

55
2008

Madras Information
1964
July - Dec.

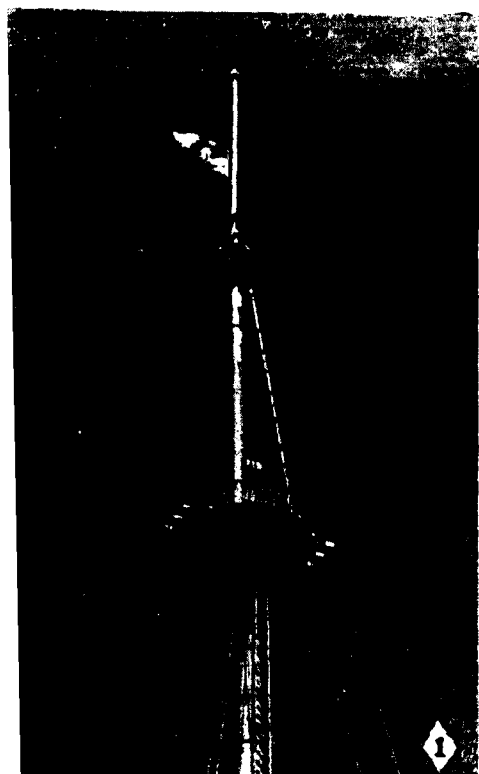
Accn. No. : 122359

Bounded as 2 Parts

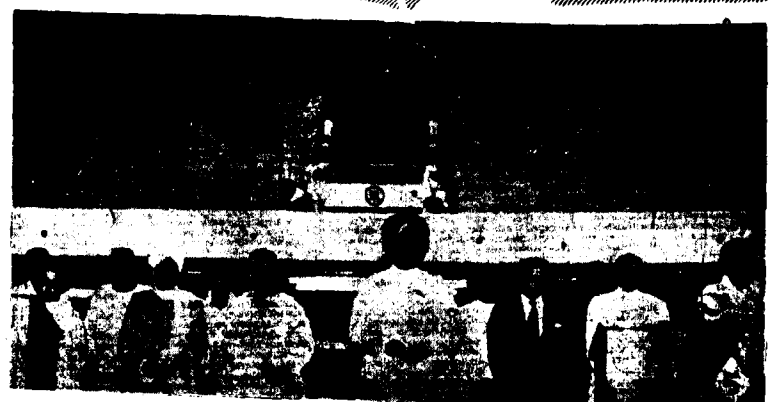
P2. P. 239 to 510

5/12
23.4.2008

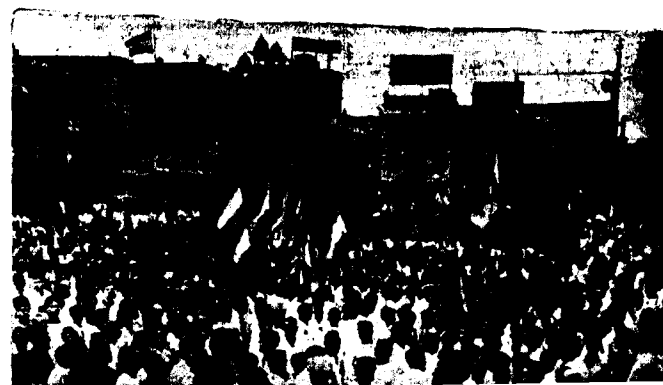
HOW MADRAS RECEIVED NEWS OF NEHRU'S



PASSING AWAY



1. The national flag in the Fort St. George, flying half mast
2. Grief stricken people are eagerly waiting in front of Newspaper offices
3. Madras Cabinet passed a condolence resolution at the Chief Minister's Residence on 27th May 1964
4. A view of the All-party procession started from Rajaji Hall and met at Tilak Ghat, Marina Beach to mourn the demise of Sri Nehru
5. The Governor and Chief Minister of Madras at the public meeting convened by the Sheriff of Madras to condole the death of Sri Nehru on 6th June 1964



No price is Too High To Pay for Freedom

CITIZEN'S DUTIES

1. To render all possible help and assistance for the defence personnel.
2. To increase the production of his factory.
3. To intensify efforts for increased production of agricultural and small-scale industrial commodities to make his State self-sufficient.
4. To avoid all strikes and lock-outs that may hamper production.
5. To maintain the price level of all essential commodities and curb the tendencies of hoarding and profiteering by conforming to the various legislative and other popular measures.
6. To maintain the supply lines of essential commodities.
7. To contribute generously in the form of money and gold for the war effort.
8. To inculcate the highest sense of duty and responsibility.
9. To join the various organizations set up for the defence of the country.
10. To prevent anti-social and anti-national activities of the fifth columnists.
11. To observe strict austerity in consumption of food, clothes and other essential goods and save for the National Defence Fund.
12. To avoid unnecessary travel so that more important and essential movement may not be hampered.
13. To keep up the morale of the people and prepare them for sacrifices.
14. To check rumour-mongering and to disseminate true and faithful news and information.
15. To join or help Citizens' Committee, N.C.C., Territorial Army and Lok Sahayak Sena and Rifle Clubs.
16. To pray for the victory of our Motherland in this struggle and set aside all differences of caste, creed or party.

Madras

Information

Volume XVII JULY 1964

No. 7

CONTENTS

	PAGE
1. A Dedicated Life	5
2. The Jewel of India—Mahatma Gaudhi	9
3. Great Leader of Men—Dr. Rajendra Prasad	12
4. A Clean Fighter—Sardar Patel	14
5. Nehru the Socialist—Narendra Deva	17
6. A Model for Youths—Aruna Asaf Ali	20
7. Nehru and India—Asoka Mehta	21
8. Nehru and the Five Year Plans—Tarlok Singh	24
9. Nehru on Cinema	32
10. An Architect of Planning	37
11. Disarmament or Disaster—Choice before world—Sri Jawaharlal Nehru	39
12. Nehru as the Journalist	41
13. "We will work for the ideal she cherished"—Dr. Radhakrishnan	42
14. Sri Nanda's Tribute	44
15. Govt's Tribute	45
16. World's Tribute	47
17. Jottings from Jawaharlal	63
18. His will and Testament	57
19. New Prime Minister—A Profile	59
20. A Chronology of Nehru's life	64

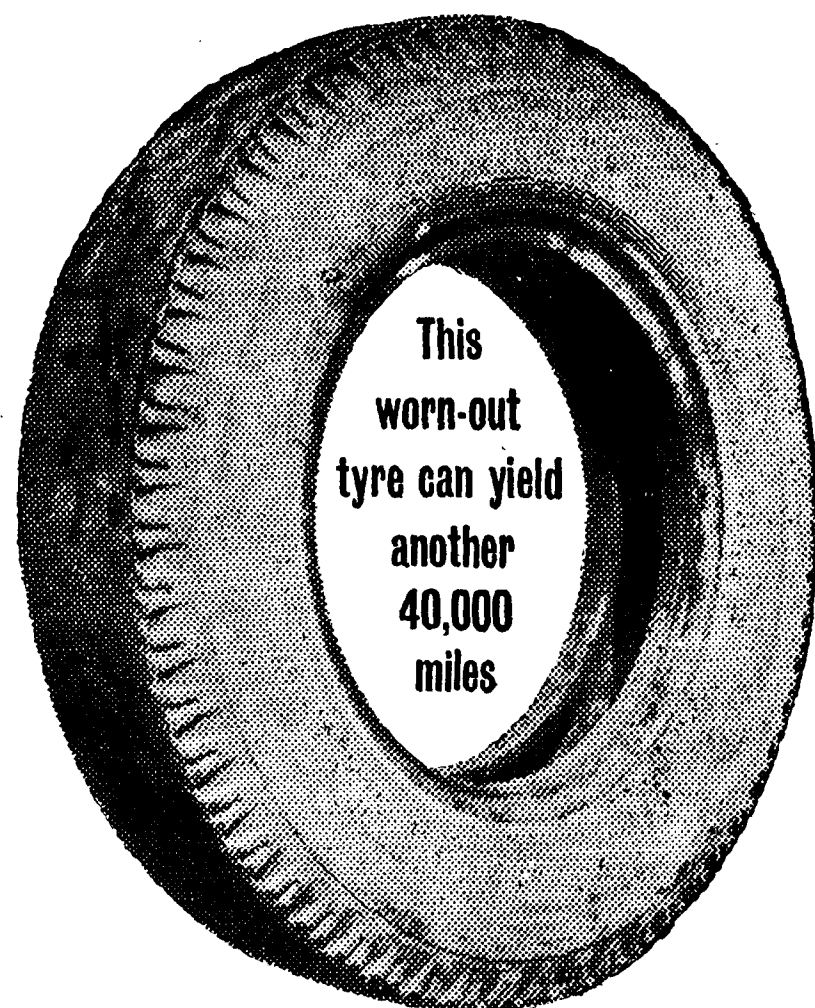
THIS MONTH'S COVER

Jawaharlal Nehru will take his rank among the immortals in history who had changed the destiny of the nations in which they were born. The India of to-day is largely Jawaharlal's creation. He changed the thought and outlook of a whole nation within the course of twenty years. He was scrupulously careful about the path he trod as about the goals he prescribed. He blended the ethical and spiritual values of India with the dynamic material values of the scientific and technological West. He quickened life and activity in all spheres and thus regenerated the country. At home India marched in step towards new horizons. Abroad, he made India an important member in the comity of nations. India of tomorrow and ever after wards will remember him as one of its greatest benefactors.

1987
1897
96



MADRAS
Information
JULY - 1984
PRICE - 20 PAISE

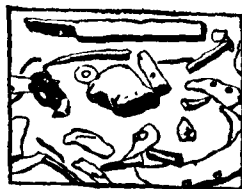


This
worn-out
tyre can yield
another
40,000
miles

When a bus or lorry tyre wears out the additional mileage that it can yield depends on the quality of the retread. Scientific retreading by TVS permits the tyre to be retreaded over and over again. You may get as many as 40,000 miles.

Why TVS retreads give more mileage

These small glass pieces and nails were found in tyres brought to TVS for retreading. It is these that are real trouble-makers, because they get embedded in the casing. At TVS a careful probe is made to detect even the smallest extraneous particles.



TVS strengthen the casing

Injuries are repaired and the casing is strengthened so that the tyre may be retreaded over and over again.



TVS retreads are tested and proved in Southern Roadways' fleet operating on 3.2 crore bus and lorry miles every year. TVS retreads yield you cumulatively more miles per tyre and hence more tyre miles per rupee.

TVS are the largest retreaders in India



SUNDARAM INDUSTRIES PRIVATE LIMITED
(Unit of TVS)

PUDUKKOTTAI-MADRAS-COIMBATORE-BANGALORE

HISTORY'S BLACKEST WEDNESDAY

• It was history's blackest Wednesday (May 27th 1964). As the clock struck two, death snatched away the darling of millions, Jawaharlal Nehru.

Seven top doctors battled in vain for eight hours, but the eyes which had closed at six in the morning never opened again.

The Prime Minister had brought on the day before, rose plants—and a red rose always adorned his buttonhole—from Dehra Dun for his personal garden. Alas, he shall never see them bloom!

“ WE ARE ON TRIAL ”

“ Now, even if you commit a small mistake people will not forgive us. We are on trial now. We have to function with great care and caution. Fortunately, our leader has left behind policies and programmes which if faithfully followed will win us the confidence of the people. We must remember that in our country there are millions of poor people and to the extent we adopt measures to improve their lot to that extent we can hope to enjoy their confidence. If we are united for the purpose of achieving this noble objective then I have no doubt that the people will continue to repose their confidence in the great organisation to which all of us belong. Even the Opposition parties have stated that the future of the country depended on the unity within the Congress Organisation.”

Kamaraj

A dedicated Life

Sri Jawaharlal Nehru was born at Allahabad on November 14, 1889. He received his early education at home under private tutors. At the age of fifteen, he went to England and after two years at Harrow, joined Cambridge University where he took his Tripos in Natural Sciences. He was later called to the Bar from Inner Temple. He returned to India in 1912 and Plunged straight into politics. Even as a student, he had been interested in the struggle of all nations who suffered under foreign domination. He took keen interest in the Sinn Fein Movement in Ireland. In India he was inevitably drawn into the struggle for independence.

Meeting with Gandhi

He attended the Bankipore Congress as a delegate in 1912 and became Secretary of the Home League, Allahabad in 1919. In 1916 he had his first meeting with Mahatma Gandhi and felt irresistibly drawn towards him. He organised the first Kisan march in Pratapgarh district of Uttar Pradesh in 1920. He was twice imprisoned in connection with the non-co-operation movement of 1920-22.

Sri Nehru became the General Secretary of All India Congress Committee in September 1923. He toured Italy, Switzerland, England, Belgium, Germany and Russia in 1926. In Belgium, he attended the Congress of Oppressed Nationalities in Brussels as an official delegate of the Indian National Congress. He also attended the tenth anniversary celebrations of the October Socialist Revolution in Moscow in 1927. Earlier in 1926, at the Madras Congress, Sri Nehru was instrumental in committing the Congress to the goal of independence. While leading a procession against the Simon Commission, he was lathi-charged in Lucknow in 1928. On August 29, 1928 he attended the All-Party Congress and was one of the signatories to the Nehru Report on Indian Constitutional

Reform, named after his father Shri Motilal Nehru. The same year, he also founded the 'Independence for India League', which advocated complete severance of the British connection with India, and became its General Secretary.

Autobiography completed

In 1929, Sri Nehru was elected President of the Lahore Session of the Indian National Congress, where complete independence for the country was adopted as the goal. He was imprisoned several times during 1930-35 in connection with the Salt Satyagraha and other movements launched by the Congress. He completed his "Autobiography" in Almora Jail on February 14, 1935. After release, he flew to Switzerland to see his ailing wife and visited London and Rome in February-March 1936. He also visited Spain in July 1938, when the country was in the throes of a Civil War. Just before the outbreak of the Second World War he visited China also.

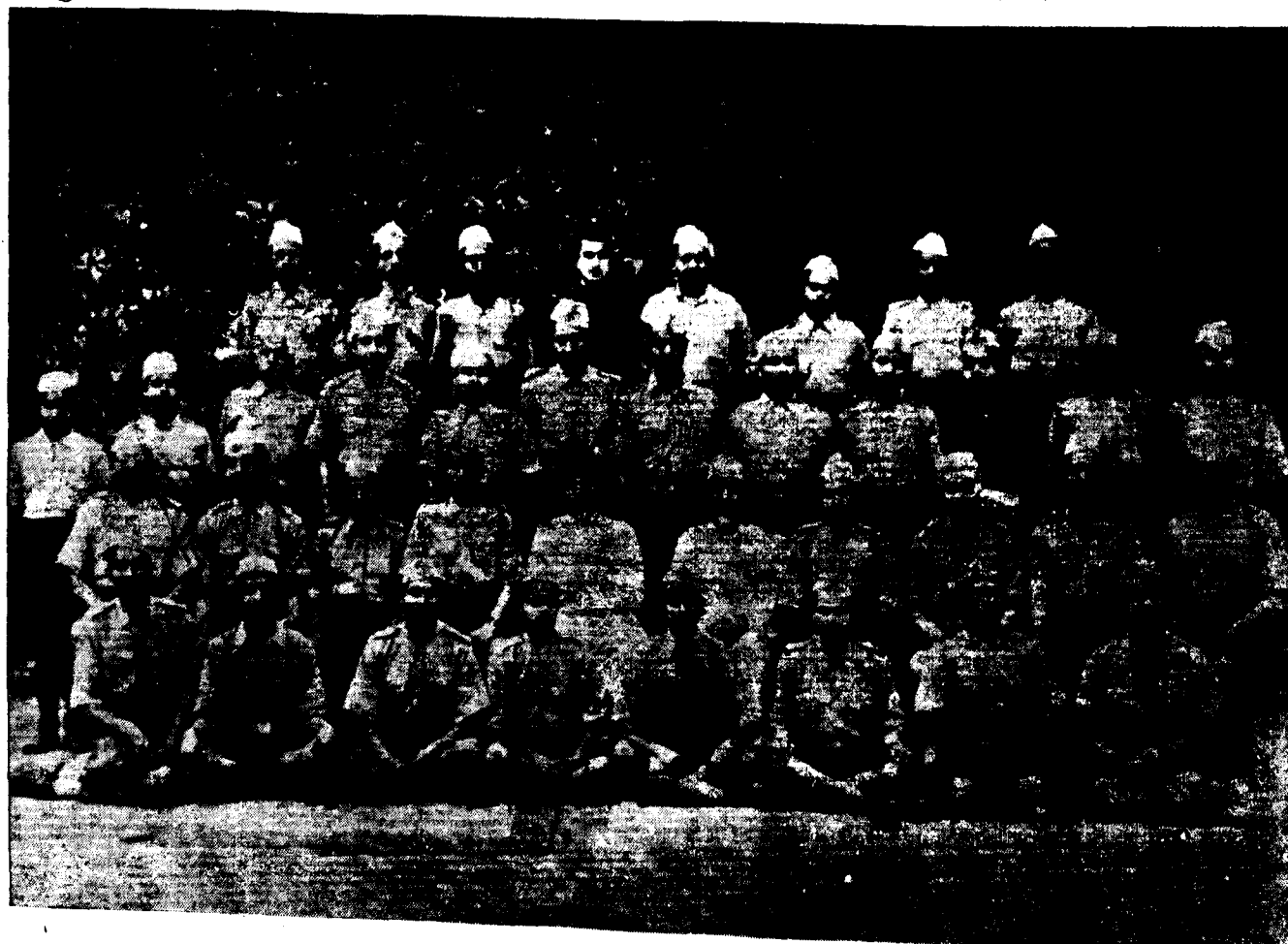
Imprisoned nine times

On October 31, 1940 Sri Nehru was arrested for offering individual satyagraha to protest against India's forced participation in War.

GANDHI'S SUCCESSOR

" It will require much more than differences of opinion to estrange us. We have had differences from the moment we became co-workers, Jawaharlal will be my successor. He says he does not understand my language and that he speaks a language foreign to me. This may or may not be true. But language is not bar to a union of hearts. And I know this, that when I am gone he will speak my language. "

Gandhiji.



The late Prime Minister Sri Jawaharlal Nehru with U. P. leaders in a camp held at Allahabad in 1939.

GREATEST PROPOGANDIST

The unique thing about Jawaharlal Nehru was his faith in and hold on the people, just as a highly successful marketing man pins his hopes on the people who constitute his market.

Jawaharlal Nehru was not only the greatest of all Prime Minister but a most successful "Information" Minister.

Apart from his many admirable virtues, he was possibly the greatest propagandist of our time. He "sold" India magnificently like any modern huckster.

As a seasoned writer and journalist, he never needed a ghost writer, nor a speech writer. If advertising meant the art of persuasion, Jawaharlal Nehru was the greatest master of persuasion. If public relations meant the art of creating a favourable image, Jawaharlal Nehru was also an unrivalled image-creator.

He was released along with the other leaders in December 1941. On August 7, 1942 Sri Nehru moved the historic 'Quit India' resolution at the A.I.C.C. Session in Bombay. On August 8, 1942 he was arrested along with other leaders and taken to Ahmednagar Fort. This was his longest and also the last detention. In all, he suffered imprisonment nine times. After his release in January 1945, he organised legal defence for Officers and men of the Indian National Army of Subhas Chandra Bose, charged for treason. In March 1946, Sri Nehru toured South East Asia. He was elected President of the Congress for the fourth time on July 6, 1946 and again for three more terms from 1951 to 1954.

In 1946, Sri Nehru played a prominent part in the negotiations leading to the transfer of power. He formed the Interim Government and was sworn in as the Vice-President of the Governor-General's Executive Council on September 2, 1946. He was the Member in-charge of External Affairs in this Government.

First Prime Minister

On India becoming Independent on August 15, 1947, Sri Nehru became her first Prime Minister and continued to hold that office until his death.

It was under his leadership that India began a multipronged drive for economic development. Behind the Five-Year Plans that were drawn for taking India to the path of prosperity were the advice, guidance and inspiration of Sri Jawaharlal Nehru. In fact the concept for planned development originated, to a large extent, with him as far as India is concerned. When he was still in the thick of fight for freedom, he was thinking Independent of the future and was one of the architects of the tentative development plans drawn up by the Congress.

Independent Foreign Policy

In the field of foreign affairs too, he gave India an Independent policy, when he declared that the country would remain non-aligned in international affairs and in spite of criticisms and severe stresses caused by various international affairs, he never for a moment faltered in pursuing that policy. He may be said to be the originator of the *Panch Sheel* idea which was accepted later by the Afro-Asian nations at Bandung in 1955.

Although he was always concerned about the welfare of the under-developed countries, his keenest interest was in Afro-Asian solidarity.

This found its first concrete expression in the Asian Relations Conference held in Delhi in March 23, 1947. That Conference, in fact, may be said to have laid the foundation of the Afro-Asian meet at Bandung in 1955, at which Prime Minister Nehru's role in bringing Afro-Asian nations, some of whom had conflicting ideologies, together is well-known.

In the cause of peace

During his visits to foreign countries on various occasions, he never failed to make his impact through his fearless advocacy of the cause of peace and freedom. His address to the United Nations General Assembly on February 3, 1948, and again in 1956 and 1961 were remarkable for their forthright enunciation of the principles which Nehru had held dear all his life, namely, the establishment of peace in the world and the removal of all vestiges of colonialism.

In September 1960, Sri Nehru attended the U.N. General Assembly Session as leader of the Indian delegation. He moved a resolution in the Assembly urging Mr. Eisenhower and Mr. Krushchev to renew their contacts. His active participation along with other heads of Governments, in this session and later in the Belgrade Conference of non-aligned nations in August and September 1961, showed the increasing claims made on his time and attention as a leading world statesman.

His faith in the United Nations remained unshaken throughout, in spite of the shocks that the world organisation received at times. He firmly held to the belief that the United Nations could play a constructive role in world affairs by persuading countries to follow the path of peace instead of trying to indulge either in open conflict or cold war.

The strained Indo-Pakistan relations were a constant source of unhappiness to him and while he was at the helm of affairs in India he never missed an opportunity to bring the two countries together. Right up to the moment of his demise he was engaged in efforts to bring about lasting amity between the two countries.

Sri Nehru was the first to realise that the new regime in China had come to stay and India was one of the first countries, under Sri Nehru's guidance, to extend recognition to the new Government in China. Sri Nehru started putting full faith in the Chinese Government and was respon-

sible for getting China accepted in the Comity of Afro-Asian Nations at Bandung. In 1954, he signed an agreement with Mr. Chou Enlai, in which the Five Principles of co-existence, i.e., *Panch Sheel*, were incorporated. In the following years too, he continued to extent his hand of friendship to China. His shock therefore was immeasurable when China attacked India in October 1962.

An example of courage

An example of his courgaeous stand in international affairs was provided by the Suez crisis. He did not hesitate to condemn the British Government's action in Suez. He followed it up with an urgent message to the United Nations on October 31, 1956, requesting that organisation to take swift action to avert the aggression against Egypt. In pursuance of his policy of encouraging the nationalist movements in various countries he gave his full support to the newly emerging Asian and African States.

Foreign tour

He visited the U.S.A. in October 1949 at the invitation of President Truman and addressed, the U.S. Congress on October 13, and the Canadian Parliament on October 24 of the same year. He again visited the U.S.A. in 1956 and 1961. Sri Nehru also paid visits to U.S.S.R. in 1955 and 1961 and to China in 1956. Sri Nehru paid a visit to Nepal in June 1951 and again in 1959. In May 1953, he attended the Coronation of Queen Elizabeth II in London. He also visited, Burma, Thailand, Indonesia and Malaya in December, 1954. In June-July 1955 Sri Nehru visited U.S.S.R., Yugoslavia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Italy and Egypt. He saw the Pope in Rome about Goa on July 8, 1955. On December 13 that year, he signed a joint statement with the Prime Minister of U.S.S.R., Mr. Bulganin on co-existence. In June-July 1956, Sri Nehru toured Ireland, West Germany, France, Yugoslavia, Greece, Egypt, Syria and Lebanon. In June 1957, Sri Nehru went on a goodwill visit to Syria. Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden and next month he visited Egypt, Holland and Sudan. He also visited Japan in October 1957.

On December 11, 1959, Sri Nehru issued a joint statement with President Eisenhower on the need to settle disputes by peaceful means.



The late President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, conferring the award of Bharat Ratna on Sri Jawaharlal Nehru on September 7, 1956.

Bharat Ratna awarded

For his life-long services to the nation and his heroic endeavour in the cause of peace for mankind the President awarded the Bharat Ratna, the highest award of honour, to Sri Nehru, on July 15, 1955, immediately after his return from his first U.S.S.R. tour.

On the home front, Sri Nehru's sponsorship of the Conference on National Integration (September 28 to October 1, 1961) was acclaimed as a step of far-reaching importance in the direction of preserving the integrity and solidarity of the nation. He has been Chairman of the Planning Commission and been mainly responsible for the basic principles underlying the various Five-Year Plans which are designed to establish, a socialist pattern of society in the democratic manner.

A gifted writer

His books, *Glimpses of World History*, *Autobiography* and *Discovery of India* have been acclaimed as works of considerable literary merit and have attracted world-wide attention.



Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru more than justified the choice of the people. His address, brief and to the point was bold, extreme in conception but moderate in expression. It bore evidence of a man capable of viewing things with complete detachment. A confirmed Socialist, he wants for his country what only the country can manage. He is a practical statesman, tempering his ideals to suit his surroundings. But for himself, he is an idealist who would ever strive to live up to his ideals.

• As in his address, so in the chair. He was strong, yet accommodating. His wit came to his rescue on many an awkward occasion. He never hesitated when action was required. His tireless energy and entire self-forgetfulness, his natural simplicity and affability captivated every one. No Government, that is at all anxious to do what is right, can have any reason to fear Jawaharlal Nehru. A wicked Government would soon feel the strength of a stalwart who counts no price too dear to pay for ridding the country of wicked rule.

The youth of the country have every reason to be proud of their representative. The nation may well rejoice to find in Jawaharlal Nehru such a noble and worthy son. May God's blessings descend upon him and may the nation reach her destination during Jawaharlal's year of service.

—*Young India*, January 9, 1930.

Speaking after prayers on the 22nd June 1946, Gandhiji said:

You must be all curious to have news of India's Jawahar (Jewel). Some say he has been injured, some say he has been insulted and so on. You should believe none of these reports. A telegram has been received during the session of Working Committee, saying that he is well and cheerful. I am not yet in a position to give my estimate of the situation arising out of the action taken by Pandit Jawaharlal on the Kashmir Government. For that, I must meet and hear Pandit Jawaharlal first and know the story of the Kashmir Government's doings.

India's Jawahar

Panditji is under Congress discipline. He is a member of the Congress Working Committee and the President-elect of the Congress. His name is on the list of the proposed Cabinet for the interim period. Therefore, his presence in Delhi is most essential at the present juncture. The Working Committee cannot take the momentous decisions on the problems with which it is faced in his absence, if his presence can be secured. The Kashmir Government has prevented him from entering Kashmir. The Congress President has, therefore, sent him a wire through the Kashmir Government to return to Delhi. The Maulana Saheb has also sent a message to the Viceroy to put him in telephonic communication with Panditji and also to make arrangements for his quickest return to Delhi. The Viceroy has already moved in the matter.

—*The Hindustan Times*, June 23 1946.

124



Sri Nehru signing the new Constitution of India at a ceremony in New Delhi on January 26, 1950.

On the 2nd of September 1946, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and his colleagues put on the Crown of Throne as a matter of supreme duty. For Gandhiji, it was a day of deep heart-searching. In the early hours of the morning, while most slept, he set down to draft a note for Pandit Jawaharlal as to the duty of the members of the new Government in this supreme hour. The substance of it he amplified later in the evening.

SYMBOL OF GREATNESS

There are a few people in each century of human life upon this earth who affect the lives of all of us. Such a one is Jawaharlal Nehru. For more decades now than any other one person he has influenced us, East and West, and always for good. Even when at times he has been unjustly criticised by those who do not know him, he has exerted this influence. The result is that to-day he is a figure universally respected for his independence and loved for his integrity and personality.

He has always been a leader. I remember that my own admiration for him began in the days when he was a young follower of Gandhi. I admired Mahatma Gandhi, but I know very well the power of such a man as Gandhiji and I was amazed to see how Jawaharlal Nehru, though young, yet maintained his own mind and will while according to the older man every sign and depth of affection and respect. This ability to defer and yet not to submit, was a symbol of the greatness that was to show itself so plainly and forcefully as the years went on.

I have deplored, certainly, the lack of understanding that the leaders of my own country have at times shown toward Prime Minister Nehru. Again, however, I have seen his greatness when he never retaliated or exhibited bitterness. Meanwhile the years have shown the correctness of his political stand. Under his leadership India has stood as a pivot nation between East and West,

her people able to speak the languages of both. Through these most troubled times that human history has ever known, Jawaharlal Nehru has been able steadfastly to hold his people together and to weld their variety into a whole, a nation strong enough to stand firm, I believe, for centuries to come.

I do not forget other aspects of Jawaharlal Nehru's nature, his charm, his brilliance, his grace of manner and bearing. I know that had our times been more peaceful he could have found a high career as a creative writer, for his style of writing is distinguished and his imagination is alive and quick. I regret the less of the books he might have written had he not devoted his talents to his country in political life. I am grateful for the few important books he has written, all of them basic in their importance. Yet I suppose it is true that India has needed the active daily leadership that he has provided more than she needed books.

At all events, Jawaharlal Nehru is unforgettable. He began his life in the shadow of Gandhi, but he soon emerged into the full light of his own day and there has lived, and lives, and will live for ever, not only as the greatest figure of modern India, but also as one of the very few truly greatmen in all the world. I count it as one of my most treasured experiences that I have met him face to face and have heard his living voice.

—By PEARL S. BUCK.

Hailing the auspicious day, for which India had so long waited, as a red-letter day in India's history, he described it as only a step towards full Independence which was yet to come. He congratulated and thanked the British Government for having resolved an age old issue between Britain and India by peaceful settlement. Whatever it might have done in the past, this was not time for cavilling at old wrongs or reviving bitter memories.

"A friend has asked me," proceeded Gandhiji, "as to when the Viceregal Palace would be turned into a hospital for the poor as was promised by me in the presence of the British Ministers and Rulers of Indian States at the Second Round Table Conference in London. I have not forgotten that promise. I stand by it still. Only the time for it is not yet. We cannot to-day ask the Viceroy to vacate his Palace, while he still holds office. Power has not yet been completely transferred into our hands. The Viceroy is still here with the army. Sooner, rather than later, complete power, would be in our hands, if Pandit Nehru, our uncrowned king and first Prime Minister, and his

colleagues fully and worthily do their part, the Viceroy would, then himself vacate his Palace and, to be sure, it would be turned into a hospital for the poor, including the Harijans who were the poorest of the poor."

—Harijan, September 8, 1946.

His dream of United Asia

Referring to the Asian Conference that was then being held, Gandhiji said:

It is a big thing and our jewel, Jawaharlal, is very beloved of the delegates because of his love for them and his dream of a United Asia. Only, however, if India is true to her traditions can she be worthy of the role she ought to play. It would be cruel to spoil Jawaharlal's dream of a United Asia by internal strife in this land.

—Harijan, April 20, 1947.

A real Jewel

To the people I appeal once again to be loyal and faithful to their Governments and strengthen them or dismiss them which they have every right to do. Jawaharlal is a real Jawahar (Jewel). He can never be a party to Hindu Raj, nor can the Sardar, who has championed Muslim friends. Though I call myself a Sanatani Hindu, I am proud of the fact that the late Imam Saheb of South Africa had accompanied me to India on my return and died in the Sabarmati Ashram. His daughter and son-in-law are still at Sabarmati. Am I or the Sardar to throw them overboard? My Hinduism teaches me to respect all religions. In this lies the secret of Rama Raj. If Jawaharlal, the Sardar and People with their ideas have

WHEN JAWAHAR SNAPPED BAPU

Nehru was a good photographer.

Once while with Gandhiji at Wardha, he took out his camera with a view to snap Bapu.

The Mahatma waved his stick at Nehru in a gay mood and Jawaharlal got him in that mood.

That picture was used in several papers.

possible for all that the Government has done or omitted to do as the Prime Minister of India.



Sri Jawaharlal Nehru, signing the Planning Commission's Report in New Delhi on 7-7-1951.

forfeited your respect and confidence, you can replace them by another team that has your confidence but you cannot and should not expect them to act against their conscience and regard that India belongs only to the Hindus. That way lies destruction.

—Harijan, October 19, 1947.

Fasted with Him

Gandhiji broke the fast on the 18th January 1948, at 12.45 p.m. by receiving the glass of orange juice (8 ounces with glucose 1 ounce) at the hands of Maulana Azad. Pandit Nehru's eyes were wet with tears.

The gathering then dispersed, but Pandit Nehru stayed on. It was only then that he revealed to Gandhiji that he had been fasting with him from the day before. He had kept it as a closely guarded secret even from members of his own household, Gandhiji was deeply moved. As soon as Pandit Nehru had left, he scribbled a note for Pandit Nehru and gave it to be delivered to him personally. The note read:

"Now break your fast... May you live for many long years and continue to be the Jawahar (the jewel) of India!"

"Bapu's Blessings"

—M. Gandhi (The last Phase)—

GREAT LEADER OF MEN

Dr. Rajendra Prasad

The history of Bharat during the last thirty years or more is inextricably intertwined with the life and activity of Jawaharlal Nehru. He has been in the forefront of the struggle for freedom of the country, having courted imprisonment more times than I can recall and spent more time in goal than I and perhaps even he can mention offhand. For many years he has been the chief draftsman of the resolutions passed by the Indian National Congress and its All-India Committee, as also of the most important statements of its policy. He has presided over four sessions of the Congress and in that capacity, and also as its Secretary in the earlier days by his untiring work, great powers of organisation, sense of

Ardent Devotee

He shines easily as father, brother, writer, traveller, patriot or internationalist. Nevertheless it is as an ardent devotee of his country and its freedom on whose altar he would sacrifice all his loves.....that he will be singled out.

—Gandhi.

discipline and extensive whirlwind tours helped not only in rousing the spirit of the people but also in building up the organisation that the Congress has proved itself to be. He has on many important occasions not only influenced but laid down the policy which the Congress has adopted. Only one instance of this may be mentioned here. The Congress had adopted as its objective the attainment of SWARAJ is a most comprehensive expression and its full meaning cannot be brought out by any single word in English. But it was felt by many that while it meant full and complete independence without any connection with the British Empire, it might also include and mean Dominion Status. They, therefore, wanted to amend the first article of the Congress constitution and substitute it by some expressions which would include Dominion Status. Resolutions to this effect began to be moved at the sessions of the Congress in 1921 and they became a sort of a hardy annal. But the idea gathered strength and came within the range of practical politics when he took it up at the Madras Session of the Congress in December 1927. The first article was amended when he presided over the Lahore session of the Congress in December 1929. Not that many other notables in the Congress did not have their share in changing and converting the mass of Congress men, but there is no doubt that Jawaharlal Nehru was largely responsible for the amendment of the Congress Constitution.

SANE PEUR, SANS REPROCHE

"In bravery he is not to be surpassed And if he has the dash and the rashness of a warrior, he has also the prudence of a statesman. A lover of discipline, he has shown himself to be capable of rigidly submitting to it even where it has seemed irksome. He is undoubtedly an extremist thinking far ahead of his surroundings. But he is humble and practical enough not to force the pace to the breaking point. He is pure as the crystal, he is truthful beyond suspicion. He is a knight 'sane peur, sans reproche'. The nation is safe in his hands."

Mahathma Gandhi

It is well known that he did not accept Mahathma Gandhi's teachings, instinctively as it were. His life and training had not prepared him for any such sudden conversion. He accepted them to the extent he did after much mental struggle and cogitation, and I feel I shall not be misrepresenting him if I state he had never accepted them even mentally in their entirety. It is this gift of discerning and discriminating between differing ideas and principles that distinguishes him at once from what may be called a BHAKTA or devotee and an unsympathetic and understanding critic of the great Master. His transparent integrity and capacity to see and understand the other point of view have, in spite of his not-infrequent, immediate and adverse reaction to many a proposal expressed with firmness not unmingled with outbursts of temper enabled him to adjust himself and bring about a common course of action on many an important, turning point in our history. When once he has accepted a proposition he has thrown himself heart and soul into action to implement it. He holds strong views, but has not allowed himself to be identified with any group or party within the Congress.

Guided the Nation

Since September 1946, when he with his colleagues first entered the Government of India and more particularly since August 1947 he has been at the helm of affairs and has been res-

ponsible for all that the Government has done or omitted to do as the Prime Minister of any other independent country would be. The country has had to take momentous decisions and face tremendous aftermaths of those decisions. Any lesser man would have long ago broken down under the strain. But he has stood like a firm rock and stuck to what he has felt to be the right course, despite mounting opposition by some of his intimate co-workers. We are not yet out of the woods. The problems which independence and partition of the country have created, many of them still remain to be solved. We have achieved independence, but it still needs constant and careful watching and nursing to be firmly established and able to withstand and counter and conquer all forces of aggression from without and of disorder from within. We have succeeded under the guidance of this great colleague, co-worker and if I may be permitted to put it counter-part in integrating the whole of Bharat as it is today. But the great task of conquering and removing poverty, disease and ignorance and establishing a society which will ensure to all, in the words of our Constitution, justice, liberty, equality and fraternity, still remains to be accomplished. Indeed, we have only just launched our boat of independence on the limitless ocean, and the great work of making Bharat worthy of its great past and fit for a greater future has just begun. It needs a great vision to peer into the future and a greater determination and capacity to act in the present to fulfil and complete it. Jawaharlal Nehru possesses these in abundance, and has been hailed not only by his own countrymen but by others who count in the world today as a great leader of men and statesman.

Chester Bowles Tribute

For all those in the West who believe deeply that political stability and democratic progress in Asia are essential to the peace of the world, I can think of no better path to an understanding of the new free Asia than an effort at sympathetic understanding of the mind and heart of Jawaharlal Nehru.

—From Ambassador's Report.

A CLEAN FIGHTER

Sardar Patel

Jawaharlal and I have been fellow-members of the Congress, soldiers in the struggle for freedom, colleagues in the Congress Working Committee and other bodies of the Congress, devoted followers of the Great Master who has unhappily left us to battle with grave problems without his guidance, and co-sharers in the great and onerous burden of administration of this vast country. Having known each other in such intimate and varied fields of activity we have naturally grown fond of each other; our mutual affection has increased as years have advanced, and it is difficult for people to imagine how much we miss each other when we are apart and unable to take counsel together in order to resolve our problems and difficulties. This familiarity, nearness, intimacy and brotherly affection make it difficult for me to sum him up for public appreciation, but, then, the idol of the nation, the leader of the people, the Prime Minister of the country, and the hero of the masses, whose noble record and great achievements are an open book, hardly needs any commendation from me.

Baptism of "Fire"

A clean and resolute fighter, he always fought hard and straight against the foreign Government. Having received the baptism of "fire" in his early thirties as an organiser of peasants' movement in the U.P. he imbibed to the full the knowledge of the art and science of non-violent warfare. His ardent emotionalism and his hatred of injustice and oppression converted him into a crusader in the war against poverty, and with an instinctive sympathy for the poor

WHEN I HAVE DONE MY JOB

This is a time when work is required, when labour is required, peace is required, co-operative effort is required, when all the concentrated energies that the nation possesses are required to be put, to the great task of the nation. What are we doing? No doubt the nation is advancing and progressing.

Nevertheless, when I look around me, I see not an atmosphere of work, not a psychology of things being done, but only talk, only criticism and running down and finding fault, petty factions and the like. I see them in all grades, above and below, the younger generation and the older generation, everywhere.

And then, as I said, a slight feeling of uneasiness comes over me at the thought of my age, because, after all, I may have only a few more years to live and the only ambition that I have is to the end of my days I should work my hardest and then when I have done my job I should be thrown on the scrap heap. When I have done my job, there is no need to bother about me further. It is the job and the work that count, not thinking and shouting about people who have done their job and gone.

—JAWAHARLAL NEHRU

.... Almost the last words of Sri Nehru the night before his death were: "I have disposed of all my files and papers".

he threw himself heart and soul into the struggle for the amelioration of the lot of the peasantry. His sphere of activities widened, and he soon blossomed forth into a silent organiser of the great institution to which we all dedicated ourselves as an instrument of our emancipation, gifted with an idealism of a high order, a devotee of beauty and art in life, and equipped with an infinite capacity to magnetise and inspire others and a personality which would be remarkable in any gathering of world's foremost men. Jawaharlal has gone from strength to strength as a political leader. His trip to foreign countries necessitated by the ailment of his wife raised his conception of Indian nationalism to an ethereal international plane. That was the beginning of that international phase of his life and character which has throughout been noticeable in his approach to internal and world problems. Ever since, Jawaharlal Nehru has never looked back. He has grown in stature both in India and abroad. The sincerity of his convictions, the breadth of his outlook, the clarity of his vision and the purity of his emotions these have brought to him the homage of millions in this country and outside.

Notable contribution

It was, therefore, in the fitness of things that in the twilight preceding the dawn of independence he should have been out leading light, and that when India was faced with crisis after crisis following the achievement of our freedom, he should have been the upholder of our faith and the leader of our legions. No one knows better than myself how much he has laboured for his country in the last two years of our difficult existence; I have seen him age quickly during the period, on account of the worries of the high office that he holds and the tremendous responsibilities that he wields. He has never spared himself in the cause of the refugees who have seldom knocked at his door without redress. In the councils of the Commonwealth his has been a most notable contribution; on the world's stage he has played a very remarkable part. Yet, with all this he has maintained that original youthful look, that balanced poise, that sense of perspective and that sanofroid and bonbomic which are the results of a disciplined philosophy and trained intellect. True, we have some outbursts of his temper, but with his passion for promptness and right and his impatience of wrong and delay, such outbursts have been an incentive to exertion and quick disposal. They

RITURAJ OF INDIA

Jawaharlal has undoubted claim to the throne of young India. His is a majestic role. Unflinching is his determination and indomitable his courage. What raises him to lofty heights is his unwavering adherence to moral truth and his intellectual character. He has upheld the standard of purity in the midst of political turmoil where deception, including self-delusion, so often destroys integrity. Jawaharlal has never evaded truth when it brought danger in its wake nor has he made alliance with falsehood when it would have been convenient to do so. His brilliant mind has always turned away in outspoken disgust from the path of diplomacy where success is as easy as it is mean. This purity of motive and undeviating pursuit of truth is Jawaharlal's greatest contribution in his fight for freedom.

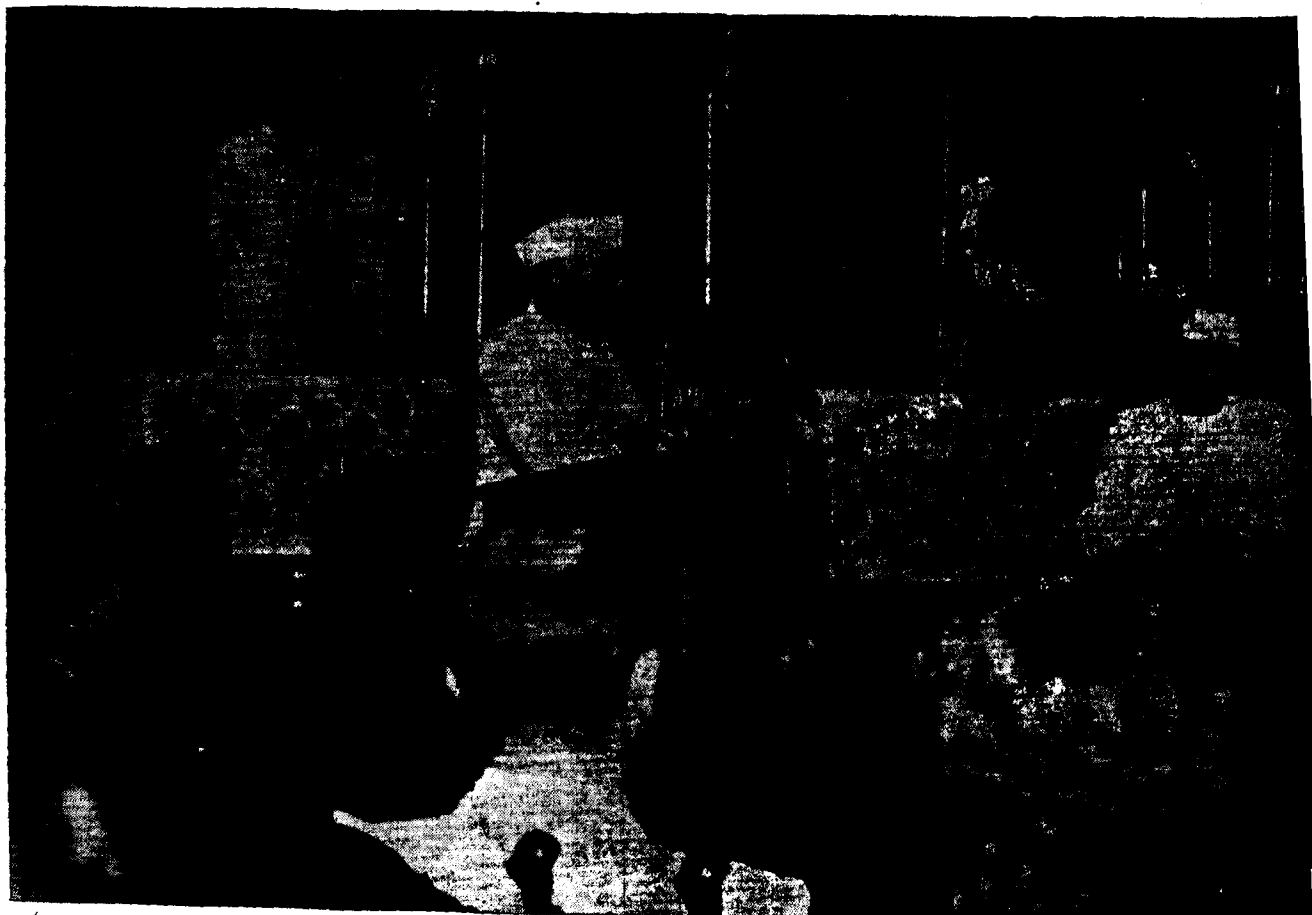
To-day is the day of our holy festival, of spring. In the midst of the fallen and sore leaves, nature is preparing for the entry of new life, for the festive triumph over death the newly sprouted leaves have brought their offerings of joy. On this occasion it will be natural to associate the stir of new life in the nation with that of the season. And Jawaharlal is the Rituraj, representing the renewal of youth and victorious joy, of an invincible fight against wrong and uncompromising loyalty to the cause of freedom.

(Translated from the address delivered by Rabindranath Tagore on March 8, 1936, on the death of Kamala Nehru.)

have been the reserve forces which, when suddenly released, have at times conquered lethargy, delays, circumslocution and absence of will to act.

Secret of his youth

As one older in years, it has been my privilege to tender advice to him on the manifold problems with which we have been faced in both administrative and organisational fields. I have always found him willing to seek and ready to take it. Contrary to the impression created by some interested persons and eagerly accepted in credulous circles, we have worked together as lifelong friends and colleagues, adjusting ourselves to each



Sri Jawaharlal Nehru addressing the midnight session of the Constituent Assembly of India on 14th August 1947.

A GREAT PUBLIC SPEAKER

Addressing the public several times a day never caused fatigue to Nehru. Described as a human dynamo because of his tireless enthusiasm and energy, the very sight of eager masses acted as a tonic on him. The public meetings, on his own admission, proved to be energy-chargers for the idol of the nation.

To many of us, Nehru's appearance at public platforms is familiar. Though an addict to cigarette smoking, he was never to be seen smoking in public. He may speak for an hour, ninety minutes and, on important occasions for two hours at a stretch. But not for him the luxury of a glass of water in the course of a speech. And, even in his advanced age, he always chose to address meetings standing.

Nehru was a stickler to perfection. Before he started to speak he would adjust the mike himself. He would then, give a slight thud with his fingers to test if the loudspeakers are working. If they had failed—as they did some times—the organisers would have hell to face!

other's point of view as the occasion demanded, and valuing each other's advice as only those who have confidence in each other can. His moods vary from juvenile buoyancy to the seriousness of age and maturity, and exhibit that resilience which is at once disarming and accommodating. He is equally at home in the company of sportive children and deliberative elders. It is this variety and this adaptability which are the secret of his eternal youth, the amazing vitality which he exhibits and the invigorating freshness of his presence.

Transparent sincerity

It is obviously impossible to do justice to his great and pre-eminent personality in these few condensed words. The versatility of his character and attainments at once defy delineation. His thoughts have sometimes a depth which it is not easy to fathom, but underlying them all in a transparent sincerity and a robustness of youth which endear him to every one without distinction of caste and creed, race or religion.



Narendra Deva

Although Jawaharlal Nehru left a vague attraction towards Fabian Socialism while he was a student in England, it is definite that he came decisively under the impact of socialism during his sojourn in Europe in 1926-27. Many intellectuals and sensitive souls were deeply impressed with the Russian Revolution, and much more with the Soviet experiment for re-organization of the economic foundations of society in order to secure the welfare of the masses and elimination of all forms of exploitation.

On his return from Europe in 1927, Jawaharlal began to give a new orientation to Congress policy. He was a Tilakite in his student days and was a staunch nationalist. But his socialist outlook now light. For his the question of questions was what should be the tangible shape of Swaraj for which we fought and what should be the method of achieving that objective.

Study of concrete problems

Marxism had given him a scientific method of studying concrete problems. The application of such method enables one to make a penetrating analysis of men and events because one sees them not in isolation but their relation to the social milieu from which they have issued such an analysis discovers the unity that finds men and events and conditions them reciprocally. This also enables one to follow every event and every individual in relation to the epoch and to study in this framework the role which is proper to the individual and its significance in the present. Jawaharlal tries to present; Jawaharlal tries to apply this method to our problems and is able to give us as synthetic a picture as possible.

He is also able to reveal tendencies of objective value. He tries to understand the unseen historic forces of which individuals are only transient symbols. He is thus not deceived by external appearances, but he dives deep below the surface and tries to understand the working of forces which lie hidden from our view.

A fundamental question that needed a clear enunciation was whether our national objective was at best only the achievement of dominion status or that of complete independence.

No isolation

It should be clearly understood that while advocating this political objective, Jawaharlal never wanted India to lead a life of isolation. In the first place the modern age is one of interdependence, and being a socialist he could not be guilty of narrow nationalism. As a matter of fact the goal of dominion status if realised, would prevent India from participating directly in the wide international life of the world, as it would bind it to the political and economic system of which England is the representative. We are alien to the members of the British Commonwealth in race, religion and language. The system of political and economic thought, which the Commonwealth stands for, is also alien to us. India, with its hoary civilization and its vast resources in men and material, would be tied down to the chariot-wheel of Great Britain and would not have the freedom to play her proper role in Asia. India is an Asiatic power and her proper place would be primarily in a federation of Asiatic peoples.

Nehru's creed of Socialism

Socialism is for me not merely an economic doctrine which I favour; it is a vital creed which I hold with all my head and heart. I work for Indian independence because the nationalist in me cannot tolerate alien domination; I work for it even more because for me it is the inevitable step to social and economic change. I should like the Congress to become a Socialist organisation and to join hands with the other forces in the world who are working for the new civilization.

—JAWAHARLAL NEHRU

Jawaharlal took prominent interest in class organizations. He was elected president of the All-India Trade Union Congress in 1929 and it has been his constant endeavour to make the Congress interest itself in the economic struggles of the workers. He tried to bring economic questions to the forefront. The resolution of fundamental rights passed at the Karachi Congress in 1931 was his contribution. His activities brought about a general radicalisation of political thought in the country. He also insisted on the adoption of a militant programme by the Congress. He was the first to draw the country's attention to the war danger and he prepared the country for resistance to an imperialist war. He advocated the cause of the peoples of the Indian States. He brought India more and more into the international field and by his internationalism secured the support of the progressive thought of the world for the Indian cause. He induced the Congress to take keen interest in international affairs and the resolution passed from time to time on international questions were his handiwork. He also slowly evolved a foreign policy for unofficial India as represented by the Congress.

International recognition

The fact that he has to-day become an international figure is symbolic of the realization that he has won international recognition for India. The fact that he is an idol of the Indian masses is symbolic of the Congress having won the affection and loyalty of the masses. For we must not forget that Jawaharlal's life activities are indissolubly bound up with the Congress and that he has completely identified himself with it. There had been occasions when he vitally differed from certain policies and decisions of the Congress, but when once a decision was taken, he gave his whole-hearted support to it. Typical of his attitude was

his saying that "the Congress can do no wrong", when in spite of his opposition, the Congress in 1937 decided in favour of office acceptance.

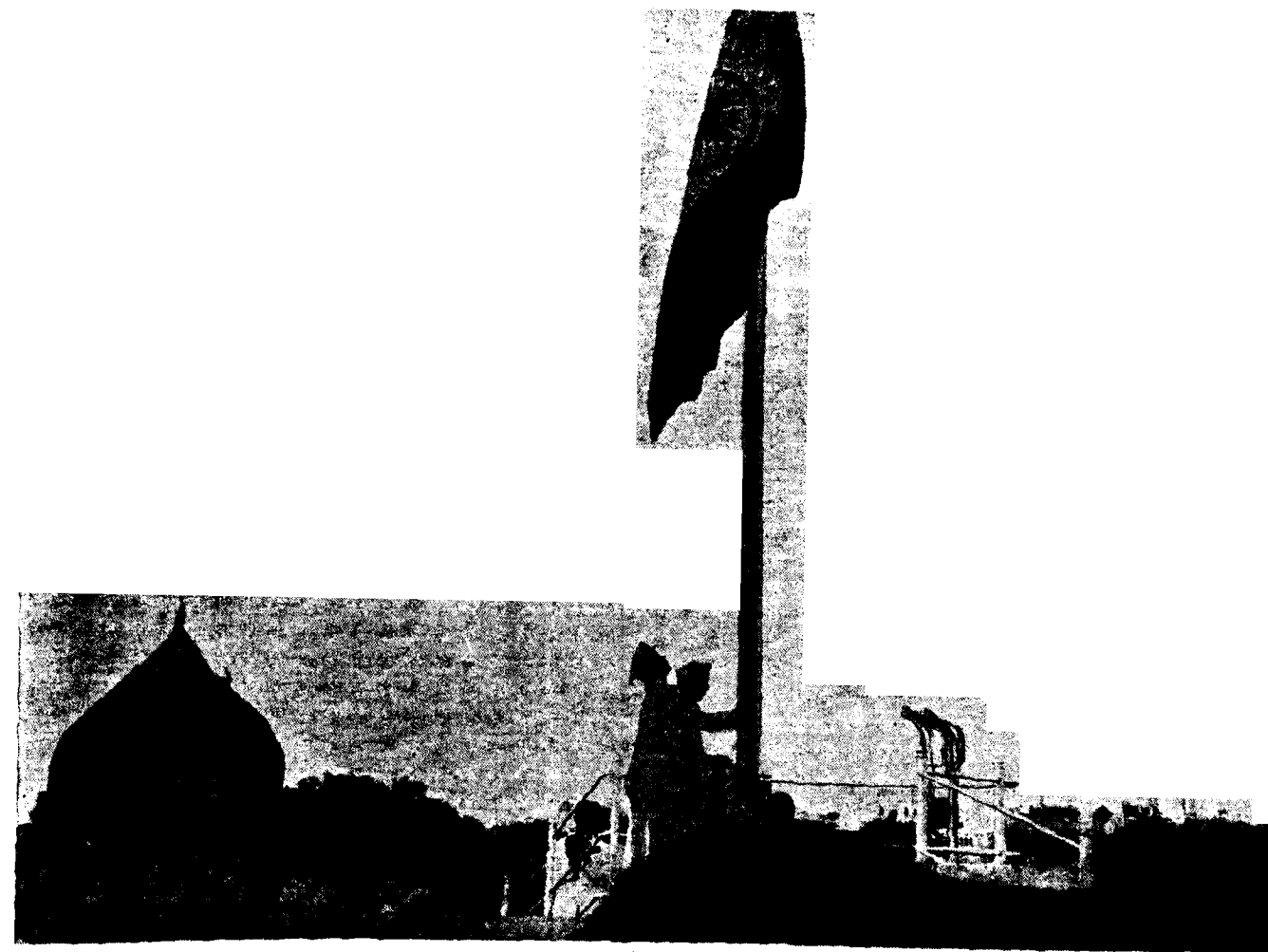
Jawaharlal's principal work has been to bring the Indian national movement in line with modern trends and to interlink it, if possible, with the international movement for democracy and socialism. It is obvious that the Congress being a multi-class organization cannot be an instrument for establishing a socialist state. But in the present world context, under the impact of powerful forces, it can be given a new orientation and as a matter of fact it must allow itself to come increasingly under the influence of socialist thought if it wants to remain true to its goal of complete independence.

No 'ism'

I think it would be wrong to appraise Jawaharlal's activities as those of an individual who is working for the establishment of a socialist state and on this ground to criticise him adversely. Though he is a professed socialist, his activities are largely guided by ideals of democracy and economic betterment of the masses. He is not wedded to any particular 'ism' nor is he temperamentally fit to be the leader of a group. He believes in some of the fundamental principles of scientific socialism, yet he is not prepared to swear by everything taught by Marx and Lenin. He does not subscribe to any rigid ideology. He considers himself free to examine the claims of every system of ideas which professes to serve the social purpose, and he is always revising his ideas in the light of new experiences gained. He knows that objective situations are more powerful than theories. The history of the last twenty-five years has taught him that materialism is still a vital force and that every war gives an impetus to it even in unexpected quarters. He is impatient with those who mouth revolutionary phraseology in season and out of season, and who always harp on the theme that the country is in the throes of revolution. He would not sacrifice the immediate possibility for a doubtful future. Besides his first flush of love for socialism has certainly received a check in recent years. It seems that recent world events have made him sober and cautious and the result is that he does not show that burning zeal of a young crusader which was visible in 1936-38.

Man of faith

He is thus not a sectarian. He is a man of faith but his faith is of a peculiar character and not supernatural. He has a scientific outlook and does not believe in metaphysics and mysticism. His approach towards political questions is,



The late Prime Minister hoisting the National Flag on the ramparts of the Red Fort in the Capital in connection with the Independence Day celebration on the morning of August 15, 1963.

therefore, not religious or sentimental. Religion in its institutional form is repugnant to him as it is the bulwark of reaction and the defender of the *status quo*. Its function in society has been to make social inequalities less irksome to the lower classes. But he has no quarrel with that purer form of religious faith which inspires the conduct of individuals. He, however, believes in ethical social conduct and has a deep sense of human values. He has faith in the ideals of social progress. He believes in planning life for democracy and freedom. He is against totalitarianism and wants to find an equation between individual liberty and planned economic order.

Democrat

As I have said above, Jawaharlal does not belong to any orthodox school of socialism. But if I were asked to sum up his social philosophy in a neat phrase, I would say that it is "democratic socialism". Socialistic ideals inspire his conduct

because in his opinion they alone represent enduring human values and without these a full free and co-operative life is not possible.

In India he would immediately scrap the feudal economy and abolish the class of intermediaries between the state and the tillers of the soil. But, for the present, he may remain satisfied with the socialisation of key industries, leaving an economic sector free for private enterprise, though here also he would impose certain state controls. He wants to provide a decent, free and creative life for the masses in the largest possible measure. He believes that economic freedom for the masses is not possible without planning and in order to achieve this end he would put up with a measure of coercion by the state as a necessary evil. But he is essentially a democrat and will see that democracy is not smothered under any pretext. In the international sphere, he will work for an international order for the establishment of peace, freedom and progress.

A model for YOUTH

For the youth of the early thirties and forties, he was the symbol of everything new and modern. His ideas swept us off our feet because they were like a breath of fresh air blowing away the cobwebs of our feudal and colonial past, challenging us to revolutionize everything that stood in the way of absolute and undiluted freedom.

Every aspect of Jawaharlal Nehru's personality fascinated us and inspired us. He was our faultless and flawless idol, ideally perfect. In our own ways we tried to be like him, to live up to his expectations; and often to earn his approval was enough, the highest reward that the heart could desire.

Our sheet-anchor

Neither time nor age could blur the radiant image of Jawaharlal Nehru of our youth because we refused to allow ourselves to be overawed by the fact that he was India's Prime Minister. If ever there was a barrier between him and the likes of me it was because of this high office. To see him surrounded by hordes of careerists both official and non-official, to see him yield to them where he should have resisted firmly, dismayed and hurt us and at times we felt bitter and became cynical. Outwardly and even organizationally these moods often led to estrangement and aloofness. But these spells of withdrawal were merely passing phases because in every crucial test we found ourselves ranged with him and against those who questioned the fundamental social and political faith of his and our being. Despite such occasional jolts the old kinship of the leader to the follower, of the idol to the devotee, reasserted itself; and unto the last he remained our sheet-anchor.

Will we be able to live courageously even after him, or will work and life become too much of a burden and drudgery? If the brave among the youth of today take over the torch that Jawaharlal Nehru lit our remaining years need not be dismal and dark. Should however a pall of ignorance and indifference keep them away from the field of action, our generation will truly be written off as a lost generation, aimless, empty and adrift.

—ARUNA ASAF ALI

NEHRU AND INDIA

ASOKA MEHTA,
Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission.

Those who have grown up in the shadow of the personality of Pandit Nehru can scarcely realise how much of their very thoughts have been shaped by him. Millions in India and elsewhere are his spiritual children who have learnt to comprehend the world in terms of his ideas and idioms. As he incarnated an epoch, so did he shape a whole generation.

Pandit Nehru combined in himself three qualities that have rarely gone together. First, he had a passion for knowledge; no sphere of it was alien to him. He roamed over the world of knowledge with the same zest and communion with which he moved in the world of men. Secondly, he had the insight of a historian. Behind the ebb and flow of events he sought the patterns and purposes of men. He was able to bring simultaneously both commitment and objectivity because he could set events in the background, as well as the perspective of history. Again, he was profoundly concerned about the dignity of the lowliest of men. To help every person to discover and realise his full stature was his fundamental quest.

The deep respect and concern for man's dignity made him a fighter for freedom, a democrat and a socialist. The shackles round the enslaved have to fall off if man is to become erect again.

Hold on the people

The mantle of leadership sat easily and naturally on Pandit Nehru. To see him was to acclaim him. That charisma in him he used to lift men's thoughts and emancipate their hearts and minds. His hold over the people was massive and legendary. He retained and strengthened that hold over

many years without ever resorting to irrational appeals. Like the prophets of old he evoked men's allegiance by uplifting them and not by degrading them as mass politics tends to do.

It was his unique gift to make rationality emotionally acceptable. Even when he stirred the elemental levels of mass emotions, as he had to if he was to arouse his people against colonial rule, he effortlessly maintained the discipline of larger purposes on them. He could provide soaring vistas to struggling nationalism and on the morrow of its triumph endow it with international obligations. He understood and respected people's limited loyalties to nation, religion, language or class, but while acknowledging them he ceaselessly endeavoured to transform them into something less exclusive. Whatever the heights to which the wings of men would carry them, he filled them with the desire of the blue sky. Anything narrow he abhorred because he saw vista and vitality inextricably linked together.

First principle

He had a passion for asserting the first principles unequivocally. That is why he had insisted on the Congress accepting the objective of complete independence even though he believed in the interdependence of nations, and, in fact, emerged as the architect of a totally altered Commonwealth. Likewise, he progressively pushed the Congress to the acceptance of democratic socialism, even when in practice he recognised many compromises. He insisted on the clearest enunciation of objectives remaining stubbornly uncompromising there, because he felt that such clarity helps the people to trace the course, like the light on the hill-top guiding travellers in their pilgrimage. In the



Sri Nehru and Sri K. Kamaraj, caught in a happy mood.

day-to-day life compromises do occur; only incandescence of objectives saves the people from getting bogged down in them. Men's day-to-day efforts are the result of their fluctuating strength, but the assurance of an endless surge of strength depends on the sharpest delineation of the purposes.

Successful revolutionary

He had unswerving faith in the creativity of the people. He was essentially an inspired artist whose medium was the people around him. As the sculptor, and he alone, sees in the marble the outlines of the image he seeks to carve, so did Jawaharlal see in the people their unfolding potentialities he cherished! Here was a successful revolutionary, a hero of the liberation movement a socialist, a modernist who strangely enough was indifferent to organisation. He felt that he abridged and atrophied men when he merely held them within the folds of an organisation; he enlarged and liberated them when he evoked response by widening their horizon or imparting rationality to their emotions. In the age of organisation, he remained the supreme exponent of "Thou and I" relationship with his fellow-men.

Contact with people

He brought to the Indian Parliament a quick maturity because for him it was the classic forum where one speaks, argues, explains, expounds. The parliamentary work he supplemented with countless public meetings where millions gained face-to-face communion with him. This aristocrat, scholar, statesman could open out unreservedly, could reveal his innermost thoughts and self, not to any single human being but only to the people. That was so because, in the course, in fact, he spoke to every man. It was always a dialogue, never the harangue.

What made him cherish the Parliament as an institution also made him give rare significance to the Planning Commission that he nurtured. The Commission, through its plans and projects, was expected to provide rationality to men's endeavours and meaningful foliation to the aims that guide and inspire these efforts. Here too was not a strait-jacket of an organisation imposed upon the people, but an effort at broadening the horizon, deepening understanding and enlisting energies in the task of social transformation. As with the Master, Pandit Nehru's constant pre-occupation was with means shaping the end. Every step had to be endowed with the full glory of the pilgrimage.

Universal gestalt

He was the most accessible of men. In his contact the tensions were stilled. Here again, like Gandhiji, he had the healing touch in him. Under his spell men did not work out some patch-work compromise, they somehow rose above their fragmentary faiths and sensed something of the universal *gestalt* that guided him. Behind every discordance there is always the possibility of uncovering, achieving some harmony. It was only when rigidities were imposed and ossification insisted upon that possibilities of such a change from discord, distrust and dissensions to understanding got closed. That is why Jawaharlal Nehru fought relentlessly against intolerance, whether religious or international.

Symbol of youth

He had a deep sensitivity to and appreciation of the past as the log book of his great voyage. The Discovery of India testifies. He, however, had a horror of crusted traditions. He remained for over seventy years the symbol of youth because

When I think of India

When I think of India, I think of many things; of broad fields dotted with innumerable small villages; of towns and cities I have visited; of the magic of the rainy season which pours life into the dry, parched up land and converts it suddenly into a glistening expanse of beauty and greenery, of great rivers and flowing water; of the Khyber Pass in all its bleak surroundings; of the southern tip of India; of people individually and in the mass; and above all of the Himalayas, snow-capped, or some mountain valley in Kashmir in the spring, covered with new flowers, and with a brook bubbling and gurgling through it.

—JAWAHARLAL NEHRU

he, as it were, exuded regeneration. Growth, change, foliation were for him the vital thrusts. In them and through them men could seek their liberation. Rigidities, ossification and obscurantism in so many ways imprison and entomb men. These were prisons to be shattered, not shelters to be sought.

He, as a student of science, understood and welcomed the revolutionary impact of science and technology. He sought to harness their forces to lift from his countrymen the burden of poverty and hunger. He hoped to dot the land with mighty projects and proudly acclaimed them as the new places of pilgrimage. It was crystal clear to him that political freedom had to ensure social liberation and that could come only through economic growth which demanded the fullest use of science and technology in transforming to gainful ends the untapped natural resources of the land. Here too his deep concern for right means to ensure the desired end led him to espouse socialist modes of development.

His faith in his fellow-men made him a confirmed democrat. He never hesitated to endow the people with wider powers and responsibility because he never doubted their ability to use them wisely. The same faith made him secular

in outlook. If religion and religion alone shaped all the contours of life and culture, what would happen to the ultimate faith of Man that Rabin-dranath Tagore had aptly called The Religion of Man? As nationalism remains creative and positive only when fitted into international understanding, so does religious faith remain protean only in the framework of tolerance and mutuality of respect. To free man from the totems and taboos of traditionalism, to individualise him and to socialise him, to engage his energies and enthusiasm in co-operative tasks of transformation was for Jawaharlal the rationale of his socialist faith.

Loved one and all

He loved men around him, not just the children but every single person he could reach. That outflowing love made humanity respond to him with a rare fervour. As the meanest musical instrument unlocks its harmonies in the hands of the master musician so the meanest of men under Jawaharlal's influence reached forth to the founts of creativity that reside in every man. This profound faith in men was combined with implicit allegiance to reason. It was the intermingling of faith and reason that made Nehru the *knight sans peur* that he truly was.

PARLIAMENTARY DEMOCRACY

Parliamentary democracy demands many virtues. It demands, of course, ability. It demands a certain devotion to work. But it demands also a large measure of co-operation, of self-discipline, of restraint. It is obvious that a house like this cannot perform any functions without a spirit of co-operation, without a large measure of restraint and self-discipline in each group. Parliamentary democracy is not some thing which can be created in a country by some magic wand. We know very well that there are not many countries in the world where it functions successfully. I think it may be said without any partiality that it has functioned with a very large measure of success in this country. Why? Not so much because we, the members of this house, are exemplars of wisdom, but, I think, because of the background in our country and because our people have the spirit of democracy in them.

Jawaharlal—March 28, 1957.

The significance of India's plans lies not merely in the economic expansion which might be achieved but even more, in the transformation of the social order, the emergence of a broad-based leadership at the level of the community and the creation of the institutions of democracy through which the people everywhere could harness their energies to the solution of their common problems, improvement of living conditions and the development of human resources. These trends became possible because of the outlook which Sri Nehru and a long line of national leaders before him, from Dadabhai Naoroji to Mahatma Gandhi, brought to bear on the movement for national freedom. Their total impact is not easy to measure, nor can it yet be fully assessed.

Each of our three Five-Year Plans was presented by Sri Nehru to Parliament. Sri Nehru regarded the beginning and the end of a Five-Year Plan as vital dates in the nation's history. His speeches in Parliament on each Five-Year Plan traversed far beyond the dimensions and priorities of the Plan and conveyed to the nation a series of vistas into the future, some in sharp focus, others in outline.

The First Plan

Although the First Five-Year Plan laid the foundations for any important developments of later years and, in the life of a nation its first Plan may often be its most important, to Sri Nehru India's First Plan always somehow seemed less than adequate in its total comprehension. He set great store by the idea of community projects which, he said:

"is something which is basically revolutionary, if worked well. . . . We have not paid enough attention to these rural areas in the past

Sri Nehru and Sri C. Subramaniam at the All India Congress Committee meeting held at Madurai in 1961.



and, unless we bring them up to a certain level we shall always be weighed down by them."

Basic goals and objectives

Sri Nehru read through several chapters of the Plan and even wrote in a few paragraphs himself. However, the Plan seemed to him to be wanting in the perspective for the future and

BATTLE AGAINST POVERTY AND DISTRESS

UNARMED and peaceful, we faced a proud empire, not looking for aid to any other country and relying only on ourselves. We had faith in our country and in ourselves. This gave us the strength that sustained us during our struggle for independence. We are much better off today, for we are a free people with the strength of great country behind us. Why then should our faith and our confidence in ourselves weaken? It is true that we have tremendous economic and other difficulties to face. But we have faced even bigger problems in the past. Why should we not face similar ones in the same way also. We must not let our minds get entangled in petty questions and difficulties and forget the main issues.

We belong to a great country, a country that is not only great physically but in things far more important. If we are to be worthy of our country we must have big minds and big hearts, for small men cannot face big issues or accomplish big tasks. Let each one of us do his duty to his country and to his people and not dwell too much on the duties of others. Some people get into the habit of criticising others without doing anything themselves. Nothing good can come out of that type of criticism. So, wherever you may be, whether you are in the civil employ of the Government or in the field with the handle of your plough in your hand, each one of you must do your duty efficiently and in a spirit of service to the nation. If the vast numbers of our countrymen apply themselves to their tasks in their innumerable capacities and co-operate with others, for getting over the petty things that divide them, we shall marvel at the speed with which India will progress.

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU

in placing sufficient emphasis on basic objectives. It was also weak in its scientific and industrial content. These thoughts were prominently in Sri Nehru's mind through 1954 and 1955. At the meeting of the National Development Council on November 9, 1954, in the course of an opening address, he offered some important reflections.

"Planning", he said, "is not putting down just as you want; planning is not merely giving priority to all things which you wish to do. Planning is something wider and deeper. . . . Now, the first thing I should imagine about planning is to have a definite picture of where you are going to; one cannot frame vaguely, just doing good deeds from day to day like the boy scouts, or putting up good enterprises which are good, of course, but we have to have some definite picture. I do not mean to say it should be a rigid picture; it may be a changing picture as we gather experience, information, etc. Nevertheless, we have to plan for something."

Under developed countries

Then he went on to describe the problems of "under-developed countries and poverty-stricken people, more or less, chiefly agricultural, trying to industrialise themselves."

He said:

"the mere fact of dealing with these vast populations is an exacting operation—changing them not at the top, not by laws passed by Parliament, but changing the human will, and taking them out of that static condition of mind and social habit which has been their lot for a long time."

He continued:

"I wish to lay stress on that. The Planning Commission is of no use at all if it has a static outlook. That way, we sit, we sleep, we rest. One must have that dynamic outlook of change, change of every kind—political, of course economic and social."

Central theme

moment later, he came to his central theme.

"The picture I have in mind is definitely and absolutely a Socialist picture of society. I am not using the word in a dogmatic sense at all, but in the sense of meaning largely that the means of production should be socially owned and controlled for the benefit of society as a whole."

133
In this picture there was plenty of room for private enterprise, provided the main aim was kept clear. The dominance that private enterprise had throughout the world during a certain period was out of date; indeed, any system based on the acquisitiveness of society was not only absolutely out of date but also immoral.

Industrial Policy

From this perspective and approach, Sri Nehru went on to speak of industrialisation and industrial growth:

"We as an under-developed country, industrially under-developed, have continually to fight trying to cross that barrier of under-development, so that we may be able to go a little faster."

"Now, if we think in terms of building up our industry," he said, "we must give up the idea of continually getting machines from abroad. We must build them here. I see it is just obvious. . . . We must aim at producing machines, the basic things, here."

Thus, in a single speech ten years ago, Sri Nehru anticipated, as in a flash, Parliament's Resolution of December 1954 on the socialist pattern of society, the Avadi Congress, the Industrial Policy Resolution of April 1956 and a considerable part of the strategy of development towards a self-reliant economy proposed in the Second and the Third Five-Year Plans.

The Second Plan

These trends in thinking influenced the formulation of the Second Five-Year Plan and indeed became an organic part of it. In retrospect, it is possible to see why, without being committed in detail. Sri Nehru was greatly attracted to the scheme of development outlined in the Draft Plan Frame prepared by Professor P. C. Mahalanobis. Sri Nehru saw the approach in this document as marking a turn towards acceleration in economic growth, towards basic changes in the industrial and technological structure, application of science and scientific method on a larger scale and promise of a self-reliant economy which itself possessed the means to achieve rapid economic progress and solve urgent social problems.

Socialism and Planning

This was a period of intense debate and criticism, but Sri Nehru adhered throughout to all his fundamental propositions. He expressed them most completely in two important addresses, one delivered to the Standing Committee of the

NEHRU AND 5 YEAR PLANS

TARLOK SINGH,
Member, Planning Commission.

The setting up of the Planning Commission with the Prime Minister, Sri Jawaharlal Nehru, as Chairman, was announced towards the end of February 1950, within a month of the promulgation of the Constitution. Sri Nehru's decision to associate himself with planning in this way was more than a symbolic act. Years of preparation through identification with the problems of the masses and the work of the National Planning Committee lay behind this association. In the fourteen years and more which have since elapsed Sri Nehru's association was of decisive significance at every important juncture, both within the Planning Commission and outside. Whether it was in the Cabinet, in Parliament, in relation to States, in moulding and educating public opinion or in projecting the country's

economic and social goals abroad, Sri Nehru remained the greatest inspiration and support behind India's planned development.

Last meeting with the Commission

His last meeting with the Planning Commission took place as recently as May 10, 1964, when he said that he would be glad to give as much time as was needed because he was deeply interested in planning. Since the informal meeting, which Sri Nehru attended on March 12, 1950, and the first official meeting on March 28, 1950, and until fairly recently, he visited the offices of the Planning Commission on an average about twenty times a year or more, his visits being specially frequent during the periods when intensive preparation of successive Five-Year Plans was under way. At such times, he followed the discussions on major issues intently and, where there was a vital principle or departure, he listened carefully and gave a direction for the future. Sometimes, his mind was already made up and the issues were quickly resolved.

Two important steps

When Sri Nehru assumed office as Vice-President of the Interim Government on September 2, 1946, no one knew the shape of the future. Within a few weeks, Sri Nehru took two steps which were to prove important later. The first was the appointment of an Advisory Planning Board which recommended the setting up of a Planning Commission. The second was the constitution of a Scientific Manpower Committee which laid the base for the remarkable advance

of scientific and technical education in later years. Sri Nehru also gave the utmost support to the programme for establishing a chain of National Laboratories which had been conceived in outline earlier but was not greatly enlarged.

Planning Commission

Through the political turmoils and uncertainties of 1947 and the terrible aftermath of Partition and the new anxieties which Kashmir brought, for a period, little could be done in pursuit of planning. However, from around the middle of 1949, Sri Nehru's mind turned more and more to the solution of the food problem and to economic planning. Towards the end of 1949, he gave a great deal of time to a foreign expert, who prepared a memorandum setting out his ideas concerning economic planning and the machinery required for it. This memorandum was discussed by secretaries and senior officials whose approach to planning the Prime Minister found halting in the extreme. Soon Sri Nehru travelled alone far beyond their thinking and, if one's recollection is correct, in January 1950, at a meeting of the Congress Working Committee, the decision was taken to constitute a Planning Commission.

Work of Planning Commission

Two days after the Finance Minister announced the composition of the Commission, with Sri Gulzarilal Nanda as the Deputy Chairman and a distinguished membership, the draft of a Government of India Resolution setting out the terms of reference came up for consideration. Sri Nehru rewrote a considerable part of the draft and, in particular, in the words cited below he linked up the work of the Planning Commission directly to the Fundamental Rights and to the Directive Principles of State Policy embodied in the Constitution :

"The Constitution of India has guaranteed certain Fundamental Rights to the citizens of India and enunciated certain Directive Principles of State Policy, in particular, that the State shall strive to promote the welfare of the people by securing and protecting as effectively as it may a social order in which justice, social, economic, and political, shall inform all the institutions of the national life, and shall direct its policy towards securing, among other things :—

(a) that the citizens, men and women equally, have the right to an adequate means of livelihood ;

(b) that the ownership and control of the material resources of the community are so



Sri Nehru and Sri Kamaraj at the All-India Congress Committee meeting held at Madurai in 1961.

distributed as best to subserve the common good ; and

(c) that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment.

Having regard to these rights and in furtherance of these principles as well as of the declared objective of the Government to promote a rapid rise in the standard of living of the people by efficient exploitation of the resources of the country, increasing production, and offering opportunities to all for employment in the service of the community.

• The Planning Commission will " Thus, though the accent was more marked in later years, from the very beginning, India's Planning was rooted in the concepts of Democracy and Socialism and the objective of giving equal opportunity and the good life to the masses of the people.

Planned development

Since India accepted the approach of planned development, many other countries have also formulated and implemented their own economic plans. Perhaps what has distinguished India's plans from those of numerous other countries is their sense of continuity, going back to the insights and inspirations of the days of the national struggle, the widening horizon and the greater depth from one plan to the next and the involvement in the plans, though still far from complete, of millions of people at all levels of national life.

Sri Nehru with the Madras Chief Minister Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam at Gandhigram in 1963.





Sri Nehru, who presided over the 16th anniversary of Gandhigram on 1st December 1963, is seen in the picture awarding a cup to Miss Angammal who had her training in Gandhigram, for having spun in an Ambar Charka Spinning competition 2½ hanks in an hour.

National Development Council on January 7, 1956, and the other to the National Development Council on January 20, 1956. In these, he declared that it was our firm policy to go towards a socialist structure of society. "Taking India as it is," he said, "I think we have the background here, the urge and the necessity for going in that direction." This would be a long-term process. For this purpose, long-term planning was essential so that we have some clear idea of what in 15 years' time we hope to achieve. Shorter plans must be fitted in with the broad general scheme. "Ultimately, we should develop that structure of society which encourages the right impulses and not the wrong impulses, the right trends and not the wrong trends." Sri Nehru believed in our capacity in India in winning over people rather than fighting them.

He said:

"We can bring about social changes and developments under pressure of events, by the pressure of democracy and also by friendly co-operative approach rather than the approach of trying to eliminate each other and the stronger party winning. I think we can do that even in the industrial field."

Perhaps it is in this phase that Sri Nehru's views on the general concepts of planning came to be most clearly defined. He emphasised that planning and, specially democratic planning, meant consultation with as large a number of people as possible from all over India, but the approach to planning not only depended more

and more upon the broader objectives, but had to be a statistical approach. Hence the growing importance of statistical data, sample surveys and calculation at every stage of the results of the action we contemplate. Planning meant the interlocking of production, consumption, employment and a large number of other things, like transport, social services, education and health. In seeking the objective of Socialism, there should be some precise content about the goal, about the methods and about the means by which you seek to achieve the goal.

Scope for Public Sector

Sri Nehru did not wish merely to nationalise and waste resources in compensating private parties, but certain fields of activity should be sacrosanct for the State, and the public sector should be given much greater scope. Subject to these, there should be every opportunity and freedom for private enterprise to grow and we should increase and encourage every element to produce and help in nation-building. There should be much greater stress on the heavy machine-making industry as that was to be the basis of industrial growth. He declared:

"you must go to the root and the base, and build up that root and base on which you will build up the structure of industrial growth. Therefore, it is heavy industries that count, nothing else counts, excepting as a balancing factor which is of course important. We want planning for heavy machine-making industries and heavy industries; we want industries that will make heavy machines and we should set about them as rapidly as possible because it takes time."

These thoughts led directly to the revision of the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1948 and the new Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956, which has since held the field. The approach to industrial development set out in this Resolution was applied successively to steel, coal and oil, in each case after a degree of controversy. In steel and oil, in particular, without strong personal support from Sri Nehru it would have been difficult to proceed very far. These trends were helped by what was at the time a new factor in India's development, namely the offer of economic and technical aid by the Soviet Union.

Rural economy

Sri Nehru saw planning as a movement, in thinking and action, from the political to the social and the economic plan. As he observed, in the National Development Council in May 1956, when

the final draft of the 'Second Five-Year Plan' was being considered, the more one considered the complexity of planning, the greater was the fascination for it. "The new problems which arose at every step", he said, "gave confidence in ourselves and the ability of the people to achieve development".

Already, at this stage, Sri Nehru's mind had begun to turn from industry to agriculture and the rural economy. Emphasising the great importance of food production for the Second Plan, he said, in a sense, the whole Plan depended upon food being relatively abundant and the price of it not being high. Community Projects and the National Extension Schemes were of great importance, for they were changing the minds and, to some extent, the habits of the people in the rural areas, apart from the material benefits which they brought. But they should devote greater attention to the production of more food, for this was the primary purpose for which they were started.

Co-operatives and Panchayati Raj

In the three years that followed, Sri Nehru's influence and direction led to a number of important decisions in the rural sector. In November 1958, the National Development Council adopted a resolution on 'Co-operative Policy'. For the development of co-operation as a people's movement, the Council declared that it was essential that co-operatives should be organised on the basis of the village community as the primary unit, and that the responsibility and initiative for social and economic development at the village level should be placed fully on the village co-operative and the village panchayat. At the same session of the National Development Council, the decision was taken to introduce State Trading in foodgrains at the wholesale level. The policy was worked out in detail in the succeeding months but, for reasons upon which it is not necessary to dwell here, it remained substantially unimplemented. Earlier in January 1958, the National Development Council had taken a major step in deciding upon establishing a system of democratic institutions at the village, block and district levels which later came to be known as Panchayati Raj.

At this stage in the country's development, Sri Nehru also felt concerned at slow progress in carrying out co-operative farming and in implementing the programme for land reform. On both issues, there had been considerable discussion at the highest level when the Second Plan was being formulated. Sri Nehru had thrown his weight decisively on the side of co-operative farming and agrarian reform. The Second Plan had envisaged

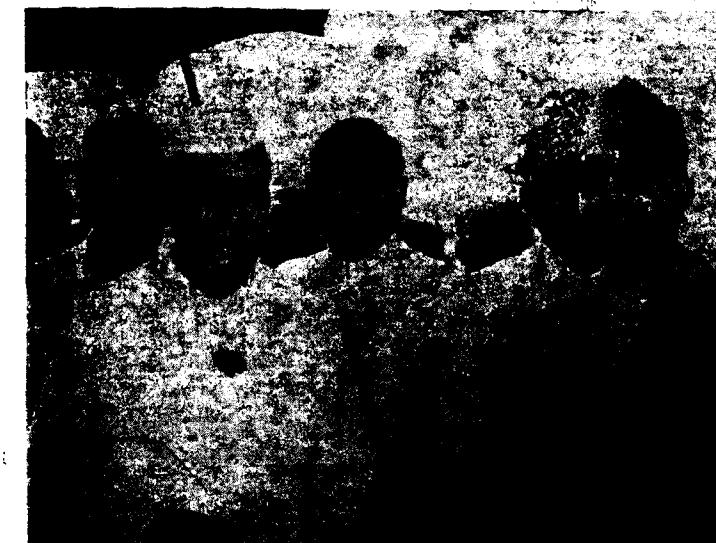
such essential steps being taken as would provide sound foundations for co-operative farming, so that over a period of ten years or so a substantial proportion of agricultural lands could be cultivated on co-operative lines. Similarly, proposals in the Plan for agrarian reform represented a broad common approach to be adopted and pursued in each State as part of the National Plan with due regard to local conditions and in response to local needs. The principles of change and reorganisation on which the schemes of land reform were, based were conceived as part of the wider social and economic outlook which must needs apply in some degree to every part of the economy.

These were basic approaches to fundamental national problems. They were accepted by the States and at the political level but, on account of weaknesses in political organisation and in administration, action had lagged far behind. It was natural, therefore, that the Resolutions of the Congress at Nagpur early in 1959 should be devoted to these and other agrarian problems.

Issues for the Third Plan

By this time, Sri Nehru was thinking again of the future and, specially of the Third Five-Year Plan and beyond. In a long series of meetings in the Planning Commission, in November and December 1958 and early in 1959 Sri Nehru explored the question of basic objectives which should be set for the future. It was now less necessary to stress the need for building up a strong industrial base and an economy of self-sustained growth, for these concepts had come to be fully integrated into India's approach to planning and the issues which now arose had to be dealt with primarily at the technical, administrative and financial levels. Action for economic and

The late Prime Minister with the King of Nepal at the foundation stone laying ceremony of the barrage over the Gandak River in Nepal on May 4, 1964.



social change in the rural areas lay largely in the States. Sri Nehru felt more and more concerned with lags in education, with the need to ensure certain minimum amenities to the mass of the people in the rural areas, with the problem of slum clearance and slum improvement in the cities and, more acutely than ever before, with the welfare of children. The emphasis in the Third Five-Year Plan on these aspects of development was strongly influenced by the views which Sri Nehru urged repeatedly within the Planning Commission and in other forums.

Steel and Coal

As work on the Third Five-Year Plan progressed through the Draft Outline to the Final Report, three questions came to the fore and drew Sri Nehru's personal attention. The first concerned, the targets for steel and coal and, through these for the development of heavy and basic industries. Sri Nehru left no doubt in the minds of his colleagues that these, along with power and rural electrification, were essential objectives, that the Bokaro Steel Plant had to be given the highest priority and that the target for steel should not be less than ten million tons.

Size of Investment

The second issue concerned the size of investment in the Third Plan, specially in the public sector. There was a significant gap between the financial requirements of programmes accepted for the public sector in the Plan and the resources which were indicated. The Plan adopted the approach which Sri Nehru had proposed, namely, that the physical programmes to be accepted for implementation over the five-year period should not be altogether limited by the financial resources immediately in sight at the stage of drawing up the Plan, although the outlays incurred would have to be regulated with reference to the actual resources mobilised from year to year. Behind this was Sri Nehru's confidence in the future and his view of the nature of planning. His advice was that the programme for industrial development, including power, transport, technical education and scientific research should proceed in a connected manner in accordance with the approved scheme of priorities so that as the requisite foreign exchange became available corresponding internal resources are also found and rapid progress is assured. Whatever could do ourselves by way of advance action or otherwise should be done, for the costliest thing in planning was time lost due to inaction. Opportunities should be seized upon as they came and there should be readiness to take a measure of risk in speeding development.

The third issue which exercised Sri Nehru was the need to set forth the social objectives of planning as clearly as possible. The Planning Commission, the Central Cabinet and the National Development Council gave a great deal of time to the section in the Third Plan on 'objectives of planned development', but it lacked Sri Nehru's touch. Accordingly, at the request of the National Development Council, Sri Nehru took the draft to Kulu, worked upon it paragraph by paragraph adding substantial portions and improving upon others and, thus emerged the final statement which forms the first Chapter of the Third Plan Report.

In this Sri Nehru linked present developments to the aspirations and outlook of the leaders of our national movement, drew the economic progress and welfare of each country into the larger context of efforts to build up a liberated humanity brought out the intimate connection between national objectives and the maintenance of world peace, and ended, finally on the following note:—

"Planning is continuous process and cannot be isolated for short periods. Thus, the Third Five-Year Plan is a projection and a continuation of the First and the Second Plans, and it will lead to the Fourth and subsequent Plans. Planning is a continuous movement towards desired goals and, because of this, all major decisions have to be made by agencies informed of these goals and the social purpose behind them. Even in considering a five-year period, forward and long term planning has always to be kept in view. Indeed, perspective planning is of the essence of the planning process. As this process develops, there is a certain rhythm of expansion in the development of the people, and sense of enterprise and achievement comes to them. They are conscious of a purpose in life and have a feeling of being participants in the making of history. Ultimately it is the development of the human being and the human personality that counts. Although planning involves material investment, even more important is the investment in man. The people of India, to-day, with all their burdens and problems, live on the frontier of a new world which they are helping to build. In order to cross this frontier they have to possess courage and enterprise, the spirit of endurance and capacity for hard work, and the vision of the future."

In the second year of the Third Plan, with the aggression by China, came a critical moment for planning. Some said that the Plan would have to be heavily pruned, even set aside and some agencies in the Government began to give a low priority to the Plan. However, at the height of the crisis, early in November 1962, Sri Nehru set his face



Sri Nehru who inaugurated the riding Club, Guindy, Madras, in 1959, is seen riding a horse.

firmly against any attempt to nibble at the Plan from within. We are at the cross-roads of history, he said to the National Development Council, and are facing great historical problems on which depends our future. The Plan was the warp and woof of our national life and it was the war effort itself that requires the Plan. The basis of the Plan is to strengthen the nation, to increase production, of course non-essential expenditure should be kept down and too much must not be spent on big buildings and construction, but the basic objective of the Plan was to strengthen the nation, and therefore, the Plan should be looked upon as an essential part of the national effort. The support which

Sri Nehru gave at this stage and in the succeeding months made it possible not only to continue the Plan, but also to enlarge its scope in a number of vital directions.

Securing a National Consensus

Planning in a federal and democratic structure necessarily brings up difficult problems from time to time. Sri Nehru was always conscious of these. As far back as 1951, he had decided to set up the National Development Council. The influence which this Council acquired over the years was in large measure Sri Nehru's personal contribution. At the very first meeting in November 1952 and in many subsequent meetings, Sri Nehru stressed that the Chief Ministers of States bore intimate responsibility for the Plan in all its phases. As Chief Ministers, they shouldered heavy responsibility for their States and naturally had to think of their States but, at the same time, as members of the Council, they had to shoulder responsibility for the whole of India and had to look upon every question from national point of view.

In addition to building up a continuing partnership between the Centre and the States in the formulation and implementation of economic plans and policies, Sri Nehru stressed at every stage the need to achieve a national consensus, to seek the counsel of various political parties and other groups and to bring to bear the entire weight of the nation in support of the Plan. Sri Nehru succeeded to a very large extent in both the aims he had set himself. It may be permissible to add that on its part, from the beginning, the Planning Commission has endeavoured to translate Sri Nehru's outlook into appropriate working relations with the States and to function in all matters as an institution wholly committed to the national good.

HE LIKED RIDING

In 1930 he rode through Lahore, on horseback, with flowers profusely showered on him from the verandahs. When the Cabinet Mission in 1946 moved to Simla he again rode on a horse to and from Viceregal Lodge, disdaining a rickshaw. This horsemanship was perhaps not a minor characteristic. The French people were perceptive when they shouted to the returning Bourbon in his chariot that "we want a king who rides". A firm whip hand was indeed sometimes needed to keep peace at Congress meetings. In defence of law and order, Panditji could plunge into an affray between volunteers and others on the session floor; he could also use a quick tongue, as when one of the delegates at Lahore, embarked on a long speech on the wrong resolution, apologized and was indignantly told that "You ought indeed to be very very sorry."

