health Staff with knowledge of leprosy have to be secured for this purpose.

(3) Rehabilitation

Discharged cases are a huge problem by themselves. They have to be reinstated in society shorn of all stigma. They have to be absorbed by society in their family vocations or in the jobs they have been trained in the Sanatorium. The Welfare Section has to canvass the aid of all institutions and individuals to do the rehabilitation work. The success in this alone will justify the welfare work. The whole range of activity in the Sanatorium has to be so ordered as to enable a patient to be easily absorbed in society.

Those that cannot find a place in the ordinary society have to be taken to a post-Sanatorium colony wherein there are facilities for agriculture and cottage industries. They will have the scope to work for themselves and be useful citizens of the country. The Welfare Section has to organize such a colony in the neighbourhood of the Sanatorium.

(4) Out-patients

Many patients from far and near attend the Sanatorium for out-patient treatment. If the scope of medical help is limited inside the Sanatorium, it is more so in the case of out-patients. Many of them are irregular in attendance. They have to be visited in their homes and persuaded to be regular.

Home or village segregation for infective cases has to be arranged in the villages wherefrom the patients come. A net work of village or home segregation arrangements around a Sanatorium can alone justify its existence.

The Welfare Section has to arrange for food and shelter to the out-patients who come from far-away villages to which they cannot trudge back in the hot sun after the injections. Private effort has to be encouraged and backed up.

(5) Propaganda

Propaganda has to be done among patients who leave the Sanatorium and among out-patients. This will include spread of knowledge about healthy living, segregation, suitable vocation and not the least important, the nature of the disease. That leprosy is a disease treatable and preventable and is not a bar to the opportunities of life and the rights and duties of citizenship, has to be inculcated.

Publicity among the public has to be launched, in a campaign, if rehabilitation is at all to be successful. Social ostracism and wrong notions of infection on the one hand and indifference and lack of awareness to the disease on the other hand have to be combated.

Health Group Centres

The Government of Madras have sanctioned, in the first instance, the opening of twenty-one Combined Medical and Public Health (Primary) Centres and one Group Centre in the following 20 districts during the current year. Two primary centres and one group centre will be opened in Mathurai District and one Primary Centre in each of the other 19 districts.

Anantapur, South Arcot, Bellary, Chingleput, Chittoor, Cuddapah, East Godavari, West Godavari, South Kanara, Krishna, Nellore, The Nilgiris, Ramnad, Salem, Tanjore, Tirunelveli, Visakhapatnam (North), Visakhapatnam (South) and Mathurai.

This action has been taken by the Government as a measure of implementation of the Post-war Reconstruction Schemes for the provision of medical relief and public health amenities.

Gift Of Hospital for Vijayavada Accepted

The Government of Madras have accepted, under certain conditions, the offer of Sri C. V. Reddy to construct on the Public Works Department land between the Eluru canal and the Ryve canal at Vijayavada a Women and Children Hospital at a cost of Rs. 6·4 lakhs and to hand it over to Government for maintenance.

Cabinet Decisions On Harijan Welfare Work

In 1947 the Government constituted the Harijan Welfare Committee to formulate a five-year plan for Harijan welfare in all directions and draw up a scheme for the utilisation of the sum of Rupees one crore set apart for Harijan welfare work, to suggest improvements to the Harijan welfare work undertaken by the Government, to enquire into and report on the progress of the enforcement of the legislative measures in this field and to examine the possibility of extending the work relating to the amelioration of the conditions of the Harijans and other backward communities. The Committee submitted its report in 1948. A Sub-Committee of the Cabinet examined the recommendations of the Harijan Welfare Committee and made its recommendations to the Cabinet.

The following are the decisions of the Cabinet on the more important recommendations made by the Harijan Welfare Committee and the Cabinet Sub-Committee :

1. In the place of Deputy Tahsildars who are now attending to the Harijan welfare work in each district, one senior Tahsildar will be appointed but in eight districts where the work is heavy, a Deputy Collector will be appointed. The Honorary Director of Harijan Welfare will also be given the assistance of a Deputy Collector for inspecting the work of the Tahsildars in the districts.

2. The One Crore Fund set apart for Harijan welfare will be available to all rural areas, irrespective of their population, but Municipal areas and the Corporation of Madras will be excluded from the benefits of the Fund. The expenditure from the One Crore Fund will not be confined to the provision of general amenities only, but the limits of expenditure for scholarships, boarding grants, etc., from the general fund will be fixed on the basis of the expenditure incurred during 1948-49 and any amount required over and above this limit will be debited to the Harijan Fund. The Harijan welfare work will be undertaken in all districts simultaneously.

3. House-sites which will not exceed three cents in wet and five cents in dry areas for each family will be given free of cost to all Harijans who do not already own a site, except where they can afford to pay. Harijan converts to other religions will also be entitled to this concession. The grant of house-sites will be given top priority.

PROGRAMMES AND POLICIES

4. The existing practice followed in the matter of sinking wells in the cheris according to the needs, will not be interfered with. No contribution towards the cost of digging wells for the residents of cheris will be insisted upon. As regards provision of sanitary amenities to Harijan cheris, preference will be given to the formation of approach roads, provision of drainages, public conveniences, burial grounds and flaying enclosures.

5. Separate schools will be run for the Harijan pupils and the supply of midday meals will continue.

6. No fee will be levied from deserving Harijan pupils in high schools and colleges. These pupils and those prosecuting technical studies will be given substantial scholarships. Scholarships will be awarded to all Harijan girls even in the high schools and they will be of sufficient value to cover the expenditure on books, clothes, toilet, etc. Residential scholarships will be enhanced in value so as to cover all items of expenditure, especially when the recipient is living in a recognised Hostel.

7. The Removal of Civil Disabilities Act need not be amended so as to make it applicable to civil disabilities amongst the different sects of the Harijan community.

8. Separate provision will be made for the amelioration of the conditions of backward communities as before and the list of backward communities as in the Madras Educational Rules will be adopted for the purpose of giving scholarships, etc., to their members.

Scope And Effect Of The Administration Of Evacuee Property Ordinance, 1949

In order that the problem of evacuee properties may be dealt with on uniform lines throughout India, both the Chambers of the Legislature of this Province passed, in June last, resolutions under Section 103 of the Government of India Act authorising the Central Legislature to enact the necessary legislation for this Province also. The Governor-General has accordingly promulgated the Administration of Evacuee Property (Chief Commissioners' Provinces) Amendment Ordinance, 1949, applying the Administration of Evacuee Property (Chief Commissioners' Provinces) Ordinance, 1949, to this Province with suitable modifications.

The latter or principal Ordinance was published in the *Gazette of India Extraordinary*, dated 13th June 1949 and republished in Part III-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 28th June 1949, while the former or amending Ordinance has been published in the *Gazette of India Extraordinary*, dated 23rd August 1949 and republished in Part III-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 30th August 1949.

2. The Evacuee Property Law has thus come into force in this Province from August 23, 1949, when the Amending Ordinance referred to above was promulgated. The terms "evacuee" and "evacuee property" have been defined in precise terms in Section 2 of the Ordinance. Evacuees may fall under one or more of the following three categories :

(i) Those who, on account of the partition of India or on account of civil disturbances or the fear of such disturbances, have migrated from this Province on or after March 1, 1947, to any place outside the territories comprising the Dominion of India.

(ii) Those who are resident in Pakistan and are consequently unable to occupy, supervise or manage in person their properties here, or whose properties here have ceased to be occupied, supervised or managed by any person, or are being occupied, supervised or managed by any persons without the Custodian's approval.

(iii) Those who have, after March 1, 1947, acquired in any manner whatsoever any right to, interest in, or benefit from, any properties situated in Pakistan which are treated there as properties of evacuees from Pakistan.

"Evacuee property" means any property in which an evacuee has any right or interest or which is held by him under any deed of trust or other instrument, but does not include any movable property in his immediate physical possession or any property, belonging to a joint stock company, the Head Office of which has continued to be in Pakistan from the pre-partition period.

All evacuee properties situated in this Province automatically vest in the Custodian, who has powers to take possession of them and arrange for their management and disposal in accordance with the provisions of the Ordinance.

3. The following organisation has been set up for the enforcement of this law in this Province :

(i) The Member of the Board of Revenue, Madras, who is, for the time being, the Commissioner of Land Revenue, is the Custodian of Evacuee Property in the whole of the Province.

(ii) The Collectors of districts are the Deputy Custodians of Evacuee Property within their respective districts.

(iii) A Special Deputy Collector is being posted as the Assistant Custodian of Evacuee Property in Madras City. (He will work at the office of the Collector of Madras.)

(iv) In the districts in the Province outside Madras City, the Revenue Divisional Officers are the Assistant Custodians of Evacuee Property within their respective jurisdictions.

All the original administrative work and inquiries in respect of evacuee properties will be attended to by the Assistant Custodians to whom all representations in regard to such properties should accordingly be made in the first instance. The Deputy Custodians will dispose of appeals against the orders of Assistant Custodians within their respective jurisdictions. The Custodians and the Deputy Custodians will have revisional powers under Section 30 (4) of the Ordinance.

4. (1) Under Sections 15 (2) and 25 (1) of the Ordinance, the Government have specified July 19, 1948, as the date for the purposes of those sections. The implications of this date are as indicated below :

(i) Any transfer of evacuee property made under the orders of a Court or any other authority after July 19, 1948, will be set aside if an application is made to such Court or authority by the Custodian before November 23, 1949.

(ii) No transfer of any right or interest in any evacuee property, made in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of an evacuee after July 19, 1948, can be effective so as to confer any rights or remedies on the parties to such transfer or on any person claiming under them, unless it is confirmed by the Custodian.

(2) Under Section 26 of the Ordinance, the Government have prohibited, for one year from September 10, 1949, transfers of all immovable properties situated in the districts of Madras, North Arcot, Malabar, South Kanara, Kurnool, Krishna, Bellary, Guntur, West Godavari and East Godavari.

Under the latter part of this section, however, transfers of immovable property may be made with the previous approval in writing of the Collector of the district in which the property or the greater part of the property is situated.

(3) Transactions relating to evacuee properties which ignore these and other provisions of the Ordinance will not be valid. All persons who are in any way interested in evacuee properties are therefore advised to consult the Assistant Custodian concerned without any delay, so that they may avoid inconvenience and pecuniary loss.

Decentralised Treatment For Cancer

In a Press Communiqué issued on August 2, 1949, the Government indicated that they were examining in detail the question of the best method of providing medical relief for Cancer cases. They have completed the examination and have come to the conclusion that while a separate and self-contained Cancer Hospital would be desirable, particularly from the point of view of research and training personnel for treatment, the large areas and distances involved in the Province and the difficulty experienced by patients from the mofussil and their relatives in finding accommodation and other conveniences in the City, render it undesirable to concentrate treatment in any such single institution.

As a matter of fact, the concentration of treatment in one or two medical institutions in the City of Madras and the difficulty of travel and accommodation involved in it, appear to have led to the vast majority of cases, particularly those from the mofussil, being diagnosed at too late a stage, when a cure is difficult, if not impossible.

The Government have therefore decided that in the conditions of this Province, Cancer relief should be broad-based and widely distributed to facilitate early diagnosis and treatment and to avoid congestion. Such decentralised treatment will be provided as rapidly as possible, as and when funds become available.

In order to make a beginning without delay, the Government have passed the following orders :

1. The order, dated June 22, 1949, which kept in abeyance certain arrangements for the treatment of Cancer cases in the Government General Hospital, Madras, will now be implemented, subject to the following modification :

Instead of constructing a pavilion at an estimated cost of Rs. 25,000 near the Machine Room of the Barnard Institute of Radiology, an unsuitable location, the offer of the Provincial Welfare Association and the Cancer Association, to have a larger pavilion constructed on the other side of the passage, with accommodation for waiting Cancer patients and cubicles for examination would be accepted, subject to certain conditions regarding design and execution of the work.

All new patients would be admitted through the general out-patients section and arrangements would be made to facilitate early and proper diagnosis of suspected Cancer cases by a team or group of medical officers consisting of the Surgeon or Physician of the day, the Radio-Therapist and the Pathologist, or their assistants. The lines of treatment would be decided by the group and not by single officers.

The cases for periodical further check-up after a course of treatment, would be received and dealt with in the separate Cancer Unit Pavilion proposed to be constructed, and such check-up would also be done by the group or team. Pending the construction of the pavilion, temporary arrangements would be made for the check-up.

2. In addition to examining the question of extending the facilities already available in the treatment of Cancer in the Government Women and Children Hospital, Madras, the Government propose to consider the provision of arrangements as quickly as possible for the treatment of Cancer cases in the King George Hospital, Visakhapatnam, and the District Headquarters Hospital, Mathurai. The possibility of making similar provision in the Stanley and Kasturbhai Hospitals in Madras, will also be taken up.

3. In order to implement the schemes indicated above as and when they are decided upon with reference to the funds available, the Government propose to introduce a scheme of training doctors who have taken the D.M.R. qualification and selected Surgeons in the application of Radium and Deep X-Ray Therapy in the treatment of Cancer.

Better Strains Of Medium-Stapled Cotton Evolved For Rayalaseema

The economic development of the Ceded Districts is intimately connected with the improvement of the types of cotton under cultivation in these districts.

There are three important commercial types of cotton under cultivation in the Ceded Districts. 'Westerns' is by far the largest commercial group with roughly about seven lakhs of acres spread chiefly over the districts of Bellary and Anantapur and partly over Cuddapah and Kurnool Districts. 'Northerns' is another commercial group of cotton cultivated over about a lakh and a half acres and confined to a few taluks of the Kurnool District. Both these are short-stapled cottons. Side by side with these cottons, 'Westerns' and 'Northerns,' there is also another very short and coarse cotton under cultivation in these districts over a lakh of acres known as 'Mungari' cotton.

Improvement work on a moderate scale for the 'Westerns' and 'Northerns,' has been in progress and as a result the H.1 and N.14 strains of cotton have been evolved for the respective areas. These medium-stapled strains are now under general cultivation, H.1 over 70 per cent of the 'Westerns' area and N.14 over 30 per cent of the 'Northerns' area, and are eagerly sought for by the cotton trade and mills as they yield enormous extra profit to the Ceded Districts cultivator. The spread of H.1 cotton alone is responsible for an extra profit of Rs. 40 lakhs a year to the Ceded Districts cultivator.

Consequent on partition to a major extent and due to the post-war 'Grow More Food campaign' to a small extent, there is acute shortage of cotton in India at the present time. For the economic advancement of India as a whole, the Indian Central Cotton Committee and the economic experts realise that India must develop her resources of medium and long-stapled cottons to make headway in her textile industry both as a short range and as a long range policy.

Towards this, a number of cotton improvement schemes have been sanctioned recently by the Indian Central Cotton Committee and among the schemes sanctioned for Madras, the 'Westerns' Improvement Scheme for work on the Agricultural Research Station (Hagari), Bellary, and the 'Northerns' Improvement Scheme for work on the Agricultural Research Station, Nandyal in Kurnool District, are due to be launched shortly for the economic advancement of the Ceded Districts. Intense breeding work is envisaged in these schemes so that cotton superior to the Westerns H.1 and the Northerns N.14 are evolved and spread in their respective tracts. Work for replacing the coarse and short-stapled Mungari cotton has already been in progress through the financial aid of the Indian Central Cotton Committee.

The cumulative effect of these schemes will be to open a new era for the economic development of the Ceded Districts through the evolution of medium and long-stapled new types of cotton for the large rainfed zone. Upland types of cotton are already in the process of evolution for the Tungabhadra Project area. There is indeed a bright future for the poor Ceded Districts cultivator and for the development of textile industry in Rayalaseema.

Subsidiary Food Recipes

CHAPATTIS

Ingredients—

Atta	.. ..	4½ chattaks (22½ tolas).
Groundnut cake flour.		½ chattak (2½ tolas).

Method—

Sieve the mixture of flours, mix with water and make into a soft dough. Leave aside for an hour. Knead well and roll into thin chapattis. Bake them on a hot *tawa* over a good fire. About ten chapattis can be made out of the ingredients mentioned above.

TORI BHUJIA

Ingredients—

Tori	.. .. ..	1 pao.
Onion	.. ..	1 medium size.
Green chillies	..	3
Salt, haldi, red chilli powder	..	to taste.
Ghee	.. ..	½ chattak (1½ tolas).
Groundnut cake flour.		½ chattak (1½ tolas),

Method.

Scrape, wash and cut tories, onion and green chillies into small pieces. Heat ghee and fry onions to light brown; add the other masalas and fry for two minutes. Add tori pieces, stir well and cover it for 8 to 10 minutes, stirring it occasionally. Then add the groundnut cake flour (roasted), mix well, cook for another five minutes and remove from fire.

BREAD

Ingredients—

Maida	2 chattaks (10 tolas).
Groundnut cake flour.	½ chattak (1½ tolas).
Sweet potato flour.	½ chattak (1½ tolas).
Salt to taste, water to mix.	
Fermenting matter.	(Hops).

Method—

Sieve and warm the flours and mix all the ingredients together into a soft dough. Leave it aside in a warm place in a greased baking tin for an hour or so for fermenting. Then bake it in hot oven till it rises to double its volume and the top of the bread turns brown.

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DEPARTMENTAL ACTIVITIES

Supply Of Agricultural Requirements

The following is a review of the supply and distribution position of iron and steel, manures, etc., handled by the Department of Agriculture during the month of July 1949 for which figures are now available.

I. IRON AND STEEL

Standard Steel.—The opening balance for the month was 1,697 tons. Against an allotment of 3,142 tons for the quarter ending 30th September 1949 a quantity of 411 tons only was received during the month. A quantity of 540 tons was distributed during the month, the closing balance for the month being 1,568 tons.

Non-standard Steel.—The opening balance for the month was 45 tons. Out of the allotment of 1,000 tons for the quarter ending 30th September 1949 a quantity of 23 tons was received during the month. Twelve tons of steel were distributed during the month, leaving a balance of 56 tons at the end of the month.

II. CHEMICAL FERTILISERS

Ammonium Sulphate.—Out of an allotment of 52,700 tons of Ammonium Sulphate for the fertiliser year 1948–49, a quantity of 31,211 tons was distributed till the end of June 1949, the quantity distributed during the month under review being 2,442 tons. There were no receipts during the month. A quantity of 19,047 tons has yet to arrive out of the allotment for the year.

Ammonium Phosphate.—The quantity allotted by the Government of India for the fertiliser year 1948–49 is 400 tons, out of which a quantity of 377 tons was supplied up to the end of July 1949. A quantity of 23 tons is yet to be supplied against the allotment for 1948–1949.

Di-Ammonium Phosphate.—Out of the allottment of 1,250 tons for the fertiliser year 1948–1949 a quantity of 1,033 tons was distributed till the end of June 1949, and a quantity of 74 tons was distributed during the month. The balance yet to be supplied for the year is 143 tons.

III. COMPOST

The total quantity of the ripe compost including the stock on hand at the commencement of the month and the quantity that became ripe in the course of the month was 39,822 tons. Out of this a quantitity of 7,930 tons was sold during the month, leaving a balance of 31,892 tons at the end of the month. These figures relate to 59 Municipalities and 46 Panchayat Boards.

IV. GROUNDNUT CAKE

The opening balance for July 1949, with the Co-operative Societies on (1st July 1949) was 2,154 tons and 2,204 lb. A quantity of 462 tons and 1,135 lb. was received during the month. Out of the above, a quantity of 391 tons and 1,605 lb., was distributed during the month, the closing balance being 2,225 tons and 1,734 lb.

V. PIPES AND PIPE FITTINGS

The opening balance for the month was 70,086 and a quantity of 41,868 feet was received during the month. Out of this a quantity of 15,053 feet was sold during the month, the closing balance being 96,901 feet.

Settlement Of Labour Disputes

In the Ministry of Transport Notification No. 19-F (136)/48, dated 8th July 1949 the Government of India have in pursuance of Section 9 of the Madras Port Trust Act, 1905 (Madras Act II of 1905), appointed Sri G. Rajamannar Chetty, M.L.A., as a representative of Labour on the Board of Trustees of the Port of Madras for a period of two years.

In G.O. Ms. No. 4281, Development, dated 19th August 1949, the Government of Madras have declared September 1, 1949, as the date on which the Madras Shops and Establishments Act, 1947, shall come into force in the Pudukkottai Municipality and in all panchayats constituted under the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, in the States of Banganapalle and Pudukkottai which are classified by the Provincial Government as Major Panchayats.

The Government have extended by a period of six months commencing on 15th September 1949 the period of declaration of transport by water in minor ports in Madras Province as public utility services under Section 2(n) (VI) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, in G.O. Ms. No. 4349, Development, dated 26th August 1949.

The Government have enforced the award of the Industrial Tribunal II, Madras, in the dispute between the workers and the management of the Standard Engineering Works, Madras, regarding the dismissal of eight workers and the discharge of four workers, in G.O. Ms. No. 4514, Development, dated 7th September 1949.

The Government have enforced the award of the Industrial Tribunal, Coimbatore, in the dispute between the workers and the managements of certain Cigar Factories in Erode, Coimbatore District, regarding increase of wages by As. 12 per 1,000 cigars rolled, whether they were entitled to a Deepavali bonus of Rs. 25 and whether they were entitled to a minimum wage of Re. 1 on days on which there is no work, in G.O. Ms. No. 4505, Development, dated 6th September 1949.

The Government have enforced the award of the Industrial Tribunal, Vijayawada, in the dispute between the workers and the managements of Jayalakshmi Tile Works, Anjaneya Tile Works, Universal Tile Works and Deccan Tile Works, Samalkot, East Godavari District, regarding minimum wage, dearness allowance, holidays on Sundays with pay, in G.O. Ms. No. 4324, Development, dated 23rd August 1949.

The Government have exempted the Oriental Engineering Company, Mangalore, who have represented that they employ only two persons, from the operation of the award of the Industrial

Tribunal in the dispute between the workers and the managements of Motor Transport Services and Motor Transport Workshops (G.O. Ms. No. 2169, Development, dated 29th April 1948) in G.O. Ms. No. 4248, Development, dated 17th August 1949, on the recommendation of the Commissioner of Labour.

The workers of the Indian Steel Rolling Mills, Nagapattinam, who were on strike from 11th July 1949 demanding increased wages and other privileges have resumed work on 5th September 1949 on the advice of the Commissioner of Labour, to call off the strike pending the result of his conciliation

The Government have enforced the award the Industrial Tribunal, Mathurai, in the dispute between the workers and the management of the Andhra Trading Company, Tiruchirappalli, regarding reinstatement of 28 dismissed workers, and competency of the Workers, Union to represent the Workers case, etc., in G.O. Ms. No. 4337, Development, dated 29th August 1949.

The dispute between the workers and the management of Chittivalsa Jute Mills, Limited, Chittivalsa, regarding reinstatement of 39 women workers discharged on 12th November 1948 and 200 permanent workers discharged after 28th July 1949, payment of compensation for the period of unemployment has been referred to the Industrial Tribunal, Vijayavada, for adjudication in G.O. Ms. No. 4260 Development, dated 17th August 1949.

The Government have enforced the award of the Industrial Tribunal, Vijayavada, in the dispute between the workers and the management of the Hindustan Construction Company, Limited, Visakhapatnam, regarding rates of wages to different categories of workers, scale of increments to be fixed, reinstatement of discharged workers, etc., in G.O. Ms. No. 4338, Development, dated 24th August 1949.

Revenue And Expenditure

According to the Budget Estimate for 1949–50, the revenue to the Government stands at Rs. 5,575·32 lakhs; revenue account to the end of June 1949 totals Rs. 975·63 lakhs, as against Rs. 1,078·00 lakhs during the corresponding period in the previous year. Expenditure on revenue account to the end of June 1949 totals Rs. 9,63.64 lakhs, as against 877·76 lakhs during the corresponding period in the previous year.

Revenue.—The total revenue realised to the end of June 1949 shows a decrease of Rs. 102·37 lakhs as compared with the revenue for the corresponding period in 1948–49. The decrease is the net effect of decreases totalling Rs. 223·71 lakhs and increases totalling Rs. 121·34 lakhs. The chief decreases occurred, among others, under items such as Land Revenue, Provincial Excise and Irrigation (net). The main increases are with reference to items such as receipts under Motor Vehicles Act, Other Taxes and Duties, Industries and Supply and Receipts from Electricity Schemes (net).

Expenditure.—The total expenditure on revenue account to the end of June 1949 shows an increase of Rs. 85·99 lakhs as compared with the expenditure for the corresponding period in the previous year. The increase is the net effect of increases totalling Rs. 117·67 lakhs and decreases amounting to Rs. 31·71 lakhs. The increases are with reference to items such as Provincial Excise, General Administration, Police, Education and Civil Works. The decreases are under heads such as charges on account of Motor Vehicles Acts, Irrigation—Other Revenue Expenditure, financed from ordinary revenue, and Miscellaneous.

Review Of Work On Highways

Reviewing the administration of the Highways Department during 1947–48 the Government of Madras have observed that the allotment under post-war road development for war arrear renewal works was utilised to improve a considerable portion of bad stretches and that with the increase in the maintenance grants for 1947–48, there was an improvement in the condition of roads.

The other salient features of the Government's review are as follows:

A total length of 15,024 miles of important roads in the Province were maintained by the Highways Department, while 791 miles of roads were maintained by the Public Works Department, and 24,818 miles of roads of local importance remained under the control of the district boards and municipalties.

Expenditure.—A total expenditure of Rs. 262·03 lakhs was incurred during the year on the maintenance of roads by Government. The Government of India assumed responsibility for the maintenance and development of national highways with effect from 1st April 1947, and allotted a target expenditure of Rs. 2·5 crores for improvement works. An expenditure of Rs. 33·49 lakhs was incurred on original works in the year and a large number of works, costing over Rs. 1 lakh each, were in progress.

Firka Development Works.—The Highways Department attended to district board works, involving an expenditure of Rs. 91·54 laks on maintenance works and Rs. 60·23 lakhs on original works. Proposals for 192 works, amounting to Rs. 11,52,350 under the Firka Development Scheme, were also examined.

Progress In Power Services

Twenty-three extensions costing over Rs. 10,000 and less than Rs. 30,000 were sanctioned by the Chief Engineer (Electricity) and Chief Operation Engineers at an estimated total cost of Rs. 3,91,930.

Supply to 1,168 domestic services, 134 agricultural services and 40 industrial services was given during the month.

Acquisition of the following undertakings was approved by Government:

Bellary Municipal Electrical Undertaking.

For the acquisition, improvement and conversion from D.C. to A.C., etc.—Initial expenditure, Rs. 3·42 lakhs.

Ongole Electrical Undertaking.

For the acquisition of Ongole Electrical Undertaking—Rs. 5·62 lakhs initially rising to 8·36 lakhs in 5 years.

The work on the major schemes and extensions was progressing.

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Food Advisory Committee Reconstituted

The Government of Madras have reconstituted the Provincial Food Advisory Committee with a view to enable the Committee to advise the Government in regard to their programme for making the Province self-sufficient in food and to secure the advice and co-operation of non-officials in respect of the problems of food control and distribution in the Province.

The following are the members of the newly constituted Provincial Food Advisory Committee. The Premier will be the Chairman of the Committee and the Secretary, Food and Agriculture Department, will be its Secretary.

Official Members

The Premier, the Minister for Food, the Minister for Agriculture, the Minister for Land Revenue, the Minister for Finance, the Minister for Public Works, the Secretary to Government, Food and Agriculture Department, the Commissioner of Civil Supplies and Food Production, the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, the Director of Agriculture, the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, the Chief Engineer for Electricity, the Regional Food Commissioner, Southern Region, Madras, the Deputy General Manager (Grain-shops), South Indian Railway, Tiruchirappalli, and the Deputy General-Manager (Grain-shops), M.S.M. Railway, Madras.

Non-Official Members

Janab M. Mohammad Ismail, M.L.A., Madras; Sri R. Suryanarayana Rao, M.L.C., Madras; Sri K. Brahmanandam Reddi, M.L.A., Narasaraopet; Sri M. Pallam Raju, M.L.A., Kakinada; Sri Adusumilli Gopalakrishnaiah, M.L.C., Masulipatnam; Sri B. Ramachandra Reddy, Buchireddipalem; Sri J. Kuppuswami Chowdhry, ex-M.L.C., Guntur; Sri V. C. Palaniswami Gounder, M.L.A., Coimbatore; Sri G. Brahmaiah, Ghantassala; Sri Mulangudi Gopalakrishna Ayyar, Mulangudi; Sri N. R. Samiappa Mudaliar, ex-M.L.C., Nodumbalam; Sri V. Nadimuthu Pillai, M.C.A., Pattukkottai, Sri B. P. Sesha Reddi, Bothamcherla; Sri P. Venkatasubba Pillai, Pinnalur; Sri P. Venkatasubba Reddiar, ex-M.L.A., Tindivanam; Sri K. V. Srinivasa Ayyangar, Marudur; Sri L. N. Paramasivam Pillai, Lalgudi; Sri K. B. Jinaraja Hegde, Mangalore; Sri Munagala S. Pattabhiramaiah, M.L.A., Sholavandan; Sri C. R. Cunniah Chetti, Nellore; Sri K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder, M.L.A., Kongannapuram; Sri V. I. Munuswami Pillai, M.L.A., Ootacamund; Sri Alluri Satyanarayana Raju, M.L.A., Jinnuru; Sri P. Kumaran, Kozhikode; Sri A. S. Kuppuswami Ayyar, Tirunelveli; Sri R. Krishnaswami Naidu, Srivilliputtur; Dr. V. K. John, M.L.C., Madras; Sri S. V. Ramamurthy, Madras; Sri T. Subramaniam, Bellary; Sri O. V. Alagesan, M.C.A., Chingleput; Sri R. Venkata Reddi, M.L.A., Chittoor; Sri N. Ranga Reddi, M.L.C., Cuddapah; Sri N. Annamalai Pillai, M.L.A., Tiruvannamalai; Sri G. Latchanna, M.L.A., Baruva; Janab Mohammad Miran, ex-M.L.C., Tenkasi; Sri G. Venkata Reddi, M.L.C., Anantapur; Sri P. Kakkan, M.L.A., Melur.

PEPPER FORECAST

The area under pepper up to 25th August 1949 in the districts of Malabar and South Kanara is estimated at 93,500 acres (85,200 acres in Malabar District and 8,300 acres in South Kanara District) as against 92,500 acres (83,400 acres in Malabar District and 9,100 acres in South Kanara District) estimated for the corresponding period of last year. Due to excessive rains in Malabar at the time of ploughing and setting the yields are expected to be below normal in that district. The condition of the crop is fair in South Kanara District and normal yields are expected.

The wholesale price of pepper per Imperial Maund of 82-2/7 lb. or 3,200 tolas as reported from important market centres on 10th September 1949 was Rs. 331–4–0 in Kozhikode, Rs. 308–8–0 in Mangalore and Rs. 305–8–0 in Tellicherry, when compared with the prices published in the final forecast report for 1948, i.e., on 8th January 1949 these prices reveal an increase of 181 per cent in Kozhikode, 145 per cent in Tellicherry and 62 per cent in Mangalore.

Working Of Bus Services

Following is the report on the working of the Government Bus Service for August 1949.

The total strength of the fleet continued to be 322. As the rail bus service between Central and Egmore Railway stations was poorly patronised, one of the two buses plying on this route was withdrawn from 4th August 1949.

On account of the prevailing petrol shortage, the following changes were effected on route Nos. 7A, 7B and 8A.

Route No. 7C (Parrys-Kellys) has been abolished.

Route No. 7A (Kellys-Agaram) is now run between Perambur and Parrys via Brick-kiln Road and Purasawalkam High Road.

Route No. 8A (Mint-Perambur) has been extended up to Agaram with effect from 14th August 1949.

Route No. 20 (Parrys-Villiwakkam) has been abolished with effect from 6th August 1949 and instead Route No. 7B (Parrys-Ayanavaram) has been extended up to Villivakkam.

A shuttle service is now run between Secretariat and San Thome with effect from 19th August 1949 in the evening peak hours for the convenience of the Secretariat staff.

On 17th August 1949 two special buses were run from Kodambakkam Railway Station to Vadapalani temple for the Adi Krithigai Festival at Vadapalani. As usual, week-end excursion specials were run to Mahabalipuram via Tirukkalikundram.

On the technical side buses are maintained according to the schedule prescribed. Two more T.G. Sheds for the purpose of maintenance and repairs are being constructed.

General.—The Government Bus Service Employees' Co-operative Canteen is functioning satisfactorily. On 31st August 1949 the Public Affairs Officer, United States Information Service, Madras, exhibited free films on Automobile Operation and Maintenance at Bodyguard Lines for the benefit of the employees of the Government Bus Service and Government Automobile Workshop. The films were both interesting and instructive and were greatly appreciated.

RURAL UPLIFT

The salient features of the activities of the Firka Development Department during the month of June 1949 are narrated below :

Gara Firka (*Visakhapatnam District*) : Two sanitary drives were conducted and arrangements were made to start a housing scheme on co-operative basis at Machilesam of Calingapatam.

Kumbla Firka (*South Kanara District*) : A Basic Training School was opened at Maipady. Eighteen works were selected for execution with the Collector's discretionary grant at an estimated cost of Rs. 21,470 of which the Collector's grant will be Rs. 7,020 only. Afforestation work has been taken up and a large number of teak, casuarina, etc., plants were supplied to the ryots with the assistance of the Forest Department.

Proddatur Firka (*Cuddapah District*) : A public meeting was held under the auspices of the Grama Seva Sangam at Dorasanipalli and a programme of work was drawn up for the next two months. The Firka Development Committee met on 5th June, 1949, and reviewed the work done during the year. A sum of Rs. 400 was collected from the villagers as contribution towards the cost of a radio set. Cleaning drives were conducted by the members of the Grama Seva Sanghams.

Vijayawada Firka (*Krishna District*) : Three well works were completed during the month.

Tellicherry Firka (*Malabar District*) : A Women's Welfare Centre was opened at Kadeyeri. An adult education class was opened at Vedakkumpad village. A new shed was constructed by the villagers of Pinarai for accommodating an adult education school.

Nagari Firka (*Chittoor District*) : Six road works were completed up to the end of the month and two were in progress. Twenty-four well works were completed up to the end of the month and 36 were in progress. Meetings were held under the auspices of the Grama Seva Sanghams. Cleaning drives were conducted and model manure pits were formed.

Hindupur Firka (*Anantapur*) : Two new District Board Elementary Schools and one night school were started. Magic lantern shows were held in six villages. Foundation stone was laid for the construction of a Basic Training School on a site given free of cost. Bhajana competition was conducted and prizes were given.

Pendurthi Firka (*Visakhapatnam District*) : Three road works were completed and four were in progress. Two well works were in progress. Eight co-operative societies were started during the month and ten were organized. Seeds were supplied to the ryots and teachers for raising vegetable gardens. A congregational spinning demonstration was organized on the occasion of the Firka Development Committee meeting on 29th June, 1949. The Firka Development staff, the teachers and the pupils of the Basic schools including some villagers took part in the demonstration. Extensive casuarina plantation was done in two villages.

Chinnasalem Centre (*South Arcot District*) : One new well work was completed and nine old wells were repaired. Roads to a length of seven miles and four furlongs had been executed till the end of the month. Two new elementary schools were opened, the buildings for which were given free of rent by the villagers. Nineteen compost pits and 20 manure pits were dug. First Aid training was given to Grama Sevaks. Four House Construction Co-operative Societies and one Blacksmith and Cumbli Weavers' Co-operative Society were formed. One Women's Social Welfare Sangham was organized.

Alur Firka (*Bellary District*) : Three well works and one road work were completed. Six sanitation drives were conducted. Five co-operative societies were formed and five spinning demonstrations were held.

Kalasapakkam Firka (*North Arcot District*) : Roads to a length of 4½ miles were formed during the month. Twenty-three wells works were in progress. Three old wells were repaired. A spinning club was started at Kalasapakkam.

Dendulur Firka (*West Godavari District*) : Roads to a length of about two miles were widened and levelled by the self-effort of the villagers. Fifteen sanitation drives were conducted.

Palladam Firka (*Coimbatore District*) : Five well works were completed and two new road works were in progress. Co-operative societies had been formed in all the villages of this firka. Well works were in progress in 18 villages.

Rajahmundry Firka (*East Godavari District*) : Two new well works were completed during the month. Two sanitation drives were conducted and three insanitary pits were filled up. Four magic lantern shows were held. Two spinning demonstrations were organized.

Veerapandi Firka (*Salem District*) : One well work in Veerapandi Firka and four in Puliankurichi (Chinnasalem Centre) were completed. Four road works were in progress. Cleaning drives were conducted and public meetings were held. One latrine was constructed. A Branch Post Office was opened at Muruganpatti.

Kundah Firka (*Nilgiris District*) : Intensive propaganda was done through magic lantern shows on soil erosion, sanitation, poultry farming, etc. The Kundah Bridge-Yedakkadu Road had been formed up to a length of seven furlongs. The Mukkimalai water-supply scheme was in progress. Ten charkas were distributed.

Madugula Firka (*Visakhapatnam District*) : One magic lantern show was held. Forest growths near Paderu were cleared by the villagers' own efforts and arrangements were made to hold a weekly shandy there. A meeting was organized and the people were addressed on Gandhiji's constructive programme.

Yerragondapalem (*Kurnool District*) : Several road works were in progress. One sanitation drive was conducted and the streets were kept clean. Propaganda on the use of trench latrines was made.

Musiri Firka (*Tiruchirappalli District*) : Twelve wells had been completed by the end of the month and 12 were in progress. One stud bull was stationed at Etoor. Two libraries were opened. Thirty charkas were distributed.

Kurnool Firka (*Kurnool District*) : Two sanitary drives were conducted and three magic lantern shows were held. Six spinning demonstrations were conducted. House-sites were acquired and allotted to the Harijans.

Vellakoil Centre (*Coimbatore District*) : Five major road works and 44 well works were in progress. Eight co-operative societies were organized and two were registered during the month. Grama Sanghams were formed in all the villages. The construction of a reading room at Kannadiapalayam was nearing completion.

Tirumangalam Firka (*Madurai District*) : One district board rural dispensary was opened. One Women's Welfare Centre was opened and a drama on women's uplift was staged. Three branch post offices were opened.

Kadambuliyur Firka (*South Arcot District*) : Of the 37 well works in progress, eight well works were completed. One protective road dam was constructed. Repairs and improvements to the tank at Kasukkur and to the spring pond at Sommedu were completed. Twenty acres of waste lands were reclaimed. Seventy-five manure pits were dug. A local temple was rebuilt by the efforts of Grama Seva Sanghams. Five co-operative societies were organized. Weekly prayers and bhajanas were conducted. Sixteen magic lantern shows on Gandhiji's constructive programme, village sanitation, soil conservation, compost manure, etc., were held.

Guravareddipalem Centre (*Guntur District*) : Of the ten road works that were in progress at the beginning of the month, one road work was completed. Twenty-two well works were in progress. Twelve sanitary drives were conducted.

Avanashi Firka (*Coimbatore District*) : Two road works so far have been completed, and a road to a length of two miles was formed during the month. One well work was completed. Deepening of wells in several villages was in progress. A new school building was declared open. Five breeding bulls were stationed in the firka. Trees were planted in the villages. Cleaning drives were conducted. Thirty-five charkas were introduced.

Electricity To Dendulur Firka

The Government of Madras have sanctioned a scheme for the extension of supply of electricity for agricultural, industrial, domestic and street lighting purposes, to Dendulur Firka, which has been selected by the Government for intensive rural reconstruction in West Godavari District.

One of the conditions of supply is that power, supplied for agricultural purposes should, for the present, be utilised for growing food crops only and not tobacco or similar other commercial crops.

FOOD OFFENCES IN MADRAS PROVINCE

In Madras Province (except Visakhapatnam, Coimbatore and South Arcot) during the fortnight ending 31st July 1949, 622 prosecutions for food offences—violation of foodgrains control orders and rationing orders were launched and disposed of. Of these, two were disposed of in the Nilgiris District, four in Cuddapah District, five in Kurnool District, six each in Chittoor and Ramnad Districts, seven in Anantapur District, 13 each in Nellore and West Godavari Districts, 14 in Bellary District, 23 each in Malabar and Mathurai Districts, 26 in Salem District, 29 in South Kanara District, 34 in Tirunelveli District, 36 in Guntur District, 56 in Tanjore district, 63 in North Arcot District, 83 in Tiruchirappalli district, 99 in Chingleput District and nil in other districts.

A few cases in which heavy punishments were awarded are furnished below :—

The Nilgiris District : Linga Gowder, proprietor, Mysore Modern Flour Mills, Coonoor, was awarded R.I. for two months and a fine of Rs. 200, in default R.I. for two months, for unauthorized acquisition of two bags of rice.

Bellary District : (1) I. V. Malappa, merchant, Bellary was fined Rs. 100, in default R.I. for one month for transporting five bags of cholam and one bag of sojja without a permit.

(2) K. Bastayappa was awarded R.I. for three months and a fine of Rs. 300, in default R.I. for one month for transport of groundnut without a permit outside the Province.

Salem District : (1) Ponnuswamy, driver, who was in possession of paddy in wholesale quantities without authorisation was fined Rs. 200 with R.I. for two months in default.

(2) Vadamalai Chetty was fined Rs. 200, in default R.I. for two months, for unauthorised purchase of paddy.

(3) Rajammal, Karimangalam, was fined Rs. 200, in default to suffer R.I. for two months for unauthorised purchase of foodgrains.

Tiruchirappalli District : (1) Ramaswamy Goundar, Chinna Gounder, Nalli Gounder, Ramaswamy Gounder, Kuppanna Goundar, Ramaswamy Moopan and Chinna Goundan, cultivators, were each awarded R.I. for six months for illicit transport of foodgrains from Tiruchirappalli to Salem District.

(2) Abdul Kareem Sahib, maligai merchant, was awarded imprisonment till the rising of the Court and a fine of Rs. 500, in default R.I. for six months, for possession of foodgrains for sale in the rationed area without a permit.

(3) Periasami was awarded imprisonment till the rising of the Court and a fine of Rs. 300, in default R.I. for six months, for illicit import of rice from outside into the rationed areas.

Nellore District : (1) K. Venkatappa was fined Rs. 500 for illicit import of foodgrains.

(2) S. Chenchu Subbiah was awarded R.I. for two months and a fine of Rs. 300 for possessing cholam in excess of 25 maunds for sale without a permit.

Guntur District : Koppuravari Nagabushanam and Kotta Chenchiah were fined Rs. 200 each, in default R.I. for three months for violating delta upland ban.

West Godavari District : Cheakuri Venkateswara Rao, rice mill owner, was fined Rs. 500 for dealing in controlled foodgrains without a permit. Oblisetti Venkata Narasiah was also fined Rs. 300 for the same offence.

During the same fortnight other punishments such as warning, fine, forfeiture or enhancement of security deposits, cancellation or suspension of wholesale or retail dealerships, procurement authorisation, etc., were also awarded in 90 cases. Of these, one case was disposed in each of Malabar and Chingleput Districts, three in Tirunelveli District, four in Guntur District, eight in the Nilgiris District, nine in South Kanara District, 12 in Tanjore District, 13 in Madras City, 15 in North Arcot District, 24 in Mathurai District and nil in other districts.

Board Of Film Censors

The Government of Madras have appointed the Secretary to Government, Home Department, as an ex-officio member of the Board of Film Censors, Madras.

PROHIBITION . . . . Review Of Enforcement And Ameliorative Work

The following is a report on the enforcement of Prohibition during June 1949 and the ameliorative work connected with it.

ENFORCEMENT

Cases.—The total number of cases detected during the month in the 25 districts of the Province was 5,155 as against 5,581 cases detected during the previous month. The total number of cases reported in the 16 districts to which Prohibition was extended in 1946 and 1947 was 3,364 as against 3,904, during the previous month. In the nine new Prohibition districts, the total number of cases reported during the month was 1,791 as against 1,677 in the previous month. There was a slight decrease in the number of cases detected during the month.

Detection at night in Kurnool and Dhone Taluks was handicapped owing to the activities of a gang of dacoits under the leadership of one Nakkalapalli Golla Ramudu who posed themselves as Prohibition staff. These persons were molesting villagers and committing dacoities by pretending that they had come to detect prohibition offences. The leader Golla Ramudu and one of his henchmen have since been shot dead by the police, and the gang has disappeared.

Illicit distillation.—Of the total number of cases reported in the 25 districts, 2,587 cases related to illicit distillation and kindred offences as against 2,791 cases during the previous month. In Salem District 7,755 gallons of wash and about 468 bottles of illicitly distilled arrack were seized. Of these 2,850 gallons of wash contained in 349 unclaimed mud pots were seized in open places and destroyed. In North Arcot District in four cases alone 1,665 gallons of wash were recovered in open places and destroyed. In East Godavari District three organized raids were conducted in notorious black spots, resulting in the detection of 59 cases of illicit distillation crime. In Krishna District 654 pots containing 2,182 gallons of fermented wash, kept concealed in open places, were unearthed and destroyed.

To combat *sonti soru* crime in the Royapuram-Kuppam area of Madras City, the Prohibition staff conducted incessant train checks at stations between Tondiarpet and Ennore with a view to prevent transport of rice from Ponneri Taluk by the *sonti soru* manufacturers. This resulted in seizure of over 600 measures of rice and the culprits were handed over to the Police. In Saidapet area 20 gallons of wash were seized. Twenty-four cases of illicit distillation were detected during the month in Cholavancheri village of Ponneri Taluk. When the Deputy Prohibition Officer, Villupuram, led a Prohibition party on the night of 29th June to raid a suspected locality, the Prohibition lorry met with a very serious accident which unfortunately resulted in the immediate death of three prohibition guards, besides 12 guards being seriously injured.

Illicit tapping.—In the 25 districts, 168 cases of illicit tapping were reported during the month as against 331 in the previous month. Of these 129 related to tapping for fermented toddy, eight to permitting sweet toddy to ferment and 31 to tapping for sweet toddy without licences. In almost all the districts decrease in figures was noticed under this head due to the termination of the sweet juice season.

Smuggling of liquor.—The total number of cases of smuggling of liquor reported during the month was 66 as against 56 in the previous month. In one of the cases detected in Krishna District six bottles of brandy concealed in a trunk were detected at the Vijayavada Railway Station. Sixteen cases of smuggling of liquor from French territory were reported in South Arcot District involving two gallons 22 drams of French arrack, 46 quart bottles and six pint bottles of brandy and one pint bottle of gin. A case of smuggling of 12 bottles of Colombo arrack was reported in Rameshwaram. The liquor was smuggled by sea in a boat by seven persons.

Intoxicating drugs.—A total of 206 cases relating to intoxicating drugs were reported in all the 25 districts as against 153 cases reported during the previous month. Of these 194 cases related to possession of drugs.

AMELIORATION

Provision of employment to ex-tappers.—During the month 17 jaggery manufacturing societies were organized in the districts where tapping of sweet palm juice was permitted and 155,088 maunds of jaggery, valued at Rs. 6·7 lakhs were produced by the jaggery manufacturing societies during the month. Three milk supply societies were organized in East Godavari District, two societies in South Arcot District and one society each in the Chittoor and Coimbatore Districts. The Government sanctioned a subsidy of Rs. 100 per mensem for a period of six months to the Sembiam Milk Supply Society in Madras City.

Two Land Colonization Societies were organized at Avarampatti and Seruvaviduthi villages in Tanjore District for settling ex-tappers and Harijans. A Field Labourers' Co-operative Society at Utukur in Krishna District was organized and registered for the Gowdas of the place. The Government sanctioned a subsidy of Rs. 100 per mensem for a period of one year to the Cottage Industries Society at Melshanankuppam in North Arcot District.

Co-operative Societies.—Several co-operative societies were also organized for the benefit of the ex-addicts and members of the general public as well as ex-tappers. The most important of them were 70 rural credit societies, seven milk supply societies, one Labour Contract Society, three House-site Societies, one society for screwpine-mat weavers, a Fishermen's Co-operative Society, one Irrigation and Agricultural Improvement Society, five Egg Marketing Societies and one Cottage Industry Society for basket makers. The Government have also sanctioned a scheme for the formation of a Cattle Breeding Society at Odugathur in North Arcot District and sanctioned a non-recurring subsidy of Rs. 2,500 and a recurring subsidy of Rs. 2,248 for a period of three years.

Gramasanghams and Rural Credit Societies.—During the month 40 Gramasanghams were formed in various districts of the Province bringing the total to 12,740. Of the Gramasanghams so far organized 3,834 Sanghams were reported to be active providing counter-attractions to drink, attending to public health activities, sanitation, village communications, education, agricultural improvements, women's welfare, etc. In Kurnool District the Hon'ble Minister for Prohibition opened a reading room which was constructed and donated for the public use by Sri Bugga Reddy at Bethamcherla. The Hon'ble Minister for Finance laid the foundation stone for a school building proposed to be constructed by the Sydapuram Gramasangham in Nellore District.

SERVICE HOME FOR WOMEN

Vocational Training For Destitute Females On Self-sufficiency Basis

The Service Home of the Department of Women's Welfare, Government of Madras, is intended to help such women, who because of their unfortunate circumstances, require State aid to enable them to obtain general education and special vocational training in order to become decent citizens earning their own livelihood.

The Home and the Training Institute are at present temporarily located in 'Primrose' and 'Locksley House', Main Road, Rayapuram, Madras, less than a furlong north of the tram terminus.

Admission.—Admissions are made in July. Seats are very much limited, being only 50 a year. The total strength of the Home is 150, besides the children's section.

Selection will be made only after careful investigation by the field workers of the Department of Women's Welfare, who are also investigation officers in each area for this purpose, or by the Police and Revenue Officers where there are no field workers. Preference will, therefore, be given to such applications whose cases can be thoroughly investigated by the field workers of the Department themselves, as these are also the officers who must help them after the candidates return on the completion of their training in the Home.

Within the Home it is just one family and there are no differences whatsoever. There is no such thing as caste, helplessness and destitution being the only criterion for admission.

Only one member in a family will be taken so that the available seats can be distributed fairly. At the time of admission, candidates must have completed 18 years of age. Those above 30 years will not be eligible for admission.

Applications must be in the prescribed form which are available with the Superintendent, Service Home, Lockaley House, No. 55, Main Road, Rayapuram and in the office of the Women's Welfare Officer, Government House, Mount Road, Madras. Poverty certificates and birth certificate must be enclosed without fail.

Applications should reach the Superintendent, or the Women's Welfare Officer before 30th April and selection will be in accordance to the panel prepared as a result of the investigation by field officers of the Department of Women's Welfare. Preference will be given to candidates who have studied up to I Form or 5th class. The class certificate or a cerificate from the headmistress of the school mentioning the class and year of study by the applicant, must accompany the application.

As the Home is intended to give relief mainly to destitute widows and wives deserted by their husbands for no fault of their own and having no other help, only such applicants will get the first preference, and if, after this, seats are available, cases of other destitute orphans and deserving women will be considered.

No children belonging to such selected candidates will be taken in the Home if they are above five years.

Instruction.—Courses of study are for three years. Instruction will be in general and vocational subjects and as follows:

1. *General.*—Three R's instruction in mother-tongue, science and social subjects up to III Form; Hindi, first aid and home nursing, spinning, cutting, and sewing, simple handicrafts as side hobbies, gardening.

2. *Special.*—Special instruction in one of the following:

(1) Tailoring, spinning and weaving.

(2) House-keeping.

(3) Balasevikas (with training in pre-basic education).

(4) Midwives.

(5) Teachers.

(6) Women's Welfare Organisers.

Certificates approved by Government will be given on the completion of their stay in the Home and in the subject specialised.

Selection for special training will be according to special aptitude of such candidates who will be observed for this purpose in the course of the first year. Training in special subjects will be for two years and will commence in the second year of their stay. Training for midwives will be in consultation with the Lady Doctor of the Home Only a few will be selected for training in midwifery, teaching and Welfare Organisers. The majority will be selected for tailoring, balasevikas and house-keeping.

Arrangements are being made to send candidates for E.S.L.C. Public Examination and for group certificate examination in tailoring.

3. *Community life.*—An important part of the training is the community work. Turn duties will be assigned to the group for all work within the Institution, i.e., cooking, serving, washing, drawing water, saphai, stores, accounting, games, in charge of sick room, etc. The home is run on self-sufficiency basis of Gandhian ideology: the members themselves will be taught to manage, organise and plan the work of the Home as a whole through the general sabha and chosen leaders. No one is exempted and every one is expected to cheerfully and loyally take part in community work.

4. *Cultural.*—Attention is paid to art, cultural and physical development besides providing facilities for recreation. Festivals are celebrated and excursions arranged: team games and entertainments are conducted. A radio is supplied.

Probation.—Every candidate will be on probation for a period of two months from the date of admission. If during this period, her conduct and behaviour are unsatisfactory, she will be sent away. The candidates will be medically examined, and on no condition will candidates with contagious diseases be taken in the Home.

After training.—No work is guaranteed but every effort will be made by the field staff of the Department of Women's Welfare to secure them work suited to their training. The care in the Home will be followed up by the field staff.

Stipend.—Each student will be given a stipend to meet boarding and lodging charges, purchase of books, clothes, etc.

Balvadi.—A Balvadi—children's section—is attached. No outside children are taken: only those whose mothers are admitted in the Home and who cannot otherwise make arrangements are taken into the Home. These must be below five years of age. Pre-basic instruction is imparted to the children. This will also be the practising section for those students who take up Balasevikas as their vocational training.

Vacation.—There is no vacation.

Rules of the Service Home and Training Institution.—These must be strictly adhered to in the interests of the discipline, tone and community life of the Institutions:

1. Each selected candidate will bring with her the following articles without fail:—

(1) Dress, (2) Bedding, (3) Mirror and comb, (4) Plate, (5) Tumbler, (6) Chembu and (7) Bucket.

(*Continued in column 2*)

CENTRES OF CULTURE FOR WOMEN

It is a matter for gratification that there are several Women's Welfare branches scattered all over the Presidency, both in urban and rural areas. And the opening of several more branches is in contemplation; and I am sure that the popular response to these institutions would give an incentive to the workers to work more intensively. These Women's Welfare Centres are really centres of culture where women move and mix up freely without distinction of caste, colour and creed.

The differences among them based on the so-called social in equalities are bound to disappear. The aim of this organization being to work for the women's cultural, social, civic and economic welfare, these Welfare Centres are engaged in the spread of social and adult education, cottage industries, etc. And instructions are also given on nutrition, dietetics, home-craft, cooking, etc., i.e., every subject the knowledge of which would make the women useful citizens of the State.

P. S. KUMARASWAMY RAJA,
Premier of Madras

Each candidate must have these articles and they should not, under any circumstance, be exchanged or used by others.

2. Each candidate must have a strong trunk with a safe lock. There shall be no occurrence as a thing being 'lost'. Every one must be careful with their own things and that of others as well.

3. The candidates will not be permitted to go out under any circumstance.

4. They should not correspond with outsiders except with relations whose names and addresses are given to the Superintendent beforehand at the time of admission. They will be permitted to write once a fortnight only.

5. They are not permitted to have any visitors except on Sundays between 3 and 6 p.m. Those who have their relations in the City will be allowed to see them only once a fortnight, i.e., on Sundays between 3 and 6 p.m. Full name with address and relationship of the persons must be given at the time of admission and these alone will be permitted to visit the candidates.

Diet.—Food is purely vegetarian and simple; special dishes are allowed on all important festival days which will be celebrated. No coffee is permitted. Each member is given 6 oz. milk daily in the morning together with poori, chappathi or uppuma.

Staff.—The Superintendent is in charge of the Home and Training Institution and has an L.T. Assistant, two Secondary Grade Teachers, Sewing Mistress, Spinning and Weaving Instructor. A lady doctor is attached to the Home. With the exception of the Specialists, the staff are residential and give personal attention to each student. Every student is therefore expected to co-operate with them and help them by obeying the rules of the Institution with a view to promote fellowship and community life in the Institution itself during their stay and to become useful citizens inspired by service to the State and love for neighbours after they leave the Home.

The Executive seeks to enforce the law and the Judiciary interprets the law. Let us not therefore view this reform in terms of conflicts and the solving of such conflicts. The Executive under a responsible Government is as much interested in maintaining law as the Judiciary is interested in the preservation of order. There could be no two opinions on the safeguarding of the civil liberties of the people in a democracy. But action taken by a popular Government is sometimes sought to be condemned in the name of civil liberty. This attitude arises on account of an over-emphasis on the liberties of individuals even against the general interest of the people.

Political freedom cannot mean license for the individual. The interests of the State should not be permitted to be prejudiced for the sake of individual liberties and interests. No democracy can recognise the liberty of an individual to injure others. Nay, the free individual will not even be permitted by the free State to injure himself. Those who seek to criticise the Government in the name of civil liberty should realize this limitation. And both the Executive and the Judiciary have to exercise their respective functions with this point of view.

SRI M. BAKTHAVATSALAM,
Minister for Public Works.

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ANNUAL DAY OF WOMEN'S WELFARE WORKERS

(Top left)—*Women's Welfare Workers present a Guard of Honour to the Ministers.* (Top right)—*Mrs. Parijatham Naidu, Women's Welfare Officer, welcomes the visitors.* (Centre left)—*Sri P. S. Kumaraswamy Raja, Premier of Madras, addresses the gathering.* (Centre right)—*Sri K. C. Reddi, Chief Minister of Mysore, speaking.* (Bottom left)—*Musical entertainment provides a refreshing interlude.* (Bottom right)—*The Madras Premier admires some of the handicraft exhibits.*

Registered No. M-4767

OPENING OF A BASIC TRAINING SCHOOL IN MATHURAI DISTRICT

(Top left)—*The Premier opening the Government Basic Training School, Kallupatti, Mathurai District.* (Top right)—*Main building of the Basic Training School.*
(Bottom left)—*The Premier is taken round the school buildings and environs.* (Bottom right)—*Dr. Soundaramma, a prominent Gandhian worker.*

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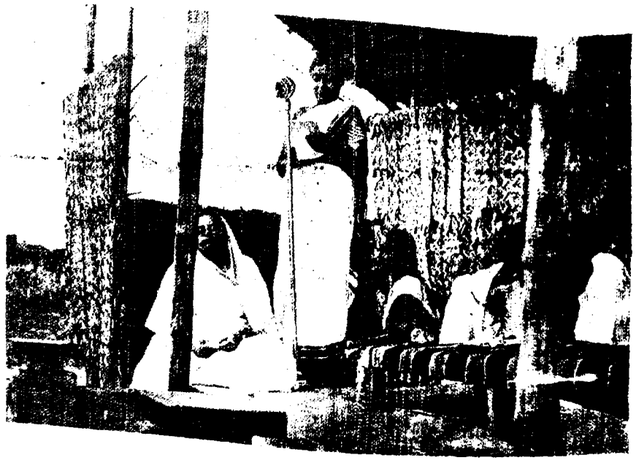
TOWARDS BETTER VILLAGES

The Premier and Kaka Kalelkar, a leading Congressman and Gandhian disciple, join the Gandhigram inmates for prayer

Dr. Soundaramma, one of the moving spirits of Gandhigram, welcomes the distinguished guests



Rural Water-supply Scheme in some villages of Tiruchendur Taluk.

Hon'ble Dr. T. S. S. Rajan in a humorous mood while unveiling the inauguration tablet at Kayalpattinam, a famous Muslim centre

Madras Information

Published every fortnight by the Director of Information and Publicity Fort St. George

Vol. III, No. 19 "WE SEEK TO SERVE AND NOT TO COMPETE" **November 1, 1949**

Concerted Efforts To Solve Food Problem

The two-day meeting of the Provincial Food Advisory Committee which commenced on 13th October 1949 at the Madras Secretariat, concluded by the evening of 14th October. Out of the 52 official and non-official members of the Committee, 41 attended. The members presented a number of suggestions for implementing the Madras Government's scheme to intensify food production and improve food procurement. The Government promised to give careful consideration to the various suggestions put forward.

Sri P. S. Kumaraswamy Raja, Premier of Madras, who presided, gave the Committee the benefit of his valuable personal experiences as a cultivator. His lively remarks proved very helpful in the discussion of detail .

Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Minister for Public Works, Sri A. B. Shetty, Minister for Agriculture, and Sri H. Sitarama Reddi, Minister for Land Revenue, participated in the discussions.

The officials including the Secretary to Government, Food and Agriculture Department, the Commissioner of Civil Supplies and Food Production, the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, the Director of Agriculture, the Chief Engineer for Irrigation and the Chief Engineer for Electricity took part in the deliberations and supplied necessary information. The non-officials present included Sri S. V. Ramamurthy, Dr. V. K. John and Janab Mohamed Ismail.

The discussion was held in an atmosphere of co-operation and goodwill and it centred round many subjects like better methods of procuring food-grains and the advisability of introducing rationing in surplus areas and improved methods of cultivation, etc. The schemes outlined in the Note placed before the members by the Food Secretary, was generally described as being comprehensive and valuable, and the members supplemented the note with useful suggestions.

The question of replacing the intensive procurement system by the levy method was discussed at length, and in this connexion certain alternatives like partial payment of taxes in kind were expressed. Mechanical cultivation, improvement of irrigational facilities, reclamation of waste land, supply of improved varieties of manures and seeds and utilization of subsidiary foods, like tapioca, banana, etc., loomed large in the discussions. It was disclosed that a sum of rupees one crore was allotted by the Government for improving the irrigational facilities. As regards the supply of iron and steel implements for agriculturists, it was revealed that an additional quota of nearly 3,500 tons was allotted by the Government of India for use as cart-tyres.

Proposals relating to the constitution of Taluk or District Committees, after the British model consisting of technical experts to advise the ryots in improved methods of cultivation were put forward. Peculiar conditions prevailing in certain regions were explained by some members, who also gave their views to rectify the defects now noticed. All the suggestions put forth by the members were duly recorded and the Premier assured the meeting that Government would give careful consideration to the views expressed by the members of the Committee.

During the course of the two days' session, the Provincial Food Advisory Committee was able to secure free exchange of suggestions and ideas, constructive and helpful, between the official and non-official members, all directed toward the one aim of making the Province attain self-sufficiency in food production.

In winding up the proceedings, the Premier thanked the members for their co-operation and suggested that the Committee might meet once in a quarter.

COVER PAGE

Our cover page gives the picture of an Adult Literacy class in a rural part in the Province. Abolition of illiteracy is one of the major problems facing the Government. The Women's Welfare Department and the Firka Development Department are making a combined assault on the problem.

Recruitment Drive For The Territorial Army

Premier's Stirring Appeal

" . . . . . the very essential thing that is necessary for preserving the peace and prosperity of the people, unimpaired by external aggression or by internal disorders is the Military strength of the nation."

TEXT OF THE ADDRESS

Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is a unique pleasure and proud privilege for me to be associated with the function this evening; and I offer my grateful thanks to the organizers of this function for their kind invitation to me for the opportunity they have given me to participate in this function. It is not only with feelings of pleasure but also with a sense of duty that I accepted the invitation for this function. Because as one representing the Government of this Province, I am in duty bound to take part in this function. Not only for me and those connected with the Government of the day, but also for every free citizen of this land, this function is one of great national importance, in which all are bound to participate with a sense of national pride and a feeling befitting a free and independent nation. We have assembled here to celebrate, so to say, the glorious and meritorious achievement of our military and armed forces in the hour of trial, and to inaugurate a scheme aiming at strengthening our national army in all possible ways and means. Our countrymen should respond to the scheme of recruitment to the territorial armed forces, with readiness and with feelings of patriotism and service to our country.

The very primary thing required of a nation for retaining its freedom and independence, is its own inherent strength which is measured in terms of its military equipment. In any state, law and order must be maintained. Peace and tranquillity must prevail, enabling the civil administration of the State to function. The State is to be protected from external aggression. It must equally be protected from internal disorders. The normal functions of the State can be discharged most benevolently and to the good of the people, only in an atmosphere of peace and security. That atmosphere of peace and security and also protection from any foreign invasion can be secured only by armed forces of the country. Therefore, the very essential thing that is necessary for preserving the peace and prosperity of the people, unimpaired by external aggression or by internal disorders, is the military strength of the nation.

Past History

India was till two years ago, a country subject to British Suzerainty. And our country was protected by British military strength from external aggression. In times of war the responsibility of securing protection to India, was that of Britain and was not left with the people of this country. The British had to protect India in order to safeguard their own vested interests in our country and to preserve their imperialism. And we, as subject nation, did not worry much about the defence. Because, for us, the success in the wars in the past only meant retention and strengthening of foreign rule over us; and likewise any defeat to India in those wars, would mean the substitution of another foreign rule in the place of the British. The absence of responsibility in Indians in securing safety and protection for India against foreign invasion, was due to the fact that there was no right vested in Indians themselves in the governance of their country. When there was no right vesting in us, naturally there was no duty or responsibility cast on us. And as stated already, in the past set-up any effort on the part of the Indians to strengthen the military, only meant co-ordination for strengthening the British Imperialism. We can easily recollect many phases in our freedom-struggle, when we even refused to co-operate with the efforts of British to strengthen the military in India.

The Position has Changed

But now the position is changed. Our outlook of the problem of the defence of our country is entirely different. The advent of freedom and independence of India, which has brought to us not only the right to rule our country ourselves and be masters in our own soil, but has also brought in its wake a tremendous responsibility on us. Our new acquisition is an invaluable right to rule ourselves without any assistance from outside. Similarly the new responsibility that has arisen in us is the enormous responsibility to defend ourselves against aggression and disruptive forces, both external as well as internal, without depending on the help or assistance from outside; and it will be a shameful thing for us, an independent nation as we are today, to depend upon or even to expect assistance from any external sources for the preservation of our hard-earned freedom. If, however, events happen, creating a need for us to rely on foreign help for the preservation of our freedom, that day may be taken as a day of doom of our independent existence.

Our military strength must be enhanced, commensurate with the great responsibility that we have assumed on our attainment of freedom. We are not wanting in man-power or in talents for building up a strong army for protecting ourselves. Both in quantity and quality we can maintain a large and efficient army, to give us safety and security against any foreign aggression. Numerically we are one of the top-ranking people, and we can easily build up a large army. In military prowess and skill, our armed forces have already established a record, which we can rightly boast of. In the recent world-war, the part played by our Indian forces was remarkable. They could easily be ranked as the best fighters, whose indomitable will and courage in the theatres of war stood second to none. Our military has also established a tradition which is our national pride.

In the days of trouble and turmoil which followed the partition of India and which made the people face untold suffering and misery of the worst type, involved in the transference of population in lakhs and lakhs from one part of the country to another, our armed forces behaved excellently well and remained true to the high traditions worthy of our country. Again in

Kashmir, which even today is the theatre of military operations, our forces have achieved a brilliant record by cheerfully undergoing the trial of their physical and moral strength. There cannot be least doubt that in future also their achievement there will remain with undiminished brilliance.

The World Dense with War Clouds

The world, though emerged from the Great War recently is unfortunately getting fast into an atmosphere, dense with war clouds. The conflict of ideologies and the run for power and for world domination are already causing a great alarm in the minds of peace-loving people. But in the present set-up of the world, the countries and nations are so inter-linked by various causes and factors that any rupture in the relationship between any two individual countries will be sufficient to ignite the conflict into a major flare-up, resulting in a war affecting the entire world. And in such a world conflict, no individual country could remain unaffected by the evil effects of war. The events in the past have proved that in the mad race for power, the virtue of international morality and convention to respect the neturals, was the very thing that was sacrified by the belligerents of war. Weaker nations who were to be protected by stronger nations were not spared. And they are the first objects of attack by the stronger nations to satisfy their own ambitions of conquest and territorial acquisitions. The recent world wars have given us instances showing how the weaker and smaller nations were the first objects of attack by the aggressors, who ran amuck with thirst for acquisition of fresh territories. The events of the world wars have disclosed to us how dangerous and suicidal it will be for us to pursue a policy of indifference to the world events and developments. India cannot rest with a sense of safety or security entertaining a fond hope that she being an infant independent nation would be spared as an act of compunction and sympathy by the aggressors starting the world wars. We can save and preserve ourselves only if we are strong. If we are weak we would be carried away in the whirlpool of world wars. From time to time our leaders make no secret of the fact that our country's policy is not one of acquisition of new territories or people outside our territorial limits. All the same, we should be strong militarily, for the sake of self-defence and self-preservation. Even to maintain our position of neutrality and to guard ourselves against

being dragged into the world conflict, we should be militarily strong. And our military forces should be maintained in a state of efficiency and perfection. We want to be a settled and peace-loving people, engaged in the world for the betterment of our neglected masses. We have no designs of aggression or acquisition of any country outside our own. But any external aggression designed to conquer us or interfere with our solidarity, will not be tolerated by us. Should any invasion or aggression from outside happen, we should resist it with all might and strength at our command. So we want a large and strong army, purely as an unvulnerable measure of self-defence.

A Large Standing Army, No Country Can Afford

But at the same time it is to be realized that no country can afford to have a large standing army for the defence of the country against all possible external aggression. To go on expanding the regular army or even to maintain it in sufficient strength to meet all eventualities, will be very costly, which the Government's finances may not admit. And it is also uneconomic, as it ties up the valuable man-power of a nation which otherwise would be employed in a more productive capacity. Further, it may not be possible for everyone to adopt as a permanent career the professional life of a soldier. But it will always be possible for every able-bodied person to join the territorial army, as he can do so without detriment to his other work. The territorial army gives him only a part-time military career. For every country it is essential to have a reserve and trained and disciplined man-power to enable a rapid expansion of the armed forces in the event of an emergency. The territorial army which India has decided to raise, is intended to create a reasonably large reserve force, the efficiency of which will greatly strengthen the defence position of our country.

Territorial Army—A Second Line of Defence

The object of the territorial army is to form a second line of defence to the Regular Indian Army in the event of a national emergency. That is, the territorial army is to function as additional units to reinforce the regular army immediately if emergency arises. Therefore it will be a great supplementary force to the regular army. Both in war and in an emergency the territorial army would greatly relieve the regular army of its internal security commitments. In times of war when the regular army is engaged in resisting the enemy even outside our territorial limits, if need be, the territorial army can maintain the internal peace and order. Furthermore it can also engage itself in discharging many defence functions. It could take up the world in the anti-air craft and coastal defence of our country and also supply technical units to assist the regular army in war. The territorial army gives the youth of the country an opportunity of receiving part-time military training, so that in emergency they would be capable of bearing arms for the defence of our country. When a man's home is attacked by an outsider, his wife and children and parents being exposed to peril, does he not instinctively rush into action in defence of his dear souls, even at the risk of his own life? His dear ones, hearth and home, are more valuable to him than his own life. Likewise, when our country which is the home of our entire nation is subject to any external aggression, every one of our able-bodied men, particularly the flower of Indian youth, should rush to defend and save our country. But, however large the available man-power may be, it may not be utilized to the maximum advantage, if it had not been trained in military operations and to discipline. The territorial army, however, gives such a training and discipline to the young men. It affords opportunities to men with different technical attainments, like doctors,

(Continued on page 5)

WELFARE STATE

State trying to be Father and Mother to all the People instead of being just a Magistrate or a Tax Gatherer

Blood like water is good and healthy if moving; if it stagnates it is a source of trouble

Governor-General's Impassioned Plea for National Savings

Now, the Welfare State may be good or bad but *welfare* is essential and there is no doubt we must work for it if we deserved the independence we have achieved.

National Income Has Been Redistributed

Some things have happened which perhaps had better be sat out br adly. No one will deny that the standard of life of the masses of our people was low and required to be raised. And whatever else may be necessary for this—education and all that—the income of the toilers had to be raised as a first step and a step necessary to inspire all else. This has been done. The national income has come to be redistributed more favourably to the workers and farmers. As a result of a series of measures, a great part of what used to go into the coffers of owners, employers, landlords, etc., has now been taken down to the basement and distributed in larger wages and earnings among the workers and farmers.

The Tasks Ahead

Now, there is a great deal more to be done by the State, and for this the State requires to be kept not only going but made strong for fresh effort. The annual expenditure for administration and preservation of law and order, for the maintenance of all the public institutions necessary for normal national life and for the security of the country against internal disorders and crimes and external dangers—all this in a large country with a numerous and not too homogeneous a population—makes a good big sum. It costs a poor nation as much as it costs a rich people to maintain an efficient army or an efficient set of hospitals or a good road and rail system. Some one must

pay for all this. The rich used to pay when they were happy. Now we—may I use the first person plural, it comes more natural!—now *we* have to pay for it. Those who share the bulk of the national income must necessarily bear the burden of State finance. Let this not frighten anyone. Just as we got each only a little extra though the total redistributed was much, we can get a lot together by paying a little each, for we are so many and we are interested in the maintenance of ordered Government.

Again, it is not enough to carry on just as we were doing before. We have to develop our resources a great deal. We have to build new dams, new power-houses, new steel works and expand other basic industries. And for these we require what is called capital, i.e., we should put down money for initial expenditure which will yield income and serve to make life happier for future generations.

Now, about the ways and means for these plans of development, the annual recurring revenues of a State can never cope with such capital expenditure. One generation cannot pay taxes enough for the execution of large schemes benefiting future generations.

Future Welfare Must Be Built On Solid Foundations

Future welfare must be built up on solid foundations. We must all pay each a little, and as we are so many, we can get together quite a lot of money that way. If a rich trader's business is taken over by the consumers and a co-op is formed, the consumers must each pay a little to replenish the stock and expand the business, and make the co-op a flourishing concern. So, if the State must be a Welfare State and also be a prosperous and growing State, it is necessary now that the poor must make it their business to put money into the National Savings Certificates. To hold National Savings Certificates must be looked upon with pride as a kind of national decoration. It is a gallant act to put a part of your money, though you are poor, in the hands of the State. Your National Savings Certificate is therefore as good as a decoration for gallantry. The State is your own and your little sum of money is safe there for your children. The State pays a handsome interest on these Certificates, higher than what the old Government loans carried. Hundred rupees becomes hundred and fifty rupees if you leave it there till your baby grows to the age of twelve. Interest or not, must we not enable our Government to develop the country! They cannot do it unless they make bridges, build dams and reservoirs and power-houses, and

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these require preliminary expenditure which must be met from National Savings.

An Appeal

Farmers and wage-earners! The Sahukars have gone under. Rise to the occasion realising your new status. You are the new clientele of the Reserve Bank of Free India. I have talked about money matters. Money is the token of co-operation if it flows freely in good channels. Money freely flowing will bring about our triumph over the difficulties we face in our march to welfare. Ravana had secured a boon of invincibility as against all the Gods and all the big monsters of the world, but God took the shape of humble man who had been forgotten by Ravana. God came down as man and went through all the incidents of human life—jealousy, exile, misfortune, trials and griefs. Yet man triumphed over Ravana in the end. That is Vijaya Dasami that people all over our motherland celebrate to-day. May you all have good luck and honour.

Jai Hind.

Rayalaseema Development Board

The Government have directed that the Rayalaseema Development Board be reconstituted with the following members :—

(1) The Hon'ble Minister-in-charge of Rayalaseema Development—Chairman ; (2) five members of either House of the Legislature, one from each of the five districts ; (3) five members of the public, one from each district ; (4) not more than five members of the public of the Province, from among those, who are actively interested in the development of Rayalaseema districts ; (5) The Superintending Engineer, Anantapur Circle ; (6) The Registrar of Co-operative Societies ; (7) The Director of Agriculture ; (8) The Director of Industries and Commerce and (9) The Development Commissioner (Secretary).

[October 11]

Two District Boards in Visakhapatnam

The Government of Madras have directed that the existing local fund district of Visakhapatnam should be divided into North Visakhapatnam and South Visakhapatnam local fund districts with effect from October 1, 1949.

ADMISSION TO MILITARY COLLEGE

In connection with the admission of candidates to the Prince of Wales Royal Indian Military College, Dehra Dun, who desire subsequently to enter a cadet College, with a view to obtaining commissions in the Indian Land Forces, the Royal Indian Air Force or the Royal Indian Navy, full particulars regarding the aim and scope of the course of training, rules for admission to the College, fees, etc., will be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* on the 13th and 27th September and 11th and 25th October 1949.

Copies of the "Regulations for the Prince of Wales Royal Indian Military College, Dehra Dun," the "Regulations respecting admission to the Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun", the "Regulations respecting entry to the Royal Indian Air Force" and the "Regulations respecting recruitment, training, rates of pay, etc, of Commissioned Officers of the Royal Indian Navy," can be obtained from the Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi, on payment.

All applications should be submitted in the prescribed form in duplicate to the Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Madras, Madras Governor's Camp, not later than the 15th November 1949. Applications received after that date will not be considered.

(*Continued from page* 3)

electrical and mechanical engineers, men in postal and railway services, etc., to serve in the territorial army and discharge their respective functions in defence of our country. It affords opportunities to non-technicians also, as they can serve as soldiers. Thus the territorial army will be drawn from all classes of people.

Appeal for Response

I have no doubt that the people of this Province will welcome this scheme of recruitment to the territorial army and that there will be a ready response by them in joining the force in large numbers. The people of Madras will not lag behind in their patriotic response to the call of the nation. The Madras Regiments in the Indian Army have achieved a brilliant record and also a great name for their gallantry. It is a matter of special pride for us that Madras Units are playing their part heroically and courageously in the Kashmir theatre, in a manner worthy of their military traditions. Their courageous action, enduring cheerfully the biting cold in snow clad mountains in Kashmir, and their determination to defend that land in redemption of India's sacred pledges to it, are something marvellous. The Madras Force are also renowned for their high talents and efficiency in war-technique. In the modern mechanized warfare, where it is the brain and talents of the soldier that count more than his muscle strength, our Madras soldiers have established a record of which we are all proud.

I appeal to the people of this Province to awake to the call of our country and make huge response to it by joining the territorial army in large numbers and thus make Madras lead the country in this respect, in the same way as it leads in many other measures of reform and reconstruction.

While thanking the organizers of this function once again for the privilege given to me this evening, I now discharge the pleasant function of inaugurating the Territorial Army.

Import Of Vegetable Seeds

The Government of India have recently noticed certain advertisements issued by some of the seed firms in India offering imported vegetable seeds for sale. These advertisements are misleading. Under the existing orders of the Government of India import of vegetable seeds, other than late cauliflower seeds, for commercial purposes is strictly prohibited. The Government of India state that no seed merchant has been given permit to import such seeds. The public, therefore, should be on guard against such advertisements. Seed merchants are also warned against advertisements of imported seeds which are not genuine.

can alter conditions and so welcomes a revolutionary rather than an evolutionary faith. Finally, the student is at an age when cloak-and-dagger melodrama, secret cells, underground activities, and shadow pursuits have a thrilling romantic attraction. Fortunately, few students are converted to that degree of fanaticism that these elements want in their followers.

The Trade Union movement has had an uneven development in India, and hence many unions of capable workers are led astray. With their stress on strikes, they seek the failure of industry by less production and thereby the weakening of national economy. While it is a healthy sign of labour advancement that many trade unions responded magnificiently to Pandit Nehru's call for an 'Industrial Truce,' the Communists still seek to guide the few unions they control to the path of ruin. These misled workers will have to be saved from the effects of their own folly. It is also wrong to assume that these elements have made workers politically literate. They are only interested in exploiting workers for their own nefarious ends, and so have neither time nor interest to educate labour.

The influence of these anti-national elements in agricultural circles, though restricted, is nevertheless a factor to be watched. Food has become a problem of paramount importance today, and we would be jeopardising national economy if we ignore the serious complications that may arise if the kisans are plausibly directly either to produce less or hinder procurement. If we are to succeed in reaching the target of national self-sufficiency in food production by 1951, the ryot must play a vital role. The Government are likewise implementing a number of reforms as Zamindari Abolition, Village Uplift Schemes, Adult Education and the like, all of which will not only make the ryot a more useful member of the community but also a person of greater standing than at present.

Reign of Terror

To counter-act this dual campaign of food production and rural reconstruction, these elements have launched their "Reign of Terror" activities, carrying death and devastation to unprotected villages, expecting the villagers to be too scared to oppose their will.

Mahatma Gandhi once said: "What does communism mean in the last analysis? It means a classless society, an ideal that is worth striving for. Only I part company with it when force is called to aid for achieving it."

Government's Imperative duty . . . to Maintain Law and Order

It is clearly the duty of the Government to do everything that lies in their power to preserve law and order, and protect the citizens of the Province from the harassing depredations of anti-social and subversive elements that try to create anarchy in the country. Swift and stern action will be taken against elements which by trying to upset the administration, place the lives and property of the common people in jeopardy.

The Government of Madras are confident that in this crusade against lawlessness, anarchy and chaos and in their efforts to preserve and consolidate peace and order in the country, they have the solid support of the people behind them.

By courtesy, A.I.R., Madras.

DEPARTMENTS' ACTIVITIES

Department of Industries and Commerce

Borewells

1. *Coimbatore district—Vedapatti village.*—In a 4-inch diameter boring put down in a well 34 feet deep to a depth of 110 feet from ground level good springs were tapped at 80 feet and 97 feet below ground level as a result of which the water level in the well rose by 4 feet. The well gives a discharge, 7,200 gallons per hour at 28 feet from ground level. The approximate cost of boring is Rs. 1,200.

2. *Chingleput district*—(i) *Elrampedu village.*—In a 6-inch diameter boring put down in a well 23 feet deep to a depth of 65 feet from ground level good springs have been tapped at 59 feet from ground level as a result of which the water level rose by 4 feet. The yield of the well is 10,800 gallons per hour at 20 feet from ground level. The approximate cost of boring to the party is Rs. 440 and about 8 acres of land will be benefited.

(ii) *Ramareddipalayam.*—In a 6-inch diameter boring put down in a well 23 feet deep to a depth of 95 feet from ground level good springs have been tapped at 94 feet 6 inches from ground level. The well gives a discharge of 10,800 gallons per hour at 16 feet from ground level. The approximate cost of boring to the party is Rs. 107 and about 12 acres of land will be benefited.

3. *South Arcot district—Cuddalore taluk.*—In a 6-inch boring put down in a well 14 feet deep to a depth of 46 feet good springs have been tapped at a depth of 40 feet from ground level. The well gives a discharge of 10,800 gallons per hour at 14 feet from ground level. The approximate cost of boring is Rs. 150 and about 13 acres of land will be benefited.

Villupuram taluk.—(i) In Somasvoor village a 6-inch boring was put down in a well 32 feet deep to a depth of 46 feet good springs have been tapped at a depth of 38 feet from ground level as a result of which the well gives a continuous discharge of 4,800 gallons per hour at 30 feet from ground level.

(ii) In the same village another 6 inch ground boring was put to a depth of 52 feet, good springs were tapped at 40 feet from ground level and it gives a discharge of 4,800 gallons per hour at 29 feet from ground level.

(iii) *Siruvandadu village.*—In a 6-inch boring put down in a well 24 feet deep to a depth of 65 feet good springs have been tapped between 55 feet and 65 feet from ground level as a result of which the water level rose by 14 feet in the well. The well gives a discharge of 10,800 gallons per hour at 21 feet from ground level.

(iv) *Tanneri village.*—In a 6-inch boring put down in a well 24 feet deep to a depth of 42 feet good springs have been tapped at 38 feet from ground level. The well gives a discharge of 7,200 gallons per hour at 22½ feet from ground level. The approximate cost of boring is Rs. 120.

Vriddhachalam taluk.—In a 6-inch boring put down in Tholur village to a depth of 416 feet from ground level good springs have been tapped between 406 feet 6 inches and 416 feet from ground level as a result of which the water level rose up to 3 feet 3 inches above ground level. The water overflows at a rate of 18,000 gallons per hour. The approximate cost of boring is Rs. 4,500 and an extent of 30 acres will be benefited.

Education Department

[Financial assistance to indigent refugee pupils—Improvement of their educational facilities—Printing of guide books]

Teachers—Candidates and S.S.L.C. Public Examination.—The period of concession granted to Higher Elementary Grade trained teachers and other members of the teaching profession for appearing for the S.S.L.C. Public Examination as private candidates has been extended up to March 1953.

Prime Minister Nehru's National Relief Fund.—The Government of Madras, with the approval of Hon. Prime Minister of India, have placed a sum of Rs. 55,806 being the unspent balance collected for the purpose of helping the refugees by the Prime Minister in Madras Province, with the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, for the following purposes:—

(*a*) Financial assistance to indigent non-Muslim refugee students from Pakistan for payment of school fees, purchase of books, dress and season tickets for train and tram, grants of stipends to deserving students.

(*b*) To meet the entire expenditure on the refugees school at the Refugee Camp, Avadi.

Several children who are not otherwise eligible for assistance under the existing rules of the Government of India are being helped from this fund.

2. A special officer was deputed by this Department to improve the facilities for the education of refugee children in the school in Avadi Camp. The school has increased in strength. Books have been supplied to the pupils and an adequate number of teachers have been appointed including a Physical Training Instructor. There are about 400 children in the school.

Library Service to the Province.—Plans and arrangements are in progress for the holding of an exhibition by the Department of Education of the Government of Madras during the third week of December of this year as a part of the general exhibition to be arranged by the College of Engineering at Guindy.

Among other items of activities there will be an exhibition of model reference books for teachers and a model elementary school library. The Madras Director of Library Services of the United States Information Service and of the British Information Service and all other prominent booksellers and publishers of Madras whose co-operation has been sought in this connection have all very kindly come forward to send their respective exhibits (books, charts, pictorial illustrations, models, etc.) for the occasion.

Departmental publications.—The printing of the guide books is under progress. The guide books on the teaching of English, Mathematics and Social Studies and a booklet called "A General Introduction to the New Syllabus under the Scheme of Reorganization of Secondary Education" are available at the Government Press, Mount Road.

The other guide books, nine in number, are to be printed and made available at an early date.

* * *

Citizenship training forms part of Basic Education Scheme. A part of such training is the formation of a Cabinet of Ministers whose duty is to serve the community and pick up such experience as will be necessary to become full selfless members of the future parliament of a democratic country.

Madras Agriculturists Relief Act of 1938

Review for the quarter ending 30th June 1949

The number of cases under the Madras Agriculturists Relief Act disposed of by Civil Courts in the Province during the quarter ending 30th June 1949 was 420. For the period between the 22nd March 1938 (when the Act came into force) and 30th June 1949 (covering 136 months) the total number of cases disposed of was 209,963.

2. The amount involved in the applications disposed of under sections 8, 9, 19 and 19-A of the Act for the quarter ending 30th June 1949 was Rs. 78,760. The amount involved in such applications for the period between 22nd March 1938 and 30th June 1949 stood at Rs. 9,92,48,983.

3. The amount as scaled down by the courts on the applications of indebted agriculturists for the quarter ending 30th June 1949 was Rs. 34,762. For the period between 22nd March 1938 and 30th June 1949, the amount as scaled down was Rs. 4,76,45,599.

4. The amount reduced as a result of the scaling down of debts for the quarter ending 30th June 1949 was Rs. 43,998. For the period between 22nd March 1938 and 30th June 1949 the amount similarly reduced was Rs. 5,16,03,385 and the percentage of reduction was 51·99.

5. The number of cases pending at the close of the quarter ending 30th June 1949 was 789.

6. The figures given above exclude the number of cases voluntarily settled by private parties without recourse to courts.

Labour Situation in the Province

Government Enforce Awards in Five Cases

Two Labour Disputes Referred to Industrial Tribunals

The Commissioner of Labour attended the meeting of the First Session of the Standing Plantation Committee on the 20th and 21st September 1949 at New Delhi. Sri Lall, Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Labour, presided. The Committee discussed the tentative replies of the Government of India on the International Labour Organization Questionnaire on Plantations. It also discussed the lines on which the Plantation Code should be drafted.

Orders issued in G.O. Ms. No. 5069, Development, dated 1st November 1947, in the dispute referred to the Industrial Tribunal, Madras, for adjudication relating to the dispute between the workers and the management of the Original Shanmugham Company, Madras, have been cancelled by notification No. 903, dated 7th September 1949, published at page 1517 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 20th September 1949.

The Government have enforced the award of the Industrial Tribunal I, Madras, in the dispute between the workers and the managements of the Associated Printers and the Addison Press, Madras, regarding payment of bonus equivalent to three months, wages inclusive of dearness allowance, grant of wages for the period of lockout following the stay-in-strike in November 1948 revision of the scales of pay, leave facilities, etc.

The Government have enforced the award of Industrial Tribunal, Vijayawada, in the disputes between the management of the India Sugar and Refineries, Limited, Hospet, Bellary district, and Sri A. T. Dorai Raj, ex-Assistant Mechanical Engineeer, regarding his reinstatement and payment of bonus to him for the year ending 30th June 1948.

The disputes between the workers and the management of the Proddatur Power and Light, Limited, Proddatur, Cuddapah district, regarding payment of wages for the period of strike between 1st June to 17th July 1949 and the date by which the said payment of wages should be paid have been referred to the Industrial Tribunal, Vijayavada, for adjudication.

The dispute between the workers and management of the Umayal Weaving Establishment, Cannanore, in respect of fixation of basic wage for handloom weavers in Chirakkal and payment of bonus for the years 1946, 1947, 1948, has been referred to the Industrial Tribunal Coimbatore, for adjudication.

The Government have enforced the award of the Industrial Tribunal, Coimbatore, in the dispute between the workers and the management of the Metal Industries, Shoranur, Malabar district, regarding basic wage for the workers, increments, rate of dearness allowances, etc.

The Government have enforced the award of the Industrial Tribunal, Mathurai, in the disputes between the workers and the managements of Tobacco factories in Dindigul regarding the number of Labour Unions in existence and are all or any of them entitled to be recognised by the management, fixation of wages, reinstatement of discharged workers, bonus, etc.

The Government have enforced the award of the Industrial Tribunal, Mathurai, in the dispute between the handloom workers and the master-weavers of Sankarankoil in Tirunelveli district, and of Sankarapandiapuram in Ramnad district regarding fixation of basic minimum wage, payment of bonus and refusal by master-weavers to supply yarn to handloom weavers.

[Second Fortnight of September 1949].

Administration of Motor Vehicles in 1948

A Period of Steady Explansion

The Motor Vehicles Administration Report for 1948 is as usual, mainly a compendium of statistics showing the number of vehicles of different types, the number of drivers, conductors and operators of public passenger transport services and the number of prosecutions and convictions under the Motor Vehicles Act and the Madras Traffic Rules. The report also contains information on the working of the Motor Spirit Rationing Order and the Government Bus Transport Services in Madras City. Goods vehicles numbered 7,318 in 1947 and 9,260 in 1948. The corresponding figures for buses were 5,659 and 6,211; for motor cars 16,303 and 20,174; for taxis 639 and 1,475; for motor cycles 3,239 and 4008; for driving licences 68,244 and 69,603; for public service vehicle for conductors' certificates 20,269 and 19,713, 18,150; for convictions under the Motor Vehicles Act 26,433 and 45,342 and for convictions for traffic offences 66,301 and 94,168. The figures are an index to the growing popularity of motor t ansport.

2. The increase in the number of goods vehicles was mainly due to the release of surplus army vehicles. Notwithstanding this increase there was noticeable demand for grant of more permits for goods vehicles. The increase in the number of buses was also considerable and yet there was demand for additional facilities, but further increase could not be allowed in view of the fuel position both in respect of petrol and charcoal.

3. The policy of the Government to discourage monopolies by big o erators continued. Several new operators sprang up and there was tendency for constituents of the major operating companies to deamalgamate and to take to the transport field independently. The number of operators owning less than 20 vehicles increased from 201 in 1947 to 337 in the y ar under review; those possessing 20 o mor vehicles showing a decrease from 118 to 97.

4. *Petrol rationing.*—The petrol quotas allotted to this Province were found to be very inadequate on account of the large increase in the number of vehicles and no corresponding increase in the quotas. During the quarter ending 31st July 1948 basic rations were reduced by 50 per cent on account of the acute petrol scarcity. But during the last quarter of the year petrol position improved slightly and certain restrictions wore relaxed and liberal rations issued. The 50 per cent cut in basic ration was also removed. Further with a view to afford greater facilities to passenger transport buses, operating in ghat sections buses with a wheel base 174 inches and over and buses on routes the single trip distance of which was 15 miles and less were allowed to run on petrol.

5. Under the Madras Civil Motor Cars Control Order, 1947, 20 per cent of the total number of car imported by dealers were reserved and allotted to essential users by the Provincial Motor Transport Controller and the remainder were allowed to be sold in the open market by dealers themselves. In view of the fact that the number of trucks of standard make received was small, it had not been possible to meet in full the demand for vehicles from Government Departments and other essential users. In December 1948 the Government exempted all Commercially imported transport motor vehicles fitted with wheels of 17 inches and less from certain provisions of the Commercially Imported Transport Motor Vehicles Cont ol Order, 1945. Commer vehicles of 165 inches W.B. fitted with Diesel Engines have also been similarly exempted.

Nationalization.—The scheme for the Nationalization of passenger bus service in the Madras City was completed in June 1948. At the end of the year under review there were 314 buses in the Government bus service as against 239 buses owned by private operators proviosuly. Thirty-seven routes were served by the Government Transport as against 17 served previously by private operators.

The nationalization of the motor transport is administered by the Transport Commissioner with the assistance of a Deputy Transport Commissioner and with th necessary traffic and tochnical personnel. The automobile workshop which was under the Civil Supplies Department and which was taken over by the Transport Department was developed into a major workshop so as to enable the vehicles of the Transport Department being repaired with the utmost expedition. A Coach Building Factory was also established at Chrompet with a view to build bodies for the vehicles required in connection with th scheme of extension of nationalization to the mufassal. But as the Government decided to defer the question of extension of the scheme, the factory was allowed to carry on as a commercial concern catering to the needs of the other Departments of the Government and private concerns.

The year under review was of steady expansion on all sides attended also by certain unavoidable inconveniences. All things considered motor transport is establishing for itself a very important place in the Provincial economy.

GROW MORE FOOD CAMPAIGN

"Grow More Food is not a mere slogan - - - but something that demands hard work and results"

Rapid Strides made in Mathurai

To meet the food shortage and to increase production, the Madras Government are hiring tractors, bull dozers, etc., to Agriculturists at concessional rates. The introduction of modern engineering aids to Agriculture is not only revolutionary but educative since it benefits agriculturists to the maximum extent and saves a lot of time and money by employing more power on the land and increases the output per acre.

2. One D.7 Bull-dozer which was hired to Dr. Alagappa Chettiar's College, Karaikudi had cleared an area of 253 acres covered with wild trees and shrubs. It laid roads to a length of 5 miles in connexion with the visit of the Hon'ble Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru at Karaikudi and the College has its own farm for producing vegetables and other minor kitchen requirements.

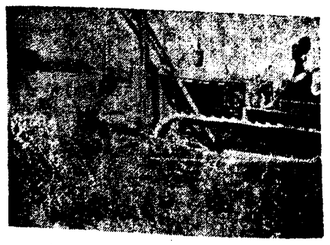
3. Lands which have been fallow and full of weeds are reclaimed for cultivation by deep ploughing with tractor ploughs which root out the weeds and loosen the soil. Tractor ploughs are hired out to ryots at Rs. 5 per acre of single ploughing at concessional charges.

4. In Mathurai there are four tractors and all of them are fitted with disc ploughs and they have ploughed about 726 acres of lands belonging to private owners for sowing food crops.

5. Where the supply of electricity for agricultural purposes has been made by the Electricity department the Agricultural Engineering branch assists

D6 Bull-Dozer

A view showing the work of D6 caterpillar engaged in clearing lands at Karaikudi for Dr. Alagappa Chettiar College



Another view showing the bull-dozer engaged in clearing wild shrubs to an extent of 250 acres for the college at Karaikudi

Picture shows W6 Mccormick engaged in converting waste land into a cultivable area near Pattiveeranpatti

the ryots by advising them regarding the size of electric pumpsets suitable for their needs and by arranging supply of motors, pumpsets, starters, switches, pipes and fittings and other accessories. For more than 200 ryots pipes and fittings were recommended and arranged supply in this district. Where supply of electricity is not feasible the ryots are advised to go in for suitable small size oil engines and pumpsets for their wells. Fifty ryots from all over the district have been assisted in purchasing oil engines of the popular standard types. They are also given practical assistance for the erection of such engines and electric motor pumps. Maintenance help is also rendered wherever there is any trouble. Supply of corrugated iron sheets for the construction of engine sheds was arranged for 150 ryots, after scrutinising their demands. The Agricultural Engineering Staff inspect and render all help in repairing and putting into working order the oil engines of private agriculturists and arranging replacements for the same.

6. Advice was offered to the selection of tractors of ploughs for big landlords who wish to purchase them. So far eight landowners have purchased their own tractors in the district.

A full view of W6 Mccormick Deering with 4 disc plough in operation at Perlakulam

Picture showing the 4 disc Mccormick Deering plough's operation

Cultivator to Play Big Role in Country's Economy

Expressing the view that the crores of India's cultivators had a big part to play in the task of achieving self-dependence in the matter of food, Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram, Minister for Agriculture, Government of India, in a message on the eve of the Gram Sudhar Saptah, said :

"Mahatma Gandhi is a standing example of progress through self-action. He is also the greatest teacher of self-action by the masses to improve their condition. It was he who mobilised the masses of India for active participation in our great national movements from 1920 onwards. The masses rose as one man repeatedly in our national struggles and but for their action India would not have been a free country today.

"Freedom from foreign rule, however, has little value if we have to continue to depend on foreign countries for our daily food. Self-dependence in this matter, is, therefore, our immediate object. Here also the masses of India, the crores of India's cultivators have a big part to play. It will be through their self-action that India will reach the goal it has set of self-dependence in 1951.

Every tiller of the soil has to put more heart and effort into his daily task if the national purpose has to be achieved. The peasant of Japan produces three times what the Indian peasant does from each acre of his holding. This is done by better watering, greater manuring, richer seeding and more careful and patient tillage of the soil. These apparently small measures lead to great results.

Prime Minister's Exhortation

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, in a message to the people of the Bombay Province on the occasion of the Gram Sudhar Saptah, says that the 'Grow More Food' is not a slogan or a mere matter of resolutions, but something that demands hard work and results. "It is by results that everyone will be judged", he adds.

"In particular, I would appeal to the cultivators to throw themselves into this great task which affects them more than others. They are the backbone of the Nation and it is on their progress that the progress of the Nation depends."

Grow More Food Drive on War Basis in C.P.

The cultivator is the hero of the piece in the battle of food. To associate him more and more with the Grow More Food drive and to conduct the campaign on a real war footing, the Provincial Government have, it is understood, chalked out a plan for non-official food production committees throughout the Province from the districts to villages.

Stepping up Food Production

18 New Schemes—Salient Details

n March 1949, the Government of lia communicated their decision to p all imports of foodgrains from eign countries from the end of 1951 asked the Provincial Governments intensify their food production emes in order to achieve self ficiency. To implement this policy Government have approved a Two-ar Plan of Intensive Cultivation eme relating to the Agricultural partment for the years 1949–50 and 50–51.

. The following brief details of the n are published for general inform-on :—

The net cost of the schemes is about 3½ crores, of which the Central ernment's share is estimated at ut Rs. 1·4 croros and the Provincial ernments' share at about Rs. 2·1 res. The anticipated additional pro-tion of foodgrains (rice and millets) a result of these schemes is about lakhs tons at the end of 1949–50 5·87 lakhs tons at the end of 0–51 on the assumption that the onal factor, etc., would be normal.

The schemes included in the plan the following :—

(1) Land development by mecha- cultivation and installation of ping sets ;

(2) Land development by mecha- cultivation and supply of electric r pumpsets, etc.

(3) Opening of a Central Agri- ral Engineering Stores and Supply e for the benefit of ryots ;

(4) Land development by mecha- cultivation and reclamation by rs and bull dozers ;

(5) Soil conservation and contour ng in the Ceded districts and lapatnam district ;

(6) Distribution of iron and steel ricultural purposes ;

(7) Scheme of subsidy for rural st making ;

(8) Control of pests and diseases ps ;

(9) Scheme for the subsidized dis- on of phosphatic manures to e food production ;

(10) Scheme of distribution of nium sulphate to increase pro- n of food grain ;

(11) Scheme for intensive multiplication and distribution of improved paddy seeds ;

(12) Scheme for intensive green measuring of food crops and

(13) Scheme for intensive multiplication and distribution of improved millet seeds.

4. Schemes Nos. (1) and (2) above are intended for lift irrigation wherever adequate irrigation facilities are not now available. Oil engines and electric motor pumpsets will be acquired on Government account by the Agricultural department and hired out to the ryots and also sold to them on an instalment payments system wherever necessary. Applications for pumpsets should be made in the prescribed form to the concerned District Agricultural Officer. Scheme No. (3) is intended to cater to the needs of agriculturists for securing agricultural machinery and implements at fair prices. Scheme No. (4) relates to the purchase by this Government of tractors with and without bull dozers and to hiring them out at concessional rates to the agriculturists for ploughing and reclamation of waste lands. Applications for the supply of tractors should be made to the District Agricultural Officer concerned. Allotments will be made in the order of priority, preference being given to cultivation of waste lands and reclamation of new areas.

5. Scheme No. (5) aims at undertaking contour bunding and contour trenching operations in lands subject to heavy soil erosion in the Ceded districts and the Visakhapatnam district, with a view to conserving rain water and the fertility of the soil. It is proposed to take up initially bunding operations on 7,500 acres of lands in the Hagari, Guntakkal and Alur areas in the Ceded districts. Fifty per cent of the cost of bunding will be recovered from the ryots who will be benefited by the scheme. In order to empower Government to enter upon and execute works in private lands and to recover the cost, or part of the cost thereof from the ryots, the Madras Land Improvement Schemes (Contour Bunding and Centour Trenching) Act, 1949 has been enacted.

6. Under Scheme No. (6) the ryots will be supplied with cart tyres, axles, G. C. Sheets and other agricultural implements at controlled rates through the agricultural depots with the allotment of iron and steel made by the Government of India.

7. Under Scheme No. (7) above, the Government have provided for the payment of Re. 1 per ton as subsidy to the ryots for the compost made by them from waste vegetable matter in pits dug by the ryots subject to the supervision of the local Agricultural Demonstrator.

8. Under Scheme No. (8) pesticides are stored in agricultural depots and supplied to ryots at concessional rates. Sprayers and dusters are also lent to ryots for carrying out remedial operations. A special plant protection staff has also been sanctioned to attend to plant protection work promptly.

9. Schemes Nos. (9) and (10) provide for the supply through the agricultural depots of phosphatic manures (bone-meal and super phosphate) at a concessional rate (half the cost in selected areas and of ammonium sulphate at the controlled rate (cost price). Large stocks of nearly 48,000 tons of phosphatic manures and 80,000 tons of ammonium sulphate are expected to be made to the several districts during this year.

10. Schemes Nos. (11), (12) and (13) aim at the supply to ryots at controlled rates of improved varieties of paddy and millet seeds and also green manure seeds. These seeds will be raised in selected seed farms involving payment of subsidy by the Government to the seed farm ryots and then distributed to the ryots in the districts as usual through the agricultural depots at controlled rates.

11. *General.*—The Government trust that ryots will co-operate with the Agricultural department in maximising food production by the various means provided for in the Two-Year Plan.

"Fertiliser Fortnight" Observed in C.P.

'A fertiliser fortnight' was observed at different centres in the main paddy growing districts in order to effect timely utilization of fertilisers.

FOOD FRONT

Solving The Food Problem—A Joint Responsibility Of The People

Premier reviews Food Position at the Food Advisory Committee Meeting.

"We are not here to wield power, but we are here to serve our masters—the people of this Province. We are actuated by the desire as to how best we can serve them and save them from hunger and Starvation by making our position self-sufficient in food production."

TEXT OF THE ADDRESS

On behalf of the Government of Madras, I heartily welcome you, the members of the Provincial Food Advisory Committee for this meeting. We have met here today to consider most important and major problems which we have to solve in the interests of the people. We are assembling here to discuss the present food situation in our Province and to consider problems relating to the production of more food and the procurement and distribution of the same among the people. That the food produced in our country is insufficient for our normal need of consumption is a fact wellknown to all of us. All these years, our country has been importing foodgrains from outside in order to make up the deficiency in food production here. However, our position of dependence on external sources of supply, supplementing our food resources, was not felt by us in the pre-war period. But the difficulties created by the war, rendering the facilities of transport and trade more difficult, has exposed the precariousness of our position. Furthermore, the loss of large food-producing tracts occasioned by the partition of our country has also aggravated the food situation.

However, it may not be quite relevant on an occasion like this to talk about these events which have become things of the past. We are immediately concerned with the problems of the present. Situated in a grave position of food insufficiency and facing serious problems, as we are to-day, requiring immediate solution, we shall not worry ourselves about the past. But we shall become alive to the need of the day. Our immediate concern is how best we can get over the situation and how to save our people from hunger and starvation. If we do not concert measures to tide over the situation facing us, woe and misery may perhaps await us.

It is the declared policy of the Government of India that the import of foodgrains from countries outside should be stopped by December 1951. That time limit is fast approaching. And it behoves every right-thinking person, having the country's cause at heart, to think over the problem in all earnestness and seriousness and suggest ways and means to reach the stage of self-sufficiency in food production.

Grow More Food Campaign in Full Swing

We have met here today to discuss and consider as to how best to tackle the problem so far as our Province is concerned. Our Province is not a self-sufficient unit in food production. We are importing foodgrains from outside. To make up our deficiency we are depending on the quota supplied by the Government of India. Our Provincial Government are not sparing any pains and are making every effort at growing more food. We have already launched several schemes aiming at increasing food production. They are, agricultural schemes, schemes to improve irrigation sources and facilities in zamindari and ryotwari areas, and subsidised schemes for sinking of wells. Arrangements have also been made for the supply of manure to the ryots at concessional and favourable rates, for distribution of improved seeds of paddy and millet, for supply of iron and steel for agricultural purposes, etc. In the regions of precarious rainfall and not served by delta or river projects, the wells constitute a very useful supplementary source of irrigation. And all efforts are made by the Government to expedite these schemes. I need not worry you now with details of all measures adopted by the Government as you might have had an account of them from the notes on the agenda for this meeting.

Procurement System is Unavoidable

Closely connected with the Grow More Food is the problem of procurement and distribution. Of course, procurement in whatever form may not be welcomed by the producer, as it takes away the available surplus food from his hands which he could otherwise dispose of for fancy prices. But the adoption of the system in some form or other, is absolutely essential as otherwise it would be very doubtful whether we could expect the producers to part with the food surpluses on any voluntary basis. No doubt, the present system of procurement, which is in vogue, is subject to much criticism. The present system aims at maximum procurement of grains, after leaving the required quantity, in the hands of the producer sufficient for his domestic consumption, seeds payment of wages, etc. Of course, there are complaints against this system that the working of it results in harassment to the producers, which takes away all incentive and inducement to grow more food crops, from them. There is a school of thought which advocates the introduction of what is called the 'dear system' as the suitable one to

FIRKA DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES IN PICTURES

Top : Left.—*Recreation for women. Village culture.*
Right.—*Spinning on Bi-spindle charka (full speed).*
Centre : Left.—*A Harijan family jointly doing handicraft by charkas and takli under the shade of a tree at noon.*
Right.—*A clean view of the cheri and their maidan where public meetings are held.*
Bottom : Left.—*Drinking water well provided by the Government with bathing facilities for Harijans.*
Right.—*The shady tree in the chery provides natural shelter to the Harijan folk.*

THE VILLAGE IS CHANGING ITS COMPLEXION

Top : Left.—*In this atomic age, the old woman is competing with her charka as old as she is.*
Right.—*Another women bajan madam.*
Centre : Left.—*A big, and nice well constructed by the villagers.*
Right.—*A dirty village with the drainage water flowing through the streets like a river.*
Bottom : Left.—*After one year's intensive propaganda the villagers are constructing drains with heir own funds.*
Right.—*Drains are cleaned by the Grama Seva Sangham volun tary workers. Both rich and poor are sharing the work*

QUICK IMPROVEMENTS ARE TAKING PLACE

Top : Left.—*Drainage disposal pits.*
Right.—*A model farmyard manure pit with roofing to prevent sun's heat on the manure.*
Centre : Left.—*A modest maternity centre built by the Government.*
Right—*Community latrines—night soil converted into strong organic manure by composting under Wardha method.*
Bottom : Left.—*Household spinning during leisure hours. This makes the family self-sufficient in cloth.*
Right.—*Women spinning even while chit-chatting under the shade of a tree.*

RURAL AMENITIES MAKE VILLAGES ATTRACTIVE

Top : Left.—*A community centre constructed by enthusiastic villagers.*
Right.—*The ryots are benefited by the Firka branch library in this village.*
Centre : Left.—*This is a drinking water well with a bath room for Harijans.*
Right.—*A Radio Nilayam of this village. The boys and adults are listening to talks every evening.*
Bottom ; Left.—*Young and old are participating in folk dances.*
Right.—*Hon'ble Premier addressing the audience explaining the Firka Development Scheme.*

be adopted ; and they are optimistic about the success of that system as they are of opinion that under the 'levy system' the producer, after parting with his quota of grains to the Government, will have some surplus left with him, which could be disposed of by him at his will and pleasure. And that, therefore, the said system would give him an inducement and incentive to grow food crops.

But equally emphatic is another school of thought which holds the view that in view of the general reluctance on the part of the ryots to part with the produce, the collection of foodgrains under the 'levy system' will be a dismal failure and will lead to grave situation, making the landless people face hunger and starvation. This latter view is strongly held by the Government of India also. I am thus giving you briefly the merits and demerits and hopes and apprehensions felt with regard to each system for your thought and consideration. We have to depend upon the quota of supply of foodgrains from the Government of India. However we cannot hope to get the supply from the Government of India to meet the entire deficiency, as they have expressed their inability to allot more quantity on account of the limited availability of rice in the rice producing countries. 1951 December is the mile-stone to mark our effort at attaining self-sufficiency and every ounce of our energy should be put forth for the satisfactory solution of the problem. If, however, the food production is to continue in the same level as it exists today, I am afraid that people in our Province will have to face a grave and precarious situation after 1951 December.

Government can do Little Without the Co-operation of the People

I have already told you how our Provincial Government are sparing no pains and are exploring every venue of development of food production. But however much the Government may try to work the several schemes launched by them, they cannot hope to have success without the hearty and willing co-operation of the ryots throughout the Province. But their co-operation is to be secured not under any scheme of coercion. Their co-operation must come as a result of conviction on their part about the dire need of the day, which the Province is subject to. It is also true that their co-operation can come in an increasing measure in the presence of some natural inducement to them, by way of some gain for their increased effort at food production.

Solving the Food Problem—A joint Responsibility of the Public

Gentlemen ! The responsibility in solving the present food problem is not only on the Government but on the public as well. The present Government are people's Government. The few who constitute the Government of the day are people's representatives, who are ever anxious to serve the people, particularly in times of dire need like the present one. We are not here to wield power ; but we are here to serve our masters, the people of this Province. We are actuated by the desire as to how best we can serve them and save them from hunger and starvation, by making our position self-sufficient in food production. It is this ambition of ours that led to the recent reconstitution of the Provincial Food Advisory Committee, with the present personnel, on considerations of their rich experience, mature wisdom, and above all their readiness to respond to the call of the hour to co-operate with the Government and serve the people. So, on behalf of the Government of the Province, I appeal to you, Gentlemen, to give us your wise and valuable counsels, advising us and guiding us to the goal of food self-sufficiency. We have not met here to have a mere wordy discussion and disperse by leaving it there. But you have come here to bestow your serious thought and earnest attention on the major problem confronting our people. When hunger and starvation face our own families, can we afford to assume an attitude of indifference or carelessness and allow the calamity to take place ? Will we not make endless efforts to save our families from misery ? Likewise, why should we not solve the problem that confronts our Province and also the Country ?

Freedom from Needs and Wants to be Achieved

We got the political freedom two years ago. But the political freedom does not by itself take us to the goal. We cannot pride ourselves on that achievement, unless and until we achieve freedom from elementary wants and needs of our masses. The food is the primary need of everyone. Self-sufficiency in food will solve the primary economic difficulty. So the need for more food production cannot be exaggerated. And everyone must contribute his due share in the food production. Most of you are food producers yourselves. You being men of ripe experience and wide knowledge of the practical methods of food production, the Government are anxiously awaiting your advices on the measures to increase the food production in our Province. Each one of you must consider the problem with reference to your local conditions. You should suggest ways and means to improve food production that may be considered suitable to the respective regions you hail from.

I Appeal to You

I appeal to you once again, Gentlemen, with all earnestness at my command, requesting you to think of the problem in all its aspects seriously, and take decisions, having regard to practicability and feasibility also of the measures, which you may advise the Government to adopt aiming at self-sufficiency in food production and its fair distribution among the people. If your wise counsels and valuable guidance enable us to surmount the situation, not only the Government but the entire population of this Province will be under a debt of deep gratitude to you. I heartily thank you, Gentlemen, for the kind response you have made to the Government's invitation.

INSET PICTURES

The inset pictures in this issue will give an idea of the various ways in which the Government, through the Firka Development Department, are endeavouring to improve rural standards. The task is by no means a simple one and cannot be accomplished overnight. However rays of light are slowly penetrating the heavy clouds in the village horizon and we may well hope that a new era in rural prosperity will be ushered in. But the fact needs to be emphasised again and again that the Government by themselves cannot achieve quick success without the close and willing co-operation of the villagers. Given this co-operation in abundant measure, the Gramarajya which Mahatmaji visualised will not be long in coming.

How far can rice be replaced by other cereals

DR. S. B. LAL, Officer-in-charge, Nutrition Scheme, Bihar.

A Nutrition Expert Answers the Question

Bihar is predominantly a rice-eating area. In the urban areas some of the middle and higher classes consume wheat for a part of their meal, while in the rural areas majority of the people have rice as their staple diet. Bihar is a deficit province so far as rice is concerned and we have to import rice from outside to fill up the gap. The purpose of this article is to elucidate the purpose rice serves in our diet and to see how far it could be replaced by other cereals and millets which are locally available in this province without detriment to the health of the consumer. The function of rice is essentially two only—supplying carbohydrate which gives energy and Vitamin B1 which prevents us from Beriberi. The other important constituent of rice is the protein which is not of very great value, being present in such small quantity, though qualitatively the rice protein is of very high order from the nutritional standpoint.

The substitution of rice in full or in part can be suggested with those grains only which are almost of the same chemical constitution and not dearer in price too. Of the grains of this province, Marua, Jao, Makai, and Janera are easily available. The figures given below show the comparative constitution of all these grains :—

Grain.	Protein g. per cent.	Fat g. per cent.	Carbo-hydrates g. per cent.	Calcium g. per cent.	Phosphorus g. per cent.	Iron mgm. per cent.	Vitamin B-1. mgm. per cent.	Calories per ounce*
Rice (Parboiled Homepounded) ..	8·5	0·6	77·4	0·01	0·28	2·8	90	99
Marua	7·1	1·3	76·3	0·33	0·27	5·4	140	98
Jai	11·5	1·3	69·3	0·03	0·22	3·7	150	95
Makai	11·1	3·6	66·2	0·01	0·33	2·1	Nil.	97
Janera	10·4	1·9	74·0	0·03	0·28	6·2	115	101
Bengalgram	17·1	5·3	61·2	0·19	0·24	9·8	100	103

*2 oz. —1 chattak.

The above table shows that judging from the composition of the cereals and millets, on the whole, rice is inferior to the rest of the grains except that 'Makai' is absolutely devoid of Vitamin B1, hence it cannot by itself be consumed for a long time without detriment to health, and as such it should be mixed with some other cereals. The other objection why *Makai* alone cannot be recommended as the staple diet is that it is deficient in some of the essential factors too which are necessary for health and body building. It was found that peasant in Albania and in some parts of America whose sole diet consisted of Maize only suffered from deficiency diseases.

Objection may be raised that the figures as stated above are only good in theory as nobody knows how far and how much they are utilized by human system. Experiments carried on laboratory animals and human beings have revealed the following facts with regard to their utilization by the living organism :—

	Percentage.
Rice	80
Marua	89
Jao	71
Makai	60
Janera	77

The figures given above would show that Marua is better than rice and that Janera is better than Jao and Makai.

Pulses

Of the pulses, specially those which can be used as food in a variety of ways, gram or bengalgram ranks best from the nutritional standpoint and is best of all, the cereals and millets. Not only this but its nutritional value is of a very high order. The composition of the protein is such that it could be useful for growth, maintenance, and repair of body tissues.

Factors in Dietary Habits

In spite of the good nutritional value of some of the cereals, millets and pulses, the cultivation of these in larger amount have not been taken up by the people for the obvious reason that people take a long time to change their dietetic habits. One man's meat is another man's poison and Janera which is so much used by the people of other provinces has no substantial place as an article of food in this part of the country. In a somewhat lesser degree, the same is true of others too. The acceptance of any article of food by the people of any country depends on its availability, digestibility, palatability and social customs. Persons accustomed to one article of food would be very averse to change their habits and would always feel that the change, however better, is going to do them no good and for this purpose the people will have to be trained, informed and their habits slowly made to change. Violent and sudden changes would make the people antagonistic.

The other reason for no change in dietary habits are the social prestige. There is saying in Hindi which connotes that Marua and Makai are for the low class only. Probably this may be the correct state of affairs at a time when there was plenty of other cereals but now when rice is so scarce, we have to overcome this dogma.

The third reason is the palatability and digestibility. People not accustomed to a type of diet do not know how to make palatable dishes and to make them easily digestible.

The question of making any preparation palatable is more of individual taste than of the masses and hence no attempt is being made here to say anything on this matter. With regard to digestibility, it is no doubt true that if persons not accustomed to eat, let

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ACTIVITIES AND ACHIEVEMENTS

Irrigation Development In The Province—New Schemes Sanctioned

During the month of September 1949 the Government sanctioned the following irrigation schemes :—

(1) *East Godavari district.*—A scheme to provide proper irrigation facilities to certain high level lands in Gangalakurru village limits, Amalapuram taluk, was sanctioned the estimated cost being Rs. 44,200 for works or Rs. 58,310 including direct and indirect charges. The scheme comprises (1) the construction of a head sluice with a vent way with screw gearing arrangements in the place of the existing pipe sluice in Pedapudi main channel; (2) the excavation of a channel along the existing bothie leading from the pipe sluice, 10 miles in length, crossing the drain by means of trough; and (3) the excavation of a branch channel one mile one furlong long branching off from the channel referred to above and running eastwards. The scheme is intended to provide irrigation facilities to 336 acres of dry lands including old coconut gardens which are already dead or dying and which are to be converted to wet and also to provide occasional wettings in about 317 acres of young coconut and batavia jaranga gardens. The annual additional yield of food grains anticipated as a result of the execution of the scheme is estimated at 168 tons in terms of rice.

(2) *West Godavari district.*—At the tail end of the Madepalli channel in the Krishna Eastern Delta there is a block of 566 acres of land of which only half is at present irrigated for wet crop. With a view to irrigate the remaining extent of 283 acres, a scheme for extending the Madapalli channel and taking over its control from the ryots has been sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 31,900 for works or Rs. 41,620 inclusive of direct and indirect charges. After the completion of the scheme an additional yield of about 212 tons of rice annually is anticipated.

(3) *Krishna district.*—With a view to comply with the demand of the ryots in Pittalanka village in Divi taluk, for provision of better irrigation facilities to their lands in the village and also as an intensive cultivation measure the Government have sanctioned a scheme for taking a full fledged channel along the existing bothie from mile 3/1-75 left bank of the north channel making a few alterations in its course. The Scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 28,000 for works or Rs. 37,112 including direct and indirect charges and is expected to benefit an extent of 273 acres. As a result of the execution of the scheme, an additional yield of about 136 tons of rice annually is anticipated.

The Government have also sanctioned a scheme for the excavation of a new channel from mile 7/7 on the right bank of the Beemanadhi channel in order to bring under irrigation an area of 1,311 acres of dry land in Chilakalapudi, Gandasala, Velamulli, Rudravaram and Kovur villages in Bandar taluk. The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 67,000 for works or Rs. 88,630 inclusive of direct and indirect charges. An annual additional yield of 656 tons of rice annually is anticipated as a result of the execution of the scheme.

(4) *Nellore district.*—The Government have sanctioned a scheme for the construction of an anicut across the Nonneru river and the excavation of supply channel from Karedu tank supply channel, for improvements of supplies to Karedu, Gokula and Kammula tanks in Karedu and Chakicharla villages, Kandukur taluk. The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 3,95,000 for works or Rs. 3,14,760 inclusive of direct and indirect charges. The scheme is expected to benefit a new extent of 158 acres of dry land besides assuring timely and adequate supplies to the existing ayacut of 2,350 acres under the three tanks. The additional annual yield expected as a result of the execution of the scheme is 190 tons of rice.

(5) *South Arcot district.*—The scheme for providing 2 feet falling shutters for a length of 300 ft. on either end of the Tirukoilur anicut across the river Pennar has been sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 67,000 for works or Rs. 27,172 inclusive of direct and indirect charges. The scheme is intended to improve the existing conditions and as a result of the execution of the scheme there will be an additional annual yield of about 558 tons of foodgrains from the existing area.

(6) *Malabar district.*—The Government have sanctioned a scheme for the construction of dam across the Mudichira river in Kottayam taluk at an estimated cost of Rs. 75,000 for works or Rs. 97,581 inclusive of direct and indirect charges. The dam is intended to prevent the ingress of the tidal salt water from the sea and to head up the fresh spring flows on the upstream side for irrigation purposes. It is expected thereby to convert 315 acres of the existing ayacut into double crop land and 277 acres of dry land into double crop wet resulting in an additional production of 435 tons of rice annually.

Communist Ideology

"The Communist Party of India..... have made it abundantly clear through oral and written propaganda as well as by their open activities that in their view such rights and liberties (democratic rights and liberties) not only include the freedom to murder, maim, pillage and sabotage but also exclude the right of the State and the public to prevent and oppose such activities."

The Blind In Madras Get A Square Deal

With a view to expand the scheme for ameliorating the conditions of the blind in the Presidency, the administration of the Victory Memorial School for the Blind, Poonamallee (12 miles from Madras), Chingleput district, has been assumed by the Government of Madras. Some improvements have already been made and some others are under their active consideration in order to increase its usefulness. The staff was increased, the additions being a physical training instructor for boys, a physical training instructress for girls, and a music teacher. The appointment of another music teacher is under consideration. Higher Elementary Grade teachers were replaced by Secondary Grade Teachers, and the pay of the staff was brought on Government scales. Instruction in Telugu besides in Tamil will be an accomplished fact shortly when a Telugu Secondary Grade teacher is appointed. The most urgent want of specially trained teachers is supplied by the establishment, in the school, of a normal class to train ordinarily trained teachers for the Diploma Examination in Teaching the Blind. The selected teachers are paid a monthly stipend of Rs. 25 during the ten months' course in addition to the pay and dearness allowance they were getting before selection. The teachers of the school and the trainees will be provided with quarters free of rent. During 1949–50 (the normal class begins work on 1st July 1949) two Kannada and two Malayali teachers will be trained for being appointed in schools for the blind to be started in the Presidency according to the expansion scheme of the Director of Public Instruction. The question of paying a higher salary to diploma holders is also receiving attention.

Besides imparting general education of the Elementary Standard, training is given in weaving and cane work, the Government aim being to help fit the blind to a self-reliant and self-respecting life by the time they complete their course in the school. Among other industries to be added, tailoring is most likely.

The Students Association is working satisfactorily, in that opportunities are given for the blind not only to hear cultured people but also to take part in debates with a view to draw them out from their forced hiding and encourage them to take their place in society.

A Hostel is attached to this school, with structurally separated dormitories for males and females. There is arrangement for regular medical attendance, all free to the poor and deserving. Breakfast will be served at 7-30 in the morning, midday meal at 1 p.m. and the evening meal at 7 p.m. Special feeding is arranged for on festival days as well as on any other days when philanthrophic ladies and gentlemen want. Cost of such feasts ranged from Rs. 30 to Rs. 60 a meal for the total strength of 120 in the hostel. Contributions towards their own wards or towards upkeep of the Hostel are welcome from philanthrophists and such of the parents and friends as are well to do.

All queries relating to admissions, studies, contributions, appointments and other matters may be addressed to the Principal, Government Victory Memorial School for the Blind, Poonamallee, Chingleput district.

Madrassi Troops' Remarkable Record In Kashmir

Mr. M. Ratnaswamy recently delivered a Radio talk from the A I.R., Madras, on his visit of Kashmir. He referred to the brilliant manner in which the Madrassi troops are acquitting themselves in Kashmir and said

"And I thought it would be a good thing to visit South Indian troops, wherever and whenever I could. Thanks to the courtesy of the Minister and Ministry of Defence and the permission given by Major-General Timmayya commanding the forces in Kashmir. I was able to visit units where Madras troops were stationed, in forward areas. At Uri about 3 miles from the cease-fire line I saw a considerable number of them, many of them, at their work, at school, with their guns, and lunched at the Madras Battalion mess in the company of South Indian Officers with familiar South Indian names. At Gurais there were only a few of them. But they kept their end up—only they pined for South Indian delicacies like appalam and sambhar and they seemed to have plenty till they were forgotten by people in Madras. In Srinagar itself there were quite a number of Madras troops. The signals were full of them—nearly 98 per cent of the whole unit—that was because, I was told, intelligence was required of men in the signals. The Madras troops were in good mettle, full of good humour and ready for anything. I was surprised especially at the way they stood the climate—the winter snows of Kashmir. Incidentally they disproved all the British theories about the unsuitability of Madras troops for North Indian warfare. On the way to Gurais about 3 miles from the cease-fire frontier there is a point 11,000 feet above sea-level, where I found this proud inscription put up by the Madras Sappers. 'This road is the highest in the world. And we can do it.' They have proved here in Kashmir as elsewhere that they can do it.

Social Sciences Scholarships for Backward Class Students

The Government of Bombay has decided to continue giving scholarships to Backward Class students at the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay, for three more years, i.e., up to 1951–52, subject to the condition that the expenditure involved would be adjusted within the revised cost.

Finding Jobs for ex-Tappers

Field Labourers Co-operative Societies Formed

As a result of the introduction of prohibition in Krishna district along with the other districts from 2nd October 1948 about 10,000 Gowdas (ex-tappers) of the district were thrown out of employment. With a view to ameliorate their economic conditions and to keep them engaged in their agriculture field Labourers' Co-operative Societies exclusively for their benefit have been organized and started and the Government waste lands are being got. Such type of field labourers co-operative societies played an important role in relieving their distress considerably. Twelve field labourers cooperative societies were registered and started on their respective work so far in the district. Of these twelve, two societies, viz., Pedatumudi Field Labourers' Co-operative Society and Vutukur Field Labourers' Co-operative Society applied each for the assignment of about 360 acres of waste land in Vyvaka area of Kaikalur taluk, got to be assigned or leased out to these ex-tappers, by the Revenue authorities. In consultation with the District Collector, Revenue Divisional Officer, Gudivada, and Tahsildar, Kaikalur, proper, distribution of this land measuring about 360 acres among the ex-tappers was arranged by amicable settlement between the members of these two societies by the ameliorative staff. As a result of this arrangement 230 Gowdas were provided for with land and employment in spite of much complication for the acquisition of this land.

The Gowdas of both the aforesaid villages are now well off economically and morally.

Animal Husbandry in the Province

The characteristic feature of contagious diseases among animals in the Province during the month of August 1949 was a fall in the incidence and mortality, as compared with the previous month. In all, 543 outbreaks with 2,785 deaths were recorded during the month under review, as against 574 outbreaks and 3,307 deaths in the previous month. There was a slight rise in the incidence and mortality from rinderpest during the month, which recorded 19 outbreaks with 89 deaths. The disease was prevalent in the districts of West Godavari, Krishna, Visakhapatnam, South Arcot and Tirunelveli.

There was a fall in the incidence of and mortality from hæmorrhagic septicæmia as compared to the previous month. Two hundred and fifty-seven outbreaks with 1,615 deaths were recorded during the month, as against 329 outbreaks with 1,977 deaths in the previous month. The disease was very severe in the districts of Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, Krishna, Nellore, Cuddapah, West Godavari, Kurnool and Tanjore. There was a rise in the incidence of and fall in the mortality from black quarter disease during the month, as compared to the previous month, the total figures being 202 outbreaks and 901 deaths, as against 186 outbreaks and 952 deaths in the previous month. The disease prevailed in the districts of Anantapur, Nellore, Cuddapah, Chittoor, Salem, Tiruchirappalli and Visakhapatnam. Twenty-three outbreaks of "Anthrax" with 173 deaths were recorded during the month, as against 30 outbreaks and 308 deaths in the previous month. There was a fall in the incidence of and mortality from this disease. There was a rise in the incidence of and mortality from foot and mouth disease. Forty-two outbreaks with 7 deaths were reported during the month, as against 18 outbreaks and no mortality in the previous month.

Recent Floods in Andhra

Government's Relief Measures

Owing to heavy rains towards the latter half of September 1949, there were extensive floods in the Pennar, Krishna and Tungabhadra rivers and in other minor streams mainly in the districts of Nellore, Guntur, Krishna, Bellary, Cuddapah and Kurnool. The damage was particularly severe in the districts of Guntur, Krishna and Nellore, less severe in the districts of Bellary, Cuddapah and Kurnool and negligible in the other districts. Forty-eight people lost their lives during these floods. They also caused extensive damage to dwelling huts, and breached several irrigation works and means of communication. There was an appreciable loss of cattle in the northern districts but the damage to standing crops was not great.

Under instructions from Government, the Commissioner of Land Revenue and Commercial Taxes, Sri W. R. S. Sathianathan visited the three northern districts of Nellore, Guntur and Krishna while the Commissioner of Land Revenue Sri S. Rangasnathan visited the districts of Bellary, Cuddapah and Kurnool. They inspected the flood damage and gave instructions on the spot to the Collectors for the grant of monetary relief to the affected persons and also for the free grant of building materials for the rebuilding of the huts lost by floods. To enable their orders being given effect to with as little delay as possible the Government have authorized the members of the Board of Revenue to incur expenditure not exceeding Rs. 1 lakh in each of the districts of Krishna and Guntur, and not exceeding Rupees 50,000 in each of the districts of Nellore, Cuddapah, Bellary and Kurnool. The Government are also issuing instructions to the Board of

(Continued on page 24)

RURAL UPLIFT

Rural uplift work is forging ahead in the Province. Sanitation drives, sinking of wells, organization of Co-operative societies, formation of new roads, opening of reading rooms and Adult Education centres are some of the highlights of the activities of the month under report.

The salient features of the activities of the Firka Development Department during the month of July 1949 are noted below :—

Proddatur firka (*Cuddapah district*).—Sanitation drives were conducted in the villages of Dorasanipalli, Narasimhapuram, Gopavaram and Tallemapuvam. Co-operative credit societies were organized in three villages. Demonstrations on the preservation of manure were also held. General propaganda was conducted with the aid of magic lanterns.