Nehru on Cinema

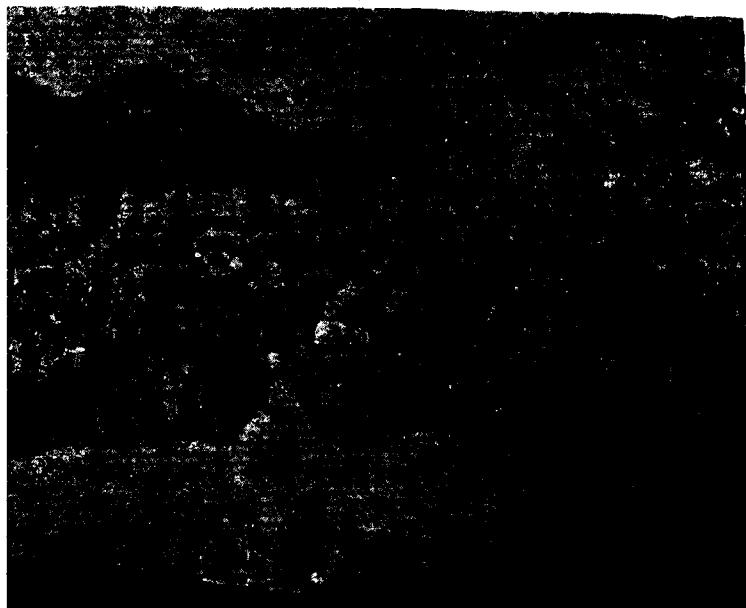
Jawaharlal Nehru, took a keen interest in the development of the arts, and the cinema came to share his sympathetic appraisal, which is duly reflected in the following excerpts from his observations on this fast-developing art-industry.

Progress and public taste

I must pay this tribute to those who built it up in the past 20 or 30 years. They built something big without much assistance and it is very creditable to them that from scratch they have built this huge industry and, undoubtedly, produced from time to time some very notable films.

Of course, many people criticise the quality of many of the films from their rather highbrow point of view, and their criticism from that point of view is justified, highbrow or not. I am not speaking for myself. I am not very interested in melodrama. It bores me. I fall asleep.

Sri Nehru at the Childrens' rally at the Corporation Stadium, Madras in 1959.



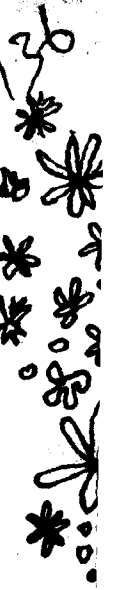
But, to some extent, we have to meet problem here which is not an Indian problem, it is a common problem. It is melodrama that interests large numbers of people, whether in India, England or America or any other country. The type of melodrama may vary. Public taste, to some extent, moulds what is presented to it. At the same time, what is presented should mould the public taste. Like action and reaction.

Censorship

I do not take favourably to too much restriction or too much censorship. On the other hand, it is quite absurd, it seems to me, for anyone to talk about unrestricted liberty in important matters, affecting the public, to leave people to do what they like.

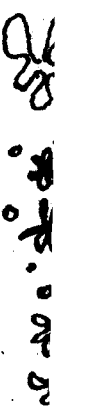
Obviously, the Government must take action to prevent something which it considers and society considers evil from spreading too much. On the other hand, it is a dangerous thing for a Government to become too much of a judge even of people's morals, if I may say so. At any rate, I do not think it desirable for a Government to become that kind of judge.

In between, of course, there is a large latitude or freedom of the individual for things to develop and I do not see why there should be much argument about this matter. There might be, as to where the lines are to be drawn. Anyhow, with regard to that argument, the best thing is to have that argument and to discuss every aspect of it and then to arrive at some conclusion. I do not take kindly to too much regulation and regimentation and more specially in matters which obviously are things of the spirit: music, dance, literature and the like.



1. The body of the late Prime Minister, is being placed for the view of the public.
2. Crowds of mourning people gathered at the Prime Minister's House, as the news of his passing away spread in the Capital on May 27, 1964.
3. Grief stricken people are paying their homage to the departed leader at the site of the cremation.

THE END OF AN EPOCH





ASHES TO THE Sanghar

The sofa chair having the main urn is the one on which the late Prime Minister usually relaxed under a tree in the garden of his House.

Rajiv and Sanjay carrying the urn containing the ashes of Sri Jawaharlal to place it on the gun carriage.

The procession of the funeral urn carrying the ashes of the late Prime Minister as it passes through Connaught Place, New Delhi. The gun carriage is followed by leaders.

Sri Y.B. Chavan, Defence Minister handing over the ashes to Group Captains Khanna and Sen for aerial scattering.



AN ARCHITECT OF PLANNING

The most enduring contribution in the economic field under Sri Nehru's leadership is the development of a modern industrial base, with emphasis on the building up of heavy industries and steel. In the scheme of priorities, agriculture also had had a high place, and though food production has sizably increased over the years, it has not come up to expectations and the earlier hopes of self sufficiency in food have not been fulfilled.

Thus, Sri Nehru has laid the foundations of a modern society in which science and technology have been given their due place. He initiated a network of scientific laboratories which gave the country its present scientific temper.

Mixed economy

The idea of a mixed economy in which both the public and private sectors have well-defined roles to play, supplementing and complementing each other, was Sri Nehru's contribution to economic planning. His personal dissatisfaction with big business did not prevent him from bringing a pragmatic approach to problems of economic development. He saw that the private sector had an important contribution to make to the country's progress. He did not let rigid dogma come in the way of fully utilising the private sector's capacities.

Sri Nehru's ideas were enshrined in the famous Industrial Policy Resolution which continues to be the sheet-anchor of industrial development. His pragmatism has been evident in the implementation of the resolution which has been flexible enough to permit greater association of the private sector and foreign capital even in some of the key industries such as pig-iron, fertilisers and oil, which at one time, were supposed to be exclusively reserved for the public sector.

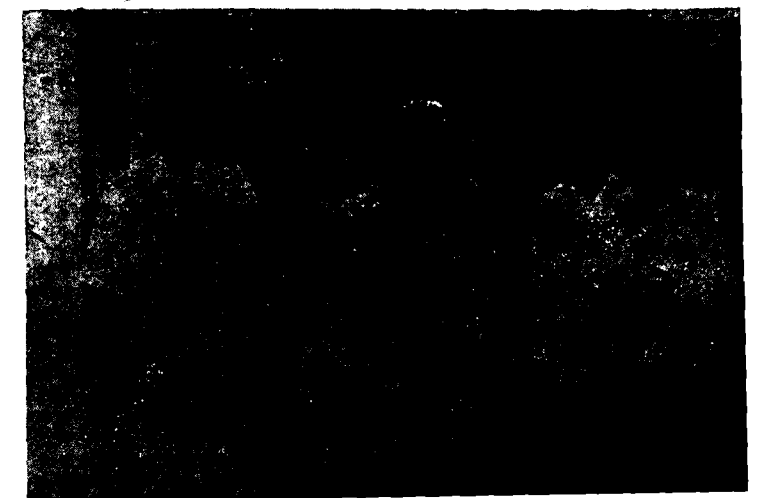
It was Sri Nehru who gave the country the concept of Planning as a tool of economic development. Even as a Congress leader, he showed an interest in planning techniques, influenced as he was by the Russian experiment in this sphere, and got his party to think increasingly in terms of planned development.

For Sri Nehru, planned development was an adventure, requiring the nation to give of its best, and he encouraged the planners to plan in a big way. When there were doubts and hesitations about the feasibility of a large plan, it was Sri Nehru's encouragement which steadied the weavers.

His socialism

Sri Nehru's years in the Government tempered the fiery socialism of his youthful days first inspired by the Russian Revolution. But it was a measure of the man that, though firmly wedded to the socialist ideology, he was realistic enough to

The late Prime Minister Nehru during his visit to the city in 1954.





1. Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, with the ashes of Sri Nehru at New Delhi.
2. The urn containing the ashes is placed on the jeep at Meenambakkam Air Port.
3. On the way to Rajaji Hall.
4. A view of the Children's Procession led by the Chief Minister started from Sathyamurthi Bhavan and ended at Rajaji Hall.
5. Sri S. K. Chettur, is placing a wreath on behalf of the Government on the urn at the Railway Station.
6. A vast gathering of people at Tiruchi Junction.



Madras State's HOMAGE TO JAWAHARLAL



7. The Governor of Madras placing a wreath on the urn at Rajaji Hall.
8. On the way to Egmore Railway Station.
9. Woman and Children are waiting at Madurai Railway Junction.
10. Vast gathering at Kanyakumari at the immersion ceremony of the ashes.
11. Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam with the ashes before its immersion in the Kanyakumari Sangam on 8th June 1964.



realise that he should proceed cautiously so that extreme measures did not damage the established pattern beyond repair.

Foundation laid

All in all Sri Nehru's long innings gave the country a fairly stable economy within a democratic framework. No doubt, there have been stresses and strains. The foreign exchange situation continues to be precarious. Agriculture has not

progressed at the desired pace. Exports have remained stagnant for many long years and cannot pay for imports in full.

But the foundations have been laid for quick progress in an agriculturally and industrially backward country, with an antiquated social system. That India is now stepping into the modern age is the measure of Sri Nehru's success as the first Prime Minister and as the unquestioned national leader.

Economic Plan for Progress

Three distinct influences can be traced in the evolution of Sri Nehru's economic ideas. Early studies of Marxist philosophy and British Fabian thought, the Russian revolution and, finally, the problem of Indian poverty profoundly affected his views and convinced him of the need for socialism in India.

His growing sensitivity to India's poverty made him think of the "terrible costs of not changing the existing order". Marxism had pronounced the doom of imperialism and Sri Nehru saw in political freedom not the end but the means of establishing a socialistic structure of society. This basic approach was to last throughout his life, though the doctrine of non-violence and Gandhiji's influence made the Russian example less and less relevant. At the Lahore Congress (1929) he confessed that he was "a socialist and a republican"; later at the Karachi session (1931) his influence was patent in the Congress resolution on economic policy which said that "the State shall own or control key industries and services, mineral resources, railways, waterways, shipping and other means of public transport".

The only key

Soon after he found support in the left wing of the Congress, by then organized into the Congress Socialist Party, and occasionally clashed with Gandhiji in resisting ideas which he felt might dilute socialist objectives. As President of the Lucknow Congress (1936), Sri Nehru declared his faith that "Socialism was the only key to the solution of the world's problems and

of India's problems" and added: "Socialism is however something more than an economic doctrine; it is philosophy of life and as such also it appeals to me."

Planning begins

Interest in planning, as a means of effecting social and economic changes needed for moving towards socialism, came next in this evolution of the economic philosophy. Throwing himself zestfully into the work of the National Planning Commission set up by the Congress in 1938, he showed his readiness to co-operate with other persons drawn from business, universities and other walks of public life with dissimilar ideals. Sri Nehru then had a foretaste of some of the practical problems of socialist transformation, which later confronted him as Prime Minister and Chairman of the Planning Commission, like the apparent conflict between the objectives of greater production and of equitable distribution. That class conflicts should as far as possible be avoided and co-operative enterprise preferred to concentration of industrial power in private hands were some of the other ideas which crystallized during this phase. He summed up this rehearsal in planning thus: "It was based on planning for the benefit of the common man, raising his standards greatly, giving him opportunities of growth and releasing an enormous amount of latent talent and capacity. And all this was to be attempted in the context of democratic freedom and with a large measure of co-operation of some at least of the groups who were normally opposed to the socialist doctrine".

Disarmament or Disaster?—Choice before World

Sri Jawaharlal Nehru

"We live in an age of great revolutionary changes brought about by the advance of science and technology. Therein lies the hope for the world and also the danger of sudden death. Because of these advances, the time we have for controlling the forces of destruction, is strictly limited. If within the next three or four years, effective disarmament is not agreed to and implemented, then it may be too late, and all the goodwill in the world will not be able to stop the drift to certain disaster. We may not, therefore, delay or postpone consideration of this vital problem, problem."

"In the context of things today, the great nations, the United States and the Soviet Union, hold the key to war and peace. Theirs is a great responsibility, but every country, small or big, is concerned in this matter of peace and war, and, therefore, every country must shoulder its responsibility and work to this end. It is easy to criticise the action or inaction of any country. But this criticism does not help us. It only increases tension and fear, and nations take up rigid attitudes from which it is difficult to dislodge them."

Vital issues

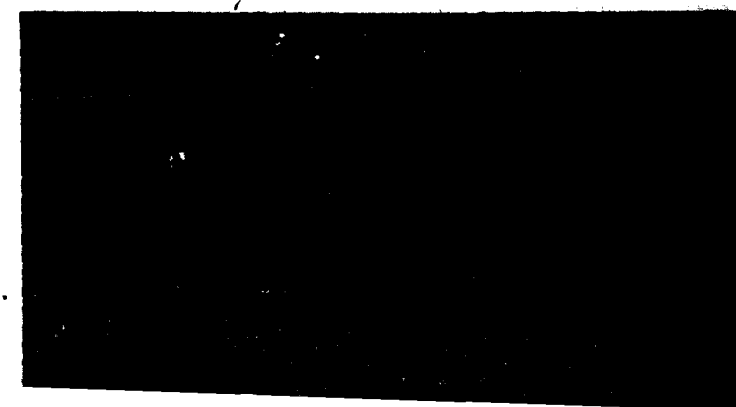
"The issues before the world are too vital to be left to a few countries only or to be affected by personal likes and dislikes. In order to deal with these big issues effectively, we have to take big and impersonal views. It is only the United Nations as a whole that can ultimately solve this problem. Therefore, while all efforts towards disarmament must be welcomed, the United Nations should be closely associated with them."

"The question of disarmament has been considered at various levels. There is general disarmament and the ending of test explosions of nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons. So far test explosions are concerned, considerable progress has been made by the Committee which

has been meeting in Geneva. Indeed, it would appear that an agreement has been reached there on many basic issues and only a little more effort is needed to complete this agreement. I suggest that a final agreement on this subject should be reached as early as possible. This is not, strictly speaking, disarmament, but undoubtedly any such agreement will bring a large measure of relief to the world."

"Disarmament must include the prohibition of the manufacture, storage and use of weapons of mass destruction as well as progressive limitation of conventional weapons. It is well to remember that there is a great deal of common ground already covered, and various proposals made by different countries indicate this common ground. But certain important questions have not been solved yet. Behind all this lies the fear of surprise attack and of any one country becoming stronger than the other in the process of disarmament. It is admitted that disarmament should take place in such stages as to maintain broadly the balance of armed power. It is on this basis only that success can be achieved, and this pervading sense of fear countered."

Sri Jawaharlal Nehru addressing the U. N. General Assembly on November 10, 1961.



We will work for the ideals he cherished

—Dr. RADHAKRISHNAN

The following is the text of President Radhakrishnan's message to the nation broadcast by AIR on May 27, 1964.

In a moment so charged with emotion, I do not wish to say much; nor is there any need for it. It is an occasion when every one of us, man, women, and child, wish to keep our thoughts to ourselves and render in a mood of reverence grateful homage to a life of great service and dedication.

Close of an epoch

Jawaharlal Nehru was one of the greatest figures of our generation, an out-standing statesman whose services to the cause of human freedom are unforgettable. As a fighter for freedom he was illustrious, as a maker of modern India his services were unparalleled. His life and work have had a profound influence on our mental make-up, social structure and intellectual development. It will be difficult to reconcile ourselves to the image of India without Nehru's active and all-pervasive leadership. An epoch in our country's history has come to a close.

As a man, Nehru combined a fine sensitivity of mind, a rare delicacy of feeling, with large and generous impulses. To the week and the frustrated his heart went out in profound sympathy. He was an author of distinction. His *Autobiography* which tells the story of his life and struggle without a touch of self-pity or moral superiority, is one of the most remarkable books of our time.

Lived for the Country

Nehru held the office of the Prime Minister of our country ever since the dawn of independence; and in the long years of his premiership tried to put our country on a progressive, scientific, dynamic and non-communal basis. His steadfast loyalty to certain fundamental principles of liberalism gave direction to our thought and life. We can understand the endless surprises of his attitudes and actions; all these fall into their place

if we remember his faith in democracy and freedom. He used the existing social and political institutions and breathed into them a new spirit, a new vitality.

Nehru by his series of public utterances educated our people to an appreciation of the values he had cherished. He fought for a high level of human life and burnt his ideals into the understanding of the common people. By his own powerful and vibrant voice, which we will not hear any more, he created, moulded, inspired and kindled a whole generation of Indians, to a loyalty to the first principles which he held so dear. It is not enough to have great ideals. We have to work for their achievement. Time is the essence of the situation and Nehru had a great regard for the sanctity of time. The pitiless exactions of time take no denial and so the great leader has fallen.

Belief in Planning

Though nurtured in a life of sheltered ease and comfort, he drew himself into the national struggle and became a great leader second only to Gandhi. The part that he played in the national struggle and in the final settlement of the India question in 1947 are a part of recent Indian history.

Nehru realized even before the advent of freedom that our economic regeneration, our progressive modern lives cannot be achieved, unless there is concerted planning. After the transfer of power as the Chairman of the Planning Commission it was he that gave dynamism and power to the various plans which are now being implemented.

The path of Nehru as a nation builder in the early years of India's freedom was beset with fantastic difficulties and formidable challenges. The partition of the country resulting in the

exodus of millions of people from one part of the sub-continent to the other amidst scenes of appalling riots, loot and arson brought in its wake problems—political and economic, which defied easy solution. We have outbreaks of communal violence here and there in our country even now. This must have seemed to Nehru a terrific disillusionment of his great work, inherited from Gandhi and developed by himself.

Isolation impossible

Nehru always had a conviction that India cannot be viewed in isolation from other States of the world. Even before the advent of freedom, he was pleading that the Indian question was a part of the large movement of the oppressed people, fighting against colonialism. He had a love of liberty, not merely for his own people, but for all people of the world. He, therefore, expressed sympathy and support for all liberation movements in Africa, Asia and South America. He believed in the liberty of all without distinction of class, creed or country.

Nehru was a great believer in world peace and the concept of one-world community. No one had shown greater faith and allegiance to the

Charter of the United Nations than Nehru. He realised that in a thermo-nuclear age, war would mean the extinction of all civilised values. That is why he was convinced that the true role of a statesman in this distracted world lay in the way of lessening tensions and conflicts and bringing about a climate of understanding and mutual accommodation, with a view to settlement of international differences without resort to the horrors of war. On several international questions such as Korea, Laos, Congo and Vietnam his was the voice of peace and friendship and his voice was always heard with respect.

Integrating force

His courage, wisdom and personality has held this country together. It is these qualities which should be cherished, if we are to hold on. Our thoughts today go out to him as a great emancipator of the human race, one who has given all his life and energy to the freeing of men's minds from political bondage, economic slavery, social oppression and cultural stagnation.

Those of us who are left behind to mourn his loss could do no better than work for the ideals he cherished. That is the best tribute we can pay to our departed leader.

MORALITY OF THE NATION

Jawaharlal was not merely a servant of the Indian nation but was a servant of suffering humanity. The blow which fell on us is the greatest we have had after the passing away of Mahatma Gandhi and he was trying to put into practice all the great ideals which Mahatmaji taught us. You know the statement Mahatmaji made; "I wish to wipe every tear from every human eye." Jawaharlal was fond of repeating that statement and by the application of science and technology to the reconstruction of our social order, he tried to alleviate the suffering of our common people and make them feel that they are being treated as full first-class citizens of our community. So his insistence on science and social reconstruction have been fundamental features in his whole outlook. Besides, he felt very strongly that nations, like individuals, should also observe moral principles. They have to obey moral obligations. They can't be regarded as above

all rules. They must treat themselves as subject to laws. A State must have a conscience of itself. If it loses its conscience, it may pile up wealth, it may make extraordinary powerful weapons but its ultimate end is sure. So it is that he told us to practice morality even with regard to our day to day problems. It is a rule which is there in the nature of things and it calls upon all of us to practice some self restraint even with regard to national interests. When they come into conflict, when your economic and political interests come into conflict, throw away economic and try to have the spiritual interest practised by you. Whatever be the work which you are doing, whatever particular detail you are concerned with, the one question you should ask is: Am I here trying to serve my own interests or am I serving the requirements of my nation. That should be the way in which every problem should be tackled and faced.

—Dr. RADHAKRISHNAN.

"There is an argument as to whether disarmament should precede controls or controls should precede disarmament. This is a strange argument because it is perfectly clear that disarmament without controls is not a feasible proposition. It is even more clear that controls without disarmament have no meaning. The conception of controls comes in only because of disarmament. It is not proposed, I hope, to have controls of existing armaments and thus in a way, to perpetuate those armaments. It must therefore be clearly understood that disarmament and a machinery for control must go together, and neither of these can be taken up singly.

"It seems very extraordinary to me that great nations should argue about priorities in this matter and make that a reason for not going ahead. Therefore, both questions should be tackled simultaneously and as parts of a single problem. Success may not come immediately. But it is, I think, of the greatest importance that there should be no gap, no discontinuity in our dealing with this problem. Once there is discontinuity, this will lead to a rapid deterioration of the present situation and it will be much more difficult to start afresh.

No postponement

A proposal has been made that this question of disarmament should be referred to a committee of experts. But, in fact, experts have been considering this matter during the past years, and we

have the advantage of their views. In any event, any reference to a committee of experts should not lead to any postponement of the major issue. Any such delay may well be disastrous. Possibly while the major issues are being considered by the United Nations Commissions or other committees a reference of any special aspect might be made to the experts. What is important is that the United Nations, at this present juncture, should ensure that there is adequate machinery for promoting disarmament and that this machinery should function continuously from now onwards.

"The fear of surprise attacks or accidental happenings leading to dangerous consequences is undoubtedly present. That itself is a reflection of the climate of cold war in which unfortunately we live. The best way to deal with this fear is to reduce this international tension and create an atmosphere which will make it very difficult for any surprise attack to take place. In that atmosphere even some accidental happening might lead to a final crisis. In addition to this, such other steps as may be considered necessary for the prevention of surprise attacks should be taken. Thus, if there is an agreement on stoppage of nuclear tests and the use of carriers, immediately danger from surprise attacks will be greatly lessened."

(Address to the UN General Assembly, October 3, 1960).

HIS POLICY PREVENTED WAR MANY TIMES

Lord Bertrand Russel, 92 years old British Philosopher and nuclear disarmament, said that Sri Nehru was "a man who despite 14 years of imprisonment showed no bitterness towards those who had taken his time from his personal and public life."

"If we try to imagine what that means—a period of the greater part of the independent life of India—we can better understand the magnitude of his contribution to mankind.

"The non-alignment he formulated prevented war on more than one occasion. His desperate people are one nation. I hope those who damned him while he lived will not try to embrace him in the name of things he loathed.

"Only weeks ago I heard from him. He was full of plans and was coming to London. We who knew him grieve his death."

—RUSSEL

Nehru as the Journalist

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is a forceful writer and good leader writer. A clue to a man's mind is often to be found in his choice of words. Among Nehru's favourite words were 'dynamic' and 'artistry' and his life, thought and action abound in both. He was vital and vibrant in most of the things he said and did but there was also a grace of the feminine in most of them.

The National Herald's (Lucknow) story of those days would read like the story of the running battle. There will be no rest or relaxation. Under Jawaharlal's instructions the paper kept the flag flying. He made the paper what it was. He gave it tone and character and standing. Leading articles under his name appeared often. He used to discuss about display and make-up and deplored any fall from Standards. Strong writing he insisted but was not for abusive writing. Even in criticising the British Government dignity was to be maintained. He talked of Indian affairs, foreign affairs, journalistic problems and whenever he was in Lucknow he spent most of his time in National Herald's Office.

He often wrote to the National Herald from prison.

The National Herald first appeared with a three-column long article by Nehru from Budapest. He presided over the directors' meetings with zest and talked to the members of the staff with kindly interest.

He had worked from the first day of the publication. His first leading article was the 'Death-Dealer' the subject matter being the Atom bomb test at Bikini. No editor could have had a better beginning.

Sri Jawaharlal was Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Associated Journals who published the National Herald from September 1938 and directly guided the policy and destinies of this

paper till September 1946 when having become the Vice-President of the Governor-General's Council, he resigned.

JOURNALISTS AND THE LANGUAGE

I have been always attracted by languages in the abstract. Word is a powerful thing. When some of our newspapermen rapidly and quickly translate the words spoken from one language to the other, I marvel at their industry and brilliance; because the real fact of the matter is you cannot really translate from one language to the other. You may give a good idea of what you find in other languages, but you cannot possibly convey all the imagery which a word has in its own language. You must forget the word and translate the spirit of it in the other language. I do not think even journalists do these things always.

From Nehru's Speech at Rajaji Hall on 6th January 1957 releasing the fifth Volume of the Tamil Encyclopaedia.

Sri Nehru at the Meenambakkam airport in 1959.



Let us work with Selfless Devotion

The following is the text of Sri Gulzari Lal Nanda's broadcast to the nation on the passing away of Sri Jawaharlal Nehru

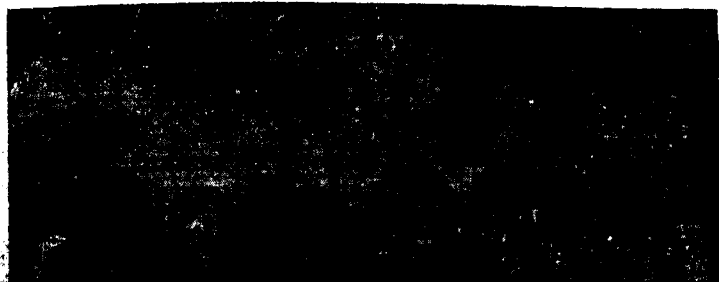
Brothers and sisters,
I am speaking to you in an hour of profound grief and under an overwhelming sense of loss. This is a moment of the deepest sorrow for each of us individually and, indeed, for the entire world.

I have been called upon by the President to step into the breach and undertake the duties of the Prime Minister until the Congress Party in Parliament elects a leader and the President invites him to form the Government. As I speak to you, I feel a strong wrench in my heart—the breaking of a lifelong association with our beloved leader.

A glorious personality

One of the greatest sons of India has passed away. A life of the rarest nobility and dedication has suddenly come to an end. This is not the end of an individual life only but of an era in the life of this nation. The effulgence of this era will continue to light the path of many a generation to come. For seventeen long years, Jawaharlal Nehru held aloft the torch of India's freedom, giving every day and hour of his life completely to the service of India and of humanity. These years in the life of the nation have borne the stamp of his great and glorious personality. His greatness and glory will live for ever.

The late Prime Minister delivering the inaugural speech at the Eighth Inter-University Youth Festival held on November 11, 1963 in the Talkatora Gardens, New Delhi.



Millions of our people and millions elsewhere knew and loved him. He had entered into their lives and thoughts and given meaning to them as only Gandhiji could. Their visit of India was his vision. The values for which he lived were their values. He inspired them and in turn their love and faith sustained him.

The light has gone

He leaves a void which can never be filled. Who is there in India who can shoulder the great burdens of the nation which he carried. My mind goes back to another dark hour of that sad day, the 30th January 1948, when the Father of the Nation ceased to be in our midst. Jawaharlalji in his broadcast to the nation that evening said "the light has gone out from our midst. May it live a thousand years". This is how all of us feel today.

A unique life

It will be difficult for us to adjust and accustom ourselves to an India without Jawaharlal Nehru. We owe it to our departed leader to carry out the great tasks and carry forward the great ideals he had set before us. At this hour, Jawaharlalji would have asked of us but one thing: "To work with selfless devotion and to serve all our people with faith and courage".

The Nation has to live. The problems before us have to be faced and solved. This will be assured only if we all keep together and work in faith and unity.

Jawaharlalji's life was one of unique and unparalleled service. We of this generation who received so much from him can serve by serving the ideals for which he laboured to the very end. Thus alone can we fulfil his mission.

JAI HIND

Chief Architect of Modern India

GOVERNMENT'S TRIBUTE TO NEHRU

The Government of India has issued an obituary notification in a black bordered special issue of the *Gazette of India*.

The notification said:

"The passing away of India's beloved leader and Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, on May 27, 1964, has plunged the whole Nation into the profoundest grief. The country has suffered its greatest loss since the death of the Father of the Nation. Jawaharlal Nehru belonged to the whole of mankind, as he belonged to the people of India and the world to-day mourns the departure of this great figure. A valiant fighter for the people of India all his life, Jawaharlal Nehru was the chief architect of modern India. His entire life was dedicated not only to the ideals of national freedom, unity and solidarity but equally to those of world peace and progress."

After giving a brief life-sketch of Mr. Nehru the notification said:

Dedicated to U.N. Ideals

"Jawaharlal Nehru was dedicated to the ideals of the United Nations and the principles of the Charter. He addressed the third General Assembly session in Paris in 1948. His last appearance at the United Nations was in 1960. There he moved a significant resolution stressing the need for world peace and urging the leaders of the great powers to renew their contacts. He was the first head of Government to support the partial Test-Ban Pact signed by the three nuclear powers in August 1963.

"He strove tirelessly against war and for total disarmament. He initiated and supported action for the liberation of dependent countries. He fought against the exploitation of man by man and worked ceaselessly to bring freedom from fear and hunger not only to his own people but to the world at large. He set his face against all political and military blocks as the greatest impediments to world peace.

"Not the least abiding of Jawaharlal Nehru's contributions was his concept of a revolution in our national economy through planning within a democratic framework. Even before India had attained freedom, he foresaw the need for economic planning and was instrumental in setting up the National Planning Committee under the aegis of the Indian National Congress as early as in 1936. When freedom came, the earlier efforts bore fruit. The Planning Commission was set up and in 1961 India embarked upon her historic series of Five-Year Plans. The acceptance of economic planning as a way of life by many new free nations is an eloquent tribute to his basic social and economic thinking.

Worked for unity of Nation

"Jawaharlal Nehru was unremitting in his endeavour for the unity and solidarity of the Indian nation. He struggled ceaselessly to blend the different elements of our national life into an integrated social structure. He fought against all the barriers of caste, religion, and language and for the uplift of the less privileged. He constantly affirmed the secular concept of our State as necessary for all sections of the people to live together in peace and harmony.

Sri Nehru in his characteristic mood at the Industrial Exhibition held at Madurai in 1959.



"I had the privilege of close and intimate working with Mr. Nehru over many important Commonwealth problems, and was able to see something not only of his immense knowledge and skill in public matters but also of his unfailing courtesy and understanding."

"Mr. Nehru was a world figure, and the whole world will mourn."

Earl Attlee

"Mr. Nehru was a great world figure and perhaps might be regarded as a doyen of world statesman."

Lord Attlee, who was British Prime Minister when India became independent in 1947, said that Mr. Nehru's place would be very difficult to fill.

He added: "I should like to express my sympathy with his daughter and other members of the family in their great loss."

Sir Anthony Eden

Another former Prime Minister, the Earl of Avon (formerly Sir Anthony Eden), said: "I deeply regret to hear of Mr. Nehru's death, which is a tragic loss for India and a grievous misfortune for the free world."

Mr. Butler

Mr. R. A. Butler, British Foreign Secretary, said in a message to Mrs. Pandit: "I should like to express my deep sorrow at your brother's death. In him we have lost a world statesman, and I a personal friend. You have my deepest sympathy in your sorrow."

Wherever Sri Nehru spoke he was a draw with the People. Here is a view of a gathering at Marina when lakhs of people listened to him in rapt attention.



Mr. Sandys' message to Mr. Pandit said: "Marie Claire and I send you our deep sympathy in your grief. Your sorrow will be shared by innumerable men and women in Britain who respected and honoured your great brother."

"His message to Mrs. Indira Gandhi read: 'My wife and I send you our deep sympathy in your sorrow. Your great father will be mourned by men and women throughout the world, and there are countless people in Britain who feel a sense of personal bereavement.'"

"Mr. Sandys also wrote a letter to the Indian High Commissioner in London, Dr. Jivraj Metha, in which he said 'I learn with sorrow of Mr. Nehru's sudden death. His untimely passing is a grievous loss for India and the Commonwealth. We shall long remember his inspiring leadership and the wisdom and the experience he brought to our counsels. The Commonwealth has cause to mourn his loss. I send you my heartfelt sympathy and condolences'."

Premier Khrushchev

"I must speak to you" Mr. Khrushchev said in a television speech on May 27th about the tragic news received from Delhi about the sudden passing away of the Prime Minister of India, Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, an outstanding statesman and a great and sincere friend of the Soviet Union. It is a great loss not only for the people of India but for the whole world. He played a leading role in the struggle of India's liberation and the subsequent programme of national regeneration and building up of new life. He worked till the last hour of his life to serve the highest ideals of humanism. I had occasion more than once to talk to this great statesman and I saw in him a person who clearly understood the significance of friendship and co-operation between Soviet Union and India and between the peoples of the two countries. On behalf of the Soviet Government, on behalf of the Soviet peoples and on my own behalf I would like to offer our most sincere and deep condolences to the President of India Dr. Radhakrishnan, to the Government of India, to the people of India and to the family of late Prime Minister Nehru on this great loss. The memory of Prime Minister will always remain alive in the hearts of the Soviet people and all those to whom the cause of friendship and co-operation between Soviet Union and India is dear."

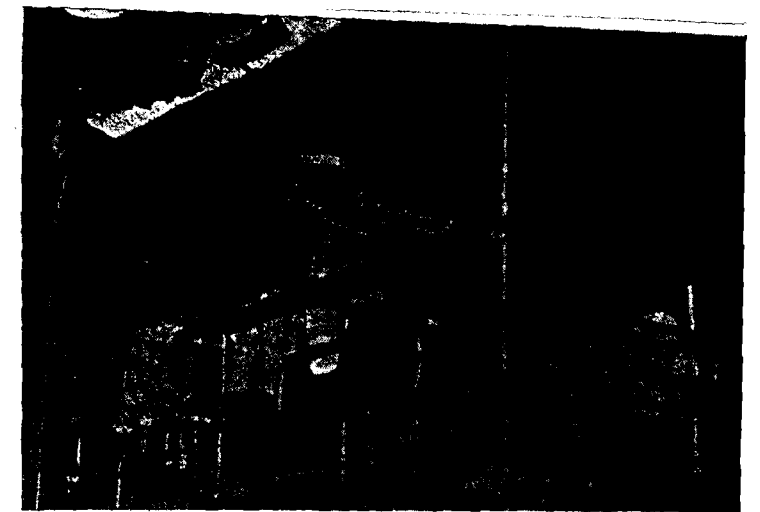
President Johnson

"I find it difficult" Mr. Johnson said, "to express the sense of personal loss which I feel as the result of the death of your father. His passing has left his country and all mankind to whom he gave so much in word and deed the poorer."

"I shall always treasure my all too brief association with Prime Minister Nehru. He was always so generous of his time as he was to many of my countrymen. His comfort at the time of the assassination of President Kennedy was a great source of strength to me. That we should lose this great man so soon after our own loss grieves us more deeply than we can express."

"I know the sorrow you must feel at the loss of your father. He had much more to offer India. Yet you will be sustained, I know, in the knowledge that history will always remember the crucial part he played in India's struggle for independence. His leadership and wisdom were indispensable at its most critical years and his devotion to the great Indian adventure of freedom was unwavering. History will also record his leadership starting the world on the road to an enduring peace."

"Mrs. Johnson joins me in extending our deepest sympathy. Sincerely, Lyndon B. Johnson."



The late Prime Minister speaking at a public meeting in Marina.

Pope Paul

The English text of Pope Paul's message to the President of India, made public in Vatican City on Friday, said, "We offer Your Excellency and the beloved people of India our heartfelt condolences on the passing of your Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and our deep sympathy in the loss suffered by his death, particularly by his immediate family."

"We ask God to bestow upon Your Excellency and upon the people and Government of India copious graces of consolation and comfort in this bereavement."

GANDHI AND NEHRU

Gandhi once said of Nehru: "He is quite capable of mounting the gallows with a smile on his lips."

Once while speaking at London Jawaharlal said of Gandhiji: "On almost everything on earth I differ from him. Yet he is invaluable. I follow him."

Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya said on one occasion: "Gandhi is the inspiration, Jawaharlal the instrument. If Jawaharlal analyses, Gandhi synthesises. If Jawaharlal soars high, Gandhi broadens the base and balances his centre of gravity."

"Jawaharlal Nehru was a distinguished man of letters. He utilised his spells in prison to write 'autobiography', 'Letters from a father to his Daughter', 'Glimpses of World History' and 'Discovery of India' which have found a permanent place in literature.

"Such was the man who led his country for so many decades and administered it so wisely for eighteen years—an upholder of the noble values of human life and the dignity of man.

"There could be no finer epitaph for Jawaharlal Nehru than that which he himself suggested in a

pensive mood, with characteristic humility—"If any people choose to think of me then, I should like them to say 'this was a man who with all his mind and heart loved India and the Indian people. And they, in turn, were indulgent to him and gave all their love most abundantly and extravagantly.'"

"That loving memory of the Indian people, and indeed, the peoples of the world, will always cherish for Jawaharlal. For, as Rabindranath Tagore said, 'He had never fought shy of truth when it was dangerous, nor made alliance with falsehood when it would be convenient.'

NEHRU'S ATTITUDE TOWARDS GOD

At the seventieth year of Nehru's life, one of his closest friends, Smt. Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, who knew him from very early age, proceeded to say that "by far the greatest lack in him is his inability to believe in God"; and that pious elderly lady continued to hope that for him some day faith will transcend reason and that belief in God will come to his rescue and be for him the anchor that it has been for so many great men during periods of storm and stresses, whereby they were able to face and surmount crisis. It puzzled some people how Gandhi, with his absolute faith in God, should have accepted the atheistic Nehru as his right-hand man and, in a very real sense, dearest to himself. But Gandhi had his answers. On one occasion, during the days of the Individual satyagraha in 1940 Nehru's arrest by the Government was practically certain and a sense of sadness was in the air, he had come to Sevagram to see Gandhi. As he was taking leave, the wife of the Mahatma blessed him and said: 'God will look after you'. There-upon Nehru turned to her with a smile and said; 'Where is God, Ba? If exists, He must be very fast asleep.' This evoked hearty laughter from Gandhi who knew and often used to say: While Jawaharlal always says he does not believe in God he is nearer God than many who profess to be His worshippers. A strict adherence to Goodness and Truth was to Gandhi as good as a sincere devotion to God, and when he found the former in Nehru, he did not care to think if the latter were missing.

—From the book, *the Political Philosophy of Jawaharlal Nehru.*

World's Tribute

The Queen's Tribute to "The Architect of Modern India"

Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II has sent the following message to the President of India on the death of Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru:—

"I am deeply grieved to hear of the death of Mr. Nehru, who will be mourned throughout the Commonwealth and among the peace-loving peoples of the world.

My husband and my family join me in sending our deep and sincere sympathy to you and to the people of India in the irreparable loss which you have suffered."

The Queen has also sent personal messages of condolence to Mrs. Indira Gandhi and Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit.

British Prime Minister's message

In a message addressed to the Government of India on behalf of the British Government, the Prime Minister, Sir Alec Douglas-Home, said: "My colleagues and I are deeply distressed to learn of Mr. Nehru's death. We mourn the death of the architect of modern India, a wise and far-sighted world statesman, and above all an eminent and respected Commonwealth leader.

"His death will be a grievous loss to the Commonwealth and to the world. We send our heart-felt sympathy and condolences to the Government of India on their great loss."

"A man of Peace"

Before leaving for Delhi, Sir Alec said at London Airport: "Everyone will feel that in the death of Mr. Nehru we have lost a man of great character and distinction, and that this is a loss to the whole of the world.

"He used to talk to me of the aspirations for his own people and of his ideas of how to make a better and more peaceful world.

"He was, above all, a man of compassion and a man of peace. He took a leading part in the campaign of his own country for independence,

but once India had gained independence, bitterness never entered into his mind and he was the first to lead his great country into the Commonwealth of Nations in partnership with Britain.

"He was a man of magnanimity and great breadth of mind and of vision.

"Mr. Nehru was more than a national leader. He was a philosopher, with great distinction of mind, who cared very deeply about the affairs of ordinary people. His influence spread far outside his own country."

"I go to-day to India to pay the respect of Her Majesty's Government to a brilliant colleague and a friend of our country.

Lord Mountbatten

Before leaving for Delhi, Earl Mountbatten, Britain's Chief of the Defence Staff, said: "I am flying right away to Delhi to attend the funeral of one of my greatest friends, Jawaharlal Nehru. It was a privilege to be associated with him in 1947 and 1948 in India, where I learnt to know him, respect him and admire him.

"He was one of the great figures of history, and the world is the poorer for his passing.

"He was a most magnanimous man who never showed the slightest personal resentment at being kept so many years in prison by us. He was a great fighter for Indian national freedom, and when his life's work was crowned with success he was a big enough man to grasp the hand of friendship held out to him by the British."

Mr. Harold Macmillan

Mr. Harold Macmillan, former British Prime Minister: "The loss to India is incalculable. Mr. Nehru has led India as an independent country for 17 years, and has devoted his whole life to the service of the Indian people. The loss to the Commonwealth is almost equally great.

He Ruled Through The Nation's Heart

The Press

The New York Times paid this tribute to Mr. Nehru in an editorial on May 28.

India's love

Jawaharlal Nehru and India bore great love for each other, and from India's love came Nehru's strength. India's love for this man, this man, who could be so demanding, so tender, so impatient, so involved, so aloof, so merry, so brooding, gave him the greatest of all powers—the power to rule through the heart of a nation.

Lesser leaders have used the love of their people wantonly, to master their people. But Nehru refused to turn power into despotism. Dictatorship was within his grasp and at times India seemed to be thrusting it upon him. He refused. The insistence upon an India free in independence was his gift, born out of love, for his country.

A puzzling question

Who was Nehru and what sort of man was he and what did he believe in? There is a particular poignancy in the fact that until the day he died and left his beloved India bereft and weeping the world asked these questions in puzzlement.

Part of the fault lies in the nature of Nehru and in the nature of India. He was given to the resounding vagueness, the pensive posture, and there were times when history moved too quickly

Sri Nehru with pearl divers at Tuticorin in 1959



and caught him frozen and awkward. Strangely, though, Nehru was more a man of action than of philosophy. He dipped into a variety of systems of thought, including Marxism, and was attracted by them, but wanted to get on quickly with India's problems—a malfunctioning water system in Delhi one moment, a malfunctioning national economy the next. He moved quickly through life, reaching out towards India.

Two things he was

A large part of the failure to understand Nehru lies in the world's insistence upon seeing him reflected in foreign mirrors—the mirror of Algeria, or SEATO, or Hungary or whatever—instead of interpreting him squarely and directly for the two things he was. Jawaharlal Nehru was an Indian and he was a revolutionary.

He was an Indian. He was educated abroad and he travelled widely, but only on the soil of India was he happy and at home and did life have purpose. What he did, he did for India. He was a sensitive man who knew India could not live isolated, protected by mountains and seas. He knew the glories of India and her moments of tranquillity and he knew her wretchedness and despair and he could not separate himself, even, from any of them, nor wished to.

A disciple of Gandhi, he was a revolutionary. He was in revolution against foreign rule and everybody remembers it. But what is so often forgotten was that he was in revolution for things as well as against them—for a reassessment by every man and nation of the kind of world in which men starve and go cold and are aching with disease. Within his own society, he was a revolutionary, constantly haranguing his own people about their own superstitions and encrustments. He was a revolutionary in international councils, and a successful one, in that he was the first to prove that a nation without military might could and would be heard by the militarily mighty.

A passing incident

The records, the books and the newspapers of the past few decades are dotted with great events and conferences in which Nehru played

a role. But none of these played a larger part in the character and formation of Nehru than a passing incident that took place 44 years ago—a visit by Nehru to an Indian village. He saw there what he had not seen often before—the anguished peasant face of India—and he wrote:

"They showered their affection on us and looked on us with loving and hopeful eyes, as if we were the bearers of good tidings, the guides who

The Radio

Broadcasting organizations all the world over have covered prominently the news of Mr. Nehru's sad demise. Several stations suspended normal programmes to play solemn music and to pay tributes to the late Prime Minister.

The BBC (May 27, 1445 hrs.) was the first among the foreign stations, to cover the news of Mr. Nehru's death. In its 1630 hrs. bulletin, the Radio reported the decision of the British Prime Minister, Sir Alec Douglas Home and Earl Mounbatten to fly to India immediately for Mr. Nehru's funeral.

In a tribute to Mr. Nehru, Francis Watson said in a commentary (May 27, 1640 hrs. and 2140 hrs.) "Dogma he always did avoid, almost obsessively. The readiness to think aloud was probably unique in a man of his position, probably dangerous, certainly disarming".

In a special edition of radio newsreel, devoted entirely to Mr. Nehru's death, the BBC (May 27, 1930 hrs.) broadcast recorded tributes of Earl Mounbatten, Mr. Harold Wilson, Dr. Jivraj Mehta and the Radio's New Delhi Correspondent, Ivor Jones. The feature also contained recorded voice of Mr. Nehru.

Voice of America (May 28, 0640 hrs.) lead the broadcast with President Johnson's moving tribute to Mr. Nehru. It also features recorded messages of Mr. Dean Rusk, the Senate majority leader, Mr. Hubert Humphrey, the minority leader Senator Dirksen [and the speech of Adlai Stevenson made in the U.N. Security Council.

In a commentary, the Radio said, "Mr. Nehru's overriding objective was to unite India and make it a modern, prosperous nation. Advocating

were to lead them to the promised land. . . . A new picture of India seemed to rise before me, naked, starving, crushed and utterly miserable. And their faith in us, casual visitors from the distant city, embarrassed me and filled me with a new responsibility that frightened me."

Jawaharlal Nehru, whom India called her jewel, never laid down that frightening responsibility. He loved India and he died beloved by her.

mediation and compromise to solve the problems not only of his nation but of the world as well, the late Prime Minister consistently sought to mediate in many religious and regional divisions within India and to weld its citizens into a united people. In International affairs as well, Mr. Nehru laboured to lessen tension.

Radio Moscow (May 27, 1630 hrs.) said, "The Soviet people have received the news of Mr. Nehru's death with profound sorrow. The Soviet Union highly valued Mr. Nehru's struggle for world peace. He was a true friend of the Soviet people".

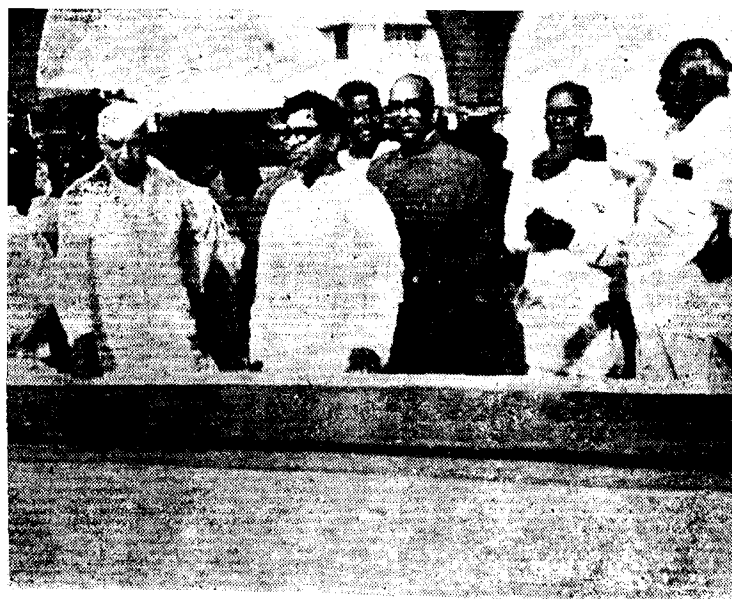
Radio Pakistan (May 27, 2030 hrs.) highlighted President Ayub's condolence message to President Radhakrishnan and Mrs. Indira Gandhi.

Earlier, the Radio (May 27, 1740 hrs.) reported that Sheik Abdullah broke into tears when the news of Mr. Nehru's death was conveyed to him.

Radio Peking did not broadcast the news of Mr. Nehru's death till 1930 hrs. on May 27. In a subsequent broadcast, however, the Radio (May 28, 0200 hrs.) briefly reported Mr. Chou-En-lai's condolence messages to Dr. Radhakrishnan and Mrs. Indira Gandhi.

A view of the Public Meeting held in Marina on 28th May 1964 to mourn the death of Sri Jawaharlal Nehru.





Sri Nehru inaugurated the Parambikulam Project in 1961 is seen with Ministers and officials.

be difficult to reach it—in an egalitarian society with no great difference; I dislike the vulgarity of the rich as much as the poverty of the poor.

(Address to the annual session of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, New Delhi, in March 1960)

A Nation's personalities

A nation, like an individual, has many personalities, many approaches to life. If there is a sufficiently strong organic bond between these different personalities, it is well; otherwise those personalities spilt up and lead to disintegration and trouble. Normally, there is a continuous process of adjustment going on and some kind of an equilibrium is established. If normal development is arrested, or sometimes if there is rapid change, which is not easily assimilated, then conflict arises between those different personalities. In the mind and spirit of India, below the surface of our superficial conflicts and divisions, there has been this fundamental conflict due to a long period of arrested growth. A society, if it is to be both stable and progressive, must have a certain more or less fixed foundation of principles as well as a dynamic outlook. Both appear to be necessary. Without the dynamic outlook there is stagnation and decay; without some fixed basis of principle, there is likely to be disintegration and destruction.

(The Discovery of India)

No, one may not lose faith in Man. God we may deny, but what hope is there for us if we deny Man and thus reduce everything to futility. Yet, it was difficult to have faith in anything or to believe that the triumph of righteousness is inevitable.

(The Discovery of India)

My inheritance

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

(The Discovery of India)

National heritage

Nothing is more advantageous and more creditable than a rich heritage; but nothing is more dangerous for a nation than to sit back and live on that heritage. A nation cannot progress if it merely imitates its ancestors; what builds a nation is creative, inventive and vital activity.

(From address at the University of Saugor, October 30, 1952)

India's voice is truth

Our voice may be feeble to-day but the message it conveys is no feeble message. It has the strength of truth in it and it will prevail.

(Broadcast talk on the first anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi's death, January 30, 1949)

Vitality of India

It is not some secret doctrine or esoteric knowledge that has kept India vital and going through these long ages, but a tender humanity, a varied and tolerant culture, and a deep understanding of life and its mysterious ways. Her abundant vitality flows out from age to age in her magnificent

literature and art, though we have only small part of this with us and much lies hidden still or has been destroyed by nature's or man's vandalism.

(The Discovery of India)

Dynamic India

In this India, crying aloud for radical and fundamental change, in this world pregnant with revolutionary and dynamic possibility, are we to forget our mission and our historic destiny, and slide back to static futility? And if some of us feel tired and hunger for rest and quiet, do we imagine that India's masses will follow our lead when elemental forces and economic necessity are driving them to their inevitable goal? If we enter the backwaters, others will take our place on the bosom of the flowing stream and will dare to take the rapids and ride the torrent.

(India and the World)

India and the World

A free India, with her vast resources, can be of great service to the world and to humanity. India will always make a difference to the world; fate has marked us for big things. When we fall, we fall low; when we rise, inevitably we play our part in the world drama.

(The Unity of India)

A Lesson from Great Master

If I have gained any experience in the last thirty or forty years of my public life or if I have learnt any lesson from the Great Master who taught us many things, it is this, a crooked policy does not pay in the end. It may pay temporarily.

(Speech in Parliament on February 3, 1950)

Right course essential

I am quite convinced that, if we adhere to the right course and do not stray from it, even from the opportunist point of view of some present advantage we shall win through, and any country that bases its case on an essential falsehood cannot gain its ends.

(Speech in the Constituent Assembly on September 7, 1948)

Moral Values

We cannot ignore moral values except at peril to ourselves.

(Broadcast talk on First Anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi's death, January 30, 1949)

Evil flourishes far more in the dark than in the light of the day.

(The Unity of India)

Truth

Let us tread the path of truth and Dharma.

(Speech on the occasion of the immersion of Mahatma Gandhi's ashes at the confluence of the Ganges and the Jumna at Allahabad, February 12, 1948)

True path of man

The true path of man is the path of truth and peace.

(Address at the East and West Association, New York, October 19, 1949)

Governments dislike truth

Evidently Governments do not like people who are always trying to find out things; they do not like the search for truth.

(Glimpses of World History)

Violence is perilous

The path of violence is perilous and freedom seldom exists for long where there is violence.

(Speech on the occasion of the immersion of the ashes of Mahatma Gandhi at the confluence of the Ganges and Jumna, Allahabad, February 12, 1948)

No Government can tolerate the preaching of violence.

(The Unity of India)

Religion

Religions have helped greatly in the development of humanity. They have laid down values and standards and have pointed out principles for the guidance of human life. But with all the good that they have done, they have also tried to imprison truth in set forms and dogmas and encouraged ceremonies and practices which soon lose all their original meaning and become mere routine. While impressing upon man the

Radio Netherlands (May 27, 1930 hrs.) said, "In the death of Mr. Nehru we have lost one of the really great figures of the present day world—great because in addition to the immense problems of his own country, he also wholeheartedly championed a peaceful and well-balanced world abroad".

The Radio also highlighted a Dutch Cabinet statement describing Mr. Nehru as a man of outstanding capacity who had forged his large nation into a united people.

Radio Belgrade (May 27, 2100 hrs.) gave prominence to President Tito's message to Mrs. Indira Gandhi. It also reported that as a token of deep sympathy of the Yugoslav people, flags on all public buildings would be flown half-mast for two days.

Radio Japan (May 27, 2030 hrs. Hindi) said, "India's shining torch has extinguished today plunging the whole country in darkness for ever".

Radio Australia (May 27, 1830 hrs.) said, "Mr. Nehru's death removes from the world's

stage one of the giant figures of the century, the maker of modern India, a leader loved by millions and honoured in every country".

Radio Manila (May 28, 0700 hrs.) said that the people of the Philippines grieved with the whole of India in its loss. Mr. Nehru's name, it added, would never fade as long as there was his dream of peace and his belief in the course of reason over force.

Radio Nepal (May 28, 0820 hrs.) high lighted King Mahendra's condolence message to Dr. Radhakrishnan.

Radio Cairo (May 27, 1815 hrs.) expressed its sense of grief over the sad demise of Mr. Nehru and extended its sympathies to the Indian people in their irreparable loss.

Radio West Germany (May 27, 2120 hrs.) reported that there was widespread sorrow in the Federal Republic over the death of Mr. Nehru, who was highly respected in Germany.

INDIA CLINGS TO ME

I have become a queer mixture of the East and the West, out of place everywhere, at home nowhere. Perhaps my thoughts and approach to life are more akin to what is called Western than Eastern, but India clings to me, as she does to all her children, in innumerable ways; and behind me lie, somewhere in the subconscious, racial memories of a hundred, or whatever the number may be generations of Brahmins. I cannot get rid of either that past inheritance or my recent acquisitions. They are both part of me, and through they help me in both the East and the West, they also create in me a feeling of spiritual loneliness not only in public activities but in life itself. I am a stranger and alien in the West. I cannot be of it. But in my own country also sometimes, I have an exile's feeling.

Jawaharlal Nehru

Jottings from Jawaharlal

Someone said the other day : Death is the birthright of every person born. A curious way of putting an obvious thing. It is a birthright which nobody has denied or can deny, and which all of us seek to forget and escape so long as we may. And yet there was something novel and attractive about the phrase. Those who complain so bitterly about the phrase. That is always a way out of it, if they so choose! That is always in our power to achieve. If we cannot master life, we can at least master death. A pleasing thought lessening the feeling of helplessness!

(*The Discovery of India*)

Defiance of death

Wonderful is the courage that conquers death!

(*Glimpses of World History*)

The next World

I am afraid the next world does not interest me. My mind is too full of what I should do in this world, and if I see my way clearly here, I am content. If my duty here is clear to me, I do not trouble myself about any other world.

(*Glimpses of World History*)

Not Interested in a future life

Essentially I am interested in this world, in this life, not in some other world or a future life. Whether there is such a thing as a soul, or whether there is a survival after death or not, I do not know and, important as these questions are, they do not trouble me in the least. The environment in which I have grown up takes the soul (or rather the *atma*) and a future life, the Karma theory of cause and effect, and re-incarnation for granted. I have been affected by this and so, in a sense, I am favourably disposed towards these assumptions. There might be a soul which survives the physical death of the body, and a theory of cause and effect governing life's actions seems reasonable though it leads to obvious difficulties when one thinks of the ultimate cause. Presuming a soul, there appears to be some logic also in the theory of re-incarnation.

But I do not believe in any of these or other theories and assumptions as a matter of religious faith. They are just intellectual speculations in an unknown region about which we know next to nothing. They do not affect my life, and whether they were proved right or wrong subsequently, they would make little difference to me.

(*The Discovery of India*)

A nation does not die

A nation does not die. Men and women come and go, but the nation goes on. It has something of the eternal about it.

(*Address at the Special Convocation of Lucknow University, January 28, 1949*)

India not afraid of the future

I am not afraid of the future. I have no fear in my mind, and I have no fear, even though India, from a military point of view, is of no great consequence. I am not afraid of the bigness of great powers, and their armies, their fleets and their atom bombs. That is the lesson which my Master taught me. We stood as an unarmed people against a great country and a powerful empire. We were supported and strengthened, because throughout all this period we decided not to submit to evil, and I think that is the lesson which I have before me and which is before us today. I do not know if it is possible to apply this to the problem, but I think if we banish fear, if we have confidence even though we may take risks of trust rather than risk violent language, violent action and in the end war, I think those risks are worth taking.

(*Address to the United Nations General Assembly at Paris on November 3, 1948*)

A confession of Faith

I am not wedded to any dogma or religion, but I do believe,—whether one calls it religion or not—in the innate spirituality of human beings. I do believe in the innate dignity of the individual. I do believe that every individual should be given equal opportunity. I believe as an ideal—it may

awe and mystery of the unknown that surrounds him on all sides, they have discouraged him from trying to understand not only the unknown but what might come in the way of social effort. Instead of encouraging curiosity and thought, they have preached a philosophy of submission to nature, to the established church, to the prevailing social order, and to everything that is. The belief in a supernatural agency which ordains everything has led to a certain irresponsibility on the social plane, and emotion and sentimentality have taken the place of reasoned thought and enquiry. Religion, though it has undoubtedly brought comfort to innumerable human beings and stabilised society by its values, has checked the tendency to change and progress inherent in human society.

(The Discovery of India)

Violence still powerful

Few of us, I suppose, can say that the era of violence is over or is likely to end soon. Today violence flourishes in its intensest and most destructive and inhuman form, as never before. It will die or it will kill a good part of the world.

(The Unity of India)

War

Armed might affords no adequate solution for the problems of the world.

The more I live and the more I grow in experience, the more convinced I am of the futility and the wickedness of war as a means of solving a problem.

The consequences of acting in a passion are always bad for an individual; but they are infinitely worse for a nation.

Sri Nehru who inaugurated the Kundha Power House No. 1 in 1960 is seen in the picture greeted by a woman worker.



Feelings of hatred and violence weaken us.

Those who choose the path of violence have no faith in democracy.

(Speeches—1949-53—from addresses on various occasions)

Nationalism

Nationalism has a place in each country and should be fostered, but it must not be allowed to become aggressive and come in the way of international development.

(Independence and After)

National isolation is neither a desirable nor a possible ideal in a world which is daily becoming more of a unit.

(India and the World)

The only possibility of achieving real peace lies in greater and greater international co-operation on every plane.

(Independence and After)

The narrow outlook of nationalism has made us think of separate countries far more than of the oneness of the world and the common interests of different countries.

(Glimpses of World History)

Nationalism is a narrowing creed, and nationalism in conflict with a dominating imperialism produces all manner of frustrations and complexes.

(The Discovery of India)

Nationalism is good in its place, but it is an unreliable friend and an unsafe historian. It blinds us to many happenings and sometimes distorts the truth, especially when it concerns us or our country.

(Glimpses of World History)

Most precious thing

You may have many gifts and presents but there is nothing more precious than the love and the affection of the people.

(Speech at a banquet to Lord and Lady Mountbatten on their departure from India, New Delhi, June 20, 1948)

WILL AND TESTAMENT

Following are some extracts from the Will and Testament of Sri Jawaharlal Nehru, dated 21st June 1954.

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

To my innumerable comrades and colleagues, I owe an even deeper debt of gratitude. We have been joint partners in great undertakings and have shared the triumphs and sorrows which inevitably accompany them.

No religious ceremony

I wish to declare with all earnestness that I do not want any religious ceremonies performed for me after my death. I do not believe in any such ceremonies and to submit to them, even as a matter of form, would be hypocrisy and an attempt to delude ourselves and others.

When I die, I should like my body to be cremated. If I die in a foreign country, my body should be cremated there and my ashes sent to Allahabad. A small handful of these ashes should be thrown into the Ganga and the major portion of them disposed of in the manner indicated below. No part of these ashes should be retained or preserved.

Attachment to Ganga

My desire to have a handful of my ashes thrown into the Ganga at Allahabad has no religious significance, so far as I am concerned. I have no

religious sentiment in the matter. I have been attached to the Ganga and the Jamna rivers in Allahabad ever since my childhood and, as I have grown older, this attachment has also grown. I have watched their varying moods as the seasons changed, and have often thought of the history and myth and tradition and song and story that have become attached to them through the long ages and become part of their flowing waters. The Ganga, especially, is the river of India, beloved of her people, round which are intertwined her racial memories, her hopes and fears, her songs of triumph, her victories and her defeats. She has been a symbol of India's age-long culture and civilisation, ever-changing, ever-flowing, and yet ever the same Ganga. She reminds me of the snow-covered peaks and the deep valleys of the Himalayas, which I have loved so much, and of the rich and vast plains below, where my life and work have been cast. Smiling and dancing in the morning sunlight, and dark and gloomy and full of mystery as the evening shadows fall; a narrow, slow and graceful stream in winter, and a vast roaring thing during the monsoon, broad-bosomed

The President, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, administering in New Delhi on May 27, 1964, the oaths of office and secrecy to Sri Gulzarilal Nanda, who was appointed interim Prime Minister.





Sri Nehru with Smt. Indira Gandhi in the All India Congress Committee Session held at Madurai in 1961.

almost as the sea, and with something of the sea's power to destroy the Ganga has been to me a symbol and memory of the past of India, running into the present, and flowing on to the great ocean of the future. And though I have discarded much of past tradition and custom, and am anxious that India should rid herself of all shackles that bind

and constrain her and divide her people, and suppress vast numbers of them, and prevent the free development of the body and the spirit; though I seek all this, yet I do not wish to cut myself off from the past completely. I am proud of that great inheritance that has been, and is, ours, and I am conscious that I too, like all of us, am a link in that unbroken chain which goes back to the dawn of history in the immemorial past of India. That chain I would not break, for I treasure it and seek inspiration from it. And as witness of this desire of mine and as my last homage to India's cultural inheritance, I am making this request that a handful of my ashes be thrown into the Ganga at Allahabad to be carried to the great ocean that washes India's shore.

Ashes

The major portion of my ashes should, however, be disposed of otherwise. I want these to be carried high up into the air in an aeroplane and scattered from that height over the fields where the peasants of India toil, so that they might mingle with the dust and soil of India and become an indistinguishable part of India.

LONDON'S HIGHEST HONOUR

The Honorary Freedom of the City of London—the highest honour that London can bestow—was conferred on Nehru on July 3rd 1956, in the presence of the Court of Common Council in Guild Hall during his visit to the British Capital for the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference.

The New Prime Minister—A Profile

Sixty-year old Lal Bahadur Shastri, who becomes India's new Prime Minister, was one of the late Prime Minister Nehru's most trusted colleagues. It was to him that Nehru turned when his failing health made it necessary for him to find some one to share with him his burden. Lal Bahadur embarks upon his new task with a first hand knowledge of problems that he will be called upon to tackle as Prime Minister.

Capacity for compromise

Apart from the important role Lal Bahadur played as a member of successive Nehru Cabinets since 1952, he has been the Government of India's and the Congress Party's co-ordinator, conciliator and compromiser, and late Prime Minister leaned heavily on him in resolving what, at times, seemed irreconcilable differences, either within the Government or in the Congress organisation. Late Mr. Purushottamdas Tandon, one of his early associates, described Shastri as a genius "in striking balances, handling difficult situations and achieving compromises". Whether it were dissensions between U.P. and Madhya Pradesh or dispute over the selection of a State Legislative Party's leader or a sensitive problem like the one in Kashmir, Lal Bahadur's capacity for compromise found an acceptable solution.

This role he may be said to have inherited from his predecessor in the office of Home Minister, the late Govind Ballabh Pant, under whom he served his political apprenticeship. Pandit Pant picked him up as his Parliamentary Secretary in 1947, when the former was Premier of U.P., because Shastri was "likeable, hardworking, devoted and trustworthy". Shastri continued to display these qualities in his association with Nehru during the latter's life-time.

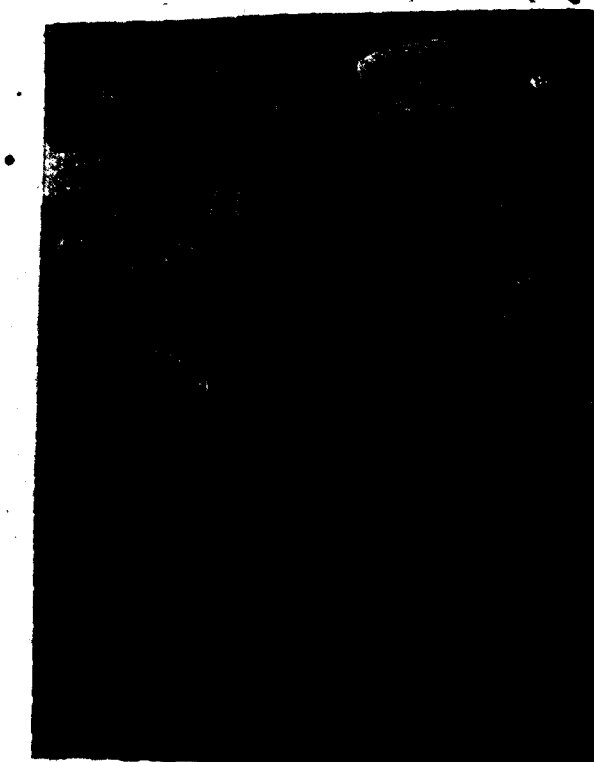
Student of Kasi Vidyapeeth

Lal Bahadur was born in 1904 at Mughalsarai in Varanasi District of Uttar Pradesh. His father, Sri Sharda Prasad, was a school teacher who subsequently became a Government official. When

Lal Bahadur was only a year and half old his father died and he along with his two sisters was brought up by his maternal grandfather, who arranged for his early education at the Hariish Chandra School in Varanasi. He studied at this school up to the age of seventeen when in response to Gandhiji's appeal to students to boycott schools and colleges, he decided to give up studies and joined non-co-operation movement, during which he was arrested.

After his release from Jail in 1921, he entered Kashi Vidyapeeth at Varanasi and came under the influence of the great philosopher Dr. Bhagwan-das. He graduated from Kashi Vidyapeeth, taking the Shastri degree.

On the conclusion of his studies he returned to active politics.



Sri Lal Bahadur Shastri with the Vice-President, Dr. Zakir Husain.

149

When he was 23, he married Lalita Devi and they have four sons and two daughters.

In 1926 he became a life-member of the Servants of People Society and shifted his field of activities to Allahabad. He became intimately associated with civic life of Allahabad and was elected to the Allahabad Municipal Board which he served for seven years as its member. He was also a member of the Allahabad Improvement Trust for about four years.

A great organiser

Lal Bahadur soon came to occupy important organisational posts in the Congress. He was General Secretary and later President of the Allahabad District Congress Committee from 1930 to 1936. For three years, from 1935 he was General Secretary of the U.P. Provincial Congress Committee. When the Congress entered provincial legislature in 1937, Lal Bahadur was elected to the U.P. Legislative Assembly.

One of Lal Bahadur Shastri's pleasant memories is that of December 1929 when as a young Congressman of 25, he saw the Congress adopt complete independence as its goal. The man who moved the resolution was subsequently to be one whom Lal Bahadur Shastri was to succeed as Prime Minister.

Shastri participated in all the mass movements launched by the Congress during 1921 and 1942 and was jailed seven times, spending more than nine years in prison.

In 1946, he again returned to the U.P. Legislature and was appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the Chief Minister. He was soon promoted as Minister for Home and Transport, which portfolio he held for about five years. It was as Home Minister in U.P., that Nehru realised his potential abilities and asked him if he could resign the provincial post to work in a wider field.

In 1951, the Congress party was fighting the first General Elections in independent India and needed some one who would organise the election campaigns on an all-India basis. Nehru called Lal Bahadur to New Delhi to organise the Congress election campaign and appointed him as the Congress Party's General Secretary. The sweeping victory that the Congress secured at the polls in the elections was in no small measure due to the organising capacity and untiring efforts of Lal Bahadur Shastri.

The new Parliament found Lal Bahadur Shastri as a Member of the Rajya Sabha in 1952. In May the same year he was appointed as Union Minister for Transport and Railways. Four years later, in November 1956, he resigned his Ministership because he felt that he was constitutionally responsible for a railway accident at Ariyalur in which more than 150 lives were lost. This decision was fully appreciated by Parliament and by the country. The late Prime Minister Nehru, speaking in Parliament on the occasion said that Mr. Lal Bahadur was a man of highest integrity with devotion to high ideals. He said that he was accepting Lal Bahadur's resignation because it would set an example in constitutional propriety and not because Lal Bahadur was in any way responsible for what had happened.

It was on this occasion that Lal Bahadur revealed a facet of his character which is not generally well-known. Behind his soft exterior lies a firmness of purpose and will. Replying to the two-hour debate on the railway accident which occasioned his resignation, Lal Bahadur said, on November 27, 1956, "Perhaps due to my being small in size and soft in tongue, people are apt to believe that I am not able to be very firm with them. Though not physically strong, I think I am internally not so weak".

Agro-Industrial combination

He was, however, not to remain outside the Government for long. In 1957, when the Second General Elections took place, he was elected to the Lok Sabha. On April 17, 1957, he was appointed Minister for Transport and Communications and in March 1958, Minister for Commerce and Industry. While he held the latter portfolio he prepared a scheme for agro-industrial integration. Combination of industry with agriculture, he thought, would solve the problem of unemployment in rural areas. He wanted village industries to be converted into small-scale industries over a period of 20 to 30 years. This scheme became the basis of subsequent progress in this field.

On the death of Pt. Govind Ballabh Pant, Lal Bahadur Shastri took over the Ministry of Home Affairs on April 4, 1961, thus stepping into the shoes of this political preceptor.

While looking after the immense responsibilities that are the Home Minister's in India, Lal Bahadur's qualities as a negotiator and compromiser came

into play in resolving the acute language controversy in Assam. He cemented the relationship between Assamese and Bengalis in that State on an enduring basis.

No less successful was his goodwill mission to Nepal in March 1963. For some time past, the relations between Nepal and India had tended to be clouded by misunderstandings and Lal Bahadur Shastri's qualities of persuasion and his sincerity of purpose were able to assuage all fears that Nepal might have had and ever since then the relations between the two countries have been most cordial.

Last assignment

In August 1963, he gave up office to take up Congress organisational work under the Kamaraj Plan, but returned to the Cabinet as Minister without Portfolio on 24th January 1964.

One of his assignments on rejoining the Cabinet was to tackle the situation that had arisen in Kashmir as a result of the theft of the Holy Relic from Hazratbal Mosque. It was a problem that

was pregnant with dangerous possibilities and needed for its solution the greatest tact and foresight, which Lal Bahadur brought to bear on it and the entire episode ended peacefully due to his efforts.

Lal Bahadur has written a biography of Madame Curie in Hindi. His other interests include swimming, badminton and table tennis and he shares Jawaharlal Nehru's abounding love for children. Whenever he can find time from his multifarious preoccupations, he spends it mostly in playing with children. Recently he remarked "I am so short that no body likes to play with me. I, therefore, turn to children".

Shastri has a fine sense of humour, a ready wit and quick repartee. When invited to distribute prizes at a Children's function he began his speech by saying: "I have been called at the function because of my size".

Persuasive but firm, humble but tough, Shastri assumes his new office with a long and intimate experience of Indian politics and administration.



Sri Nehru who inaugurated the Parambikulam Project in 1961 is seen with villagers on the way.

NEW CABINET

The President has appointed Sri Lal Bahadur Shastri to be the Prime Minister. Sri Lal Bahadur Shastri will also be Minister of Foreign Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy.

On the advice of the Prime Minister, the President has appointed the following persons to be members of the Council of Ministers :—

MEMBERS OF THE CABINET.

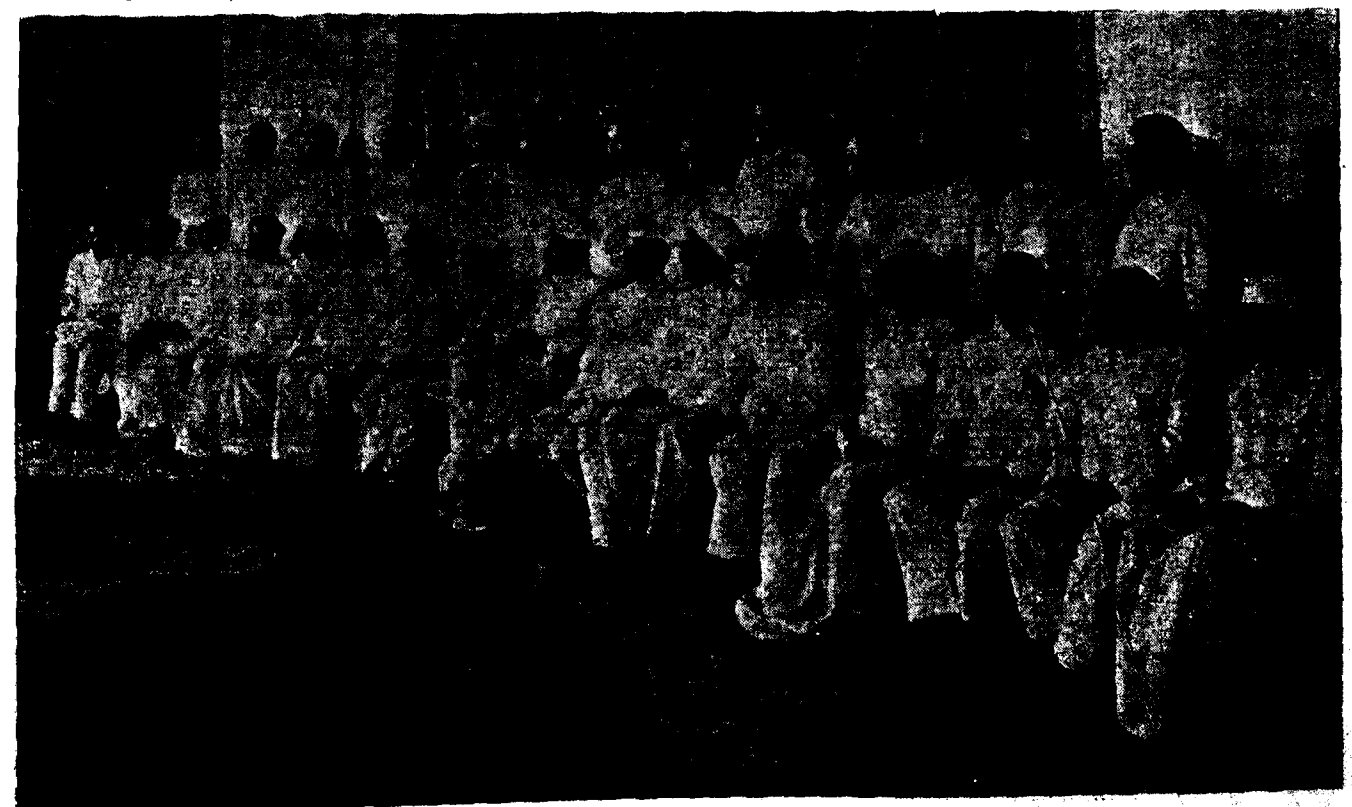
1. Sri Gulzarilal Nanda. Minister of Home Affairs.
2. Sri T.T.Krishnamachari. Minister of Finance.
3. Srimati Indira Gandhi. Minister of Information and Broadcasting.
4. Sardar Swaran Singh.. Minister of Industry (including Heavy Engineering and Technical Development).
5. Sri S. K. Patil .. Minister of Railways.
6. Sri Asohk Kumar Sen. Minister of Law and Social Security.
7. Sri Y. B. Chavan .. Minister of Defence.
8. Sri Sanjiva Reddy .. Minister of Steel and Mines.
9. Sri C. Subramaniam .. Minister of Food and Agriculture.
10. Sri Humayun Kabir .. Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals.
11. Sri Satya Narayan Sinha. Minister of Communications and Parliamentary Affairs.
12. Sri H. C. Dasappa .. Minister of Irrigation and Power.
13. Sri M. C. Chagla .. Minister of Education.
14. Sri D. Sanjivayya .. Minister of Labour and Employment.
15. Sri Mahavir Tyagi .. Minister of Rehabilitation.

MINISTERS OF STATE.

1. Sri Mehr Chand Khanna. Minister of Works and Housing.
2. Sri Manubhai Shah .. Minister of Commerce (including Textiles and Jute).
3. Sri Nityanand Kanungo. Minister of Civil Aviation.
4. Sri Raj Bahadur .. Minister of Transport (excluding Civil Aviation).
5. Sri S. K. Dey .. Minister of Community Development and Co-operation.
6. Dr. Sushila Nayar .. Minister of Health.
7. Sri Jai Sukh Lal Hathi. Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs.
8. Srimati Lakshmi N. Menon. Minister of State in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
9. Sri K. Raghu Ramaiah. Minister of Supply in the Ministry of Industry.
10. Sri O. V. Alagesan .. Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals.
11. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh. Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways.
12. Sri R. M. Hajarnavis. Minister of Cultural Affairs in the Ministry of Education.
13. Dr. K. L. Rao .. Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power.
14. Sri B. R. Bhagat .. Minister of Planning; shall also be Minister of State in the Ministry of finance in the Dept. of Co-ordination.
15. Sri A. M. Thomas .. Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence.

DEPUTY MINISTERS.

1. Dr. Manu Mohan Das. Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Rehabilitation.
2. Sri Shah Nawaz Khan. Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture.
3. Sri S. V. Ramaswamy. Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce.
4. Sri Ahmed Mohiuddin. Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport.
5. Sri B. S. Murthy .. Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation.
6. Sri Lalit Narayan Mishra. Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs.
7. Smt. Soundaram Ramachandran. Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education.
8. Sri D. R. Chavan .. Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture.
9. Sri C. R. Pattabi Raman. Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.
10. Smt. Maragatham Chandrasekhar. Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Security.
11. Sri Jaganath Rao .. Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law.
12. Sri Sham Nath .. Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways.
13. Dr. D. S. Raju .. Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence.
14. Sri Dinesh Singh .. Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs.
15. Sri Bibudhendra Misra. Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industries.
16. Sri B. C. Bhagyaati. Deputy Minister in the Department of Communication.
17. Sri Shyam Dhar Misra. Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power.
18. Sri Irakash Chandra Sehi. Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Mines.
19. Sri Ratanlal Kishori-lal Malviya. Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment.
20. Sri Bhak. Darshan. Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education.



The President, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, with the Prime Minister Sri Lal Bahadur Shastri and the members of his Cabinet, and the Ministers of State after they were sworn in at the Rashtrabati Bhavan, New Delhi, on June 2, 1964.

A Chronology of Sri Nehru's Life

- 1889—Born in Allahabad (November 14).
- 1905—Left for England to join Harrov (May).
- 1907—Entered Trinity College, Cambridge.
- 1909—Visited Germany and France.
- 1910—Took his degree with honours in the Natural Sciences Tripos (Chemistry, Geology and Botany).
- 1912—Barrister-at-Law, Inner Temple.
Returned to India. Started practice at Allahabad High Court. Attended the Bankipore Session of the Congress as a delegate.
- 1913—Joined the United Provinces' Congress Organisation.
- 1915—Delivered first public speech in Allahabad at a protest meeting against a new Act muzzling the Press.
- 1916—Married Kamala Kaul (February).
First meeting with Gandhiji at the Lucknow Congress.
- 1917—Joined the Home Rule Movement.
Daughter Indira was born (November 19).
- 1918—Became member of the All-India Congress Committee.
- 1919—Assisted C. R. Das in the inquiry into the Punjab disturbances.
- 1921—Imprisoned for the first time for distributing notices of a hartal in connection with the visit of Prince of Wales (December 6).
- 1922—Released from jail (March 3).
Imprisoned again for 'intimidating' dealers of foreign cloth (May 11).
- 1923—Released (January 31).
Imprisoned in Nabha jail for defying Resident's order asking him to leave the State (September 22).
Released (October 4).
Elected Chairman of the Allahabad Municipal Committee.
Appointed General Secretary of the Indian National Congress at Coconada Session (again in 1924-25; 1927-29).
- 1925—Resigned from the Chairmanship of Allahabad Municipality. Kamala fell seriously ill.
- 1926—Took Kamala to Switzerland for treatment (March).
Visited Italy, France, Germany, Belgium and Russia.
- 1927—Attended the Congress of Oppressed Nationalities in Brussels as official delegate of the Indian National Congress (February).
Returned from Europe and was instrumental in committing the Indian National Congress to the goal of independence at the Madras Session (October).
- 1928—Was lathi-charged while leading a procession against the Simon Commission in Lucknow (November 29).
Founded Independence for India League, which advocated complete severance of the British connection, and was its General Secretary.
- 1929—Got the All-India Congress Committee to accept the D.P.C.C.'s Socialist Programme.
Presided over Lahore Session of the Congress where Congress goal was changed to complete independence.
Presided over a Nagpur Session of the All-India Trade Union Congress. Raised funds for defending the prisoners of Meerut Conspiracy Case. Published *Letters from a Father to His Daughter*.

- 1930—Arrested and sentenced to six months' imprisonment for participation in the Salt Satyagraha (April 14).
Released from Naini Central Prison (October 11).
Re-arrested for participating in a peasant conference at Allahabad and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment (October 29).
- 1931—Released from jail (January 26).
Father Motilal Nehru died (February 6).
Arrested for defying order prohibiting him from leaving Allahabad; sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment (December 26).
- 1933—Discharged from jail on account of mother's illness (August 30).
- 1934—Toured earthquake-stricken Bihar and organised relief for sufferers (January).
Arrested at Allahabad for his 'seditious' speeches at Calcutta and sentenced to two years' imprisonment (February 16).
Released to visit Kamala Nehru who had taken seriously ill (August 11) but re-arrested ten days later for making anti-Government speeches.
Published *Glimpses of the World History*.
- 1935—Completed his *Autobiography* in Almora District Jail (February 14).
Released because of Kamala Nehru's critical condition (September 4) and flew to Europe to be with her.
- 1936—Kamala Nehru expired (February 28).
Visited London and Rome also.
Presided over the 49th Session of the Congress held at Lucknow (April 23).
Agreed to the Congress contesting the elections under the Government of India Act, 1935, but opposed acceptance of Office.
Formed and drafted provisional constitution of the Indian Civil Liberties Union and took active interest in its work (June 2).
Toured the Country extensively on an election campaign.
Presided over the Indian National Congress Session at Faizpur (December 26).
- 1938—Mother Swarup Rani died.
Became Chairman of the National Planning Committee.
Visited Spain during the Civil War.
- 1939—Visited China.
- 1940—Arrested during the Individuals Satyagraha Movement (October 31) and sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment.
- 1941—Released from jail (December).
- 1942—Discussions with Chiang-Kai-Shek in India.
Participated in the negotiations started by Stafford Cripps for settlement with India.
Moved the famous 'Quit India' resolution at the A.I.C.C.
Arrested along with Gandhiji and Members of the Congress Working Committee, and taken to Ahmednagar Fort (August 8).
- 1944—Started writing *Discovery of India* (April 13).
- 1945—Released from jail (January 15).
Participated in the Simla talks for settlement with the British Government (June 25).
Organised legal defence for officers and men of the I.N.A.
- 1946—Published *Discovery of India* (March).
Toured South East Asia.
Elected Congress President for the fourth time (May 9).
Accepted Viceroy's invitation to form an Interim Government (August 17), sworn in as Vice-President and Member in-charge of External Affairs (September 2).
Visited N.W.F.P. (October).
Visited London to discuss with the British Government certain interpretations of the Cabinet Mission Plan (December).
Moved the Objectives Resolution in the Constituent Assembly (December 30).
- 1947—Presided over the Indian Science Congress at Delhi (January 3).
Inaugurated the Asian Relations Conference in New Delhi (March 23).
Became Independent India's first Prime Minister (August 15).
Visited riot affected areas in the Punjab with Liaqat Ali Khan and Sardar Patel (August 31).



Sri Nehru who inaugurated the Women's Welfare Conference at the Gandhi Mantap in 1961 is seen in the picture fondling a child.

1948—Propounded in the Constituent Assembly India's new foreign policy based on non-alignment, freedom to judge all issues on merit (February 17).

Laid the foundation stone of the Hirakud Dam (April 12).

Inaugurated the Third Session of the United Nations Economic Commission of Asia and the Far East at Ootacamund (June 2).

Addressed the first meeting of the Atomic Energy Commission (August 20).

Inaugurated the first meeting of the Regional Committee of the WHO for South East Asia (October 4).

Attended the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in London which led to the continued membership of the Republican India in the Commonwealth (October 3).

Addressed the Special Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations in Paris (November 3).

Inaugurated the Asian Regional Conference of the International Meteorological Organisation at New Delhi (November 10).

Inaugurated the Silver Jubilee Session of the Indian Historical Records Commission in New Delhi (December 23).

1949—Inaugurated the 19-Nation Asian Conference to condemn the Dutch Aggression on Indonesia (January 20).

Attended the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference (April 19).

Called on Pakistan to join India in a "No-war" declaration (September 24).

Left India on an official visit to the U.S.A. (October 7). Addressed the U.S. Congress also addressed the Trusteeship Committee of the U.N. General Assembly (October 19).

Visited Canada and addressed both Houses of the Canadian Parliament at Ottawa (October 24).

Awarded American Spingarn Medal for services in the Negro cause (November 6).

1950—Addressed the Annual Convocation of the University of Ceylon, Colombo (January 12).

Laid the foundation stone of the National Stadium, New Delhi (January 19).

Inaugurated the Supreme Court of India (January 28).

Planning Commission, with Nehru as its Chairman, set up (March).

Received the Prime Minister of Pakistan and signed the Nehru-Liaquat Ali Agreement on minorities.

Inaugurated the Indian Council for Cultural Relations in New Delhi (April 9).

Visited Karachi at the invitation of Pakistan Government (April 26).

Issued an appeal to the Big Three calling for a speedy end to the Korean War (July 14).

Laid the foundation stone of the Saprui House, New Delhi (October 20).

1951—Visited Cairo, Geneva, London and Paris. Official visit to Nepal (June 11).

Elected President of All-India Congress (September 9) and presided over the 57th Session of Congress at Delhi (October 18).

Addressed International Statistical Conference at New Delhi (December 5).

Performed opening ceremony of Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad (December 16).

1952—Signed Indo-Syrian Treaty (February 25). Inaugurated the Silver Jubilee Session of the Federation of the Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry at New Delhi (March 29).

Participated in the International Buddhist Conference held at Sanchi.

1953—Participated in the World Gandhian Seminar held in New Delhi (January 9).

Presided over the Hyderabad Session of the Indian National Congress (January 17-18).

Attended Coronation of Queen Elizabeth II (May 28).

Visited Karachi at the invitation of Government of Pakistan (July 25).

Inaugurated Nationalised Air Corporation (August 1).

Opened the deliberations of the Consultative Committee of the Colombo Plan at New Delhi (October 13).

1954—Received Sir John Kotelawala, Prime Minister of Ceylon (January 15).

Inaugurated the Institute of Public Administration in New Delhi (March 29).

Paid a week's visit to Ceylon (April 27—May 3).

Received Chinese Premier, Mr. Chou En-lai (June 25).

Issued joint statement embodying the Five Principles of Co-existence, *Panchsheel* (June 25).

Visited China (October).

Received President Tito of Yugoslavia (December 17).

Visited Burma, Thailand, Indonesia and Malaya.

1955—Received in New Delhi the U.N. Secretary-General, Dag Hammarskjöld (January 3).

Attended the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference and called on Queen Elizabeth (January-February).

Received Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Mr. Leng Ngeth, Prime Minister of Cambodia (March 17).

Welcomed to India Mr. U Nu, Burmese Prime Minister (March 25).

Met Egyptian Premier Nasser and his Party (April 13).

Attended Afro-Asian Conference at Bandung (April 15-25).

Received Emir Faisal, Prime Minister of Saudi Arabia in New Delhi (May 2).

Laid foundation stone of National Museum in New Delhi (May 12).

Held talks with Pakistan Prime Minister, Mohamad Ali and Interior Minister, Major General Iskander Mirza (May 13-18).

Left on a tour of the Soviet Union, Yugoslavia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Italy and Egypt (June 5) and conferred with Premier Nasser of Egypt in Cairo.

'Bharat Ratna' conferred (July 15).

Met President Sukarno (July 19).

Signed joint statement with the Crown Prince and the Prime Minister of Laos emphasising the need for implementation of Geneva Agreement on Laos (September 21).

Inaugurated Hindustan Machine Tools Factory at Bangalore (October 6).

Welcomed to India the Russian Prime Minister, Marshal Bulganin and the then First Secretary of the Russian Communist Party, Mr. N. Khrushchev (November 18).

Welcomed King Saud of Saudi Arabia to India (November 28).

Laid foundation stone of Nagarjunasagar Project (December 10).

1956—Had meetings with Selwyn Lloyd, the British Foreign Secretary, John Foster Dulles, the U.S. Secretary of State, the French Foreign Minister, Christian Pineau and First Deputy Prime Minister of Soviet Russia, Mr. Mikoyan (March).

Signed an agreement with Canada for the establishment of Atomic Reactor in Bombay (April 28).

Attended the Commonwealth Premiers' Conference in London (June 27—July 6) and later visited Ireland, West Germany, France, Yugoslavia, Greece, Egypt, Syria, and the Lebanon.

Held discussions with President Nasser and President Tito in Brioni (July 18—20).

1956—Temporarily took over Defence portfolio.

Sounded a warning against the use of force in solving the Suez Canal question (July 23) and sent a message to U.N. Secretary-General urging swift U.N. action against Anglo-French Israeli aggression against Egypt (October 31).

Involved in a jeep accident near Anjar, Saurashtra (August 18).

Addressed the delegates to the Ninth UNESCO Conference in Delhi (November 5).

Participated in the Colombo Powers Prime Ministers' Conference in New Delhi on Egyptian situation (November 12-14).

Discussed in New Delhi with Chinese Premier Chou En-lai the border dispute between the two Governments and Chou En-lai accepted the formalisation of MeeMohan Line (November 28).

Visited U.S.A., Canada and Europe (December) addressed an informal meeting of the members of the U.N. General Assembly (December 20).

Held talks with Chou En-lai during the latter's visit (December 30, 1956—January 2, 1957).

1957—Visited Nalanda with Dalai Lama and Panchen Lama for final ceremonies of the 2500th Anniversary of the Buddha's Mahaparinirvana (January 12).

Inaugurated Hirakud Project in Orissa (January 13).

Opened Asia's first Atomic Reactor in Trombay (January 28).

Held talks with Syrian President, Shukri Al-Kuwatli (January 17-19).

Received Marshal Zhukov, Soviet Defence Minister (January 25).

Temporarily took over Defence Portfolio (January 30).

New Central Cabinet headed by Nehru sworn in (April 17).

Left on goodwill visit to Syria, Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden (June).

Attended Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference (June 26 to July 5).

Visited Holland, Egypt and Sudan (July).

Attended Bhodan Conference on September 20-21 at Yelwal.

Visited Japan (October 4-13).

Addressed Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference in New Delhi (December 2).

1958—Held talks with Prime Minister of Czechoslovakia, Mr. William Siroky (January 3-5).

Held discussions with President Sukarno of Indonesia (January 7-8), and with Harold Mac Millan, the British Prime Minister (January 8-10).

Issued joint statement with King Zahir Shah of Afghanistan for a high level meeting to relax international tension (February 13) and later similar statement with Prime Minister of Rumania Mr. Chivu Stoica (March 10).

Expressed desire to retire from Prime Ministership but bowed to unanimous desire of members of party to continue (May 3).

Visited Bhutan (September 16 to October 2).

Opened "India 1958" exhibition (October 8).

Inaugurated joint meeting of the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the International Finance Corporation (October).

1959—Received Prime Minister of Ghana Mr. K. Nkrumah.

Inaugurated International Congress of Jurists (January 5).

Commended socialist way to progress at Nagpur Session of Congress and reaffirmed India's faith in the Panchsheel (January 9).

Held discussion with East German Prime Minister, Otto Grotewohl and President Tito of Yugoslavia (January 12-15).

Addressed Golden Jubilee Session of the Institute of Science at Bangalore (February 4).

Held talks with Sardar Mohd. Daud Khan, Prime Minister of Afghanistan (February 5).

1959—Laid foundation of Indian Institute of Technology (March 10).

Nehru met Dalai Lama at Mussoorie (April 24).

Visited Nepal (July 11-15).