Nagari firka (*Chittoor district*).—Eight well works were completed. Thirty-two well works and two road works were in progress. Sanitary drives were conducted in two villages. One co-operative society was formed at Padiri. Two magic lantern shows and two spinning demonstrations were held. Forty-three charkas were introduced.

Kurnool firka (*Kurnool district*).—One road work to a length of 1½ miles was completed. Twelve sanitary drives were conducted and streets were levelled. One cess-pool was dug and two cess-pools were repaired and cleaned. Six manure pits were constructed. Six magic lantern shows were conducted. Two charkas were renovated.

Tellicherry firka (*Malabar district*).—Two road works were commenced during the month. Two women's welfare centres and a spinning class were opened. A reading-room was opened at Vadakkampad.

Yerragondapalem firka (*Kurnool district*).—Two well works were completed. Five well works and three road works were in progress. Thirteen sanitation drives were conducted with the co-operation of the centre khadi staff, women and school children taking part in the drives. House to-house propaganda was made on Khadi. Eighteen adult education schools were started up to the end of the month. Two spinning demonstrations were held.

Dendulur firka (*West Godavari district*).—Thirty-seven sanitary drives were conducted. Five trench latrines and 15 compost pits were constructed. Three private adult schools and two board elementary schools were started. Two Grama Seva Sanghams were formed during the month. Six spinning demonstrations were held.

Ongole firka (*Guntur district*).—A sum of Rs. 4,332 was spent towards village communications. Twenty-eight sanitation drives were conducted. Two adult night schools were organized. Magic lantern show on health, adult Education, Prohibition and khadi was held.

Tirumangalam firka (*Mathurai district*).—One short camp was organized and the importance of the Firka Development Scheme was explained to the members. One rural dispensary and one reading-room were opened.

Kumbla firka (*South Kanara district*).—Five road works were in progress. Three road works estimated to cost about Rs. 3,000 were selected, the Government share of expenditure being Rs. 1,000 only. One footbridge work was completed, the villagers contributing more than 3/4th of the cost. Magic lantern shows on the constructive programme, adult education and leprosy relief were shown. A community radio set was installed.

Alur firka (*Bellary district*).—Three road works and one well work were in progress. Fifteen sanitation drives were conducted. Sixteen co-operative societies and 12 Grama Seva Sanghams were formed up to the end of the month. Five charkas were introduced and 40 yards of cloth was woven.

Palladam firka (*Coimbatore district*).—Five well works were completed and 18 well works were in progress. One Harijan well was repaired. Construction of new houses for the Harijans of Pallipalayam and Kalipalayam were in progress. Foundation stone was laid for a school building at Mallaigoundampalayam and Pallipalayam.

Guravareddipalem centre (*Guntur district*).—Twenty-two well works and ten road works were in progress. Ten sanitary drives were conducted.

Pendurthi firka (*Visakhapatnam district*).—One well work and one road work were completed and 12 well works and seven road works were in progress. Six sanitation drives were conducted. One adult night school was started at Pendurthi. Six magic lantern shows and four spinning demonstrations were held.

Kundah firka (*Nilgiris district*).—Four magic lantern shows were held and intensive propaganda on sanitation, soil erosion, grow more food, health and hygiene was carried out. A khadi co-operative society was organized with a Government grant of Rs. 500. Three minor works were in progress. One is nearing completion.

Veerapandi firka (*Salem district*).—Fifteen well works were in progress in addition to the 12 well works completed up to the end of the month. Sanitation drives were conducted in the villages and in the cheries. About 100 manure heaps were removed to places outside the dwelling houses. A cesspool type latrine was constructed at Chinnaseeragapady at a cost of Rs. 810 out of which the contribution from the villagers was Rs. 310. One Wardha type latrine was constructed at Velanatham by the Grama Seva Sangham. Public meetings were held in eight villages.

Payyanur-cum-Nileshwar centre (*Malabar district*).—Ten compost manure pits were constructed by the villages. One adult education class was opened at Mathuranikai. The construction of an Ashramam for housing the poor Harijans financed from public contributions was in progress.

Polavaram (*West Godavari district*).—One well work was completed. Two co-operative societies were opened, one at Ragolupalli and the other at Pochavaram. Grama Seva Sanghams were formed in six villages. A group conference of Grama Seva Sanghams was held at Dondapudi.

Musiri firka (*Tiruchirappalli district*).—A donation of Rs. 5,000 was collected for opening a maternity and child welfare centre. One school building was constructed at Amur. Three village chavidis were constructed by the villagers' own efforts. Six charkas were distributed. Sanitation work was attended to and manure heaps were removed outside from the dwelling places.

Rajahmundry firka (*East Godavari district*).—Two road works were in progress. Fourteen sanitary drives were conducted and insanitary pits were covered up. Four magic lantern shows and 12 spinning demonstrations were held.

Kalasapakkam firka (*North Arcot district*).—Seven well works completed and one road and one well were repaired with 50 per cent local contribution. Sanitation drives were conducted in ten villages and seven cheris. Ninety cess-pools and 106 manure pits were dug in the villages.

Avanashi centre (*Coimbatore district*).—Two road works were completed and five were in progress. Construction of a road dam on Kullengoundampalayam road was taken up. One dam work was completed and another was nearing completion. One well work was completed. Sanitary surveys were done by the Grama Seva Sanghams and steps were taken to improve the sanitation in the villages. Twenty-five charkas were distributed to the Harijans.

Kadambuliyur firka (*South Arcot district*.—Forty-two well works were in progress. Roads to a length of two miles were formed. One hundred and twenty manure pits were dug. Two vegetable gardens were raised by the Grama Seva Sanghams near the public wells in Semmedu village and cheri. Forty small kitchen gardens were organized. One thousand two-hundred and fifty jack, 500 green manure plants and 50 mango plants were planted. Twenty acres of waste lands were brought under cultivation. Two leprosy clinics were opened, one at Semmedu and the other at Veeraperumanallur. The buildings for the clinics were secured by free gift. One building was made available for opening a dispensary at Kadambuliyur. A new school building was constructed at Thalampattu. Twenty-two co-operative societies were organized up to the end of the month. A Khadi craft centre was opened at Semmedu.

Hindupur firka (*Anantapur district*).—Twenty sanitation drives were conducted in the various villages and insanitary pits were covered. Two girls' schools were started and one night school was opened at Sreekanthapuram.

"Raise Villages: Raise India"—New Slogan

"It is only by effecting an all-round improvement in the life of our villages that the Province and the country can reach the cherished goal of prosperity and happiness. This improvement can be successfully brought about by the Rural Home Guards," thus observed Col. N. Ganguli, General Officer Commanding, Home Guards, C.P. and Berar, recently.

Continuing Colonel Ganguli said that the real well-being of the country ultimately lay in the well-being of our villages. The Government had, therefore, introduced the Rural Home Guards Scheme which sought to train villagers in social service as well as in self-defence. As a result, nearly 3,000 Gram-Sainiks were ready to-day to throw themselves whole-heartedly in the task of rural uplift. He would act more or less as the parson of the English villages and the sanitation and health would receive the first attention at his hands. He would, of course, endeavour to push ahead the "Grow More Food Campaign" in the village with all resolution and vigour. He made a fervent appeal to the villagers to make common cause with the Gram-Sainiks in this sacred task and exhorted the Sainiks to live up to the ideals of a Gram-Sewak and make themselves harbingers of health and happiness in the village.

Home Guards In Bombay Province

Captain M. J. B. Maneckji, Commandant-General, Home Guards, Bombay, who visited Ahmedabad, last week-end, told a press conference there that there were about 16,000 home guards in the Province and almost all the districts had Home Guards Corps.

Of late, the Home Guards had helped the Police in maintaining order, detecting crimes, keeping vigilance over unlawful activities and helping the Government in the Grow More Food Campaign, the Commandant said.

Home Guards As An Educative Force

How the Home Guards could prove to be a great educative force in their own towns and villages was emphasized by Pt. G. S. Agnihotri, Parliamentary Secretary in an address to the Sainiks of the Home Guards recently. The occasion was the final parade of the Sainiks, attending the supplementary annual camp of exercises at the Training Centre, Nagpur.

They could he said instil in the people truthfulness, habits of sanitation, team-spirit and above all, a sense of discipline. These were the qualities which went to make a nation and as responsible and trained citizens, it was their duty to educate the people in their own way. They could also help the public welfare work of the Government like the Social Education and Rural Uplift schemes. In fact, they could play a great part and become assets to the society.

Ring of Exhibitions in Assam

The Government of Assam are sponsoring a ing of about 14 exhibitions in the Rural Development centres and hill areas of the Province, during the ensuing winter season, beginning from November 15, 1949. They also propose to bring out a provisional prospectus of these exhibitions with a view to popularize and advertise the industrial achievements and commercial enterprises in the various Provinces.

NON-VIOLENCE

Non-violence in its dynamic condition means conscious suffering. It does not mean meek submission to the will of the evil-doer, but it means the putting of one's whole soul against the will of the tyrant.

— Mahatmaji.

Visual Education going Ahead

Highlights of Government Scheme

In recent years educational authorities have come to recognize films as an excellent medium for instruction. Reports of the highly successful results of screening films in the class-rooms in Western countries have encouraged Indian educationists to study and experiment with similar techniques here. In Madras Province, the Government have approved the proposals of the Director of Public Instruction for the provision of visual education in schools and colleges in the Province.

The basic principle of visual education is that pictures convey ideas more graphically than either spoken or written words. Instead of tediously labouring at inadequate descriptions, the teacher has only to throw on the screen an enlarged image using either a magic lantern or epidiascope, and the pupils at once grasp the point. The production of short film features of educational interest has greatly enhanced the value of movie projectors in schools and colleges, for it has been found that students give concentrated attention to the moving pictures.

A well-written and thoughtful commentary pertaining to the subject will naturally supplement the visual education of the school movies. Even if only "silent" films are shown (the sound projector equipment is considered costly), the teacher can help his pupils to understand and appreciate the films better by a short talk before and after the screening.

The Madras Government have ordered that films approved by a Special Visual Education Board be shown in schools and colleges, as an interim arrangement, until the Government are in a position to take up the production of educational films and arrange for their exhibition through their own agency.

Main Features of Scheme

The Visual Education Scheme was introduced in Madras Province in September 1947. The salient features of the scheme are:

(1) Annual fees of Re. 1 from students in Forms I to III, Rs. 2 from students in Forms IV to VI and Rs. 3 from College students are to be levied and collected.

(2) The films should be approved by the Director of Public Instruction and listed in the *Fort St. George Gazette*. The Visual Education Board, with 11 non-official and three official members, will help in the task of evaluating and approving the films for educational use. The Board members are selected on cultural grounds.

(3) The school or college authorities should make their own arrangements with firms or agencies recognized by the Director of the Exhibition of Films, and draw up the year's programme.

(4) The maximum amount of charge fixed by the Director is Rs. 45 per show in a school or college.

(5) The optimum strength for a "group" audience is 200—250.

(6) The schools and colleges are expected to arrange ten or at least eight shows in a year.

In April 1948, the Government permitted the Director of Public Instruction to purchase eight projectors at a cost of Rs. 5,000 each for eight districts. This was subsequently modified sanctioning the purchase of one projector, etc., and making use of the balance of the allotment for buying films. Government have also approved the proposal to start a central film library in the office of the Director of Public Instruction with a projector and a sufficient number of films for loaning to schools and colleges. A sum of Rs. 44,000 was sanctioned. In April 1949, the Government sanctioned an allotment of Rs. 23,200 for the purchase of equipment. There is a scheme under consideration to equip all colleges and schools with 16 mm. projectors and allot half-grants towards the cost.

The Director of Public Instruction, Madras, has recommended to schools and colleges that a "show" should ordinarily consist of the exhibition of not more than four different films, representative of different subjects, the normal running time being one hour. Large number of 16 mm. pictures suitable for class-room use are available. They are, however, mostly American or English. Suitable films of Indian origin or not yet available in good number.

Projectors and Films

Film strips cost Rs. 10 to Rs. 18 each, suitable for all aspects of the school syllabus. There are 16 mm. films silent teaching from Rs. 85 to Rs. 100 for lengths of 400 feet which take 16 minutes to screen. Sound pictures of 16 mm. size cost about Rs. 390 or 400 for 400 feet. They run for 11 minutes on the screen. The commentary explains the picture.

As the use of 16 mm. motion picture films is considered a very important aspect of visual education, it is highly necessary that every Secondary School that can afford it should have its own 16 mm. projector, preferably one suitable for sound and silent pictures. A talkie projector is preferred if funds permit. And if this is selected, it would be wise to buy one with provision for attaching a microphone, so that the teacher is able to give a running commentary during the screening, in the regional language if necessary. The mike arrangement can be used with a sound film, and the sound can be cut off so that the teachers voice alone is heard.

Projectors are built for AC, DC or AC/DC current. The nature of current therefore should be specified. Towns not provided with electricity can utilize projectors operated by a six-volt car battery. Apart from projectors, auxiliaries as projectors for film strips, magic lanterns for glass slides and epidiascopes for any type of illustration will also be found useful in the class-room.

Audience and Teachers

It has been recommended that the optimum strength of a group of audience should be 250—300. If each form cannot constitute a group by itself, then students can be graded as junior school group (middle form pupils), senior school group (high school students) and college group (intermediate and degree course students). The year's programme of ten shows may be spread over as one per month.

The concerned teachers should help to introduce the film with some brief remarks, and then give a resume after the show, to emphasise the important points in the picture. If required, the film may be repeated, either then or at a subsequent session. It is vital that teachers prepare the minds of their pupils and satisfy themselves that they have benefited by the show, as otherwise the purpose of visual education is defeated.

The Central Film Library

With a view to provide the schools and colleges in the Province sufficient facilities for getting loans for 16 mm. film strips, a Central Film Library has been opened in the office of the Director of Public Instruction, Madras. The library is being built up gradually. There are 212 films (16 mm.) and a small number of film strips (35 mm.). More films and film strips are being added.

The Library is intended for the benefit of schools and colleges in the Province, and it is also proposed to serve the adult population through Youth Clubs and Social Welfare Organizations. Membership of the Library is opened to recognized institutions. No monthly subscription is levied, but members are expected to make a deposit of Rs. 100 (in the case of schools and colleges) as security against films lent.

The loan is applied for in prescribed forms supplied by the Library. The number of films which can be borrowed at one and the same time is limited to four, and the maximum period for which they can be kept is six days. Films are sent out by registered post parcel where personal delivery is not availed of or is not possible. The member borrowing has to bear the postal charges both ways or arrange for taking delivery through own messenger and for returning the films is the same manner.

"Lesson Materials"

The films stocked in the Central Film Library are mostly teaching films, or films which can be described as "Lesson materia". Most of the present stock are "silent" and a few are "sound films". Silent films have the advantage that the teacher who shows the films to the pupils can explain the picture in his own way in a manner suited to the understanding of the pupils. The usual commentary in a sound film is in a foreign tongue and is not readily understood by the average audience.

The Department of Public Instruction has also published a "Guide Book on Visual Education in Schools", which gives full and detailed information about different aspects of Visual Education, and the way education is enriched by adopting the use of audio-visual aids of all kinds. All queries for further information should be addressed to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

AGRICULTURAL NOTES

Modern Soil Conservation Methods Prove Valuable on American Farms

Good crop rotation and livestock management programs combined with a complete soil conservation programme have greatly improved the fertility and productiveness of many American farms, particularly in the corn and small grains region around Des Moines in the mid-western State of Iowa.

A typical farm, where these modern agricultural methods have proved their worth, is the farm of Chris Jensen near Audubon, a small city of 2,500 population located about 80 miles (128 kilometers) west of Des Moines. The soil map of the farm shows moderate slopes ranging from 3 to 5 per cent and rolling slopes ranging from 5 to 18 per cent. There are three principal soil types, but the bulk of it is Marshall silt loam.

The oddly-shaped fields, which follow the contour of the land, interspersed with terraces, buffer strips and grassed waterways have led strangers from the city and even old-fashioned farmers to call the Jenson farm a "crazy quilt" farm. And so, in truth, does the pattern of his farming appear on a chart. However, to Jensen and hundreds of Iowans who are farming the modern way, everything in that crazy quilt pattern helps save precious topsoil, conserves water and prevents erosion and the formation of gullies. The unusual layout means increased yields of corn (maize) for animal feed, oats, and a heavier, thicker growth of nutritious grasses and legumes which, in turn, mean more and higher quality pork, beef, milk and eggs.

Comparison of Yields

The often-heard criticism that too much land is taken out of production and that farming such oddly-shaped lands is a nuisance can best be answered by Jensen, who, in a recent interview, declared, "I would farm no other way."

Jensen's farm is two and a quarter miles (three and one-half kilometers) north-east of Audubon. He moved there in 1935 and started the "face lifting" in connexion with a long-time soil conservation plan in 1939. As a comparison of yields, the land formerly produced 75 bushels of corn (65·308 hectoliters per hectare) and 45 bushels of oats (39·185 hectoliters per hectare) to the acre. These averages have now been increased to 100 bushels (87·1 hectoliters per hectare) of corn and close to that quantity of oats in the best of crop years.

Jensen had one 10-acre (four-hectare) field of contoured corn (that is, corn planted on land that had been plowed horizontally along slopes to hinder water run-off and erosion) which yielded 137 bushels per acre (119·318 hectolitors per hectare) in 1944 in the official State contest conducted by the Iowa Corn and Small Grain Association. This yield, the third highest in the State that year for corn grown on the contour, was made on ground where sod and a covering of barn-yard manure had been turned under. No commercial fertilizer was used.

As for oats, Jensen says 1945 was his best year in a long time. He had an average yield per acre of 95 bushels (82·723 hectoliters per hectare).

Jensen currently has turned much of his land over to production of certified brome grass seed, a grass having large spikelets, and grown for forage. He is producing a Fischer strain developed by Iowa State College, and last year produced 250 pounds to the acre (283·75 kilograms per hectare) on 25 acres (10 hectares). He received for the grass seed approximately 40 conts a pound (·454 kilogram). Moreover, this grass can be grown on many of the soil-conserving strips of land between the row crops.

Various Devices Used

There is nothing revolutionary about the devices Jensen uses, but he has combined them skilfully to achieve maximum yield and soil protection.

Terraces are used on the steeper slopes, at or near the crowns of hills. These level off the land enough to keep the soil in place and hold sufficient

rain water for the crops. The nine terraces on the farm total two miles (three kilometers) in length.

Where the land is only gently sloped, "buffer strips" take the place of terracing. Long, narrow strips of grass are left between row crops, with both the rows and buffer strips following the contour of the land. The strips are sufficient to hold the soil above them in place, and keep gullies from forming. Left from year to year, they also serve as guide lines for plowing on the contour.

At a few points, terrace outlets (narrow gutters sown with grass) run down the hills from terrace to terrace, to carry off rain water which the terraces cannot absorb. These lead into waterways, winding across the lowest land, which carry excess water into nearby brooks. The waterways are heavily planted in grass so that their soil cannot erode, and vary in width from 16 to 25 feet (4·8 to 7·5 meters) according to the amounts of water they may have to carry.

Jensen also leaves belts of grass 16 feet (4·8 meters) at both ends of the rows in fields which he plows and plants in corn and oats. These "turn strips" allow enough room for cultivating machinery to be turned around at the ends of the rows, and become useful grazing areas instead of being left to erode.

Jensen estimated that he had from 15 to 18 acres (6 to 7 hectares) in use as turn strips, buffer strips, waterways, terracing and outlets. Sometimes the uninformed refer to this as a "waste of cropland," he said, but in reality it is highly important in developing sound farming practices. Since all this land is planted, like some of the fields, in grasses and legumes, it provides a sizeable addition to his hay crop.

The brome grass is planted with alfalfa, in order to tie down the soil, and because the alfalfa provides nitrogen both for the brome grown with it and for corn or oats which may be planted in the same areas in later years. Since the brome grass grows several inches (centimeters) above the alfalfa, the brome seed can be harvested separately by setting the combine high enough to clear the alfalfa but catch the grass tops. After the seed is taken, the fields can be used for hay or pasture.

On the waterways and turn strips, the first hay crop is taken between the second and third cultivation of corn, if time can be spared to do it. This permits the maximum amount of hay to be harvested before it is mired down by cultivating machinery turning on it or crossing it repeatedly.

Later after both the grass seed and the corn and oats have been harvested, Jensen turns his cattle and hogs into the fields to clean up the stalks and any corn which was missed or dropped by the machine picker.

The livestock also feeds on the remains of the alfalfa and grass in the waterways, buffer strips, and turn strips.

Five-year rotation followed

Like most progressive United States farmers, Jensen rotates crops on each part of his growing fields, but without disturbing the permanent layout of terraces, buffer strips, and waterways. The crop rotation followed is two years of corn, one year of oats with brome and alfalfa seeded on the same ground later in the year, then alfalfa and brome for two years before returning to corn. This five-year rotation is carried on normally in all six fields on the farm. By this system, one field is in retirement each year. This rotation is out of balance, temporarily, on the Jensen farm because of the present emphasis on brome seed production.

Jensen, for the past four years a member of the State of Iowa Soil Conservation Committee, says Iowa's good soil needs the best of management with a good rotation.

That those modern methods of farming being applied in Iowa are successful is proved by the current estimates of a record crop of nearly 700,000,000 bushels (246,000,000 hectoliters) of corn for the State of Iowa this year, an average yield throughout the State of 61 bushels to the acre (53,117 hectoliters per hectare)!

REAL STRENGTH

Strength does not come from physical capacity. It comes from an indomitable will.

—Mahatma Gandhi.

4,179 get jobs through Employment Exchange

During August 1949, 4,179 persons secured employment assistance through the various employment offices in the Madras Presidency. These included 1,602 posts with salaries of Rs. 30 and below and 1,871 posts ranging between Rs. 31 and Rs. 60 per mensem and 115 posts between Rs. 61 and Rs. 100 per mensem. Five hundred women secured employment assistance during the period.

Labour shortages are still noticed amongst skilled workers and technicians such as blacksmiths, turners, boiler foremen, vegetable oil refining operators, overseers, compounders, draughtsmen, tracers, stenographers, typists, teachers, midwives, etc., while large surpluses are observed in clerical and unskilled categories like office peons, attenders, watchmen, motor drivers, etc.

A total of 4,324 persons are undergoing training in various technical and vocational trades in the 84 training centres in this region.

Age-Limit Relaxation

The concession regarding relaxation of age-limit for purposes of recruitment to the public services in favour of candidates who took part in the 'National Movements,' announced in Press Note No. 58, Public Works (Information and Publicity), dated 26th March 1949, will apply only up to 31st December 1950.

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Revenue and the Chief Engineer (Public Works Department) (Irrigation) to give the highest priority to the repair of irrigation works affected by floods, whether they lie in ryotwari or zamindari areas. In most of the districts, the Collectors have formed non-official relief committees to secure non-official help for relief measures.

Local philanthropists contributed foodgrains and money for the feeding of the affected people in Vijayavada, Guntur and other places. About 2,500 were fed in this manner at Vijayavada and about 12,000 in various centres in Guntur district. Non-officials also assisted in the actual feeding arrangements. They also distributed clothes in Krishna district. The Government wish to convey to all these persons their appreciation of the valuable services rendered by them in this cause.

PUBLIC HEALTH COLUMN

Modern Weapons in the Fight Against Malaria

PAUL F. RUSSELL, M.D., M.P.H., Chairman of the WHO Expert Committee on Malaria.

The impossible has happened! Malaria, after successfully defying Caesars and Popes, Kings and Dictators for centuries, has recently been eradicated from the Pontine Marshes and the Roman Campagna. Probably not one case was contracted there in 1948. The place where the very name "malaria" originated has been purged of an ancient evil. Thus the Second World Health Assembly which met in Rome a few weeks ago, had at its doorstep, dramatic proof of the soundness of its malaria policy. For the aim of the World Health Organization (WHO) is to eradicate malaria by modern methods, such as were applied in Italy by the Allied Military Government in 1944-45 and which have been carried out so effectively since then by local authorities.

The plans of WHO are important because, even today, malaria is the cause of several hundred million cases of preventable illness. The microscopic parasite holds in thraldom millions of tillers of the soil. Their malaria infection is like the proverbial millstone, an unbeatable handicap, so that relatively few ever reach their goal of freedom from want. Malaria in a majority of tropical and subtropical countries, is still killing infants and children, weakening adults, sapping the very life-blood of nations. This major affliction precludes the agricultural and industrial development of large areas; it lessens the production of important food crops, and it increases the cost of most items imported by temperate zone from the warmer regions.

Naturally, therefore, malaria is one of the major subjects upon which WHO is focussing its attention, all the more so because now at last man has fashioned against malaria weapons which are effective and cheap. Malaria, whether rural or urban, in wealthy or in poor nations, is now truly preventable. It can be avoided wherever there is the necessary initiative and knowledge to set up a modern control organization. WHO is prepared, within the limits of its budget, to assist nations in the building of such Governmental malaria control services.

Modern control principles are based upon the fact that malaria is transferred from one man to another in nature only when carried by certain species of *Anopheles* mosquitoes. If the malaria mosquito is killed before it picks up the parasites, or before parasites develop within its body, then the line of malaria transmission will be broken. The moral, is of course, *destroy anopheline mosquitoes*.

This lesson has been obvious for 50 years and many successful projects for mosquito destruction have been carried out. But up to 10 years ago the cost of such malaria control was too great for average rural areas, where malaria has been most prevalent. The recent basic advance in malaria control has been the discovery of powerful insecticides. These make it possible to destroy malaria mosquitoes at annual costs much less than the price of malaria itself. No nation can now afford not to control this disease in afflicted areas.

The insecticide which thus far has proved most practical and successful, and which therefore is being emphasized now by WHO, is commonly called DDT. The new method, known as "residual DDT spraying", consists essentially in the application of DDT to the inside walls of houses and outbuildings where malaria-carrying anophelines usually rest. Mosquitoes which come into contact with the DDT absorb, through their outer cuticle, sufficient amounts to cause their death. If a mosquito stands for 15 minutes on a surface properly coated with DDT, it will certainly die within a few hours. The special point is that once a proper amount of the DDT, in a suitable formulation has been put on a surface, this one application will continue to kill mosquitoes not merely for hours, or even for days, but actually for months. Here is the new factor in malaria control—a residual mosquito killing action, previously unknown. Naturally, organization, trained personnel, proper equipment and supplies are essential to the success of a DDT spraying project. There must be the will and the wisdom to train, equip, and finance the necessary malaria control organization.

The World Health Organization is fully aware of these new developments and already in its first year it is actively co-operating with no fewer than 17 Governments in the development of modern malaria control. WHO has established 7 malaria teams (6 in co-operation with the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund) which are demonstrating the technics of DDT residual spraying, surveying the needs, training local personnel, and building control organizations. A WHO Expert Committee on Malaria has been appointed. One full-time expert Malaria Consultant is in Asia and a dozen short-term Malaria Consultants have been sent to as many countries in response to requests for special help. Assistance has been given to Schools of Malariology and 28 fellowships have been allotted for basic or advanced malaria training in 1949.

The ultimate malaria aim of WHO is the eradication of this disease from the world. Already certain nations, on their own initiative, have made great progress. DDT has been used very successfully in places as widely scattered as Brazil, Venezuela, British Guiana, the U.S.A., Italy, Greece, Cyprus, Bombay Presidency, Ceylon and South Africa.

In conclusion, the immediate malaria objectives of WHO may be stated as follows:—

1. To assist and encourage Governments in the control of malaria by modern methods.

2. To prove that malaria control is now financially feasible in any country.

3. To demonstrate malaria control benefits, not only in public health but also in greater agricultural and industrial production, and in general economic and social welfare.

Books and Publication

"THE TEACHING OF ENGLISH ABROAD." *By* F. G. FRENCH. *Part I.—Aims and Methods—Oxford University Press.*

This small book is one of a set of three all addressed to the teacher in his class room offering him a variety of practical teaching devices. It contains eleven chapters which are all lucidly set out.

English is an international language and authoritative opinion has it that its study is necessary to advance the frontiers of knowledge irrespective of the political changes that may come over the world in future. This fact is well recognized in Independent India and English has been given a proper place in the curricula of studies. At this time, therefore, the present publication is an opportune one and is sure to prove helpful to those engaged in teaching a foreign language to the citizens of to-morrow.

—T.K.G.

"INDIA CALLED THEM" *By* LORD BEVERIDGE—*Published by George Allen and Unwin, Limited, London.*

This book is a record of the experiences of Henry Beveridge, who, as a member of the Indian Civil Service, served this country for thirty-five years during the latter part of the nineteenth century. Reading through the book, one is reminded of the words of Edward VIII as Prince of Wales while addressing the Indian Civil Service Club in London years ago. He said to the effect that when the future history of India came to be written, the solid but silent work done by civil servants in remote nooks and corners under extremely uncomfortable conditions would form a glorious chapter. The book under review gives an insight into the hardships, inconvenience and uncomfortable conditions of life which Henry Beveridge suffered during his official career in India. And these may be taken as typical of the times. Yet he was a conscientious officer and, as a District Judge, was remarkable for his independence of character and integrity. It is also a noteworthy fact that, at a time when many British civilians looked upon India as their permanent possession and conducted themselves accordingly, Henry Beveridge possessed a Nationalist outlook and was for the progressive satisfaction of Indian political aspirations.

The book is interesting reading. It runs nearly to 400 pages and is well documented.

—T.K.G.

"AT FREEDOM'S DOOR." *By* MALCOLM LYALL DARLING. *Oxford University Press—Price, not mentioned.*

This book records the impressions of an itinerent Englishman, once an official in the Punjab, who went through the villages of North India, particularly in the North-West Frontier, the Punjab, United Provinces and Central Provinces with the avowed object of studying the peasant life of India. He sums up his impression with an interview with one who took to the improvement of the lot of the Indian peasant as his life mission—Mahatma Gandhi. Mr. Darling prefers a journey on horseback in these days of quick locomotion to have the requisite leisure and freedom to see the peasant at close quarters, and enquire about his problems and difficulties.

The journey was undertaken at a momentous period in the history of India, during March and April 1947, when the transfer of power from Britain to India and the partition of India were the burning topics of the day. The author has intimate knowledge of the conditions in the Punjab where he spent the major portion of his official life, and whose peasantry had already claimed his attention and earned immortality in his works. Only two more provinces out of the eleven which constitute the sub-continent of India, have now been added to his survey.

Even in these, he sees more of Punjabis—Muslims, Sikhs and Hindus—than others who sometimes give a different picture. Nearly three-fourths of India is still beyond his purview. This is a weakness which he shares with his compatriots who see a part of India and generalize for the whole of it. Most of them forget that the sub-continent extends beyond the Vindhya mountains and presents a country whose history and culture are often at variance with what they see in the North. Books like this feed the indifferent public of England and the West, whose knowledge of the country they were ruling for nearly two hundred years, are often coloured by half-truths and misstatements contained in such works. It is interesting to recall in this connexion that it has been for long a part of British propaganda to exhibit films about Indian life in which only the frontier life of the Pathans and their inroads into "Hindustan" for booty is featured. That is why, when great sons of India like Mahatma Gandhi, Tagore, Jawaharlal, J. C. Bose and Radhakrishnan visited England, they were 'greeted' as surprises—sometimes agreeable!

In the course of the author's talk with the peasant, complaints about rationing, dearth of essential commodities like rice, cloth and oil, the Congress Government's partiality to their own followers and such like are invariably heard. One gets the impression when reading the book that the Congress Government is responsible for such evils, although occasionally as when commenting on the neglect of the village by the authorities, the author makes the admission: "For this, the Government of past were mainly responsible."

But the same vision does not extend further to enable him to think that such evils and suffering were the legacy of a world war and the exploitation and wastage of the recources of India on that occasion—the responsibility for which could not by any stretch of imagination or logic be laid at India's door, though the major share of the sufferings arising from that devastating war was hers. India is still grooning under the burden. The only silver lining is that, during the war, many a peasant of India volunteered for service in the field and earned a little money as reward. But the erstwhile soldier also acquired a few luxury habits—smoking and tea-drinking (page 334)—luxuries which he can scarcely afford now. No writer who deals with the present situation in India can afford to ignore this background of war and it is this vital perspective that the author lacks. The author has taken great pains to collect a vast amount of details about the peasants he saw and studied. The outlook would have shown that the evils India is now suffering from are not of her making, though fate has thrown upon her the onerous task of fighting them and rooting them out—no enviable position!

Another consideration which the author would do well to bear in mind is that the Indian peasant of to-day near the Indian village is also a creature of 200 years of British rule.

The peasant has forgotten his past culture of which self-sufficiency of the village and its peace are the most characteristic feature. Modern civilization has not improved his lot, though it has considerably added to his misery,

depriving him of his self-confidence and courage. To a hungry man, radio is no solace and that is why leaders like the Mahatma abhor its influence.

The picture of the tribal structure of the people of the Punjab, particularly of the Ranji (p. 60–68), affords pleasant and useful reading. The custom of showing one's courage before marriage and the curious form in which a modern youth evinced it by attacking an innocent neighbour, are interesting; similar traditions exist among other aboriginal tribes, as for example among the Todas of Nilgiris.

On the same footing stands the question of the Communist problem in the Punjab. The author gives a graphic account of this problem in the earlier part of the book.

—K.C.N.

"INDIA PAKISTAN AND THE WEST"

By DR. PERCIVAL SPEAR, *Oxford University Press—Price, Five shillings.*

While Dr. Spear's purports to be a study of the cultural clash between the East and the West for the soul of India, and the impact of Western influences on Indian institutions, it can hardly be said to a objective survey or a detached view of the historical process. There is the unconscious European bias for the Muslim way of life (. . . "there is a common approach to life, a common way of looking at things, which makes the Westerner and the Muslim feel more akin".—Page 78) and the self-conscious prejudice against the Hindu mental make-up ("—these ideas equip the Hindu with a set of values quite different from those of the West, and it is these values which form the core of his socio-religious system."—Page 75). Such pre-conceived notions inevitably lead the author to subscribe to the two-nation theory and to develop the thesis that the partition was the logical outcome of "the difference in texture and outlook" between Hindus and Muslims. Such facile reasoning is hardly worthy of a contemporary historian and Dr. Spear does less than justice to Mr. Jinnah's role in founding Pakistan.

This misplaced accent on the superficial differences between Hindus and Muslims leads Dr. Spear to separate considerations of Anglo-Islamic synthesis and Hindu-British synthesis. The former, he declares, was delayed till the late eighties of the last century, when Sir Syed Ahmed Khan modernised Muslim society and discouraged Muslims from joining the Indian National Congress. Dr. Spear concludes: "In his whole attitude was implicit the concept of Pakistan". Thus the author strives to give an historic origin to a move which even Muslims Leaguers did not take seriously in 1945.

But for this straining after a pet theory, the book makes very enjoyable reading. It is no easy task to pick out the salient features of the history of an entire sub-continent and make a racy, readable account of it, but Dr. Spear does it. Chapters like "Problems", "The Country" and "The Peoples of India" form excellent reportage by a shrewd observer, while the studies on Hinduism, Islam and organization of power, economic life and welfare, indicate how well Dr. Spear has grasped the principles and details of the various aspects of Indian institutions.

Dr. Spear chronicles the school-boy lesson of the benefits of British rule—posts, telegraphs, railways, roads, law, education, hospitals and other reforms—but wisely he does not dilate on British altruism. On the contrary, he even goes to the extent of criticising efforts at grafting on Western ways at the expense of Indian culture. It is this appreciation of the continuity of Indian civilization and its capacity to absorb ideas that leads him to hope: "If Hinduism cannot hope to be the heir of all the ages, she may in the course of time become the Mother of the heir."

—P.V.S.

"PRACTICAL PROBLEMS AND ANSWERS IN ELEMENTARY BOOK-KEEPING."

By SRI SURYAPRAKASAM, *Lecturer in Book-keeping—Ramdas Co-operative Trading Institute, Rajahmundry—Price, Rs. 2–8–0.*

The book has been written to serve as a guide for students appearing for the S.S.L.C. Examination. The author has selected 120 problems from the S.S.L.C. question papers and worked out the answers. The problems cover the various principles in Book-keeping and may prove to be very helpful to students.

—S.K.

Concession to Wives and Widows of Soldiers

The Government of Madras have directed that young wives and widows of soldiers, who have passed Form I or II or Standard VI or VII, and who desire to become teachers, be admitted into ordinary training schools or higher elementary schools, so that they may complete Form III or pass the E.S.L.C. Examination, as the case may be. The candidates so admitted will be exempted from the payment of tuition and special fees and examination fees, if any. They will also be given a scholarship of Rs. 14 per mensem and a book allowance of Rs. 10 per annum.

Society must Change Its Attitude towards Harijans

Mahatma Gandhi devoted his life to the cause of Harijans and the Government was also trying its best to eradicate untouchability from society said Mr. G. D. Vartak, Minister for Local Self-Government, addressing a Harijan Day meeting in Poona recently. Unless, however, society itself changed its age-old attitude towards Harijans and reformed its outlook, equality given to Harijans by law would not be a reality, he added.

(*Continued from page* 16)

us say Marua, are liable to suffer from disorders of digestion. But it is not a matter which should deter us from consuming these. All grains can be made easily digestible and more palatable by the process of malting. Malting essentially consists in soaking the grains overnight in water and allowing them to germinate. The germinated grains are then dried in shade till they are just moist. The sprouts are broken off, the grains fried and made into flour. The flour could be used for food in any form as desired.

A Suggestion

I would suggest for those people specially who are not in a position to get adequate quantity of rice, for whatever reason there might be, to take recourse to the other foodgrains. It may be that in the beginning there may be some slight digestive disorder but with patience and gradual increase in consumption, it is expected that their system would adapt and they would be as healthy as they were on rice diet only.

SEPARATION OF EXECUTIVE AND JUDICIARY

A Guard-of-Honour was presented to the Hon'ble Minister for Public Works and the Chief Justice of Madras at Chingleput when Separation of Judiciary and Executive was inaugurated

Hon'ble Sri Bhaktavatsalam addressing the gathering

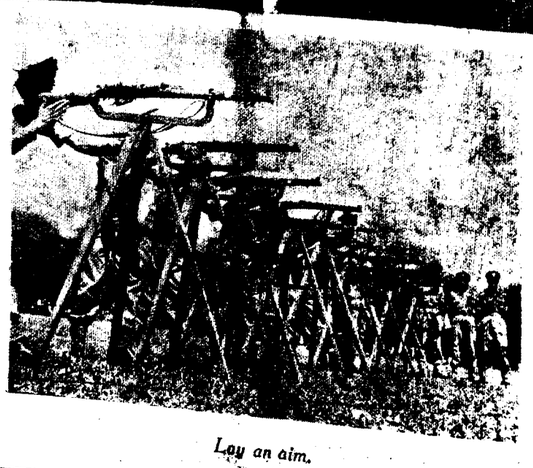
The Chief Justice making the inauguration speech

NATIONAL CADET CORPS

Top : Left.—*They are on the march.* Right.—*Slope arms.*
Centre : Left.—*Lesson on Thomson's sub-machine gun.* Right.—*Class on Bren.*
Bottom : Left.—*Training in indication and recognition for application of fire.* Right.—*On guard on the 2-inch mortar.*

(More pictures overleaf.)

Registered No. M-4767



Top : Left.—*A talk on 2-inch mortar.*

Centre : Left.—*A Major with the Army Instructors.*

T[illegible]t.—*Rifle lesson o[illegible]ing.*

Centre : Right.—*Off for lunc[illegible] after a hard morning's work.*

Lay an aim.

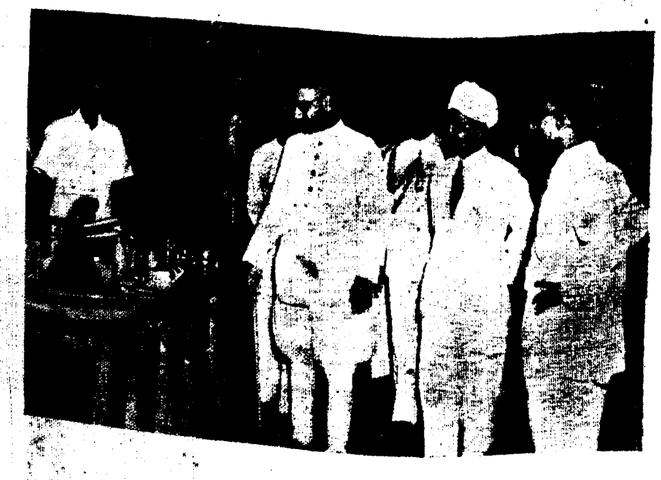
PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS, AND EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY THE DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY, GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

MADRAS INFORMATION

GOVERNOR INSPECTS TECHNICAL TRAINING CENTRE, MATHURAI

A trainee is at work

His Excellency is enquiring a trainee as to the progress he has so far made



These articles have been manufactured by the trainees. His Excellency is admiring their good workmanship

Madras Information

Published every fortnight by the Director of Information and Publicity
Fort St. George

Vol. III, No. 20 | "WE SEEK TO SERVE AND NOT TO COMPETE" | November 15, 1949

"Produce More, Spend Less And Waste Nothing"

Counsel which needs to be lived up to by every citizen in this country was given by Sardar Patel speaking at the reception given in his honour by the Delhi Provincial Congress Committee on his 75th birthday. He referred to the difficult times which the country is passing through and stressed the necessity for all-round sacrifice and for singleminded co-operation on the part of the people with the State. "Our motto" he said should be "produce more, spend less and waste nothing. It is our duty to part at least with the surplus. Until this feeling develops amongst us and this sentiment rules us we cannot be really strong."

Referring to the need for sacrifices on the part of the nation, the acting Prime Minister said "Similarly for our economic independence we shall have to make different types of sacrifices and put in constructive work of a different sort. In that task we shall require the help of the cultivator who toils in the field, of the labourer who works in the factory, of the rich who have wealth and create more and of the middle class who I know have had to bear a heavy burden . . . We cannot be mere theorists. We have to be practical realists. Those who say that they can achieve our salvation in a different way have merely been saying, but have not been doing . . . 'I tell you quite plainly that if we do not sacrifice and go forward together, we shall not be able to rehabilitate ourselves. If we could manage by punishing a few, we could do so, but we all have to secure, the greatest good of the greatest number. For that, all have to strive. You cannot work with other peoples' brains . . . I wish to speak to everybody to go about the country and persuade men to see reason and offer their co-operation. I want to ask them what would it avail if the country goes to ruin? I would tell labour: for a few days be content with what you get even if you get less than what you feel you deserve. Just produce more and create more wealth. To the Government servants I shall say, if you cannot accept less, save more and give it to Government, assist us in creating more wealth in the country. If every one of us gives even a little, India's economic independence can be secured in the not very distant future. It will not pay us to wait until somebody has done his duty. Instead there should be a regular competition in sacrifices. If we act according to this spirit we shall succeed.'

COVER PAGE

Our cover page picture shows a view of the Engine section of the Government Automobile Workshop.

News And Notes

Relief Of Weavers In Salem

Numerous representations have been received by the Government particularly from Salem district, that there is distress among weavers as the looms are not fully employed and the market for handloom cloth has dwindled. The Government have therefore taken steps to secure better marketing facilities for handloom cloth. They have also apprised the Government of India of the situation and requested them to popularise Indian handloom cloth through the Indian Trade Commissioners in various countries. Measures are also being taken to see that the production of handloom cloth is done on a planned basis with due appreciation of the requirements of the consumers and that guarantees of quality and size are furnished so that handloom goods might command the confidence of the public.

There are good grounds for thinking that the present slump in the handloom cloth trade is purely temporary. Government have considered various schemes in this connexion and come to the conclusion that immediate relief of distress is possible only by assuring weavers of a minimum wage of continuous employment and relief from the burden of marketing cloth as far as possible. They therefore propose to revive all co-operative primary weaving societies which have stopped functioning as a result of the slump in the trade and also to make it possible for weavers outside the co-operative fold to join the existing or new primary weaving societies for which purpose, Government will lend the money required for the share capital.

In view of the changed conditions in the textile trade, the Government expect that the 3,000 co-operative institutions which have been dealing mainly in mill-cloth since the beginning of the controls will take to the marketing of handloom cloth produced by the co-operative weavers' societies.

During the period of the present crisis, Government are prepared to guarantee the advances to be made to the primary weaving societies and also, to make good the ultimate loss if any incurred in the marketing of the cloth produced during the currency of this relief scheme provided they are satisfied that the societies have been run in a sound and efficient manner. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies has been instructed to take immediate steps to relieve distress in Salem district on these lines. Similar measures would be adopted in other districts as and when necessary.

The Madras Drugs (Control) Ordinance, 1949

In order to ensure than essential drugs continue to be sold at reasonable prices even after devaluation, the Madras Drugs (Control) Ordinance, 1949, was promulgated by His Excellency the Governor on 2nd October 1949. The Ordinance provides for the control of the sale, supply and distribution of drugs in the Madras Province. The drugs to which the Ordinance applied and the prices or rates which may be changed by a dealer or producer in the Province of Madras have also been notified by the Government and the Commissioner of Civil Supplies respectively. It is an offence under the Ordinance to sell any such drugs at a price higher than the notified ceiling price and for any dealer or producer to refuse to sell any drug which he has in stock without sufficient cause or to refuse to issue a cash memorandum in respect of certain sales. Those who contravene the provisions of the Ordinance are liable to have the stocks forfeited in addition to punishment with imprisonment which may extend to three years or with fine or with both.

A Good Lead

The Muthkur Gramasangham, Palnad taluk, arranged to have a community centre and it was constructed out of the funds donated by a philanthropic ryot of the place. There are three rooms one for library and reading room, another for dispensary, first aid and a third for guests. There is a big hall for holding meetings. The Sangham tried for a Branch Post Office and it got it. Some of the important roads in the village were constructed at the expense of the panchayat board. Tournaments were conducted in the village. Several teams in the firka including the one in the village took part. There are Pandari Bhajanas and Christ Bhajana sets in the village. The Gramasangham wanted to have a radio under its auspices. The local amateur dramatic troupe conducted dramas and Government subsidy was granted. Arrangements have been made by the Gramasangham to have a stud bull. The Gramasangham was sanctioned a library grant of Rs. 100 and it has purchased useful books for the public

Full Employment

Speaking at the Fourth Anniversary of Employment service, the Prime Minister of India stressed the need for public co-operation in achieving full employment.

The ideal of full employment, he said, could not be achieved by Governmental legislation or by merely reiterating that ideal. People should contribute towards the achievement of the ideal by learning new crafts and occupations and by working hard to improve their own lot and the prosperity of the country. National wealth could be increased only by means of hard work, by producing more and by facing hardships and overcoming them.

Public Health Centre in Tiruchirappalli

The Government of Madras have sanctioned the proposal for selecting Chinnadharapuram in Karur taluk of Tiruchirappalli district, for the opening of a Public Health Primary Centre during 1949–50 under the Post-War Reconstruction Scheme, 93 and 99.

October 25.

Appeal For Co-operation

In the course of a broadcast recently from the Delhi Station of All India Radio, Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra, Chairman of the Foodgrains Investigation Committee, appealed for Public Co-operation. He said inter alia :

Food is India's problem number one today, and on its successful solution depends the future progress of our country in all the directions, that make the difference between an advanced and a backward Nation. In matters relating to food, no measure however carefully thought out, or no Committee however thorough in its investigation, can hope to succeed without the co-operation of the people. It is this co-operation in our endeavours which I appeal for. Whether you are a consumer in a rationed town or a producer, or a trader or one employed in any capacity in connection with food administration or trade, you are, I have no doubt, vitally interested in the work of the Committee. May I request you to spare a little time, put your thoughts on paper and be so good as to transmit your suggestions to the Committee ? I am sure, these suggestions would be very welcome and would be given the attention that they deserve. Enquiries or references may please be addressed to the Secretary, Foodgrains Investigation Committee, Jamnagar House, Mansingh Road, New Delhi. With the co-operation of all, I hope to make suggestions which would help to remove many of the irritants now associated with food control.

Role Of Employment Exchanges

Speaking at the fourth anniversary of the employment service of the Government of India, Hon. Jagjivan Ram referred to the role of Employment Exchanges.

Employment Exchanges, the Minister pointed out, helped in utilizing the available manpower in the country in the best possible manner for the planned development of industries. But they represented a new service in India. The organization was in the stage of infancy and was liable to make mistakes sometimes, but its object was of far-reaching importance to the country.

At the present time when economic difficulties led to a contraction of development plans, people were being discharged from employment as a measure of economy and the volume of unemployment was increasing. This state of affairs added to the responsibility of Employment Exchanges, but the Exchanges could do no more than register applicants for employment assistance and place a limited number of them in the few vacancies available in the country. Unemployment could not, however, be satisfactorily relieved and the ideal of full employment could not be achieved, unless there was a large scale expansion of industry, big and small, which alone could open up new avenues of employment to the people.

When, therefore, there was a need to expand the Employment Organization so as to meet the growing problem of unemployment, much against the will of the Government the demands of economy had led to a large scale retrenchment in the organization resulting in a large number of people employed in it being thrown out of their jobs. It was ironical, indeed, that the very people who had been helping others in finding employment, were themselves going out of employment and joining the ranks of employment-seekers. Circumstances had, however, compelled this development.

"I have somehow saved this organization from virtual extinction and have specially brought Panditji here to inspire a new confidence in you. I would appeal to everyone in this organization to give his best to the Employment Service and perform his duties in a spirit of selfless service," said the Hon'ble Shri Jagjivan Ram.

"One of our dreams in the Labour Ministry", he went on, "has been to undertake social security schemes such as unemployment insurance, old-age pension, sickness relief, etc. We must undertake such schemes, but how can we do so unless we have an institution like the Employment Exchange to function as the machinery for the purpose ? That is why we have decided to retain this organization"

"I do not want to enumerate the achievements of the Employment Service. We have done a little and have succeeded to some extent. The two main activities of the organization have been to register employment-seekers and place them in suitable employment and then to train others in various technical and vocational trades. This latter task of training assumes an importance all its own when we realize the acute shortage of trained personnel in the country, in spite of the fact that we are said to have a surplus of manpower. It is to meet this shortage that we have set up the Central Institute for Training Instructors at Koni, near Bilaspur in the Central Provinces. This institution is the only one of its kind in Asia and from the way this institution is developing we have every hope that we shall be able to welcome to it for training, in the course of the next two or three years, students from other countries of Asia."

Fee Concessions In Medical Colleges

The Government of Madras have sanctioned a scheme for the award of full-fee concessions and half-fee concessions, with effect from 1949–50 to poor and deserving students in Medical Colleges in the Province, not eligible for concessions under the Madras Educational Rules and the existing orders of the Government. The cost of the concessions will in no year exceed 20 per cent of the additional income derived by the enhancement of the fees in the Medical Colleges.

The number of concessions will be divided among the Medical Colleges in the Province as follows :—12 full fee concessions and 22 half-fee concessions in the Madras Medical College ; 6 full-fee concessions and 13 half-fee concessions in the Stanley Medical College ; 4 full-fee concessions and 10 half-fee concessions in the Andhra Medical College ; 1 full-fee concession and 2 half-fee concessions in the Guntur Medical College ; 1 full-fee concession and 2 half-fee concessions in the Mathurai Medical College, housed in the Stanley Medical College.

Purchase Of Tractors Sanctioned

The Government of Madras have sanctioned the purchase of 50 tractors during 1949–50, in connexion with the two-year plan of intensive cultivation scheme.

In The Sphere Of Education

The Training Of Teachers For Tomorrow

By Sri R. V. RUDRAPPASWAMI, Basic Education Officer

The Government have accepted the policy of introducing Basic Education in the whole Province within as short a time as is practicable. As a result of this policy, a new type of teacher capable of handling the Basic School curriculum has to be put into the field. The reorganization of Training Schools has, therefore, been taken up systematically. There are, now 35 Basic Training Schools in the Province. The Government desire that within a period of five years all the remaning 135 Training Schools should be converted into Basic Training Schools and that all new Training Schools to be started in future should be of the basic type.

The Basic School teacher is expected to be a person who can act as a leaven for creating a co-operative social order in which every individual will do some productive work for increasing the material wealth of the community. While under training, a part of his training is devoted to the conditioning of the necessary new habits and attitudes. The training is, therefore, residential and the day's routine is regulated by the requirements of the Basic Training School curriculum.

Basic Training—Self-supporting Basis

The Training School is organized as a self-supporting educational community striving to satisfy its needs through the efforts of its members. Firstly the school community is expected to produce its own clothing requirements. Therefore, the cloth craft including all the processes from the picking of cotton to weaving, dyeing and printing receives great attention. This craft must be put on a sound basis. Food craft comes next and it includes gardening and agriculture, preparation of food materials like grinding flour, dehusking of paddy, oil-pressing, etc., and cooking and serving, food. The Training School should, therefore, have sufficient fertile land, say about 20 acres, with proper water facilities to enable gardening and agriculture to be carried on efficiently. Besides these two major basic crafts, carpentry, metal-work, paper-making and other cottage industries may also be taken up as basic crafts where facilities are available. Certain crafts common to the locality will be represented in the Training Schools as subsidiary crafts, e.g., mat-weaving, rope-making. The trainee is expected to master one of these basic crafts and have a working knowledge of some subsidiary crafts.

School Activities

Sanitation work within the school premises is a responsibility of the school community itself. Scavenging is done in a very decent manner by the provision of shift latrines and the manure so prepared is valuable for carrying on the agricultural operations. Rural sanitation campaigns are arranged during week-ends. Each section of the school takes up a village for its service. Study of the economic, social and educational conditions of the villages so chosen is taken up systematically. Such a study gives an insight into the condition of the villages in general. The trainee is thus prepared to tackle the problem of village development in its entirety. Study of problems of health is taken up in a concrete manner by a systematic study of dietetics in relation to work at the kitchen and by nursing the sick in the community with the help of a doctor wherever possible. The diseases that affect members of the school community and the remedies applied are noted with care and studied intelligently. A knowledge of the human body, its requirements in food, work, rest and recreation is thus gained through actual experience.

All these activities are managed democratically by the trainees themselves and the teaching staff guides them from the background. The School Assembly elects a cabinet of ministers once a month. The cabinet is responsible for the proper management of the various departments of community life, e.g., cloth craft. agriculture, kitchen work, class-room management, sanitation, water-supply, cultural activities, management of finance, etc. The cabinet is modelled upon a village panchayat responsible to, and depending upon the co-operation of, the entire community. Leadership is thus earned by service rendered ungrudgingly. All the trainees get opportunities for such responsible service by turn. This social training enables the school to develop traditions of great national value and it is through such training that we shall develop a homogeneous secular state. Training in responsible citizenship is thus the very foundation of the Basic Education Scheme.

Life Includes Cultural Aspect

Life in the community includes the cultural aspect also. Art, music, drama and dance have their place in the school routine, particularly during festivals and celebrations. Effort is being taken to nationalize these celebrations. Culture which has so far been tended by separate groups is now nurtured by the entire community. Therefore, the religious, national, seasonal and other types of festivals add to the colour of the life of the community and blend it into a homogeneous whole.

All-round Improvement Is Aimed At

The method of teaching is implicit in the organization of the school activities outlined above. These manual and cultural activities are so organized that while the hand and heart are developed, the intellect also is nourished simultaneously. The why and wherefore of every process is explained fully and the trainees acquire the technique of utilizing any physical or cultural activity for the purpose of imparting knowledge to children. For example, in language teaching, the daily diary and other records of work play an important part. The child who at the pre-basic stage begins with an oral report, later writes out sentences and paragraphs in course of time. In the higher grades, a school boy's diary makes a very interesting reading and compares very well with the written composition of his equal in the older type of schools. The teacher under training keeps his records systematically and as they are reviewed then and there, there is considerable improvement in his written expression. The daily newsheet and the school magazine give opportunities to the talented in editorial and scriptory work. The School Assembly trains them in the art of public speaking. Since the Assembly is not a debating society but a managing body governing school life, expression is real and full of life. The monthly meeting is testing time and the elected members take pride in presenting the reports of their work in an effective manner and in defending their work against criticism. The study of literature is by itself a recognized cultural activity in Basic Schools and Basic Training Schools and each student is encouraged to specialize in the works of his favourite author. Prayer, Bhajan, Kummi, Kolattam, flag-hoisting, marching to villages for sanitation and other services participation in village meetings are some of the occasions when the musical talent of the school community are brought into play. The use of dictionaries, encyclopædias and reference books is encouraged in the case of every pupil or trainee for presenting his written work in an acceptable form. It is found that in a Basic School as well as in a Basic Training School, the linguistic attainment is very high. The expression both oral and written is fearless, fluent, purposeful and accurate.

Space does not permit me to detail the opportunities that are availed for teaching other subjects like Arithmetic, Science, and Social Studies. Suffice it to say that the approach is similar to that outlined above for language teaching.

Training in Methodology, School Administration and Organization and Child Psychology is given through actual observation of the model school chidren and handling them in the various school activities. Work in the model school becomes the basis of discussion on all these problems. The trainees study reference books with a view to compare their individual experiences with those of acknowledged leaders in the teaching profession. They keep records for every activity in the school undertaken either in their individual capacity or as elected representatives. These records reveal their progress in various directions.

Tests of achievement are conducted by the staff council periodically and finally checked up at the close of the training course. There is also a public examination conducted by the Commissioner for Government Examinations in a few theoretical subjects. As they complete their daily assignments successfully, they acquire a steady self-confidence in their own abilities and a silent discipline of which any community can be proud. The teacher is in harmony with himself and with the community when he emerges from the training.

The staff members are as far as possible provided residential quarters within or near the training school to enable them to supervise the school and community life without strain.

Basic Training—Importance

Since 90 per cent of the teachers have to serve in villages it is considered desirable to train them in a rural atmosphere. Hence attempts are being made to locate these Basic Training Schools in agricultural farms near big villages which have a school population sufficient for a full Basic School. Since a training school is a central institution serving the need of an area as big as a taluk, care is taken that it is located in a place having good facilities for communication. Those who are interested in the spread of Basic Education should help the Education Department to select the best spots in their respective taluks for the location of Basic Training Schools.

The most convenient size for a Basic Training School is four sections of 40 trainees each, two junior and two senior. There will be Elementary and Secondary sections in each so long as non-Matriculates also are recruited for the teaching profession. From such a unit, 40 Elementary and 40 Secondary grade teachers will be passing out every year. These can be absorbed in the villages of the taluk which the training school serves.

The success of the entire plan of introducing compulsory Basic Education depends upon the erection of a good training school system, spread out in the various taluks and organized as centres of learning and culture. All the Basic Schools of a taluk will receive their inspiration from this centre and with this end in view there will be close-co-operation between the training school and the numerous Basic Schools it feeds. A decent Basic School for every village and a well-planned Basic Training School for each taluk can be taken as the basis for the organization of compulsory Basic Education. It may be hoped that this will be achieved within the next 15 years. The Government and the public on the one hand and the teaching profession on the other must strive to achieve this school system in as short a time as possible and see that national regeneration is accelerated by the organization of a Basic School system of high order.

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Village Courts in 1948

The following are the salient features of the review by the Government of Madras of the working of Village Courts in the Province during 1948 :—

Four thousand five hundred and thirty one panchayat courts were constituted during 1948 as against 4,524 in the previous year. Three thousand three hundred and thirty-two courts exercised jurisdiction during the year under review as against 3,771 in the previous year. The number of suits for disposal in the panchayat courts during 1948 was 48,858 as against 48,103 in the previous year. Three members of panchayat courts were removed from office during 1948, for failure to attend more than five consecutive meetings, as against one member, who was removed in 1947.

LOVE FOR THE POOR

I have always had a love for the poor all my life and in abundance. I could cite illustrations after illustrations from my past life that it was something innate in me. I have never felt that there was any difference between the poor and me. I have always felt towards them as my own kith and kin.

—MAHATMAJI.

Stepping Up Food Production

Vol III. No.20
Nov-15 1949

Grow More Food Campaign In Madras

Further Schemes Sanctioned

As part of their drive to step up food production the Government of Madras have sanctioned the following schemes during the months of July and August 1949, with a view to improving the existing irrigation facilities and to bring additional land under cultivation :—

(1) A scheme for the provision of irrigation facilities to Kanur and other villages in West Godavari district by excavating a channel with its head sluice in the connecting wall between the Vijeswaram head and under-sluices of the Dowlaishwaram anicut at an estimated cost of Rs. 7,59,137 for works or Rs. 9,97,200 including direct and indirect charges. It is expected to bring under cultivation 3,334 acres and produce an annual additional yield of 1,657 tons of paddy. At present some commercial crops are being raised in a major portion of the area coming under the scheme. As the soil of this area is naturally fertile and quite suitable for raising paddy crop, the Government have, in view of the present critical food situation, considered it necessary that only paddy crops should be grown in the area to be benefited by the scheme and have accordingly issued an order compelling the ryots to grow only paddy crop in the lands included in the scheme.

(2) A scheme for the provision of better drainage facilities to the cultivated area bordering the Nallamada drain and Nallamada diversion in the Krishna Western Division, is estimated to cost Rs. 47,100 for works or Rs. 61,330 including direct and indirect charges. As a result of the execution of the scheme, an annual additional yield of 467 tons of rice is anticipated.

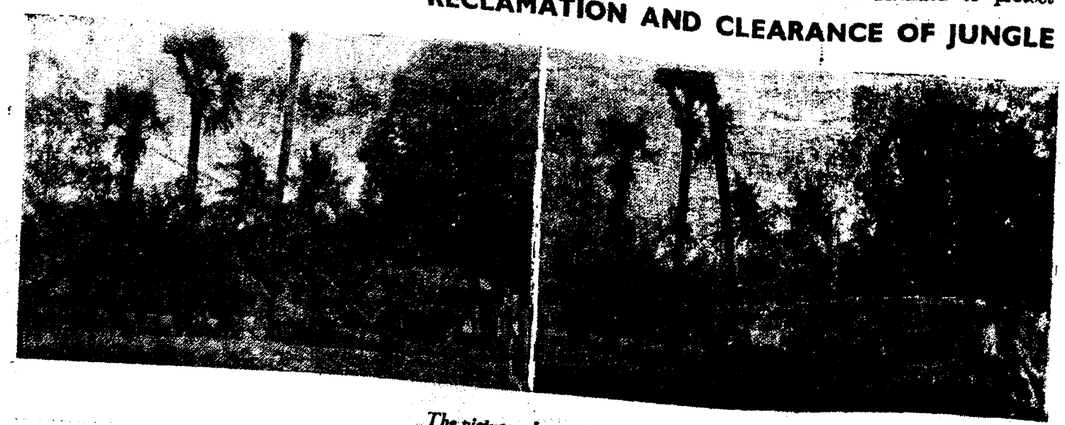
(3) A scheme for the provision of irrigation facilities for about 572 acres (including the existing ayacut of 136 acres) of dry lands in Singupalem village, Repalle taluk, Guntur district at the tail end of Morthotaparra channel by constructing a new head-sluice to the channel in the right bank of the Main Bank canal so as to enable the drawal of extra supplies. This scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 47,000 for works or Rs. 61,600 including direct and indirect charges. As a result of the execution of the scheme, an annual additional yield of 218 tons of rice is anticipated.

(4) The restoration of the Kanchalamma tank in Royachoti taluk, Cuddapah district, is estimated to cost Rs. 3,00,000 for works or Rs. 3,93,790 including direct and indirect charges. This will bring under irrigation a new area of 104 acres, yielding about 52 tons of rice annually and also assure supply to the existing ayacut of over 120 acres thereby saving the average remission of Rs. 34 which is being allowed now annually.

(5) A scheme for the construction of an anicut across the Naopali Vari to augment supplies to Puthur Peria Eri in Kulittalai taluk, Tiruchirappalli district, through a new supply channel and increasing the capacity of the eri by raising its F.T.L. by 1 foot. The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 65,100 including direct and indirect charges and to bring under irrigation a new area of 70 acres in addition to giving facilities for raising second crop in the existing ayacut of 120 acres and to yield 67 tons of paddy and 17 tons of millets extra annually.

(6) A scheme for the excavation of a drain connecting all odais and leading it into the Kalivali swamp, in Uppuvelur village, South Arcot district, is estimated to cost Rs. 49,746 including direct and indirect charges. The scheme is intended to protect

RECLAMATION AND CLEARANCE OF JUNGLE



The pictures show a bull dozer, uprooting a palmyra tree. Similar ope

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25·74 acres of existing wet and dry lands and 7·94 acres of poramboke lands which get silted up by the silt brought up by the jungle streams. The scheme is expected to yield an additional quantity of about 14 tons of foodgrains per annum.

(7) A scheme for improvements to Siddaraju tank (Cattle pond) and the excavation of a supply channel thereto from Rallayeru in Navurpalli village, Atmakur taluk, Nellore district. This scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 35,500 for works or Rs. 48,788 inclusive of direct and indirect charges. As a result of the execution of the scheme, it is expected that about 50 acres of dry land in Navurpalli village will be brought under wet cultivation. The additional yield expected as a result of the execution of the scheme is 25 tons of rice per annum.

Well Subsidy Schemes.—Besides the irrigation schemes referred to above, the Government have directed attention to be paid to well subsidy schemes, which also contribute not a little to increased food production. The New Well Subsidy Scheme, 1949–50, was in operation during July and August 1949. During July 1949, subsidy loans to the value of Rs. 22,20,075 were disbursed for the construction of 3,860 wells and 10 new tanks and for the repair of 19 old tanks. Two thousand five hundred and ninety-three new wells and 14 new tanks, and repairs to 16 old tanks were completed during July 1949. An additional area of 2,684 acres was brought under cultivation and 587 tons of foodgrains were produced during the month under review. Steps have also been taken to expedite investigation and execution of several irrigation schemes and to remove some of the difficulties in the working of the Well Subsidy Scheme.

Assignment of lands.—Fifteen thousand four-hundred and eighty-six acres were assigned for food cultivation under the Grow More Food rules during the period under review and an extent of 2,642 acres has been brought under cultivation.

Manures and fertilizers.—During July 1949, about 1,980 tons of chemical fertilizers and 60 tons of oil cakes other than groundnut cakes were sold to public from the departmental depots. An extent of about 105,350 acres is expected to have been benefited by the application of chemical fertilizers. In the rural areas, ryots were given advice on the composting of vegetable matter, which was hitherto being wasted. During July about 6,176 tons of farm waste were thus put in for composting in 1,279 pits in 111 taluks, while about 1,887 tons of ripe compost were taken out of 597 pits and used for manuring an area of 605 acres. Forty-three tons and 1,800 pounds of all kinds green-manure seeds were sold to ryots during July 1949 for raising green-manure crops.

Distribution of seeds.—During July 1949, a total quantity of 1,105 tons and 1,474 pounds of foodgrains seeds were distributed. It is estimated that 52,684 acres of paddy, 7,511 acres of millets, 128 acres of pulses, 7,079 acres of groundnut and 39 acres of gingelly were cultivated with the improved seeds during the month. During the same month, a total quantity of 46 pounds and 13 ounces of vegetable seeds and 2,339 packets of 1 oz. seeds were sold. Departmental advice was continued to be given on the maintenance of fruit gardens.

Mechanical cultivation.—Seventy-two tractors were at work during July 1949 in 88 places and ploughed and levelled 4,847 acres. Twenty-four oil engines and 63 pumpsets were hired by the ryots and 299 acres were irrigated by them.

Contour bunding was done over 808 acres. Other methods of conserving soil and moisture as ploughing against the contour bunding with bund former, gully plugging, etc., were adopted over 1,140 acres.

Boy-Soldiers On Food Front In C.P.

Three hundred cadets of the National Cadet Corps, Jubbulpore, have been sent out on field service, for the food-battle is on, throughout the country. For the first time, an organized and disciplined corps has been ranged to play its part in the Grow More Food drive. For a while, the cadets have laid by their guns and taken to the plough. Six miles from Jubbulpore, a 226-acre plot has been taken on lease from the Central Cattle Breeding Research Station and the operations have been started. Necessary equipments, viz., bullocks, ploughs, seed, etc., have been provided and technical advice and guidance are given by the Agriculture Department officials and the Cattle Breeding Research Station itself.

OR SHRUB AREAS BY BULL DOZERS

could be performed easily and quickly with the help of the machine

Better Farming Societies in Bombay

The five-year scheme of the Government of Bombay for the organization of co-operative farming societies in the Province is making good progress. During the first two years of the scheme ended March last, 41 such societies were formed against the target of 112 in five years. These societies have been granted a number of facilities by way of the grant of forest or revenue lands, subsidies for the purchase of improved agricultural implements, loans for the purchase of heavy machinery like pumping sets, etc., as well as other types of financial help and technical assistance. Services of trained agricultural assistants have also been made available for managers' posts to these societies.

During the year 1949–50, 16 co-operative farming societies are proposed to be formed in the Province.

The scheme, which was recently revised in the light of the recommendations made in Captain Mohito's report, entitled "Co-operative Farming in Bombay Province," is intended to increase the yield of the land, to secure better return to cultivators by the consolidation of holdings and adoption of methods of improved farming and the marketing of agricultural produce. It is also proposed to introduce cottage and small-scale industries and subsidiary occupations to provide a supplementary source of income to the members of societies, as farming is only seasonal occupation.

In the case of farming societies formed for Backward Classes, the Government, in suitable cases, contribute up to Rs. 4,000 towards the share capital of the societies.

The loans bear a nominal rate of interest of one per cent per annum.

Co-operative farming societies are classified into three categories, namely, joint farming, tenant farming and collective farming. The organization of farming societies on a co-operative basis will remove to a certain extent the causes of low productivity and make agriculture a surplus economy.

The scheme is expected to play an important role in the intensification of the "Grow More Food" campaign.

Activities and Achievements

Government Automobile Workshop

From Modest Beginnings To A First Class Motor Workshop

The Government Automobile Workshop, located in the Bodyguard Lines, Mount Road, Madras, is an up-to-date engineering institution, offering complete facilities for repairs and maintenance of all kinds of vehicles. Primarily intended for repairs and service to all Government vehicles and Government Transport Buses, it has developed from a modest Civil Supply Transport Unit to its present standing as a first-class motor workshop capable of tackling any automobile repair or service job that is undertaken by private institutions.

The workshop is run on commercial lines, all services being charged for at commercial rates. It has been found that the cost of services rendered by the Government Workshop compare favourably—being cheaper—with the rates charged by private firms for similar work. When certain proposals to purchase and instal new machinery now under consideration, are implemented in course of time, the Workshop will become one of the best equipped units in the automobile field.

The Workshop is divided into various sections, each under the charge of a Foreman who is responsible for the efficient working of the section. The work of the different sections are explained below.

Bus Section.—This section is designed for an output of one completely overhauled bus per working day. This facilitates the thorough overhauling of mechanism, body and paint of the entire Government fleet of 322 buses once a year.

Electrical Section.—Apart from the normal wiring work connected with automobile repairs, this section undertakes rewinding of all types of armatures both for generators and motors worked on low voltage supply, i.e., 6 volt or high volt supply 220 volt or 440 volt.

Engine Section.—This section is also organized on a production basis of completing one engine a day, with potential capacity of undertaking 20 per cent increase if required. All repairs to engines are done here on a scientific basis necessary for efficient performances of the engines. This section has been provided with precision gauges, tools, etc., to facilitate such work and the section maintains a standard of work equal to the best found in any workshop in the City.

Machine Shop.—In addition to the usual machinery found in any workshop as lathe, pillar drilling machines, etc., specialized machinery for working automobiles like reboring, honing, valve seat cutting, valve refacing, crankshaft grinding, etc., are also installed and precision machining is carried out in the Workshop itself.

Reconditioning Section.—Here all parts replaced from buses are carefully examined and wherever possible they are reconditioned and utilized again in the buses. In some cases raw materials from such replaced parts are used in making other parts, thus effecting considerable economy in the repair of buses. This is now being done only in respect of Government buses which facilitate such a process as they have only two types of vehicles, Ford and Chevrolet permitting interchange of parts between the vehicles.

Paint Section.—All kinds of painting work to all vehicles on a scientific basis are done in this section.

General Section.—This section undertakes all work other than that of the Government Bus Service.

Central Stores.—A Central Stores Section has been opened wherein spare parts, accessories, etc., required for the entire Transport Department valued at well over rupees three lakhs and obtained at very favourable rates, are stocked. This serves as a feeder for all the three Units—the Government Bus Service, the Government Automobile Workshop and the Government Coach Building Factory. Thus the usual delay and complications in making piecemeal purchases are avoided. From this stock, spare parts and accessories are being supplied to all departments at prices which compare favourably with the retail market rate.

Sheds have been erected recently and work-yards with dust-proof flooring have been provided. Proposals are under consideration for providing more space to cope with increased work.

Staff.—The strength of the Workshop was recently increased to 200. Many of the workers are young men with good qualifications, who are keen on improving their technical knowledge. With experience they will prove very efficient workmen.

Many amenities have been and continue to be provided for the workers. A Recreation Club has been opened. The main game of the Club is Hockey and a well-knit team, affiliated to the Madras Hockey Association, played in a number of representative matches. The Hockey team also competed in all. Madras City tournaments, and ended up as the "B" League Tournament champions. The team has been selected as one of the sixteen specially invited to participate in the M.C.C. Tournament. Such sporting success has largely contributed in developing a keen sense of unity, co-operation and *esprit-de-corps* among the workers.

(Pictures elsewhere)

The Story Of A Water-Supply Scheme

This is the story of how the 50,000 people living in eleven villages spread over a distance of 12 miles, in a narrow belt of salty and sandy land near the sea in the district of Tirunelveli, got a composite scheme of water-supply. The recent inauguration of the composite scheme with Dr. T. S. S. Rajan, Minister for Public Health, and Sri B. Gopala Reddi, Minister for Finance, participating in the functions held in the different villages, on the auspicious anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi's birthday, marks not only the end of a long period of representations by the people of those places, but also a novel departure from the usual procedure in planning such a scheme. For the idea of providing a combined water-supply scheme to serve the needs of a group of villages is the first of its kind to be implemented in the whole of India. Madras may well feel proud of the fact.

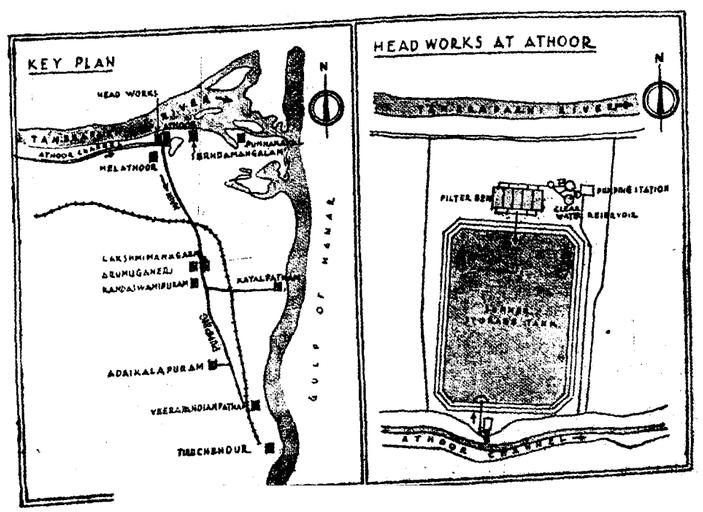
These Tirunelveli villages had to do without easily available supply of the basic necessity of life—pure water—for a long time mainly because of the nature of the country. Miles and miles of sandy waste with a sparse growth of thorny leafless bushes, fit only for use as fuel, with a few palmyra topes here and there—this is the typical landscape of the place. Most of the villages lie near the sea-coast, and have no source of water-supply other than the few local wells which are shallow pits yielding minute quantities of brackish water.

Even such meagre supplies are available only in a few spots, mostly far away from the village, and it is a pathetic sight to see the women folk trudge long distances to fetch a single pot of drinking water. The wells are all ill-maintained and sullage stagnates round them and the vicinity. The water, therefore, is neither adequate in quantity nor pure in quality. The well-to-do buy water from vendors who go about in carts loaded with barrels.

Perennial Problem

Thus the task of obtaining fresh water to drink became a perennial problem, if not the major burden, of the eleven villages. They made repeated representations to Government from time to time; but fresh water-supply was impossible to these areas except from a distant course, and this meant a costly scheme. The Government of the day were content to justify their inaction under the plea of financial stringency.

The advent of the popular Ministry changed the complexion of the situation. It was forthwith decided to take up consideration of this problem, irrespective of the question of cost. A Government Order, dated July 19, 1946, stressed the urgent need for undertaking a combined scheme for the villages concerned and ordered its investigation as a very urgent measure. It was proposed to provide drinking water facilities to Kayalpatnam, Punnakayal and Arumuganeri in the first instance but with the headworks so



designed as to extend the scheme to the other villages later on; these other villages being Tiruchendur, Veerapandiyanpatnam, Adaikalapuram, Lakshmimanagaram, Kandaswamipuram, Serudamangalam, Athur and Mela Athur.

Hardships In The Villages

All these villages lie in a sandy and brackish water-tract. Excepting Athur and Mela Athur, all the other villages lie in a non-agricultural tract. The people of Punnakayal depend on fishing for their main occupation. Kayalpatnam is an important village populated almost entirely by Muslims who depend on trade across the seas. The village is a compact and prosperous one. As the women here observe *Purdah*, water has to be transported in carts over long distances. In Arumuganeri the people are mostly labourers working in the salt pans and in the gathering of fuel wood for export over the district.

Veerapandiyanpatnam and Adaikalapuram are important Christian centres with institutions for education and social welfare. Here also there is overseas trade. Tiruchendur has a famous shrine dedicated to Lord Subramanya, Chendur Velandi as he is known locally. The temple lies on the seashore with the waves dashing against the rampart walls. Thousands of pilgrims flock to this place, and on special festival days they number well over a lakh. The water scarcity assumes menacing proportions in Tiruchendur during summer, and during the annual Brahmoteavam festival days, the place is subject to ravages of water-borne epidemics.

Detailed Investigation

The Sanitary Engineering Department conducted a detailed investigation of the scheme; in view of the difficulties peculiar to the problem, the investigation covered a comprehensive survey in search of a solution which would ensure economy in cost and dependability in supply. The villages are in an area where the failure of supply from any near sub-soil source is a foregone conclusion. A spring-head source near the Kudiramuli sand dune was prospected, but found unsuitable.

The Tambraparni river bed itself as a source for infiltration works had to be ruled out because of unfavourable sub-soil layers and the influence of tidal reach for a considerable distance above Athur. By a process of elimination it was eventually decided to draw raw water from the Athur supply channel and put it through infiltration works before supply to the consumers. Proposals for the composite scheme were accordingly formulated for approval of the Government. It was recommended that Kayalpatnam and Tiruchendur be given a 15-gallon scheme and all the other villages (except Athur and Mela Athur) a 10-gallon scheme; while Athur and Mela Athur alone be provided with a 5-gallon scheme, as they have local supplemental sources to augment their supply. Under the Rural Water-supply Schemes usually 5-gallon schemes only are provided.

Main Features Of The Scheme

The details of the composite scheme are briefly outlined. The headworks will be located at Athur village near the tail-end of the Athur supply channel. Raw water will be drawn from this channel through a storage-cum-settlement tank passed through slow sand filters, and the filtrate collected in clear water reservoirs and passed on to a suction well.

With simultaneous chlorination of the supply, water from the suction well will be pumped through a common pumping main into a service reservoir located in each of the eleven villages. A net-work distribution system in each village will deliver the supply from the service reservoir to the consumers through a number of street fountains and house service connexions.

The population to be served by the completed composite scheme will be roughly 75,000. A daily supply of 8½ lakhs of gallons of protected water will issue from the headworks. The summer storage tank will be 700 feet by 950 feet with 10 feet effective depth of storage. There will be five filter beds each 85 feet by 50 feet and two clear water reservoir chambers, each of 37 feet diameter designed to hold three hours' supply. Oil engine driven pump sets of 50 H.P. will be installed for pumping the supply until they can be replaced by electrical units later on.

The common pumping main 63,000 feet long taking off to the southern group of villages, Kayalpatnam down to Tiruchendur will vary from 14 inches to 9 inches diameter C.I.B. class pipes, while a 5 inches branch main 11,000 feet long will take off to Punnakayal. Athur and Mela Athur villages will have a separate and smaller pumping unit and pumping main to meet their limited demand.

Capital Cost

The capital cost of the scheme, estimated at current rates, is Rs. 37·5 lakhs, and its annual maintenance charges Rs. 30,000. As much as 60 per cent of the capital cost comprises the cost of piping work alone. Water is a bulky commodity and every gallon of it has to be conveyed quantitatively across every foot of the country traversed. A distant source and a pumped supply inevitably add to the cost of the scheme. It is a matter for gratification, therefore, that a major scheme of such magnitude should have been undertaken by the Government now to provide the rural people with an essential service, regardless of cost. Work is being expedited and the scheme may be executed by 1952.

It is only the idea of a composite scheme that has made drinking water-supply provision feasible in the case of these eleven villages. Combining the needs of the villages and treating them as one unit for purposes of a common head water-works has resulted in considerable savings in the initial cost and annual maintenance estimates. Above all, it will result in quickening the pace of the execution of the scheme.

Land For Political Sufferers

It has been impressed upon Collectors that the work relating to grant of land to political sufferers should be completed before the end of this year. The Collectors were asked to apply for additional staff, if necessary, for the speedy disposal of the applications from political sufferers for grant of land. Necessary staff on a uniform basis has been sanctioned for most of the districts. As applications from political sufferers are even now being received, the Government consider that a last date should be prescribed for receipt of applications so that the assignment work in this respect may be completed within that date. Applications from political sufferers for grant of land will, therefore, be received only until 31st October 1949. Instructions are being issued to all Collectors not to entertain any applications from political sufferers for grant of land after 31st October 1949.

October 19

Value Of Museums

"The objects salvaged from the vicissitudes of time and fate, which are assembled in Museums, enable reconstruction not only of history of the country but also of the spirit of the people."

The above observation was made by Mr. Lobo Prabhu, I.C.S., on the occasion of the inauguration of the Scout Services for illiterate visitors to the Madras Museum.

TEXT OF THE ADDRESS

A Museum enables a Nation to look before and after, to the past in respect of greatness of achievement, to the future in respect of vastness of promise. The objects, salvaged from the vicissitudes of time and fate, which are assembled in Museums enable reconstruction not only of history of the country but also of the spirit of the people. In that remarkable book of his, 'Conquest of Happiness,' Betrand Russel has attributed immortality only to individuals who have contributed to the stream of human progress, to the men who invented the first axe or plough, to others following them who have made life easier and thought richer. A Museum attempts to collect the long line of these immortal contributions, to enable us better to understand our debt to the past and our responsibility to the future. If you can sometimes stand alone in a Museum, you will have a feeling of immensity coming over you as of time meeting you, from the beginning, to the end.

The Madras Museum may not be the greatest in the country; all the same it can take its place among the Museums of the world. In the archaeological galleries, the relics of Mohenjodars, of the Mauryans, Sungas, Andhras, Kalingas, Kushans, the Graeco-Buddhists, Guptas, tell the story of the steady growth of life and art, the inspiration of which is to be found in the monuments available to us of the Pallava, the Chola, the Vijainagar and the latter periods. In Sculpture, the richness of Amravati, Sanchi, Sarnath, Bhuteswar, Tanjore, is exhibited in reliefs and statues of Buddhas, Yakshis, Suryas Durgas, Natesas, of a purity of design and refinement of thought, which are a feast to the eyes and mind. Other parts of the Museum, the numismatic, the natural, both plant and animal, present a wealth of wonder both for children and adults.

The Madras Government are well aware of the value of their Museum, and are determined that the widest use should be made of it. Accordingly this year, they have decided first that visits by school children should be definitely programmed, so that all the children in their turn visit the Museum and have the benefit of instructive guidance. Secondly guide-books appropriate to the different classes of visitors will be prepared. It is expected that such Guide-Books will popularise the Museum to the public and to foreign visitors. They may serve also as souvenirs. Thirdly, to advertise the Museum widely, posters and publications are contemplated. Fourthly, the Agricultural Section of the Museum will be used for wider instruction of agricultural practices if possible with the help of the agricultural staff.

In order to extend and enrich the Museum, and to collect exhibits, which are now undiscovered or neglected, cultural committees will be set up in all districts. It is hoped that such committees will not organize search for art treasures, but will serve to stimulate interest in artistic development generally. Donations of exhibits to the Museum will be suitably recorded in a register, which will prominently exhibited in the Museum.

To interest the school children Museums will be encouraged in schools, for which the training of teachers will be undertaken in due course. In the meanwhile, a book of instructions to teachers and students is under preparation.

To-day is the occasion, when another measure, that of using boy scouts to help illiterate visitors, is being inaugurated. I was a Scout once and I know the thrill of service. In my days, the opportunities for service were limited. At present, with the independence of the country, the opportunities have been greatly increased and it is possible to organize them. In the particular service, which the Scouts of Madras will render, they will have the satisfaction that they will be discovering India to those who do not know it, and that they will help the common man to know his place and play his part in an India worthy of its great though remote past.

Government Measures to Popularize Museums

(1) Visits by school children should be definitely programmed.

(2) Guide books will be prepared and circulated.

(3) Publicity campaign about museums.

(4) Agricultural section of the Museum will be used for wider instruction of agricultural practices.

(5) Cultural committees will be set up in districts.

(6) Museums will be encouraged in schools.

TRUE EDUCATION

Man is neither mere intellect nor the gross animal body nor the heart or soul alone. A proper and harmonious combination of all the three is required for the making of the whole man and constitutes the true economics of education.

—MAHATMAJI.

Departments' Activities

Chemical Examiner's Department In 1948

Reviewing the work of the Chemical Examiner's Department during 1948, the Government of Madras have observed that the number of articles examined increased from 9307 in the previous year to 9986 in the year under review. Cases of alleged human poisoning, examined by the department, increased from 558 in 1947 to 695 in 1948. Poisoning was detected in 330 cases during the year under review. The number of alleged animal poisoning cases examined decreased from 28 in 1947 to 25 in 1948. Poisoning was detected in 14 cases. The number of stain cases increased from 991 in 1947 to 1011 in 1948. Miscellaneous medico-legal cases, involving the examination of fire arms, bombs, explosives, bones and a variety of other articles, increased from 170 in 1947 to 204 in 1948.

Labour Situation In The Province

In Six Cases Government Enforce Awards Of Labour Tribunals

Two Labour Disputes Referred To Industrial Tribunals

The Government have declared the Salt Industry in the Province of Madras to be a public utility service, for a period of six months from the date of publication of the notification.

The Government have extended the period, in the case of Electric Tramway Service, Motor Transport Services and Cotton Textiles Industry which were declared as public utility services, by a further period of six months, commencing from 5th October 1949.

The Government have enforced the award of the Industrial Tribunals for Engineering Firms and Type Foundaries in the dispute between the workers and the management of the New Dhanalakshmi Foundry, Madras.

The dispute between the workers and the management of the Buckingham and Carnatic Co., Ltd., Madras, regarding re-instatement of 65 workers, pension scheme, discriminations in promotions, transfers, leave facilities, etc., was referred to the Industrial Tribunal II, Madras for adjudication.

The Government have enforced the award of the Industrial Tribunal for Engineering Firms and Type Foundaries, Madras, in the dispute between the workers and management of the Standard Engineering Works, Madras, regarding dismissal of 9 workers.

The Government have enforced the award of the Industrial Tribunal for Engineering Firms and Type Foundaries in the dispute between the workers and the management of the Nataraja Engineering Works, Madras, regarding the dearness allowance, festival leave and other leave facilities, etc.

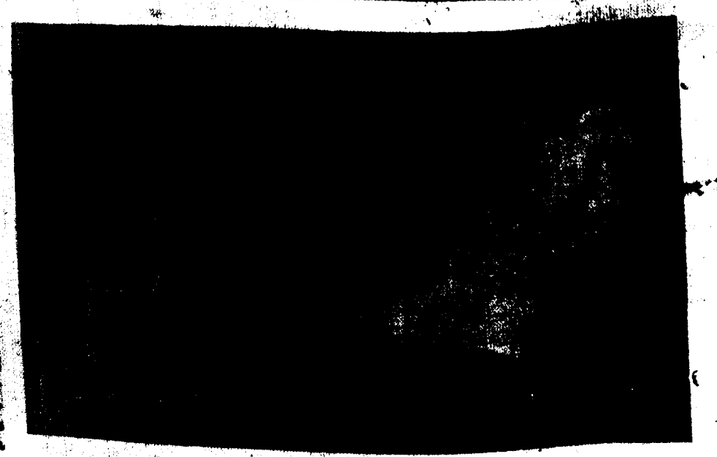
The Government have enforced the interim award of the Industrial Tribunal, Mathurai in the dispute between the managements of the tanneries in Pallavaram and Chromepet, and the workers employed therein regarding the unit of work, hours of work, dearness allowance, etc.

The dispute between the workers and the management of the United Coffee Supply Co., Ltd., Coimbatore, regarding re-instatement of 68 retrenched workers has been referred to the Industrial Tribunal, Coimbatore, for adjudication.

The Government have enforced the award of the Industrial Tribunal, Coimbatore in the dispute between the workers and the management of Messrs. Harrisons and Crossfield, Ltd., Fort Cochin.

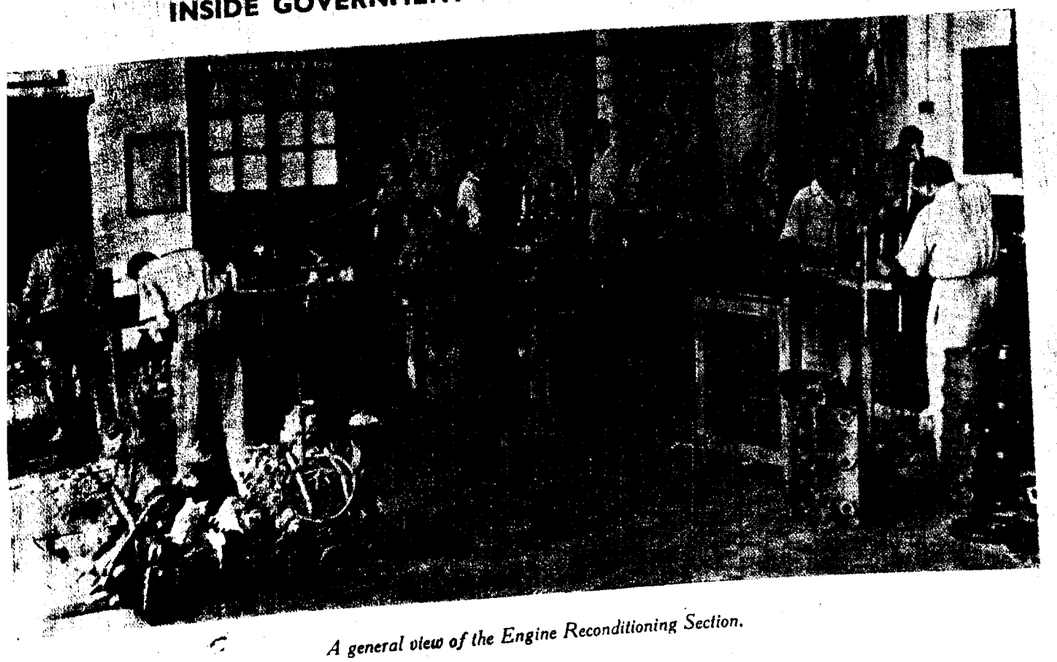
The Government have enforced the interim award of the Industrial Tribunal, Mathurai in the dispute between Cigar Factories in Nagapattinam and their workers.

First F.N. of October 1949

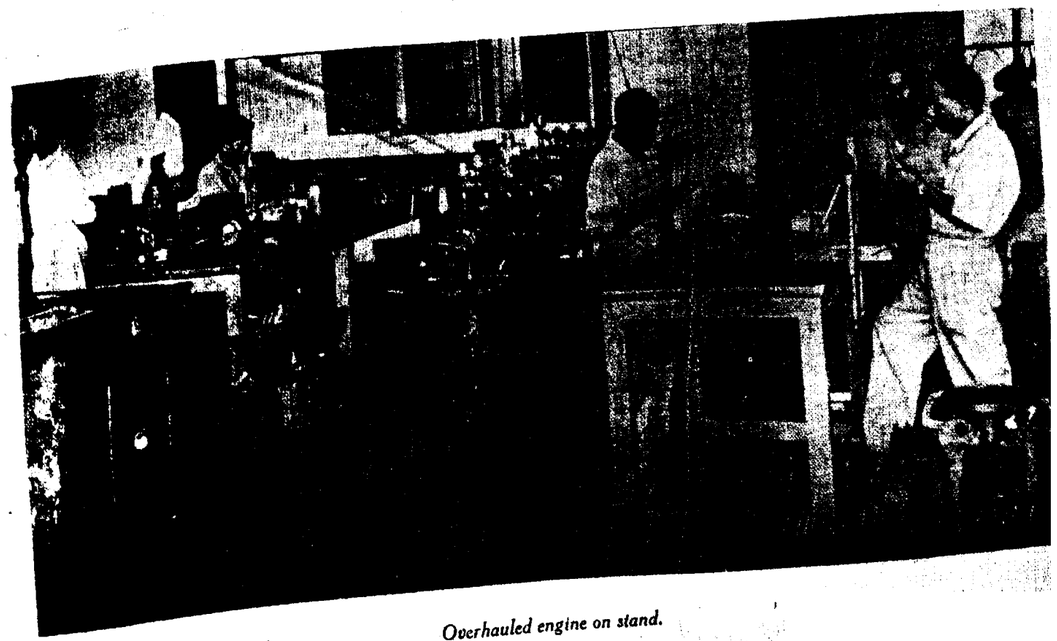


Hon'ble Balthavatsalam inaugurated the Indian Coffee Marketing Board Labour Union

INSIDE GOVERNMENT AUTOMOBILE WORKSHOP

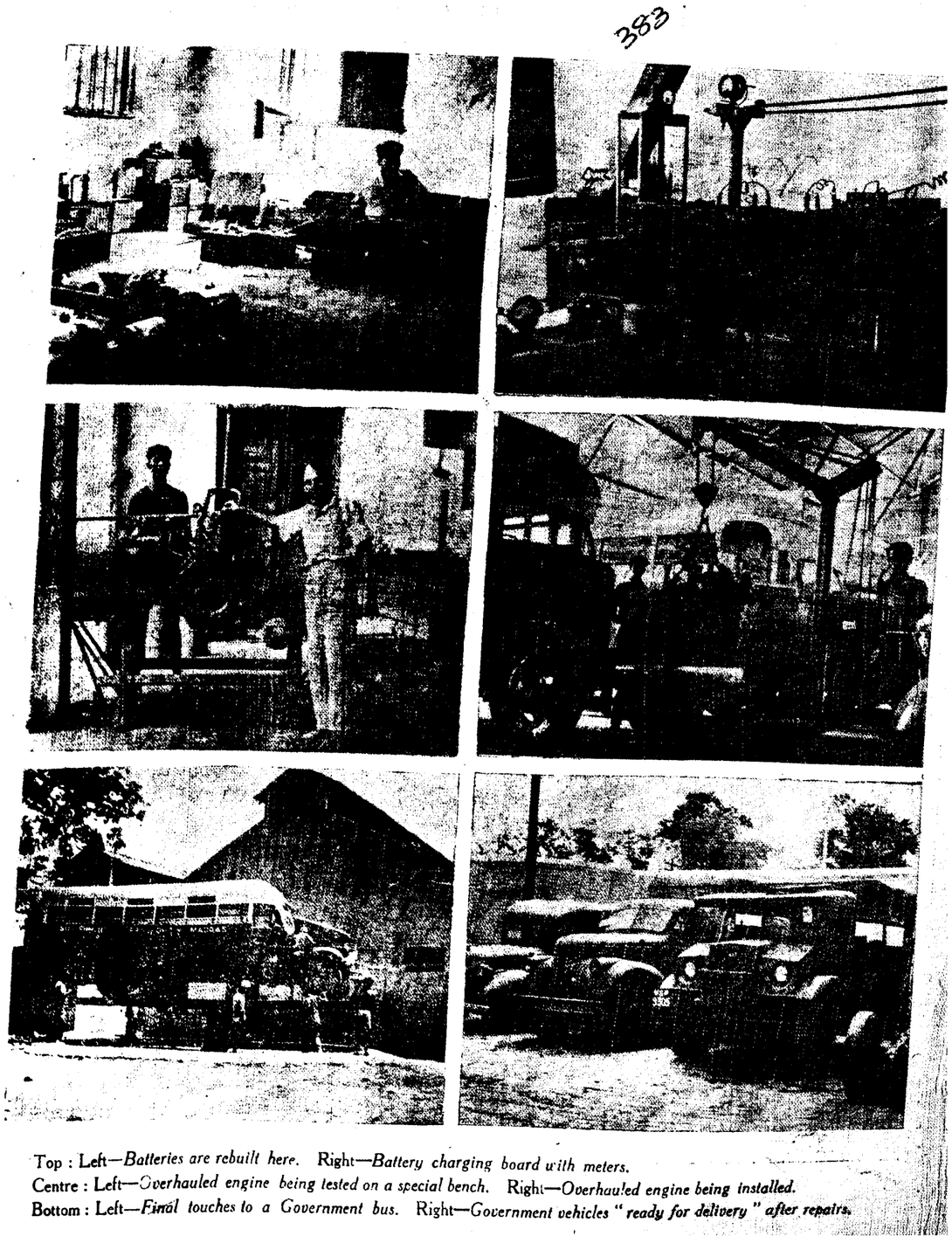


A general view of the Engine Reconditioning Section.

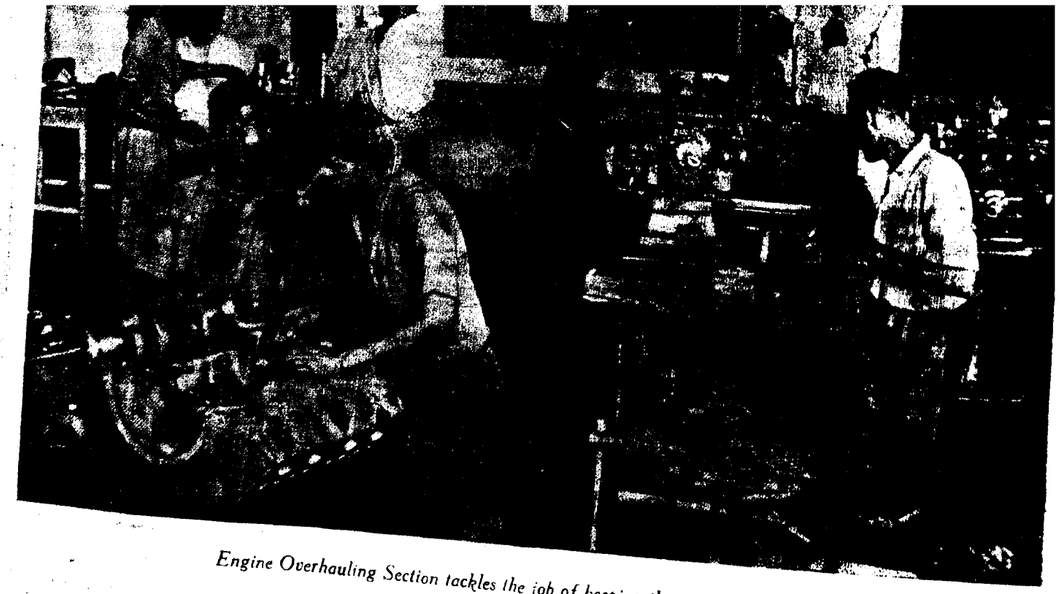


Overhauled engine on stand.

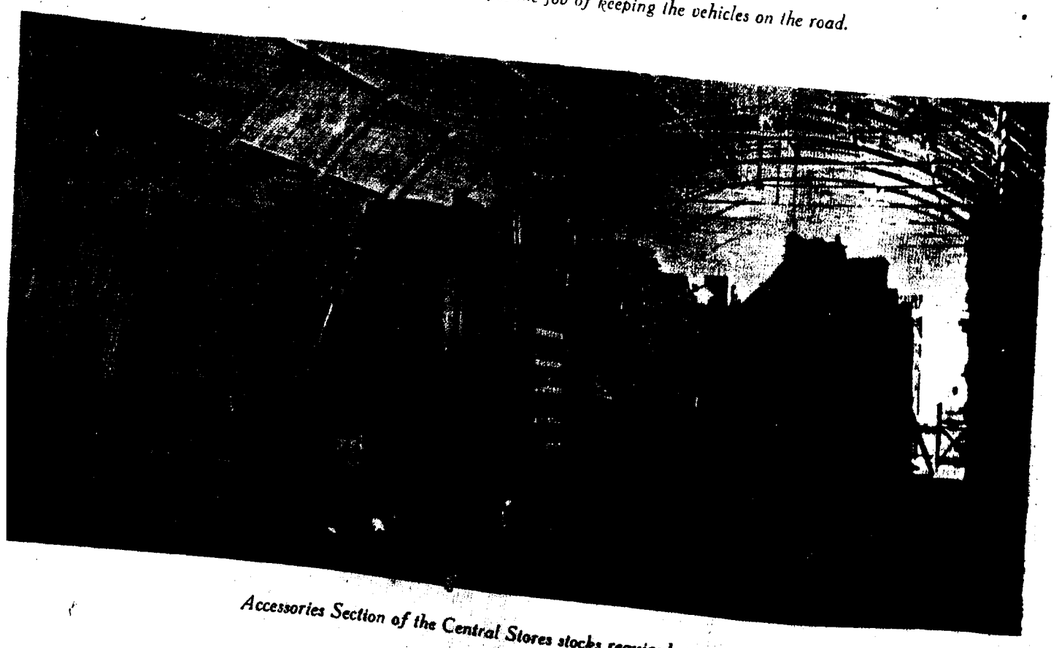
Top : Left—*Main entrance of the Government Automobile Workshop.* Right—*Line-up at the Major Repairs Yard.*
Centre : Left—*Drilling and valve refacing work in the Machine Shop.* Right—*Blacksmith Section at work.*
Bottom : Left—*The Armature Rewinding Section.* Right—*Machine Shop Lathe.*



Top : Left—*Batteries are rebuilt here.* Right—*Battery charging board with meters.*
Centre : Left—*Overhauled engine being tested on a special bench.* Right—*Overhauled engine being installed.*
Bottom : Left—*Final touches to a Government bus.* Right—*Government vehicles "ready for delivery" after repairs.*



Engine Overhauling Section tackles the job of keeping the vehicles on the road.



Accessories Section of the Central Stores stocks required spare parts.

Dramatic Society Organisation

By S. J. ACHARYA, Secretary, Dramatic Art Revival Committee, Madras

Problems of Organisation—Producer's Status—Selection of Stage Manager—Need for Team Spirit and Discipline

Organisation counts for much in any enterprise; so also in dramas. The problems facing the organisers and the pit falls they are to avoid are dealt with in this article

Before we proceed to examine the ways and means of achieving success on the stage, I think it is advisable to discuss about the initial blunder in organisation, which, committed through sheer inexperience, may eventually prove a serious handicap to a Dramatic Society.

Producer's Status

First and foremost, there is the awkward problem of the producer's status. It is natural that the Committee should wish to direct the policy of the Society, but it must not be overlooked that the producer takes the lion's share of the balance if things go wrong, and that he should therefore have a large say in deciding what is to be done.

Where a Society has its own permanent producer, he should be entrusted with the final word on play selection and on casting. The producer, if he is at all capable (and the permanency of his position suggests that he is), knows better than any other member of the club whether it is possible to cast a particular play satisfactorily with the artists at his disposal. I suggest, therefore, that if the Committee members, or their play-reading panel make a short selection of say, four or five plays, which seem to be suitable and leave the final selection to the producer, the Committee will be exercising a reasonable amount of control, without placing any undue handicap on their producer.

The producer should be given a free hand on the artistic side. He must of course, submit to the Committee's rulings on the question of expenditure, otherwise his enthusiasm will run the club heavily into debts. Incidentally, it is not a good plan to have the producer on the Committee. But when he has been entrusted with the production, he is entitled, within reasonable limits, to the wholehearted backing of the Committee. After the show is over, the Committee may throw him overboard or present him with a laurel wreath, as conscience dictates.

Selection Of The Producer

The selection of the producer is in itself a serious problem. I have known dramatic societies in which those who could act did so, the producer being selected from the "left-overs." That is a fatal arrangement. Although all the producers are not good actors, it will, I think, be found in most cases that the club's most experienced actor is the obvious choice. It may seem hard to sacrifice an experienced actor, but remember that the producer is the keyman in any theatre team and that he is particularly important in the amateur movement, where more often than not, he has to give his actors almost every intonation, gesture and movement. I do not favour the arrangement of the producer taking a leading part in the play. Under such a system, either his producing or his acting or both is bound to suffer.

Stage-Manager

The appointment of the stage-manager is equally important. The producer, if he is wise, will supervise as many as he can, down to the selection of furniture and the making of props, but he cannot possibly attend to everything, and his right-hand man, the stage-manager, must therefore have a good working knowledge of every side of the stage activity. He should also know how to handle people. In the absence of the producer, the stage-manager is in full charge of the stage, company and staff and he is responsible to no one but the producer.

Discipline And Team Spirit

The members must be prepared to give their producer and stage-manager implicit obedience. Strict discipline is essential in all team work and the team spirit is, above all things, important in the theatre. This discipline should be extended to include all people connected with the club. One tremendously disconcerting factor in the production of our amateur play is the arrival of all sorts of strangers at rehearsal. People drift in and out while the producer is attempting to coach his players, and there is a continuous chatter of idle tongues.

The producer should be given the power to decide who shall be allowed into rehearsal or behind the stage at performances, and his rulings should be strictly enforced. The object of a dramatic club's existence is to put on a good show, and the fewer the distractions there are, the better chance there is of achieving that desirable end.

The above remarks cover the main problems of organisation. Before I proceed further on my series of articles of stage craft, I should like to say a word or two to the producers, actors, stage-managers and other amateur theatre enthusiasts, who are reading my articles. My project is to decide between theory and practical advice. I have a feeling that the amateur has already been provided with more theory than is good for him, and I have decided to take up the practical side.

Investigation Of Drug Offences

The Government of Madras have authorised the officers of the Commercial Tax department, not below the rank of Assistant Commercial Tax Officers, to investigate any offence under the Madras Drugs (Control) Ordinance, 1949.

October 25

Unemployment: The Problem Before Us

By DR. N. DAS, PH.D. (Lond.), I.C.S., Director-General of Resettlement and Employment

To appreciate the magnitude of the problem of unemployment, it is not essential to probe into the innumerable theories that have been handed down to us since the days of Adam Smith and John Stuart Mill, nor is it necessary to enter into a discussion as to the relative merits of this or that interpretation of this great scourge. Let us admit that unemployment does exist in this country as well as in other countries of the world, and that it causes great physical, moral and economic damage, not merely to the individual concerned but to society at large.

What exactly is this unemployment? To put it in a few words, unemployment is a condition of involuntary, not voluntary, idleness. It means a state of affairs in which, for various reasons, men have to remain without work for months and even years together. This happens because, in the short period, there is no scope for the profitable utilization of the unused labour resources of a country. But should such a state of affairs be allowed to continue? The answer is an emphatic 'No'. While the purely material waste in a society in which a certain proportion of the people has to remain idle is undoubtedly considerable, the more serious evil of unemployment is not physical, but moral—not so much the want it may bring as the hatred and fear which it breeds. It is the feeling of not being wanted which demoralizes the unemployed man or woman. Further, unemployment ruins the lives and destroys the happiness not merely of those whom it condemns to idleness; it is also a nightmare for those who are fortunate enough to have jobs. All right-thinking men would, therefore, agree that, in the interest of society, if not for any other reason, such a condition of involuntary idleness should be put an end to, as far as possible and even at some expense to society itself.

The Indian Scene

In India, the problem of unemployment has the usual universal characteristics as well as its own special features. The special features are, firstly, the chronic under-employment among the rural population and, secondly, the peculiar type of unemployment that we have among the intellectual and clerical or soft-handed workers constituting the so-called middle class. To these may be added the peculiar problems that have been caused by the migration of large numbers of displaced persons from Pakistan to India.

As far as under-employment among the rural population is concerned, the only remedy lies in the planning of agricultural production. Not only must more land be brought under cultivation, but the entire organization and technique of farming should be revolutionized. It would also be necessary to re-vitalize the village handicrafts and arrange for the industrial processing of local products on a rural scale.

The solution of the problem of unemployment among the so-called middle class lies, in the long run, in a reorientation of our system of education. Instead of permitting our schools, colleges and universities to turn out so-called scholars on mass production lines, it would be desirable to stiffen up standards and divert the energies and talents of a majority of these people to more practical channels of training and apprenticeship. The re-orientation of the educational system is, however, a long-term project. In the short period, it may be necessary to put such soft-handed workers to work of other kinds—social work of various types which would add ultimately to the quantum of wealth in the country.

Coming now to the problem of the resettlement of displaced persons, we find that it is predominantly one of adjustment. As is well known, for over two years now, there have poured into India persons of varying skill and aptitude who had some vocations of their own in the towns and villages from which they have come, but who find it difficult to adjust themselves in the unfamiliar surroundings and economy of the places to which they have migrated. It appears that, in the short period at any rate, this question of adjustment is going to prove very difficult, particularly for those who are petty shop-keepers and traders, professional men of certain types and actual tillers of the soil.

The National Employment Service

Directly connected with these problems is the National Employment Service, with its net-work of Employment Exchanges and Training Centres. Though set up under the stress of an emergency created by the last war, this Organization has now developed into an effective social service, with its scope considerably expanded and the standard of its service greatly improved. The Exchanges started with the registration and resettlement of ex-servicemen and discharged war-workers, but later extended their services to displaced persons from Pakistan. At present, they are catering for all who seek their assistance, irrespective of any class or category. In four years, which is a comparatively short period for a new organization of this kind, these exchanges have found jobs for over 7 lakhs of men and women, which works out roughly at 25 per cent of those who had registered themselves for employment.

The value of a National Employment Service does not, however, consist merely in organizing placing work. Much more important is the part it can play in ensuring, in co-operation with other public and private bodies, the best possible utilization of industrial, agricultural and other labour as an integral part of a national programme for the full use of productive resources. Public Employment Offices can draw attention to the volume and nature of unemployed labour at any particular time, so that the State can take suitable steps for its productive utilization. Any kind of advance planning, whether it is a public works policy, the setting up of new industries or the organization of rural handicrafts, has to be based on accurate and scientific data of available man-power, which only Public Employment Offices can supply. A National Employment Service can thus become the nation's labour bank and help to plan the most effective utilization of the resources of this bank, viz., of men and women able and willing to work.

Utilisation Of Resources

In order that a National Employment Service can discharge its duties and obligations effectively, however, it is necessary, nay, essential, that the State should have a programme of effective utilization of idle resources—both men and materials. Secondly, there must

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be active co-operation between the three parties concerned, viz., the employer, the worker and the State.

What exactly is meant by this programme of effective utilization of idle resources? It means that as against the vast number of people who have no work to do, there are resources in our country which are waiting to be developed. We require more food, more clothing, more of other necessities of life, and more of those small luxuries which make life worth living. We can have all these if we plan our production scientifically and in advance—with a view to making the maximum and best possible use of the idle and insufficiently engaged manpower. This is not an easy task which can be accomplished overnight, but if we set about it in right earnest —with objectives clearly defined and a programme carefully mapped out—we shall achieve a considerable measure of success, in spite of the difficulties that lie in our way.

The concept of the responsibility of the State in relation to its obligations towards the individual, particularly the unemployed persons, has undergone a h[illegible] orientation. We no longer argue, as we used to do in the days of *laissez faire*, that unemployment should cure itself as a result of the operation of the laws of supply and demand. We no longer brush aside the problem by naively saying that men remain unemployed because they are unemployable. The experience of the last war has taught us that it *is* possible for the State to create conditions in which practically everybody has some employment or other. It is in the fitness of things that India's draft Constitution provides that the State shall direct its policy towards securing for its citizens, men and women equally the right to an adequate means of livelihood, and that the State shall, within its limits, make effective provision for securing the right to work. If the lofty ideals embodied in our Constitution are not to become an empty verbiage, we must plan our economic and social policies in such a way that there is work for all.

It is rather disquieting that so soon after the achievement of independence, our country should find herself in the cold grip of an economic crisis. Retrenchment in industrial firms and Government establishments and the closing down of mills and factories are forcing up the level of unemployment to new peaks and causing widespread distress. The mounting roll of the unemployed places an ever-increasing burden on the Employment Exchange Organization of the Ministry of Labour. While the Organization will spare no pains to discharge its obligations to employment-seekers in this crisis, it has to be borne in mind that an Employment Service is a means to an end and not an end in itself. It can function effectively only in the context of a bold and enlightened employment policy.

It is true that employment-planning on a national scale in peace-time has nowhere proved an easy task, and it would be much less so in a country like ours, with the baffling complexity of its problems and the striking absence of the financial resources to solve them. Nonetheless, it seems to me that there is no escape from such a course. Whatever schemes may be formulated in the months and years to come—whether they are schemes for increased production or for greater efficiency—the utility thereof should be judged in terms of whether, in the ultimate analysis, they offer scope for additional employment or not.

Distribution of milk to children by the Pudupet Welfare Association, Madras

Street cleaning and other ameliorative activities undertaken under the auspices of the Pudupet Welfare Association, Madras

Public Health Column

Tuberculosis Control In India

India Health Minister's Address At Bareilly Hospital

From the point of view of public health, (next to malaria) tuberculosis has become the most important problem which the health authorities in India have to face.

So long as man led a nomadic life in caves and jungles, more or less like the lower creation, dominated and actuated by primitive instincts rather than by intellect, he probably remained free from many of the ills which civilization brings in its wake. Indian civilization goes back to thousands of years. It is only natural, therefore, that a disease like tuberculosis which may be said to go hand in hand with civilization has been prevalent in India from ancient times. The writings of Ancient India provide incontrovertible evidence of the prevalence of tuberculosis in that far away period. In the Rig Veda, there is a hymn consecrated to the cure of Yekshma, which is but another name for tuberculosis. As long ago as 1829, Conwell stated that it was a generally recognized error that pulmonary tuberculosis in India was rare. And yet many large areas remained practically virgin soil for tuberculosis until a few decades ago. With increasing urbanization and industrialization, and the consequent increase in the density of population in many areas, the disease has threatened to assume epidemic proportions during recent years.

In The Past

During the last 40 years, sporadic attempts have been made from time to time to tackle it. On the basis of the recommendations made by Sanitary Conferences held in 1912 and 1914, the Government of India through the Indian Research Fund Association appointed Dr. Lankaster as Special Officer to make a survey of and study the tuberculosis problem in India. He submitted his report after two years of enquiry. Alas that no action was taken by the Government of India on the report except the usual formality of forwarding copies of it to the Provincial Governments.

It will always redound to the credit of the different missionary societies working in India that they were the first to establish sanatoria for the treatment of tuberculosis in different parts of the country. The London Mission Society established a sanatorium in Almora in 1908. The Consumptive Society of Bombay opened one in 1909 at Dharampur in the Simla Hills. A sanatorium with 50 beds was opened at Parel by the Anti-Tuberculosis League of Bombay. A sanatorium which was started on the simplest lines at Madanapalle in South India was moved in 1915 to its present location at Arogyavaram where it has grown up to be one of the premier sanatoria in India. The American Methodist Mission established in 1906 an open air institution at Tilaunia near Ajmer. It was only natural, however, that these should be efforts which provided facilities for the treatment of tuberculosis rather than for its control.

Bengal was, perhaps, the first Province to adopt an organized extensive dispensary scheme though Bombay City was the first to have a dispensary of its own. A substantial advance was made after the establishment of the Tuberculosis Association of Bengal in January 1921. Several anti-tuberculosis dispensaries were established in Calcutta and its suburbs. Indeed, the Bengal Tuberculosis Association has done very fine work in tackling the problem in its social aspect. In the year 1937, nearly 70,000 patients were examined at the dispensaries including about 16,000 new cases among whom tuberculosis accounted for 4,000 cases. Thirty-one trained tuberculosis health visitors paid 33,765 visits to the homes of tuberculosis patients.

A much needed stimulus for anti-tuberculosis work from the Centre was given when Lord Irwin raised a Thanksgiving Fund to commemorate the recovery of the King George V from a serious illness. The fund was earmarked for anti-tuberculosis work mainly in the form of propaganda. With the help of this fund, many anti-tuberculosis dispensaries were established while demonstrations in hospitals, lectures to medical practitioners and medical students, propaganda through pamphlets, leaflets and charts and even tuberculosis surveys in selected parts of India were carried out. In their limited field with limited funds, the organizers of the fund did pioneer work for which they richly deserve congratulations. The Ramakrishna Mission, the Marwari Relief Society, and persons like Dr. K. S. Ray of Jadavpur deserve mention for their work in this field also.

A Landmark

The next important landmark in the history of tuberculosis control in India was the appeal made by Lady Linlithgow for a sum of a million pounds to finance an All-India Tuberculosis Fund. Nearly Rs. 85 lakhs were collected. With the help of this fund, the Tuberculosis Association of India and its branches in different Provinces and States were established. Since its inception, the Tuberculosis Association of India has successfully continued the work of educative propaganda initiated by the King George Thanksgiving Anti-Tuberculosis Fund by the distribution of pamphlets, leaflets, posters and charts. It has been helping in organizing tuberculosis workers' conferences and refresher courses for general practitioners in different centres as well as conducting a tuberculosis health-visitors' course. Among the achievements of a permanent character was the establishment of a modern tuberculosis clinic in 1940 and the Lady Linlithgow Sanatorium at Kasauli in 1941. The funds at the disposal of the National Tuberculosis Association are, however, too small to enable it to cope effectively with all the demands that it should meet. I take this opportunity of appealing to the generous-minded public to give money to this very deserving organisation.

Yet another step forward in the anti-tuberculosis field was taken by the Health Survey and Development Committee by very rightly including a comprehensive scheme for tuberculosis control in their report. In order to provide a comprehensive and integrated service, the Bhore Committee suggested that the tuberculosis programme

should include Domiciliary Service, Clinics, Hospitals, After-care Colonies, Homes for the incurable and, in addition, certain ancillary services. In the first five years' period the Committee recommended—

(1) the establishment of a 200 bedded hospital for each unit of 10 millions of the population,

(2) the establishment of a large clinic at each of the places where 200 bedded hospitals will be created, and

(3) the establishment of clinics of a smaller type at the headquarters of each district in India.

In the second five years' period, they suggested that there should be 33 more 200 bedded hospitals, 33 more clinics and 183 more district clinics. In addition, they also suggested the establishment of mobile tuberculosis clinics to cater to the rural areas. Though the recommendations of the Bhore Committee have been accepted in principle by the various Governments, it has not been possible to implement them owing to financial stringency. The Provincial Governments have, however, shown their awareness of the gravity of the situation with respect to tuberculosis by providing more beds in existing tuberculosis institutions and establishing more clinics within their limited financial capacity.

Control Measures

So far as the Central Government is concerned, since the cessation of hostilities, development grants are being given to the Provinces, whereby 50 per cent of the expenditure with respect to any approved development scheme will be borne by the Centre. Apart from the giving of such grants for health schemes, the Central Government, in collaboration with international organizations like the World Health Organization and the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund, have launched a programme of anti-tuberculosis vaccination throughout India. Early in 1948, the World Health Organization sent a B.C.G. vaccination team to India consisting of a bacteriologist and a clinician in order to enable this country to set up a B.C.G. Laboratory for the manufacture of vaccine as well as a demonstration centre for B.C.G. vaccination. Simultaneously with this, the Central Government sent a doctor and a technician to Denmark for training in the manufacture of this particular vaccine. A B.C.G. Laboratory was established at the King Institute, Guindy, and the first demonstration centre was stationed at Madanapalle. Since then B.C.G. vaccination has been extended to various other centres in India and in this we have the help of UNICEF and Joint Enterprise. Six foreign teams are working in India at present. So far over 200,000 people have been tested and over 60,000 have been vaccinated. It is the intention of the Government of India to expand the B.C.G. programme as much as possible. It is anticipated that the International Organizations will continue to give substantial help in furthering the vaccination scheme in India.

I wish to emphasize the fact that although B.C.G. vaccination will certainly help in bringing about a decrease in the incidence of and mortality from tuberculosis, it can in no way be considered as a substitute for other established measures of tuberculosis control. B.C.G. vaccination is not there to supplant but to supplement other anti-tuberculosis measures like the establishment of clinics, sanatoria and other institutions which are essential for the formulation of a comprehensive control programme.

Un-informed Propaganda against B.C.G. Vaccination

I would like to take this opportunity of expressing my strong disapproval of the uninformed propaganda which is being conducted in certain parts of India against B.C.G. vaccination. The Government of India have launched this campaign only after very careful consideration of the problem in all its aspects and on the basis of the advice given by experts in and outside India. I am hopeful, if the vaccination is scientifically continued on a mass scale, that the rate of tuberculosis mortality will be considerably reduced in the next few years. For this purpose the co-operation of the public as a whole is essential. Adverse propaganda is bound to militate against the success of mass vaccination which cannot be carried out without the co-operation of the people.

Standard of Living has to be raised

But however much we may press on, as we must, our anti-tuberculosis scheme, these can be of little avail if we are unable to raise the standard of living of our people. A disease such as tuberculosis must spread and continue to take an ever-increasing toll of victims if we cannot provide the people with enough food and milk and proper housing. Prevention is better than cure at all times and in no case is this more true than in combating a disease which thrives where there is malnutrition, under-nutrition and overcrowding. All these ills have been greatly aggravated by the mass upheaval of populations following the unfortunate partition of India. But since difficulties are always there to be overcome, I have no doubt that, with the concerted action of the Government, the people and voluntary workers, we shall be able to battle successfully on all fronts against this growing menace.

Easing the Burden of Sufferers

It is a tragedy that we have to-day only about 10,000 beds to offer to patients suffering from a disease which claims 2½ millions as its sufferers. Another deplorable aspect is the number of sufferers who are released from hospitals or sanatoria but who, because of no follow-up and often because they have to take to manual or other labour beyond their physical capacity, fall victims again and not only die but become a potent cause of the further spread of infection. I am convinced that colonies on the pattern of Papworth in the United Kingdom which I had the good fortune to visit last July must be established for discharged patients. I would have these preferably in the countryside and I see no reason why the inmates of these should not, as they do in Papworth, live a healthy community life, catering to their own needs and earning their own livelihood. The leather goods produced and the woodwork and printing done at Papworth are of first class and these are all turned out by hand with the help only of the smallest machines just to avoid heavy labour. These handicrafts make the institution self-supporting. The cottages in which the "settlers" live are all made by ex-tuberculosis patients also. They do their own gardening, run their own co-operative stores, all the milk is tuberculin tested, the children of these ex-patients have their own school and not one child has ever got the disease, they have their own club, theatre and everybody seemed so happy in these peaceful surroundings. In a country like ours, which has so many handicrafts to fall back on, where the people are villagers by calling as well as by instinct, I am sure we can, if we will, have many Papworths to ease the burden of sufferers from tuberculosis.

(Continued on page 20)

Rural Reconstruction And Prohibition

By SRI A. PALANIAPPA MUDALIAR, Deputy Commissioner of Prohibition (Amelioration), Madras

Prohibition is a means to an end—the end being the social, economic and moral improvement of the masses

Prohibition is a socio-economic reform of first-rate national importance. The freedom that the country obtained on August 15th was but the beginning of an era of social endeavour to widen the freedom for the benefit of the common man and the humble worker, and Prohibition is the one great reform which is calculated to ensure this object. If India is to take her rightful place in the family of nations by virtue of her population and the traditions, which she has inherited not only from her past but also from Mahatma Gandhi, we have to do everything that we can to raise the economic, social and moral level of the masses. This can be done not only by increasing their earning capacity—a matter which is seriously engaging the attention of the State—but also by eliminating all wasteful expenditure so that their earnings are utilized to the best advantage and to promote their well-being. A survey on the working of Prohibition in the South Arcot district conducted a few months ago by the students of the Annamalai University has disclosed that the percentage of income spent on drink ranged from 21 to 54. Prohibition is not merely a negative programme of abolishing the drink evil but a positive programme of reconstruction of rural life. In the words of the Hon'ble Sri P. S. Kumaraswami Raja, Premier of Madras, "the aim of all nation-building activities worth the name is to raise the standard of the masses and that can easily be achieved by Prohibition. Besides, we are spending vast sums of money on activities like Firka Development, Cottage Industries, Adult Education, Village Uplift; all these activities would be a waste of our efforts if the drink evil, the greatest force of disintegration, still persists". No doubt, prohibition involves the loss of revenue to the Government to the extent of about 16 crores. Nevertheless the Madras Government were prepared to forego the revenue with a view to save the millions of our people from starvation, misery and debt and to help them to lead a life of peace, happiness and prosperity. The indirect gain to the people of the Province by Prohibition would be about Rs. 70 to 80 crores. Prohibition is thus a vital issue and a paramount necessity for the welfare of our country.

Madras—A Pioneer

2. To Madras belongs the honour of being the pioneer of this silent and glorious revolution. She takes the pride of place as the Province which has led the country and the world in total prohibition and which can show that Prohibition can succeed. Prohibition was first introduced on 1st October 1946 in 8 districts, extended to 8 more districts in October 1947 and to all the remaining districts on 2nd October 1948. The introduction of total prohibition constitutes a landmark in the history of the Madras Province, nay of India, thanks to the determination and avowed policy of the Madras Government to remove an admittedly social evil as one of the foremost schemes for rural reconstruction. It has thereby raised "an imperishable monument" to Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of the Nation, to whom Prohibition was a cause most dear to his heart.

3. For the successful enforcement of Prohibition, propaganda and ameliorative work among the ex-addicts are as important as detection and prevention of crimes and the punishment of the offenders under the Prohibition Law. Prohibition also brings in the wake of its introduction problems relating to the resettlement of ex-toddy tappers, who are thrown out of work. Above all, opportunity is taken to harness the new spirit ushered in by Prohibition for social and rural uplift work as otherwise the gains of prohibition will be not realised by the community at large, Government, therefore, simultaneously with the introduction of Prohibition, launched various ameliorative measures not only to give relief to ex-toddy tappers, who are directly and immediately affected by prohibition and to the ex-addicts by providing counter-attraction to drink but also to bring about general rural uplift. Ameliorative work is almost synonymous with general village improvement of rural uplift and with the transfer of the ameliorative work to the Co-operative Department increasing use is made of the Co-operatives for such uplift work.

Ameliorative Activities

4. Foremost among the ameliorative activities is the resettlement of the ex-toddy tappers thrown out of work consequent on the introduction of the Prohibition. The number of toddy tappers thrown out of employment in this way was about 1·63 lakhs. The problem was rather acute in certain districts like South Kanara, Malabar, Coimbatore among the old 16 Prohibition districts and Tirunelveli, Ramnad, West Godavari and Madras City among the new 9 districts. In the other districts, the problem was only a temporary phase and the ex-toddy tappers have been adjusting themselves to the changed conditions by taking to agriculture or other allied occupations. One of the measures adopted to provide them with alternative work was the formation of palmyra jaggery manufacturing co-operative societies. Other types of co-operative societies such as milk supply societies, land colonization societies, cottage industries societies, were also formed for their benefit in suitable places. But the jaggery manufacturing co-operative societies were the most popular, because they handled an industry with which the toddy tappers were already familiar to provide employment to whom Government permitted the tapping of sweet juice from palmyra trees in most of the districts in the Province for the manufacture of jaggery on a co-operative basis. They have also permitted the tapping of sweet juice from cocoanut trees in Malabar, South Kanara, Coimbatore and Madras City for jaggery manufacture, from date trees in the districts of Chittoor, Anantapur, Guntur and North Arcot, and from sago trees in Malabar. There are at present 1,504 jaggery manufacturing societies with a membership of 100,132. Thus out of 1·63 lakhs of toddy tappers thrown out of work on account of prohibition in the Province, about 61·3 per cent have been provided with employment by the formation of jaggery manufacturing societies, Government have sanctioned the necessary staff for supervision of these societies. These societies produced about 5·72 lakhs of maunds of jaggery valued at Rs. 39·80 lakhs during the calendar

year 1948. Government have also permitted the tapping of sweet juice and its sale for personal consumption through co-operative societies in the district of Tirunelveli and in the three taluks of Ramnad, Mudukulattur and Srivilliputtur in the Ramnad district in view of the peculiar conditions obtaining in these districts and the great demand for it as beverage. In order to improve the palm gur industry and introduce it in areas where the tappers are not quite familiar with it, Government have sanctioned a post of a Palm Gur Organizer. To assist him in the work, 25 Palm Gur Instructors have been recruited and they are now undergoing the necessary training in the Central Palm Gur Training School, Government of India, Cuddaloro. After these instructors are trained in improved production of gur, they will work in the districts and train the ex-tappers in the production of jaggery by improved methods and at a lower cost, if possible. Besides the formation of jaggery manufacturing societies, steps to settle them in other walks of life are also taken such as employment as gang-coolies, as unskilled labourers in the departments under the control of the P.W.D. and in other establishments, as peons, chowkidars, etc., in the Civil Supplies Department, etc. These tappers are also advised to register themselves with the respective Employment Exchanges so that they may be assisted to get suitable jobs. In the new 9 prohibition districts, about 10,320 ex-tappers have thus been provided with work in other avocations, while in the remaining other districts the number provided in this way is about 26,500.

Besides jaggery societies, other types of societies are also organized to provide work to the ex-tappers such as Milk Supply Societies, Cottage Industries Societies, Land Colonization Societies, Field Labourers Societies, Societies for coir work and Poultry Farming Societies. 122 Milk Supply Societies and 8 Milk Supply Unions have been formed under the ameliorative scheme. There were 5,031 members in the Milk Supply Societies consisting of ex-tappers, ex-addicts and others with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 79,208 at the end of June 1949. Government have provided subsidy and staff for supervision to those societies besides interest-free loans for purchase of mileh animals.

There were 4 Land Colonization Co-operative Societies, 37 Cottage Industries Societies, 25 Tenants Societies, 3 Labour Contracts Societies and 19 other types of societies at the close of June 1949 with 938 ex-tappers, 913 ex-addicts and 1,313 others as members with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 1,49,046. Government have provided these societies also with subsidy and staff, wherever necessary. The question of leasing out lanka lands without auction to the ex-tappers in the districts of East and West Godavaris, Krishna and Guntur for cultivation purposes is also under consideration. In the Tiruchirappalli district, the question of assigning the available lands to the ex-tappers there is being examined. Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 4,732-8-0 for conducting demonstration in hand-spinning for the benefit of ex-tappers and ex-addicts in 5 centres in the Madras City. The demonstration is being conducted at three centres at present. After completing the training, the trainees are admitted as members of the Madras Khadi Development Co-operative Society and encouraged to pursue the industry.