Inaugurated Truck Manufacturing Unit of Gun Carriage Factory, Jubbulpur (July 21).

Held discussions with President Ayub Khan of Pakistan on Indo-Pakistan relations.

Visited Afghanistan (September).

Discussed with Burmese Premier Ne Win relations of India and Burma with China.

1960—Met Mr. Chou En-lai in New Delhi and decided to get the respective view points examined at official level, making every effort to avoid friction (April).

Attended the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in London and visited Paris, Egypt, Turkey and Lebanon (May).

Signed the Indus Water Treaty with Pakistan (September 19).

Attended the U.N. 'Summit' General Assembly Session as leader of Indian delegation (September-October) and urged renewal of contacts between USA and USSR.

Inaugurated Kundah Hydro-Electric Project, Madras State.

Inaugurated States of Maharashtra and Gujarat.

Visited Paris.

Condemned Sharpeville and Langa massacres in South Africa.

Visited Egypt, Turkey, Lebanon, Syria and West Pakistan.

Held talks with Field Marshal Ayub Khan.

Addressed U.N. General Assembly stressing the need for World peace.

1961—Inaugurated formally the Canada-India Nuclear Reactor at Bombay (January 16).

Said at a news conference in New Delhi that India was definite that China had committed aggression on India's northern borders, and it was wrong on the part of Pakistan to agree to discuss with China the question of demarcating the Kashmir border (January 18).

Inaugurated W.H.O. session in New Delhi (February 7).

Held talks with Maharaja of Bhutan (February 8-13).

Attended the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference (March).

Attended the summit meeting of the non-aligned nations at Belgrade (September).

Inaugurated the first Asian History Congress in New Delhi (December 9).

Inaugurated Bhakra Power House in Punjab (December 10).

Met the Paramount Ruler of Malaya (December 8) and President Brezhnev of Russia (December 13).

1962—Inaugurated Noonmati Oil Refinery in Assam (January 1).

Inaugurated the 49th session of the Indian Science Congress (January 3).

Met Burmese Premier U Nu (January 11).

Inaugurated Commonwealth Education Conference (January 11).

Pressed into service the first India made Nissan patrol Vehicle (January 24).

Met President Kempmann of Denmark (January 18) and Vice-President Amer of UAR (January 24).

Invited to form New Government after the Third General Elections and the new Cabinet sworn in (April 10).

Met King Mahendra of Nepal (April 18).

Presided over the National Integration Council meeting (June 2 and 3).

Visited Paris and Cairo after attending Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference (September).

Addressed UNESCO in Paris (September 21).

Received President of the Council of the State of the Rumanian People's Republic (October 17).

Gave a call to the nation to meet Chinese aggression unitedly (October 22).

Wrote to Chinese Premier that India could not agree when actual and new aggression was taking place and called upon China to restore status quo as it was prior to September 8, 1962 (October 27).

1962—Sent messages to various Heads of Governments on the situation created by renewed armed aggression of Chinese forces on Indian territory launched on September 8 (October 26/27).

Received Tengku Abdul Rahman, the Malayan Prime Minister (October 27).

Received President of Cyprus, Archbishop Makarios (October 31).

Took over Defence portfolio temporarily (November 1).

Issued joint statement with President Ayub Khan of Pakistan re-affirming determination to resolve their differences (November 30).

1963—Ghana on Colombo proposals on Sino-Indian Dispute (January 10-13).

Moved resolution in Lok Sabha for acceptance of Colombo proposals (January 23).

Inaugurated Village Volunteer Force (January 25).

Received Lebanese Premier Mr. Rashid Karamé (January 15) and Sihanouk of Cambodia (January 28).

Opened Ladakh Vihara near Delhi (Feb.)

Commissioned Lokmanyā, first electric loco (February.)

U.N. accepted Nehru's proposal to make 1965 as year of Co-operation (October).
Dedicated Bhakra Dam to the nation (October).

Inaugurated Pinjore plant (October).

Met Laotian Premier in Delhi (November).

Inaugurated conference of envoys to African countries (November).

Commissioned first A. C. Electric Loco at Chitranjan (November).

King Hussain of Jordan met Nehru (December).

1964—Laid foundation stone/Orissa's Tikkarpara Dam Project (January).

Taken ill during the Bhubaneswar Session of the Congress (January).

General Ne Win, Chairman of the Burmese Revolutionary Council, met Nehru (February).

Prime Minister of Singapore, Mr. Lee Kuan Yew met Nehru (February).

Met King Mahindra of Nepal on the occasion of foundation stone laying ceremony of the Kosi and Gandak Projects (May).

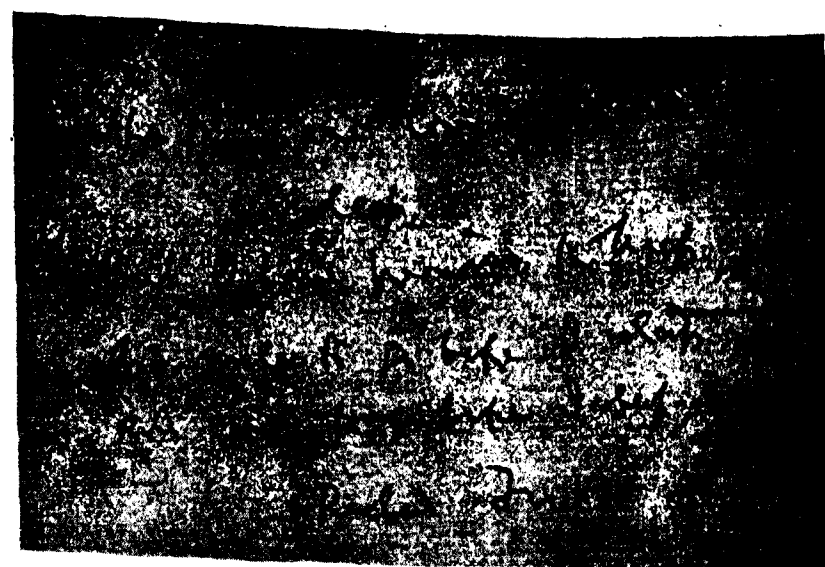
Met Sudanese President Farik Ibrahim Abboud (May).

Visited Dehra Dun for rest (May 23-26).

Light went out (May 27).

NEHRU'S FAVOURITE VERSE

These lines which are the last verse of a poem by the famous American poet, Robert Frost, were written in Panditji's own handwriting on a little pad which lay on his work-table for the past year.



MADRAS INFORMATION

Annual Subscription .. Rs. 2.25 nP.

Half-Yearly Subscription Rs. 1.12 nP.

Single copy 20 nP.

Subscription to MADRAS INFORMATION may be paid in cash, by Money Order, by Indian Postal Order or by Cheque drawn on any bank in Madras in favour of and addressed to the Director of Information and Publicity, Madras-9.

Subscription may also be remitted in local treasuries to the credit head "XLIX—Stationery and Printing—Sale of Gazettes and other Government Publications and Secretariat Presses," and the chalan should be sent to the Director of Information and Publicity for reference and record.

Advertisement rates may be had on request.

Telephone Nos.

Advertisements, Subscriptions and General Enquiries—83111—Extn. 96.

Editorial—83111—Extn. 138.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The subscribers of "Madras Information" official and non-official are requested to intimate urgently the change of their addresses, and reports if any, regarding non receipt of issues of Madras Information if they are not delivered to them before the 20th of each month in writing in the first instance to the POST MASTERS, at their end under intimation to the Director of Information and Publicity, Public (Information and Publicity) Department, Madras-9, and the Director of Stationery and Printing, Madras-1.

2. Copies of all issues of "Madras Information" are being regularly sent to subscribers direct from the Government Press, Madras-1, as soon as the publication is brought out. The subscribers are therefore requested to make enquiries at the local post office at their end whenever packets containing the issues are not received by them on or before the 20th of every month.

3. The subscribers of "Madras Information" are requested to QUOTE THEIR SUBSCRIPTION NUMBERS in all their letters and in the coupons of Money Orders addressed to the Director of Information and Publicity, Public (Information and Publicity) Department, Madras-9, and the Director of Stationery and Printing, Madras-1, to facilitate easy reference and for taking prompt action thereon.

All communications should be addressed to

THE DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY
FORT ST. GEORGE, MADRAS-9

Registered No. M-4767



**the secret
of her lovely
complexion**

**you too
can have it**

*It is the regular use of
Kerala Sandalwood Soap that has
enabled her to gain and
maintain her lovely complexion.
The rich and creamy lather
of Kerala Sandalwood Soap has
worked this wonder with her
skin, giving it the sparkle of a
lovely complexion.*

**kerala
sandalwood
soap**



**KERALA SOAP INSTITUTE, CALICUT-1.
(A Kerala Govt. Concern)**

SISTAT-KILAM



If you could X-ray a worn-out tyre...

If you could X-ray a worn-out tyre, you would be shocked at the nails, horse-shoes, stones and glass pieces embedded inside. These pieces pierce the casing and weaken it. At TVS a careful probe is made to detect even the smallest extraneous pieces. Then the injuries are skillfully repaired, to strengthen the casing. Only then is Camel-back tread rubber bonded firmly on to the tyre.

That's why you get the same mileage from a TVS retread that a new tyre yields and you are able to retread it over and over again. Cumulatively you get more miles per tyre and hence more tyre miles per rupee.

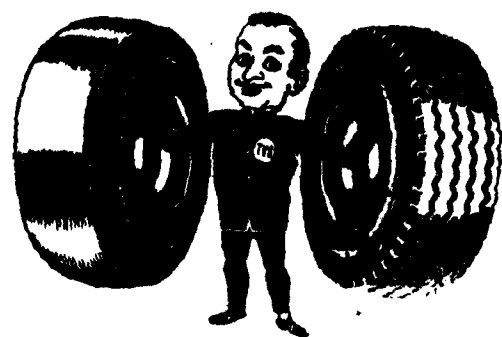
SUNDARAM INDUSTRIES



PRIVATE LIMITED (Unit of TVS)
Pudukkottai - Madras - Coimbatore
Bangalore - Tirunelveli

TVS retreads are tested and proved in Southern Roadways' fleet operating on 3.2 crore bus and lorry miles every year.

TVS are the largest retreaders in India



TOWARDS ECONOMIC FREEDOM

Sri Jawaharlal Nehru has thrown himself heart and soul in the struggle for political freedom of the country which he felt was a pre-condition for the economic freedom of his fellow countrymen. After Independence that First Servant of India as he called himself has guided the Nation for the past seventeen years till he breathed his last on May 27th this year. Under his leadership till recently we have been facing successfully many problems and in spite of many odds the country has been making steady progress in many fields. It will be interesting and fruitful to read the speech of Sri Nehru made on the First Independence Day, 1947, on the 15th of this month.

It has been my privilege to serve India and the cause of India's freedom for many years. Today I address you for the first time officially as the First Servant of the Indian people, pledged to their service and their betterment. I am here because you willed it so and I remain here so long as you choose to honour me with your confidence.

We are a free and sovereign people today and we have rid ourselves of the burden of the past. We look at the world with clear and friendly eyes and at the future with faith and confidence.

The burden of foreign domination is done away with, but freedom brings its own responsibilities and burdens and they can only be shouldered in the spirit of a free people, self-disciplined and determined to preserve and enlarge that freedom.

Our new tasks

We have achieved much, we have to achieve much more. Let us then address ourselves to our new tasks with the determination and adherence to high principles which our great leader has taught us. Gandhiji is fortunately with us to guide and inspire and ever to point out to us the path of high endeavour. He taught us long ago that ideals and objectives can never be divorced from the methods adopted to realize them; that worthy ends can only be achieved through worthy means. If we aim at the big things of life, if we dream of India as a great nation giving her age-old message of peace and

freedom to others, then we have to be big ourselves and be worthy children of Mother India. The eyes of the world are upon us watching this birth of freedom in the East and wondering what it means.

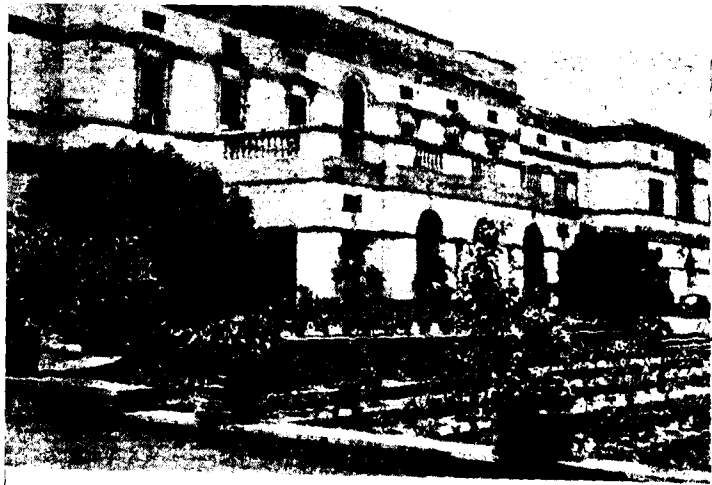
Our first and immediate objective must be to put an end to all internal strife and violence, which disfigure and degrade us and injure the cause of freedom. They come in the way of consideration of the great economic problems of the masses of the people which so urgently demand attention.

Our long subjection and the World War and its aftermath have made us inherit an accumulation of vital problems and today our people lack food and clothing

PRODUCTION IS WEALTH

Production means wealth. If we do not produce we have not enough wealth. Distribution is equally important so that wealth cannot accumulate in the hands of a few, nevertheless before we think of distribution, there must be production.

—JAWAHARLAL NEHRU



The Teen Murti Marg which will be used as a memorial to the late Sri Jawaharlal Nehru, was built in 1929-30. Designed by Mr E. C. Russell, an architect of the Central Public Works Department, the building was used as Commander-in-Chief's residence. In June 1948, it was decided to use this building as the Prime Minister's residence. Sri Jawaharlal Nehru occupied the building in the first week of August 1948. The main house is a double-storey building with a plinth area of 47,554 sq. ft. The estate covers an area of 41.74 acres.

and other necessities, and we are caught in a spiral of inflation and rising prices. We cannot solve these problems suddenly, but we cannot also delay their solution. So we must plan wisely so that the burdens on the masses may grow less and their standards of living go up. We wish ill to none, but it must be clearly understood that the interests of our long-suffering masses must come first and every entrenched interest that comes in their way must yield to them. We have to change rapidly our antiquated land tenure system, and we have also to promote industrialization on a large and balanced scale, so as to add to the wealth of the country, and thus to the national dividend which can be equitably distributed.

First Priority

Production to day is the first priority, and every attempt to hamper or lessen production is injuring the nation, and more especially harmful to our labouring masses.

But production by itself is not enough, for this may lead to an even greater concentration of wealth in a few hands, which comes in the way of progress and which, in the context for today, produces instability and conflict. Therefore, fair and equitable distribution is essential for any solution of the problem.

The Government of India have in hand at present several vast schemes for developing river valleys by controlling the flow of rivers, building dams and reservoirs and irrigation works and developing hydro-electric power. These will lead to all-round development. These schemes are thus basic to all planning and we intend to complete them as rapidly as possible so that the masses may profit.

Necessary Conditions

All this requires peaceful conditions and the co-operation of all concerned, and hard and continuous work. Let us then address ourselves to these great and worthy tasks and forget our mutual wrangling and conflicts. There is a time for quarrelling and there is a time for co-operative endeavour. There is a time for work and there is a time for play. Today, there is no time for quarrelling or overmuch play, unless we prove false to our country and our people. Today, we must co-operate with one another and work together, and work with right goodwill.

I should like to address a few words to our Services' civil and military. The old distinctions and differences are gone and today we are all free sons and daughters of India, proud of our country's freedom and joining together in our service of her. Our common allegiance is to India. In the difficult days ahead our Services and our experts have a vital role to play and we invite them to do so as comrades in the service of India.

JAI HIND

Whither do we go

The future beckons to us. Whither do we go and what shall be our endeavour? To bring freedom and opportunity to the common man, to peasants and workers of India, to fight and end poverty and ignorance and disease, to build up a prosperous, democratic and progressive nation, and to create social, economic and political institutions which will ensure justice and fullness of life to every man and woman.

—Jawaharlal Nehru

Solving Food Crisis

Role Of AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT — OFFICIALS



SRI LAL BAHADUR SHASTRI,
Prime Minister

The Chief Ministers' Conference held recently in New Delhi discussed the food problem and the price situation. Sri Lal Bahadur Shastri while addressing the Conference suggested that the officials of the Food and Agriculture Department should go round the villages and get into direct contact with the people and create enthusiasm in them.

The present problem of tackling the food situation can be considered in two ways, that is, we can consider the short-term as well as the long-term measures. In the short-term measures, we may have to take very quick and prompt action. But while thinking of the short-term measures, we cannot completely ignore the long-term measures.

Key to the problem

In fact, the real key to the problem is increased food production in our country and unless we achieve our objective in this regard we will always be faced with a difficult situation off and on. It is bad that on account of shortage of food production our economy should be put in jeopardy off and on and that we should have to face a crisis. It is therefore of great importance that we must seriously consider the long-term measures as well as giving thought to the short-term measures.

In so far as long-term measures are concerned, I cannot naturally go into detail and you are, perhaps, more aware of them than myself, because you have to deal directly with the people, with the cultivators and with others concerned. However, whatever experience I have is that of a humble worker in the field and my presumptions may be wrong and my calculations may not be correct. Yet for a small worker like me, it is impossible to believe that we cannot increase our food

production or we cannot fight the shortage of food in our country. How to do it? This will have to be considered by you and by us.

Community Development

There is, for example the Community Development Department. What should it do at the present moment, besides the temporary steps it might take? In fact, the Community Development should be the most effective department to increase the present quantum of production.

I have a feeling and I shall leave it to you to ultimately decide, but my feeling is that the Community Development Department should for the next one year at least do nothing else except to concentrate on the question of increase in agricultural production.

Every worker in the block should see to it that every field is attended to—every piece of agricultural field in his area is fully attended to—every field must be surveyed and its potentiality decided upon, that is, what is the present production, what should be its production six months hence or a year later—a complete survey of each and every field should be undertaken and proper statistics kept. After six months there should be a review—what was the target you laid for a particular field and what has been actually the result. If the



The Industries and Commerce Department has organized an exhibition of Dolls and Toys recently at Rajaji Hall, Madras

Some of the exhibits are seen here

No price is Too High To Pay for Freedom

CITIZEN'S DUTIES

1. To render all possible help and assistance for the defence personnel.
2. To increase the production of his factory.
3. To intensify efforts for increased production of agricultural and small-scale industrial commodities to make his State self-sufficient.
4. To avoid all strikes and lock-outs that may hamper production.
5. To maintain the price level of all essential commodities and curb the tendencies of hoarding and profiteering by conforming to the various legislative and other popular measures.
6. To maintain the supply lines of essential commodities.
7. To contribute generously in the form of money and gold for the war effort.
8. To inculcate the highest sense of duty and responsibility.
9. To join the various organizations set up for the defence of the country.
10. To prevent anti-social and anti-national activities of the fifth columnists.
11. To observe strict austerity in consumption of food, clothes and other essential goods and save for the National Defence Fund.
12. To avoid unnecessary travel so that more important and essential movement may not be hampered.
13. To keep up the morale of the people and prepare them for sacrifices.
14. To check rumour-mongering and to disseminate true and faithful news and information.
15. To join or help Citizens' Committee, N.C.C., Territorial Army and Lok Sahayak Sena and Rifle Clubs.
16. To pray for the victory of our Motherland in this struggle and set aside all differences of caste, creed or party.

Madras Information

Vol. XVII

AUGUST 1964

No. 8

CONTENTS

	PAGE
1. Towards Economic Freedom	3
2. Role of Agriculture Department Officials <i>Sri Lal Bahadur Shastri, Prime Minister.</i>	5
3. Madras Leads in the Field of Education <i>Sri M. C. Chagla, Union Education Minister.</i>	13
4. Training of Scientific Personnel in Madras.	16
5. Labour Intensive Industries in Kanyakumari. <i>Dr. A. Ramaswami, State Editor, District Gazetteer.</i>	20
6. Unit Trust Scheme	25
7. Metric Reform in Madras <i>S. Moni, I.A.S., Controller of Weights and Measures.</i>	27
*8. Sixth Madras Cattle Show <i>Dr. I. D. Manthramurthi, Director of Animal Husbandry.</i>	30
9. Music of the Ancient Tamil	32
10. Development of Consumers' Co-operative Societies.	34
11. Book Review	36

THIS MONTH'S COVER

For the first time after Seventeen Years, we will be celebrating the Independence Day and saluting the National Flag without Prime Minister Nehru participating in the function. If we should guard the freedom from internal and external dangers, we should follow the ideals of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who led us to freedom and who, through seventeen years of ceaseless toil, laid the foundations for the modern industrial economy. When saluting the National Flag this year, we should think of Sri Jawaharlal Nehru and rededicate ourselves to the service of the Nation.



The Prime Minister, Sri Lal Bahadur Shastri, addressing the conference of the State Chief Ministers which met at New Delhi on June 24, 1964 to discuss the present food situation

result is unsatisfactory, the Community Development block along with other officers should consider the reasons for the same—whether there was shortage of supply of manures, whether proper seeds were given; whether water was made available to them, did the irrigation canals supply the water in time, etc. They can look into various other matters also.

Work in fields important

So we have to work in the field and less in our offices. And I do think that the Community Development Department can play a very important role in this regard. The Agriculture Department of course have done very good work and there has been a considerable increase in production in 1963-64 and yet it does not meet our requirement. I remember the late Prime Minister laying the utmost stress on the importance of the work of the Agriculture Department in the States. In fact, he had even once suggested, if I am not wrong, that the Food and Agriculture Department should be taken over by the Chief Ministers themselves. I am not making that suggestion at the present moment, but it only shows that importance he attached to it. And he did so because our whole economy is based on adequate food production and not depending too much on imports. So, as both the Chief Ministers as

well as Ministers for Food and Agriculture are here, I would beg of you to see that the Food and Agriculture Minister or his Ministry gets the fullest support of the whole Government, the State Government. Financial difficulties or hurdles should not come in the way and there also I would suggest that officers of the Agriculture Departments in the States should be working more in the fields. Of course some officers are needed in the Secretariat, but at the district level officials of the Agriculture Department should be much more in contact with the people, with the cultivators.

Own experience

I have some experience, my own experience. I am not accusing the officials but yet in my own constituency I have seen that in far off villages, in one place, about 60 miles away from the headquarters, where some of the officials were staying next door I think, not even 50 yards away from where I was staying. As it was my own constituency, I did not take any official with me. No one was with me. I was staying there and meeting the tenants, cultivators. They had come with their representation and were staying there the whole night. I was surprised to see that those who were connected with the work of food and agriculture, as

RICE MILLS IN PUBLIC SECTOR

Two important announcements made at the Chief Ministers' Conference held recently in New Delhi were the Government's decision to install a number of modern rice processing units in the public sector and the drawing up of a special action programme of credit to agriculturists by the Reserve Bank of India.

well as with the irrigation departments, did not care to come and talk to me. And believe me that I was a Minister then. They need not have called on me as a Minister—I did not expect it—but they should have come to me as a Member of Parliament. They should have asked me what complaint I had received, what difficulties the people in that area had. They did not turn up at all.

Cultivators' difficulty

So it is the work of the Agriculture Department and other departments, irrigation specially. They are more or less functioning in a routine manner. Reports are prepared. Papers are quite all right and the result is that more or less they are indulging in superficialities. My words may be harsh but yet we have to be frank amongst ourselves, and I must say, I have got my own experience. It may not be so in other States and it may not be so in other parts of U.P., but the largest number of complaints we received from the tenants these days is about the irrigation department. They do not get water at the right time, or they get surplus water when it is not needed. Then, of course, there are other difficulties which the cultivators have to face. The result is that water being available, the tenant and cultivator are not in a position to utilise it to the best manner possible. I do not know how we will tackle it out what I want to suggest is that we have waited long and it is time that we go to the villages ourselves. So far as I am concerned, I proposed to go without pomp and show of a Prime Minister.

Contact with people

It is better to go and stay in a far off village for three or four days and get into real touch and contact with the people. We must stay there, we must stay with them and talk to them. We have thought over these matters earlier but I am also guilty, and perhaps most of us are guilty, that we have not done so. As soon as we hold office we get involved in so many problems, we have to look to so many things. Yet once in a year or twice in a year, it should not be difficult for each and everyone of us to go and live in villages for at least

three days. If we meet 100 people or 200 people we will really know what the actual position is. Therefore, if we take the lead, I have no doubt the officials and the departments concerned will try to follow us. But whether we give the lead or not, the officials cannot shirk their own responsibilities. There is absolutely no harm in even the Secretary of the Food and Agriculture Department going round the villages or in getting into direct touch or contact with his district officers. He might be doing it, but speeches or lectures alone will not suffice.

So what I want to suggest is, how do we get into direct contact and touch with our people and how to create some kind of new enthusiasm in them? We have made tremendous progress in industries and the achievement is something marvellous, if I may choose that word. But agriculture still remains a sleeping partner. Why has this happened? Sometimes I feel, so far as industries are concerned it is easier to tackle them. It is an organised sector. There is not much of labour involved in it, but in the case of agriculture where you have to deal with millions, where you have to deal with vast areas, a dispersed population, we are not so good at that, although we should have been. We derived all our strength before independence from the peasants and from the cultivators. We went to villages, worked for months together.

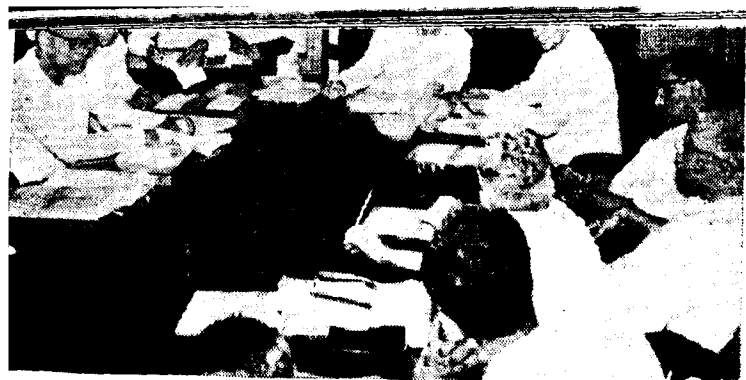
Essentially human factor

As the Secretary of the District Congress Committee of Allahabad, I remember in the year 1934—a very difficult period at that moment because of the movement of 1932, a very big movement withdrawn by Gandhiji and the Congress was almost at its lowest ebb—I went round the villages for full one month, did not return to the city and of course explained our policy or programme to them.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT'S DECISION

The Government of Madras has issued orders stopping procurement of rice in the State with immediate effect.

The orders follow the decision taken at the Conference of Chief Ministers held at New Delhi from June 24 to 26 that the procurement of rice in Madras and Andhra Pradesh States in the Southern Rice Zone should be given up and that all restrictions, formal and informal, on the movement of paddy and rice between the States within the zone should be withdrawn.



Sri C. Subramaniam, Union Food Minister, holding discussion with the State Food Ministers of Madras, Andhra and Kerala on 14th July 1964 at Madras

In India at least in our freedom struggle, it is the cultivator, it is the peasant, who has lent his fullest support to us. But because of the various problems, our new officers perhaps do not find it possible to give them again a new life and new enthusiasm. So it is essential that while dealing with the human factor and the question of peasantry, and of food and agriculture, we realise that it is essentially, a question of human factor, human element. How do we deal with it? How do we create in them a sense of mission, a sense of purpose? So I do therefore lay the utmost stress—of course I do not exclude myself nor the Ministers—but specially I would like the officials to try to contact the people, go into the fields, listen to their difficulties and solve them on the spot.

Package programme

For example I am told that about the Package programme much has not been done yet. It is a big experiment, a big trial, where you feed the cultivators with all the things needed. But as far as I know, the achievement so far has not been very significant. If we concentrate on certain sectors in certain areas and if we do not produce the desired results, it would depress me and depress all of you. So I would suggest that this programme, this Package programme, needs your fullest attention and it will show to us where things are lacking and what we should do in the case of other areas, because this would be a model of what is to be done throughout the country. So adequate attention has to be paid to it.

In so far as the short term programme is concerned it has assumed great importance.

Distribution of foodgrains

As I said, the increased production is of the highest importance, but perhaps it is in no way less important that we should make necessary arrangements for satisfactory distribution of foodgrains. What should be the proper distributing agency. And if distribution is properly done then there is not so much fluctuation in prices. I do not say that the prices of foodgrains could be isolated from the general economic problems of

the country—our general economic situation, policies, our fiscal policies and other measures, they all taken together. However, unsatisfactory distribution leads sometimes to difficulties and to soaring prices.

Rise in prices

The prices have gone very high. The extent to which prices have risen, I shall give you some indication. Wholesale prices in India are now at the highest level ever reached and we are entering the difficult lean season when prices normally rise further. The general index at 144.5 on May 30, 1964, is 8.6 per cent above the level a year ago. Prices of foodgrains and other agricultural commodities in particular have risen sharply in the past year. While prices of food articles have gone up by 13 per cent, cereal prices have increased as much as 16.5 per cent. This rise in prices imposes, it is needless to add, extreme hardship and inequity on large sections of the people; and it is naturally the foremost problem in people's mind today.

As I said earlier, our entire developmental effort for which we have toiled all these years and sacrificed so much is in danger. Well, there are many factors causing this rise in prices. As I said, this will have to be reviewed. But the major cause of upward surge of prices is the rise in prices of foodgrains, specially cereals. And I feel so sad that this shortage of food supplies is also due to the sections concerned not fully realising their own responsibilities in the matter.

Foodgrains are available, cereals are available somewhere and in the country, not outside the country, and yet it is not coming into the market. This is an unfortunate situation. We are faced with it and the result is that shortage has considerably increased during this period. Well, how to deal with it, how to tackle it, we will certainly consider now.

It is essential that Government should have adequate stocks at its disposal. We must have a buffer stock and for that Government will have to procure foodgrains. I am not talking of State trading as such at the present moment. But what is important is an adequate and sufficient reserve with us so that we can fight the trading community if they do not behave. So, how to procure without causing the minimum trouble to the peasant and the cultivator. I know we have not got the necessary machinery but we must have a proper agency to deal with it. I am not opposed to procurement and State trading. But we must consider these matters in the practical manner.

Peasants our assets

Again, I remember the days of 1937-38, the U.P. Government—in U.P. we had Congress Government.

There was complete rationing and control in U.P. then. Procurement was done on a big scale and direct from the cultivator. The late Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant was the Chief Minister. I refer to you one case. Pantji was almost compelled to appoint a committee of two to look into the complaints which he had received from one district. He appointed me as one of the members—a commissioner and myself. We went there, we went to the villages and we heard a lot of people, witnesses. I must say that things were really pretty bad. Of course you could coerce a tenant to give his share but it would have created, later on more or less a revolution if you continued to function in that way. It was impossible for the cultivator to have tolerated it for long. Therefore, it is not such an easy matter. How do you deal with this problem? The peasant has to make his own contribution. They are our real assets. I am not talking in political terms. We have to deal with them as sympathetically as possible. In the matter of procurement we may have to devise other methods—again I do not know much. I shall have to look into that matter but we will have to deal with this matter, if necessary, at the level of mill, the rice mill or the flour mill—if we do not succeed in other ways.

Price support

It has been suggested and rightly so, that there should be price support for the cultivator. We should provide for it. It has been suggested by all Food Ministers. I remember Sri S. K. Patil having repeated it more than once. Sardar Swaran Singhji spoke about it and I know the present Food Minister has also these things in mind. It is essential the problem of price support to the cultivator. We cannot give up that idea at all. In fact, we will have to support it and encourage it. But side by side the producer, there is the consumer and for him there should be some kind of maximum price—floor and ceiling. You will have to look into it carefully, some kind of floor or ceiling or the maximum price, above which or beyond which the consumer will not have to pay. These are important elements of this problem. You will have to consider them carefully. If we can fix prices in this way then procurement should also be really not so difficult. However, as I said, doubts have been expressed in this regard but we will examine them carefully further and see what could be done if there is no proper response from the quarters, which are closely concerned.

I express my regret over the foodgrains not coming into the market and naturally our Food Minister was very anxious. He has been receiving letters from the State Chief Ministers and Food Ministers for supplying them with more rice, wheat, etc. He, along with his other colleagues in consultation with the Finance Minister, felt that we must go in for imports at the

present moment in order to meet the existing situation. Although we felt that the response might not be good and yet he took courage and talked with the Ambassadors or others of some of the countries. The response has been quite satisfactory.

Assistance under PL-480

As you know, the U.S. Government has been giving substantial help to supply both wheat and rice under their PL-480 programme, which has been of the greatest value for us. In the availability of rice there were difficulties. The price of rice has kept rising. We approached the U.S. Government for further assistance. We have been assured that the United States Government will continue to support rice needs in India under PL-480 and expect to make available additional, substantial quantities from the harvest in August. This is a generous gesture, no doubt, and it will enable us to step up releases from the stocks which we already have with the confidence that they can be replenished later in the year.

RICE CONTROL LIFTED IN SOUTH ZONE

Sri Subramaniam told the Conference of Chief Ministers that the procurement and/or levy of rice in Andhra Pradesh and Madras would be stopped immediately. All restrictions on the movement of rice from Andhra and Madras to other States within the Southern Zone would also be removed.

FOODGRAINS TRADING CORPORATION

The Minister proposed the setting up of a Foodgrains Trading Corporation through which the Government would enter the foodgrains trade. He said the Corporation would not "dislocate existing trade channels".

The Corporation would deal only in rice to begin with. It would function like any other commercial organization, take out a licence, buy from the producer at prices announced ahead of the season and sell to retailers at specified prices.

TECHNICAL AGENCY

Sri Subramaniam also proposed the setting up of a high level technical agency to determine a fair and economic producers' price and also a reasonable consumers' price for farm produce.

Another encouraging feature is that we have had an offer of supply from Pakistan. A Mission will be going to Pakistan in the next few days to negotiate mutually satisfactory terms for the purchase of rice. It is our hope that we shall be able to get a good supply from our neighbour without straining our foreign exchange position.

So we have at present a big quantity of foodgrains. Yet it should be replenished when it is allocated to different States. The trade should know that even today we can meet the situation by throwing foodgrains into the market. Yet we wanted it to be careful and it must be replenished immediately so that we do not get short of it later on. Therefore, our effort has been to get into touch with some countries and I am glad that both the United States of America and Pakistan have responded so well and so promptly. There should be now no feeling of shortage in the country and when there is a scare, well, further complications arise. So, I very much like that the whole country should know that we can meet this situation at present without any difficulty. There will be no shortage and I think the prices will also be stabilised. However, when we get this assistance, we cannot afford to become complacent. Therefore, as I said, we must have a buffer stock in order to tide over any special crisis. Besides that, for sometime to come, we will have to meet the needs of the bigger cities of our country, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kanpur and other places and States like Kerala or Kashmir, which are deficit. About the deficit part of it, well, I may have to talk to the Chief Ministers concerned but it is important that we should not go to sleep as soon as we find that we have been able to tide over our present difficulties. So it has to be a long-term measure and we must concentrate on it.

Planning generated confidence

Our plans are of the highest importance. In fact the first Five-Year Plan, and later on other Plans, have generated a new confidence in the country as a whole. There might be criticisms here and there; there may be

Sri N. S. S. Manradar speaking at the Southern States Food Ministers' meeting held recently in Madras



loopholes also. But by and large, the Planning Commission has indeed done a very good job. It used to get the necessary lead and inspiration from Pandit Nehru. They will now have to deal with a much smaller man, but I do want to take the fullest advantage of the Planning Commission. It is essential that they should give us the necessary advice and guidance.

The Fourth Plan is now under preparation and it, therefore, becomes very important as to what our objective should be; what new orientation should be given to the Plan. Therefore I feel I might say a few words and I might tell you that I had a talk with the Planning Commission recently.

Basic needs

I have not fully discussed with them but I did tell them that food, clothing and shelter are the basic needs of the people to give them relief from poverty and unemployment. All our efforts must be so directed that within a given period of time—it may be ten years or it may be more—we should be in a position where we can satisfy these basic requirements of all our people.

I do not mean that there should be any diversion from building up our basic industries. Indeed, without these we can hardly hope to fulfil the needs, wants of our people. But we must lay emphasis on the smaller programmes which give quicker results and cover a large number of people. Even more important is quicker and more efficient implementation. We pride ourselves as being public men and we know what hurts the public.

To the extent that we shall be able to provide food, clothing and shelter to all our people and give them relief from poverty and unemployment, to that extent will our planning be a success. To the attainment of this objective, I do not want to spare any effort and I know one and all of you feel exactly the same.

May I also appeal to the Chief Ministers and other Ministers of the States that we want their fullest co-operation and we do not want to exhort too much because it is mainly their responsibility to implement all the projects and the schemes. So we have to realise your own problems and your own difficulties.

I have every hope that the co-operation will be coming in abundant measure and we will not only be able to tide over our present difficulties, but we may be in a position very soon to take up the steps and measures which would in the long run solve our food problems and almost make our country self-sufficient.

The rising price level has become a major national problem in recent months. Just before he assumed office as Prime Minister, Sri Lal Bahadur Shastri, declared that he would give the highest priority to its solution. During continuous consultations at party and Governmental levels since then, emphasis has been placed on the need to control the prices of foodgrains and curb the tendency of the wholesale and retail trade to hold back stocks and profit by situations of temporary shortage in supplies. Opinion will differ as to the extent to which this evil is prevalent and the actual conditions perhaps vary widely from State to State. But several bad cases of profiteering and cornerings have come to light in recent weeks, strengthening the demand for increasing State control or participation in the foodgrains trade.

State intervention in food distribution is not indeed a new idea. Internal procurement, centralized imports and rationing were introduced during the last war and lasted until 1953. Even today the Government operates large buffer stocks of imported American wheat and rice and distributes them through fair price shops. But there have been insistent demands for an extension of State trading in foodgrains so that the Government can in time occupy a commanding position in relation to the private wholesale and retail trade to control its profiteering and speculative activities.

The Chief Ministers' Conference that has just ended was expected to provide a consensus on the specific methods by which State control of the trade in and supply of foodgrains could be made realistic and effective. The discussions helped to underline the seriousness of the price problem. As the Prime Minister pointed out, wholesale prices are at the highest level now and the seasonally lean months immediately ahead usually aggravate the rising tendency in prices, especially when transport of grain is hampered by rain and floods. Food articles are now nearly 13 per cent dearer than a year ago; cereal prices in particular are 16 per cent higher. Besides the distress caused to the people, especially the vulnerable sections, uncontrolled price increases will defeat the objective of economic stability which is an integral part of our development planning.

While realizing the importance of finding a speedy solution to this problem, the Chief Ministers' Conference has wisely refrained from supporting some panicky and doctrinaire remedies advocated in certain quarters. Faced with a challenging situation, Sri C. Subramaniam, the new Food Minister, has announced some bold measures which would facilitate free and normal trade movements of foodgrains to the main deficit areas. The

Government has also announced a programme of larger imports of rice from the U.S.A. and neighbouring countries.

Meanwhile, it proposes to strengthen its existing control over the foodgrains trade, under the system of licensing of grain dealers introduced earlier this year, without hampering their normal and legitimate activities. Even the proposed State-owned Foodgrains Trading Corporation to be set up in response to the demands for some form of State trading, is expected to supplement, not dislocate or replace the existing channels of trade. The primary objective is to acquire for it a commanding position, not a monopoly; similarly the Government has judiciously combined a practical approach with concession to ideological pressure by announcing that instead of taking over old and worn-out rice mills, as is often advocated, it would instal efficient mills and run them.

A.I.R.

PLASTIC WAREHOUSE TO STORE FOODGRAINS

A new experiment in the storage of foodgrains is to be tried in India soon with British collaboration. This is part of the Government's endeavour to eliminate wastage of foodgrains due to damage in warehouses.

The Food Ministry has secured a plastic "air warehouse" from Britain for storing foodgrains. The greatest advantage of the new technique is that the "air warehouse" can be put anywhere and grains stored in. It will also stand longer storage than the conventional warehouse. The balloon is rat-free and proof against damage by infestation or moisture. Another merit of the plastic warehouse is that grain can be stored in it in bulk without the need of bags.

The Ministry of Food is understood to have tested the use of the balloon and found it satisfactory. A plastic warehouse will be shortly installed in New Delhi, to start with. If the experiment is found successful it is expected to be introduced in other places.

It is the first time that an "air warehouse" is being installed in India.

(A Press Report)

earmarking that grant for any specific purpose. The result was two-fold. First there was no obligation on the State to spend the grant received from the Centre on any particular project, and the second, I am sorry to say in cases of some States, money intended for education is diverted to other projects where they consider it more pressing. In my opinion, this aspect of financing education must be radically altered if we are going to advance on the educational sector, as we want to.

I suggest for your consideration two important modifications. One is that whatever grants the Centre gives to the States must be earmarked. The other modification I suggest is that we must have a tremendous expansion of Centrally sponsored sectors. The Centre must select certain sectors in education which it will finance itself. I must confess that the schemes of matching grants has been a failure. Therefore, I think the time has come when we must devise something more rational than the matching grant system which we adopted in the Third Five-Year Plan. My suggestion is that the Union Ministry should select certain sectors in education which will emphasise quality. We have made a tremendous expansion, we have passed our targets in primary education, the enrolment of students. The time has come when we should think of consolidation and quality and I think the Union Government must pick out selected sectors for purposes of improving quality.

Elementary Education

I first turn to Elementary education. You know the constitutional directive and we are afraid that the constitutional directive will not be achieved till about 1980 and we would achieve this objective only if we work very hard. On the whole, the enrolment in primary schools, is satisfactory, except for the enrolment of girls. Here I would like to make a suggestion. In schools where a boy has to spend the whole time, there is a tendency not to go at all. If you let him earn his living and give him education either in the morning or in the evening, not during hours when he is working, it will be possible for him to attend educational institutions. Now with the tremendous expansion in elementary and primary education inevitably quality has suffered, but I agree that as far as that sector of education is concerned, the primary importance is numbers. We must put all boys and girls of the school-going age into schools but we must also think about quality and here I wish to emphasise the great necessity of parents taking interest in primary education. I think the State of Madras gives the finest example of what can be achieved in that direction and I would beg of the Education Ministers of different States to look at the scheme which Madras has worked out and implemented with great success.

Turning to Secondary education, I think that is the most vital sector today in our education. If you want the standards of University education, to go up, you must improve the quality of Secondary education. After all it is a secondary education that feeds the colleges. Therefore the first thing we have to do is to have a crash programme for the training of teachers. We must have better libraries in our secondary schools.

I have received serious complaints about text-books from many States. The complaints are that they are too expensive, that they are not available, they are produced too late and the result has been in some States printing and distribution of spurious text-books which is a terrible thought that such text-books should fall into the hands of the boys and girls in the schools. I am glad to note that two States—Bihar and Madras—have decided to set up autonomous bodies which will deal with the publication and distribution of text-books.

We have set up at Delhi a body of experts and they are preparing text-books on a national basis and these text-books will be sent to the different States and we hope that the States will translate these into regional languages and make use of them. Apart from preparing text-books on a national basis, we are also preparing cheap text-books for Universities in collaboration with the United Kingdom and United States and I am sure that this will go ahead on a very large scale and help our students to get the text-books cheap.

Bound with the question of text-books is curricula. It is essential that we should give constant thought to the improvement of text-books and curricula which we are doing in Delhi by our Council of Educational Research and Training.

I should like to set a target before you in secondary education. That at least one school in every community block should be developed as a quality school, i.e., as a model school.

Diversification of education

I was looking at the figures that in India only 12 per cent of the students who go to secondary schools take to vocational course. In other countries 60 to 70 per cent take to vocational course. India comes almost last. Now this is wrong. How do we change this? There are two ways of doing it. We must give our secondary schools a vocational bias. I am of the view that in secondary schools there should be a vocational bias in every school. I am anxious in order to have a Secondary Education Commission on the lines of a University Grants Commission which has done so wonderfully well under the chairmanship of my friend Dr. Kothari. But even if we cannot have a Secondary

Education Commission in a formal way, there is no reason why we cannot finance Secondary education in certain sponsored sectors.

Uniform pattern

Then I should like to say a word about the uniform pattern of secondary education. May I make one appeal that even if you have differences in different States, let us at least agree on the content of higher secondary education. That is what really matters.

Then I should like to make a note of warning with regard to new universities. I am constantly getting letters from States suggesting new universities and I am sorry to note that it is not in the interest of higher education to go on multiplying universities. It is rather better to strengthen and improve the universities we already have. It is better even to expand universities where expansion is possible.

Then I would like to make one word about adult literacy. We have lagged far behind in the removal of adult illiteracy. We must do something in this direction immediately. Here again my view is you will never be able to fight adult illiteracy unless you have co-operation of the people. It must become a popular movement.

With regard to teacher training, as I said, we want to have a crash programme. We want to set up more teacher training institutions. We should have

more part-time classes. I attach the greatest importance to correspondence courses. May I say one word about teachers. It is very necessary that all teachers should get the same remuneration whether they belong to private schools, privately managed schools whether they are employed by local authorities or whether they are employed by State Governments. Same thing applies to old age benefits. All teachers should get the same old age benefits and similar conditions of service.

Triple Benefit Scheme

Here again the Madras State has given the lead with its triple benefit scheme and as far as Delhi is concerned, I hope to introduce a legislation in the next session of Parliament which will put teachers of private institutions and public institutions on the same level as far as salaries, old age benefits, security of service is concerned. I suggest State Education Ministers should undertake similar legislations in their own States. It should be done by legislation.

Finally I come to the question of implementation. We meet in these conferences, we make speeches and we pass resolutions. I sincerely hope that we should go back to our States and should not forget about all that. I think it is not essential to pass resolutions which we are not determined to implement. We must also set up a proper machinery for implementation.

National Education Commission

The Government of India had recently appointed a 16-member Education Commission to survey the entire field of educational development and to review the country's educational system.

The Commission will be headed by Dr. D. S. Kothari, Chairman of the University Grants Commission and will include five eminent educationists from abroad. It has been asked to advise the Government on the general pattern of education and on the general principles and policies for the development of education at all Stages and in all its aspects.

The Commission will also have in the first instance four consultants of international repute. More foreign consultants are likely to be associated with its work latter.

The final report is to be submitted by March 1966. Where immediate implementation of certain programmes is necessary, the Commission may submit interim report.

Queen Mary's celebrates Golden Jubilee



- 1 Sri K. Kamraj at the celebration
- 2 Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam in conversation with Miss De La Hey, founder Principal of the College
- 3 The President with the founder Principal
- 4 Dr. S. Radhakrishnan pressing a button to unveil the foundation plaque of Golden Jubilee Hall on 14th July 1964
- 5 Sri C. Subramaniam with the present Principal of the College



MADRAS LEADS IN THE FIELD OF Education



SRI M. C. CHAGLA,
Union Education Minister

Madras State has made considerable progress in the field of education. Its achievement of sending 6—11 age-group children to school, its lead in the field of providing text books and its triple benefit scheme for teachers all these show the way for other States to follow. Sri Chagla, Union Minister for Education while addressing the States Education Ministers' Conference held in New Delhi recently paid tributes to the achievements of Madras in the field of Education.

When I talk of a national system of education I do not mean uniformity. India is proud of the differences that exist in the country, but she is equally proud of the synthesis which we have made out of these differences. If ever there was synthesis necessary, it is in the sphere of education. And what I want to appeal to you is to try at this Conference to bring about such a synthesis. What I mean when I talk of a national system of education is education which emphasise the unity of our Country. By national system of education I mean mobility of students and teachers. We will never have a real national system of education unless there is mobility of students and teachers. By national system of education I also mean the quality of education. Quality can only be emphasised on an All-India basis. Our best institutions could be such that they will permit favourably of any international standards.

Regional Languages

While giving the fullest emphasis on regional languages, and on Hindi, we must realize that in the present context great importance must be attached to the study of Science and the study of languages. I am fully conscious of the wealth of our Indian languages, the cultural enshrines in these languages and it is the duty of the Ministry of Education to encourage these Indian languages. I am also conscious of the fact that Hindi is declared to be the official language by the Constitution and the Ministry must do anything to help Hindi. Let us not forget the importance that must be attached to the study of English and to the study of Science. This is what I understand is to be national system of education. And the next question is how do we do this. We are faced straightaway with the

problem. Education is a State subject and I am not so ambitious as to expect this conference representing the different States immediately to agree that education should be made a concurrent subject. But we have to realize the historical background to education being a State subject.

All-India Education Service

There are many things we can do which will bring about a national policy with regard to education. And the first point I wish to mention is the All-India Education Service. I am very glad that most States have agreed to this Service in principle. We have not yet received from them the particulars we require as to which of the educational posts they want to place in the education cadre. I hope this answer will not be long delayed and I wish to make a start as soon as possible.

Financing Education

The other point which I would like to make is the financing of education. Under the Third Five-Year Plan, Centre gave a block grant to the States without

Sri G. Bhuvaraman (I. & P.) Minister presided over the Annual Conference of Madras Government Press Workers' Union held on 10th July 1964



TRAINING OF SCIENTIFIC PERSONNEL IN MADRAS

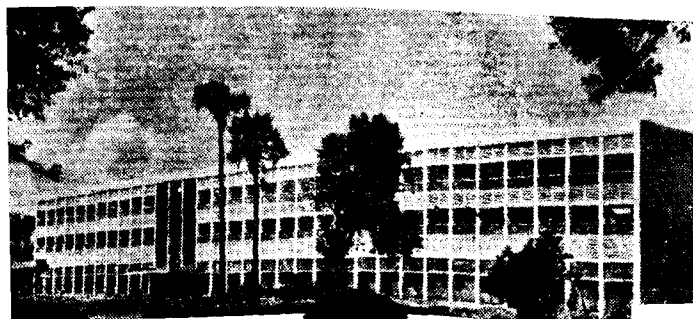
The first convocation of the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras, was held on July 13, 1964 over which the President presided. Over 100 scientists including a few Post-Graduate scholars took their Degrees on the occasion. This Institute is one of the five higher technical institutions set up on a regional basis to meet the post-war requirements of scientific personnel in India.

With graduation of over 100 scientists including post-graduate scholars, at the first convocation over which the President presided on July 13, 1964, the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras, will have reached an important landmark in its rapid growth. From July 30, 1959 to almost the same date this year, it is not a far cry in the growth of an institution which has been conceived with a future of infinite scope and possibility.

The Institute

It was on July 30, 1959, that the Institute of Technology at Madras was inaugurated in the open field between the A.C. College and the Central Leather Research Institute by Prof. Humayun Kabir, the then Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs. Today, within the period of just five years, the one time jungle opposite this founding site has given way to an academic settlement in a wooded campus, and a new city has grown up, a city, in the words of the Minister, "dedicated to the pursuit of knowledge, dedicated to the development of science and technology."

The Electrical Sciences Building at the Indian Institute of Technology, Guindy, near Madras



The Indian Institute of Technology at Madras is one of the five higher technological institutions, set up on a regional basis, to meet the post-war requirements of scientific personnel in India and to provide "the highest type of education in science and technology." During the visit of the late Prime Minister Sri Nehru to West Germany, in 1956, the Federal Government offered technical assistance in setting up of an institute of this kind, and the offer was accepted. Soon a German Technical Mission visited India in October the same year, and step by step the blueprint of the Institute took shape until its formal opening in 1959, and the laying of the foundation stone on its present site in Adyar by Dr. Heinrich Luebke, President of Federal Republic of Germany, on December 3, 1962. During the early days, the Institute was housed temporarily in the A. C. College of Technology and the Central Leather Research Institute. This 630-acre site offered by the Government of Madras is ideally situated in sylvan surroundings, "not too far from the city to be cut off nor too near to the centre of the city to be cramped." The Guindy Engineering College, the Highways Research Station, the A. C. College of Technology and the Central Leather Research Institute are in very close proximity to the Institute and together all these should one day form the biggest technological campus in South India.

The Indo-German Agreement signed in August 1958, at Bonn for the establishment of this Institute provides for—

(i) Twenty German Professors/Specialists and five German Foremen for teaching/training;

(ii) Supply of scientific and technical equipment worth about Rs. 180 lakhs; and

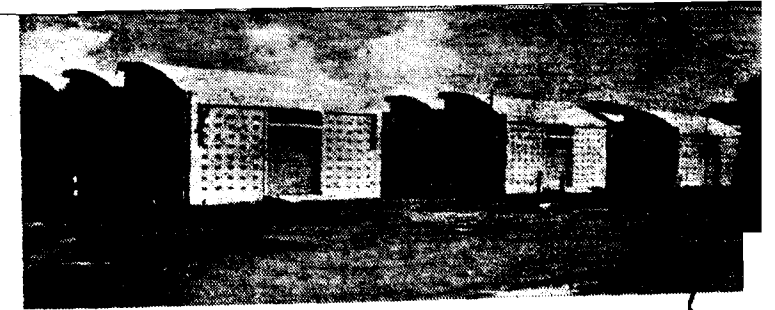
(iii) facilities for training of 20 Indian teachers in German Technical Universities in specialised subjects. At present there are five German Foremen, eight German Professors and twelve Indian Professors at the highest level; also each German Professor has with him an Indian understudy who will be in a position to take over when the visiting Professor leaves.

The Institute which was originally registered as a society, has since been declared an "Institute of national importance" by an Act of Parliament in 1961. It offers facilities for undergraduate training and for advanced post-graduate studies and research in Civil, Chemical, Electrical, Mechanical and Metallurgical Engineering. Besides these technical departments, there are five supporting branches of study, namely, Humanities, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry and Applied Mechanics. The Institute admits 300 students per year to the undergraduate classes for the five-year integrated courses which would mean 1,500 students over five years, and 500 students at the post-graduate level for M. Sc., Ph.D., Post-doctoral and research work.

Target and progress

According to the plan of expansion, the Institute, when fully developed, will have a student population of 1,500 undergraduates and 500 post-graduates and research workers. It will be fully a residential institution, as far as the students and academic staff are concerned. The Institute will have about 8 lakhs square feet area for instructional buildings, ten hostel blocks to accommodate 2,000 students, one hostel for staff and about 1,100 staff quarters. This township with an estimated ultimate population of about 10,000 will be complete in all respects, with its own schools, post office, bank, marketing centre, hospital and health centre, services such as water, electricity, drainage and sanitation, roads and pathways, internal transport, internal communications and a community centre. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 937.69 lakhs.

The construction work is going apace according to schedule, and all the instructional buildings have been completed, leaving only the Administrative building and the Library to be completed during the Fourth Plan period. One of the notable structures in the Institute and landmark in the campus is the open-air theatre, designed after the Greek stadium and Roman amphitheatre, with a seating capacity of about 5,500. It



The workshops at the Indian Institute of Technology, Guindy, near Madras

has big stage, an underground dressing room and a central arena of nearly 10,000 square feet for group acting, folk items, acrobatics, and games like basket ball, volley ball, etc.

Special features

On the academic side, though the Institute was the third to be started, it had the advantage of starting straightway with the five-year integrated course, which has since become the pattern of engineering education in the country. The students here would alternately attend theoretical and workshop lessons under the "sandwich system", which would give them that re-orientation which sometimes had to be secured after leaving the Institute by actually working in industries.

Another important feature is the additional stress on the mechanical sciences in this Institute. With a pronounced bias for mechanical sciences which characterises German scientific study, the focus naturally is in this direction. So also in the field of Instrumentation and Instrument Technology, in which West Germany has made great advance, the Institute will soon provide special facilities. An Instrument Technology laboratory with equipment from West Germany is taking shape and should soon be ready.

The aim to be served by the Institute, observed, the President of the Federal Republic of Germany when laying the foundation stone, could be described "most succinctly in the words of the great lodestar of Indian Youths Mahatma Gandhi, 'Knowledge will be the common property of the people'. With German scholarship, famous for its high standard, and the proverbial German thoroughness and attention to details harnessed together with the Indian imaginative and speculative genius, the Indian Institute of Technology at Madras expects the early fulfilment of its dream not only to bring knowledge—scientific and technological—within the easy reach of man, but also to make science subserve man in the cause of peace and progress.



- President at the airport
- 2 The President handing over degree to a student of I.I.T.
- 3 & 6 Dr. Radhakrishnan declaring open Swami Vivekananda Statue 12th July 1964 at the Marina
- 4 & 5 The President releasing the biography of Sri M. Bhaktavatsala Chief Minister
- 7 & 8 Dr. S. Radhakrishnan in his hometown, Tiruttani
- 9 The President at Tirupathi.
- 10 President replies to the civic address at Pondicherry
- 11 Opening of the Dhanvanta Medical College at Pondicherry 13th July 1964



President's visit to Madras and to his home town



LABOUR Intensive Industries in KANYAKUMARI



Dr. A. RAMASWAMI, M.A., M.LITT., Ph. D. (Lond.),
State Editor, District Gazetteers, Madras.

The Kanyakumari district at the extreme south of the State is the smallest but the most densely populated district. Problems such as high birth rate, unemployment, small holdings and low wages, are traceable in this district. However, quite imperceptibly, the labour intensive processes have been on the march in the district. The handloom industry, the palmyra fibre industry and the cashewnut industry are but significant achievements of those processes. Though the district lacks in minerals, it has other resources like forest produce and stone quarries which may well provide the bases for the further promotion of labour-intensive industries.

This small district of (1,665 Sq. Kms. or 643 Sq. Miles) consisting of the four taluks of Agasteeswaram, Thovalai, Kalkulam and Vilavancode has a total population of 996,915 persons, which gives on an average 1,550 persons per square mile. The relatively high density of population in the district may further be seen from the fact that while the density of population of the entire State is only about 670 persons per square mile, the corresponding district figure is nearly double the State average.

Population density

In the course of the last sixty years, the population of the area now constituting the Kanyakumari district has more than doubled itself. During this period the net addition to the total district population has been 637,667 persons, registering an increase of 177.50 per cent over the population in 1901. Generally there has been a steady increase in the population of the district over the decennial periods. The Kanyakumari district is one among the four districts in the State which recorded an increase in population of over 15 per cent during the last decade, 1951-61. During that decade, the district registered an increase of about 20.6 per cent in population while the corresponding figure for the State as a whole was only 11.9 per cent. The urban population of the district has also been growing considerably. This tendency has been very much marked in Nagercoil, the district headquarters which has crossed the one lakh mark in the Census of 1961.

The district is, no doubt, predominantly Agricultural. Almost the entire area suitable for paddy cultivation has been brought under the plough. Though increase in agricultural production can be achieved by the adoption of intensive cultivation methods, it may not effectively solve the problems of unemployment and under-employment.

Major industries

Among the manufacturing establishments in the district only a very few units can be considered as typically large-scale units. The Travancore Minerals, Limited, Manavalakurichi and the Nagammal Textiles, Nagercoil, are the two of the leading large scale industries in the district. The former employs about 347 persons and the latter about 376 persons. Besides these, the salt industry is concentrated on the coast line of 17 miles between Colachel in the North and Kanyakumari in the South. There are 10 salt factories in the district and the gross area of the factories is 1,393.34 acres of land. The salt industry is well advanced in the district and its employment potential is also fairly high in the coastal villages of Agasteeswaram and Kalkulam taluks.

The cashewnut industry has come into prominence in recent years. There are a few cashewnut factories like the National Nut Company, Pallugal and the Vijayalakshmi Cashewnut Industries, Palavilai, in the district. The former provides employment for about 400 workers daily and the latter for about 700 workers

daily. There are also five plantation factories in the district, at Devagiri, Mahendragiri, Corimony, Woodlands and Balamore engaged in the manufacture of finished tea. These factories in all provide employment for about 500 persons. The cultivation of rubber and the manufacture of sole crepe, rubber sheets and latex is also a growing industry in the district in recent times.

Small-Scale and Cottage Industries

With the rapid growth of population and in the absence of large-scale industries, emphasis has necessarily been laid in the district on the development of small-scale and cottage industries. The conditions prevailing in the district also present ample scope for the growth of small-scale and cottage industries, like the manufacture of coir, soap, palm gur, pottery, rubber products, etc.

The problem of unemployment and under-employment, however, dominates the economic scene of the district due to overpopulation and lack of varied avenues of employment. The recent census figures also indicate the high burden of dependency in the district. According to the figures out of every hundred of the population, 65 are non-workers.

The All-India Agricultural Labour Enquiry conducted by the Ministry of Labour, Government of India, in 1950-51, had also revealed that in the Travancore-Cochin region, in which the Kanyakumari district area originally lay, for every 100 earners about 10 persons were unemployed and that on an average an adult male worker was not able to find work for 108 days in a year. The unemployment was mainly due to want of work which accounted for 72 days out of the 108 days unemployed. Pointing to this grave problem, the *Agrarian Problem Enquiry Committee (Cochin)*, 1949, had observed that more than low wages, it was the impossibility of finding work in the off-season that was the cause of distress among the agricultural labour.

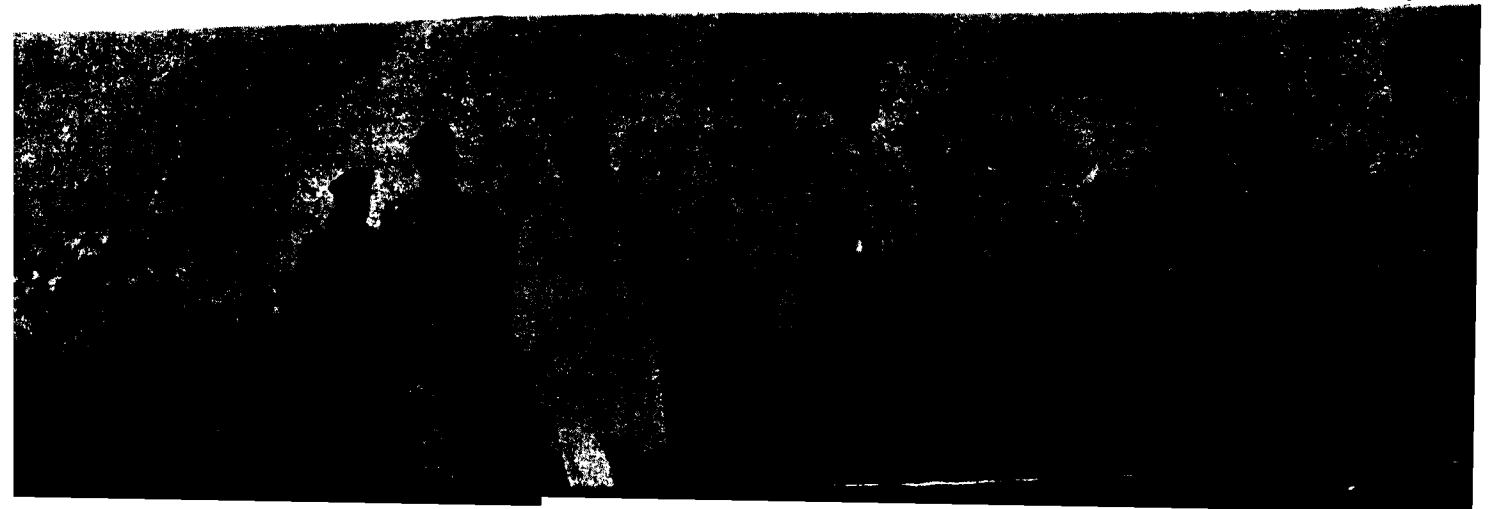
The need for labour-intensive occupations in agricultural regions as a necessary solution for the off-season unemployment, therefore, needs no emphasis.

Labour intensive process

The cashewnut industry in the district exhibits in a short compass the application of labour intensive process of production, a direct outcome of the availability of abundant labour in the area. The majority of the workers in this industry are women and children between 10 and 13 years of age. They are paid on piece-rate basis and they earn every day during the period when employment is available, wages ranging from 50 nP. to Rs. 1.50 nP. These factories, depend considerably on cashewnuts imported from East Africa. The processes connected with the preparation of cashewnut such as roasting, shelling and the removal of the reddish brown coat and grading are localised here mainly with a view to take advantage of the cheap labour available in this district. The manufacture of industrial cloth carried on in the Kerala State is dependent on the special handloom cloth manufactured in the district. The cloth is transported to the Kerala State for further processing. The manufacture of the raw cloth was started here because of the cheapness of labour. Most of the workers engaged in this industry are women and they are paid about 42 nP. per metre of cloth woven. In Trivandrum and other parts of the Kerala State, the wages appear to be nearly double or even more compared to those prevalent in the district. The Kanyakumari district is also the largest producer of handloom cloth in the State. About one and a half lakhs of people earn their livelihood through this industry, which comes next only to agriculture.

The above facts lead us to one inevitable conclusion that there is a potential surplus of man-power in the district, but unfortunately there is a shortage of capital and technical know-how. There are also no raw materials in the district which can attract a few special industries.

The Governor visiting the Guard of honour at a ceremonial parade of the Home Guards held recently in Madras



167

An Industrial Estate

FOR

LEATHER



Sri R. Venkataraman, Minister of Industries Inaugurated the Industrial Estate for Leather Goods at Madhavaram on July 2, 1964.

- 1 The Minister declared open the Estate by opening a Leather bag.
- 2 The Minister delivers the Inaugural speech.
- 3 Inspecting some of the leather goods.
- 4 A view of the gathering with the Estate buildings in the rear



UNIT Trust Scheme

The Unit Trust Scheme recently inaugurated by Sri T. T. Krishnamachari, Union Minister for Finance, is a landmark in the Government of India investment policies. Unit Trusts have become very popular in many countries. Besides several other benefits, safety, steady return and liquidity are the triple benefits of the scheme. The scheme offers attractive investment to the citizens and also helps to mobilise the much needed capital. The attractive features of this scheme will certainly make it popular.

The Unit Trust has commenced operations from the 1st of July. In the last two decades, the Unit Trusts have become increasingly popular in advanced countries of the West and also in Japan and certain Latin American countries. They are popular because of their expert knowledge and efficient management. They are able to offer to the public, the facility of ready investment in a balanced portfolio of securities and shares. The average citizen, left to himself, may not be able to choose his investments so prudently. In our developing economy, the Unit Trust will serve a double purpose. It will offer secure and attractive investment to the citizens, and also mobilize capital so essential for our development.

Triple benefit

It has been announced that Units of Rs. 10 each in multiples of ten will be available from 1st July. The idea is to enable the middle class, including wage earners and persons whose savings are relatively small, to avail of the benefits of this investment. There will be no restriction on the number of units which may be held by any one person. Although the Trust is intended primarily to attract investments from individuals, there is no ban on firms and other institutions investing their funds in the units. Investment in units of the Trust ensures three advantages to the citizen, namely, safety, steady return and liquidity.

Investment policy

The Trust will not put all the eggs in one basket. It will distribute its investments in such a manner that either there is no risk, or the risk is minimum. Investment in any one company will not exceed 5 per cent

of the value of the total funds of the Trust. Also not more than 5 per cent of the funds will be invested in the initial issues of new ventures.

The Chairman of the Trust has said that it is proposed to aim at an yield of over 6 per cent. Capital gains will not be distributed. They will be reflected in an improvement in the price of the units. Capital losses will be offset by capital gains. Ninety per cent of the trust income will be distributed.

No Income-Tax

The Corporation will not pay any taxes on dividends received or paid out by it. The income derived by any unit holder will in his own hands be exempt from

HOW TO BUY UNITS

Application forms are available at any branch of the banks who are authorized agents of the Trust. Application forms, duly filled in, should be handed over along with the payment to the bank. (In case you are applying as a guardian on behalf of a minor or on behalf of a company or any other institution, the application together with the necessary remittance and documents should be forwarded to the head office of the Trust.) After accepting the application, the bank will issue an acknowledgement. You will then receive the unit Certificate or Certificates directly from the Unit Trust of India.

169

There are now (1963) 99 registered factories in the district and they are able to provide employment for about 4,693 workers; and most of them are small-scale factories. The following table shows the important small-scale factories in the district:—

Name of the industry.	Number of registered small factories in the district.	Approximate number of workers employed.
(1)	(2)	(3)
Rice Mills	32	252
Saw Mills and Carpentry Workshops.	13	176
Printing Presses	9	147
Engineering Workshops, Iron Works, Metal Industries.	6	82
Flour Mills	4	7
Match Factories	4	241
Rubber Factories	2	95
Oil Mills	2	10
Textile Mill	1	35
Paper Board and Straw Board Factory.	1	30
Tile Factory	1	51
Cotton Ginning	1	10

The following table shows the various kinds of village industries developed in the district and the approximate number of workers engaged in each of them;—

Name of the industry.	Number of workers (rough estimates 1963, exclusive of the figures of Thuckalay and Thiruvattar blocks).
(1)	(2)
Carpentry	2,773
Smithy	1,331
Tapping	1,055
Coir Industry	2,263
Oil Industry	1,223
Pottery	1,025
Bee-keeping	2,266
Lime-kiln work	708
Hand-pounding	653
Mat-weaving	6,843
Palm fibre	6,559
Lace and embroidery	2,051
Palm and leaf basket industry.	1,383
Aloe fibre	892
Jaggery-making	10,918
Brick	696
Spinning	6,460

The Bee-keeping industry, which engages over 2,000 persons, is a good example of a cottage industry which has developed in the district, where with minimum

investment, maximum return may be achieved. The following annual figures relating to the industry in a development block of the district will illustrate the highly profitable nature of the industry:—

Number of bee-hives.	Number of bee-keepers.	Total production.	Value of honey.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
466	58	8,310 LB.	18,695 RS.

Bee-keeping is becoming a major cottage industry of the district. Hundreds of villagers are taking to bee-keeping. Roughly 34,000 bee-hives are maintained by the villagers in the district and they get about 8 to 12 pounds of honey per hive a year.

Khadi

Khadi industry is also carried on in the district as one of the major cottage industries. Paper-making and toy-making are the other important cottage industries of the district which can expand their production if wider markets are assured. A handmade paper unit is located at Kannankurichi. It has made good progress. Its prices are very favourable compared to the products of similar units in the country and it is able to get bulk orders even from distant places like West Bengal.

Stone-quarrying

Stone-quarrying is also an important industry in the district, from early times. There are huge granite rocks suitable for quarries in many places of the district such as Mylandy and Kalkurichy. Palmyra fibre which is an important raw material for the brush industry is processed in the district. The processing units, which generally receive the raw material from the Tirunelveli district are located near Colachel. The industry comprises of a series of labour intensive processes. As this industry supplies the raw material (palmyrah bristles) which are exported, a plan for suitable expansion of the market will undoubtedly increase the employment opportunities, in the industry.

Screw-pine industry

Screw-pine industry is a thriving cottage industry of the district for which raw material is locally available. Screw-pine is a water plant with thorny leaves and it is commonly found to grow along the banks of tanks and other water courses throughout the district. There are two varieties of plants—one with short leaves and the other with long leaves. The leaves of the short variety are smooth and shiny and there is a wide market for the mats made out of the leaves.

The climate of the district is very favourable for the development of coconut plantations. There are natural back-water facilities and lagoons on the western coastal belt of the district from Kollencode to Kanyakumari. The coir industry has grown well in the district due to the availability of raw material (coconut husk) and brackish water for curing of the fibres. There are roughly 10,000 families with about 50,000 persons depending on this industry.

Mat-making

The making of mats from palmyra leaves and korai grass is another important cottage industry of the district, for which raw materials are locally available and which provides employment to quite a number of people. The articles such as mats, fans and baskets produced out of palmyra leaves are not only attractive but also very useful for household purposes.

Some suggestions

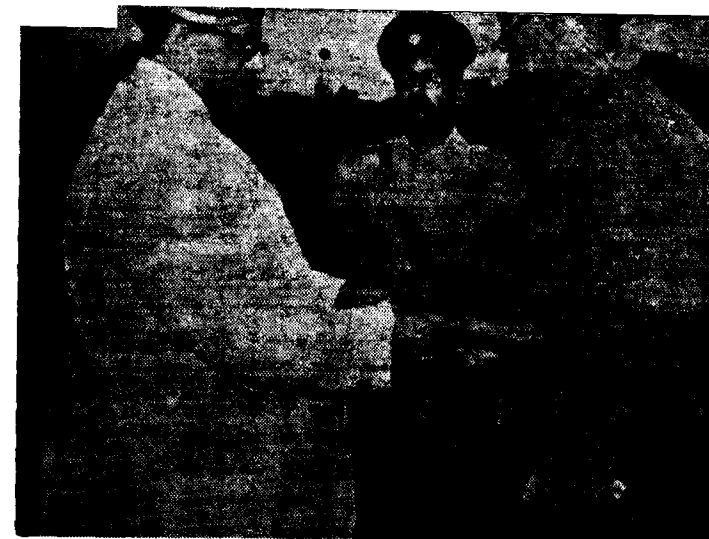
It has been already pointed out that this district has a very equable climate and luxuriant forest vegetation as a direct benefit from the monsoons. The district has already made some advance in the processing of soft-wood for splinters and boxes for many industrial units of the State which produce safety matches. With the available raw materials and abundant labour force, this industry may be expected to show significant progress, if enlightened entrepreneurship guides the development of the safety match industry in this district.

Carpentry and wood-carving thrive in this district. Expert craftsmanship is not wanting. One striking feature about the house construction in this district is the plentiful use of timber. These valuable advantages may well be harnessed for developing carpentry and wood-carving as cottage industries, so that they may supply not only the requirements of the district but also cater to a wider market. The toy-making industry for which the district has shown great promise in the past can be further developed with advantage.

Market for coconuts

Desiccated coconuts have been a delicacy in the West. Ceylon has made significant advance in this valuable industry and has captured the foreign markets. There is nothing that precludes the Kanyakumari district from developing itself into a most advantageous exporter of desiccated coconuts. The cheap labour, the availability of raw material, and the established lines of trade in connection with the coir industry, will all place the district in an advantageous position.

(Sri D. Natarajan, M.A., Compiler, Gazetter Unit, M.R.O., was very helpful to the author in the preparation of this article.)



The Governor distributed batons to the Divisional Commandants of the Home Guards at a ceremonial parade held recently in Madras

But, by far the most important industry that can be further developed may be stone-quarrying. The rough rocks and boulders strewn all over the district, no doubt, add to the panoramic view of the district. But these rough rocks if sized to meet the common requirements of man, such as road-metals, construction stones, etc., will create additional employment for the over-populated region. The great strides made in recent years in the techniques for splitting the rocks and sizing them will enable the district to develop into a very important supplier of road metals for the regions around.

The promotion of cottage and small-scale industries has been generally recommended as a method of improving the economic conditions in over-populated and backward regions. The Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 has assessed the benefits of cottage, village and small-scale industries in the following words: "They provide immediate large scale-employment; they offer a method of ensuring a more equitable distribution of the national income and they facilitate an effective mobilization of resources of capital and skill which might otherwise remain, unutilized. Some of the problems that unplanned urbanization tends to create will be avoided by the establishment of small centres of industrial production all over the country". In over-populated and under-developed areas it is not possible to provide employment for all, in private and public enterprises. Then the best method of solving unemployment problems in those regions will be to create increasing opportunities for self-employment. This may said to be the key-note of the policy in the democratic State. This policy is as important in a country under demographic pressure as it is in a democracy.



Sri T. T. Krishnamachari is seen buying the Units from the Manager of the State Bank of India, New Delhi

Income-tax up to the limit of Rs. 1,000. These concessions will make investment in the units attractive to the middle and lower income groups and ensure a steady return for them.

Liquidity is ensured by providing for the transfer of the units. The Trust will buy back the units either for retirement or for re-sale at prices to be announced from time to time.

An adventure

These attractive features of this new form of investment should make it popular. As our economy develops, so also there is a corresponding growth in the number of investors. The Unit Trust will incidentally make significant contribution to the capital required for industrial development.

Changes in the Union Cabinet

Sardar Swaran Singh has been appointed as Minister of External Affairs. The Ministry of Industry and Supply, held by Sardar Swaran Singh is now transferred to Sri H. C. Dasappa. The occasion for reshuffle of portfolios has been availed of by the Prime Minister to put the Food and Agriculture Minister, Sri C. Subramaniam in overall charge of the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation also. Dr. K. L. Rao Minister of State, will be in complete charge of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power. For the first time, Independent India will be having a separate External Affairs Minister.

Sri T. N. Singh, Member of the Planning Commission, has been appointed Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry and Supply. He will be in charge of Heavy Engineering. Sri Singh was formerly a member of the Lok Sabha from Uttar Pradesh. He was also a member of the Press Commission.

WHAT ARE THE ADVANTAGES?

The unit offers you a unique form of investment because it combines three important advantages:—

*It minimises risk:—*The Unit Trust operates on the principle of investing its funds in a balanced and well-distributed portfolio of investments. A unit holder of even ten units participates in the entire portfolio consisting of Government securities, industrial debentures, preference shares and equities. Thus the risk of investment is reduced to the minimum.

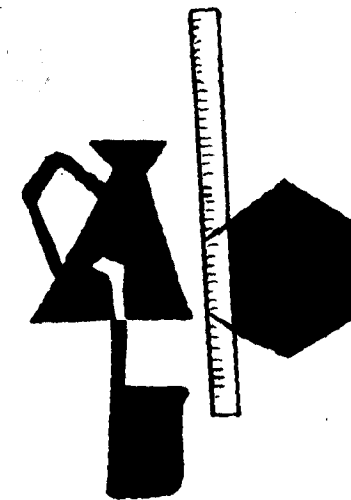
*It gives you a steady return:—*The income from your investment is based on the average income of a well-balanced portfolio. Dividends earned by the Trust are not taxed and income distributed by the Unit Trust to individual Unit holders is free from income-tax up to Rs. 1,000.

*It can be cashed:—*Your investment is liquid because units can be sold back to the Unit Trust whenever money is needed. You can also borrow against units.

These are significant advantages from the point of view of investors, particularly those from the small and medium income groups.

Moving the Bill for the setting up of the Unit Trust, the Finance Minister, Sri Krishnamachari, said: I would christen this attempt as an adventure in small savings and am confident that we are embarking on it with every hope of success. It is primarily for the small man with small savings that the Unit Trust will prove a safe attraction.

A.I.R.



Metric Reform in Madras

SRI S. MONI, I.A.S.,
Controller of Weights and Measures, Madras

As elsewhere in India, the reform of weights and measures in Madras State has also had a chequered career. The need for uniformity of weights and measures had been realised all along, but half-hearted attempts of successive rulers in South India without reference to conditions prevailing outside their territory made these attempts infructuous.

Madras Government efforts

As in the North, commercial weights in Madras State were for long based on multiples of local coins issued by various rulers from time to time. And when, with the advent of the British rule, a compromise was attempted between the Imperial System and the old weights and measures, new sets of values came to be attached to old local units, without a change of local names. The standardisation attempted by the British Government only added to the confusion of weights and measures which were based on traditional values or peculiarities caused by trade practices. Under these conditions the efforts of the Government of Madras to evolve uniformity out of the confusion by legislation were doomed to failure. The last such attempt was in 1948. The chief local units continued, viz., the carat, tola, palam, seer, viss, maund, kundu, kandy and the thulam but the contents of many of these weights and measures varied from district to district and even within local areas, though the names remained unaltered.

The Madras Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958, is thus the first effective step to introduce uniformity in weights and measures, through the adoption of the metric system, giving up all attempts to correlate new and old weights.

Under this Act the Madras Government introduced metric weights in four districts, viz., Madras City, Chingleput, South Arcot and North Arcot from 1st October 1958 with the option to use old weights for

two years, i.e., the use of only the metric weights became compulsory there from 1st October 1960. Metric weights were introduced optionally in the remaining nine districts from 1st April 1960, and compulsorily from 1st April 1962. Metric capacity measures were introduced in the districts of Madras, South Arcot, North Arcot and Chingleput from 1st April 1961, in Salem, Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli and Ramanathapuram from 1st October 1961 and in the remaining districts from 1st April 1962. Their use became compulsory in the first two stages from 1st April and 1st October 1962 respectively. They have become compulsory throughout the State from 1st April 1963. Linear measures were introduced in the whole State from 1st October 1961 and their use has become compulsory from 1st October 1962.

Organisation

The organisation to enforce the Madras Act was established in 1958 with a Special officer under the administrative control of the Board of Revenue, with five Inspectors, in the four districts selected for enforcement. The Weights and Measures Department became a separate department early in 1960. The strength of the Inspectors was increased to 34 for the State in 1960 and a full time Controller was appointed in the senior time scale of the I.A.S. To conform with the pattern of organisation approved by the Fifth All-India Controllers Conference, the field staff has been recently increased.

The implementation of a reform of this magnitude is a complicated, arduous and prolonged task. It requires trained technical personnel. The 'Stamping Smith' attached to the Taluk Officers, who stamped weights and measures according to rough standards (but not weighing and measuring instruments) prescribed under the Madras Weights and Measures Act, 1948, and collected a nominal fee, had to be replaced by

qualified Inspectors trained to handle precision equipment. These Inspectors had to acquire a sound knowledge of the working of various types of complex weighing machines. It took almost a year to get the first batch of half a dozen Inspectors trained in Bombay and put them in position.

The apathy of the public and the trade in the early stages of the reform had to be overcome by persuasion and propaganda. To the small trader, the investment on a new set of cast iron weights was an added burden, not to mention the stamping fees. To the common man, the kilogram and the calculations that went with the conversion of the old units appeared burdensome. Added to this was the difficulty in securing within a short time a sufficient number weights for use in trade.

In fact, in the early stages, manufacturers had to be assured of a steady demand for metric weights. Leading firms engaged in foundry work had to be approached many times and persuaded to take up manufacture of metric weights and measures. It was much later that a manufacturers' Association was formed.

To Eliminate Delays

To eliminate delays and ensure uniformity in prices of weights supplied to Government Departments rates were fixed for supplies to Government Departments. The market prices of weights and those fixed for supply to Government Departments do not differ much at present, though due to scarcity of raw materials and a sudden spurt in the demand there was an increase in prices in April and May 1962. We have enough manufacturers of metric weights at present. The need for price control no longer exists as weights have been purchased both by the trade and Government Departments. To check high prices a fairly liberal policy of getting weights from other States was followed.

There are not enough manufacturers of beam scales in this State. So a liberal policy of allowing imports from other States is followed. Instruments in use are also stamped. Of late, local manufacturers are coming forward and it is hoped that in a few months the position would ease considerably.

Capacity measures are available in sufficient numbers. The use of 'dry measures' for retail sale of foodgrains is a peculiar feature of Madras State. But there is still some difference of opinion among the public as well as the trade whether the struck measure for dry grains should be finally accepted. Enforcement of struck dry measures will be done cautiously.

To start with, one trade after another was taken up for enforcement of weights; the grocery, mutton and bullion trades being the first and firewood the last. Traders were approached through Trades Associations to the maximum extent possible. The Chambers of Commerce and Trade Associations co-operated with the authorities.

Enforcement

On the whole, the enforcement of weights and measures has been satisfactory and the response has been quick, both from the trade and the public. But care has been taken not to force the pace so far as weighing instruments are concerned. The enforcement of metric weights is being carried out first and inconvenience to the trade and confusion to the public avoided by not insisting on a complete change-over regarding beam scales simultaneously. Though many existing beam scales are sub-standard, particularly in Class 'C', in view of the paucity of good 'C' Class beam scales and lack of manufacturers, some leniency had necessarily to be shown in this case.

As the Controller of Weights and Measures was also an Ex-Officio Secretary of the Board of Revenue, the co-operation of the Revenue staff was easily obtained for persuasion and propaganda work in the early stages. As sugar was a controller commodity, enforcement of metric weights, in dealings in sugar was easy and this gave considerable publicity to the reform in 1959. Co-operative societies and regulated markets were also approached to change over to the metric system. The Triplicane Urban Co-operative Society of Madras City, a leading consumers' co-operative society in the State gave a lead to retail traders in the city. The department, also took upon itself to supply weights to Government Departments in the beginning so that private bodies having contact with Government Departments may switch over. All these measures helped to quicken the pace of the metric reform during a rather difficult period.

To keep up the momentum, officials of the Revenue Department of the grade of Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars were also empowered to exercise within their jurisdiction the powers of Inspectors of Weights and Measures under section 17 of the Madras Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958, except physical verification of commercial weights with working standards. Quite recently, officers of the Agricultural Department have also been empowered to exercise the same powers within regulated markets.

Survey

Along with persuasion and propaganda work, the Inspectors of Weights and Measures undertook a survey of trading establishments and also the number of weights, and measures, etc., to be replaced owing to

the change-over. The survey was initially taken up in the districts in 1960. A resurvey of trading establishments was also undertaken and this opportunity was availed to assess the progress of enforcements besides collecting data regarding the quarter and the year of stamping of metric weights and instrument used by them. The information gathered during resurvey was brought into a census register which will be useful for future work.

Publicity

A State Publicity Advisory Committee has been set up with representatives of the concerned Departments participating in its work.

The General Committees of District Development Committee under the Chairmanship of the Collector in each district review the progress of the enforcement of the metric system and also help in publicity. The Assistant Controllers of Weights and Measures assist this committee.

This Department participates in all the Exhibitions held in the State. An Audio Visual Publicity van of

this Department moves throughout the State including rural areas and makes announcements through a loud-speaker and exhibits films on the metric system. The Department has conducted three Publicity Weeks in 1959, 1961 and 1962. The last one was celebrated throughout the State with the active Co-operation of District Collectors and Panchayat Unions.

In addition to various press advertisements and press releases issued both by the Director of Advertising and Visual Publicity and the State Government, this Department has issued considerable publicity material, like conversion tables, brochures, calendars, paper bags, posters, book marks, etc.

Progress

The progress of enforcement of metric system in Government Departments, especially Departments like Public Works, Highways, Irrigation, Education, etc., is proposed to be reviewed at meetings of concerned Heads of Departments once in every period of six months. The response from the trading community and the public has been satisfactory and the change-over is being effected smoothly.

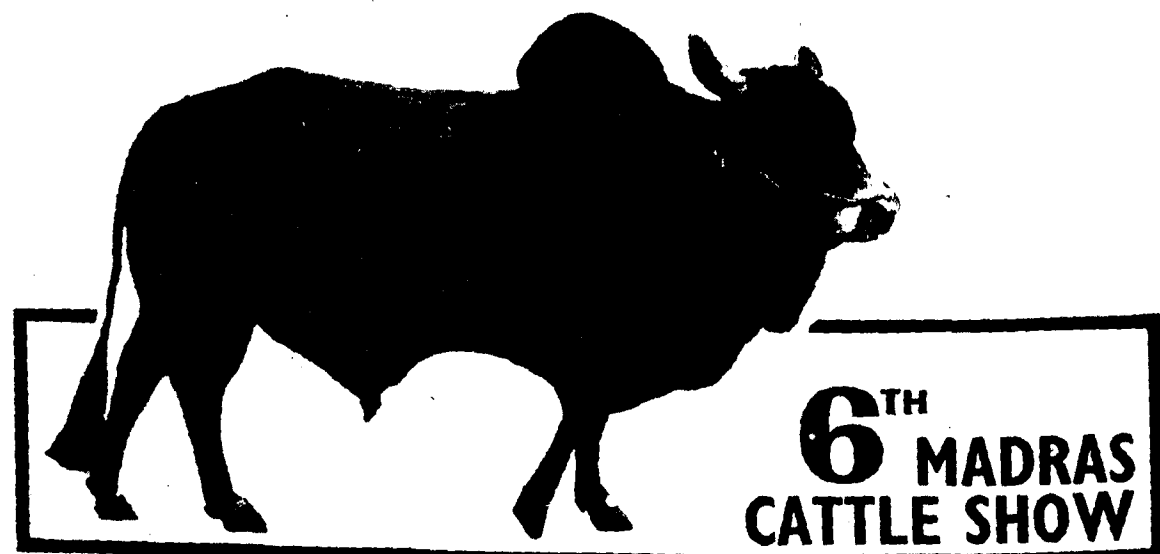
NEVER COMPARE...



It is always frustrating! So it is when you compare metric weights and measures with obsolete units like seer or viss. You will only waste your time and often lose in the transaction.

For quick service and fair dealing

USE METRIC UNITS



DR. I. D. MANTRAMURTI, G.M.V.C., B.V.SC.,
Director of Animal Husbandry, Madras

Cattle shows and exhibitions serve an useful purpose in infusing a healthy competition among the breeders for the production of superior stock. They prove to be an effective medium of propaganda and education on the achievements made in the direction of livestock development in this country. By this ryots also realise the quality and the usefulness of our recognised breeds of livestock so that this may promote sales and ensure remunerative prices for their livestock.

State Cattle Shows have become a feature under the Five-Year Plans and every year such shows are conducted in suitable places of the State. These shows attract good exhibits from all over the State including Government Livestock Farms, providing scope for breeders to exhibit the best of their animals. The present one is sixth in order, held at Madurai from 14th to 16th March 1964.

The Tumcum grounds at Tallakulam was selected as the venue of the show and elaborate arrangements were made for providing stalls for animals, feeds and water for cattle, private stalls, judging rings and lighting arrangements. Exhibition stalls were arranged inside the "Kalai Arangam" in the grounds. The Kalai Arangam and the grounds were decorated with designed arches, colourful illuminations, cutout models of bulls and cloth banners with Tamil versions concerning the usefulness of cattle.

Variety of cattle

A wide publicity was made to public in the city of Madurai and all over the State by displaying wall posters, distribution of pamphlets, etc. A propaganda van was arranged to announce the conducting of cattle show to the people of Madurai City and suburbs. Cattle

and poultry from various Government farms, private institutions and other breeders participated in the show. Three hundred and fifty-one animals of Sindhi, Kangayam, Umblacheri, Hallikar, Gir, Bargur, Tharparkar, Haryana, Cross Breeds of Kangayam, Sindhi and Tharparkar and exotic cross breeds of Cattle and Murrah buffaloes and 100 poultry of white Leghorn and Rhode Island Red entered for the show.

Educative value

A number of stalls were put up by Government Departments and other private companies dealing with the Livestock feeds and Veterinary products. The Animal Husbandry departmental stalls were organised by propaganda unit of this department, Extension wing and Meat Inspection Department and these were of high educative value and gave an exhaustive picture of the departmental activities. The model poultry unit and exotic birds exhibited by Sri W. P. A. R. Nagarajan of Pattiveeranpatti was the highlight of poultry show. A separate poultry show was also conducted along with cattle show in the grounds.

During the days of the show the Tumcum grounds wore a festive appearance with beautiful and attractive entrances and colourful illuminations.

On 13th March 1964 the entries were made for all animals and poultry which participated in the show. In the evening a procession of animals headed by temple elephants and camels and music band was arranged to march through the Masi streets of Madurai.

Role of cattle

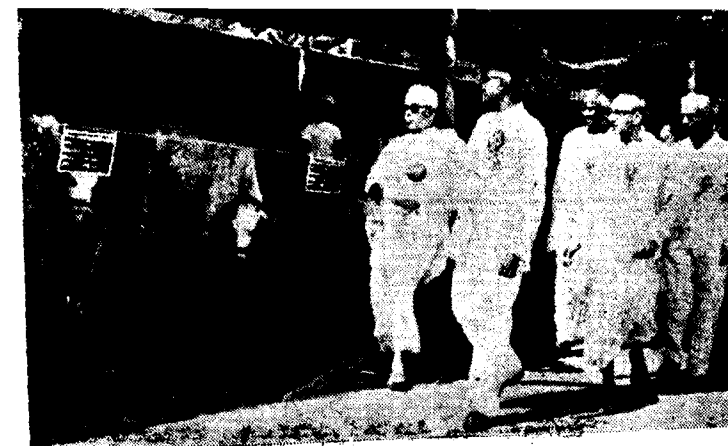
On 14th March 1964 at 9-00 a.m. Sri T. V. Antony, I.A.S., the Collector of Madurai, hoisted the National Flag. Animals were classified and arranged according to breed, class, etc. In the evening Karagam, Kavadi and other folk dances were conducted.

On 15th March 1964 at 9-30 a.m. the inauguration of the show was made by Honourable the Chief Minister of Madras Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam in the midst of a huge distinguished gathering. The Chief Minister declared the open the show by feeding green grass to a cow on the stage which synchronised with the unveiling of a model depicting 'a hut with a hen and cock with their chicks in front of it; a ryot starting to the fields with a pair of bullocks and a plough on his shoulders; a rustic woman, his wife, feeding a cow with calf'—Signs of prosperity in a village.

The Director of Animal Husbandry welcomed the gathering and explained the advantages of scientific breeding of cattle and their development in our State. The Chief Minister in his speech vividly emphasised the role of cattle in the economy of the State and the importance of milk in our diet. He said the cattle shows of this type increase the enthusiasm of the cattle breeders which help to improve the health of the cattle. He wanted the people to take modern methods to accelerate the pace of progress.

National wealth

The Minister for Home, Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Sri P. Kakkan, who presided over the function explained the various efforts of the department to bring about the development of cattle wealth. He requested the public to evince keen interest in the development of cattle, sheep and poultry not only for



The Chief Minister Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam and the Home Minister Sri P. Kakkan go round the cattle show held in Madurai.

personal gains but also to increase the National Wealth at large. He also released an attractive Souvenir with valuable materials on Animal Husbandry on the occasion of the show. The Ministers went round the show grounds, inspecting the animals that were gathered for the cattle show. Judging of animals was done.

In the evening a large number of people about 5,000 visited the show and also witnessed the drama and film shows arranged for the purpose.