As a result of the formation of co-operative societies and other measures taken, the problem of resettlement of ex-tappers in the districts has been effectively tackled. The question of unemployment among them cannot be said to exist now in any acute form. Though the ex-tappers are generally reluctant to take to hard manual labour and on this account the provision of employment to them is rendered difficult, everything possible is being done to assist them to find suitable employment.

Rural Uplift

The Indian village is at present a dull spot devoid of all amenities of life. It has nothing to excite, amuse or beguile and this has been mostly responsible for the drink habit among the people. Alongside of the closure of shops, the spearhead of work on the social front must be the improvement of the environment of the poorer classes in the villages. The ameliorative activities in the villages have to be planned in manner calculated to evoke a spirit of self-reliance and mutual confidence among the villagers. To achieve this object, Village Betterment Committees or Gramasanghams are formed in the villages under the ameliorative programme, to promote rural uplift activities on a voluntary basis. These Gramasanghams organize rural sanitation, street-cleaning, road-laying, sinking of wells for drinking, opening of schools, libraries and reading rooms, better communications, introduction of better seeds and manure and implements and encouragement of subsidiary industries, etc. On 31st August 1949 there were 12,937 Gramasanghams in the Province of which 4,596 were active. Rural credit societies have also been encouraged to take up rural uplift and social work by making suitable provision in their by-laws. 1,397 societies have amended their by-laws in this behalf so far. Government have recognized Gramasanghams as being eligible for library grants and have relaxed certain conditions governing such grants in favour of the Gramasanghams. They have sanctioned library grants amounting to Rs. 26,200 during 1948-49 to 262 Gramasanghams at the rate of Rs. 100 each. Besides this, an annual grant of Rs. 100 has also been sanctioned to 27 Gramasanghams towards library grants. To enable Gramasanghams to undertake social and rural uplift work as corporate bodies, Government have permitted their registration under the Societies Registration Act, 1860, and reduced the registration fee for the purpose from Rs. 50 to Rs. 5. Gramasanghams also put up community centres to serve as a common place for the villagers to meet and conduct social and recreational activities. Thirty-two Gramasanghams have so far undertaken construction of community centres. The general question of sanction of subsidies to Gramasanghams to the extent of 50 per cent of the cost of the community buildings put up by them is under the consideration of Government. A subsidy of Rs. 3,000 has so far been sanctioned by Government to 2 Gramasanghams, one in each of the Chittoor and South Kanara districts.

Co-operative societies are also pressed into the service for rural uplift work. Government have sanctioned a province-wide scheme for the reorganization and intensive supervision of rural credit societies and have placed a sum of Rs. 1·30 lakhs per year for a period of two years at the disposal of the Registrar to be given as subsidies to Central Banks to enable them to employ the necessary additional supervisory staff to implement the scheme. The extra activities undertaken by the societies under the scheme include supply of domestic and agricultural requirements like seed, manure and implements, grant of loans on the pledge of produce, marketing of produce, collection and sale of milk, promotion

of thrift through hundi boxes, introduction of cottage industries and undertaking of social and recreational activities. Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs for the year 1949-50 to be given as subsidies to rural credit societies for putting up godowns. Rural credit societies also undertake construction of villages hall-cum-downs to serve the double purpose of godown and community centre. Special attention is paid to the development of co-operative activities in the Select Firkas and Centres including the formation of multi-purpose co-operative societies in select areas.

Promotion Of Thrift

The promotion of thrift forms a vital part of the Prohibition scheme. Steps have been taken to institute a general savings drive among the people through homesafe and hundi boxes so that the object of Prohibition, which is the economic advancement of the masses, might be achieved and that the money saved as a result of Prohibition is not wasted by the ex-addicts. Hundi boxes are distributed to the members of the societies and thrift days celebrated as frequently as possible. So far 32,583 hundi boxes have been distributed and savings to the extent of Rs. 3·24 lakhs have been effected through them. Investment in National Savings is also encouraged.

Harijan Welfare

An important item of ameliorative work is the promotion of Harijan Welfare. Harijans need considerable attention in the matter of housing and provision of subsidiary occupation. House site and Cottage Industries Societies are, therefore, organized for their benefit, wherever possible and Harijan days are celebrated to focus attention on Harijan welfare.

Recreational Activities

To divert the minds of the ex-addicts from the drink habit and to make rural life happy, entertainments and games of various kinds are organised by the ameliorative staff in the villages. With a view to encourage local histrionic talent in preference to professionals from outside, Government have sanctioned subsidies at the rate of Rs. 25 per performance to deserving rural dramatic troupes for staging dramas. During 1949-50, they placed a lump sum of Rs. 12,000 at the disposal of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies for the purpose. Government have provided each district except the new 9 districts with a propaganda van with cinema equipment, public address system, gramophones, etc. to carry on propaganda and to entertain the villagers. Films, on Prohibition and other films are being exhibited in the districts for entertaining the villagers. Government sanctioned the recording of songs on Prohibition in Telugu, Kanarese and Tamil and the purchase of records for distribution to the districts at a cost of Rs. 2,300. Slides on Prohibition are prepared for being exhibited through magic lanterns. Local bodies, public and Co-operative organisations are encouraged to instal radio sets. On the abolition of the late Publicity Department, Government ordered that the radio sets belonging to that department should be allotted to the Prohibition districts. Thirty-one Radio sets have accordingly been ordered to be installed in 14 of the old Prohibition districts and so far 25 sets—8 battery and 17 main—have been installed in the districts.

Conclusion

The ameliorative measures represent the constructive side of the Prohibition programme and the scope of ameliorative work is vast as well as varied. While the record of work done so far is by no means discouraging, much more remains to be done; and substantial results cannot be obtained also without public co-operation. In fact, the success of the ameliorative measures will depend on the measure of co-operation from the public even more than any financial assistance from Government. Prohibition has provided to the Special Workers a splended opportunity to do service to their fellowmen in various ways. Their co-operation in the ameliorative activities of the Government will be very valuable. They can direct their efforts to the formation of voluntary organizations to provide special and recreational amenities to the ex-addicts and harness the opportunity for general rural progress. It, therefore, behoves one and all of us to do our mite and make the cause of prohibition a great success.

(*Continued from page* 17)

The Government is fully alive to the problem and is doing all it can, with its present limited resources to grapple with this vexed problem. Philanthropists and voluntary workers too must play their full part and God willing I am sure our joint efforts will be blessed and crowned with success.

Corruption Among Public Servants

During the month of June 1949 corruption among Government servants was brought to notice against 283 persons including those against whom proceedings were pending at the end of the previous month. Of these 14 were let off as charges against them were not proved and the proceedings against 256 were pending at the end of the month. Corruption was successfully detected in the case of the remaining 13 persons and they were suitably punished. The names and designations of persons and the punishment awarded to them are as follows:—

I

Cases dealt with by the Tribunal.

A. Gazetted Officers—Nil.
B. Non-Gazetted Officers—Nil.

II

Cases dealt with by Departmental authorities.

A. Non-Gazetted Officers—V. Gowri Sankaran, Health Inspector, Amalapuram (dismissed); Ranganathan and Hanumanthu, Head Constables, North Arcot district (dismissed); Rajagopal and Manickalu Constables, North Arcot district (dismissed); Selvam, Constable, Tiruchirappalli district (dismissed); Md. Masthan, Head Constable (North Arcot district) of Central Recruits' School, Vellore (compulsorily retired); Janakiram, Head Constable (Chingleput district) of Central Recruits' School, Vellore (compulsorily retired); K. Alagiah, Clerk, Sub-Registry Office, Kilarajakularaman, Ramnad district (pay reduced); P. Kalyanasundaram, Firka Supply Officer, Tirupakkam, Vriddhachalam taluk (discharged from service); K. Srinivasa Raghavan, Firka Supply Officer, Vallioor (dismissed); P. Venkataswamy, acting Forest Guard (removed from service); Pandurangam, Temporary Prohibition Guard, South Arcot district (discharged from service).

B. Inferior servants—Nil.

October 19.

LOVE ALL

My Religion teaches me to love all equally.

—MAHATMAJI.

Rural Topics

A Pioneer Experiment In Rural Development

Bowana, a small village on the Delhi-Meerut Road twenty two miles from New Delhi, is the centre of activity of a pioneer experiment in rural upl.ft launched by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and the Delhi Administration.

Aiming to secure the economic betterment of the rural population, the scheme is concentrated in ten villages. It is in charge of a Rural Development Officer who is assisted by village panchayats specially constituted for the purpose. The officer works in collaboration and co-operation with the villages and the panchayat consists of representatives of the ten villages, with its headquarters at Bowana. All important decisions are taken by the panchayat. The encouragement of mixed farming, use of improved seeds and implements, application of farmyard manure and compost, improved methods of animal husbandry, and the development of cottage industries like poultry and fishery are among the measures that have been introduced in these villages.

The scheme which was inaugurated in April last year, extends over 14,000 acres of cultivated area, irrigated by the Western Jumna Canal. The irrigated area was selected to ensure that the results of improved methods of cultivation were not vitiated by the lack or inadequacy of water-supply. The drive from Badli to Anchandi, a distance of about 12 miles, is the area covered, and includes the villages of Shampur, Sahibabad, Pehladpur, Barwala, Puth Khurd, Sultangur Diwas, Bowana and Daryapur Kalan.

Badli, the municipal dump of Delhi's refuse, is the first village under the development scheme where can be seen smiling vegetable gardens and fruit orchards grown by owner-cultivators, who have taken advantage of the facilities offered to them. During the current year, nearly 5,000 fruit plants have been distributed to the cultivators.

To irrigate the land, an ingenious method of drawing water from wells has been introduced, which does not need the use of bullock power. Subsoil water in the area is within 15 feet of the surface and water can be drawn by using a pulley made out of two tree trunks placed across each other, with a water-pot hanging by a rope from the top of one of the trunks.

Special attention has been paid to the production of cereals. Prosperous jowar fields await harvesting and intense activity is noticeable for the ensuing *rabi* season. In some fields are sugarcane 8 to 10 feet high, grown from seeds of Coimbatore variety supplied by the Indian Agricultural Research Institute.

Along with improving agricultural production, steps have been taken to ensure that the cattle wealth of the region, which produces some of the finest Hariana breed, is properly developed. Veterinary staff looks after the cattle and inoculations against rinderpest have been extensive.

Subsidiary village industries like poultry keeping, piggery, and fisheries are being encouraged. To improve the local poultry stock, a large number of Rhode Island, Red Rounds and Leghorn has been supplied to the villagers. Tanks in the area have been stocked with fingerlings and the village people are being taught the economics of fishery.

It will probably take a few more seasons before the final effects of the improvements introduced can be accurately assessed. But the response from the cultivators has so far been enthusiastic and full of promise.

Salvation Of Masses Through Truth And Non-Violence

"That tiller of the soil must be the owner of the land, and with the increase in the standard of living our standard of life must also be raised is the message of Gandhiji, which we must cherish" said Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay, at a mammoth meeting recently.

As a matter of fact, the Premier said, Gandhiji had placed before the nation the ideal of democracy which people must try to understand in view of universal adult franchise under the new constitution of free India. Mr. Kher said that Gandhiji made heroes out of common men, whom he taught to be self reliant and ultimately succeeded in winning freedom for the country, without killing even a single Britisher. Gandhiji saw manifestation of truth in eradicating injustice, inequality and exploitation, wherever found. Uplift of Harijans, the raising of the status of women, preventing exploitation of peasants and workers were different aspects of his mission to establish truth. But the means he employed to achieve these were the means for non-violent Satyagraha.

He condemned the violent methods of communists and pointed out that they were not loyal to the working classes of the country in which they lived or to the nation of which they were citizens but were loyal to their party and they had no ethical considerations for human feelings.

Rural Development Exhibitions In Assam

Rural Development Exhibitions will be held at 14 different places all over Assam during this winter. Local committees are being formed by the district and Subdivisional authorities to conduct the exhibitions.

A provisional prospectus of the exhibitions is in course of preparation. It will contain advertisement of wares of the various industrial and commercial firms of the different provinces.

Prizes For Tree-Planting In Bombay

Prizes for tree-planting have been announced in five more districts. They are for the highest number of trees planted and reared in the districts during the period from June 1 to October 31, 1948.

Gandhi Gram—A Growing Rural Reconstruction Centre

An increasing interest in the welfare of the rural folk is one of the signs of the times. Governments, both Central and Provincial as well as private organizations have concentrated with zeal and enthusiasm on the improvement of the lot of the rural folk. The job, of course, is a stupendous one and needs sustained efforts on all sides. It is a happy sign that there is a widespread realization of this fact and evidences are not wanting as regards the translation of this realization into practice. Rural reconstruction centres are functioning in many parts of the country and already they have achieved a good record of work. They are proving a beacon-light in the field of village uplift.

Gandhigram is a fast developing rural reconstruction centre in South India. Though young in years—it was started only in 1947—it has shown the precociousness of a promising child and promises to prove a dynamic instrument in rural uplift work in this part of the country. The centre is situated in the beautiful Sirumalai valley near Dindigul in Mathurai district, amidst a group of some thirty-five villages. The site consists nearly of 400 acres. Of this the villagers gave 110 acres as their free gift. The foundation stone for the first block of buildings was laid on the Independence Day in 1947 and this was completed in October of the same year. This block consists of the office, craft hall, class hall and a kitchen and a dining room. The construction work proceeded further and in November of the same year the first hostel block was added. Similar extensions were added quickly and these included a gosala and a small workshop. There is a maternity home attached to the centre as well as a leprosy relief centre. A balamandir for orphans and foundlings have been started and has now a strength of 22. The gosala has 42 heads of cattle. A multi-purpose co-operative society is also functioning. The centre is training hands as well as doing uplift work on an intensive scale in selected villages.

The centre has issued a booklet entitled "Building better villages" giving an account of the work done in the first two years of its existence. The booklet outlines the future programme also and contains an appeal for public aid on a generous scale.

A Village Co-operative Effort

How a little co-operative effort by the villagers can solve many of their day-to-day difficulties is shown by the building of a small culvert in village Shamaipur, about 8 miles from Delhi. Shamaipur is one of the 10 villages under the Delhi Villages Development Scheme which is being operated by the I.C.A.R. and the Delhi Administration.

For 20 years and more, the single bullock-cart track which runs through Shamaipur, has often become impassible through the collection of water, drained from a neighbouring well. The difficulty became more acute during the monsoon, but no solution was found till the visit of Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, Agriculture Minister, to the village a month ago. When the matter was brought to the notice of the Agriculture Minister, he suggested self-help and co-operative effort. Donations were collected and contributions made. As against an estimated cost of Rs. 700 for making a culvert over which village traffic could pass, it will now cost 50 per cent less, the whole of which has been met by the villagers themselves. Bricks, cement and labour have had to be paid for, but each household has contributed a few hours of work and 100 cubic feet of earth dug by the villagers from waste land in the village. It is expected that by the end of next month, the culvert will have been completed, and within a few weeks a problem will have been solved which for two decades had baffled the villagers.

What A Good Co-operative Society Can Do

A Striking Record Of Ameliorative Effort

Gurrapagaripalli Co-operative Society—a rural credit society in the interior of Rayachoti taluk, was registered on 14th January 1949 and started work on 27th January 1949. Within a short time the society has been able to achieve tangible results. On 30th June 1949 there were 38 members with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 1,587. The society disbursed a loan of Rs. 4,800 to the members for useful purposes.

Realizing that rural credit societies should not be merely dealers in credit, it procured the necessary licence to deal in mill cloth. It purchased mill cloth to the tune of Rs. 3,114 and sold goods to the value of Rs. 2,932 leaving a stock of cloth valued Rs. 422. The society earned a gross profit of Rs. 206 in this transaction.

The society has also resolved to take up the construction of a godown at an estimated cost of Rs. 10,000. It proposes to collect Rs. 2,000 as donations from the public. It has applied for a Government loan of Rs. 3,000 and a subsidy of Rs. 5,000. When the scheme materializes, it has vast potentialities for improving agricultural marketing and assuring a higher return for the produce of the ryots.

The society has also distributed hundi boxes to its members and is making propaganda to tap all the savings of the public.

Thus rural credit society has succeeded in catching the minds of the villagers as a potential instrument for their economic regeneration.

Agricultural Notes

Growing Seedless Tomatoes

By L. VENKATARAMAN, M.SC, Plant Physiologist, Agricultural College, Bapatla

Seedless tomatoes can now be grown by spraying the plant with a certain plant hormone before the opening of the flowers. The resulting fruits are uniform in size, quality and colour, and being completely seedless, they are in great demand in the market. Seedless fruits are preferred for making syrup, jelly, squashes and other preparations. In many western countries, the use of this plant hormone has become an established practice in the commercial production of tomatoes.

Several patent commercial plant hormone preparations are available in the market for regulating plant growth. Plant hormones are available for stimulating root growth, improving fruit set, preventing fruit drop, controlling weeds, sprouting tubers and so on. Among these hormones, one that has proved highly successful under Indian conditions is the P.P. Tomato set of the Plant Protection Limited, Kent, England, which contains the hormone beta-napthoxyacetic acid as its active principle.

The trials conducted at the Agricultural College, Bapatla, showed that fruits entirely seedless can be secured if the hormone is sprayed before the opening of the flowers, without any necessity for emasculation. The optimum concentration is found to be 1 in 1,500 as against 1 in 100 of water recommended by the manufacturers.

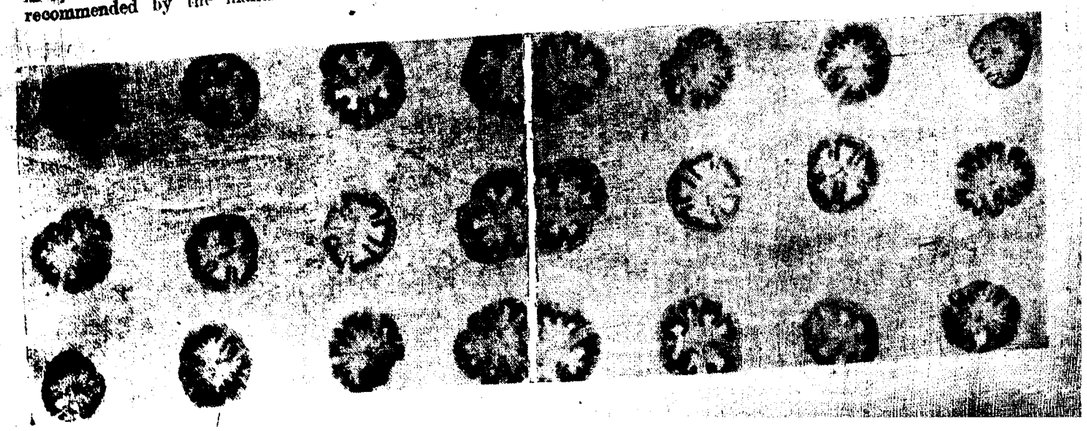
Spraying the hormone diluted in at 1 in 1,500 ratio under field conditions twice a week on flower clusters improved the fruit set, and a good number of seedless fruits were secured. The average number of fruits secured in the unsprayed plants was 44 per cent from 58·8 per cent of the fruits set as against 64 per cent of the fruits harvested from 73·1 per cent of the fruits set in the sprayed plants.

In three trials carried out similar increase in fruit set ranging from 15 to 20 per cent was secured. About 15 per cent of the fruits in the sprayed plants were found on examination to be absolutely seedless. In pot cultures, over 20 per cent increase in fruit set was secured than in the plants that were not sprayed with the hormone, and all the fruits were found to be seedless.

Complete seedlessness in all the fruits that were harvested was secured when the hormone was sprayed daily in the mornings on flower clusters in enclosed plant-house conditions. The accompanying photographs show the normal variety and the seedless tomatoes developed thus.

The hormone is therefore found suitable under our conditions, at a far lower concentration than prescribed. In view of its low cost, easy applicability and the encouraging response given, it is recommended for increasing fruits and growing seedless tomatoes in our country. But it must be understood that the yield cannot be increased by using this hormone, and that it is no substitute for fertilizers or good management.

The P.P. Tomatoe set hormone is available with the Imperial Chemical Industries, Limited, Madras, at Rs. 2-8-0 per two ounce bottle. This quantity is adequate for spraying an acre of tomatoes. A bottle sprayer required for the operation costs about Rs. 5. A 24 ounce capacity bottle, costing about Rs. 10 is convenient even for field scale use.



Air Force

A combined examination for appointment to the Military Wing of Armed Forces Academy and Air Force Academy of the Royal Indian Air Force for the course commencing in July 1950 will be held by the Federal Public Service Commission at Allahabad, Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras and Nagpur, sometime in February 1950. The exact date and place of examination at each of the above centres will be notified later. Application forms and further particulars can be obtained from the Air Force Recruiting Officer, Bangalore-Madras.

HARIJAN DAY CELEBRATION IN OOTACAMUND

A bajana party of Harijan boys and girls

Harijan boys at play

A public meeting was held to celebrate the occasion

Tug-of-war was a sports event on the occasion

Books and Publications

"INDIAN AFFAIRS"—*October 1949—Price Re. 1.*

The annual number of "Indian Affairs" makes interesting reading. It is priced one rupee and contains a number of instructive articles.

—T.K.G.

BOOKS ON "ADULT EDUCATION"

The Education Department has published two guide books for Adult Literacy Drive—

(1) Bulletin No. I on Adult Education—*Price As. 8.*

(2) Adult Literacy—Propaganda songs in Tamil entitled Muthor Kalvi—*Price As. 12.*

No. (1) can be had from the Director of Public Instruction on a M.O. remittance, and No. (2) from the Superintendent, Government Press, Madras.

Burma Citizenship For Persons Temporarily Abroad

The Government of the Union of Burma has decided that persons eligible for Union Citizenship under the Union of Burma Citizenship (Elections) Act, 1948, who are abroad for *bona fide* reasons may send their applications in the prescribed form for election of Union Citizenship to the Burmese Embassy in New Delhi not later than December 31, 1949.

Applications should be addressed to the 3rd and 4th Judges of the City Civil Court in Rangoon or to Sub-Judges of the Districts in Burma to which the applicant belongs with three authenticated photographs of 1¼"×2" and a fee of Re. 2 being the cost of revenue stamp, together with necessary foreign Postal Money Order charges. Application forms are obtainable from the 3rd and 4th Judges of the City Civil Court in Rangoon either direct or through the Burmese Embassy in New Delhi.

RELIGION

True knowledge of religion breaks down the barriers between faith and faith. Cultivation of tolerance of other faiths will impart to us a truer understanding of our own.

—MAHATMAJI

More Inspectors For Physical Education In Bombay

Ten more Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectors for Physical Education are being appointed in Bombay Province. Already, there were 33 such officers. The Inspectorate for Physical Education is being strengthened on the recommendation of the Physical Education Committee.

PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS, AND EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY THE DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY, GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

MILESTONES IN NATION-BUILDING

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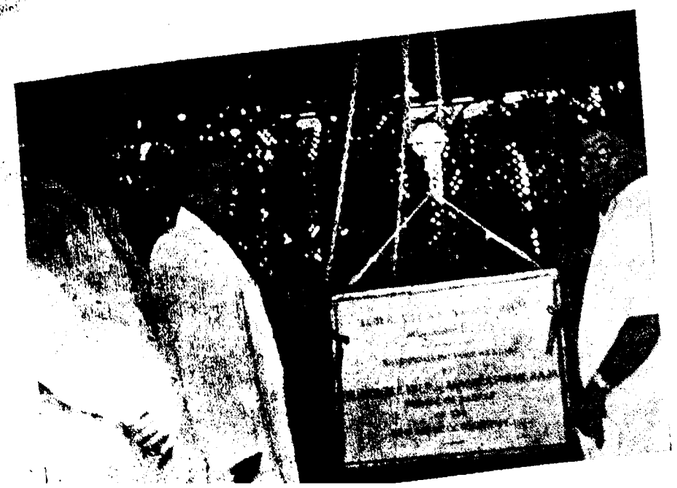
The Hon'ble the Premier of Madras opened the agricultural exhibition during his recent tour of Mangalore

The Hon'ble the Premier and Hon'ble Srt A. B. Shetty examining with interest some of the exhibits in the agricultural exhibition



Hon'ble Sri P. S. Kumaraswamy Raja, Premier, laid the foundation stone for a T.B. Sanatorium during his recent visit to Mangalore

Registered No. M-4767

MADRAS INFORMATION

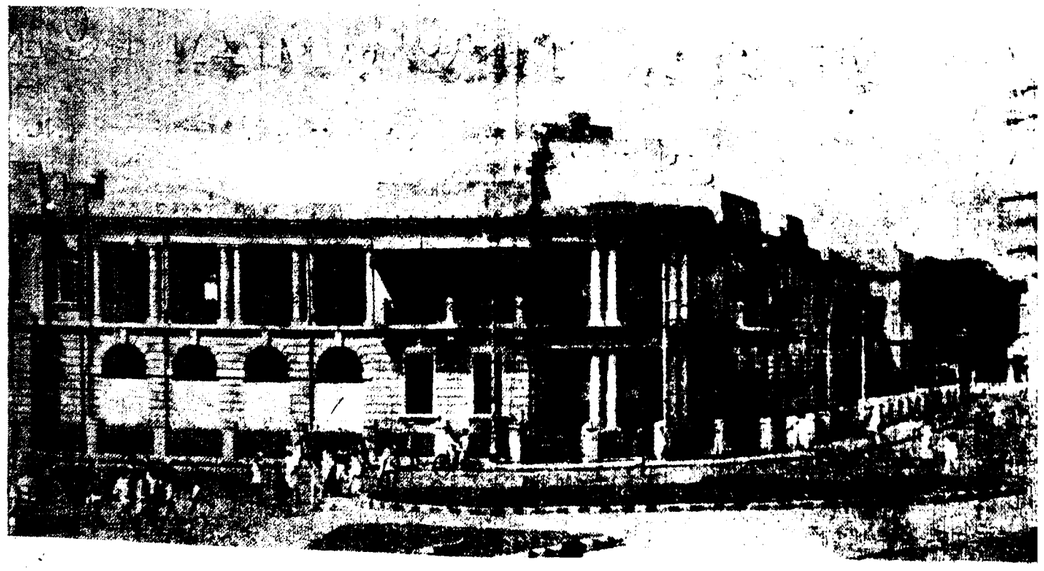
GOVERNOR AT MATHURAI EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE

His Excellency the Governor inspecting the live register containing particulars of candidates seekin employment assistance

The Governor is examining the charts showing the progress of registration and placements of candidates

These teachers have been trained in Adult Education and they are to work among villagers

BUILDING A BETTER INDIA



The Central Polytechnic, Madras —Main Building

Hon'ble Sri P. S. Kumaraswamy Raja, Premier, addressed the Firka Development Committee, Kumbla, South Kanara district. The above photo was taken on the occasion. The Hon'ble Sri A. B. Shetty is also seen in the picture.

Madras Information

Published every fortnight by the Director of Information and Publicity
Fort St. George

Vol. III, No. 21 | "WE SEEK TO SERVE AND NOT TO COMPETE" | December 1, 1949

FOOD PRODUCTION DRIVE

"Our concern for the present is to see whether we can, with fair hope of success, deal with the present food crisis. I think we can. The first lesson we must learn is of self-help and self-reliance. If we assimilate this lesson, we shall at once free ourselves from disastrous dependence upon foreign countries and ultimate bankruptcy."

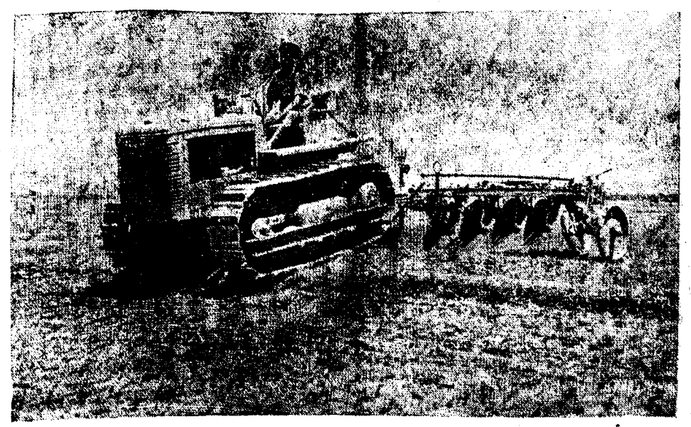
—MAHATMA GANDHI.

Two or three points made by Mr. R. K. Patil, Food Commissioner, Government of India, during his recent stay in this Province may be emphasized again. There was a general feeling he said, that food production was the responsibility of the Government and if things went wrong, the blame lay on Governments shoulders He said that he did not want to minimize Governments share of responsibility, but pointed out that just as a war could not be won by a Government alone, the food problem cannot be solved by the Government alone irrespective of the co-operation of the people and all concerned. Mr. Patil said that when India achieved self-sufficiency by 1951, the credit should go to the cultivator. The function of the Government was to help with facilities, but the actual work of growing more food was done by the ryots without whose enthusiastic co-operation their objective would not be achieved.

Speaking further Mr. Patil appealed to the commercial community to invest capital in schemes which would increase food production. Business men he said could get a return on their investment in agricultural schemes. There was great need for such schemes in India—schemes such as for land reclamation by means of tractors on a hire basis. By investing in such schemes for the production of food, business men will not only help the country to attain self-sufficiency in food and get a return on investments but would also help to secure peace in the country.

COVER PAGE

The Food Production Commissioner, Government of India, recently visited this Province to study firsthand the progress of the Food Production drive. The cover picture shows one of his inspections in Chingleput district.



"The real unity among all religions must be realized"

Premier's exhortation at the Sikh function

"There is no use in calling ourselves as the followers of this religion or that unless we practise the moral virtues prescribed and taught by our religions" observed Honourable Sri P. S. Kumaraswami Raja on the occasion of laying the foundation stone for the Sikh Gurdwara at Madras, recently.

TEXT OF THE ADDRESS

I offer my grateful thanks to the Guru Nanak Sat Sangh Sabha for the honour done to me in having invited me to lay the foundation-stone for the Gurudwara building this evening. I deem it a great privilege to be associated with this function, connected as it is with a sacred institution. My pleasure and pride increase all the more at the thought that to-day's function serves as a landmark in the annals of the sacred shrines in our Province, as this is going to be the first Sikh shrine in this part of our country.

A Day of National Honour and Pride

To-day is a day of universal celebration for the Sikhs. To India as a whole, this day is one of national honour and pride. Because to-day is the birthday of the great Guru Nanak, the founder of Sikhism. How appropriate it is that this sacred day has been chosen for the initiation of the Gurudwara here which is to function as a springhead of spiritual bliss to the Sikh residents of Madras. This Gurudwara shall remain as a sacred memorial reminding us of the great Guru Nanak, who like many apostles of spiritual eminence, has enhanced the glory of India.

India the Cradle of Many a Cult

From the early Vedic times, India has been occupying a high pedestal of sacredness, serving as the giver of messages from time to time, for the uplift and guidance of humanity. In this respect, she alone among all the countries of the world can boast of, not one or two, but many of her divine sons, being the apostles of great religions. She has been the cradle of many a cult, by which the humanity has been benefited. Therefore, she richly deserves being called the mother of religions and cults. The Sikhism founded by Guru Nanak has taken its worthy place in the ranks of religions which India delivered to the world.

True Aim of All Religions

The ultimate aim of all religions and cults, is to make the man lead a life of virtues and morals and with character. All religions convey the same message, preaching the fundamental human virtues, though they prescribe different methods of procedure for the realisation of the same common goal. The followers of different religions are seekers of the same eternal truth and bliss, though through different channels of thought. So all men being members of the same fraternity, bound for the common goal, the real unity among all religions must be realised. But how miserably is this fundamental virtue sacrificed at the altar of fanaticism and rudeness? Atrocities and cruel events have taken place in our country in recent times, in the name of the very religions and civilisations which preach against commission of such acts. The mad display of fanaticism has resulted in bloodshed and costed human lives on a scale unparalelled in history. Those events have marred the fair name and traditions of India. The misery that had befallen us is due to the fact that the followers of religions have not realised the truth and virtues, preached by those religions. The ideal of oneness of God and the brotherhood of man has been lost sight of. The result is that woe and misery followed. And we paid heavily for the ignorance and fanaticism of the so-called followers of religions. The only remedy for the ills is that people should try to be true devotees of their respective religions.

The Gurudwara that is going to spring into existence here, shall function as a sacred place for cultivation of morals and virtues, that make men realise the oneness of God and the brotherhood of man. These are the very fundamentals of the religion propounded by Guru Nanak. His preaching were of such a catholic outlook and general nature that he was claimed by the Hindus as well as the Muslims as one among their sect. The miracles played by the Guru have also conveyed the same message of unity among religions. His life and teachings had a persuasive appeal to both the Hindus and Muslims. The great Guru worked for social justice and fairplay irrespective of caste, colour or creed. The caste system, which is a blot on the society, appeared to him as the worst form of social injustice. The said injustice, he wanted to set right by himself living up to the ideals that he preached. He preached and practised anti-untouchability with great fervour. The writings of Harijan Bhaktas have been incorporated as an integral part of the sacred book, the Guru Granth Saheb. Guru Nanak's realisation is that it is the one Divine light that pervades all human beings and nobody is good or bad simply by the nature of the community he belongs to.

We should Live up to the Ideals and Tenets of That Great Apostle

The virtues of charity, sympathy for the poor, the weak and the down-trodden, the unity in man's thought, word and deed, are but a few of his preachings. The sword worshipped at the Gurudwara is the sacred symbol of the virtue of protecting the poor and the weak from the aggressor.

Gentlemen! There is no use calling ourselves as the followers of this religion or that, unless we practise the moral virtues, prescribed and taught by our religions. The celebration of the birthday of Guru Nanak shall not be a day of mere rejoicing and festivities. Rather, this shall be a day to take a vow that we should live up to the ideals and tenets of that great apostle and spread the sacred message left by him. This shall be a day when his followers should consider, how far they have succeeded in implementing and practising the virtues of the Guru. His ideals and teachings shall inspire us and lead us to the Bliss. The Gurudwara here shall help you in early realisation of that Bliss. I hope that this

(Continued on page 14)

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Financial Position of the Province

Revenue Position—Development schemes for the future—Stringency of Finance—Appeal for public assistance.

"It is up to the public spirited men and women of this province to help the Government in this necessary and desirable task . . . . ours is a common duty to help our brethren in a planned way for the common good" observed Honourable Sri B. Gopala Reddy, Finance Minister, broadcasting from the A.I.R., Madras, recently.

TEXT OF THE TALK

I presented the Budget of the Madras Government for 1949–50 to the Legislature on the 26th February 1949 and you may remember that I explained the proposals in a broadcast talk the same night. Some time later—in the beginning of May 1949—I was again before you describing our development plans for the future. I believe that the recent devaluation of the Sterling and the Indian rupee in relation to the American dollar and the measures of retrenchment and control that have followed or are expected to follow in its wake have made some of you at least anxious about the financial position of our own Province.

Revenue Position

2. How do we stand today after 3 years of Congress administration in Madras? Our revenues, taken as a whole have improved. The total revenue which stood at Rs. 47·99 crores in 1945–46—the last year of the Advisors' regime—rose to the record figure of Rs. 53·25 crores in 1948-49. This increase of Rs. 5·26 crores occurred notwithstanding the fact that the revenue derived from Provincial Excise which was Rs. 16·80 crores in 1945–46 was reduced to Rs. 3·67 crores in 1948–49, i.e. by over Rs. 13 crores, as a result of the extension of that great measure of social betterment—Prohibition. (Practically the whole of the Excise revenue has been wiped out from this year with the full impact of Prohibition.) As you know, the mainstay of our revenues is now the Commercial Taxes especially the General Sales Tax. While we obtained from the General Sales Tax less than Rs. 6 crores in 1945–46, we got as much as Rs. 13·03 crores in 1948–49. This is mainly due to the enhancement of the rates which came into force from the 1st January 1948, though the general rise in prices is also reflected here. The Sales Tax receipts are still rising. The increase in the other Commercial Taxes was nearly Rs. 1 crore. The receipts from Motor Vehicle Taxes have also doubled—from less than Rs. 1 crore in 1945–46 to nearly Rs. 2 crores in 1948–49. Our share of the income-tax levied by the Central Government was as high as Rs. 8·24 crores in 1948–49 (including an arrear payment of Rs. 90 lakhs), as against Rs. 4·31 crores in 1945–46. The Government of India also gave us Rs. 3·10 crores last year as grants for Post-war Development Schemes and Grow More Food Schemes. Our revenue position would thus appear to be hopeful, but the position has to be viewed in the context of our growing needs.

Development Schemes Need Finance

3. The advent of political freedom to the Nation will have no real meaning to the large mass of our countrymen, until it results in their economic and social betterment. We have many development schemes to secure this end, but at the moment, the problem of food has to take the first place. During the six years from 1943–44 to 1948–49 the Madras Government have incurred a total expenditure of about Rs. 17·5 crores by way of food subsidies, besides a sum of about Rs. 4·5 crores on staff for procurement and rationing. The Government of India have planned to attain self-sufficiency in food in the next two years and the Madras Government are taking all steps to maximise production and procurement. They have a two-year plan of intensive cultivation consisting of (i) Agricultural schemes (ii) Schemes relating to irrigation both under Public Works Department and minor irrigation in zamindari and ryotwari areas and (iii) subsidised schemes for the sinking of wells. The success of these schemes depends to a large extent on the willing and hearty co-operation of all the agriculturists in the Province in assisting and making use of the several measures initiated by the Government. The expenditure on developmental activities in other spheres has also risen greatly. The expenditure in 1948–49 under the heads, Education, Medical, Public Health, Agriculture, Veterinary, Co-operation and Industries, excluding expenditure on Government buildings was greater than that in 1945–46 by Rs. 7 crores. The unsettled times we are living in, have also led to an increase in the annual police expenditure by Rs. 3·54 crores, i.e. from Rs. 2·98 crores in 1945–46 to Rs. 6·52 crores in 1948–49. Inevitably, the growth in the developmental activities of the Government and the rise in prices have also meant a rise in the cost of the administrative machinery of the Government. As a result of all these factors, the total expenditure on revenue account (i.e. excluding capital expenditure) rose from Rs. 30·67 crores in 1945–46 to Rs. 52·73 crores in 1948–49. The surplus in 1948–49 was nearly Rs. 52 lakhs. You will now see that our revenues have just kept pace with our needs.

Funds

4. The outlay on large projects—irrigation, electricity, civil works and industrial development—is treated as capital expenditure and financed from borrowed money or accumulated balances. During the three years, 1946–47 to 1948–49, we have incurred a total capital expenditure of about Rs. 16 crores. The main items are—Irrigation works (Tungabhadra, Lower Bhavani and other schemes) Rs. 4·38 crores; Electrical schemes—Rs. 9 crores, including Rs. 1·33 crores on the acquisition of the Madras Electric System; Industrial Development—Rs. 1·48 crores including Rs. 51 lakhs on the purchase of the shares in the Industrial Investment Corporation. The gross capital investment on State

Transport was nearly Rs. 60 lakhs. During the three years ending 1948–49, the Government also gave loans to local bodies, cultivators, etc., for recognized purposes to the extent of Rs. 9·66 crores, after setting off the recoveries from them in respect of the loans given in previous years.

Consequently, the public debt of the Madras Government increased during the same period, but not to the full extent of the capital and debt outlay, as part of the requirements was met from general balances. A loan was raised in the open market only in 1946–47—Rs. 4·09 crores at 2¾ per cent interest.

In the next two years, the requirements were met from borrowings (Rs. 9 crores) from the Central Government. The total outstanding debt on the 31st March 1949 was Rs. 27·87 crores against Rs. 16·06 crores on the 31st March 1946. This debt was about only one-half of the annual revenue, and more than 50 per cent of it was covered by loans due to the Government from local bodies, etc. (Rs. 14·92 crores). The rest of the debt and other liabilities (provident fund, deposits, deposits from the public, etc.) was adequately covered by the assets of the Government in the shape of irrigation, electricity, etc., works, buildings and investments. (The total amount held in Government of India Securities in respect of all accounts was Rs. 46·67 crores.) The margin of the assets over the liabilities was Rs. 18 crores.

The balance in the Revenue Reserve Fund at the end of the year 1948–49 was Rs. 33·37 crores, which represented an increase of nearly Rs. 3 crores over the position at the end of March 1946. To sum up, while our public debt has increased by less than Rs. 12 crores during the three years ending 1948–49 the assets newly created during the same period were of the value of nearly Rs. 30 crores.

You will now see that the general financial position of the Province has been maintained in a very sound condition so far.

The Future

5. But what of the future? In February last, I anticipated that the budget for the current year could be balanced only by imposition of additional taxes yielding a revenue of about Rs. 4 crores. As you know, most of the new taxes originally contemplated were not actually levied as a result of fuller consideration and in deference to the wishes of your representatives. The only new taxes so far introduced during this year are—

(i) enhancement of the rates of tax on motor vehicles,

(ii) levy of a sales tax on cotton at a single point, at the rate of one-half of one per cent,

(iii) enhancement of the turnover tax on bigger coffee hotels and boarding houses, and

(iv) a small tax on cinema shows.

The yield from all these new taxes will be less than Rs. 1 crore in this year. But the receipts from the general sales tax have continued to rise remarkably, and the total collections in the current year may go well over Rs. 15 crores, which means an increase of Rs. 3 crores over the budget estimate. Thus so far as the Revenue Account is concerned, I expect that the financial position will be satisfactory this year, as was the case last year.

The real anxiety is about the financing of the capital expenditure in this year and the next. In the Budget, it was estimated that we would require about Rs. 11 crores for meeting the net disbursements under capital expenditure and loans and advances, and we hoped to get a loan of about Rs. 6 crores from the Government of India. In view of the special difficulties now facing them, the Government of India have recently intimated that they would not be able to give any loan in this year and that they would not be able to give any loans next year also, *except* for productive schemes which have been approved by their Priorities Committee and which are already under execution. The Government of India have also reduced their maximum grant for Post-war Development Schemes by Rs. 1 crore in this year, and intimated that no grants *at all* will be available for Development Schemes next year. I must say here that this action of the Government of India was quite unexpected. I am aware of their difficulties, but from the point of view of the Provincial Government, such a sudden change of policy in the middle of the year is very embarrassing. This only adds force to what I have been urging all along that Provinces should have adequate resources of their own and should not be made to depend on 'doles' from the Centre which sap responsibility and initiative. I am glad that Dr. Rajendra Prasad recently urged in the Constituent Assembly the need for an equitable distribution of the proceeds of income-tax to the Provinces.

If this were only a passing phase, the Madras Government could meet the situation by issuing treasury bills. As a matter of fact, three months' treasury bills for a total sum of Rs. 5 crores were issued by the Madras Government in August and September last, and it was fully taken up at reasonable rates. This was the first series of issue of treasury bills after 1945–46 and I am gratified at the response and hope that it will be forthcoming in future also.

But if the Government of India are not able to give us any loan in the next year, we cannot go on issuing treasury bills without limit or taking advance from the Reserve Bank. In the ordinary course, the Madras Government will go to the open market for their loan requirements, but as Capital seems to be very shy just now, they do not intend to float any loan until conditions improve. For the present, they will slow down the capital expenditure on some schemes, where this can be done without detriment to the general welfare.

Public Spirited Men Should Help Government

I cannot at this stage forecast the budgetary position during next year. Simply because the Government of India may not give us any grants for Development Schemes (apart from Grow More Food or Intensive Cultivation Schemes), we cannot stop their progress suddenly. On the basis of the sanctioned estimates, the expenditure to be incurred after 31st March 1949 for completing the works under execution amount to nearly Rs. 50 crores, the major items being Rs. 22 crores under 'Irrigation', 20 crores under 'Electricity' and 1½ crores under 'Buildings'. The payment to zamindars, etc. (Rs. 17 crores) consequent on the taking over of their estates have also to be provided for. All this expenditure will be spread over some years, but our reserves will not be adequate to meet the entire commitments. Further, it will be neither prudent nor desirable to sell most of our investments within this year and the next. We will also have to undertake some new schemes every year in the interest of food production as well as of the physical, material

and intellectual advancement of the people. The devaluation of the rupee will have the effect of increasing the cost of vital machinery that will have on necessity to be imported from the dollar areas. The scope for retrenchment is very limited in this Province, and the Government have already taken up all possible steps in this regard. Special measures will therefore have to be taken to ease the difficult ways and means position that will result from the sudden stoppage of Central grants and loans for Development schemes. Development schemes are designed to improve the general condition of the mass of the people on all fronts, in a planned way. It is up to the public-spirited men and women of this Province to help the Government in this necessary and desirable task. If capitalists will not come forward with loans to this Government on reasonable terms, it is for the general public to help themselves by affording the requisite means for the Government to help them. As Rajaji appealed on the Vijaya Dasami Day, it is now the turn of the small man to take up the role of an enlightened capitalist. The Government will in due course, in consultation with the representatives of the people, indicate the method and the direction in which *you* can help. I am sure that all of you, rich and poor, will respond nobly and quickly. For ours is a common duty, to help our brethren in a planned way, for the common good.

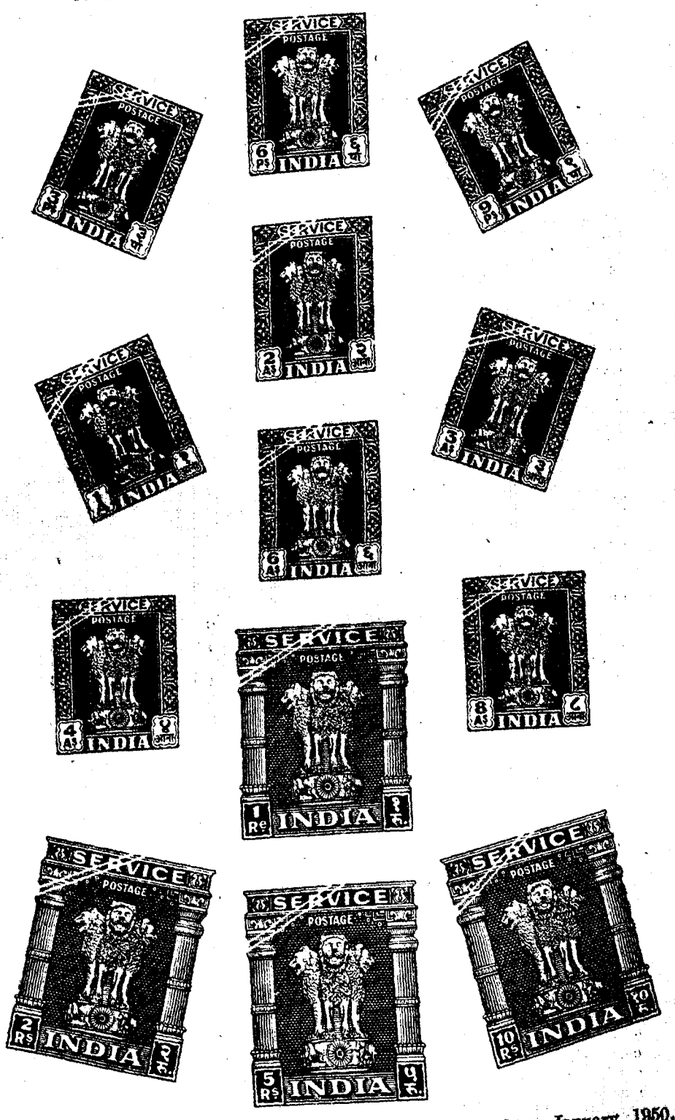
"JAI HIND."

—Broadcast from A.I.R., Madras.

I have no doubt that, if we conduct ourselves as practical men, as those interested in and concerned almost solely with the problems of everyday life, as those to whom what matters is practical results, rather than theoretical debates, we shall see through our problems and difficulties much quicker and much more effectively than if we engaged ourselves in perpetual wrangles about rights and wrongs of one principle or another or of different 'isms'.

—SARDAR PATEL.

INDIA SERVICE POSTAGE STAMPS



A new series of Service Postage stamps will be in use from January 1950, replacing the present King George series of Service stamps. The design on the stamps consists of the State emblem, the Asoka Pillar, imprinted against a solid background with a scroll work border. The word "Service" appears at the top in bold letters and just below in small white letters is the word "Postage". The value of the stamps appears in English and Hindi.

Topical Notes

The Electricity Bill

The Madras Presidency Electric Licensees' Association waited on deputation on the Hon'ble Sri M. Bakthavatsalam, Minister for Public Works at Fort St. George, recently with reference to the proposed Bill for the compulsory acquisition of electricity undertakings in this Province. The Officers of the Electricity Department were present.

The Association considered that the provisions of the Bill by which the licensees were given the option of choosing between three alternative bases of compensation were generally fair. They recommended that in addition to the three bases, one more may be added by which the licensee is assured his paid-up share capital plus a solatium of 20 per cent on it. The Hon'ble Minister pointed out that this basis would actually be preferred by only one or two licensees and doubted whether it was really necessary to add to the number of bases now provided for. The deputationists enquired when the proposed nationalization was expected to be completed. The Hon'ble Minister promised to make a statement soon after the Bill became Law explaining the Government's programme. Inefficient licensees will be liquidated first and the more efficient ones, with good rural services, will be assisted by the Government to carry on their obligations till the Government are able to absorb them. The Association represented that the provisions for the termination of Managing Agents' contract with the companies, were drastic and should be modified. The Hon'ble Minister explained that this provision was intended to safeguard the interests of the share-holders and that the question could be further examined at the Select Committee stage. The deputationists also objected to the provision by which compensation is to be deposited in a Court instead of being paid straight to the concerns. This provision was again considered necessary to safeguard the share-holders but it could be examined at the Select Committee stage. While the deputationists welcomed the provision by which the Government would pay 75 per cent of the compensation amount in advance, they wanted an assurance that the balance should bear interest. The Hon'ble Minister considered this request reasonable and promised to examine it further. The Hon'ble Minister also assured that it was the intention of the Government to absorb into Government Service the bulk of the staff now engaged in these companies and that only men who were obviously unsuitable will be disbanded. A Press Communique to this effect will be issued when the Bill becomes law.

Paddy Procurement

The Government have, as usual, examined the question whether the existing procurement prices for paddy, rice and millets require any change, having regard to the cost of cultivation and to the cost of other essential commodities. They came to the conclusion that there was no material change in the situation to justify any change in the existing procurement prices and they informed the Government of India accordingly. The Government of India, however, while recognizing the force of the arguments adduced by this Government in support of their proposal, pointed out that in view of their policy of integrated reduction in the prices of essential commodities in order to check inflation and prevent further deterioration of the economic situation in the country, it has become necessary to make some reduction in the procurement and issue prices of foodgrains. They also pointed out that last year while other Provinces were permitted to increase their procurement prices only up to 25 per cent of the prices that were in force in 1947, the Madras Government was as a special case permitted to increase their procurement prices up to 50 per cent of the prices in force in 1947 and it is therefore incumbent upon the Madras Government to agree to a slight reduction especially as a gesture to other Provinces which would agree to a reduction in their own prices only if there was a uniform reduction throughout India. They have therefore suggested that the Procurement prices should be reduced by 3 annas per maund in the case of paddy first sort and 4 annas per maund in the case of paddy second sort and millets. In view of the appeal made by the Government of India, the Madras Government have decided to accept the Government of India's suggestion and to reduce the procurement prices accordingly. They have decided to give effect to the reduction in prices from 4th December 1949 in order to enable the producers of short-term crops to deliver their surpluses at the present rates. The producers of the short-time crops are therefore requested to take advantage of this concession and to deliver all their surpluses to the Government Procurement Agents before the reduced prices come into force from 4th December 1949.

International Criminal Police Commission

It has been come to the notice of this Government that the office of the International Criminal Police Commission at Paris has been receiving numerous requests or applications for membership from private individuals. The Commission in question has been set up for the purpose of ensuring and officially promoting the growth of the greatest possible mutual assistance between all criminal police authorities, within the limits of the laws existing in the different States and for establishing and developing all institutions likely to contribute to an efficient repression of crimes and offences against common law. The membership of the Commission is restricted to Governments of Countries and is not open to private individuals or to any regional organizations. The Government of India are already represented on it and the Director of Intelligence Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, is the representative of this country for the purposes of correspondence with the Commission.

[November 11]

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Labour Contract Societies in Kurnool

The facts given here are a concrete demonstration of the benefits of the co-operative principle and an eye-opener to those who still doubt the economic benefits of Prohibition.

The Peddapadu Labour Contract Society.—Peddapadu is a fairly big village with a population of about 3,500, situated 5 miles from Kurnool on the Kurnool-Bellary road. The village is a selected firka in Kurnool district. There are about 50 families of Harijans and Boyas in the village who have hereditary aptitude for road works, sinking of wells, construction of small road bridges, manufacture of cement bins, repairs to breaches in the canals and tanks and taking out of stones from the quarries. Capital is a prime necessity for taking on contract such works and executing them. But as the labourers are poor, neither the Highways Department nor the Minor Irrigation Department or any other department can entrust contract works direct to the labourers. The labourers were hitherto in the clutches of the contractors who generally took maximum labour for a minimum wage.

Prohibition relieved the labourers from the evils of drink and extravagance. The ameliorative branch of the Prohibition Department afforded the relief needed by them by bringing them into the co-operative fold. A co-opertive society under the name of the "Peddapadu Labour Contract Co-opertive Society" was organized in November 1948 with 20 members. To induce in them the habit of thrift, these prospective members were asked to save in driblets from time to time till all of them could raise Rs. 1,000 and contribute it towards share capital. As they were anxious to get out of the hands of the exacting contractors, the labourers readily responded to this suggestion and pooled Rs. 1,000 by the end of January 1949. The society was registered on 3rd February 1949 and was started on its work on 5th February 1949. The Collector and the Highways Engineer promised all help to the poor members of the society. The Highways Engineer was pleased to entrust to the society road works estimated at Rs. 13,857 less 20 per cent. By 30th September 1949 they completed road work estimated at Rs. 9,043. It is expected that the Highways Engineer will entrust other works to the society in the near future. The Central Bank has granted a cash credit of Rs. 3,000 to the society in July 1949. The labourers have realized at once the benefits of co-operative effort and the benefits of Prohibition.

A similar society for the benefit of the Harijans, ex-addicts and quarry workers of Loddipalli was registered and started on work during the quarter endod 30th September 1949. Loddipalli is a village in Kurnool taluk situated 11 miles from Kurnool. A rich contractor of the village kept the poor quarry workers in his clutches by issuing them small sums of money as advances and making them work as coolies in quarrying the mines on daily wages. Prohibition relieved the labourers from the evils of drink and the ameliorative branch of the Prohibition Department inculcated in them the practice of saving through thrift. Seventeen labourers with the assistance of 3 sympathisers saved Rs. 1,050 and invested the amount in the Central Bank. The Collector, Kurnool, got the sanction of the Board of Revenue for giving the society the lease of the two quarries "Nakkalamoti" and "Yedurudada." The society was started on work on 17th September 1949 with 21 members and a share capital of Rs. 1,050. The society remitted in the Kurnool sub-treasury on 17th September 1949 security deposit, etc., amounting to Rs. 342-3-0. The bond regarding lease of quarries has since been registered. The ameliorative branch of the Prohibition Department has afforded the poor labourers the economic relief they needed.

During the quarter, a labour contract society has been organized at Polekal 24 miles from Kurnool. Sixteen members have joined the organization and a share capital of Rs. 1,000 has been collected and deposited in the Central Bank.

The promoters of the Bandi-Atmakur Labour Contract Society which was organized in June last have not yet raised the required amount of share capital of Rs. 1,000. The matter is being pursued.

More Irrigation Facilities

New Works Sanctioned

During October 1949, the Government sanctioned the following irrigation schemes :—

Krishna District

Construction of a combined bridge and regulator across the Chandrayya drain at mile 3/4-5-20 near Polukonda village, Kaikalur taluk, Krishna district, at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,05,000 for works.

The regulator is intended to facilitate the holding up of water in the drain for proper supply to about 1,100 acres of the tail end ayacut of Neharalli channel, the major portion of which is subject to submersion by floods in July and August. The regulator to be constructed will enable transplantation being completed early in July so that the crops can withstand the submersion. It will also obviate the necessity of putting up and removing the temporary cross bund every year. It is also expected to be capable of bringing under cultivation a new extent of 765 acres. The total additional yield anticipated is 658 tons of rice. The regulator will also connect the Polukonda-Putlacheruvu road obviating the construction of a separate bridge.

Mathurai District

Scheme for improvements to the existing anicut across the Santhanavarthini river and the supply channel feeding the Periyakulam tank in Mullipadi village, Dindigul taluk, Mathurai district.

The supply channel to Mullipad Periyakulam tank takes off from the anicut across the Santhanavarthini river on its left margin in Kovilur village limits in Dindigul taluk. Its (supply channel's) right bank for a length of about 1,200 feet from its head, which was close to the river, was washed away during the floods of 1936 and 1940. The ryots' efforts reform and retain the tank have not been successful and the tank is not getting adequate supply of water. It is now

proposed to extend the anicut by 80 feet and to shift the head reach of the supply channel away from its old course and also to raise the crest of the anicut by one foot and to provide a head sluice for the supply channel and scouring sluice in the anicut. The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 23,680 including direct and indirect charges. It is expected to bring under cultivation and additional area of 69 acres and to produce 35 tons of rice annually.

Coimbatore District

Scheme to raise the crest of the existing dam across the Siruvani river by 4 feet.

The existing dam across the Siruvani which was constructed as a part of the Coimbatore Water-supply Scheme is impounding the Siruvani waters in a small reservoir on the hills from which water is diverted through a tunnel into the Anayar and from it by an anicut into the settling tank of the water-supply system, the surplus flowing down the Anayar into the Noyyal. It is now proposed to increase this surplus by raising the Siruvani dam by 4 feet and passing more water down the tunnel so as to benefit irrigation under the Noyyal. The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 52,000 for works or Rs. 67,660 including direct and indirect charges. The scheme is expected to supply additional water to the 3,500 acres of existing wet lands and an additional yield of 175 tons of rice per annum is anticipated thereby.

Malabar District

Scheme for the restoration of the Ayinikad dam in Kurumbranad taluk.

The Ayinikad dam across the Agalapuzha river which had been put up long ago by the Government was washed away in 1924 and rebuilt in 1926 but it breached again in 1929. The area being subject to tidal action, sea water enters through this branch and as a result nearly 200 acres of the ayacut under the dam are lying waste. It is now proposed to restore the dam. The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 43,000 for works or Rs. 55,946 including direct and indirect charges. it is expected that the entire existing ayacut of 518 acres could be cultivated with two crops and that an additional extent of 39 acres of poramboke lands could also be converted into double-crop lands by the restoration proposed. The extra annual yield of rice is expected to be about 258 tons.

Adult Education Workers Confer

An Adult-Education Worker's Conference was held under the presidentship of Lieut. Col. M. A. Hamid, the Joint Director of Public Instruction on 19th October 1949 at Teachers' College, Saidapet. It was in connection with the re-training of the staff appointed to work as headmasters and assistants in six training schools to be opened in all the linguistic areas of the Province in this month. Sri G. Harisarvothama Rao, M.A., Honorary Director of Adult Education, Andhra Desa, and Sri A. G. Vilvaroy, B.A., L.T., Adult Education Officer, were also present on the occasion.

Topics connected with certain practical aspects of Adult Education were discussed. Some of them were about accommodation to training centres, admissions to candidates, Hostel arrangements, equipment, fixation of working hours and fitting of the village games into the training school curriculum.

Practical hints were given by the Joint Director to the workers. Talking about accommodation, he advised the workers to find all possible ways and means to make the accommodation self sufficient, use all possible situations to that end, and finally to make the best use of the available accommodation with the most accommodative spirit.

Touching upon the admission of candidates for training, he warned the workers not to be satisfied with mere educational qualifications. Over and above these qualifications he said the trainees should have real interest in Adult Education work. This he said would avoid irresponsible young men coming in for training out of fancy and keeping quiet afterwards.

In organizing the hostel, the Joint Director advised the headmasters and their assistants to see that timely meal is served to the trainees.

The village games are to be conducted for half an hour before the morning session and again soon after the evening session.

Finally he advised the workers that they have to keep up the necessary enthusiasm and interest all through and this service in the cause of the illiterate adults would be an additional feather in the cap of each one of the workers.

Sri G. Harisarvothama Rao also gave valuable advice to the workers and finally asked them to fight for the freedom from illiteracy in our Motherland as we fought hitherto for freedom from foreign rule.

Progress of Employment

One thousand and seventy-six women were placed in employment as against 946 during August. With a view to providing fresh avenues of employment to women, arrangements have been made in Madras for the training of 50 women in printing trades such as, book-binding, composing and mono, lino-type operators. The Government Press, Madras, has agreed to employ these 50 women, initially, after giving them the required training.

There was a shortage of midwives, trained nurses and trained women teachers in many parts of the country. The offer of facilities at the Military Hospitals, Delhi and Poona, for training women as nurses hold little attraction as it involved, in most cases, leaving of their home towns.

Regarding the manpower position in skilled trades and occupations the general shortage of skilled technicians, stenographers, trained teachers and qualified doctors continued.

Fifteen thousand, nine hundred and three persons, including 7,645 displaced men and 210 displaced women, were undergoing training at 471 training centres at the end of the last month. Of these persons, 1,834 including 1,250 displaced persons, were apprentice-trainees undergoing practial training in production work at 318 factories.

Educational Concessions

The Government of Madras have ordered that the salary drawn by the M.L.As. and M.L.Cs. should not be treated as income for the purpose of granting educational concessions to their children under the Madras Educational Rules.

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Ex-Government Servants—Re-employment

Following the decisions reached by the Government of India in the matter of re-employment of ex-Government servants, who had been removed, discharged, or dismissed from service on account of their patriotic activities or who resigned their appointments out of patriotic motives in order to participate in the national movements, the Government of Madras issue the following orders in the matter of re-employment of their ex-Government servants, who were removed, discharged or dismissed from service or who resigned their appointments on the grounds mentioned above :—

(i) These ex-Government servants will be eligible for re-employment under the Government of Madras (but not re-instatement, unless in any case this has already been ordered). They should be re-employed, as far as possible, in the same posts or grades from which they were removed or dismissed or from which they resigned, or in equivalent or higher posts, and if they are eligible for employment in all other respects, the restrictions regarding age limits shall be relaxed in their case. The age of superannuation of such persons shall be the same as would have been applicable to them if they had continued in service uninterruptedly.

(ii) On re-employment which will in the case of persons who previously held their appointments in a substantive capacity and subject to the availability of permanent posts, be in a permanent capacity, the actual previous service rendered by these Government servants should be treated as qualifying service for purposes of pension (if and to the extent to which it would have been so treated but for their discharge, dismissal, etc.) and seniority. They will also be allowed to carry forward the balance of leave on average pay due on the date of their discharge, dismissal or resignation, calculated with reference to the leave rules to which they were then subject or the maximum amount of earned leave which they can accumulate under the new leave rules applicable to them in their re-employed posts, whichever is less. The period of break in service would itself not count for any purpose but otherwise the service will be regarded as continuous.

(iii) The initial pay of such Government servants on re-employment should be determined in the following manner :—

(*a*) If they are re-employed in their original post or grade or in a post or grade corresponding thereto, their basic pay in the prescribed scale of pay for the post or grade in question should be fixed under Fundamental Rule 22 (*a*) (ii) with reference to the substantive pay last drawn and they should be granted, in addition, one increment for every three completed years of the break in their service. If before dismissal, discharge or resignation a person had been officiating continuously in a post higher than his substantive post for a period of not less than three years, then his officiating pay may be treated as his substantive pay for the purposes of fixation of his initial pay at the time of re-employment.

(*b*) If in any case they are re-employed in posts lower than those previously held by them they should only be allowed to count their total past service for increments in the prescribed time-scale of their present post *plus* one increment for every three completed years of break in service.

NOTE.—For the purposes of these orders posts or grades will be deemed to be "corresponding" posts or grades if the difference between the minimum *and* the maximum of the 'prescribed' time-scales thereof is within 20 per cent of the lower figures, doubtful and hard cases, if any, being referred to the Government for decision.

(iv) The above concessions, in so far as they relate to facilities for re-employment, and to fixation of pay and counting of previous service for leave and seniority on such re-employment, shall also be applicable to the cases of persons who may have been holding their previous posts temporarily and who may have been discharged on the basis of adverse police reports, etc., provided that, so far as fixation of pay is concerned, no benefit will be given if the period of service in those posts was less than three years.

(v) Persons who may be employed in pursuance of these orders and who may already be in receipt of any pension in respect of their past service will have such pensions held in abeyance and any gratuity received by them in respect of their past service shall also be subject to refund, in order to enable them to count their past service for future pension.

(vi) The Madras Public Service Commission shall be consulted, as usual, in cases in which such persons may be re-employed in posts direct appointment to which can be made only in consultation with the Commission.

Municipal Administration—Reorganization

The question of reorganization of the municipal administration so as to make Municipal Councils more autonomous has been engaging the attention of the Government for some time past. The Chamber of Municipal Chairmen has also suggested for consideration of the Government several amendments to the existing laws, the main proposal being the abolition of the post of Municipal Commissioners in the present form. The Government have decided to appoint a Committee consisting of the following non-official gentlemen and Heads of Government Departments connected with municipal administration to scrutinize the existing laws and to suggest for consideration of the Government suitable amendments to them :—

Members of the Committee.

1 Sri C. S. Ratnasabapathi Mudaliyar, Coimbatore—*Chairman.*
2 Sri T. K. Rama, Chairman, Municipal Council, Mathurai ;
3 Dr. T. V. S. Chalapathy Rao, Chairman, Municipal Council, Vijayavada ;
4 Dr. P. S. Srinivasan, M.L.C., Chairman, Municipal Council, Kancheepuram ; and
5 Sri L. C. Pais, M.L.A., Chairman, Municipal Council, Mangalore—Representatives of the Chamber of Municipal Chairmen.
6 Sri V. V. Ramaswami, Virudhunagar ;
7 Sri C. S. Ramaiah Chetty, Chairman, Municipal Council, Tirupati ;
8 Dr. G. Venkata Rao Naidu, Chairman, Municipal Council, Srikakulam ;
9 Inspector of Local Boards (ex-officio—Director of Town-Planning) ;
10 Chief Engineer (Public Works Department) ;
11 Chief Electrical Inspector to Government ;
12 Chief Engineer (Highways) ;
13 Director of Public Health ;
14 Director of Public Instruction ;
15 Sanitary Engineer ; and
16 Surgeon-General.

Evacuee Property—Regulations for Transfer

There is some misapprehension among the general public in certain quarters that under the Administration of Evacuee Property Ordinance, 1949, transfers of property are prohibited and would not be registered in registration offices. This is not the case. Under the notification, dated 9th September 1949 issued under section 26 of the Old Administration of Evacuee Property Ordinance promulgated in June 1949, transfers of properties were prohibited in certain districts except with the prior approval of the Collector of the district concerned. This notification has become in operative by virtue of the promulgation of the New Ordinance on 18th October 1949 repealing the old Ordinance. Under section 20 of the new Ordinance, no person who has been declared to be an intending evacuee may transfer any immovable property in which he has a right or interest, except with the previous approval of the Custodian. Under section 38 of the same Ordinance, no transfer of any right or interest in any property made in any manner after 14th August 1947, by or on behalf of an evacuee or by or on behalf of a person who has become an evacuee after the date of the transfer, will be effective unless it is confirmed by the Custodian.

The Custodian of evacuee property for this Province is the Member of the Board of Revenue who is the Commissioner of Land Revenue for the time being. The Collectors of districts are Deputy Custodians of Evacuee Property within their respective districts and the Revenue Divisional Officers are Assistant Custodians within their respective jurisdiction. A separate Assistant Custodian for the Madras City has been appointed and his office is in the office of the Collector of Madras. But all these officers are Custodians for the purpose of the Ordinance. An application for confirmation of any transfer should be made to the Custodian before 18th December 1949. On receipt of such an application, the Custodian will hold an enquiry and either confirm the transfer unconditionally or subject to such terms and conditions as he thinks fit to impose or reject the application if, in his opinion the transaction has not been entered into in good faith or for valuable consideration or is prohibited under any law for the time being in force or the transaction ought not to be confirmed for any other reason.

Under section 39 of the Ordinance, no Registrar should register a document presented to him for registration if it purports to transfer any right or interest in any property in contravention of the provisions of sections 20 and 38 referred to above, unless the party presenting the document for registration produce a certificate from the Custodian declaring that the property is not property belonging to an intending evacuee or that it is not evacuee property or that the transaction has been confirmed or that the Custodian has given his previous approval to the transfer.

The Government desire to make it clear that these restrictions are applicable only to cases falling under sections 20 and 38 of the Ordinance and that there is no prohibition against transfers, or the registration of documents relating to transfers, in other cases.

Handicrafts of Kashmir

Kashmir has been famous from early times for its artistic products and handicrafts. Kashmiri craftsmen are superb at moulding little lumps of paper-pulp into delicate articles of various shapes and designs and the act of Kashmiri woodcarvers is famous for its exquisite workmanship. Their little deft fingers skilfully turn simple rough walnut wood blocks into articles of great utility. When you enter the shop of a Kashmiri papier-machie worker or a woodcarver, you are lost in his little museum. The eye wanders in amazement from article to article and one is filled with surprise and admiration for these simple folk who, despite their poverty react so sensitively to the beautiful nature around them.

In this process of development of the decorative arts and handicrafts of Kashmir spread over several centuries, her liberal-minded rulers like Zain-ul-Abdin played no small role. He is believed to have invited artists and craftsmen from far and near to introduce the various art designs and traditions in Kashmir. It was during this great ruler's reign that Kashmiri craftsmen learnt the art of paper making. Other industries like sericulture and shawl-manufacture were also introduced in Kashmir during the same period. During the Mughal rule, the shawl-making industry of Kashmir received a further impetus when Kashmir shawls were used at the Mughal Court not only by Mughal courtiers but also by ladies of the Harem.

Shawls

Kashmiri shawls are world famous for their delicate workmanship. History throws an interesting light on the beauty of Kashmiri shawls. In ancient days these shawls were prized not only in Persia and other Eastern countries neighbouring India but also in Europe, where ladies of fashion wore them in courts and on select occasions.

The story goes that Napolean Bonaparte presented Princess Josephine with a Kashmiri shawl who marvelled at its fine workmanship. These Kashmiri shawls are very popular in India, particularly in Calcutta, Bombay and Lucknow. The greatest market for Kashmiri shawls today is West Bengal, Bombay and United Provinces.

These shawls are woven from the soft Pashmina wool of Tibetan and Ladakhi sheep and goats which pasture on the highlands. This Pashmina is unsurpassed for its warmth, durability and fine, soft texture. Of the Kashmiri shawls, the ring shawl which can be made to pass through a signet ring, is the most famous and fetches very high prices.

Pattoo and Tweeds

While Kashmir gets Pashmina wool for her fine shawls from Tibet and Ladakh (Leh), she also produces, a local variety of course wool used in the manufacture of "Pattoo" cloth and tweeds. The fact that pattoo and tweeds of Kashmir are handspun and hand-woven, received a great deal of encouragement from the Swadeshi Movement started by Gandhiji. Under the auspices of the All-India Spinners Association various centres were opened in the Valley where Pattoo and Tweeds were produced and exported to the different towns of India. These woollen clothes are in great demand today partly because of their comparatively lower prices.

Besides Pattoo and Tweed, handspun blankets and milled blankets (called Pattis) are also produced from this local wool and they are chiefly sold in Amritsar and East Punjab markets.

Silk and Embroidery

Kashmir is no less famous for its silks and silk-industry. Silks are exported in large quantities to different places in India. The climate of the valley is especially favourable for rearing silk-worms. Of the different varities of silks produced in Kashmir, parachute silk is the best and the most durable. It received a great encouragement during the war when it was exported in large quantities. The Jammu and Kashmir Government silk factory—one of the largest and biggest of its kind in the world-produces a large variety of silks; silk Tabby, Twill, Chiffon, parachute, etc.

The silken articles of Kashmir are made more attractive by their delicate embroidery. The designs of various kinds, are copies of Persian and Mughal patterns. Designs of leaves and flowers are generally inter-woven with roses, narcissuses and Chenars. There are also various kinds of embro-dery stitches of which "A'mli", or the dense stitch, is reported to be the best.

Gabbas and Namdas

Kashmiri gabbas and namdas are very attractive and yet cheap. Those who cannot afford to purchase precious carpets and rugs, can make the best use of the Gabbas for decorative purposes. They are mostly used as floor-rugs, couch coverings, cushion covers and furnishings. The gabba industry today flourishes mainly at Anantnag—a town about 34 miles from Srinagar. Gabbas are made from old worn-out blankets. A number of pieces are dyed in different colours and stitched and patched together to form symmetrical patterns and designs.

Namdas are also used as coverings for floor or as bed mattresses. Two varieties of these are common—plain and embroidered. Plain namdas used to be imported from Yarkandi; now both plain and embroidered variety is manufactured in Kashmir. Gabbas and namdas find extensive markets in Amritsar and East Punjab and other towns in India. During the war Namdas found a market even in America.

Carpets

Carpet weaving is one of the most ancient and principal industries of Kashmir. Since the days of the Mughals, Kashmiri carpets have been extremely popular in Royal Courts and palaces. Originally their designs and patterns were copied from the Persian and Turkish carpets but now new designs which are adaptions from Yarkandi and Central Asiatic rugs and carpets have come into vogue. The carpet weaving industry is so popular in Kashmir today that many private individuals and families have established carpet weaving factories or looms in their houses. Five or six members of the family combine to set up a shed and during the spare hours of winter, when work out-of-doors is almost an impossibility, they produce several pieces which are either sold or used for personal comforts.

Papier Machie

Papier Machie, speciality of Kashmir, came originally from Persia. That the art was originally learnt from Persian craftsmen is evidenced from its popular name "Kumangiri", which means, bow and arrow, the weapons of the old Persian warriors. The art is even today largely a monopoly of the descendants of the original Persian craftsmen—and the locality they inhabit in Srinagar is called Kumangarpura.

Papier Machie articles are made from paper pulp moulded into special moulds of various shapes and sizes. These are dried glazed and painted into various designs of different hues. All kinds of ornamental designs appear on them—floral designs interwoven with birds and Chenar leaves, figures of animals, etc. Some of these papier machie articles look like exact reproductions of ornamental designs of Persia and many depict Persian battles, hunting animals, or playing polo, etc. Delicate, attractive powder bowls, toilet or jewellery boxes, cigarette cases and table lamps are some of the very common articles which are sold as luxury goods.

Wood-carving

Wood carving is another ancient craft of Kashmir. Simple rough walnut wood is cut and polished and carved into various articles of everyday use, fancy tables, boxes, cigarette and jewellery boxes, toilet sets, vases, trays, screens, book ends, etc.

There are three well-known varieties of wood work—i.e., engraved, undercut and raised. The carver is extremely skilful both in design and workmanship and produces excellent pieces of decoration.

Minor Crafts

Engraving on silver articles is also very common in Kashmir. Engraved boxes, bowls, cups, tumblers, tea sets, scent and toilet sets, combs, picture frames of silver are very popular. On these a Kashmiri engraver produces elaborate designs of lotuses and Chenar leaves.

Kashmiri copper-ware is chiefly an imitation of the Tibetan style, Teapot bowls, tumblers, and tiny fancy boxes are extremely attractive with their Persian designs and inscriptions.

Stone jewellery, such as ear-rings, necklaces, bracelets and rings for women and studs, buttons, etc., for men, is one of the many specialities of Kashmir. These ornaments are available in a variety of stones like jade, cornelian, agate, turquoise, moonstone, lion stone, etc.

Kashmir is also rich in furs and skins and fur rugs, fur coats, fur gloves and fur caps are greatly valued by the visitors.

Boxes, chairs, tables, frames, cradles and baskets of willow are very common. Walking sticks with decorated willow handles are a great attraction to trekkers and mountaineers.

In addition to these main arts and crafts, Kashmir has a number of small industries. The paper making industry dates back to the 15th century, the time of King Zain-ul-Abdin. In the Mughal period Kashmiri paper was considered useful for painting. The artist pasted a number of sheets together, one above the other, and polished the ground with a smooth agate stone. This prepared it for the colours which were to be painted on it.

Some of the precious paintings of the Mughal period remind us today of the debt which India owes to Kashmir in this sphere.

Departments' Activities

Education Department

Adult Education—Visual Education—Citizenship Training Course—Education Week—Scout Week

Adult Education.—Government Training Schools for Adult School Teachers will be run in all the four linguistic areas.

Forty candidates would be admitted at a time on a monthly stipend of Rs. 22-8-0. Teachers from recognised schools will receive stipend in addition to their pay and dearness allowance. Local bodies may in respect of their deputees also pay T.A. and an allowance of Rs. 10 for the purchase of drawing materials.

Applications for admission from those that have passed III form or VIII Standard or Entrance Test to Oriental Titles Examination should be made to the District Educational Officers concerned for non-Telugu centres. Application for admission to Telugu Training Centres should reach Sri G. Harisarvothama Rao, Honorary Director of Adult Education for Andhra Desa, II Street, Gopalapuram, Madras-6. Those that successfully complete the course will be eligible to run a social (adult) Education Centre on Rs. 8 plus Rs. 4 (contingencies) per mensem.

Visual Education.—A Central Film Library has been opened in the Office of the Director of Public Instruction with a view to enable the schools and colleges to get a good number of educational films on varied subjects. The library has a stock of 245–16 mm. sound and silent films and 32 film strips. All preliminary arrangements have been made with regard to the loaning of films and the films will be issued to schools and colleges from 15th October 1949.

Citizenship Training Course, 1949–50.—Government have sanctioned Rs. 10,800 for the year 1949–50 to conduct the Citizenship Training course to teachers. Accordingly, it was proposed to conduct eleven training courses in various centres of the Province, six for women and five for men. The maximum number of trainees to be admitted is 40 for women training courses and 80 for men training courses. The teachers deputed for training will be paid a single III class Railway fare to and fro and Re. 1 per day per head as food allowance. It was also decided that teachers who have undergone special training course at Coonoor, during May 1949 may be appointed as instructors for the eleven training courses in citizenship for which they will be paid Rs. 2 per day per head. So far eight training courses were conducted in various parts of the Province during the year.

Payment of stipends to students in Aided Training School.—Till now Junior students in newly opened aided training schools were not given any stipends. This hardship has been removed now and Government have ordered that even Junior students admitted into newly opened aided training schools may be paid stipends.

Lawrence School, Lovedale.—The Government of India have decided that "The Lawrence Memorial Royal Military School, Lovedale (Nilgiris)" which is now maintained by the Ministry of Education as residential school will henceforth be known as "The Lawrence School, Lovedale (Nilgiris)."

Vidyamandir, Sandur.—Government have permitted the students of the eleventh class of the Vidyamandir (High School) at Sandur to appear for the S.S.L.C. Public Examination to be held in March 1950.

Education Week.—The Madras City and mufassal station have celebrated the Education Week from the 10th October 1949. In the Madras City competitions for Boys and Girls in Education and Music were held on the 11th October. On the 12th October Citizenship activities were demonstrated at the Meston College grounds when Sri Lobo Prabhu, Secretary to Government, Education and Public Health Department, presided. Many interesting and instructive items were demonstrated by the pupils of the several schools. On the 13th there was a big meeting at the Kellet High School when Miss Brookway, Principal, St. Christophers Training College, presided and the Rev. Foulger, Principal, Meston Training College, addressed the teachers on "The Crisis in Education." A music concert was held on the 14th October at the Lady Willingdon Training College when Sri P. Sambamoorthy, Professor of Music, presided. On the final day, the 15th October, three teachers spoke on three different subjects of importance, viz., (1) Teachers and social service, (2) The place of English in reorganised education and (3) Examinations. Sri P. Duraikanoo Mudaliar, President of the Teacher's Guild, presided. There was prize distribution for the pupils who were successful in the Music, Elocution and other competitions. The week on the whole was very successful.

Scout Week.—The All-India Scout Week was celebrated by the groups in the various schools in Madras City and in the mufassal. They co-operated with each other and with the open groups and held Rallies and meetings at which the value of scouting as useful training for the youth was emphasised. A day was set apart for paying homage to the great heroes, another day for carrying out a good turn campaign of fellowship and kindness to animals and another one for tree-planting. The message of "Grow More Food" and "Grow More Vegetables" was expounded by the scouts during the week and adopted by them in practice. The importance of the scout movement was thus brought before the public and they were made to realise how very useful it is in national rebuilding.

Labour Situation in the Province

In Eleven Cases Awards Enforced

The Government have enforced the award of the Industrial Tribunal I, Madras, in the dispute between the workers and the management of Messrs. T. K. M. Bus Service, Madras, regarding reinstatement of Inspector S. K. Narayanaswami, and restoration of fines to driver Krishniah and Checking Inspector Venu.

The Government have enforced the award of the Industrial Tribunal for Engineering Firms and Type Foundries in the dispute between the workers and the management of Messrs. S. Lakshmi Engineering Works, Madras, regarding turn duty imposed on seven workers from 20th August 1949.

The Government have enforced the award of the Industrial Tribunal for Engineering Firms and Type Foundries, Madras in the dispute between the workers and the management of the Standard Engineering Company, Madras, regarding the dismissal of one Ramaswamy, a watchman of the company.

The Government have enforced the award of the Industrial Tribunal for Engineering Firms and Type Foundries, Madras, in the dispute between the workers and the management of the Ajax Products, Limited, Madras, regarding minimum wages, dearness allowance, bonus, etc.

The Government have enforced the award of the Industrial Tribunal, Vijayavada, in the dispute between certain merchants of Guntur in Sri Kanyakaparameswari area and Muta coolies employed by them regarding wages, whether the disputes referred to the Tribunal for adjudication is an industrial dispute, etc.

The workers of Sri Bajrang Jute Mills, Limited, Guntur who struck work at 7 a.m. on 10th October 1949 suddenly without notice resumed work on 19th October 1949 on the intervention of the Labour Officer, Guntur.

The Government have enforced the award of the Industrial Tribunal, Coimbatore in the dispute between the workers and the management of the Commonwealth Trust, Limited (Hosiery Factory), Mangalore, regarding reinstatement of eight dismissed workers and compensation to workers for period of involuntary unemployment for want of work.

The Government have enforced the award of the Industrial Tribunal, Mathurai, in the dispute between the workers and the management of the Deccan Sugar and Abkari Company, Limited, Pugalur, Tiruchirappalli district, regarding the dismissal of Kelappan, Secretary of the Deccan Sugar and Abkari Company Labour Union and whether he is entitled to reinstatement, unjust transfer of eight workers, etc.

The Government have enforced the award of the Industrial Tribunal, Mathurai, in the dispute between the workers and the management of the Sundaram Transports, Limited, Ariyalur, Tiruchirappalli district, regarding reinstatement of a dismissed conductor and payment of compensation to him for loss of wages.

The Government have enforced the award of the Industrial Tribunal, Mathurai, in the dispute between the workers and the management of the Tiruchirappalli Srirangam Transport Company, Limited, Tiruvanaikoil, Tiruchirappalli district, regarding Deepavali bonus, ordinary yearly bonus, batta, etc.

The Government have enforced the award of the Industrial Tribunal, Vijayavada, in the dispute between Sri R. Appa Rao, Fleet owner, Bheemunipatnam, Visakhapatnam district and his workers, regarding retrenchment, victimisation, reinstatement, etc.

The Government have enforced the award of the Industrial Tribunal, Vijayavada, in the dispute between the workers and the management of the Vizagapatam Sugars and Refinery, Limited, Anakapalli, Visakhapatnam district, regarding wages and scales of pay, retrenchment, bonus, etc.

[Second fortnight of October 1949]

Electricity Department

Construction Branch

Moyar Hydro-Electric Scheme.—Civil works such as construction of diversion weir at Singara, the Maravankandy Dam, flume, Moyar forebay were in an advanced stage of progress, and the manufacture of pipes for the low pressure pipe line and penstock by Messrs. Indian Hume Pipe Company was proceeding. Excavation for the foundation of the power house at Moyar was commenced.

Labour strength during the month: Departmental: 250, Contractor: 335.

Pykara Plant Extensions.—Excavation for foundation of the Pykara dam in various reaches was in progress. Grading for the 4th penstock line was nearing completion.

Two consignments totalling about 73 pipes for high pressure penstock were received from abroad.

Labour strength during the month: Departmental: 229; Contractor: 207.

Pykara-Moyar-Erode 110 K.V. Line.—Tower erection was nearing completion and stringing of the line for 21 miles was completed. Telephone line for the entire length was completed.

Papanasam Plant Extensions.—Second low pressure pipe line, surge tank and fourth penstock were completed. Generator bed for the fourth unit was nearly completed. Turbine and generator were awaiting shipment in England.

Madura Thermal Station.—Construction of the power house building was progressing rapidly. Work on cooling water pond, foundations for the turbo set and boilers were nearing completion.

Madras Plant Extensions.—Piling for the foundation of office block and control room was completed and laying of foundation slab was proceeding. All the required number of piles for No. 2 natural draught tower were driven and those for No. 3 tower were being driven.

Nellore Thermal Scheme.—Construction of 16 feet diameter well was in progress. Column foundations of M.B. sheds for the power house was completed and the erection of Nissen sheds for the workshop, excavation for foundation of cooling, pond, and foundation for generator and boiler units were in progress.

All the boiler parts of the transportable sets were at site. One of the two 52 tons packages containing turbine assembly was moved by rail in special wagon from Basin Bridge unloaded at Padugapadu railway station.

Ceded Districts Scheme.—66 K.V. Line from Sokke to Dam site was completed and energised and supply given to Tungabhadra Dam Works and Hospet. In the Hospet-Bellary section hoisting of insulators and stringing of the line was in progress. Works were unduly held up due to delay in receiving insulators.

Hindupur Scheme.—Works on this scheme are held up for want of transformers.

Machkund Hydro-Electric Scheme.—Preliminary works such as land acquisition, roads and bridges, temporary camps, water-supply and electrification of camp building were nearing completion. Coffer Dam first stage for the Divisional Dam was completed and that for second stage was in progress. Earth work excavation for Diversion Dam, flume, tunnel pond was in progress. Work on the pressure tunnel by the contractors, Messrs. John Mowlem, was progressing.

Line survey for Machkund-Visakhapatnam-Rajahmundry 132 K.V. line was completed and tree clearance was proceeding in certain reaches.

Orders for penstock, valves, meters, gates and screens had been placed. Orders for the power plant and indoor switchgear were placed on Messrs. Westinghouse, U.S.A.

Labour strength during the month was 2,909.

Vijayavada Power House Extensions.—Foundation works for the power house extension were completed and masonry in basement was in progress. Turbo generators were at site and parts of the 55,000 lb. hr. boilers were being received.

About 75 per cent of the towers on the Vijayavada-Rajahmundry line were erected and stringing was completed for three miles of line. Godavari river crossing foundation works were completed for 12 locations out of 18.

INSETS

The inset pictures of this issue give an idea of the work done in the Central Poly-technic, Madras. It is an acknowledged fact that the spread of technical education is one of the conditions precedent to the economic advancement of the country. The Poly technic trains our young men in the various fields of technical education in order that they may be best equipped to assist the country to its ultimate goal of economic independence.

Visakhapatnam Power House Extensions.—Foundations for the fifth boiler and fourth turbo set were completed and the boiler was under erection.

General.—Eight extensions costing over Rs. 10,000 and less than Rs. 30,000 were sanctioned by the Chief Engineer for Electricity and Chief Operation Engineers at an estimated total cost of Rs. 1,43,745.

(Continued from page 2)

shrine shall come into being soon and shine as a luminary radiating spiritualism all around.

Ladies and Gentlemen! While thanking you once again for the honour done to me, I shall now discharge the sacred function of laying the foundation-stone for the Gurudwara building

PROVINCIAL BROADCASTING DEPARTMENT

Installation of Community Radios

Community radio receivers are installed in panchayat boards, district board schools, grama seva sangams, co-operative Societies, etc., under the following conditions. The custodian of the set shall remit in advance the cost of the radio receiver and accessories at the rates noted below.

		Rs.
(a)	Battery operated radio receiver	350
	6 V 100 AH capacity batteries in teak wood box—2 Nos.	200
	Aluminium horn	55
	Installation materials and incidental charges	45
	Total ..	650
(b)	Mains operated receiver with installation materials, etc.	390

The set shall be maintained by the Provincial Broadcasting Department and maintenance charges shall be collected in advance from the custodian at Rs. 90 for battery or mains sets in the case of Panchayat Boards and District Board Schools and Rs. 240 for battery set and Rs. 230 for mains sets in the case of Co-operative Societies, Grama Seva Sangams and other private bodies. A sum of Rs. 10 being the postal licence fee will also be collected in addition to the maintenance charges. All remittances shall be made under the account head "XLVI-n. Miscellaneous—Mis. Contribution to Provincial Broadcasting". Panchayat Boards shall obtain the prior approval of the Inspector of Local Boards for meeting the non-recurring and recurring cost of the installation. It is possible to install a radio receiver at any centre within a fortnight of the receipt of the chalan for the remittance of the charges for installation and maintenance of receiver.

2. Any further particulars regarding the installation of community radio sets, public address equipments in local bodies and public institution may be obtained direct from the Radio Engineer, Provincial Broadcasting Department, Madras-10.

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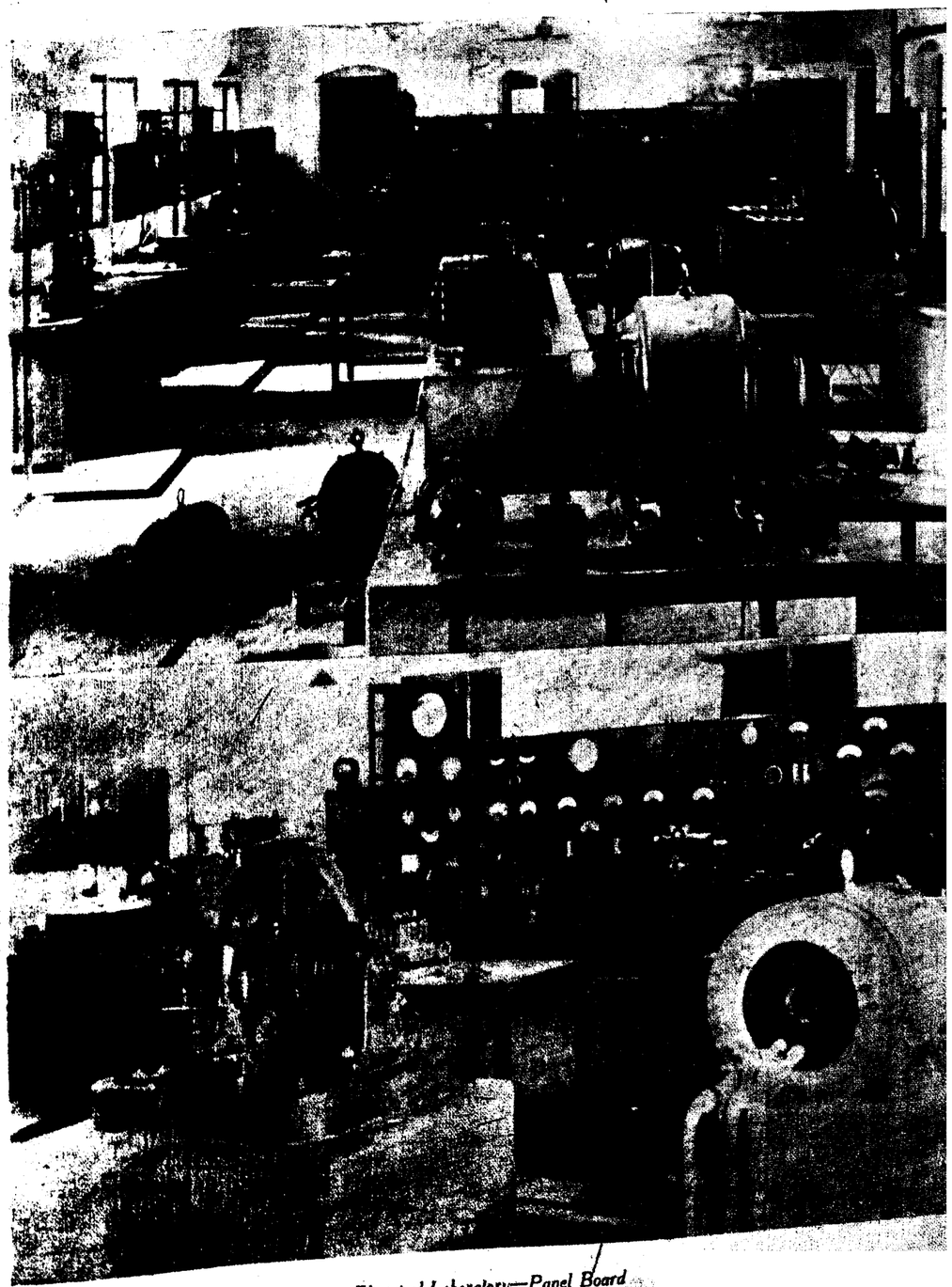
CENTRAL POLYTECHNIC, MADRAS—FLASH LIGHTS

Power House, Generator and Panel Board

Boiler and Engine Section



Electrical Laboratory—Panel Board

Mending the Sails

Food and Nutrition

Grow More Food Campaign

Quick Progress Everywhere

Large-scale preparation of compost, offer of encouragement to the people to reclaim waste lands, increasing the water-supply to crops by building wells and tanks and enlisting non-official co-operation with the self-sufficiency plans by organizing competitions and constituting village food production committees are some of the measures launched by Provincial Governments in pursuance of the All-India Food Production Drive. This is revealed in the latest progress reports of the Grow More Food Campaigns in the provinces received in the Central Ministry of Agriculture.

In accordance with the suggestion made by the Centre, most of the Provincial Governments have appointed Directors of Food Production. Some of the provinces have either constituted or decided to constitute village food production committees, tehsil committees and district committees with a view to associating non-official opinion with the implementation of the schemes of increased food production.

Drive for Compost-making

Millions of tons of village and town refuse which have long been wasted are now being converted into valuable compost to add fertility to the soil. While some provinces have launched comprehensive schemes of compost making, a few others have gone further and issued Ordinances or passed legislations making preparation of compost compulsory in rural areas.

The Government of East Punjab have issued an Ordinance making preparation of compost compulsory in the villages and rural areas. Bombay has drawn up an ambitious scheme of composing farm yard manure involving an expenditure of Rs. 35 lakhs. A subsidy of Rs. 2 per compost pit of the standard size will be given. In Madras, 60 municipalities and 43 panchayat boards are already doing the work of compost making. Thousands of tons of compost are distributed to the farmers every week. Ripe compost available with these municipalities in the middle of last month stood at 29,754 tons.

The Governments of Madhya Bharat and Orissa have under consideration the promulgation of ordinances requiring all municipalities to prepare compost manure from night-soil and other rubbish.

Extension of Cultivation

In Bombay, officers of the Agriculture Department, with a view to enlisting non-official enthusiasm in food production plans, have been visiting schools and colleges and persuading the authorities to bring their compounds under cultivation. In about 19 cities of the Province, vegetable seeds have been supplied free for cultivation in compounds of officers' bungalows, colleges, schools, hospitals and hostels.

In the Delhi Province and New Delhi a scheme was launched about a month and a half back to bring available fallow land under cultivation. Reclamation of about 2,750 acres of fallow land on both sides of the Jamuna is almost nearing completion and in some parts of the reclaimed land winter crops have been sown. A large number of bungalows in New Delhi which have sufficient lands to grow cereals or vegetables have been ploughed up.

In the Central Provinces and Berar, the Government is considering a scheme to extend the lease period of reclaimed land from 5 to 10 years as an encouragement to those who are willing to reclaim waste lands. The longer period, it is hoped, would make it attractive for the lessee to invest more money in the land.

In Madhya Bharat, which has large areas of land at present uncultivated but which, after eradication of the *kans* grass, would be suitable for cultivation, reclamation work has been undertaken both by the Central and the Provincial Governments. The Central Tractor Organization of the Ministry of Agriculture has allotted six units of tractors for work in the Madhya Bharat and the Provincial Government have sanctioned Rs. 5 lakhs for the purchase of tractors.

Efforts are also being made to encourage private persons and agencies to purchase tractors. A Land Utilization Ordinance has been passed in the Union enabling district officers to allot unoccupied but culturable lands in Zamindari or Jagir villages to the cultivators.

Water Requirements

Water requirements of the soil are being particularly attended to and a number of provinces have initiated measures for rapid construction of minor irrigation projects, e.g., wells, tanks, etc. In Madras, 81 wells were completed during the fortnight ending October 15. During this period, more than 800 tanks were taken up for repairs under the General Tank Improvement Scheme and the Government also sanctioned Rs. 23,000 for other minor irrigation works.

The Government of the United Provinces have placed a special Chief Engineer under the Director of Food

Hon'ble Roche Victoria, Minister for Food and Fisheries, addressing a conference of Fishermen in Tiruvalluli district.

Production for all irrigation schemes under the Grow More Food Campaign.

Cutch has a scheme for constructing 275 tubewells. Forty-five per cent of the wells so far bored have yielded good sub-artesian flow of water. In Bombay, efforts are being made to make well irrigation self-supporting and the watercess has been increased.

Experiments with a view to improving the work of persian wheels have resulted in the evolution of a new type of persian wheel by a retired engineer of the Punjab. This persian wheel, besides saving a good deal of bullock power, will draw larger quantities of water. The details of this new wheel have been brought to the notice of the provincial and state governments by the Central Ministry of Agriculture.

The Function of Fruits in the Diet

Fruits and nuts are often grouped together since botanically they represent seed-bearing parts But their food values and functions in the diet are not alike. Fruits are used daily in an adequate diet. Nuts are an accessory, but may be used as vegetable protein foods as substitutes for meat and fish.

Fruits make a strong appeal to the appetite through the senses of sight, smell, and taste. Their shape, colour and flavour contribute to make them particularly valuable as appetisers.

Most fruits have a comparatively low calorie value, which in itself may be an asset. They have a high proportion of water which has no nutritive value but plays an important physiological role in the exchange of body-nutrients and metabolic products. The cellulose content aids digestion. Fruits are rich in vitamins. These vary in different fruits and even in the same fruit grown under different conditions of soil and season.

Food value.—The calorie value of fruits lies chiefly carbohydrate content, generally in the form of sugar. Dried fruits, from which a large amount of water has been removed, have a comparatively high calorie value. The calorie value of canned fruits is increased by the sugar syrup used with them.

Digestion of fruits.—Fruits are easily digested by normal individuals as, much of the carbohydrate is in the form of simple sugars like glucose and fructose, which are readily assimilated in the system. The colour and flavour of fruit combine to whet the appetite and stimulate the flow of digestive juices, thus rendering digestion and absorption easy. The following are some useful points to remember.

Fresh fruit should be ripe but not over-ripe. Bananas should preferably be eaten when the skins are flecked with brown spots. For infants they should be mashed or strained. Certain fruits which are not tolerated in raw form are easily digested when cooked.

Some fruits like the apple when eaten with the skin on, furnish an appreciable amount of bulky residue which serve as an aid to peristalsis (movement of bowels), thus increasing the benefit derived from fruits. The skin of apples, however, is astringent and may be constipating to some people. Fruit acids are, in general, laxative.

Nutrition Institute in U.P.

On the first of July 1948, a nutrition institute has been set up in Lucknow by the Provincial government. The technical staff consists of one Nutrition Survey Officer, two chemists, two laboratory assistants and two animal attendants.

The objects of the institute are—

(1) To conduct diet surveys and investigation into the state of nutrition of representative groups of people. This would be done by the Nutrition Officer and chemists by biochemical and physiological tests.

(2) To collect data about the province's food, its requirements, production, export and import; also to advise the government on food policy through the provincial nutrition committee which would be set up.

(3) To analyse foodstuffs available in the region through both chemical and biological methods.

(4) To advise industrial concerns, schools and other institutions, after dietary surveys, in practical methods of improving the diets of the vulnerable groups.

(5) To disseminate correct knowledge about nutrition through posters, pamphlets and lectures by the Nutrition Survey Officer.

(6) To conduct research into the nutritional importance of unusual foods before recommending them for general adoption.

Physical Education in East Punjab

In order to push ahead the scheme of imparting sound physical education to the whole of school population in the Province and to provide the requisite trained staff, the East Punjab Government propose to start a regular Physical Training College at Dalhousie, District Gurdaspur.

Whether in political or in economic matters, let us face the issues as realists, as men of responsibility and of practical outlook. If we do so, we shall soon learn to distinguish between what is helpful and what is unhelpful for our immediate purpose. Let us then separate the one from the other and settle down to our task of rehabilitation and rebuilding on helpful lines unaffected by those idealistic dreams which must remain dreams and uninfluenced by any vision of a distant utopia which is pleasant as long as it lasts, but which, in its immediate consequences, merely acts as a mirage.

—SARDAR PATEL.

Tackling Food And Cattle Problem in Bombay

"India of yore was a land of plenty and the countryside was known to be flowing with milk and honey. There was no short age of milk, nor was there a scarcity of good draft animals for agricultural purposes. The country being mainly pastoral and agricultural, her whole economy depended to a very large extent on the production of milk for human consumption and good bullocks for cultivation. To-day owing to the operation of a number of factors, into which I need not go, the conditions have materially changed and our country is faced with scarcity not only of milk but of foodgrains and good draft animals. The problem is indeed serious and has to be tackled immediately if we are to survive as a free and independent people. The responsibility for improving these conditions in our country now rests upon ourselves. There is already an awakening in the country, which will not be satisfied until the deficits in the essentials of our daily requirements are wiped out," observed the Premier of Bombay recently.

"To give you an idea of the leeway that has to be made, I will mention to you the levels of milk consumption in some of the countries of the West. Finland tops the list with a per capita consumption of 65 ozs. and countries, like Denmark, Sweden and Norway come next with a per capita consumption of 62, 56 and 33 ozs., respectively. Compare these figures with the per capita consumption of milk in India, which is only 6·6 ozs., and you will immediately realise how grave the problem is. It is, therefore, time that we bestirred ourselves to the utmost and brought India to the level of other countries in regard to the production of milk on which the nation's health to a large extent depends. Concerted efforts by one and all are required, if the gap between the present unsatisfactory position and the goal is to be filled. The nutritional importance of milk is now well established and milk is considered to be Nature's complete food. In Indian diet milk is practically the sole source of first-class proteins, it is absolutely essential for infants and growing children and also for maintaining the general vitality of the grown-ups.

"The problem of milk production in India is, however, different from that in most other countries. The cow in India is the producer of milk as well as of bullocks which supply the motive power for agriculture. Our policy of cattle improvement has, therefore, to be determined by these considerations. The cow should not only give a sufficiently high yield of milk but should also produce good sturdy bullocks for agriculture. The small size of our holdings and the illiteracy and poverty of the cultivating classes, in general, do not offer the same scope for mechanization of agriculture as some other countries. Our agricultural economy is intimately bound up with the availability of suitable bullocks which will remain as indeed they have done for many centuries in the past, the chief motive power of Indian agriculture.

"It is an extremely anomalous position that though we own 1/3 of the cattle population of the world, we should still be faced with shortage of milk. This is because even though the cattle population is high, the yield per head is low. The average milk yield of improved breeds of Indian cows is about 1,445 lbs. per year, while that of an ordinary cow is even less than 750 lbs. per year. If the milk yield per head is increased, we can produce the required quantity of milk without any considerable increase in the consumption of fodder. The burden lies on the shoulders of the Government and the public institutions interested in the work of cow improvement, such as the Goshalas and Gowardhan Sansthas. Such Sansthas should breed good quality bulls and distribute them to the cultivators for the improvement of cows on a countrywise scale. Nutritional and breeding experiments should also be carried out at such Sansthas as the ordinary cultivators cannot do this. What the Panjrapole is doing is very laudable, but we need more and more of such Panjrapoles to breed the best types of animals. If scientific methods of breeding are followed, I am sure, the milk yield of our cattle can be improved very considerably in the course of a few years.

"According to the 1948 cattle census, the cattle population of our own Province was about a crore. The ratio of cattle to buffaloes in this figure being 3 : 1, it indicates the importance of cattle in the agricultural economy of our Province. The depressing feature, however, is that the majority of our cattle population exists in a state of semi-starvation and consequently their growth is stunted, maturity delayed, production lowered and longevity shortened. It is common knowledge that when cattle are better fed, the milk yield increases immediately and the dry period is lessened.

"Unfortunately, Indian agriculture seems to have been moving in a vicious circle, because the cattle are not efficient, the standard of tillage is low and consequently the outturn of crops is poor, and again, because there is not sufficient fodder, the breeding of cattle and milk production are handicapped., with consequent malnutrition of the people. The Government, however, is determined to break this vicious circle and in its programme, therefore, cattle improvement occupies a very prominent place."

Dairy Industry in East Punjab

In order to develop dairy industry in the Province, the Veterinary Department, East Punjab, has undertaken a survey of milk-producing and consuming areas in all the districts. The Dairy Assistants are touring rural areas in this connection and are collecting data regarding cattle population, milk production and its products, their consumption, and fodder production, etc.

Further, with a view to developing dairy business on up-to-date scientific lines, the Dairy staff render free technical advice to dairy enterprisers and milk producers. Proper guidance is given with regard to sanitation, cleanliness of milk sheds, cattle stalls, hygienic milk production—its collection, handling and distribution advantages of proper method of milking in clean dry and modern dairy utensils and also the usefulness of feeding the dairy animals on balanced rations. The Dairy staff visited 197 dairies and dairy farms and 22 'Gaushalas' during the month of September 1949, and rendered necessary help.

Loans For Agricultural Machinery in Central Province

The Provincial Government have under their consideration a scheme to advance taccavi loans out of the Grow More Food Funds for the purchase of agricultural machinery such as pumping sets, tractors, etc.

MADRAS MANGOES

By K. C. NAIK, M.SC., Fruit Specialist, Madras

Although mango is among the most popular fruits in this Province, it has hardly merited the distinction of a commercially remunerative fruit to be ranked with citrus, grape or banana. Its prominence in the extent of production is attributed to its high degree of adaptability to environmental conditions and to the economy and ease of its culture or maintenance. To the consumer quality of fruit is no less important than quantity, while to the producer too the size of profits is by no means governed by crop yields alone. Thus, the prosperity of mango growing is inextricably connected with the production of quality fruits in abundance.

Planning is necessary in the Production of Fruits

It seems clear to all who have given any thought to this subject that the present-day tendency to stock mango orchards with a collection of varieties of no guaranteed quality or performance provides neither a means of benefiting the producer nor the consumer. It is possible to visualise the effect on our mango wealth if all the existing orchards are somehow transformed to contain only intrinsically high-yielding trees of superior quality fruits. If in addition, the varieties are so chosen as to extend the bearing season and to yield crops of required size in each part of the bearing season, it will cater to the needs of the public, at the same time avoiding the marketing problems that are characteristic of all ill-planned industries.

Defective nursery trade is a feature that is usually associated with unorganized fruit-growing industries in all lands. With a fruit like the mango, wherein chance seedlings crop up in Nature with great frequency, the nurseryman is naturally tempted to exploit the public preferences to novelties by offering to sell grafts of new varieties with fancy claims. This together with the prevailing chaos in mango nomenclature, helps to augment the evils of lack of standardisation. The multiplicity of varieties may enrich the collection, but is no solution towards the objective of combining quality and crop size.

Our Mango Varieties run to over 300

A careful analysis of our mango varieties running to over 300 in the Province brings out the fact that almost all our choice fruited mangoes suffer from the defect of shy-bearing, while our heavy cropping varieties are largely of mediocre or poor quality. Variety improvement through hybridization is a means that naturally suggests itself. This has been attempted with encouraging results at Kodur, but it is premature to predict the extent to which such work will influence the future of our mango industry. Meanwhile the only means open to effect an improvement is through selection of varieties for different purposes and for different seasons from the extensive varietal collection that already exists in our Province.

The producers, however, have often been perplexed at the qualitative and quantitative variations even within a variety. The public too have found that even a variety fancied by them does not always taste alike. There is sufficient evidence to show that this variation is due to the existence of strains within a variety, each differing from the other in certain characteristics. Selection of individual trees reputed for high quality and bearing tendencies has been found to offer a solution to get over the existing range of types within a variety. Both to secure uniformly high yield from all trees and standardize fruit quality, tree selection has to be made with care along with varietal selection for every new orchard enterprise. There seems no work of mango improvement from the producer's point of view that excels in value this varietal and tree-selection work.

It is reasonable to expect that a variety may not perform as well in one region as in another. Unless trial plots are established in every region, there is no means of judging the extent of adaptability of each variety. Until this is done, the information that can be presented can only be of a restrictive nature, based on the actual performances in specified regions.

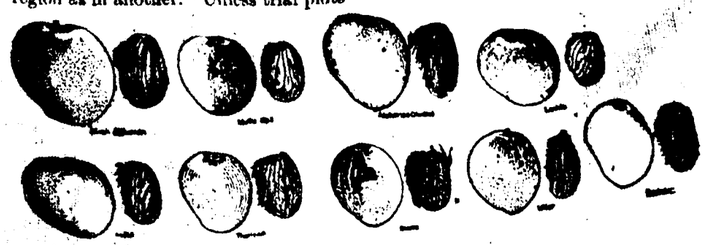
Different Varieties

In listing out varieties of quality and high performance, the needs of the home-garden owners cannot be overlooked. Being not specially interested in reaping profitable harvests and often actuated by a desire to have a collection of high quality produce even at the expense of crop size, the home gardener's variety requirements may not all be identical to those of the commercial fruit producer. Accordingly, the list compiled below of varieties suitable to each region includes some that are likely to be of appeal to the class of persons specified above :—

Varieties recommended for the West Coast.

Early season—
1 Bennet Alphanso.
2 Pairi.

Mid-season—
1 **Black Alphanso.**
2 **Mooiky Nol.**
3 **Alaphanso.**
4 **Laddu.**
5 **Kadiri.**
6 **Tharipadi.**
7 **Dooma.**
8 Uliar.
9 Porkal.



Mid to late season—
1 **Fernandin.**
2 **Mundappa.**

Varieties recommended for Tamilnad.

Early season—
1 **Peter** (Pairi).

Mid-season—
1 **Alphanso (Gundu).**
2 **Salem Bangalora.**
3 **Padiri.**
4 **Rumani.**
5 **Panchavarnam.**

1 **Mulgoa.**
2 Neelum.

Varieties recommended for Rayalaseema.

Early season—
1 Peter

Mid-season—
1 **Jahangir** (for home garden only).
2 **Imampasad** (for home garden only).
3 **Alampur** Baneshan (for home garden only).
4 **Yerra Ayodhya.**
5 **K.O. 11** (A selection made at **Kodur**).
6 **K.O. 22** (A selection made at **Kodur**).
7 **Kalepad.**
8 **Nawab Mamidi.**
9 Nat Hussenamma Pasand.
10 Baneshan.

Mid-to late season—
1 **7/5** (A hybrid evolved at **Kodur**).
2 **9/3** (A hybrid evolved at Kodur).
3 **11/13** (A hybrid evolved at Kodur).

Late—
1 **Mulgoa.**
2 **Rumani.**
3 **Neelum.**

Varieties recommended for the Circars.

Early season—
1 **Suvarnarekha.**

Mid-season—
1 **Firangiludva.**
2 **Panchadarakalasa.**
3 **Cherukurasam.**
4 **Nagulapalli Irsala.**
5 **Dondakayala-manu.**
6 **Jehangir** (for home garden only).
7 **Imampasand** (Himayuddin) (for home garden only).
8 **Sannakulu.**
9 **Gundra Banganapalle.**
10 **Kothapalli, Kobbari.**
11 **Mokkuvva.**
12 **Amrutarasayanam.**
13 **Totagereed.**
14 **Banganapalle** (Baneshan).
15 **Mooka Gulabi.**

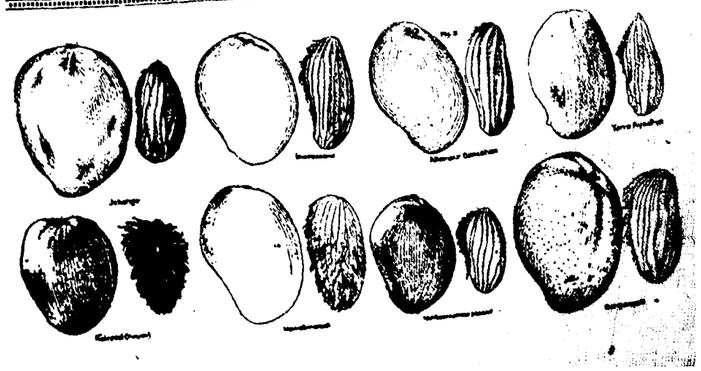
Late varieties—
1 **Nazeempasand.**
2 **Octonumber Mulgoa** (for home gardens only).
3 **Assal Andress** (for home gardens only).
4 **Neelum.**

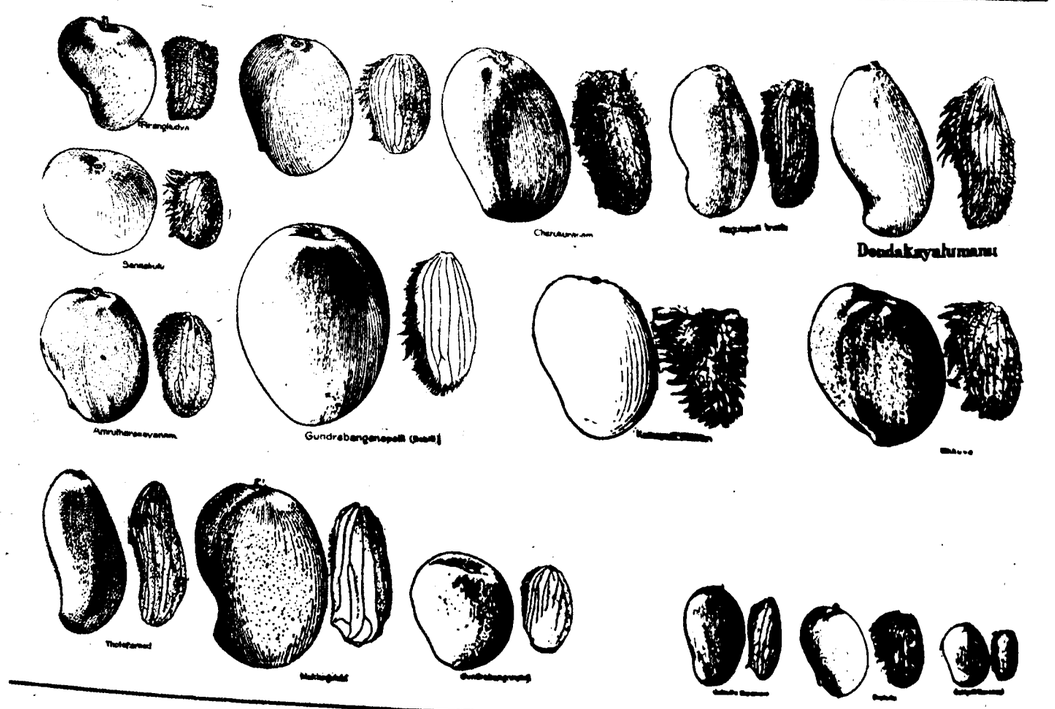
Off-season bearers—
1 **Calcutta Baramasi.**
2 **Dophulla.**
3 **Gottipalli Baramasi.**
4 **Nemlikantam.**
5 **Panakalu.**
6 **Mettavalasa Peechumanu.**
7 **Rajamanu.**
8 **Pappayyaraju Goa.**

Volunteers Helping Food Campaign In Bombay

The Government of Bombay has directed that the organisation of urban volunteers who are to assist cultivators, directly or indirectly, in the Grow More Food Campaign should be designated as "Kisan Shayak Dal."

Similarly, working parties are to be styled as "Pathaks," while their leaders may be called "Pathak-Nayaks."





Play Festival At Toda Centre In Ootacamund

A play festival was held in the Toda Centre at Ootacamund through the efforts of the prohibition ameliorative staff. The occasion was availed of to study the needs of the Todas in order that solution may be found for them. Representatives of the several departments of the Government were present. The event was a great success.

The Collector of Nilgris being received by the Todas on arrival.

Tug-of-war between the officers on one side and Todas on the other side was an interesting event. The official side (left) and the Todas (right).

Gleanings

"He Serves The Nation Best Who Produces More"

'It is the aim and purpose of the Government to remove obstacles and not to place new ones in your way' declared Sardar Patel addressing the Industrialists at a meeting of the standing committee of the Industrial Advisory Council at New Delhi. He added that it was Government's ambition to make a co-ordinated effort to serve a great national cause jointly by maximum co-operation.

Addressing himself specially to Labour, Sardar Patel assured that none realized more keenly than himself what an important and decisive part labour could play in the great Industrial effort. He realized the difficulties that confronted both labour and labour leaders. At the same time he realized the gravity of the crisis that faced the country. The foundations of prosperity were often laid on self denial. Labour also he said should make sacrifices. Continuing he said, 'To-day he serves the nation best who produces more and none is a greater enemy of the country than he who retards production'. Sardar Patel emphasized that the ultimate object of all efforts should be to attain that Industrial efficiency and self sufficiency which would increase general prosperity and thereby secure a higher standard of living for the common man. On the basis of that ultimate objective they could devise a plan for what was immediately or in the near future practicable. We could then—Government, Industrialists and Labour—participate in a great national effort for recovery and reconstruction, he said.

"Co-operation Can Help To Solve World's Problems"

The view that many of the economic and social ills of the contemporary world had, to some extent, even some of those of to-morrow were capable of being remedied if the spirit of co-operation pervaded all spheres of human activity was expressed by Mr. Malojirao M. Naik Nimbalkar, Development Minister, Government of Bombay, speaking at a function held to celebrate the All-India Co-operators' Day in Bombay recently. The function was arranged by the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute, and was attended by prominent co-operators and workers in the field of co-operation.

It was now proposed to utilize the Co-operative Movement in the field of cottage and small-scale industries by providing them with cheap credit and such other assistance as was found necessary. He added that housing activity had already received a fillip through the organization of co-operative societies for the purpose. He hoped that the question of increasing the food production in the Province would also be effectively tackled through co-operative methods.

Proceeding, the Development Minister emphasized that co-operation was not merely an economic movement; it had a moral aspect, too, and it could pay a significant role in other fields of human activity also. He reiterated his faith that co-operation was destined to influence the future pattern of economic reconstruction of the world in a decisive way, and made an appeal to all to come into the fold of co-operation and to have recourse to it to solve most if not all of their day-to-day problems.

Co-operation In East Punjab

The Co-operative movement recorded further progress in East Punjab during the month of September 1949. Fifty-two new societies of various kinds, with a membership of over 2,180, were registered during the month.

The Sale Societies and Stores purchased stock worth Rs. 1,89,495 and sold out goods amounting to Rupees 2,18,631 during the month.

The Forest Societies sold forest produce worth Rs. 10,000 during the month.

The net earnings of Transport Societies in Ambala Division in the year ending 31st July 1949 amount to Rs. 18,06,012 the societies making a net profit of Rs. 4,13,465.

The Ferozepur Mechanised Better Farming Society started its operation with tractor cultivation.

Finished goods of the value of Rs. 4,333 were marketed by the Industrial Societies during the month.

Better Living Societies in Jullundur Division collected by contributions Rs. 1,130 for rural development purposes.

The subsidized dispensaries run by medical Aid and Public Health Societies afforded medical relief to about 30,000 patients during the month.

At the Co-operative Veterinary First Aid Centres 2,726 animals were treated.

Various Co-operative Societies are extending full co-operation to the Government in execution of various plans under 'Grow More Food' drive.

The Women Societies are also very active in their field. The Lady Welfare Workers did useful work in villages by imparting training in domestic science and handicrafts of women in rural areas and displaced women in relief camps.

Agricultural Notes

AGRICULTURAL NEWSLETTER

Punja crop.—The third crop of paddy cultivated between February and May under lift irrigation is known as 'Punja Crop' in Malabar. A short duration variety, Tekkan Cheera, is usually cultivated. At the Agricultural Research Station, Pattambi, PTB. 10, a strain isolated from the local Tekkan Cheera, recorded an yield of 2,788 lb. per acre in May 1949 over an area of 4 acres, transgressing the previous record of 2,571 lb. The acre yield of this crop in the locality is about 2,000 lb. This only indicates to what limits the yield of the third crop in the West Coast can be tipped up.

More profit on combodia cotton.—A new hybrid cotton 9030 has been evolved through a programme of multiple crossing employing the *hirsutum* cotton of Madras, Uganda, Sudan and Barbadense variety of Sea Island from West Indies, as parents. This is a remarkable strain in that it combines, earliness, an increase in staple length by 1/16 inch over Co. 2, an increase of 4 per cent in ginning and a higher spinning value of 52 counts. The development of the new variety will help the growers to earn an extra profit of Rs. 30 per acre on account of the higher ginning outturn, and Rs. 5 per acre, due to the saving of one irrigation, and Rs. 40 realized on quality merit. Further particulars about this strain can be had from Cotton Specialist, Coimbatore.

Potato in Kurnool district.—The potato variety known as 'Maddigedda' or Mysore rickets (obtained from Hosur taluk in the Salem district) was tried in four centres in the Kurnool district, as an irrigated crop. Tubers were planted in well-manured plots in the last week of December and harvested at the end of March. The crops were reported to be fairly good and have encouraged the continuance of the trial in this coming cold weather on an extended scale.

Summer groundnut.—The practice of growing groundnut under irrigation in summer (March-July) is at present confined mostly to South Arcot, Tanjore, Tiruchirappalli and Krishna districts. There is still ample scope to bring more area under the summer groundnut in other districts also where facilities for irrigation exist. Summer groundnut yields nearly 2,500 to 3,000 pounds of pods per acre and the kernels obtained from the produce contain 2 to 3 per cent more oil than the rain-fed crop. At the Agricultural Research Station, Tindivanam, a new strain, A.H. 334, in groundnut has been isolated for summer crop In the trial conducted in ryots' fields in four centres in the South Arcot district. it gave increased yields of 27 per cent, 33 per cent, 46 per cent and 61 per cent. over the local strain.

Seedlings of potato crop.—On storing freshly harvested potato seeds for about two months, they break their dormancy and put forth vegetative shoots, when they can be planted. These shoots, being very fragile, break at the time of planting and are thrown away. Trials conducted at the Agricultural Research Station, Nanjanad, show that these broken shoots can be utilized to produce a crop. The shoots may be cut into bits of about 3 inches and transplanted in a well prepared nursery 2 inches apart. The bed should be shaded and watered as nursery. Within three weeks most of the transplanted cuttings will strike root and produce 2 to 3 pairs of leaves and will be ready for planting in the field. The seedlings are pricked with a ball of earth and planted in the prepared field 1 foot apart between plants and 2 feet between rows. The manure applied to a normal crop is applied to this crop also at the time of planting. If the weather is dry and hot, the seedlings need irrigation till they get established. However, the yield of this transplanted crop of sprout bits does not compare favourably with the average crop obtained by planting tubers. All the same, this method affords quick method of large scale seed multiplication of rare seed material.

Tip to Coconut Growers in Tanjore.—Coconut trees yield best only when they are planted 25 feet to 30 feet apart. The need for adopting judicious manuring of the coconut gardens cannot be over emphasized. In order to step up the yield of coconut tree and size of nuts in the Tanjore Delta, where the water table is high, it should be possible to dig a small well at a very low cost for irrigating coconut gardens during summer. In overcrowded gardens, where there is thinning of trees, regular manuring and summer irrigation will contribute a progressive increase in the yield of existing coconut gardens. In the matter of establishing new plantations never plant the seedlings less than 30 feet apart.

Cotton for hand-spinning.—Next to self-sufficiency in food, self-sufficiency in cloth is to be achieved. Moco and Quebradinho, the perennial cotton from Southern America, have proved themselves to be promising types fit for planting in the backyards, hedges and canal and field bunds in this Province. The special merits of these tree cotton types are: (i) Resistant to stem weevil (a major pest of cotton in South India), (ii) very little attention is needed, when once the plants are established, (iii) negligible cost of cultivation, as the plants can be retained up to 5 years, (iv) the cotton is white and the staple is quite suitable for hand-spinning, and (v) easy to gin as the seeds are naked. The seeds may either be directly sown in June-July in pits dug 1½ feet square and 1½ feet deep filled with a mixture of earth and farm-yard manures or seedlings of two or three weeks old may be transplanted from a nursery. The pits are to be spaced 4 to 5 feet. The plants attain a height of 7 to 8 feet by December. Flowering commences in January and the kappas area ready for picking from April onwards and continues up to June. On an average, each plant will yield 3 to 4 ounces of kapas in the subsequent years, immediately on the break of south-west monsoon rains, the plants may each year be cut back leaving 2 feet of the main stem and the plants fertilised with a basket of farmyard manure. They soon bush out and attain a height of about 5–6 feet and commence to flower a fortnight earlier than in the first year.

Vegetative propagation of camphor.—Camphor plant is generally propagated from seed. The germination percentage of the seed, however, is generally found to be very poor. Trials conducted in camphor plantation in Wynaad on inarching camphor to cinnamon (Cinnamonium Zeylanicum) seedlings, both of which belong to the same natural order (Lauraceae) have shown that camphor can be successfully inarched to cinnamon seedlings. Camphor seedlings are generally slow growing. But the inarched plant is found to be making vigorous growth from sea level to nearly an elevation of 4,000 feet, while camphor does not make satisfactory growth at lower elevations. If, however, camphor is inarched in Cinnamon, there is a possibility of growing camphor successfully in lower elevations also.

Superior varieties of pear.—At the Pomological Station, Coonoor, the common pear or stock pear is found to be the most suitable rootstock for propagation of superior varieties of pear. This rootstock could be easily raised by planting cuttings for rooting during the month of September under Coonoor conditions. Usually, one year old shoots are selected for taking cuttings. The cuttings commence rooting within about three weeks after planting, and will be available for grafting in the next year. It has been possible to increase the rooting percentage of these cuttings from about 30 to 90, during the course of the past three years trials. The maximum rooting percentage was obtained, when the cuttings are planted during the third week of September, after giving an oval cut at the base to a length of about one inch. Propagation by whip and tongue grafting on one year old rooted cuttings, done during the months of January-February, has given a very high percentage of success up to 95 per cent. Pear grafts of a superior variety, called Keiffer, are available at the Pomological Station, Coonoor, for sale.

Combating Diseases.

Leaf spot disease.—Turmeric is every year subjected to severe leaf spotting. In bad years, a third of the yield in the crop is lost due to this disease. During 1948, Bordeaux mixture 1 per cent was sprayed on an area of 30 acres in the Cuddapah district during the months of September and October. Spraying from the first fortnight of October or with the onset of disease, whichever is earlier, is effective in reducing the incidence. As the disease spreads from field to field, it is necessary that apparently healthy crops in the midst of affected fields should also be sprayed as a preventive measure. The spraying may be repeated a month later. The cost of two spraying roughly comes to Rs. 66. The ryot may lose up to Rs. 700 if the disease occurs in the bad form and if care is not taken to have the disease treated in time. For further enquiries, please contact the nearest Plant Protection Officer.

Coconut bud-rot.—Coconut seedlings were reported to be dying in a garden at Ponnapuram, which is about 5 miles south of Pollachi in the Coimbatore district during last year. The fungus *Phytophthora* Palmivora was isolated from the diseased material. The Government Mycologist started an experiment to see if spraying with one per cent Bordeaux mixture; (2) application of copper sulphate lime powder (1 part of Cu. So. 4, 3 parts of lime and 5 part of common salt) at the rate of one cigarette tin to the crown will prevent the spread of the disease. The garden was divided into 3 portions: (1) One portion was sprayed with one percent Bordeaux mixture; (2) Second portion was treated with copper sulphate lime and salt powder to the crown; (3) Third portion was left untreated. All the dead seedlings were removed and destroyed before the commencement of the experiments. The garden was examined six months later. It was found that there were no deaths in the sprayed portion, while 4 trees were found dead in the powder-treated area and 12 deaths in the untreated area. This shows that application of one per cent Bordeaux mixture prevents the spread of bud-rot to healthy coconut seedlings. It was then arranged to spray all the seedlings in the garden with one per cent Bordeaux.

Dharwar jonna types for the Tungabhadra Project.—Three types of Jonna of Dharwar N.J. HJ. FW. are being tried as an irrigated crop in the Mungari Season in the Irrigation Research Station, Siruguppa. Two of the strains NJ. and BJ. grow to a very good height, from 12 to 13 feet. The grains are bold and pearly white, borne on semi-compact earheads. The grain is also well relished by the local people. But the types are longer in duration by a fortnight and the straw is thick and pithy. They recorded an yield of 4,380 lb. and 4,131 lb. respectively, while the yield of local varieties shorter in duration, i.e., Co. 7 Madikattu and Chittoor types were 2,422, 1,923 and 2,457 lb. respectively.

Patcha jonna.—Among the jonna (sorghums) of the Madras Province, the variety "*pacha jonna*—(or yellow sorghum) occupies the largest area, extending from the circars to the Ceded districts. The crop is usually grown under rainfed conditions and belongs to the botanical species *sorghum durra*. As the name implies, the grains are coloured yellow. The stalks may be either pithy or juicy. The duration of the crop ranges from 110 to 130 days and the yields vary 700 to 1,499 lb. of grain and 2,000 to 3,500 lb. of dry straw. The earheads (Panicle) are usually ovate and their consistency ranges from compact to medium loose.

The patcha jonnas of the entire tract, although not marked by different in morphological character, show variations in duration and adaptability to the various climatic and soil zones of the tracts. Numerous physiological types occur and a high yielding strain of one zone was not found to fare well in the adjacent zone, if there were slight differences in climate and soil conditions. They are so sensitive to environment. The Nandyal valley between the two hill ranges, the Nallamalas in the east and Yerramalas on the west, is one such zone. An Agricultural Research Station is located in Nandyal, in which plant breeding work in respect of jonna is now in progress. Five improved strains have been isolated from the local varieties. Two of them, viz. N. 1 and N. 2 are juicy stalked and N. 3 and N. 4 and N. 5 pithy stalled.

Extensive trials in the various zones of the Cuddapah and Kurnool districts conducted with these five strains showed that the problem of evolution of strains for the two districts had not been solved completely. Although the above strains suited certain areas, they were found to be of a longer duration than the local varieties in certain other sub-areas and not quite suitable.

New strains.—Four new strains have now been isolated, suitable for four such definite areas and seed is being distributed in their respective zones through seed farm after sufficient district trials. The particulars regarding the four new strains are given below :—

(*a*) *N.* 6 (*N.J.* 926).—This is an early type with a pithy stalk compact panicle, suitable to Chagalamarri and Chintakommadina tracts of the Allagada taluk of the Kurnool district, where it has been found to be distinctly better than local varieties. The strain yields about 750 lb. of grain per acre, an increase of about 49 per cent over the local.