Prizes

On March 16th morning the prizes for winners were distributed by Honourable the Minister for Home, Agriculture and Animal Husbandry. A Tharparkar Cow from District Livestock Farm, Chettinad was judged as best animal in the show and a Kangayam bull, belonging to Srimathi Parvathi Arjunan, M.L.A., was selected as best breeding bull. In all 147 prizes were distributed to the winners at the show at a cost of Rs. 7,700.

The exhibition and show continued till 8 p.m. and during all days of the show huge crowd of people visited the show. The show has made an impact in the minds of the public and its usefulness was greatly realised.

Agriculture is as important
as guns for Defence

—Jawaharlal Nehru

Music

of the Ancient Tamils

PROF. P. SAMBAMOORTHY,
Fellow, Sangita Nataka Akademi, New Delhi

The ancient Tamils possessed a good system of music. The Silappadikaram 2nd Cent. A.D. throws a flood of light on the music of the ancient Tamils. There were works written before the Silappadikaram and dealing with music. But they are all lost.

The Arangetrukadai and Aychchiar Kuravai are two of the cantos in the Tamil epic Silappadikaram which give a mine of information relating to the music and dance of the period. Bharatha in his Natya Sastra (Chapter XIV) testifies to the high musical culture of the people who inhabited South India even in his time.

Twenty-two srutis

The ancient Tamils used a scale of 22 Srutis. The terms *Alagu* and *Matra* were used as the equivalent of Sruti. They used the scale of just intonation. Their suddha mela was the modern Harikambhoji scale. The values of the notes figuring in the Suddha mela are given by the numbers 4 4 3 2 4 3 2 wherein the figure 4 stands for Chatussruti interval (9/8 or major tone), the figure 3 for Trisruti interval (10/9 or minor tone) and the figure 2 for the Dvisruti interval (16/15 or semi-tone). Through the process of modal shift of tonic, they derived 7 scales which have their parallels in the Murchanas of Shadja Grama. *Pan* was a heptatonic scale or Sampurna raga; (*Pan* also meant a song); *Panniyattiram* denoted a Shadava raga or Hexatonic scale. *Tiram* denoted an Audava raga or Pentatonic scale and *Tirattiram* a Swarantara raga.

The three principal musical instruments Yazh, Kuzhal and Maddalam had their parallels in the celebrated Vadya trayam: Veena, Venu and Mridangam. The harp was the principal instrument used at that period. It was tune to the Suddha mela, Harikambhoji and was played on open strings. Scales like Sankara, bharana were played on the harp by the shift of the tonic note. This accounts for the fact that the highest note touched in the *Tevaram* hymns in Sankarabharana raga (Pazham Panjuram Pan) is only Tara Shadja.

Hymns in Pazhampanjuram were sung by taking the manote string of the harp as the tonic. The seven notes had the names Kural, Tuttam, Kaikkilai, Uzhai, Ili, Vilani, Taram. These correspond to the notes *sa ri ga ma pa dha ni*.

Tevaram hymns

The *Tevaram* hymns constitute the earliest example of sacred music of South India. Oduvars employed, in the Saiva temples have preserved for us the traditional method of singing them. The *Tevaram* hymns emerged from the mouths of the great composers as a song stream i.e., as a combined dhatu—Matu stream. The authors of the *Tevaram* i.e., Tirugnana Sambandar, Appar and Sundaramurti Nayanar lived between the 7th and 9th Centuries A.D. Adi Sankaracharya refers in his *Soundarya Lahari* to Tirugnana Sambandar as the Dravida Sisu fed with wisdom milk by Goddess. 24 Pans or raga were used at that time. The pans were classified into Pagal pan i.e., to be sung during day time, Iruvu pan i.e., to be sung during night time and Poduppan i.e., which can be sung at all times.

The *Tevaram* hymns constitute the cream of sacred music in Tamil. They mirror to us the type of music that was in existence 1,200 years ago. They belong to a period when there was a single system of music in the whole of India. The bifurcation into the two systems, Hindusthani and Karnatic came at a later period. Hence the music of the *Tevaram* is of interest to people in North India as well. Tirugnana Sambandar happens to be the youngest composer in the history of world music. As a boy of 3 he sang his first hymn *Todudaiya Seviyan*. The *Tevaram* is the finest example of Desi Sangita. The Hrudaya Ranjaka character of the Desi Sangita, was its strength and

sustenance. The Pans of the *Tevaram* correspond to developed ragas. These pans had their Arohana and Avarohana krama, Jiva svaras, Nyasa svaras, Rakti prayogas, characteristic srutis and Gamakas. It is in the pans of the *Tevaram* that we first come across the fullfledged Bhashanga raga. The Pans *Viyazhak-kurinji* (Saurashtra), *Kausikam* (Bhairavi), *Megarajak-kurinji* (Nilambari) and *Takkesi* (Kambhoji) are the bhashanga ragas met with in the hymns of the *Tevaram*. A number of pans of the *Tevaram* are either Janyas of the Harikambhoji mela or Sankarabharana mela (which is the Ma murchana of Harikambhoji) or Kharahara-priya (which is the Panchama murchana Harikambhoji).

Kudimiyamalai inscription

The Kudimiyamalai music inscription in Pudukottai, Tanjore district is of great importance from the historical point of view. It is the only piece of music inscribed on a piece of flat rock in the whole of India. The four varieties of a note are referred to therein by the names *ra ri ru re*; *ga gi gu ge*, etc. The music phrases are in the forms of tanas and the ragas comprised are the seven suddha jatis of the time. The musical exercises in the inscription were intended to enable one to acquire proficiency in playing the stringed instrument *Parivardini*. Many dhatu prayogas figure in the svara phrases. The author of the inscription was Mahendravarman I, the Pallava Ruler of the 7th Centuries A.D.

Andal, the author of the hymns, constituting the *Tiruppavai* is the earliest woman composer figuring in the history of world music.

Bharvati Kala Manram, Souvenir, 1964.

Navasandhi

Navasandhi is one of the forgotten forms of Bharatha Natya which is now being revived. It consists of short dance numbers aimed at propitiating the guardian deities of the nine Directions during the flag-hoisting ceremony at the beginning of annual temple festivals.

The dance invoking each deity is composed on a rare Thala and based on a particular combination of poses, foot work and Nritta Hastas. In these dances one may find a few Hastas not commonly in vogue in the Sadir Natya.

The presiding deities of the nine Directions are: Brahma—Centre, Indra—East, Agni—South-East, Yama—South, Niruthi—South-West, Varuna—West, Vayu—North-West, Kubera—North, Esanya—North-East.

Starting with a Jathi, each dance is followed by Sahitya in praise of the particular deity. The Raga, Thala, Vadya, Nritta, Hastas and Jathis vary according to the deities.

The credit for reviving this dance-form should go to Kittappa and Sivanandam sons of Tanjore Ponniah Pillai.

COMPULSORY DEPOSIT SCHEME

Relief to lower income groups

The Government of India have, for some time, been considering the question of giving relief to income-tax payers in the lower income groups who had made Compulsory Deposits.

As part of the Budget proposals for the current year, marginal relief was given to the lower income groups in respect of their additional surcharge liability and consequently of the Compulsory Deposits to be made by them. As a further step and having regard to the general economic conditions, it has now been decided to allow premature repayment to persons whose deposits do not exceed Rs. 150 which will cover people with incomes up to Rs. 5,000 per annum. Further, persons of 70 years in age and above will also be allowed to withdraw their deposits, irrespective of the amount involved.

In order that there may be no delay in dealing with such cases of hardship it has been decided to authorize the deposit offices to sanction repayment without any further reference to Government. This facility will also extend to cases of foreigners who are leaving India without intention to return as well as cases where the depositor is dead and his nominees or heirs want to withdraw the amount deposited.

A notification giving effect to these decisions has been issued in the *Gazette of India*. Applications on the prescribed form together with the pass books and, where necessary, documents, such as, proof of age, death, or intention to leave India, should be addressed to the deposit offices where the accounts stand. As proof of age, academical, service, or life insurance records and affidavits would be accepted.

Development of Consumers' Co-operative Societies

(CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES)

As a measure to check rise of prices in essential commodities and with a view to helping the poorer sections of the community, the Government of India have formulated three schemes for implementation in this State in addition to the schemes already included in the State Third Five-Year Plan under 'Consumers' Co-operative Societies.

A short summary of the working of these three important schemes is given in the following note

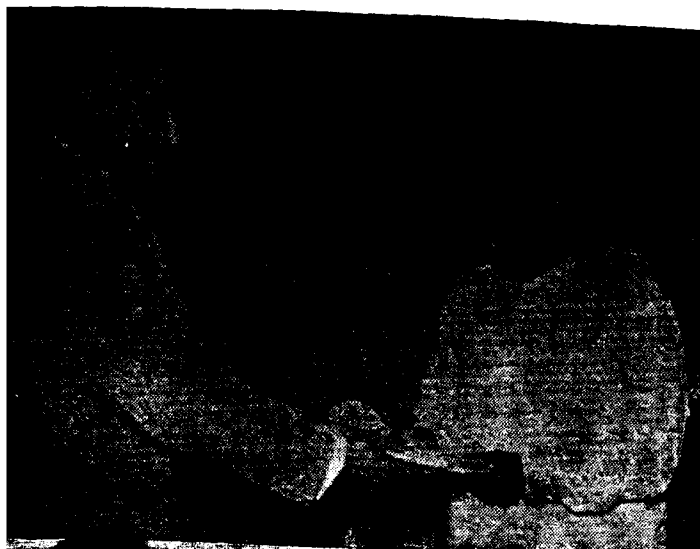
The scheme envisages the organisation of wholesale and primary stores in the Cities and towns with a population of one lakh and over in the first phase, and in those with a population of 75,000 and over 50,000 and over, in the second and third phases respectively.

Organisation of consumer stores

The scheme was introduced in nine towns, viz., Nagercoil, Tuticorin, Madurai, Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur, Madras, Vellore, Salem and Coimbatore in December 1962. There were already 11 wholesale stores and 106 retail units. The 106 retail units comprised 10 retail branches of the wholesale stores, 12 primary stores and 83 retail branches opened by the primary stores. The scheme drawn up for the first phase in this State envisaged the opening of 71 retail units in addition to the 106 already functioning. Against this target 96 retail units have been opened.

The retail units deal with essential commodities like foodgrains, pulses, oil and sugar and also in other consumer articles, such as textiles, electrical goods, stationery,

Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Chief Minister is seen releasing the Sri Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial Stamp



toilets, etc. The retail units functioning in the 9 towns and Cities included in the first phase of the scheme sold goods to the value of Rs. 209 lakhs during the period from December 1962 to July 1963. It is estimated that they have been selling most of the commodities at prices lower than the market prices, keeping only the minimum margin required for working expenses. The retail units have been generally able to influence the price level in the localities in which they are functioning.

The District Supply and Marketing Societies and the State Co-operative Supply and Marketing Society have been functioning as wholesale stores under the scheme. They made bulk purchases of the commodities required for distribution through the retail units mostly from the production centres at favourable seasons. The value of the bulk purchases made by them from December 1962 to July 1963 amounted to Rs. 238 lakhs, of which Rs. 150 lakhs represented the value of paddy and rice purchased. Some of the purchases were made from centres outside the State, such as rice from Nellore in the Andhra Pradesh, tamarind from Tumkur in the Mysore, Chillies from the Madhya Pradesh and coconut oil from the Kerala State.

Government have provided financial assistance to the societies. During the year 1962-63, a sum of Rs. 15.20 lakhs was given, Rs. 13.82 lakhs by way of loan and the balance of way of subsidy. Apart from this, the wholesale stores availed of Rs. 145 lakhs from the credit granted by the State Bank of India under Government guarantee.

Distribution through Village Co-operatives

As a complimentary to the Centrally sponsored consumers' scheme for the establishment of urban consumers' stores at the retail and wholesale level, the Government of India have formulated another scheme for the

Sri Jayaprakash Narayan speaking at the Sarvodaya Conference held recently in Madras

distribution of essential consumer articles in rural areas through rural credit societies. The village societies are expected to obtain their requirements of consumer articles from the marketing co-operatives. The marketing societies, which undertake this activity, will be eligible for financial assistance towards the cost of additional staff that they may employ for this purpose.

It is proposed to implement the scheme in three phases. About 2,500 village credit societies will be taken up for the purpose during the current year. 1,500 societies will be taken up during 1964-65 and 1,000 in 1965-66. Thus, in all 5,000 societies will be brought under the scheme by the end of the Third Plan.

As regards the procurement and distribution of consumer articles, it is considered that the District supply and marketing societies, with their business experience and resources, can undertake this work at convenient centres. It is expected that about 100 branches of the district societies will work the scheme. A sum of Rs. 5,000 has been provided towards the cost of additional staff to be employed in the branches of the District Societies. The assistance will be spread over for a period of three years.

Consumer Stores for Plantation Workers

With a view to helping the industrial workers to obtain essential commodities at reasonable prices, a scheme for the organisation of consumers' stores for their benefit has been taken up from January 1963. The industrial and the Plantation managements are expected to give financial assistance, such as, contribution towards share capital and working capital, rent free accommodation or accommodation on nominal rent in the factory premises,

etc. 198 industrial establishments and 102 plantations with 250 or more employees have been selected for the establishment of co-operative stores.

There are 78 consumers' stores for the industrial workers. They are supplying goods to the value of Rs. 360 lakhs per annum. Thirty-three new stores have been organised after the introduction of the scheme the total being 111 covering 109 industrial establishments. The stores are organised with the active help of the employers. Even in cases where help from the managements is not immediately forthcoming, stores are organised in the hope that the managements would be extending their help in due course. Special mention may be made of the progress made in the establishment of co-operatives for industrial workers in the Coimbatore and Tiruchirappalli districts. In the Coimbatore district, 51 industrial establishments out of 66 establishments have been covered by 49 co-operatives, while in the Tiruchirappalli district all the 10 industrial establishments have been covered by the co-operatives. The district societies will be provided with credit facility to the extent of Rs. 85 lakhs from the State Bank of India on Government guarantee for this purpose.

Twenty-two plantations have been covered by 20 retail units, 18 in the Coimbatore district and 2 in the Nilgiris district. With a view to impress on the plantation managements the need for organising consumers' co-operatives for plantation labour, special meetings of the planters and trade union leaders were convened at Ootacamund and Coonoor in May 1963. The Deputy Minister for Labour and Employment, Government of India, who was present at the meetings, appealed to the planters to give all possible help and co-operate with the department to set up consumer co-operatives in the plantations.

174

BOOK REVIEW

"Rural Industrialisation" by Sri V. A. Vasudevaraju
(De Nobili Press, Madurai. pp. 36+10, Re. 1).

Much is being talked about the ways and means of increasing agriculture production. The causes of low yield per acre in India are the underemployment of the rural populace and a very low land man ratio. Subdivision and fragmentation of land holdings is also causing undue damage to this industry. The only panacea for these evils is of diverting a considerable section of the rural folk to other remunerative channels. Rural Industrialization seems to be the most effective device. But the industries should be able to absorb the population. This means the rural population should have easy access to it. This brings us *vis a vis* the technical nature of industries. This is the main stumbling block in the process of rural industrialisation. Once this is solved then it will be easy to tackle much of the problems which are at present faced by the country's rural economy.

Sri V. A. Vasudevaraju, who has been associated with the Gandhi Niketan Ashram, T. Kallupatti, in his small booklet "Rural Industrialisation" has very lucidly and impressively dealt with the obstacles—administrative, psychological and other problems, created, faced, and visualised—that come in the way of rural industrialisation. He had also suggested some effective measures to overcome these hurdles. The timing of the publication is appropriate, since the formation of the Fourth Plan is already on the anvil. It need not be said that the booklet is a valuable contribution to a constructive programme of rural industrialisation. The author has very aptly referred to Prof. Galbraith's saying that the test of Economic Growth for the ordinary man is the immediate improvement in his well being. Can there be any programme other than a crash programme of rural industrialisation to make bold attempt to explore the potentialities of the unknown path of rural economy?

Sixty-seven camps for migrants opened

Sixty-seven camps have so far been opened in nine States to house migrants. The States are: Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Tripura and Madras. Seven more camps are to be opened soon.

There are 18 camps in Assam housing 88,816 migrants. The Dandakaranya Development Authority runs six of the biggest camps with about 85,382 migrants in them.

In Madhya Pradesh, three camps have been opened at Tawa, Betul and Sarguja to accommodate about 15,000 persons. More than 8,000 persons have been sheltered in two camps in Maharashtra, a thousand persons in three camps in Andhra Pradesh and 4,000 persons in two camps in Bihar.

There are 22 camps in Tripura housing 13,791 migrants, and five in Madras with nearly a thousand refugees. In Uttar Pradesh more than 5,000 migrants have been accommodated in Rudrapur and Hastinapur.

MADRAS INFORMATION

Annual Subscription .. Rs. 2.25 nP.
Half-Yearly Subscription Rs. 1.12 nP.
Single copy 20 nP.

Subscription to MADRAS INFORMATION may be paid in cash, by Money Order, by Indian Postal Order or by Cheque drawn on any bank in Madras in favour of and addressed to the Director of Information and Publicity, Madras-9.

Subscription may also be remitted in local treasuries to the credit head "XLIX—Stationery and Printing—Sale of Gazettes and other Government Publications and Secretariat Presses," and the chalan should be sent to the Director of Information and Publicity for reference and record.

Advertisement rates may be had on request.

Telephone Nos.

Advertisements, Subscriptions and General Enquiries—83111—Extn. 96.

Editorial—83111—Extn. 138.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The subscribers of "Madras Information" official and non-official are requested to intimate urgently the change of their addresses, and reports if any, regarding non receipt of issues of Madras Information if they are not delivered to them before the 20th of each month in writing in the first instance to the POST MASTERS, at their end under intimation to the Director of Information and Publicity, Public (Information and Publicity) Department, Madras-9, and the Director of Stationery and Printing, Madras-1.

2. Copies of all issues of "Madras Information" are being regularly sent to subscribers direct from the Government Press, Madras-1, as soon as the publication is brought out. The subscribers are therefore requested to make enquiries at the local post office at their end whenever packets containing the issues are not received by them on or before the 20th of every month.

3. The subscribers of "Madras Information" are requested to QUOTE THEIR SUBSCRIPTION NUMBERS in all their letters and in the coupons of Money Orders addressed to the Director of Information and Publicity, Public (Information and Publicity) Department, Madras-9, and the Director of Stationery and Printing, Madras-1, to facilitate easy reference and for taking prompt action thereon.

All communications should be addressed to

THE DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY
FORT ST. GEORGE, MADRAS-9



**Make him fit
TO FACE THE CHALLENGES
OF THE FUTURE**

In addition to the gift of life that she gave her baby, every thoughtful mother knows that she must ensure other gifts to make it fit to face the challenges of future. She cannot allow its growth and development to chance. Apart from the other usual nutrients, especially needed are VITAMIN A for vigorous growth, resistance towards infection and for good eye-sight and VITAMIN D for sound teeth and strong bones.

ADAMIN in liquid or capsule form has these Vitamins A and D in the right proportion. To ensure daily requirements of these Vitamins will cost less than 10 nP.

**GOOD HEALTH IS A PRICELESS POSSESSION TO
BEQUEATH TO YOUR LOVED ONES**

Adamin
liquid & capsules

Vitamin A & D Supplements

Liquid Packed in 15 ml., 40 ml. & 125 ml.
Capsules Packed in 255, 505 & 1005

GOVERNMENT OIL FACTORY, CALICUT-I

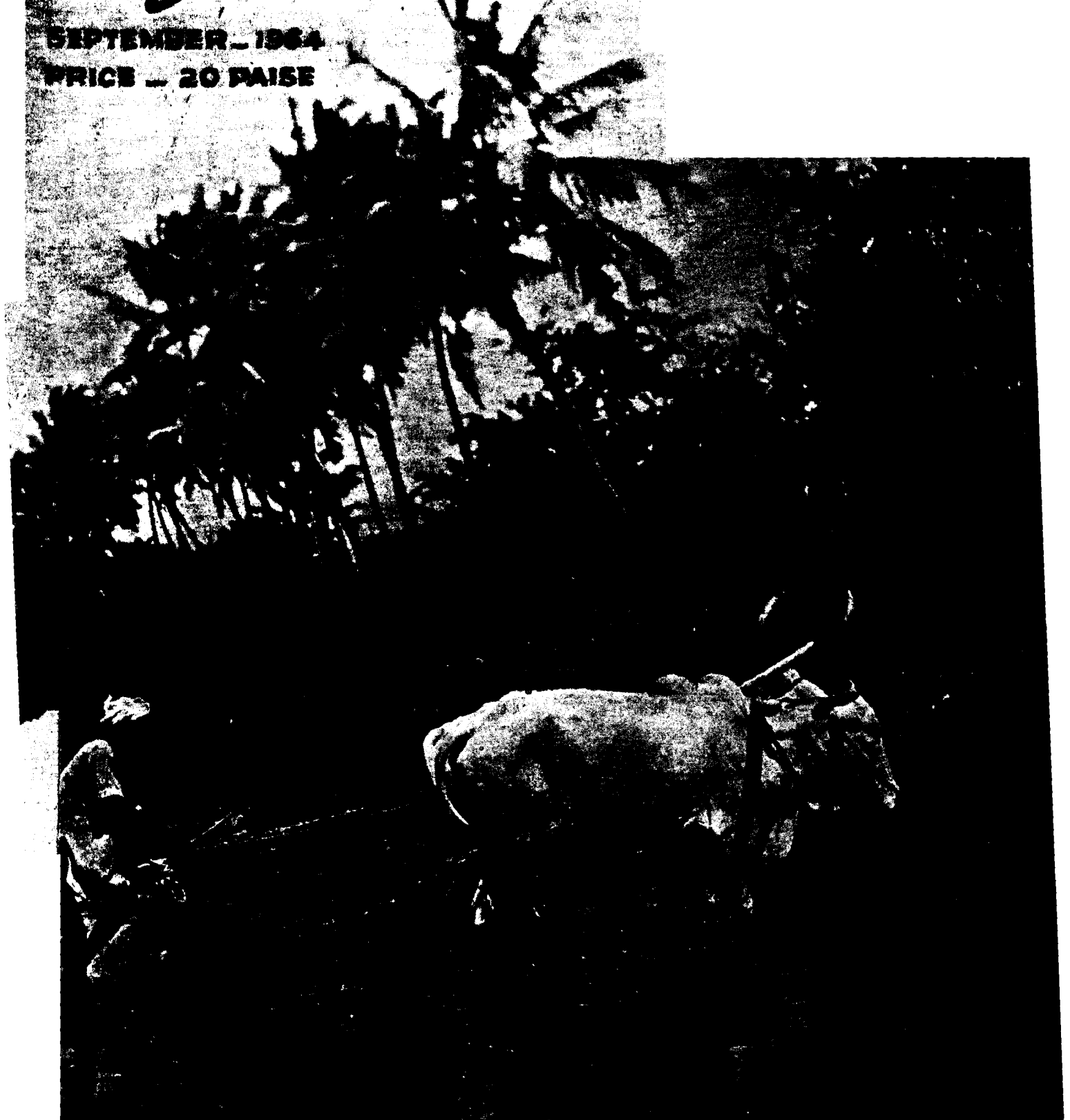
Pioneers in Production of Vitamin Oils
(A Kerala Government Concern)

SISTAS-GOF-423

MADRAS Information

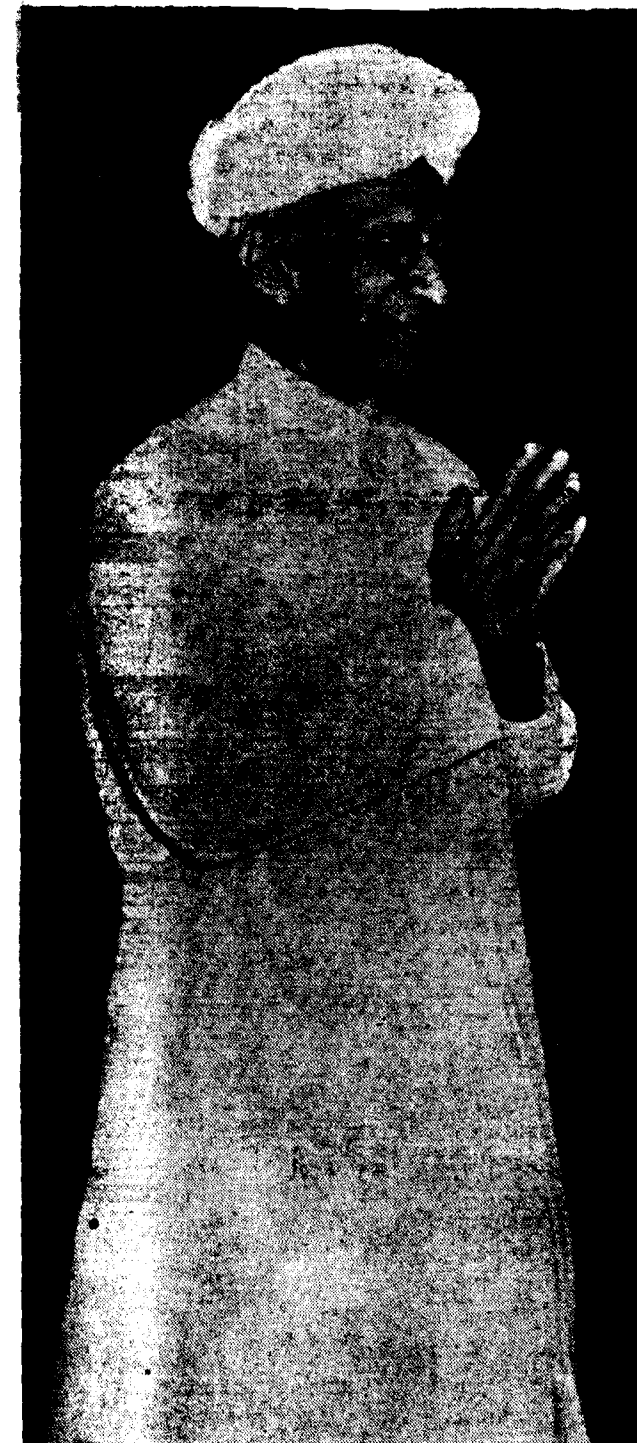
SEPTEMBER - 1964

PRICE - 20 PAISE



174

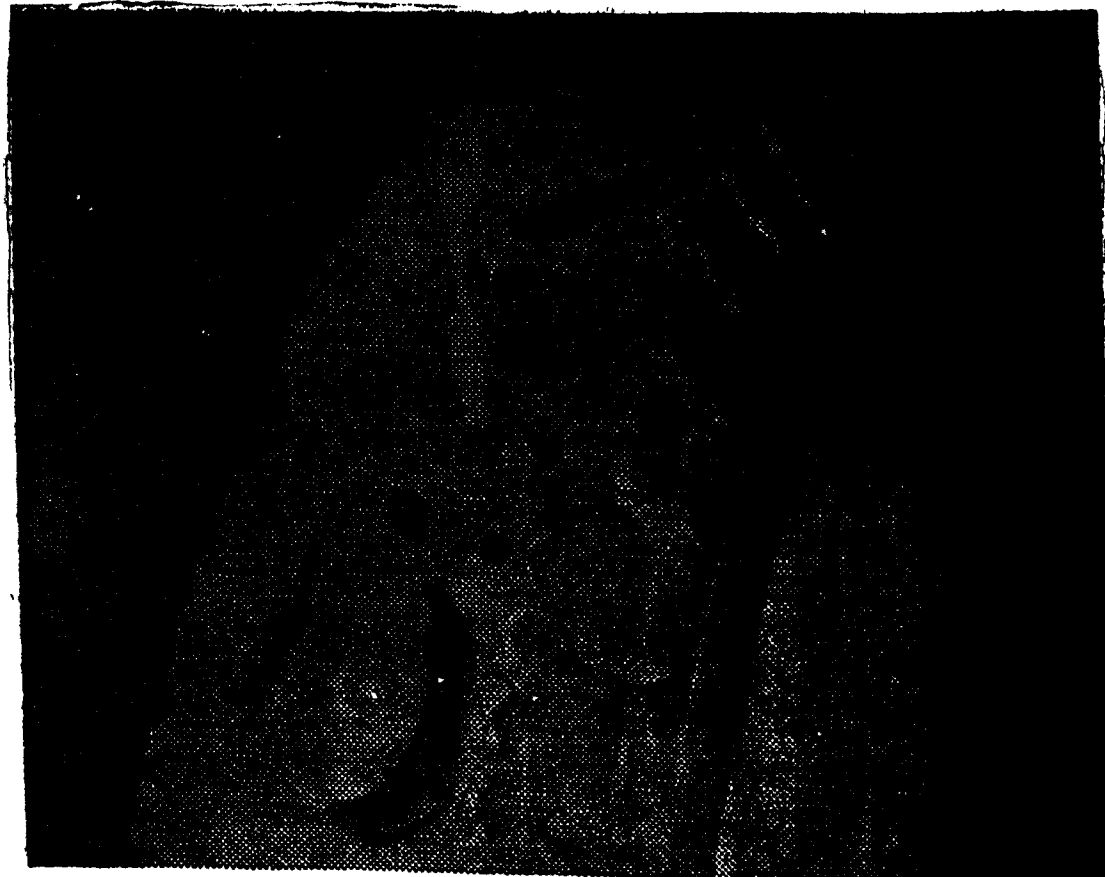
TEACHERS ARE RESERVOIRS



This country has grown by perpetual self-renewal. It has kept its vitality to-day because it has the capacity to cast away things which were obnoxious and we must have that kind of capacity even to-day. Our teachers therefore are the reservoirs of this new spirit, the new spirit of adventure in intellectual matters, in social matters, in political matters. If you do not have that spirit, you cannot communicate that spirit to the youth, who are trusted to your care. Therefore I appealed to the teachers that if the generous youth, hospitable youth, adventurous youth, courageous youth whom we have in this country, if they are to be utilised for building up a new country, a new India, a new society, the beginning must come from the teachers themselves. They must know what this country stands for and they must be able to communicate that vitality, not merely instruction.

—Dr. S. Radhakrishnan.

The Birth day of Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, falls on 5th September 1964. This day is being celebrated as "Teachers" Day all over the country.



If you could X-ray a worn-out tyre...

If you could X-ray a worn-out tyre, you would be shocked at the nails, horse-shoes, stones and glass pieces embedded inside. These pieces pierce the casing and weaken it. At TVS a careful probe is made to detect even the smallest extraneous pieces. Then the injuries are skilfully repaired, to strengthen the casing. Only then is Camel-tread rubber bonded firmly on to the tyre.

That's why you get the same mileage from a TVS retread that a new tyre yields and you are able to retread it over and over again. Cumulatively you get more miles per tyre and hence more tyre miles per rupee.

SUNDARAM INDUSTRIES



PRIVATE LIMITED (Unit of TVS)

Pudukkottai - Madras - Coimbatore
Bangalore - Tirunelveli

TVS retreads are tested and proved in Southern Roadways' fleet operating on 3.2 crore bus and lorry miles every year.

TVS are the largest retreaders in India



MADRAS INFORMATION

Annual Subscription .. Rs. 2.25 nP.
Half-Yearly Subscription Rs. 1.12 nP.
Single copy 20 nP.

Subscription to MADRAS INFORMATION may be paid in cash, by Money Order, by Indian Postal Order or by Cheque drawn on any bank in Madras in favour of and addressed to the Director of Information and Publicity, Madras-9.

Subscription may also be remitted in local treasuries to the credit head "XLIX—Stationery and Printing—Sale of Gazettes and other Government Publications and Secretariat Presses," and the chalan should be sent to the Director of Information and Publicity for reference and record.

Advertisement rates may be had on request.

Telephone Nos.
Advertisements, Subscriptions and General Enquiries—83111—Extn. 96.
Editorial—83111—Extn. 138.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The subscribers of "Madras Information" official and non-official are requested to intimate urgently the change of their addresses, and reports if any, regarding non receipt of issues of Madras Information if they are not delivered to them before the 20th of each month in writing in the first instance to the POST MASTERS, at their end under intimation to the Director of Information and Publicity, Public (Information and Publicity) Department, Madras-9, and the Director of Stationery and Printing, Madras-1.

2. Copies of all issues of "Madras Information" are being regularly sent to subscribers direct from the Government Press, Madras-1, as soon as the publication is brought out. The subscribers are therefore requested to make enquiries at the local post office at their end whenever packets containing the issues are not received by them on or before the 20th of every month.

3. The subscribers of "Madras Information" are requested to QUOTE THEIR SUBSCRIPTION NUMBERS in all their letters and in the coupons of Money Orders addressed to the Director of Information and Publicity, Public (Information and Publicity) Department, Madras-9, and the Director of Stationery and Printing, Madras-1, to facilitate easy reference and for taking prompt action thereon.

All communications should be addressed to

THE DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY
FORT ST. GEORGE, MADRAS-9

No price is Too High To Pay for Freedom

CITIZEN'S DUTIES

1. To render all possible help and assistance for the defence personnel.
2. To increase the production of his factory.
3. To intensify efforts for increased production of agricultural and small-scale industrial commodities to make his State self-sufficient.
4. To avoid all strikes and lock-outs that may hamper production.
5. To maintain the price level of all essential commodities and curb the tendencies of hoarding and profiteering by conforming to the various legislative and other popular measures.
6. To maintain the supply lines of essential commodities.
7. To contribute generously in the form of money and gold for the war effort.
8. To inculcate the highest sense of duty and responsibility.
9. To join the various organizations set up for the defence of the country.
10. To prevent anti-social and anti-national activities of the fifth columnists.
11. To observe strict austerity in consumption of food, clothes and other essential goods and save for the National Defence Fund.
12. To avoid unnecessary travel so that more important and essential movement may not be hampered.
13. To keep up the morale of the people and prepare them for sacrifices.
14. To check rumour-mongering and to disseminate true and faithful news and information.
15. To join or help Citizens' Committee, N.C.C., Territorial Army and Lok Sahayak Sena and Rifle Clubs.
16. To pray for the victory of our Motherland in this struggle and set aside all differences of caste, creed or party.

Madras Information

Vol. XVII SEPTEMBER 1964 No. 9

CONTENTS

	PAGE
1. Dr. Radhakrishnan—The Philosopher—President. <i>Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar, Governor of Madras.</i>	4
2. Our Duty to Guru <i>Dr. (Smt.) T. S. Soundaram Ramachandran, Deputy Minister for Education.</i>	5
3. A Crash Programme for Rice Production	8
4. Corruption	13
5. More Power from Neyveli	18
6. Progress in Power Schemes	21
7. Rehabilitation of Slum Dwellers ..	29
8. Toxicity in Groundnut Cake—A word of Caution. <i>Sri I. D. Mantramurthi, G.M., V.O., B.V. SO., Director of Animal Husbandry, Madras.</i>	33
9. Book Review	36

THIS MONTH'S COVER

This is the time of the year when the peasants all over Tamil Nad work hard and long in their fields and farms. It is the season of ploughing, sowing and weeding. Rice and millet crops, thirsty for fresh rains, are growing up everywhere. Fleecy clouds, often the fore-runners of masses of dark rainbearing clouds, sail past the deep-blue sky in the day. The entire countryside is clothed in green and nature is in one of her most ravishing moods. The picture on the cover present a typical scene in a Tamil Nad Village.



Dr. Radhakrishnan— The Philosopher- President

JAYA CHAMARAJA WADIYAR,
Governor of Madras.

India in such an ample measure that he may be looked upon as the fine flower of India's spiritual renaissance in the present century.

The East and the West

Dr. Radhakrishnan is perfectly at home in the West and in the East. His remarkable lectures on 'Eastern Religions and Western Thought' which he delivered as Spalding Professor are a witness to his ability in building a bridge between the best that the West has in its philosophical and religious tradition and the best and the finest that India has in her to offer to the World. Despite the out-moded idea of 'East is East West is West and never the twain shall meet' Dr. Radhakrishnan has demonstrated the truth of Kipling's lines that follow:—

Till Earth and Sky stand presently at God's
great Judgment Seat ;
But there is neither East nor West, Border,
nor Breed, nor Birth,
When two strong men stand face to face,
though they come from the ends of the earth !

Our Great Teacher

Dr. Radhakrishnan has served his country in many capacities. But, above all, he is a great teacher from whom all of us have learnt much and will continue to learn. It is India's peculiar privilege to have a great philosopher, a great educationist and a great humanist as her President. That in itself shows the kind of men we honour and respect.

—Jawaharlal Nehru

Our duty to GURU

DR. (SMT.) T. S. SOUNDARAM RAMACHANDRAN, Deputy Minister for Education.

Teachers' Day is being celebrated on 5th September 1964, all over India. The day also happens to be the birthday of our Rashtrapathi, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, a very happy coincidence indeed. Let us pay homage to our Gurus to whom we owe a life-long debt for making us what we are. In this article, Srimathi Soundaram Ramachandran emphasised our duty to the teacher by way of love and respect to him.

The Guru or the teacher has been held in great esteem, not only in India, but in all countries of the world from times immemorial. Before the advent of the printing press and the era of cheap books, a Guru was literally the brains trust of the nation. The Guru-Shishya or the teacher-student relationship was then both intimate and noble—'mata-pita guru devo' runs the old salutation which implies that the place of the guru was even before that of God. Not only did he guide individual disciples, who gained everything in character building and education, both in the abstract and in the material sense; he also guided the destiny of the nation by giving correct advice to the King and by guiding the Council of Ministers.

To-day this old concept of the Guru has undergone a change. The old standards are no longer valued either for the Guru or for the disciples. The main reason is the growth of mass education and the acceptance of the doctrine that education is the birth-right of every citizen in a democratic country. This is a very good event in the history of mankind, but it has naturally led to an immense increase in the number of teachers and disciples. The teacher-pupil relationship is, therefore, becoming more and more impersonal and the intimate relationship and affection of the Guru for his student and his influence over them as well as the affection and respect of the students for the Guru are gradually diminishing. There is, however, no reason why the expansion of education should necessarily lead to a dilution of the close and affectionate relationship between teachers and students. In fact, democracy and mass

education have everything to gain if, in spite of the increase in numbers, we can also revive and maintain the ancient close ties between teachers and students.

Chief Minister of Madras, distributing kits to school children at Sriperumbur on 14th August 1964. CARE has presented these kits.



There have been in recent times some examples of men of thought, scholars of philosophers occupying the highest seat of honour in their own respective lands. But that such a thing has happened in India is in perfect consonance with the highest philosophical traditions of India. India has always aimed, even in her halcyon days, at placing power in the hands of those who had attained a wisdom, a poise and a mental balance as the result of the experience of life which would allow them to use it judiciously and well. The power aimed at was just the power to serve and not the power to possess.

Philosopher-King

King Janaka of yore has been our ideal of a philosopher-king. He was a man of great wisdom, Atma Jnani, coupled with practical efficiency in administration. King Sri Rama was our ideal king who has been described in our literature as the very embodiment of Dharma—*Ramo Vighrahan dharmah*. In accordance with these ideals it is the supreme sense of righteousness that entitles one to rule. To use an ancient idiom to which we are accustomed here in India, whoever is the ruler has to have in him the Ksatra element of valour and the Brahma element of righteousness. It is only when these two mingle that we have an ideal ruler. It is this Plato meant when he spoke of his philosopher-kings in whom capacity and character have mingled.

More than Dr. Radhakrishnan combining in himself these elements, he fills a remarkable role of being a great cultural ambassador of India. Whenever he went out of this country to foreign lands, he carried with him the beauty and grace of India's lofty spiritual life. He is capable of filling this role of cultural ambassador of



The Madras State Parent-Teacher Association was inaugurated by the Chief Minister Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam at Children's Theatre on 14th August 1964.

It is a very happy sign that the public has become aware of this need in recent years and has realised that the quality of education and the character building of the students cannot be placed on a secure foundation unless the old ethical and personal relationship between the teachers and students is revived. This can be done only if the parents love and respect the teacher and the society as a whole accords him a very high place in its hierarchy. On their part, the teachers themselves will have to lead a life of devotion to learning and show that keen interest in the welfare of the students which would command the affection and devotion not only of the students themselves, but also of their parents and of the society as a whole. One feels very happy to find that both the society and the teachers are showing a greater appreciation of these mutual responsibilities.

In order to raise the status of teachers in society, it is essential to assure them of a minimum standard of living. The proverbial poverty of the learned men cannot and should not be an excuse for us not to think of the welfare of the teachers. In ancient days, society looked after the Gurus in every way; and, in the Twentieth century also, the parents deem it to be their sacred duty to look after the welfare of the teachers. It must, however, be remembered that the status of teachers will not depend upon salaries alone. The parents will have to love and respect the teachers, who, in their turn, should take their duties in right earnest and take intense interest in the welfare of their students.

It is the greatest good fortune of ours that we have elected two eminent teachers—Dr. Radhakrishnan and Dr. Zakir Hussain—as our Rashtrapathi and Up-Rashtrapathi. But this is not enough. Every teacher in society must feel that he is loved and respected by society and that he has a vital role to play in shaping the destiny of the rising generation. It is for the creation of this general feeling that the Teachers' Day is to be mainly observed. It is extremely appropriate that this day also happens to be the birthday of our Rashtrapathi. On this auspicious day, every parent and every member of the society should remind himself that it is his duty to love and respect the teachers, so that the young children will also develop a similar attitude.

The Teacher and the Society

The teacher or guru has always held a special status in our culture for he was a man of learning and accomplishment. It is unfortunate that at a time when education is no longer a luxury but a necessity for survival in a highly competitive and fast moving society, the teacher's position has been adversely affected.

In the interest of our children and of society in general, it is essential to raise the teacher's social and economic status. On the teacher himself lies the responsibility of living up to the ideals expected of him and without which he cannot gain the respect either of his pupils or the community.

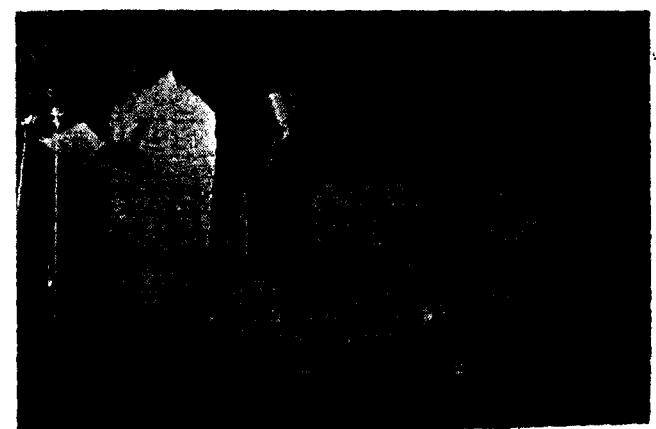
—Smt. INDIRA GANDHI,
Union Minister for Information and Broadcasting.

Panchayat Chiefs Confer. . . .

A two-day conference of the Chairmen of the Panchayat Unions held in Madras on 30th and 31st July 1964. The Chief Minister, Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, who inaugurated the conference favoured the constitution of a committee to suggest ways and means of improving the financial position of Panchayats and Panchayat Unions. The Chief Minister also stated that it was the duty of Panchayat Union Chiefs to take initiative in Village Development Works. He said Panchayat Chiefs could play a prominent role in making Elementary Education successful.

Sri S. M. A. Majid, Minister of Local Administration, who presided appealed to the Chairmen to rise above party considerations and dedicate themselves to work for the Panchayats.

Sri K. Rajaram, M.L.C, President of the Tamilnad Panchayat Unions suggested the formation of a permanent standing committee consisting of representatives of Panchayat Unions and the Legislature who advise periodically for smooth and effective functioning of Panchayats and Panchayat Unions.



A CRASH PROGRAMME FOR RICE PRODUCTION

The recent food situation in the country has necessitated a crash programme in the short run and a comprehensive long-term plan to tide over the recurring food shortage of the country permanently. The Madras Government have, besides its long-term plans, drawn up a crash programme involving sum of Rs. 1.5 crores for implementation in the next two years. It is hoped that these measures will result in producing an additional food output of 125,000 tons per annum, 12,500 bales of cotton and 30,000 tons of groundnut.

(Farming has always been regarded as an honourable profession in this country. It is yet to be made worthwhile profession, free from agonising drudgery. Judicious use of fertilisers, improved seeds and implements, timely plant protection measures and approved farm management practices of Madras are showing how this could be done.

(The real key to the present problem of tackling the food situation is increased food production. It is bad that on account of shortage of food production, the country's economy should be put in jeopardy off and on and the country to face a crisis. The problem of increasing food production is being considered in two ways short-term and long-term measures.)

The Madras Government have drawn up a comprehensive programme to step up agricultural production in the short on an emergency basis. The Government have extended the scheme of intensive cultivation in the current year to additional areas in Chingleput, Ramanathapuram and Madurai districts in respect of paddy and to irrigated areas in Ramanathapuram and Thirunelveli districts in respect of millets and is expected to result in an additional production potential of a little over 35, 000 tons of foodgrains.

The Government have also decided to extend the Package Programme to the entire district of Thanjavur and to certain select areas in Tiruchirappalli, Tirunelveli, Coimbatore, South Arcot and North Arcot districts.

Out of the 375 blocks, 123 Development Blocks have been encased. Concentration will be paid to work out "Worthwhile and quick yielding" schemes.

The Central Government have given an assurance that the Central assistance given for the accelerated programme would be outside the Plan ceilings.

Irrigation

The early execution of medium and minor irrigation projects should make significant contribution towards an increase in agricultural production. The Government have accordingly stepped up the pace of execution of some of the medium irrigation projects like the Gomuki Nadhi Scheme in South Arcot district and Chittar-Pattanamkal in Kanyakumari district. A number of new minor irrigation schemes have also been sanctioned benefitting different tracts in the State.

The multi-purpose Pambikulam-Aliyar Project when completed will irrigate 2.4 lakhs acres most of which will be in the semi-desert and famine affected taluks of Udumalpet, Dharapuram and Palladam besides the Pollachi taluk at the foot of the Anamalai Hills of Coimbatore district. The Government have further decided that financial assistance should be given for the improvement of the backward land in the above four taluks of Coimbatore. By the end of the Third Plan, Coimbatore will be second to Thanjavur as granary of Madras State.

Other important measures advocated for increased food production are use of improved seeds, use of chemical manures, green manures, etc.

Seed farms

The State Government have established Seed Farms at a number of points in the State. The nucleus seeds are produced in the Research Stations and these are multiplied in the Primary Seed Farms under the direct personal supervision of qualified technical staff of the Agricultural Department.

By the end of Second Plan, 134 Seed Farms had been established to multiply and distribute improved seeds. The Third Plan target is to raise the number of Seed Farms to 210. By the end of 1962-63, there were 158 Seed Farms functioning in this State. In the current year, it has been programmed to open 42 new Farms thus leaving only 10 more Farms to be opened in 1964-65.

The quantity of improved seeds distributed has already been increased from 23, 811 tonnes at the end

of Second Plan to 36,181 tonnes as against the Third plan target of 210,060 tonnes.

Fertiliser

The Government have also placed great reliance on larger use of fertilisers. The consumption of fertiliser at the end of Second Plan was 1.14 lakhs tonnes. The Third Plan envisages a target of 5.83 lakhs tonnes in terms of Ammonium Sulphate. By the end of the current year, it is expected that the fertiliser consumption will reach 3 lakhs tonnes leaving a gap of 2.83 lakhs tonnes which will be reached in the remaining two years of the Plan period. The Government are taking every step to stimulate the demand for fertilisers among the farmers.

Green manure

The value of green manure is well appreciated in our State. By the end of Second Plan an area of 30 lakhs of acres had been covered with green manures. The target in the Third Plan is to cover also the remaining area of 30 lakhs of acres of paddy. The green manure seeds are sold by the department at a concessional rate of 85 per cent of the cost. Cultivation advances ranging from Rs. 10-15 per acre are also given to ryots for raising green manure crops. Against the target of 30 lakhs of acres, 18.6 lakhs have been covered in the first two years of the Plan.

The Plan provides for augmentation of local manurial resources and production of urban compost. The production of rural compost has been stepped up from 15.94 lakhs tonnes at the beginning of the current Plan to 32.85 lakhs tonnes at the end of the last year. The production of urban compost likewise has been increased from 3.35 lakhs tonnes to 5.05 lakhs tonnes in 1962-63.

The President, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, inaugurated a four day symposium on "Science and the Nation" at New Delhi, recently.



Corruption

183

“Let us pull ourselves together and create an atmosphere of co-operation and work for the advancement of India and of all who live here as her sons. Thus only can we serve our motherland and help in making her great, united and strong.”

—Jawaharlal Nehru

one nation, one country

“Let people in different parts of the country — however strong their feelings might be, on particular issues — never forget that they are Indians first, and that all differences must be resolved within the unalterable framework of one nation and one country.”

—Lal Bahadur Shastri
Prime Minister

Our way is straight and clear—to build a strong India with freedom and prosperity for all.

Let us march together, work together as one nation, imbued with courage and determination, goodwill and tolerance.

JAI HIND

PRESERVE UNITY, PROTECT FREEDOM

DA 641/6

The word “Corruption” is today on the mind of every thinking man, on the lips of everyone high and low, and on the front pages of newspapers all over the Country. People everywhere have become concerned about it. When Sri Nanda speaks of it in Delhi, he echoes the concern of right thinking people all over the country, he gives expression to the pain of the body politic at what threatens to be a cancerous affliction.

There are many people, who think that corruption is inevitable, unavoidable and are cynical about it and do not even care. Little do they realize how the widespread existence of such attitudes, itself provides an ideal climate for the spread and growth of corruption. Corruption thrives on public apathy.

No right thinking person will dispute the proposition that corruption is like a cancer in the body politic, and that if democracy and healthy public life are to survive, corruption must go. There can be no compromises about this. It will also be conceded that a start has to be made sometime, somewhere, to arrest the malady and get rid of it, before it gets rid of us and all the values that we live for. Let us pause to consider what has been done, is being done, and what still remains to be done here in Madras State.

X Branch

On the call of the Government of India for Vigilance organisations all over the country, to take up prevention of corruption and maintenance of the highest standards of integrity and probity in the public services, the Government of Madras have constituted the Directorate of Vigilance and Anti-Corruption in February 1964. The only Anti-Corruption agency formerly was the X Branch of the Police Department—a small body comprised of two Deputy Superintendents of Police and 10 Inspectors of Police. The X Branch functioned as a purely investigating agency, handling whatever specific complaints were referred to it by the Government or various Governmental Departments. Despite its small size, the X Branch had been performing a useful function, and their collection of actionable materials against as many as 15 Gazetted Officers and 59 non-Gazetted Officers during 1963 itself is an index of this.

Directorate of Vigilance

The Directorate of Vigilance and Anti-Corruption has been charged with much wider functions. It will

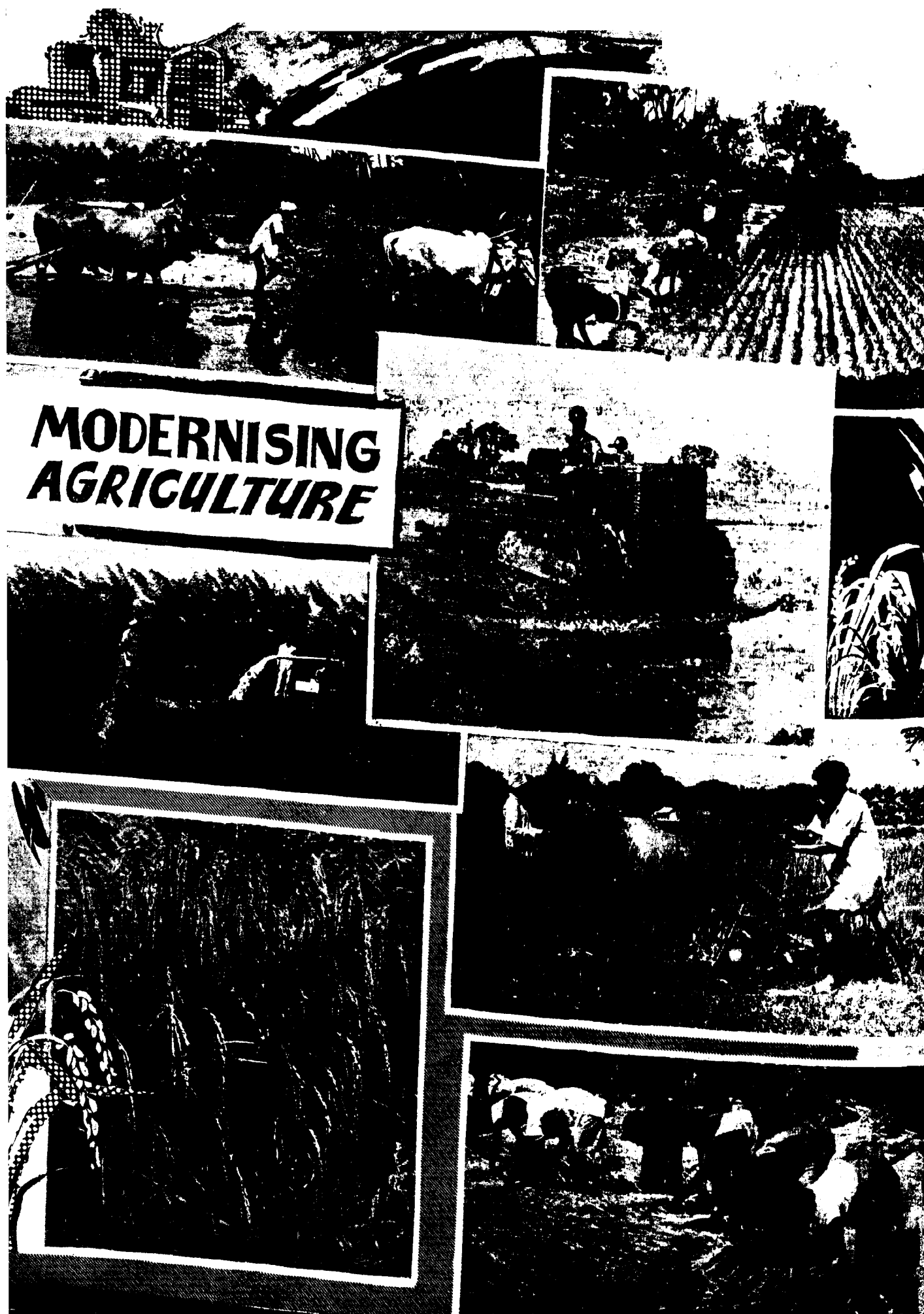
not only be an investigating agency, but also an agency to collect information on corruption and corrupt practices, and will advise Government on preventive measures as well. The Directorate will look into misconduct not merely of Government servants, as the X Branch was doing, but the wider category of “public servants” as defined in section 21 of the Indian Penal Code. This definition embraces employees and office-bearers in Public undertakings, Government companies, co-operative societies and local bodies.

Its units

The Directorate will have a staff of 3 Inspectors of Police in each district of the State (except Kanyakumari and Nilgiris districts which will have 2 Inspectors each). Two of the three Inspectors will be in charge of Investigation work, while the third will be in charge of Vigilance and collection of information. Deputy Superintendents of Police to supervise the District Inspectors, are stationed at Madras, Coimbatore, Madurai and Tirunelveli, under the control of two Superintendents of

Sri K. Kamaraj, who released the book “Pappavukku Gandhi” on 3rd August 1964, is seen giving the book to a child.





A large provision has also been made in the Plan for Plant Protection measures. An area of 7.50 lakhs of acres of food crops had been covered under Plant Protection Measures by the end of the Second Plan. The Third Plan visualises a total area of 22.50 lakhs acres of food crops being covered by Plant Protection Measures and execution of the programme is according to schedule.

Crop competition

In order to increase food production crop yield competition was started at Village level in 1960-61 and extended to Block level in 1961-62, District level in 1962-63 and State level in 1963-64. During 1964-65, the competition will be organised at All-India level also. The number of competitors enlisted during 1961-62 and 1962-63 were 16,410 and 17,718 respectively. During 1963-64, it is proposed to enlist 35,550 competitors.

However the success of all these efforts will depend upon the active participation of the thousands of farmers scattered in our country-side. It is with a view to secure such mass participation, the Government have entrusted agricultural programmes relating to local manures, improved seed distribution, plant

Rice Production in Madras

Madras State is a 'marginally surplus' State. It sold two lakhs of tons of rice to Kerala and brought about two lakhs tons from Andhra. While Andhra is a surplus State, Kerala is a deficit State. Mysore is marginally deficit. The Southern Zone taken as a whole is self-sufficient.

In July 1957, the Government of India constituted the Southern Rice Zone. The Madras Government were in the beginning against the inclusion of Kerala in the Zone as it was felt that a highly deficit area in the zone would make the arrangements quite unstable.

Yield per acre.—The rice yields in Madras State, though about the highest in India, are nevertheless low compared to Japan and Italy. The State average per acre irrigated rice is about 1,200 lb. while it is about 3,000 lb. in Japan. The State Agricultural Research Stations have achieved an average of 2,000 lb. of rice per acre.



Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam. released the book "Ulagaperoli" at Children's Theatre on 16th August 1964.

protection and distribution of implements to the Panchayat Unions for implementation. Each Panchayat Union has been given Rs. 2 lakhs for the Plan period for the implementation of the above programme.

Checking the prices

Following the removal of Inter-Zonal restrictions and consequent free flow of rice, the wholesale price of rice had come down. The State Government's proposals regarding the fixing of wholesale and retail foodgrain prices had been forwarded to the Union Government.

The State Government have decided to set up a Civil Supplies Inspectorate to ensure proper enforcement of the Foodgrains Dealers' Licensing Order. This Inspectorate will primarily check on accounts and stocks of foodgrain dealers and keep a watch over the rates of profits earned by middlemen at various stages.

The State Government wants to regulate the trade under the Licensing system and not by adopting full scale State trading. In March 1959, the National Development Council decided that the future food policy should be based on State trading in foodgrains. This was adopted in principle by the State Government. But right from the beginning, the Government have pointed out to the Government of India that State trading can succeed only if each State is made into a Zone itself. Later State trading was given up.

The Government have increased the number of fair price shops from 525 to 700 including 100 shops for industrial and plantation workers. The Government of India's permission had been sought to increase the shops to 1,000 and for additional allotment to feed the new shops. The distribution of rice through fair price shops has commenced from 15th July 1959.

Police, stationed in the State Headquarters Office at Madras. The Director, who is in overall charge of the Directorate, has the assistance of a Superintendent of Police for Administration, and a Specialist staff of a Legal Adviser, an Executive Engineer, a Commercial Tax Officer and a Prosecutor. The Directorate has thus become a technically well equipped machinery, with units in every district.

The Task and the Target

The Machinery for the task is therefore now available. But what of the task itself? How are we going to attack the problem of corruption. We must at the outset be clear about our targets. The Directorate will necessarily direct its main energies against the higher ranks of Government and public servants, who have not even an economic justification to be corrupt and whose responsibility it is to set a healthy tone and tradition in the public administration.

While the detection of corruption at lower levels of Government or public servants is comparatively simple consisting invariably of the passing of a few rupees—it becomes extremely difficult and complex at higher levels. The forms of gratification, and the modes of its conveyance disclose an extraordinary variety, many of them offering little or no scope for evidence. The interests involved are powerful, intelligent, and have the advantage of initiative all the time. The demands of the law and law courts are most exacting. No investigation is as tough or heart-breaking as a case of corruption against a high placed official.

While people are willing to send up anonymous and pseudonymous petitions in thousands (many of them revealing, but many, at the same time, false and malicious) few people are willing to come into the open with

Sri Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar, Governor of Madras, was presented with a Civic Address by the Mayor of Madras on 9th August 1964.



SADACHAR SAMITI IN MADRAS

The Madras branch of the Samyukta Sadachar Samiti has been formed with Sri K. Santhanam as president.

At its first meeting on August 1, the committee of the Madras Unit decided to secure the co-operation of religious, social and other public organisations in arousing public awareness against corruption. It will also go into the abuses in matters like distribution of cement, iron and steel and essential articles like food-grains, drugs and medicines.

Ordinarily, complaints against the administration should be sent to the Vigilance Offices of the Central and State Governments and the Samiti would assist the Public in doing this. However, in cases where these agencies could not be approached, the Samiti itself would bring the matter to the Government's attention.

specific written complaints. This unwillingness is usually due to—

- (a) fear of exposure of identity
- (b) fear of victimisation in some form or other and
- (c) aversion to appearance in Court or other proceedings.

Protection for witnesses

In regard to the fear of exposure it will always be possible to device foolproof methods against such exposure. Similarly in regard to victimisation, it will always be possible to apply preventives or correctives promptly whenever there is any suspicion of attempted victimisation. The Directorate will regard as one of its most important responsibilities, the protection of the interests of witnesses or complainants, and would like to offer a public assurance to this effect. In regard to aversion to appearance in Court or other proceedings, it can be only left to the good sense of the persons concerned, to appreciate how the importance of fighting corruption for outweighs personal inconveniences incidental to the process.

The indifference

There is one section of the public, who will not give either information or a complaint—the voluntary bribe givers who share the fruits of the dishonest transactions

with the corrupt officials concerned. This category are as much the enemies of the public interest as the corrupt officials, and act as a mainspring for all corruption and corrupt practices. Here both the giver and the taker have their pockets filled and are satisfied and there is no one to complain. The illegitimate bill is paid indirectly by the public. Anti-Social elements take permits and licenses for essential commodities by bribing the officials issuing the licenses, and the consumer pays the price of corruption, at the blackmarket to which these commodities finally find their way. This is often the story in many a sector of Governmental control, where unscrupulous Government or public servants and unscrupulous private individuals held the public to ransom and there is public suffering to a degree and extent that we have little means of measuring. Yet who protests? Who speaks for the suffering public? True, leaders speak on public platforms and the Press comes forth with forthright condemnation. Unfortunately all these lead us nowhere. What we need is action, and action can commence only on specific complaints and testimony of individuals of specific acts of corruption. What we need is courage and determination on the part of right thinking individuals amongst the public, to come forward with specific complaints and testimony. The machinery is there, set up by the tax payer himself, ready to receive precisely such complaints, and follow them to their logical end.

Appeal to Co-operate

The time has come for all right thinking members of the public, members of every profession, to do some real heart searching, to take the initial bold steps that

are needed, if we are to fight corruption, and save the body politic, save ourselves indeed, from the cancerous malady that threatens us. The Directorate of Vigilance and Anti-Corruption, Madras puts forth an invitation to right thinking people of Madras State (including right thinking Government and public servants) to the following specific programme of action:—

(a) If you have any personal knowledge of any specific act of corruption or corrupt practice on the part of any Government or public servant, especially in the higher ranks, or generally in any Government or public office, please place this knowledge at the disposal of the nearest officer of this Directorate.

(b) If you are placed in a circumstance where you are unable without paying a bribe, to get from a Government or a public servant, what you consider you are normally entitled to get, please place the facts quietly and confidentially before putting through the transaction, before the nearest officer of this Directorate.

Secrecy assured

Members of the public are reminded that officers of this Directorate are available in every District Head-quarters, and in the Head-quarters of the Directorate in Madras City. Officers of the Directorate can be met at their offices during office hours; or at their residences or elsewhere outside office hours. Wherever secrecy is desired, contacts can be established by telephone, or letter addressed by name to the officers concerned, or personally at a place and time to be fixed by phone or letter.

—Issued by the Directorate of
Vigilance and Anti-corruption

New Post Offices

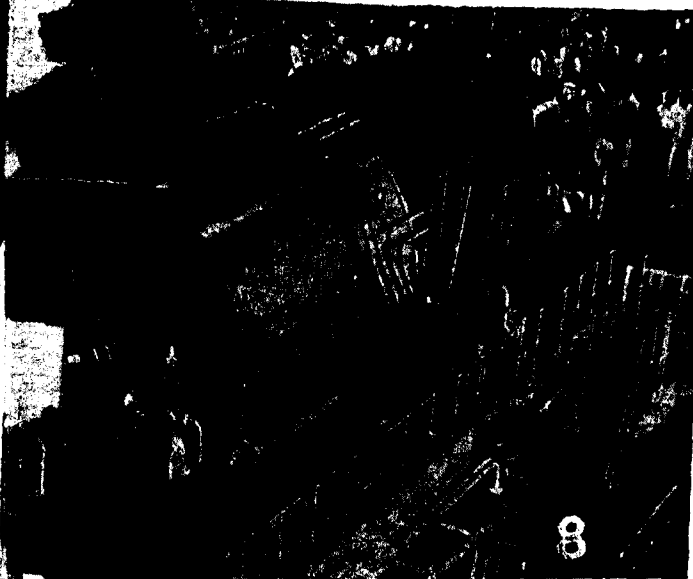
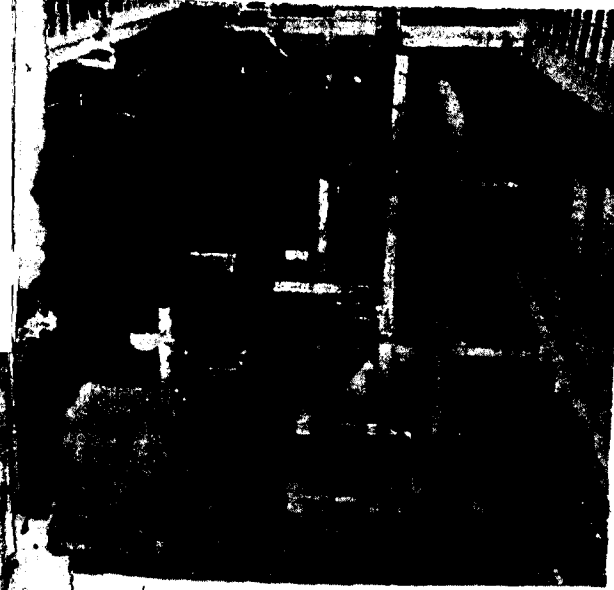
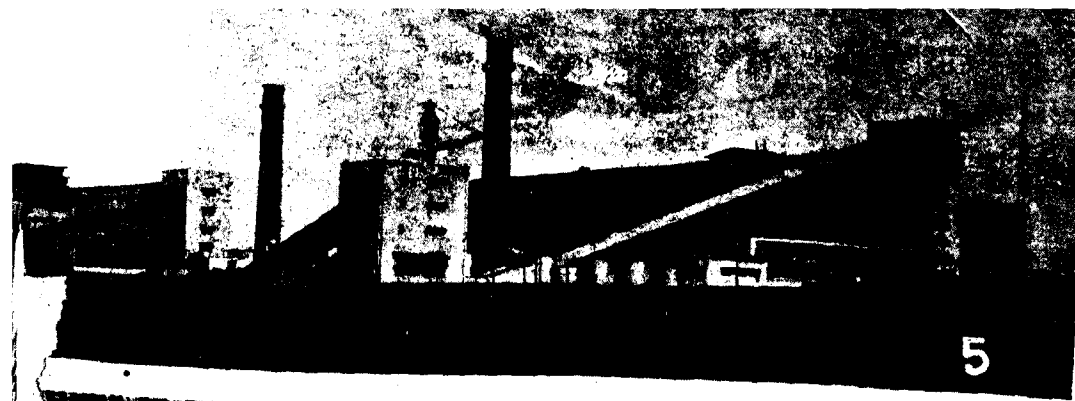
The latest review of progress in the opening of new post offices indicates that the target figures fixed under the Third Five-Year Plan may be achieved well before the end of the Plan period. The Post and Telegraph Department even hopes to step up the targets originally fixed.

The Third Five-Year Plan provides for the opening of 23,000 post offices and upgrading of 2,500. Two hundred of the 23,000 post offices would be opened in very backward areas and would entail a loss to the Department of up to Rs. 2,500 per annum per post office. As many as 152 of these post offices in backward areas had already been opened before March 31, 1964. Up to this date, 15,297 new post offices had been opened and 1,668 post offices had been upgraded.

NEYVELI THERMAL STATION First Stage



1. Mr. P. S. Naporzhni, Minister of U. S. S. R., inaugurates the commissioning of the First Stage of 250 M.W.
2. Sri N. Sanjiva Reddy, Union Minister for Steel and Mines, looking at the mining pit.
3. Inspecting a piece of Lignite.
4. Ministers and officials at the function.
5. The Thermal Station.



Interior view of the station.
Cooler.
the five
Minister, gave a party to the
Industries Minister is also



The Government of India selected the most suitable of these schemes and arranged for further investigations pertaining mainly to control of the ground water pressure by continuous pumping. Large scale pumping tests were conducted, which proved that the pressure surface of artesian water could be reduced to safe level by pumping continuously from a carefully designed pattern of wells, most of them around the mine and some within it.

The Union Government took over the financial responsibility for this project on January 1, 1955, and the administrative responsibility from September 15, 1955. After the investigations were over, they approved the execution of an integrated project for the mining of lignite and for the utilisation of the mined lignite at site in the following units:—

(i) A thermal power station for the generation of 250,000 K.V. of power;

(ii) A fertilizer plant for the production of 156,000 tonnes of fertiliser in the form of urea; and

(iii) A briquetting and carbonisation plant for the manufacture of 386,000 tonnes of carbonised briquettes for use as domestic and industrial fuel.

The cost of the integrated complex is expected to be Rs. 117 crores inclusive of the residential colony.

Lignite Deposits

The lignite deposits which occur in and around Neyveli are spread over an area of 100 square miles and the total reserves are of the order of 2,000 million tonnes. The existing scheme is designed to extract 3.56 million tonnes annually. The mining at present is being done in a selected area of 5½ square miles where the lignite overburden ratio is most favourable and where the reserves to the extent of 200 million tonnes are available for exploitation. The lignite in this area is found at a depth of 180' below the ground level, with an average thickness of about 56'. The method followed is open cast mining, as practised in Germany, using bucket wheel excavators for excavation, belt conveyor system for the transport of the spoil and of lignite and slewable spreaders for throwing back the spoil into the area already worked. The lignite seam was first exposed on August 24, 1961. Up to the end of March 1964, a quantity of 1.56 million tonnes of lignite had been extracted. Production at the targetted rate will be achieved when all the consuming units are commissioned in 1966.

The mine capacity is proposed to be increased from 3.56 to 6.3 million tonnes during the Third Five-Year

Plan Period in order to facilitate the expansion of the thermal capacity from 250 MW. and subsequently to 600 MW. 185

Thermal Power Station

A 250 MW. Thermal Power Station has been set up at first under the Indo-Soviet 112.5 million rouble credit agreement of November 9, 1957. This Station consists of 5 generating units of 50 MW. each. The fact the Power Station now in full operation has been completed within a short period of two years is a great achievement of Indian Engineers and workers with whom Soviet Technicians shared their experience and Technical Know-how. Modern power station equipment delivered from the U.S.S.R. on schedule is successfully operating according to rated capacity.

The commissioning of the first unit of the station was inaugurated by Dr. S. Radhakrishnan in August 1962. Three more units were commissioned during 1963 and the last unit was commissioned on April 1964.

Up to June 24, 1964, a total of 1706 million units of electricity was generated, of which, after meeting the local consumption of the project, about 1344 million units were fed into the Madras grid.

During the Third Five-Year Plan, as the first phase of expansion of the existing Power Station, it is proposed to increase the capacity from 250 MW. to 400 MW. This will be achieved by the addition of one more 50 MW. and one 100 MW. units. Contracts were concluded with the Soviet Organisation for the supply of steel and preparation of detailed project report in February 1963, and for the supply of machinery and equipment in March 1964. Under the latter contract, equipment worth Rs. 7.75 crore would be received from Russia. The expansion is expected to be completed by early 1966.

Sri R. Venkataraman, Industries Minister is seen talking with Dr. P. Haney, Advisor, Technical Education, International Development Aid, at the Secretariat on 6th August 1964.



This Obelisk Commemorates Indo-Soviet Friendship and Co-operation in the successful completion of the Neyveli Thermal Power Station 250 M.W.—Date 25th April 1964.

Nonagon Pedestal 6'0" side 6'0" height.
Pentagon Stupa 4'8"—1'3" side 27'0" height
Height from Ground level 43'6".
Base Circular Diameter 20'6".

The Stupa with Five sides represents the Five Units of the 250 M.W. Station.

The Pedestal with nine sides symbolises the nine units in the ultimate 600 M.W. Station.

Sri N. Sanjiva Reddy, Union Minister of Steel and Mines, presided over a special function at Neyveli on August 5, 1964, to mark the completion of 250 MW. thermal power station. The power station is one of the components of the Integrated Neyveli Lignite Project. Other component schemes of this Project are: mining, fertiliser plant, briquetting and carbonisation and clay washing plant.

The accompanying note gives a brief account of the Neyveli Lignite Project, progress made by it and its future plans.

The presence of large lignite reserves in and around Neyveli—about 130 miles south of Madras—had been known for several years. Mining of this lignite was not taken up for a long time because it was feared that the water which existed at tremendous pressure below the lignite, would flood the mine on removal of overburden and lignite.

After independence the Madras Government decided that exploitation of this potential source of energy could not be delayed and took up the necessary investigations. The Central Government arranged in 1953-54, under the Colombo Plan, the preparation of a Project Report. The consultants submitted a report in 1954 proposing a number of schemes for the mining and utilisation of lignite.

Many Firsts to its Credit

It is the first lignite fired Thermal Power Station in India and in Asia.

It is the first power station in India close to the pit head and the coal (lignite) is conveyed by belt system directly from the mine to the Power Station.

The entire power station erection was completed in under three years.

Four Units of 50 MWs. each have been commissioned within two years of the commissioning of the first unit of 50 MW.

This is the first big power station in India where erection has been carried out directly by Indian Engineers under their own responsibility with the technical guidance and supervision of Soviet specialists.

At present, this is the biggest Thermal Power Station in India.

When it reaches its final capacity of 600 MW. by 1969, it will remain the biggest Thermal Power Station in the country as at present contemplated.

It is proposed to increase the capacity further to 600 MW. in the second phase of expansion.

Fertiliser Plant

Though primarily the Project was intended to produce thermal power in order to firm up hydel power, advantage has been taken of the marginal excess of lignite over the quantities required for generating electricity, to establish a complex consisting of a

fertiliser plant and a briquetting and carbonisation plant. Both these plants are under erection. The fertiliser scheme is designed to produce about 154,000 tonnes of urea per annum. Equipment for this plant is being supplied partly by a West German firm and partly by an Italian firm, and it is expected to go into production during 1966. A consortium of German firms and the State Electricity Commission, Victoria, Australia, are putting up the briquetting and carbonisation Plant, which is expected to go into production in December 1965. About 386,000 tonnes of carbonised briquettes would be produced which could be used for both domestic and industrial purposes.

Clay Washing Plant

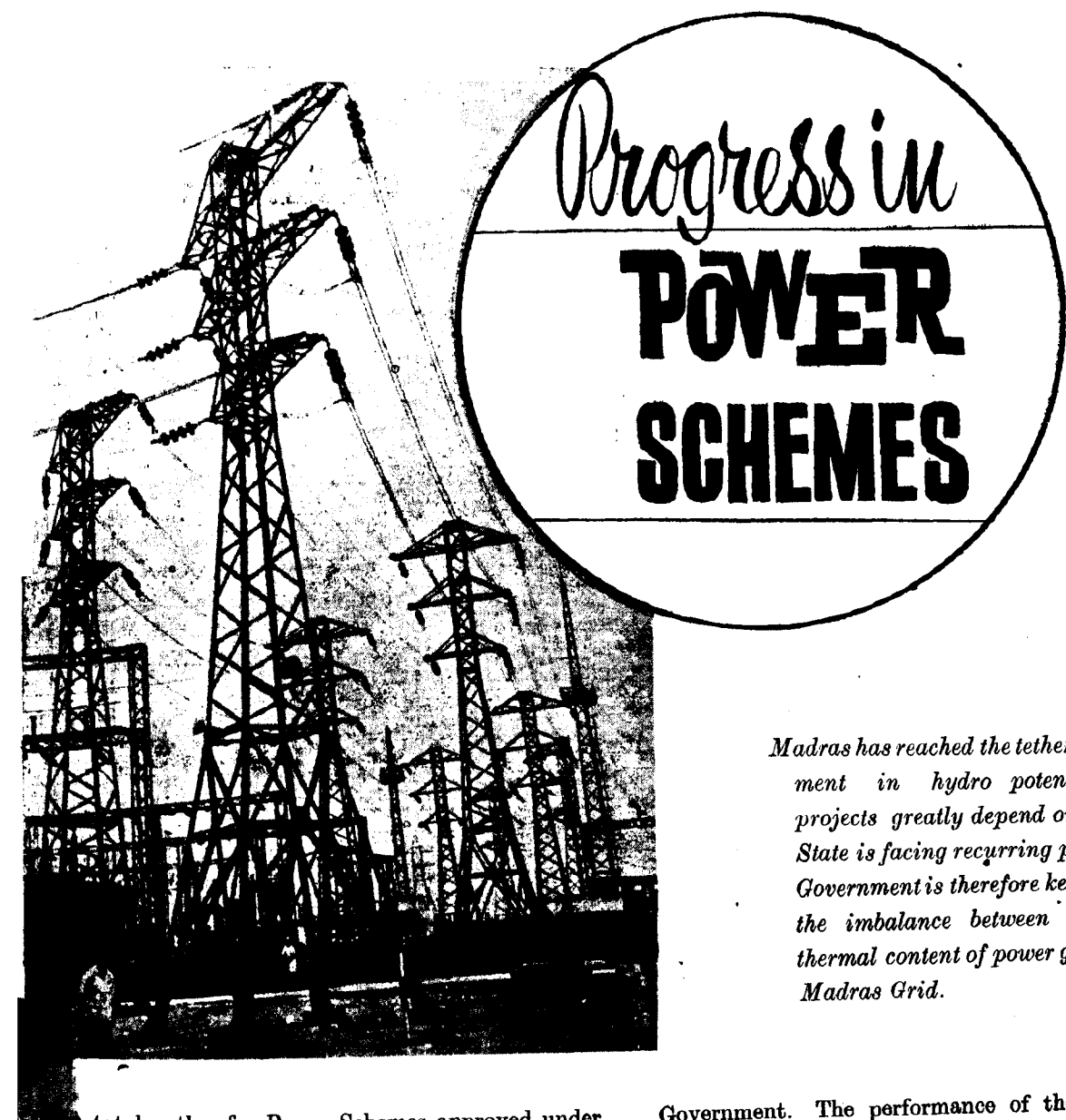
In the course of removal of overburden, excellent China clay which is found close to the lignite also becomes available. A clay washing plant has been set up which is capable of producing 6,000 tonnes of washed clay per annum. It is already in regular production. This clay can be used for the production of high tension and low tension insulators, sanitary ware, crockery and ceramics of various description. Up to the end of March 1964, it has produced about 6,030 tonnes of washed clay.

Apart from the main products which will increase the power, fuel and fertilizer resources of the country, there will be a number of useful by-products, such as carbolic acid, cresols, fuel oils and char dust from the briquetting and carbonisation scheme, based on which further subsidiary industries could be set up. A steel plant based on Salem iron ore and Neyveli lignite is also a possibility. The integrated Neyveli Lignite Project will thus play a vitally important part in fostering the industrial development of the Southern region.

Committee on Food Production

The Government of Madras have constituted a Committee consisting of the Development Commissioner as Chairman and other official and non-official members to survey the progress made in the implementation of various food production schemes in the Third Five-Year Plan and to suggest measures for the speedy achievement of the Plan Targets and for stepping up the progress of schemes where over possible and also to make recommendations in regard to Schemes on which efforts should be concentrated during the Fourth Plan period.

The Committee has been asked to complete its work within a period of four months.



Progress in POWER SCHEMES

Madras has reached the tether end of development in hydro potential. As these projects greatly depend on monsoon, the State is facing recurring power cuts. The Government is therefore keen on redressing the imbalance between the hydro and thermal content of power generation in the Madras Grid.

The total outlay for Power Schemes approved under the Third Five-Year Plan for Madras State is of the order of Rs. 100-19 crores. During the first three years of the Third Plan, the total outlay on 'Power' comes to Rs. 65-83 crores. It is expected that by the end of the current year 1964-65 the outlay on Power Schemes under the Third Plan would increase to about Rs. 96 crores. A review made last year indicated that the outlay on Power Schemes during the entire Third Plan period will be of the order of Rs. 111-84 crores. Having regard to the present increased tempo of execution of works with the entire construction organisation of the Board geared up to the task indications are that the ultimate capital outlay on Power Schemes under the Third Five-Year Plan may touch the record level of Rs. 125 crores. This accounts for over 35 per cent of the State Plan outlay and will reflect the high priority accorded to Power Development by the State

Government. The performance of the Board in the utilization of the plan outlay too testifies to the remarkable pace of execution of Plan Schemes by the Board. It is also gratifying to note that considerable savings have been effected in the execution of the Second Plan Schemes as indicated below :—

Name of scheme.	Estimated outlay in lakhs.	Savings effected in lakhs.
(1)	(2)	(3)
	RS.	RS.
Periyar I stage	1,009	111-84
Kundah I and II stages ..	3,544	570-81
Madras Plant extensions III stage	2.98	20-3

Spill-over schemes

Provision has been made in the Third Plan in respect of three spill-over schemes (viz., Periyar Hydro-Electric Scheme I stage, Kundah Hydro-Electric Scheme I and II stages and Sandynallah Reservoir Scheme)



The Governor of Madras, Sri Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar, who presided over the World Health Day on 25th July 1964, is seen going round the exhibition organised on the occasion.

of the Second Plan. Of these, all the works connected with Periyar Hydro-Electric Scheme I stage were completed during the Second Plan period itself and the provision in the Third Plan for the scheme is towards certain pending payments. A provision of Rs. 0.82 lakh has been made for the purpose in the Budget Estimate for 1964-65.

The Sandynallah Reservoir Scheme was completed and commissioned during 1963 itself and its storage is being utilised from last year onwards for generation of power in the Pykara and Moyar Power Houses. The provision of Rs. (—) 0.61 lakh for the scheme in the Budget Estimate for 1964-65 is towards credits to be taken for devolution of materials and equipments.

The major work carried over into the Third Plan from the Second Plan under the Kundah Hydro-Electric Scheme I and II stages is the Upper Bhavani Dam works. The Upper Bhavani Reservoir is designed to augment the water storage of the Avalanche-Emerald Reservoir by storing and diverting the waters of the Bhavani river in its upper reaches as also the waters of the Western Catchment No. I to the Avalanche-Emerald Reservoir which serves as the principal storage Reservoir for power generation in Power House Nos. I to IV of the Kundah Hydro-Electric Scheme. During the last year itself, the Upper Bhavani Dam was built up to a sufficient height to enable diversion of Upper Bhavani waters to the Avalanche-Emerald Reservoir. The masonry work on the Upper Bhavani Dam has further progressed rapidly, during the course of the last year and about 86 per cent of the masonry works on the dam has since been completed and the entire works on the dam are expected to be completed by 1965. A provision of Rs. 107.48 lakhs has been made for the scheme in the Budget Estimate for 1964-65.

With the increase in height of the Upper Bhavani Dam during the course of the past year, it will be possible to impound and divert to the Avalanche-Emerald Reservoir more quantity of water than had been possible during the last year and this will contribute significantly to augment power generation under the Kundah Scheme during the ensuing year.

Kundah major project

The Kundah Hydro-Electric Scheme III Stage is undoubtedly our major project under the Third Plan. During the first three years of the Third Plan, a total expenditure of Rs. 14.35 crores has been incurred on the scheme and a provision of Rs. 6.75 crores has been made for the scheme in the Budget Estimate for 1964-65. The scheme provides for an additional installed capacity of 245 MW. in the two existing Kundah Power Houses and in the three new Power Houses to be constructed. During February 1964, the fifth 35 MW. generating unit was commissioned in Kundah Power House No. II, while the third 20 MW. generating unit in Kundah Power House No. I was commissioned in March 1964. Thus, under the Kundah Scheme an additional installed capacity of 55 MW. has been added to the Madras Grid ahead of schedule and the present total installed capacity of the Kundah Scheme is 235 MW. The works on all the dams, weirs, tunnels and three new Power Houses under the scheme are progressing according to schedule. It is worth mentioning that the scheme involves the longest tunnel of about 37,000 feet in length in the country designed to convey water from the Pegumbahallah Forebay Dam to Power House No. III and the tunnel has already been completed in all respects. The tunnel from Western Catchment No. I to Upper Bhavani Reservoir is also thorough and water is already being diverted from Western Catchment No. I to Upper Bhavani Reservoir thereby increasing the power potential of the Kundah Project. All the three new Power Houses under the scheme are expected to be commissioned during the course of the current year adding further installed capacity of 190 MW. to the Grid during the current year. The scheme is receiving Canadian Assistance to the tune of 22.5 million dollars under the Colombo Plan to meet the foreign exchange cost. This assistance is in continuation of the Canadian Assistance to the I and II stages of Kundah Scheme. Besides the rupee cost of the scheme is also met from the Canadian counterpart funds in India.

Mettur project

The Mettur Tunnel Hydro-Electric scheme is another major scheme included under the Third Plan. The scheme envisages the utilisation of the irrigation

discharge to the extent of 20,000 cusecs which is not at present utilised for power generation of electricity in a new Power Station by conveying the water through a tunnel of 45 feet diameter. The Mettur Tunnel Power Station will have an installed capacity of 200 MW. in four generating units of 50 MW. each. All generation equipments for the scheme are being supplied by Messrs. Machine Export, from the U.S.S.R. and the delivery of the equipment has actually been ahead of schedule. The intake and other works connected with the tunnel which is the widest in the country and the surge shaft have been completed and erection of the generating units is in progress. Two generating units with a total installed capacity of 100 MW. are expected to be in operation in the Power House before the end of the current year. A total expenditure of Rs. 8.37 crores has been incurred on the scheme during the first three years of the Third Plan and a provision of Rs. 2.49 crores has been made for the scheme in the Budget Estimate for 1964-65.

Periyar scheme

The Periyar Hydro-Electric Scheme II stage is another generation scheme in the Third Plan. Under the scheme, the fourth generating unit of 35 MW. will be installed in the existing Periyar Power House. The works on the scheme are in an advanced stage of progress. The generating equipments for the scheme are being supplied from Yugoslavia and the fourth 35 MW. generating unit in the Periyar Power House is scheduled to be commissioned before the end of the current year. A total expenditure of Rs. 47.19 lakhs has been incurred on the scheme during the first three years of the Third Plan and a provision of Rs. 37.05 lakhs has been made in respect of the scheme in the Budget Estimate for 1964-65.

Other schemes

The Anamalai Hydro-Electric Scheme, i.e., Parambikulam Hydro-Electric Scheme is another important scheme under the Third Five-Year Plan. The scheme provides for a total installed capacity of 185 MW. in four power houses which would utilise the storage built for the Parambikulam-Aliyar Irrigation Project for power generation. Originally, the Planning Commission approved the implementation of the works relating to the Sarkarpathy and Sholayar I Power stations with a total installed capacity of 100 MW. under the Third Plan. Subsequently, the Planning Commission has persuaded to agree to the taking up of the works relating to the other two power houses also, viz., Aliyar and Sholayar II Power Houses both of which will provide an installed capacity of 85 MW. The works connected with the Sarkarpathy Power House are in an advanced

stage of progress and the Power House with an installed capacity of 30 MW. in one generating unit is expected to be commissioned before the end of the current year 1964-65. Both the units of 35 MW. each in the Sholayar Power House are scheduled to be commissioned during 1965-66. Works relating to Aliyar and Sholayar II Power Houses have been taken up and they are expected to be commissioned in the first year of the Fourth Plan, i.e., 1966-67. A total expenditure of 1.797 crores has been incurred on the scheme during the first three years of the Third Plan and a provision of Rs. 2.13 crores has been made for the scheme in the Budget Estimate for 1964-65.

The Kodayar Hydro-Electric Scheme in Kanyakumari district will augment the generating capacity of the grid with a total installed capacity of 100 MW. in two power houses. The scheme though not originally proposed was approved by the Planning Commission for inclusion in the Third Plan in 1963. An expenditure of Rs. 23.40 lakhs has been incurred on the scheme during 1963-64 and a provision of Rs. 86.06 lakhs has been made in respect of the scheme in the Budget Estimate for 1964-65. The two power houses under the scheme are likely to be commissioned during 1966-67, that is in the first year of the Fourth Plan.

Madras plant extensions

Civil works on the Madras Plant Extensions IV stage involving the installation of a 30 MW. generating set with a associate boiler and equipment at the Basin Bridge Power House have commenced. This scheme also though not originally included was approved by the Planning Commission last year for implementation under the Third Plan itself. The generating set is scheduled

Sri Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar, released the book "Madras State Temples" on 26th July 1964.



demand of 532 MW. recorded in 1962-63, the corresponding demand on the Grid recorded in 1963-64, touched the level of 630 MW. Similarly as against the total units of 2,823 million units (including Neyveli supply) generated in 1962-63, the generation during 1963-64 amounted to 3,117 million units (including Neyveli supply). The tempo of the increasing demand for power is no doubt a healthy sign indicating the accelerated economic growth in the industrial and agricultural sectors in the State and should be welcomed. The Government have also been encouraging this trend by affording supply to any industry for the asking. But this trend combined with the late onset of south-west monsoon leads us to a critical position during June when power cut becomes inevitable in view of the predominantly hydro output from the Madras Grid.

The Government have been keen on redressing the imbalance between the hydro and thermal content of power generation in the Madras Grid. Moreover, the effective generating capacity of the Hydro stations are much less than the actual installed capacity. As a matter of fact, as against the total installed capacity of 1,140 MW. of the Madras Grid anticipated at the end of the Third Plan, the effective installed capacity will be of the order of 870 MW. only taking also into account the supply available from the Neyveli Thermal Station, will have an installed capacity of 400 MW. at the end of the Third Plan. On the other hand, the simultaneous maximum demand of the grid is expected to touch the level of 1,370 MW. The All-India Power Survey Committee has however estimated the simultaneous maximum demand of the Madras Grid at 1,069 MW. only.

Bridging the gap

In any case, there will be a gap between the available effective capacity and the anticipated simultaneous maximum demand at the end of the Third Plan. Government and the Board have already taken note of this gap and have formulated schemes to meet it during the Fourth Plan period. The capacity of the Neyveli Thermal Station is expected to be expanded further from 100 MW. to 600 MW. during the Fourth Plan period. Besides, the Neyveli Lignite Corporation is also investigating the feasibility of opening a second mine cut and establishing another Thermal station which could ultimately have an installed capacity of 1,000 MW. The preliminary works like land acquisition and laying of roads, etc., in regard to the Atomic Power Station proposed to be established at Kalpakkam near Mahabalipuram are underway. This station is expected to have at least an installed capacity of 400 MW. These schemes

when implemented will no doubt go a long way to increase the thermal content of power output in the Madras Grid and our dependence on hydro storages which are subject to the vagaries of Monsoon will be considerably reduced.

By the end of the Third Plan, Madras State would have exploited its major hydro potential except for the Hogenakal Hydro-Electric Scheme. This scheme is an attractive and economical one designed for an installed capacity of 800 MW. in the Power Houses at an estimated cost of Rs. 58 crores. The scheme on the Madras Side has already been investigated in detail. But as the sites of the scheme are located in the boundary between Mysore and Madras States, the consent of the Mysore Government for implementing the scheme is necessary. The matter has been taken up with the Mysore Government. However Mysore contemplates schemes to develop power on the river Cauvery with a total installed capacity of 1,200 MW. in their territory. The relative merits of both the schemes have to be gone into in detail with the help of the Government of India and a decision arrived at regarding the power schemes to be taken up on the Cauvery for the benefit of both Mysore and Madras. The matter is engaging the constant attention of the Government, and it is hoped that the question will be solved to the satisfaction of all concerned at the earliest.

The following Hydro-Electric Schemes are at present being investigated in detail by the Madras State Electricity Board:-

Serial number and name of scheme.	Anticipated installed capacity.
1 Upper Tambraparani Hydro-Electric Scheme in Tirunelveli district.	155 MW.
2 Upper Manimuthar Hydro Electric Scheme in Tirunelveli district.	95 MW.
3 Paralayar Hydro-Electric Scheme in Kanyakumari district.	30 MW.
4 Suruliur Hydro-Electric Scheme in Madurai district.	25 MW.
5 Pandiyar-Punapuzha Hydro-Electric Scheme in the Nilgiris.	80 MW.
	385 MW.