(*b*) *N.* 7. (*N.J.* 1003).—This is a juicy stalked compact panicled, early type, suitable to Polur and Balapanur tracts of the Nandyal taluk of the Kurnool district. The yield of grains

(*Continued on page* 25)

In the Field of Drama

Choice Of Play And Casting

S. J. ACHARYA

The propaganda value of dramas is a widely recognized fact. Ideas or themes put through dramas catch easily and sink deeply. Sir William Hunter, the great Historian, has observed that drama has an especially powerful appeal for the masses in this country. Dramas have a realistic air about them which the printed word does not have. In the sphere of rural reconstruction, dramas have, in the past, proved of especial value in bringing home new innovations.

This is the third in the series of articles on the subject.

There are two important problems in regard to the selecting of the play, viz., whether the club should launch out an ambitious and experimental play, or simply for safety with a proved "draw" is necessarily conditioned by the acting strength of your club and the ability of your producer. Like a child, the growing club should crawl before it walks, and although I have been stressing the need for a pioneering spirit it would obviously be foolish for a new and inexperienced group to plunge straightaway into experimental drama.

How to Select the Play

I would suggest that the Committee should read a number of plays and give the best of them to the producer. His decision must be treated with due regard for local circumstances. In the case of a wholly inexperienced club, the producer may be the one person with a knowledge of the theatre, and in those circumstances, it would probably be advisable to delegate to them the entire business of play selection. Beginners often fall into the trap of supposing that because a play reads well it must also act well. The two qualities do not necessarily go together, and it takes an experienced mind to appreciate the dramatic possibilities (or limitations) of a play which is still in cold print.

If it has been decided that your club is able to tackle a new and untried play, look out for one which has a simple story, recognizably human characters, and natural dialogue. Shun the author, who deals in stage types or who seems to be unaware that in real life people say "How do you do?" not "The pleasure of meeting you is mine." Incidentally, the question of dialogue is tremendously important if you are looking for a costume play. Nothing kills a piece more readily than pseudo-historical dialogue.

In your search for the right play, you are certain to encounter many advisers, but resist all suggestions that the public has a preference at the moment for plays of this or that type. If you decide that a play is good in its own class go ahead with it. If a play does not impress you at first reading, cast it aside and do not allow a second thought to persuade you that it is not so bad after all. Remember that the audience will judge the play on a first impression. Unlike you, that have no chance to turn back to the pages and find out if they have missed something good. So stand or fall by the first impression; it is your best guide to the audience's probable reaction.

If the play which takes your fancy involves any question of procedure, find out if the author knows what he is talking about. Be on your guard too, against the writer of historical plays who assumes that the audience will know all about the events leading up to the beginning of his plot. The average theatre-goer's knowledge of history is, to put it mildly, rather hazy and unless all the important and relevant facts are clearly stated, the play is bad. It is, in fact, the wisest course to assume that your audience know nothing of the subject dealt with by the author. But that, on the other hand, is not to say that inaccuracies of procedure such as I have spoken of can be got away with. Professional men in the audience will soon find out and bad news soon spreads.

Characters in the Play

There is finally the problem of the number of characters. I know that there is a temptation to look out for a play which will give work to as many of your acting members as possible, but when that temptation is strong, remember that it is a logical conclusion, that the more characters there are, the less time there is for a playwright to do them all justice.

Casting

Troublesome as casting is for the professional, it must be doubly difficult for the amateur producer. The knowledge that people do not, as a rule, join a dramatic club unless they have an occasional chance of a good part must force him into strange adventures of casting. Not that this is wholly a disadvantage, for his experiments are almost certain to throw up fresh talents.

I should like to say a word or two to the actors before I proceed to write on the casting. It may be that you have done well in a leading part, but you must not feel aggrieved if you are asked to do something smaller the next time. Do keep it in mind that the least [illegible] round if the enthusiasm of other members is to be kept from [illegible], and remember that small parts sometimes bring big opportunities.

Now, producers, at the risk of being accused of putting the cart before the horse, I intend to start with a warning about the "tail" of the cast. Go all out for a good team. No matter how splendid your principles may be all their efforts will be spoiled if your small parts are badly cast. Whether you are considering large or small parts do please resist the fatal temptation of casting type. It is so easy to decide that so and so should "look just right." I can think of many actors who can make up perfectly as "Shylock," but in so many cases the resemblance very definitely ends there. Do not run away with the idea, however, that physical limitations can be entirely disregarded.

Quite obviously a short tubby fellow would be miscast as the lover of an exceedingly tall and willowy girl. But where these limitations are not absolutely abnormal, they can be surmounted by good acting. Physical limitations may also be overcome by more technical means, but these are rather out of the scope of the amateur club. On the other side of the scale there is the danger of "freak" casting. Too often in amateur productions, we find youngsters playing elderly parts and older people posing as juvenile leads; and although I see the amateur producer's difficulty—that his elderly people are generally more experienced and better fitted for a leading part—I do feel that he might sacrifice a little efficiency in his principles and attempt to get away from this topsy-turveydom. While older actors may, and frequently do, pull through in younger parts, young actors are very rarely capable of reversing the process. Youthful figure, movement, and voice clash very badly with the white wig and face lined like a railway station which are so often affected—the part of the old family butler, for instance. And, while on this subject of wigs, I do wish amateurs would show their passion for them. It really is impossible to be a good actor without having worn one.

Just as there are physical limitations in casting, so there are mental limitations. I was connected with a mythological drama "Karna-Arjuna." In this play, "Karna" was drawn as a saintly hero of Duryodhana, but unfortunately our Karna happened to be a staunch upholder of Pandava cause, and in attempting to play the part for sympathy, he very nearly ruined the play. He may have been right about the real Karna, but that was little consolation to the rest of us. It is, of course, rare to find anyone so enthusiastic about a long-lost cause, but the same danger may arise in more modern pieces.

It is essential that players should be cast in such a way as to be foils for each other. Unless there is some particular reason, do not cast a big, robust man as the younger brother of a slim and light-speaking juvenile. That probably sounds obvious, but the mistake is very frequently made. In the old days, on the professional stage these things were viewed in a different light. Leading actors were jealous beings, and before a juvenile lead could hope to be admitted to the hierarchy, he had to put in about thirty years' experience.

> I spare neither friend nor foe, when it is a question of departing from the code of honour.
>
> —MAHATMAJI.

At the beginning of the most printed plays, comes a list of the original cast but do not follow that list too closely. I know that amateur producers must sometimes feel severely handicapped when they begin their casting, but at the risk of being trite, I would advise them to remember that unexpected talent may be lurking round the proverbial corner, but I warn the producers that this kind of experiment needs courage. If you fail, the club will most surely arise and slay you.

And now, a final word on a pressing problem. Producers must stand firmly against the actor or actress who is canvassed as likely to "bring in a lot of stalls" or "be able to influence somebody or other." It is not worth while producing a play on those lines, and my advice to afflicted producers is: if forced to the point, tender your resignation. It is not likely to be accepted by a really art-loving club.

(Continued from page 23)

is about 1,200 lb. per acre which is nearly 20 per cent increase over the local.

(*c*) *N.* 8. (*N.J.* 993).—This is a pithy stalked, compact panicled early type, suitable to the pithy area of the Pulivendla taluk of the Cuddapah district. The yield of grain is about 1,200 lb. per acre which is nearly 20 per cent increase over the local.

(*d*) *N.* 9. (*N.J.* 995).—This is a juicy stalked, compact panicled early type, suitable to the juicy area of the Pulivendla taluk of the Cuddapah district. The acre yield of grain of this strain is about 1,300 lb. which is about 27 per cent increase over the local.

Livestock improvement.—A Ayreshire-Fresian bull and a Jersey bull were stationed for breeding purposes in the Veterinary institutions in Nilgiris district. Sixty-six graded Sindhi breeding bulls have been supplied to the West Coast (South Kanara and Malabar Districts) for distribution scheme. Two rams and 19 ewes of Mandya breed have been stocked in the Araku Valley as an experimental measure for the breeding of improved flocks in the area.

[SEPTEMBER 1949.]

Hon'ble Roche Victoria with the representatives of the Palmyrah Jaggery Producers Co-op. Societies in Tirunelveli district.

Rural Uplift

The salient features of the activities of the Firka Development Department during the month of August 1949 are narrated below :—

Tirumangalam firka (*Mathurai district*).—Fifty-four well works were completed up to the end of the month, the total value of the work done amounting to Rs. 72,900. Four new roads to a length of 17¼ miles serving 45 villages were completed up to the end of the month. Construction of buildings for four reading rooms, four school buildings and two buildings intended for Women Welfare centres were in progress. A Co-operative building society was formed in Retrapatty village. Two bathrooms, eleven latrines and 1,500 yards of street drains were so far constructed in the firka. Seventy-six unhealthy pits were covered up during the month. Streets were levelled and cleaned in five villages. Many public meetings were held and the need to Grow More Food was explained to the villagers. Six charkas were newly introduced.

Avanashi Centre (*Coimbatore district*).—One road work and twelve well works were in progress. Seventy cheries were cleaned. Seeds were distributed to the ryots for raising vegetable gardens. One thousand six hundred and seventy-two trees were planted during the month and propaganda on Grow More Food was made. The construction of a new building for locating the Kasturba Maternity Centre at Vadupalayam, a voluntary effort of the Grama Sangam, was nearing completion.

Palladam Centre (*Coimbatore district*).—A road to a length of two furlongs was formed during the month. One road work and 18 well works were in progress. Nine cheries were cleaned and magic lantern shows were held in two villages. Propaganda on Grow More Food was made. Two thousand one hundred and fifty seedlings and cuttings were planted.

Saliamangalam firka (*Tanjore district*).—One radio was installed at the village chavadi, Saliamangalam.

Hindupur firka (*Anantapur district*).—Tree planting week was inaugurated on the Independence Day and 1,000 trees were planted. Fencing and watering was arranged for these plants by the Grama Seva Sanghams in some villages. A number of kitchen gardens were raised. One co-operative society was organized at Santhbidanur. Fourteen sanitation drives were conducted in various villages of the firka and the villagers were encouraged to clean the roads, prepare compost manure, remove dust from dust-bins and fill up manure pits.

Nagari firka (*Chittoor district*).—Arrangements to start agricultural demonstration farms in the firka were in progress. Tree planting week was

> I have learned through bitter experience the one supreme lesson to conserve my anger, and as heat conserved is transmuted into energy, even so our anger controlled can be transmuted into a power which can move the world.
>
> —MAHATMAJI.

inaugurated on the Independence Day and 19,113 seeds were sown and 1,248 sapplings were planted. Five kitchen gardens and one common cotton growing plot were raised. Sanitation drives were conducted in three villages. A magic lantern show was held at Tehrani village. Spinning demonstrations were held in three villages. Repairs to all the irrigation sources in the Nagari firka were being taken up under the Madras Irrigation Works Act to give impetus to Grow More Food drive.

Malli firka (*Ramnad district*).—One Grama Seva Sangham was formed during the month. Nine well works were in progress. One road to a length of about four furlongs was formed in Achandavilthan. One school building was completed and another school building at the villagers' own cost was in progress. One night school was opened in Achankulam village. Sanitation drives were conducted in seven villages. Several meetings were held and lectures on the importance of sanitation and firka development scheme were given. Bhajanas were conducted. Tree planting week was inaugurated and 522 trees were planted. A village tournament and several kinds of games, sports and entertainments for children and adults were organized.

Proddatur firka (*Cuddapah district*).—Sanitation drives were conducted in seven villages. Streets were cleaned and pits and low lying portions were covered with earth and sand. A public meeting was held at Dorasanipalli to mobilize public co-operation for improving the sanitary conditions. Tree planting week was inaugurated on the Independence Day. Preservation of manure was demonstrated in six villages. General propaganda on rural uplift was carried on in the villages of Proddatur firka.

Kadambuliyur firka (*South Arcot district*).—Thirty-four well works and nine road works were in progress. Eight well works and three road works were completed up to the end of the month. Preventive measures against cattle diseases were taken. Magic lantern lectures on "Compost manure" were given in several villages. A marketing society for cashewnuts was organized. About 10,000 green manure trees and 200 fruit trees were planted. About 125 manure pits were dug up. A short Training camp for the training of the members of Grama Seva Sanghams was conducted.

Chinnasalem Centre (*South Arcot district*).—Four well works were completed during the month and 13 well works were in progress. New roads to a length of eight miles were formed up to the end of the month. Nine road works were in progress. Propaganda on sanitation and improving the livestock and poultry was made.

Musiri firka (*Tiruchirappalli district*).—Spinning competitions were held in the firka and prizes were distributed. The construction of a building for a Maternity centre at Ayyampalayam was completed Two radio stations were opened, one at Mavilaipatti and another at Veeramanipatti. A building for the school at Amoor was constructed. Ten charkas were distributed and 1,000 chittams were collected.

Kumbla firka (*South Kanara district*).—Grama Seva Sanghams for two villages were formed. Seven road works and two foot bridge works were in progress. A number of fruit trees were planted during Independence week.

Kanupur firka (*Nellore district*).—Five road works and five well works

were in progress. An amount of Rs. 500 was spent out of the Collector's discretionary grant towards the hire charges for a tractor for reclaiming the waste lands of the firka granted to the Harijans and the landless poor for cultivation. One hundred and forty trees were planted and about 4,000 seeds sown Thirty-five street cleaning drives were conducted. Three sullage water drains were closed and two pits were filled up during the month. Two compost manure pits were dug. One grama seva sangham and five panchayat boards were formed.

Kunda firka (*the Nilgiris district*).—Excepting for the bridge work, work on the "Kundah Bridge-Yedakkadu Road" was completed. The "Mukkimalai Water-supply Scheme" was in progress. Three minor works of public utility were also done. Street cleaning drives were organized by the grama seva sanghams and regular propaganda was carried on through magic lantern slides. Public meetings were held and lectures on the improvement of sanitation and public health were conducted. Common manure pits were dug in [illegible]. An agricultural show was held during the month. A demonstration of ploughing by power was also conducted during the month. Tree-planting week was organized and about 5,000 seedlings were planted.

Alur firka (*Bellary district*).—One road work and three roads were in progress. Nine sanitation drives were conducted. Four thousand five hundred and nineteen trees were planted during tree-planting week.

Vellakoil Centre (*Coimbatore district*).—Six wells had been completed and water level had been reached in respect of 29 other wells by the end of the month. Roads to a length of 20 miles and one furlong were formed up to the end of the month. Two road works were selected for execution during the month. Two co-operative stores were organized. Intensive propaganda on Grow More Food was done in the villages and green-manure seeds were distributed to the ryots. Five hundred trees were planted on the Independence day. The construction of a reading room at Kannadiapalaiyam was in progress.

Pazhancottai firka (*Tirunelveli district*).—Five well works are in progress. Four minor but urgent works of public utility were completed, and 18 more were in progress. Sanitation drives were conducted in three villages and eight cheris were cleaned. Three Wardha type latrines were completed. One adult night school and a pre-basic school were started at Sevalkulam. A radio was installed in the same village. Five grama seva sanghams were formed and 11 branch libraries were opened. Six hundred and eight trees were planted.

Veerapandi firka (*Salem district*).—Thirteen well works were completed up to the end of the month and 14 were in good progress. Eight roads to a length of about 10½ miles were formed up to the end of the month and six road works were in progress. Trees were planted . A reading room was opened at Vembadithalam. The construction of a school building was started

Rajakmundry firka (*East Godavari district*).—Six well works and three road works were in progress. Sixteen sanitary drives were conducted and 16 charkas were introduced. Nine hundred and fifty-five trees were planted. Two magic lantern shows and 15 spinning demonstrations were held. Four insanitary pits were covered, 40 manure pits were formed.

Kurnool firka (*Kurnool district*).—Two road works and three well works except for the platform were completed. Fourteen sanitary drives were conducted. Three charkas were renovated. One adult school was started. One thousand five hundred and eighty-nine trees were planted. Three magic lantern shows were held at Dinnedevarapad. Two spinning demonstrations were conducted.

Payyanur-cum-Nileshwar centre (*Malabar district*).—A mass spinning demonstration was held on the Independence Day. Tree-planting was inaugurated and about 4,600 trees were planted. Adult education classes were opened in four villages. Twenty compost manure pits were constructed. One breeding bull was stationed in the firka for the improvement of cattle. Twenty kitchen gardens were grown.

Kalasapakkam firka (*North Arcot District*) :—Three new well works and one old well work were completed. One co-operative credit society was started in Banambat village. Sanitation work was done in 20 villages and 10 cheries and 82 cess pools, 15 soak pits and 152 manure pits were dug in the villages. Spinning classes were held. One battery radio set was installed in Palankoil village.

Yerragondapalem firka (*Kurnool district*) :—Two well works were completed. Five Sanitation drives were conducted. Three hundred and fifty trees were planted. Two spinning demonstrations and two magic lantern shows were held.

Guravareddipalem centre (*Guntur district*) :—One road work was completed. Twelve Sanitary drives were conducted. Six charkas were introduced or renovated and 2,306 yards of cloth was woven during the month. Four magic lantern shows and one spinning demonstration were held. About 2,920 trees were planted.

Military Scholarships

The Government of Madras have directed that the military scholarships, which they have been granting every year to cadets belonging to this Province and studying at the King George Royal Indian Military College, Bangalore, and those undergoing training in the Royal Indian Navy, should be discontinued from 1948-49. The scholarships that have already been granted will, however, be continued, till the cadets, who are in receipt of them, complete their respective courses of training.

[November 4]

Help to Rayalaseema

The Government of Madras have sanctioned the payment of an annual subsidy, for a period of five years, to the five central banks at Anantapur, Hospet, Chittoor, Cuddapah and Kurnool, in order to enable them to employ additional Supervisors, at the rate of one Supervisor for every 15 agricultural credit societies, within their respective jurisdictions.

[November 7]

Harijan Converts Re-converted to Hinduism

The Government of Madras have directed that the full-fee concession, granted in their order, dated June 29, 1948, to Harijan converts to Christianity, who are reconverted to Hinduism should be made available to them only 5 years after such reconversion. In the meanwhile, such re-converts to Hinduism will be treated as belonging to the Backward Classes.

[November 9]

> I hate privilege and monopoly. Whatever cannot be shared with the masses is taboo for me.
>
> —MAHATMAJI.

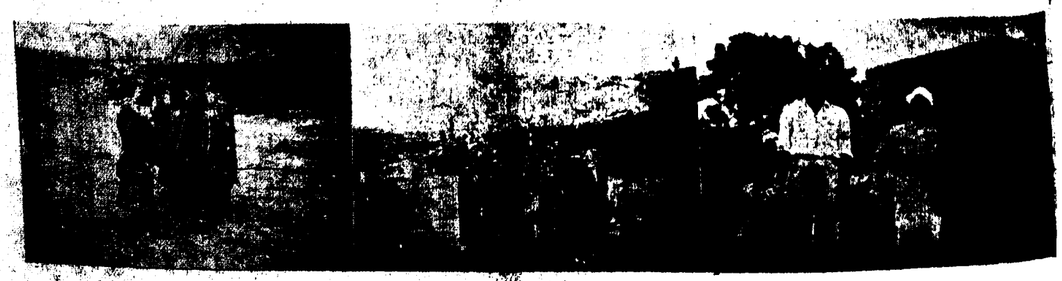
Sugalis of Bellary

Sugalis or Banijars are one of the backward classes in Bellary district requiring attention. The Co-operative Department in Bellary district has taken up ameliorative work in right earnest. A Co-operative Credit Society has been recently started for the Sugalis of the Honnalli Thanda, a small village, about seven miles from Bellary. Hundi boxes have been issued to them and the first collection was to the tune of Rs. 27-8-3 which is deposited in the Co-operative Central Bank Bellary. A breeding bull owned by one leader has been included in the premium scheme by the Veterinary Department. The Co-operative Society has been recommended for the grant of licences to deal in mill cloth, food grains and kerosene oil, etc.

A Sugali child on a drum held by her sister.

Sugali children snapped just getting out of their School.

Sugali ladies in their best costume.



Sugali ladies in dance.

The touring Veterinary Surgeon and the Tribal Development Officer, Bellary, at the Sugali colony.

Better Manure for Increasing Food Production

Convinced of the fact that more and richer organic manure is the best method of increasing food production, the Government of Bombay has sanctioned a scheme, which will cost Rs. 35 lakhs between now and March, 1952, for encouraging cultivators to put all farm refuse, waste organic matter, cattle dung and urine into proper manure pits on scientific lines. Nearly Rs. 50,000 would be spent on educating the cultivator in the proper method of preparing rich compost and farmyard manure and a subsidy of Rs. 2 would be given for each pit of the standard size advocated by the Agricultural Department.

Prizes for Increased Food Production

The Government of Bombay has left to the Collectors of districts to authorize Village Food Committees or the managing committees of co-operative societies constituted into such Committees, to raise funds by voluntary contributions from villagers and other sympathisers for awarding prizes to cultivators in order to encourage them to increase food production. No pressure of any kind should, however, be brought on villagers to induce them to make such contributions. The Government has directed that the accounts of the funds so raised should be properly scrutinized by the Mamlatdars concerned.

Protecting Crops from Wild Animals in Bombay

In order to protect crops from wild animals, the Government of Bombay is encouraging the formation of gun clubs by villagers. Shikar staff for organizing such clubs and for training cultivators in the art of hunting, has already been appointed in some of the districts of the Province and in addition, being appointed in the district of Surat, Thana, Kolaba, Sholapur, Bijapur and Kolhapur.

The Government will give financial assistance to new gun clubs. Each one of such clubs will be given an initial grant of Rs. 500 to meet organizational expenses and supplied with arms at half the cost.

GROW MORE FOOD DRIVE

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Sri R. K. Patil, Sri M. Bakthavatsalam and party studying the working of well irrigation technique in Poonamallee village

The Commissioner for Food Production, Sri Bakthavatsalam and Food and Agricultural officials proceeding to inspect one of the tanks in Chingleput district

A pause for discussion and clarification

Registered No. M-4767

HELPING THE STATE TO SERVE THE PEOPLE

Sri R. K. Patil, Commissioner for Food Production, addressing the Madras Cabinet on the Grow More Food Campaign

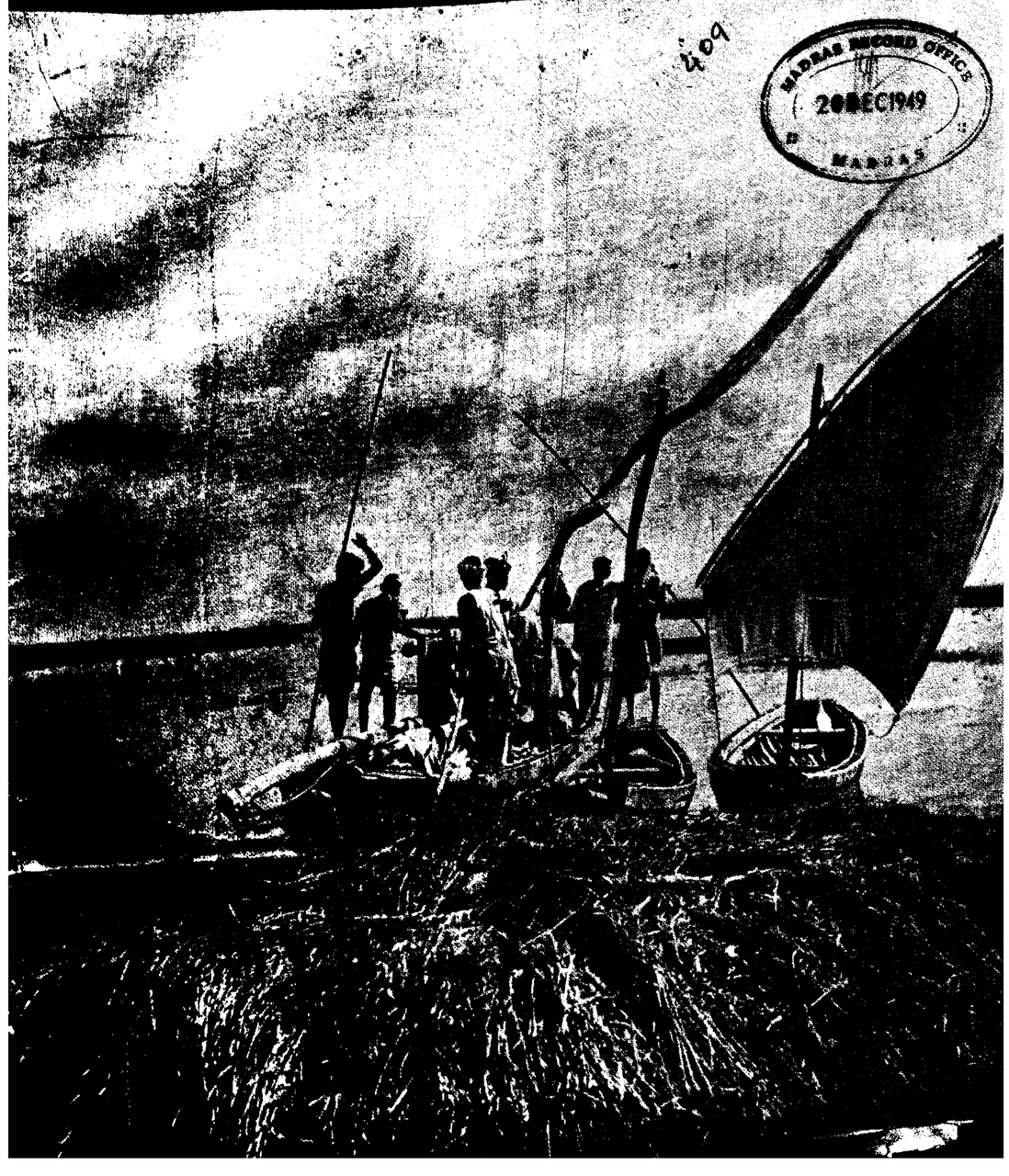
Hon'ble Dr. T. S. S. Rajan addressed a Pre Conference recently on the future of the Employment Organization

The Members of the Madras Public Service Commission visited the Madras Employment Exchange. They are seen scrutinizing the Index Cards

PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS, AND EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY THE DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY, GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

MADRAS INFORMATION

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE
20 DEC 1949
MADRAS



GROW MORE FOOD CAMPAIGN—ARMY'S EFFORTS IN MADRAS

Snakegourds hang in dozens

The tapioca plots of the kitchen garden of the Travancore Infantry

Madras Information

Published every fortnight by the Director of Information and Publicity
Fort St. George

Vol. III, No. 22 — "WE SEEK TO SERVE AND NOT TO COMPETE" — December 15, 1949

News and Notes

Sugar Scarcity

"The scarcity of sugar in the country today is mostly due to the fact that while the sugar consumption has been increasing its production has been less in 1948 than in 1947" declared Sri M. A. Kuttalalingam Pillai, Secretary to Government, Food and Agriculture Department, in the course of a broadcast talk in Tamil on 23rd November from the Madras Station of All-India Radio. After analysing the sugar position in the Province, Sri Kuttalalingam Pillai observed that the existing shortage would continue up to January 1950, when new stocks from the mills would relieve the position.

According to normal requirements, India needs about 300,000 tons of sugar between September and January. Had the Central Government not taken prompt steps to freeze the stocks, even this quantity of 100,000 tons of sugar would have completely disappeared from the market, and the people would have been put to more difficulties. Now the Government are in a position to meet at least a third, if not half, of the requirements of the general public. Madras Province needs 40,000 tons for the period September to the end of December. But since it would be impossible to meet this demand, the Central Government have allotted to this Province 14,700 tons, about half of which has to come from Northern India.

Nature also has done a bit to aggravate the situation. The arrival of supplies from the north was considerably delayed owing to the damages caused by the cyclone in the circars.

In these circumstances, the Madras Government perforce had to ration sugar again. Sugar is now distributed on the basis of two palams for individual per week; an additional ration of three palams is permitted in the case of persons in the higher income groups. The Sugar quota of every district has also been fixed, and the Collectors have been instructed to attend to its equitable distribution and explain to the people that the quantity cannot be increased at present. Coffee and tea hotels have also been provided with adequate rations, commensurate with the existing stocks.

Sugar rationing has not been without its drawbacks. Statutory rationing has not been possible, mainly because there has not been time or scope for preliminary investigation or collection of data for comprehensive distribution.

Greater use of jaggery may help considerably to relieve the shortage. It is said that Bombay hotels have already substituted jaggery instead of sugar. While no doubt the increased use of jaggery may push up prices of that commodity also, we may at least be able to tide over the present crisis. In 1946–47, there was widespread agitation in the Province for the removal of control on sugar and jaggery. When they were ultimately decontrolled, the prices shot up, and stocks vanished from the market. In a situation like this, freezing operations become very difficult when later recontrol is contemplated as it will be difficult to locate stocks.

There is a demand for the reimposition of control on jaggery from some quarters; but this is not feasible, for jaggery manufacture is essentially a cottage industry, and the machinery for assuming control cannot, therefore, be provided easily.

A section of the public advocates the import of sugar from Java. This is not possible, for we do not have the money for such import. Further in the interest of the county we should encourage our own industries and try to achieve self-sufficiency instead of depending on outside help.

Co-operative Efforts

In view of the steep rise in price of sugarcane jaggery, there has been a tendency on the part of some of the ryots to increase cultivation of sugarcane for manufacture of jaggery. In South Kanara, sugarcane is grown extensively in Mangalore and Udipi taluks. There are no power-run millsfor crushing sugarcane. Ordinary crushers either animal-driven or driven by human labour are used. Poor cultivators cannot afford to buy crushers investing large amounts. Only the rich can go in for that. It is only after satisfying their needs first, these owners lend them to others levying exhorbitant hire. The poor cultivator will, therefore, have to wait for the convenience of the owner of the crusher besides paying exhorbitant hire The inconvenience is all the more greater when the number of crushers

COVER PAGE

In the recent Andhra cyclone, the waters of Kolleru Lake (Krishna district) overflowed and damaged crops. The picture shows ryots using small boats to salvage crops.

News and Notes

available in a particular area is small and the acreage of sugarcane cultivation goes on increasing.

To relieve this difficulty, especially among the poor sugarcane cultivating members, the Panambur Co-operative Society in Mangalore taluk has just purchased two cane crushers as an experimental measure, one at a cost of Rs. 850 and another slightly smaller at a cost of Rs. 550. This is a brisk centre of sugarcane cultivation. There are about 200 sugarcane growers in the area and the acreage is about 200. The society intends to let the crushers on reasonable hire to members first and then to non-members if need be.

The cane jaggery production commences in about the month of November and lasts till about March. Private owners of crushers generally levy a hire of Rs. 5 and Rs. 6 per day per crusher. The society intends to charge only a reasonable hire at Rs. 4 per day for the bigger machine and Rs. 3 for the smaller one. The hire proposed to be levied when compared with the local rates prevailing is much lower. The members of the society who do not own crushers will therefore have a distinct advantage to the extent of about Rs. 2 per day. The two crushers are likely to meet the demand of about 16 members in a period of four months of the season. The two crushers purchased by the Panambur Society together will be able to serve about 2½ acres and produce about 25 candies of jaggery in about 40 days. From November to February about 7½ acres of cane cultivation owned by about 16 small scale grower members can be served. The income of the society at Rs. 7 per day for the two crushers will amount to Rs. 840. It can however be safely put at Rs. 700 for the season, the investment being Rs. 1,400 only. The member who takes crushers for use supplies his own bulls and labour. The society need not spend anything except for repairs and renewals, if any. Minor repairs can be attended to by the village blacksmith. The cost of cleaning charges, oil for the machine, etc., will not be much. All these are not likely to come to more than Rs. 100 at the most. The society will therefore have a safe income of about Rs. 600 for a season, from the two crushers.

Andhra Cyclone Relief

The public are by this time aware of the enormity of the havoc done by cyclone in wide areas in Andhra Desa. The heart of the entire Province has rightly gone out in sympathy for those who have suffered during the calamity. Recently the Sheriff of Madras convened a public meeting to express sympathy for "the heavy loss of life and property sustained by the people of Andhra Desa" and to discuss relief measures. A cyclone relief Fund has been constituted and the appeal made during the meeting by His Excellency the Governor and leaders needs to be heeded by all patriotic citizens in this country. The Hon'ble Premier in the course of his speech at the meeting explained the extent of the havoc and the need for public contributions. He said inter alia:

The calamity that has befallen our brethren of Andhra Desa is disastrous and unparalleled in recent years. It has not affected a place here and a place there. But the damage and destruction caused by the cyclone and floods spread throughout, affecting the coastal districts particularly, in a manner not witnessed before in recent years. It is unfortunate that the cyclone should have followed closely on the heels of the heavy rains and floods that occurred a month prior to it. Suffering caused by the floods of September was aggravated tremendously by the aggressive cyclone in October; and a wave of destruction and devastation passed through that unfortunate region, causing loss of human lives, of many heads of cattle and sheep, of houses and huts and of crops, that were to yield food to us.

The figures mentioned by His Excellency would speak to the enormity of the loss sustained. Many roads and lines of communication were seriously affected. Lakhs of acres of food crops were damaged. We are shocked to hear of the harrowing reports of the havoc caused. In addition to the cyclone-wind, blowing at a tremendous speed of 85 miles per hour, there was also a tidal wave which rose 20 feet high, inundating the coastal area a hundred miles long and extending to a distance of six miles inside. There was, over and above this, a downpour of 20 inches of rain in one night. The paddy crops submerged by the tidal wave were totally destroyed, while in the remaining areas it was badly damaged. The damage to mango topes, plantains, orange and coconut gardens, and also garden crops is stupendous.

The rich and the poor have suffered alike. For the latter, in particular, the cyclone has destroyed their all, and their suffering is tremendous. Much work lies ahead. Many who have been rendered homeless and destitute must be provided for. The work of rehabilitation of the poor must be attended to with all speed. In the wake of the misery, epidemic diseases may make their appearance, and levy a toll of human lives, if proper precautionary and relief measures are not taken promptly. Reliefs are also to be given to those poor ryots whose little holdings were damaged and whose cattle and agricultural implements were lost. The Government are sparing no pains, and they are taking all steps possible to relieve the people of their distress. But the public also must come forward and respond to the call of the hour, patriotically and magnificently. May I make a special appeal to the rich to exhibit their munificence and generosity in a manner commensurate with the needs of the situation? For them, this is a rare opportunity to give and serve. On situations like this, our expressions of sympathy with the suffering should be in terms of action, reflected in liberal contributions to the Relief Fund.

Let us rise to the occasion and act nobly.

Hon'ble Sitarama Reddy who gave a vivid picture of the havoc stressed how the victims should be helped not in a spirit of patronage or benevolence but of duty. The Hon'ble Minister said:

The loss of cattle is estimated to be of the value of about 58 lakhs of rupees; huts to the value of rupees one crore and forty lakhs; paddy crops to the value of 10½ crores of rupees; coconut to the value of 15½ crores of rupees; plantain gardens to the value of 10 lakhs of rupees; sugarcane to the value of 13¾ lakhs of rupees; turmeric to the value of 10 lakhs of rupees; and fishing boats and nets to the value of one lakh of rupees.

The help rendered by the Government in these circumstances cannot naturally reach everyone to the extent that is necessary. A large amount of money is necessary to give additional relief for rebuilding of buildings; to supply clothes; to purchase the lost cattle. It is true that the Government has passed orders to give interest-free loans for several purposes of rehabilitation to the cultivators of that area. It may be that there are very many poor people who may not be able to furnish the necessary security for taking advantage of the interest-free-loans. Such people will have to be helped by free grants from the collections received from the public. Even if there is some limited capacity to give the necessary security for the poor classes, the loans will be an additional burden.

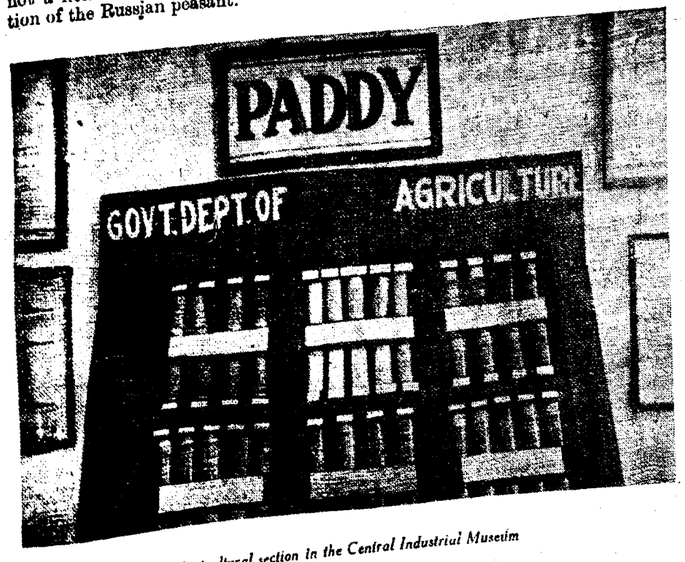
The enormity of the damage requires enormous funds for relief and rehabilitation. The funds are wanted urgently. His Excellency, has rightly put it that we must approach the problem not in a spirit of patronage and not even in a spirit of benevolence but in a spirit of *duty*.

News and Notes

The Central Industrial Museum, Madras

The educative and publicity value of museums is an acknowledged fact. In western countries museums have played a vital part in the field of economic improvement. The Peasant's museums in Russia have contributed not a little to the economic regeneration of the Russian peasant.

In India the value of museums especially in the field of Cottage Industries have been already recognized and this recognition is slowly finding concrete expression in the establishment of Industrial Museums throughout the country.



Agricultural section in the Central Industrial Museum

In Madras there is the Central Industrial Museums run under the auspices of the Madras Industries Association. It is now ten years since this institution was brought into existence. The museum has served as a link between the consumers and producers. The exhibits include products of both large scale and Cottage Industries of the Province.

Recently the tenth anniversary of the Madras Industries Association was celebrated. The Hon'ble Premier of Madras addressed the gathering on the occasion and *inter alia* he referred to the useful work the Association has been doing and the importance of developing cottage industries.

He observed; The vast majority of the people in our country, live in villages, and the Cottage Industries by their very nature will be particularly suitable to them. Having regard to the present economic backwardness of our country, the speedy industrialization is to be attended to, so as to absorb the spare energy and talents of the nation, which remain unutilised. Industries do absorb, the spare energy of the nation. They are passports to the country's prosperity.

Mere production by Industries, on however large scale it be, will not by itself solve the problem and bring prosperity. But there must also be proper advertisement, and popularisation of our industrial products, so as to facilitate their distribution among the consuming public. For the prosperity of industries, not only should there be large production, but also large distribution among the consumers. The success of our industries depends, also on the patronage by the public, backed up by feelings of patriotism, to encourage them. Advertisement and popularisation also, form a prominent part in the scheme of industrial development. People may be willing to encourage our industrial products and indigenous articles; but for want of information about them, they may go in for imported foreign articles. Further the consuming public generally may have no idea of the varied products of our country.

It is a matter of gratification, that the Madras Industries Association is rendering very valuable service to the Industries, by functioning as a

News and Notes

connecting link between the producer and the consumer. Besides the several exhibits displayed in the Museum the charts prepared from time to time on many interesting subjects, will also be useful, in that they are very informative and instructive about the Industries. District Museums have also been opened in important centres, in the mufassal.

The immensity of materials and facilities in our Province must be harnessed to speed up further development in industries. Cottage Industries and large scale industries can't be taken as opposing each other. One will be complementary to the other, provided they are made to proceed on a planned basis. Both large scale and small scale industries are necessary for us. Both play their own part in the improvement of national economy. This Madras Industries Association is, I should say, contributing in no small measure, to the development of industries and the economic prosperity in our Province. The selfless work rendered by the gentlemen at the helm of affairs of this Association, is praiseworthy."

The Hon'ble Gopala Reddy, Finance Minister, unveiled the portrait of Sri Bapineedu, the Secretary of the Association, who, as the Finance Minister observed "has devoted a lot of his time and energy for the work of this association in a honorary capacity for the mere love of the work."

The report of the association for the year 1948–49 is a striking record of progress. The Industrial museum is one of its capital achievements and during the period under review, it has received a fresh accession of exhibits. The sales section and the commercial library and reading room continued to do valuable service. The number of visitors exceeded 20,000.

I am endeavouring to see God through service of humanity, for I know that God is neither in heaven, nor down below, but in every one.

MAHATMAJI

R.I.A.F. Ground Training School, Tambaram

Twenty miles south of Madras and two miles away from the Tambaram Railway Station and adjoining the Madras Christian College is situated a large R.I.A.F. Technical Training Establishment known as No. 2 Ground Training School. The School is commanded by Group Captain R. Rajaram, D.F.C.

In addition to the pilots who fly R.I.A.F. planes, a large number of Ground staff are required as Engineers, Machanics and Administrators to keep aeroplanes in the air. The function of No. 2 Ground Training School is to train such technical personnel, to inspect and service airframe, aero-engine, electrical instrument and armament equipment fitted on aeroplanes. The school is well equipped and has an experienced "All-Indian" Training staff.

The training is not only given free of cost but also the trainees receive pay, free messing, clothing and accommodation. They have excellent facilities for physical training, atheletics and games like football, hockey, cricket, volley ball and swimming. Free medical treatment is available and a maternity and child welfare centre exists for the married personnel for ante-natal and post-natal treatment. A kindergarten school for children, and excellent cinema house and a theatre for staging variety shows are a few more of the amenities at Tambaram.

The R.I.A.F. provides an adventurous and romantic avenue of employment for the educated and ambitious young men of our country. The qualifications required are that one should be physically fit and be educated to the Matriculation standard.

Government Coach Building Factory, Madras

Recently Mr. Sukthankar, Secretary, Ministry of Transport, Government of India, visited the Government coach factory at Chrompet and was much impressed by what he saw. He observed: "the factory maintains a very high standard of work and the output is at present at the rate of a bus a day. They take orders from neighbouring Governments such as Mysore Government. They also take orders from various Government Departments in Madras itself. The Government and the Officers in charge of the factory must be congratulated on the excellent and methodical work turned out.

An Exhibition

An Agricultural and Cottage Industries Exhibition was organized and conducted at Saliamangalam in Tanjore district by the Firka Development Committee for three days commencing from the 13th to 15th November 1949. The main object of the exhibition was to bring home to the ryots and the villagers how best they can develop the Cottage industries and agricultural practices. Easy and less costly methods of cotton ginning and carding and spinning of yarns were demonstrated. Doll making from waste paper and waste clothes formed one portion of exhibition. Dying of clothes with dyes prepared from indigenous herbs and plants were also shown. Women Welfare section exhibited many attractive features of special interest to women and children. In the agricultural section improved—Agricultural implements, high yielding paddy strains and different methods of pest control were exhibited. Hand-pounding rice with wooden grinder was also demonstrated. Nearly 10,000 villagers visited the exhibition. The lectures on different topics arranged in the evening were of great interest to the villages, especially to school teachers and pupils.

Vol III No. 22 412
Dec 15, 1949

Food

Towards Self-sufficiency in Food

'Work and Work Hard'—Sardar Patel

Broadcasting on the birthday of India's Prime Minister Sardar Patel referred to the gravity of the Food Problem and appealed for the co-operation of both the agriculturists and non-agriculturists.:

"We have in hand," he said, "so many schemes of irrigation". We have a huge area of cultivable waste which is waiting for the hands that can plough. Even the areas under cultivation can with diligence and well-directed efforts be made to yield more. We have a big reclamation programme, which is being financed from the money that we have borrowed from abroad. In addition, we have [illegible] in India for subsidising [illegible] of food production. If we can concentrate on all these, I have no doubt that, in spite of the economic situation of today, we can produce enough to feed ourselves and reduce the [illegible] of freight and profits which we obligingly remit to foreign growers and shippers. Just think of it. If we had at our disposal the amount which we have spent on food imports during the last three years, we would have completely rehabilitated those unfortunate brothers and sisters of ours who have had to leave their hearths and homes in Pakistan and who are still looking up to us for relief and succour. We always speak of India's culture, of India's civilization, but do we ever pause to think that the relief of the poor, mutual aid amongst neighbours, charity to the helpless and kindness to the down-trodden have been the shining virtues of that culture and civilization. Let us ask ourselves if we are living in the spirit of those ancient virtues. If we are honest, we shall point the finger of scorn at all who demand their pound of flesh of us for every seer of corn that they hand over to Government, or who store up their corn even though they see their next-door neighbour starving, or who do not apply themselves assidously to produce more from every inch of their soil, or who not only allow land to go waste but also allow food-grains to deteriorate, or who do not utilize for the purpose of growing food every inch of space that is available to them and can usefully be turned to this purpose. Are we to take Gandhiji's name only when it suits our purpose? I should like to ask all those who swear by him as to how they reconcile their professions of faith in his mission with the every day breach of the principles which he taught. My appeal to the agriculturists, therefore, is to work and work hard with a will to get the best out of their exertions and deliver to Government the maximum they can spare on the principle of their minimum requirements. They should help Government to implement the many programmes of increasing food production so that we can restore the balance between supply and demand of food-grains as quickly as possible. Whatever area can be brought under cultivation must be utilized to produce food-grains.

The Food Problem

Premier Stresses the Need for Public Co-operation

Inaugurating the Grow More Food Campaign under the Guid of Service, Madras, the Hon'ble Premier stressed the need fo public co-operation in solving the food problem. He said inter alia:

"The food insufficiency in our country, more particularly in our Province, stands as a menace threatening us with hunger and starvation. It is a major problem facing us. That the food produced in our country is insufficient for our normal need is a fact well known to all of us. All these years, our country has been importing food-grains from outside in order to make up the deficiency of food production here. However, our position of dependence on external sources of supply for supplementing our food resources, was not felt by us in the pre-war period. But the difficulties created by the war, rendering all facilities of transport and trade more and more difficult, has exposed the precariousness of the food position in our country. Further, the loss of large food producing tracts, occasioned by the partition of our country has also aggravated the food situation.

"Situated in a grave position of food insufficiency, and facing a serious problem, as we are today, we shall not spare any energy, in finding out ways and means to surmount the difficulty. We shall become alive to the need of the day. Our immediate concern is, how best we can get over the situation, and how to save our people from hunger and starvation. If we do not concert measures, to tide over the situation facing us, woe and misery may perhaps await us.

"It is the declared policy of the Government of India, that the import of foodgrains from countries outside, should be stopped by 1951 December. That time limit is fast approaching. And it behoves every right-thinking person, having the country's cause at heart, to think over the problem in all earnestness and seriousness, and suggest ways and means to reach the stage of self-sufficiency in food production. So far as our Province is concerned, it is well known that it is a deficit Province in food production. We are importing food-grains from outside. To make up our

Food

deficiency we are depending on the quota supplied by the Government of India.

"Our Provincial Government are not sparing any pains, and are making every effort at growing more food. We have already launched serveral schemes, aiming at increasing food production. They are agricultural schemes, schemes to improve the irrigation sources and facilities and subsidised schemes for sinking wells, etc. Arrangements have also been made for the supply of manure to the ryots at concessional and favourable rates, for the distribution of improved seeds of paddy and millets, and for giving all other facilites for the improvement of agriculture. Every possible effort is made by the Government to expedite these schemes; and every avenue of development of food production is explored. But however much the Government may try to work the several schemes launched by them, they can't hope to have success, without the hearty and willing co-operation of the people. But that co-operation is to be secured not under any scheme of coercion. That co-operation must come as a result of conviction on their part, about the dire need which our province is subject to.

"It is a matter for pride that the patriotic and public-spirited members of the Guild of Service are nobly responding to the call of the country. As an army of workers actuated with the zeal for service, you have rightly accepted the challenge of the hour, with a determination to fight out the food deficiency. You are now inaugurating the scheme for growing home gardens, which goes a great way in solving the problem of 'Grow more Food'. It is a scheme by which, every family and every individual can contribute its or his due share in the food production. This scheme does not involve any large capital investment. It is one that can be implemented easily and at any time. What is needed for the implementation of this scheme, is only a patriotic desire on the part of the people to save the country from food insufficiency. Everyone can grow garden in his own house compound; and varieties of vegetables and fruits can be grown. By growing more vegetables and by larger intake of them, we can to some extent meet the deficiency in the availability of foodgrains. Besides, leafy vegetables, fruits, etc., play a vital part in building our health. So this scheme benefits us doubly.

"I am sure, the compaign for the home gardens sponsored by the Guild of Service, will have a magnificent success. All of us know, that the kitchen garden or home garden, is the portfolio of the Home Department of our Household Government. The Guild of Service is served predominantly by its noble-minded and patriotic lady members, renowned for their initiative, drive and organising capacity. I am sure your persuasive appeals to our ladies, will have a ready response, followed by an immediate demand on us for laying out kitchen gardens in our houses to which we men must yield. But, fortunately for me, I am spared from that experience; because I have already laid a kitchen garden in my compound, which I may tell you, has after all decided to yield."

Food Production Drive

Progress Surveyed

Measures for the protection of crops against wild animals in U.P., passing of a Land Utilization Act in the East Punjab enabling the Government to take over cultivable fallow land, and free irrigation facilities to C.P. cultivators to bring single-cropped areas under double cropping are some of the important developments on the progress of intensive cultivation schemes launched in provinces and states, according to the latest fortnightly reports received in the Central Ministry of Agriculture.

To ensure supply of the necessary technical personnel for the food production drive, the Government of Bihar have decided to employ students passing the second year examination of the Subordinate Engineering Diploma Course as overseers in the food production campaign. They will be given facilities to complete the Diploma Course after a period of service in the Government. The Provincial Government has also set up, with a view to ensuring quick decision and speedy action, a Secretariat Committee consisting of the Secretaries of Departments and other officers engaged in the food production campaign.

Wild Animals

Apart from plant pests and diseases which are responsible for a considerable reduction in production, wild animals constitute, in certain parts of the country, a menace to foodgrains as well as fruits and vegetables. In the United Provinces, the Government have lifted the ban on the killing of Nigais and schemes are being formulated for destruction of monkeys. Orders have been issued liberalizing the issue of firearms for crop protection. In the Madhya Bharat, steps are being taken for the destruction of wild animals and some funds have been sanctioned for the purpose. In Bihar, Government-paid shikaris have destroyed a large number of beasts, mostly pigs, who have been a menace to foodgrains.

Water Requirements

A number of minor irrigation works, e.g., building wells, repairing tanks, etc., were completed during the period under review. In Bihar, the pace of well construction work has been fairly rapid and by the end of 4th August 326 out of a total of 6,500 projects earmarked for the year were completed. The Government of Madras completed 1,963 wells during the fortnight ending October 31, 1949. Under the Tank Improvement Scheme, a large number of tanks were reclaimed.

The United State of Travancore and Cochin has completed two major lift irrigation schemes which would enable the conversion of about 4,000 acres of single-crop land into double-cropped area. An additional production of 1,900 tons of rice is expected. One more scheme has been started which will benefit about 1,500 acres of land.

One of the many directions in which food production is expected to be increased in C.P. and Berar is the introduction of double-cropping in areas where only a single crop is grown at present. Free irrigation has been made available to the cultivators for this purpose and *taccavi* loans for seed and manure are being provided.

Extension of Cultivation

The menace of *kans*, which has thrown out of cultivation millions of acres of land in C.P. and Madhya-bharat area, is being tackled in C.P. and Berar both on a Government level as well as on the cultivator level. Apart from such reclamation work as has been undertaken by the Central Tractor Organization and the Provincial Governments, it has now been decided to give subsidy to poorer cultivators for reclamation of *kans* land. In Madras, over 700 acres of cultivable waste land were allotted by the Government to cultivators during the fortnight ending October 31.

With a view to bringing more waste land under cultivation the Government of U.P. is considering revision of rules for the grant of taccavi loans. Two important amendments are being considered: (1) that the loans may be given for purchasing tractors and (2) the tractor charges levied by the Provincial Governments may be recovered from three succeeding major crops and not in advance, as hitherto.

In Madhyabharat more than 60,000 acres of additional land will be under *rabi* cultivation during this season. The East Punjab Government has passed a Utilization of Land Act empowering it to take over culturable land lying vacant, after giving due notice to landlords to have it cultivated themselves.

Preparation of Compost

Preparation of comport is progressing in most of the provinces. In Bihar, co-operative societies formed for the purpose had dug more than 44,000 pits by the end of August. Six thousand two hundred and forty-seven tons of fertilizers and 2·72 lakh maunds of oil-cakes were distributed in September 1949. The Government of C.P. and Berar is considering a scheme for advancing loans to cultivators for preparing compost pits which, it is expected, will accelerate rural composting work considerably. The Government of Orissa is considering a scheme to build seed and manure godowns at central places and ripe compost would be distributed to cultivators from the nearest distributing centre. The total area selected for intensive cultivation in Orissa is about 5 lakh acres. In the East Punjab where an Ordinance was issued recently making preparation of compost compulsory in rural areas, work has been started in about 1,000 villages and 17 municipalities.

The Government of C.P. and Berar has started a pilot scheme for conducting crop-cutting experiments in order to assess accurately the extra production derived as a result of application of intensive cultivation measures

Grow More Food Campaign in Madras

Army Sets an Example

When the Army takes up a job, it likes to do it thoroughly. There is a way of tackling problems in the Armed Forces, which helps to vindicate the Commander-in-Chief's proud claims "Nothing is impossible to our Army!". Consequently, when General Cariappa, Commander-in-Chief, Indian Army, launched a two-pronged drive on the food front—growing more food and eliminating wastage—he declared: "Let us all get down to tackle these really and earnestly. We can do it." The Commander-in-Chief knew he could rely on the secret of the Army technique efficiency by careful planning plus hard work.

An excellent example of the success achieved in "*Operation—Grow More Food*" is provided by the work of the officers and men of the First Travancore Infantry stationed in the Fort St. George, Madras. Two tracts of land were available for their use, and it would have been difficult to find two more unpromising discouraging areas for cultivation. The land consisted of two acres of waste tracts outside the St. George Gate and about four acres lying alongside St. George Ravelin and St. Thome Curtain, outside the moat. The gentle slopes of barren soil mostly sprawl along the banks of the Coovum River; a few months back the site commanded only an excellent view of the War Memorial to the south and the Munro Statue to the west; it would have needed vivid imagination then to vusualise the neat array of kitchen garden plots, green with plants and lush with creeper canopies found to-day.

The men set to work with a will, and soon had the land cleared, dug and laid out for planting. Rectangular plots were levelled, and serried furrows, evenly spaced, were ranged symmetrically. Between the plots, gutters lined with tarpaulin were made to water the plants. Water was a problem, for the Cooum could not be used, even were a pump-set to be installed. It was decided, therefore, to sink wells in the kitchen garden; accordingly, in the main plots *nine* wells were dug, each over ten feet in depth. The wells are all lined with rock faces, with stone steps leading to the water. The wells look so enduring, that they appear to be ancient works and not recent ones. With typical Army regard for security the fields have been fenced off with barbed wire, and sentries duly posted to prevent pilfering of the valuable crops.

To-day a variety of vegetables are grown in the Kitchen Garden: tapioca, cucumber, snake gourd, tomato, brinjal, spinach, maize, chillies, pumpkin are the varieties that have flourished on this soil. Since the plots have been distributed as the individual responsi-

Food

bility of various companies, a healthy spirit of competition gives a keen edge of rivalry to the vegetable growing. About a hundred men work in both fields, representative of the different companies, and they all strive with enthusiasm not only to produce more but also to grow prize specimens.

Most of the products grown in the Kitchen Garden are sold to the public. Every evening between four and six, on the roadside a vegetable stall is opened, where the officers and men of the Travancore Infantry offer their wares for sale. Brisk business is done every day.

The daily sales amounts to an average of fifty to sixty rupees. The major item of expenditure incurred is on the purchase of cowdung manure. Compost manure is made in the garden by collecting the peelings and other kitchen refuse from the cook-houses and this supplements the organic manure and produces better results. Asked if civilians in similar circumstances could have achieved the same results, the troops replied: "Why not—if they are also hard-working, enthusiastic and disciplined!"

Every day the Commanding Officer and other officers of the Unit visit the Kitchen Garden, which speaks volumes of the interest and zeal the Army has for "Operation Grow More Food".

Field Demonstration of Improved Agriculture in U.P.

Government have given their approval to a scheme for field demonstration of improved agriculture, under which a demonstration bullock-cart with necessary equipment would be attached to each Demonstration Unit, sanctioned for a tehsil. The bullock-carts would be utilized for the transport of demonstration implements, seeds, manures and fertilizers to different development villages and the bullocks would be used for laying out practical demonstrations on cultivators' fields. During the periods of the year in which bullocks are free from practical demonstrations in fields, the bullock-carts may be utilized for publicity in periodical markets, fairs and similar gatherings.

Each Demonstration Cart Unit would be expected to carry out at least 300 successful field demonstrations and 50 shows in the course of one year. Sanction has been accorded to the incurring of an expenditure on the purchase and maintenance of 200 demonstration bullock-carts, 200 pairs of bullocks and other equipments including demonstration implements.

Mechanised Farms in U.P.

Government propose to increase the number of State managed mechanised farms to 15 by taking over two plots of land, each measuring over 700 acres, which are lying unutilised in the Hasanpur tehsil of [illegible] district. This will bring [illegible] cultivable area under State cultivation to nearly 21,000 acres in the Province.

A grant of Rs. 10,000 has been sanctioned for the Bundelkhand Dairy Farm, Bodhpura, district Jalaun, for the purchase of milch cattle and dairy machinery and equipment for dairy farming.

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Reclamation of Alkali Lands for Cultivation

Successful Treatment by Gypsum Correctives

By PAUL D. KARUNAKAR, Agricultural Chemist, Coimbatore

In the national crusade for growing more food, practically all the good lands have been brought under the plough. By the adoption of improved methods of agriculture the productivity of these lands can be considerably increased. But if we are to keep pace with the somewhat alarming increase in population, we will have to turn eventually to the less favourably situated lands—the cultivable waste and alkali lands. This can be achieved by the extension of irrigation facilities. The reclamation of alkali lands will add thousands of acres to the cultivated area and help to ease the food situation in the years to come. Further, patches of alkali in otherwise good land detract considerably from the value of the land.

An alkali soil may be defined as one containing excessive amounts of water-soluble salts or soda clay. Soils are derived from the weathering of rocks and during the process, depending on the nature of the parent geological material, various salts are formed. In humid climates these salts are washed out of the soil by the rain and find their way into the streams and ultimately into the sea. But under arid conditions the salts tend to accumulate in the soil.

Defective Drainage

Defective drainage conditions are another potent cause for the development of alkalinity. In many areas it would have been noticed that the higher lying lands are free from trouble and are fertile, while the low-lying lands with no outlet for drainage water are alkaline. In irrigated sections the excessive use of irrigation water and the neglect of drainage causes the sub-soil water to rise. Any salts in the deeper layers are brought up to the surface. Alkalinity may also result from the use of saline water for irrigation and in coastal areas due to inundation by sea water.

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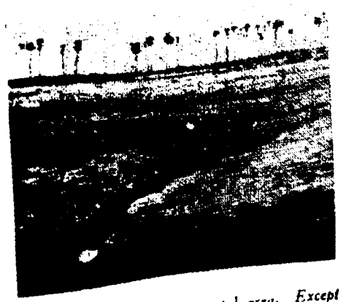
The salts of *Kalar* lands consist for the most part of the carbonate and bicarbonate of sodium and the sulphates and chlorides of calcium, magnesium and sodium. The first two are the most harmful and are commonly known as 'black alkali'. The name owes its origin to the pools of dark-coloured liquid which collect on such lands due to the solvent action of the alkaline water on the soil humus.

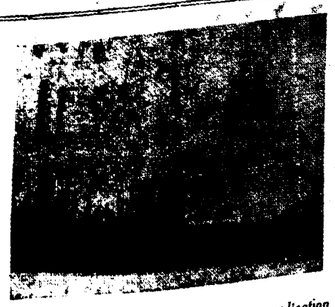
Soda Clay Alkalinity

By washing the salts out of the soil the reclamation of alkali lands may be effected. But this procedure very often fails, because the accumulated sodium salts react with the clay, producing certain far-reaching changes which adversely affect the physical and other conditions of the soil. In the case of normal fertile soils, calcium clay with its highly desirable properties of aggregation and good drainage predominates. In alkali soils sodium clay with its characteristic properties of stickiness when wet, impermeability to water and deflocculated condition, becomes dominant and quite small amounts of this soda clay are sufficient to spoil the soil tilth.

It will therefore be evident that in the reclamation of alkali lands this soda clay must be reckoned with. The reclamation process consists of two steps: (1) The conversion of the soda clay into the normal calcium clay by the application of corrective like gypsum, sulphur if necessary. (2) Washing the salts out of the soil by flooding and drainage and taking measures to prevent their further infiltration.



General view of the experimental area. Except for a few palmyra trees the lands are barren of vegetation.



Plot flooded and drained without the application of any soil amendment. Crop growth is very poor and patchy.

Need for Soil Analysis

It is quite possible to have alkali soils without any appreciable concentration of sodium salts, as for example low-lying lands which are subject to prolonged contact with drainage waters of low sodium salt concentration. It is also true that when calcium salts constitute 25 per cent more of the salts no great damage is done; the reclamation process is quite simple, more flooding and drainage being sufficient.

Just as the success of the physician consists in diagnosing the disease before prescribing suitable treatment, success in alkali land reclamation calls for an understanding of the exact nature of the problem. The amount and nature of the salts present, the extent of deterioration due to the formation of soda clay, the lime status of the soil, the texture and drainage conditions and the quality of the irrigation water are the more important points to be considered. It is, therefore, desirable to get the soils analysed.

It would obviously be an advantage if the soil contains reserves of calcium carbonate; for it can be rendered soluble to facilitate the reclamation process. Bulky organic manures and green manure crops are very helpful in this way. The carbon dioxide produced during their decay in the soil helps to bring the much needed calcium into solution. The presence of plenty of organic matter also enables the crops to overcome to some extent the toxic effects of alkali. If sodium carbonate and soda clay are present only in moderate amounts and the soil texture and drainage conditions are favourable, this treatment accompanied by flooding and drainage will suffice. In fact in many parts of the Province this method has been adopted, with successful results. But the process is rather slow and may take several years.

Gypsum and Sulphur Correctives

If excessive amounts of soda clay are present and considerable deterioration has set in and the soils are heavy in texture and the permeability to water poor, it will be necessary, if quick results are to be achieved, to apply certain soils ameliorants like gypsum or sulphur. Sulphur has to be imported from abroad and is too costly for our conditions.

Fortunately, large deposits of gypsum are available in the Perambalur and Ariyalur taluks of Tiruchirappalli district. For the speedy, efficient and economical reclamation of alkali lands gypsum is hard to beat. The improvement in the permeability of the soil following gypsum application is indeed remarkable. The dose of gypsum to be applied will vary from five to ten tons per acre according to the conditions. The theoretical amount of gypsum necessary to deal with the sodium carbonate and soda clay of the soil will in many cases be too high and beyond the means of an average ryot. What is generally aimed at is the reclamation of the soil to the extent at which

Plot treated with sulphur at one ton per acre. The treatment gives good results, but it is too costly and a further season will have to be waited to allow the sulphur to undergo oxidation by sulphur oxidising bacteria in the soil.

Agriculture

it will support fair crop growth. Thereafter, by the systematic inclusion of green manure crops in the rotation and the application of liberal doses of bulky organic measures, the improvement can be kept up and thorough reclamation effected in the course of four to five years.

Kalar Lands into Paddy Fields.

An account of the experiments conducted by the Madras Agricultural Department at Mettumarudur in the Kattalai High Level Channel area demonstrates the reclamation of alkali lands by gypsum treatment. The lands belong to Sri K. V. Srinivasa Ayyangar, M.L.C. The area was barren of vegetation and the surface incrustation of salts was so rich in sodium carbonate and bicarbonate that washermen from Tiruchirappalli and Karur paid for the privilege of collecting it for their use. In short, it was one of the worst types of *Kalar* land.

The experimental area which consisted of about an acre was parcelled out into plots of about ten cents. An adequate system of drains was laid out, the main drain being three feet deep and running along the slope of the land, the subsidiary drains being two and a half feet deep and running across the slope. The earth removed from the drains was used for bunding the plots. Finely powdered gypsum at ten tons per acre was spread evenly over the land and worked into the soil. The plots were then flooded and drained, the water being as far as possible allowed to percolate through the soil and out into the drains.

After repeating this flooding and drainage about a dozen times, a green-manure crop of *daincha* was grown and puddled into the soil. Paddy was then grown, but the yield was not quite satisfactory, being about 1,000 lb. per acre. After a second green-manure crop the yield of paddy jumped to 2,500 lb. per acre. This was indeed very satisfactory, considering the comparative average yield of good lands in the surrounding areas.

Where irrigation facilities exist, it is thus quite an easy matter to effect the reclamation of alkali lands. All owners of alkali land must deem it their duty in their own interests and in the interests of the country to take up immediately work of this nature. By doing so, they will contribute their mite to stemming the collective drain on the country's finances now spent on imports of food.

Plot treated with gypsum at ten tons per acre. Crop growth is good and the yield of paddy grains is 2,500 lb. per acre.

Economic Planting of Rice

Transplanting is the normal practice obtaining over the larger part of the area under irrigated rice. Four-fifths of the rice grown in the world is transplanted and almost all countries like Spain, Italy and Japan, etc., where the highest acre yields of rice are recorded adopt transplanting. The fact that the yield per acre is increased by transplanting is well recognized.