In the Fourth Plan

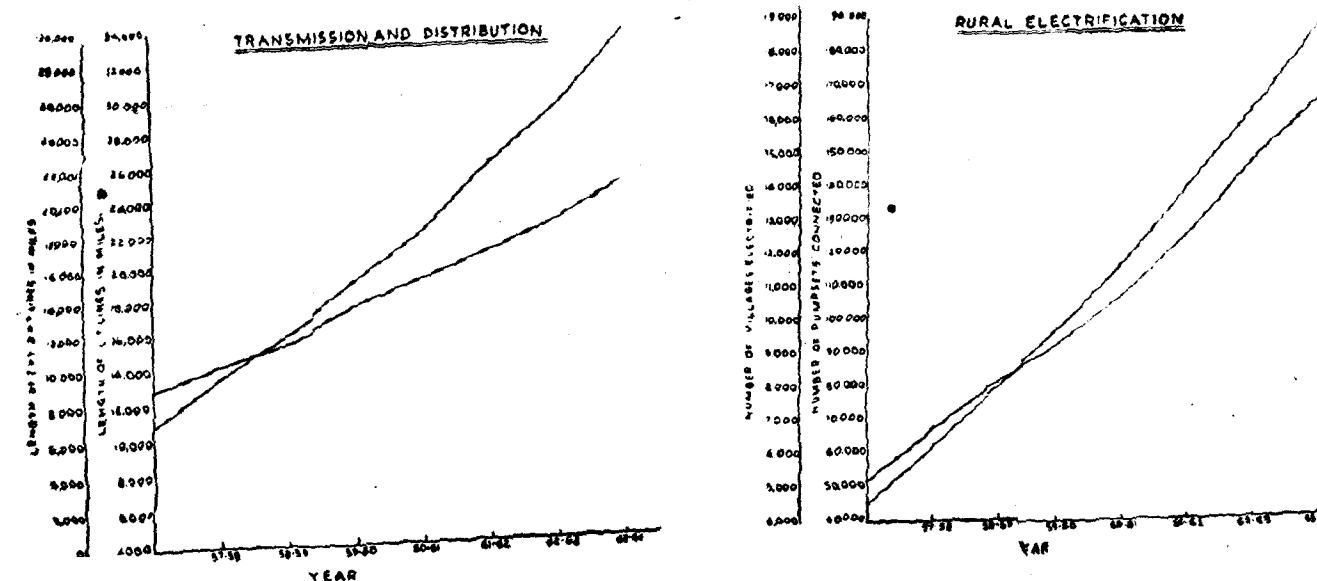
The schemes are likely to be proposed for inclusion in the Fourth Plan. Of the Plan Schemes, under 'Power' only the expenditure on investigation of new schemes are met from the revenues of the Board. A provision of Rs. 8-80 lakhs for the investigation of schemes referred to above has been made in the Budget Estimate for 1964-65.

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the schemes included in the Third Plan.

Name of schemes.	Provision during the Third Plan period.	Revised Five-Year Plan provision.	Actual expenditure during the first three years of third Plan.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(IN LAKHS OF RUPEES.)			
Continuing Schemes—			
1 Periyar Hydro-Electric Scheme, I Stage	12-00	12-00	7-78
2 Kundah Hydro-Electric Scheme, I and II Stages ..	2,77-00	4,21-00	3,22-73
3 Sandynallah Reservoir Scheme	30-00	49-09	52-02
	3,19-00	4,82-09	3,82-53
New Schemes—			
4 Mettur Tunnel Hydro-Electric Scheme I and II Stages.	5,52-00	12,85-31	8,86-53
5 Kundah Hydro-Electric Scheme, III Stage	23,06-00	23,06-00	14,35-33
6 Periyar Hydro-Electric Scheme, II Stage	94-00	94-00	47-19
7 Anamalai Hydro-Electric Scheme (Parambikulam Project).	5,00-00	7-22,00	1,79-74
8 Kodayar Hydro-Electric Scheme	Nil.	2,00-00	23-40
9 Madras Plan Extension IV Stage	Nil.	2,00-00	1-57
10 Transmission and Distribution Project	30,28-00	28,28,00	15,82-73
11 Rural electrification	30,00-00	30,00-00	20,50-71
12 Investigation of new schemes	20-00	40-00	16-57
13 Loans to licensees	1,00-00	27-02	27-02
	9700-00	1,07,02-33	62,00-79
Grand total	1,00,19-00	1,11,84-42	65,83-32

M.S.E.B. ELECTRICITY DEVELOPMENT





The Chief Minister and Industries Minister of Madras with Sri H. C. Dasappa, Union Minister for Industries, who paid a visit to Madras recently.

to be commissioned in 1966-67. A provision of Rs. 95 lakhs has been made for the scheme in the Budget Estimate for 1964-65. Works on the erection of the 150,000 lb./hour boiler in the Basin Bridge Power Station are in an advanced stage of progress and the boiler will be commissioned before the end of the year 1964. With the commissioning of the boiler, the firm generating capacity of the Basin Bridge Power Station will go up by 8 MW.

The current year 1964-65 will be a notable one in the fulfilment of the Power Programme under the Third Plan. An installed capacity of 355 MW. will be added to the Madras Grid during the year. Besides, under the second phase of expansion, an additional 50 MW. unit has been added to the Neyveli Thermal Station during the year which has augmented the supply to the Madras Grid.

The power that will be available from the additional installed capacity of 580 MW. to be added to the Madras Grid during the Third Plan period as also the power to be made available from the Neyveli Thermal Station, which will have an installed capacity of 400 MW. at the end of the Third Plan will have to be conveyed to the various points of distribution throughout the State by means of suitably designed transmission lines. Most of the 230 K.V., 110 K.V. and 66 K.V. transmission lines and sub-stations programmed under the Third Plan have already been completed. As against the target of constructing 8,000 miles of H.T. lines during the Third Five-Year Plan, 7,748 miles of H.T. lines have been constructed and commissioned during the first three years of the Third Five-Year Plan itself. At the end of the Third Plan, the target is expected to be exceeded considerably. Twenty thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine miles of H.T. lines are in service as on 31st March 1964. At present the balance of H.T. lines under the Neyveli Transmission Scheme as also the transmission lines under the Anamalai Hydro-Electric Scheme are under construction. The Government have agreed

to the establishment of the inter-State 230 K.V. Grid for the Southern Zone connecting Madras, Mysore, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala States. Such a Grid will prove valuable to meet peak demands and emergencies arising in grid operation in the States concerned besides doing away with the need to have large standby capacity although prospects of any of the Southern States affording power supply permanently to another State are still remote. The inter-State 230 K.V. lines falling within our State will be under execution during the current year. A total expenditure of Rs. 15.83 crores has been incurred on the Transmission and Distribution Scheme during the first three years of the Third Plan and a provision of Rs. 5.29 crores has been made for the scheme in the Budget Estimate for 1964-65.

Rural Electrification

Madras State has set the pace for rural electrification in the country. Notwithstanding the unremunerative nature of rural electrification from the commercial point of view, the Government have fostered and encouraged as a matter of policy the intensive rural electrification programme having regard to the indirect economic benefits accruing therefrom to the rural community at large. Various concessions including the lowest tariff rate of 8 P. per unit have been offered to agricultural consumers as incentives to take to pumping with aid of power. During the first three years of the Third Five-Year Plan, 5,917 villages and hamlets have been electrified as against the target of electrifying 8,000 villages and hamlets during the entire Third Plan. As on 1st May 1964, the total number of towns, villages and hamlets electrified comes to 16,826. By the end of the Third Plan, about 19,000 towns, villages and hamlets would have been electrified. Seventy thousand eight hundred and seventeen agricultural pumpsets have been connected up for power supply during the first three years of the Third Plan as against the target of connecting up 100,000 agricultural pumpsets during the entire Third Plan. As on 1st May 1964, 190,434 agricultural pumpsets are working with the power supplied from the Madras Grid. It is now expected that by the end of the Third Plan, 220,000 agricultural pumpsets would have been connected up. The fillip to food production on account of this intensive rural electrification in a State where the conventional irrigation sources have already been exploited to the maximum, can easily be assessed. As a matter of fact, North Arcot district comes next only to the Thanjavur district in the matter of food production mainly on account of lift irrigation with power-driven pumpsets. The policy of the Government in pursuing vigorously the intensive rural electrification programme despite its meagre direct return to the Board, is more than justified by these indirect benefits from the rural electrification

THE PROBLEM OF RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

One of the most important aspects of our future power planning is rural electrification. Out of over half a million villages, only about 45,000 or 8 per cent are expected to be electrified by the end of the Third Plan. The limited requirements of power in these areas, lower utilisation factors and the large expenditure involved in laying out the necessary supply mains for a given quantum of power sales as compared to urban areas, have been among the main difficulties in the way of stepping up the tempo of rural electrification. But there is no doubt that these impediments have to be overcome.

In this context, it is interesting to recall the experience of the Rural Electrification Administration set up in the U.S.A. during the depression in 1935 to stimulate employment and provide useful public service. A recent survey, covering a third of its beneficiaries, indicated that during the year 1961 these electrification schemes had made possible 402 industrial and commercial projects with an employment potential of 52,000. The R.E.A. succeeded admirably in reducing construction costs, first by effecting economies through improved designs and then by adopting mass construction methods. Thus, the cost on rural lines, which was about 2,000 per mile during the early days was reduced to 500 within a decade. These activities and progressive loan policies have been primarily responsible for the great success of rural electrification in the U.S.A. In our country also, efforts are being made to effect economies in rural construction.

Madras Leads

Rural electrification would ultimately constitute a sizeable load on our power systems in view of the magnitude of the task. In Madras, a State which leads the rest of the country in this field, it is estimated that rural loads, constituted mainly by irrigation pumps and village industries like ginning, spinning and weaving mills, workshops, etc., form about 20 per cent of the total demand of the State. Rural electrification is therefore a very important aspect of future power development of which greater attention will be bestowed.

DR. K. RAO,
(Union Minister for Irrigation and Power).

derived by the State as a whole. An expenditure of Rs. 20.51 crores has been incurred on rural electrification during the first three years of the Third Plan and a provision of Rs. 5 crores has been made for rural electrification in the Budget Estimate for 1964-65.

Abolition of special guarantee

In evolving rural electrification schemes, the Board has been aiming at least a 10 per cent gross revenue per annum on the capital invested. Wherever sufficient loads were not forthcoming to yield the standard 10 per cent gross revenue the Board was taking agreements from the consumers for payment of special guarantee amount so as to ensure the 10 per cent for gross revenue. With effect from 1st November 1963, the special guarantee for agricultural consumers has been totally abolished and this should give enormous satisfaction to all agricultural consumers. It should, however, be borne in mind that the abolition of the special guarantee altogether has adversely affected the revenues of the Board by about Rs. 30 lakhs per annum and that the step taken by the Government only goes to stress the abiding interest taken by the Government in the welfare of the agriculturists and in food production. The rural areas that still remain to be covered by the Board are mostly backward ones where adequate loads are not forthcoming to ensure a minimum return to the Board. In this context with the abolition of the special guarantee, the Board is examining the criteria to be adopted in formulating rural electrification schemes in future.

Demand survey

Notwithstanding the augmentation of the generating capacity, the trend observed is that the demand for power is always ahead of the availability of power and the load demand on the Grid goes up by about 20 per cent every year. As against the simultaneous maximum

Sri Ramiah, Minister for Works, with the leader of the U.S. AID and FORD Foundation Delegation.



JAWAHARLAL NEHRU

A PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION



"This was a man, who with all his mind and heart, loved India and the Indian people. And they in turn, were indulgent to him and gave all their love most abundantly and extravagantly"—Jawaharlal Nehru

To perpetuate the memory of Sri Jawaharlal Nehru and to rouse the people to the ideals he cherished, Exhibition of Jawaharlal Nehru in photographs taken in the past is being held all over the country. (Above From New Delhi Exhibition Others are from the Exhibition organised by the Information and Publicity Department at State Information Centre, Madras.



Rehabilitation Of Slum Dwellers



A conference of Municipal Commissioners and Mayors was held at Hyderabad from July 31 to August 4, 1964, which discussed, among other things, the problem of slum clearance. Here an attempt has been made to analyse the problem of slums and the steps being taken to remove them.

During the last 50 years the population of urban areas has markedly increased following the growth of trade and industry and migration of rural population to the cities in search of employment. All large cities like Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Delhi suffer from congestion, over-crowding and slums.

The situation is hardly better in the rural areas, where houses lack even essential amenities like water-supply and drainage.

In view of the magnitude of the problem, the Slum Clearance Scheme of the Government of India has, to start with, been extended to the urban areas only.

Three problems

The slum areas pose three important problems. Firstly, these areas have to be made fit for human habitation. This can be done by carrying out improvements in the areas, such as provision of water-supply, drainage, street lights, paved streets and baths. If the areas are not capable of improvement, there has to be wholesale clearance and re-construction of the houses.

Secondly, protection has to be given to slum dwellers against eviction from their present lodgings. In most of the cases, the structures or land belong to private owners, who wish to evict the present tenants and get vacant possession of the property, as there has been a considerable appreciation in the land prices.

Thirdly, provision has to be made for the re-housing of slum dwellers in improved or re-constructed buildings at reasonable rents.

To deal with these and allied matters, the Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) Act was passed by Parliament in 1956, for the Union Territories. It provides for improvement and clearance of slum areas, protection for tenants against eviction, and acquisition of land in slum areas at much lower rates than that payable under the Land Acquisition Act. It seeks to place the burden of improvement and clearance of a slum area on the owner in the first instance and, if he fails to discharge the liability within a period of 12 months, the competent authority can acquire and develop the area itself.

The working of the Act has, however, revealed certain difficulties which impede the progress of the clearance. An Amending Bill, has, therefore, been introduced in Parliament to remove them. The main features of the Bill are—

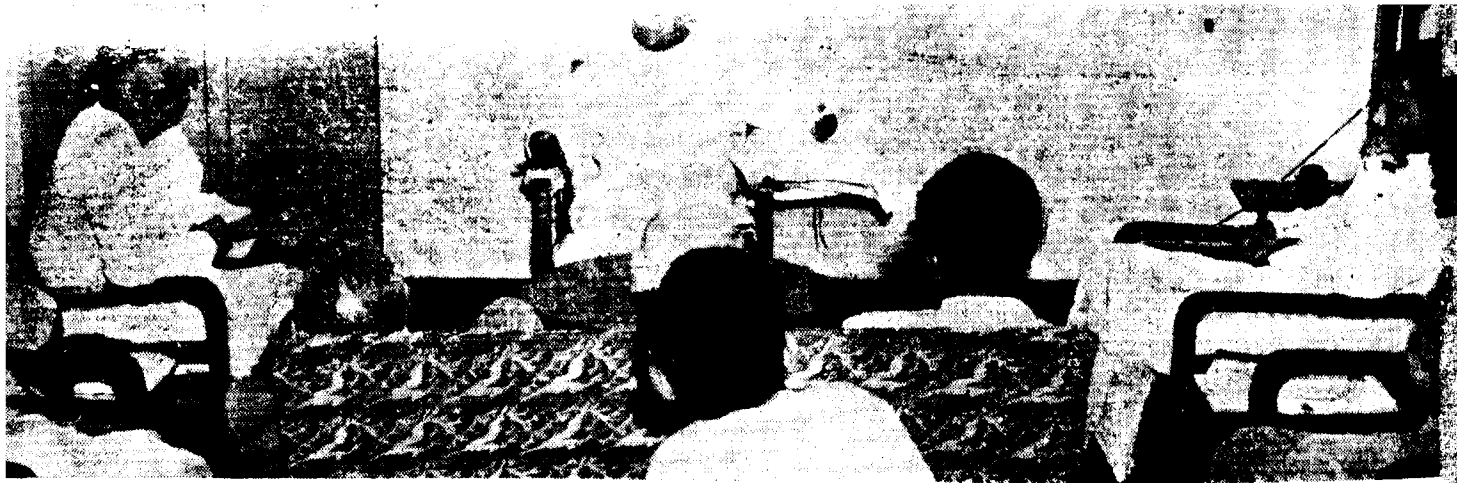
(i) the competent authority can undertake the redevelopment work itself in the very beginning or after such work has been undertaken by the owner if it is found that he is not executing it satisfactorily and speedily;

(ii) the competent authority will have the power to put old tenants in occupation of the improved or redeveloped premises, if those tenants elect to re-occupy them;

(iii) in order to avoid harassment of tenants and infructuous litigation, no suit for eviction of a tenant from a slum will be instituted except with the previous permission of the competent authority; and

Mental slums are more dangerous to mention than material slums

Dr. S. RADHAKRISHNAN



A meeting of the Santhanam Committee on Panchayat Elections held at the Chief Minister's residence on 6th August 1964.

(iv) no injunction in respect of any action taken or intended to be taken by the competent authority under the Act will be granted by any Civil Court.

The Bill has already been passed by the Lok Sabha and will be considered by the Rajya Sabha in its next session.

After the original Act was passed by Parliament in 1956, the Central Government requested the State Governments also to enact similar legislation for the improvement and clearance of slum areas in their States. Nine States—Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal—have already passed the necessary legislation and five others—Bihar, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Orissa and Rajasthan—are taking steps to pass such legislation. After the Amending Bill has been passed, its copies will be circulated to the State Governments for making suitable changes in their statutes.

Slum clearance scheme

In May 1956, the Central Government introduced the Slum Clearance Scheme, providing for the grant of financial assistance to the State Governments or local bodies to the extent of 75 per cent of the approved cost of houses constructed for slum dwellers. Initially, out of this 75 per cent financial assistance, 50 per cent was given as loan and 25 per cent as subsidy; but from 1958-59, the proportion of loan and subsidy has been made 37½ per cent : 37½ per cent. In the case of sweepers and scavengers, the amount of subsidy is 50 per cent—12½ per cent being provided by the Minister of Home Affairs. The remaining 25 per cent of the cost of the house is provided as subsidy by the State Government or local body. Thus, the total amount of subsidy ranges from 62½ per cent to 75 per cent of the approved cost of houses. This is being given to keep the rent of houses within the paying capacity of slum dwellers.

The Scheme also provides for the grant of financial assistance on the same pattern for the improvement of slum areas in cases where they are situated on public lands or on private lands which have been requisitioned for a period of 10 to 15 years.

Up to the end of March 1964, the total number of dwelling units sanctioned by the State Governments and the Union Territories was about 84,000 at a cost of about Rs. 29 crores. Out of these, about 43,000 units have been completed and the total expenditure incurred is about Rs. 22 crores.

The main reasons for the slow progress are considered to be :

(i) difficulties in the clearing of slum areas and acquisition of land required for the re-housing of slum dwellers ;

(ii) reluctance of the slum dwellers to move to other sites ; and

(iii) lack of requisite interest by the implementing agencies, which are mostly the Corporations and Local Bodies.

It has already been suggested that all State Governments should enact legislation for the speedy improvement or redevelopment of slum areas and the acquisition of land for the re-housing of slum dwellers. They can suitably adopt the Central Act, as amended.

As regards the second difficulty, it is considered necessary that the slum dwellers should be prevailed upon to move to other sites. Most of the existing slum areas are over-crowded and it would not be possible to accommodate all the occupants in the existing premises after their improvement or reconstruction. The law has, therefore, to provide for the re-housing of slum dwellers at the existing as well as other sites. One of the State Acts provides that the slum dwellers will have to be re-housed within a radius of one mile from the place of their present residence. This is not considered practicable in big and congested cities.

The basic need in the Corporations and Local Bodies should take active interest in this work, particularly when 75 per cent of the finance is being provided by Government. This was considered at the meeting of the Mayors and Municipal Commissioners of big Corporations held in New Delhi in October 1962 and they agreed to give high priority to the improvement and clearance of slums, especially those which were predominantly inhabited by sweepers and scavengers. However, not much seems to have been done in this direction.

The Union Ministry of Works and Housing has suggested to the Mayors' conference that the Corporations or Local Bodies should set up separate departments for this work. They should carry out a survey of the slum areas in their jurisdiction, assess the total

Slum Clearance Scheme in Madras State

The shortage of housing accommodation in the State became acute after the last war. The State Government recognised the urgency of the problem and started giving financial assistance mainly through co-operative institutions. The Government of India also made a start in this direction during the First Plan period. Public assistance for housing became greatly enlarged with the advent of the Second Plan and schemes were put through by the Government of India for providing special assistance to slum dwellers, industrial workers and handloom weavers. The anticipated total outlay on all types of housing under "Plan Schemes" during the Third Plan period will be Rs. 11.20 crores, against the Second Plan outlay of Rs. 6.19 crores.

The Scheme was started in 1956-57

Nature of the scheme—Centrally-sponsored for slum dwellers with a monthly income of not more than Rs. 175.

Third Plan allocation—Rs. 300.00 lakhs.

Ceiling cost—

O.D. Ps.—Rs. 1,400.

Skeletal house—Rs. 2, 200.

Small two roomed houses—

(a) Single-storeyed—Rs. 3,650.

(b) Double-storeyed—Rs. 3,850.

(c) Multi-storeyed—Rs. 3,850.

(d) Multi-storeyed in the heart of the town in congested area—Rs. 5,100.

The overall ceiling cost may be raised by Rs. 500 extra per dwelling unit in towns with a population of more than three lakhs and Rs. 200 extra per dwelling unit in towns where the population is found one to three lakhs except for item (d) above.

Knowledge

Knowledge is not something to be packed away in some corner of our brain, but what enters into our being, colours our emotion, haunts our soul, and is as close to us as life itself. It is the over-mastering power which through the intellect moulds the whole personality, trains the emotions and disciplines the will.

—Dr. S Radhakrishnan

problem and draw up a phased programme for the re-housing of slum dwellers spread over a period of 15 years.

Pattern of assistance—

Loan—37½ per cent from the Government of India.

Subsidy—

37½ per cent from the Government of India.

25 per cent from the State Government.

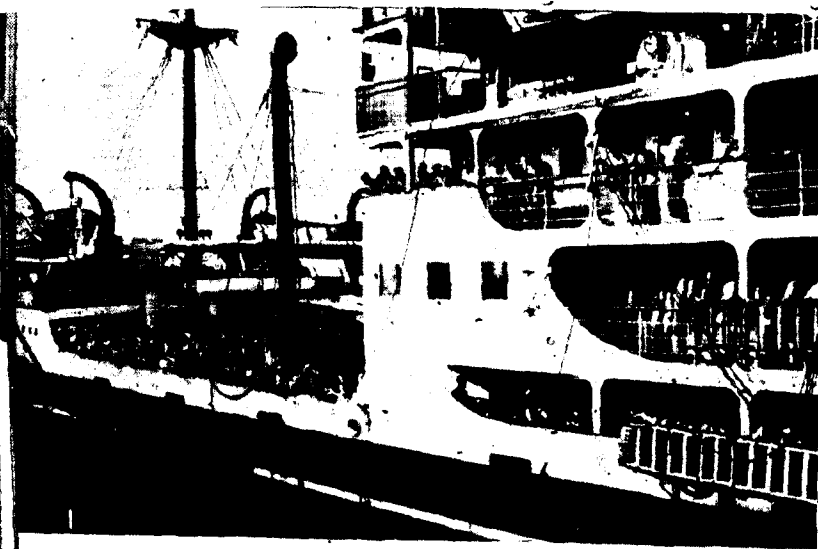
All excess over ceiling cost met by State Government as additional subsidy.

Third Plan targets and achievements. (1)	State Housing Board. (2)	Madras Corporation. (3)	Local Bodies. (4)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)			
Total allocation	270.00	..	30.00
Amount utilised up to 31st December 1964	101.78	10.79	2.69
Number targetted (3rd Plan).—			
Plots	6,500	..	..
Tenements	3,800	..	..
Number completed.—			
Plots	3,650	..	..
Tenements	1,102	..	..
Number nearing completion.—			
Plots	..	..	..
Tenements	..	..	..
Number in progress.—			
Plots	..	..	..
Tenements	..	..	..
Budget Provision for 1964-65	54.00	6.00	..

SLUM CLEARANCE SCHEME

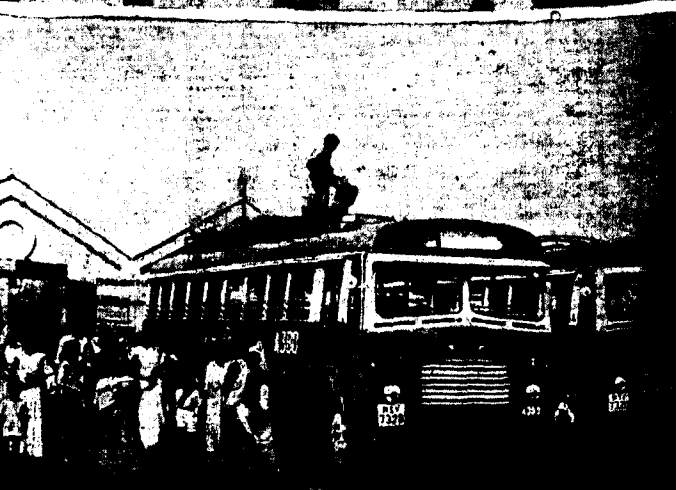
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Total Plan provision 1956-61	1,68.00
Actual Expenditure 1956-61	90.85
Total Plan Provision 1961-66	3,00.00
Accounts 1962-63	60.38
Revised Estimate 1963-64	60.00
Budget 1964-65	60.00

INDIAN Repatriates from BURMA



The first batch of 1,500 Indian Repatriates from Burma arrived at Madras Harbour on 23rd July 1964.

1. The Ship S. S. Mohammedi which brought them home.
2. Sri V. Ramiah, Minister for Works with the Repatriates.
3. The Repatriates with their children.
4. Waiting for disembarkation.
5. To transit camps.



Toxity in Groundnut cake. A WORD OF CAUTION

By
SRI I. D. MANTRAMURTI G.M.V.C., B.V. SC.,
Director of Animal Husbandry, Madras

This note is extracted from an already published work with the idea of cautioning live-stock owners against the use of poor quality groundnut oil-cake which if carelessly used might produce deleterious effect on the health of cattle resulting in lowered vitality and poor milk yield.

Mould infection of oil seed cake has long been suspected as a possible cause of the so called 'Obscure disease' in cattle but only in recent years the problem have been investigated and associated with feeding of toxic groundnut oil-cake. India, as a premier country in the production of groundnut is exporting groundnut and its products to the foreign countries-mainly to Britain. The groundnut has thus become a foreign exchange earner to the country. In Britain, during the year 1960, the cause for some disease in Turkeys was suspected to be due to some toxic substance in the groundnut meal used as a feed supplement. Some recent batches of groundnut meal exported from this country appear to have been rejected due to the toxic substance. Therefore the need for testing every sample of the imported groundnut and its products has arisen and every country has started testing for the toxin.

Characterics of the toxin

Aflatoxin as we all know is a toxin produced by the mould *Aspergillus Flatus*. This fungus is a common mould. It can be isolated from many stored dried food-stuffs and from tropical soils. It grows rapidly and requires moisture. At tropical temperature (30°C.) it will grow at 80-85 per cent relative humidity and above. This corresponds to the moisture contents of groundnut kernels and defatted meals. This mould attacks the groundnut kernels if the groundnut in shell is not dried quickly after harvest. Most of the moulds discolor the kernel and produce a bad odour and taste. The mould produces a dozen or more closely related toxins along with AFLATOXIN. The toxic principle is harmful to any form of life.

While the nuts are still in the ground, their moisture content is high. In spite of this, the fungus does not normally attack the kernel at this stage. This may perhaps be due to the protective mechanism of the growing nut, the thick shell and the seed coat. If the nuts are left unharvested beyond maturity, the fungus attack can occur in the ground and may be serious. Insects attacking the nuts prepare the way for the stepping in of the fungus by breaking down the natural barriers.

The critical stage is immediately following the harvest. The atmospheric conditions and the harvesting practice must be good for effective drying so that the fungus cannot attack the kernels. Harvesting in the rainy season, incomplete drying, bad techniques adopted in the stacking of the plants after harvest all these contribute for mould infection with subsequent development of AFLATOXIN.

Sri G. Bhuvarahan, Information and Publicity Minister, is seen in the picture releasing the book "Annal Nehruvin Amudamoligai" at Children's Theatre on 16th August 1964.



197

BOOK REVIEW

A Book on Saraswathi Mahal Library in Tamil

Sri O. A. Narayanasamy, B.A., B.L., Honorary Secretary of Tanjore Maharaja Serfoji's Saraswathi Mahal Library, has done a distinct service in publishing a small booklet in Tamil giving details about this Library.

This Library, probably one of the biggest Oriental Manuscripts Library in the world is a veritable treasure-house of knowledge. This Library in its present form

is said to have originated in the 16th Century. A fine and rare collections of manuscripts are now available in this Library as well as descriptive catalogues for these

Though the book is small it is great in its contents. A cursory glance of this booklet will convince that this Library is a 'must' place of visit for those who are interested in literature.

Intensive Agricultural Production

A Working Group, set up by the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation, has suggested that C.D. Blocks be classified on the basis of availability of water resources. The idea is to facilitate an intensive approach to agricultural production.

The Working Group, with Sri B. Mukherji, Managing Director, State Bank of India, as Chairman, was appointed in November 1963 to suggest criteria for classification of Blocks for purposes of implementing selected agricultural programmes. It was also asked to recommend in broad terms the programmes for each category of Blocks.

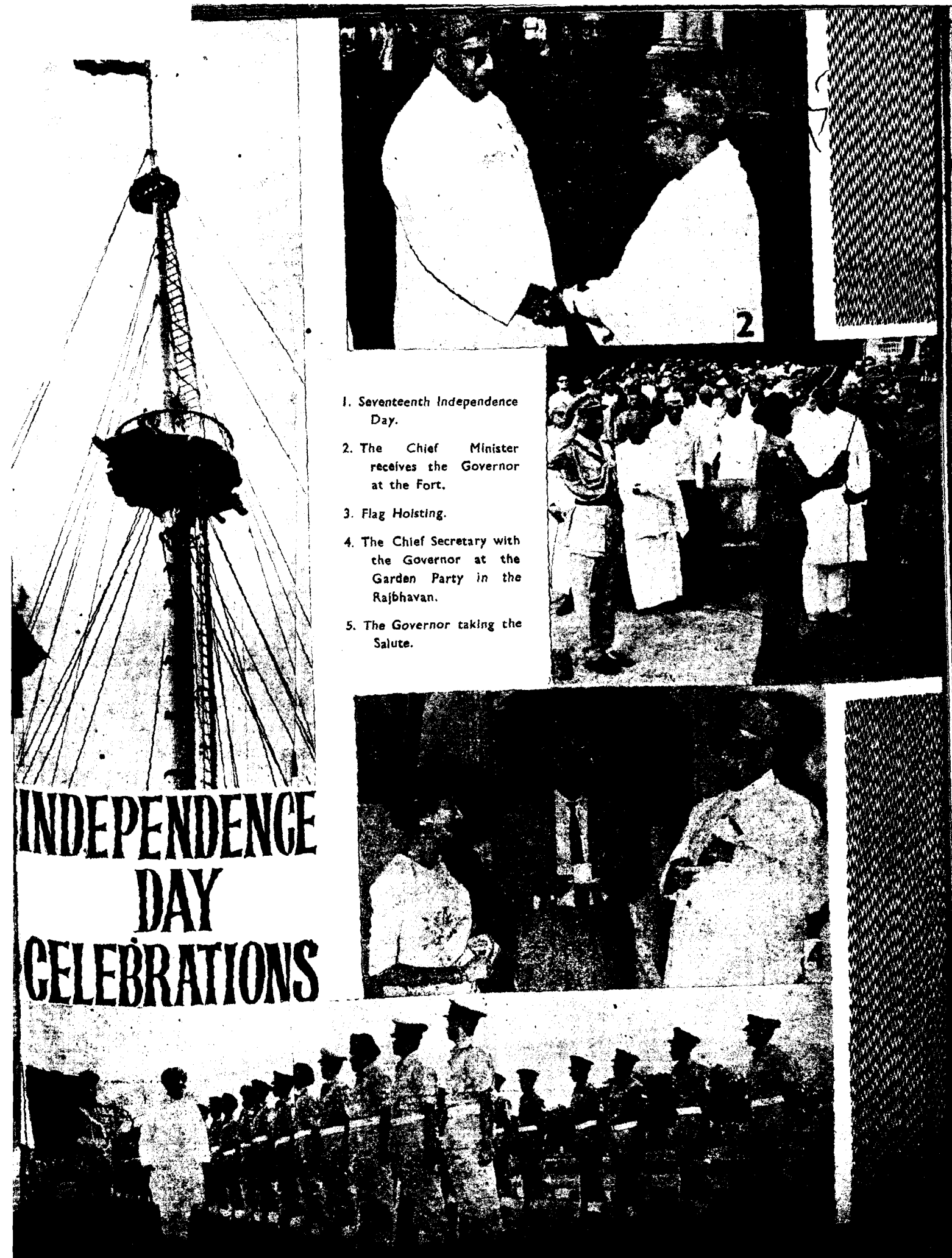
The categories of blocks envisaged by the Working Group are : (1) Blocks having an assured water-supply where definite programmes of agricultural production can be taken up immediately ; (2) Blocks which have a big potential for agricultural development provided the land and water resources are first developed ; and (3) Blocks where agriculture is not an economic proposition or which have no development potential.

The Group observes that though increase in agricultural production results from various factors, one essential requirement for stable agricultural production is an assured supply of water. The Group is, therefore, firmly of the view that only one criterion, that of assured water-supply, should be adopted for classification of areas from the point of view of intensive agricultural development.

Together with intensive agricultural programmes, promotion of dairying, poultry and animal husbandry have been recommended for the blocks in the first category. For blocks in the second category, programmes like irrigation, soil conservation, drainage, flood control, levelling, etc., have been suggested.

In Blocks where agriculture is uneconomic, intensive programmes of animal husbandry, milk production and sheep and wool development are envisaged.

The Group has stressed the need to provide incentives to the Village Level Worker and Panchayati Raj institutions in organising programmes for increasing agricultural production.



1. Seventeenth Independence Day.

2. The Chief Minister receives the Governor at the Fort.

3. Flag Hoisting.

4. The Chief Secretary with the Governor at the Garden Party in the Rajbhavan.

5. The Governor taking the Salute.



FURNITURE EXHIBITION

Recently a furniture exhibition was organised by the Industries Department at Rajaji Hall.

Sri Venkataraman while inaugurating the exhibition stressed the need for a design centre.

No price is Too High To Pay for Freedom

CITIZEN'S DUTIES

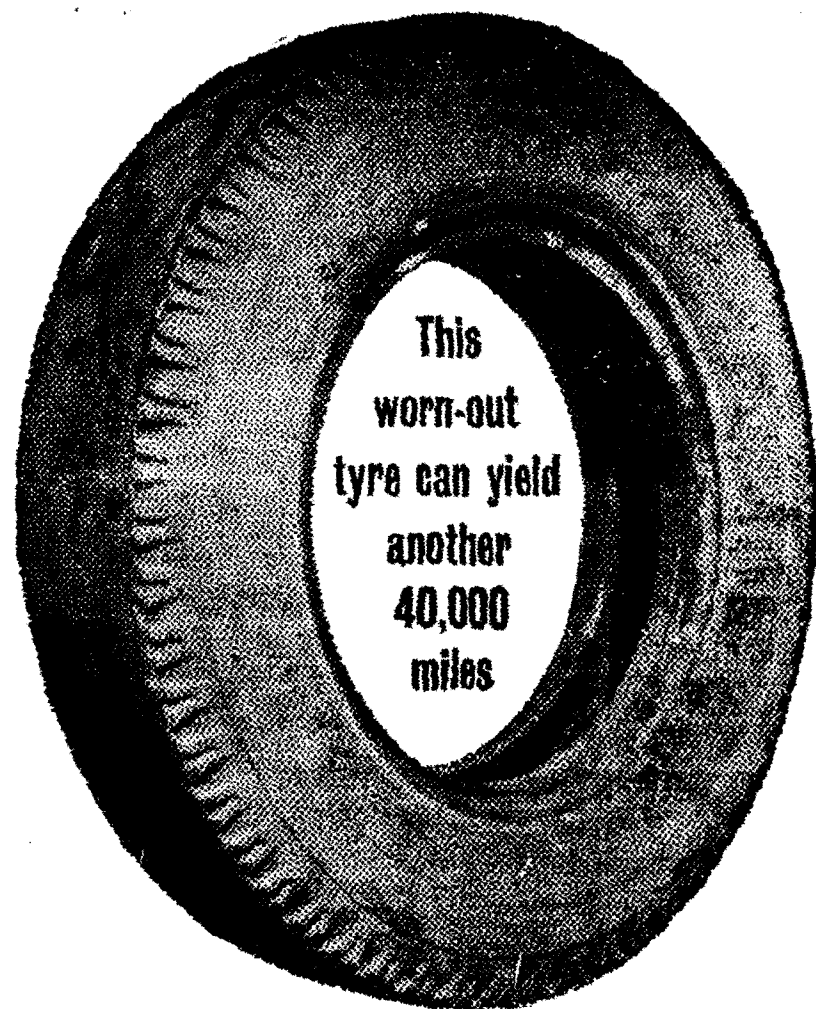
1. To render all possible help and assistance for the defence personnel.
2. To increase the production of his factory.
3. To intensify efforts for increased production of agricultural and small-scale industrial commodities to make his State self-sufficient.
4. To avoid all strikes and lock-outs that may hamper production.
5. To maintain the price level of all essential commodities and curb the tendencies of hoarding and profiteering by conforming to the various legislative and other popular measures.
6. To maintain the supply lines of essential commodities.
7. To contribute generously in the form of money and gold for the war effort.
8. To inculcate the highest sense of duty and responsibility.
9. To join the various organizations set up for the defence of the country.
10. To prevent anti-social and anti-national activities of the fifth columnists.
11. To observe strict austerity in consumption of food, clothes and other essential goods and save for the National Defence Fund.
12. To avoid unnecessary travel so that more important and essential movement may not be hampered.
13. To keep up the morale of the people and prepare them for sacrifices.
14. To check rumour-mongering and to disseminate true and faithful news and information.
15. To join or help Citizens' Committee, N.C.C., Territorial Army and Lok Sahayak Sena and Rifle Clubs.
16. To pray for the victory of our Motherland in this struggle and set aside all differences of caste, creed or party.

Madras Information

Vol. XVII OCTOBER 1964 No. 10

CONTENTS

	PAGE
1. Gandhi on Socialism and Democracy	3
2. Preserve Wild Life	5
—Sri N.S.S. Mandradiar, Minister for Food.	
3. Economic indivisibility	8
—V.K.R.V. Rao.	
4. War on corruption	11
—Sri Gulzari Lal Nanda, Union Home Minister.	
5. Reshaping the Social Order	16
—Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam.	
6. Ethnology Gallery Modernised	18
—Sri A.V.N. Sarma, Curator, Anthropology Section, Government Museum, Madras.	
7. An example of Self Help	21
8. Community Development and Socio-Economic Revolution.	25
—Sri Ashok Mehta, Dy. Chairman, Planning Commission	
9. Poultry Extension Scheme	30
—Frederic Selvanayagam, Veterinary Asst. Surgeon, Poultry Extension Centre, T. Kallupatti.	



When a bus or lorry tyre wears out the additional mileage that it can yield depends on the quality of the retread. Scientific retreading by TVS permits the tyre to be retreaded over and over again. You may get as many as 40,000 miles.

Why TVS retreads give more mileage

These small glass pieces and nails were found in tyres brought to TVS for retreading. It is these that are real trouble-makers, because they get embedded in the casing. At TVS a careful probe is made to detect even the smallest extraneous particles.



TVS strengthen the casing

Injuries are repaired and the casing is strengthened so that the tyre may be retreaded over and over again.



TVS retreads are tested and proved in Southern Roadways' fleet operating on 3.2 crore bus and lorry miles every year. TVS retreads yield you cumulatively more miles per tyre and hence more tyre miles per rupee.

TVS are the largest retreaders in India



SUNDARAM INDUSTRIES PRIVATE LIMITED
(Unit of TVS)
MADRAS - BANGALORE



Gandhi On Socialism And Democracy

The 95th Birthday of Mahatma Gandhi falls on October 2, 1964. It is observed all over the country as a sacred day. It was Mahatma who emphasised the importance of Non-violence to the World. For him even the establishment of a Socialistic Pattern of Society should be only through Non-violence. The means of achieving Democratic Socialism must be pure, for, impure means result in an impure end. Here we publish an article compiled from Harijan in which he had given his views on Socialism and Democracy.

Socialism is a beautiful word and, so far as I am aware in Socialism all the members of society are equal none low, none high. In the Individual body the head is not high because it is the top of the body, nor are the soles of the feet low because they touch the earth. Even as members of the individual body are equal, so are the members of society. This is Socialism.

Unity in Plurality

In it, the prince and the peasant, the wealthy and the poor, the employer and the employee are all on the same level. In terms of religion, there is no duality in Socialism. It is all unity. Looking at society all the world over, there is nothing but duality or plurality. Unity is conspicuous by its absence. This man is high that one is low, that is a Hindu, that a Muslim, third a Christian, fourth a Parsi, fifth a Sikh, sixth a Jew. Even among these there are subdivisions. In the unity of my conception, there is perfect unity in the plurality of designs.

In order to reach this state, we may not look on thing philosophically and say that we need not make a move until all are converted to Socialism. Without changing our life we may go on giving addresses, forming parties and hawk like, seize the game when it comes our way. This is no Socialism. The more we treat it as game to be seized, the farther it must recede from us.

Socialism begins with the first convert. If there is one such, you can add zeros to the one and the first zero will account for ten and every addition will account for ten times the previous number. If, however, the beginner is a zero, in other words, no one makes the beginning, multiplicity of zeros will also produce zero value. Time and paper occupied in writing zeros will be so much waste.

• Socialism

This Socialism is as pure as crystal. It, therefore requires crystal-like means to achieve it. Impure means result in an impure end. Hence, the prince and

REAL DEMOCRACY

Every Indian must learn the art of perfecting himself. It is the condition of real democracy. The State has a duty. But no State can prevent those who will not share with it the duty of protecting themselves.

—Mahatma Gandhi

Registered No. M-4767



*the secret
of her lovely
complexion*

**you too
can have it**

*It is the regular use of
Kerala Sandalwood Soap that has
enabled her to gain and
maintain her lovely complexion.
The rich and creamy lather
of Kerala Sandalwood Soap has
worked this wonder with her
skin, giving it the sparkle of a
lovely complexion.*

**kerala
sandalwood
soap**



KERALA SOAP INSTITUTE DIVISION, CALICUT-1.
(A Kerala Government Undertaking)

SISTA'S-KSI-624

PRINTED BY THE DIRECTOR OF STATIONERY AND PRINTING, MADRAS AND EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY THE
DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY, GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

ADRAS

rmation

OCTOBER 1964

Price 20 Paise

196





The Worker-Teachers trained in the Madras Regional Centre of the Workers Education Centre, Madras, were awarded with certificate by Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Chief Minister, at the Children's Theatre on 4th September 1964.

the peasant will not be equalized by cutting off the prince's head, nor can the process of cutting off equalize the employer and the employed. One cannot reach Truth by untruthfulness. Truthful conduct alone can reach Truth. Are not Non-violence and Truth twins? The answer is an emphatic 'no'. Non-violence is embedded in Truth and vice versa. Hence has it been said that they are faces of the same coins. Either is inseparable from the other. Read the coin either way. The spelling of words will be different. The value is the same. This blessed state is unattainable without perfect purity. Harbour impurity of mind or body and you have untruth and violence in you.

Non-violence

Therefore, only truthful, non-violent and pure-hearted Socialists will be able to establish a Socialistic society in India and the World. To my knowledge, there is no country in the World which is purely Socialistic. Without the means described above, the existence of such a society is impossible.

There remains the question as to whether in an ideal society, there should be any or no Government. I do not think, we need worry ourselves about this at the moment. If we continue to work for such a society, it will slowly come into being to an extent, such that the people can benefit by it. Euclid's line is one without breadth but no one has so far been able to draw it and never will. All the same it is only by keeping the ideal line in mind that we have made progress in geometry. What is true here is true of every ideal.

FACTS ABOUT MADRAS— CLARIFICATION

In the June 1964 issue of Madras Information at page 7 under "Facts about Madras" the number of villages and towns in Madras State is given as 14,124 and 338, respectively, totalling 14,462 whereas the number of villages and towns so far electrified has been given as 16,564.

In the former case a village means an administrative unit, i.e., a Revenue Village with one Munsif and one Accountant. This definition of village includes more than one residential locality—a residential unit may be a village or hamlet—which in general usage has a separate name and is conceived as a village by the public.

The Madras State Electricity Board has taken into account, these hamlets and residential localities as separate villages for the purpose of rural electrification.

This accounts for the apparent difference in the figures published in the Madras Information issue under reference.

It must be remembered that nowhere in the World, does a State without Government exist. If at all it could ever come into being, it would be in India; for, ours is the only country where the attempt has, at any rate, been made. We have not yet been able to show that bravery to the degree which is necessary and for the attainment of which there is only one way. Those who have faith in the latter, have to demonstrate it. In order to do so, the fear of death has to be completely shed, just as we have shed the fear of prisons.

I believe that in the history of the World, there has not been a more genuinely democratic struggle for freedom than ours. I read Carlyle's History of the French Revolution while I was in prison, and Pandit Jawaharlal has told me something about the Russian Revolution. But it is my conviction that in as much as these struggles were fought with the weapon of violence, they failed to realise the democratic ideal. In the democracy which I have envisaged, a democracy established by non-violence, there will be equal freedom for all. Everybody will be his own master.

PRESERVE WILD LIFE



SRI N. S. S. MANRADIAR, Minister for Food.

*The Wild Life Week is being celebrated in the first week of October 1964.
The need for preserving the fast dwindling wildlife wealth of our country is discussed in this article.*

The natural resources of this State,—the magnificent forest clad hills sheltering wild animals and guarding the water catchment areas, so vital to the survival of man and beast offer an irresistible attraction to visitors from various countries of the world. It is our duty to conserve the wildlife wealth of our country for the study and enjoyment of posterity. Not all the measures taken by Government to conserve the wildlife are enough unless they are backed by the people at all levels. Only then the policy of conservation will be successful. Our immediate goal should be the preservation of the fastly disappearing species.

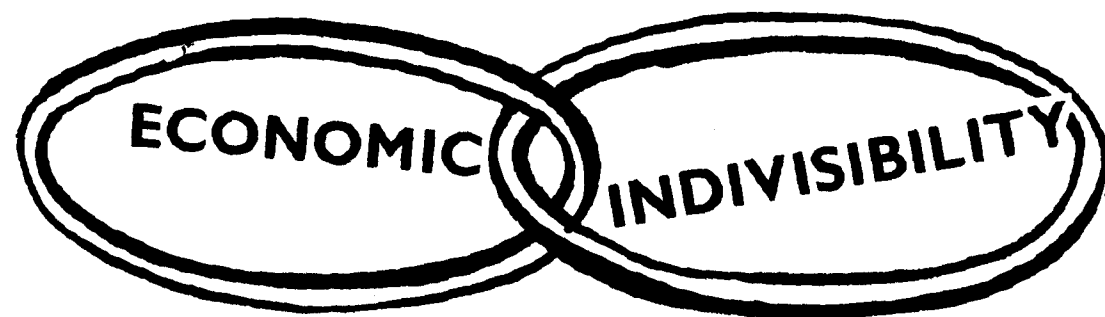
Wildlife Consciousness

I am confident that with the growing wildlife consciousness among the members of the public noticeable by the large number of visitors to our sanctuaries and their determination to save wildlife, it should be possible for the Government not only to conserve the common species of to-day but to rehabilitate the rare ones that are being threatened with extinction. In the present set up of things it has been found that the sanctuaries are the only answer to save our diminishing fauna from total extermination. Animals also seem to have realised that the sanctuaries are the only places where they can roam about with perfect freedom without fear of molestation from man, otherwise, it is difficult to explain their strange attitude of not running away at the sight of man as is the case in other areas.

In the sanctuaries visitors can see animals easily along roads, foot-paths, and around rest houses. If our present attitude of kindness to animals continues, they will shed all fear and very soon they will eat from the visitor's hands.

Efforts are being made to attract animals in the compounds of rest houses by artificial feeding and raising food crops relished by animals, around rest houses. I have seen spotted deer, Sambar, Gaur, Elephants and wild pigs resorting to the saltlicks along Forest roads and in rest house compounds in Mudumalai Wildlife Sanctuary quite often. This is a notable achievement for which the Forest Department should be congratulated.





V.K.R.V. RAO.

October 20, is being observed as National Integration Day. At a time when the death of our beloved leader Sri Jawaharlal Nehru has left the whole nation in darkness it is the duty of every citizen to guard the country from any danger that may come in any form; one such danger is the narrow outlook and self interest which may lead to disintegration.

In this article Dr. V.K.R.V. Rao, one of the eminent economist of India points out that almost every State has to lean on one or other of the States of the Indian Union. The absence of political unity will only lead to uneven and lower rate of economic development.

We are living in stirring times in India today. After independence, there has been a great deal of quickening of consciousness and activity in different parts of the country. It is but natural that some of it should have taken somewhat undesirable forms. Thus, linguism, communalism, casteism and regionalism are all in the air, and the country is getting concerned with the problem of national and emotional integration. In this context, many speakers and writers in the country have drawn attention to the cultural unity and political oneness of India. But there does not seem to be sufficient awareness of the economics of Indian unity.

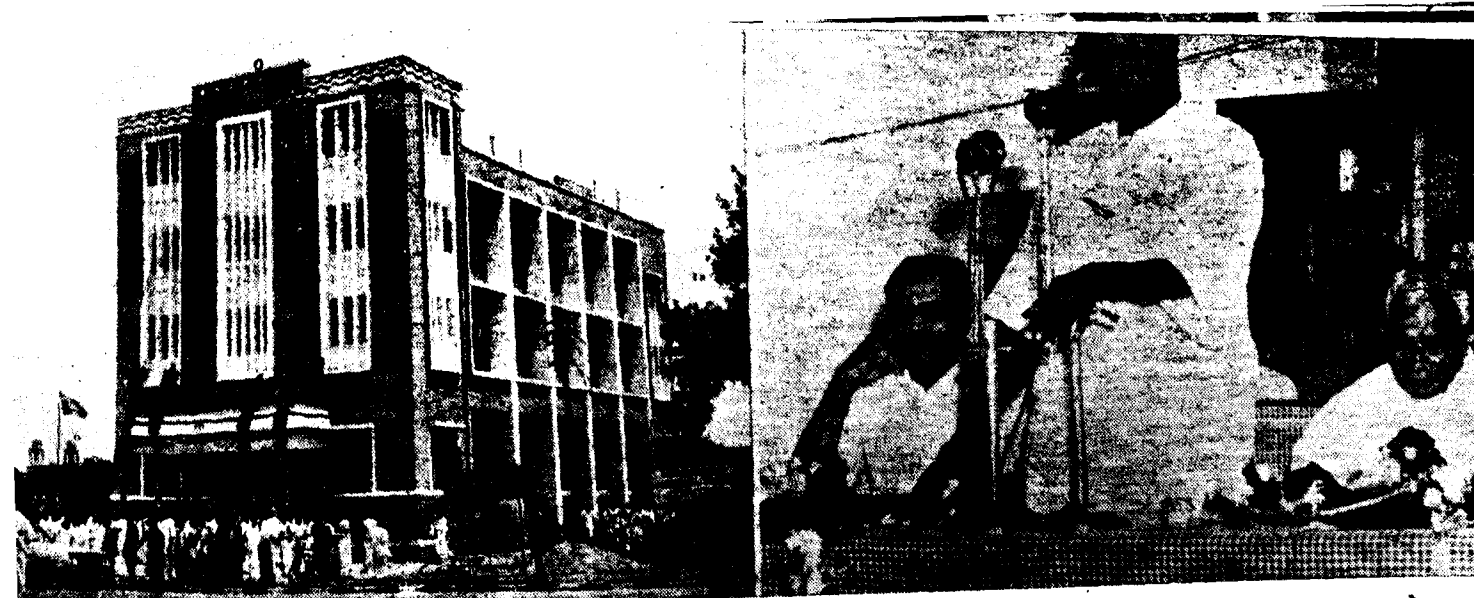
Inter-dependence of States

The first thing that one notices when one looks at the fifteen States of the Indian Union is their individual incompleteness from the economic point of view. Not one State, for example, has got within its territory all the supplies of minerals, agricultural raw materials, forest products, capital resources and skilled labour that it requires. Almost every State has to lean on one or other of the States of the Indian Union either for its supplies or for its market or in most cases for both. Even a cursory look at the country's Industrial map or agricultural map or mineral map or forest map will show

not even distribution but heavy concentration, which have sense and meaning when taken together but not when taken separately. A look at the rivers of India will show that not one of them lies wholly within any one State in the Union and that if there were no common or co-ordinating authority over them all, there is not likely to be anything like an economic or maximum development of our river resources.

Unity

The political unity of India has enabled the country to take full advantage of its economic unity. If there were no political unity, the economic unity would still remain; the States would still be dependent upon one another, for the hard facts of economics do not get wiped out by changes in political boundaries. Only, the absence of political unity would lead to uneven and from an overall point of view, much lower rates of development; everywhere there would be high-cost industries and high-cost agriculture, problems of balance of payments (i.e., the matching of imports with exports) would confront every State in the Union, the problem of unemployment would become insoluble, and the standard of living would fall in every individual State. The economic unity of India which today is an advantage



Sri K. Kamaraj declared open the Tamilnad Co-operative Union's new building recently at Madras

when it is also accompanied by political unity, will then become a serious disadvantage; and every State in the Indian Union which today is much better off because political unity enables the proper utilisation of this economic unity would, in the absence of this political unity, be much worse off because of overwhelming dependence on foreign States.

The sure foundation

It is this connection between economic unity and political unity that is behind the recent attempts of the countries in Western Europe to form themselves into a common market and a European Economic Community. It is this identity between economic unity and political unity between its constituent parts which has enabled the United States to become the most prosperous nation on earth today. And it is this identity again between the economic unity of the States of the Soviet Union and their political unity that is enabling the Soviet Union today to make such rapid strides in economic growth and give its people the hope that soon their country will become the most prosperous country on earth. Economic unity of a region is a good thing when it is also combined with political unity; and it is a bad thing when it is not. Fortunately for us in India, the economic unity of the country is accompanied by its political unity; and it is this identity that forms the sure foundation for the rapid and accelerated economic development of the country and the raising of the standard of living of all the people inhabiting it, irrespective of the constituent States to which they might belong.

The advantage flowing from this political unity of the States which have this economic unity lies not only in the application of the principle of geographical division

of labour which means both maximum production and minimum costs. The advantage lies also in the availability of a large market without customs or different currency, which reinforces further the basis for maximisation of production and minimisation of cost. When political unity accompanies economic unity, it becomes doubly blessed: it blesses not only the producers who can draw on large resources and cater for large markets, but also the consumers who can now have large varieties and at the same time low costs. One has only to visualise each State of the Indian Union functioning as an independent political unit to realise what economic chaos it will create in terms of availabilities, costs, and prices for almost every commodity which is now used in each State of the Union. Truly we in India are fortunate that our economic unity is also accompanied by political unity. It is in this combination of economic and political unity that our greatest ground for optimism lies for tackling the problem of Indian mass poverty and taking the country on to the stage of self-sustaining economic growth.

The economic unity of the country is seen not only in the variety and location of its natural resources which makes for interdependence among its constituent States or in the single large market which it offers for the economic development of these resources. It is also seen in the fact that capital flows freely across the boundaries of the constituent States. This happens because they constitute one political united territory. There is no problem of balance of payments that accompanies such capital flow. Even if there is some remittance of profits from one State to another, this does not constitute a drain, for it all remains within the country and therefore leads to capital formation and further economic growth within the country. It is not like the profit of foreign capital which flows across political boundaries

No visitor to the Mudumalai Wildlife Sanctuary ever returned disappointed without seeing animals. Every visitor longs to see a tiger and the lucky few have seen it and recorded in the visitors book. It is most unfortunate that this magnificent animal of our forests has become rare due to relentless persecution in the past. It is now in dire need of protection. To afford protection to tiger to enable it to rehabilitate itself, a sanctuary for tiger, first of its kind in India, has been constituted in Tirunelveli district where the fast dwindling species of tiger is protected. Tiger shooting is banned throughout Madras State except in certain pockets of the area falling under the jurisdiction of the Nilgiris and Palni Wildlife

Associations. With the protection afforded to the tiger and the continued co-operation of the public, it is hoped that tigers will multiply and it should be possible for every visitor to view tigers during his visit to the forest areas.

Valuable National Heritage

It should be remembered that the wildlife of today cannot be disposed of as we please. It is our valuable national heritage. We must account for it to those who come after us.

THE MAGNIFICENT WILD LIFE



Wild life? That is how we refer to the magnificent animals of our jungles and to the beautiful birds that brighten our lives. I wonder sometimes what these animals and birds think of man and how they would describe him if they had the capacity to do so. I rather doubt if their description would be very complimentary to man. In spite of

our culture and civilization, in many ways man continues to be not only wild but more dangerous than any of the so-called wild animals.

Nature is said to be red in tooth and claw and life is precarious in the forest. The strong prey on the weak and the weak develop subterfuges and camouflages to protect themselves. But this eternal way of the forest is due principally to the quest for food. Man does not eat man, but he kills him for other purposes and even where he does not kill the body, he kills the spirit.

In no country is life valued in theory so much as in India, and, many people would even hesitate to destroy the meanest or the most harmful of animals. But in practice we ignore the animal world.

I welcome the growing interest in India in the preservation of wild life. I cannot say that we should preserve that form of wild life which is a danger in our civilised haunts or which destroys our crops. But life would become very dull and colourless if we did not have these magnificent animals and birds to look at and to play with. We should, therefore, encourage as many sanctuaries as possible for the preservation of what yet remains of our wild life.

—Sri Jawaharlal Nehru.

These victims of man's insatiable greed for gain and trophies are rapidly disappearing denying the pleasure of their sights to the future generations. The biggest destroyer of wildlife on this globe is man. In the case of the carnivorous, it is a biological necessity to hunt other animals for food, whereas man destroys them for pleasure and profit. Our treatment of these dumb animals and birds in the past and present has not added to our glory as humanitarians and good business people whatever might be our achievements in other fields.

Cause-and-effect association

The cause-and-effect association of life is the most important natural law we have to recognise. A natural law, after all, is merely a statement of the order in which events follow one another. A lack of balance will start a chain of events which will prove disastrous to mankind.

Indiscriminate destruction of wildlife is the result of our failure to recognise and appreciate the functions of each creature on this earth. Animals, birds, reptiles, fish, insects, down to the lowliest worm have their part to play, in developing and preserving all our natural resources. There is no creature under the sun which is purposeless and useless. Mother Nature has assigned a duty to each creature and they are all busy in the service to mankind. Even the Spider in undisturbed corners is strictly attending to its business of doing away with countless numbers of harmful insects. The snakes and owls keep awake the whole night watching the activities of rats and other rodents and controlling their population. But for their constant vigil our barns and granaries will turn into chaff. Earthworms stir up the soil and make farms more fertile. The herbivorous animals keep the land free of noxious weeds and the carnivorous control their population. A few years ago a drive was made to destroy all predacious animals like wolves and pumas which were killing deer in the Kaibab Forests in Western United States. Then the deer increased so rapidly that it was found necessary, in the interests of



safeguarding the food resources, to restore these animal which kept the deer in check. Shoot too many deer, the tigers and panthers resort to killing of cattle and men. The visitation of wolves to human habitations near Lucknow and Agra recently proves the tragic consequences of wholesale slaughter of deer species which forced these carnivorous to turn to villages to carry away innocent children.

People's obligation

It is idle to look to the Government of the States or any particular group of persons or societies to conserve the country's fauna. Conservation of wildlife cannot be ensured by enactment of Laws only. It should be the concern and anxious care of everyone to preserve wildlife in his or her own interest. The International Union for Conservation of Nature, has defined Nature Conservation as "the conservation and wise use of the living communities of the entire world and its wildlife on which depends the prosperity and happy balance of man's existence". It is imperative that every individual of each generation should recognize his obligation to future generations. So far, we have ignored this responsibility. To the degree we continue to do so, we endanger the safety and security of our sons and daughters.





Inauguration of the decennial celebrations of the "Bala Vihar" at Kilpauk by the Chief Minister, Smt. Maragatham Chandrasekaran, Union Deputy Minister, laid the foundation stone for the Balavihar Annexe.

and is lost to the country. The profits remitted from one State in the Indian Union to another still remain within the tax jurisdiction of the Indian Union as a whole; and they are taxed and the proceeds spent in such a manner as to benefit not only the areas which own the capital and therefore get the profits, but also those areas which do not own the capital and therefore do not get the profits and are therefore in even greater

need of funds for meeting their various requirements. Thus, for example, Bombay capital enables the development of Bihar resources. Profits flow in part from Bihar to Bombay but they also flow back in part to Bihar through income-tax and distribution of 60 per cent of income-tax proceeds to the States on a population basis. It is political unity which makes for a mutually beneficial utilisation of economic unity.

Danger of disintegration

One look at the budgets of the States will show how all of them receive shares of taxes collected by the Central Government, and how this is increasingly becoming a major item of their revenues. Similarly one look at the allocation of resources under the Five-Year Plans will show that a large portion of plan expenditure in the States comes from the Centre in the form of either loans or grants. It is this federal collection and federal distribution of financial resources that is enabling, if not a reasonably even rate of economic development in all the States, at least a minimum rate of economic development in all the States, with the accent on more to those have less. But for the country's political unity, its economic unity would only result in unequal rates of development in the different States, accompanied by a reduction in the overall rate of development of the country as a whole. The economic unity of the country is such that it cries out for political indivisibility, and it is a matter of good fortune that we do have this political unity with us today. I have no doubt that this will continue and with it the maximum and beneficial utilisation of its economic unity, so that our people are released from poverty and our country rises into the ranks of the most prosperous nations in the world.

One Nation One Country

Let people in different parts of the country, however strong their feelings might be on particular issues, never forget that they are Indians first, and that all differences must be resolved within the unalterable framework of one nation and one country. Let us make every endeavour to foster this feeling of oneness and to carry forward the work of national integration.

LAL BAHADUR SHASTRI.
Prime Minister.

WAR ON CORRUPTION

Sri GULZARI LAL NANDA, Union Home Minister.

The Sanyukta Sadachar Samiti has been brought into being in response to a call and as an answer to a challenge. There is a widespread belief that there is corruption in many sectors of the life of the nation. Time and again one hears the complaint that so far as the dealings of the citizen with the administration are concerned, there are many places where hardly anything can be got done without some inducement having to be given in some form of illegal gratification or without undue influence. There is extreme annoyance and deep resentment among the people that through corrupt practices large sections of businessmen create for themselves numerous opportunities for profiteering and thus their incomes swell at the expense of the common man. The people have come to look upon certain classes of officials as symbols of Governmental authority which is often exercised to fleece and harass them. Regarding quite a few of those who wield political power and function in high places, unsavoury things are said and are believed.

Deep anxiety

This is one facet of the public mind. Prevalence of corruption is accepted as an obvious reality. There is at the same time a keen sense of awareness and deep anxiety about the damage that corruption in administration and business is doing to the social, economic and political fabric of the nation. Everywhere there are lamentations that the failure to maintain standards of integrity is affecting the vitality of the nation and soiling its image.

The worst feature of the situation, however, is that people are developing a sense of despondency about any prospect of improvement and possibility of ridding the country of the evil of corruption. These facts and circumstances involve real risks for the nation and constitute a serious challenge for all those who care for the good and the good name of the people of India.

Our people are prone to exaggeration of their own faults. Very often the picture of corruption is over-drawn. There are many Government servants whose careers are free from any taint of corruption, applying even the strictest test. It is also true that not every businessman has recourse to dishonest ways. And it is demoralising for the nation that, because of the lapses of a few, sweeping statements should be made about persons in political life generally.

Having made allowance for these, the fact remains that a climate of lack of confidence exists. People

FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION

The Home Minister, Sri Gulzari Lal Nanda, who inaugurated a Seminar on the eradication of Corruption, recently at New Delhi, has asked the people to co-operate with the Government in removing corruption. He said while Government is doing everything to eradicate the evil, it cannot go far without the active help of the people. An atmosphere has to be created in the country against corruption. It is an uphill task but it can certainly be accomplished.

Sri Nanda said removal of corruption has become all the more important in the context of today's conditions. Development work on which Government are spending crores and crores of rupees will be seriously hampered if corruption continues. Black money is being invested in hoarded stocks. This will destroy the very fundamentals of our society. He said the freedom fighters longed to bring prosperity to the poorest man in the country. This dream cannot be fulfilled so long as corruption remains.

have come to believe that corruption has made inroads into many walks of life.

The report of the Committee on Prevention of Corruption headed by Sri K. Santhanam, based on a close look into the activities of the State, has disclosed a disturbing situation. It reveals a disquieting picture of enormous waste of public funds and gives us a measure of the nation's loss in terms of public welfare and economic advancement.

Of much greater consequence, however, is the loss of faith in our institutions and the growing discontent which these conditions are giving rise to. If the confidence of the people in a social system is undermined their enthusiasm will dry up and any call for hard work and sacrifices will not be heeded. Their full co-operation in the nation's programmes will not be forthcoming. This is what we are facing now.

New climate necessary

The people of India can give a much better account of themselves and present a much finer record of achievement in every direction if the depressing effect of corrupt practices is removed from the national scene, and a reformed administration functions with greater speed and efficiency. A new climate of hope and effort will thus be created and a new dynamism will be infused into the body politic.

The tidal energy that will thus be released can be a solution to many of the nation's problems and a remedy for a variety of economic and social ills. The expectation of a change, so vast and many-sided, rests on another important consideration also. A successful attack on the evil of corruption requires as one of its conditions a radical change in the processes of administration, the result of which must be a much better and speedier management of the affairs of the country.

There is an insistent clamour in Parliament and in the country that drastic steps should be taken to eradicate corruption. Even those who gain by corrupt practices know in their hearts that what goes on now will do great damage to the nation if some remedy is not applied soon. There is, on the one hand, a deep and gnawing anxiety about the present situation and on the other hand, extreme diffidence and even cynicism fill the minds of the people about the possibilities of eradication of the evil.

I have not observed men's honesty to increase with their riches

THOMAS JAFFER

Can it be done? This is tantamount to asking whether India will ever become a strong and prosperous nation. Since so much of the future of India is at stake, the answer has inevitably to be in the affirmative. If the will of the people on India asserts itself, the fulfilment of their aspirations for creating a clean administration and the growth of ethical traditions cannot be long delayed.

In this perspective has to be viewed the pledge of the Home Minister and the recommendations of the Santhanam Committee's report. The Home Minister gave a solemn undertaking to the Nation on the 30th of November 1963, that in the sphere in which he acts (i.e., the Central sphere), within a period of two years, if he fails to produce a striking impression and to make a substantial difference in regard to the prevalence of corruption, he would give up his present position and not regard himself worthy of holding any such office.

The recommendations of the Santhanam Committee will largely be the basis for a strong drive to root out corruption in the activities of the Government. A Vigilance Commission has been set up at the Centre. It is expected that corrupt officials will be tracked down and brought to book promptly and ruthlessly. The Department of Administrative Reforms which the Home Ministry has set up recently will, in course of time, help to cut down avoidable delays.

People's Co-operation

This is all very gratifying but it is clear also that all these measures together fall far short of a complete solution to the problem. Without the active support of the people and organised public opinion and effort, the agencies of the Government cannot find themselves on sure ground for dealing with offenders. Some organisations of the people must tap the scattered sources of information about the techniques, ways and locations chosen for corrupt dealings. In each case the people around known who is and who is not a corrupt person. They should come in direct contact with the machinery of the Government. But it will be a great facility if they have also an organisation of their own with which they can lodge specific complaints or to which they can bring reliable information. The vigilance machinery of the Government will thus have an ample store of facts to draw upon.

This delineates one of the important functions of the Sanyukta Sadachar Samiti. The Government will avail itself of the services of the Samiti and make arrangements for close and continuous collaboration with it. Direct sources of the vigilance department and the Samiti gathered by the Samiti should together ensure coverage of almost the entire field of corruption. We shall thus have valuable aid in achieving success in our fight against the evil of corruption.

In order to discharge its responsibility in this respect adequately, the Samiti will also have to entertain certain types of grievances from the people regarding delays and denial of justice. But the Samiti can also lighten the burden of the administration somewhat by processing and screening these complaints so that what is trivial and unreasonable is held back and matters of importance can receive prior attention. The Samiti will thus be assisting the Government in meeting out punishment to the guilty and providing relief to the sufferers.

The true mission of the Samiti, however, lies elsewhere. While there has to be recourse to punitive action and to the sanctions of law with the utmost rigour and stern determination, these alone will not suffice to produce enduring results. The battle against corruption has to be fought on another front also.

Need for Moral Values

For many years, there has been a lopsided emphasis on material progress and personal gain, and other worthwhile goals have suffered neglect. It is the social soil and climate that will produce right or wrong tendencies and condition the outlook of the people, in relation to their own needs and problems and in the matter of dealings with others. It is only in a society which attaches cardinal importance to ethical living and spiritual aims that moral values acquire a hold on the minds of the people and norms of behaviour develop.

All the good which lies in the human heart can be activated so that moral sanctions become a powerful force for right action. The awakened social conscience can express itself in many ways and give rise to social action in a variety of forms. This will be the bed-rock for the growth and the maintenance of higher moral

and social standards and the spring of the moral force which can prevent the breakdown of integrity in most cases.

The Samiti has to organise itself for an immediate and vigorous campaign to work towards these ends. A great deal of leeway has to be made up and all available forces have to be mustered quickly and brought into action. For this reason, from the very inception of the idea, representatives of social and religious organisations have been associated with the various steps in the formation of the Samiti and will constitute a major element in the set-up of the Samiti at various levels.

The Samiti is intended to be a purely non-official and non-political body. It has been registered under the Societies Registration Act (XXI of 1860) as extended to the Union Territory of Delhi, and its Central office has started functioning at 'L' Block, Rooms Nos. 16-20, Central Secretariat, New Delhi. There will be branches of the Samiti in the States and the Union Territories. A beginning has been made in Delhi.

Pledge and Purpose

The membership of the Samiti will be confined to those who under proper guidance take the following pledge.

"I hereby take the pledge that I will not give or take a bribe and I will not be party to the giving or taking of bribe in any form. I will render all assistance in the eradication of corruption."

The aims and purposes of the Sanyukta Sadachar Samiti have been set out in the following terms:

To create a social and moral climate which will foster moral values and ethical living and discourage antisocial attitudes and corrupt practices.

To develop the will and capacity of the people to fight and eradicate corruption in all forms.

To mobilise the strength and resources of the social and religious organisations of the country for eradication of corruption.

To launch an intensive and widespread campaign in the country for moral awakening and social enlightenment.

To develop moral and social sanctions for counter-acting corrupt tendencies and dishonest dealings.

To assist in the redress of people's grievances relating to corruption and set up a suitable machinery for this purpose.

To make arrangements for study and research of the problems connected with corruption.

To publish suitable literature and carry on propaganda for eliminating corruption.

To enlist and train a large force of active workers.

For these activities and for carrying out programmes of these dimensions, some funds and a large band of active helpers would be needed. The Samiti is not seeking monetary help from the Government. For its personnel and other resources it will have to depend on the support of the people. I am appealing for voluntary help in the faith that it will come forth in adequate measure. More than anything else the people have to look at the Samiti as their own instrument which will be effective just to the extent it is sustained by their goodwill and help.

Surgical instruments Plant at Madras

The Surgical Instruments Plant at Madras, which is being established by the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals, Limited, with Soviet collaboration, is expected to be ready for trial and commissioning by the middle of 1965.

It will manufacture principal surgical instruments. Its annual capacity is expected to be 2.5 million pieces of instruments.

A beginning has also been made with the development of townships at the plant site.

A major portion of the equipment to be imported from USSR has been received at the site and action is being taken for the procurement of indigenous equipment and that required to be imported from other countries.

The Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals, Limited, have made arrangements for the training of key personnel for the plant in the USSR. Two batches of trainees for the Madras Plant have already returned after training and are at work at the project.

MADRAS LEADS IN BASIC EDUCATION

Madras has been one of the pioneers in the field of basic education and had taken measures to give a fillip to it from 1956. All training schools except 20 were now of the basic pattern and about 4,500 of 30,000 primary schools were of the basic type.

Inter alia, in considering the problem of basic education a liberal approach to the teaching of craft is necessary and crafts should be suitable to the various age groups. Educationists should take note of the hard realities and take a practicable line of action in the matter. The emphasis on productive work and craft did not mean they should ignore books. On the basis of Aryanayakam Report the State Government had decided to take steps to raise standards in basic schools, and to provide the physical facilities required in the next few years. The syllabus had been modified to provide for kitchen, gardening and agriculture and to utilise the income for providing midday meals and free uniforms.

At present, most of the teachers in the primary and basic schools were not even matriculates they have studied only up to VIII Standard. The Government had therefore decided to abolish junior basic or elementary grade training for teachers and have only senior basic or secondary grade training for primary school teachers to improve the quality of teachers.

SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM.

At the Basic Education Conference held recently in Madras.



BASIC EDUCATION CONFERENCE



1 and 2, Dr. Zakir Hussain, Vice-President of India addressing the first Tamilnad Basic Education Conference held at Rajaji Hall on 22nd August 1964.

3 and 4, Sri U. N. Dhebar, Chairman, All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board and Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Chief Minister, are addressing the Conference.

5. Vice-President witnessing the Exhibition organised on the occasion.

RESHAPING THE SOCIAL ORDER

Sri M. BHAKTAVATSALAM

Ours is an ancient land, which from the dim dawn of civilisation, has cherished the great spiritual truth and fundamental values which make existence purposeful, and has shared them with the world. The creed to truth and non-violence which Gandhiji advocated with such passionate zeal, is the message which all religions and cultures in India had been spreading from time immemorial.

Gandhiji's Contribution

Gandhiji's greatest contribution was to translate them from the scripture books into the daily life of the common man, and to make him realise that goodness and morality were norms to be observed not only in the private individual life of man, but also in the public life of the community. When he pointed out that noble ends cannot justify or tolerate the adoption of base means that the means must be pure if the good end to be achieved was to be unsullied, he was only giving social content and significance to a fundamental spiritual truth that good cannot come out of evil, that figs cannot grow from thistles. The millions of our countrymen who followed Bapu's lead in the freedom struggle not only imbibed from

him the burning fervour of patriotism, but acquired an abiding faith and glowing pride in the rich cultural, intellectual and philosophic heritage of our country. Our political bondage had been sealed and strengthened by the tragic fact that we allowed ourselves to be cut away from our roots, to lose touch with the ancient legacy that was ours, that we as a people had become strangers to ourselves. Gandhiji helped us to re-discover ourselves, once more to establish communion with the enduring and eternal truths and values, to mingle again with the mainstream of India's wisdom. Without this cultural awareness and intellectual honesty which he helped us to regain, our political independence ~~will have been~~ incomplete. Without respect for our past we can have no faith in our future. Our ambitions and aspirations, our hopes and visions, our dreams and plans for the new social order of to-morrow will wither away, if they are not deeply rooted in the truths and values, the spiritual traditions and cultural legacy which this ancient and wise land of ours has bequeathed to us.

The Great Saint

The great saint Tiruvalluvar who, expressed himself in Tamil but addressed the whole world, and preached truths that are universally valid, exhorted us to master knowledge, and, having mastered it, to conduct ourselves in life in full accord with that knowledge. We will be judged finally not by the letters or words but by our deeds, not by our precepts and professions, by the pulpits we preach from or the doctrines we expound, but by our conduct in life, by the scrupulous regard we have for truth and the spontaneous sympathy we show for our fellowmen. It is this moral fibre that endures; intellectual attainment is only the embellishment. Ability without character is superficial; knowledge without sympathy is barren; talent that does not spring from truth can be treacherous. In this modern age of material advancement and technological progress, what can save and sustain human civilization are sincerity of purpose, strength of character and sympathetic responsiveness. Our culture

and our philosophy have always attached the greatest importance to the cultivation of these moral qualities which have a message which the world badly needs to-day.

Virtue and Goodness

We live in an age which has discarded one set of values but has not yet discovered another, sound and enduring enough to take its place. We have swept away superstitions and fetishes and are groping towards a living faith which will appeal to our reason and at the same time overwhelm our spirit. We have challenged beliefs, debunked creeds but are today in the danger of hailing disbelief itself as a belief. It is fashionable to oppose, and tempting to destroy, but it takes discipline and devotion, courage and vision to create, to evolve a new set of values. He who will not build has no right to pull down. The neurotic restlessness that has become a characteristic trait of our age is a result of this moral imbalance, this spiritual ~~isolation~~ separation from the values to which ~~we are~~ we are in cultivating intellectual discipline, in controlling, ~~ourselves~~ self. This is what our

ancient sacred texts have taught us, and this is the lesson which the compulsions of the modern competitive age and the stresses and strains of social life to-day have driven home to us. Little will be the gain for man if he were to establish control over the moon but fail to control his own mind. Virtue and goodness are no longer religious injunctions or ethical commandments. They have become today social obligations and responsibilities, a duty man owes to his fellowmen.

Analytical study

Many of our individual difficulties, no less than our social and national problems, will therefore be easier of solution if only we bring to bear upon them the cultivated and cultured outlook. Understanding a problem is a great step towards solving it. An analytical study and a scientific discussion of the issues involved, help us to arrive at rational conclusions that are not clouded by prejudice or corroded by bitterness.

—Excerpts from the convocation address delivered at the Annamalai University in 1963.

Gramasevaks exclusively for Agricultural Production Work

With a view to increase Agricultural Production in the context of National Emergency, the Madras Government have recently issued instructions to the effect that the services of Gramasevaks should be utilised exclusively for Agricultural Production work. The Gramasevaks who were hitherto serving as multipurpose workers, for implementing various development programmes in rural areas, could not devote much attention to Agricultural Production. The State Government have therefore recently delegated the various items of work other than Agriculture, hitherto done by the Gramasevaks to Extension staff and Social Welfare Workers. They have also been directed to help the Panchayats, in convening their monthly meetings regularly, to attend these meetings, and to use these meetings as a forum for propagation of improved Agricultural practices.

The Agricultural Work (including Animal Husbandry and Fisheries) exclusively entrusted to Gramasevaks, includes Loan Enquiry Work and the Organisation of Agricultural Extension and Supplies and the rendering of assistance to Panchayats to draw up and Successfully implement the Village Production Plans.

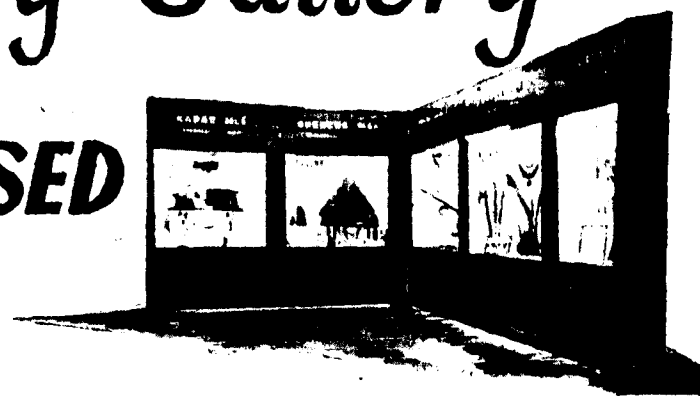
It is expected that this relief from non-agricultural work will enable the Gramasevaks working in all the 374 Panchayat Unions of this State, to concentrate on Agricultural Production programmes.

Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam is seen proceeding to the 12th Annual Conference of the Chamber of Municipal Chairman (Madras State) held recently in Madras



Ethnology Gallery

MODERNISED



A. V. N. SARMA,
Curator, Anthropology Section, Government Museum, Madras

Ever since Dr. George Bidie [1872-1885], one of the former Superintendents of this Museum, made Ethnology, a museum subject in 1872, this institution has been making very rapid progress, in leaps and bounds. Dr. Edgar Thurston [1885-1908] who succeeded Dr. George Bidie in the gadi, made many valuable contributions to South India Ethnology, many of which are known world-over. His "Caste and Tribes of South India", done in seven volumes, is still the best source books for students of the subject in South India.

Ethnology is the study of a culture on a comparative basis and the theory of culture. It is often called as cultural anthropology. Ethnology is distinguished from Ethnography, which is more inclined towards theory and comparative study of social and cultural institutions. These terms are widely used as alternatives for Anthropology. The Madras Museum has been striving its best to bring Ethnology to the notice of all. In the words of Dr. Edgar Thurston (1895) "The Madras Museum has quite recently become a centre of study of Anthropology (a bureau of anthropology)" and since then, continued efforts are being made to bring the subject to the notice of all visitors lay and learned, alike.

Modernisation

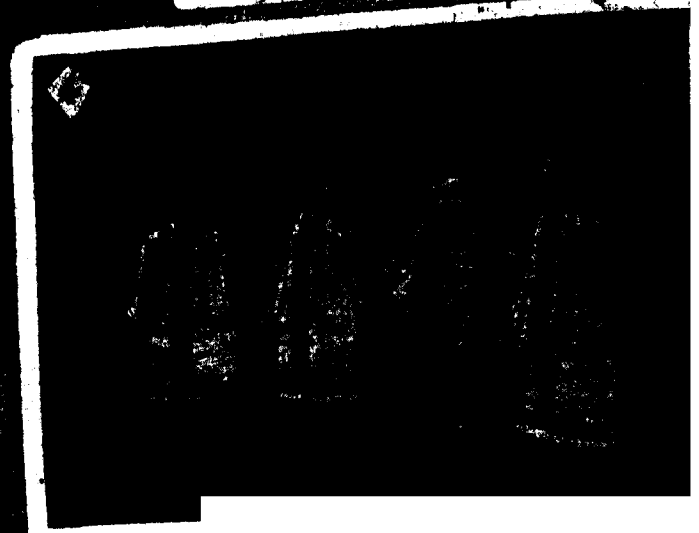
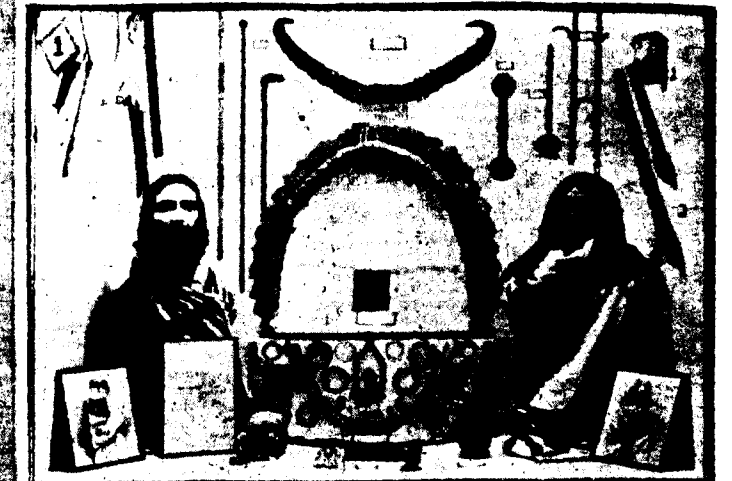
The effort to bring Ethnology to the reach of the common visitors to the museum has been possible by systematically displaying the material culture of tribes or groups. The ethnographic materials reflect

the material culture of a group. Thanks to a generous Government of India grant, this scientific display has been possible in the recent years in the Madras Museum. A phased programme of reorganisation and development of the galleries of the Government Museum, Madras, during the Third Five-Year Plan was drawn up, under which so far three Ethnology galleries have been modernised. One whole gallery and another in part were modernised in 1959-60, and two entire galleries during 1963-64. The latter were thrown open to the public on 3rd of August 1964. These galleries have been designated as Ethnology I, Ethnology II and Kathakali galleries. The highlights in these modernised ethnology galleries are concealed lighting, pleasing colour schemes, and suitable false backgrounds. The cases are all built along the walls of the rooms, with panelled fronts. The panelling has been done with the highest quality of veneer wood and polished elegantly. The salient features of the three ethnology galleries are given below.

Ethnology Gallery in Madras Museum



1. Todas garmented with Putkulis with their half-barrel model huts.
2. Bust model of Kadars and their hut models.
3. Fire making Implements case.
4. Kathakali dance.
5. Lambadi woman.



estimated at Rs. 1,49,523 and in fact no expenditure was incurred by the Government for observance of "Village Volunteer Force Day".

Of all the works done in the 36 blocks of this district, the work done in Thondiakadu village of Muthupet Block deserves special mention. It would really be interesting for all to learn about the splendid results achieved and how the long felt needs of the ryots of the area was fulfilled by their concerted action to solve their drainage problem which was the main bottleneck for the proper cultivation of their lands.

Silting

Muthupet is one of the blocks in the tail-end area of C.M.P. Irrigation system, where drainage of surplus water is the main problem especially during north-east monsoon period. This is due to the fact that the rivers, Pamaniar, Korayar, Kilaithangiar, Marakkakorayar and Valavanar, pass through this block and empty into the shallow lagoon. The lagoon is heavily silted up as a result of which it is not capable of receiving the waters of all these rivers. The drainage problem is particularly acute in Thondiakadu village of this block. This is due to the fact that the Vettar drainage channel taking its course in Jambuvanodai, Thillaivilagam, Idumbavanam and Thondiakadu does not effectively discharge the surplus water into the Valavanar through the masonry surplus weir constructed on the right bank of Valavanar. Valavanar generally swells up during rainy days and it is not capable of receiving the Vettar surplus water through the surplus weir. Instead of drawing in the surplus water of Vettar, the Valavanar water escaped heavily through the surplus weir into the Vettar which was already full with drained water and thereby caused heavy damages to the paddy fields in Thondiakadu, Vilangadu, Idumbavanam, Thillaivilagam and Jambuvanodai villages every year. An extent of nearly 5,000 acres was subjected to floods every year in the above 5 villages.

Position appraised

The Block Development Officer, Muthupet who visited Thondiakadu village, by means of a country boat during the heavy rains in December 1963 in order to assess the flood damages for grant of relief noticed that all the paddy fields were under knee deep of water and the village Thondiakadu was practically cut off from Idumbavanam and other nearby villages. The villagers were actually stranded for a week with no road communication. The villagers represented to the Block Development Officer that though they were agitating, for a number of years, for the closure of the surplus

weir on the right bank of Valavanar as it was not serving the purpose for which they are intended but were causing only adverse effects and that the Vettar surplus water could not effectively discharge at the surplus weir and they suggested that if the Vettar drainage channel is extended towards south for about a mile, where the level conditions are favourable, the Valavanar will receive the drained water. The suggestion was found reasonable and the Executive Engineer, Vennar, was appraised of the matter.

Work commenced.

When the Block Development Officer visited the village in April 1964, it was suggested to the villagers to excavate a channel to a length of one mile in continuation of the Vettar drainage channel by voluntary labour so that the Vettar surplus can be drained into the Valavanar. The Block Development Officer addressed the Executive Engineer, Vennar for permission to excavate the channel by voluntary labour and the permission was readily granted. The Public Works Department authorities took levels and peg-marked the course of the new channel for about a mile allowing 45' width. The entire length of one mile of the channel course was apportioned among the villagers of Idumbavanam, Thondiakadu, Karpagantharkulam, Munangadu, Pudukudi, Melakkadu, Vandikkadu and Mela Thondiakadu, allotting definite reaches to each village. The villagers undertook the execution of this work with enthusiasm and zeal, as they thought that by digging the channel, their long felt need will be fulfilled and they can get good return from their paddy fields, since their age long drainage problem will be solved once for all. The work was started with 3,000 men and it was completed in one month. On the whole about 10,000 persons contributed their labour free of cost for this gigantic work and the estimated cost of the work is about Rs. 15,000.

Benefits

The extent of benefit that is to be reaped by the excavation of this channel is great indeed. In Thondiakadu village, an extent of 2,176.47 acres comprising of 1,008.59 acres of wet, 91.12 acres of manavari wet, 762.21 acres dry (under wet cultivation) and 314.55 assessed dry waste (under wet cultivation) suffers drainage difficulties every year and these lands will get substantial relief by this channel. Similarly an extent of 895.28 acres consisting 619.20 acres wet, 20 acres dry, 143.14 acres assessed dry waste and 112.94 acres manavari in Idumbavanam village will get the maximum relief. It is further ascertained that an extent of 854.55 acres (wet 40 acres, dry 500 acres, assessed dry

waste 314.55) acres in Thondiakadu village and an extent of 79.46 acres (dry 4.46 acres, dry waste 75 acres) in Idumbavanam village can be newly brought under wet cultivation, which were left fallow for want of drainage facilities. Consequently, an increased revenue of Rs. 8,410 in Thondiakadu and Rs. 794.60 in Idumbavanam is anticipated every year by way of water cess was furnished below:—

Statement showing the Additional Revenue—

	Thondiakadu. A.C.	Idumbavanam. A.C.
1. Extent benefited by the Scheme—		
(a) Wet	108.59	619.20
(b) Manavari	91.12	112.94

The excavation of the channel has got considerable potentialities in the increase of food production also as shown below:—
(ALL FIGURES IN KALAMS)

Nature of land.	Thondiakadu.		Idumbavanam.	
	Yield per acre. (2)	Total production. (3)	Yield per acre. (4)	Total production. (5)
1. Present yield—				
(a) Wet	21	21,180.39	20	12,384.00
(b) Manavari	12	1,093.44	30	600.00
(c) Dry	12	9,146.52	30	3,388.20
(d) Assessed dry waste	12	3,874.60	15	2,147.30
Total		35,294.95		18,519.50
2. Anticipated yield—				
(a) Wet	30	30,257.70	36	22,291.20
(b) Manavari	21	1,931.58	30	600.00
(c) Dry	21	16,006.41	30	3,388.20
(d) Assessed dry waste	15	5,728.25	21	2,905.94
Total		52,923.94		29,185.34
Anticipated additional yield		17,627.99		10,663.84
3. Yield expected from additional irrigation—				
(a) Wet	30	1,200.00	30	133.80
(b) Dry	21	10,500.00	30	1,575.00
(c) Assessed dry waste	15	4,718.25	21	1,708.80
Total		16,418.25		10,663.84
Net additional yield		34,046.24		12,372.64

or nearly 1,500 tons of additional yield in food production.

Thus it will be seen that not only the long felt need of the villagers has been fulfilled by the excavation of the channel to a length of one mile by the Village Volunteer Force of Muthupet Block but also it has contributed to increase food production substantially

1. Extent benefited by the Scheme—cont.

(c) Dry	762.21	20.00
(d) Assessed dry waste.	314.55	143.14

2. Extent likely to be brought under wet cultivation—

(a) Wet	40.00	..
(b) Dry	500.00	4.46
(c) Assessed dry waste.	314.55	75.00

3. Additional Revenue by way of water cess—

	8,410	794.60
(a) Dry and assessed dry waste at Rs. 10 per acre.	(814.55) (A. 79.46)	

in the context of National Emergency and at the same time to bring more money to the Exchequer by way of Water Cess. The Chairman, Block Development Officers, members of Village Volunteer Force and all others who were responsible of the execution of this work by Voluntary labour deserve all praise for all times.

Ethnology Gallery I

Modernised during the first phase in reorganization work, it contains in all ten cases. All these are deep wooden bins and are painted in a pale cream colour. The bins have been built along the wall space. The height of the cases has been so kept that objects can be viewed with ease, without any strain what so ever. The bins have been provided with good quality glass fronts. Concealed fluorescent lighting has been provided for each bin. The ten cases in this gallery have been utilised to exhibit the material culture of 9 tribes—eight bins devoted exclusively to a tribe each, while, two contain materials from a tribe only. The most popular tribal group of India, viz., the Todas of Nilgiris occupy a very prominent place in this gallery. The material represented include a model of a half-barrel hut, two bust models of a Toda man and woman with their traditional garments and other objects of their material culture. The other tribes represented in this gallery are the Kanikkars (Kerala), Mudugas (Madurai), Kadars (Anamalais), Saoras (Visakhapatnam), Gadabas (Ganjam), Khonds (Ganjam) and finally two Andhra tribal groups, viz., the Koyas and the picturesque Lambadis. The other highlights of this galleries are the tribal busts of Kadars, a beautifully garmented full size figure of a Lambadi woman with fair complexion, aquiline nose, etc., and a bust model of Gadaba maid with characteristic banded dress and huge ear-rings touching the shoulders. That the tribals have a wide variety of musical instruments is gleaned from those displayed in the Saora case. Wonderfully cast bronze totam figures of the Khonds form an unique collection and draw attention on their innate merits in the Khond case.

Ethnology Gallery II

The pattern of construction is exactly the same as in Ethnology I Gallery but the cases are not all of the same size. Three cases out of twelve are smaller, and built so due to space restrictions. The cases in this gallery have been painted in a pale blue colour scheme. The internal concealed fluorescent lighting gives a very pleasing effect on the displayed objects. In this gallery the material culture of tribals as well as rural groups are displayed. Notice can be made of materials from Chenchus—a tribal group from Andhra, ethnographic materials from Assam-Nefa areas, Kota materials from Nilgiris, tribal and rural jewellery, writing and fire-making implements, fishing and hunting appliances, South Canara Bhuta shrine figures and finally South Indian Boomerangs, in this gallery. The variety in agricultural implements of the Kota, the intricately carved jewellery, absolutely the highest quality bronze casting in Bhuta figures draw the visitors' attention.

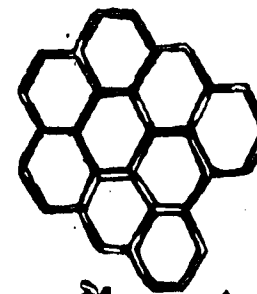
There is a case with lambadi garments, which contains the bead-edged mirror work pieces which is the craze of the day amongst women. One small case has been ear-marked for the diorama of Yama's durbar, and it is likely to be completed very shortly. This expansion and the availability of additional gallery space has enabled to display several interesting pieces which were hitherto in reserve collections. For example the tournette of Kotas, several tribal busts, Nefa materials and several others have been displayed for the first time in the above two galleries.

Kathakali Gallery

This forms a very compact gallery. It is mainly intended for folklore, mythology, dance and drama. In 1960 one case containing the wooden, life-size Kathakali figures was modernised. In 1963-64 twelve small built-in-wall with panelled front cases have been added up making the re-organization complete. Painted in two different colour schemes of pale blue and light-cream, this gallery forms one of the smallest, yet one of the most attractive galleries in the Museum. Apart from the beautifully executed and painted, almost life-like Kathakali figures, which steal the show, there are many interesting exhibits in this gallery. The sorcery figures of Moplahs of Malabar show that sorcery and magic is still believed in and practised. A representative yet selective display of votive offerings show that offerings are made to "God" by several religious denominations in India. Two temple cars, one carved exquisitely in wood on a Vaishnavite pattern, and the other done elaborately on Saivaitic pattern with plaster of Paris show high quality of workmanship. They also bring out the essential differences of temple cars of the two religious sects. An assorted collection of objects used in worship, a Seshavahanam, about a dozen wooden figures of Deities of fishermen of Orissa, and the avatars of Vishnu form other exhibits of interest in this gallery.

The ethnographic collections of this Museum, built up slowly, with the material collected by Dr. Edgar Thurston forming the nucleus, is easily one of the richest in India. The modernised galleries goes to enhance the richness further. One notable feature in the design of the modernised cases is the provisions of false background, which aids in the bringing objects suitably forward for the most ideal display. These false backgrounds have been provided with an eye on expansion and possible new additions to the galleries in the future. The improved displays have been aimed to make the visitors feel that "a visit to the Museum is a rewarding experience" instead of a "Curio house, jam-packed with objects, where it is difficult to weed out the chaff from the grain."

Muthupettai V.V.F.



An Example of Self Help

Thanjavur district has given many a lead in the development programmes of the country. The constructive work done by the Muthupettai Village Volunteer Force by digging a channel of about a mile in length and 45' in width has added another feather to its cap. The estimated cost of the channel works out to Rs. 15,000, resulting in about 1,500 tons of additional yield per annum.

Village Volunteers Day

Usually people in the villages of Thanjavur district have got work only for eight months from July to February and they have no adequate work during off season after the harvest of paddy crops is over. This off season is highly suited for utilising the idle manpower of the rural folks for some constructive purpose. The way as to how it should be utilised was thought of and it was considered that the celebration of a day in May as "Village Volunteers Day" in all the panchayats in this district will be the best way of kindling the enthusiasm of the people and to induce them to offer their voluntary labour for execution of some works of common benefit and that it would be the best method to do some constructive work by instilling in their minds, the idea of community development and self-help. It was therefore decided early in April 1964 to celebrate 3rd May 1964 as "Village Volunteers Day" in all the Panchayats of the district. The Chairman of all the Panchayat Union Councils and Commissioners were duly instructed well in advance to take all possible steps to celebrate the "Day" with success in each and every panchayat by canalising the enthusiasm and the idle energy of the people for turning out some important work useful to the community.

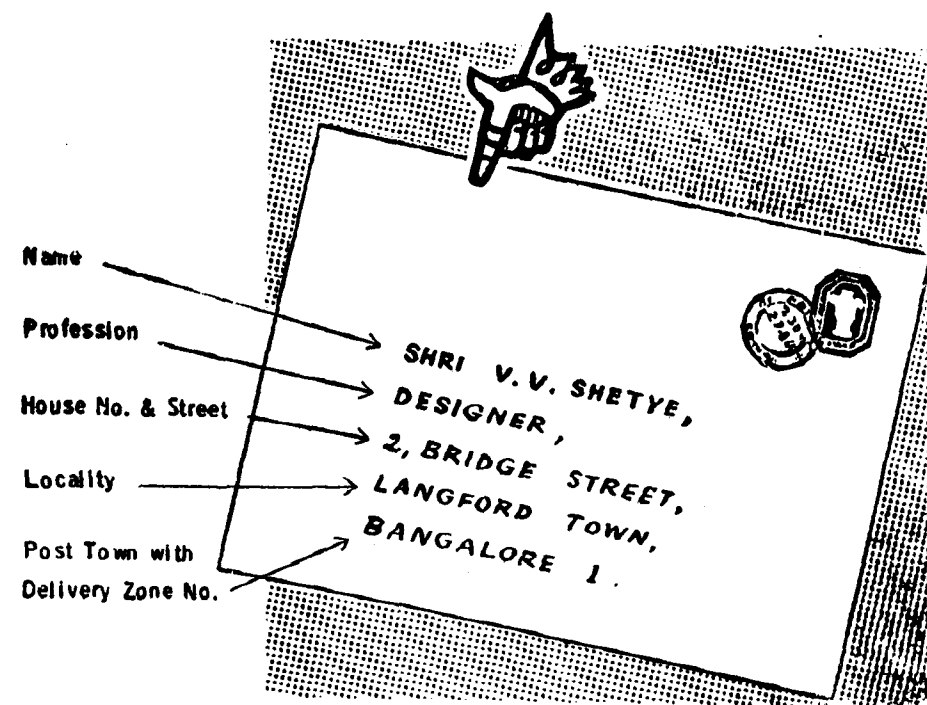
Third May 1964 is really the Red-letter day in the development history of Thanjavur district. Out of

1,566 panchayats in this district, 1,335 panchayats celebrated the Village Volunteer Force Day on 3rd May 1964. Ninety-one thousand and nine hundred and five volunteers undertook, execution of various works like road formation and maintenance, tank deepening, silt clearance of channels, digging of drainage channels and other similar works. The total number of volunteers who participated in the celebration was 91,905 and the total value of work turned out by them is

Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Chief Minister, who inaugurated the association of the Madras State Assistant Inspectors of Labour on 23rd August 1964 at Madras is seen delivering the inaugural speech.



PLEASE ADDRESS YOUR LETTER THE CORRECT WAY



**COMPLETE ADDRESS ENSURES
PROMPT AND CORRECT DELIVERY**



POSTS & TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC REVOLUTION

SRI ASOKA MEHTA,
Deputy Chairman Planning Commission.

Development demands both discontent with the prevailing conditions, and dedication in creating a better set of conditions. This tension between discontent and dedication is an essential element of Community Development.

The new socio-cultural ethos that we are thinking of must be built up in both the rural and the urban areas. For over a decade we have paid considerable attention to the organisation of community Development in rural areas; similar efforts by different authorities in the cities have been restricted to certain centres and on a much less ambitious scales. We cannot afford to think of the urban and rural areas as water-tight compartments. In fact, an eminent demographer has estimated that if population growth remains unchecked and the current social trends continue:

"the net number of migrants to (Indian) cities between 1960 and 2000 will be of the order of 99 and 201 millions, and in 2000 the largest city will contain between 36 and 66 million inhabitants."

It seems necessary to think of community development as part of an integrated whole, with mutually-supporting programmes in the rural and urban areas. Perhaps, we could use the movement to make a dent on the problems of the migrants to the cities and the development of growth-centres in the rural areas as counter magnets.

The ability to achieve results on the part of the Community Development Organisation, with its network of

extension services, depends partly on its own efforts and partly on the general climate of opinion in the country. General atmosphere of hope and confidence, of understanding and efforts, can be created only if politicians and publicists, educationists and the elite groups jointly will it: "A will to will common will". The widening of horizons, sloughing of old habits, release of energy, assertion of confidence—all these cannot be injected by any field staff; they emanate from a revolutionary *elan* in the country.

Two principal arms

The Panchayati Raj institutions and Co-operative societies are the two principal arms, or instruments, of Community Development. It is true that they are not uniformly developed everywhere. Still they provide more than an institutional framework, they produce a social ferment also. To extend and strengthen them is in itself a process of development. The dynamism that these institutions can impart will be greater if they are helped by a leadership that is at once young, ardent and clear-sighted. Community Development is like agricultural operations; the social soil of the crusted society has to be upturned, only then can a harvest of hope be gathered. Community Development forfeits

greater interest and effort on the part of the agriculturists? Is it better to organise co-operative processing as a normal part of improved agriculture?

At the present stage of economic development and social change, the Community Development Movement not only reaches out to those remote areas and communities, who would otherwise be unaffected by the contagion

of development, but also helps to achieve the balance between long maturing and quickly yielding schemes in the Plan Programmes. One has to visualise the movement as a vast balancing wheel whose meticulous adjustments determine the pace and direction of our Plans, and spell out the difference between success and failure in achieving national aspirations.

Land Reforms in various State Implementation Committees Recommendation

The Land Reforms Implementation Committee, which met recently in New Delhi, reviewed the progress of land reforms in various States.

The Committee felt that although in some directions progress had been made during the past 10 years, in others there were deficiencies. In several areas rents were still high and the security of tenure which the law conferred on tenants was not observed in practice.

In view of the intimate bearing of the land reform programmes on agricultural production, it was necessary that early steps should be taken to complete the land reform programme as speedily as possible; that the tiller is ensured security of tenure and enabled to reap fully the benefit of the investment made by him in agricultural production.

It was emphasised that the share-cropping should be abolished and rents converted into cash rents so that the tenant-cultivator is assured the full benefit of increased production as a result of his efforts and the State investment.

The suggestions made by the Committee are :—

(1) Each State should appoint a Special Officer assisted by such staff as may be necessary to implement the programme according to a fixed schedule to be drawn up by the State Government.

(2) There should also be a high level committee in each State which should review the progress of implementation periodically, say, every six months so that timely steps are taken to fill the gaps that may come to notice.

(3) The States should be requested to report to the Government of India, every six months the progress made in the implementation of land reform measures.

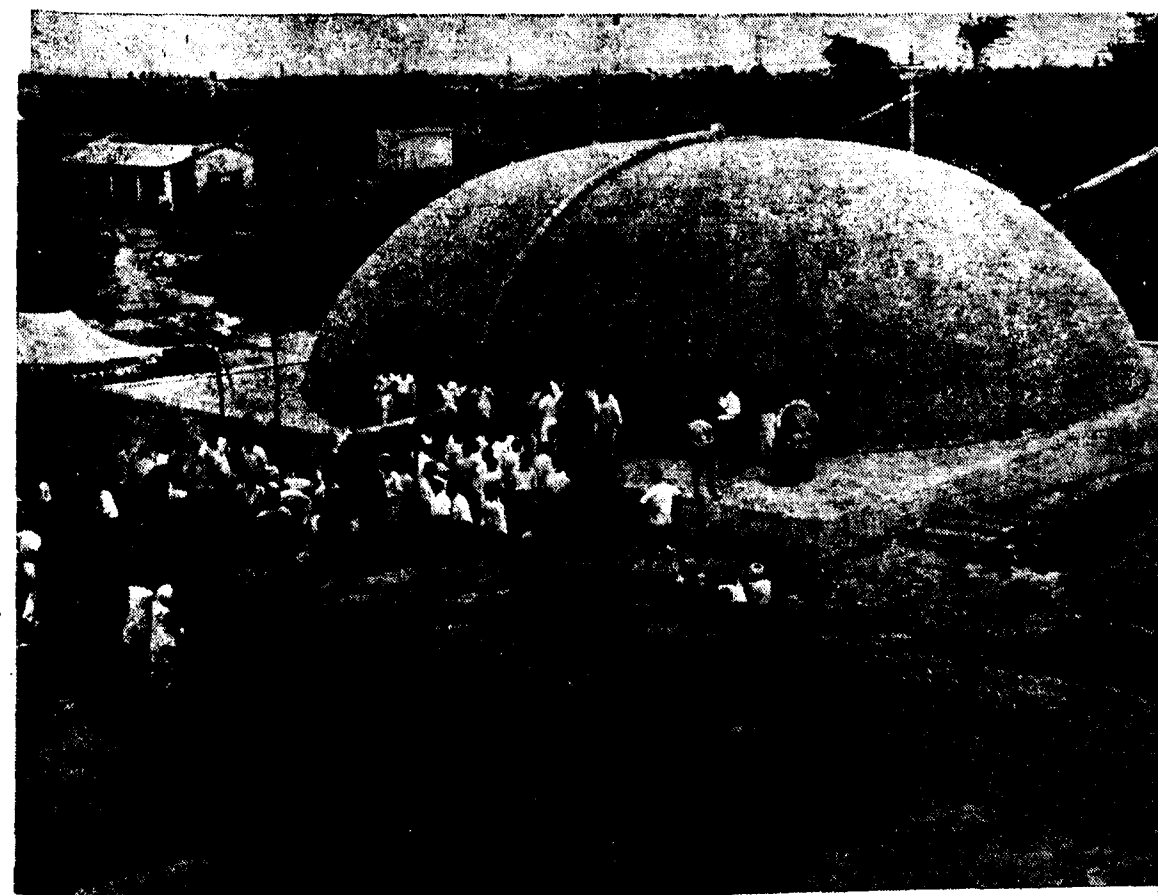
(4) It should be ensured that the tenant-cultivators are provided necessary financial assistance to enable them to participate fully in the production programmes.

(5) As a large number of tenants were cultivating land on oral leases, they were frequently not able to assert their rights as they could not prove their possession. It is desirable that early steps should be taken to prepare record of tenancies where this is not being done at present and to revise it where it obtains to remove the deficiencies.

It was pointed out at the meeting that quite a sizeable area which was being claimed under personal cultivation was in practice cultivated through informal tenancies and the actual cultivators were not in a position to avail of the passage of improved practices affecting agricultural production.

It should be necessary, it was felt, to lay down norms of efficient management and cultivation which the land owners should be required to observe in respect of lands claimed under personal cultivation; where the norms were not fulfilled the States should have the right to take over management of such lands.

PLASTIC WAREHOUSE FOR STORAGE



A balloon type plastic warehouse, 66 feet in diameter and 22 feet high, and the first of its type in India shown above, was erected and filled with wheat recently at the Narayana Central Godowns in West Patel Nagar, New Delhi.

The plastic warehouse is constructed on the principle of hermetic storage which arrests all biological activity and dispenses with the use of insecticides and fumigants. Another major advantage of the plastic warehouse is that it can be set up in any locality in a port or city area or in the countryside.

Capable of holding 500 tons of grain, the plastic warehouse at Narayana Godowns was filled with wheat by means of pneumatic grain conveying equipment.

The plastic warehouse has been loaned to the Union Ministry of Food by the Pest Infestation Laboratory of the Department of Technical Co-operation of the United Kingdom to test its suitability for storing wheat in bulk under the tropical conditions of India. Mr. F. N. Wright of Pest Control Laboratory at Slough, Bucks (U.K.), who came to India in this connection, discussed with food storage technicians in the country the manufacturing process and erection and maintenance of plastic warehouses.

its *raison d'être* if it abandons these "ploughing operations." Because with them alone do the strangled springs gush forth, the slumbering fertility stir up again and the social sap raise.

It is, therefore, obvious that the choice one is often asked to make between concentrating on agricultural production or on Community Development is unreal. Physical inputs are important, enthusiasm and social change by themselves cannot produce grapes from thistles. But the golden harvest we seek will never be unlocked unless the physical inputs are matched and mixed with the intangible social and psychological tools that the Community Development Movement can provide. Our present desperate situation demands that we pay the utmost attention to agricultural production; a real break-through will need constant involvement in community effort. The more intensive use of irrigation, wider and deeper dosage of chemical fertilizers, the union of electricity with agriculture—each item of this essential change will demand a corresponding community initiative and response.

Strategy of development

The strategy of development is by now familiar to us. It must involve radical changes in production techniques, increase in real product per head, new disposition of the income flows and most vital of all, a jump in the rate of investment. All these factors are critically conditioned by community development. These shifts in the economy, differentiation in its internal structure, accretions in investments, and hence in savings, all involve some time, or gestation period, before the expected results follow. During that period, imbalances can distort the position, unless, through community efforts, what can be quickly achieved is fully, attended to.

Sri S. M. A. Majid, Minister for Local Administration, addressing the 12th Annual Conference of the Chamber of Municipal Chairmen held on 10th and 11th September 1964 at Children's Theatre, Madras.



INDUSTRIAL WORKSHOP AT NAGERCOIL

The Department of Industries and Commerce has launched a scheme of General Purpose Engineering Workshop in the different districts in the State with a view to help the introduction of modern techniques in the field of manufacture of articles on a small scale. The General Purpose Engineering Workshop, sanctioned for the Kanyakumari district, has been functioning at Nagercoil from February 1963. The new building for the Workshop was opened on the 15th April 1964 by Sri R. Venkataraman, Minister for Industries. The allotment sanctioned for this scheme is a non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 3,50,000, incurred for the purchase of land, the construction of buildings and the purchase of machinery required for the workshop and a working capital of Rs. 50,000.

The General Purpose Workshop at Nagercoil is a production-cum-training centre. This forms a nucleus for the development of small-scale industries in Kanyakumari district. It has a small foundry, a smithy and a machine shop. All kinds of steel fabrications, hospital equipments, agricultural implements, automobile spare parts and component parts of various machineries which are locally in demand can be manufactured in this workshop. At present the workshop is meeting the demands of the Government Hospitals, Government Polytechnic, Public Works Department, Chittapattanamkal Project and the Kodayar Hydro-Electric Project.

What is happening in our country today is that the quickly yielding schemes in agriculture are not being attended to, or their output is eluding us. It is obvious that major and medium irrigation schemes take time to complete and more time to give a return; and it is equally obvious that proper phasing of these projects would help reduce the unproductive period. But is there any reason, except poor planning and faulty execution, that should delay the completion and utilisation of minor irrigation schemes? While we plan the more sophisticated inputs required by the different sectors of the economy—inputs that alone can transform and modernise them—it is imperative that we also attend to the simpler inputs. There is an integral relationship

the pace at which the modern sectors can grow is determined by the output and productivity of the traditional sectors. The sinews of continuing growth come from the modern sector—power, transport, steel, machinery, etc.—but the capacity to build these sinews has to come from the flexing of traditional muscles.

In the existing organisational framework, the Community Development movement is best equipped to influence the working of the traditional sectors and help to modernise it, first socio-culturally and then technologically. It can prepare communities to accept new tools and techniques, introduce them to new cropping patterns, and assist them in meeting the demands arising from the surge in the economy. It can encourage them to benefit from educational and occupational diversification and to unite themselves through co-operative organization. There is also enough room to utilize the existing agricultural and craft capacities and the fund of under-employed manpower. But if this is to be achieved, it will be necessary to harness the entire array of psychological, cultural, social and administrative forces.

Production is important

Here again, unless the proposals of the Santhanam Committee lead to the execution of quickly yielding schemes—where the emphasis has to be on both "quickly" and "yielding"—some hundred crores of rupees will only further sog a money-logged economy. The same reasoning applies to the proposal for stepping up taqavi loans to be channelled through co-operatives: There should be little difficulty in providing resources for productive rural development—the inflexible precondition is that resource mobilisation must be preceded by and must directly lead to resource generation. We can serve the poor and needy only to the extent our investments quickly result in the production of food-grains, because the impact of increased investment and improved incomes of the poor will invariably fall on food. Any failure on this front must result in inflationary distortions.

The development process that includes a number of demands, as indicated earlier, implies many trigger points, of which two are crucial. While larger savings are mobilised and channelled to the building up of the productive capacity of the economy, the operating trigger point is the realisation of targets in quickly maturing aids. Later, the trigger point of sustained growth will emerge from investments made in complex time-consuming projects. To understand this inter-relationship in triggering growth and maintaining its



Sri K. Kamaraj, Congress President, unveiling the portrait of Sri Nehru at the Hindu High School Hall, Madras, on 30 September 1964.

needed tension and balance is the real responsibility of our Movement. The revolution has to be not just of expectations, it has to be orchestrated into meaningful direction and sequence. That orchestration, for me, is the essence of Community Development.

Madras Panchayats Act

There is yet another balance that has to be thought of, that is, the balance between economic growth and population growth, which can be fitted quite appropriately into the objectives of Community Development. The Madras Panchayats Act lays down in its preamble that two basic objectives should be accepted as the corner-stone of the programme of democratic decentralisation, viz., increase in food production and limitation of the population. The imperatives of development demand that both these objectives should be kept in the forefront and pursued jointly. I would also like to invite your attention to the suggestion put forward by the Government of Madras that the Panchayats should be paid Rs. 10 for every case referred by them for a vasectomy operation.

Agro-Industrial growth

It is necessary to progressively enmesh agricultural and industrial activities. The growth of agricultural output gets increasingly dependent on industrial inputs, the improvement in agriculturists' income likewise rests on linkage with processing industries. Economic development can proceed satisfactorily if agricultural and industrial activities do not remain unrelated. We should therefore pay close attention to the experiments now tried out in Orissa: success there in agricultural-cum-community work wins industrial stakes for a Block or a Panchayat. Does such a method evoke



Poultry EXTENSION SCHEME

FREDERICK SELVANAYAGAM, B.V.Sc.,
Veterinary Assistant Surgeon,
Poultry Extension Centre, T. Kallupatti.

The Expanded Nutrition Programme was taken up in T. Kallupatti Block at Madurai District. The following is a brief report on the achievements and problems encountered in this scheme so far.

(a) To train village level workers in better human Nutrition by operating a viable Nutritional programme in blocks attached to Rural Extension Training Centres
(b) to demonstrate and to encourage sound and economical production and consumption of Nutritive foods
(c) to improve the Nutritional status of the village people by a 'Self help' programme.

Technical programme

(1) A large Poultry Extension Centre will be set up in the Block of every Rural Extension Training Centre to serve as a 'Base of operation'.

(2) A Village Poultry Unit will be set up in every panchayat with 60 hens and 6 cocks for every 2,000 population or a fraction thereof.

(3) Poultry houses in villages will be constructed as cheap as possible, local materials being largely used and 'Deep Litter' system will be followed.

(4) Balanced feed for poultry will be supplied by the State Government for one year after which the panchayat has to continue the programme on its own resources.

(5) To help the Panchayats to increase their flock, incubators and brooders will be set up at the Headquarters of Gramasevaks and they will be run by them.

(6) Day old chicks and hatching eggs will be supplied to villagers within the area of operation on concessional rates.

(7) Free training will be imparted to people who wish to maintain their own flock.

(8) To take care of the birds in village Poultry Units two villagers in each Panchayat will be given training at the Training Centre and they will be paid a honorarium of Rs. 15 a month for the first year which will be met by the Government.

(9) The technical staff will be guiding the Panchayats and Poultry raisers in care and efficient management of birds.

(10) The Panchayats will be responsible for providing eggs free for pregnant and nursing mothers and pre-school-going children at one egg per adult and one half egg per child every week.

The Poultry Extension Centre was started with the posting of a Veterinary Assistant Surgeon in September 1962. Hundred birds from Livestock Research Station, Ponnur, were received in October 1962 as a foundation flock, which were housed in a mud walled thatched shed. Later these birds were transferred to a Dairy Unit belonging to the Rural Extension Training Centre. Subsequently a 5-acre plot has been acquired and the main office building, six chick houses with a quarters for a Poultry Fieldman are being constructed.

In December 1962, one mammoth Incubator (2,520 capacity), ten table type incubators (140 capacity), a grinder, one feed Mixer and twelve oil Brooders were received from the Madras Medical Stores as part of the 'UNICEF' contributions. This Centre is now run by a Veterinary Assistant Surgeon with the help of one Upper Division Clerk, One Livestock Assistant, Grade II, one Fieldman and four Mazdoors.

Training

As contemplated in the scheme training in practical Poultry keeping with special stress on the 'Deep Litter' system of rearing birds, was imparted to 81 villagers for ten days, mostly young men—from 41 Panchayats at the rate of 2 for every Panchayat.

About 50 flock owners were also trained for 9 days, the programme being completed in November and December 1962. The Veterinary Assistant Surgeon in charge of the Poultry Extension Centre was in charge of the Training Courses.

Implementation of the scheme

Before implementing the scheme, a Livestock Survey through secondary sources was conducted by the Poultry Extension Centre staff. This will be of great help in evaluating the impact of this scheme where another Bench Mark Survey will be taken in 1965 in respect to Livestock providing Nutritive food. Two hundred and thirty feeders and 46 waterers were received from Madras with which 36 Village Poultry Units have been started till 1st October 1963.

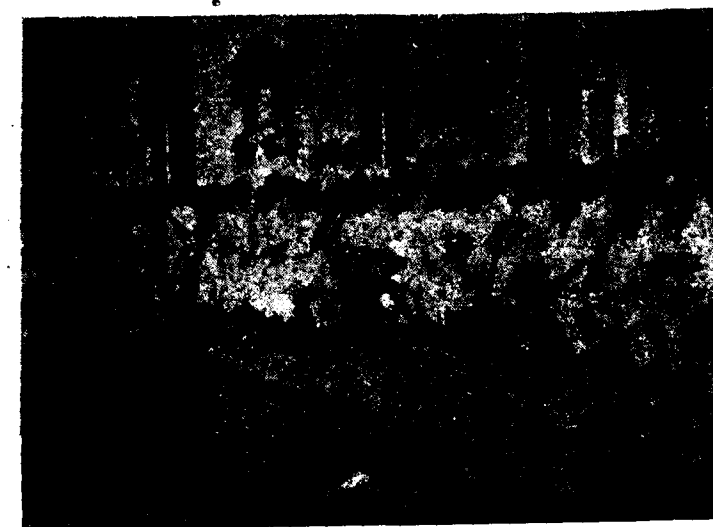
At the beginning great difficulty was evinced in selection of proper site and temporary accommodation for starting the Village Units, as no type design for the Poultry Shed was available. Before proper accommodation was secured, birds from various Government Livestock Farms started to arrive from January to March 1963. These birds were housed within available sheds as best as possible. It can be mentioned

here that many of the birds sent from the Government Farms were unable to withstand the accommodation thus provided as a result out of 1,188 birds supplied between January to March 1963 only 716 were alive as on 31st August 1963, giving a mortality rate of 39 per cent. This high rate of mortality created a scare among the villagers and this became a great hurdle for the field personnel to cross over. After March 1963, conditions changed. Many of the Panchayats constructed mud walled thatched roof sheds which were well lighted and ventilated. The Veterinary Assistant Surgeon himself selected the birds for starting the remaining units in July, August and September 1963. Out of total of 541 birds thus supplied 528 were alive on 1st October 1963 giving a mortality rate of 2.4 per cent.

Village Poultry Units

Most of the Village Poultry Units are put up in the neighbourhood of village tanks, schools and other public places which are frequented by villagers. The shed itself is either made of mud wall or brick and mud to a height of about 3 feet. Over this space between the wall and the roof (which is about 1½ feet) is filled up with wirenetting so that there is ample light and ventilation. Groundnut husk is mostly used as 'litter' in this area as it is easily available. Five automatic feeders and one waterer were supplied to each unit. The birds in the Units are provided with bamboo perches to roost during the night. Nest boxes are made of outer boxes of 'UNICEF' milk containers with a quantity of sand at the bottom so that it will not be upset and turn over when the birds get in or out. The trained young men of the panchayats are in charge of the units which are kept under lock and key. Balanced feed is supplied to the units by the Poultry Extension Centre staff once a week when technical guidance to the attendant are also given.

The Chief Secretary declared open the Secretariat Staff common room at the Garrison Theatre, Fort St. George, Madras.



ANNEXURE I—cont.

EXPANDED NUTRITION PROGRAMME—VILLAGE POULTRY UNITS—T. KALLUPATTI
Number of eggs collected, distributed hatched and exchanged for period ending 1st October 1963

Serial number and name of village.	Number of birds supplied.		Date of supply.	Number of eggs.			
	Hens.	Cockrels.		Collected.	Distributed.	Hatched.	Exchanged
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
14 Peraiyur ..	60	6	20th March 1963	844	831	..	60
15 T. Kallupatti ..	120	12	16th March 1963	3,570	2,852	557	..
16 Do. ..							
17 Solaipatti ..	60	6	23rd March 1963	1,260	1,218	..	..
18 Vannivelampatti ..	60	6	28th March 1963	2,277	1,766	331	214
19 Muruganeri ..	30	..	28th July 1963	314	262	..	17
20 Kilankulam ..	30	3	11th July 1963	854	780	..	48
21 Chinnareddiapatti ..	30	3	Do.	395	358	..	75
22 Vaiyur ..	30	3	Do.	804	747	..	39
23 Nalliathevanpatti ..	30	3	17th July 1963	655	544	..	74
24 Mathakkarai ..	30	3	28th July 1963	443	417	..	..
25 S. Paraipatti ..	30	3	17th July 1963	530	360	..	63
26 Chinnapoolampatti ..	30	3	Do.	600	537	..	52
27 Silamalapatti ..	25	..	28th July 1963	295	270	..	..
28 Genjampatti ..	28	..	Do.	417	406	..	..
29 Salichandai ..	25	..	29th July 1963	295	278	..	52
30 P. Thottiapatti ..	20	3	22nd July 1963	69	39	..	..
31 Kadaneri ..	20	3	22nd August 1963	61	41	..	..
32 P. Subbulapuram ..	20	3	23rd August 1963	72	61	..	..
33 Pappureddipatti ..	20	3	Do.	44	30	..	..
34 Pappiapuram ..	30	3	24th September 1963	..	..	..	..
35 P. Andipatti ..	30	3	Do.	..	..	..	..
36 Thummanayakkanpatti.	30	2	1st October 1963	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1,478	149		40,074	36,426	1,525	1,281

BOOK REVIEW

THE MADRAS MUSEUM

"The Handbook of the Madras Government Museum"
Edited by Sri S. T. Satyamurti and published by the Madras Government (pp. 154+112 plates. Price Rs. 5-40).

The Madras Government Museum is the oldest and the largest Museum of India. The credit for this museum goes to the farsighted Surgeon Edward Balfour, who took great pains for about 10 years, in organising this Museum and the successive Superintendents, who have contributed their own share, in extending and expanding the scope and purpose of this museum. To day this museum is not only an attraction for the tourist from abroad, but serves as research centre in the conservation of antiquities and the educational value of it is growing day by day. Perhaps, many of us may not know, that the Connemara Public Library and the

Zoo situated near the People's Park have the origin in this museum. It is but necessary that visitors to such a museum of international repute should be provided with necessary information, before they go round the museum. "The Handbook of the Madras Government Museum" is a commendable guide to the visitors. Even a cursory glance of the book will help any reader to have a fair knowledge of the museum and its valuable treasure. Especially, some of the rare figures of paintings, sculptures, etc., published in the book will certainly induce even the lay-reader to visit the museum.

Added to this is the National Art Gallery, opened by Sri Nehru, in 1951 during the Centenary Celebrations of the museum. The handbook also contains a chapter on this gallery.

MADRAS STATE TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT

TIMINGS FOR LONG DISTANCE EXPRESS BUS SERVICES

Route number.	Route.		Service.	Departure.	Arrival.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
100	Madras to Bangalore ..	(Via) Vellore and Krishnagiri.	First Bus ..	07-00	16-00
	Bangalore to Madras ..		Do. ..	07-00	16-00
101	Madurai to Krishnagiri ..	(Via) Dharmapuri, Salem and	First Bus ..	05-00	14-05
	Krishnagiri to Madurai ..	Dindigul.	Do. ..	05-00	14-05
102	Madras to Neyveli ..	(Via) Tindivanam, Villu-	First bus ..	05-15	11-30
	Do. ..	puram and Panruti.	Second bus ..	14-30	20-45
	Neyveli to Madras ..	Do.	First bus ..	05-15	11-30
	Do. ..	Do.	Second bus ..	15-00	21-15
103	Madras to Trichy ..	(Via) Chingleput and Villu-	First bus ..	05-30	13-35
	Do. ..	puram.			
	Do. ..	Do.	Second bus ..	10-00	18-05
	Do. ..	Do.	Third bus ..	13-00	21-05
	Trichy to Madras ..	Do.	First bus ..	08-30	14-35
	Do. ..	Do.	Second bus ..	11-00	19-05
	Do. ..	Do.	Third bus ..	14-30	22-35
104	Krishnagiri to Coimbatore.	(Via) Mettur and Bhavani.	First bus ..	09-15	15-45
	Do. ..	Do.	Second bus ..	14-45	21-15
	Coimbatore to Krishnagiri.	Do.	First bus ..	08-15	12-45
	Do. ..	Do.	Second bus ..	16-15	22-45
105	Madras to Salem ..	(Via) Tindivanam, Kalla-	First bus ..	08-00	15-00
	Salem to Madras ..	kurichi and Attur.	Do. ..	05-00	14-00
106	Madras to Salem ..	(Via) Villupuram, Madapet	First bus ..	10-30	20-00
	Salem to Madras ..	and Tirukoilur.	Do. ..	10-30	20-00
107	Nagapattinam to Ramanathapuram.	(Via) Pattukottai, Karaikudi	First bus ..	05-25	12-00
	Do. ..	and Devipattinam.			
	Do. ..	Do.	Second bus ..	14-05	20-40
	Ramanathapuram to Nagapattinam.	Do.	First bus ..	05-25	12-00
	Do. ..	Do.			
108	Madras to Nagapattinam ..	(Via) Pondy, Mayuram and	First bus ..	08-30	17-00
	Do. ..	Karaikudi.			
	Do. ..	Do.	Second bus ..	12-30	21-00
	Nagapattinam to Madras ..	Do.	First bus ..	07-30	15-00
	Do. ..	Do.	Second bus ..	09-30	18-00
109	Salem to Ooty ..	(Via) Erode, Coimbatore and	First bus ..	05-00	13-00
	Ooty to Salem ..	Mettupalayam.	Do. ..	14-00	19-20
110	Salem to Cuddalore ..	(Via) Attur, Veppur and	First bus ..	05-00	10-20
	Do. ..	Neyveli T.S.			
	Do. ..	Do.	Second bus ..	14-00	19-20
	Cuddalore to Salem ..	Do.	First bus ..	05-30	10-50
	Do. ..	Do.	Second bus ..	14-00	19-20
111	Trichy to Nagercoil ..	(Via) Tirunelveli, Koilpatti,	First bus ..	06-00	15-00
	Do. ..	Madurai and Melur.			
	Do. ..	Do.	Second bus ..	14-00	23-00
	Nagercoil to Trichy ..	Do.	First bus ..	05-00	14-00
	Do. ..	Do.	Second bus ..	12-00	21-00
112	Trichy to Nagercoil ..	(Via) Tirunelveli, Tuticorin,	First bus ..	08-45	17-45
	Do. ..	Madurai and Dindigul.			
	Do. ..	Do.	Second bus ..	09-30	20-30
	Nagercoil to Trichy ..	Do.	First bus ..	03-00	17-00
	Do. ..	Do.	Second bus ..	09-30	20-30
113	Madras to Thanjavur ..	(Via) Pondy, Neyveli and	First bus ..	08-30	16-15
	Do. ..	Kumbakonam.			
	Do. ..	Do.	Second bus ..	08-00	17-45
	Do. ..	Do.	Third bus ..	09-30	19-15
	Do. ..	Do.	Fourth bus ..	12-00	21-45



Sri R. Sadasivam, High Court Judge, presided over the annual sports of the Madras City Police held recently in Madras. Mrs. Sadasivam is seen distributing prizes.

Separate registers for collection of eggs, stock of birds feed and distributions of eggs are kept by the presidents of the Panchayats and these registers are checked by the Poultry Extension Centre staff whenever they visit the unit. Preventive methods to safeguard the birds against common diseases and parasites are taken by the attendants with the help of the Poultry Extension Staff.

Achievement

(a) Thirty-six units are now in existence, of which 18 units started before March 1963 were given 60 hens and 6 cocks. Fourteen units were started in July and September 1963 with 30 hens and 3 cocks for each unit. Four units opened in August 1963 were supplied with 20 R.I.R. hens and 3 cocks. The Rhode Island Red birds were raised and supplied from the Poultry Extension Centre, T. Kallupatti, itself.

(b) The villagers have started to accept the 'Deep Litter' system as a workable one and they are now able to realise the advantages gained by adopting this system.

(c) The Village Poultry Units have collected for the period ending 1st October 1963, 40,074 eggs in spite of the fact that 18 units came into existence only after July 1963. Out of this 38,426 eggs were distributed to pregnant and nursing mothers and pre-school-going children.

(d) Out of the 10 (ten) Table Incubators supplied by the UNICEF, 8 were supplied to the following villages: T. Kallupatti, Karaikeni, Vannivelampatti, Muruganeri, M. Subbulapuram, Kovalapuram, Peraiyur and Kilapatti. One thousand five hundred and twenty-five eggs were set in these incubators for the period ending 1st October 1963 and the villagers have produced so far about 500 chicks by this means.

(e) With 100 Rhode Island Red birds supplied a start, the Poultry Extension Centre, T. Kallupatti, has produced about 7,414 eggs till 1st October 1963 of which 2,222 were set in incubators and more than 900 chicks produced (refer Annexure II).

(f) Out of the 36 village poultry units, exchange of exotic eggs for Desi eggs have been done intensively in about 10 units where 1,281 white Leghorn eggs have been exchanged for Desi eggs. Besides, this, 933 hatching eggs have been sold to the villagers from the Poultry Extension Centre, T. Kallupatti.

(g) To upgrade the local birds, the Poultry Extension Centre has supplied 50 Rhode Island Red cocks to the villagers within the area of operation.

(h) The birds produced in the Poultry Extension Centre have been used to open 4 village poultry units in August 1963.

(i) The Veterinary Assistant Surgeon has distributed leaflets on the proper maintenance of poultry, the daily routine to be observed, etc. (Please also refer to the Annexure I at the end of the article.)

Practical difficulties

The incubators supplied to the villagers could not be maintained in all the Headquarters of Gramasevaks due to lack of trained personnel to take care of it.

The poultry men in all the village units were trained for 10 days in management and problem of Poultry keeping, but it was not possible to teach them incubation technique in such a short period. Hence they are not efficient in this aspect of work.

When chicks are produced there are no facilities to rear them and proper brooder and medical facilities are lacking. With respect to eggs it was noticed that due to lack of storing facilities certain amount of spoilage occurs in the villages.

Conclusion

Even though the programme has been in operation only for a year, it has made a good impact on the villagers. This is made obvious by the following facts:

(a) The demand for hatching eggs on exchange basis is increasing rapidly day by day.

(b) There is a great demand for day old and started chicks as result of this programme.

(c) The village people have started curiously observing the advantages of 'Deep Litter' system and many of them want to try it out on a smaller scale.

(d) The willingness of the beneficiaries to come forward to the spot to get their quota of eggs indicates that the main aim of the programme, viz., the egg eating habit is gaining momentum.

For still more effective implementation of the programme the following suggestions are made:—

(1) Cheap storing for eggs (as the earthen vegetable copler found in the Pottery section of Gandhinikethan Ashram) should be used for storing eggs. (The Veterinary Assistant Surgeon has already designed a model for this purpose and is awaiting its completion.)

(2) A fixed place for the incubators to be installed as it will have a demonstrative value on modern incubation practice.

(3) If given good equipments like cheap brooders, every panchayat will be in a position to hatch and rear at least 300 to 500 chicks in the hatching months. Already some of the Panchayats have raised nearly 200 chicks with the help of the incubators supplied.

(4) Facilities for 'custom hatching' may be made available atleast at the Block Headquarters. The Public are clamouring for this type of hatching.

(5) Training camps and seminars should be arranged for the poultry men in the villages at regular intervals so that experience gained in different villages could be discussed and



Sri K. Kamaraj, Congress President and Sri G. Bhuvaneswari, Minister for Information, are seen witnessing some of the photographs of Sri Nehru at the photographic exhibition organised by the Y.M.C.A., Madras. The exhibition was inaugurated by the former and declared open by the latter.

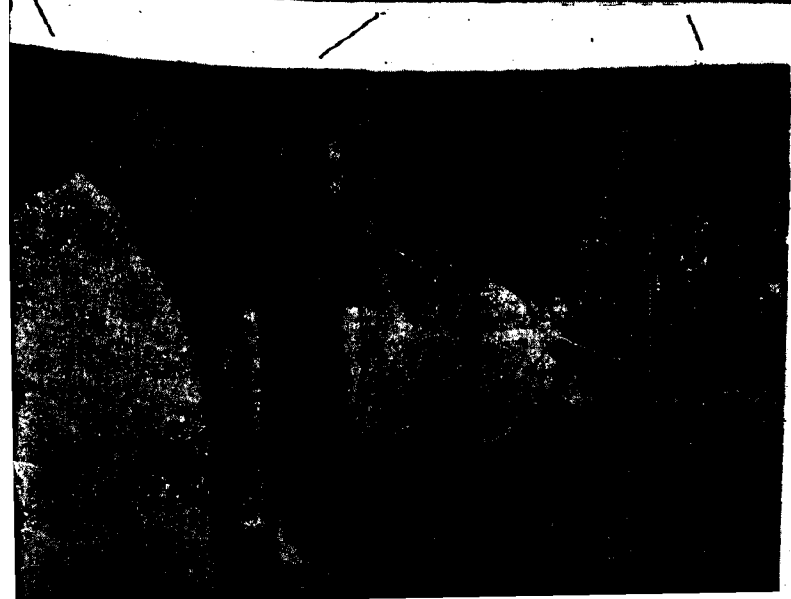
We are deeply indebted to the Panchayat Union Commissioner, T. Kallupatti and his staff, the Principal, Rural Extension Training Centre, T. Kallupatti and the District Veterinary Officer Madurai, (South), Madurai who by their co-operation and able guidance enabled us to achieve the present level of efficiency in implementing this scheme.

ANNEXURE I.

EXPANDED NUTRITION PROGRAMME—VILLAGE POULTRY UNITS—T. KALLUPATTI
Number of eggs collected, distributed, hatched and exchanged for period ending 1st October 1963

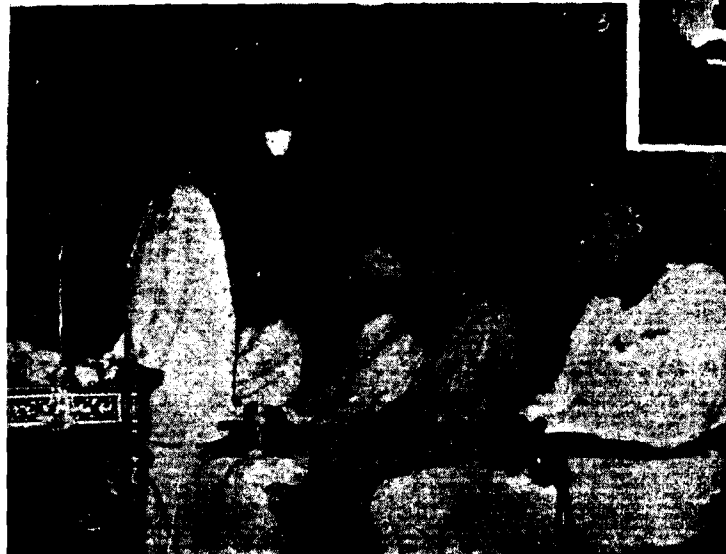
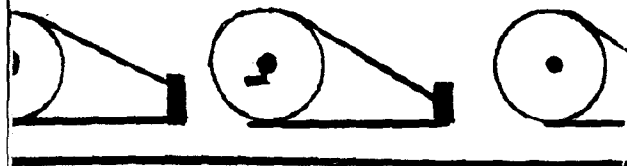
Number of eggs collected, distributed, hatched and exchanged.				Number of eggs.			
Serial number and name of village.	Number of birds supplied.		Date of supply.	Collected.	Distri- buted.	Hat- ched.	Ex- changed.
	Hens.	Cockrels.					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1 Pappinaickenpatti ..	60	6	28th January 1963.	2,225	2,094	..	51
2 Kunnathur ..	60	6	Do.	1,620	1,544	..	36
3 Appakarai ..	60	6	Do.	1,752	1,635	..	118
4 Karaikeni ..	60	6	16th February 1963.	2,161	1,928	210	221
5 N. Muthulingapuram ..	60	6	Do.	1,615	1,608	..	84
6 Retrapatti ..	60	6	Do.	2,047	1,814	110	6
7 Melapatti ..	60	6	17th February 1963.	2,816	2,749	50	..
Sandaiyur ..	60	6	Do.	1,947	1,781	50	..
Puliampatti ..	60	6	Do.	1,925	1,812	..	..
Koovalapuram ..	60	6	21st February 1963.	2,658	2,417	81	71
Chittulotti ..	60	6	Do.	2,071	2,011	..	..
Keelapatti ..	60	6	22nd February 1963.	1,851	1,695	43	..
13 M. Subbulapuram ..	60	6	27th March 1963.	1,587	1,541	83	..

Route number.	Route.		Service.	Departure.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
113	Thanjavur to Madras	(Via) Pondy. Neyveli and Kumbakonam.	First bus	06-30
	Do.	Do.	Second bus	08-00
	Do.	Do.	Third bus	10-30
	Do.	Do.	Fourth bus	12-00
114	Coimbatore to Nagercoil	(Via) Tirunelveli, Koilpatti, Madurai, Dindigul and Palani.	First bus	06-45
	Do.	Do.	Second bus	09-15
	Nagercoil to Coimbatore	Do.	First bus	05-30
	Do.	Do.	Second bus	19-15
115	Trichy to Coimbatore	(Via) Kulitalai, Karur and Palladam.	First bus	05-00
	Do.	Do.	Second bus	07-30
	Do.	Do.	Third bus	10-00
	Do.	Do.	Fourth bus	12-30
	Do.	Do.	Fifth bus	15-00
	Do.	Do.	Sixth bus	17-15
	Coimbatore to Trichy	Do.	First bus	05-00
	Do.	Do.	Second bus	07-30
	Do.	Do.	Third bus	10-00
	Do.	Do.	Fourth bus	12-30
	Do.	Do.	Fifth bus	15-00
	Do.	Do.	Sixth bus	17-15
116	Madras to Salem	(Via) Tiruvannamalai and Gingee.	First bus	07-15
	Salem to Madras	Do.	Do.	07-00
117	Trichy to Vellore	(Via) Villupuram, Gingee and Arani.	First bus	07-30
	Vellore to Trichy	Do.	Do.	05-30
118	Nagapattinam to Coimbatore	(Via) Thanjavur, Trichy and Karur.	First bus	07-30
	Do.	Do.	Second bus	12-30
	Coimbatore to Nagapattinam	Do.	First bus	08-30
	Do.	Do.	Second bus	11-30
119	Madras to Coimbatore	(Via) Vellore, Krishnagiri and Salem.	First bus	05-30
	Coimbatore to Madras	Do.	Do.	05-30
120	Shencottah to Tanjore	(Via) Tenkasi, Madurai and Tiruchy.	First bus	06-05
	Thanjavur to Shencottah	Do.	Do.	07-10
121	Thanjavur to Ramanathapuram	(Via) Gandharvakottai, Tirupathur and Sivaganga.	First bus	05-30
	Do.	Do.	Second bus	13-30
	Ramanathapuram to Thanjavur	Do.	First bus	05-30
	Do.	Do.	Second bus	14-00
122	Madurai to Ooty	(Via) Palani, Coimbatore and Mattupalayam.	First bus	08-00
	Ooty to Madurai	Do.	Do.	08-00
123	Ramanathapuram to Nagercoil	(Via) Tirunelveli, Rajapalayam and Viridhunagar.	First bus	08-00
	Nagercoil to Ramanathapuram.	Do.	Do.	08-00
124	Coimbatore to Ramanathapuram.	(Via) Palladam, Dharapuram Dindigul and Madurai.	First bus	05-00
	Ramanathapuram to Coimbatore.	Do.	Do.	05-00
125	Madurai to Salem	(Via) Dharapuram and Chennimalai.	First bus	11-30
	Salem to Madurai	Do.	Do.	06-00
126	Thanjavur to Vellore	Tiruchi and Tiruvannamalai.	First bus	11-30
	Vellore to Thanjavur	Do.	Do.	11-00
51X	Nagercoil to Trivandrum	(Via) Monday Market and Kuzhithurai.	First bus	05-15
	Do.	Do.	Second bus	15-40
	Trivandrum to Nagercoil	Do.	First bus	08-45
	Do.	Do.	Second bus	21-00
52X	Kanyakumari to Trivandrum.	(Via) Suchindram Nagercoil and Thuckalay.	First bus	08-00
	Do.	Do.	Second bus	19-00
	Trivandrum to Kanyakumari	Do.	First bus	05-00
	Do.	Do.	Second bus	14-15



Governor Tours COIMBATOR

- 1 and 4. Sri Jayachamaraja Wadiyar, Governor of Madras, the M. P. Nachimuthu Nager at Chennai.
2. Sri M. P. Nachimuthu, President, Coimbatore District Society, presenting welcome.
3. The Governor watching the sunset.



GANDHI

Jayanthi



Gandhi Jayanthi celebrations at Rajaji Hall on 2nd October 1964. Mass spinning of pupils of High School girls was also held then.

No price is Too High To Pay for Freedom

CITIZEN'S DUTIES

1. To render all possible help and assistance for the defence personnel.
2. To increase the production of his factory.
3. To intensify efforts for increased production of agricultural and small-scale industrial commodities to make his State self-sufficient.
4. To avoid all strikes and lock-outs that may hamper production.
5. To maintain the price level of all essential commodities and curb the tendencies of hoarding and profiteering by conforming to the various legislative and other popular measures.
6. To maintain the supply lines of essential commodities.
7. To contribute generously in the form of money and gold for the war effort.
8. To inculcate the highest sense of duty and responsibility.
9. To join the various organizations set up for the defence of the country.
10. To prevent anti-social and anti-national activities of the fifth columnists.
11. To observe strict austerity in consumption of food, clothes and other essential goods and save for the National Defence Fund.
12. To avoid unnecessary travel so that more important and essential movement may not be hampered.
13. To keep up the morale of the people and prepare them for sacrifices.
14. To check rumour-mongering and to disseminate true and faithful news and information.
15. To join or help Citizens' Committee, N.C.C., Territorial Army and Lok Sahayak Sena and Rifle Clubs.
16. To pray for the victory of our Motherland in this struggle and set aside all differences, of caste, creed or party.

Madras Information

Vol. XVII NOVEMBER 1964 No. 11

CONTENTS

	PAGE
1. Nehru's Faith in Socialism	3
2. Toys and Dolls	11
3. Stone-age Relics Excavated in North Arcot District.	14
4. Experience of Lathi Charge	16
—Sri Jawaharlal Nehru.	
5. Stars that Man has Made	21
6. Our Lime Fisheries	23
—V. D. Spurgeon, Assistant, Director of Fisheries, (Madras Information.)	
7. Rinderpest control	27
—Dr. I.D. Mantramurti, G.M.V.O., B.V.Sc., Director of Animal Husbandry, Madras.	
8. Todas and V.D.	32
—S. R. Venkataraman, Servants of India Society, Madras.	
Rehabilitation of the Tuberculous	33
—Dr. K. V. Krishnaswami, M.D., Superintendent, Government Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Tambaram.	

THIS MONTH'S COVER

When, on the 14th of November, we celebrate the birth day of Jawaharlalji as the Children's Day our thoughts turn back to that great leader who, symbolising the aspirations of India and toiling all his life to reshape the country in order to make it a better and happier place for its people to live in, inspired us by his example and marched us towards new horizons. To him our homage.



**Make him fit
TO FACE THE CHALLENGES
OF THE FUTURE**

In addition to the gift of life that she gave her baby, every thoughtful mother knows that she must ensure other gifts to make it fit to face the challenges of future. She cannot allow its growth and development to chance. Apart from the other usual nutrients, especially needed are VITAMIN A for vigorous growth, resistance towards infection and for good eye-sight and VITAMIN D for sound teeth and strong bones.

ADAMIN in liquid or capsule form has these Vitamins A and D in the right proportion. To ensure daily requirements of these Vitamins will cost less than 10 nP.

**GOOD HEALTH IS A PRICELESS POSSESSION TO
BEQUEATH TO YOUR LOVED ONES**

Adamin
liquid & capsules

Vitamin A & D Supplements

Liquid Packed in 15 ml., 40 ml. & 125 ml.

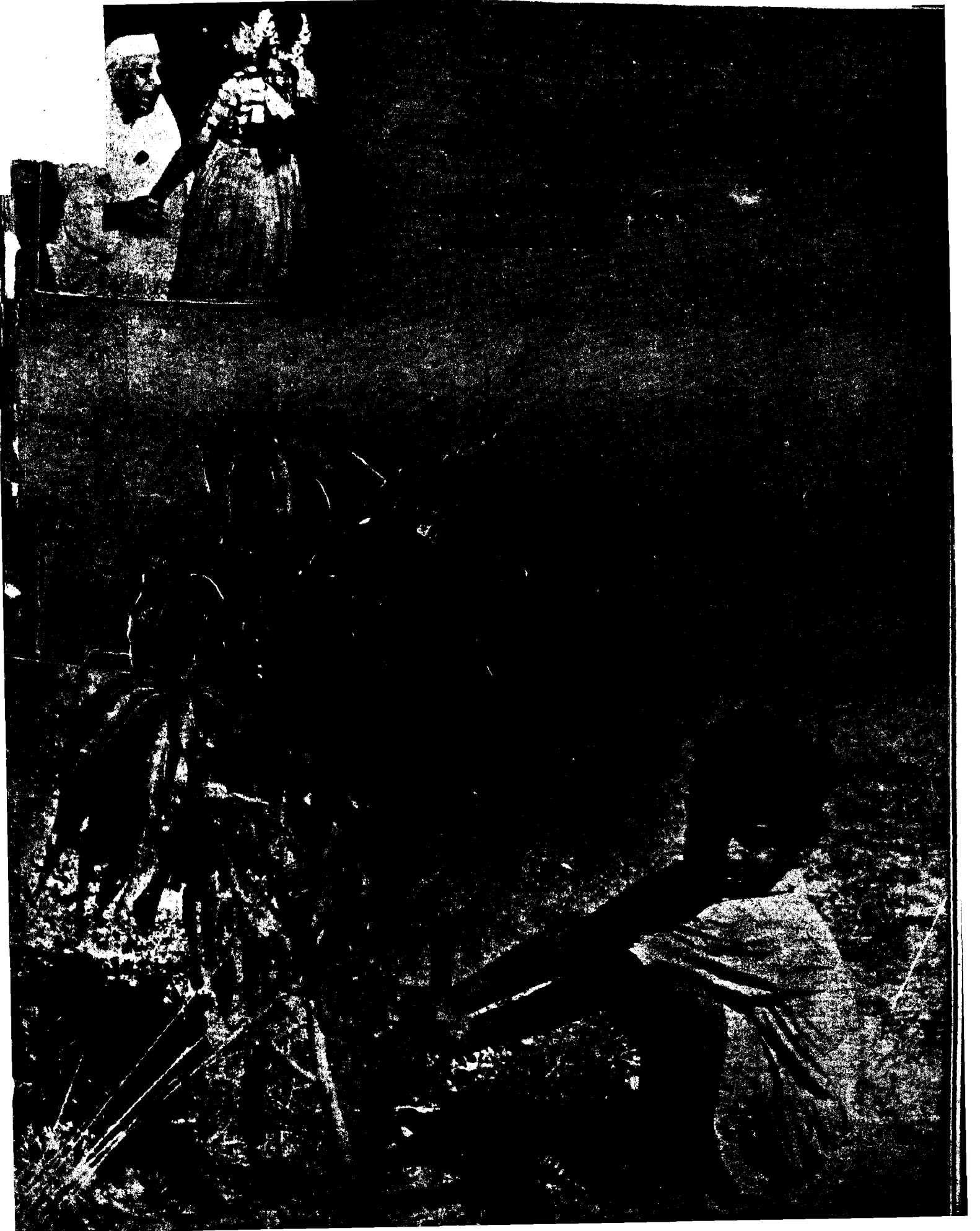
Capsules Packed in 25's, 50's & 100's

GOVERNMENT OIL FACTORY DIVISION, CALICUT-I

Pioneers in Production of Vitamin Oils

(A Kerala Government Undertaking)

SISTA'S-GOF-023



The child is father of the man;
And I could wish my days to be
Bound each to each by natural piety.

—W. WORDSWORTH



The Prime Minister Sri Lal Bahadur Shastri, the Minister of External Affairs, Sardar Swaran Singh and the Indian delegates in Cairo are seen with the Yugoslav President Marshal Tito on the occasion of the Second non-aligned Conference held recently

men than even the kings of old, and whose methods are as predatory as those of the old feudal aristocracy. The leftist philosophy under Nehru's leadership began to grow within Congress.

Difficulties on the way

However, to proceed with socialist activities was not all smooth sailing. The effect of Nehru's socialist propaganda upset many older Congressmen. Whatever the feeling of the Congress High Command, he decided not to give up what he considered the most important part of his work.

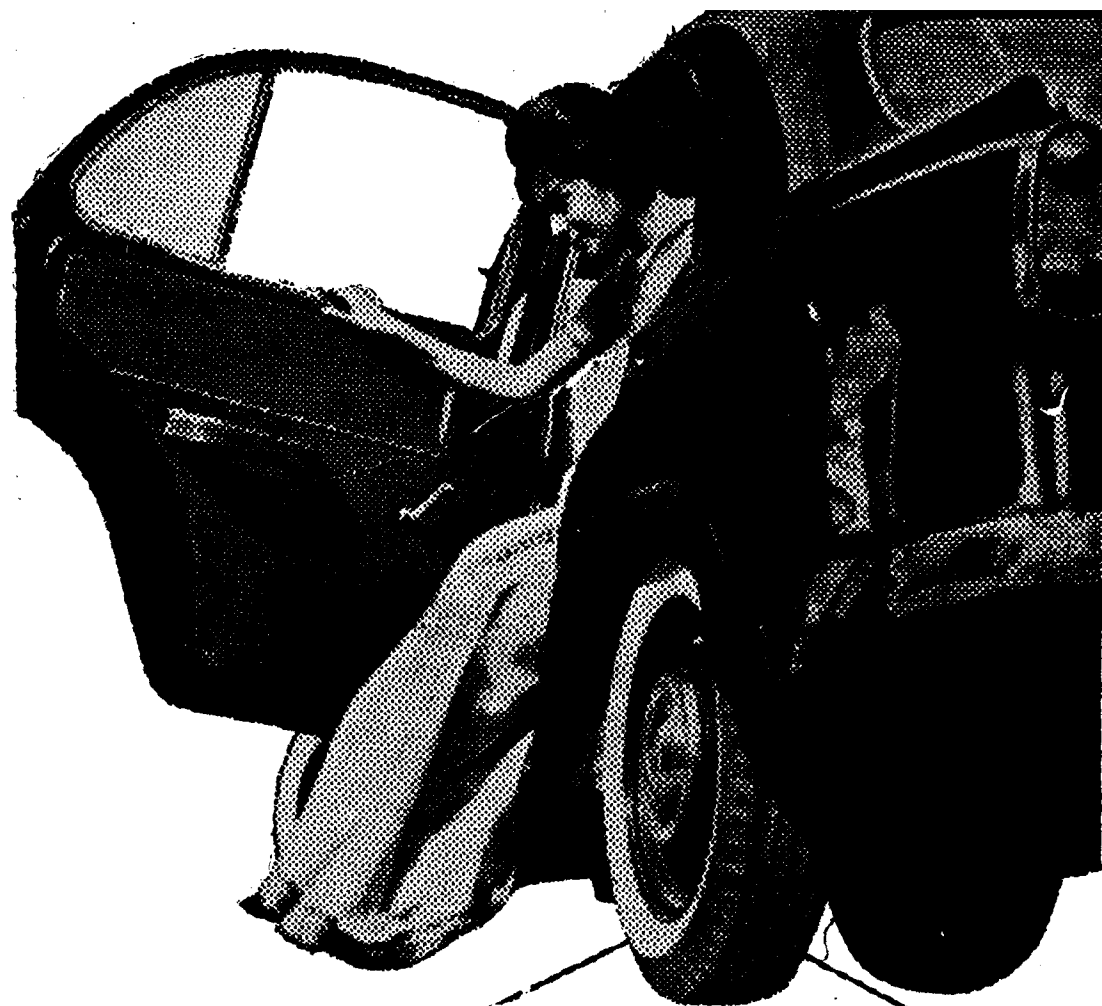
The forces of communalism also, during the thirties, attracted the attention of the masses towards a narrow type of religious programme and diverted their minds from greater visions of socialism, or new world orders. He studied this situation and felt that the poor and the vast mass of people should have been given a revolutionary outlook from the beginning of their

struggle consciousness in order to think not merely in terms of political independence but also in terms of revolutionary solutions of their economic problems.

In spite of the apparent difficulties Nehru had to carry on. In 1938, at the instance of Congress, a National Planning Committee was established.

Attempt at Planning

As the fascination of this work grew on him, he came to realize the hard realities which faced planning in a country like India, with diverse interests and social diversities. Broadly, he faced two problems: the socialist one aiming at the elimination of the profit motive and emphasizing the importance of equitable distribution; and Big Business striving to retain free enterprise and the profit motive as far as possible, and laying greater stress on production. There were other approaches as well. National self-sufficiency was taken, however, to be the objective for the country, and planning had to



New tyre or TVS retread?

Only the owner knows!

As a prudent car owner you would like to get the most out of your tyres by retreading them. But you wouldn't like to use a tyre that looks obviously a retread. TVS retreads look like new, perform like new—and only you would know that they are retreads. **TVS - the largest retreaders in India**

SUNDARAM INDUSTRIES PRIVATE LIMITED

(A member of the TVS group of companies)

Bangalore. Coimbatore. Madras. Pudukkottai. Secunderabad. Tirunelveli.



ENT-115-51-200

Nehru's Faith In Socialism

To-day we have decided to establish a Socialistic pattern of Society on the foundation laid down by Sri Jawaharlal Nehru. Nehru's 75th birthday falls on 14th of this month. On this occasion it would be interesting to see how he had been attracted towards Socialism.

Here we publish below an article condensed from a chapter in "The Political Philosophy of Jawaharlal Nehru" by Dr. M. N. Das.

Jawaharlal Nehru became interested in socialism from an early period in his life. During and after his college days in England, he took to some general reading, and in course of this reading became 'vaguely attracted to the Fabians and Socialistic ideas'. On his return to India it was nationalism and patriotism which demanded his greater attention, his 'vague socialist ideas of college days having sunk into background'. And, 'Yet fresh reading was again stirring the embers of socialistic ideas in my head'. Those were the years of World War I; also of his first contact with Indian politics, but his contact with the people had not yet begun. Ideas on socialism were formed mainly from books, and not from practical experience. As a result, 'They were vague ideas, more humanitarian and utopian than scientific'. In later years, his study of socialistic theories as well as his observation of the real condition of the people, led him to develop some kind of concrete ideas on the subject.

Interest in Socialism

As contact with Marxist theories created socialistic ideas in his mind, so also his contact with some European countries in the later twenties of the century brought to him a more clear understanding of world affairs which also appeared to be pointing in a socialist direction. Vast political and economic changes were going on in Europe and America. Soviet Russia, despite its unpleasant aspects, held forth a message of hope. As he returned from Europe at the end of 1927, he felt:

'My outlook was wider, and nationalism by itself seemed to me definitely a narrow and insufficient creed. Political freedom, independence, were no doubt essential but they were steps only in the right direction. Without social freedom and a socialistic structure of society and the State, neither the country nor the individual could develop much.'

Work in Socialist Direction

The poverty and misery everywhere, with which Nehru became thoroughly acquainted during the early twenties of the century, created in him a strong urge to work in a socialist direction. In the late twenties of the century he was seen busy in directing people's attention to social and economic changes. He travelled a great deal and addressed many gatherings. Everywhere he spoke on political independence and social freedom. 'I wanted to spread' he says, 'the ideology of socialism especially among Congress workers and the intelligentsia. For, these people, who were the backbone of the national movement, thought largely in terms of the narrowest nationalism'.

In December 1929, in the Lahore Session of the National Congress, he took rather a bold step to declare:

'I must frankly confess that I am a socialist and a republican, and am no believer in kings and princes, or in the order which produces the modern kings of industry, who have greater power over the lives and fortunes of



A meeting of the Food Ministers of the Southern States was held at the Secretariat on 26th September 1964.

be thought of with that end in view. It is to the credit of Nehru that in that first attempt at comprehensive planning for India he could lead the Committee to think that the future of India lay in democratic socialism.

Why Socialism

Through years of thought Nehru evolved his own ideas about socialism; and as he worked on, he wanted to give them a practical shape. Regarding the basis of his philosophy it may be said that he developed a deep faith in the ultimate success of socialism as the panacea of human ills. He saw no way of ending the poverty, the chronic unemployment, the degradation and the subjection of the people except through socialism. He declared in 1936:

‘I am convinced that the only key to the solution of the world’s problems and of India’s problems lies in socialism, and when I use this word I do so not in a vague humanitarian way but in the scientific, economic sense. Socialism is, however, something even more than an economic doctrine; it is a philosophy of life and as such also it appeals to me’.

Nehru saw through socialism the possibilities of vast and revolutionary changes in the political and social structure, the ending of vested interests in land and industry, as well as of the feudal and autocratic Indian States system. He also saw through socialism the ending of private property, except in a restricted sense, and the replacement of the profit system by a higher ideal of co-operative service. ‘It means ultimately a change in our instincts and habits and desires. In short, it means a new civilization, radically different from the present capitalist order’.

In his thought, Nehru laid complete faith in a scientific approach to social problems. In this respect he breaks with the concepts preached by religions and believed by society. To him individual and social problems should not lead to despair inaction and triviality, nor should their solution be sought in dogmatic creeds. They should all be viewed through science. ‘Social evils,’ he says ‘most of which are certainly capable of removal, are attributed to original sin, to the unalterableness of human nature, or the social structure, or (in India) to the inevitable legacy of previous births. Thus one drifts away from even the attempt to think rationally and scientifically and take refuge in irrationalism, superstitious, and unreasonable and inequitable social prejudices and practices’. Of course, even rational and scientific thought does not always take one as far as he would like to go, because there is an infinite number of factors and relations all of which influence and determine events in varying degrees. ‘It is impossible to grasp all of them, but we can try to pick out the dominating forces at work and by observing external material reality, and by experiment and practice, trial and error grope our way to ever-widening knowledge and truth’.

Nehru believes in the adjustment between social problems and the forces of time by means of a scientific approach. Several vital issues are involved in this adjustment, but their proper assimilation makes the socialist objective sound. The real issues for him are the problems of individual and social life, of harmonious living, of a proper balancing of an individual’s inner and outer life, of an adjustment of the relations between individuals and between groups, of a continuous effort to become something better and higher, of social development, and of the ceaseless adventure of man. In facing these problems he wants to follow the way of observation and precise knowledge and deliberate reasoning, according to the methods of science. In brief, in dealing with the day-to-day problems of life and the needs of men and women he wants to be intensely practical. ‘A living philosophy must answer the problems of to-day’.

Ideas on inequality

It is said that the prime concern of the socialist in his programme of social reconstruction has been, through the ages, the removal of inequalities. This concern has inevitably led thinkers to examine the origin of inequality. Nehru has also examined the problem.

Nehru takes a critical view of the economic inequality in modern society. Economic inequality, the maldistribution of wealth, which capitalism progressively

increased, made equality impossible of attainment and exploitation of man by man and group by group increased.

It was necessary, therefore, that economic equality should be aimed at; and in order to achieve this, the control of the means of production by society as a whole and the severe restriction of private property were necessary. In essence, all human beings should have equality of opportunity.

In Nehru’s political thought the worst enemy of mankind is poverty. Nehru wants to fight inequality so far as it breeds poverty, but his greater emphasis is on the latter. His views tend to suggest at times that he would rather prefer inequality without poverty to equality with poverty. When he thinks of the equalization of wealth, mainly he means by ‘it the equalization of plenty. As he explains:

‘Socialism’ or communism might help you to divide your existing wealth, if you like, but in India, there is no existing wealth for you to divide; there is only poverty to divide. It is not a question of distribution the wealth of the few rich men here and there. That is not going to make any difference in our national income. We might adopt that course for the psychological good that might come out of it. But from the practical point of view, there is not much to divide in India because we are a poor country. We must produce wealth, and then divide it equitably . . . Our economic policy must therefore aim at plenty.’

Towards a Classless Society

What Nehru found in his reading of the problems of inequality and poverty was the growth of economic interests which ultimately shaped the political views of groups and classes. The problem, therefore, is how to bring the class interests to an end so that a classless society can be formed. Nehru aimed at some practical ways to deal with such class interests. Once he had recognized the necessity for change, it became almost imperative to find out the means.

Methods and Tactics

For long have world socialists thought over the problem of so-called methods and tactics of changing the old order into new. As time advanced and democracy expanded to reach people, the capture of power through the electorate appeared to the socialist as more logical and more scientific than through revolution. Nehru realized that the concept of power through the electorate and socialism through the State was to be his main formula.

Violence, force and revolution as the means to socialism long appeared to Nehru as wrong. In February 1931 he declared:

‘I have been and am a convinced socialist and a believer in democracy and have at the same time accepted wholeheartedly the peaceful technique of non-violent action which Gandhiji has practiced so successfully during the past twenty years. I am convinced that strength can only come to us from the masses, but that strength either for struggle or for the great work of building a new world must be a disciplined and orderly strength. It is not out of chaos or the encouragement of chaotic forces that we can fashion the India of our dreams.’

Nehru had laid faith in the legality of the coercive powers of a democratic State. A modern State justified itself in its power to deal with antiquated ideas. Controlled production and distribution of wealth for the public goods was the aim of a socialist State. If individuals or institutions stood in the way of such change they would have to be removed. ‘Democracy indeed means the coercion of the minority by the majority,’ he said.

Possibility of Conversion

Though coercion was considered by Nehru natural and moral, yet he did not rule out the possibility of conversion. Rather, at times he thought of large scale conversions. Capitalism solved the problems of production, but in the new world it helplessly faced the allied

OUR PROBLEMS

‘We must feel our own pulse, not that of Russia or America, for treating ourselves. We must know what our actual problems are and their nature. We must try to develop our country in our own way instead of imitating others’.

—Jawaharlal Nehru.



National Solidarity Day was observed on 20th October 1964 at the Secretariat. The Chief Minister read out the National Solidarity pledge and the staff reaffirmed it.

problems of distribution and was unable to solve them. To find a solution for distributing wealth and purchasing power evenly was to put an end to the basic inequalities of the capitalist system and to replace capitalism itself by a more scientific system.

In considering this kind of scientific system, he imagined a classless society with equal economic justice and opportunity for all, a society organized on a planned basis for the raising of mankind to higher material and cultural levels, to a cultivation of spiritual values, of co-operation, unselfishness, the spirit of service, the desire to do right, goodwill and love, ultimately a world order. Such a system as he visualized could only be brought about by a process of compromise between compulsion and conversion. He said:

"Everything that comes in the way will have to be removed, gently if possible, forcibly if necessary. And there seems to be little doubt that coercion will often be necessary. But if force is used, it should not be in the spirit of hatred or cruelty, but with the dispassionate desire to remove an obstruction."

Though this was difficult, Nehru, with the assumption of power began to work out his theory with some degree of practical success. His coercion became more and more democratic and he did not forget to attempt conversion. In any case, violence was ruled out of the question of social reorganization.

Main objectives

Through peace and without conflict, Nehru proceeded to bring about socialism. As regards the main objectives, his mind was clear long before freedom came. In 1933, he had written to Indira:

"Socialism, I have told you, is of many kinds. There is general agreement, however, that it aims at the control by the State of the means of production, that is land and mines and factories and the like, and the means of distribution, like railways, etc., and also banks and similar institutions. The idea is that individuals should not be allowed to exploit any of these methods or institutions, or the labour of others, to their own personal advantage."

The objectives having been more or less determined previously, Nehru had to face actual problems while attempting to achieve socialism after independence. Socialism in what form, and how soon?—that became his immediate concern. One thing of which he was certain from an earlier period was that the mere emotional appeal of socialism was not enough; that had to be supplemented by an intellectual and reasoned understanding based on facts, arguments and detailed criticism. Moreover, he knew that if socialism was to be built up in India "it will have to grow out of Indian conditions". In other words, he wanted socialism to be practical as well as indigenous.

Socialism and individualism

Socialism and individualism do not seem to Nehru as inherently contradictory. Socialism is based upon the individual personality expressing itself in free labour. Distinctions between individuals are not destroyed by it. Nehru closely connects socialistic ideals with the idea of political democracy. "Personally I am perfectly prepared to accept political democracy, only in the hope that this will lead to social democracy." In the practical field, while he provided for the working of political democracy through the constitution and the law, he aimed at making socialism work through policy and actual Governmental administration. The constitution

establishes universal suffrage and political freedom, and through them the Government derives its strength to work for the social emancipation of the masses of the people.

The concept of social democracy does not conflict with the personal liberty of individuals. Even if state intervention is introduced, it is in the individual's own interest. In any case, the individuality of men is preserved in Nehru's socialism.

Socialist pattern of society

Having thus set his ideas on socialism and democracy, Nehru proceeded to work for a democratic socialist state. In this attempt he kept in view peaceful techniques, requirements of time and practical utilities. Hasty action seemed to him full of risks; moreover, where people had to be carried with the Government, hasty action was not possible. He attached great importance to the public sector as against the private sector. But in the actual practice he had to realize that the biggest and the overwhelming part of the private sector was the private sector of the peasants in India. That in a sense was the real private sector in the country, and not the few factories which he possessed. This required therefore thoughtful consideration.

No community should injure and invade the rights of the individual unless it be for the most urgent and important reasons. The balancing authority, according to Nehru, was ultimately the Parliament of the country. In the adjustment of the rights of the individual and the rights of the community, he wanted to pay utmost consideration to the practical aspect of every proposed action, before the step was taken. In his policy towards private industries he is rather cautious.

"I would beg of you not to imagine that because socialism conceives of nationalized industry, therefore you must have all industry nationalized. I think that as the socialist pattern grows, there is bound to be

more and more nationalized industry, but what is important is not that there should be an attempt to nationalize everything, but that we should aim at the ultimate result, which is higher production and employment. If by taking any step you actually hinder the process of production and employment from growing, then that does not lead you to the socialistic pattern."

Cautious though his policy was, the goal before India was fixed. In December 1954, Nehru spoke to the Indian House of the People: "The pattern of society that we look forward to is a socialist pattern of society which is classless, casteless." In January 1955, the 60th Session of the Indian National Congress at Avadi adopted the resolution aiming at a socialistic pattern of society.

Sometime later, Nehru defined the socialist pattern of life thus: "We mean a society in which there is equality of opportunity and the possibility for everyone to live a good life. Obviously, this cannot be attained unless we produce the wherewithal to have the standards that a good life implies. We have, therefore, to lay great stress on equality, on the removal of disparities, and it has to be remembered always that socialism is not the spreading out of poverty. The essential thing is that there must be wealth and production."

As he progressed with the aim that all individuals in India should have equal opportunities of growth, from birth upwards, and equal opportunities for work according to their capacity, the dimensions of the socialist objective began to grow greater in his thought, leading him to say:

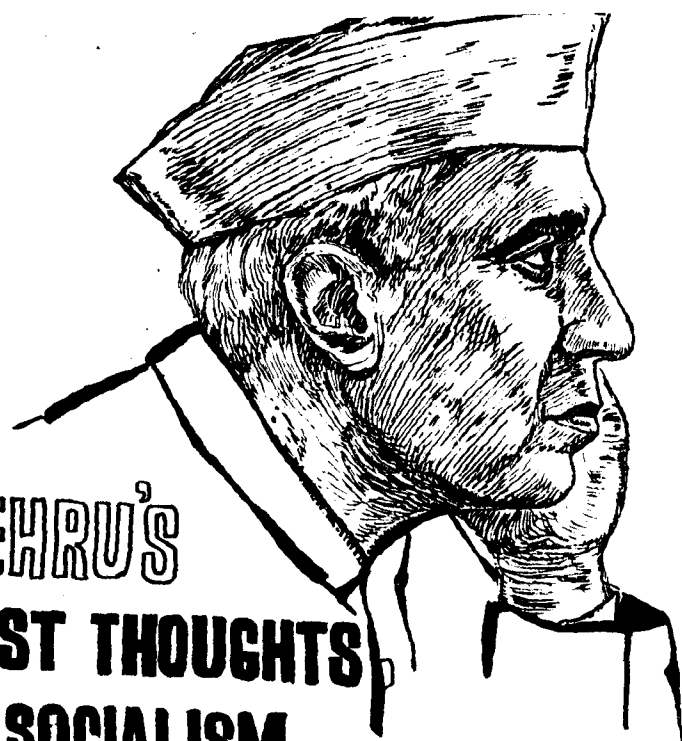
"I look upon it (socialism) as a growing, dynamic conception, as something which is not rigid, as something which must fit in with the changing conditions of human life and activity in every country."

NO PRICE IS TOO HIGH FOR FREEDOM

"The price of freedom will have to be paid in full measure and no price is too great for the freedom of Our People and Our Motherland."

—Jawaharlal Nehru.

NEHRU'S LAST THOUGHTS ON SOCIALISM



The following excerpt is from a Foreword written by Sri Jawaharlal Nehru at Dehra Dun, on May 25th 1964 for "Socialism in Indian Planning" by Sri Shriman Narayan, Member, Planning Commission.

It is learnt that Sri Nehru spent about an hour and a half reading through the typescript before dictating the Foreword which now happens to be the last expression of his considered thoughts on Socialism and Indian Planning.

Socialism has become rather a vague word, with many meanings attached to it. In the modern world with its dynamism and its tremendous technological progress, it is clear that this concept of socialism itself undergoes a change, and yet its fundamental principles remain. In India, it is important for us to profit by modern technical processes and increase our production both in agriculture and industry. But, in doing so, we must not forget that the essential objective to be aimed at is the equality of the individual and the concept of *dharma* underlying it.

We are in the middle of our Third Five-Year Plan, and already our Planning Commission is thinking of the Fourth Plan. It is hoped that by the end of the Fifth Plan, we shall become self-sufficient in many ways, and our progress will not then depend so much on external help. All this depends on how much we succeed in getting out of the old ruts and align ourselves with modern methods of production.

Some people think that our progress since Independence has been slow. I do not think that this is correct. Considering the background of India and her people, and the necessity of changing the social structure of the country, I think that the progress we have made is substantial. It has laid the foundations for future advance, and it has done so on a democratic basis. This future should be more rapid than the past has been.

Courtesy—Yojana.

Toys and DOLLS

Usually at home children seldom need attention, if given a safe place and some toys and dolls which take their fancy. Children not only have a fascination for toys and dolls, with them they altogether live in a world of their own. Toys and dolls are a source of inspiration and imagination. They are, therefore, have a key role in moulding the character and improving the general knowledge of children.

Toys are among the earliest of Handicrafts and an unfailing companion to children. Psychologists hold that toys mould the personality of the child forming the first impressions in its life, which are invariably indelible. These impressions constitute the reflexes and responses in the child, and hence toys need to be designed with a great deal of imagination and forethought; they must at once be attractive, educative and durable.

Dolls which are favourable among girls constitute the fairy world in which most children live and are subjected to such human situations as marriages, birthdays and other celebrations. In fact collections of dolls have formed important constituents of modern museums which have set apart special sections for children.

Different types

Made out of a variety of materials like cloth, wood, clay, paper, pith, leather and metal in vivid colours and shapes, straight out of a child's dream, they are playworthy and are designed to assist the child's physical, mental and emotional development. We have realistic types of toys and dolls like life-like models of birds, animals and vegetables, occupational toys depicting with imagination and sometimes humour the work and life of the people, their modes and customs and toys for ceremonial occasions illustrating mythological episodes, romances, beliefs and in some cases reach a high degree of artistic expression and are about

works of art. There are also the decorative type of toys that come under the category of artistic toys providing full scope for the imagination of the artist-craftsmen.

GANDHI'S ADVICE TO CHILDREN

In a letter to the boys and girls of his Ashram, Gandhiji once wrote :—

Children are innocent, loving and benevolent by nature. Evil comes in only when they become older. They are innocent, even in their mischief. If this holds good in your case, each of you should serve others helping them to rise higher and saving them from a fall. You should watch and if necessary warn one another. Your watch should not be like that of a policeman but of God. God watches us all not with a view to punish but to chasten. Such should be the nature of your watch also. You must teach others what they do not know. Whoever speaks an untruth should be lovingly turned away from it. Remember, you must keep the promise you have made.

Toys and dolls made by the craftsmen in the villages for local needs are generally found to be extraordinarily appropriate both functionally and artistically. Where however, urban middle-men have been ordering production according to specifications and designs considered desirable by them for markets in the towns, the result has often been unhappy, leading to hybrid forms which are distasteful to a cultured population. A Design Demonstration Centre with competent trained staff has therefore been set up by the Madras Government to provide the necessary guidance for design.

Government efforts

Madras produces some of the attractive toys and dolls found in India.

The Madras State Handicrafts Co-operative Marketing Society, Limited, Madras-1, is a State Industrial Co-operative Organisation which has been established for development of handicrafts industry on co-operative basis. It is a Federation of all Handicrafts Co-operative Societies in the State. All the Industrial Co-operative toys and Dolls making Societies are also its members. The function of this State Organisation is to procure the finished products of its member Co-operatives including dolls and toys and arrange for their sale through the Sales Depots and Sales Emporia run by this organisation at nine select centres in the State. It has opened an Emporium in Delhi also. This organisation has procured dolls and toys from the following Co-operative units:

Production Centres

Madras Clay and Paper Toys Manufacturing Co-operative Society is an organisation consisting of a good number of artisans who are proficient in making quality toys and dolls of artistic value. Kosapet, noted for Clay TOYS is the headquarters of this organisation.

A flower show was arranged at the court-yard of Rajaji Hall, in aid of Repatriates from Burma. Speaker who presided and the Chief Minister who opened the show are seen witnessing a flower arrangement.



TEN COMMANDMENTS

Gandhi, once, gave his friend's son, the following instructions which, as well, apply to other children:—

- (1) Speak little
- (2) Listen to every one, but do only which is right
- (3) Take account of every minute and do each piece of work when it should be done
- (4) Live like poor
- (5) Never take pride in riches
- (6) Keep an account of every pie you spend
- (7) Study with concentration
- (8) Take regular exercise
- (9) Eat sparingly
- (10) Maintain a daily diary

The products manufactured by the members of this Co-operative unit can be seen at this exhibition. During the last year, this society has produced goods worth Rs. 40,000. Some of the Worker-members of this organisation are capable of producing any kind of artistic dolls or toys, or any given figure with all accuracy.

Vandipalayam, a suburb of Cuddalore town is noted for centuries for its traditional clay toys of various kinds. The products of this organisation have also been procured by the Central organisation—The Madras State Handicrafts Co-operative Marketing Society, and are being exhibited at this exhibition. This society has on its rolls 29 artisan workers and is capable of producing traditional toys, such as toys for educational institutions and for being displayed in Kolas for every home of South India.

The Modayur Stone Workers Industrial Co-operative Society is situated near Polur in North Arcot district. The workers are noted for sculptural skill and traditional aesthetic beauty. They rank high from the point of view of sculptural value.

It need hardly be stated that Thanjavur is the birth place of handicrafts during the reign of Cholas and Marattas. The Industries Department has been able

to utilise the skill of the local artisans of Thanjavur who are noted for their artistic work in the production of dolls and toys made out of paper machie.

Madras Sea Shell Toys Manufacturing Co-operative Society is an organisation which came into existence as a result of the Government's effort to introduce this new art of making toys and dolls from out of sea shells. In the first instance, a training centre was started and later on the organisation came into being by organising the trained workers into a Co-operative Society.

Erode Wooden Toy Workers Co-operative Society is an organisation which came into existence on account of the efforts of the Industries Co-operative Department which started a training centre for toy making and which later on was converted into an Industrial Co-operative Society with the trained workers.

Cinthamani is a place near Tiruthuraiipoondi in Thanjavur District where there were traditional artisans manufacturing lacquerwares in olden days such as

A photographic Exhibition of "Jawaharal Nehru's vision and our Goal" was inaugurated at Rajaji Hall by the Chief Minister. Sri C. R. Pattabhiraman, Union Deputy Minister Presided and G. Bhuvarahan, Minister for Information and Publicity welcomed the gathering.

wooden choppus and other articles for the use of children. The Industries Department took initiative to revive this dying industry due to introduction of plastic toys and dolls and organised it into an Industrial Co-operative Society.

Madras Refinery

For some time past, Government have been receiving offers from different oil companies and concerns for collaboration in the setting up of the proposed refinery at Madras.

The offers, *inter alia*, include willingness to bear the foreign exchange component of the total capital investment, in the form of straight loans as well as loan-cum-participation in the equity capital.

All these offers are being carefully examined by the Government and in some cases discussions have also been held, to mutual advantage, with representatives of the companies or the concerns making the offers. The last discussion has been with the representatives of the National Iranian Oil Company and the American International Oil Company. In the discussions held with them so far, an attempt has been made to appreciate each other's point of view and to arrive at common grounds for an agreement satisfactory to both sides.

These discussions are likely to be resumed after the representatives of the said companies have had further consultations with their respective principals.

Experience of Lathi Charge

SRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU

The assault on Lala Lajpat Rai and subsequent death, increased the vigour of the demonstrations against the Simon Commission in the places which it subsequently visited. It was due in Lucknow, and the Local Congress Committee made extensive preparations for its "reception". Huge processions, meetings and demonstrations were organised many days in advance both as propaganda and as rehearsals for the show. I went to Lucknow, and was present at some of these. The success of these preliminary demonstrations which were perfectly orderly and peaceful, evidently nettled the authorities and they began to obstruct and issue orders against the taking out of processions in certain areas. It was in this connection that I had a new experience and my body felt the baton of the Police.

Processions had been prohibited, ostensibly to avoid any interference with the traffic. We decided to give no cause for complaint on this score, and arranged for small groups of sixteen as far as I can remember to go separately along unfrequented routes to the meeting place. Technically this was no doubt a breach of the order, for sixteen with a flag were a procession. I led one of the groups of sixteen and, after a big gap, came another such group under the leadership of my colleague Govind Ballabh Pant. My group had gone perhaps about two hundred yards, the road was a deserted one, when we heard the clatter of horses' hoofs behind us. We looked back to find a bunch of mounted

police, probably two or three dozen in number bearing down upon us at a rapid pace. They were soon right upon us, and the impact of horses broke up our little column of sixteen. The mounted policemen then started belabouring our volunteers with huge batons and, instinctively, the volunteers sought refuge on the side-walks, and some even entered the petty shops. They were pursued and beaten down. My own instinct urged me to seek safety when I saw the horses charging down upon us; it was a discouraging sight. But then suppose some other instinct held me to my place and I survived the first charge, which had been checked by the volunteers behind me. Suddenly I found myself alone in the middle of the road; a few yards away from me in various directions, were the policemen beating down our volunteers. Automatically I began moving slowly to the side of the road to be less conspicuous, but again I stopped and a little argument with myself, and decided that it would be unbecoming for me to move away. All this was a matter of few seconds only, but I have the clearest recollections of the conflict within me and the decision prompted by my pride, I suppose, which could not tolerate the idea of my behaving like a coward. Yet the line between cowardice and courage was a thin one, and I might well have been on the other side. Hardly had I so decided, when I looked round to find that a mounted policeman was trotting up to me, brandishing his long new baton. I told him to go ahead, and turned my head away again an instinctive effort to save the head and face. He gave me two resounding blows on the back. I felt stunned, and my body quivered all over but, to my surprise and satisfaction, I found that I was still standing. The police force was withdrawn soon after and made to block the road in front of us. Our volunteers gathered together again, many of them bleeding and with split skulls, and we were joined by Pant and his lot, who had also been belaboured, and all of us sat down facing the Police. So we sat for an hour or so, and it became dark. On the one side, various high officials gathered, on the other, large crowds began to assemble as the news spread. Ultimately, the officials agreed to allow us to go by our original route and we went that way with the mounted policemen, who had charged us, belaboured us, going ahead of us as a kind of escort.

A scene from a drama staged by the Bohurupur Theatre of Calcutta which visited Madras recently.

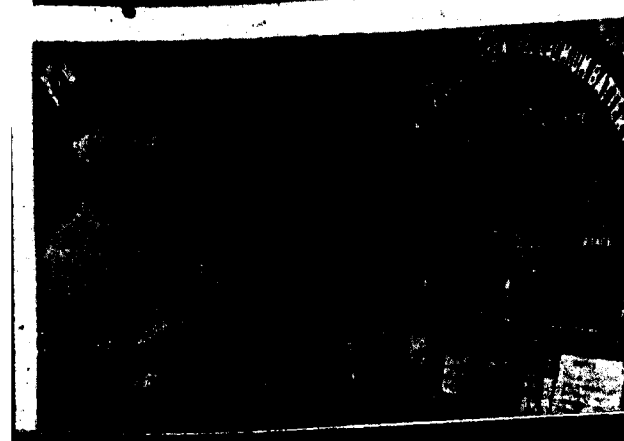


Nehru in Tamilnad

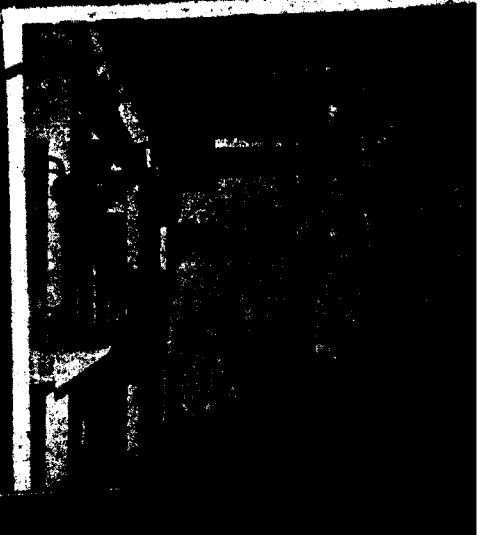


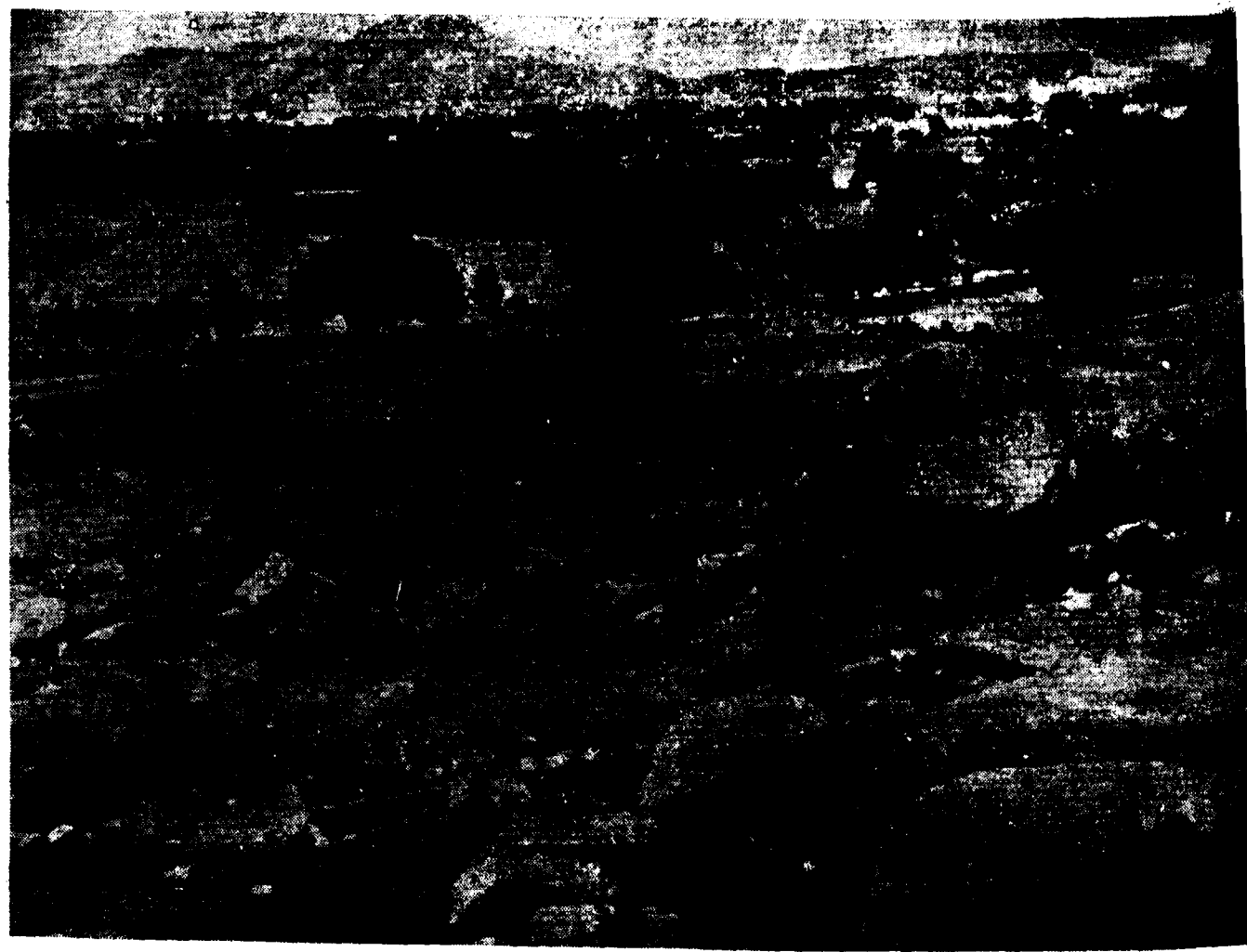
Coming to Madras from time to time I get the impression of a State that is advancing on many fronts that is alive which is dynamic and changing and it is a pleasant impression.

—Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.



1. Nehru's visit to Parambikulam Project
2. With pearl divers at Tuticorin (1959)
3. At the Government Museum, Madras
4. At the Industrial Exhibition held at Madurai
5. A visit to Adyar Cancer Institute
6. At the Electrical Research Institute of Karaikudi





A view of the excavations of stone-age-relics at Balyanapalli in North Arcot District of Madras.

STONE-AGE RELICS EXCAVATED IN NORTH ARCOT

The Archaeological Survey of India has discovered a series of later stone-age settlements on the hills known as Thalathapamalai in North Arcot district of Madras State on the Madras-Bangalore road. One such settlement has been excavated by the Survey.

Neolithic Settlement

The excavations have revealed the existence of a neolithic (later stone-age) settlement amidst rock-shelters and on the

river-terraces in the open air. It is characterized by polished neolithic axes with either pointed or truncated butt-ends, besides pounders, and ringstones, probably used as weights for digging-sticks. The neolithic peoples seem to have used a variety of pottery comprising a burnished ware, varying from grey to pink in colour, occasionally ornamented by a painting in red ochre on the rim, a red ware, both plains and burnished or painted, besides a coarse red gritty

ornamented with incised patterns. The pottery was in the shape of bowls, jars and cups, often with lugs. Other objects found in these settlements consisted of beads or terracotta animal figurines such as bull.

Megalith Builders

In the same region the megalith builders (so called because they used large stones) settled at a later date on the slopes of the hills and buried their dead in megaliths, about a couple of kilometres away in the valley. They used copper to a limited extent and iron

extensively. Among their relics were also encountered a few polished stone tools. These people appear to have lived in rectangular as well as circular huts, the roofs of which were obviously supported on wooden posts, and the plinths were reinforced by rubble packing. The floors were rammed with red gravel or lime. Besides well-known varieties of pottery, some of which were painted in dark-brown colour, they made a large variety of beads of terricotta and stone, and terracotta figurines of birds, including the peacock.

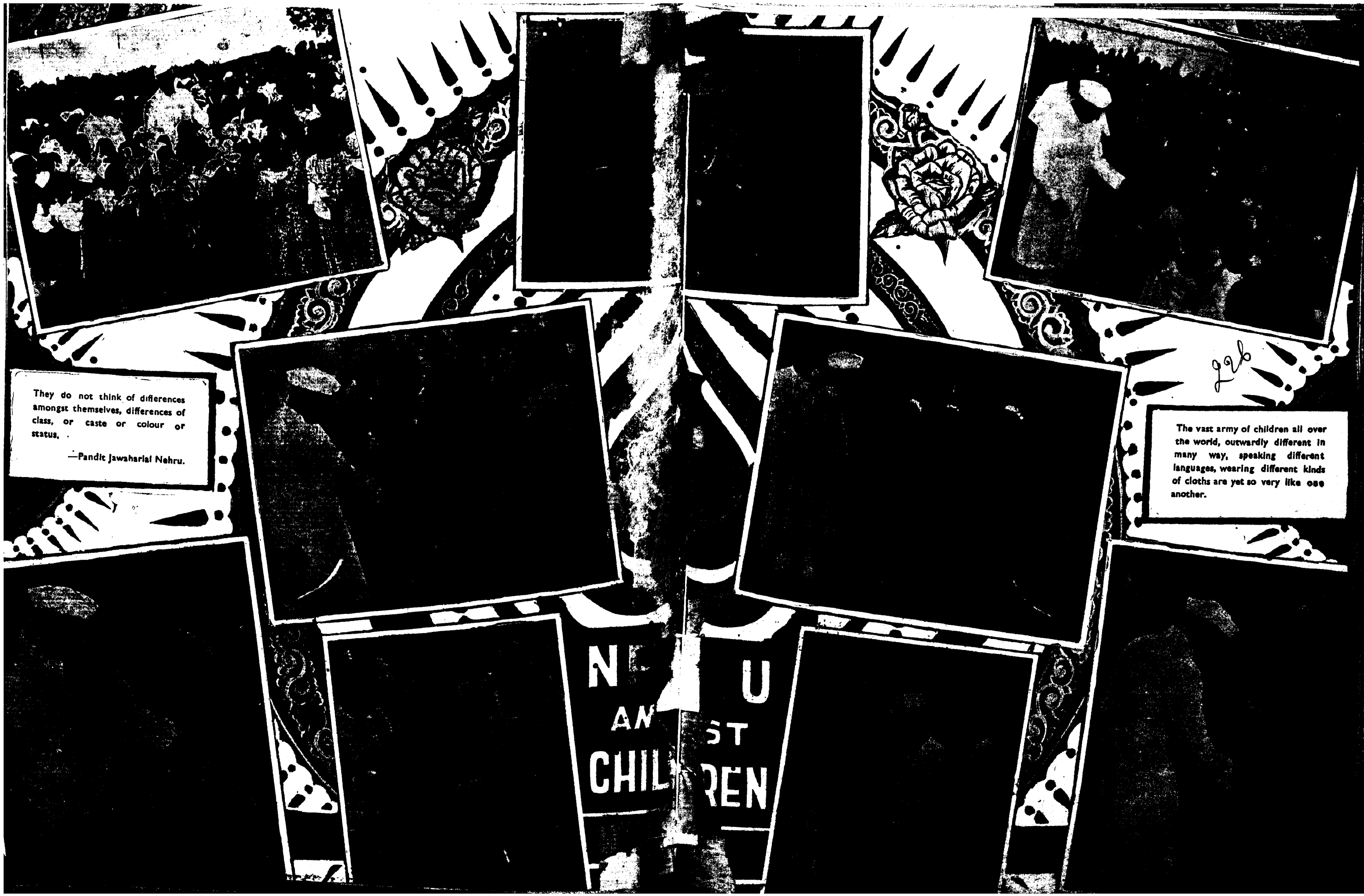
HOLIDAYS IN 1965

The Government of Madras have declared the following public holidays in 1965 under the Negotiable Instruments Act in addition to Sundays:—

FRIDAY	.. 1st January 1965	 NEW YEAR'S DAY
WEDNESDAY	.. 13th January 1965	 BHOGI
THURSDAY	.. 14th January 1965	 PONGAL
TUESDAY	.. 26th January 1965	 REPUBLIC DAY
THURSDAY	.. 4th February 1965	 RAMZAN
FRIDAY	.. 2nd April 1965	 TELUGU NEW YEAR'S DAY
TUESDAY	.. 13th April 1965	 BAKRID—TAMIL NEW YEAR'S DAY
FRIDAY	.. 16th April 1965	 GOOD FRIDAY
THURSDAY	.. 13th May 1965	 MUHARRAM
WEDNESDAY	.. 30th June 1965	 HALF-YEARLY CLOSING OF BANK ACCOUNTS
		 MAHATMA GANDHI'S BIRTH DAY
SATURDAY	.. 2nd October 1965	 AYUDHA POOJA
MONDAY	.. 4th October 1965	 DEERAVALI
TUESDAY	.. 5th October 1965	 CHRISTMAS
SATURDAY	.. 23rd October 1965	 ANNUAL CLOSING OF BANK ACCOUNTS
SATURDAY	.. 25th December 1965	
FRIDAY	.. 31st December 1965	

The Tamil New Year's day and the Bakrid fall on the same day—Tuesday, the 13th April 1965. The Government have, therefore, now declared one more public holiday for Vinayaka Chaturthi on Monday, the 30th August 1965.

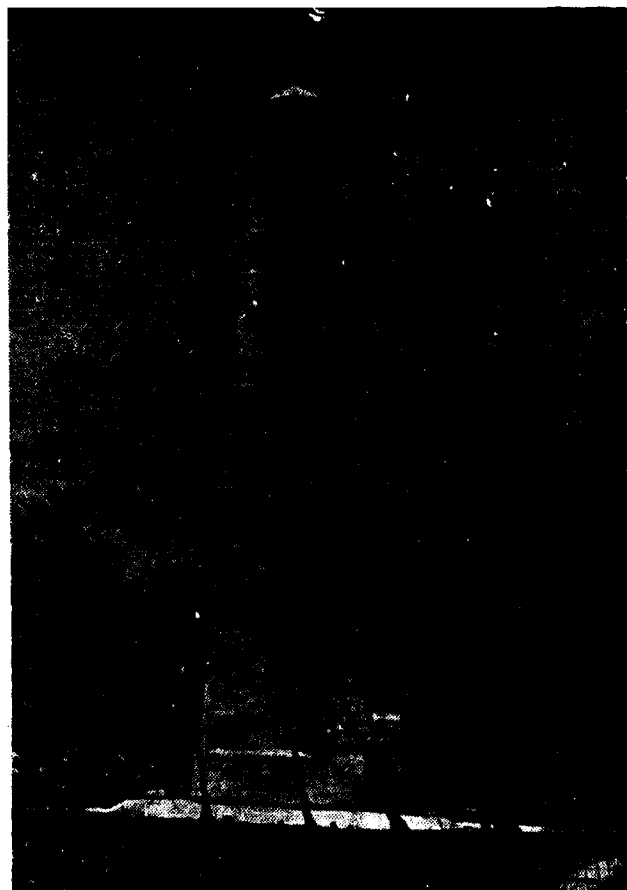
The public holidays on the 30th June 1965 and the 31st December 1965 will not be holidays for State Government Offices including non-Bank Treasuries. They will observe the other holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act mentioned above together with all Second Saturdays in 1965, except the Second Saturday on the 13th March 1965, which shall be a working day for all the offices under the control of the Government of Madras in lieu of the public holiday on the 1st January 1965.



They do not think of differences amongst themselves, differences of class, or caste or colour or status.
—Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

The vast army of children all over the world, outwardly different in many way, speaking different languages, wearing different kinds of cloths are yet so very like one another.

NE U
AN ST
CHILDREN



A view of the Minicoy Island Lighthouse which built 72 years ago some 213 miles South-west of Cochin Port, guides all mariners on the U.K.-East Asia route across the Indian Ocean.

Some aids are the first of their kind in Asia. A Decca Navigator Chain with the latest types of radio aids has started functioning recently to enable shipping to approach Calcutta Port easily. The Decca Chain will have a "Master" station at Balasore in Orissa and three "slave" stations.

Foodgrains Trading Corporation

The Foodgrains Trading Corporation, which would begin functioning in January 1965, is likely to be a statutory body rather than a Corporation registered under the Companies Act, as envisaged earlier. The legislation for the constitution of this Corporation will be introduced early in the Parliament session this month.

Similar navigational aids for the West Coast are already in operation and cover the approaches to Bombay Port and the Gulf of Kutch.

Construction of a lighthouse is sometimes a baffling feat of engineering. At the entrance of the Gulf of Kutch, a lighthouse has to be built on a man-made island since there is no rock available for the foundation. In the uninhabited islands of the Andaman group, every piece of stone has to be carried over steep hills for construction the base of over a 100 feet high cast iron lighthouses.

Special training

For these arduous undertakings, lighthouse men are imparted special training which, among other things, enables them to take problems of design, maintenance and research. For this purpose, there is a training centre in Calcutta. An Optional Research Laboratory also in Calcutta, conducts extensive research on various types of lighting equipment. Workshops at Bombay, Madras, Jamnagar and Calcutta attend to the defects and repairs of equipment of various lighthouses. The Madras workshop also manufactures flashers and lanterns required for navigation and by minor ports.

A 1,500-ton lighthouse vessel has recently been equipped from Yugoslavia. Fitted with special equipment for laying buoys and floating automatic lights, the ship has a well-equipped hospital to provide the lighthouse service men in far off secluded places with much-needed medical aid. A helicopter deck is another special feature of the ship. In future, the deck will enable the department to operate in distant areas with its own helicopter.

The vessel has successfully laid 'NOMAD' the all weather meteorological ship nearly 400 miles from Madras where the depth of water is nearly three miles.

OUR LIME FISHERIES

V. D. SPURGEON,
Assistant Director of Fisheries (Information), Madras

Lime which is of great use to us, is not only found in the bowls of earth, but they can also be obtained from marine source. Continued quarrying of the lime deposits from earth over years, is however ultimately bound to bring about total depletion. It is therefore, necessary to turn our attention to the marine source—Lime Fishery—which Madras has in abundance.

Popularly called as lime is one Chemical that is in great demand nowadays for a variety of uses.

Use of Lime

We think that lime is used for building purposes only but today 2/3rd of the annual tonnage of lime is employed as a basic chemical in industry. Lime, in the chemical field used extensively in the metallurgical industry, in the manufacture of steel and wire, treatment of gold and silver ores, in refining of copper, lead and other metals. It is widely used for water purification and treatment of sewage and industrial wastes. Other uses are in sugar and petroleum refining, manufacture of sodium hydroxide, paper, glass, insecticides, calcium carbide, bleaching powder, leather goods, varnish, magnesium and other products.

Besides, lime finds extensive application in the agricultural field. Liming of soils with pulverised limestone or powdery lime, promotes crop production by decreasing acidity and supplying important plant nutrients to the soil.

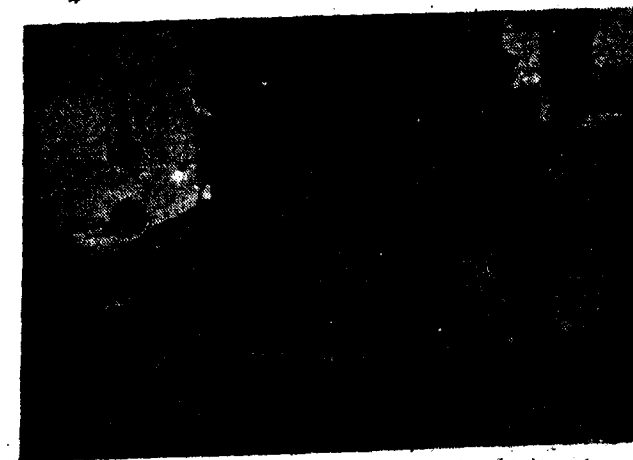
For buildings, lime comes into play from the beginning to end. In South India, the foundations for ordinary buildings are laid with lime mortar and bricks. The Madras type of terrace is held together by terrace bricks on edge with lime mortar. On the top of it, lime and brick jelly are laid. For consolidation of flooring of buildings, lime and brick jelly is needed. For plastering, lime mortar is also used. For white washing lime alone can be used. In

modern cement edifices also lime is a "must" for lime is indirectly used through cement. For cement manufacture lime is an indispensable ingredient.

In short, lime forms the backbone in all industrial, agricultural and housing programmes of the Nation. After independence the country, as well as the State have embarked upon the task of industrial, agricultural and constructional activities on an increasing scale. For all these there must be more and more assured and steady supply of lime. What are the sources?

Sources of Lime

In Nature there are only two sources for Lime: (1) from limestone deposits in the ground and (2) from the marine fisheries.



Rubber tyred cart ready to be loaded with Marine Lime



Heaps of Marine Lime Shells at Chintadripet Boat jetty

All limestone deposits in South India have already been located and quarried. However much, the deposits were to start with, the removal of limestone deposits steadily over years is bound to bring about total depletion. Hence it is time to turn wholly to marine source. In sea lime is available as *Shells and Corals*. They are the two lime fisheries.

Shells are the coverings for molluscan animals. When animals die, their shells are cast into the sea and washed ashore. These shells are built up of pure calcium carbonate. During monsoons and gusty winds, there will be a large collection of the dead shells along the Madras sea coast from Pullianjerikuppam (in Chingleput District) up to Cape Comorin (in Kanyakumari District)—a distance of 600 miles.

Corals are the skeletons of some *Coelenterates*. Corals are in big clumps and colonies. To break and bring them ashore are difficult. Dead limbs of corals are sometimes washed ashore. Corals are found only in Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli coasts and nowhere else in our State.

Let us look at each of the six seaboard districts, potentialities for marine lime.

Chingleput District

The lime shells fishery of Chingleput District has a strange story to tell. The backwater shells of Pulicat have been buried over centuries and they are now mined for. The Revenue Department leases the right to quarry them. Evergrowing Madras metropolises looks up appealingly to Chingleput District to satisfy her insatiable hunger for lime. The C.I.T.R. house building, co-operatives, P.W.D., firms and individual builders are all creating an astounding demand

for lime. Consequently Chingleput lime shell fishery quarries work round the clock. Shells arrive daily at Basin Bridge Wharf in fleets of country crafts loaded to breaking capacity. Shells flowing into the city and suburban lime kilns in lorries and trucks arrest ones attention.

City kilns at Otteri, Purasawalkam, Moolakothram, Tondiarpet and Ramalingapuram are in full swing producing over 100,000 tons of Calcined shell (lime) per year, valued at about one crore of rupees and is providing employment to about 10,000 people.

South Arcot District

In South Arcot the shells are collected from salt creeks of Markanam Backwaters, Kudivayar and Paravanar, and Killai Pichavaram. The Revenue Department leases out the above areas for 2 years and the lessees run a lucrative lime shell and burning industry. The above backwaters yield 200 metric tonnes annually worth Rs. 65,000. In all South Arcot Sea shore yields 100 metric tonnes of shells valued at Rs. 30,000.

The Industry offers employment for over 1,000 persons in collection, transport and calcination of shells. Lime kilns are situated at Tindivanam, Villupuram, Cuddalore, Panrutti, Portonovo and Chidambaram supplying the much wanted lime for that developing district.

Thanjavur District

In Thanjavur district backwater shells producing centres are Vettar (near Nagore), Koduvayar (near Nagapattinam), Vellayar (Near Velangani), Vedaranyam Canal (near Thiruthuraiipoondi) and Chackalian Vaika (near Vettarkaran Tiruppu).

Sea shells fetch Rs. 3,600 and backwater shells are valued at Rs. 27,000.

Ramanathapuram District

Shell producing centres in Ramanathapuram are Kilakarai, Valinokam, Irumeni, Periapattinam, Devapattinam, Tirupalakudi, Uchipulli and Pamban. The shells are burnt for lime in 17 kilns at Rameswaram, Asiankundu, Vedali and Mandapam. The value of lime produced annually will be about Rs. 40,000. 1,500 persons are employed in the Shell lime Industry.

In Ramanathapuram district corals form the second marine source for lime. A chain of islets formed by corals present a veritable source for lime. The islets start in the south from "Nallathanni Theevu" Gulf of Mannar and go up to "Katcha Theevu" which is midway between India and Ceylon in Palk Strait.

Corals are dug out by manual labour or dynamited and boat loads of coral stones arrive throughout the year both to be used as ballast, building stones and for calcination. The annual output of coral stones are estimated to be about of 100,000 tons, worth one crore of rupees.

Tirunelveli District

Sea shells are collected at Kuttapully, Perumanal, Idinthakarai, Overi, Periathalai, Manapad, Tiruchendur, Pinnacoi, Tuticorin, Sippikulam and Vembar in Tirunelveli district. Backwater shells are available at Tuticorin and Pinnacoi. 3,000 persons work in the lime shell fisheries and allied industries in Tirunelveli district. The shore line from Periathalai to Overi looks deserted but for the smoke rising up constantly from lime kilns and a few people tending their cinders.

The sea shell lime is valued about Rs. 1,00,000 in Tirunelveli district.

Corals are abundant in islets off Tuticorin. Annually 100,000 tons of coral are obtained and calcined and is worth about one crore of rupees.

Kanyakumari District

Estuarine lime shells fisheries are at Manakudi, Thoottur Muttom, Colachel and Kadiapattinam in Kanyakumari district. Kadiapattinam, Colachel, Ethamozhki, Manakudi, Muttom and Thoottur are producing shell, while, Manavalakurichi, Karingal and Thalakulam are calcination centres. Two thousand and five hundred persons are engaged in lime shell business. Five hundred metric tonnes of shells are collected and is worth about Rs. 20,000 annually.

Judicious policy required

The State's marine lime resources are vast indeed. They are not correctly assessed yet. They are to be fostered, put under legislative protection and harvested judiciously according to a programme. While sea



Many are employed in Marine Lime shell industry

washed shells are sporadic and beyond man's power of control, the lagoon, backwater and salt water creek lime shell fisheries are quite under man's capacity to regulate and keep going for ever. The "Matti" shells as they are popularly called (*Meretrix* species) breed and multiply in the clayey bottom of our salt water expanses.

Science throws wide open her doors for investigating and transplanting the lime shells where they are not found now.

With stricter control, closer studies and restricted removal of lime shells during breeding season, the lime shell fisheries are bound to yield greater commercial crops of marine lime to meet the State's increasing demand for lime.

It should be noted here that the lime shell fisheries differs from the popular notion that fisheries mean only "fishing fish for food". This is a fishery that does not deal with fish. It is a fishery not for food. While other fisheries give food for man, this fishery aids to build shelter for him.

Small Industries in rural areas

The Union Government has set apart a sum of Rs. 50 lakhs for import of components and raw materials and another Rs. 25 lakhs for import of steel exclusively for allotment to small-scale industrial units in rural areas.

This was stated by the Deputy Minister of Industrial Supply, Shri B. Mishra, while addressing the Federation of the Associations of Small-Scale Industries recently.



NEHRU at the AICC session

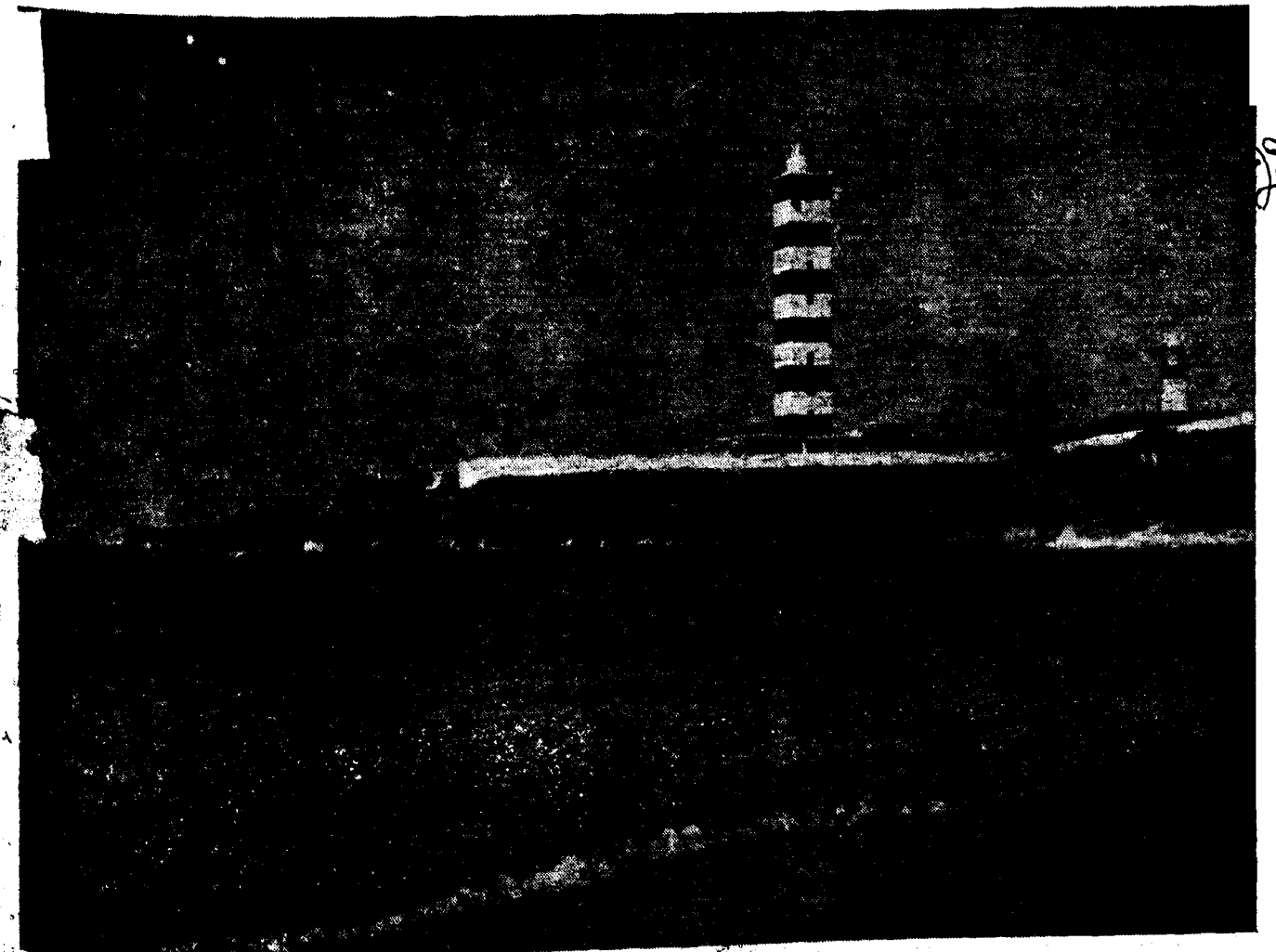


MADURAI-1961



Language and religion demanded in a way some loyalty of the people. But while language could have people's loyalty, linguism must be suppressed. Similarly, while religion could have people's loyalty, it became communalism when it was used as political weapon.

—Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru at the
A.I.C.C. Session, Madurai, 1961



STARS THAT MAN HAS MADE

In a dense jungle on a tiny island of the Andaman and Nicobar group in the heart of the Bay of Bengal is a team of lighthouse service men, striving under trying conditions to make the approaches safe for shipping. Living on strict ration, even of drinking water, this band of devoted workers, like several others, is engaged in building a chain of lighthouses in the Andamans and Nicobars. To these men, this hard life is nothing new. Already they are providing, from lonely and remote outposts on numerous off-shore islands along the coast line, essential navigational facilities through hundreds of lighthouses.

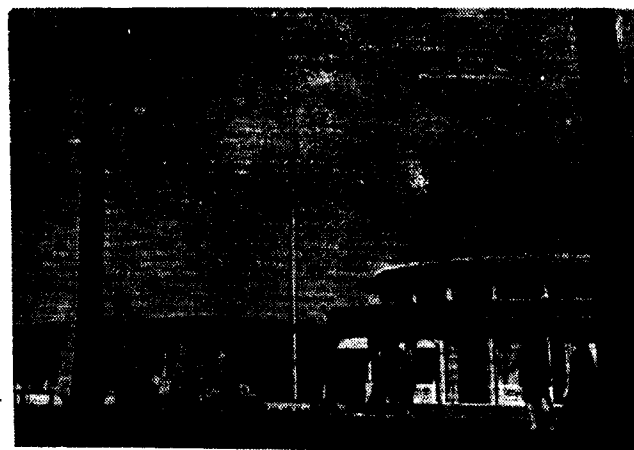
Nearly 1,800 navigational aids, including lighthouses, light vessels, beacons, sound signals exist along the 4,300 mile coastline, and the Andaman, Nicobar, Laccadive and Minicoy islands, sea-going steamers, coastal ships, country vessels and boats—All kinds of shipping are served by this vast network.

During the last decade, there has been a rapid expansion of navigational aids to cope with the fast growing traffic. In keeping with new technological developments, the latest electron-communication equipment is always being pressed into service to make navigation easier and safer. In the past, petroleum vapour burners, wick lamps or dissolved acetylene gas glashers were used to provide light. A new type of radar, the first of its kind to be installed anywhere in the world, has been put up at Kandala. Also an electro-magnetic fog signal now helps mariners on the West Coast.

Lighthouses and light aids are man-made stars for guiding and warning them of dangers in their neighbourhood from submerged rocks or treacherous shoals. Lack of such signposts would endanger life and property and expose shipping to untold hazards.

WORLD FAIR

THE INDIA PAVILION AT NEW YORK

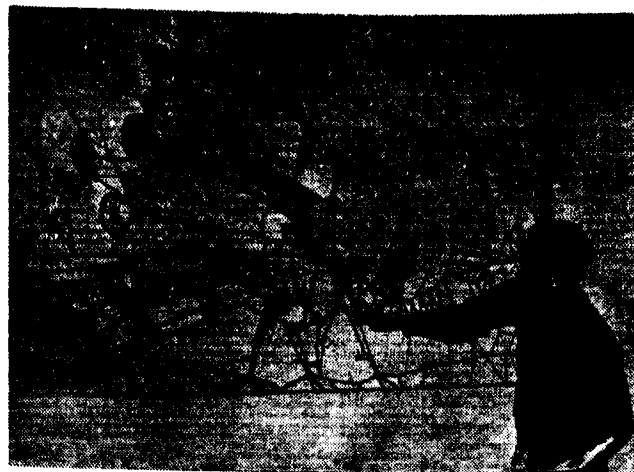


Front view of the India Pavilion at the World Fair

The Show opened with the display of a silk evening dress woven in threads of gold and silver. The handbag carried by the American model was made of the sari border. Also on view were a sari draped gown of Bombay print and an evening dress made out of red and gold woven sari fabric. The unique beauty of Indian fabrics for translation into Western clothes was vividly portrayed at the Show. The Indian women hostesses demonstrated with the help of an American Model the various ways of draping a sari. The American women could see the many advantages in an Indian sari including its instant designing and easy ironing.

Encouraged by the success of this Fashion Show, the Pavilion authorities have started a series of Shows designed to acquaint the visitors with the various types of garments that are worn by the women India.

More than 15 lakhs people have visited the India Pavilion since the opening of the Fair on April 22. It is one of the first five "musts" for visitors to the Fair. A steady stream of inquisitive visitors see with interest not only the rich panorama of thousands of years of India's cultural heritage but the ever more exciting picture of the largest democracy at work shaping the brighter tomorrow for her 470 million people.



A stained glass window mural in the Pavilion depicting a dancing Peacock—The National Bird of India

While the New York World's Fair has been a source of inspiration for American dress designers, the India Pavilion has played no small part in this. Among the previews of fashion for the FALL and the Winter conducted in New York was one show at the India Pavilion where Mrs. Adele Simpson, the well-known dress designer, displayed western clothes fashioned from Indian material. The dresses that were displayed had been created from rich and colourful silk saris, silk and metal brocades.

Rinderpest control

DR. J. D. MANTRAMURTI, G.M.V.C., B.V.Sc.,
Director of Animal Husbandry, Madras.

Rinderpest (Cattle Plague) a highly contagious disease taking a heavy toll of valuable cattle has been prevailing in our country over a very long period and with the publication of the report of The Indian Plague Commission in 1871 the problem of control of the disease attracted greatly the attention of the Government, which led to the accomplishment of valuable work in the field of research on Rinderpest prevention. It will be interesting to mention here that the very first Research Institute established in India was for the purpose of controlling Rinderpest and that is the present Indian Veterinary Research Institute at Mukteswar on Kumaun hills of the Himalayas.

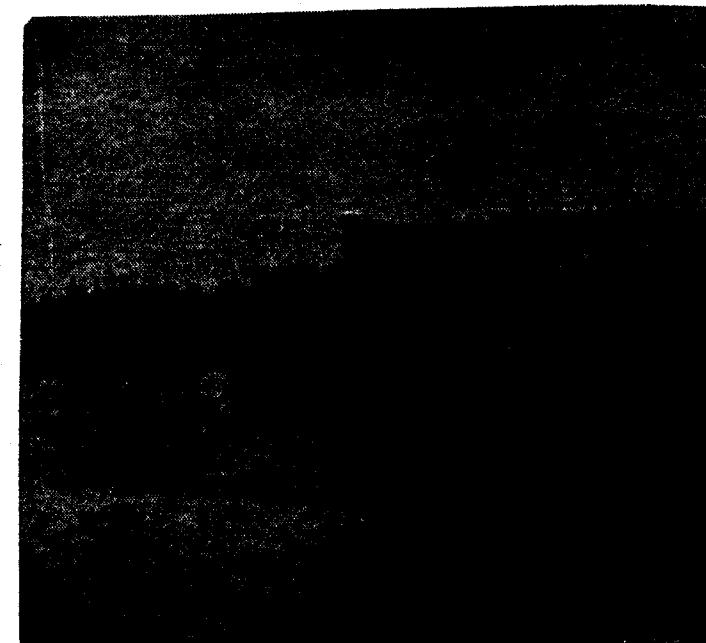
Of all the contagious and infectious diseases affecting livestock, Rinderpest is the most dreaded disease, because it is the single disease that accounted for nearly 50 per cent of the total annual cattle losses in the past. On an average about 25,000 head of cattle died of this disease in this State and the economic value of the loss due to this disease was estimated to be over Rs. 50 lakhs annually. Apart from this loss to life, the consequent due to infertility, calf mortality and productivity could be estimated to well over a crore of rupees, not to speak of the huge losses in skins and hides.

Incidence of Rinderpest

It will therefore do well to scan briefly the history of the disease in the past 50 years. The years 1907 to 1909 and again 1929 to 1931 saw high mortality through this disease, i.e., 149,000 head of cattle were lost in 1908-1909; and 128,000 in 1928-29. In 1930-31 the recorded mortality was 59,323 and in 1931-32

nearly 23,462 head of cattle were lost in the State. The incidence of Rinderpest thereafter recorded a slow drop through the years 1933-34, 1936-37 and

A view of a Quarantine Station





Animals from other States for Rinderpest vaccination

again rose in 1937-38 and reached its peak in 1943-44 when 43,836 deaths were recorded. Due to all round efforts taken by the State Veterinary department, the mortality was reduced to 29,084 in the following year. The incidence and mortality shrunk to their lowest in 1948-49, there being outbreaks in 198 villages and 686 deaths. Thereafter there have been a few reports now and then, mostly traced to imported cattle from outside the State but as a result of systematic intensive mass inoculation campaign, the disease has never made its appearance in this State since 1953. An endemic chart has been prepared by the Animal Husbandry department and a forecast based on this endemic chart is issued to the field staff every month.

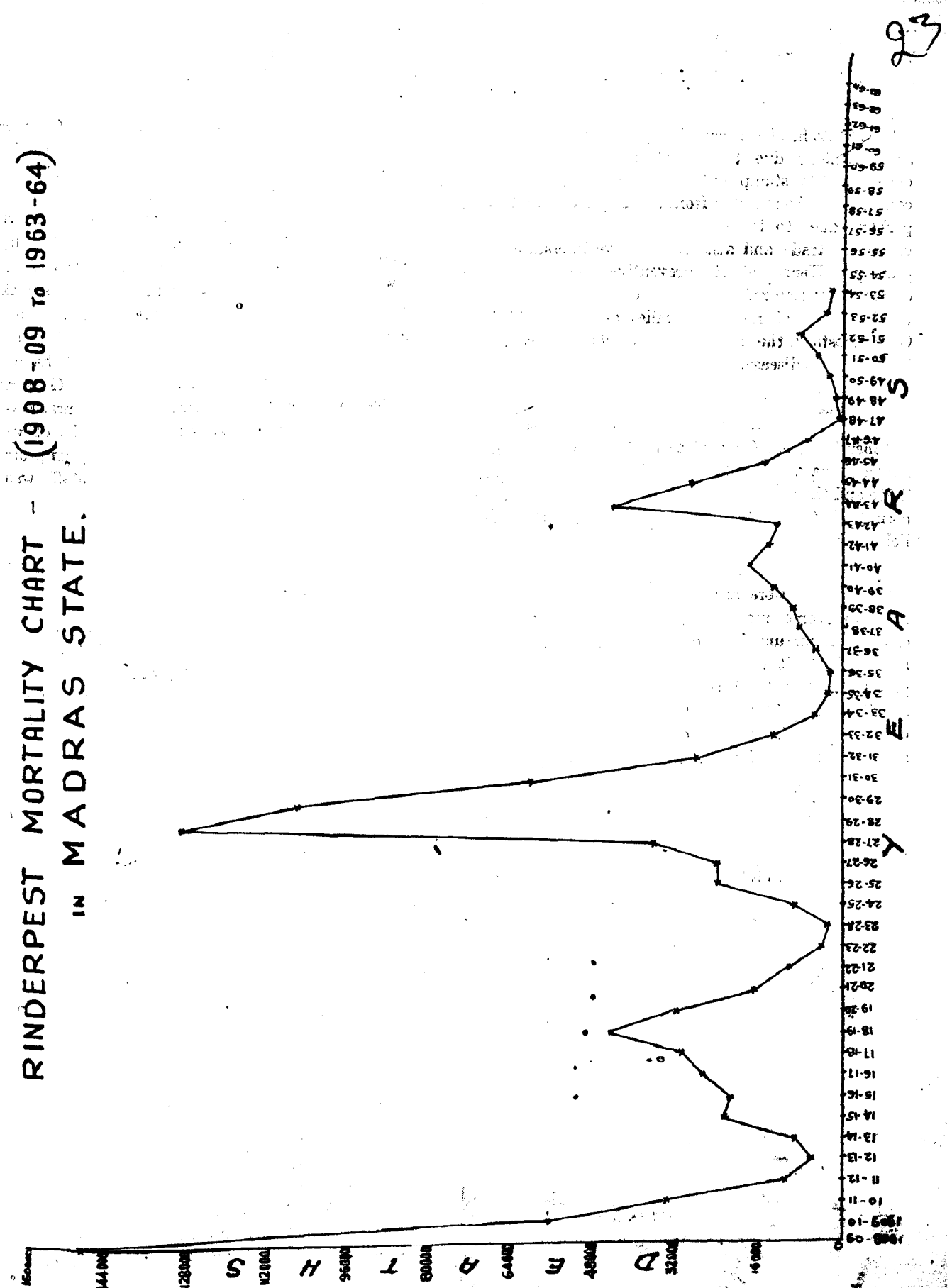
The above epizootology of Rinderpest presents a wavy curve, with its crests, appearing at intervals of about 10 years. These crests, mark the years when the epizootic assumed the highest proportions, occurring here, there and everywhere. This rhythmic frequency of the disease offers an explanation for what is actually called, the herd immunity which is followed by an outbreak. The virus of Rinderpest is very fragile and does not live outside the body for a great length of time. It cannot also multiply in the soil and for its survival it requires living animals. Thus it seems, the only way the virus can exist is by the continuous close contact with susceptible animals and through carriers. Therefore in a given cattle population if there happens to be a proportion of resistant cattle, either artificially or naturally made resistant, continuity of the spread is interrupted and the virus gets smothered out of existence.

This amounts to reason that in an outbreak of Rinderpest, there is the varying degree of susceptibility in individual animals in any herd. Some are highly susceptible, others partly susceptible, while some are resistant. Hence whatever may be the degree of susceptibility, the recovered ones from the disease will acquire a solid immunity for the rest of their lives. These animals which survive after the disease, interrupt the continuity of the spread of infection, but as the new progenies continue to be born in the area the susceptibility to the disease increases. From the plotted graph, it has been observed that the crests appeared at an interval of about 10 years. This can be attributed to the progenies of two or three generations born in the area, during the intervening period of about 9 years, resulting in the shift of the index or a threshold of immunity from the right resistant to the left susceptible, indicating a susceptible population for another wave of the epizootic to gain its foothold unless preventive measures are taken to keep off the infection. This indicates that if the herd can be artificially made immune subsequent infection in the herd can be avoided. It has been the observation of many that when the herd immunity is raised to 25 per cent, it makes little impression on the course of the epizootic, whereas when the herd immunity is raised to 40 per cent the epizootic picture is changed to epizooticity and if the herd immunity is still raised to over 60 to 70 per cent the epizootic is completely lost. It is only on the above principle that Rinderpest has been controlled in this State and eradicated ultimately.

Control measures

During 1930, a Special Rinderpest Officer was appointed to deal with "Rinderpest that has more or less become a permanent disease and was causing great havoc in the Presidency". Ever since their continuous research and field experiments on Rinderpest disease as well as other diseases that affect the cattle of the State were intensified and intensive advance preventive inoculations were conducted against this disease. The then Veterinary Biological Research Institute was strengthened. Necessary biologicals required for the purpose were manufactured. At this institute, biological products required not only for our State but also to meet the requirements of the adjacent States were manufactured. As further expansion of the institute was not possible in Madras City, the institute was shifted to Ranipet and expanded considerably into Institute of Veterinary Preventive Medicine, Ranipet, with special Research Officers, Disease Investigation Officers, Pathologist Bacteriologist and a Bio-Chemist. There are three

RINDERPEST MORTALITY CHART - (1908-09 to 1963-64) IN MADRAS STATE.



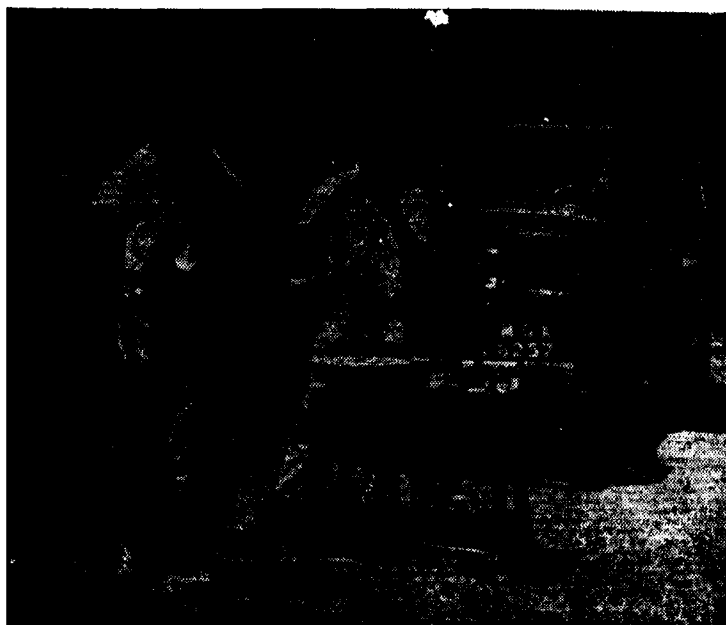
Freeze drying units producing Freeze Dried Rinderpest Vaccine in large quantities and also Ranikhet, Fowl Pox and Sheep Pox vaccines in freeze dried form.

This State has been completely free from Rinderpest since 1952-53 due to the strenuous efforts of the department to stamp out the disease while the disease continued to be reported from the neighbouring States, perhaps due to large assemblage and movement of cattle for trade and also to extensive interstate forest grazing. Hence strict preventive measures were enforced by immunising all the cattle in the belt area to the depth of nearly 15 miles and by establishing Check Posts in the foddering districts to prevent the ingress of the disease.

Consequent on the reorganization of States on 1st October 1956, six Quarantine Stations, which were in South Kanara district were handed over to Mysore State and the remaining 14 Quarantine Stations were permitted to function in this State till the end of February 1957.

Though we were anxious to continue these Check Posts for some more time, as the Andhra State had created an immune belt on the northern borders of Madras State it was decided by the Central Rinderpest Committee to close down all the Check Posts and Quarantine Stations in Madras State. But however, considering the importance of possible infection by the movement of cattle from Andhra State, two Quarantine

An animal is being examined for rinderpest.



Stations on the most important cattle routes by which large numbers of animals enter into the Madras State were retained.

Now after a free spell of over 10 years, 'Rinderpest Disease' has been detected in the Cattle Market at Tiruvottiyur about 5 miles north of Madras in Chingleput district causing considerable alarm among the cattle owners of the State. Prompt and effective measures, both curative and preventive, have been taken by the Animal Husbandry Department and the situation now is well under control with no fresh attacks or deaths. Thanks are due to the press who showed special interest by timely warning to the public, but for which the public co-operation would not have been secured. Our thanks are also due to the Government of India and the Indian Council of Agricultural Research who not only helped us with fresh stocks of vaccine but also sent two of their Experts to help us promptly. The willing help from the Corporation staff was also there for the success.

Present position

As a result of the prompt and effective all round measures, both curative and preventive, taken by the State Animal Husbandry staff, the scare of cattle Plague in the Tiruvottiyur Cattle Market and in other affected areas, specially the City of Madras has subsided. But there is now a scare from the southern districts reporting ingress of infected cattle from Kerala State into Madurai and Ramanathapuram districts.

Continued efforts

Almost all the cattle in the Tiruvottiyur Cattle Market area have been protected against Rinderpest. Both the Check Post and the Quarantine Station established at the entrance of Tiruvottiyur have started functioning with full time staff, reinforced by mobilised staff from the districts. All lorries bringing in animals, from Andhra State are compulsorily stopped, inspected and animals are vaccinated before entering the Municipal limits. Steps are being taken to establish another Check Post between Tiruvottiyur and Madras City to check any infected or unprotected cattle that might enter the City of Madras from the Tiruvottiyur Market. A third Check Post has been located at Red Hills to check the possible ingress of disease from Andhra State. Arrangements are also being made to open more Check Posts in all important cattle routes in the border districts. The Department has intensified mass vaccination campaign in the border districts with the idea of creating an immune belt to a depth of 15 miles in order to prevent possible infiltration of diseased

cattle into the State. Mass inoculation campaign in all border districts have been intensified with a view to localise the outbreaks. All the provisions of the Madras Rinderpest Act, 1940 have been enforced in the affected areas of Madras, Chingleput and Madurai districts.

So far about 9 lakhs of cattle and buffaloes have been protected against this disease in this State after appearance of the disease recently.

A Scheme for the establishment of 20 Check Posts and to create immune belt to the depth of 15 miles on the border areas of Andhra, Mysore and Kerala States to prevent the ingress of the disease has been proposed to Government and will be implemented shortly.

Request to cattle owners

Now that the possibility of the disease spreading to other districts in the State from infected areas cannot be ruled out, the cattle owners of the State should know that Rinderpest is caused by a virus and characterized by high fever and focal, erosive lesions confined largely to the mucosa of the alimentary tracts especially the Buccal mucous membrane. The first stage of the disease is marked by high fever (104 to 105° F.). Anorexia, a fall in milk yield, lacrimation and a harsh, starting coat accompany the fever. Inflammation of the buccal and nasal mucosa and the conjunctivae follows and there may be hyperaemia of the vaginal mucosa and swelling of the vulva. The lacrimation becomes more profuse and then purulent. Salivation follows, as mouth lesions develop, inside the lip, and the lower surface of the gum; severe shooting diarrhoea with mucous and blood with characteristic foetid odour develops. After a period of illness lasting for 3 to 7 days there is a sudden fall in temperature accompanied by prostration and death very often about the 10th day. Though there is no established curative treatment for



Rinderpest vaccination is being done.

this virus disease, the department can well be proud of saving nearly 50 per cent of the affected cases treated from their early stages with drugs like Terramycin and Sulphamezathine which have been responsible for controlling the secondary infections.

Despite all efforts of the departmental staff to detect the incidence of the disease and institute remedial measures, the department seeks the co-operation of all citizens to watch for any of the above symptoms in cattle, sheep and goats, and notify the same to the nearest Veterinary Assistant Surgeon and to offer co-operation to the Departmental effort to stamp out the disease in the State by getting their as well as neighbours' animals vaccinated immediately, report ailing cases to the nearest Veterinary Officer and arrange for prompt disposal of carcasses by burning or burial with the help of Panchayat Union authorities. Panchayat Unions are requested to restrict movement of cattle by not arranging to hold cattle markets till the disease subsides.

The New H.A.L. is Born.

A single new State-owned aircraft manufacturing corporation, the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL), came into being on October 1, completing the merger of three separate aircraft manufacturing units. It will streamline aircraft Production and bring about economy in the utilisation of men and materials.

TODAS AND V.D.

S. R. VENKATARAMAN,
Servant of India Society, Madras.

There has been no systematic survey of the incidence of venereal disease among the tribal communities in India much less in South India. But several well-wishers of the tribes say that the incidence is not high. The Servants of India Society undertook welfare work among the Todas in the Nilgiris in 1949, when it was whispered that the Todas were going down in population because of V.D. For all outward appearances the Toda men and women appeared to be healthy and none was prepared to believe that they were suffering from V.D. But there was a universal complaint among the Todas themselves that their population had been going down.

Steady Population decline

The Census reports gave the total population of Todas as 675 in 1881, 739 in 1891, and 801 in 1901. So the Toda population was apparently increasing till 1901. But the Census report of 1911 gave the total population of Todas as 748, which was less by 53 of the 1901 population. The 1921 census gave the total population of Todas as 640, which again registered a fall of 161 over the 1901 figure. In 1931 the total population of the Todas went down still further to 557 which was less by 244 over the 1901 figure. In the 1941, 1951 and 1961 censuses, the enumeration of population by caste was given up and so the population figures for Todas for the three previous censuses are not available to the public.

When the Society started its welfare work among the Todas in 1948-49, it was face to face with this problem over which the Todas were very much exercised. Thus the population of Todas which ought to have recorded a normal increase of 10 per cent since 1881 at every

Third meeting of the State Tourist Traffic Advisory Committee was held at the Secretariat on 18th September 1964. Minister for Information presided.



subsequent census and ought to have reached about 1,200 in 1941, was less by 118 over the 1881 figure, numbering a bare 557 in 1931. This must have been due to high death rate and low birth rate, which again was attributed to the high incidence of venereal disease among the Todas, resulting in the sterility of women.

Eradication

The society therefore appealed to the Government of Madras to do something to save this picturesque tribe from extinction and the Government were pleased to arrange for a complete blood test of the entire Toda population. The blood test carried out in 1952 of all Todas above 12 years of age showed that 81.87 per cent of them were positive to V.D. To treat the entire Toda population which was living in distant munda off the main roads, the Government of Madras were kind enough to sanction a mobile medical unit which went from mund to mund treating all those suffering from V.D. This mass administration of anti-syphilitic injections and medicines followed by segregation of the treated from the infectious cases resulted in satisfactory results, as was revealed by the second blood test taken six months after, of those who had been treated for V.D. It revealed that a large majority of them were negative to V.D. and the rest were gradually recovering. After two years, that is in 1954, after the mass treatment of Todas for V.D., 64 Toda women gave birth to chubby and bonny babies which was hailed with joy by the whole Toda community.

According to the hand book released by the Director of Harijan Welfare at the time of the Sixth Tribal Conference held at Ootacamund in 1959, the population of Todas in that year was given as 897. This is the highest figure recorded so far. The present figure is near a thousand. This is mainly due to the very good work done among the Todas by the mobile medical unit and other voluntary workers and institutions like Dr. S. Narasimhan, Dr. Kanka Raj and Miss Piljain and the Servants of India Society.

If V.D. among the Todas is to be eradicated, it is necessary that there must be privacy for married couple their houses must be well ventilated and they must be taught to lead a clean and healthy monogamous married life. This work can be effectively done by voluntary agencies with Government subsidy.

REHABILITATION OF THE TUBERCULOUS

DR. K. V. KRISHNASWAMI, M.D.,
*Superintendent, Government Tuberculosis
Sanatorium, Tambaram.*

Ostracism, Ignorance and poverty are the obstacles on the road to recovery and to rightful and useful place in society for the tuberculous patient. More often than not, he is the loser in the unequal competition with his healthy fellowmen for securing employment and economic independence. Further, overwork, fatigue and undernutrition result in relapses, putting back the clock of progress. To prevent this serious situation it is of paramount importance for us to include Rehabilitation in Tuberculosis Control Programme.

Rehabilitation has been defined as the restoration of tuberculous persons to the fullest physical, psychological, social, vocational and economic usefulness of which they are capable of.

In the early years of this century, Marcus Patterson of Frimley Sanatorium demonstrated that tuberculous persons could, by graduated exercise, reach a stage of physical fitness that allowed them to do hard work. While appreciating this, Sir Robert Philip realized that 'graduated exercise must be translated into productive labour and believing in outdoor work, he advocated farm and garden work under medical supervision. Later, Sir Pendri' Varrier Jones stressed the socio-economic aspect of the disease and realizing that absence of fatigue and high economic value of the work were of greater importance than fresh air, opened a wood workshop in 1916 for the employment of 12 tuberculous patients—the first attempt at rehabilitation of tuberculous persons by providing them with remunerative work under industrial conditions. Thus, the foundation for the future Papworth Settlement was laid with the object of permanent settlement of the patient in sheltered industry and rural surroundings. The drawbacks of such permanent settlement led J. C. McDougall to establish the Preston Hall settlement

with five-year tenure of accommodation for the ex-patients. Too much dependence on machinery and the monotony of mass production in Industrial settlements was relieved by Heaf (1946) by widening the scope of vocational training to include printing, carpentry, light engineering, etc. For such of those patients who are unwilling to leave their homes and enter Industrial Rehabilitation Centres, Domiciliary Rehabilitation by providing sheltered workshops within easy reach of their homes is advocated.

Rehabilitation of the tuberculous patient commences soon after diagnosis. It should form a complementary and indispensable part of treatment. Physical rehabi-

Vocational work sheds



litation achieved by modern medical and surgical treatment should be supplemented by psychological, social and vocational rehabilitation. During the various stages of rehabilitation, the individual must be constantly under medical supervision and the progress of rehabilitation, followed with the same care and investigation as his clinical condition.

The various courses of rehabilitation commonly provided are—

Diversional Therapy

This is mainly devised to relieve the mental stress of long invalidism. Handicrafts such as artificial flower-making, basket-weaving, assembling of toys, etc., are suitable forms of diversional therapy. Women patients usually engage themselves in needlework and knitting. Social workers of the Institution play an important role in this form of therapy. There are two social workers employed in the Sanatorium and they are imparting diversional therapy such as needle work, knitting to the patients of the Government T.B. Sanatorium, Tambaram. The drawbacks of the diversional therapy are (1) the possibility of transmitting the infection through the articles made by the patients if they are not sterilized and (2) the patients may over-exert themselves by doing more work than is good for them, especially when they are allowed to make profits from the sale of the articles.

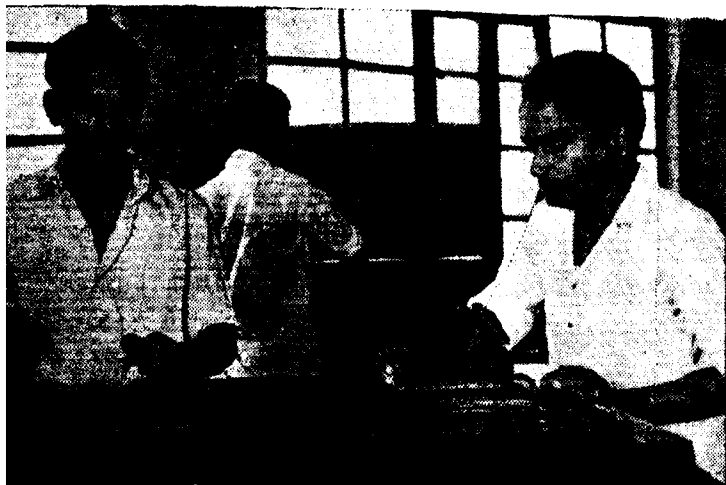
Art Therapy

This is more of a diversional therapy consisting of sketching, drawing and painting, with or without the help of an Instructor. The creative impulse of the patient is stimulated. It develops and maintains a contented attitude in the patient while under treatment.

Occupational Therapy

When diversional therapy is designed to test the patient's ability and suitability for training for a career

Inmates at work in the Composing section.



it becomes occupational therapy. Initially the therapy is designed to explore the patient's abilities and to guide him to the training in a suitable industry in which he is likely to get employed subsequently. For example, proof-reading, planning and layout of type would be good introduction to those interested in Printing. The latter part of this therapy will be graduated employment under industrial conditions of work that is definitely related to the occupation that the patient will take up eventually. The patient attends the workshop for a certain number of hours daily and engages himself in productive work that has market value. A subsidy is usually given to cover deficiency in productive output.

Vocational training

Such of those tuberculous patients whose disease is quiescent who are non-infectious, and who have to learn a trade or change their occupation are given vocational training. Since this training is usually given in Rehabilitation Centres like Amrit Nagar, the patients are transferred to the Centre from the Sanatorium. Vocational training forms a part of industrial settlements. The vocational training offered should avoid heavy efforts and exposure to dust and dampness, should bring maximum wages with minimum labour and maintain good hygiene in the centre. Easy availability of raw materials and good demand for the goods are also to be considered. Printing, binding, carpentry, tailoring, rattan work, watch repairing, etc., are the usual vocations in which training is given.

Establishments for Rehabilitation

Village settlements.—Villages established for the settlement of ex-tuberculous patients and provided with all amenities including a Health clinic and Industrial workshops constitute village settlements. Admissions to the settlements are made from the Sanatorium patients who have shown maximum clinical improvement and are fit at least six hours work a day under industrial conditions. The patient and his family are rehabilitated here. Their stay in the settlement may be on a permanent (as in Papworth) or temporary (as in Preston Hall) basis. In the latter case the person is expected to leave the settlement after training and be absorbed in normal industry or in special organizations which offer work under sheltered conditions. Permanent settlements are no longer advocated for recoverable cases but for the chronic disabled tuberculous persons it offers the greatest security of health and continued remunerative employment.

For the destitute, indigent and chronic tuberculosis patients with drug resistant tubercle bacilli, Isolation Hospitals should be provided wherein diversional occupation could be arranged.

Sheltered workshops.—Work centres, located within easy reach of patients' homes, could train ex-patients in suitable trade. The whole scheme could be on co-operative basis by and for the patients, the work centres functioning as production centres. The local T.B. clinic will judge the nature of the vocation in consultation with the trainee, depending on his functional capacity. It will conduct periodical health check-up and control infection in the work centre.

Home industries.—The ex-patients are taught in their homes handicrafts or industrial type of work. In this also the T.B. clinics form the nucleus. The industrial type of work aims at producing easily marketable articles. The distribution of raw materials, collection and marketing of finished products are done on a co-operative basis.

Amrit Nagar

Amrit Nagar After-care and Rehabilitation Centre an annexure of Government Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Tambaram, is the outcome of the recommendations of Health Survey and Development Committees.

It owes its inception to voluntary organisations such as Provincial Welfare Fund and Chingleput District Welfare Fund and also private donors who contributed the initial non-recurring expenditure. The first batch of eight cottages to accommodate 24 single ex-patients was first declared open in 1952 and a further block of seven cottages to accommodate 21 more ex-patients was opened in 1953. Facilities were extended in 1960 to admit 75 additional ex-patients (20 ex-servicemen ex-tuberculosis patients and 55 additional ex-tuberculosis patients) thus increasing the overall strength of the inmates of the colony to 120.

Admissions and discharges.—Admissions to the Amrit Nagar are made from among the indigent patients of the Sanatorium with stabilised lesions and negative sputum and who are fit for discharge.

Medical supervision consists of health enquiry once a week and complete physical, radiological and bacteriological check once in three months. The duration of the training and discharge is about one to two years and depend on the duration of medical observation required.



Tailoring Section—Inmates at work.

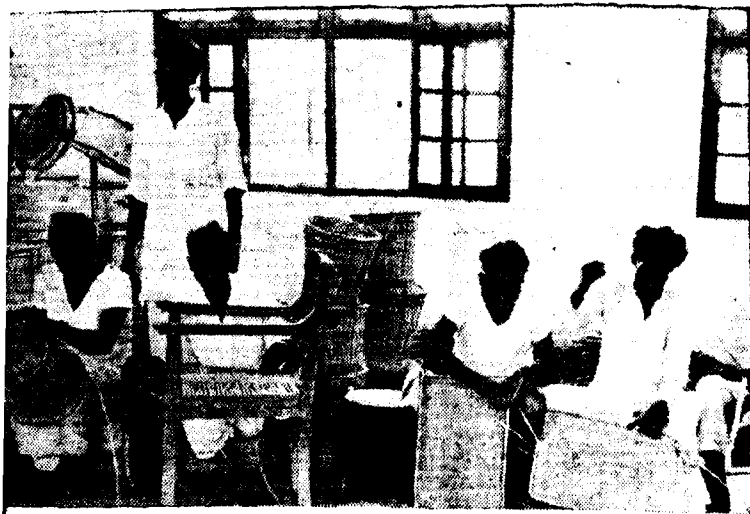
DOMICILIARY TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS

With Malaria and Small-pox programmes now drawing to a close, T.B. control will receive priority in health schemes, under the Fourth Plan and also the remaining period of the Third Plan. The anti-T.B. schemes should, therefore, be accelerated with special stress on domiciliary treatment, so that shortage of hospitals does not hold up the programme.

Therefore it would be better if all T.B. clinics, whether official or non-official, undertake domiciliary treatment. The tendency of patients to migrate from their places of residence to already over-crowded hospitals in urban areas, should be discouraged and the necessity as well as complete reliability and effectiveness of domiciliary treatments should be explained to the people through health education methods.

The recent researches made at the T.B. Chemotherapy Centre, Madras, and elsewhere have shown that treatment of T.B. patients in their own homes with anti-bacterial drugs like INH, PAS and Streptomycin is as effective as treatment in sanatoria, except in serious cases involving surgery. Institutional treatment should, therefore, be resorted to only in such cases and not in all cases of tuberculosis as a matter of routine. If domiciliary treatment is availed of extensively, it will not only bring treatment facilities within the reach of most of the tuberculosis patients but also release the pressure on institutions for better care of serious cases. With the increase in the facilities for supply of free drugs for treatment at home, the control of tuberculosis will be quicker and more effective.

With domiciliary treatment carried through all T.B. clinics, Primary Health Centres, dispensaries and other agencies, it is visualized that by the beginning of the Fourth Plan, a sizeable portion of our population will be covered by the scheme.



Rattan Section—Articles in making

and gaining sufficient proficiency in the vocational training given. To start with the inmates are allowed to work for four hours per day in their respective sections and the working hours of each inmate are gradually increased to eight hours depending on the physical capacity and progress in work.

Vocational training

The inmates are allotted to each section depending on the results of the medical examination to assess their physical capacity and also on their aptitude for the training. Vocational training in the following trades are imparted:—

1. Press section (Composing, machine work and binding).
2. Rattan section.
3. Tailoring section.
4. Laboratory.

Printing.—Training in the Press section is imparted in English as well as Tamil composing and the inmates who are fairly educated are posted to this section. The Amrit Nagar Printing section is undertaking only Government work allotted to it by the Director of Stationery and Printing, Madras. A cylinder machine, a treadle machine, a power cutting machine, a manually operating cutting machine are used in the section.

Binding section.—A wire stitching machine, a wood lay press, a hot press, a harl press, Board cutting

machine, an Iron Lay Press are in use in the section. Binding of case sheets and library books from City Medical Institutions is undertaken.

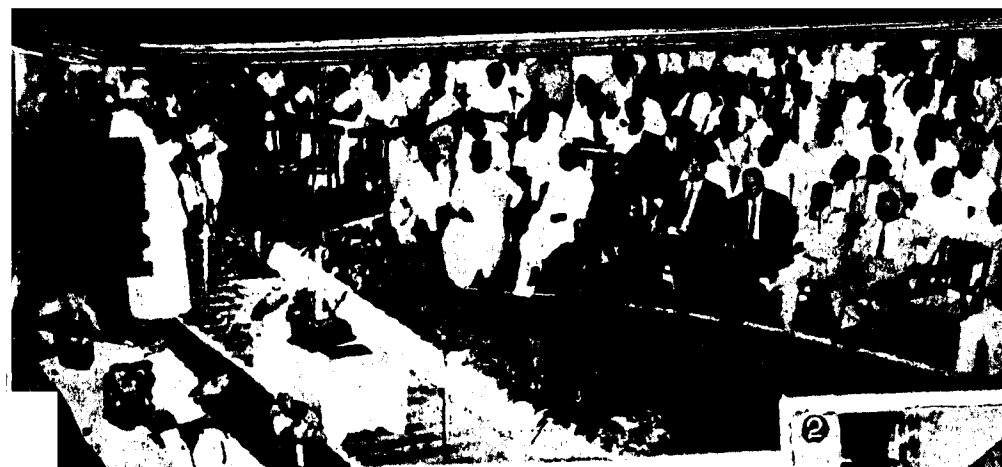
Rattan section.—This section was started in 1956 for rattan articles like rattan tapal boxes, waste paper baskets, office trays, medicinal trays, etc., for the medical institutions as well as for other Government Departments are executed. Few articles like tiffin boxes, chairs, sofas, flower baskets and other fancy articles are also executed under special orders. Recaning of articles are also undertaken in this section.

Tailoring.—This section started functioning only in 1963 and the stitching of clothing of the last grade servants of the various Government Medical Institutions in the City is undertaken in this section.

Job placement after discharge.—With a view to provide employment to the inmates it has been proposed to start a book binding unit for the benefit of the inmates who are trained in the binding section of the colony. Attempts are being made to find suitable employment to the inmates in the other fields also in consultation with the Special Officer for physically handicapped.

The Director of Harijan Welfare, Madras has also agreed to render financial assistance under certain terms and conditions to such of those Harijan Inmates for establishing their own industry such as sewing, tailoring, binding, etc. and the assistance of the Harijan Welfare Department will be utilised in full in the case of all deserving Harijan Inmates.

Present need for rehabilitation.—Under the modern management of the tuberculous patient with chemotherapy and with the abandonment of graduated exercise, no attempt is now made in the majority of cases, to assess the patient's tolerance to work before he leaves the Hospital or Sanatorium. For the more advanced and chronic patients who form a large per cent of admission to the Sanatorium Rehabilitation is the bridge to span the gap between the hospital and factory, between insecurity and dependence and social security and economic independence. The rehabilitation is an essential part of the campaign against the tuberculosis from the social, psychological economic and medical view points.



CHIEF MINISTER
CELEBRATES
HIS 68th BIRTH DAY



1. Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Chief Minister speaking at the function got up to felicitate his 68th birth day.
2. & 3. At the Chennamalleswarer temple.
4. Sheriff of Madras greets the C.M.
5. With Sri Kamaraaj and others.
6. Sri K. Kamaraaj presenting a nemonto.





*the secret
of her lovely
complexion*

**you too
can have it**

*It is the regular use of
Kerala Sandalwood Soap, that has
enabled her to gain and
maintain her lovely complexion.
The rich and creamy lather
of Kerala Sandalwood Soap has
worked this wonder with her
skin, giving it the sparkle of a
lovely complexion.*

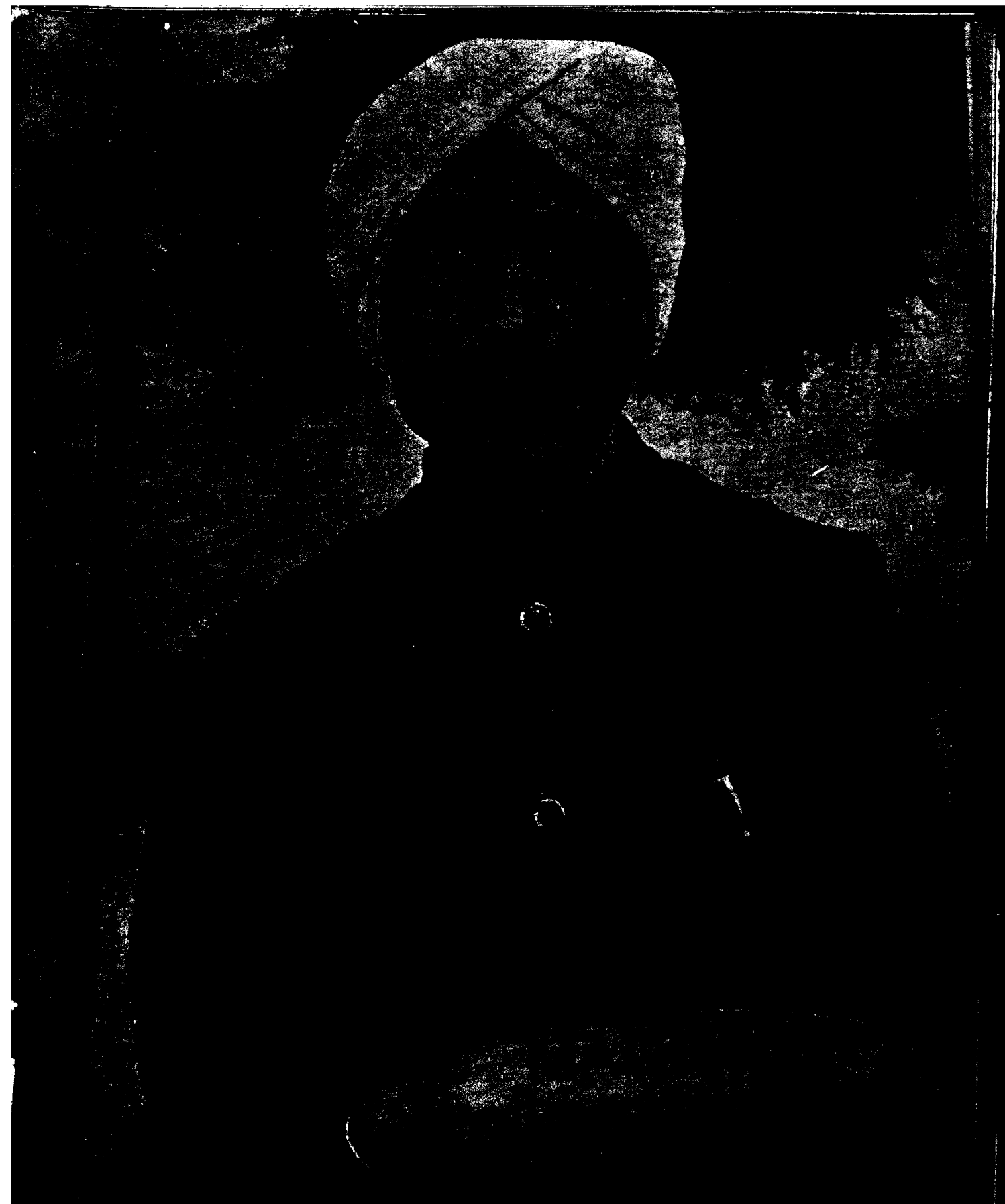
**kerala
sandalwood
soap**

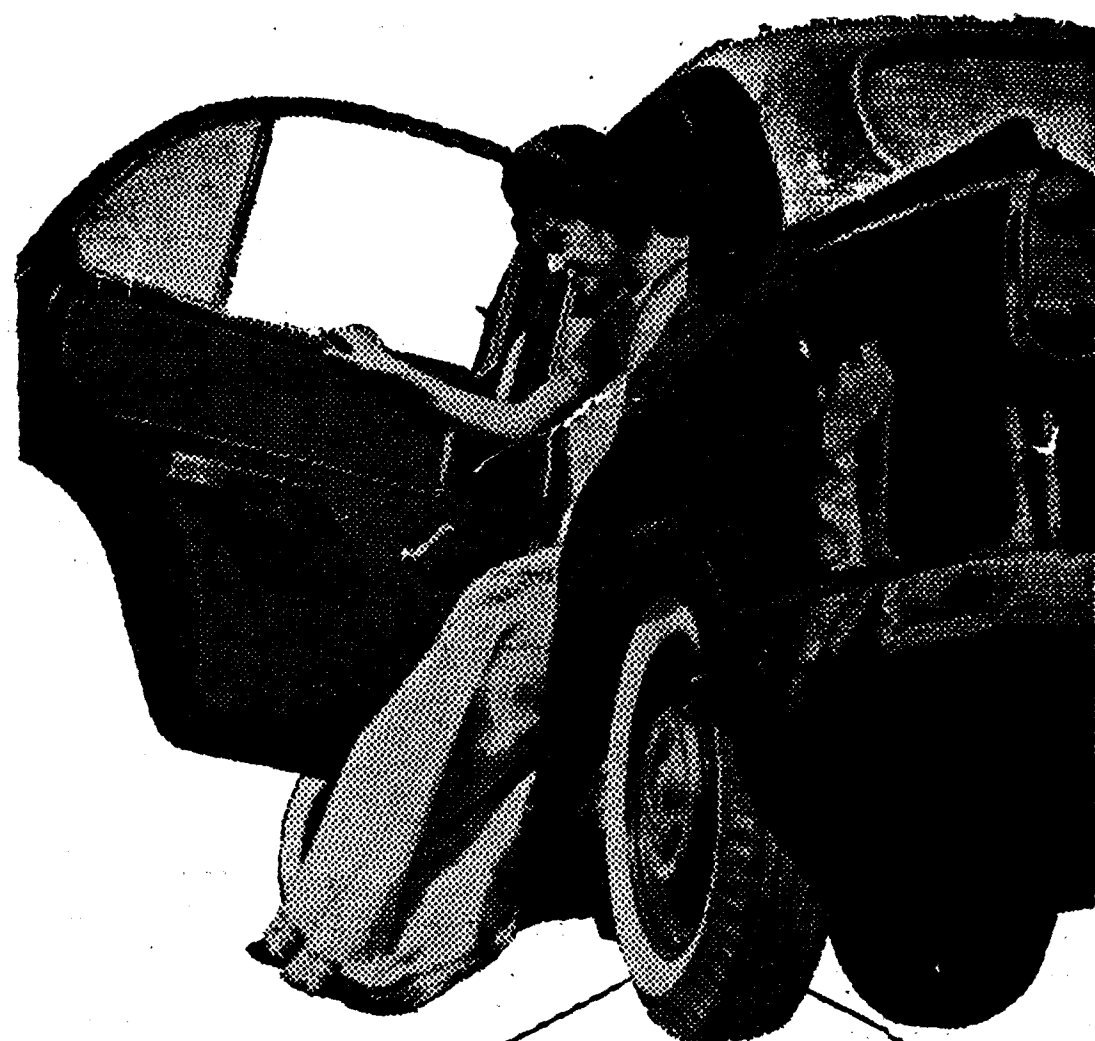


KERALA SOAP INSTITUTE DIVISION, CALICUT-1.
(A Kerala Government Undertaking)

SISTA'S-KSI-624

PRINTED BY THE DIRECTOR OF STATIONERY AND PRINTING, MADRAS AND EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY THE
DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY, GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.





New tyre or TVS retread?

Only the owner knows!

As a prudent car owner you would like to get the most out of your tyres by retreading them. But you wouldn't like to use a tyre that looks obviously a retread. TVS retreads look like new, perform like new—and only you would know that they are retreads. TVS—the largest retreaders in India.

SUNDARAM INDUSTRIES PRIVATE LIMITED
(A member of the TVS group of companies)

Bangalore. Coimbatore. Madras. Pudukkottai. Secunderabad. Tirunelveli.



ENT-7-713-21-2000

BUILDING UP A STRONG INDIA

SRI LAL BAHADUR SHASTRI, Prime Minister.

In a broadcast to the nation on the eve of National Solidarity Day, the Prime Minister, Sri Lal Bahadur Shastri, said the preservation of freedom and the territorial integrity of India called for incessant efforts, vigilance and alertness.

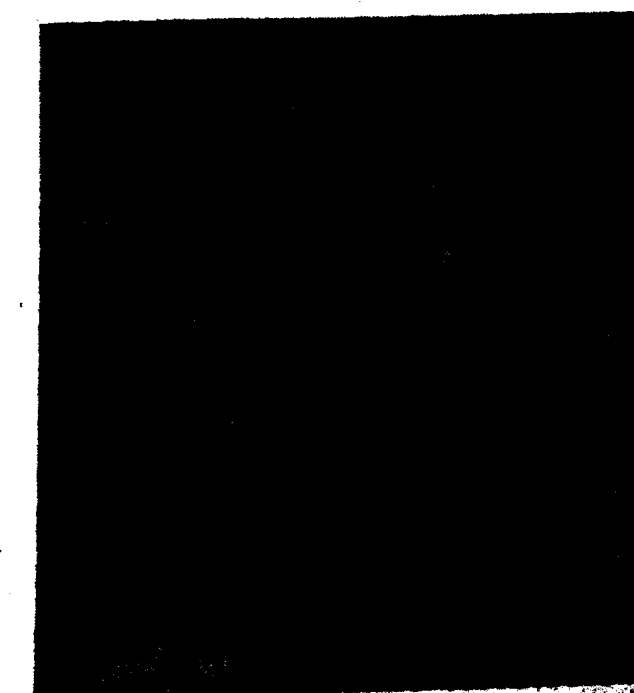
It was two years ago that our northern borders were attacked. This was a surprise sprung on us so suddenly. But in this hour, of peril, we saw throughout the country an upsurge of patriotic feelings. The differences between the States, caste, creed or language which often seemed superficially to divide us disappeared in a moment. It was a visible demonstration of the fundamental unity of our people which had preserved the integrity of India over the ages. The farmer in the field, the worker in the factory and indeed the people from all walks of life came forward to make their own contribution in order to defend the country's freedom. On the borders, our soldiers fought with valour and with determination. So many of them made the supreme sacrifice and gave their lives so that the country may live. The whole nation remembers them with feelings of admiration and gratitude.

China: a menace

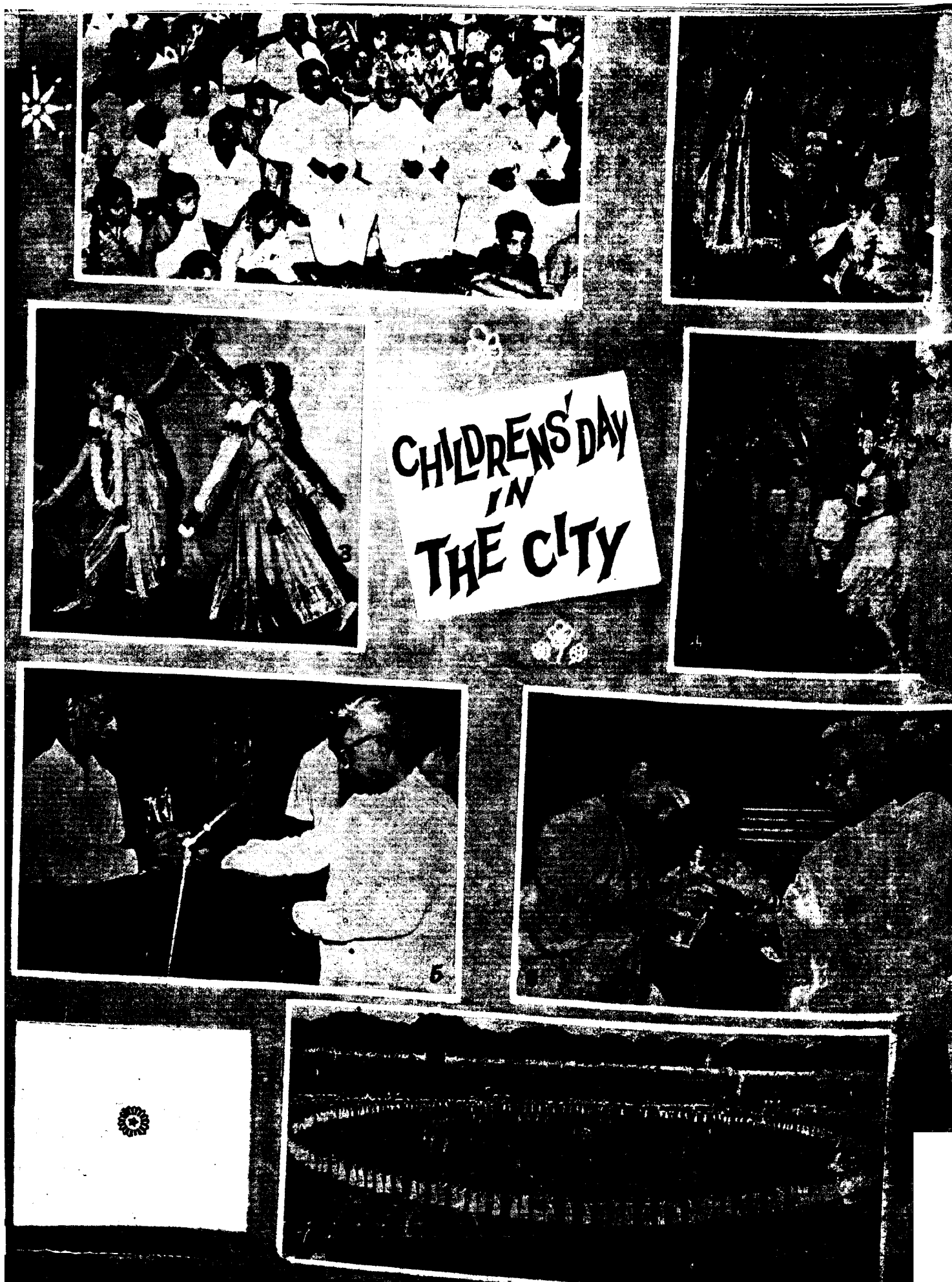
We have, however, to remember that we should not think of what happened in the past and thus suffer from a sense of undue self-satisfaction. We have also to realise that the preservation of freedom and the territorial integrity of the motherland calls for incessant efforts, vigilance and alertness. The problems that we face today are serious indeed. The Chinese are trying to build up a mighty war machine and thus to create a fear in the minds of all. China has gone a step further and has recently exploded an Atom Bomb. We are thus confronted with a nuclear menace in Asia, something new for this peace-loving continent. These are serious developments and we must take due notice of them.

Within the country, we are going through a period of difficulties. The production of food is still

inadequate. Harvesting of rice has begun and the new paddy and rice will be coming into the market. This will ease the situation in respect of rice for the present. The farmers are aware that Government is very particular that they should get reasonable and remunerative prices for their paddy. I hope they are aware of the fact that the producers' prices have already been fixed and announced. It is, therefore, not unreasonable to expect that the kisans will come forward to sell their paddy or rice to Government at



The Prime Minister, Sri Lal Bahadur Shastri, holding a 'Jyoti' (a small flame or light) as the Samadhi of Sri Jawahar Lal Nehru, on November 14, 1964. The Jyoti was carried in a procession through the streets of Delhi for the citizens to pay homage to the late Prime Minister.



Madras Information

Vol. XVII

DECEMBER 1964

No. 12

CONTENTS

	PAGE
1. Building up a Strong India	3
—Sri Lal Bahadur Shastri, Prime Minister.	
2. Role of Medical Officers in checking population growth.	6
—Srimathi Jothi Venkatachellum, Minister for Public Health	
3. Savings for happiness	8
4. The Surgical Instruments Project	11
5. The deep Sea Harbour at Tuticorin	15
6. Symbol of National Integration	22
—By Lt. Colonel G. L. Proudfoot.	
7. More Nutritious food from animals	24
—Dr. I. D. Mantramodhy, G.M.V.O., B.V.Sc., Director of Animal Husbandry, Madras.	
8. The National Physical Efficiency Drive	30
9. Village Volunteer Force	31
10. Tapping Aquifer for Irrigation	34
—By B. A. Rahman, Dip. in C.E. (Guindy), Designer, Executive Engineer, (Hydro Metric Survey), Madras State Electricity Board.	

LEADING PAGE—(1) The Chief Minister witnessing the variety entertainment organised by the A.I.R. (2) (3) and (4) Scenes from the variety entertainment. (5) Chief Minister is awarding a Silver cup to Kalle High School, the winner in the inter-school essay competition on Nehru in connection with the Children's Day. (6) Chief Minister distributing prizes to the best Elementary School the Aided Elementary School for Southrange.

No price is Too High To Pay for Freedom

CITIZEN'S DUTIES

1. To render all possible help and assistance for the defence personnel.
2. To increase the production of his factory.
3. To intensify efforts for increased production of agricultural and small-scale industrial commodities to make his State self-sufficient.
4. To avoid all strikes and lock-outs that may hamper production.
5. To maintain the price level of all essential commodities and curb the tendencies of hoarding and profiteering by conforming to the various legislative and other popular measures.
6. To maintain the supply lines of essential commodities.
7. To contribute generously in the form of money and gold for the war effort.
8. To inculcate the highest sense of duty and responsibility.
9. To join the various organizations set up for the defence of the country.
10. To prevent anti-social and anti-national activities of the fifth columnists.
11. To observe strict austerity in consumption of food, clothes and other essential goods and save for the National Defence Fund.
12. To avoid unnecessary travel so that more important and essential movement may not be hampered.
13. To keep up the morale of the people and prepare them for sacrifices.
14. To check rumour-mongering and to disseminate true and faithful news and information.
15. To join or help Citizens' Committee, N.C.C., Territorial Army and Lok Sahayak Sena and Rifle Clubs.
16. To pray for the victory of our Motherland in this struggle and set aside all differences of caste, creed or party.



Photo shows the reverse and the obverse of the One Rupee and Fifty Paise coins issued on the 14th November 1964, in memory of Sri Jawaharlal Nehru.

the fixed prices. I hope they will surely resist the temptation to sell it quietly to others in order to get a higher price. This will only cause misery to their own kith and kin. The farmers have always fed the country and in the present situation specially their responsibility is supreme. I am sure they will go all out to co-operate in the vital task of feeding the people.

The sowing of the Rabi crop will soon start and let us try to produce much more of wheat than we did in the year 1962, as 1963 was a lean year. It is essential that the district administration should help in the supply of adequate seeds, manure and similar other facilities. Water for irrigation purposes is the most important item.

Problem of irrigation

The problem of water-logging has greatly increased in recent years. Every effort should be made to see that areas liable to water-logging are provided with necessary drains. Besides major irrigation projects, minor and medium schemes should also be taken in hand. All tanks and ponds should be deepened. At present digging of tanks is out of fashion. In fact an Act should be promulgated for the purpose of deepening of old tanks and digging of new ones. If possible, the present Irrigation Department may be split up into two departments—One of Chief Engineer, Major and Medium Irrigation Works and the other of Chief Engineer, Minor Irrigation and Drainage. The new department should take over responsibility for the development of all drainage and minor irrigation works with which the rural people are really concerned. The construction of State tube-wells should not be taken up except in areas where the water level is less than 30 to 35 feet. I am told that the construction of tube-wells sometimes diverts attention from the existing irrigation works and even leads to avoidable duplication. It should always be borne in mind that new investment in tube-wells should not make the older investment infructuous nor should it result

in the neglect of the existing works. These are some of the reasons why the irrigated areas in number of States has not appreciably increased in spite of considerable investment.

The District Administration has to be much more alert and active to give all encouragement and assistance to the kisans towards increased production of Rabi crop. While wheat is in no way less important, there must be greater production of pulses also. The shortage of pulses has considerably added to our present difficulties. I know we all understand and fully realise that the solution of all our present day food difficulties lies in increased production. It is therefore essential that Government officials in the districts and others at the State or Central level as also the farmers should work hand in hand to produce a much better result. Let us show to the country that we can tackle our problems effectively by our own efforts and perseverance.

Proper distribution

The question of distribution has also assumed great importance. The Co-operatives and the Fair-price shops have helped to a considerable extent in the present situation. With improved methods and with more effective supervision they can do still better. Moreover, if consumer co-operatives can be organised by local initiative, they can be of much assistance in ensuring supplies to the consumers at steady prices. I am sorry to say that grain dealers do not seem to have fully realised the gravity of the situation. This has led me to serious thinking and it now seems essential that Government must make some radical changes in the present system of distribution. I don't say that the alternative system will be hundred per cent good. It has, however, become essential to ensure by all possible means that every man gets the necessary quantum of food and at a reasonable price. We must, therefore, have to take new measures.

Let me assure my countrymen that I would be the last person to create any feeling of depression in them. Our food position, as I said earlier, will surely prove on account of new paddy and some other crops. Besides that, we will be continuously getting imported wheat from the United States of America. We will also try to get it from other countries. We will, therefore, not be short of stocks so far as essential supplies to our countrymen are concerned. I am, however, keen that in the coming few months, while we try to produce more, we must necessarily build better machinery for proper and equitable distribution.

National Unity

In the long run, the economic conditions of the country will improve only if we plan our economy in a rational and scientific manner. We are in the midst of preparing our Fourth Five-Year Plan. Agriculture is bound to get a high priority. Industry is equally important and the combination of industry and agriculture alone will take the country out of the morass we are in and present a cheering picture before our people. This is thus a period of travail and of hard labour. We have to make a determined endeavour as a people to raise ourselves above poverty and misery.

It may be obvious, but often we seem to forget that it is not the endeavour of a few people but the hard work of the many that makes the country great and prosperous. We are passing through a new and revolutionary phase in our history and all the people



Facsimile of a special postage stamp issued on November 14, 1964, the 75th birthday anniversary of the late Prime Minister.

should stand united as one man as they did before in the hour of peril. Let us then resolve to meet the challenge of our time with fortitude and determination and with a sense of national unity and national purpose.

I invite you all my countrymen to join together as brothers and sisters in this great challenging task of building up a new, swakened and strong India. I ask you to pledge yourselves a new to the dedicated service of our motherland.

FREE FILM SHOWS. (DAY OR NIGHT)

ARRANGED IN YOUR PREMISES
CONTACT IN PERSON OR WRITE
TO
FISHERIES INFORMATION BUREAU
CENTRAL OFFICE BUILDINGS.
MADRAS-6 or Phone : 75282

EXTN. : 9

Family Planning

Role of Medical Officers in checking

POPULATION GROWTH



SRIMATHI JOTHI VENKATACHELLUM,
Minister for Public Health.

The following is the Health Minister's inaugural speech at the meeting of the State Family Planning Board held at Kanyakumari on 27th September 1964.

The problem of keeping the rate of growth of population under check has been engaging the attention of the Government for a long time, and the State Family Planning Board has been assisting the Government in formulating new schemes from time to time for the effective implementation of Family Planning Programme. Even though Family Planning schemes were introduced as early as 1945 in this State, it was only in 1958, with the formation of the Panchayat Unions and their close and active association, that the whole programme was placed on a firm footing.

Emphasis on sterilisation

It is needless to say that the main emphasis in the family planning programme as implemented in this

The Governor of Madras gave a lunch to Srimalthi Bandaranaike, Prime Minister of Ceylon, who arrived in Madras on 30th October, 1964 on her way to Ceylon.

State is on sterilisation operations. Fairly satisfactory results have been achieved up to the end of the year 1962, when the canvassing system was in force in Madras City. During the year 1962 alone, 46,464 fathers underwent sterilisation operation, both in Madras and in the districts. There has however been a steep fall in the number of operations done, from the year 1963. Statistics show that 24,004 fathers have undergone sterilisation operation in this State in the year 1963. A review of the situation showed that the set-back in the year 1963 was chiefly due to the abolition of the canvassing system in Madras City and the abolition of the posts of District Family Planning Officers in the mofussil. Any measure for the revitalisation of the Family Planning Programme should start with the reintroduction of the canvassing system as well as the revival of the posts of District Family Planning Officers in all districts.

In the interests of the economic development of the country, there is now a great need for achieving sizable reduction in birth-rate in the shortest time possible. It is estimated that to achieve a stable population at least by the end of the Fifth Plan Period—1976—it will be necessary to reach a target of five operations for every thousand population every year. Therefore it is necessary to regain the momentum that was created and lost and also to revitalise the entire programme in this State. Any Programme of Family planning launched with this view has necessarily to lay stress on surgical methods. Nevertheless, attention has also to be paid to educational process aimed at dissemination of knowledge about family planning methods and use of contraceptives. Recently, the

Government, after careful consideration, have launched a crash programme. This has been accepted in principle by the Government of India and the Planning Commission whose Deputy Chairman visited Madras recently.

Additional staff sanctioned

Under the crash programme the Government have sanctioned the reintroduction of the canvassing in Madras City and also for its extension to four districts, namely Tiruchirappalli, Coimbatore, Madurai and the Nilgiris. They have also sanctioned the appointment of District Family Planning Officers with necessary attendant staff, to help the Collectors in the implementation of this programme in the districts. Adequate additional staff has also been sanctioned for the various hospitals in the State and also for the Primary Health Centres. The Family Planning work in Primary Health Centres will be under the control of the Director of Public Health. To look after this work in rural areas, the State Family Planning Officer has been transferred to the control of the Director of Public Health while a separate post of Special Officer in the rank of Civil Surgeon has been created in the Office of the Director of Medical Services to be in-charge of Family Planning Work particularly sterilisation in Government Medical Institutions, other than Primary Health Centres. By this reorganisation, the Government expect to achieve better results in a systematic manner. Every medical officer at whatever level he or she may be, and irrespective of the fact that he is on the medical side or health side, has to shed all differences and should co-operate together and bring about the success of the scheme.

Role of Panchayats

Since the bulk of the population live only in the rural areas, the success of the Family Planning schemes sanctioned so far, will depend on how well they are implemented in the rural areas. The Programme of



The President also attended the Lunch given to the Ceylon Prime Minister by the Governor of Madras.

Family Planning is intimately tied up with the programme of local development and health administration and because of this, it has been associated with Panchayat Organisations in the State. It is necessary to make the Panchayats and Panchayat Unions evince greater interest in the implementation of the Programme. It would be better if the concerned officials give the appropriate leadership and guidance to the Panchayats and Panchayat Unions as this will go a long way in helping them to implement the programmes successfully. In fact, the control of growth of population is one of the main items of work of the Panchayat Unions. A target of 400 sterilisation operations per year has to be achieved by every Panchayat Union. Government have issued an appeal to the Collectors of the districts to intensify this programme so that it will reach its original tempo of 1962 within the shortest possible time. The Government have also sanctioned a District Family Planning Officer in each District who will be in the grade of a Tahsildar, to help the Collectors, Chairmen of Panchayat Unions and Presidents of Panchayat Boards in this programme.

Indian Film on Family Planning Wins Commonwealth Award

An Indian colour cartoon film entitled "A Great Problem", produced by the Films Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has won the Commonwealth Film Award, 1964.

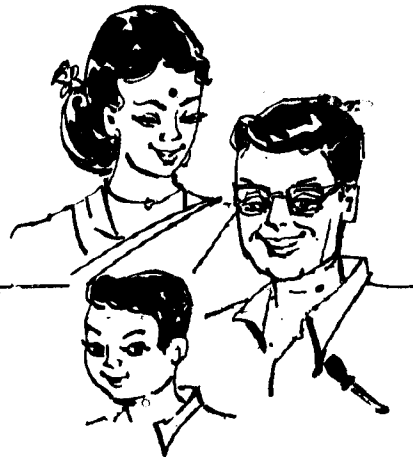
The award, instituted by the Royal Society of Arts, London, is given to Commonwealth country (excluding the U.K.) producing the best documentary film.

This year the entries were made by Australia, Canada, Ceylon, Fiji, Hong Kong, India, New Zealand and Pakistan.

The award-winning documentary, dealing with the problem of "Family Planning" revolves around an ordinary peasant with several children. With its simple, direct and convincing appeal, it brings home to the parents the manifold benefits of Family Planning.



SAVINGS FOR HAPPINESS



The Plans need our savings. In the family budget of every family each rupee counts. By preparing a frugal budget every housewife can avoid waste and a tidy sum can be saved every month.

Domestic peace and happiness are assured in the household where the expenditure is carefully planned and economically managed. The virtue of thrift is inherent in most Indian women but a little thought devoted to the domestic budget helps promote harmony and enables the housewife to get the best value for her money.

Key to happiness

The secret of happy home life lies in planned house-keeping. Kamala, a calm and cheerful housewife, always looks smart, keeps the home orderly and clean, entertains visitors with a smile and never appears to be in want. Her neighbour, Parvathi, with the same

family income and the same size of the family, looks and feels constantly in need, dresses in a slovenly fashion, never cares to see what her home looks like and blames fate for her poverty. The poor woman does not even realise that her grumbling and grouching create a tense atmosphere in the home and aggravates her problems.

Look at this picture

Kamala prepares her monthly budget and spends the money on a planned basis. The money comes into her hands after her husband has met the needs for long term savings, such as Provident fund, Life insurance premia and Cumulative Time Deposits.

Kamala sets by a small amount through the Post Office Savings Bank to meet occasional expenditure on clothing for herself and her family, small presents to others, purchase of furniture and unforeseen calls such as sudden illness in the family and short journeys. She also anticipates and provides for special expenditure on festive occasions like Diwali, Dussehra, Pongal. She knows how to judge the quality of the goods she buys and is seldom taken in by salestalk or glittering package.

Kamala prepares her monthly budget for the balance of the money. First, there are fixed charges on one's income: house rent, water and electricity charges, children's school fees, servants' wages and groceries which can be purchased once for the whole month.

She also plans the daily expenditure on milk, vegetables, meat, fruits, etc., to give the family a balanced diet. By experience, she takes into account all contingencies which are likely to arise during the month.

The family budget is thus in four parts: long term needs, occasional needs of the foreseeable future, fixed monthly charges and current day-to-day expenses.

The budget cannot of course be rigid. Kamala makes adjustments in her budget every now and then; indeed, they are necessary to avoid nervous breakdowns. At least, she knows what the adjustments are and periodically, takes care to set right the position.

Parvati does not care for any budget. To her, it is a question of spending as you go. She does not know what she needs, when she needs it and how she is going to pay for her needs. She makes her purchases haphazardly and without any planning. She is easily duped by a salesman and cannot resist throwing away money, when she has it, on trifles. An emergency or unforeseen item of expenditure drives her crazy. She has no idea what tomorrow may bring, not to speak of the needs of the month or the needs of the year. It is no wonder that her life is unhappy not only her own life but she makes everyone else in the family unhappy.

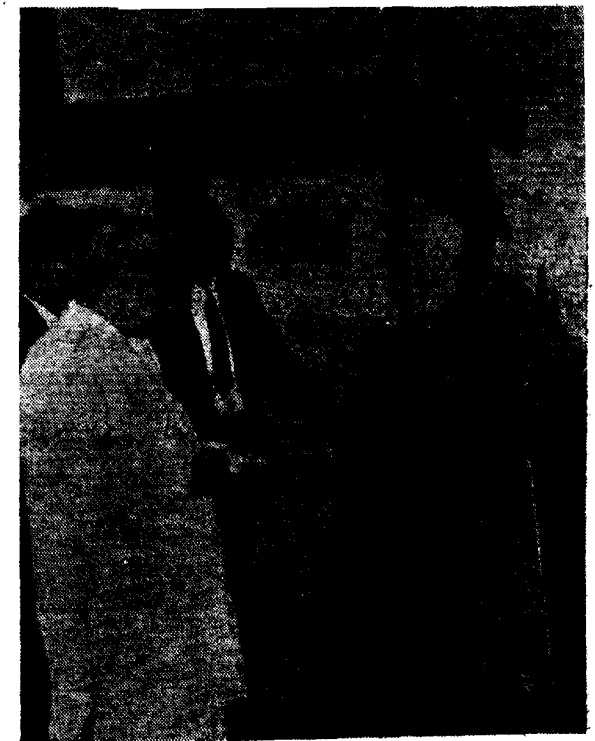
Planning the needs

The value and advantage of preparing a budget cannot be over-emphasised. Without the budget, one cannot judge what one's commitments are. It is only when one is clear about the needs, can priorities be fixed. It may also be necessary every month to decide what items of expenditure can be avoided or postponed. Moreover, it makes it easy for the housewife to allocate the available money for each item of expenditure.

Just think

Every household can avoid waste. Even in very frugal homes, there is often some wastage of food. If such wastage is minimised, a tidy sum can be saved every month. There is also waste of money, besides ill-health, in eating food in restaurants. The housewife can inculcate the discipline of thrift in the children and avoid the temptation of eating unwholesome food outside the house. Similarly, waste can be avoided in purchasing unnecessary clothes and making good with old ones mended in time. Clothes washed at home last long and save money.

The discipline of thrift flows from the housewife to her husband and the children. Care of clothes and books,



Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Chief Minister, witnessing some of the monuments, who inaugurated the International Campaign for Historical Monuments at Government Museum on 2nd November 1964.

eating only wholesome and nutritious food, economy in the use of water and electricity and in many other little household matters instil a sense of discipline the effects of which last for a long time.

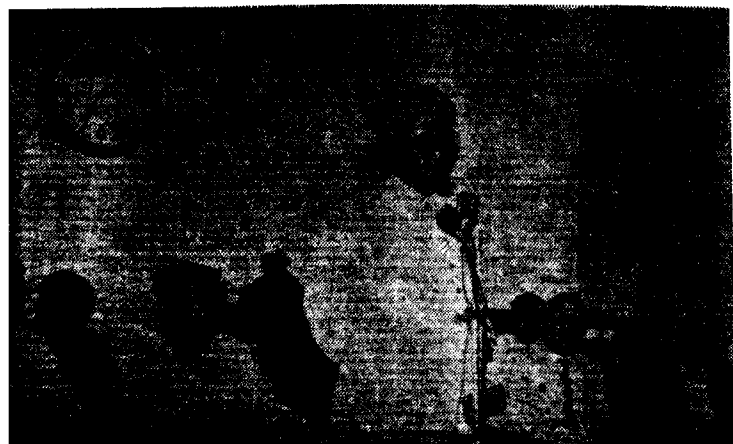
Meaning of Money

In a limited budget every rupee counts; and savings even in little things are helpful. Money has to be valued not for its own sake but for what it can give one in terms of comfort and happiness. Those who have something to fall back upon need not go through life worrying and complaining. Even if a small sum is put by every month, it gives one a sense of security. This money should be kept apart and all temptations to spend it should be avoided. The best way to ensure this is to put the money in a Cumulative Time Deposit account. There are families which invest regularly in N.D.C.'s or C.T.D. accounts and have an account for every member in the Post Office Savings Bank.

Post Office Savings Bank

The Post Office Savings Bank is easy to operate. An account can be opened even with a deposit of Rs. 2 and later one can put in or withdraw even Rs. 1, subject

The Governor of Madras presided over the Tamilnadu Co-operative Union's All-India Co-operation Day Celebrations.



only to the condition that the balance in the account is not less than Rs. 5 after the end of the first year. The account earns interest, free of income-tax, at the rate of 3 per cent per year.

Minimum amount required for opening an account is Rs. 2.

Withdrawals

Two withdrawals, together not exceeding Rs. 1,000 permitted in a week.

Rate of interest

Interest at 3 per cent per annum on balances from Rs. 25 to Rs. 10,000 and 2½ per cent per annum on balances above Rs. 10,000 up to Rs. 15,000.

Cumulative Time Deposit Scheme

Another scheme is Cumulative Time Deposit account. This too is an easy way to save. The scheme is simple and flexible and suits everyone's needs. Under the scheme, you can deposit every month Rs. 5 or more at a Post Office for a period of 5, 10 or 15 years. On

maturity your deposit will bring you a handsome lump sum including attractive interest which is free of income tax.

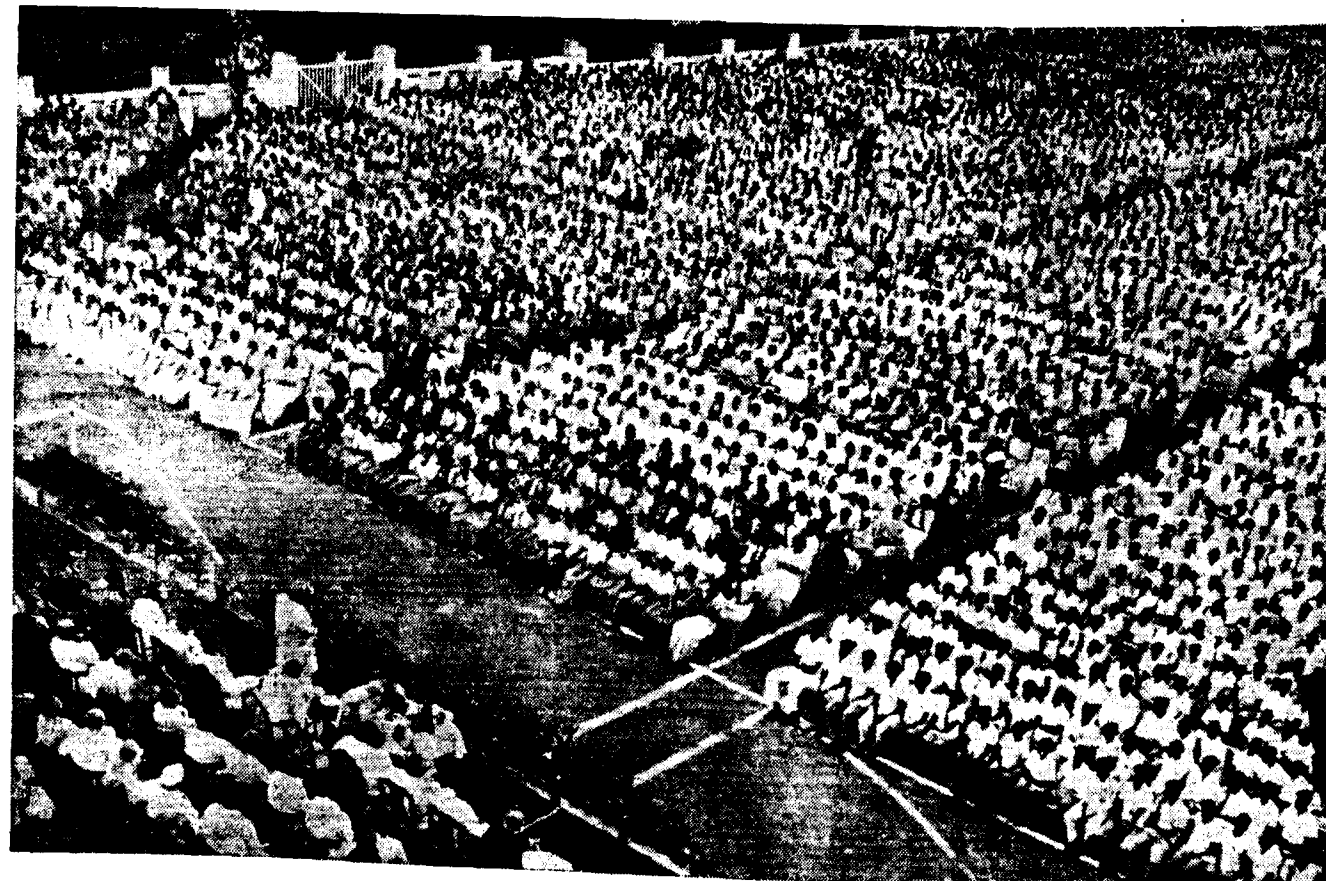
Deposits per month.	Lump sum secured at the end of		
	5 years.	10 years.	15 years.
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
5	325	725	1,250
10	650	1,450	2,500

and proportionately for higher amounts.

Withdrawals

Up to 50 per cent of the deposit allowed, once in a 5-Year account, twice in a 10-Year account and thrice in a 15-Year account.

The National Savings Organization will be glad to furnish details relating to Savings Certificates, Saving Accounts and other schemes. Details may also be had at any Post Office.



Chief Minister is seen addressing the children's rally organized at the garden of the Rajaji Hall on 15th November 1964 to celebrate the 75th Birth day of Chacha Nehru. About 7,000 students participated in the rally.

The Surgical Instruments Project

Surgical advance depends not a little on sufficient number of good quality surgical instruments. The Surgical Instruments Project, Madras is aimed at filling this gap by providing the necessary good quality surgical instruments in sufficient number. The estimated outlay of the project is Rs. 5.25 crores and is situated at Nandambakkam near Madras on 201 acres of land inclusive of township comprising 130 acres.

In ancient times as early as 2,000 B.C. surgery was practised in India by the Ayurvedic surgeons with the surgical instruments manufactured in the country. Amongst them were Susruta, Bagbhatta II, Chakrapani Datta and Bhaba Misra. They have also written monumental books on the subject of Surgery and Surgical Instruments. Various types of Forceps, Tubular Instruments (Endoscopic), probes and cutting instruments have been described in those books.

Before the second World War, India was importing Surgical Instruments mainly from England and Germany. During the war, the import of Surgical Instruments to India and to the Eastern Theatres of war became difficult. The Government of India therefore, encouraged the industry on a Cottage and Small Scale basis in Sialkot (now in West Pakistan) and the surrounding area by opening a development centre at Sialkot and supplying steel, tools and creating facilities for heat treatment and electroplating, to the artisans. With partition, most of the artisans stayed back in Pakistan but a few of the businessmen who financed them migrated to India and tried to develop the Industry in the Punjab and Meerut district in Uttar Pradesh. The Industry also developed to some extent in the cities of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras. Even so, this has been found inadequate as evidenced by the lack of sufficient number of good quality surgical instruments in the market.

A Project born

The Government of India, being fully conscious of this fact, formed "The Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals, Limited" in order to set up among other projects

a Surgical Instruments Plant with Soviet collaboration. The contract for the establishment of the plant was signed during March 1962 between Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals, Limited and Messrs. Techno export of the U.S.S.R. The Government of Madras made available, free of cost, 207 acres of land in Nandambakkam which includes 130 acres for the township. The foundation-stone for the Administration Block was laid in September 1962 by the then Minister for Industries and Commerce, Sri K. C. Reddy. The project is estimated to cost Rs. 5.25 crores including the township. The cost of imported machines will be Rs. 63.5 lakhs and that of indigenous machinery, Rs. 44 lakhs.

Industries Minister at the Anniversary of the Government Industries Department Service centre for Pressed Metal Products.



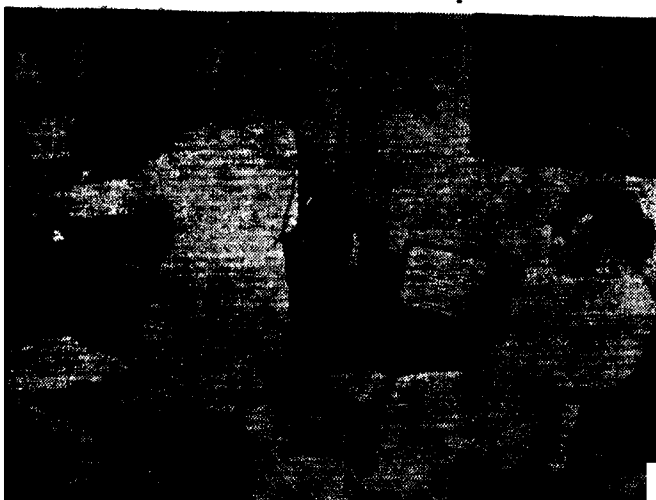
Erection of machinery has been tackled with efficiency and speed by our own engineers under Soviet supervision. Similar work has been completed in the adjoining machine repair shop and the materials preparatory departments. Erection work is in progress in the Forge shop which naturally has the heaviest equipment. A wide range of Soviet and Indian machines will be working side by side in all these shops.

The Project has its own water-supply amounting 734 cubic metres per day which will be supplied by pumping from a battery of infiltration wells constructed by the project and sewage and drainage systems have been completed at a cost of Rs. 58 lakhs. Power to the extent of 4 megawatts will be drawn from the general grid of the State Electricity Board from the St. Thomas Mount and Porur Sub-stations. Temporary connections have already been given.

Production Range

The factory is scheduled to produce a range of 166 types of Surgical Instruments amounting to 2.5 millions pieces a year. The bulk of them are of stainless steel and the rest of carbon steel. 470 tons of raw materials will be used annually out of which 330 tons will be stainless steel. 310 tonnes of stainless steel and 180 tonnes of carbon steel is to be imported initially and orders have been placed with U.S.S.R. for the materials. Tools, Jigs, Dies and Fixtures required for the operating machines have also been ordered with the U.S.S.R. but these will ultimately be copied and fully produced in the Tool Room of the factory, commissioned recently. In fact, the Tool Room would be the nerve-centre of the Production processes in the factory and in order to gear up the activities of other departments, it has become essential to set up and commission this Shop

The Chief Minister is distributing prize to the winners in the elocution competition "International Co-operation" held in connection with the U.N. day celebrations on 24th October, 1964 at the Central Polytechnic, Adyar.



SALIENT FEATURES

- * *Expected to provide employment for about 1,200 persons.*
- * *The factory will produce 166 types of surgical instruments.*
- * *It has its own water-supply of about 734 cubic metres per day.*
- * *Power requirement will be about 4 megawatt.*
- * *The project expected to produce the first set of instruments by the middle of 1965.*

sufficiently in advance of the rest of the factory. Here all the Tools and Dies, Jigs and Fixtures that will be required in multiple sets in a continuous process will be produced.

Technical Training

Thirty-five technicians have been trained in prototype factories in the U.S.S.R. and all of them have returned to the Project site. Thirty-one of the Soviet Technicians are to be on the site to guide, help and supervise the erection and commissioning of the plant. Nine of them are already here and live in a well-appointed Soviet Field Hostel on the Project site in Sylvan surroundings on the banks of River Adyar. With their help and single-minded devotion of all officers and staff of the Project, work was progressed smoothly and with commendable speed. The Plant when in full production will provide employment for 1,200 persons.

Township

Township for the Project has been planned on 130 acres and in the first stage it is proposed to construct 644 residential quarters covering about 50 per cent of the employees and also set up essential non-residential buildings like school, hospital, market centre, bank, post-office and the like. 480 residential quarters have been taken up for construction of which 200 are ready and occupied by the employees of the Project. The balance are under completion. This township is being developed as a model industrial housing unit.

Educational and health facilities have already been provided to the employees by the establishment of a modern Primary-cum-Nursery School with trained

dispensary with a qualified doctor and staff to go with. These will be developed into a Primary-cum-Middle School and a full-fledged in-patient hospital. An Employees' Co-operative Society has been organised and is being run in the Colony catering to the needs of the staff and ensuring supply to them of controlled commodities like rice, sugar, wheat, etc. The Society is also running the Staff Canteen in a modern building. In addition, a post-office and a public telephone call office have been set up. The State Bank of India is opening a branch on the Project Site very shortly. Staff recreation clubs are functioning both for ladies and men. A children's park with all facilities has been laid out in the Colony. Two modern staff buses have been provided for the staff to transport them to and fro for those living in the City. More staff amenities are to be provided by the management as the Project takes further shape and production is launched in a regular basis.



Government Scientific Glass Apparatus Factory was inaugurated by the Minister for Industries.

Conceived as a balanced and integrated unit, the Project is expected to produce the first set of instruments by the middle of 1965 and gradually attain full production in the months to follow.

Season Tickets for Students

Government have sanctioned a scheme of issues of concessional tickets to students for travel in the Madras State Transport buses in the City of Madras. The concession is admissible to students of:—

- (i) Schools in the City, recognised by the Director of Public Instruction;
- (ii) Colleges in the City, regularly affiliated to the Madras University; and
- (iii) Technical Institutions in the City run by the Department of Technical Education.

Students will have to apply for the grant of the season tickets in the form prescribed for the purpose. Arrangements are being made for the distribution of forms among the heads of institutions and Colleges in the City. Students are advised to apply in the prescribed forms. Forms can be had from the Office of the Director of Madras State Transport Department, Transport House, Madras-2, on application or in person.

The first issue of season tickets in every academic year will be alone from the "Transport House Depot, Madras". Renewals can be made from any of the following five places:—

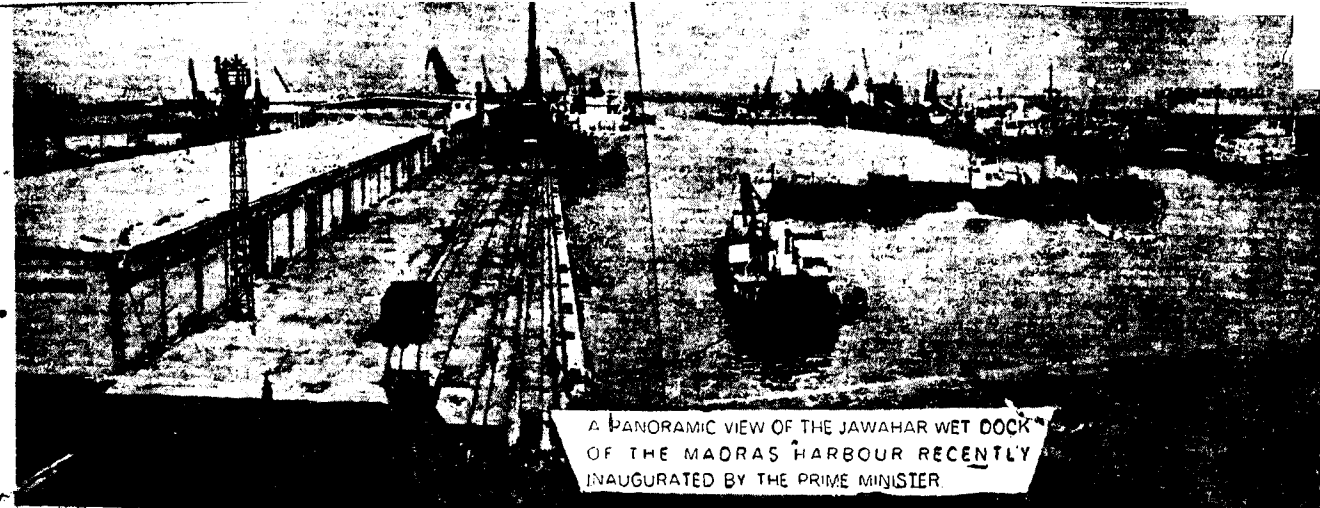
1. Transport House Depot.
2. T. Nagar Bus-stand.
3. Mint Bus-stand.
4. Mandavalli Bus-stand.
5. Parrys Sub-Depot.

Instructions contained in the application forms and the conditions regarding the issue of season tickets printed may be on reverse of tickets may be referred to for further details.

The Deep Sea Harbour

AT TUTICORIN

244



A PANORAMIC VIEW OF THE JAWAHAR WET DOCK OF THE MADRAS HARBOUR RECENTLY INAUGURATED BY THE PRIME MINISTER.

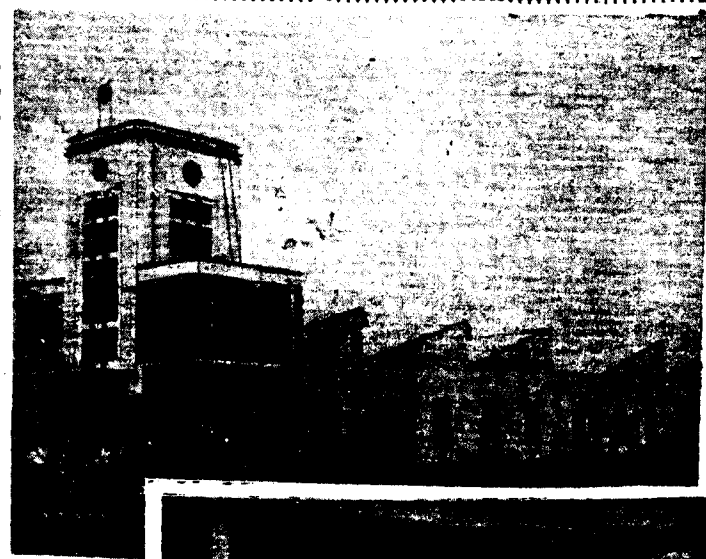


SRI HUMAYUN KABIR, UNION MINISTER FOR PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS WHO INAUGURATED THE TOOL ROOM SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS PROJECT IS SEEN GOING ROUND THE TOOL ROOM WITH THE CHIEF MINISTER OF MADRAS.

THE SALEM COOPERATIVE SPINNING MILLS LTD., AMMAPET WAS INAUGURATED BY SRI M BHAKTAVATSALAM ON 1-11-64.



SRI G. BHUVARAMAN, MINISTER FOR INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY AND SRI R. VENKATARAMAN, MINISTER FOR INDUSTRIES HAVE PARTICIPATED IN THE INDUSTRIES SEMINAR FOR SALEM HELD ON 31-10-64.



The Tuticorin Harbour, which is at present an intermediate port, is being developed as a major harbour. Expected to be completed in four to five years time, the project is estimated to cost about Rs. 14 crores and the entire designing and construction are being done by our own engineers.

The 3,000 mile long coastal line of India is served by 7 Major Harbours: Calcutta, Madras and Visakhapatnam on the East Coast and Cochin, Murmagoa, Bombay and Khandla on the West Coast. In addition to this, there are sixteen intermediate Ports, out of which three are in Madras State at Cuddalore, Nagapattinam and Tuticorin.

Present Port

The Tuticorin Port lies 600 kilometres (315 miles) south of Madras Harbour. The question of construction of a Major Harbour at Tuticorin has been engaging the attention of the authorities for a long time. Out of the 16 intermediate ports, the traffic handled at the Tuticorin Port is the highest. The ships calling at this port are obliged to stand out in the open sea, approximately 5 miles from the shore, owing to inadequate depth and cargo is taken to and from the ships by lighters (sailing vessels). The cargo handled has already exceeded one million tons per year.

Marine Characteristics

The range of tide at Tuticorin is only about a metre and there are about 700 tides every year as in the case of every other Harbour.

The fetch of the sea is only about 200 kilometres and the island of Ceylon has a restraining influence in the intensity of wave production. The waves during the North-East Monsoon are more predominant and their maximum height hardly exceeds 1.6 metres and the same height is attained more or less, during the South West Monsoon also. However, during 1961, a storm is generated waves of about 4.25 metres propagation of quite a few swells of which has also been noticed.

The North-East Monsoon sets in with heavy rains in the month of November and prevails till the end of January, when the wind usually blows from North-North-East. By February, the winds on the coast assume the character of land and sea breezes.

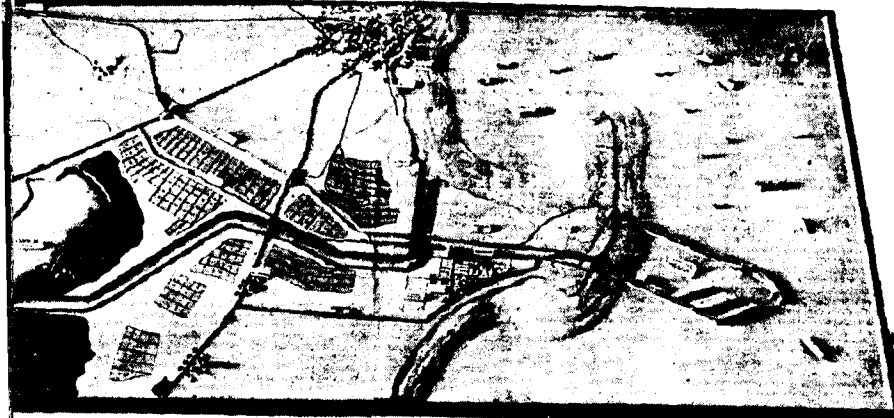
The South-West Monsoon sets in June, but the showers become less frequent by July. The usual high intensity of winds at Tuticorin is 5 Beaufort scale, corresponding to 17 to 21 knots. Sporadic winds of 6 Beaufort scale have also been observed. The prevailing wind direction is from the West. The average annual rainfall is about 625 millimetres.

Cyclonic storms

Cyclones hit the coastline during the months of November and December, however only a small percentage of the cyclones generated in the Bay of Bengal on the gulf of mannar. The cyclones in the Arabian Sea, originating from higher latitudes than those of Tuticorin have little influence in the propagation of swells in the gulf.

Industrialists met the Chief Minister at the Secretariat on 8th October 1964.



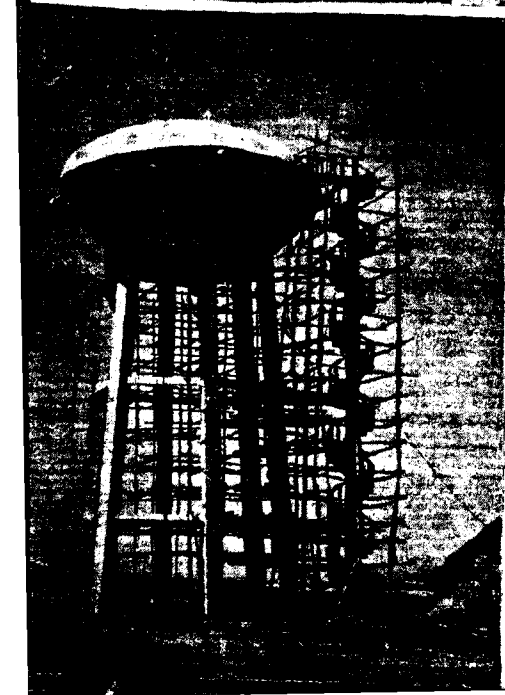
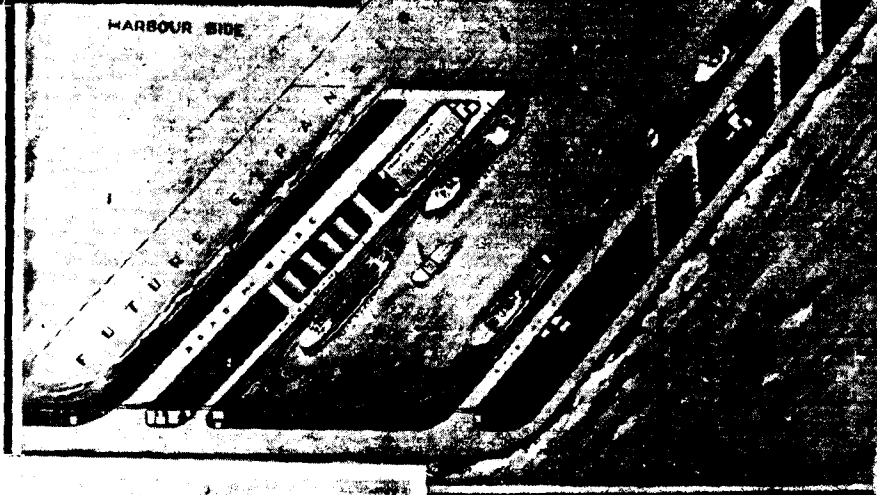


: A model of the proposed Tuticorin Harbour.

: Layout of the Wharf and Staff quarters.

W: The existing Port.

om: Oyster like water tank at the township.



Tuticorin Harbour Project Lay-out

Owing to the traffic increase at this Port, and due to the general trend in the country to develop more Harbours to handle the expanding trade, there was an immediate demand for developing a Major Harbour at Tuticorin. Although a number of proposals had been considered from 1919 onwards, no concrete progress was made, till Government of India set up the Intermediate Ports Development Committee in 1960. After studying the claims of the various Intermediate Ports, the Committee recommended the construction of a Deep Sea Harbour at Tuticorin.

The Harbour so recommended is proposed to be located off the Hare Island, since the existing Bay close to Tuticorin has a rocky bed below. The location of the present Harbour is so chosen that it would be fairly in deep water, thereby reducing rock dredging to minimum as the bed of the Sea in that area is also rocky. The scheme involves the constructions of six berths, comprising two coals berths, one oil berth, one salt berth, one general cargo berth and one ship repairing berth as the first stage, capable of being expanded to 17 berths later on. The scheme is estimated to cost approximately Rs.-14 crores and it is expected to be completed by the end of 1969, i.e., in a period of six years.

The salient features of the scheme are detailed below:—

After fixing the location and major dimension of the harbour, a detailed examination of the design aspects of the layout was taken up by the Technical Advisory Committee set up for the purpose. On a suggestion made that the orientation of the berths should be based on the direction of the prevalent wind, so as to

MAIN EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

The main exports from this port are salt, cement, onions, chillies and goats and sheep, and the main imports are coal, grains, machinery, empty gunnies, etc. It handled a traffic of over one million tons in 1962-63. The normal loading and unloading capacity is about 4,000 tons per day. The decision to develop it as a major port has been taken in view of the intense trading and industrial activity likely to develop in the region in future.



The first meeting of the Regional Advisory Committee for organising the Film Week in Madras in connection with the Third International Film Festival was held at the Chief Minister's Chamber on 9th October 1964.

cause minimum troubles in the berthing of ships during heavy winds, an orientation of $67^{\circ} 30'$ bearing has been adopted for the berths. A number of additional advantages are obtained for this orientation.

1. The cost of rock dredging is reduced as the berths are located in deeper waters.
2. The manoeuvrability of ships inside the harbour becomes better.
3. The railway and Road connections running on the Southern breakwater can be laid more smoothly with better curves.

The Breakwaters

Two Breakwaters, each about 10,000 ft. in length are proposed to be constructed. The Breakwaters will be of rubble type and stones required for this of size 70 kilogrammes to 8 tonnes in weight, will be quarried and conveyed from two quarries. The smaller sized stones will be quarried and conveyed by road from the quarries at Thattaparai, situated about 20 miles away from Tuticorin. The bigger sized stones will be quarried and conveyed by rail from the quarries near Ambasamudram, 60 miles away. It is estimated that in all three million tonnes of stones will have to be quarried and conveyed from each of these two quarries. The alignment and orientation of these Breakwaters have been designed based on the Model Experiments conducted at the Central Water and Power Research Station, Poona.

The North Breakwater proposed to be constructed is of the Rubble Mound type with armour stones weighing 8 tonnes each at deep sections. The South and East Breakwaters are proposed to be constructed with two rows of R.C. Caissons with sand filling.

It might be possible to resort to "Vertical all Type" of Breakwaters, constructed in deep waters, by assembling large monoliths in reinforced concretes which have previously been cast ashore and towed on to the site like pontoons. A composite construction with a caisson type erected over a rubble round is also envisaged. Based on economic considerations, hydraulic efficiency, constructional facility and cost of future maintenance, suitable types of Breakwaters will be designed in the various reaches.

The Harbour design

The Harbour is designed for a draft of 30 ft. But it is expected that at least one end berth will have a draft of 32 ft.

The width of the Harbour entrance has been tentatively fixed as 150 meters (400 ft.) clear at Sea bed level. The location of the entrance, which is now proposed on the eastern side will be decided upon after considering the wave direction and intensity and other factors based on the Hydraulic Model Experiments being conducted at the Central Water and Power Research Station, Poona, examining a number of possible alternatives.

A Turning Basin of 400 m. diameter will be provided for, so that, in case an oil refinery is located at Tuticorin oil tankers can be turned easily. It is also possible that in future, larger bulk carriers may have to be handled and space has to be left even now for future enlargements.

The width of the Docking Basin will be 150 metres. Equal widths have been provided in the K. G. Dock of Calcutta Harbour, Wet Dock of Madras Harbour and at Visakapattinam Harbour.

Sri G. Bhuvarahan inaugurated the Consumers' Co-operative Society of the State Governments Rental Quarters Residents Association on 15th October 1964.



A metre gauge railway link will be provided from Milavittan Railway Station to the Harbour site for a length of 12 miles. An Expressway taking off from the Tuticorin-Palameottah road at mile 28/1 will connect the Harbour with Tirunelveli and Thiruvendur. This Expressway will be extended in due course to connect with the Tuticorin-Madurai road also. This Expressway and Rail road will be carried on the inner side of the South Breakwater to connect to the Wharves. For this purpose, a portion of 200 ft. width within the Harbour basin close to the Southern Breakwater will be filled with sand and the railway and road will be taken on this to the wharves.

The Harbour Estate

The Harbour Estate will consist of an area of about 2,500 acres and will have its own township. The quarters now constructed, will be utilised for housing the construction staff and later on for the maintenance staff of the Harbour.

The water-supply required for the Harbour will be five lakh gallons immediately on completion and ten lakh gallons later on. The Government of Madras have already proposed to take up a scheme to supply about three million gallons per day, reserved for the Harbour and Industries likely to spring up close to the Harbour area. Water required during construction stage is 1.5 lakh gallons per day.

The power required for the Harbour on completion will be 3,300 kilowatts. Power required during the construction stage is estimated to be 500 kilowatts.

Work on the project

The work on the Project was put on hand towards the end of 1963 and works to a value of Rs. 1 crore have been completed. The railway link from Milavittan Railway station up to Harbour point has been completed. Pending completion of the Expressway, a construction road taking off from mile 4/6 from Tuticorin-Tiruchendur road has been laid for transporting the materials, etc., to the Harbour site for construction. The first batch of quarters, 90 in number have almost been constructed. An underground reservoir of one lakh gallons capacity and an Overhead tank of 50,000 gallons capacity have been completed and water is made available at the site for construction and drinking. The buildings for the Field Office have been completed and two Field Divisions are functioning at the site. The work on the North Breakwater has been commenced. In view of the heavy



Dr. S. Radhakrishnan inaugurated the Nehru Memorial Museum on November 14, 1964. The Union Education Minister, Sri M. C. Chagla is explaining the background of some pictures on display at the Museum to the President.

drift of sand in the area, intensive plantations have been launched upon. A 22 KV electric line has been extended to the site and power has been made available for lighting and construction. Works to a value of about Rs. 3 crores are proposed to be completed during 1964-65.

The Government of Madras have come forward to construct at their cost the Expressway up to the

Harbour limit and also arrange to supply water required and electric power at the Harbour limit.

The Harbour, when completed, will handle about two million tons of cargo. Being nearest to the Indian Ocean it is expected that trade will develop considerably at this Harbour, and a new era of industrial and commercial prosperity will be ushered in this backward part of Madras State.

National Income in 1963-64

There was an improvement in the rate of growth of the economy in the third-year of the Third Five-Year Plan. The national income increased by 4.3 per cent in 1963-64 as compared with an average growth of only 2.4 per cent in the previous years. Both agriculture and industry contributed to this improvement. Despite adverse weather conditions, agricultural production showed an increase of 2.4 per cent in 1963-64 whereas in the previous year it had declined by nearly 3 per cent. Industrial output rose by 9 per cent as compared to 8 per cent in the second-year of the Third-Plan and 6.4 per cent in the first-year.



Prime Minister in TAMILNAD

1. Arrival at Meenambakkam Air-port.
- 2 & 4. Inauguration of the Deep sea harbour at Tuticorin
3. At Madurai Meenakshi Temple.
5. Inaugural speech at the Central Institute of Technology, Adyar.
6. With C. M. at the Function.
7. Addressing the Hindi Prachara Sabha, Madras.
8. At Madras Harbour.
9. Inauguration of the Jawahar Wet Dock, Madras Harbour.



SYMBOL OF NATIONAL INTEGRATION

By
LT. COLONEL C. L. PROUDFOOT.

The Indian Army is a true symbol of national integration and a secular society. There are as many as 1,58,000 officers and men in the Army belonging to various minority communities. Officers alone number 14,000. They work, play and fight together as one team.

Perhaps the most eloquent testimony to the secular nature of Indian democracy is the number of officers and men of minority communities serving in its Armed Forces.

This is not only proves that there is equal opportunity for all, but the fact that recruitment to our Armed

Forces has no bar of religion or community is a significant proof of India's implicit faith in the loyalty of all her citizens, irrespective of their caste, creed or religion.

Statistics show that there are 157,897 members of the minority communities, including Muslims, in the



Far away in the lonely heights of the Himalayas, in a sequestered bunker, men of the Indian Army devote a moment to pray. They read the sacred book in the mellow light of a hurricane lamp; a white crucifix, lovingly carved by devout hands, is reverently placed on a soldier's pack.

By alone of which 13,989 are officers. Many of these are very senior and are in positions of trust and confidence.

By way of contrast it is interesting to note that in the Pakistan Army there is not a single non-Muslim officer or soldier in the main fighting units like the Infantry, Armoured Corps and Artillery, whilst in the rest of the services the percentage of minority community members is as follows: Engineers, 2 per cent; Signals, 1 per cent; Army Service Corps, 1 per cent; Army Ordnance Corps, 2 per cent; Army Medical Corps, 1 per cent and Corps of Electrical and Mechanical Engineers, 2 per cent.

Soldiers from minority groups in the Indian Army are not banded together separately, but are completely integrated in every strata of the arms and services of the Army.

Even in those fighting units which are drawn traditionally from particular types like Gorkhas, Garhwalis, Kumaonis, Sikhs, Marathas and so on, officers and administrative staff are from all communities. For the most remarkable fact of life in the Armed Forces

is the strong feeling of comradeship and entity in which religious differences have little place.

As comrades-in-arms, officers and men of all communities live and play their games, serve and fight together guided by the twin beacons of country and regiment; their lives are dedicated to the safety, honour and welfare of the country and the glory of their regiments.

Amongst men whose lives are governed by such high ideals, ideals for which they are prepared to give their lives gladly, there is no place for the petty bitterness and futility of religious intolerance. It is common to see Hindu soldiers celebrating Id, Muslim soldiers celebrating Hindu festivals and Christian soldiers visiting temple gurudwara and mosque on religious occasions. They are not only brothers-in-arms but brothers in spirit as well.

Our Armed Forces can be likened to a giant cauldron in which many different cultures and religions are met and fused into the golden metals of tolerance and service. They are indeed the greatest factors working towards the integration of our people into a single emotional entity, striving towards Jawaharlal Nehru's ideal of a truly secular nation in which individual liberty and tolerance are the guiding principles.

Kundah Hydro-Electric Project Stage III

An agreement was signed here today between the Governments of India and Canada concerning the construction of Stage III of the Kundah Hydro-electric Project in Madras. Under this agreement the Government of Canada contributes a sum not exceeding \$22.2 million (Canadian) to meet the external costs of the construction of three additional Power Houses with a total installed capacity of 190,000 kilowatts, the addition of an extra generating unit in each of the two existing power houses to increase their combined capacity by 55,000 kilowatts, the construction of additional storage and diversion works in the Kundah River and its tributaries, and the erection of transmission lines and sub-stations.

In 1956, the Government of Canada assisted in construction of Stages I and II of the project and contributed a sum of \$22 million (Canadian) to meet the external costs.

The Government of Canada have also agreed to the use of rupee counterpart funds generated by the sale of commodities received from Canada under the Colombo Plan to the extent of \$5 million for the first two stages and \$25 million for the third stage of the project.



MORE NUTRITIOUS FOOD FROM ANIMALS

DR. I. D. MANTHRAMURTHI, G.M.V.C., B.V. SC.,
Director of Animal Husbandry, Madras

The food problem today has assumed so much importance that it has become essential for us to tap all possible sources for doubling our efforts to produce more food in a much shorter time. It is here that the State Animal Husbandry Department assumes equal, if not more responsibility, than the other Departments in producing more food.

The achievements of increased food production through Animal Husbandry Programmes require that priority should be given to such programmes that can produce quick results in raising food output of animal origin, i.e., milk, eggs and meat in a relatively short time. We are seeking ways and means to increase food output substantially and the choice of ways and means will largely determine the degree of success of our production effort.

Another important aspect in planning for food self sufficiency through Livestock Development Programmes is the need to reduce the demand for foodgrains and to provide protective foods. It is an accepted fact that food of animal origin is superior to that of food of plant origin from the point of view of nutrition and digestibility. Yet much importance is given to the production of crops because of the possibility of substantial production through intensive methods in a short period. Production of food of animal origin is a slow and time-consuming process and has multi-faceted problems.

Livestock development

In Madras State about 80 per cent of the people depend upon agriculture. Cattle are the primary source of motive power for agriculture in our State. In addition we get our requirements of milk, meat, eggs,

skins and wool from livestock. The valuable farm-yard manure which is essential not only to enrich the soil, but also to improve its texture needs no mention. Though India accounts for over 25 per cent of the livestock population of the world, our livestock do not conform to high pedigree or productivity, which poses a great problem in planning the development of livestock. Since India became independent increasing interest in livestock is being evinced, leading to the formulation of a number of schemes for its development. The objectives of our livestock development programmes have been clearly set out as follows:—

firstly to increase the supply of milk, eggs and meat, a greater consumption of which is essential in order to balance the present customary diet of cereals,

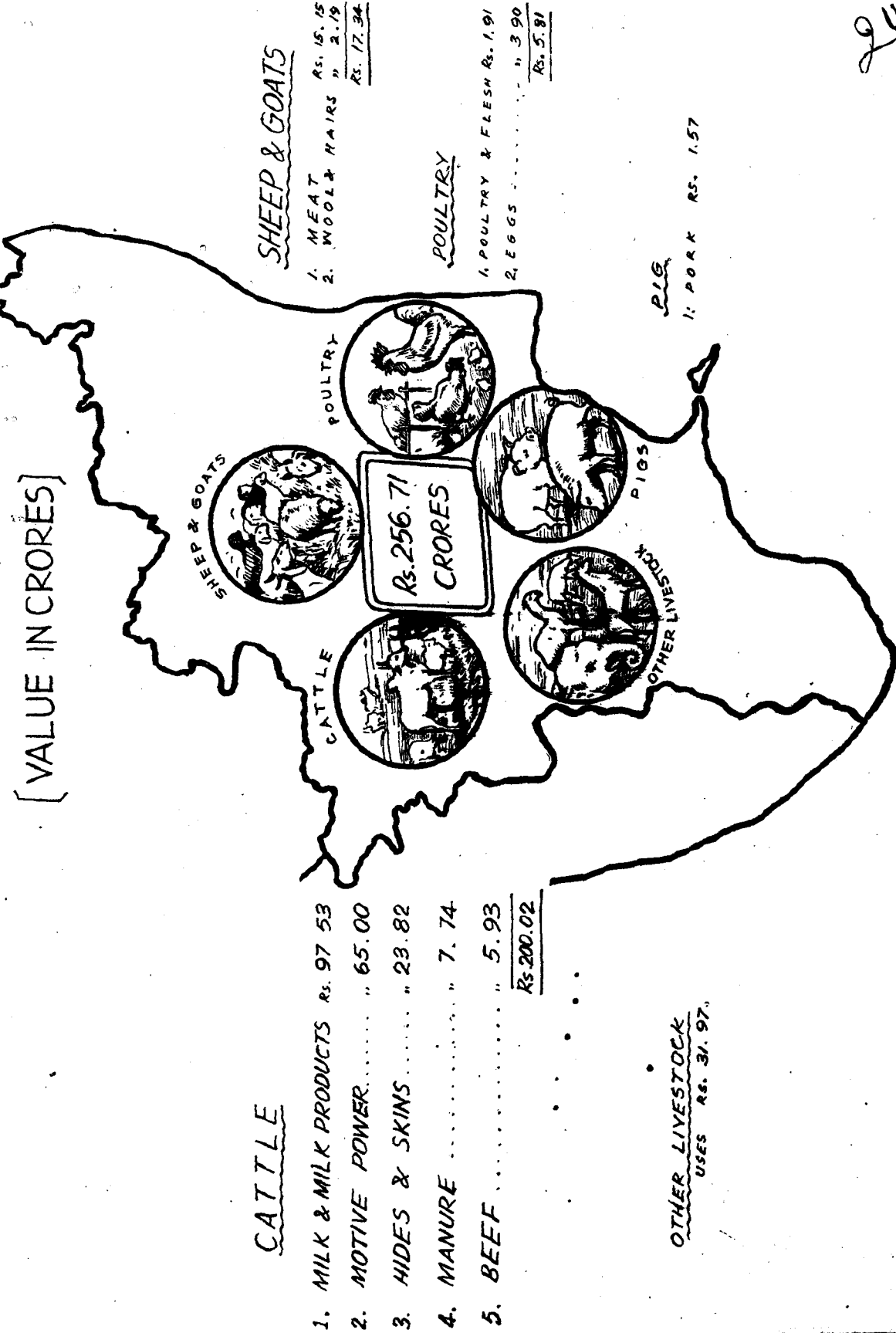
secondly to provide efficient bullock power for agricultural operation, and

lastly to improve the output of certain animal products such as wool, hides, bristles, glands, bones, etc., which are industrial raw materials of economic importance.

The outlay for Animal Husbandry Development which was only 43 lakhs in the First Plan was increased to 352.25 lakhs in the Third Plan with a view to give importance to animal food.

MAP SHOWING INCOME FROM LIVESTOCK IN MADRAS STATE

[VALUE IN CRORES]



The most important food of animal origin is milk. It is needless to mention here that milk is a highly nutritious food and is needed by people of all ages, young and old, and in all conditions, in health and disease.

Unfortunately there are no definite milk breeds of cattle in our State and our local breeds are suitable mainly for work purposes. Breeds like Sindhies and Tharparkars are good milkers but they are not available in plenty in our State. Therefore, the only course now open for us is to introduce high yielding breeds from outside the State and adopt cross breeding to upgrade the local stock. This work is being done in this State through establishment of a large number of Key Village Centres, Key Village Extension Centres and A. I. Centres. In addition to livestock improvement work, these centres also educate people on scientific aspects of livestock development, controlled breeding, feeding, management and disease control. Livestock Farms have been established at Hosur, Pudukkottai, Orathanad Chettinad and Abishekapatti where interalia the production of pedigree bulls is also carried out. A dairy farm with cross-breeds at Ootacamand has also been established.

As a result of the work of the department so far, perceptible improvement has been achieved in the development of cattle of our State. At present 850,000 metric tons of milk is produced annually and the per capita daily consumption of milk has been raised to 2.5 ozs. With the introduction of pure bred Jerseys, six of which have been allotted to our State under the Heifer Project, we expect to increase milk production rapidly in our local cattle.

New breeds may come and more schemes may be implemented but neither the breed nor the scheme can yield more milk unless sufficient fodder is made available to milch cattle.

Sri R. Venkataraman, Minister for Industries who inaugurated the Industrial Seminar for North Arcot District at Vellore is witnessing the exhibits.



The shortage of nutritious fodder is the worst bottleneck in the development of our cattle. Green fodder is not only vitaminised, succulent feed for cattle but also helps the calves to develop good vision, grow rapidly, mature early, come to heat regularly, conceive effectively, calve without trouble and secrete more milk. Can we then permit such valuable feed to be in perpetual shortage? The improved cattle produced under various schemes cannot be expected to reveal their inherent qualities unless they are provided with adequate nutritious fodder. Therefore, an intensive programme for the development of feeds and fodder resources has been launched and under this programme pasture plots in State farms and in private lands have been set apart and supply of fodder seeds, fertilisers, chaff cutters and construction of silo pits are subsidised in Key village areas. Assistance is also given for fencing pasture plots in selected villages.

Eggs

Next to milk, eggs are very popular, delicious and nutritious food material. The poultry of our State is also very poor in quality and their yield is very low. The Animal Husbandry Department has been laying very great emphasis on Poultry production, since the Second Five-Year Plan, in view of their quick multiplicity and low investment required for their development. Poultry Marketing in Madras State has so far been a village or cottage industry with no support from commercial hatcheries, commercial feed industry or organised marketing of poultry products. Factors responsible for this have been poor stock, dread of diseases, lack of appreciation of the nutritive value of eggs and poultry meat.

Achievement of these targets is by no means a formidable undertaking in these days of advanced science and technical knowledge. New methods of controlling diseases, better knowledge of breeding, feeding, housing and other managerial practices are now available for increasing the efficiency in poultry production. Most of the poultry diseases now prevailing can be prevented and controlled by adopting sanitary measures and timely prophylactic vaccinations. In a way poultry development in our State has now reached a fair level of development due to departmental activities and help in many ways. There are at present nearly 60 Poultry Extension Centres in addition to thousands of birds reared in all the Livestock Farms. The breeds that are generally in demand are Rhode Island Reds, White Leghorns, Black Minorcas, etc. Training in Poultry Husbandry is imparted to interested persons for a period of 6 weeks in Poultry farms with stipends. The

offer incentive to the Private Poultry breeders, schemes have been introduced for the supply of day old chicks at 50 per cent cost and provision of poultry houses and incubators at half cost. Under the UNICEF Programme an Applied Nutrition Programme has been introduced in the State. Under this scheme, 7 Poultry Extension Centres and 290 Village Poultry Units have been established. The eggs produced in these units are distributed freely to pregnant women and Pre-school children through the Panchayat Unions.

An intensive Egg and Poultry Production-cum-Marketing Scheme has been introduced with Kattupakkam as its headquarters to augment the supply of eggs and table birds to the City of Madras. Under this Scheme, 300 selected private poultry breeders have been granted interest free loans of Rs. 1,000 each in the form of poultry equipment, etc. The loanes are to repay the loan in terms of table birds and eggs. When this scheme is fully implemented, 300 table birds and 10,000 eggs will become available to the City people daily. It is estimated that 260 million eggs have been distributed during 1961 as against the estimated production of only 99 millions during 1956. It is

expected that by the end of the Third Plan as much as 500 million eggs will be produced in our State.

The per capita consumption of eggs in this State is 7.7 as compared with 8 for the whole country, with the egg production in Madras State standing at 260 millions.

The meat requirements are 10 times of what actually is available. Even at this rate of low production and small poultry population, the poultry industry has contributed 5.81 crores of rupees to the State income in the form of eggs and meat in 1961.

Meat and Wool

Meat is rich in proteins. Sheep, goats, cattle, poultry and pigs are the principal sources of meat. As years advance and the scientific knowledge about the superiority of food of animal origin to that of plant origin spreads more and more people will take to non-vegetarian dishes. Therefore, the prime duty of our department is to make available surplus unthrifty and unproductive cattle, sheep and poultry for table purposes in addition to improving the meat qualities of our local sheep, multiply pigs more rapidly and produce poultry for table.

LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY BOOK

DEPOSITS	EARNINGS
1. Good care & management	1. Motive Power Rs. 65.00
2. Housing	2. Milk & Milk products .. 97.53
3. Feeding	3. Mutton, Beef & Pork .. 22.65
4. Breeding	4. Poultry flesh & eggs .. 5.81
5. Prevention of Diseases	5. Wool, Hairs, Hides & Skins } .. 26.01
6. Marketing	6. Manure & others .. 39.71
	Total income .. 256.71

The National Physical Efficiency Drive

The interest and enthusiasm for sports and physical fitness are growing in our country. The Union and State Governments as well as voluntary sports and other physical education institutions are adopting various measures to make our people fitness conscious. To give a further incentive to this growing interest, the Government of India have been conducting the National Physical Efficiency Drive since 1959-60.

The purpose

The purpose of the National Physical Efficiency Drive is to create a consciousness and enthusiasm amongst the people of our country for physical fitness and to stimulate their interest for physical welfare which will help them to a better and more healthful living. The Drive is also expected to assess factors such as strength, speed, ability and endurance which go to make a person physically efficient.

It is proposed to achieve this through arranging batteries of tests in certain physical performances called the National Physical Efficiency Tests. The tests are drawn separately for men and women. They are further classified for various age-groups as indicated below :—

Men.

- Junior : Group I—Below 18 years.
- Senior : Group II—18 to 34 years.
- Senior : Group III—35 to 44 years.
- Senior : Group IV—45 years and above.

Sri N. Subaraya Bhat, Stanley Medical College who secured 18 prizes is receiving the prizes from the Governor of Madras H. H. Maharaja Sri Jayachamaraja Wadiyar Bahadur at the annual prize distribution function of the College.



Women.

- Junior : Group I—Below 16 years.
- Senior : Group II—16 to 30 years.
- Senior : Group III—31 years and above.

For classification of a person into a particular group, his/her age in completed years as on 1st January of the year in which the National Physical Efficiency Drive is being conducted, should be taken into account.

Each item of test has three standards laid down from moderately easy to fairly difficult. The highest standard is the "Three-Star" standard, the next "Two-Star", and the easiest "One-Star". The idea is that those who pass all the prescribed items at the Three-Star level will be awarded a Three-Star badge specially designed for the purpose. Those who pass all the items in the second standard, will be awarded a Two-Star badge and those passing in the Third Group will get the One-Star badge. The winning and wearing of these badges will be a distinction in physical fitness and efficiency. In addition to the badges, each successful competitor will be awarded a certificate indicating his/her level of achievement.

Those who have a natural aptitude, may pass the tests at the lower level, without much training. But to attain the highest level, considerable practice and all round ability will be required.

The beginning

The Drive was organised throughout the country the first two years on an experimental basis. response from all quarters exceeded all expectations. While administering these tests, however, certain difficulties were experienced. The Ministry of Education therefore, decided to review the Scheme in consultation with experts in the field and persons who organised and

conducted these tests. A seminar of such selected persons was organised at Lovedale (the Nilgiris) in July 1961. In the light of recommendations of the Lovedale Seminar, the Plan of the Drive for 1961-62 was finalised with suitable amendments wherever necessary. Accordingly a revised pamphlet on the Drive was also published in 1961-62. Similar steps were taken in 1962-63 and 1963-64 also. Plans of the Drive for these years were suitably revised in the light of the recommendations of

Item.	1959-60.	1960-61.
States ..	10	4
Union Territories ..	4	2
Testing Centres ..	269	157
Participants ..	77,109	20,938
Winners of Merit Certificates/Stars and Medals.	42,357	13,460

The Union Ministry of Education organised the Fourth All-India Seminar of State representatives and other on National Physical Efficiency Drive at Taradevi (Simla Hills) from 28th to 30th April 1964, to review the progress of the Drive during the last five years and to discuss ways and means to give further acceleration to the Scheme during 1964-65. The Seminar has made many useful recommendations pertaining to the revision of tests battery, establishment of testing centres, expansion of the Drive so as to cover twenty lakh people of our country ways and means of giving wider publicity to the Drive, etc. The Seminar has also suggested not only revision in the tests battery in the light of the plan recommended by the Mahabaleswar Seminar, but also the classification of men and women into more age-groups with standards of achievements under each.

Finance not a hurdle

The competitors selected to represent the State are provided with uniform and warm clothing costing about Rs. 50 per head by the State Government. The Central Government met the expenditure on T.A. and D.A. of the competitors. (II Class Railway Fare to and from the competitors. (II Class Railway Fare to and from the competitors. They remain guests of the Central Government during their stay at the venue of the competitions and were provided free accommodation and boarding. It is possible for all boys and girls even if the parents happen to be very poor, to try and achieve performances to qualify themselves to represent the State and to derive the benefits thereof.

National Award for best competitors in National Physical Efficiency Drive was instituted in the year 1962.

conducted on National Physical Efficiency Drive held at Mahabaleswar and in July 1963 at Taradevi, Simla Hills.

Progress

A Summary of some of the important statistics pertaining to the progress of the Drive over the last five years, 1959-60 to 1963-64 is reproduced below for ready reference :—

	1961-62.	1962-63.	1963-64.
States	14	14	15
Union Territories	6	6	8
Testing Centres	1,163	1,647	3,259
Participants	1,60,000 (Approx.)	2,00,000 (Approx.)	6,00,000 (Approx.)
Winners of Merit Certificates/Stars and Medals.	78,843	1,14,799	2,55,955

Almost all the State and Union Territories in India participated.

In the competitions held at New Delhi, Sri R. R. Beedu of the Suburban High School, Combatore, represented the Madras State and secured the first place among the five, who were declared winners of National Award for Men Junior.

In 1963, Sri Gunasekharan of Blake High School, Thanjavur, represented the Madras State and secured the fifth place among the National Award Winners in the competitions held at Gwalior.



In 1964, in the National Award Competitions held at Patiala, Kanchi, P. A. Pankajam of Monohan Girls High School, Madras was one of the two junior Women competitors to win the National Award.



Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Chief Minister who presided over the industrial seminar for North Arcot district held at Vellore on 15.9.1964 is seen addressing the gathering.

According to the census of 1961, our State possesses 7.16 millions of sheep and 3.43 millions of goats. The wool produced in the State is 4,900 metric tons annually valued at a little over 2 crores of rupees. It is highly essential to improve our sheep and goats with a view to step up the production of meat and wool and improve their quality as well. For the development of sheep, Sheep and Wool Extension Centres have been established in suitable parts of the State and are successfully working. At present, there are 28 such Centres functioning and 28 more will be established shortly. Sheep Farms have been established at Ootacamund, Chinnasalem and Kattupakkam. Sheep are also maintained at the Livestock Research Station, Hosur and Ramanathapuram District Livestock Farm at Chettinad. In the Sheep and Wool Extension Centres improved rams are distributed to grade up the local sheep both for mutton and wool. People of the locality are also educated on proper feeding, breeding, disease control and management of sheep.

Our present annual production of meat is 95,000 metric tons as compared with 75,000 metric tons during 1956. The rate of per capita consumption of meat in this State which was only 5.6 lb. per annum has been raised to 6.3 lb. per annum.

Pork

Pork is a valuable animal food derived from pigs. Piggery development is still in its infancy in this State. Pigs of good breed, fed with roots and tubers and vegetables and housed under hygienic conditions are highly prolific and are a good source of nutritious food. A sow at the Livestock Research Station, Hosur Cattle Farm, gives birth to 20—25 piglets at each farrowing. Piggery development units have been established at the Livestock Research Station in Hosur Cattle Farm, District Livestock Farms, Orathanad and Pudukkottai and Sheep Farm, Kattupakkam. Boars produced in these units are sold to breeders at concessional rates and subsidy for their maintenance is also given.

In the present context of food scarcity in order to keep under check the prices of meat, milk, eggs, etc., it is considered necessary that immediate increase in production and availability of these commodities should be secured through Crash Programmes. The increased supplies and consumption of these subsidiary food would partially relieve food shortage, besides providing more balanced and nutritious diet to the people. These programmes aim at the increased production of egg-laying birds and meat in addition to laying strong foundations to cattle development, which is a time-consuming process.

In our efforts to augment food production in the coming few years poultry rearing has an indispensable role in the programme for increasing food production. The contribution that poultry can make towards immediate and substantial increase in food output in Madras State is tremendous.

The Crash Programme for Poultry development envisages the setting up of intensive Egg and Poultry Production-cum-Marketing Centres, Intensive Poultry Development Blocks and Poultry Extension Centres and a few chick hatcheries. In addition to harness the interests of the private breeders to take to development of poultry, provision will be made for adequate subsidy and credit facilities for individual farmers and institutions. Encouragements will be given to rearing of backyard poultry, through supply of birds at subsidised rates. Suitable marketing facilities will be extended for the disposal of the products by the breeders. The efficient handling of feeding is one of the important factors influencing the profits on the poultry farms. The State Animal Husbandry Department is now planning to distribute balanced poultry feeds on cost basis through the feed mixing unit to be set up under the Crash programme.

To increase the production of meat, more sheep farms, sheep units and sheep and wool extension centres will be established in suitable places.

A pig farm with 100 sows and 20 boars as foundation stock will be established to make available boars and sows for distribution in other areas to upgrade the local stock.

Though Cattle Development is a long range programme it is proposed to avail of this opportunity to lay strong foundations for future development of various aspects of cattle development like production of milk, etc. An intensive Cattle Development Programme on the lines of the present Package Programme is also envisaged.



A three day conference of the District Publicity Officers was held at the Secretariat from 27th October 1964. Sri G. Bhuvaram, Minister for Information and Publicity Presided.

Under this Programme intensive Cattle Development projects will be established. In these project areas aspects of livestock improvement like provision of feeding facilities, removal of all scrub bulls, periodic hygienic vaccination and control of disease, milk testing, conducting shows, etc., will be undertaken.

It will be interesting to know that our State derives an estimated annual income of Rs. 256.71 crores including motive power from livestock. Introduction of the above programmes, and the successful implementation of the successive plans will not only increase our state's income but will help to raise the nutritional level of our peoples' diet considerably.

Under the Plans

The popular Government which came to power gave increased attention to improve the economy of the country and laid special emphasis on—

1. increased food production during the First Five-Year Plan by providing Rs. 56.28 lakhs for Animal Husbandry ;

2. increase in milk and eggs during the Second Five-Year Plan by allocating Rs. 217.48 lakhs for Animal Husbandry ; and

3. in recognition of the importance of all animal food during the Third Plan an outlay of Rs. 352.25 lakhs has been earmarked for Animal Husbandry.

It is for us to utilise the amount thus allotted under the Plans profitably for the welfare of our people. The Department of Animal Husbandry has chalked out a detailed programme for implementing useful schemes for proper education of personnel, advanced research, disease control and livestock developmental activities. The department continues to strive hard but the targets can be fully achieved only if all of us realise the importance of Animal Husbandry Programmes and extend all possible help to Animal Husbandry men wholeheartedly and work with them to achieve these objectives. It is here that every one of us has equal responsibility in producing more food and feeling a sense of satisfaction that we have worked hard and reaped the fruits of our labour.

Small-pox Eradication in Madras

Figures upto 30-6-64.

1. Population—1961 Census (in lakhs)	..	..	336-50
2. Primary vaccination	..	..	11,98,421
3. Revaccination	..	..	193,58,843
4. Total	..	..	205,57,264
5. Percent of population vaccinated	..	..	61.00

VILLAGE VOLUNTEER FORCE

Various items of Rural Development were attended to by the members of the Village Volunteer Force in all the Districts of the State. The following is a gist of the achievements of Village Volunteer Force, according to the reports furnished by the District Collectors.

A school building was constructed at Ramanaickenpet in Natrampalli Panchayat Union and a reading room was constructed at Mellathur in Gudiyatham Panchayat Union. Repairs to wells, supply channels, spring channels and tanks were attended in seven panchayat Unions, in addition to the street-cleaning and digging of compost pits and tree plantation, in about 14 Panchayat Unions.

South Arcot district:

The estimated value of work, executed by the Village Volunteer Force, is about Rs. 4,000, which includes silt-clearance, panchayat plantations, street-cleaning, formation of roads, etc. Relief work was done during the fire accident in Serakuppam and Abatharamapuram villages in Kurinjipadi Block. About thousand glyricidia plants were planted in Tinnavalur Panchayat Union. Silt-clearance was done in Sirukadambur feeder-channel and 2,500 members participated in that work and did Shamdan for one day.

Chingleput district

An additional shed to the school-building was constructed in Jnakapuram in Ramakrishnapet Block. An irrigation channel was formed at Nelvey in Madurantakam Panchayat Union. In Uttiramerur Block, an approach road was improved, at Thandarai village.

Coimbatore district

The tempo of activities of Village Volunteer Force, is expected to be high in future, consequent on the training camps held at the village level, all over the district. The construction of school compound wall, was executed in Avinashi Panchayat Union. Roads were repaired in Karanadai and a few other Panchayat Unions. Gardens were formed at Thandampalayam, Godepalayam under the Applied Nutrition Programme.

Kanyakumari district

The total value of work turned out by the Village Volunteer Force, is estimated about Rs. 5,000. Waste

lands to an extent of 17 acres, were reclaimed. About 12,000 members have been enrolled to Village Volunteer Force, out of which about 2,200 members took part in the various local development activities. Ninety-four compost pits were dug, six wells were renovated and glyricidia cuttings were planted.

Madurai district

The Production Unit of Dindigul Panchayat Union was utilised for implementing the improved methods of cultivation. The members of Palayam Panchayat Union, have attended to the renovation of minor irrigation tanks. At Reddiarchatram Panchayat Union, 86 trees were planted, during the tree-planting week. Village pastures were developed in 12 villages, by the Village Volunteer Force members of Chellampatti Panchayat Union. In Melur North Block, land reclamation work was undertaken, at Vanjinagaram.

The Nilgiris district

Kitchen garden was raised in Kotagiri Panchayat Union. The volunteers of the Defence Wing met regularly and took physical exercises and simple drills. The Mass Education Wing undertook intensive publicity for Family-Planning, Small-Scale Industries, etc.

Ramanathapuram district

Channels were deepened at Muthanendal and Vagudi Panchayats in Manamadurai Block. Drinking water ponds and Urannies were repaired in a number of Panchayat Unions, such as Bogalur, Ramanathapuram, Tirupattur, etc. In Mudukulathur Block, plantation work was done in four Panchayats and a new well for public purpose, was sunk at Keeranur. In Devakottai Block, a temporary building for school was constructed.

Salem district

The Village Volunteer Force was able to recruit 465 persons to Home Guards and 498 persons to Defence services. About 1,200 volunteers participated in the "Watch and Ward" work for 485 man-days during

month. A sum of Rs. 45,483 was donated, as contribution in kind. 36,424 man-days have been added to the Defence Labour Bank. A reading room was constructed at Sirunallikoil in Kabilamalai Block. A school building was constructed at Valapadi Block. Babool seeds were sown on the beds of Minor Irrigation Tanks in Sankari Block.

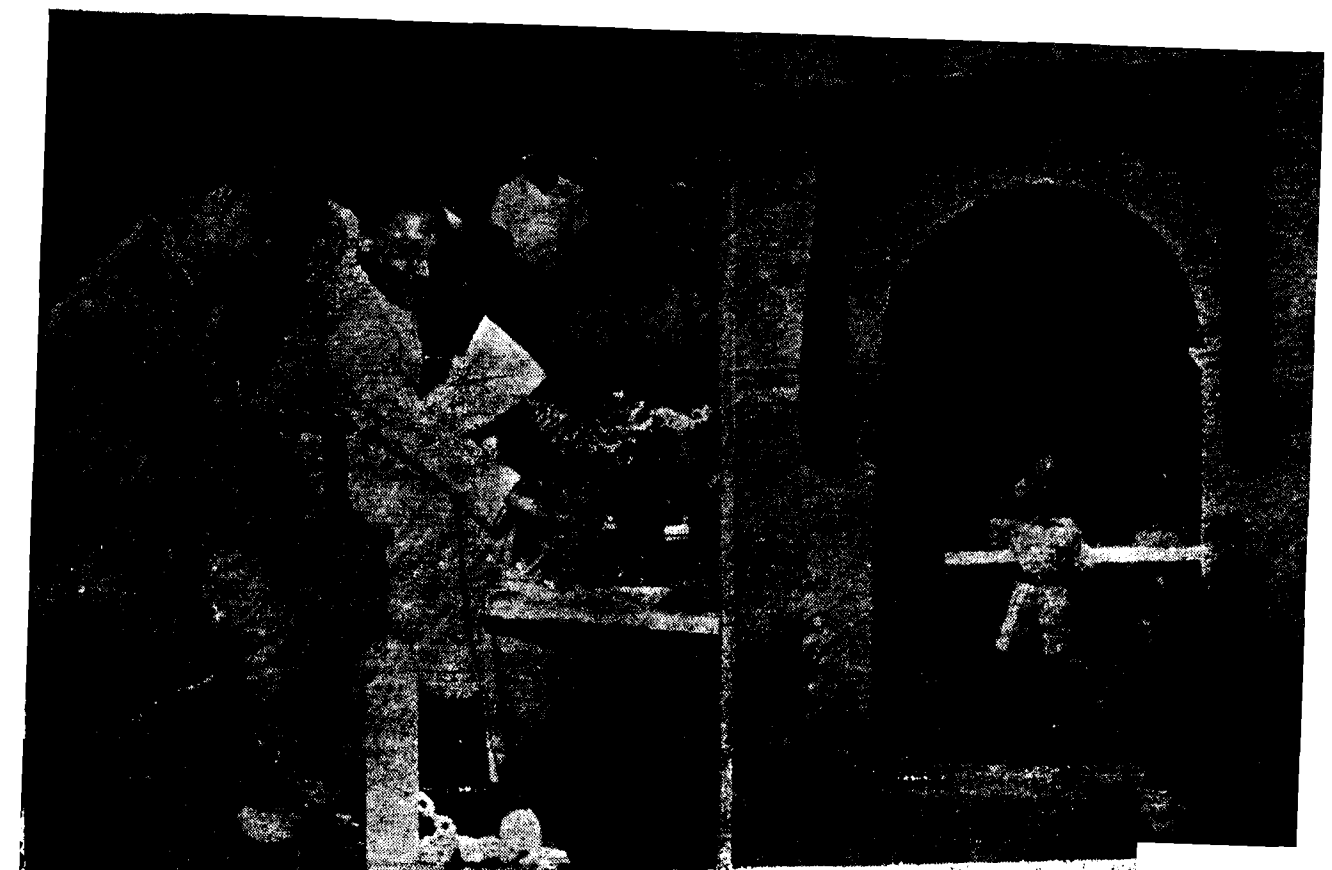
Thanjavur district

'Kudimaramat' work executed in a number of Panchayat Unions, along with rat eradication work. A road was formed at Andanapettai in Nagapattinam Block. In Tirumarugal Block, about 580 members attended to silt clearance of tanks, deepening of irrigation channels and formation of roads, in eight Panchayats. In all the six Revenue Divisions of the district, work estimated at Rs. 21,000 was done in a month by Village Volunteer Force members totalling about 7,290.

New roads were formed by about 1,536 members of Village Volunteer Force in Tiruvarambur Panchayat Union. Silt-clearance was done at Panayapuram and other villages in Andanallur Block, in which about 800 Volunteers participated in the work for 4 days. A check-dam was constructed at 'Vallampadukai-Kattar' at Mudalipatti in Karambakudi Block. A school building was constructed at Pappakudi in Jeyankondam Block.

Tirunelveli district

Repairs to streets were attended to, in a few Panchayat of Kuruvikulam Block. Compost-pits were dug and glyricidia cuttings were planted in Kayathar and Shencottai Blocks. Repairs of feed-channels were attended to at Athimarapatti in Tuticorin Block. A temporary shed for elementary school was constructed at Soorankudi in Melaneelidanallur Block.



Sri C. R. Patabiraman, Union Deputy Minister for Information and Broadcasting has inaugurated "Public Relations Office" in the premises of the Office of the Commissioner of Police, Madras on 13th November, 1964. Sri F. V. Arul, Inspector General of Police is also seen in the picture.

Scheme for Drylands



B. A. RAHMAN, Dip. in C.E. (Guindy),
Dowser, Executive Engineer, (Hydro Metric Survey)
Madras State Electricity Board.

To meet the ever-increasing demand for food by the teeming millions of our country, the agricultural produce has to be immensely increased. This could be achieved in different ways:

One way is increasing the yield capacity of the existing fields, adopting the most modern methods of cultivation suitable to our country.

For example Japanese method of cultivation, with proper manure, selection of good seeds, use of tractor, etc., is already in vogue in our country. Though an increase in production has been achieved by adopting these methods self-sufficiency is yet to be obtained. Other suitable methods should also be brought into play, to reach self-sufficiency in food production.

Officers from Imperial Defence College, U.K., met the Chief Secretary at the Secretariat on 19th September 1964.



There are large tracts of dry lands in this country. At present, they are either used for raising dry crops or kept unutilised. If these dry lands could be converted into wet lands the problem of food production could be solved to a satisfactory extent. But the real problem is the lack of water for converting them into wet lands. With a view to make full use of the available surface water for irrigation the Government Public Works Department is constructing many reservoirs by throwing dams across the rivers. The major and minor irrigation tanks and spring channels too are put to maximum use. In spite of all these a major portion of the land remains dry and is only capable of growing dry crops.

As an immediate result of the improvement now achieved in our standard of living, it is seen that even those people who were once using dry crop products like the maize, jawar, bajra or ragi have switched over to rice-eating. It is rather very difficult now to make them revert to their old habit of taking dry crop products and the only alternative left with us is to convert more and more dry lands into wet lands. How this could be accomplished is the problem demanding our immediate attention and thorough examination.

Sources of irrigation

Water is generally available to us for cultivation from:

- Melting snow,
- Rainfall, and
- Underground water.

Except the Gangetic plain no other part of our country is benefited by the first source. As regards the rainfall, it is not uniform throughout the country. One part or other is always under condition of drought, while others are in floods. Even in places where there is good rainfall, it is not uniformly spread throughout the year. Only in a particular period of the year there is heavy rain, while for a major period there is no rain at all. With a view to mitigate the hardships caused by the vagaries of nature, man has been compelled to store the excess water available in a particular period of the year in big reservoirs and tanks for the use at the time when it is needed. Only a minor portion of the land is benefited by this water. Now let us consider the third source, i.e., the underground water.

Underground water

Nature has provided water in abundance in the underground. Percolation aquifer and Flow aquifer are the two sources of underground water. A portion of the rain water percolates through the soil which is prevented from flowing further down by the impervious strata beneath. This is known as percolation aquifer. Thus, reservoirs, under the ground are formed. Near the tanks, lakes and reservoirs also. In these zones, if wells are sunk or bore holes are made, water will be struck. The quantity and period of the availability of water from these sources are, however, limited since their main source is rain. The supply of water from these wells cannot be depended upon, as the rainfall is not always uniform and continuous.

In contrast to the percolation aquifer, flow aquifer does not depend on rainfall. Nature has provided many flow lines of varying sizes at varying depths throughout the length and breadth of the earth. These flow lines if properly tapped will become an everlasting source of water-supply. As these lines are invariably found in all the dry lands the same could be entirely converted into wet lands if we could locate these lines and sink wells on them. The water-supply from these wells would generally be perennial and everlasting provided bailing or pumping is not done at a rate faster than the yielding capacity of the aquifers which feed these wells.

The flow aquifer can be found out by the use of geophysical instruments and by dowsing. The geophysical methods of prospecting water is very

complicated, highly technical requiring foreign exchange and time consuming. Hence, we cannot afford to use them.

Dowsing or Divining

Dowsing is the method by which a few persons are able to detect the materials that lie hidden inside the bowels of the earth and help in bringing them out. The power of finding underground water is not confined to the professional and paid class of men only. It is also found among amateurs, young and old, male and female and in all classes of society. The dowsers are met with in England, France, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, Germany, Australia, Scandinavia and the Baltic countries. In short, in all parts of the world. Dowsing has been put to use in the Western Countries from the 16th century onwards for finding out minerals and water. There are also many Societies which bring out periodical journals and pamphlets on the subject of dowsing. The most important societies, are—

- (i) The British Society of Dowsers.
- (ii) The Irish Diviners Research Association, Dublin.
- (iii) American Society of Dowsers' INC., and
- (iv) The South American Research Centre, Montevideo, Uruguay.

So far more than 500 books have been written on this subject, but still the scientific know-how of this subject has not been fully established, although field dowsing is an exception to this. Field dowsing is supposed to have been fully established as may be seen from the quotation, from Mr. M. (Ash, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.F., 'I shall take it is scientifically established that the field dowsing has proved itself successful'. In the book 'The Divining Rod' Sir William Barrott catalogues many interesting instances in which the dowsers have succeeded in detecting water flow, unsuccessfully attempted by the Geologist and Engineers. It is however, a matter for regret that in India this divine gift to man has not been used for the benefit of the mankind. Only very recently a separate department has been created in the Rajasthan University for conducting experiments on dowsing.

Cheapest, easiest, quickest

Dowsing, is the cheapest, quickest and perhaps, the easiest method of finding the flow aquifer, and



**Make him fit
TO FACE THE CHALLENGES
OF THE FUTURE**

In addition to the gift of life that she gave her baby, every thoughtful mother knows that she must ensure other gifts to make it fit to face the challenges of future. She cannot allow its growth and development to chance. Apart from the other usual nutrients, especially needed are VITAMIN A for vigorous growth, resistance towards infection and for good eye-sight and VITAMIN D for sound teeth and strong bones.

ADAMIN in liquid or capsule form has these Vitamins A and D in the right proportion. To ensure daily requirements of these Vitamins will cost less than 10 nP.

**GOOD HEALTH IS A PRICELESS POSSESSION TO
BEQUEATH TO YOUR LOVED ONES**

Adamin
liquid & capsules

Vitamin A & D Supplements

Liquid Packed in 15 ml., 40 ml. & 125 ml.
Capsules Packed in 25's, 50's & 100's

GOVERNMENT OIL FACTORY DIVISION, CALICUT-I

Pioneers in Production of Vitamin Oils

(A Kerala Government Undertaking)

81STN-60P-623

Verified m 36

mines and oil fields. In this connection, it is interesting to draw attention to page 42 of the journal of British Society of Dowzers, Vol. XVIII No. 123 for March 1964 wherein a reference to an article from the "Saturday Evening Post" of December 7, 1963 has been given. The article which is entitled 'The Diviner who finds oil wells' is contributed by William Trombley. In this article the author describes how Mr. Walter J. Nelson a farmer of Kahsos, using a quarter inch copper tubing often locates oil at places the Geologist had missed, in the Salina area of U.S.A. In these days when we are so badly in need of water and oil the services of a dowser could be more beneficially used for locating the flow aquifer and the oil fields.

The fields which cannot be irrigated by taking water either from tanks or spring channels are mostly irrigated by bailing water from wells. Out of the many wells only a few wells seems to have been dug over flow aquifers. Most of the wells draw water from the percolation aquifer. As stated elsewhere these wells go dry during summer days. Some of the wells which do not go dry even during summer days are actually found to be on flow aquifer. From local enquiry it will be seen that most of these wells have been located by Water Diviners.

Benefits

Following are the benefits of fixing the location of wells by dowsing (i.e., water divining) method :-

(i) The wells can be located on perennial water-supply lines and the seasonal changes will not have much effect on the supply position.

(ii) We can avoid providing more than one well on the same flow line.

(iii) Since the correct depth at which water will be available can be pre-determined by dowsing, it can be decided whether an open well has to be resorted to or a bore well has to be provided.

(iv) The correct estimate can be prepared and the cost can be determined accurately.

(v) As the quality of water can also be determined, it is possible to decide beforehand whether this water will be useful for irrigation purpose or not.

(vi) Since to a great extent the yield from the well can be determined, the acreage that can be irrigated can also be estimated.

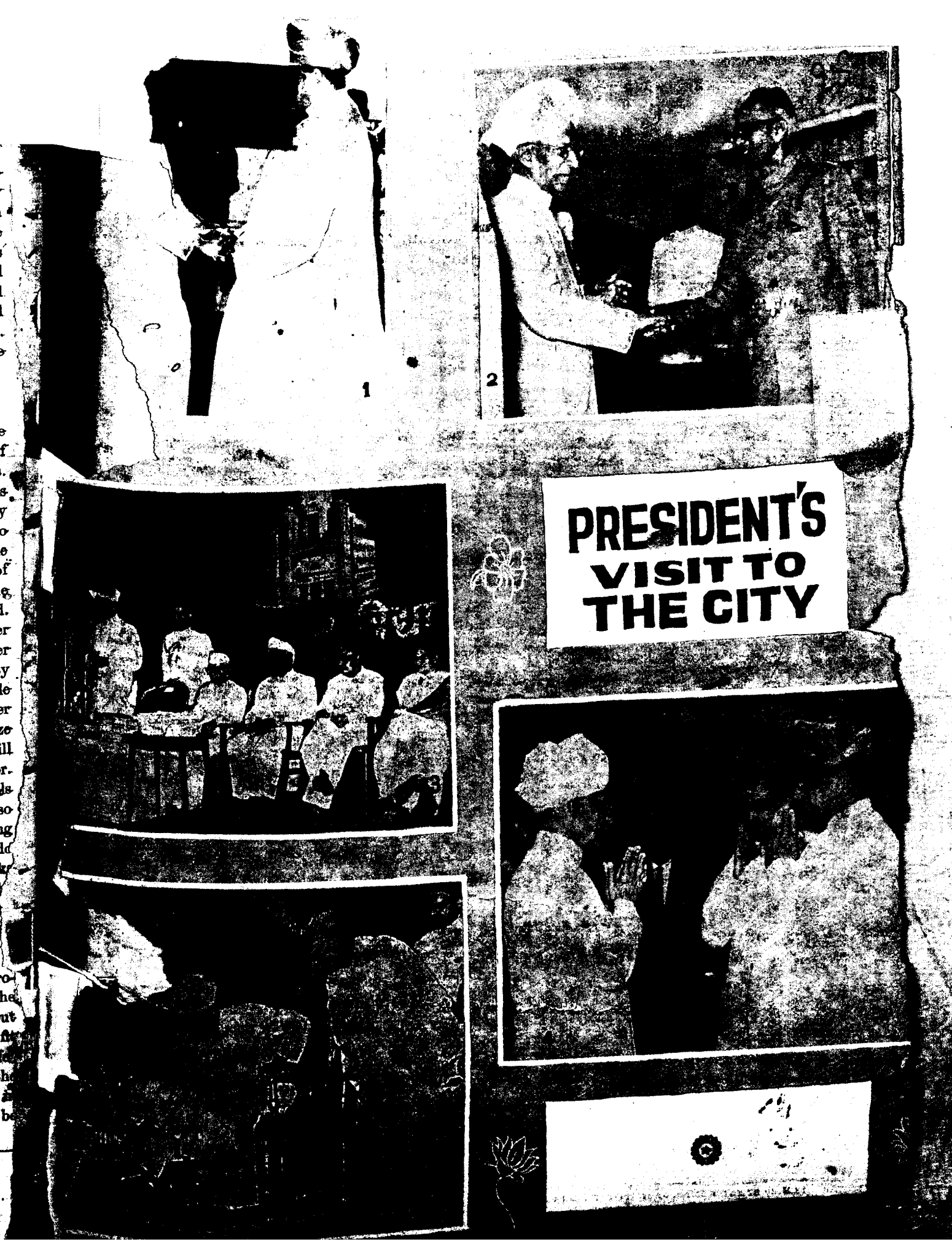
Thus, by fixing the location of wells by dowsing method the great risk that are being taken in the

sinking of wells can be avoided and many a poor agriculturist saved from becoming bankrupt. In many cases, it is seen that an agriculturist invests so much money in the sinking of a well with the fond hope of getting good water in his well, which finally proves otherwise, when he gets only brackish water or the yield is poor. I have seen a case where an agriculturist had spent about Rs. 40,000 on a well which did not yield any water, since it was not located on the flow lines. All these losses can be avoided if proper dowzers are utilised for fixing well locations.

Correct Prediction

Since, the dry lands, owned by private people, are already either levelled or terraced, the locations of wells can be done first in these fields to get early results. Strangely enough there are many Pseudo Diviners or Dowzers in the field who offer their services at very cheap rates and whose predictions are often found to be incorrect. Consequently to eliminate totally the risks involved to the land owner, only the services of such dowzers who could guarantee in advance, the correctness of their predictions should be utilised. Dowsing is so well practised by the modern dowser that he is able to correctly predict the size of the aquifer and the depth at which water will be struck, its quality and even the approximate quantity of water available at that spot. With a jeep to move about a dowser can easily fix atleast six locations in a day. The size of the well (depending on the quantity of water that will be available) will be determined by the dowser. Depending on the size of the well the number of wells required to irrigate a particular tract of land can also be determined. The Government instead of giving subsidy for well sinking can as well as undertake to do this through special divisions of the Public Works Department. The cost of sinking wells can be recovered from the party benefited in the usual manner. This will help in increasing food production considerably.

While the well location in private lands is in progress, another party can work with the help of the officers of the Agricultural Department and mark out the well locations in Government lands which are fit for agricultural purposes. Thus without waiting for any foreign exchange or experts or machineries the entire dry land can be converted into wet fields in a short time and increase in food production can be easily realised.



**PRESIDENT'S
VISIT TO
THE CITY**

1. Governor of Madras receiving the President at the Meenambakkam air port.
2. Chief Secretary, greets the President.
3. Inaugural address at the Bharathiya Vidya Bhavan, Madras Centre, foundation stone laying ceremony.
4. Declared open the Auditorium, Stanley Medical College.
5. The Governor and Minister for Food with the President.

The oil miller has to handle a large quantity of kernels at a time and cannot make a selection. Spoilt kernels also do contain some oil and hence all the kernels are used for crushing. If some samples contain the toxin, it is passed on to the cake and not to the oil. Even deoiling by use of solvents does not remove the toxic substance. If the toxin is in traces it may not be injurious. Abnormal quantities are definitely hazardous to the health of animals which may receive the meal as feeds.

Species susceptible

Cattle, Pigs, Turkey and Ducks are very susceptible. The young ones are more susceptible than the adults. Sheep and chicken are somewhat resistant. The hatchability of eggs from affected hens is not affected. The toxin is not traced in these eggs and the latter are fit for human consumption. There is no evidence at present to show whether Aflatoxin produces harmful effects in man.

Need for caution

Ground nut meal is a very commonly used ingredient of foods for all forms of livestock, forming one of the most useful sources of vegetable protein. It may be used in poultry rations in amounts ranging from 5 to 20 per cent.

Groundnut protein is used for human supplementary feeding for infants and young children. This is usually in the form of groundnut flour containing about 50 per cent protein. In India, *Multipurpose food* based on groundnut flour is being produced. The nutritive value of such products and their usefulness as good dietary supplementary as good dietary supplement and for the relief of protein malnutrition has been fully established. Therefore uncontaminated hand-selected nuts are quite essential for making the meal. As a further safe-guard testing for AFLATOXIN also has to be under taken.

We commonly see roasted ground nuts being sold in markets, street corners, railway stations, bus stands, etc. They are used as such or are consumed in various blends. Unscrupulous vendors may mix mouldy kernels with good ones and market them. These kernels may contain the toxin.

Though it is difficult to state how far we are exposed to any danger by consumption of products containing toxin, it has been reported that the toxin is carcinogenic to mammals.

Once the toxin has developed it is rather difficult to remove it. The following methods are suggested for the prevention of mould attacks :—

1. Mechanical Driers can be used for drying the harvested crops (not suitable for India).
2. The harvest should not be done in the rain.
3. The stacking of plants after harvest should be perfect.
4. Nuts should not be left in the ground unharvested beyond the stage of maturity.
5. Mouldy kernels should be avoided by millers.
6. Hand selected good groundnuts should be used for making groundnut meal for feed supplements.
7. Educative work has to be undertaken for the vendors and buyers of groundnuts so that they may exercise some care.
8. Alkali wash should be used in the refining process in the preparation of vanaspathi.

Efforts in India

The Indian Central Oil Seeds Committee and the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, are keenly alive to the problem and have started taking steps in the right direction. The toxin present in the groundnut and in the cake produced in different areas will be traced. Producers will be warned wherever possible.

Regional Research Laboratory at Hyderabad has started work on this. Mysore Institute will collaborate in the study. Arrangements for systematic check on specimens prior to export are also being made. U.D.S.A. and other agencies have offered to finance researches leading to adequate control measures.

The Medical Research Councils has under taken to study the work on aspects of problem related to human health. The State Animal Husbandry Department will also launch a programme of investigation and research on this problem.

Conclusion

Fungi grow rapidly in foodstuffs in many parts of the tropics. Some of these food therefore may contain fungal metabolites. The work on groundnut toxicity will have the way for other scientific personnel to concentrate on these fungal metabolites. This will give an impetus to further work on 'Mycotoxins' and possibly lead to the solution of several animal diseases on unknown etiology.

Indian Press at A Glance (1963)

Number of—										1963	1962
Dailies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	503	481
Tri-weeklies and bi-weeklies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	28
Weeklies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,163	2,076
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,075	4,812
Total, excluding 'miscellaneous' (former 'B' category) papers										7,790	7,397
Miscellaneous (former 'B' category) papers										1,960	1,814
*Circulation (lakhs)—											
Dailies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55.79	53.80
Tri-weeklies and bi-weeklies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.68	0.32
Weeklies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59.01	55.76
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	87.43	82.70
Total										202.91	192.58
Percentage increase in circulation—										1963	1962
Dailies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.7	13.7
All papers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.4	8.8
Ownership Pattern (percentages), 1963—											
Individuals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50.2	
Societies and Associations	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22.8	
Firms and Partnerships	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.5	
Joint stock Companies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.1	
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11.4	
Common Ownership—										1963	1962
Number of dailies under common ownership	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	143	130
Circulation of dailies under common ownership (lakhs)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38.17	35.46
Percentage to total circulation of all dailies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68.4	65.9
Language-wise break-down (Daily papers), 1963—										Number.	Circulation* (lakhs).
Hindi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	142	7.64
Urdu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	64	2.60
English	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	14.52
Marathi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	5.36
Malayalam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	6.13
Kannada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	1.74
Gujarathi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	4.41
Tamil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	6.88
Punjabi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	0.46
Telugu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	1.77
Bengali	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	3.03
Oriya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	0.75
Assamese	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0.07
Others (including bi-lingual and multi-lingual)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	0.43
Number of journalists employed by 308 dailies (1963)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,199	
Classification of Periodicals (1963)—										1963	1962
News and Current Affairs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	9
Literary and Cultural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	146,819	136,595
Religion and Philosophy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	10
Commerce and Industry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	268,074	254,952
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Total										6,501	

*In respect of papers for which data were available.

When we think we know, we cease to learn

—DR. S. RADHAKRISHNAN