For a long time past the Agricultural Department has been advocating the economic method of transplanting rice by the reduction of the seed rate usually adopted. Sturdy seedlings tiller better, producing larger earheads. Sturdy seedlings can be raised only by thin sowing of the nurseries. The thin sown nursery produces a better type of seedlings, than in a thick sown nursery. Their early vigour is reflected in a higher yield. Experiments at most of the Rice Research Stations, Samalkota, Maruteru, and Coimbatore over a number of years have shown definitely that the crop grown from thin sown nursery always gave increased yield ranging from 6 to 15 per cent, compared to the crop raised from thick sown nursery.

The common practice is to sow thick using 7½ to 12 lb. of seed paddy for each cent of nursery and raising about five cents of nursery for planting an acre of the field. Some seeds do not germinate, while some that germinate lag behind in growth. The nursery is over-crowded and the seedlings grow lanky and matted together. The women who transplant have a certain 'feel' of the thickness of the bunch of sendlings they hold between their fingers, plant only that number of seedlings that give them that correct 'feel'. Counts have shown that there are as many as 20 seedlings per bunch thus planted. Associated with thick sowing there is a tendency always for the women to plant in bunches wide apart.

In the economic method of planting advocated by the Agricultural Department only 3 lb. of seeds are required for sowing in one cent of nursery. Seven to eight cents of nursery are required for providing enough seedlings per acre in the case of medium duration varieties or 10 to 12 cents for kar varieties. The seedlings grown in such thin sown nurseries are robust and thick and fewer number of them give the required 'feel' for the transplanting women.

Generally, for medium and long duration varieties 6 inches to 8 inches spacing between the plants and for short duration kar varieties 4 inches to 5 inches spacing is the optimum.

Compared with the common practice of thick sown nurseries, the method of economic planting with a reduced seed rate advocated by the Agricultural Department gives a saving of at least 25 lb. (10 Madras measures) of seed per acre. By adopting the reduced seed rate over the 10 million acres of paddy in the Province, there will be a saving of nearly a lakh of tons of paddy as seed. By this simple improvement in cultural practice in Tanjore district alone, there will be a saving in seed paddy that would be enough to feed its entire population for three weeks. Thus, sowing thin in the paddy nurseries, besides giving a definite increased yield, assures immediately an appreciable saving in seed

Agriculture

Agricultural Requirements

Supply Position—Review

The following is a review of the supply and distribution of iron and steel, manures, etc., handled by the Department of Agriculture during the month of August 1949, for which figures are now available.

I. *Iron and steel—Standard steel.*—The opening balance for the month was 1,568 tons. Against an allotment by the Government of India of 3,142 tons for the quarter ending 30th September 1949 a quantity of 425 tons only was received during the month. A quantity of 404 tons was distributed during the month, the closing balance for the month being 1,589 tons.

Non-standard steel.—The opening balance for the month was 56 tons. Out of the allotment of 1,000 tons for the quarter ending 30th September 1949 a quantity of 19 tons was received during the month. A quantity of 12 tons was distributed during the month leaving a balance of 63 tons.

II. *Chemical fertilisers.*—(1) *Ammonium sulphate.*—Out of an allotment of 52,700 tons of Ammonium Sulphate for the fertiliser year 1948-49 a quantity of 33,653 tons was distributed till the end of July 1949, the quantity distributed during the month under review, being 1,922 tons. There were no receipts during the month. A quantity of 17,125 tons has yet to arrive, out of the allotment for the year 1948-49.

Out of the quota of Ammonium Sulphate for the fertiliser year 1949-50, a quantity of 8,382 tons was distributed during the month under review. A quantity of 71,618 tons out of the 1949-50 quota has yet to arrive.

(2) *Ammonium phosphate.*—The quantity allotted by the Government of India for the fertiliser year 1948-49 is 400 tons, out of which 377 tons have been distributed till the end of August 1949. A quantity of 23 tons is yet to be supplied against the allotment for the year 1948-49.

(3) *Di-ammonium phosphate.*—Out of the allotment of 1,250 tons for the fertiliser year 1948-49, a quantity of 1,107 tons was distributed till the end of July 1949 and a quantity of 72 tons was distributed during the month, the balance yet to be supplied for the year being 71 tons.

III. *Compost.*—The total quantity of ripe Compost including the stock on hand at the commencement of the month and the quantity that became ripe in the course of the month was 42 thousand and odd tons. Out of this a quantity of 12 thousand and odd tons was sold during the month, leaving a balance of 30 thousand and odd tons. These figures relate to 63 Municipalities and 48 Panchayats in this Province.

IV. *Groundnut cake.*—The opening balance for August 1949, with the Co-operative Societies on 1st August 1949 was 1,903 tons. A quantity of 737 tons was received during the month. Out of the above, a quantity of 1,152 tons was distributed during the month, the closing balance being 1,488 tons.

V. *Pipes and fittings.*—The opening balance for the month was 96,901 feet and a quantity of 25,845 feet was received during the month. Out of this, a quantity of 24,602 feet was distributed during the month, leaving a closing balance of 98,144 feet.

Conservation Practices Rebuild an American Farm

By R. Y. BAILEY

An inspiring example of thoughtful planning in the rehabilitating of an unproductive farm is that of a young American farmer, Willburn McDowell, and his wife, who live with their two young daughters on a 78-acre farm in the southern state of Tennessee. They have developed a leadership in soil and water conservation that is felt throughout their community. McDowell is a lean, soft-spoken young man of 28 who, with the help of his wife, has done such an outstanding job of remaking a rundown farm that his neighbours visit him two or three times a year to observe and learn. Through his example most of his neighbours have made a good start towards developing well-planned soil and water conservation programme on their farms.

McDowell had a lot of problems on his farm when he applied to the Warren County Soil Conservation District for help. This was in the spring of 1943. A soil conservation specialist had been assigned by the Soil Conservation Service of the United States Department of Agriculture to assist the district with its programme. He helped McDowell make a complete soil and water conservation plan on his farm. He found a job that called for all his skill. It also called for infinite, painstaking effort. He saw when he looked over the soil conservation survey map that the farm was a tough one to plan.

At that time the farm consisted of 61 acres. McDowell bought adjoining land in 1947 to bring his total up to 78. The sloping fields were poor and some of them had real man-size gullies across the slopes. Much of the land was underlain by a hardpan that limited its use. McDowell could not put a great deal of money into developing a soil and water conservation plan because his crop yields were low and he could not expect them to increase until his land was improved.

There was need for terraces and vegetated waterways. Some of the gullies had to be filled before terraces could be built. This entailed a lot of expensive earth moving. There was little farm

Agriculture

equipment and one team of light mules was all the power available. All of these things were carefully weighed as the details of land use on the different fields was planned. The work could be done quickly and easily if heavy power equipment could be hired, but that would take money. The other alternative was for the work to be done slowly with the team, a plow, pan scraper, and V-drag. This method would necessitate a lot of hard work but very little cash.

McDowell needed all the money he could get for lime, fertilizer and seeds to build up the productivity of the soil after he got the mechanical jobs done. Though it was going to take a lot of sweat, and may be a few tears thrown in for good measure, he agreed to apply whatever it required. Since 1943, he has completed the gully-filling jobs, done all of the smoothing and shaping required to get four waterways ready for seeding, and has built about three miles of terraces to the agreed specifications. All of this mechanical work was accomplished with his team of mules and his modest farm equipment. Only 4,000 feet more terracing now remains to be done.

McDowell's was not just a terracing programme ; it was a complete soil and water conservation plan. Important as were the terracing and gully-filling jobs, ground cover to keep the gullies from being washed out again had to be provided by growing vegetation. The land had to be covered and would be too poor to grow the kind of vegetation needed, unless it were limed and fertilized. Every acre of open land has received two to three tons of ground limestone and 500 to 600 pounds of 0–14–0 fertilizer. Samples of soil are being sent to the laboratory of the Tennessee Crop Improvement Association and additional fertilizer will be applied as indicated by the reports from the laboratory. All of the four waterways that were planned as a part of the water-disposal plan are now well protected by good stands of sericea lespedeza or by mixtures of grasses and clovers. Vegetative protection was established before terrace water was turned into the waterways and the vegetation is being maintained in vigorous condition by additional fertilizer, including chicken manure.

In planning the use to be made of all land on the farm, McDowell had a problem of 12 acres that were more eroded and gashed by gullies than the rest of the land. This eroded soil was on fairly steep slopes and was permeable, so it was planned for kudzu. McDowell had visited a patch of kudzu near his farm and carried a small amount of the green forage home to his cows. The cows ate it so readily that he decided he wanted enough acreage of kudzu for late summer and fall pasture. He had kudzu four, three, and two years old and has pastured the oldest during dry periods the past two summers. He is planting it on the worst gullied and thinnest land. His best kudzu now is on old gullies that were used as the community dump a few years ago.

Two and a half acres of eroded land that was not capable of producing more than 10 to 15 bushels of corn per acre is now growing a vigorous stand of sericea lespedeza for hay and seed. Some of this land was reclaimed from idleness and gullies. The soil conservation survey map had to be studied carefully to find land that was permeable enough for alfalfa. Two acres were found and alfalfa is making fair growth. Two acres of the land that was reclaimed from idleness and gullies, and terraced, now are protected by an excellent stand of mixed clovers and grasses. Two additional acres are covered with a good stand of Kentucky 31 fescue and Ladino clover that was seeded in September 1946. Seed was harvested from the grass and clover to plant 14 additional acres of terraced land and one additional waterway. Four acres of thin land that was terraced has been seeded to a mixture of redtop, orchard grass, and Ladino clover. A patch has been seeded to red clover and another to Italian ryegrass and white clover.

Contour tillage was one of the practices agreed upon when the plan was made. Every furrow and every row on this farm follow the contour. All ploughing, harrowing, and seeding also are done on the contour. An orchard to produce fruit for family use has been planted on the contour. The orchard was seeded to white clover and ryegrass in the autumn of 1947. Cultivated land is protected by a rotation of corn, small grain, and a meadow mixture of lespedeza, redtop, and Timothy in a four-year cycle. Yields already have increased substantially. Corn yields are 35 to 40 bushels an acre where they once were 15 to 20 bushels. McDowell now produces 20 to 25 bushels of oats where he formerly grew none.

As a result of the soil and water conservation plan on his farm, McDowell has all of his land under a cover of protective vegetation most of the time. This vegetation was selected according to the capabilities of the land and the plants. He is marketing the grain, grass and clover through livestock. Seven dairy cows and 100 hens help to convert the products of soil and water conservation into cash. Seed corn is his third source of income.

In addition to the help received from his soil-conservation district, McDowell received small quantities of kudzu plants and sericea lespedeza seed from the nurseries of the Soil Conservation Service. These were supplied as incentive materials to get field plantings made in the community for their value in showing local farmers what these crops would do. The Farm Security Administration made him a standard-type loan to improve his cattle. He has made full use of assistance that was available through Agricultural Adjustment Agency. He has spent several dollars of his own money for each dollar spent by any agency in helping him.

Although the McDowell leadership has been local, its influence is very real in their home community and is spreading. Visitors from distant states and from foreign lands will find their way to the door of these young people. Their names may never be written with that long list of distinguished Tennesseans who have contributed so largely to the development of the United States, but their contribution is no less real and vital.

The Re-organization of Municipal Administration

The Government have appointed Sri K. P. Kutti Krishnan Nair, Chairman, Kozhikode Municipal Council, as an additional member of the Committee, constituted in the order, dated November 11, 1949, to advise Government on the question of re-organization of the Municipal administration.

[November 1921]

ANDHRA CYCLONE HAVOC

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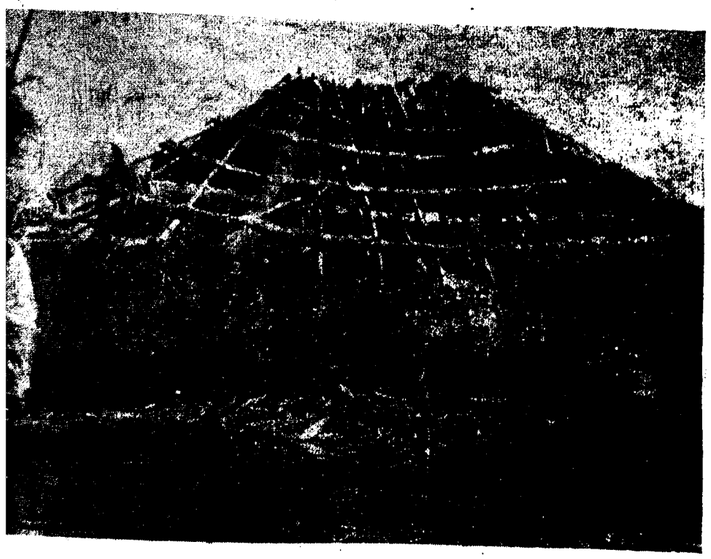
This bridge in West Godavari was washed off during the floods

Parapet wall of a well bodily uprooted and thrown aside

EXTENSIVE DAMAGE TO PROPERTY



The fury of the cyclone ripped off roofs of numerous houses

Two women stand ruefully in front of their destroyed home

CROPS SUFFERED HEAVILY

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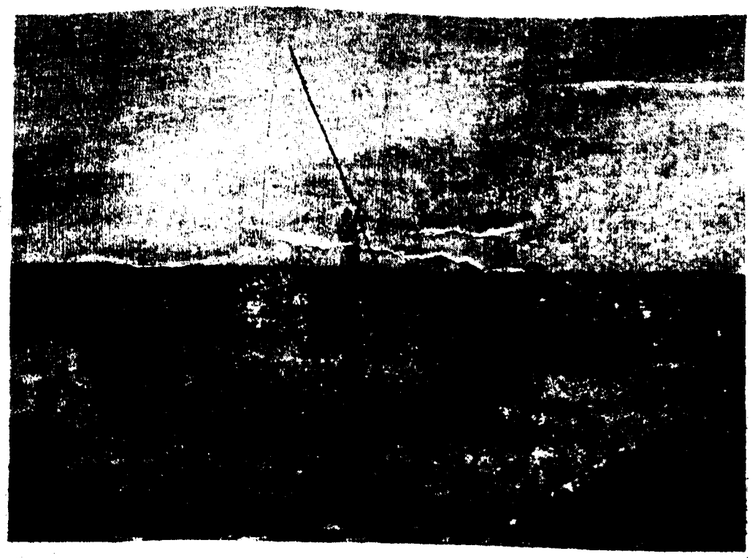
An entire paddy field destroyed by the cyclone



An attempt to salvage the crops

RELIEF AND REHABILITATION

Sarees and other clothes were distributed to cyclone victims

Sri Sitarama Reddy, Minister for Land Revenue, conferring with officials and the cyclone victims

Co-operation

Co-operative Principle Proves a Great Boon

A little less than a quarter of a century ago the Royal Commission on Indian Agriculture said that 'if co-operation fails there will fail the best hope of Rural India.' This statement holds true as well now as it did when it was made. The aftermath of the war has produced shortages in a number of commodities and in tiding over the situations entailed by these shortages, the co-operative principle has proved of inestimable value.

Many perhaps do not know fully the extent to which the co-operative principle has helped in regard to the distribution of food and cloth. One of the ways in which they applied the co-operative principle was through the formation of consumers' co-operative stores all over the Province and the distribution of supplies through them.

Today there are 1,774 primary co-operative stores with 23 wholesale stores. The primaries have opened 1,218 branches for the distribution of goods. They have a membership of six lakhs. Their paid-up share capital is in the neighbourhood of Rs. 120 lakhs. During the last Co-operative year the value of their turnover exceeded Rs. 2,240 lakhs. The stores handled a variety of consumer goods such as food stuffs, cloth, drugs, and other consumer goods. Some of them undertook the distribution of firewood. They also undertook processing activities such as hulling of paddy into rice, conversion of grams into dhall, extraction of oil from seeds, etc., with a view to meet the requirements of the public. They did not make any distinction between members and non-members in the distribution of controlled commodities. Their sales to non-members during the year were of the order of Rs. 1,143 lakhs representing over 50 per cent of their total sales. This indicate the degree of confidence reposed by the public in co-operative stores societies. They also supplied the requirements of Government and local bodies, hospitals, jails and certified schools, Devasthanams, educational institutions, hostels, etc.

The introduction of rationing of foodgrains in select towns gave an opportunity to the stores to serve the public and to extent their usefulness. During the last year the primary stores were allotted over 700 ration shops in statutory rationed areas and over 1,400 ration shops in informal rationed areas. The value of their sales during the last year amounted to Rs. 1,182 lakhs.

A noteworthy feature is the formation of co-operative stores for the social welfare and contentment of Industrial labourers. Almost all the important industrial areas in the Province have co-operative stores for the benefit of mill labourers. They have made very rapid progress, thanks to the unstinted support and generosity of the employers. It was possible to keep the labour front intact during the dark years of the war, by arranging for equitable distribution of food, cloth, etc., through the agency of employees' co-operative stores. On 30th June 1949, there were 73 such stores with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 9·27 lakhs. During the year 1948–49 they effected sales to the value of Rs. 163·53 lakhs. Co-operation provides a common platform for the employer and employee to meet and discuss on an equal footing problems of socio-economic interest, which are of vital concern in the day-to-day life of the worker and his family.

An interesting line of development is the headway the consumers' movement has made in rural areas. Till recently the stores had no appeal to the villager because his wants were few and he experienced little difficulty in obtaining them through the village shopkeeper who was also his money-lender. With the introduction of the system of licencing of dealers in essential commodities, the villager turned to co-operative stores for the impartial distribution of scarce commodities. A large number of stores have been started in rural parts. On 30th June 1949, there were 1,106 rural stores with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 47·09 lakhs. They transacted business to the value of Rs. 621·58 lakhs during 1948–49. Besides these stores, about 1,400 rural credit societies have interested themselves in the distribution of essential commodities, such as cloth, rice, wheat products, oil, etc.

As regards cloth, a definite portion of the provincial allotment of mill cloth was allotted to the co-operatives though at the commencement of the scheme the entire provincial quota from the Bombay Mills was lifted by the co-operatives for the first three months as the machinery for the licensing of general trade was not ready then. The wholesale stores in each district and the Triplicane Urban Co-operative Society in Madras act as wholesale dealers who arrange to get the necessary stocks allotted to the co-operatives both from the Bombay Mills and the Provincial Mills and distribute the stuff to the primary societies selected for the purpose in each district. About 3,000 co-operative societies have been selected as retailers throughout the Province for the distribution of mill cloth for the consumers. The consumers who are assured of the quality and price in these co-operatives have unfettered choice in the selection of varieties. The Co-operative wholesales imported stocks to the tune of over Rs. 700 lakhs and distributed to the retailers, cloths to the value exceeding Rs. 500 lakhs. This is by no means a small achievement. The interests of consumers apart, the co-operatives act as check-shops against general trade and thus form an important link in the distribution system.

Now to acxperiment in the structural organization of consumers' movement namely the district wholesale orcentral stores. The main function of the central stores is to purchase the requirements of primaries in bulk at production centres in proper season and at advantageous rates. With the increase in the number of primaries and the development of their business, the need was felt for federating them into central stores. The central stores operate generally over a district. There are at present 23 central stores in the Province which have opened 446 branches or depots. They possess a share capital of Rs. 3,670 lakhs and have built up a Reserve fund of Rs. 31 lakhs. Their purchases were of the value of Rs. 2,530 lakhs and they sold goods to the value of Rs. 2,513 lakhs. They handled a wide variety of articles such as food stuffs, groceries, mill cloth, handloom cloth, drugs,

Co-operation

vegetables, fruits and other consumers' goods. They were also entrusted with procurement work and import of foodgrains. The value of procured and imported goods was Rs. 1,758 lakhs. They were also used as wholesalers in connexion with rationing. The value of goods handled by them in this regard was Rs. 68 lakhs

Milk Supply Societies Are Forging Ahead

Prohibition was introduced in the Tirunelveli district on 2nd October 1948. Various ways and means for employing the ex-tappers were adopted. Compact areas are selected and milk supply societies are organized in various places in the district with a view to engage the ex-tappers wherever possible.

The objects of the milk supply societies are manifold. It is mainly an organization of producers mostly illiterates. To help and guide them, non-milkmen are also admitted. All engaged in the milking profession are eligible for membership in the societies irrespective of caste, creed or religion. A suitable place is selected for the society. A large number of milkmen or milkwomen are admitted. They need take only one share and pay the nominal value of about Rs. 5 per share either in lump or in five monthly instalments. The admission to the society entitled the members to milk their milch animals in the common milking yard of the society. They are required to keep their animals clean. Milking is done in the society's milking shed under hygenic conditions and in the immediate presence of the staff of the society in the early hours in the mornings and evenings. The milk drawn is measured individually to the society and the quantity entered in the respective pass books of members. The milk thus pooled is despatched in sealed cans to the consumers through milk-vendors for door to door delivery. The process of the pooling the milk of various animals equalise the fat contents. The consuming public are thus supplied unadultered pure milk at their very doors at a reasonable price. The smallest quantity sold is 1/16 Madras measure.

As a rule, milk is sold for cash only. Generally coupons system has been introduced in all societies. By this method, consumers are required to purchase coupons of 1/16th, ⅛th and ¼, ½ and 1 Madras measure paying the value in cash.

To push up these small but beneficent institutions, Government are giving interest-free loans for purchase of milch animals and fodder, repayable in one year.

The society charges a small margin of profit between the cost price and selling price.

Since these societies are producers' concerns, they are given more representations on the Board of management to safeguard their interest.

These institutions are intended to serve the public at large. They are multiplying in number. The public find it more reliable than private individuals. In all the places, where these societies have been started, the demand for milk is always greater than the supply. This signified the popularity and usefulness of these institutions. Of late, there is a craving of the people, the producers and the consumers, even in villages for more milk supply societies.

Two societies have been organized, one at Muppilipatti in the Koilpatti taluk, and the other at Kothaseri in the Nanguneri taluk. The promoters have collected the requisite share capital. The societies are pending registration.

Besides these, proposals to start societies at Melapalayam, Ambasamudram, Tenkasi, Koilpatti and Sivalanchi are under investigation.

Co-operative Societies for Harijans.

The Government of Madras have sanctioned, subject to certain specified conditions, a lump-sum grant of Rs. 35,000 to co-operative societies for Harijans and other backward communities, towards meeting the cost of part-time and full-time clerks, employed for the maintenance of accounts.

[December 1, 1949]

SCIENCE RESEARCH SCHOLARSHIP

The Royal Commissioners for the London Exhibition of 1851 will award in 1950 one science research scholarship to students from Indian Universities or institutions having post-graduate departments of science. The value of the scholarship is £300 per annum and it is tenable for a period of two years to enable the selected student, who has already completed a full University course and whose record gives evidence of capacity for original scientific investigation to devote himself or herself to post-graduate research in some branch of pure or applied science, at any institution abroad approved by the Commissioners.

Indian nationals below the age of 26 on May 1, 1950, will be eligible for this scholarship. Applications from students whether residing in India or abroad have to be recommended by the authorities of a University or an institution who should forward them so as to reach the Secretary, Ministry of Education, Government of India, New Delhi, not later than March 10, 1950.

Industries and Labour

Relations Between Capital and Labour

Speaking at the second meeting of the Provincial Labour Advisory Board, the Hon'ble Sri H. Sitarama Reddy, Minister for Labour, appealed to both labour and employers not to take advantage of the mere legal lacuna to impair the good industrial relations, and to stabilise the industrial peace in the province. He said:

"Let me welcome you to the second meeting of the Provincial Labour Advisory Board. You may remember, that when we met in March last, I desired that the meetings of this Advisory Board must be very frequent because it would help to solve to a great extent the difficulties that may arise in the industrial life in this Province.

"This Advisory Board is intended to serve as a Forum for discussion of subjects that may arise in the course of the working of various industries, factories, plantations, etc., and the other difficulties that may be faced either by employers or by the employees, and in solving which the Government would like to take the counsel of both the industry and labour. More than anything else, it is the hope of the Government that such meetings would lead to the continuance of industrial peace which we are having. I should really congratulate both Labour and Employers for the way they have been getting on in this Province. The thanks of the Government are due to both the employers and employees. I do not say that there have not been instances where Labour has felt that certain things have not been done. It is quite possible that industry has also felt likewise. But instead of precipitating matters both sides have exercised necessary restraint and patience in the interests of the welfare of our country. I am glad that the economic welfare of the country has been rightly borne in mind by the two important sections of the community that form the life of this Province. I think it is a proper occasion for me to appeal to both sections to help the Government to maintain industrial peace. I may give my personal assurance that I should be happy to serve to the very best of my capacity to re-solve the difficulties whether they arise from the labour side or management side.

"Unfortunately some of the decisions of the tribunals have been taken to the Forum of the courts. This has naturally led the Government to think of introducing legislation to see such legal defects do not arise. The contemplated labour legislation of the Government of India is intended to remove the various difficulties that have arisen and matters which have been taken to court. But I would appeal to you not to take advantage of the mere legal lacuna to impair the good industrial relations because it would only help to widen the gulf between the labour and industry. Of course I know that they are entitled as citizens of a free country to agitate for their rights in a proper form. In a Conference like this, where we meet as friends, who are resolved to hammer out the difficulties, discuss our problems, I think it would not be wrong to say that it would be better to point out the legal lacuna to Government. I would very much like that industrial relations should not be impaired by such actions.

"The problem of minimum wages regarding agricultural wages is a very difficult one but it is a very urgent problem. The problem of agricultural labour is assuming an importance day by day which is equal to that of industrial labour. Today our country is entirely dependent upon imported food and unless the relations between employer and employees in agriculture are improved, our economy will not be able to stand on surer foundations. Unless agricultural economy is set right, the disturbances in other spheres of the economic life are bound to continue. Because the problem is vast and difficult, certain representations have been made by certain provinces to the Government of India to postpone the time limit of 1952, the date fixed for bringing in the Minimum Wages Act into force, to some other date. But the Government of India have expressed their determination to have it through as early as possible and they are not inclined to postpone beyond the date that has been fixed, and so the work of setting up necessary machinery for the implementation of the Act is being carried on. So far as other fields of industrial activity are concerned to which the Minimum Wages Act is to be applied, committees have been set up. I hope you will bring to bear on the discussions of these various subjects your ripe experience and an amount of forbearance and understanding of the other man's view, which I hope will yield good results and lead us to conclusions which will help the Government in its work in the stabilisation of in the industrial peace in this Province."

"Madras Information" will be issued as a monthly from January 1950. It will contain up to 48 pages and will provide a rich and variegated fare for all classes of readers.

I must go—with God as my only guide. He is a jealous Lord. He will allow no one to share his authority. One has therefore to appear before Him in all one's weakness, empty handed and in a spirit of full surrender, and then he enables you to stand before a whole world and protects you from all harm.

MAHATMAJI

Rural Uplift

Provision of Electricity for Rural Areas

It is a matter of common knowledge that electricity is an important factor in building up the rural parts of this wide country. All nations who are now on a higher plane economically recognized this fact in the past and have taken steps to ensure a perennial supply of electricity for rural areas. The United States of America, Russia and England are typical examples. Agriculture and rural industries, in these countries utilize electricity and much of their high level of production is due to this fact.

In this Province rural areas as a rule have not had the benefit of electricity. Licensees who were in charge of retail distribution found it uneconomic to extend electricity to rural areas. The Government therefore sought to remedy this state of affairs and the Madras Electricity Bill is designed to this end. Introducing the bill in the Assembly the Hon'ble Minister for Public Works said :

"The Madras Government constituted their Electricity Department about 20 years ago. The policy then laid down for the Department had been that it should concentrate on the generation and bulk transmission of power. In the matter of retail distribution, it was decided to give a free hand to licensees both private and local authority. It was then hoped that licensees by themselves, would be able to build up an efficient distributary net work all over the country-side. But it was soon realized that this hope would not materialize. Licensees took up urban centres and certain densely populated rural areas like the Cauvery Delta for operation, but they were content to operate with very limited capital. The Municipal licensees could do no more than distribute the energy within its narrowly circumscribed jurisdiction even though the economic area for a distribution unit with its sub-station and staff, far extended the limits of the Municipality. A few enterprising licensees attempted to expand beyond the urban centres from where they operated, with some success, but since their capital resources were slender and since rural distribution cut badly into their profits, the distributary system which developed in the Province far from being a well-integrated whole, was no more than a few isolated pockets dotted on the vast country-side. In the meanwhile, the Hydro-electric resources developed at considerable expense at Pykara and Mettur were running to waste because the energy generated at the powerhouses could not reach the villages. The Government, therefore, decided to enter into the field of distribution themselves, on areas not covered by licensees. Even though the Government had only comparatively poorer areas to operateon, their enterprise made very rapid progress and today about 70 per cent of distribution is owned by Government.

Present Position

There are at present about 85 electrical undertakings, 49 owned by private companies including four in Pudukkottah area and 36 by local authorities. A good many of these undertakings lie outside the Hydro-electric grid of the Government and they generate their power in small thermal stations. In generating power under present day conditions of high fuel and maintenance costs, these small self-generating units can make little profits and consequently most of this class are on the verge of collapse. A minimum capacity of three or four thousand K.Ws. is required to make a unit self-supporting ; but the units of our licensees have only about a tenth of that capacity and so they are uneconomic. Services have broken down in a few stations and they have been surrendered by the licensees to the Government, as for example Kurnool, Cuddapah, Rajahmundry and Ongole. Many others have offered to surrender their concerns such as Udipi, Salur, Parvatipur and Chicacole. The public of these stations are now being threatened with the loss of this vital amenity merely because the licensees are unable to agree with the Government on reasonable purchase prices based on their profit earning capacities or share capitals. Licensees within the Hydro-electric grid of the Government buy power from the Government and are mere retail distributors. They are much better placed than self-generating licensees and are declaring fair dividends to their shareholders. Most of them are small concerns unable on their limited resources, to plan on a long-range basis. To develop fresh areas within their jurisdictions, they have to incur heavy capital expenditure on transmission lines. The additional capital required by them to meet the public demand will be several times their existing paid-up capital. The capital invested on a new transmission line will take a few years before it can earn a fair return. The concerns are not big enough to hold out for the period required for this long-term development. For all these reasons they are inclined to remain inactive.

Background of the New Policy

"It was at a time when this Government were reviewing their policy towards licensees in the light of their somewhat disappointing experience, that the Government of India recommended to Provincial Governments the resolutions of their Policy Committee on electrical development. This Government immediately accepted those resolutions, by which they decided to acquire the concerns of licensees as and when the periods of the licenses ran out and also not to issue any fresh licences. It was in pursuance of this policy that this Government recently acquired the Madras Electric Supply Corporation. This Government would normally have been content to pursue this policy of gradual absorption of licensees, but for a new factor that has since developed. The post-war period is witnessing a colossal increase in prices of electric equipment. A licensee has now to invest three or four times the capital which he would have had to invest before, to execute a new extension. We have been effectively controlling the distribution rates to the consumer and so new capital cannot earn the same percentage return as before. Again this Government have been stressing Agricultural development. In an urban area with a concentration of heavy industrial loads

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the cost of transmission per unit is low. But that is not the case in respect of agricultural loads which lie scattered in the country-side. If energy should reach the rural areas, heavy capital expenditure has to be incurred on transmission lines. Naturally licensees are disinclined to meet agricultural demands, because they can tap more profitable industrial loads in urban areas with less transmission lines. Rural extensions cut into their profits and they rightly demand cheap capital advances from the Government or a subsidy for the purpose. The Government's Electricity Department is able to give agricultural connections when the anticipated annual gross revenue is not less than ten per cent of the capital invested on the connection ; but the average licensee does not touch a load which promises even double that much as gross revenue. The people of this Province have become electricity-minded and are insisting that this vital amenity should not be the privilege of the few. This Government have applied considerable thought over the matter and have come to the conclusion that electrical development has to be planned on a long range basis and that only the Government or a Public Corporation with adequate reserves and devoid of the profit motive, can do fair justice to the subject. Some of the licensees have no doubt done useful pioneering work in the field ; but they have clearly outlived their usefulness and should be eliminated as speedily as possible in public interest.

"In arriving at this decision, this Government have carefully taken note of the provisions of the Electricity (Supply) Act recently passed by the Central Legislature. The object of this Act seems to be the rationalization of the generation and bulk transmission of power. We can appreciate the significance of this enactment only if we examine the conditions of this industry in India taken as a whole. In many parts of India, the generation of electricity is still done by a large number of licensees operating small thermal stations. As I pointed out before, the economic unit of generation cannot be less than three or four thousand K.Ws. If we can substitute a generating station of 5000 K.Ws. in the place of ten generating stations of 500 K.Ws. we can sell the power at about half the price. The Supply Act aims at eliminating uneconomic generating stations and substituting in their place larger and economic units. Licensees whose generating stations are closed down will still continue in the field of distribution with the power supplied to them by the larger units. The existing disjointed transmission systems will be reorganized and integrated to suit this purpose. Some measure of control is also sought to be introduced on the rates which these licensees are charging the consumers. But the objects of this Act have already been achieved to a very considerable measure in this Province. The three hydro-electric systems of Pykara, Mettur, and Papanasam and the four major thermal plants of Madras, Visakhapatnam, Kakinada and Vijayawada generate about 90 per cent of the power consumed in this Province. The three hydro-electric systems are interlinked in one grid and the big Madras thermal plant is now being connected with the hydro-electric grid. With the completion of Machkund and Tungabhadra hydro-electric projects by 1952, the entire Province will be linked up in one grid and the power shortages of Visakhapatnam or Tuticorin can be met by economics effected in distant Kozhikode. During the debates in the Central Legislature on the Supply Act, it had been pointed out repeatedly that the goal of the Central Government was the complete nationalization of electrical enterprises and that the Supply Act was intended to be the first stage in that process. This Province has already reached that first stage and is now ready to go forward to the next and final stage. In the matter of electrical development, this Province and Mysore have all along taken the lead. The Supply Act is intended to assist backward Provinces to reach the level of progress we have already attained. That Act was not intended as the final goal in this field, but only as a half-way house. It will be pointless to halt up our progress just to enable others to catch us up. India is too big a country for enforcing uniformity of that kind. A province which is ready to go forward must certainly do so and let others gain by that experience.

Bill—An Enabling Measure

"The Bill as now drafted is an enabling measure. It does not embody a specific provision or date by which all undertakings should be taken over. Under section 3 of the Bill, the notices already issued to certain licensees under the provisions of the Indian Electricity Act of 1910 will lapse and have no effect. Section 4 of the Bill provides for the issue of notice of three months prior to the date of taking over or vesting date. Debenture holders are protected under section 13. Managing Agents have generally agreements with the undertakings for continuous service for the full period of their term of office. They may therefore, claim compensation from the Company for the balance period of their tenure, though there will be no work for them to do. In the interests of the shareholders, we have made provisions under section 15 of the Bill to terminate their contracts compulsorily. Disputes with licensees will be settled by means of arbitration under Section 14. It is the intention of the Government to absorb the bulk of the staff now engaged by the licensees into Government service. But we have deliberately omitted to say so in the Bill. If a provision to that effect is made in the Bill, every employee will acquire a right to go to Court to ventilate his service grievance however petty it may be. This is a right which other Government servants do not have and we do not wish to confer a new right on a class of Government servants. The shareholders of private concerns are scattered all over the Province though the headquarters of many of these companies are in Madras. Adequate safeguards should be provided to see that the claims of all share-holders, debenture holders and other creditors are fully met. Provision has, therefore, been made in Clause 12 of the Bill that compensation amount shall be deposited in a Court which will determine the persons to whom the amount deposited should be paid and the sum which each of them should get. Against the decisions of this Court, there will be an appeal to the High Court.

Electricity Department—A Successful State Enterprise.

"Our Electricity department is perhaps one of the best examples in India of a successful State enterprise. It started from scratch about 20 years ago and to-day our investments in

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beneficial use amount to about Rs. 12·7 crores. We are earning a handsome return of 8 per cent after providing for working expenses and depreciation. The indirect benefits accruing to the people from this enterprise are enormous and can be appreciated if we take note of the industrial advancement of Coimbatore district during the past few years. We are already a monopolist in the generation and bulk transmission of electricity. Even in the field of distribution, the licensees hold only 30 per cent of the business. We are not therefore, novices in this business, attempting to tinker with an industry established by others and of which we knew little. We have already gone a long way towards nationalization and the present Bill enables us to complete that process in an orderly manner. I do realize that the Bill does cause some hardship to Managing Agents who have done useful work in the field. But if they think over the issue dispassionately, even they would have to admit that this is a field which they should now willingly quit in favour of the Government in the larger interests of the general public, and seek elsewhere for fresh avenues for their enterprise."

Rural Development in the Province

A General Survey

If the Village Perishes, India Perishes too—Mahatmaji

Mahatma Gandhi has said "My idea of Village Swaraj is that it is a complete republic, independent of its neighbours for its vital wants, and yet interdependent for many others in which dependence is a necessity. Thus every village's first concern will be to grow its own food crops and cotton for its cloth. It should have a reserve for its cattle, recreation and playground for adults and children. Then if there is more land available, it will grow *useful* money crops, thus excluding ganja, tobacco, opium and the like. The village will maintain a village theatre, school and public hall. It will have its own water-works ensuring clean supply. This can be done through controlled wells and tanks. Education will be compulsory up to the final basic course. As far as possible every activity will be conducted on the co-operative basis." This, in essence, is what the Madras Government hope to achieve through their Intensive Rural Reconstruction Scheme, observed the Hon'ble the Minister for Rural Development in the course of a broadcast from the A.I.R. recently. It aims he said not merely at economic and sanitary improvement of the villages but also at revitalizing the spirit of the people and making them self-confident and self-reliant.

Objective

Firka Development is Rural Development and yet it is more than that. It is Rural Development on a planned and intensive basis. It is Rural Development which seeks to strike at the roots of age-long apathy and inertia among the rural folk and strives to inculcate in them a new social conscience and new positive activity in the place of a negative passivity. It is essentially Gandhian and holds that no external changes can do good to man without a change in his attitude to society; that India cannot take its place in the comity of nations without its villagers attaining their rightful place in the internal sphere of the country's economic and social life. To organize within a specified interval of time the villagers in selected firkas for maximum productivity, full employment and better social and living conditions with the active co-operation of villagers. This in short is the object of the Firka Development Scheme.

The Intensive Rural Reconstruction Scheme is being implemented in 34 selected firkas and centres, each of which is in charge of a Firka Development Officer assisted by Grama Sevaks, one for each group of about 5 to 10 villages. The Government realized that it was extremely difficult to achieve any abiding results or anything worthwhile, unless they employed a band of enthusiastic workers adequately and efficiently trained in the principles and practice of Rural Reconstruction, and therefore started two training centres, one in the South at Kallupatti in the Tirumangalam firka of Mathurai district and the other in the North at Gopallapalam in the Dendulur firka of West Godavari district. The Grama Sevaks are given training in these Vidyalayams. The Firka Development Officers are also given training separately.

Revealing Statistics

The results so far achieved have been encouraging. Any impartial observer visiting the areas where the scheme is being worked will not fail to be impressed by the good work done, by the enthusiasm evinced by the villagers and by the change in their mental outlook. Apart from the silent psychological revolution which the scheme is slowly but surely bringing about in the general outlook of the villagers, the work actually done to improve the amenities in the selected firkas has been substantial. Works are generally carried out only where the villagers bring in their contribution either in cash or in the form of materials or labour. Emphasis is also laid on the execution of the works by the villagers benefited to the exclusion of profit-earning outside agencies. The amenities provided make a long list. Without attempting to catalogue them in detail I will refer here only to some of the more important items of the work done up to the end of June 1949. Four hundred and thirty-five new wells were sunk, whilst 878 more were under construction. Three hundred and twenty-one old wells were repaired and 82 more were under repair. Thirty water tanks and 23 water ponds were also repaired. Three hundred and fifty-seven miles of new roads were formed besides 92 other new roads. Two hundred and five roads were under construction. Eighty-five miles of roads were improved. Several cart tracks, village rasthas, foot-paths were formed or repaired. Two hundred and thirty-one culverts were constructed, 88 culverts were repaired, whilst 81 culverts were under construction. Several road dams were also formed. One hundred and fifty-three elementary schools were opened by the efforts of the Firka Development Department. Four hundred and three night schools, 247 adult schools, 202 reading rooms, 25 central libraries, 550 branch libraries and other libraries, 10 basic education schools, 86 school buildings, 18 buildings for libraries, 42 for reading rooms, 10 for radio houses, etc., were also brought into existence mainly through the efforts of the Firka Development Department.

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Definite Programmes

Emphasis has also been laid on the systematic improvements of the sanitation of the villages. A definite programme of work has been drawn up for being implemented by the Firka Development staff. This programme aims at not merely the mechanical cleaning up of villages but also the inculcation and development of the sanitary consciousness among the villagers. It is therefore not merely a problem of brooms and disinfectants but one of adult education. The goal is the clean and tidy village, the means is through education and not merely by mechanical activities. Seventy-four latrines of the Wardha type, 397 of other types, 32 septic tanks and 248 dust bins were constructed. Thousands of manure heaps were removed to places away from dwelling places. Fifty-eight houses mostly for Harijans were also constructed.

Co-operative activities in firkas and centres have been intensified. A determined effort has been made to bring into existence co-operative societies covering all villages of the selected areas with the result that out of a total of nearly 1,000 villages in the selected firkas and centres, there are only about 140 villages which are yet to be covered by co-operative societies. The Government have also ordered the opening of multi-purpose co-operative societies in three selected firkas in the Province. The work in this direction is proceeding apace. The intention is that after watching the success of the scheme it should be gradually extended to other areas. In May 1948 orders were issued that panchayats should be constituted in each of the villages in the selected firkas and centres. So far 514 panchayat boards have been constituted in each of the villages in the selected firkas and centres. Grama Seva Sanghams in each of the main villages of the selected firkas and centres whose aim is to mobilize non-official support have also been constituted.

Electrification of the selected areas is being given a high priority. Eighteen villages in the selected firkas 8 in Palladam, 2 in Kundah, 4 in Tirumangalam and 4 in Cheranmahadevi have had the benefit of electricity up to the end of the last year. Forty-six electrification schemes costing over Rs. 20 lakhs have been sanctioned under the Firka Development Scheme for supplying power for agricultural, industrial, domestic, etc., purposes Over 600 irrigation wells will be constructed under this scheme. It has also been arranged to supply electric motor pump sets and accessories on a priority basis to the ryots in the selected areas by car-marking a proportion of the equipments for supply to these areas.

Model agricultural villages are also being built up in each firka under the Firka Development Scheme to accelerate the pace of adoption of improved agricultural methods. A new village Livestock Improvement Scheme has been formulated and will be worked out on co-operative lines in Ongole and Palladam Firkas.

I may say, without any hesitation, that the revival of the village is possible only when it is not exploited. A scheme to revive and develop the village industries, has been undertaken by the Government in the selected areas. "The spinning wheel" to quote Mahatma Gandhi "is the foundation on which to build a sound village life". The development of Khadi forms an integral part of the self-sufficiency scheme. The Intensive Khadi Scheme the main object of which is to secure self-sufficiency in regard to cloth in terms of Khadi has been introduced in seven out of the 34 selected firkas and centres. The Government have also introduced the extensive Khadi Scheme in 18 of the selected firkas and this scheme is intended to pave the way by creating the proper atmosphere for the introduction of the intensive part of the scheme.

In conclusion the Minister explained the magnitude of the task and how it would require time.

Broadcast from the All-India Radio, Madras.

Firka Development Activities

The salient features of the activities of the Firka Development Department during the month of September 1949 are narrated below :—

Proddatur Firka (*Cuddapah district*).—One road work, one well work and two minor works were completed. Nine sanitation drives were conducted. Two latrines were constructed. Two hundred plants were planted in three villages. Manure preservation was demonstrated at Chowdur. Twenty manure heaps were covered with earth and the advantages in preserving manure heaps were explained to the villagers. Three compost pits were formed in Chowdur and Tallamanpuram villages.

Kadambuliyur firka (*South Arcot district*).—A conference was held to evolve a scheme to intensify vegetable gardening. A Committee was also constituted for doing propaganda for the successful working of the Scheme.

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Donations of Rs. 1,300 were collected from the villagers for the installation of radio sets in four villages in the firka. Schemes for the extension of electricity to eleven villages in the firka were sanctioned.

Chinnasalem Centre (South Arcot district).—A meeting of the Firka Development Committee was held at Sirukuppam village under the Chairmanship of the Collector of South Arcot. More than 2,000 people attended the meeting and freely took part in the discussion of the meeting. An exhibition of two toy villages one depicting an ideal village well planned and well equipped with Sanitary amenities and the other as a contrast to the former presenting the villages as they now existed with insanitary conditions, was held and with the aid of these model toy villages, the need and the importance of maintaining sanitary conditions in the villages were impressed on the villagers. A Board Elementary School was opened at Thettapadi village.

Kanupur firka (Nellore district).—Forty-five street cleaning drives were conducted. Seven sullage water drains were closed Seventy-six Spinning demonstrations were conducted. Three new charkas were introduced and six old ones were renovated. Three Adult Schools were started. Weekly Shandies were organized at Venkatachalam.

Malli firka (Ramnad district).—A building for housing a labour school was constructed in Kilapothalpatti and the school was opened on 5th September 1949. One masonry drain was constructed in Tirumalpuram village. The Extensive Khadi Scheme was introduced in the firka. A road of four furlongs length was formed in Achanthavilthan village.

Kundgh firka (Nilgiris district).—The Kundah bridge-Yedakkadu road was completed except for the bridge work. The Mukkimalai Water-Supply Scheme was in progress. Regular street cleaning was done in all the villages. Insanitary heaps were removed from the dwelling places and channels were kept clean. Propaganda was done on compost and green manure.

Guravareddipalem centre (Guntur district).—Twenty Sanitary drives were conducted. Four charkas were renovated and 22 new charkas were introduced. One thousand four hundred and seventy-five yards of cloth was woven during the month. Seventy-five trees were planted. Two adult schools were started during the month. Three magic lantern shows and four spinning demonstrations were held.

Palayamcottai firka (Tirunelveli district).—Sanitation drives were conducted in five villages by the villagers. Seven Wardha type latrines and five soak pits were constructed. One Adult night school was opened. Two Women Welfare branches were opened. Six compost pits were dug. A Veterinary first aid centre was started at Kurivikulam. Ninety-eight plants were planted during the month.

Kurnool firka (Kurnool district).—Fourteen Sanitation drives were conducted and four cess-pools were dug in one village. Nine trees were planted. Meeting of Grama Seva Sanghams were held Nine spinning demonstrations were conducted in the month. Magic lantern shows were held on recreation and village culture. Five wells were nearing completion and five more were in progress.

Yerragondapalem centre (Kurnool district).—One well work was completed during the month. Thirteen sanitary drives were conducted. Charka Jayanti was peformed on 19th September 1949 at Yerragond palem. A spinning competition and Khadi Exhibition were held.

Nagari firka (Chittoor district).—Sanitation drives were conducted in two villages. One trench latrine and one compost manure pit were dug during the month. Three well works were completed during the month. Magic lantern shows were held in two villages. One co-operative society for the development of the leather goods industry was started during the month.

Kumbla firka (South Kanara district).—A soil Sanitation week was observed from 24th to 30th September 1949. Processions, house to house visits, public lectures, general cleaning campaign, etc., formed part of the celebrations. Road to a length of one mile was formed during the month. One footpath was constructed, the villagers contributing one-fourth the cost. A rural dispensary was opened at Perla, the villagers giving the necessary buildings. Two breeding bulls were stationed. About three acres of waste land were reclaimed. Public meetings were held and the villagers were addressed on Gandhiji's Constructive Programme. Two colonies of bees were hived.

Tellicherry firka (Malabar district).—Roads to a length of five furlongs were formed during the month. One road was opened for traffic. A radio set was installed at Kallal. Two co-operative societies were started in Kottayam and Peringalam villages.

Payyanur-Nileswar Centre (Malabar district).—Roads to a total length of 22 miles and 4 furlongs were formed up to the end of the month twelve well works were in progress. Khadi and Agricultural exhibitions were held. One reading room was opened at Payyanur.

Palladam firka (Coimbatore district).—Two roads to a length of 2½ miles were formed during the month. Eight well works were completed and 18 were in progress. Two minor works were completed. Twenty vegetable nurseries were transplanted during the month and 6 new nurseries were raised. Several fruit trees were planted during the month. Arrangements were made for the introduction of the Extension Khadi Scheme in Vedugapalaiyam village. Magic lantern shows were held in two villages and general propaganda was made through the propaganda van.

Avinashi centre (Coimbatore district).—Three road works were completed and one road work was in progress. Parapet wall for one well was constructed and the construction of parapet walls in respect of five wells was in progress. Seven wells were being further deepened. One Harijan well was repaired during the month. One minor work was completed and two were in progress. Twelve cheris were cleaned. Seventeen vegetable gardens were raised A livestock breeding centre was started at Nalligoundanpolayam. Six Mandyarams were distributed to the ryots of the above village.

Rajahmundry firka (East Godavari district).—Four well works and three road works were in progress. Nine sanitation drives and three spinning demonstrations were conducted. A conference of constructive workers

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was held at Veerayaram and an exhibition of plants, vegetables and pottery was held.

Musiri firka (Tiruchirappalli district).—Five latrines were constructed at Gunaseelam. One Maternity and Child-Welfare Centre was opened at Ayyampalayam. Sanitation work was done in several villages. Spinning competitions were held at Tiruvengimalai.

Veerapandi (Salem district).—Ten well works were in progress in addition to the 17 already completed and roads to a length of 11 miles and two furlongs were formed up to the end of the month. Five soak pits were dug and three villages and seven cheris were cleaned with the help of the villagers. Forty manure heaps were removed from the dwelling places. General propaganda was made through films. The construction of two school buildings and two bath-rooms was in progress.

Tirumangalam firka (Madurai district).—The third course of training for the Grama Sevaks was inaugurated at the Tamilnad Grama Sevak Vidyalayam, Kallupatti. One reading room which was constructed under the Firka Development Scheme with contributions from the villagers was opened at Muthuramalingapuram. The Government Basic Training School at Kallupatti and a maternity centre at Nedungulam were also declared open. Gandhi Jayanti was celebrated in most of the villages, and during these celebrations intensive propaganda was done in the villages to popularise the Khadi. Spinning demonstrations were held.

Ongole firka (Guntur district.).—Fifteen sanitation drives were conducted Two soak pits and one compost pit were dug. Fifteen manure heaps were covered.

Tiruvallur firka (Chingleput district).—Seven road works and 13 well works were in progress.

If I did not feel the presence of God within me, I see so much of misery and disappointment every day that I would be a raving maniac and my destination would be the Hooghly.

MAHATMAJI.

Village Uplift Work by Home Guards In Bombay

As sponsored by the Agriculture Department, a scheme for village uplift work by the Urban Home Guards of the Nagpur district in villages round about Nagpur within a radius of five miles has been chalked out. Accordingly, the voluntary services of ten Home Guards have been secured who will be detailed to work as follows :—

(1) Eradication of noxious weeds like Gokhru and Tarota.

(2) Propaganda to induce cultivators to dig pits, to collect weeds and to prepare compost.

(3) Conservation of manure. Propaganda to prevent the burning of cattle-dung and its conservation and utilization as manure.

(4) Cultivation of fallow lands. Propaganda to induce cultivators to break fallow lands and to put them under crops.

The protection of crops is being done by the Rural Home Guards at present. Tree planting will be undertaken in the rainy season or in the compounds of the owners, who may be willing to water the trees in winter and summer.

Rules and Regulations

A consolidated list of control orders was published in *Madras Information*, dated 1st September 1949. The following amendments have since been made.

* * *

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Commercially Imported Transport Motor Vehicles Control Order, 1945.

Under the provisions of this control order all transport motor vehicles imported commercially into this Province for civil use are subject to price control.

The Government specify from time to time the maximum retail price of any class of commercially imported transport motor vehicles and every dealer and sub-dealer should exhibit prominently in his business premises the maximum retail prices in respect of each make and type kept by him for sale.

No person is allowed to sell or transfer any commercially imported transport motor vehicle at a price exceeding the maximum retail price specified by the Government. The dealer or sub-dealer is however permitted to charge in addition to the maximum retail price, such items of delivery charges from the premises of the distributor or sub-dealer, as the case may be, and such other charges, as may be sanctioned by Government from time to time.

The Madras Civil Motor Cars Control Order, 1947.

The operation of this control order has been suspended up to and inclusive of the 31st December 1949.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Cement Control Orders.

The price of cement produced by the India Cements, Tirunelveli, and the Travancore Cements, Kottayam, has been fixed at Rs. 90 per ton in full waggon loads f.o.r. destination for a period of one year from 1st July 1949.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

The Madras Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Act, 1946.

This Act has been extended to Banganapalle and Pudukkottah.

FOOD DEPARTMENT.

Madras Foodgrains (Intensive Procurement) Order, 1948.

With a view to obviate the difficulties in procuring the surplus available

Rules and Regulations

with the ryots in the zamindari areas of the Province, where the ryots have not paid or are unwilling to pay the melvaram share of the produce to the zamindar and keeps it with him, an amendment has been issued to the Madras Foodgrains (Intensive Procurement) Order, 1948, directing that for purposes of procurement in these areas the entire melvaram share of the produce at the existing scale of sharing between the landholder and the ryot or that quantity reduced by the quantity, if any, permitted by the District Collector or any officer authorized by him in this behalf to be kept by the zamindar, as the case may be, should be treated as surplus with the ryot.

The Madras Manure Dealers' Licensing Order, 1947, and the Madras Oil-cake (Movement Control) Order, 1943, will be administered by the Food and Agriculture Department.

Madras Foodgrains Control Order, 1947.

The Government have since issued orders directing the levy of a licence fee of Rs. 24 per annum on each licence or exemption certificate issued or to be issued under the Madras Foodgrains Control Order, 1947.

The Madras Rationing Enquiry Order, 1947, and The Madras Rationing Order, 1947.

These orders are in force in the Tindivanam Municipality also with effect from 21st August 1949.

The Motor Vehicles Night Plying Control Orders.

Groundnuts (shelled and unshelled) have been removed from the scope of this order.

The Madras Foodgrains Procurement Order, 1947.

In clause 7 of the Madras Foodgrains Procurement Order, 1947, it has been stated that the producer shall be paid compensation for the surplus delivered by him at such rates as may be fixed from time to time by the Collector of the district. An amendment has since been issued to the effect that for the surplus delivered by him he producer shall be paid its price determined in accordance with the provisions of the Madras Foodgrains Price Control Order, 1949.

The Madras Drugs (Control) Ordinance, 1949.

In order to ensure that essential drugs continue to be sold at reasonable prices even after devaluation, the Madras Drugs (Control) Ordinance, 1949, was promulgated by His Excellency the Governor on 3rd October 1949. The Ordinance provides for the control of the sale, supply and distribution of drugs in the Madras Province. The drugs to which the Ordinance applied and the prices or rates which may be charged by a dealer or producer in the Province of Madras have been notified on 3rd October 1949 by the Government and the Commissioner of Civil Supplies respectively. It is an offence under the Ordinance to sell any such drug at a price higher than the notified ceiling price and for any dealer or producer to refuse to sell any drug which he has in stock without sufficient cause or if he refuses to issue a cash momorandum in respect of certain sales. Those who contravene the provisions of the Ordinance are liable to have the stocks forfeited in addition to punishment with imprisonment which may extend to three years or with fine or with both.

The Madras Sugar Dealers' Licensing Order, 1949.

This order directs that wholesale dealers in sugar should be licensed and that permits either from the Commissioner of Civil Supplies or his nominee are necessary for removal of consignments of sugar arriving at railway stations or ports. The Collectors have been empowered to fix wholesale and retail prices of sugar.

The Sugar Stocks (Sale to Government of Madras) Order, 1949.

Under this order sugar factories in this Province should deliver the stocks of sugar held by them on 29th September 1949 and produced by them thereafter to the Madras Government at the prices fixed by the Government of India under the Sugar Stocks (Sale to Central Government) Order, 1949.

Two more orders directing that the manufacturers of confectionary bura and sugarcandy should take out licences to carry on the manufacture of these commodities have also been issued. Orders came into effect on 11th October 1949.

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

The Madras Cotton (Control) Order, 1947, and the Madras Cotton (Licensing) Order, 1949.

These orders were replaced consequent on the promulgation of the Cotton Control Order, 1949, by the Government of India.

National Flag

It has already been brought to the notice of the public that as the National Flag is the emblem of the Nation, it is essential that it should not be brought into disrepute by unregulated use. Orders regarding the display of the Flag have been issued from time to time. These rules have now been put together for convenience and are appended to this note.

2. The Government wish to draw the attention of the public to these rules and request them to uphold the dignity of the National Flag and extend their full co-operation by adhering to the rules strictly.

Rules Regulating the Display of the National Flag of India

The Flag is the emblem of the Nation. It is essential that it should not be brought into disrepute by unregulated use.

The following rules have therefore been prescribed for the display of the National Flag in India :—

I. Display of the Flag on buildings.

(*a*) Normally the Flag should be flown only on important Government buildings such as High Court, Secretariats, Commissioners' Offices, Collectorates, Jails and offices of the District Boards and Municipalities. It should also be flown on the residences of the Ministers (both Central and Provincial), President of the Constituent Assembly of India, Ministers of State of the Central Government,

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Chief Commissioners, Speakers of Assemblies (both at the Centre and in the Provinces), Presidents of Upper Chambers where these exist), Commissioners of Divisions, Deputy Commissioners and Collectors of Districts and Ministers as well as Presidents or Speakers of Legislative Chambers, of States and Unions of States.

(*b*) (i) The Governor-General and Governors have Special Flags of their own and they will continue to fly these flags on their residences.

(ii) If the Governor-General or the Prime Minister while visiting a Province stays with the Governor in the Government House, the Governor-General's Flag or the National Flag of India (till such time as the Prime Minister has his own flag) as the case may be, should also be flown on the top of the main building or on the top of the wing, where the Governor-General or Prime Minister happens to stay in a conspicuous part of the forecourt or the main approach.

(iii) If the Governor stays in a Circuit House within his Province and the Governor-General or the Prime Minister also stays in the same house as his guest, the same practice as at (*b*) (ii) should be followed.

(iv) If the Governor-General or the Prime Minister proceeds to a Provincial Town where the Governor is not present, the Governor-General's flag or the National Flag of India, as the case may be, should be conspicuously displayed on a flagstaff or an improvised pole on the top of the house.

(v) If the Governor-General or the Prime Minister visits a State or a State Union the same procedure as indicated at (*b*) (ii) to (*b*) (iv) should be followed.

(*c*) Heads of Indian Missions in foreign countries and States should fly the flag on their residences and also on their offices where the latter are separate from the former.

(*d*) In frontier areas, the flag may be flown at special places.

(*e*) Ruling Princes and Rajpramukhs may also use the flag on their residences together with their own State Flags, if they so desire.

(*f*) The use of the flag by the Army, Navy and the Air Forces will be governed by the special rules made for the purpose.

(*g*) On special occasions like the Independence Day celebrations, National Week, January 26, and Mahatma Gandhi's Birthday, as well as on any other particular day of National Rejoicing, the use of the Flag will be unrestricted.

II. Display of the Flag on cars.

The privilege for use of the flag on motor cars will be limited to—

(*a*) Ministers and speakers, both Central and Provincial, Ministers of State and Deputy Ministers of the Central Government, President of the Constituent Assembly of India, Presidents of Upper Chambers, where these exist, Chief Commissioners, Ministers, as well as Presidents or Speakers of Legislative Chambers, of States and Unions of States.

(*b*) India's representatives in foreign countries and States.

(*c*) Ruling Princes and Raj Pramukhs who may also have their own State Flags, if they so choose.

(*d*) The Governor-General and the Governors have their own special flags. They will continue to use them. The Provincial Governors, when outside their Provinces, should fly the National Flag of India.

III. The Flag should not be flown by persons other than those mentioned above except on particular occasions, mentioned in I (*g*) of the rules.

Government Departments

Labour Department

The Government have enforced the award of the Industrial Tribunal in the dispute between the workers and the managements of Madras Engineering Works, regarding payment of 14 days' notice wages in addition to actual wages earned by them up to 8th September 1949, compensation for the sudden closure of the works, etc.

The workers of the Madras Electric Tramways (1904), Limited, Madras struck work at 12-45 p.m. on 3rd November 1949 as a protest against the suspension order issued by the company on a conductor. The Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Madras, intervened and brought about a settlement of the dispute. The strike was called off and the workers resumed duty at 4 p.m. on the same day.

The Government have enforced the Award of the Industrial Tribunal, Madras II in the dispute between the hand-loom workers and Master Weavers in Alandur, Chingleput district.

The Government have enforced the Award of the Industrial Tribunal, Madras II in the dispute between the management and the Workers of the Madras Electric Tramways, Limited.

The Management of the Asher Textiles, Limited, Tiruppur, who had declared a lock-out on 24th July 1949 following an illegal strike by the workkers have re-opened their mills on 31st October 1949 and are working two shifts.

The Government have referred to the Industrial Tribunal I, Madras, the question whether the Award of Industrial Tribunal, Vijayavada in the dispute between the management and the workers of the Deccan Sugar and Abkari Company, Limited, Samalkot, should cease to be in operation before 17th July 1950.

Kurnool Beedi Workers numbering about 1,000 have gone on strike from 6th November 1949 demanding increased wages, dearness allowance, etc. The Labour Officer, Guntur, is trying to bring about a settlement of the dispute.

The Government have enforced the interim Award of the Industrial Tribunal, Coimbatore in the dispute between the Employees and Management of certain Commercial Establishments in Fort Cochin.

The Government have enforced the Award of the Industrial Tribunal,

Government Departments

Coimbatore, in the dispute between the employees and managements of 38 mercantile establishments in Malabar district.

The Government have enforced the Award of the Industrial Tribunal, Mathurai, in the dispute between the employees and management, of Mathurai Public Conveyance Company, Limited, Dindigul.

The Government have enforced the Award of the Industrial Tribunal, Mathurai, in the dispute between the Workers' Union and management of the Orient Products Oil Mills Company, Tirumangalam, Mathurai district.

First fortnight of November 1949.

Education Department

Reorganization of secondary education.—The Government have constituted an Expert Committee consisting of the Vice-Chancellors of the Madras, Andhra and Annamalai Universities and other members to consider certain questions relating to the reorganization of Secondary Education, viz., Hindi, Sanskrit, Algebra and Geometry and reduction in the days and hours of teaching in Elementary Schools.

Recovery of stipends to students undergoing training.—The Government have ordered that the stipends paid to the students undergoing Training and who fail to fulfil the conditions of the agreement should be recovered under the Madras Revenue Recovery Act, 1864. The form of agreement to be entered into by the training students with reference to rule 125, Madras Educational Rules, has therefore been suitably amended.

Employment of teachers up to the age of 60 under private management.—The Government have ordered that teachers in schools under private management might be retained in service up to the age of 60 and they shall be deemed to have been re-employed.

Adult education.—A course for Headmasters and Assistants of Government Training Schools for Adult School Teachers in the Province was held from the 15th to the 19th October 1949 in a tent pitched in the compound of the Teachers' College Hostel, Saidapet.

Citizenship Training

Training courses.—Eleven Training courses for Citizenship Teachers have been conducted during the year between September and November 1949.

The First Convention of Headmasters and Headmistresses of Basic Training Schools of the Madras Province was held in the Gandhi Ashram, Keelamoongiladi, Chidambaram, South Arcot district, on the 15th, 16th and 17th of October 1949.

Library service to the Province.—The scrutiny by Government of the rules framed under the Madras Public Libraries Act is nearing completion after which they will be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*. Immediately after the publication, steps will be taken to give effect to the provisions of the Act throughout the Province.

PROVINCIAL BROADCASTING DEPARTMENT

Installation of Community Radios

Community radio receivers are installed in panchayat boards, district board schools, grama seva sangams, co-operative societies, etc., under the following conditions The custodian of the set shall remit in advance the cost of the radio receiver and accessories at the rates noted below.

	Rs.
(a) Battery operated radio receiver	350
6 volt 100 AH capacity batteries in teak-wood box—2 Nos.	200
Aluminium horn	55
Installation materials and incidental charges	45
Total ..	650
(b) Mains operated receiver with installation materials, etc.	390

The set shall be maintained by the Provincial Broadcasting Department and maintenance charges shall be collected in advance from the custodian at Rs. 90 for battery or mains sets in the case of Panchayat Boards and District Board Schools and Rs. 240 for battery set and Rs. 230 for mains sets in the case of Co operative Societies, Grama Seva Sangams and other private bodies. A sum of Rs. 10 being the postal licence fee will also be collected in addition to the maintenance charges. All remittances shall be made under the account head "XLVI-a. Miscellaneous—Mis. Contribution to Provincial Broadcasting". Panchayat Boards shall obtain the prior approval of the Inspector of Local Boards for meeting the non-recurring and recurring cost of the installation. It is possible to install a radio receiver at any centre within a fortnight of the receipt of the chalan for the remittance of the charges for installation and maintenance of receiver.

2. Any further particulars regarding the installation of community radio sets, public address equipments in local bodies and public institution may be obtained direct from the Radio Engineer, Provincial Broadcasting Department, Madras-10.

ARMY KITCHEN GARDEN PRODUCES A RICH VARIETY OF VEGETABLES

A prize specimen of pumpkin

Sponge gourd ready for cutting in the kitchen garden

Commander-in-Chief of the R.I.A.F. taking salute during his recent visit to the R.I.A.F. Training School at Tambaram

PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS, AND EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY THE DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY, GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS