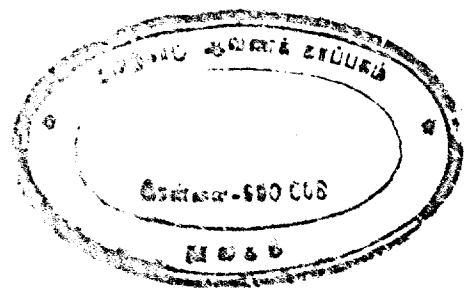
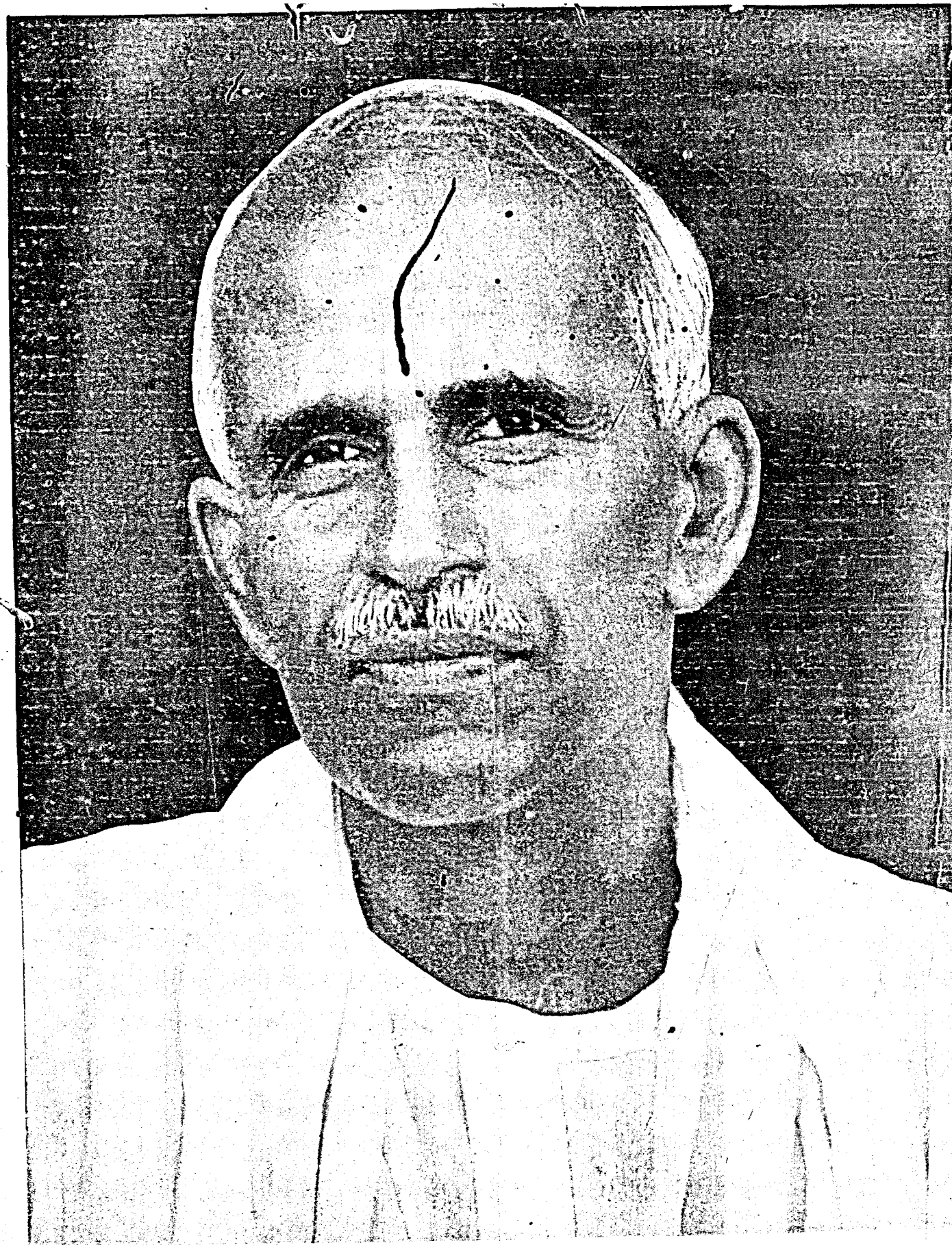


An educational system is after all conditioned by its environment. Saraswati (the Goddess of Learning) serves Lakshmi (the Goddess of Wealth). But is not one entitled to ask whether the type of education imparted is not a cause as well as the effect of a social system? Modern knowledge has aided Society in its onward march of Progress; but when that Progress goes off the track and is heading towards a disaster, is not enlightenment to come to its rescue and save mankind from a cataclysm? That is the part wisdom has to play. Lakshmi wrested knowledge from Saraswati, but she has left wisdom behind.

—Hon'ble Premier of Madras.





Hon'ble Sri O. P. RAMASWAMY REDDIAR, Premier of Madras

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"WE SEEK TO SERVE AND NOT TO COMPETE"

January I, 1949

Selfless Service to Humanity Premier's Exhortations to University Students

In his address to the students of the Andhra University the Hon'ble The Premier of Madras stressed the real objectives of Education and called for a sound reorganization of our Educational system. The following is a full text of the Premier's speech:

I must thank His Excellency the Chancellor and the authorities of the Andhra University for having given me an opportunity to meet and address young men and women who have graduated this year from this University. Contact with youth is an invigorating experience; and concourse of young intellects an education. You have come out successful in your long endeavour to obtain the hall-mark of an academic training. Years of vigil and toil have gone before it. Many nights have been rendered days in the effort. You have every reason to be proud of this day. It is a day of achievement. It is a day of rejoicing for you; and with you I heartily rejoice. Sincerely, I congratulate you all, bless you all. Coming as these felicitations do from one to whom an opportunity such as you enjoy today has been denied, you will, I hope, appreciate their special significance and sincerity.

Yet, I would make bold to say that your education has just begun; only your instruction has ended. You are leaving the portals of the University only to enter the portals of that University of all Universities—Life. That University has other standards, other examinations and other degrees. You have won your spurs in the battle of academic education; you have yet to win your spurs in the battle of Life. The knowledge you have stocked and the distinctions you have achieved in the peaceful Halls of Learning are but a preparation for the wisdom you are to

acquire and the good actions you have to perform in the turbulent Halls of Life. Till you have acquired that wisdom, till you have learnt to bend your body, mind and spirit to the performance of selfless service in the cause of Humanity—till then your education is not complete. Till then your academic distinctions will remain empty badges, and all your learning a mere trifle. But when that wisdom comes, when that spirit of service pervades your thought, word and deed, then indeed your learning and your degree and all else you have acquired through these long years of University training have achieved their purpose. Then you become golden flowers invested with celestial fragrance.

True Education

For, what is true education? And what is the end of that education? It is not the attainment of a proficiency in the three R's, not even the accumulation of a vast wealth of learning in the multitudinous disciplines, not even the wise use of the critical faculty. Although all these are important aspects of a sound system of higher education, true education has a higher and nobler purpose. Two thousand years ago, Tiruvalluvar, one of the greatest teachers of Universal Truths, said:

What availeth all knowledge
If it does not lead to the worship
At the gracious feet of the One
Who Knows All?

And that One Who Knows All is immanent in us. He is within us and without us. He manifests himself in the myriad beings of His creation. You serve His creation, and you serve Him. You serve Humanity and you serve God. And when you serve in that fashion, then indeed you become truly educated, and not until then.

It is this conception of education that all our ancient Gurukulas had emphasized. It is on this edifice that the great universities of ancient India—at Dakshasila, at Nalanda, at Pataliputra, at Benares, and at Kanchi were built. Not less in importance and perhaps even more ancient were the three Tamil Sangams at Mathurai which flourished in the halcyon age of Tamil history. Functioning as rich spiritual stations, these ancient seats of learning radiated the message of love and sacrifice. They dammed up the primeval forces of passion and conflict. Life flowed on in a smooth stream. Ripples there were, but these were on the surface. Eddies there were, but these were few and far between, and mankind knew where to look for them.

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and when. Man was taught that only by losing his life, could he save it; that the art of loving others as oneself was the cardinal part of his educational curriculum. Admission to these centres of learning was exclusive. It excluded all those who were not willing to be disciplined in body and mind. It opened its portals only to an aristocracy—an aristocracy not of wealth, not of birth, not even of intellect, but an aristocracy of character. The prince and the peasant were treated alike. Brahmacharya or purity of mind through purity of body, and humility and spirit of service were the minimum qualifications not only for entrance, but all through. The payment of fees, if at all, came at the end, and that invariably consisted of a demand by the Gurudev for an act of service and sacrifice—the final test of the candidate's proficiency.

Modern Educational System

Unfortunately modern educational system has not helped to foster these virtues of service, humility and sacrifice. It seems to have other values. Although it originated in the monasteries and spiritual conclaves of the medieval scholastics of Europe, it took a turn in tune with the development of capitalism and industrial revolution. It took the hue and colour of the new soil of liberalism, which exalting reason over faith, subordinated the good of society to that of the individual. It taught that if everyone pursued what is good for himself, he would have served society's good ends. A degree or a diploma was a passport to achieve one's own economic ends. It was not society's gift to serve Society. The new learning bred a dogmatism and even a certain amount of intolerance—a dogmatism that asserted that all that it could not reason out were false, an intolerance that relegated as ignorance all that it could not comprehend. Although great importance is attached to bodily development through out-door and in-door sports, little, far too little, emphasis is placed on body development as a means of attaining mind purity. On the other hand, the curricula, the syllabus, the books and the very environment under which instruction is imparted are often such that they lead to distraction of the mind, and defilement of mind purity.

It is thus pointing out the inadequacy of the modern educational system, it should not be considered as minimizing its achievements in the diverse fields of knowledge. In the vast conquest it has helped man to make over

nature, in the immense aid it has given technology in increasing the production of the material things of life, and above all in democratizing knowledge and its benefits. I shall not like Rousseau plead for the return to the "State of Nature" of the "Noble Savage", holding that all sciences have an ignoble origin; that astronomy sprang from the superstition of astrology; rhetoric from ambition; geometry from avarice, physics from vain curiosity, and even ethics from human pride; that modern education and the art of printing are to be deplored and that everything that distinguishes civilized man from the untutored barbarian is evil. No, far far from it. All honour to modern knowledge and to the endless vista of possibilities it has opened to relieve human drudgery and end universal poverty; but my complaint is—and in this I am only repeating what some of the foremost thinkers in the East and West have said—that modern knowledge has also brought with it illimitable weapons for destruction which handled thoughtlessly might well nigh prove the wiping of the human race itself from the face of this planet. It has fostered, if not brought into existence, an economic system which with its cycles of booms and depressions, under-employment and unemployment has fomented discontent and restlessness, fanning greed and class hatred. It looks as though mass conflicts and total wars are vital for its existence. Everywhere it has kindled suspicion, fear and mutual distrust.

Reorganization

I am aware all this blame should not be laid at the door of modern higher education. That would be but taking a partial view of things. These are the evils of the modern social, economic and political systems, and mankind as a whole, not only in their pursuit of knowledge, but also in their multifarious activities connected with the utilization of that knowledge are to answer for. An educational system is after all conditioned by its environment. Saraswati (the Goddess of Learning) serves Lakshmi (the Goddess of Wealth). But is not one entitled to ask whether the type of education imparted is not a cause as well as the effect of a social system? Modern knowledge has aided society in its onward march of progress; but when that progress goes off the track and is heading towards a disaster, is not enlightenment to come to its rescue and save mankind from a cataclysm? That is the part wisdom has to play.

Lakshmi wrested knowledge from Saraswati, but she has left wisdom behind.

Somebody has said that nothing is so good as a university education but nothing worse than a university without its education. A sound reorganization of our educational system should therefore combine in its knowledge and wisdom. Mankind taught under such an educational system will no more be haunted by fear, suspicion and unemployment, while marching farther and farther toward the goal of progress. Such an educational system should be stable and dynamic at once; stable in that man will have security and freedom from want, hunger, oppression and war; dynamic in that he will continue to probe the mysteries of the Universe and ever more harness them to the peace and prosperity of the millions. We cannot argue out of the possibilities of devising such a system by saying that the solution is nothing short of a change in the nature of man and his behaviour and what an educational system can do is but little. Have not men in the past, some contend, preached that if only every man, woman and child is educated there would be a complete success of democracy; that when the darkness of ignorance is dispelled the light of freedom and goodwill will dawn; but that when we see the discontent and instability prevalent in nations, which have achieved cent per cent literacy, how can we consider education as a panacea for the ills of mankind; how can we subscribe to the thesis that by a change of the educational system, a change in society can be brought about?

I am afraid that such a line of reasoning betrays a lamentable shirking of the intellect's responsibility in the ordering of things and the very negation of the content and power of the term education itself. It looks as though they would end by proving that ignorance is bliss. It is true that man's nature must change; it is true that the social system must change; but how can all these changes take place if not through education? Can they change by force? Can they change by beating down man to a dead uniformity through totalitarian means? Such methods have been tried in the past and have failed. Men cannot for ever be doing things by the constraint of fear. They must do things by choice. Education and education alone will effect a lasting change.

But such an education must be effective and purposive. It must

deal not only to the head, but also to the heart. It must teach us not only all that concerns us to know, but also all that concerns us to be. It must not be an education that begins at an age and ends at an age. It should be co-extensive with life itself. It should teach man the dignity of his work. It should breed no snobbery. It should not be a mere means to an end. It should be both means and end in itself. It should make man self-reliant. It should create no extraneous problems of under-employment and unemployment; it should solve these problems of itself. It should teach rights as well as duties, that the good of the individual is a part of the good of the whole. It should be intellectual as well as moral. It should aim at developing the body as well as the spirit in harmonious perfection. Above all, it should teach the spirit of humility; it should remind us of the old saying that the wisest may yet learn something from the meanest peasant; that what we have acquired by way of learning is but a handful while a vast sea of knowledge lies unexplored. Says an ancient Tamil Poet:

கற்றது கைம்மன்னைன்று கல்லாததுல
கன வென்று
முற்ற கலைமடந்தை ஒருகின்றான்.

—Even the Goddess of Learning is still learning. Such an education teaches the individual to be a servant of humanity, instead of a seeker after selfish ends. It teaches him to be tolerant towards diverse faiths, enables him to see the basic unity underlying them all. It will put an end to all pride of caste and community. It will be the greatest arsenal of democracy; and the more we have schools and colleges based on this ideal, the less we will have of jails and prisons.

The fate of mankind hangs on the founding of an educational system based on this ideal; and it is realizing this that Mahatma Gandhi, one of the greatest of original thinkers the modern age has produced, formulated the idea of the Basic Education, now familiarly known as the Wardha System of education. If you reflect deep enough on its objectives and possibilities, and the inadequacies and imperfections of the present system, you will realize that it is not a mere art and craft affair, or a mundane pay as you learn business, but one with a deep significance, with permanent solutions for ills with which mankind is afflicted. It is a "literacy of the whole personality." In the words of Gandhiji, it will be "natural, responsive and therefore the quickest

and the cheapest in the land." That system of education alone will help in bringing about a healthy decentralization of political and economic power, the excessive concentration of which is the greatest menace to the peace of mankind to-day.

Time Lag

I have dealt rather at length on what might pass for a criticism of the present educational system and on formulating the contents of what I consider to be an ideal scheme. My justification is that educational reorganization is one of the most fundamental questions facing humanity at a very critical juncture of its existence. My conviction is that the present system is dangerously behind times, that there has been a serious time-lag between man's intellectual development and his moral and spiritual development and that the widening of this fissure is fraught with great danger to society. And what I say applies not merely to the educational system obtaining in this University or that in our own country, but everywhere throughout the countries of the East and West. It has, however, a special meaning and urgency in our country. Here it is that 90 per cent of the population are poor, illiterate and ignorant. Here it is that we have a large reservoir of spiritualism and the living traditions of an educational system that has once maintained a stable society, guaranteeing its harmonious development; and here it is, in India, that the moss and fungus that had overgrown an ancient system of balanced education has been cleared by Mahatma Gandhi, revealing to the world a renewed message of peace and hope. We are to-day on the eve of an unparalleled experiment, trying to establish democracy on the basis of adult franchise in a country with a population of over 300 millions. We succeed in our colossal experiment only to the extent our educational system succeeds. And if India succeeds, the world succeeds.

This urgency, this importance of educating the vast masses of peasantry in India brings with it certain special responsibilities to the different classes and institutions that exist in India. No doubt it is the first and foremost duty of any civilized Government to impart a sound education to all its citizens; but our problem is so colossal, our resources so limited that I despair of any Government succeeding without supplemental aid from the public at large. The rich have a special responsibility in this matter. I have heard it said that the founder of the

John Hopkins University in America in endowing large sums for its establishment laid down that he owed all his wealth to the protection, enlightenment and opportunities that society gave him, and it was but his duty to return to society what it gave. Let all those who accumulate wealth remember this and come forward freely to endow in the cause of education. Even as the rich few, the educated few also have a responsibility. Let every educated man realize that what it has been possible for him to achieve was possible only by the sacrifice of society as a whole including the sacrifice of his parents and brothers who form members of that society; and therefore it is his barest duty to educate at least every nine others. It is only by a concept of such duties and responsibilities and by their conscious translation into practice that India can become a fully literate nation, and democracy based on adult franchise a real success. Otherwise, it would become a farce, a convenient instrument for exploitation of the masses by the classes, whether it be called Capitalism, Socialism, Communism or some other ism. Such a concept of duties and responsibilities in the present Indian context implies a positive philosophy of tireless work. There is a tendency among the younger generation to-day to take things easy. Life is conceived of as an endless search for leisure rather than a rare opportunity for service and work. In a country like ours, where poverty is crushing, every youth must put his shoulder to the wheel; for, when all is said and done, it is work and hard work alone that will ultimately raise a nation's living standards.

Regional Languages and Universities

It is here that the great regional universities like this Andhra University have an important part to play. No man can be truly educated unless he is educated in his mother-tongue. The regional language will be the medium of instruction for primary, secondary and higher learning. With the national language Hindi, and the almost universal language English taking their proper places, the mother-tongue will dominate the thought and instruction of men; and regional universities will have a difficult and heavy responsibility in spreading higher knowledge through the medium of regional languages which until now have had a halting development, if not stagnation. To-day, university educated men are greatly handicapped in their service for the cause of the masses. Even if they have the urge and the will, they are

not able to transmit to the worker in the field and factory what they have gathered in the lecture room and research laboratory. With instruction imparted in the mother-tongue, there is great scope for them to become missionaries and social revolutionaries at once. Suggestions have been made from time to time from responsible quarters that whatever degree or diploma universities might confer, the State should not recognize them unless every graduate serves five years of apprenticeship in social service among villagers. I am aware this proposal has raised much controversy; but I feel that the right way to end it is by more and more educated young men, especially the medical graduates, voluntarily dedicating themselves to the cause of village uplift, living in the villages and serving the sick and the poor at least for a brief period after graduation; otherwise, I do not see how we can achieve substantial progress in a measurable distance of time.

The Culture and Tolerance of the South

Yet I must sound a note of warning to the organization and conduct of regional centres of learning based on instruction through the medium of regional languages. Love of one's own language, culture and past must not lead us to a contempt and hatred of other languages and cultures. True love does not engender bigotry. True education does not foster intolerance. We must realize that every language has its untranslatable beauties; every culture its special contribution to make; and through the cultural give and take alone can our own culture be enriched; our own language and literature be nourished.

Fortunately the Andhras have a historic past that radiated tolerance and preached the universal spirit in man. The Telugu language has produced a Vemana who breaking all barriers of religion, caste, community and language taught that if you want to be one with God, be one with man:

క॥ భవవిధి నను శ్రుతినిధున
మహి నతి నెడి రెండు జాతిమనఃబల యందుకొ
మహిమందు బ్రహ్మ మని మది
గ్రహియింపును హింస శబ్ద కథింపు మేమా.

And again Vemana's tolerance was no negative virtue. Do good not merely to your friend but also to your bitter enemy:

అ॥ చంపకవిద యెట్టి శత్రువు పద చేరి
బిడ్డ నెని కడు పేయరాదు
పాపగతి మేలుజేసి పాపు నుటే చాలు ॥ ౧౧ ॥

This indeed is an Andhra version and an amplified version too of the Sermon on the Mount.

The Andhras had a Vijayanagar Empire which based on the Dharma—not the Hindu Dharma, or Buddhist Dharma or some other Dharma, but the Dharma—evolved a synthesis of all South Indian cultures as well as the Sanskrit culture. The founders of the Empire had only two simple objectives, to ensure religious freedom and to preserve political freedom. They did not set out as ideals ambitious territorial conquests or an imposition of their Kultur over others. Religion for them did not mean this or that faith, but embraced all systems of devotion. Great tolerance prevailed in Vijayanagar Empire and foreign authorities have testified to it. With admiration writes Barbosa, "The King allows such freedom that every man may come and go, and live according to his own creed without suffering any annoyance and without inquiry, whether he is a Christian, Jew, Moor or Heathen. Great equity and justice is observed by all." Royal patronage was extended to all languages—Sanskrit, Telugu, Tamil and Kannada,—impartially. The reign of Krishna Deva Raya was verily the Golden Age for South Indian languages and culture, and parallel-hunters can only go to the days of King Bhoja for a nearest approach. Himself an accomplished scholar and linguist, Krishna Deva was the author of many works in Sanskrit and Telugu, the most important of all being Amuktamalyada which he dedicated to God Ranganatha at Sri Rangam in the distant South. The Ashtadiggajas (or the eight elephants of learning) of Telugu literature flourished in his court, trailing clouds of glory, as it were. The great Tamil works Kachik-kalambakam and Chudamani Nigandu—to mention but only two out of a score of Tamil literary productions—owe their origin to the direct patronage of this scholar-king. So did many outstanding works in Kannada and Sanskrit. Nor was this synthesis confined to the field of literature. The eclectic touch of the Vijayanagar Kings extended to every other field of art, to music, painting, dancing, drama and architecture; and their impartiality in fostering literature and fine arts was matched only by their ardent catholicism in building the constructive works of peace, the temples, the tanks, the highways. From the Vindhayas to Kanyakumari, agriculture, industry and trade received uniform attention, care and encouragement.

Such was the tolerance your forefathers preached and practised; such was the broadminded spirit which animated the ancient Kings of Andhra

Desa who ruled this country; such was their concept of the Dharma and the education that gave raise and protected that Dharma; and such a cultural synthesis you are heirs to-day. Some of you are perhaps not even aware that your forefathers have left you such priceless beques and many have undoubtedly forgotten them. History in particular, and the Humanities in general are not favourite subjects in the Universities to-day and even when history is taught, learnt, it is often done in a manner to kindle the baser passions like bigotry, parochialism, pride and jingoism. The universal spirit of history is forgotten, its synthetic achievements overlooked. I appeal to you all to re-read your history and emulate your forefathers in their endeavours to mould life, character and outlook in a cultural mosaic. It is a poor education that neglects the Humanities and pins its faith solely to the chariot wheels of Science. A sound educational system should blend the Humanities and Sciences in harmonious combination.

I repeat that I do not minimise the value of the Sciences. I hold that in Science lies largely the hope of mankind; but it should be, what I call, a *Dharmic Science*. Not otherwise. If the products of Science are utilized for *Adharmic* ends as is largely done to-day then Science ceases to be a blessing. It becomes Humanity's curse instead. It is because our ancients knew of the potentialities of Science for base ends that they ordained that the development of the spirit should go hand in hand with, if not precede, the development of the mind. It is gratifying to learn that this young university during the short period that has elapsed since its inception has made commendable progress in scientific research; but I plead that these achievements and the still greater talent that lies latent in Andhra Desa should be harnessed to the benefits of agriculture, industry and trade, to solve the problems of hunger, want and disease of the teeming millions. With the catholic lessons your History and Humanities teach you and the concept of a *Dharmic Science*, I hope you will adopt, I see a great future indeed for the Andhra University.

Women's Education

After his Gettysburg oration someone asked Abraham Lincoln in which university he had his education. "At my mother's knee" was his prompt reply. Woman has more feeling, more imagination and a greater spirit of

(Continued on page 14)

NEWS AND VIEWS

Agricultural Training School, Orthanad

The school was formally opened by His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Archibald Nye, the then Governor of Madras, on the 16th June 1948.

The School is intended to give a year's training from June to April—to a batch of 50 students every year. The medium of instruction is to be in Tamil. The candidates seeking admission into the school must have attained the age of 17 years on the date of joining the school and should have passed at least III Form or its equivalent examination. The parent or the guardian of the candidate is required to give an undertaking in writing that the candidate on completion of the course at this school will go back to his land and take to agriculture. There is no tuition fee for the training but every candidate is required to deposit Rs. 10 as caution money and Rs. 40 as mess advance. The students are provided with free accommodation in the hostel attached to the school.

However, 84 applications were received in all and 45 candidates were selected by the Advisory Committee, specially constituted for the school, but only 14 students joined the course as the others had wanted free boarding which could not be given. The distribution of the candidates according to the districts is as follows:—

Tanjore	9
Tiruchirappalli	1
Tirunelveli	2
South Arcot	2

There are two blocks of land about 150 acres each attached to the school. These blocks were handed over to the school on 1st July 1948 for development as school farms for giving practical training to the students by raising annual and perennial crops on a commercial scale. Fencing was taken up to start with. The reclamation and laying out of the garden into cultivated fields was also taken up simultaneously and with the help of the few south-west monsoon showers that were received in July nearly 60 acres were sown with dry crops of all kinds both for fodder and grain. Students have ample facilities to learn the reclamation of waste lands, their lay-out and cultivation of different crops.

The nucleus of the proposed commercial dairy attached to the school has

just been started with eight good milch cows recently purchased locally. The daily produce of this dairy is at present 100 lb. of milk. The ultimate aim is to have a dairy herd of 100 milch

cows to meet the local requirements and send the surplus, if any, to Tanjore. Photographs bearing on Agricultural Training School appears elsewhere in this issue. Agriculture in this country is not only an occupation but a way of life. It is commonplace that the prosperity of the country depends on the prosperity of agriculture. And agriculture needs a lot of improvement. Training such as is given at the Agricultural School is an essential step in that direction.



The Agricultural Training School at Orthanad, Tanjore District



Women's Welfare



Her Highness the Maharani of Bhavnagar

Declaring open the Service Home for the destitute women run by the Department of Women's Welfare, Her Highness the Maharani of Bhavnagar commended the useful work of the

department. She hoped that the Home would be one of the many institutions they would be able to open.

In the organization of a separate department for women's welfare, this Province has taken an exemplary step. The innovation naturally forms part of the bigger drive to elevate the lot of the common man. National betterment cannot possibly be achieved without improving the lot of the women, who constitute roughly half the population of this Province. It is a matter of common knowledge that womanhood in the country forms a weak link in the chain. Recently an author has observed: "India has been trying to fly with one wing—the man, and she has been going around in circles. Now the Mahatma has unfastened the other wing—the woman, and India is beginning to go ahead." In this connexion, it may not be out of place to refer briefly to the activities of the Women's Welfare Department. The staff of the department includes specially trained hands and a large body of voluntary workers experienced in social work. Government servants in the various departments are also assisting. The headquarters is Madras and there are branches all over the Province. There are now 29 branches with over 220 centres and 800 voluntary workers. A branch is a unit and consists of six community centres with two paid and trained workers called Welfare Organizers or three centres with one Organizer

according as it is in an urban or a rural area. These community centres are generally run in the afternoon between 2 p.m. and 6 p.m. when women could be persuaded to come to the centre and profitably use their leisure. Each centre has a three-fold programme, namely, adult education, adult literacy and cottage industries. Another aspect of the work done by the department is the maintenance of the service home which looks after destitute or deserted women, helpless widows and others similarly placed. These are admitted to the home for three years where they are given general and vocational instructions. The institution is run on a self-sufficient basis. The need for proper training of social workers has been realized by the department and it has opened a training institute at Gandhigram for this purpose. The training given is based on a three-fold programme pursued by the community centres. The training lasts for a period of ten months. Other work of a general character is also done by the department. The department is approached in all matters concerning women and children. The Health, Education and Local Administration Departments have realized that the Department of Women's Welfare is the best channel through which their respective programmes with reference to women and children can be put through and they accordingly work in closest co-operation with this department. The department is publishing a journal in three languages.

Ex-Servicemen's Co-operative Land Colonization

The Madras Government has made considerable progress in settling ex-servicemen on land. They had early formulated a number of land colonization schemes. Such of these schemes, as were found good on detailed examination, have been taken up for execution. Towards the end of 1947, nine such schemes had been underway. Land colonization co-operative societies were constituted to run these colonies. Each colonist was given five acres of wet land or ten acres of dry land. In order to train the colonists in improved methods of farming, vocational training in six land colonies have been started. Senior Inspectors of Co-operative Societies are in charge of these colonies. Loans and grants have been made to colonists for purchase of bulls, implements, seeds and manure

and also for payment of share capital. Reclamation of land including the clearance of jungle has been done in the colonies. Bull-dozers and tractors are being used wherever necessary. Other improvements are also being attended to. Amenities are also being provided.

As against 897 members with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 44,850 in March 1948, there are now 1,013 colonists with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 55,900. As and when more land is reclaimed, additional ex-servicemen are admitted. Out of a total extent of 10,363 acres, in the nine colonies, so far 4,295 acres have been reclaimed and brought under cultivation. The work in these colonies is proceeding apace and they bid fair to become thriving centres of agricultural industries.

Junior Chamber of Commerce Serves American Cities

By Laura Haddock

No more enthusiastic group exists in America to-day than the Junior Chamber of Commerce of the United States. The organization consists of young men who call themselves Jaycees and who are "up to their necks" in civic betterment. There is scarcely one of them who will not talk limitlessly about what the Junior Chamber is, what it is doing, what it hopes to do, and what it is capable of doing. There are about 140,000 of them in the United States to-day and most of them are former servicemen who got far enough away from civilian life for a while to acquire perspective.

—From *The Christian Science Monitor*.

An American Writer on Zamindari System

Legislation for the liquidation of zamindars has been put through in this Province, and in the speed with which such an important measure has been carried through, the Province has set an example to other parts of India. Very few people have perhaps realized the supreme importance of this measure from the economic point of view of the peasantry. Dr. Stanley Jones the well-known writer refers to zamindars in his book on Mahatma Gandhi. He says:

"Zamindars are the landlords who have lived at the expense of the poor tenants squeezing out of them the last drop of blood possible. I watched the monkeys on the banks of the river Muttra. They were clever. When the worshippers threw grain on the bank, the monkeys quickly gathered it up and stuffed it in their jaws. When they had finished their portion they jumped over and stood on the backs of the turtles which had come to the edges to get the grain thrown into the river for them. The monkeys standing on the backs of the turtles reached down in the

water and took the share of the turtles too. The zamindars with some fine exceptions have cleaned up their legitimate share and then they have stood on the backs of the peasants and have taken their share too leaving just enough to keep the peasant alive. The peasants of India were ground down between the milestones of government taxes and zamindari exactions,—the most exploited peasantry in the world. If revolutions came they had nothing to lose except their debts."

"But the Congress Government wisely headed off that revolution by instituting a legislation abolishing the zamindari system. . . . This was a bloodless revolution. Some zamindars took it well. One of them said to me: 'I am glad the system is gone.' We, zamindars, will be better men, poorer but better. We had to do things under this system that were degrading to us and to the tenants. The emancipation of the tenants and incidentally of the land owners was one of the great liberations of our day and it was done in an amazingly smooth manner."

Madras Co-operative House Construction

The second general meeting of the Madras Co-operative House Construction Society was held recently. Mr. K. Venkataswami Naidu, M.L.C., presided. Sri Rao Bahadur J. C. Ryan, Registrar of Co-operative Societies, was also present. At the outset the President gave a resume of the progress made by the Society so far in the matter of construction of houses in Adyar and the acquisition of sites in Mylapore and Ayanavaram. He said that he expected that the houses would be almost completed in Adyar by the middle of next year and that the

construction of houses in the other area would be taken up side by side after the Society gets possession of the lands. He assured the members that every effort was being made to get through the work expeditiously. The administration report of the Society for the year ending 30th June 1948 was adopted as also the audit certificate for the year 1947-48. The budget for the year 1948-49 was approved by the meeting. Several amendments to the by-laws of the Society were passed at the meeting.

A Progressive Basic School

Kallupatti in Madura district is the premier constructive work centre in Tamil Nad. It was an obscure village till 10 years ago when Sri G. Venkatachalapathy established the Gandhi Niketan Ashram there.

Around the Ashram have grown various village industries on co-operative lines: leather-tanning, leather goods manufacture, horn-work, manufacture of spinning implements like

takli, charka, winder, handgin, carding bow, etc., oil-pressing, milk-supply and the manufacture of a number of other articles of daily use.

The Ashram conducts propaganda of Gandhian ideals through its valuable Tamil monthly "Grama Rajyam." The series of pictures of children appearing in this issues show another very important branch of the Ashram activity, namely, the Basic school.

The school has grown up to Grade III and children in each grade compare very favourably with children of the same age group in any other school. The pictures show their healthy, bright and intelligent faces.

The first activity of the school is the cleaning of the school premises. There is no sweeper or paid servant to do this work. The children help and keep the place clean. Craft implements and articles of furniture are neatly arranged. There are a dustbin and a waste paper basket in each class room. The school is thus a model of cleanliness through the children's own effort. The class rooms are also artistically decorated with kolam, etc.

Class work begins with prayer. For two minutes there is pin-drop silence and so complete is the harmony of the place that you hear the class-room time-piece tickling loud. Silent prayer over, the children sing some devotional songs which inspire you into a feeling of oneness with the self.

During the news hour, the children broadcast among themselves any news of local importance in their own village or the surrounding villages. The teacher supplements it with news from the dailies. He invariably uses a map so that even while young, the children know where Madras, Delhi, London or New York are and how the world is one. Changes in Cabinet, important national or international political or other events are all duly recorded on the blackboard and they become so many lessons in geography and contemporary history.

The processes leading to cloth production occupy the central place in a Basic School. Here you find the children cleaning cotton. Dust, if any, is removed by their nimble fingers and in the process, the fibres are a little straightened. Then the seeds are removed by passing the cotton between the cylinders of a handgin. The cotton lint so obtained is carded by a handbow. The fibres of cotton are loosened to enable the free formation of the thread. The loosened cotton is then pressed into pencil-link slivers with which the children spin.

Though production of food is beyond the capacity of these young folk, they do their best for producing vegetables. They grow also their own cotton. Garden work puts them in intimate contact with nature which they observe accurately and record.

They end the day with group games of a non-equipment type. They are as merry here as when at work.

The children are very greatly interested in social service for the school group, for the village and for the nation at large. They manage the service corporately through their general assembly, which elects a cabinet of ministers. The minister in charge of water-supply cleans the water-pot and fills it with fresh clean water for the use of the children who had elected him for the purpose.

The minister in charge of rural service leads his comrades on a sanitation campaign.

Every Monday morning the school assembles round the National Flag and salutes it ceremoniously. The ceremony is wholly managed by the children.

Thus you see the young nation raising to consolidate a State based on non-violent discipline. If you are curious to know how language, arithmetic, science and other items of knowledge are related to these concrete experiences in the life of the school child, you must visit Kallupatti and spend two happy days there observing the Basic School at work.

Rural Uplift in Chingleput



The Hon'ble Minister Sri K. Chandramouli after sowing the first seeds of the Horticultural Section, Board High School, Walajabad.

In connexion with the rural uplift work organized by Chingleput District Board mainly through encouragement of public co-operation and philanthropy, the Hon'ble Sri K. Chandramouli, Minister in charge of Local Administration, visited Walajabad and other places in Kancheepuram taluk recently. At Walajabad High School practical work in agriculture is taught on a neat little farm easily accessible to the school.

During the visit the Hon'ble Minister opened the agricultural farm of the high school. At a public meeting held on the occasion the Minister said that agriculture being the chief occupation of the country, proper attention should be given to it in schools, and

stressed the importance of practical work of pupils on the farm. He advised to the agricultural experts to harness their scientific knowledge to the solution of the many problems of agriculture.

The Minister then sowed the first seeds in the Horticultural Section.

The Minister later proceeded to Kaliyampundi, a village in Kancheepuram taluk, where he opened an Agricultural, Industrial and Public Health Exhibition.

The Hon'ble Minister, addressing the gathering in Telugu congratulated the villagers on their achievements and said that their example showed how people of villages if they cooperated

Love is needed to strengthen the weak.

If love was not the law of life, life would not have persisted in the midst of death.

Self-love compels regards for others.

True love is self-effacing and demands no consideration.

Love does not act through fear.

—MAHATMA GANDHI.

Employment of Ex-Tappers

Arrangements for the employment of ex-tappers are well under way in Tirumelveli district. About 20 co-operative societies have so far been organized and registered. Licences will be issued for the tapping of sweet juice for jaggery manufacture both to ex-tappers and to tope-owners-cum-manufacturers of jaggery, who will be members of the co-operative societies and who will undertake jaggery manufacture under the supervision of the societies. The jaggery manufacture will be carried on in their own homes subject to the conditions laid down in the Sweet Toddy Rules. Societies will arrange for the sale of jaggery, wherever possible. In other cases, the jaggery produced will be sold by the members direct. The societies will be entrusted with the task of seeing that there is no abuse of the concessions given. A special staff of Co-operative Senior Inspectors will also be appointed to be in charge of the palmyra-jaggery societies. It is expected that when the arrangements for the formation of the societies are finalized, the bulk of the tappers will be absorbed in palmyra jaggery industry.

with one another, could succeed in their efforts to improve rural conditions.

To the winners in the Cattle Show organized by the Veterinary department, certificates and cash prizes to the value of Rs. 150 were distributed by the Minister.

PRESS NOTES, RELEASES, ETC.—A DIGEST

Corruption among Government Servants

During the month of June 1948, corruption among Government servants was brought to notice against 199 persons including those against whom proceedings were pending at the end of the previous month. Of these, 13 were let off as charges against them were not proved and proceedings against 168 were pending at the end of the month. Corruption was successfully detected in the case of the remaining 18 persons and they were suitably punished. The names and designations of these persons and the punishment awarded to them are as follows:—

K. Shahul Hamid Baig Sahib, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Ramnad Muslim Range (removed from service); S. Seshiah, peon, Sub-Registrar's Office, Udayagiri (compulsorily retired); A. Subrahmanyam, store-keeper, Saidapet; Francis, store-keeper, Saidapet, and Kumaraswami, store-keeper, Karaikudi (services dispensed with); V. Rajagopalachari, Revenue Inspector, Proddatur (censured); J. Ahmed Hussain Sahib, Minor Irrigator on Over-seer (dismissed); S. Dharmalingam and Govindaswami, head constables of North Arcot district, Ayyannan, Arjunan, S. John, Subrahmanya Pillai, Police constables of Coimbatore district, and Govindaswami, constable of South Arcot district (all dismissed); A. D. Samuel, Veterinary Assistant Surgeon (increment stopped for one year); Ayyakannuraj, Firka Supply Officer, South Arcot district (dismissed); A. Bland, Assistant Transport Officer, Madras (discharged); Shaik Ahmed, gateman, Public Works Workshop (suspended).

[December 8]

Fruit Farms

The Government of Madras have sanctioned the opening of a Fruit Farm at each of the following six Agricultural Research Stations in the Province:—

Siruguppa (Bellary district), Tirukuppam (Chingleput district), Tindivanam (South Arcot district), Aduthurai (Tanjore district), Gudiyattam (North Arcot district) and Pattambi (Malabar district).

The Government have also sanctioned the provision of necessary irrigation

facilities to the existing orchard at the Agricultural Research Station, Guntur.

[December 11]

Transport of Salt

The Government of Madras have rescinded, with effect from the date of publication of this order, the order published with the Food Department notification, dated 9th July 1948, prohibiting the transport of salt to places in India outside the Province of Madras and the States of Pudukkottai and Banganapalle except under permits.

[December 11]

Educational Concessions for Harijans

The Government have directed that for purpose of fee concessions under rule 92 of the Madras Educational Rule, pupils belonging to Harijan and other communities, eligible for help by the Labour department, need not ordinarily produce poverty certificates. The applications stating the income of the parents should, however, be duly filled in and presented to the head of the institution. The head of the institution should check up the applications and grant the concessions. In cases where the head of the institution has reason to suspect that a particular pupil is not really poor, he can demand the production of the poverty certificate by the pupil. If any pupil is found to have obtained fee concession by false statement, he will be liable to be punished with fine, besides the recovery of the amount paid as fee concession.

2. The Government have also directed that for purposes of grant of Labour department scholarships and boarding grants, in lieu of the poverty certificates from the pupils, it would be sufficient, if the head of the educational institution certifies (bearing in mind the income limits of parents or guardians prescribed in the Madras Educational Rules) that the pupils are too poor to continue their studies without the help of scholarships or boarding grants, as the case may be.

[December 11]

Scholarships for Eligible Communities

The Government have directed that for a period of ten years with effect from 1948-49, the pupils belonging to the communities eligible for help by the Labour department, reading in the Secondary School course, be allowed the benefit of the scholarships and boarding grants granted by the Labour department for a second year in the same class, subject to the condition that this concession is given only twice during the course—once in Forms I to III and once in Forms IV to VI.

The Government have also directed that the students belonging to the communities eligible for help by the Labour department, studying in Engineering College, be allowed to retain the concessions for only one failure, and those studying in Medical Colleges for two failures for the period of the entire course. No such concession will be granted to the students studying in Arts and Law Colleges.

[December 11]

Grant of Scholarships to Backward Communities

The Government have sanctioned the utilization of Rs. 1 lakh, provided in the Budget Estimate for 1948-49, for the amelioration of the conditions of backward classes as distinct from Harijans, by granting scholarships to students reading in the college classes and high schools. They have also directed that 75 per cent of Rs. 1 lakh should be set apart for the grant of scholarships to deserving students of backward classes studying in Arts and Professional Colleges, including Law College, and the balance on the grant of scholarships to deserving students of backward classes studying in high schools, preference being given to women students.

[December 14]

Corruption among Government Servants—Punishments Awarded

During the month of July 1948, corruption among Government servants was brought to notice against 186 persons including those against whom proceedings were pending at the end of the previous month. Of these, 8 were

let off as charges against them were not proved and proceedings against 168 were pending at the end of the month. Corruption was successfully detected in the case of the remaining 10 persons and they were suitably punished. The names and designations of these persons and the punishment awarded to them are as follows:—

Md. Galib Sahib, Kondayya and G. Ananda Rao, constables of Guntur district (dismissed); Munisami Nayudu, and Vellamaya Thevar, head constables,

Government Railway Police, Tiruchirappalli district (compulsorily retired); Krishnamoorthy, constable, Government Railway Police, Tiruchirappalli district (dismissed); V. Krishnamoorthy Nayudu, officiating Inspector of Police, Nellore district (increment withheld for two years); Duraipandian, officiating Sub-Inspector of Police, Tirunelveli district (reverted as head constable); Lazarus and Gnanavadivelu, chowkidars, Kancheepuram (discharged).

[December 14]

DEPARTMENTS' ACTIVITIES

Firka Development Department

Some of the important activities of the department during October 1948 are given below:—

Pendurthi firka (Vizagapatam district).—Ten well works were completed and one is in progress. Two basic schools were opened and one Co-operative Credit Society organized.

Hindupur firka (Anantapur district).—Four branch libraries were opened in four villages.

Proddatur firka (Cuddapah district).—The foundation stone for a village hall (community centre) was laid in Narasimhapuram. Sanitation work was attended to.

Veerapandi firka (Salem district).—Attention was mainly devoted for carrying out several works under Rural Water-supply and Village Communication Schemes.

Tirumangalam firka (Madura district).—A spinning competition was held during Gandhi Jayanti. Several persons including ladies participated in the competition. Thirty-five charkas were distributed during the month. A co-operative society was started. A village library was opened.

Kurnool firka (Kurnool district).—**Gargeyapuram.**—A road measuring six furlongs and ten yards was laid. **Nandanapalli.**—Roads were repaired with gravel. Quinine pills were distributed. One night school for adults was opened. A maternity centre was also opened.

Payyanur centre (Malabar district).—One Khadi spinning class and one adult night school were started.

Tellicherry firka (Malabar district).—A co-operative society was registered.

Palladam firka (Coimbatore district).—Works under Discretionary Grants under Rural Water-supply and Communication Schemes are vigorously attended to. A village tournament was conducted. An important event in the activities of this firka during October 1948 was the visit of the Hon'ble Minister for Education to lay the foundation stone for the new high school building proposed to be constructed at Palladam. The District Collector laid the foundation stone for a school building at Manickapuram. The newly constructed school buildings at Sadapalayam and K. Aryampalayam were also opened by him.

Malli firka (Ramnad district).—The Hon'ble Minister for Firka Development visited this firka on 4th October 1948 and inspected the several works carried on under Firka Development Scheme. Eleven new well works were in progress as also several road works. Tree planting was also attended to in large numbers.

Kumbala firka (South Kanara district).—A Cattle-breeding Co-operative Society and a palm jaggery manufacturing co-operative society were formed. Five hundred fish fingerlings were supplied for inland fisheries. Twenty-three acres of waste land were brought under cultivation. Tree planting was attended to during Gandhi Jayanti.

Kadambuliur (South Arcot district).—Three adult night schools were opened. Seventeen manure pits were dug. Twelve model vegetable gardens

Provincial Broadcasting—Radio Sets

It is uneconomical for local bodies to have non-standard receivers for community listening purposes. They are advised to take sets from this department for which Government are purchasing sets in bulk at considerable lower rates. In case of donation of set, the donor may remit the money to panchayat board and the set will be installed by panchayat board with the donor's name inserted on it.

have been developed. Fair progress was made in the execution of Rural Water-supply and Village Communication works.

Labour Department

The Madras Non-Power Factories Act, 1947, will come into force in the Madras Province from 1st January 1949.

The Government have, under section 6 of the Madras Shops and Establishments Act, 1947, exempted permanently all clerks who are working in factories and who are governed by the Factories Act, 1934, from all the provisions of the Madras Shops and Establishments Act, 1947. They have made the Madras Shops and Establishments Rules, 1948, under sub-section (1) of section 49 of the Madras Shops and Establishments Act, 1947. The Government have appointed the Assistant Inspectors of Labour to be Inspectors for the purpose of the Madras Shops and Establishments Act, 1947, within their respective jurisdictions.

The workers of the Commonwealth Weaving Factory, Cannanore, refused to work due to the enforcement of the recommendations of the Standardization Committee by the management which entailed retrenchment of some workers. Thereupon, the management declared lockout on 12th October 1948. The Commissioner of Labour advised the management to work a second shift to absorb the retrenched workers. Accordingly the management re-opened their factory on 1st November 1948 and started a second shift.

The Government have referred the dispute between the workers and the management of the West Coast Electric Supply Corporation, Limited, Calicut, to Sri C. H. Krishna Rao, Industrial

Tribunal, Coimbatore, as Sri N. D. Krishna Rao, to whom the dispute was originally referred for adjudication was transferred as District and Sessions Judge, Coimbatore.

The General Secretary, Vizagapatam Electric Supply Corporation Employees' Union, Vizagapatam, has reported that the strike's notice, dated 7th October 1948, issued to the management of the Vizagapatam Electric Supply Corporation, Limited, Vizagapatam, has been withdrawn, as an amicable settlement has been reached with the management.

[Second fortnight of November 1948]

Irrigation Department

During November 1948, the Government sanctioned the following schemes:—

West Godavari district.—In February 1946, sanction was accorded to the execution at an estimated cost of Rs. 59,500 of the scheme for providing irrigation facilities to about 503 acres of dry land and for supplying water to about 380 acres of new garden crop area in Undrajavaram and other villages in Tanuku taluk by excavating a new channel from mile 9—7—500 of Kakaraparru canal. But, as certain details of the scheme were objected to by the ryots, the scheme was subsequently re-examined and in supersession of the sanction accorded in 1946, the excavation of a separate branch channel, viz., the Chivatam Branch from mile 1—4—484 of Undrajavaram channel at an estimated cost of Rs. 35,000 for works or Rs. 46,490 inclusive of direct and indirect charges has now been sanctioned. This revised scheme is intended to provide irrigation facilities to an extent of 579 acres of dry lands besides converting 450 acres of dry lands into garden crop lands in the above villages. An extent of 198 acres of existing wet ayacut of the Undrajavaram channel is also proposed to be transferred to the present scheme. The additional annual yield of food-grains as a result of execution of the above scheme is estimated at 290 tons of rice.

Krishna district.—The Government have sanctioned a scheme for extending the Veeravalli channel in Palghat taluk and excavation of a channel therefrom to serve an area of about three miles. The Veeravalli channel takes off from the Ellore Canal, supply in which has been improved by the reconstruction of the Enekepadu aqueduct. The improved supply is enough to bring under irrigation an

additional extent of 20,000 acres. Of this an extent of 562 acres is now proposed to be brought under irrigation by the extension of the Veeravalli channel. The extension is to be along the main bothie of pipe No. 13 in which certain improvements were carried out in 1947 as a contribution work. The present work is to be taken up as a Government work on the following basis:—

The cost of the scheme is estimated at Rs. 49,000 for works or Rs. 64,300 inclusive of direct and indirect charges. As a result of the scheme an annual additional gross revenue of Rs. 3,512 and a net revenue of Rs. 2,775 will be derived. The anticipated additional yield per annum in terms of rice is estimated at 333½ tons.

Nellore district.—The Government have sanctioned a scheme for the extension of irrigation facilities to a block of 350 acres of dry land in Yelamanchipad (Shrotriyam) village in Kovur taluk, Nellore district, by excavating a new channel with a separate head sluice from the Kanigiri Reservoir. The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 55,000 for works or Rs. 71,615 inclusive of direct and indirect charges and it is expected to bring 300 acres of dry land immediately under wet cultivation with the possibility of an additional 50 acres of dry land being brought under wet cultivation at a later date. The anticipated additional yield per annum in terms of rice is estimated at 150 tons.

The Government have also sanctioned a scheme for the formation of a new tank across the Choutapallivagu near Bhairavaram village, Udayagiri taluk, Nellore district and the excavation of two irrigation channels therefrom. The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 2,12,000 for works or Rs. 2,76,045 inclusive of direct and indirect charges. By the execution of the scheme an extent of about 450 acres of land is expected to be brought under wet cultivation resulting in the production of an additional quantity of 225 tons of rice per annum.

Malabar district.—The Government have sanctioned the scheme for the construction of an anicut across the Gayatriputha near Cheramangalam in Palghat taluk and excavation of a channel therefrom to serve an area of 1,874 acres of second crop. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 7,10,000 for works or Rs. 9,40,000 including direct and indirect charges. When the Malampuzha project is executed, irrigation under the Chiramangalam

scheme could be extended to 5,000 acres. The anticipated additional yield per annum in terms of rice on account of the execution of this scheme is estimated at 750 tons.

Bore-well

In a 6-inch diameter bore well, recently put down in Tirukandeswaram, Cuddalore taluk, South Arcot district, to a depth of 90 feet below ground-level, good springs have been tapped between 89 to 90 feet as a result of which the water-level has risen to 15 feet below ground-level. The quality of the water is good and the bore-well gives a continuous supply of 200 gallons per minute. The bore-well has cost about Rs. 500 only including the cost of lining pipes. It is proposed to install a suitable size electric pump set directly on the bore-well, and utilize the supply to irrigate sugarcane.

Home Department Bus Transport

Eight petrol buses were registered during this November bringing the total number of vehicles to 314 of which 25 are Diesel buses.

Queue rails have been erected at Parry's Corner for one more route, viz., No. 15.

Three special buses were run to Vadapalani temple on 16th November 1948 for Kirthigai—two from Kodambakkam Railway Station and one from Triplicane on route No. 17-A. The response was satisfactory. Buses were also hired to the Prohibition Officer for raids and for educational institutions for excursions, etc., on different dates.

For the Guindy Races 18 special buses were run on 20th November 1948 and 13 special buses on 27th November 1948 from Parry's Corner to Guindy. Some of the route buses, including route No. 18 were extended up to Guindy. The total number of passengers travelled on 20th November 1948 and 27th November 1948 was 1,090 and 1,590, respectively.

The training of candidates recruited for conductors' posts commenced early this month. There are 48 candidates of whom 8 are women. The women conductors have had their training both in theory and in practice for one week under the personal supervision of one Senior Checking Inspector. They started their regular work on the line on 22nd November 1948 and the results so far are encouraging.

On the technical side, the erection of posts in the Body Guard Lines is almost complete.

The proposed canteen on co-operative basis has been registered as "The Government Bus Service Employees' Co-operative Canteen." The first general body meeting of the canteen was held on 25th November 1948 with the Transport Officer, the ex-officio President of the canteen, in the chair. Eight members have been nominated as Board of Directors.

Board of Revenue (Civil Supplies)

The Board of Revenue (Civil Supplies), Madras, operates as Civil Supplies Transport Units, lorries in the City of Madras and in the mufassal. The Units in the mufassal consist of 5 to 15 lorries each. Each Unit is under the charge of an Assistant Transport Officer, who looks after the maintenance and distribution of the lorries to the various works and these Units are at present operating in the places mentioned below. These lorries are mainly intended for Civil Supplies Transport work. But at times they are also hired to private parties and other Government departments when there is no Civil Supplies work for them.

Anyone in need of these lorries for hire may apply to the Assistant Transport Officer concerned in the mufassal for particulars of hire charges and of the conditions of hiring, etc. In the case of lorries in the City, the Transport Officer, Civil Supplies Transport Unit, Pattullo Road, Mount Road, and the Reserve Assistant Transport Officer, Old Civil Jail Buildings, may be contacted.

Names of places where the Civil Supplies Transport Units are functioning.

- 1 Vizagapatam.
- 2 Gudivada (Kishna district).
- 3 Vijayavada (Kishna district).
- 4 Vuyyur (Krishna district).
- 5 Cuddapah.
- 6 Bellary.
- 7 Salem.
- 8 Suler (Coimbatore district).
- 9 Mettupalayam (Coimbatore district).
- 10 Madras.

The Forest Department during 1947-48

The Government of Madras have on reviewing the administration of the

Forest department during 1947-48, found that the working of the department continued to be satisfactory. The revenue realized during the year showed an appreciable increase. It amounted to Rs. 180.35 lakhs, as against Rs. 158.67 lakhs in the previous year. The surplus of receipts over expenditure increased from Rs. 78.96 lakhs in the previous year to Rs. 94.60 lakhs in the year under report.

Forests.—The departmental forests were worked according to the working plans prepared for each division. The heavy demand for firewood and charcoal, however, necessitated advance felling of fuel coupes in many divisions and the felling of special coupes not provided for felling by the working plans. The timber forests were worked under the Clear Felling or Selection System. The area exploited under the Clear Felling System was about 2,836 acres, while that worked by the Selection System was about 28,871 acres. The fuel forests were worked under the Simple Coppice System and the area felled by this system was 65,451 acres.

Timber.—The total output of timber was 68,590 tons valued at Rs. 90,17,033 as against Rs. 84,01,860 in the previous year. Five thousand six hundred and fifty-four tons of teak logs and hard wood logs were supplied to the Government of India. Six thousand two hundred and sixty-five broad gauge and 7,890 meter gauge sleepers were supplied to the Southern Sleeper Pool. Five thousand teak and hard wood electric transmission poles were supplied to the Electricity department. Four hundred and ninety thousand cubic feet of soft wood were extracted and a revenue of Rs. 4,48,000 was realized. Four hundred and twenty-eight thousand and eight hundred and twenty-three tons of fuel were extracted during the year under report as against 401,911 tons in the previous year. The value of bamboos removed from the forests was Rs. 19.27 lakhs. Eight hundred and sixty-nine tons of sandal wood were extracted, of which 710 tons were sold. The revenue realized from sandalwood, however, fell from Rs. 39,48,985 in the previous year to Rs. 13,93,428 in the year under report, due to the slump in the overseas market and the lower prices at the auction sales.

Plantation work.—The conversion of mixed deciduous forests into pure teak was continued over an area of 1,778 acres. Fuel plantations were raised over an area of 5,725 acres, of

which 760 acres were planted by the kumri method. About 77½ tons of foodgrains were obtained by the department from the areas planted by the kumri method. Casuarina was planted on a regular programme in about 3,492 acres in all.

Assistance to ryots.—Grazing at reduced rates of fees, free removal of grass in head-loads for bona fide domestic use, removal of dead wood at a nominal charge from certain localities, free grants of building materials to the poor, reduced rates for the removal of manure leaves, leasing of coupes for removal of manure leaves at seigniorage rates and sale of agricultural implements by coupe contractors at reasonable rates were continued during the year. All the ameliorative measures undertaken by the Government for the welfare of the hill tribes were also continued.

Minor forests.—The receipts from minor forest produce fell from Rs. 10.70 lakhs in the previous year to Rs. 8.89 lakhs in the year under report.

Miscellaneous

The Madras Provincial Sailors', Soldiers' and Airmen's Board

A Record of Useful Work

The Government of Madras have extended the educational concessions given to the children and dependants of servicemen, ex-servicemen and deceased personnel of the armed services, to the children and dependants of ex-I.N.A. personnel also, irrespective of whether they were recruited from Defence Services or from civilians outside India.

The balance credit of this fund on 1st January 1948 was Rs. 1,84,760-4-9. There is a balance of Rs. 1,51,851-12-9 as on 31st October 1948. A sum of Rs. 1,25,000 out of this amount has been invested as fixed deposit in the Imperial Bank of India, Madras, and it fetches an annual interest of Rs. 1,875. At present there are 368 grantees who are in receipt of the monthly relief grants from this fund. Monthly commitments on this account amount to Rs. 3,540. Ex-servicemen, children and dependants of deceased personnel are eligible for relief grants from this fund. The individual grants are in the first instance sanctioned by the Secretary, Madras Provincial Sailors', Soldiers' and Airmen's Board on the recommendations of the Secretaries of

the District Sailors', Soldiers' and Airmen's Boards and at the close of every month, the list of the grants sanctioned during the month with the files concerned are circulated to the members of the Financial Sub-Committee to signify the sanction of the relief grants. Out of this fund, a sum of Rs. 5 perensem is also being given to the ex-servicemen Tuberculosis and leprosy patients who are undergoing treatment at the Government Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Tambaram and at the Lady Willingdon Leprosy Sanatorium, Tirumani.

Indian Forces Medical After-care Fund

This fund is being administered by the Indian Red Cross Society, New Delhi. Relief grants are being given to ex-service men, who served in World War II and who are suffering from various diseases. The grants are sanctioned on the recommendations of the medical officers who are treating the patients. The recommendations are made by the District Sailors', Soldiers' and Airmen's Boards through the Madras Provincial Sailors', Soldiers' and Airmen's Board to the Indian Red Cross Society. There are at present 79 grantees receiving grants from this fund. An aggregate sum of Rs. 15,310 has been sanctioned by the Indian Red Cross Society during the period 1st January 1948 to 30th September 1948.

Treatment T.B. Patients

Till recently the Indian Red Cross Society was financially assisting the treatment of Tuberculosis patients. This has now been taken up by the Tuberculosis Association of India, which is paying the hospital stoppages, etc., for the patients undergoing treatment in any one of the recognized sanatoria.

Textile Retail Dealers

The Government have approved the lists of retail dealers in mill cloth selected by the Collectors for the districts of Chittoor, Chingleput, Nellore, Bellary, Cuddapah, Ramnad, West Godavari, Tirunelveli and the Nilgiris and the Madras City. Instructions have been issued to the Collectors that old dealers of respectability and who have been long in the business should always have a prior claim under the present scheme so that as many genuine dealers as possible are absorbed into the textile trade. Instructions have also been issued that old dealers who had committed only minor offences during the last control should not be debarred from selection as dealers.

For the expeditious movement of cloth from Bombay surplus area the Government appointed 36 representative buyers. The representative buyers will procure cloth allotted to

them and send the goods to the wholesale consignees in each district for distribution to the wholesale dealers according to the instructions of the Collector.

The Government of India have announced their decision not to grant any extension of time for the disposal of unstamped goods produced prior to 1st August 1948. The dealers who are having stocks of unstamped cloth have been required to declare their stocks before the 7th December 1948 to the Provincial Textile Controller. The question of allowing the dealers to dispose of the stocks by granting temporary licences for holding such unstamped cloth is under the consideration of the Government.

Better Supervision of Co-operative Rural Credit Societies

The Government have sanctioned a scheme for the efficient supervision of rural credit societies with a view to enabling them to undertake multipurpose activities and thus providing for all the needs of the agriculturists. According to the scheme a sum of Rs. 1,27,020 per annum will be disbursed for a period of two years as subsidies to the Central Co-operative Banks to meet the cost of additional supervisors employed for the supervision of the societies.

Hon'ble Premier's Message to the President of the Non-Gazetted Officers' Association, Madras.

I am glad that the Non-Gazetted Officers are holding their Annual Conference at Madras. I regret that owing to ill-health I have to decline the invitation of the President to open the Conference.

I am happy that the relations between the Government and the Non-Gazetted Officers have for some time been cordial. As you know, the Government are always ready to view the legitimate grievances of their employees with sympathy. The Non-Gazetted Officers should also remember that they are the soldiers in the field of civil administration and as such should be disciplined, loyal and patriotic. They should also be courteous and responsive to the public and discharge their duties honestly and efficiently.

I wish your Conference all success. May God bless you.

—O. P. RAMASWAMY REDDIAR.

On the
of Prohibition

Ameliorative Activities

The following is a brief summary of the reports received from the Prohibition districts regarding ameliorative activities:—

Salem.—Tournaments took place as usual. There was also a rural uplift exhibition presided over by the Hon'ble Minister for Prohibition. Thrift campaign was inaugurated in some places and hundi boxes distributed. A meeting of the women in one place was arranged with a view to organizing a cottage industries' co-operative society. A jaggery manufacturing co-operative society has been organized for the ex-tappers in one place.

Malabar.—A sports club was started in one place. A badminton court was opened in another. One Grama Sangam contributed Rs. 360 for the construction of a road. The same grama sangam also organized a dramatic troupe.

North Arcot.—Efforts are being made to form milk supply societies. Ex-tappers met in a meeting and discussed measures in this connexion. Some of them have agreed to subscribe towards the share capital of a milk supply society. Some members of the public have also promised to canvass shares.

South Kanara.—Six new jaggery manufacturers' co-operative societies were registered. In all 15 societies have been registered in November and they are expected to absorb 600 tappers. Rural games were conducted in some villages. One grama sangam organized a "send more children to school" campaign. Another grama sangam has arranged for the purchase of a medicine chest out of voluntary contributions. Bhajanas were also conducted in some places. More than 300 hundi boxes were distributed.

Bellary.—Ameliorative committees were formed in some villages. Thrift campaigns were also conducted. Dramas were enacted as well as Kalakshepams, turakathas, etc.

Ramnad.—New grama sangams were formed in several villages. Night schools were also opened. More than a dozen jaggery manufacturing societies have been formed.

Coimbatore.—Sports and rural games took place. There was also a rural exhibition in which the different departments of the Government participated. One grama sangam constructed a school building at a cost of Rs. 3,500. Several other grama

sangams did useful work. Roads have been repaired, night schools opened, and wells sunk.

Guntur.—Thrift day was celebrated and hundi boxes were distributed. Four new grama sangams were formed. Magic lantern slides on prohibition, thrift and cottage industries were shown.

Madura.—In one place a reading room is under construction at an estimated cost of Rs. 700. One grama sangam has collected more than Rs. 600 for the installation of a radio. Another has purchased two radios. Bhajanas and folk dances were held. Thrift days were celebrated. Substantial economic improvement of the ex-addicts are reported.

East Godavari.—Dramas were enacted and these were attended by ex-addicts. Harikathas were also organized.

Chittoor.—Four multi-purpose co-operative societies were organized. Preliminary investigation for the organization of similar societies for the economic betterment of ex-addicts and others were made in several villages. Grama sangams did good work. Some grama sangams started construction of school buildings in villages. Tree-planting campaigns were launched by others. Reading circles were formed by yet others. Thrift day was celebrated by another grama sangam. Some grama sangams have collected donations towards the construction of community halls.

Nellore.—Recreational activities took place as usual. Thrift days were celebrated. Night schools were started in some villages. Palmyra jaggery societies were organized.

Vizagapatam.—Two palmyra jaggery societies were organized in one taluk. Street cleaning was done in some villages. Dramas were also staged.

West Godavari.—New milk supply societies were formed and several ex-tappers have joined the same. Grama sangams and sport committees were formed in several places. Rural games took place as usual. Hundi boxes were also distributed.

Krishna.—Entertainments for ex-addicts were arranged as also sports and kalakshepams were performed. Firka associations have been formed in some places.

Nilgiris.—A co-operative society for developing cottage industries has

been organized. Arrangements have also been made to introduce embroidery and poultry farming among the Tod women with the help of women welfare workers.

(Continued from page 4)

sacrifice than man. If men have sight women have insight; if men are rational, women are intuitive. If men have learning, women have wisdom. The true test of civilization is the place we give to woman. She runs the home and shapes the destiny of future generations. The days when we kept women as door-mats are long past. We should not any longer withhold from them all that modern knowledge has to give; yet we should see that such knowledge does not sweep them off their feet; cut them away from their moorings. The education they receive should be a harmonious blending of all that is best in the old and the new, in the East and the West. It should make every woman an ideal daughter, sister, wife and mother. It is of such women that the poet said, "They are the books, the arts, the academics that show, contain and nourish all the world." It is not an empty fiction that has assigned to Sakti and not Siva, the embodied powers of *Itcha*, *Kriya* and *Gnana*. Creation, preservation and instruction divine are things that lie in the realm of womanhood.

Conclusion

Use your head and use your heart; reflect and ponder over; and then take them for what they are worth. I have spoken to you in great earnestness and sincerity. I am deeply interested in your welfare. I want you all to be happy and in your being happy make those around you happy; and I shall not better conclude this address than by repeating the eternal message of Hope contained in the Rig Veda:

Arise, the breath, the life, again
hath reached us;
Darkness hath passed away, and
light approacheth;
The Dawn for the Sun hath left a
path to travel;
We have arrived where men pro-
long existence.

उदीचं जीवो असुने आगादप
प्रागात्तम आ ज्योतिरेति।
अरिक्पथां यातवे सयायागन्म
यत्र प्रतिरंत आबु ॥

[Ashtak I—Adhyaya viii, Varga 4.]

May God bless you all.

TOWARDS A GLORIOUS FUTURE

Vol. III

no. I.

Page. 11. A.

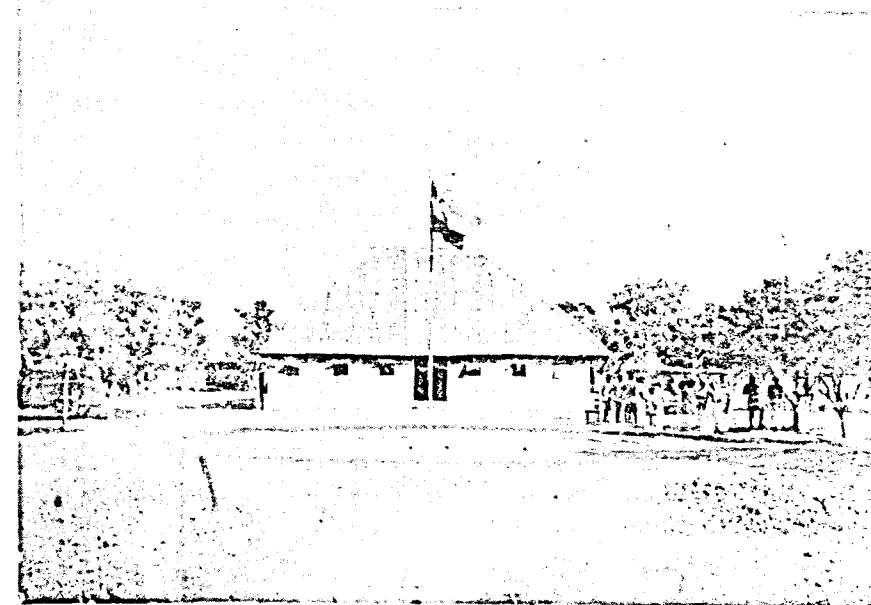
Hon'ble Dr. T. S. S. Rajan laid the
foundation stone of the Government

Basic Training School,
Kallupatti, Madura.

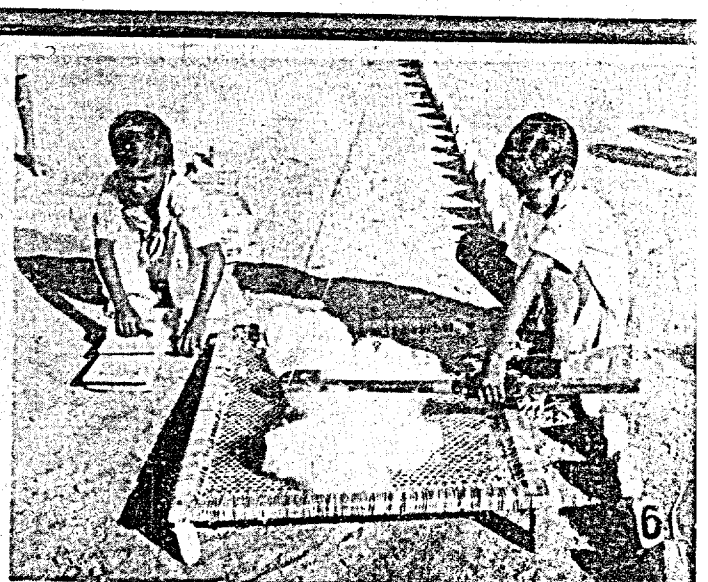
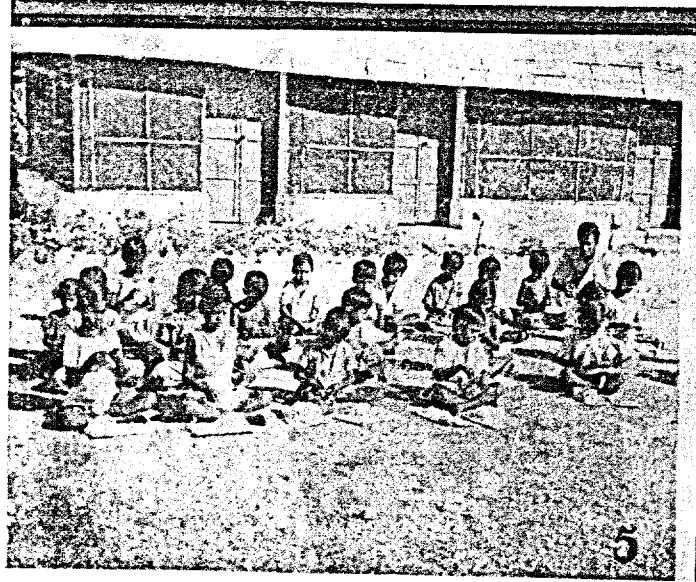
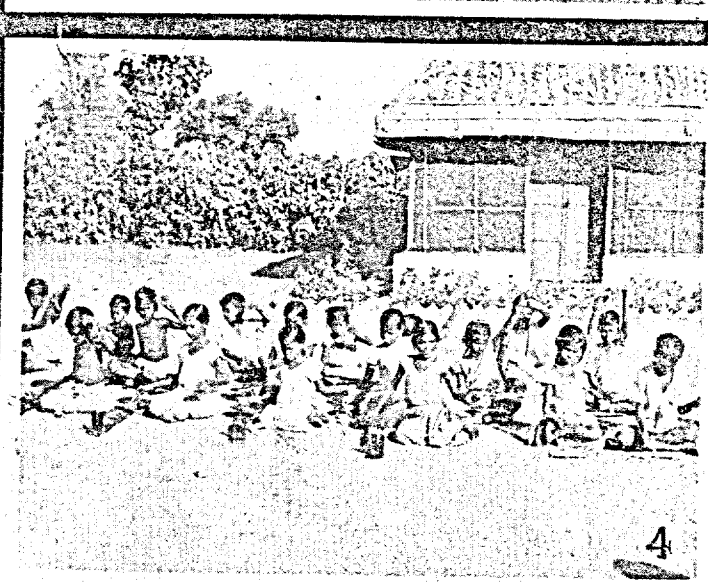
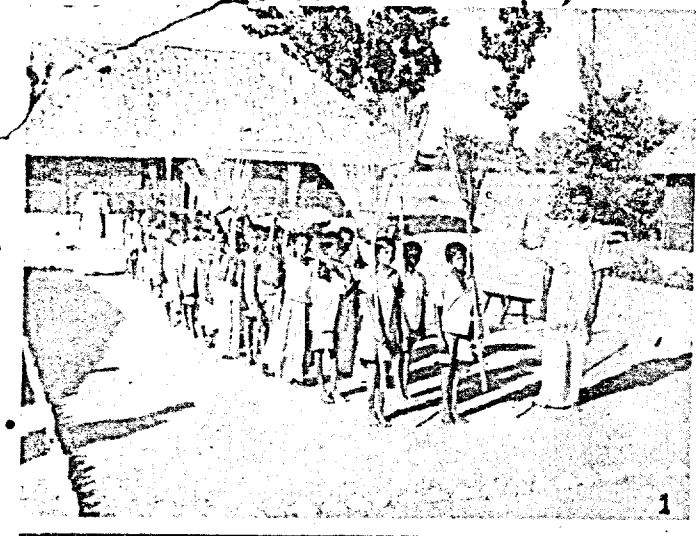


Hon'ble Dr. T. S. S. Rajan speaking
at the foundation stone
function.

Main Hall of the Grama Seva
Vidyalya, Kallupatti,
Madura.

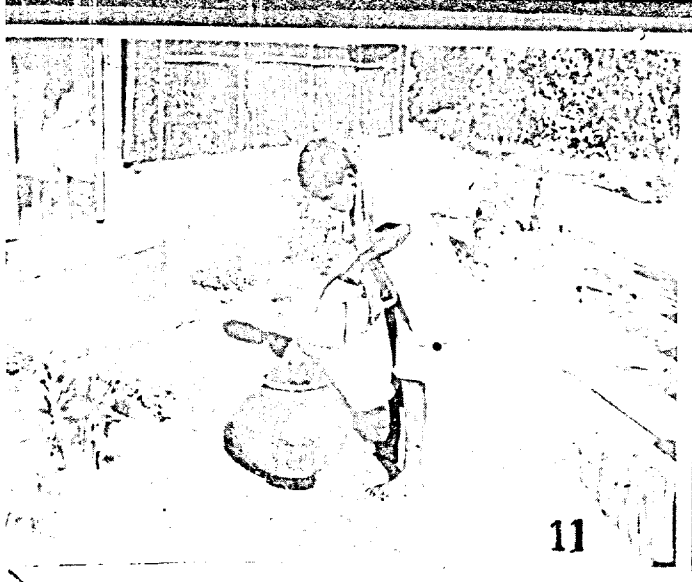
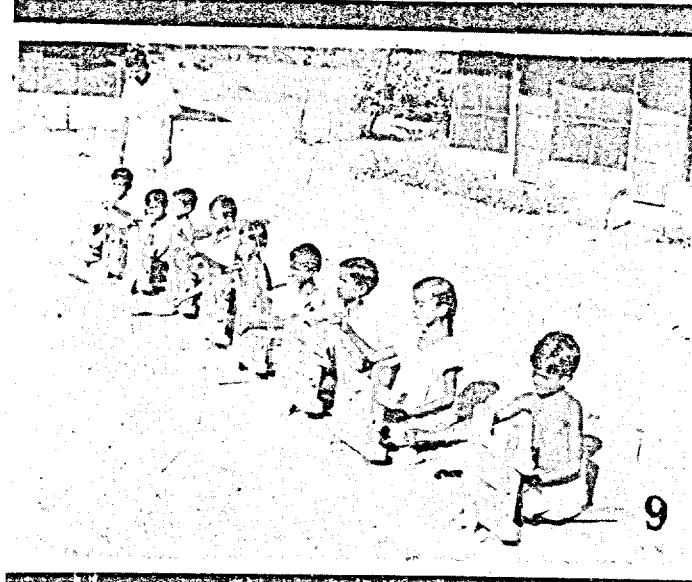
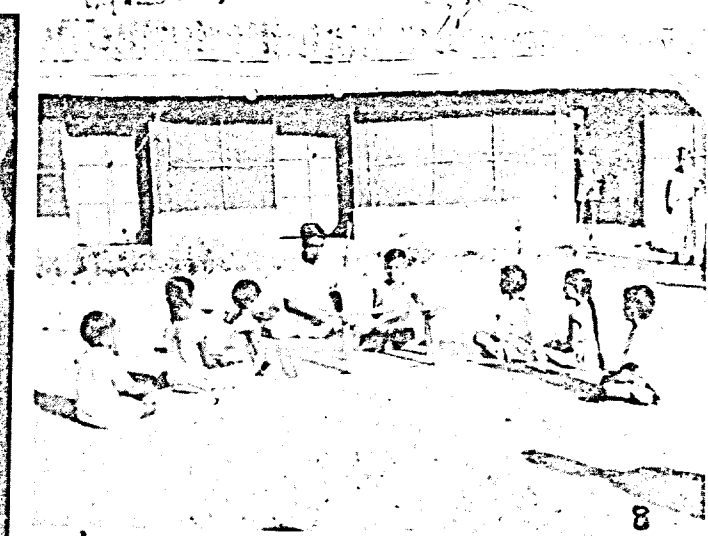


ACTIVITIES OF THE BASIC SCHOOL, KALLUPATTI



(1) Children marching for sanitation work. (2) At garden work. (3) At sanitation work. (4) Spinning.
(5) Cleaning cotton. (6) Carding and slivering.

(UNDER FIRKA DEVELOPMENT SCHEME)—GLIMPSES



(7) Carding class. (8) Children's cabinet. (9) Ginning. (10) Games. (11) Filling the water-pot.
(12) At Prayer.

In the Correct Perspective

On Controls and Food Situation

In his recent broadcast the Hon'ble Dr. T. S. S. RAJAN, Food Minister, explained the Food Policy of the Government. He said :

In this talk I propose to dwell on two aspects of the food problem which is now agitating the public mind. One is the wisdom of and the necessity for the decision to go back to complete controls and the other is about the present food situation and our ability to carry on till the next main harvest comes into the market. As you are all aware, the decision to go back to complete controls taken by the Government of India after mature consideration and as a result of the recommendations of the experts whom they consulted. The decision was taken mainly with a view to check the tendency for inflation all round. After gradual decontrol came to be adopted as the policy of the Government, prices of all essential commodities including foodgrains increased considerably. In spite of about 12,000 relief shops functioning in the Province the price of rice had exceeded the notified price by over 200 per cent in several centres and a Madras measure of rice was being sold at Re. 1-4-0 in the free market. Naturally it was not within the poor man's reach. Complete control was the only remedy. Before the decision was taken, the Government of India did of course give an opportunity to all the Provinces and States to express their views in the matter and the representatives of the Madras Government did also place their views on the question before them. The decision to go back to complete controls was ultimately taken by the Government of India and our Province necessarily fell in line with the rest of India. As I have often said before, we are normally a deficit Province in foodgrains and have to depend upon supplies arranged by the Government of India to meet our deficiencies. Under the present set-up, no Province or State in the Indian Union has got the status to negotiate for and purchase foodgrains in the international market independently of the Centre.

Re-imposition of Controls

I am now laying stress on this aspect because not a day passes without my receiving some personal letters or representations criticising the decision of the Government to reintroduce complete controls, paradoxically enough, those that are most vociferous against the re-introduction of controls, belong to the deficit districts. Indeed I

am surprised to receive strongly worded representations, particularly from the people of the Ceded Districts, which are deficit in rice, though self-sufficient in millets. The agitation against the re-imposition of the controls is, I believe, largely due to the fear that it would bring in its wake all the abuses and corruption which were observed during the days when there was complete control. The Government have taken note of criticisms of this kind and of the decisions in which mal-practices are likely to take place and have issued strict instructions to all their officers to guard against their recrudescence in future. In particular they have issued instructions that the producer and his family should be allowed full 1 lb. per head per diem, that the allowances for seed and wages payable in kind should be increased by 25 per cent over the rates that were in existence last year and that any procurement contrary to these instructions would be treated as a serious irregularity on the part of the official concerned. They have also issued directions that particular care should be taken in appointing procurement agents and retail ration shopkeepers and persons whose previous record was bad or against whom there was any suspicion of misconduct should not be re-appointed and that only men with unblemished records should be employed for such purposes. They have issued repeated instructions to all their officers to be on guard against resort to fraudulent practices by millers and others and to check the quality of the foodgrains supplied by them in order to meet the complaints of consumers that the foodgrains supplied to them are in several instances unfit for consumption. Special emphasis has also been laid on the importance of surprise visits to wholesale depots and ration shops by procurement, rationing and revenue officials. Government hope that all these instructions will have the desired effect and that controls will hereafter be worked without causing undue hardship to any section of the population.

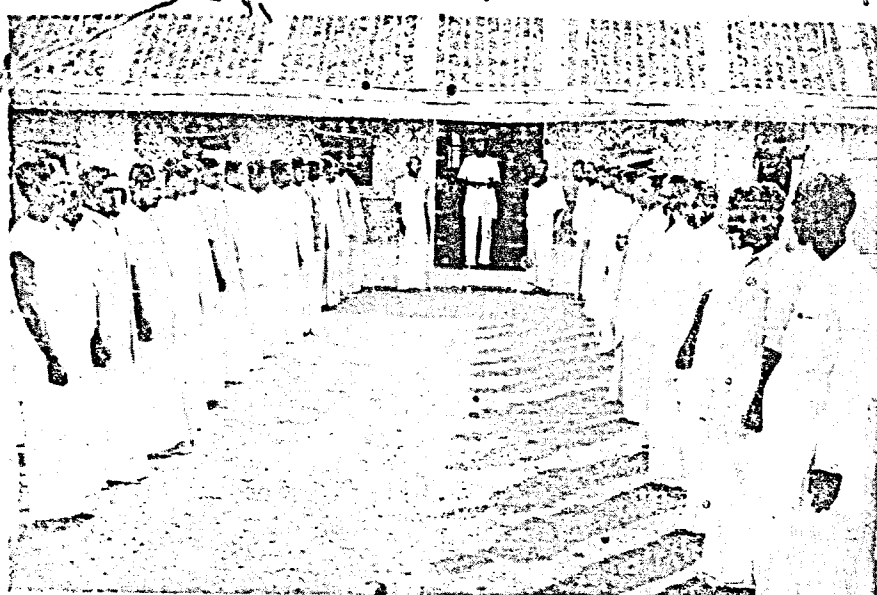
Food Situation

Coming to the present food situation in the Province, the Government of India promised to give a quota of 5.96 lakhs of tons for the year 1948. But ultimately, owing to the short



fall in the expected arrivals in the month of December owing to the international situation, they had to reduce the allotments so that it is now expected that the arrivals before the end of December will be about 75,000 tons less than the allotment of 5.96 lakhs of tons promised by them. Thanks however to the intensive procurement in surplus districts, our food position at present is not as bad as it might have been on account of the failure of the Government of India to give the full quota promised by them. The stocks of foodgrains with the Government agents on the 4th December 1948 was 183,171 tons of rice and 28,153 tons of other foodgrains making a total of 211,324 tons against 180,654 tons on 4th December 1947. The issues in rationed areas and through relief shops, etc., during the week ending 4th December 1948 amounted to 24,076 tons of rice and 3,155 tons of other foodgrains. At these rates of issue, the present stocks will last for about 7½ weeks, i.e., till the 25th of January 1949. But in the meantime some more towns and districts are likely to be brought under rationing and the offtake is therefore bound to increase. These stocks may therefore be considered adequate for six weeks only, i.e., till about 15th January 1949. This will mean that instead of having a buffer stock of one month's requirement at the end of December, we would be having only about 2 weeks' stocks. These calculations, no doubt, ignore the imports which we might receive from the Government of India in the meantime. But they are not likely to be

A guard of honour was presented to Hon'ble Dr. S. Gurubatham at Kallupatti.



Hon'ble Dr. S. Gurubatham hoisting the National Flag at Kallupatti. Pupils of the Basic Education School are seen in the picture.



Hon'ble Dr. S. Gurubatham addressing the meeting at Kallupatti.



considerable as things stand and as January is a harvest month in this Province, Government of India would naturally expect us to intensify our procurement and secure the maximum quantity that we could. It is therefore imperatively necessary that we should make procurement in the Province a success to tide over the situation which, though not desperate, cannot be said to be quite comfortable.

4. In this connection, the most disquieting feature is the partial failure of both the monsoons this year. The South-West monsoon was normal or above normal in only 10 districts out of 24. It was less than the normal by over three inches in Guntur, Cuddapah, South Arcot, North Arcot, Salem and Tanjore. All these districts except Tanjore depend on this rain-fall for supply to the irrigation sources unconnected with any major river system and the failure of the monsoon has therefore practically left the irrigation sources in these districts dry. It was expected that the North-East monsoon at least will make up this failure and bring the much-needed rainfall. But that monsoon too has been more or less as disappointing as the South-West monsoon in districts like Chingleput,

South Arcot, Coimbatore, Chittoor and Cuddapah. Taking into account the partial failure of the South-West monsoon and on the assumption of the normal North-East monsoon the production of rice for 1948-49 was estimated at 44 lakhs of tons which is less by 6 lakhs of tons than the normal. The total storage of foodgrains in the current year including rice and millets as compared with the normal thus works out to 10 lakhs of tons. However, owing to the partial failure of the North-East monsoon also, I fear that the final estimate of production may be less than what was estimated in the first instance and might correspondingly increase our shortage. The present scale of ration is 10 ounces overall consisting of 8 ounces of rice plus 2 ounces of other foodgrains and the Government do not think that it will be a satisfactory situation to continue this meagre ration for any length of time. They deserve to have it increased to at least 12 ounces if possible after the main harvest comes into the market. With this end in view, they asked the Government of India for an allotment of 11 lakhs of tons of foodgrains for 1949. They hope to get material help from the Government of India

in the same way as in the current year. But to a large extent it depends upon the extent to which we help ourselves. It is in this context that it is of utmost importance that every one of us should try to help in this procurement campaign and to maximize the availability of foodgrains for distribution by the Government. The Government have removed the persistent grievance of the producers that the procurement prices have not been in keeping with the increase in the cost of other commodities and in the cost of production, by sanctioning the handsome increase of about Rs. 1-6-0 per maund of paddy or Rs. 2 per maund of rice. There was a similar increase in December 1947. Hence the price now fixed represents an increase of about Rs. 4 per maund of rice or about 50 per cent over the price that was in force in November 1947. I therefore invite the whole-hearted co-operation of the producers and others in making the procurement scheme a complete success and in seeing that by means of the re-introduction of the controls, the lot of the poor man is improved and that no hardship is caused to any section of the population.

—By Courtesy, A.I.R., Madras.

Government Bus Transport

The Government Bus Transport in the City was of late much in the news. The rationalization of fares has provoked a good deal of controversy both in the Press and the platform. The rationalization was done with a view to rectifying anomalies. In a broadcast Mr. P. C. Mathew, I.C.S., Deputy Transport Commissioner dealt with this subject, lucidly disarming some of the main criticisms levelled against the Transport service. He said *inter alia*—

Madras City has a population of possibly 13 lakhs. The City proper has an area of 30 square miles, which has increased to 50 on account of the recent extensions. Only about 10 per cent of the population use private conveyances. The remaining 90 per cent, i.e., over 10 lakhs of people, use public conveyances, more especially electric trains, trams and buses, for moving about the city on business or for pleasure. About 2 lakhs of tickets are sold every day on the Government buses and assuming that each passenger makes two trips on the average, about a lakh of citizens travel in the buses

daily. The City Bus Transport is therefore an essential service which closely affects the welfare of the entire population.

In 1947 the Madras Government decided to nationalize bus transport and to take up Madras City first. No satisfactory settlement could be reached with the private operators for the purchase of their buses and workshops. The Government had therefore planned to construct new buses and to put up new workshops. This could be done only gradually and it was not till June 1948 that they could replace the entire city service. Now they have 312 buses, most of which are of the long-wheel type with 40 per cent more accommodation than the old type ones. The private operators ran buses only on 17 routes; public convenience required buses on other routes also, but under a system of private management by a number of companies, such routes could not be taken up as they were not sufficiently remunerative. Under unified control, it was possible for Government to manage the whole service as a single economic unit and they accordingly

opened up about 20 new routes. Now there are 37 routes in the City and the daily scheduled number of vehicles is 238. The scheduled daily mileage is over 30,000 miles, which is one and a quarter times the distance round the earth. In addition to the bus depot at Mount Road where all these vehicles are parked and maintained at night, the Transport Department has a Coach Building Factory where both Government and private orders are accepted for building goods and passenger vehicle bodies and a rapidly expanding Automobile Workshop where all types of over-hauls and repairs are done for Government vehicles. They have also a Central Store where a variety of materials are purchased in bulk on the most advantageous terms and distributed to the several branches. The entire department is organized on commercial lines and they pay and charge for all goods and services on a strict business basis.

Perhaps the most difficult problem in the actual working of the department is labour relations. The department recognizes that without the hearty

(Continued on page 21)

TOWARDS NATION BUILDING

Firka Development Activities

Hon'ble Dr. Gurubatham Surveys Position

Speaking at the second meeting of the Provincial Firka Development Board, Hon'ble Dr. S. Gurubatham said:—

"It is over one year since we met and drew up an overall plan. There has been criticism that we have done precious little. The Government have issued a Press Communiqué on the subject. There are certain difficulties in building up a new Department in Government. The present Government started this Department with an Indian outlook. This is a new plant in old surroundings. We are trying to build up a new Department against the old background. This must be kept in view in reviewing the work of this Department.

We are not able to short-circuit the red-tape. One proposal regarding housing put up by me in July came up to me again only four months later after an examination in the concerned department. It is very difficult to cut out this red-tape, although we have been trying to do so in the Firka Development Department. I have been trying to visit all firkas. I am not still to visit a few more. I am not satisfied with my own visits which were of the nature of Sunday visits. There has been no uniform policy followed in the firkas. We have a beautiful scheme drawn up. It is a gospel of rural development. Other Provinces are copying it with slight alterations. The village and firka officers need training. We are having training centres, one in Tamilnad and another in the Northern area. I am taking up a proposal to start a training centre for Kerala. This can be done with the co-operation of Cochin and Travancore Governments. In extending the work we will have to take up places, where there are already trained workers, e.g., Perur and Kalappatty in Malabar—Gandhigram, Vinayasram, Sithanagaram. I have come to the conclusion that Government organizations are very expensive. This must change. We must help veteran workers but must take care of spurious claims. Thus we must strengthen our centres and help private institutions doing genuine work. Rajaji said that there is a place for private institutions. If



so much accustomed to ask Government for every help. I am criticised because I have been discouraging this psychology. The Labour Department is building a well and presenting it to the people. In the Firka Development Department, we are asking for contribution in cash or labour.

The inherent difficulty of building up a Government Department, of short-circuiting red-tapism, of securing enough trained workers and of changing the villagers' psychology of looking to Government for every small help, these four difficulties had to be broken.

Government run them, there is criticism even if they are perfect. This Board has now to advise how to avoid expensive machinery of the Government and evolve a cheaper one organized by workers.

The attitude of the people is the fourth difficulty.

People are very critical—even over-critical. In the village people are

During the next one year we shall lay first emphasis on agriculture and next on housing and sanitation. I would request the Board to give some guidance on this problem. The next problem of importance is that of cottage industries. Cottage industries must be distinguished from village industries. Co-operation is the fundamental thing to be built up. The middleman and the exploiter must be replaced by Co-operation. We propose to invite Kagawa from Japan to stay with us and advise us. The Board may give us advice in this respect also."

Man has always desired power.

Man hankers after posthumous fame based on power.

Parliaments have no power or even existence independently of the people.

When people come into possession of political power, the interference with the freedom of the people is reduced to a minimum.

I believe in thought power more than in the power of the word, whether written or spoken.

—MAHATMA GANDHI.

A Peep into the Museum (Art and Archæological Galleries)

By SRI P. R. SRINIVASAN, M.A.

The history of Ancient World reveals that in the remote past there flourished a number of nations such as Sumeria, Egypt, Greece, etc., which had reached even then a high degree of civilization. Several of their relics which have survived to this day bespeak their greatness. But, unfortunately, owing to causes stated variously many of these nations have sunk deep into oblivion, deeper their civilization. Only a few nations could survive with an almost unbroken civilization, and hoary tradition, because of the enduring nature of their civilizations. One of them is our Motherland whose ancient glory is attested to by the remains of the prehistoric and historic periods. That of all parts of India, the South of old, was well ahead of rest in culture is abundantly proved by the rich and interesting collections of antiquities such as the sculptures of different faiths, inscriptions of old in different interesting alphabets peculiar to this part, wood, ivory and metal works, etc., to be seen in the various archæological galleries of the Museum. A casual peep into them will show their worth both as objects of scientific study and as objects of enjoyment. For, they are found to shed light not only on the mind and taste of the people who created them but also on the conditions of the periods to which they belong. They are arranged in some



galleries in chronological order and in others according to what they represent, with labels against each. The display of these is intended to enlarge the æsthetic outlook of the people seeing them as well as to provide them with certain data by means of which they may recognize the importance and probable dates of numerous similar objects they may subsequently see outside. Beside the specimens exhibited, many more are kept as reserves including a valuable collection of copper-plate grants of historical value.

Buddhist Sculptures

The earliest relics of the historic periods of this part also are of Buddhism as in the case of rest of India. For, the art of sculpturing on stone instead of wood and other perishable materials was cultivated since the time of the rise of Buddhism by the monks who wanted to immortalize the events connected with the life of their master. A large number of such sculptures in marble belonging to a great stupa, which was begun in about 200 B.C. and completed in about 250 A.D. and which was intact till the 12th century A.D., at Amaravati, in Guntur district, are exhibited in the Buddhist sculpture gallery. As the stupa was a product of centuries, the sculptures show marked differences in style on the basis of which and also on the evidence of the inscriptions of different periods found incised on many of the pieces, they are classified as belonging to four different periods. The workmanship of sculptures of each period, from the earliest to the latest, is akin to that of early and later Sunga, Kushan and Gandhara sculptures respectively. The visitor may see a few specimens of the latter schools together with a representative specimen from this collection exhibited in the bays on the left mezzanine floor above the first sculpture gallery to illustrate the similarity between them as well as to indicate the characteristic features of each school. Incidentally it may be astonishing to know the underlying unity of culture of India below the apparent diversity as proved by the coincidence of style in sculptures coming from places far removed from one another. The

earliest examples of this collection are in very low relief and are a bit conventional. But the later sculptures, especially of the third period, belonging to the great railing which was erected by the great Acharya Nagarjuna, are beautiful specimens of art. Though they show foreign influence to certain extent, the beautiful forms the majestic poses and the suppleness in the limbs of human figures show unmistakably that they are all works of indigenous master sculptors. The circular marble panel depicting the story of the subjugation of the mad elephant Nalagiri, and the remarkably preserved large-casing slab showing a miniature stupa probably on the model of the great stupa itself, with all its parts carved dexterously are but two examples from amongst a host of such things. As each piece depicts a Buddhist story with which most of the visitors may not be conversant a booklet containing brief descriptions of these is going to be published shortly.

In the same gallery are shown a few early sculptures, also belonging to a stupa, from Jaggayyapeta. They include a slab with the beautiful Mandhata, the universal Monarch; and a slab showing the figure of a shrine in its simplest form. The visitor may also see here, three stone-caskets with inscriptions in the earliest South Indian Brahmi characters together with the exquisitely finished small crystal reliquaries found in them, all of which were recovered from Bhattiprolu Stupa in Krishna district. Moreover, such articles as an inscribed trough from Garikapadu, a slab showing the return of the Buddha's horse to Kapilavastu from Ghantasala and



a more than life-sized standing figure of the Buddha from Kancheepuram may also be seen here. In the adjacent room to the west the visitor may see a few marble friezes with panels of carvings depicting familiar jataka stories, for example the story of Prince Vessantara. These belonged to a small stupa at Goli and are ascribed to 3rd or 4th century A.D. The provenance of these Buddhist sculptures, which is the area lying between the Godavari and Krishna, indicates the patronage that Buddhism was receiving at the hands of the people of this area though most of them were of different faith. And the sculptures, though intended to depict the stories of Buddhism, reveal incidentally many details regarding the life as it was lived by those people some 2,000 years ago.

Hindu Sculptures

The visitor may not find specimens of our Province representing the period roughly from 300 A.D. to 550 A.D. the lack of which is generally attributed to the perishable nature of the materials used for making them. At any rate, a small collection of Buddhist sculptures of the Gupta period from North India is exhibited in a bay above the first sculpture gallery to represent the period. Then the visitor sees in the first two sculpture galleries the remains of Hindu temple architecture and sculpture belonging to different periods later than about 550 A.D. As the abundance of Buddhist relics during the period from about 200 B.C. to about 550 A.D., indicates the popularity of Buddhism likewise the abundance of Hindu relics since the middle of the 6th century A.D. indicates the revival of Hinduism by the powerful Hindu Kings of Dekhan, such as the Chalukyas of Badami and the Pallavas of Kanchi. They began actively encouraging various arts and crafts particularly temple architecture and sculpture, but owing to mainly regional differences the style of the Chalukyan art was different from that of the Tamilian art. The specimens of the former with its derivatives are exhibited in the bays of the right side of the first sculpture gallery and the Tamilian sculptures are shown on the opposite side. Some photographs illustrating the temple architecture of the Chalukyan school which culminated in the star-shaped temple architecture of the Hoysalas and a series of photographs illustrating the development of the Tamilian temple architecture from the rock-cut stage of the Pallava period to the beautiful pillared corridor stage of the modern times



(through the Vimana dominating the gopura stage of the Pallava-Chola transition period and the gopura dominating stage of the Vijayanagar period) may be seen fixed on the walls of the passage between the gallery and turnstile. But from the time of the Vijayanagar empire the above differences in art gradually disappeared as the Vijayanagar Kings popularized the Tamilian temple architecture and sculpture throughout South India. The early sculptures of the Chalukyan school are beautiful as they are influenced by the Gupta art while those of the later periods are more formal and bear the characteristic South-Indian style. Amongst the specimens the early Western Chalukyan figure of a female doorkeeper, the massive figures of Ganesa of the Eastern Chalukyas, the beautiful but mutilated figure of a seated Vinadhara Dakshinamurti of the Nolambas and the exquisitely carved stone doorway of the Hoysalas are noteworthy. On the Tamilian side the sculptures of the Pallavas are the earliest and their features are simple and natural. The early Chola sculptures, though more formal than those of the Pallavas, are graceful and dignified, and their features show a classical restraint peculiar to the Gupta Art. The examples of the later periods are devoid of interest owing to the conventionalised poses and draperies and expressionless faces. Amongst the Tamilian sculptures, the beautiful figure of Vishnu of the Pallava period, the magnificent figure of Surya exhibited in the niche at the head of the stairs at the other end of the gallery and the fine Dakshinamurti of the early Cholas and the good example of Lingodbhava of the later Chola period are interesting.

South Indian Metal Images

The collection of metal images which the visitor may see in the two galleries

and the passage between them on the first floor of the building behind the Museum Theatre consists of work of the different periods met with in the case of the stone sculptures. These images are intended to be taken out in procession, highly decorated, during festive occasions, while the stone idols have their definite allotted places in the temple scheme where they are installed and worshipped. That the art of casting metal images has been in vogue in South India from very early times is proved by the few fragmentary and heavily corroded but otherwise fine figures of the Buddha recovered from the famous Buddhist site Amaravati, which are ascribed to the 3rd century A.D. But this art was actively pursued only from the late Pallava period and reached its climax in the 11th and 12th Centuries A.D. but fell into disrepute later. The character of the images of each period corresponds to that of the stone sculptures of the respective period. The images of the Pallava period are few which include the remarkable figure of Vishvapaharana and the figure of Nataraja from Kuram. Majority of the images are in the Chola style amongst which those of the early Chola period are particularly fascinating as they are matchless and flawless masterpieces of art of abiding interest to one and all. These include the world famous figure of Natesa or Dancing Siva and a marvellous group representing Rama, Sita and Lakshmana. It is because of the unique character of the art of the early Cholas, seven images representing this period alone were included in the eighteen sculptures representing different South Indian Schools loaned to the Royal Academy of London, for their exhibition of Indian Art held there last winter. A few small images of Jain Tirthankaras and a considerable number of Buddhist images in different styles which were unearthed near Negapatam are also exhibited in the same building.

Miscellaneous Sculptures and Inscriptions

In the second sculpture gallery the visitor may see further specimens of Hindu stone sculptures. And in the corridor between the first and the second sculpture galleries are shown some Nagakkals or snake-stones, hero-stones and a few sati-stones. On the right mezzanine floor above the first sculpture gallery the visitor may see a few representative stone inscriptions in each of the different South Indian alphabets of old arranged in chronological order

from right to left preceded by a cast of an Asokan edict, in the earliest script, called Brahmi of India, and followed by a chart illustrating the development through ages of each one of the South Indian scripts from that of the Asokian edict. The visitor may find it interesting to trace the origin of at least a few characters of the modern Telugu, Tamil and Canarese alphabets to that of the ancient Brahmi, without any difficulty.

Jain Sculptures

Next he may see a collection of stone images of Jain Tiruthankaras together with a few other Jain figures in the gallery beyond the Buddhist sculpture gallery. A portion of this collection belongs to a ruined Jain temple at Danavulapadu which was said to have been built by a Rashtrakuta king during the 10th Century A.D. as evidenced by the inscriptions found on some of these specimens. These sculptures are important as they represent the Rashtrakuta art which is otherwise unrepresented in our collection of sculptures. The rest belong to about the 14th Century A.D. and consist of images of Tiruthankaras such as Mahavira, Parsvanatha, Chandraprabha, etc., who are frequently represented in sculpture and who can be identified easily with the help of their cognizances usually carved on the pedestal.

Art Gallery

In the small gallery, a little beyond the Jain sculpture gallery, devoted to pictures, the visitor may see examples of work of Raja Raja Varma and Rayi Varma the reputed Travancore artists of recent times. Much older paintings of Cuddapah, Kurnool and Tanjore Schools are also exhibited here. The two large pictures of Cuddapah school depicting war scenes are particularly interesting. A number of pictures by modern artists may also be found here.

Industrial Art Wares

Then in the gallery devoted to miscellaneous types of metal-work, on the first floor of the building behind the Theatre, the visitor may see a collection of South-Indian lamps such as hand lamps, hanging lamps, wedding lamps; articles used in house-hold and temple worship, combs, toys, trays, metal nut-cutters, boxes, etc., together with specimens of China ware. Copper embossed works representing scenes from the Ramayana, glazed pottery, etc. At the southern end of this gallery a small collection of metal

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figures from Tibet and Nepal is exhibited for comparison with the South Indian metal figures. In the neighbouring corridor a number of wood carvings from temple cars representing figures from Hindu Mythology, including some not represented in metal, may be seen fixed to the walls. Amongst the sandal-wood carvings a beautifully finished casket with Siva destroying three demons carved above and other mythological and jungle scenes on the sides is noteworthy.

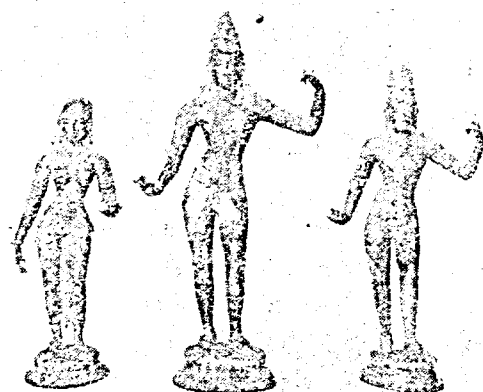
The vast and varied collections of antiquities would, I believe, have impressed the visitor so much that he would cherish the memory of this visit hereafter without allowing it to fade as his disinterested comrades are wont to do. Moreover, he is also expected to disseminate the valuable knowledge about the past he gained through these objects of wonder and

beauty, among his people so as to make them aware of such priceless treasures. Thus he would be doing a significant service to his country in helping as many people as possible realize our immense potentialities, the tapping and proper utilization of which will raise our Motherland to an exalted position in the comity of nations.

DEMOCRACY DEFINED

Democracy is a process of
a number of people coming to
serve the country; it is not
a process of mere wrangling.

—H. E. Sri C. Rajagopalachari.



AGRICULTURAL NOTES

Fodder Grasses for the Farmer

Among the recent introductions, thin Napier grass and Buffalo grass deserve mention. Thin Napier gave 31,000 lb. of green grass for the first cutting on rainfed high level bunds, while the Buffalo grass yielded 22,000 to 28,000 lb. per acre for the first cutting within 2½ months after planting in August. The same have given respectively 15,000 and 18,000 lb. per acre in wetter portions of high level wet lands, when compared to the annual yield of 60,000 to 90,000 lb. of green leaf per acre of the more woody and water loosing Elephant grass. These bid fair to become popular with the ryots in the near future.

Thin Napier grass is less woody than the Elephant grass and grows to a moderate height with succulent leaves. Buffalo grass tillers profusely and is quick in growth, with tender succulent stems and grows to a height of 2 to 2½ feet.

Next in importance to food for man is the fodder for the cattle. Among the several kinds of fodder grasses play a major and important part in the rations. Cereal straw forms the bulk of the ration of the cattle in the cultivated area, and grasses supplement the same in palatability and freshness. Leguminous fodders like sunnhemp and Pillipesara (*Phaseolus trilobus*) supply greater nourishment being richer in nitrogen than the grasses.

Agricultural conditions determine to a large extent the kind of fodder grass that can be chosen. Guinea grass (*Pennisetum maximum*) and Elephant grass (*Pennisetum purpurea*) do well with surplus water and sewage water. Chengali gaddi (*Isilema antheopoides*) thrives well in clay loams and kola-kattai grass (*Pennisetum cenchroides*)

resists droughty conditions while up-pugaddi (*chloris barbata*) flourishes in alkaline soils.

In dry and garden land farms, sufficient area should be devoted for pastures, while in wet lands, the bunds should be widened and grown with quick growing succulent fodder grasses. Elephant grass and guinea grass can be planted along sides of irrigation and drainage channels. Buffalo grass and Jalagaddi can be planted on the widened bunds of paddy fields as their growth is quick and succulent. For dry lands with plenty of lime in the soil kola-kattai grass can be recommended. Quite recently Australian drought resistant grass (*Panicum antidotale*) was introduced into the Presidency and was found to do well in several places.

Elephant and Napier grasses grow a thick stem and long and dense foliage. They are propagated by slips planted 1½ feet apart, an acre taking 10,000 to 12,000 slips. Three to four cuttings can be taken in a year and the average yield is estimated to be 50,000 to 60,000 lb. green leaf per acre.

Guinea grass grows in tufts and tillers profusely. It is propagated by slips planted 2 feet apart in rows with a distance of 3 feet between them. The average yield is usually around 40,000 lb. per acre.

Chengali gaddi and Uppugaddi contain 4 to 5.5 per cent protein, while Guinea grass and Elephant grass contain only 1.6 per cent proteins. In order therefore to step up the protein contents of the green leaf it is advisable to mix pillipesara and agathi (*avisi*) leaves which contain 11.4 per cent and 30.1 per cent protein respectively.

A slave-holder, who decides to abolish slavery does not consult his slaves whether they desire freedom or not.

A slave-holder cannot hold a slave without putting himself or his deputy in cage of holding the slave.

So long as the superstition that men should obey unjust laws exist, so long will their slavery exist.

—MAHATMA GANDHI.

(Continued from page 16)

co-operation of labour it is not possible to run the service efficiently or economically. But recognizing the importance of their contribution is not the same thing as allowing workers or their groups to dictate on matters of policy or tolerating indiscipline and slackness. As men employed in an essential industry, they are entitled to fair conditions of service consistent with those in other departments of Government and with conditions of employment elsewhere. The Government on their part have accordingly liberalised their scales of pay, leave, gratuity and other privileges with effect from last May at an additional cost of Rs. 25,000 a month.

Recently, there was a good deal of public agitation on account of what was called rationalization of bus fares in Madras City. After the entire Bus Service was taken over by Government, an examination of the fares and distances on all the city routes revealed that while the maximum fare of one anna for the first mile and six pies for every subsequent mile had been applied to some routes, especially in the northern part of the City, the fares on some other routes were less. This anomaly could hardly be continued by a Government concern and the fares had to be levelled up or levelled down to a common standard rate. The possibility of levelling down was carefully examined. On particular routes on which there was a good volume of traffic, it might have been possible to run the service with less than the maximum fare, but it has to be remembered that the department opened up a number of routes which were not sufficiently remunerative even at the maximum fares. If the fares on the economically good routes are reduced below the maximum, then the fares on the economically bad routes may have to be increased beyond the maximum. A better procedure seemed to be to charge the maximum on all routes. Further the cost of operation generally had gone up by about Rs. 50,000 a month since the maximum fares were fixed in 1947 for reasons unconnected with nationalization and beyond the control of the department. Approximately half of this increase is due to increase in the price of fuel and the other half on account of the recent increase in wages. An enhancement of the fares on some routes was therefore inevitable in the course of standardization of the fares on the basis of common rates for all routes.

RURAL TOPICS

I—Evils of Subdivision of Land

Subdivision of holdings and fragmentation are two of the many factors which keep down the agriculturist.

How Land is Divided

"Subdivision means the distribution of land of a common ancestor amongst his successors-in-interest, usually in accordance with the laws of inheritance, but sometimes effected by the voluntary transfers among the living by sale, gift or otherwise. Thus a man holding 12 acres and having four sons may be succeeded by the four sons, each holding three acres; if three of these sons leave two sons a piece and the other dies childless, the next generation may show the six grandsons, each holding two acres. But if the childless holder has sold his land, for instance, to a money-lender, there would be six grandsons with 1½ acres each and the money-lender with three acres. There are other causes contributing to the process, but subdivision includes the general result of an increase in the number of holders within a family or a community."

Subdivision of holdings is chiefly due to laws of inheritance which stipulate sharing of the wealth of the

ancestor among the legitimate heirs. Some economists hold the view that the tendency towards subdivision, is the result of the Hindu and Muslim Laws of Inheritance. In the pre-British days, population pressure was less heavy and a cultivation unit was a joint family estate, partition of an estate being uncommon. Hence the process of subdivision was slow. Nevertheless, the tendency did exist even then and the advantage of the laws was always taken whenever their operation was allowed.

Another factor that contributes to subdivision of land is the increase in population. It is obvious that in a country where the population remains stationary, the Laws of Inheritance by themselves cannot bring about subdivision, family size remaining the same. An increase in population accelerates their operation. And the population in India is multiplying rapidly.

It is also mentioned that the decline of handicrafts, artisans being unable to withstand competition with large-scale manufacturing processes has further accelerated the process of subdivision.

II—Fragmentation

Fragmentation, as distinct from subdivision, of land, refers to the manner in which land held by an individual (or undivided family) is scattered throughout the village in plots separated by land owned by others. If all the fields held by an individual are contiguous it is said to be compact; and if this feature has been brought about by design, it is said to be consolidated.

One of the contributory causes of fragmentation, apart from the manner in which partitions are effected, is the existence of unrestricted right of transfer.

Thus, we see that fields are subdivided because there is no prohibition on subdivision. Even in cases where whole fields can be divided, the claimants do not agree on partition of numbers as a whole. They claim part of each

number, arguing that lands have different fertility and capacity for yield. Each one, therefore, claims a portion of every kind of land. There is thus a tendency to parcel out land to such an extent that cultivation of these parcels becomes uneconomic and production suffers.

Fixed cost, such as the maintenance of a pair of bullocks, remains the same, while the gross income declines, with the result that the proportion of fixed cost to gross income increases to a level where it is uneconomic to engage oneself in the agricultural industry. When profits cease to accrue, savings are not available for reinvestment for the purpose of more production and the cultivator becomes more and more dependent on others for financial support. Consequently, indebtedness. The inability to repay the debt involves

"Congressional Cookbook"

A cross-section of world tastes in food—the favourite recipes of home-makers of 50 countries—is contained in the latest edition of the *Congressional Cookbook*, recently published by the Congressional Club of Washington, D.C. Included in the 600-page book are recipes for dishes that have enjoyed long-time preference at State functions at the White House (home of the President of the United States), and the personal choices of Mrs. Harry S. Truman and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, wives of the current and late Presidents.

The cookbook also gives favourite recipes contributed by the wives of Supreme Court Justice, Cabinet Members, Senators and Representatives in Congress and of the Governors of all states and territories of the United States. Choices from other countries were provided by the wives of diplomats stationed in Washington.

payment in terms of cultivable land, and thus gives rise to further subdivision and fragmentation.

Fragmentation accentuates the disadvantages inherent in the subdivision of land. It entails waste of time, money and energy. Furthermore in an effort to find short-cuts connecting one fragment with another, the cultivator sometime encroaches upon the rights of other cultivators by trespassing their territory. This gives rise to litigation. Again, intensive cultivation by introducing modern technique of cultivation cannot be undertaken.

Subdivision and fragmentation are not peculiar to this country only. They occur in European countries also. But every progressive Government has legislated against the evils of subdivision and fragmentation at one stage or the other. Denmark legislated as far back as 1837 to stamp out this evil. France, Switzerland, Belgium, Germany and Japan were also convinced of the necessity to legislate in this regard. In the Punjab, in 1921, experiments under the auspices of the Co-operative Department were made in voluntary consolidation of scattered holdings, and in 1931, a Consolidation of Holdings Act was passed, which provided a certain measure of compulsion. The Central Province also has a statutory provision on the subject.

FROM DIFFERENT ANGLES

India's Greatest Poet

Hon'ble Mr. Gopala Reddy's Tribute to Dr. Rabindranath Tagore.



The Hon'ble Mr. B. Gopala Reddy, Minister for Finance, Madras Government, while unveiling the bronze bust of Dr. Rabindranath Tagore done by Shri Devi Prasad Roy Choudry, at the Andhra University Convocation on the 11th December 1948, paid the following tribute to the Poet:

The genius of India has withstood the test of ages, since it has flowered out a consciousness co-oval with that which created the universe. Through crystal concentration and fiery discipline innumerable sages and seers have garnered the essence of life's truth and beauty and gathered rare harvests of vision unconquerable and everlasting. The gift of intuition has never been denied to the Indian thinker whose thought is a challenge to changing circumstance and shifting ideals which may for brief periods in India's history seem to cloud it, but never transform it from its inherent values of the eternal to the superficial and fleeting values of time.

Personalities have always towered like Himalayan peaks in our country; and the history of India's thought has been even as a graph, in its rise and fall constantly rising to points of such heights as have made the world

stagger. Our ancient literature still holds its own even in a modern world wherein Science occupies such an urgent place. But Science as we understand it to-day, while presenting before us striking achievements based on a growing recognition of unchanging laws has never been able, nor shall ever be able, to unfold to us the inscrutable truth behind those very laws. For the truth defies mental analysis being something which self-exists beyond the mind and will not yield to those who do not go beyond the mind. The genius of India has probed beyond the mind and with sovereign ease arrived at the beauty behind apparent beauty, the light beyond apparent light, the knowledge beyond the small knowledge extracted from small and difficult deductions born of the mind illuminated in flashes by the consciousness behind it.

Tallest Peak

Among the tallest peaks of the graph of the genius of our land Rabindranath Tagore stands out as one of the most glorious and striking. He was born into a family of seers and started with a precious capital of spiritual wisdom which he drank in with his mother's milk. His father was a saint whose sainthood touched the fringe of seerhood. His brother it is said steeped himself in such meditations as linked him up with nature herself; with the obvious result that everything in nature forgot his identity as a separate something. When Dwijendra Nath sat, lost within his deep self, birds perched upon his shoulders and squirrels climbed up his body as though it were a flowering and fruiting tree. Such a state is only possible when one has gone beyond the mind and touched the state which withdraws the line of demarcation between the thinker and thought; seeker and sought; knower and knowledge. There is no more need for analysis then, all is spontaneous and instant, synthesis of the all-life pervading the universe, a state of essence, a state of masterpiece wherein the details cease to trouble and teem in short; it is the sum-total of the genius of India.



Dr. Rabindranath Tagore

Though Rabindranath himself did not ever strive after such a synthesis, yet, he could never shake off the intuition which served him as background for his exquisite creations in poetry. His muse moved among the lowliest and lost and refused to sit in idle dark corners telling and chanting his beads. To him flying and perching birds were the beads of a rosary and the clouds that passed overhead were great big ships carrying the precious merchandise of dreams towards unknown shores. Yet, Tagore felt that he was waiting for Some One, his Beloved who would arrive with tinkling anklets on a boat to bear him away to some indefinable realms where colour and fragrance and rhythm would still exist in their essence. To him his writing was itself a process of Yoga, his whole life was one long discipline of rhythm and the ecstasy of life. Hardly anybody in the whole range of Indian literature, or even for that matter in any literature of the world, has left so much wealth of description of Nature and her wonderful variety of mood, as Rabindra has done. Chunks and chunks of exquisite portrayal of Nature in her countless aspects; noon and dusk and twilight and dawn, river and bird and beast, flower and star and the love of man and woman. He was drunk with the wine of thrill and throb; his pen flowed unceasingly with the joy of ache and the ache of joy.

As a writer of lyric, Rabindranath must be given a place equal to the

greatest lyric writers in any language and in any country. As a writer of short stories, he occupies a place in literary history on a par with the most celebrated short story-writers of the world. As a thinker he has been acknowledged as an internationalist, with a constant sense of the whole horizon looming up before his large uncramped vision, for even at a time when our National Movement for India's Independence was at its zenith and tended for the time being to cloud the vision of our people and render it drastically and poignantly narrow, his was the one voice which kept on harping on international brotherhood, a friendly give and take between country and country.

The Visva Bharati University, he founded at Santiniketan, is but a lyrical translation of the ideal of world culture and an inspiring symbol of the dreams he dreamt in pursuit of it.

A Great Hero

But he was not all lyricism; there were times, when foreign domination strove to overthrow our inheritance and our freedom with an iron hand, he rose like a giant and his lyric voice took on the dimensions of a trumpet whose blast was epic. Although we do not associate Tagore with patriotic heroism, we cannot, on closer analysis, forget him as a great revolutionary hero whose gestures have passed into history as classic result of a burning patriotism. His famous letter to Noguchi, his letter to Rathbone, his renouncing of his knighthood as a mark of denouncement of the Jallianwalla Bagh massacres—these are some of the outstanding gestures of his life which won for him a place in the history of India's fight for independence.

It is a curious fact to note that when a great being exists among men the authentic dimensions of his personality are somewhat blurred; for during Tagore's lifetime he was hardly given unmixed adulation. But now that he is gone from our midst, he seems to illumine the country with an unfading presence, which fakes on the glow of a torch which not the ages nor of circumstances dare ever put out. He has become an inspiration and a strength, and there is hardly a day that passes when his songs are not sung and his name not mentioned in connexion with the country's cause and the country's regeneration.

Tagore's pen was then both a lily and a sword. A lily of purity and refinement when he withdrew and wrote of the joy of his land, but when that land was threatened and the joy coming

down through the ages about to flounder in the dark waters of the pain of slavery, he held not a pen but a sword dripping with the blood of his own heart. Some of Tagore's revolutionary songs have passed into history which they made. Indeed, even to-day after the winning of our National Independence, side by side with the three-coloured flag which floats everywhere, his famous song Jana Gana Mana flows through the throats of millions giving them not only courage but a constant rounded vision of unity of India despite her unnatural and temporary division into two States as inherently and eternally one and indestructible.

Conclusion

Let this bust in bronze, done by one of our eminent artists in India, Sri Devi

Prasad Roy Choudry, make every student and savant who visits this pilgrim centre of culture relive in the ennobling memory of that epic, yet lyrical, poet of the world who combines the classicism of our rishis and prophets with the modernism of our scientists and statesmen.

Let us, to-day, pay homage to such a mighty being, Rabindranath Tagore, and while doing him homage remember that we but honour ourselves. He is dead, and time passes over him like a flood. But out of the waves we still draw the inspiration of the glow which proceeds from his jewelled memory, sparkles which enrich our hearts and light up the darkness of corners which exist among us, the darkness of us who still have to go a long way before we can see eye to eye with him.

Prohibition made State Policy

"The programme of Prohibition has now been incorporated in the constitution of India as a principle of State policy and it is everybody's duty to see to it that this policy succeeds, for masses cannot be made happy unless drink habit is completely eradicated," observed Mr. Morarji Desai, Minister for Home and Revenue, inaugurating a Recreation and Amenities Centre, run by the Bombay City Prohibition Committee, at Northbrook Gardens, Kumbharwada, recently.

The Minister said that it was true that as a result of this policy, the Government would lose a revenue of eight crores of rupees; but at the same time the poor would be able to save to the tune of about 30 crores of rupees, which amount he might be able to spend on the necessities of life, such as food, clothes, etc.

Women and children, the Minister said, were the worst sufferers as a result of this vice and appealed to them to give active support in making Prohibition successful.

Village Improvement

"The problems of village improvement are varied and not likely to be solved by individual efforts alone. It is essential that the villagers should come together to discuss their needs and difficulties and place them before the proper authorities," said Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister for Excise and Reconstruction, inaugurating the Agricultural Conference recently in Ahamadnagar district.

"The principle of self-help taught by Gandhiji, which helped us to achieve freedom, should continue to be followed for our further progress," said Mr. Patil. "India is proud," said the Minister, "of the strong moral fibre that runs through the warp and woof of her philosophy and politics. It is our duty

to make it still more strong and fight anti-social evils, such as drunkenness, bribery and black-marketing." "Moral fall was the worst calamity for any nation and must therefore be avoided," he said.

Comparing India's present with her past, Mr. Patil said, "Once, ours was a land of plenty. Our forefathers could sacrifice huge quantities of grains and number of cattle for 'Yagnas'. On the contrary we at present have to import tons of foodgrains from abroad. The situation is critical and the only way out is for all classes of people to realize their own responsibility keeping aside ideas of their personal gains and interests and act unitedly."

Irrigation Development

"Four of the large river valley development projects in India, namely, the Tungabhadra in Madras, the Bhakra Dam in East Punjab, the Damodar Valley in Bihar and West Bengal, and the Hirakud Dam in Orissa are now under actual construction; some other projects are ready for sanction and execution; others are still in various stages of investigation and preparation; there are several areas of potential development, particularly in the States, to which it has not been possible so far to give even preliminary consideration." Thus stated Shri A. N. Khosla, President, Central Board of Irrigation, in his presidential address at the 19th annual meeting of the Board held recently at Delhi.

Shri Khosla announced that the Executive Committee of the Central Board of Irrigation had decided to institute a Medal to be called the Central Board of Irrigation Medal which will be awarded every year to the author of the best published research or other original contribution to the development of the water resources of the country.

"The necessity for the conservation and utilization of the water resources of the country for purposes of flood control, irrigation, power generation, navigation and allied facilities, on a regional basis," said Shri Khosla in the course of his address, "has now been definitely accepted. The completion of any one of our major river valley schemes will provide enough additional food to almost wipe out the country's entire deficit and enough power to start several heavy industries of economic strategic importance.

"In the past, progress in river valley development has been held up, in some cases for as long as 40 to 50 years, because of interminable water disputes between the Provinces and States concerned with a river. While the powers that be continued to disagree, no constructive work could be done, the region concerned remained undeveloped and the common man continued to groan in poverty and semi-starvation. The proposal in the New Constitution of India to bring the subject of 'development of inter-State rivers and waterways for flood control, irrigation, power, navigation and other purposes' in list I of Schedule VII will be the biggest step forward in the integrated development of river valleys, which will also be considerably facilitated by the integration and merger of Indian States which

has been so ably and thoroughly brought about by our esteemed Colleague, the Hon'ble Sardar Patel."

Shri Khosla went on: "Planning should be regional and total so as to cover all related purposes in any particular region. Planning should not be confined merely to one or two five-year periods. It must extend much farther ahead. The work of development of river valleys in India will be a continuous process. It will not end in 20, 30 or even 40 years. Ours is a vast country and there are numerous virgin regions to be served.

"Our first aim should be to provide each region as quickly as possible with one completed project or part of a project adequate to its immediate needs and then build up in course of time to total development.

"Total planning does not preclude partial or stage development. It will be desirable to undertake construction of a part of the total plan to achieve quick results and at small expense of available resources but with the clear understanding that such partial development will be an integral part of the total development and in no way and at no stage in conflict with it. In this way it will be possible to serve several areas simultaneously, expeditiously and without straining, beyond limit, our available resources in men, money and materials."

Earlier, Shri Khosla referred to the activities of the Central Board of Irrigation, and said: "The Board is the National Committee for India for the International Commission on large Dams and the proposed International Commission on Irrigation and Canals. It has organized a National Committee in India for the International Society on Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering. It provides liaison with the International Association of Hydraulic Structures Research and other International Scientific Organizations. The Board is represented on several technical committees such as the Indian Standards Institution, the Indian Roads Congress, the Council of Technical Education, the Crops and Soils Wing of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and the Geophysics Planning Committee. It has set up a number of *ad hoc* and permanent committees to deal with specific technical subjects.

"The Board publishes a quarterly journal dealing generally with irrigation and hydro-electric problems and

has put out some popular leaflets. These have been well received in India and abroad. The Board is endeavouring to bring out a dictionary of technical terms in Hindi and to translate the popular pamphlets in Indian languages. It has built up a unique and efficient information service for the engineering profession, particularly, the Irrigation and Hydro-electric branches.

Cattle Wealth in India

India possesses the highest milch cattle population in the world, computed at 66.4 million in 1941, the total annual output of milk in the country is only about 6,400 million gallons, representing 96.4 gallons per head of cattle or a daily consumption of 8 oz. per head of the population. The United States, on the other hand, produces 11,800 million gallons of milk with only 25.3 million of milch cattle, which works out to an average of 466 gallons per head of cattle per lactation period, representing a consumption of 35 oz. daily per head of the population.

Crop Calendar

A brochure 'Crop Calendar', issued by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics of the Central Ministry of Agriculture gives information of agricultural operations in progress in the different Provinces of India from month to month in respect of the principal crops. Background information is also provided relating to soil, rainfall, crop rotations, and the sowing and harvesting seasons.

Included in the brochure are diagrams of the sowing and harvesting seasons of the principal crops in India and abroad, and a glossary of names in the principal Indian languages of all important crops grown in India, with the English and botanical equivalents.

Power comes from sincere service. Actual attainment often debases the holder. To fight for it is unseemly.

—MAHATMA GANDHI

NEWS ROUND UP

Fruit Development in Himachal Pradesh

A proposal to put about 7,000 acres of unused forest land in the Himachal Pradesh, which are estimated to produce approximately 10,000 tons of dry fruits, is under consideration of the Central Ministry of Agriculture. A recent survey shows that the area is suitable for growing walnuts, almonds, apricots, raisins, chilgoza and grapes.

Housing the Backward Class Population in Bombay

The Government of Bombay has sanctioned a scheme for the construction of houses for the Backward Classes in the Province through the agency of building societies. The scheme, which will cost the Government five lakhs of rupees in the course of five years, will be planned and administered by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, in consultation with the Backward Class Officer.

Grants for Physical Education in Bombay

Private institutions recognized for conducting Certificate and Short-term Courses in Physical Education are eligible for grant-in-aid at the rate of 50 per cent of the actual expenditure incurred by them for conducting the courses. The Government has now directed that such institutions may be paid these grants in two instalments in advance if they so desire, on conditions similar to those prescribed in the case of schools permanently registered for aid.

"Prohibition a Poor Man's Law"

Speaking recently, the Excise Minister, Bombay, said that the Prohibition was a poor man's law, which saved Rs. 40 crores for him.

Water-Supply in U.P.

The United Provinces Government have sanctioned a grant of Rs. 1,55,500 for the year 1948-49 to District Development Associations in 30 districts for improvement of water-supply

in rural areas. These grants will be utilized in villages within the Development blocks and will be made on a contributory basis, the Government contributions being limited to one half of the cost, the remaining half to be met by the members of the co-operative society in the area concerned. The District Development Committees have been instructed to give preference to villages having Harijans in preponderance.

Industrial Show Rooms for Forest Products

The establishment of industrial show-rooms at important centres in India, for the display of products utilizing timber and other forest produce on a commercial scale, is engaging the attention of the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun. Chambers of Commerce and Forest departments of Provinces and States have been asked to make suggestions regarding the establishment and maintenance of the show-rooms, with reference to the centres in each region where they are likely to be most useful, the sources in the regions from which exhibits can be collected, and proposals for the maintenance of the show-rooms.

Research into Alcoholism in Bombay

Twenty-two students of the Tata Institute of Social Science are studying under the guidance of the Director of the Institute, the socio-economic consequences of alcoholism in Sholapur. They have been spending the whole day in liquor and toddy shops, interviewing addicts and casual visitors to the booth and finding out the number of people drinking and the socio-economic consequences of alcoholism on them and their families.

Bulletin of the Dominion Ministry of Industries

"The Government of India are now considering a proposal to start a State-owned Machine Tool Factory for manufacturing the more intricate types of machine tools. As a single State-owned factory, however, will not by itself be in a position to meet the entire

demand for the production and precision types of machine tools, there will also be room for private enterprise manufacturing these types." The above is an extract from an article on the Machine Tool Industry in India in the third number of I. & S. a quarterly bulletin of the Ministry of Industry and Supply.

The bulletin which was published recently contains a number of articles on India's major industries and a report on production figures and problems relating to some 20 industries during the third quarter of the current year. Among the special articles contributed to the latest number, there are, besides the one on machine tool industry, a comprehensive review of the position of cloth and yarn production in the country, progress reports on the work of the Hindustan Aircraft Factory (Bangalore) and the Sindri Fertilizer Project and general articles on materials, engineering, problems of chemical industry in India, power alcohol, etc.

Education Scheme in C.P.

The C. P. Government are considering the question of re-introducing the Vidya Mandir scheme to enforce compulsory primary education in the province without recurring cost to Government. Eighty-two Vidya Mandirs were opened in 1938 and the scheme was given up by the Advisers' regime after the Congress Ministry's resignation. Of the 82, eight were disbanded and 74 are still running. According to the 1946 balance sheet of these 74 schools, 60 had a surplus budget and even reserves. The scheme is based on gifts of land attached to the school, the produce from which is to meet the pay of teachers and other establishment expenses.

Pilot Scheme in C.P.

At a recent conference in Nagpur convened by the Premier, a report submitted by the Province's Agricultural department was considered. According to it, 12 acres of good land with a capital outlay of about Rs. 15,000 could be made to yield under proper direction about Rs. 1,000 per year as net income to meet the expenses of a Vidya Mandir. The Chief Secretary suggested that, in order to test the validity of the department's assumption, a pilot scheme of about 100 Vidya Mandirs should be launched. A committee of seven persons was appointed to examine the question further and to formulate the proposed pilot scheme.

STUDENTS' COLUMN

Engineering

(This feature is for giving of information to the students regarding the careers and courses open to them in India and abroad. For further guidance, the candidates may write to the Madras University Information Bureau.)

The subject of engineering is increasingly popular and it has grown in its complexity. Before considering the courses and careers in this profession, the student would do well to consider certain basic factors which are essential to make a success in this line among which are ability in mathematics and calculations as well as the ability for ready application.

A student can enter the Government polytechnics at Coimbatore and Madras as well as the private technical schools after leaving his high school. The minimum qualification for entrance would be a pass in the S.S.L.C. He may undergo training in any of the branches like Mechanical, Civil and Electrical Engineering while working part-time in any workshops as an apprentice. If he wishes to qualify himself further he is advised to take the City and Guilds Examinations held in India. The way is open for the bright student to finally become a member of any of the three Institutes of Engineering in U.K. as well as the Institution of Engineers (India), all of which hold public examinations and award memberships. In this connection the student is advised to study the book called "British Engineering Societies" available for reference at the University Information Bureau.

However the student who wishes to enter upon a degree course in engineering at any of the Indian Universities could do so after passing his Inter., in the group of Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry. The following are the colleges and institutions in India where Engineering courses exist:—

Agra University.—Birla Engineering College, Pilani.

Andhra University.—Jeypore Krishna Deo College of Science and Technology.

Engineering College, Kakinada.

Annamalai University.—Engineering and Technology Department.

Benares Hindu University.—Engineering College.

Bombay University.—Victoria Technical Institute.

Poona.—Government College of Engineering.

Calcutta.—Bengal Engineering College (Government), Sibpur.

Madras.—Government Engineering College, Guindy.

Arthur Hope College of Technology, Coimbatore.

Mysore.—Engineering College, Bangalore.

Nagpur.—Laxminarayan Institute of Technology.

Patna.—Bihar College of Engineering, Bankipur.

Travancore.—Department of Engineering.

Institute of Science, Bangalore.—Department of Engineering.

The various branches of engineering may be ascertained by the students on writing to the colleges directly. It is, however, pointed out that the degree courses may be usefully supplemented by obtaining membership of professional bodies like the institutes of engineering mentioned before. The engineering graduates are usually exempted from the preliminary as well as some parts which he has already passed in his degree course. The following list may be found useful for such candidates. The addresses as given below are up-to-date:

Institution of Mechanical Engineers, Storey's Gate, St. James Park, London, S.W. 1.

Institution of Civil Engineering, Great George St., Westminster, London, S.W. 1.

Institution of Electrical Engineering, Savoy Place, Victoria Embankment, London, W.C. 2.

Institution of Mining and Metallurgy, Salisbury House, Finsbury Circus, London, E.C. 2.

Institution of Chemical Engineers, 56, Victoria St., London, S.W. 1.

Golden shackles are far worse than iron ones.

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

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

—MAHATMA GANDHI.

Institution of Town Planning Engineers, 18, Ashley place, London, S.W. 1.

Institution of Engineers (India), Calcutta.

Institution of Fuel Engineers, 30, Branham Gardens, London.

Engineering graduates from India may obtain practical training abroad from time to time. For example the Central Electricity Board of London is prepared to offer opportunities to a limited number of applicants for gaining practical experience in the construction, operation and maintenance of the Grid system. The courses are available to the Dominion subjects. Sponsored students take a 12-month course spent in the following departments: 4 months in the operation department, 4 months in the technical department and 4 months in transmission department. Further particulars of this could be had from the Central Electricity Board, Trafalgar Buildings, 1, Charing Cross, London, S.W. 1.

For example, the field of foundry engineering is at present not highly developed in India though the country has a tradition of brass foundry. This subject which is basic in the field of engineering could be taken up with profit. Certain foundries like High Duty Alloys and Langley Alloys offer practical training for engineering graduates. Facilities for training in diesel engines could be had from certain firms in Belgium and Denmark. Particulars of such facilities for practical training can be had from the University Information Bureau.



BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS

"A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE STATESMAN, CALCUTTA"

Price Re. 1.

This is a picturesque production giving interesting glimpses into the history of the 'Statesman'. The establishment of British rule in this country was followed by the active beginnings of journalism. The early missionaries were the pioneers in this field. And the rapid spread of English education gave a fillip.

The 'Statesman' which has a long history behind it represents the best traditions of English journalism. Students of the development of journalism may find interesting information in the present book. This is worth perusal.

—T.K.G.

"LIFE IN ANCIENT INDIA AS DEPICTED IN THE JAIN CANONS"

By JAGADISH CHANDAR JAIN, M.A., PH. D. Published by New Book Company, Limited, 188-190, Hornby Road, Bombay. Price Rs. 35.

The literature on Jains, their religion and society is scanty although, as a fore-runner of Buddhism, Jainism had played an important part in the cultural evolution of India. Mr. J. C. Jain's contribution will therefore be welcomed by all scholars of India who are interested in the study of comparative religions. Mr. Jain has unearthed considerable fresh material not utilized by any scholar before and the book under review has turned out to be an excellent source-book on the subject. It is divided into sections dealing with Jain canons, Administrative organization, economic aspects, social conditions, geographical materials and important kings and dynasties, accompanied by an exhaustive index and lexicon of important Jainist terms.

The chapter on social conditions, particularly on women and their social status deserves special mention. Jains are noted for their ascetic rigidity and as such always looked upon women as an evil and hindrance to salvation. None of the words such as Mahila, Nari, Pamada, etc., used by them for women connotes anything good about them. But contemporary writers like Varahamihira give an entirely different picture. He has a very high opinion of women and boldly observes that "all the

defects that have been attributed to women exist in man as well and that women however try, to remove them while men are supremely indifferent in the matter. Marriage vows are equally binding on the couple; men treat them lightly, while women act up to them." Both marriage by purchase and dowry system existed side by side. There was also the curious custom of keeping the son-in-law in the father-in-law's house as the latter did not like to send his daughter to the mother-in-law's house. This reminds one of the old Marumakkathayam custom in Malabar where women remained in their own houses and husbands visited them. A section of the Jains practised Polyandry. The practice still continues among all classes and castes in Jauhsar-Bawar (Dehra Dun district). Under certain conditions, widows were allowed to re-marry. There was also the practice of Niyoga. It is interesting to note that there was no Purdha System in ancient Jain Society and the Ganikas, Northern counterpart of the South Indian dancing girls who were experts in the 64 fine arts including erotics, were held in high esteem by society. Though Jain Canons condemn women as such, we hear of women ascetics. Mahavira's own daughter joined the order as a Nun. They also seem to have been doing social service by acting as love-messengers.

Mr. Jain's efforts to unearth the cultural history of Ancient India are highly commendable.

—K.C.N.

"BOATMAN OF THE PADMA"

By MANIK BANNERJEE. Translated from the Bengali original by HIRENDRANATH MUKERJEE. Published by Kutub Publishers, Limited, Regal Buildings, Apollo Bunder, Bombay-1, Price Rs. 3.

A discerning reader of current literature can detect the welcome trend among modern writers of presenting the unknown heroes, hitherto neglected and cast into the limbo of oblivion. Plying boats on impetuous rivers, or breaking rubble on the roads; there is a constant struggle against adversities and yet surviving. No medals, no brass bands; they carry on, fitting into the scheme of things, burdened, with duties maximum and rights minimum.

And Kuver the Boatman of the Padma whose simple tale of struggle, Manik Bannerjee narrates, is such a hero. There is a beauty about this novel which cannot be easily expressed in definite phrases. There is no plot. Nor does Mr. Bannerjee attempt any clever story telling. The life of the boatmen struggling on mighty Padma's waves, with alternating days of successes and failures, long, long vigil on stormy nights and yet eking out a precarious living—all this is told plainly, simply, without theorising, without platitudes. The simple boatman Kuver has his love, his fidelity for his wife. Mala, his wife is crippled. Then the elusive Kapila enters the scene. Something in the rustic simple Kuver stirs. But what long drawn out struggle, what restraint, and what code of conduct. That portrayal of the elemental struggle in Kuver's mind is good—there is artistry in it! And the elusive, moody, unpredictable Kapila is a character worthy of the rustic yet strong-willed Kuver.

Mr. Hirendranath Mukerjee has succeeded to a considerable extent in conveying the beauty of the original.

—K.B.

Ten-year Plan

The U.P. Government have drawn up a 10-year plan to free the Province from its present dependence on imported bulls for cattle breeding within the next ten years or even less. The plan aims at increasing the yield of milk and the working efficiency of draught bullocks. Work has already begun on the plan as a part of which seven artificial insemination centres have already been started in the Province and an equal number is to be opened next year. These centres will enable far more extensive breeding than is possible under natural insemination. Pure-bred bulls will be stationed in selected villages at the rate of one for 100 cows. These pedigree bulls will be distributed to different zones of the Province according to their suitability in relation to the peculiar local conditions. The pedigree bulls are to be replaced once every three years to ensure that there is no inbreeding and the area veterinary officer will make periodical inspections to ensure that the bulls are properly fed and cared for.

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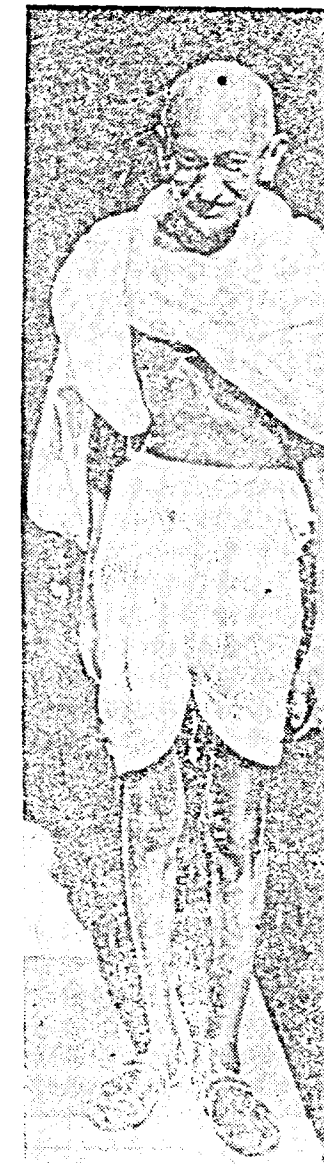
"WE SEEK TO SERVE AND NOT TO COMPETE"

February 1, 1949

Mahatma Gandhi

A year has just passed since the Father of the Nation left this world, and the first anniversary of his death is just over. Speaking recently at Bombay, His Excellency the Governor-General said "Don't think that Mahatma Gandhi is dead. He is watching; he is alive; he is inspiring and blessing. If you do anything dishonourable he is there to feel the pain of it. Don't imagine that he is dead and gone and now you may do things which you would not have done in his presence. When he was alive, we could have deceived him but now he is free from his body and whatever we do now he can see with his spiritual eyes. It is as if by his death he has acquired more eyes than he had when he was alive. Let us, therefore, be more careful and more loyal to him than when he was alive." The ideas contained in these observations need to be taken to heart by everybody in this country. The best tribute to Gandhiji is to adhere to his ideals and teachings inflexibly through thick and thin.

In connexion with the first anniversary, the Working Committee has issued a message of



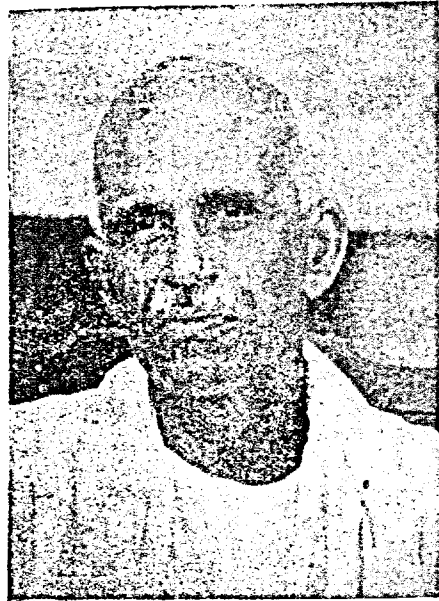
great import. *Inter alia* the message says: "The people of India have achieved independence but to enjoy its fruits, they must discharge their responsibilities and obligations. We must remember that it has been and should continue to be our highest privilege to serve the people and to shoulder these responsibilities and obligations, and those who hanker after office or power forgetting their obligations do an ill-service to the country."

"It was a particular teaching of Gandhiji that service should be directed more specially towards promoting the unity and goodwill between all the people of India abolishing class distinctions and those based on birth or caste or religion and working for a classless society in a peaceful manner. The lesson he taught was adherence at all costs and in all circumstances to the moral values which give meaning to life."

It, therefore, behoves all to rededicate themselves to the ideals for which Mahatmaji stood throughout his memorable political career extending over half a century.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

R.S.S.



In the course of a Press Conference held recently the Hon'ble the Premier of Madras explained the action against the R.S.S. The Premier said that, with the

full facts before them of the way in which the R.S.S. organization was working "in secret" and in the absence of an open declaration that it was not wedded to violence, the Government of India could not help declaring it unlawful. The Government had taken the view that the R.S.S. was "Secret Enemy No. 1," while the Communists were the "Open Enemy No. 1."

Naturally, therefore, any defiance of the ban, the Premier observed, could not be tolerated by any Government. Hence, when the R.S.S. men held meetings, took out processions and otherwise demonstrated, the law must take its course.

The Premier dismissed as exaggeration the complaint that excessive force was used against the demonstrators and that often some of them were singled out for harsh beating while there was no cause for provocation. He might grant, he said, that there might be stray cases of policemen acting without restraint, but it was inevitable when they were faced with forces of disorder.

Technical Training Centre.

His Excellency the Governor of Madras recently visited the Technical Training Centre at Kakinada. This Training Centre is run by the Ministry of Labour of the Government of India and is training nearly 300 hands, in about 20 different occupations and trades. These include hand-weaving, wooden toy-making, wood-turning, manufacture of earthenware, calico printing and leather work. The period of training is roughly 12 months. An important fact about the working of this institution is that side by side with the training, production is also encouraged. About Rs. 1,000 worth of articles are being sold every month and the sale-proceeds are used by way of bonus awards to the trainees at the completion of the course. His Excellency was particularly interested in the toy-making section, weaving, manufacture of musical instruments, etc. Articles produced by the trainees are of excellent workmanship.



Multipurpose Co-operative Societies

The Government have permitted the formation of multipurpose co-operative societies in the three selected firkas of Tirumangalam in Mathurai district, Dendalur in West Godavari district and Kumbala in South Kanara district. Steps are being taken to form Multipurpose Co-operative Societies in these firkas either in new villages where there are no co-operative societies already working or by converting the existing co-operative societies into multipurpose societies. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies has, for this purpose, drawn up draft by-laws to be adopted by the societies which would enable them to undertake activities of a varied nature. The societies will take up such activities as marketing of cotton and groundnut, supply of agricultural requisites, construction of godowns, distribution of controlled articles and domestic requirements, introduction of thrift system through hundi-boxes, etc.

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Wise Counsel



Declaring open the Provincial Conference of the Non-Gazetted Officers' Association, Mr. K. Ramunni Menon, Chief Secretary to Government, referred inter alia to some of the problems of non-Gazetted officers and suggested what ought to be their ideals.

He said that he did not know why in this country there had come into being a demarcating line between the Gazetted officers and the non-Gazetted officers. He thought that, in a country where the caste system was so prevalent, there was nothing peculiar that a particular section of those who turned the wheels of the Government should be regarded as belonging to a separate and distinct category from the others. The origin of the expression 'Non-Gazetted' was perhaps to be sought in the fact that in olden days when superior appointments were all held by Englishmen certain minor jobs fell to the lot of Indians and there the distinction arose. Gradually the number of Indian officers increased and there came into existence a vast body of public servants and they fell into the category of non-Gazetted officers. However that be, he did not think there could be any doubt that in the very difficult and multifarious tasks that Government had to face, no one had greater responsibility and greater work than the non-Gazetted officers. They formed the bulk of Government servants and they were really the backbone of the Government.

The Government had realized fully well that but for the loyal and whole-hearted services of their subordinates it would be impossible for them to carry

on. They had also to realize that there were certain limitations to what Government could do for them. It was very often said that in business houses, salaries and allowances were better. But there were three matters in which the position of the Government servant was far superior to that of those employed in business houses or other places. These were, security of tenure, certainty of emoluments and provision for the future. At present, the Government were considering a scheme of half-pension and half-provident fund.

They should not regard themselves as Harijans who would not be 'touched' by the so-called superior Gazetted officers. The line of demarcation was artificial to a very great extent and what applied to them in several fields applied to all officers. 'I do not want you to cultivate that kind of inferiority complex which will lead you all into all kinds of difficulties and troubles.' Their problems were many but they should remember that they were the problems of many a man and of practically every Government servant so that they might be sure that their requests and demands and their difficulties would certainly be considered by everybody. Every point made by them and resolutions passed would certainly receive consideration.

It certainly was a matter of great concern that the accommodation problem not only in Madras but in several big cities was so acute that many Government servants were forced to live in small verandas or small rooms or forced to ask some of their relatives to put them up with great inconvenience. 'I am told, a few days ago there was a conference in the Secretariat where the Chief Engineer and several Heads of Departments were present at which this question of accommodation was considered and we hope that something will be done, though it is a very difficult problem as you know.'

Referring to certain maxims which he would like them to bear in mind, the Chief Secretary said that in order that one might not be tempted to stray from the path of rectitude it was necessary that their conduct and their dealings with the public should be correct and proper. It was often said that if some one made a representation to the Government on some matter or other, it took months and months if not years for a satisfactory reply to be sent. There were, of course, several reasons

why matters were delayed. But they should follow the maxim: 'Do not put off till tomorrow what you can do to-day'. It was extraordinary to find a 'reminder file' bulkier than the original file. This kind of thing should certainly be avoided. There was unfortunately another habit of trying to make things appear extraordinarily difficult though they might be quite simple. He requested them to bear in mind that everything must have its proper place. A report was received by the Government that a whale had been washed ashore off South Kanara. The question was raised as to which department had to deal with it. Some one gave the suggestion that it was a 'treasure trove' and that it should be dealt with by the Department of Treasure Troves. When it went to the department, they suggested that it was a matter for the Fisheries Department. The Fisheries Department said that they dealt with only live-fish and not with dead fish. The matter went up elsewhere and by the time it was decided by the department which had to deal with it, the whale had disappeared. This indicated the amount of time that could be wasted!

In regard to charges of corruption, the Chief Secretary observed that they are no less and no more corrupt than anybody else in the ordinary walks of life. There could not be, he said, a 'corruptee unless there is a corrupter'. But he would emphasize that Government servants being public servants, their honesty and reputation should be exemplary and be worthy of being copied by others. If they did that, then this stigma would disappear.

Concluding, Mr. Ramunni Menon appealed to the Government officers to infuse confidence instead of fear in the public particularly in villagers and that could be done only if their conduct did not 'smack of any kind of arrogance'. He exhorted them to deal with the public in as considerate and courteous a manner as they possibly could. It is their proud privilege now to assist in the building up of this great nation, however humble or small the part they may have to play in it. If they could say conscientiously that they had done their best for their country, they might be perfectly satisfied that nothing would go wrong, Mr. Ramunni Menon concluded.

Mr. M. J. Aruliah, in his presidential address, paid a tribute to Mr. Ramunni Menon for his masterly handling of the problem relating to the N.G.Os. which had won for him the admiration of

Government on the one side and the love and gratitude of the N.G.Os. on the other. He added that the services would strive to live up to the ideals of Gandhiji who inspired love amidst hate and unity amidst diversity. He gave the pledge on his and his colleagues' behalf, to the Premier, that true to the traditions of the service to which they belonged, they would contribute their best towards the creation and maintenance of a social order based on truth and justice and ever remain supremely loyal to Government.

Reviewing the progress of the Association, the President set out their main demands and the action taken by the Government on them.

Speaking on reorientation of office procedure, he said that if the freedom they had won should be preserved, every one would have to admit that added efficiency was essential. Something was vitally wrong with the present system of office procedure and the existing procedure called for simplification whereby red-tapism would be reduced to its irreducible minimum.

Touching on the anti-corruption drive, the President said that no doubt the N.G.Os. were embodiments of poverty. But poverty should not drive anyone to the devil of corruption. This, he said, was the greatest slur that could be cast on an enlightened and responsible community like Government servants.

Earlier in a statement Mr. Aruliah said "we must show we are part and parcel of the public too. If we tackle our problem in this light there is no reason why the public should misunderstand us. There will then be no room for anonymous pseudonymous or any kind of petition." Referring to corruption, he said "we have heard of public conscience, crime conscience and so on. Let us now create a service conscience and keep it clean."

South Indian Culture



Speaking recently at the Bharathi Tamil Sangam at Calcutta the Hon'ble Sri T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiyar referred to the cultural greatness of South India. He said :

Many of the spiritual leaders of which India is justly proud have come from the south. The great three Acharyas—Sankara, Ramanuja and Madhwa have hailed from South India. That they appreciated the cultural unity of India is evident from what the great Sankaracharya did even in the 7th century. He preached and revived the great Vedantic teaching and while doing so he wanted to found four Maths in the four directions of this great country. For the north he founded the Jothir Math near Badrinath, for the south at Sringeri, for the west at Dwaraka and for the east at Puri. He travelled throughout India in those days. Different kings ruled in the various parts

of India but still that did not prevent his great work of cultural regeneration. Even to-day those who do pooja in Badrinath hail from South Travancore and those who are in charge of the temple of Kedarnath in the heights of the Himalayas, come from the Kan-nada country. Perhaps, this was arranged by him in order to demonstrably show the cultural unity of our country.

To-day we have won Swaraj. But after Swaraj many problems have cropped up. You have all heard the great puranic story of churning for the 'Amrita'. It has been said that the milky ocean was churned with the Mahameru hill with Adishesha as the rope, Devas and Asuras churning it. While doing so, first the great burning poison came out and afterwards many other things appeared and after laborious and trying processes and after the poison was faced and the other things avoided, the 'Amrita' appeared. This story shows a great truth. Great efforts do not yield immediate results. First we may meet with great difficulties. Those who are afraid of the difficulties will never achieve anything. Small objectives fulfilling small desires appear but unless people get over these small desires and petty objects they cannot attain to the great ideal. To-day India has passed through the fire but we have to give up many petty desires, if we are to achieve lasting greatness. We must get over ideas like caste, community, place, Province, etc., which have created cheap prejudices in our minds. We must get over these prejudices and feel All-India as one. Unless we do so, we may not be able to get the full benefits of the independence that we have obtained. Let us feel conscious that we are born to uphold the great traditions of Indian culture and to work for the advancement of this great country. Only then we shall be able to reconstruct a society based on love and truth and create a great India as contemplated by Mahatma Gandhi.

To the extent to which we can help the fruition of this great dream of Mahatma Gandhi, to that extent we would have lived a proper and glorious life. This does not mean that we shall not love our own language. I know of your deep love for Tamil. The great works of arts like 'Thirukkural' and 'Kambaramayanam' in our language are such that any language may be proud of. These great treasures that we have in our language

we should share with the people of other languages and at the same time enrich our own language with the

best in theirs. You, who are in Bengal, have great opportunities of doing this service."

Social Workers' Conference

The recent Conference of Social Workers, which was held in the capital of this Province, is an event of outstanding importance. The modern State is a social State and activities in the field of social amelioration have been recognized as one of the major functions of modern Governments. Periodical conferences bearing on particular activities enable people who are concerned with them to pool their experience and knowledge to the benefit of all. It is clear from the proceedings of the Conference of Social Workers that a lot of useful work has been done especially by way of instruction, elucidation and guidance. The Conference was divided into several sub-sections, each being presided over by an outstanding person.

The section relating to rural reconstruction and social work met under the chairmanship of Sri J. C. Kumarappa. Several useful papers were read and these include one by Dr. B. Natarajan, the Economic Adviser to the Government of Madras, on Prices and Prosperity in Agriculture. Mr. K. G. Shivaswamy spoke on some aspects of Rural Reconstruction and Mr. Hayley spoke on the Rural Development Plans in Assam. Mr. O. Mohanasundaram read a paper on Rural Social Work. All the speakers made solid contributions in their own way. Elsewhere in this issue appears a full text of Dr. Natarajan's paper. Mr. K. G. Shivaswamy made out that co-operative organizations could not be universally or uniformly introduced owing to the various degrees of educational and administrative abilities found among the agricultural communities. Further, he said, there was need for centrally administered control and supervision. He advocated tariff for advancing the country in order to produce cheap grains and raw materials within a definite period. Mr. Mohanasundaram emphasized that the food famine is the cumulative effect of sad neglect of our villages in the past. The able-bodied young men have been drawn to urban areas and industrial centres resulting in the ruin of agricultural economy. The exploitation during foreign rule and during the war had sapped the vitality of rural India. India needs to plan out for industries on a decentralized basis

without affecting the main industry of the country, namely, agriculture. Villages have to be made better places for living in. The social programme can bridge the social and economic inequalities, improve human relationship and build up social health. Gandhiji emphasized the need for social and economic freedom and prohibition is launched as a socio-economic humanitarian reform. While organizing cottage industries and other subsidiary industries care has to be taken that they will be connected with the economy of the common man. We should strive, he said, to improve ourselves by our own efforts. Grama sangams can organize common efforts against diseases, insanitation, illiteracy, litigation and social ill-health. Community centres in rural parts may undertake the many ameliorative measures and co-ordinate the various services. An unhappy or idle man is a potential danger to society.

In bringing the proceedings to a close after two days' sittings of the social welfare section, Mr. Kumarappa, the Chairman, emphasized the idea that the welfare of the rural people could be served by all those who are interested in them. Many articles of every-day use in our households are either imported from abroad or manufactured by industrialists in their mills. This method of meeting our demands ultimately denies employment to the village artisans who have as a last resort to fall back on land thus increasing the pressure on the already overtaxed occupation of agriculture. Besides we may also organize the artisans to produce articles of newly found demands. In this manner, he said, we may be able to help in a practical way the unemployed and under-employed population of the villages.

Co-operation

Government have sanctioned the proposals of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies for the expansion of the existing Rural Credit Co-operative Societies in all economic spheres and the organization of more such co-operative societies in the Province so as to serve at least 50 per cent of the villages

and 30 per cent of the population. The object of the scheme is that the existing Rural Credit Societies should be converted into multi-purpose societies within a period of two years. For this purpose, Government have sanctioned a subsidy of Rs. 1.27 lakhs per year for a period of two years for payment to Co-operative Central Banks in order to strengthen their supervisory staff. The details of the arrangements in this connexion have been worked out and the necessary instructions issued to the District Officers to give early effect to the scheme. The Special Development Officers and the ameliorative staff under them will be in charge of the working of the scheme. It is expected that as a result of this arrangement, the rural credit movement in the Province will be able to undertake extra business activities other than mere supply of credit according to the needs and the conditions obtaining in the villages, such as the distribution of controlled commodities and other essential domestic requirements, supply of seed, manure and agricultural implements, marketing of agricultural produce, affording help to village artisans, construction of godowns, promotion of thrift, etc.

Benefits of Prohibition

Prohibition is proving an effective means of improving the lot of the poor classes. Reports received from various districts show that ex-addicts are making substantial savings which are being utilized to raise their standard of living. A report from Mathura gives a list of nearly 25 persons whose savings as a result of prohibition range from Rs. 50 to Rs. 1,000. Some of these people have saved Rs. 100, 200, 300, 400, 500 respectively and have utilized these amounts either in discharging debts, starting new business, making capital improvements in their lands, or purchasing household utensils, etc. Is this not evidence to show that prohibition is a real blessing to the poor man?

A NATION'S FAITH

"I do not want my house to be walled in on all sides and my windows to be stripped. I want the culture of all lands to be blown about my house as freely as possible. But I refuse to be blown off my feet by any of them. Mine is not a religion of the Prison house. It has room for the least among God's creations. But it is proof against virulent pride of race, religion or colour."

—MAHATMA GANDHI

If you follow evil path to gain good results, you will fail in that endeavour.

—Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru

PRESS NOTES, RELEASES, ETC.—A DIGEST

B.Sc. Degree in Nursing.

The Government have decided to appoint a Committee to go into the question of the affiliation of the Madras Medical College and the Government General Hospital, Madras, with the University of Madras for the B.Sc. course in Nursing and to submit a report thereon to the Government.

The following will be the personnel of the Committee:—

(1) The Superintendent, Government General Hospital, Madras (Chairman), (2) The Principal, Medical College, Madras, (3) The Matron, Government General Hospital, Madras, (4) The Sister-Tutor, I Grade, Diploma-in-Nursing Course, Government General Hospital, Madras and (5) One representative from the Missionary Medical College, Vellore.

[December 28, 1948]

Tuberculosis Diseases Diploma Courses

The Government have directed that for candidates, belonging to Madras Province, and those not belonging to Madras Province, the fees for undergoing the Tuberculosis Diseases Diploma Course (Government or Madras University) be fixed at the reduced rates of Rs. 180 and Rs. 270 respectively per annum for the entire course, exclusive of examination fees. This arrangement will be in force for a period of two years with effect from January 1, 1949.

[December 28, 1948]

Sale of Imported Cement

The Government of India have been permitting the import of cement from foreign countries and from Pakistan. In view of the prevalent acute shortage of cement, the Government of Madras have decided to allow the sale of such imported cement under the existing Cement Control Order. The conditions of sale would generally be the same as in the case of cement produced in India. Persons who import foreign cement for sale will obtain licences from the Honorary Cement Controller concerned and will sell the imported cement at the price fixed by the Government of India and notified by this Government. At present the price of cement imported

from foreign countries other than Pakistan is Rs. 157-8-0 per ton ex-godown, inclusive of Rs. 16-8-0 import duty, and price of Karachi cement imported into Madras by Dalmias is Rs. 144 per ton ex-godown.

The imported cement will not, however, be sold, supplied, or transferred to stockists who are licensed to deal in Indian Cement but will be sold direct to bulk consumers only, and to others who are willing to take it at the not fixed price, on quota certificates issued by the Honorary Cement Controller. These certificates will be issued by the Controller on applications made to him with the necessary plans and details as to how the cement applied for will be used. The importers will furnish to the Honorary Cement Controller such monthly statements of stock and other information required as may be prescribed from time to time.

[December 28, 1948]

Assistance to Grow More Food Campaign

Iron and steel—Standard steel.—The opening balance of standard steel for September 1948 was 4,413 tons. Against an allotment of 2,000 tons by the Government of India for the quarter ending 30th September 1948, a quantity of 842 tons was received during the month leaving a balance of 560 tons yet to be released. The quantity distributed by the Agricultural department during the month was 635 tons. The closing balance for the month was 4,620 tons. A considerable portion of this stock consists of unwanted categories.

Defectives and scrap.—The opening balance of defectives and scrap for September 1948 was 357 tons. A quantity of 149 tons was received during the month and 100 tons were distributed. The closing balance for the month was 406 tons.

Fertilisers—Ammonium sulphate.—For the fertiliser year ending 30th June 1948 the Government of India have made a revised allotment to this Province of 48,500 tons of ammonium sulphate. Against that allotment a quantity of 42,081 tons including previous carry-overs has been distributed up to the end of September 1948, the quantity distributed during the month being 10,126 tons. The closing balance for the month was 6,419 tons.

The Government of India have allotted a quantity of 44,000 tons of ammonium sulphate for the fertiliser year 1948-49. Out of the consignments so far received a quantity of 1,127 tons has been distributed during the month of September 1948.

Ammonium phosphate.—For the fertiliser year 1947-48 the Government of India allotted 1,500 tons of ammonium phosphate. A quantity of 1,470 tons including previous carry-overs has been distributed till the end of the month leaving a balance of 30 tons. The quantity distributed during the month was 195 tons. A quantity of 400 tons has been allotted by the Government of India for the fertiliser year 1948-49.

Groundnut cake.—This manure is not supplied by the Government of India but is procured by the Agricultural department from the mills on the basis of 60 per cent of the production. The opening balance of groundnut cake for September 1948 was 7,402 tons. A quantity of 1,878 tons was received and a quantity of 6,402 tons was distributed during the month. The closing balance for the month was 2,878 tons. These figures are outside the 40 per cent production of the mills which is distributed direct to the ryots by mills, dealers, etc. The distribution of groundnut cake has since been transferred to the co-operative societies.

Castor cake.—The opening balance for the month was 21 tons. There were no receipts during the month. A quantity of 12 tons was distributed during the month. The closing balance for the month was 9 tons.

[December 28, 1948]

Corruption among Government Servants

During the month of August 1948 corruption among Government servants was brought to notice against 212 persons including those against whom proceedings were pending at the end of the previous month. Of these, 13 were left off as charges against them were not proved and proceedings against 157 were pending at the end of the month. Corruption was successfully detected in the case of the remaining 12 persons and they were suitably punished. The names and designations of these persons

and the punishment awarded to them are as follows:—

M. Kameswara Rao Patnaik, Sub-Registrar, Prattipadu, East Godavari district (compulsorily retired); Mrs. F. A. Menon, Nurse, Government Hospital, Coonoor (censured); K. K. Rajagopal and R. Lakshmana Rao, lower division clerks, Assistant Rationing Officer's Office, Madras City (dismissed); Arunachalam, Forest Reserve Watcher, Vellore West division (reverted as bungalow watcher); S. R. Srinivasan, Motor Vehicles Inspector (dismissed); K. Ibrahim, Police constable, Malabar district (dismissed); S. Suryanarayana, Overseer, Dowlaishwaram Circle (pay reduced); Syed Mohamed Sahib, Helper, Mettur Electricity System (dismissed); G. K. Periasami, Wireman, Mettur Electricity System (dismissed); K. Kalappa, temporary Inspector of Factories, Chingleput (dismissed); P. Ramalingaswami, Officiating Deputy Superintendent of Police and Personal Assistant to the Superintendent of Police, Government Railway Police, Madras (compulsorily retired).

[December 29, 1948]

Banana Research Station

The Government have sanctioned the establishment of a Central Banana Research Station in the Province, at a cost not exceeding Rs. 1,88,656, and the employment of the necessary staff for a period of five years.

[December 23, 1948]

Production and Sale of Khadi

The Government have permitted the khadi dealers and producers holding valid licences under the Madras Khadi Control Order, 1947, to carry on the business for which they have been licensed till the 28th February 1949.

The Provincial Textile Commissioner as the licensing authority, issued licences in 1947 to producers of and dealers in khadi under the Madras Khadi (Control) Order, 1947. These licences were due to expire on 31st December 1947. The licences held by producers and dealers within the seven Government Intensive Khadi centres and the two All-India Spinners' Association centres of Kanagala and Tiruppur and within the belt areas of ten miles around these centres were subsequently cancelled and by virtue of a statement to the Press issued by the Provincial Textile Commissioner on 22nd December 1947, the producers and dealers holding valid licences

in the other areas were allowed to carry on their business until applications for the renewal of their licences were called for. The Government later permitted the licensees to carry on their business till 31st December 1948. Subsequently, in their Press Note, dated 30th November 1948, the Government announced that the Madras Khadi (Control) Order, 1947, would be revised, so as to allow, by a system of licensing a small number of private producers and dealers to function in the khadi field subject to certain restrictions for the purpose of ensuring the genuineness of the khadi produced and the payment of a living wage to the artisans concerned. As the revision of the order and the issue of the licences thereunder is likely to take some time, the validity of the licences has been extended till the 28th February 1949.

[January 3, 1949]

Agricultural Implements

The Government have ordered that the distribution of fabricated agricultural implements, which has hitherto been done by the Agricultural department, should be entrusted to the Co-operative department immediately in all the districts. The Agricultural Department will continue to arrange for the procurement of iron and steel for agricultural implements and distribute the quota for fabrication to the existing approved fabricators in the province. The approved fabricators will not be displaced by co-operative societies, which will function only as selling agents. The sale of the agricultural implements will not in future be made by the Agricultural depots, but will be entrusted to the co-operative societies.

[December 24, 1948]

Revenue and Expenditure on Revenue Account

According to the Budget Estimate for 1948-49 the revenue to the Government of Madras is Rs. 5,594.31 lakhs. Revenue accounts to the end of September 1948 stand at Rs. 1,917.57 lakhs, as against Rs. 2,019.53 lakhs for the corresponding period in the previous financial year. Expenditure on revenue account to the end of September 1948 totals Rs. 2,003.79 lakhs, as against Rs. 1,872.16 lakhs for the corresponding period of the previous financial year.

Revenue.—The total revenue realized to the end of September 1948 shows a decrease of Rs. 131.96 lakhs as compared with the revenue for the corresponding period of 1947-48. The decrease is the net effect of decreases totalling Rs. 564.64 lakhs and increases totalling Rs. 432.68 lakhs. The main decreases were under heads such as Provincial Excise, Irrigation, and Extraordinary Receipts, etc. The chief increases occurred with reference to items such as Land Revenue, Stamps, Forest, Registration, Administration of Justice, Sports and Pilotage, Education, Medical, Public Health, Civil Defence, etc.

Expenditure.—The total expenditure on revenue account to the end of September 1948 shows an increase of Rs. 131.63 lakhs as compared with the expenditure for the corresponding period of the previous financial year. The increase is the net effect of increases totalling Rs. 300.92 lakhs and decreases totalling Rs. 169.29 lakhs. The increases occurred under heads such as Land Revenue, Provincial Excise, Registration, Administration of Justice, Police, Education, Veterinary, Civil Works and Miscellaneous, etc. The decreases were with reference to items such as Forest, Agriculture, Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt, Civil Works, Superannuation allowances and pensions, etc.

[January 5, 1949]

Anti-Filariasis and Anti-Mosquito Measures

With a view to control filariasis, which is endemic in a number of municipalities and panchayat areas in the Province, the Government have passed the following orders:—

(1) Local bodies, in whose areas filariasis is endemic, will be eligible for a grant from Provincial funds to the extent of one-third of the actual expenditure incurred by them on scheme of anti-mosquito measures approved by the Government; (2) Local bodies, whose areas are not endemic for filariasis, will be eligible for a grant from Provincial funds to the extent of one-fourth of the actual expenditure incurred by them on schemes of anti-mosquito measures approved by the Government; (3) the grant will be made on the post-payment system and will be subject to the certificate by the Director of Public Health that the anti-mosquito work has been satisfactorily carried out.

[January 6, 1949]

Blood Transfusion

The Government have sanctioned a proposal for the training of 12 medical officers in the grade of Civil Assistant Surgeons, Class I or Class II, in blood transfusion and resuscitation for a period not exceeding two weeks at the King Institute, Guindy, exclusive of the period spent on journey.

[December 29, 1948.]

Corruption among Government servants

During the month of September 1948 corruption among Government servants

was brought to notice against 208 persons including those against whom proceedings were pending at the end of the previous month. Of these, ten were let off as charges against them were not proved and proceedings against 185 were pending at the end of the month. Corruption was successfully detected in the case of the remaining 13 persons and they were suitably punished. The names and designations of these persons and the punishment awarded to them are as follows:—

N. C. Subbiah, T. Kuppumuthu and M. Ayyaswami, Lower Division clerks, Office of the Assistant Rationing Officer, I Circle, Coimbatore (discharged). R. Krishnamurthy, Constable,

Vizagapatnam North district; Md. Sahib and Subbanna, constables of Kurnool district; Dorairaj, Constable, Mathurai North district and Soosai Reddi, Constable of Tiruchirappalli District (all dismissed from service). Manickavasagam, Railway Sub-Inspector of Police, Tiruchirappalli district (pay reduced). Ponniah Servai, Acting II Grade Warden, Central Jail, Mathurai (increment stopped for two years). N. Hemachalam, Fieldman, Nuzvid Taluk, Krishna district (services terminated). V. Lakshmana Naidu and A. K. Ramaswami Naidu, Process Servers, District Munsif's Court, Melur (pay reduced).

[January 6, 1949]

management of the Kandan Textile, Limited, Madras, to the Industrial Tribunal, Madras, for adjudication.

The Government have accepted the award of the Industrial Tribunal, Coimbatore, in the dispute between the workers and the management of the Sri Palamalai Ranganathar Mills, Coimbatore.

The Government have appointed a Court of Enquiry, consisting of one independent person, namely, Sri P. Markandeyalu, Retired Judge, City Civil Court, Madras and Industrial Tribunal, Madras, as its sole member and referred the disputes now existing between the workers and managements of the tile factories in the Malabar and South Kanara districts to that Court for enquiry and report.

The Government have referred the dispute between the workers and the management of the Murugan Transports, Limited, Dindigul, Mathurai, to the Industrial Tribunal, Mathurai, for adjudication.

The Government have referred the dispute between the workers and the management of the Mathurai Public Conveyance, Limited, Dindigul, Mathurai district, to the Industrial Tribunal, Mathurai, for adjudication.

[December 1948]

Indian Trade Unions Act

The following are the important features in the working of the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, in this Province during the year 1947-48:—

The Commissioner of Labour continued to be the Registrar of Trade Unions.

At the beginning of the year, there were 386 unions on the register. During the year, 216 unions were registered and

Restaurant, Mathurai, regarding the closure of the hotel, to the Industrial Tribunal, Mathurai, for adjudication.

Malabar and South Kanara.—The Government have appointed a Court of Inquiry consisting of Sri P. Markandeyalu, Retired Judge, City Civil Court, Madras and Industrial Tribunal, Madras, to go into the problems connected with the working conditions of labour in the tile factories in Malabar and South Kanara districts.

Tiruchirappalli.—The Government have referred the dispute between the workers and the management of the Karur Transport, Limited, Karur, Tiruchirappalli district, to the Industrial Tribunal, Mathurai, for adjudication.

The Government of Madras have appointed the Economic Adviser to the Government of Madras, to be the competent authority to ascertain from time to time the cost of living index number applicable to the employees employed in the employments specified in the schedule to the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, other than employment in any lac manufactory.

The Government have also directed that the agreement filed by the workers and the management of the Standard Vacuum Oil Company, Limited, Madras, regarding the time-scale increment subsequent to the original award, shall form part of and shall always be deemed to have formed part of the said award.

The Government have referred the dispute between the workers and the

Industries and Commerce Department Borewells

Sannasipet village.—Two borings have been put down in Sannasipet village, Cuddalore taluk, South Arcot district, to depths of 150 feet and 100 feet below ground level. Good springs have been tapped in both the cases and the water-level has risen to 12 feet below ground level in the former and 4½ feet below ground level in the latter. Each borewell gives a continuous supply of 180 gallons per minute at 18 feet below ground level and the quality of the water is good. The borewells have cost about Rs. 950 and Rs. 400 respectively including the cost of the lining pipes. This supply will be utilized for irrigation purposes.

Vanbakkam village.—In a 6-inch diameter borewell put down in Vanbakkam village, Cuddalore taluk, South Arcot district, to a depth of 66 feet below ground level good springs have been tapped below 57 feet as a result of which the water-level has risen to 10 feet below ground level. The quality of the water is good and the borewell gives a continuous supply of 320 gallons per minute at 19 feet below ground level. The borewell has cost about Rs. 450 including the cost of the lining pipes. It is proposed to utilize the supply for irrigation purposes.

Puranasingapalayam village.—In a 6-inch diameter borewell put down in Puranasingapalayam village, Villupuram taluk, South Arcot district, to a depth of 88 feet below ground level, good springs have been tapped below 84 feet as a result of which the water-level has risen to 17 feet below ground level. The quality of the water is good and the borewell gives a continuous supply of 180 gallons per minute at 24 feet below ground level. The borewell has cost about Rs. 550 including the cost of the lining pipes. It is proposed to utilize the supply for irrigation purposes.

Two borings have been put down in the same village to depths of 62 feet and 60 feet below ground level. Good springs have been tapped in both the cases and the water-level has risen to 14 feet below ground level in the former and 12 feet below ground level in the latter. Each borewell gives a continuous supply of 180 gallons per minute, the first borewell supplying at 21 feet and the second at 22 feet below ground level. The quality of the water is good. The borewells have cost

about Rs. 430 and Rs. 320 respectively. This supply will be utilized for irrigation purposes.

Jail Department Central Jail, Salem

Grow More Food Campaign.—Since the advent of grow more food campaign all available lands are brought under cultivation. This jail is self-sufficient in growing the entire varieties of vegetables required for its daily consumption. Surplus vegetables are sold to the public. The growing of paddy in the jail garden which will afford good training to convicts who wish to take to agriculture on release.

Jail Manufactures.—The requirements of all Government departments in sanitarywares such as latrine pans, nightsoil undah, urine drums and iron cooking vessels of different types are manufactured in this jail. The noteworthy feature is the manufacture of aluminium articles of different varieties and designs that are required for the various hospitals of this Presidency. The demands of the Police departments in cotton dhurries, gauze and bandage for the medical institutions, are also supplied by this jail.

Treatment for the Leprosy.—There is an Annexe attached to this jail where prisoners suffering from Leprosy are collected from jails in this Province and given special treatment.

Central Jail, Mathurai

All the available piece of land has been brought under cultivation and the requirements in vegetables is met from the jail garden produce. Ragi, cholam, thovara, coriander and onions have been sown and the crops appear to be healthy. Vegetables are sold to the public, after meeting the requirements of the jail.

Central Jail, Vizagapatnam

Education.—Adults who are coming under the modified borstal treatment, are given education in the vernacular and when they leave the jail, they are able to read and write. The school is provided with a library containing a large number of books on religion, morality and education.

Learning of Crafts.—For all convicted prisoners, the jail is providing handicrafts such as weaving, carpentry and gardening and when they go out it helps them to eke out their livelihood, and to live as citizens.

DEPARTMENTS' ACTIVITIES

Labour Department

Coimbatore.—The Government have referred to the Industrial Tribunal, Coimbatore, the question whether the award in respect of the dispute between the workers and the management of the Brooke Bond India, Limited, Coimbatore, shall cease to be in operation as it has been represented to Government by the management and the Employees Congress that there had been a material change in the circumstances on which the award was based.

Godavari (East).—The Government have referred the disputes between the workers and the managements of (1) the Jayalakshmi Tile Works, (2) the Anjaneya Tile Works, (3) the Universal Tile Works and (4) the Deccan Tile Works, Samalkot, East Godavari district, to the Industrial Tribunal, Vijayawada, for adjudication.

Guntur.—The manager, Shree Bajrang Jute Mills, Limited, Guntur, has reported that the 35 workers who struck work on 1st December 1948 without notice resumed work on 6th December 1948 unconditionally.

Krishna.—The Government have referred the dispute between the workers and the management of Sri Venkata Satyanaraswamy Groundnut Oil Mill, Vijayawada, regarding the dismissal of old workers, to the Industrial Tribunal, Vijayawada, for adjudication.

Mathurai.—The Government have referred the dispute between the workers and management of the Udipi Hindu

Penitentiary, Madras

The following activities are being carried out in this jail:—

Carpentry work, Tag making, Paper-making, Manufacture of sealing wax, Manufacture of Phenyle, Stitching of Police Uniforms, Printing and book-binding.

Revenue Department**Well Irrigation in Madras**

Under the Wells Subsidy Scheme of the Government of Madras, 47,816 new wells were constructed and 25,618 old ones repaired during the last four years beginning from 1944. The total subsidy paid till August 1948, was Rs. 3,87,96,354 for new wells and Rs. 48,70,492 for repairing old wells.

Education Department

Citizenship Training.—The fifth and sixth Citizenship Teacher's Training Courses were conducted at Kakinada and Mangalore respectively for ten days at each place and 239 men and women teachers of secondary schools and two inspecting officers of the department were trained in these courses.

Adult Education.—The 12th, 13th and 14th training courses for Adult School teachers were conducted at Nandyal, Mangapuram and Lakshminakkenpalayam (Coimbatore district) respectively for six weeks at each place. Six Government Secondary Grade teachers were also trained at these centres.

Basic Education.—The meeting of the Advisory Board for Basic Education was held on 19th November 1948 in the Secretariat, Fort St. George, Madras, at which important decisions were made regarding the future of basic training schools.

Irrigation Department

During December 1948, the Government sanctioned the following schemes:—

Vizagapatnam District.—Sanction was accorded to the scheme for the construction of a masonry dam across Sarugudgedda in Vedurupalli village limits in Golugonda taluk and the excavation of supply channels from the rear of head sluices on either bank, to

bring under cultivation 219.78 acres of dry land and 12.38 acres of tank bed lands besides providing better irrigation facilities to 18.63 acres of wet land already under irrigation. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 58,500 for works or Rs. 76,170 inclusive of direct and indirect charges. The additional annual production of foodgrains as a result of execution of the scheme is estimated at 116 tons of rice.

Krishna District.—The Government have sanctioned a scheme for improving the drainage facilities for the wet lands lying between Lallapudi and Motturu channels in the Gudivada taluk of Krishna district by excavating the Motturu right side of drain from Pedapalapparu village up to Chintalapudi where it eventually falls into the Polraj drain. As per the current schedule of rates, the work is estimated to cost Rs. 37,440 for works or Rs. 49,600 inclusive of direct and indirect charges. There will be no additional revenue to Government as a result of the scheme but there will be an annual additional yield of about 292 tons of rice.

Guntur District.—The Government have sanctioned a scheme for the raising of the F.T.L. of the Bhavanasi tank situated in the Ongole taluk, Guntur district, by 9 inches, with a view to increase the water-supply and to bring the maximum extent under irrigation. By the proposed raising of the F.T.L., the storage capacity of the tank will be increased so that an area of 100 acres may be irrigated in addition to the existing ayacut of 762 acres. Second crop cultivation also may then be possible to a limited extent in favourable years. The cost of the scheme is estimated at Rs. 30,000 for works or Rs. 39,063 inclusive of direct and indirect charges. The additional area of 100 acres to be brought under cultivation is expected to yield 50 tons of rice per annum.

Kurnool District.—The Government have sanctioned the restoration of Potharaju tank in the Ahobilam village of the Siruvel taluk, Kurnool district, at an estimated cost of Rs. 45,600 including direct and indirect charges. This scheme forms part of a bigger scheme of restoration of the Mattamala cheruvu which was considered several times before and dropped by Government as the food value and return from the scheme was poor. The present scheme has been taken up as an experimental one for assessing the success that is likely to attend the bigger scheme, while by itself, this will benefit the Ahobilam land colonization

society whose members are the landless poor. The scheme is expected to bring under cultivation 80 acres producing 40 tons of rice.

Salem District.—The Government have sanctioned the scheme for the construction of an anicut across the Markandanadhi and excavation of a channel therefrom to feed the Badathalay and two other tanks in Krishnagiri taluk of Salem district at an estimated cost of Rs. 7.95 lakhs for works or Rs. 10.4 lakhs including direct and indirect charges. The scheme is expected to enable an extent of 901 acres to be cultivated with first crop and 300 acres with second crop. The anticipated additional yield per annum in terms of rice on account of the execution of the scheme is estimated at 354 tons.

South Arcot District.—The Government have sanctioned a scheme for increasing the storage capacity of the Velur Pudukuppam Hissa tank, near the Kaliveli swamp in Tindivanam taluk of the South Arcot district, by raising its F.T.L. by 1.5 feet. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 79,500 for works or Rs. 1,03,517 inclusive of direct and indirect charges. By the execution of the scheme, an extent of 319 acres of waste lands in Kaliveli swamp is expected to be brought under cultivation in addition to the provision of better irrigation facilities to the existing ayacut of 1,090.04 acres, resulting in an annual additional production of 160 tons of rice.

The Government have approved an expenditure of Rs. 11,40,000 for works or Rs. 14,84,394 inclusive of direct and indirect charges on the construction of an anicut across the Ponnai near Ellis Choultry, two miles above the offtake of the Alangal channel in the Villupuram taluk of the South Arcot district. The scheme is expected to enable the extension of irrigation to a new ayacut of 870 acres and to provide irrigation facilities for raising a second crop on another extent of 2,340 acres and will enable the production of an additional yield of 1,865 tons of rice on the existing ayacut of 13,000 acres.

Tanjore District.—The Government have sanctioned a scheme for extending irrigation by gravitational flow to an extent of 990 acres in Thaguthur and Thanikotagam villages by constructing a regulator across the Mulliar and other incidental works, in the Thiruthurai-pundi taluk of the Tanjore district at an estimated cost of Rs. 70,000 for works or Rs. 91,700 including direct and indirect charges. As a result of the scheme an annual additional yield of 193 tons of rice is expected.

The Government have also sanctioned a scheme to improve the Narasinga Cauvery (Upper reach) in the Arantangi taluk of the Tanjore district at an estimated cost of Rs. 18,000 for works or Rs. 23,440 inclusive of direct and indirect charges. Irrigation under this source had suffered because of the breaching of its right bank many years ago in the reach where the river runs close to Vellar and also some minor breaches lower down. By the execution of the proposed improvements, the ayacut land of 23 inam tanks and 14 Government tanks will be benefited. The ayacut to be benefited under the inam tanks is 1,823.47 acres and that under the Government tanks is 1,750.96 acres. An annual additional production of 367 tons of rice is expected from the scheme.

Police Administration in 1947

Reviewing the administration of the Police department during 1947, the Government have observed that the Police had to undertake many difficult and arduous duties during the year, and taken as a whole, the efficiency of the force was well maintained and their morale continued to be as high as ever.

Crime.—Unfavourable seasonal conditions, unemployment due to demobilization, sporadic communal tension, widespread labour and agrarian unrest, and the general upward trend of prices of essential commodities inevitably affected the volume of crime in the Province during the year. The total number of cognizable cases, excluding offences under the special and local laws and the "nuisance" sections of the Indian Penal Code, increased from 63,781 in 1946 to 69,000 in 1947, an increase of 8.18 per cent. The total number of "grave crimes" increased from 44,904 in 1946 to 50,109 in 1947, there being an increase under all heads except "murder" and "cattle theft". There was a very slight fall in the number of murders, the number being 1,161 in 1947, as against 1,165 in 1946. There was a marked increase in the total number of cases under the special and local laws, from 153,090 in 1946 to 207,579 in 1947, the increase being 35.6 per cent. The increase is attributable to the enforcement of various control orders and cases under the Madras Prohibition Act. The number of "nuisance" offences also showed an increase from 227,124 in

1946 to 253,501 in 1947. The number of serious offences against person and property showed an increase by 1,743 cases or 7.96 per cent. The percentage of detection must be considered satisfactory, considering the heavy increase in the volume of total cognizable crime and grave crime and the pre-occupations of the police with labour, agrarian and other troubles during the year.

Law and Order.—Maintenance of law and order imposed a heavy strain on the police. The number of cases of rioting or unlawful assembly rose from 1,315 in 1946 to 1,648 in 1947. The increase was the result of communal tension, of industrial and agrarian labour unrest and the activities of the communists. The Police had to open fire only on 24 occasions, as against 33 in 1946. Agrarian unrest was specially marked in Tanjore, Nellore, Krishna and West Godavari districts and prohibitory orders under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, had to be frequently enforced to prevent breaches of the peace. At the instigation of the communists, agricultural labourers in certain places struck work, demanding enhanced wages. There was also widespread labour unrest throughout the Province, resulting in a total number of 290 strikes, as against 273 in 1946. The communist programme of deliberately fomenting industrial unrest led to

various violent clashes, necessitating, in a few instances, the opening of fire on the rioters. The most important events on the labour front were the prolonged strikes by the textile workers at Coimbatore (involving almost all the mills in that area) and at the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills in Madras City.

Armed Reserves.—The reorganized Armed Reserves were generally kept up to the strength and most of them were mobilised during the year. Though, owing to labour unrest, and communal and agrarian troubles, a heavy strain was imposed on the Armed Reserves, they discharged their duties efficiently. The Government sanctioned during the year the formation of four Special Armed Police Units, modelled on the Malabar Special Police, in order to ensure effective maintenance of law and order throughout the Province.

Wireless System.—The Police Wireless System was considerably extended during the year. At the end of the year, 16 district headquarters, besides Vijayavada, were linked up with Madras and a second control station was opened at Madras. In addition, several wireless telegraph stations were installed, owing to the border situation. The Police Wireless System did good work under the most difficult conditions.

THE DAKHINI HIND

(Hindi monthly published by the Madras Government)

will run a

Study-Course for beginners in Hindi

from the issue dated January 1949, in addition to the other usual features.

This course will be in the form of easy lessons, graded exercises, essays and stories.

Dakhini Hind,

Published by the Director of Information and Publicity,
Fort St. George, Madras.

Prices and Prosperity in Agriculture

The world is passing through a food crisis today. Increased food supplies depend on increased agricultural production. Agriculture is a basic industry. In India for more than two-thirds of the population, agriculture is the principal means of living. Cultivating tiny fragmented holdings, heavily indebted, and at the mercy of the vagaries of monsoons and prices, the poverty of the Indian agriculturists has no parallel in any civilized country. The welfare of the Indian peasantry is the welfare of India; and if Indian agriculture prospers, the world prospers. Prosperity like peace is indivisible. Without increasing the purchasing power of 330 millions, the world can never hope to attain a stable economy.

This paper deals mainly with two important aspects affecting the welfare of the Indian agriculturists, (1) prices and (2) taxation. Violent fluctuations in prices are baneful. Fairly stable and remunerative prices should take account of cost of cultivation, and cost of living of agriculturists; the former should include the wages of management and domestic labour and the latter, enables the agriculturist to maintain reasonable standard of living. Maximum and minimum prices for agricultural produce must be announced every year prior to sowing season to regulate acreage and output of each crop; fluctuations must be smoothened out by Government and/or its authorized agents purchasing or selling without limit, when prices sink or soar respectively beyond predetermined minima and maxima. Considerable stocks of all major crops are to be built up by co-operative and commercial banks; by this, expenditure on construction and maintenance of Government owned warehouses for a Commodity Corporation will be avoided. This mechanism of "open market" operations must be supplemented by an extensive system of insurance for major crops.

Land revenue system is to be made progressive by imposing a basic tax, determined by extent supplemented by an agricultural income-tax; the option of paying the tax in kind is to be granted to agriculturists; the tax in kind is to be used to build up stocks with the twin objectives of regulating prices and relieving shortages. Guaranteed remunerative prices would prevent agriculture from becoming a gamble in prices; crop insurance would avoid the losses due to harvest failures. Sound land revenue policy would stimulate interest in agriculture. The factors threatening agricultural prosperity and welfare will be eliminated. Prosperous agriculturists will create an ever expanding good market for industries. Prosperity in one sector will spread to other sectors of national economy and social welfare will be on the up grade.

Need for a Progressive Agricultural Policy

The urgent need for a comprehensive rehabilitation of agriculture was never more painfully realized than at present. The persistence of a serious food crisis for well over five years, the abject dependence on foreign countries for food, the prices of foodgrains reaching an all-time high and the tardy progress of the Grow More Food Campaign have imparted to agriculture a new and vital significance. During the period between 1943 and 1946, the Central Government had sanctioned Rs. 16,16,84,159 as loans and grants to Provincial Governments for the Grow More Food Campaign. In 1947-48 alone, the same Government had sanctioned Rs. 2 crores as grant and Rs. 1.36 crores as loans. The Provincial Governments must have spent almost an equal amount. Yet, the problem of food crisis seems to be far from being solved. The acuteness of this problem would be recognized only when it is known that the population of this vast country has been increasing by about 4,000,000 every year and *pro tanto* the food requirements by barely 2,805,000 tons (on the basis of 12 oz. of cereals per day per adult). Further the partition of India has worsened the food position in the Indian Union. As against 77 per cent

By DR. B. NATARAJAN, M.A.,
D. Litt., Economic Adviser to the
Government of Madras.

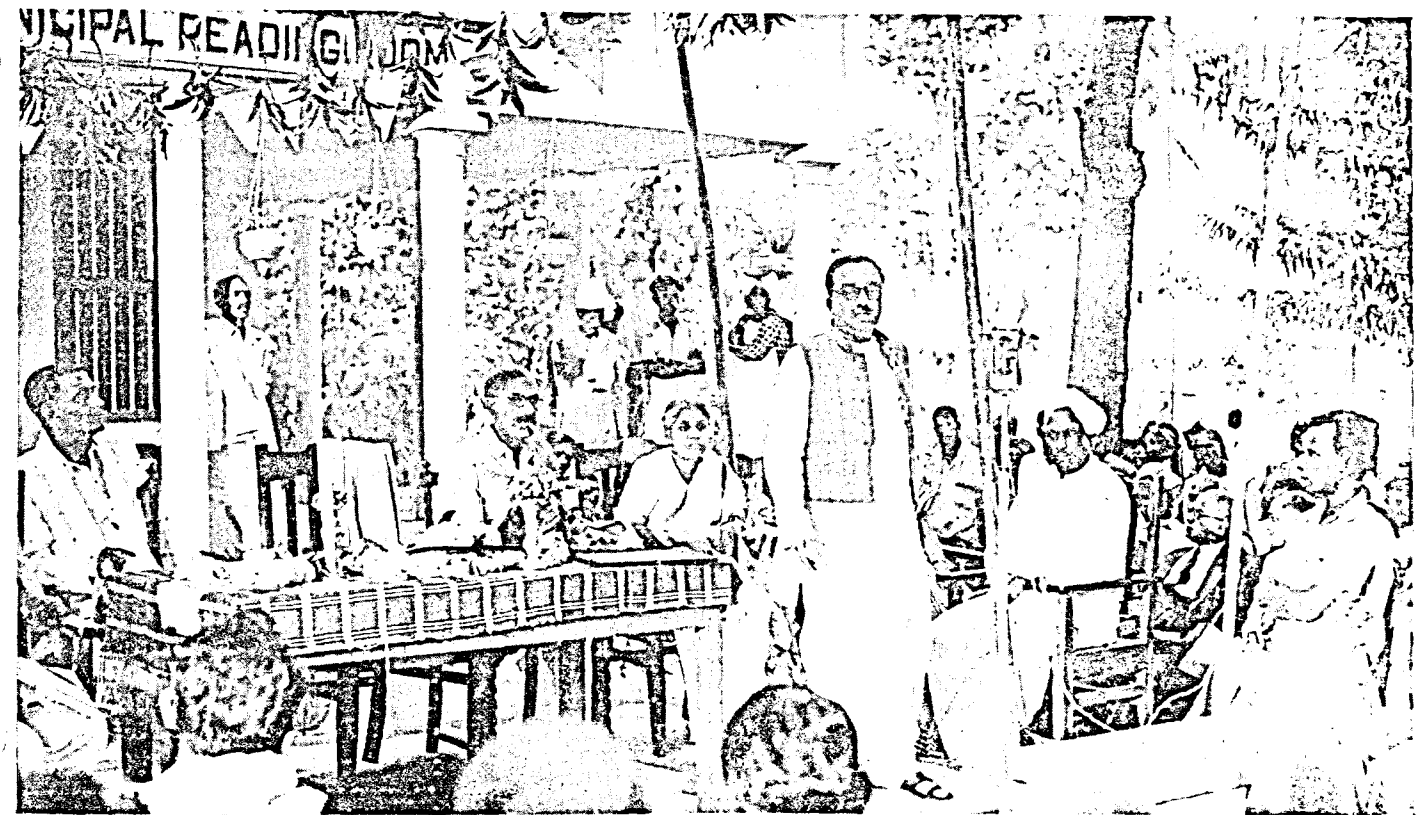
of the undivided India's population, the Indian Union has got only 73.1 per cent of the area, 72.5 per cent of rice acreage, 70 per cent of the wheat acreage and 70 per cent of the irrigated area. The problem of food supply threatens to be a stubborn and long-term one. The supply of industrial raw materials on which accelerated industrial development rests, is similarly affected by the partition. Both for cotton and jute, the Indian Union has to look up to foreign imports. There seems to be an over-all shortage of all agricultural commodities, food and non-food. The yield from land in India, subject to immemorial cultivation, remains almost at a constant level and refuses to show any spectacular increases except perhaps in the case of new land brought under the plough. But extension of cultivation is limited by several factors like irrigation facilities, climate, rainfall and chemical properties of the soil. A progressive agricultural policy has to contend against all these obstacles.

Agricultural development should receive the highest priority as it is the foundation of industrial activity and national prosperity. In the past, the Governments in India have been most niggardly in their expenditure on this mother of industries. The Central Government in India is spending only one anna per person compared with Rs. 80 per person spent by the Government of United States of America. No Provincial Government has spent in 1947-48 more than 7 per cent of the total expenditure on agriculture. The Central Government could provide only 0.75 per cent of their total expenditure for agriculture. The necessity for emulating the practice of the United States of America and even an industrial country like the United Kingdom in allotting large sums for the improvement of agriculture is urgent. The new irrigation projects, expansion of agricultural department on both administrative and research sides, the setting up of new fertiliser factories, etc., are constructive measures calculated to stimulate agricultural activity; but they are not enough to reach the targets of production. They must be supplemented by a purposive policy to banish from agriculturists the sense of insecurity arising from violent fluctuations in prices and from any startling changes

PERSONALITIES AND EVENTS.



Hon'ble R. R. Diwakar, Minister of State, in charge of Information and Broadcasting, recently paid a visit to Madras. The above picture was taken at the Meenambakam Aerodrome.



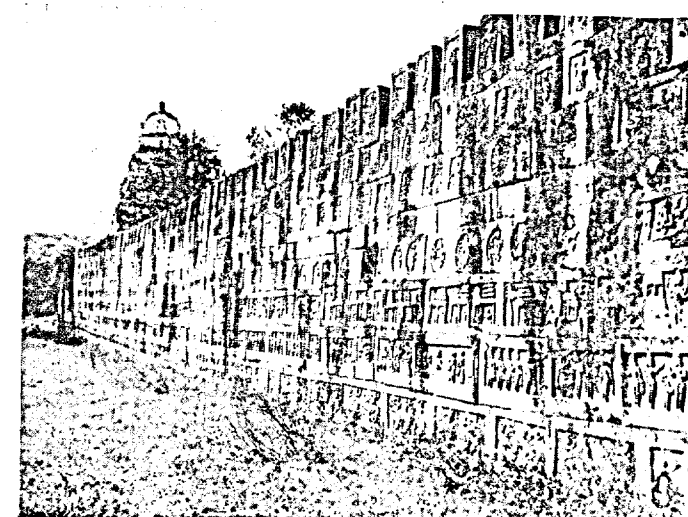
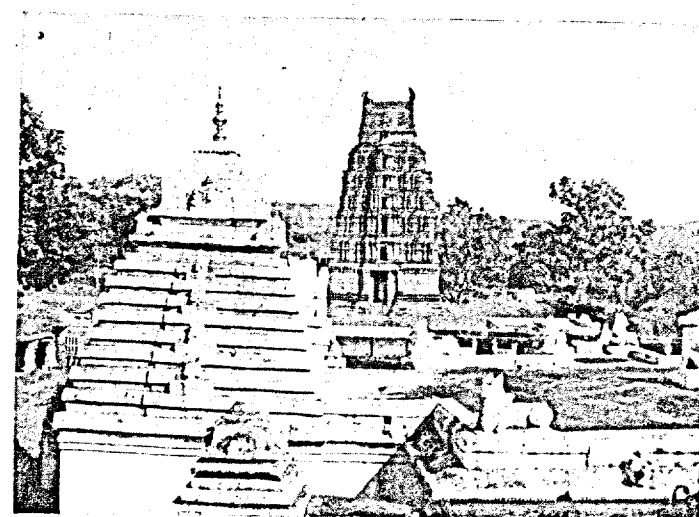
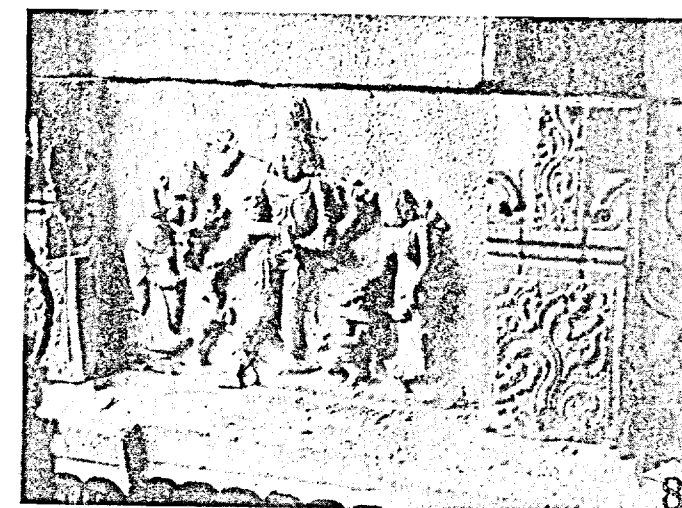
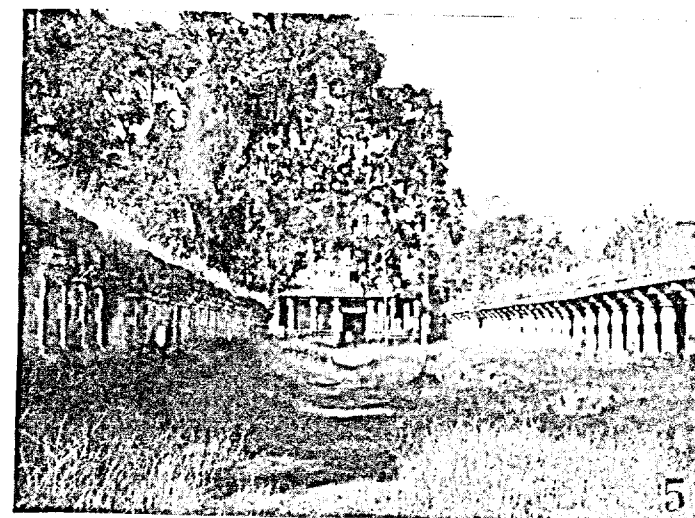
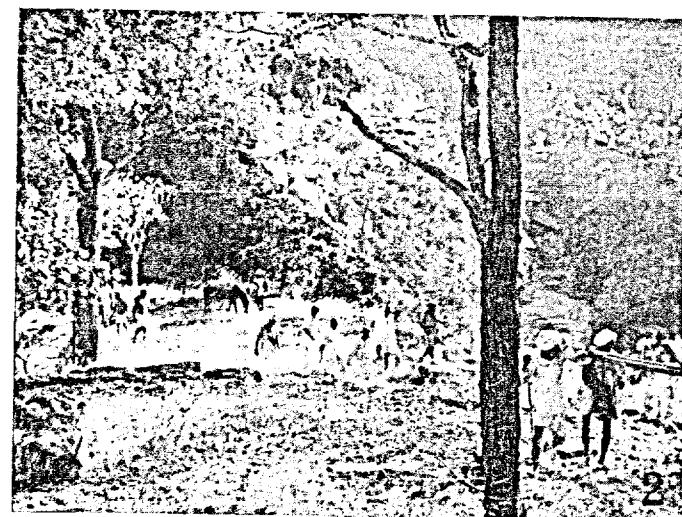
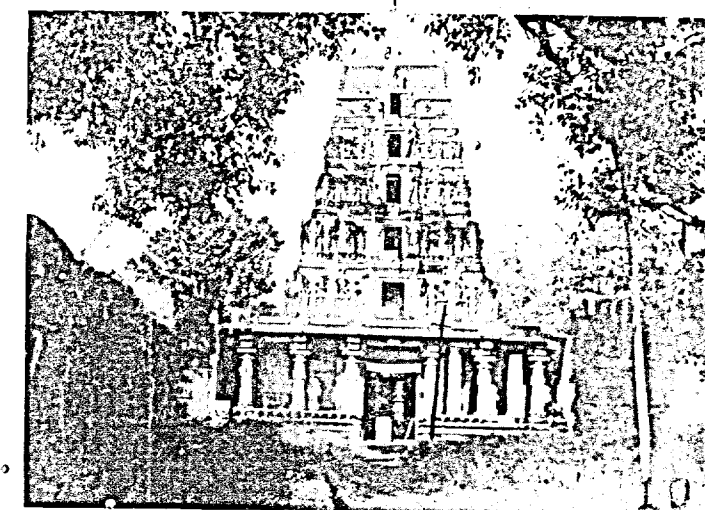
Hon'ble Sitarama Reddi performed the opening ceremony of the Municipal Reading Room in Kurnool during his recent visit.

SPOTLIGHT ON A CELEBRATED SOUTH

The Shrine is Situated in

INDIAN SHRINE—SREESAILAM (KURNÓOL)

the Midst of a Thick Forest

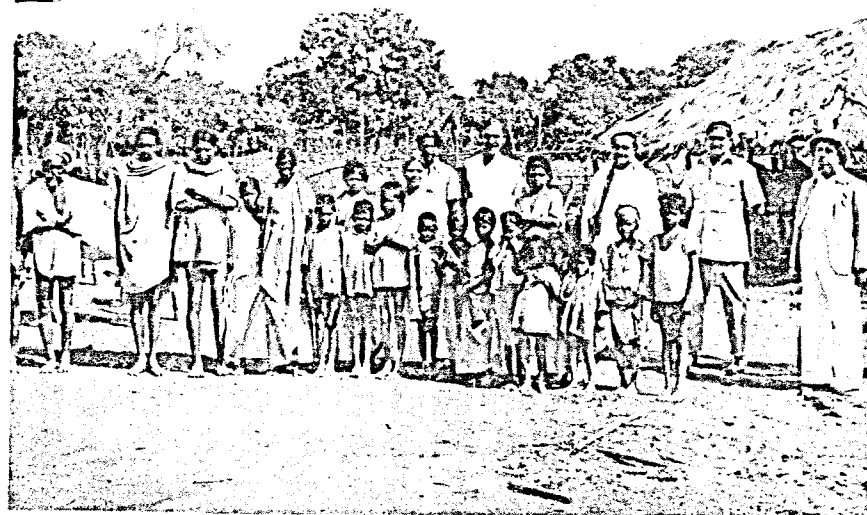


(1) The jungle pathway to the temple. (2) Pilgrims proceeding towards the temple. (3) The Holy tank. (4) Pilgrims bathing in the tank. (5) A distant view of the temple. (6) The temple.

(7) and (8) Architectural engravings inside the temple. (9) An outer view of the temple. (10) Tower of the temple. (11) and (12) Pilgrims to the temple. They include Hon'ble Sitarama Reddy and Hon'ble Madhava Menon.

HON'BLE MINISTERS STUDYING CONDITION OF BACKWARD TRIBES

The chenchus—a Backward Tribe in Kurnool. Hon'ble Sitarama Reddy and Hon'ble Madhava Menon are seen in the picture.



Another group of the tribe.



A chenchu habitation.

No. 2]

13

MADRAS INFORMATION

in land and taxation policies. This policy must also be capable of giving a fillip to increased capital investment in land. More important than these is a change in the psychology of agriculturists that would induce redoubling of effort towards expansion of agricultural production. The ingredients of a sound and successful policy with these objectives may be examined.

Instability of Agricultural Prices

Agricultural economy is subject to violent fluctuation in prices. In the middle twenties of the present century, prices of agricultural commodities were at the crest, but in the period of the world economic depression, they sank to the trough. Again since 1936 when preparations for World War II assumed a quick tempo, prices began to look up and in the latter phase of the war, they touched unprecedented heights. Instead of a decline as expected, the post-war years have seen new heights. Within a period of about two decades, agriculturists have experienced one catastrophic depression and two dizzy booms. While the slump bankrupts agriculturists, booms hardly produce permanent benefits to them.

Soaring prices would be stimulating but they need not yield big profits or permanent improvements in their position. High costs of cultivation might eat away the margin of profits from high prices. As an instance of this phenomenon, the present position of the ryots may be cited. It is generally believed that they have excessive purchasing power due to

high prices. The industrial economists and urban bankers deduce from a glance at the wholesale indices (published by the Economic Adviser to the Government of India) that the present day inflation is aggravated by the enormous quantities of surplus money in the villages. It is argued that, this superfluous money chases scarce goods and ought to be mopped up by taxation and other means.

Surplus Income Illusory

The entire logic of this school of opinion is based on an incorrect appreciation of the real facts. Agricultural prices are beyond doubt high, but surpluses could accumulate only if the margin of income over expenditure of agriculturists is wide. A careful investigation into the cost of production of crops, the gross value of the produce and the margin of net income available to the ryot in relation to the variation in the prices of essential commodities is needed. The following data, collected in the deltaic districts of the Madras Province, are illuminating.

The net margin per acre in the northern delta districts has increased from Rs. 9-8-8 in 1939 to Rs. 55-6-5 in 1947 while in the southern districts from Re. 0-14-5 to Rs. 21-14-9. These increases appear gratifying, but due allowance must be made for the increase in the prices of essential commodities other than rice consumed by the ryot. Though the margin of money income is high, that of real income is not considerable. In calculating the net surplus earned by the agriculturists, account must be

taken of frequent failures of harvest and consequent losses. In 1946, the cultivators in the southern districts sustained a net loss of Rs. 5-15-5 per acre. Again any increase in the margin of real income over and above that enjoyed by ryots in 1939 could be deemed a surplus, only if in the base year (1939) ryots were in enjoyment of a reasonable standard of life; but agriculturists in 1939 had to go without many necessities. Usually in computing the net income of the agriculturist, the wages for management and domestic labour contributed by the members of the ryot's family are not included and profits therefore may appear swollen. The amount required for maintaining the agriculturist and his family in reasonable comfort should be added to cost of cultivation before fixing the prices of agricultural produce. Other occupations are expected to pay a living wage to the workers but the essence of this principle is ignored in the case of agriculture. The maintenance of the agriculturist should be the first charge on land on any system of business accounting.

The prices of necessities like cloth, kerosene, iron and steel for agricultural implements, cement, etc., are unduly high at present and mulet away a substantial portion of the higher money income of the agriculturists. The wage bill of the agriculturists has become disproportionately heavy as the following data would show. According to a wage census conducted in 1946, grain wages in the course of the previous five years have risen by 252 per cent

Statement showing the real margin to ryots in the cultivation of paddy in the deltaic districts of the Madras Province.

Year.	Cost of production of paddy per acre.	Value of paddy and straw per acre.	Margin per acre.	Index of prices of essential articles other than rice.	Real margin per acre.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Northern Delta districts.*					
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.
1939	44 0 3	53 8 11	9 8 8	100-0	9 8 8
1944	90 12 0	126 6 6	35 10 6	243-5	14 10 4
1945	94 4 7	127 4 6	32 15 11	292-4	11 4 7
1946	106 2 9	121 1 2	14 14 5	311-1	4 12 8
1947	104 3 9	159 10 2	55 6 5	426-2	12 0 0
Southern Delta districts.†					
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.
1939	45 10 8	46 9 1	0 14 5	100-0	0 14 5
1944	90 2 5	124 9 8	34 7 3	292-2	11 12 8
1945	93 11 7	120 1 8	26 6 1	231-9	11 6 0
1946	125 13 11	111 6 1	14 7 10	242-9	5 15 5
1947	123 13 11	145 12 8	21 14 9	337-0	6 8 1

* East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur and Nellore. † Tanjore, Thiruchirappalli and South Arcot.

and money wages by 240 per cent in the case of field workers and by 203 per cent and 197 per cent in the case of women workers whereas prices of grains like rice and millet had risen only by 111 per cent in the Madras Province.

Added to these, there is the uneconomic nature of agricultural holdings. The majority of agriculturists, about 95 per cent in the Madras Province, own small holdings which do not yield any marketable surplus. These ryots, being self-sufficient farmers, hardly sell anything at the prevailing high prices; yet they have to purchase the necessary consumption goods and agricultural implements, manure, etc., at abnormally high prices. The large number of applications for loans received by the co-operative banks in the last two years testify to the distressing conditions in which a large section of agriculturists live at present.

If due regard is paid to all the above considerations, it will be clear that the surplus available to ryots after meeting the necessary expenses is illusory. It is erroneous to believe that rural India has got too much of superfluous money with a dangerous inflationary potential. Agricultural boom has thus not improved the position of the agriculturists. Agricultural prosperity could be ensured only by guaranteeing to the agriculturists fair prices for their produce and making available to them necessities of life, and requisites for agricultural pursuit at reasonably low prices.

Fair Prices for Agricultural Produce

The Prices Sub-Committee of the Policy Committee on Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (appointed by Government of India in February 1945) considered "the principles on which producers' prices of agricultural produce, whether crops grown for industrial purposes or for food or other produce of animal husbandry of all descriptions should be fixed and the means by which such prices can be made effective and an assured market be provided." The Committee has recommended that fair prices should cover the costs of production on representative holdings, including the payment of fair wages to agricultural labourers and leave the producer an income sufficient to maintain himself and his family at a standard of life equivalent to that enjoyed by other comparable classes of the population. To ensure fair prices, the Committee has recommended the constitution of a Prices Determination Commission,

a body semi-judicial in nature with three members, for recommending minimum and maximum prices for all principal agricultural crops to an All-India Agricultural Prices Council consisting of representatives of the Central, Provincial and State Governments at Ministerial level. A Bureau of Economics and Statistics, working under the Commission would be entrusted with the collection, analysis and interpretation of the necessary data for the fixing of floor and ceiling prices; they are not to be fixed for all time but might be revised from time to time with a view to steering agricultural production along proper channels. In order to enforce the prices, announced beforehand by the Commission, the Committee has suggested the formation of a Commodity Corporation, which should be a business organization with three members; it would regulate imports and exports, maintain reserve stocks and guarantee to purchase all that is offered to it at the minimum prices fixed, and would undertake to sell from its stocks at the maximum price. A number of regional offices should be opened and adequate warehousing facilities and finances should be provided.

The fixing of minimum and maximum prices at present should primarily aim at increasing agricultural production. All the available land, manpower and other resources must be utilized to their full capacity and this could be achieved only by fixing such minimum prices that would be remunerative even to cultivators of uneconomic holdings. Otherwise, they would be thrown out of cultivation and the campaign for producing more food would suffer. In the long run, the price fixing policy must be so formulated as to ensure a remunerative price structure for agricultural products that would place the entire agricultural economy on a prosperous basis.

With regard to the recommendations of the Prices Sub-Committee, the conference of Ministers of Agriculture of Provinces and States held in Delhi on the 8th and 9th September 1948, has accepted the general principles underlying them and decided that steps should be taken to establish a nucleus organization for initiating immediately investigations into the cost of production of crops to secure data for fixation of prices and a Government controlled organization for dealing with certain selected commodities in respect of which price support operations in the near future may be set up. Further action regarding

Prices Determination Commission and an All-India Agricultural Prices Council would be deferred for sometime.

Commodity Corporation

Here, it is necessary to examine more closely the implication of creating a Commodity Corporation. The proposal of Prices Sub-Committee would involve the building up of reserve stocks, maintenance of a composite national reserve of foodgrains for enforcing prices and for meeting emergencies like famine, the location of reserve stocks at suitable centres in the producing and consuming areas and selected ports and the construction of storage godowns; arrangements for turnover of the stocks should also be made. It is assumed that the reserve stocks of the order of 1.5 million tons, storage accommodation for 2 million tons and finances to the tune of Rs. 6.2 crores for fixed capital for construction of godowns and Rs. 32 crores for holding reserves and for carrying out purchase and sale operations and Rs. 2.67 crores for annual operating costs would be required. The crux of the issue is whether it is financially and administratively feasible; at present, an expenditure on the scale proposed by the Government is strictly ruled out due to its inflationary potential; administration of the numerous godowns, keeping the reserve stocks in good condition and performing "open market" operations in all the principal agricultural commodities would be too formidable a task for the government to undertake at present or in the near future.

Practical Method of Working the Corporation.

If the scheme of national reserve of foodgrains is not practicable as conceived by the Prices Sub-Committee, it should be modified because it would be a potent instrument to deprive famines of their horrors and an efficient device to guarantee remunerative prices to agriculturists. Instead of Government bearing the brunt of working the Commodity Corporation, the responsibility of buying, storing, selling or releasing may be entrusted to commercial and co-operative banks which may be directed and supervised by Central and Provincial Governments. By this change, not only will the trouble and cost of building warehouses be avoided as the banking institutions will make their own arrangements regarding godowns, but also the financing of buying and selling operations would be shifted to the competent shoulders of banking

No. 2]. Powers of direction will be with Government and co-operative and banking institutions would do its bidding, for which suitable remuneration may be paid. This payment would be only a moiety of the expenditure that would be necessary in the case of direct Government intervention in the produce market. In fixing the future prices of agricultural commodities, Government may be guided by world forecasts of the various crops; they may, so vary the prices as to stimulate the production of crops likely to be in short supply and *vice versa*. As already shown, fair prices would be so determined as to cover the costs of cultivation, cost of living, etc., calculated on the strict principles of business accounting, the most important of all principles being that agriculture must pay a living wage to the agriculturist; the mechanism of minimum and maximum prices would restrict price fluctuations to reasonable limits. A regulated economy on this pattern is the *sine qua non* for ensuring prosperity to agriculture which is the biggest industry supporting nearly 72 per cent of the population.

Crop Insurance

Income security to agriculturists depends not only on smoothening out violent price fluctuations but also on counteracting harvest failures due to drought, floods, pests, etc. Crop insurance on a comprehensive scale is required to meet the latter evil. Schemes of crop insurance, tried by private firms in this country, have not succeeded due to organisational defects. A comprehensive system of compulsory insurance of all major crops in the country, under Government auspices, has great potentialities. The premia may be fixed at low rates in money or kind and collected with land revenue. If collected in kind, they may be utilised for the building up of national reserves. Introduction of crop insurance would substantially reduce expenditure on famine relief operations. Further the ryots would obtain cover against unforeseen disasters. The argument that crop insurance would make ryots indifferent towards crops grossly underestimates desire to maximise their income. The working of the crop insurance schemes may be linked with that of the Commodity Corporations to the advantage of both.

Land Revenue Reform

is a sound link of the programme revenue policy. The

existing system of land revenue is criticised on various grounds, inelasticity, regressiveness and inadaptability to fluctuations in prices; nor does it help to regulate production according to any plan. Land revenue reform has been in the air for quite a long time now and it has served only to create a sense of fear among agriculturists. Recently in one province, the question of abolishing the existing system and imposing a sales tax on agricultural produce was examined. In any revision of land revenue system, the numerous benefits of the land survey, record of rights, etc., incidentally conferred by it under ryotwari system could not be ignored. In order to introduce an element of progression, the present land revenue may be replaced by a basic tax on land determined by consideration of extent and fertility, and it may be supplemented by an agricultural income tax.

Payment of Revenue in Kind

Another interesting variation in the collection of land revenue may also be tried with advantage. A portion of the land revenue may be collected in the form of major cereals. Sceptics may take an alarmist view of this proposal, citing the reasons in the past which rendered necessary the change over from kind to cash collection of land revenue. Failure of collection in kind in the past was due to administrative inefficiency; cheap and quick means of transport and communication of modern times have removed all the causes of inefficiency. That a high degree of efficiency is possible is borne out by the following. The grain levy system adopted by the Government of Madras to build buffer stocks for statutory rationing in urban areas in the last year had been a success. The intensive procurement system now resumed with the reimposition of food controls has also familiarised the administration with methods of collection and storage of grains. The system of tax collection in kind may be usefully dovetailed into the scheme of national reserves of foodgrains, held by Government, commercial banks and co-operative institutions. Government would then have under their control large stocks of foodgrains with which pockets of scarcity may be fed and years of famine may be tided over. In periods of high prices, the ryots might feel reluctant to pay in kind, but the self-same ryots would deem it a boon to pay off the tax in kind in years of low prices. Further when the mechanism

of price stabilisation begins to work in full stride, too low and too high prices would become things of the past and the agriculturists would not mind paying the tax in kind.

Conclusion

The problem of agricultural prosperity is a complex one and it has to be tackled at several points. The programme as indicated above is three-decked. Increasing the yield per acre and extension of area under cultivation could be solved only by the construction of vast irrigation works, distribution of fertilisers, oilcakes, improved seeds, implements, etc., which imply enormous expenditure spread over a long period of years. This production aspect is to be solved by irrigation engineers, agricultural experts and other technical personnel. The second aspect of fair prices calls for organisation, comprehensive collection, analysis and interpretation of farm statistics; and a machinery to enforce the de-fure prices. It is one of price fixing, direction and supervision of grain purchases and sales by the Government, leaving the business of financing, storing and releasing in the hands of regular traders and commercial and co-operative banks. The third is a sound revenue policy, capable of stimulating the will to work on land and produce more. Land revenue system therefore must be modified to include an agricultural income-tax and option to pay tax in kind. Clear declaration of rights in land would allay fears of being dispossessed with or without compensation and induce considerable productive activity and capital investment. Fair price policy by eliminating risks, and a sound land revenue policy by safeguarding legitimate rights, will bring about a healthy and much needed change in the psychology of agriculturists, a change from pessimism to optimism so essential to successful and prosperous agriculture.

COWARDICE AND VIOLENCE

"Between Cowardice and Violence, I would risk violence a thousand times rather than emasculation of a whole race."

—MAHATMA GANDHI.

Importance of Cottage Industries

Speaking at the meeting of the Cottage Industries Board Hon'ble Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee said *inter alia* :

"I do not think any of us here needs to be convinced about the vital part which cottage and small-scale industries must play in the economic regeneration of our country. I do not need to remind you here that important as towns are, the very roots of India's social and economic life lie in her villages. But villages cannot thrive on agriculture alone. If we want our villages to revive, if we want them to have a happy full and prosperous life, we must revive and develop our cottage industries.

But the importance of cottage and small-scale industries does not lie merely in their economic importance. There is also a psychological, or if I may say so, a moral side. Industrial labour is undoubtedly the backbone of a modern industrialized society, and I would be the last person to minimize their part in the uplifting and maintenance of a country's greatness. But a rich, full social and national life also demands another class of workers the independent artisan, who does not work for hire but plies his own trade, who does not work for a machine but makes a machine work for him, whose work is a complete craft and gives him the joy of creating things which are both useful and beautiful. It is about craftsman and crafts such as these that our ancient scriptures said 'our crafts follow the creative genius of the gods.'

For a country such as ours, with its hundreds of thousand of villages and its millions of men and women who must have useful employment not only for the sake of bread but also for the sake of that self-respect and moral dignity that only come from useful work, development of cottage and small-scale industries is of supreme importance. But if they were always important, there are now even more so, for considerations which are urgent and compelling.

The monetary inflation which exists now has to be counteracted by a rapid expansion of production. We must try to achieve increased production not only through large-scale industries but also through small-scale and cottage industries. In certain ways it will be easier to do so through such means, for expansion of large-scale industries depends on the import of

capital goods and machinery and the availability of highly specialized technicians.

The development of cottage industries is also important from the points of view of agriculture. If we have to increase our agricultural production, as we must, one of the important ways would be to organize large-scale mechanised farming. That would inevitably produce unemployment of a section of the people now engaged in agriculture, and it would be necessary to find them alternative employment. Small-scale industries must, therefore, be developed wherever agricultural development takes the shape of large-scale mechanised farming.

Definition

Before we deal with the problems of cottage and small-scale industries it may be better to be quite clear in our mind as to what exactly we mean by these terms. I am aware of the considerable discussion—not to speak of controversy—which has taken place about an exact definition of cottage industries. It seems to me that the definition of a cottage industry is implied in its very name, any industry which can be carried out in a cottage, that is to say, any industry which does not need a large factory, large capital, elaborate or complicated machinery, or an army of paid labour. Given this, it is immaterial whether it is carried out with human hands, unaided or with the aid of simple machinery, nor does it matter whether the machine is worked by hand or plugged on to a supply of electric power.

As a matter of fact, I consider it both necessary and desirable that cottage industries should be increasingly mechanised, wherever possible. I am not belittling the very great skill which our artisans possess. As a matter of fact their traditional skill and their artistic perfection are part of our heritage. But I see no reason why their skill should not be aided by small machines and modern labour-saving devices. I consider that we owe it to them to bring to their aid the results of modern development in the field of mechanical devices.

When we speak of cottage industries and large-scale industries we must not, I feel, emphasize the difference in technique, because there is, and should not be, any fundamental difference in the technique where

production is concerned. Cottage industries and small-scale industries derive their special character not so much from the difference in technique as from the difference in organization. This difference in organization between small-scale industries and large-scale industries is something that we want to preserve. So far as technique is concerned, the more cottage industries adopt and follow the modern technique of production, the better for them and for the country.

It is necessary, therefore, that we should to a certain extent reorientate our ideas about cottage industries. We obviously want them not only to survive but also to grow. Survival and growth of industries depend on adaptation to the environments. Cottage industries must therefore adapt themselves to the modern environment, if they are to survive and grow. And the modern environment means the present day requirement of consumers and the modern methods of cottage industries cannot afford to ignore them or to stand in isolation.

Large Scale and Cottage Industries

That brings us on to the most important problem of all—the relation between large scale industries and cottage industries. We cannot afford to do without either of them nor can we afford to have a situation where the interest of one will become adverse to that of the other. We must, therefore, bring about a harmonious relationship between the two, let each take its proper part, so that we may have a simultaneous and complementary development of both.

From the very nature and organization of cottage industries it follows that the primary responsibility for their development and expansion must rest with the Provincial Governments. But it is principally because this harmonious relationship between large-scale and cottage industries must be established and suitably co-ordinated, it is necessary for the Central Government to step in.

One of the most important tasks of this Board would therefore, be to advise the Governments as to how best we can integrate large-scale industries and cottage industries. The problem is not easy. It involves both questions of principles and questions of details. Fortunately, however, the problem is not peculiar to this country. Other countries more and

had to deal with the same problem and we can learn much from them, notably from Japan and Switzerland. One of our members, Mr. Chamanlal, recently visited Japan and studied the Japanese organization at first hand. We shall have the advantage of listening to a talk from him as also of seeing the many interesting samples he has brought back from Japan. One of the questions which we shall have to consider here is how best we can study the work which has been done in Japan, and Switzerland and adopt their method to our own advantage here.

To come back to the integration of large-scale cottage industries, we have to recognize the fact that cottage industries may need a certain amount of protection, if they are to expand in the face of competition from the more efficient large-scale industries. That protection has to take the form of a certain field of production being set apart for cottage industries or a certain share of the raw material being earmarked for them. These are questions which this Board will have to consider in detail. While I do recognize the need for a certain amount of protection to cottage industries, I would like to mention two principles we must follow in this connexion. Protection cannot be given for every cottage industry and can only be a temporary measure. Cottage industries must increase their efficiency and improve the quality of their production, so that protection does not have to become a permanent

feature. Secondly, we must not make a fetish of this protection. In setting apart a field of production or earmarking raw materials for cottage industries, we cannot consider the interests of cottage industries alone, but must consider the interests of the consumer and the maintenance of total industrial production at an adequate level.

Conclusion

It is of utmost importance that we should set up an efficient organization in each province which will exclusively concern itself with development of cottage industries. These provincial bodies, while they will enjoy necessary autonomy, should be able to function in accordance with a centrally regulated policy which will be directed by the All-India Board. In fact in some provinces such organizations are already in existence. The provincial bodies should encourage the development of co-operative societies embracing various cottage industries already functioning within each area. As the handloom industry constitutes the largest unit in cottage industry both in aggregate value of product and number of workers employed, we have to set up a separate Board for the development of the handloom industry. Apart from this, we have to take an early survey of the present conditions of cottage industries in different parts of the country so that many of the units, which were once extremely rich and valuable and are now in a state of decay, may be

saved and revitalized. We have also to set up regional institutes for the training of persons who can move about in different parts of the country and establish contacts with local artisans. The regional institutes will also help in the procurement and manufacture of tools and equipments which may be used for improving the quality of cottage industries' product. It may be possible to secure the services of suitable advisers from Japan and Switzerland for the purpose of organizing the training institutes.

Equally important is the organization of central and regional emporiums. Then we have to organize the marketing of the products of cottage industries and to create and foster markets abroad for these products. It is not always adequately realized that before the war the bulk of Japan's expanding export trade was finally based on cottage and small-scale industries.

The question of providing funds for organizing some of the activities that I have mentioned above is one of urgent importance. Whatever the State will spend for the development of cottage industries will be of a productive nature and will ultimately lead to the improvement of the economic condition of the people. I am hoping that the Central Government will be able to set apart a substantial sum of money at the initial stage to help the All-India Board to carry on its activities."

Medical Education

The old order changeth yielding place to new. In the new order medical education like education in other fields has to be re-orientated to answer modern requirements. In the course of a broadcast recently the Hon'ble Sri A. B. Shetty dealt with this subject. He said:

It is now considered to be the duty of the State to provide an efficient and comprehensive health service for the welfare of all its people. The National Health Service that has been launched in Britain in July last is meant to enable every man, woman and child to obtain all the advice, treatment and care which they may need in matters of health. The existing organization for the prevention and treatment of disease will have to be developed and amplified to this end in our country also. The provision of medical service of high quality will depend upon improvements in undergraduate and post-graduate medical education and the opportunities offered for a sufficient number of young men

and women of character, ability and aptitude to enter the profession.

Expansion of Medical Education

According to the Bhore Committee, the existing number of doctors in this country will have to be raised four times in a period of 25 years. They have said that five additional colleges should be established in our Province within 10 years. But the present time is inopportune for starting new colleges on account of the high cost and scarcity of building materials and labour. The expansion of the existing colleges to their full capacity is more economical than the creation of new colleges. Accordingly the schemes of extensions and improvements to the Stanley and

Vizag Medical Colleges and their attached hospitals have been taken up and even these works are expected to cost more than two crores of rupees. Additional number of students are being given admission from 1946 in the hope that these extension schemes will be executed within the time fixed for them. It is said that in America they are now having simpler type of buildings for their medical schools. Unless we too can have cheaper type-designs for medical buildings it will not be possible for us to establish new colleges which involve huge expenditure. As suggested by the Medical Relief and Public Health Committee, it is desirable that our men should be sent abroad periodically to study the

various changing aspects of hospital construction and to get ideas on modern methods of planning hospital buildings.

Selection of Students

The number of candidates seeking admission to our medical colleges far exceeds the places available for them. The seats available are therefore distributed according to the communal proportions amongst the linguistic groups of districts, each district getting its quota on population basis. Twenty three per cent of the seats are reserved for women candidates. In no other province, not even in Britain or America, women are given admission in such large proportion. The method adopted in this Province for making admissions has been criticized on the ground that merit is not made the criterion for selection of students and it is assumed by these critics that merit is to be judged by examination marks. The suitability of a candidate does not depend only on intellectual capacity. Personality, capacity for hard work, tact to deal with people, manual dexterity and such other qualities are equally important for success in a medical career. According to the Goodenough Committee, selection should not be based wholly on examination results. So far as academic ability is concerned, school records and reports from teachers are of great value in assessing the suitability of candidates. Character and personality can be best judged at a personal interview. For honours courses, research work and higher training, a high degree of intelligence is no doubt essential. It is possible, however, for any students of average intelligence to become a successful general practitioner. The doors of professional colleges should not be closed to students who fail to score top marks. Educational opportunities have to be broadbased and made available to as large a section of the community as possible. Social justice demands that the claims of backward districts and the interests of backward communities should be considered by the State to whose exchequer all people contribute. The Medical Education Committee of the Madras Government have considered all aspects of this question. They have not recommended any change in the present method of selecting the best qualified candidates from different communities. The amount of time and money that has to be spent on medical training exercises a decisive influence on the type of student recruited. Those with talent but no



financial support are often lost to medicine. The remedy is to make University education free and give suitable maintenance allowances to deserving students with limited means.

Reform of Medical Education

Of late there have been several committee reports on the reform of medical education in Britain and other countries. Periodicals re-shaping of the curriculum has become necessary since medical knowledge is advancing at a rapid rate. The curriculum is growing in content and complexity. Several authorities have deplored that too much detail is being taught to students, particularly in the basic medical sciences with the result that they fail to acquire a sound knowledge of fundamental facts. Much of the factual knowledge absorbed by students by reading text-books and listening to lectures is soon forgotten. Medicine being a rapidly growing science, it is important that a medical man should remain a student throughout his life and keep his practice abreast of new knowledge and methods regarding diagnosis, treatment and prevention. No didactic lectures are given to the final year students in America. All tuition is either at the bedside or at the special lecture demonstrations. In clinical studies, the main stress should be laid on basic principles and methods rather than on imparting a mass of factual knowledge.

It has been decided to abolish the pre-registration course in Madras and this will reduce the period of medical training by six months. The question of the changes to be effected in the curriculum of studies is said to be

now under the consideration of the Indian Medical Council. A Conference of the senior teaching staff in Madras was held in May last to consider how the pre-clinical subjects could be more closely co-ordinated with each other and with the several divisions of the clinical courses and how greater facilities could be given for training in practical work. Dr. Sir A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar has also given his valuable suggestions in the light of his observations during his recent foreign tour and steps are now being taken to reorganize teaching work in our medical colleges. It is proposed to hold periodical conferences to review the work done and take further steps to improve medical education. The internship is a vital part of the basic preparation for the practice of medicine. The number of paid and unpaid house appointments has been increased last year from 180 to 301 with a view to take in all applicants. There is a proposal to extend the period of house appointment from 1 year to 15 months so that training may be given in public health work during the last 3 months. In some American Schools, extra-curricular field training is given under a private practitioner for enabling students to learn the elements of medical practice. The practical side of work taught in this way has been appreciated by students. Such apprenticeship would give opportunities for human contact with sick people and their home conditions and would fit the medical graduate better for the work of a general practitioner.

Social Medicine, Pediatrics and Psychiatry

In the suggestions made by the Goodenough Committee for a radical reorientation of medical education and practice, they have said that special prominence should be given to social medicine, pediatrics and psychiatry. The importance of developing teaching in social medicine in all medical colleges is rightly being stressed to-day. Social medicine is largely the study of social and environmental factors and economic circumstances, which have a bearing on health and sickness. The prevention and control of disease will be facilitated if the doctor can trace the disease to the background in which it has developed. One of our medical officers who has returned after foreign training in this subject has just been appointed as a Professor of Social Medicine in the Madras Medical College and he has been asked to submit proposals for organizing a Department of Social Medicine.

This is a new step which probably no college in any other province has so far taken. Pediatrics is recognized to-day as a major clinical subject. The care of infants and children is of utmost importance for building up national health and every doctor has to devote considerable attention to the study of children's health. A Pediatrics section has been opened in the General Hospital, Madras, in February last year with a medical man, who has specialised abroad in this subject. The psychological aspects of medicine should be well-understood by every doctor since mind has a great deal to do with much of our illness. Psychiatry has made great advance in recent years and the teaching of this subject will have to be given more time in the medical curriculum. One medical officer has been deputed for higher training abroad in Psychiatry.

Refresher Courses

Periodic refresher courses are necessary for enabling medical men to keep themselves in touch with new developments in medicine and surgery. This Government have just sanctioned the organization of refresher courses at the teaching institutions in Madras and Vizagapatam. There will be two courses at each of the colleges from April to July every year and these courses will be open to medical officers as well as independent practitioners.

Post-Graduate Training

The importance of organizing post-graduate training on an adequate scale in this country is now well-recognised. The Government of India intend to make this country self-sufficient as far as possible in regard to post-graduate training in medicine. An All-India Medical Institute has been proposed to be set up for this purpose as early as possible and as a step towards it selected departments in medical colleges and hospitals are to be up-graded. The Up-grading Committee appointed by Government will shortly publish its report making its recommendations in this matter. The Vice-Chancellors and the Heads of the Medical faculties of the Universities in the provinces and the representatives of the Government of India had a conference on post-graduate medical education on the 1st of this month in Madras. They have suggested that the Inter-University Board should constitute an all-India council of post-graduate medical education and that individual Universities also may set up post-graduate councils to plan post-graduate courses and select proper

personnel for teaching work. Several post-graduate degree and diploma courses have been instituted at our teaching colleges in Madras and Vizagapatam since 1946 and these courses are open to students from other provinces also. Men with post-graduate qualifications should be given facilities for foreign studies. The Government of India and the provincial Governments have an overseas training scheme which partially meets this need.

Medical Research

The Bhore Committee has drawn attention to the importance of Research

in relation to the maintenance of a high standard of teaching and also for the purpose of training the minds of the students in a scientific approach to medical matters. The staff must have the time and facilities for research. They must find and train the men who have the ability and impulse for research work. Progress in the science and art of medicine is ultimately dependant on research work. We shall have to take early steps to organize medical research on proper lines in our teaching institutions.

PROHIBITION

Bombay Governor on Prohibition

"The introduction of Prohibition, of course, involves expenditure as well as a heavy loss in income but my Government is determined to carry it through, because of its conviction that the welfare of the Province and its citizens, especially those belonging to poorer classes, are of more importance than the revenue derived from

the consumption of alcohol," said His Excellency Raja Maharaj Singh, Governor of Bombay, recently.

Inter alia His Excellency said: "It is too often forgotten in this connection that Prohibition includes the banning of deleterious drugs which cause havoc among certain classes of people."

A Positive Policy

Speaking at the Conference of social workers held recently at Madras Dr. S. Gurubatham, Minister for Prohibition, pointed out that Prohibition is a positive and constructive policy for social reconstruction. Therefore, in addition to law, he felt it very necessary to institute ameliorative facilities so that the external causes of drink may be met. This can be done by substitute drinks for the addicts such as *nira* and *majjiga*, etc., counter attractions such as

sports, dramas, ballads, folk songs promotion of thrift, welfare work among women, and rehabilitation of tappers

He also recognized the fact that since Prohibition is a social reform, it will not be successful by legislation only and it must be aided by the intelligent, educated and active co-operation of the people. Therefore, educative propaganda among the people through lectures, slides, films, music, etc., must be organized.

NON VIOLENCE

I am not a visionary. I claim to be a practical idealist. The religion of non-violence is not merely meant for Rishis and Saints. It is meant for the common people as well. Non-violence is the law of our species as violence is the law of the brute. The spirit lies dormant in the brute and he knows no law but that of physical might. The dignity of man requires obedience to a higher law—to the strength of the spirit.

—MAHATMA GANDHI.

SPARKS FROM THE ANVIL

"Policemen as Guardians of all Human Rights"

"You are going to be the policemen of a free India. The very idea conjures up a whole vista of privilege and obligation. . . . You have chosen the Police for your career not as mercenaries in the service of an alien paymaster, but as volunteers bent upon giving your very best to your own nation. . . . You have to see to it that freedom is not allowed to encroach on freedom. You have, in short, to be the guardians of all human rights—rights of life and property and conscience," said Shri P. C. Saksena, I.P., Inspector-General of Police, C.P. and Berar in his address to the cadets of the Saugor Police Training College at their passing out parade recently.

Continuing, he said: "In this field, you can best succeed by being, always

on the alert, but, better still, by setting examples by your own conduct by moving among the people and your readiness to help them whenever they are in need of assistance. Of one thing be always sure and that is that, while you must never be uncivil, you must not also be swayed by considerations of social or political influence in doing your duty to the public in general according to the laws of the land. Always remember that the law is supreme and that you are the upholders of the Rule of Law. That, in a nut-shell, is the real work of the policemen and, as that work invests you with certain powers, let me sound a warning that you must never allow the saying that 'power corrupts' to be applicable to you."

Problems of Rural Electrification

The problem of rural electrification in India is really a problem of extending the blessings of electricity to 89 per cent of the population of India. This is the conclusion reached in the Central Electricity Commission's latest pamphlet entitled "Some Aspects of Rural Electrification in India."

Illustrating the stupendous nature of the task, it is pointed out, is the fact that in order to electrify the entire rural area in India 400,000 miles of secondary and low voltage lines and education and training of two to three thousand engineers besides a large force of technical and skilled labour would be necessary. Capital would be required to the extent of 600 to 700 crores of rupees.

As it is obviously impossible to have an all-India plan of this magnitude, it has been suggested that, for the present, rural schemes should be considered only in a few selected areas. For the success of these schemes, economy in construction and operation through the use of local materials, manufacture on a mass scale of commonly required equipment, simple construction and standardization have been suggested. Emphasis has been laid on the use of wood poles of which, it is estimated, a quantity sufficient for the construction of about 5,000 miles of line can be made available every year.

Government loans and subsidies are considered essential for any rural electrification schemes, but at the same time continuous research in the matter of construction and standardization and pooling of provincial experience has been suggested with a view to minimising the total cost involved.

A point stressed in the pamphlet is that the problem of rural electrification in other countries is simpler than in India. For instance, in England 80 per cent of the population is urban and rural electrification means extending the benefits of electricity to only 20 per cent of the population. Similarly, in America, only 44 per cent of the population have to be reached in rural areas.

My idea of a good head of an office is a man with a kind and understanding heart, but with a stern eye whose subordinates realise that their good work will be rewarded and that their bad or indifferent work will not be lightly excused or too softly tolerated."

—Hon'ble B. G. KHER,
Premier of Bombay.

Central Board of Irrigation

The Central Board of Irrigation conducted its meetings at Delhi between the 6th and 11th of December 1948. The Board session was opened by the Hon'ble Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Prime Minister of India. The Prime Minister of India pointed out the need for hard and unremitting work in bringing to fruition the several large river valley and power projects so as to be able to increase the standard of living of the common man as rapidly as possible. He mentioned that the present was a time when people can have no leisure or rest and that everybody was expected to work hard and do his utmost to improve the conditions and make up the various shortages in all possible ways.

2. The matters discussed by the Board related to the administrative work of the Board and also the technical part. One of the matters considered was that relating to the measurement of water flowing in the several rivers of India. It was considered necessary to institute several recording stations and to collate all information available so that a continued long time record could be kept up of the flow in different rivers. The formation of a research fund, all sanctioned irrigation works contributing to such a fund, on the lines adopted in other countries for Industrial Research, to foster and encourage irrigation research with a view to evolve new and economical designs for irrigation works was another subject discussed. A rational method of levy of water rates on irrigation projects and betterment contribution on an all-India basis was another of the subjects discussed. The indirect benefits flowing from execution of irrigation projects were also discussed. The arrangements necessary for the holding of a World International Congress on High Dams in India in 1951 in which India is expected to make a large contribution to the science of irrigation and dam construction were considered.

3. On the technical side, the Board dealt with the various aspects of irrigation and irrigation works. The progress made in the production of artificial rainfall was explained by the Director-General of Meteorology and was noted. The anti-malarial aspects and the measures required for prevention of malaria in areas covered by irrigation projects formed the subject of an interesting exposition

by a representative of the All-India Malaria Research Institute, Delhi. Some aspects in the development of ground water resources particularly in the United Provinces were noted. The details of the various projects like the Ramapadasagar, Krishna, Pennar, Tungabhadra, Kesi and Bakhra, Hydro power generation

at Hirakud, were discussed in relation to the technical aspects. The design of fish passes, ladders, rehabilitation of displaced personnel from reservoir beds, allocation of costs of multi-purpose projects between power, flood regulation and irrigation formed some of the other subjects for discussion.

Economic Freedom

"The Political struggle for freedom has ended; the fight for economic freedom has only just begun. It is a fight against the giants of ignorance, squalor and want," observed the Director of Industries and Rural Development in Asia in the course of an article. Further on he wrote:

"Political victories are won by capturing the emotions of the masses, by brilliant oratory and by the self-sacrifice of the individual. The economic victory, which must be won

if freedom is to mean anything, requires sweat and co-operation. Only hard work, well-organised and planned comprehensively, will lead the masses to the India of Mahatma Gandhi's dreams. The love of man for fellow man is sterile if it is not based upon each man and woman performing the particular duty to which destiny has called them. Each one must see that his own business is done well. The victory will be won by constructive work."

The Wealth of India

The Wealth of India is an encyclopaedia of all the Economic Products and Industrial Resources of India. More than 50 years have elapsed since Watt completed his monumental work on the economic products of India. Watt's six volumes were compiled from 1889-99, and in 1908 he brought out "The Commercial Products of India," a brief summary of his bigger work.

The period since the publication of Watt's work has been one of rapid change in India. From a purely agricultural country, India has suddenly become a semi-industrialised State. The tempo of this change has suddenly

quickened of late. World War II has given an added impetus to her indigenous industries. Moreover, scientific advance has been responsible for the acquisition of a lot of new knowledge about many of the resources of India. Quite a volume of data has been accumulated and published in journals, memoirs and proceedings scattered all over the country. This body of information is not easily accessible to an ordinary student. Moreover, systematic planning is necessary for the further advance of the country, and a regular presentation of all data, scientific and economic, is the *sine qua non* of all planning.

"We must deal with our economic problems with courage, resoluteness and all-round co-operation and goodwill . . . Each one of us must realise our responsibility to our neighbours and our loyalty to the State. There is no room in India for divided loyalties or conflicting allegiance. The country demands and has a right to expect of every citizen, the utmost co-operation and contribution in the solution of the many problems internal and external, which demand urgent attention. Let us therefore dedicate ourselves in the second year of our freedom, completely to the duties which devolve on us as the children of our motherland and let each one play our respective role in the enhancement of its prestige, the protection of its honour and the safe guarding of its welfare. No nobler ambition can rule any one's mind and no more sacred task can command any-one's energies."

—Hon'ble SARDAR PATEL.



Bronze statue of Dr. Tagore unveiled recently by Hon'ble B. Gopal Reddi at the convocation of Andhra University

The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, therefore, has undertaken this immense task of revising Watt's work. But *the Wealth of India* cannot be described merely as a revision of Watt's work. This work will cover not only the subjects dealt with by Watt, but will include an up-to-date survey of the country's industrial potential. In Watt's work the opinions cited are often conflicting. He had merely collected together the opinions of many authorities and had made no attempt at critical analysis of the same. Later research has proved or disproved the validity of many of his views. Moreover the scientific and vernacular names used in his work are not often dependable. The library and laboratory facilities have also increased since Watt's time. The present work, therefore, is a critical compendium of all available data regarding the present and potential wealth of India.

TOWARDS NATION-BUILDING

All-India Cottage Industries Board

The first meeting of the All-India Cottage Industries Board was held at Cuttack under the chairmanship of the Hon'ble Dr. Syamaprasad Mookerjee, Minister for Industries and Supply, Government of India, on the 13th and 14th December 1948. Important decisions were taken at this session, regarding development and expansion of cottage and small-scale industries. The recommendations of the Board include the establishment of a Central training institute for training instructors, and of a Central Cottage Industries Sales Emporium at Delhi for display and sale of cottage industry products from all over the country. It was also recommended that there should be a provincial cottage industries board in every province and State.

It was decided that the provincial and State Governments would primarily be responsible for the development and expansion of cottage and small-scale industries, while the Central Government acting under the advice of the Board will give them all possible assistance by way of co-ordination and technical advice and by bringing about necessary integration between large-scale and cottage industries.

The Board recommended the early establishment of a Central Training Institute, which would undertake primary training of instructors to work in the field of cottage industries, advanced training in the technique and organization of cottage industries, refresher courses for master craftsmen and exploration and utilization of raw material resources, development of small machine tools and accessories suitable for cottage industry and adaptation of small machinery imported from abroad for cottage and small-scale industries. It was decided that the Chairman of the Board should appoint a small Expert Committee to draw up a detailed scheme for the Central Training Institute and its curriculum.

The Board also recommended the establishment of a Central Cottage Industries Sales Emporium at Delhi which will display and sell the cottage industry products from all areas and will also serve as an exhibition of small machine tools useful for cottage industries.

It was decided that all Provinces and States should undertake a thorough simultaneous survey of cottage industries on uniform lines indicated by the Board. The results of these surveys will be collected on all-India basis by the Director-General of Industries and Supplies.

It was decided that the Central Government should bring out a journal of cottage industry in Hindi and in English for the purpose of disseminating statistical and other useful information relating to cottage industries as also the results of investigations carried out at the Central Institutions and provincial organizations. It was, however, decided that the Central Government should subsidize the publication of suitable books and monographs relating to cottage industries.

The Board recommended that every Province and State should establish a Provincial Cottage Industries Board to co-ordinate all activities relating to cottage and small-scale industries in its area. The All-India Board will maintain close contact with the provincial Boards.

The Board recommended that the maximum possible effort should be made to organize cottage and small-scale industries in co-operative societies or through non-profit making organizations. It was also recommended that such financial assistance as the Central Government may provide should be canalized through such organizations.

In another resolution the Board emphasized the importance of providing adequate credit facilities to persons engaged in cottage industries through Provincial Cottage Industries, Finance Corporations or Provincial Industrial Co-operative Banks or other organizations of a similar nature. It was decided that the existing credit facilities and the measures proposed in each Province and State should be examined with a view to bring them up to meet the growing requirements of the cottage industries.

The Board recommended that active steps should be taken to make village communities self sufficient with respect to food and clothing by the development of food processing, hand spinning

and handloom weaving industries. It was decided that effort should be made simultaneously to stimulate the export of cottage industry products abroad and that the Trade Commissioner's organizations should be utilized for creating demands and securing orders for cottage industry products. The Board recommended that for this purpose each Trade Commissioner's office should have a show room for cottage industry products. In this connection the Board emphasized the importance of standardization and quality control at the stage of production and recommended the establishment of Committee to select samples of cottage industry products to be sent abroad while Government will thus stimulate exports, through their own organizations, there would be no interference with normal export by trade.

By another resolution the importance of integration of large-scale and cottage industries was stressed by the Board. It was decided that two possible ways of such integration, viz., the reservation of certain fields of production for cottage industries and manufacture of components by cottage industries for large-scale industries and *vice versa* should be examined by the Expert Development Committees already functioning under the Director-General of Industry and Supply. It was decided that these committees should be expanded to include persons connected with allied cottage industries. The Board recommended that in allocating basic materials to industries the needs of the cottage industries should be kept in view both by the Central Government and the Provincial Governments. The Board recommended that the Government of India should examine the difficulties which cottage industries had as regards the transport of its raw materials and finished products and that attempts should be made to remove any existing disparity between large-scale industries and allied cottage industries.

By another resolution the Board called upon the Provincial and State Governments to establish refugees in suitable cottage and small-scale industries and to give them the necessary assistance by way of equipment, raw materials, training and credit facilities. It was decided that wherever possible the assistance should be given through co-operative societies or organized groups of refugees.

The Board constituted a committee to examine the progress made in the Provinces and States as regards the

co-operative organization of cottage industries and to suggest ways by which the co-operative organization could be accelerated and made more effective.

The Board constituted a standing committee for the handloom industry to replace the All-India Handloom Board. The standing committee will consist of certain members of the Cottage Industries Board, official representatives of all the provinces and

certain States, weavers' representatives from all the provinces and certain States, a spinners' representative, a representative of the textile mill industry and a representative of the handloom printing industry and official representatives of the Government of India. It was also decided to establish standing committees to deal with the cottage industries in leather and metal working.

Prohibition and Amelioration

Government Measures Explained

Provision of Employment to Ex-tappers

The main item of ameliorative work undertaken is the provision of alternative employment to the ex-toddy tappers, as one of the immediate effects of Prohibition is the unemployment of large number of tappers. This, no doubt, is a temporary phase and in course of time the tappers are bound to adjust themselves to the new conditions by taking to agriculture and other allied occupations. As a measure of providing employment to the ex-tappers, Government have permitted the tapping of palmyra trees for sweet juice for manufacture of jaggery on a co-operative basis in all the districts except Anantapur, Bellary, Cuddapah, Kurnool and the Nilgiris. Government have also permitted the tapping of coconut trees for sweet juice for manufacture of jaggery in select centres

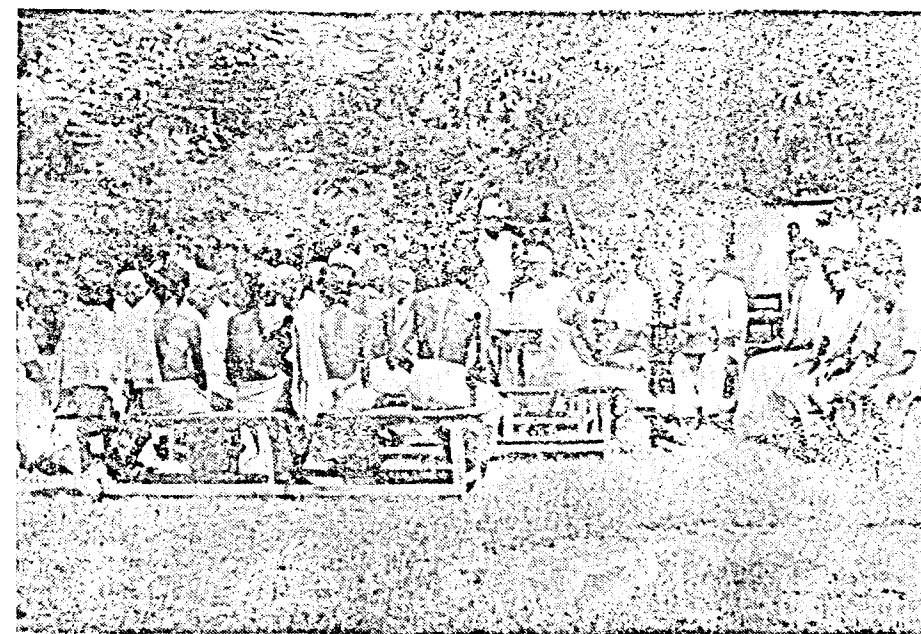
in the districts of Malabar, South Kanara and Coimbatore. Permission has also been granted for the tapping of date trees in the districts of Chittoor, North Arcot and Anantapur and sago trees in Malabar district for sweet juice for the manufacture of jaggery. In all, 502 societies have been formed up to October 1948 with 39,362 ex-tappers as members of these societies. The jaggery produced by them up to the end of September 1948 was to the value of Rs. 25.80 lakhs. In some districts like Salem and Mathurai, the sale societies arrange for the marketing of jaggery manufactured by the jaggery manufacturing societies.

Besides jaggery making societies, milk supply societies for the benefit of ex-tappers, and ex-addicts have been formed at Ambur in the North Arcot district, at Tanjore, Tiruchirappalli, Bellary, Mathurai, Palghat in the

Malabar district, Madanapalle in the Chittoor district, at Kugalur and Kana-tadipalayam in the Coimbatore district and at Hindupur and Anantapur in the Anantapur district. In all these cases, Government have sanctioned, free of cost, the services of co-operative Inspectors for supervision and subsidies towards working expenses of the societies at the rate of Rs. 100 per mensem for six months. Interest-free Government loans are given to members of these societies for the purchase of milch animals. Other types of societies such as cottage industries societies, land colonization societies, cattle-breeding societies, poultry-farming societies have also been and are being formed in suitable centres for the benefit of the ex-tappers and generally for the improvement of the economic condition of the ex-addicts. In deserving cases, Government have sanctioned, free of cost, the necessary staff for supervision and subsidy towards equipment and working expenses. Steps are also taken by the ameliorative staff to secure employment for them in business firms, industrial concerns and other big establishments employing unskilled labour and also in work-charged establishments under the control of the Public Works Department, Highways, Electricity Department, district board, etc. The ex-tappers also get themselves registered for employment in the District Employment Exchanges.

Social and Recreational Activities

The ameliorative measures undertaken consist of not merely provision of employment for ex-tappers but also promotion of social welfare of the ex-addicts of the people generally. Refreshment stalls subsidized by Government were run in the districts where drinks like tea, panakam, butter-milk, etc., with some eats either free or at concessional rates were served to the ex-addicts during the first few weeks on the introduction of Prohibition so as to facilitate the changeover from drink to abstinence. In many districts, private stalls have come into being, where Government stalls existed. The most effective counter-attraction to drink is sports and games, folk dances, kathaprasanghams, kalakshepams, street dramas, etc. Entertainments and games of various kinds are organized by the ameliorative staff to provide diversion to the ex-addicts. The most popular games are chedugudu, pillayar pandu, killithattu, tug-of-war, bhajanas, Harikathas, street dramas and folk dances organized in all the villages.



These ex-tappers in Tirunelveli district are discussing the question of forming a co-operative society

Drama as a form of counter-attraction to drink has become very popular in the villages. With a view to encourage local talent in preference to professionals from outside, Government are sanctioning subsidies at the rate of Rs. 25 per performance to the deserving dramatic troupes in the villages for staging dramas. Government have since sanctioned a lump sum of Rs. 16,000 at the rate of Rs. 1,000 per district for the 16 old districts and Rs. 500 per district for the nine new districts for the year 1948-49. Government have provided the old districts a propaganda van each equipped with cinema outfit, public address system, a gramophone to carry on propaganda and to entertain the villagers. These vans are supplied with gramophone records and films. Arrangements to supply propaganda vans to the new districts are being made. One other effective counter-attraction to drink is the community radio receiving set. Local boards, public bodies and co-operative organizations are encouraged to install radio sets. Provision of rural recreation on a district-wide basis is carried on with the double object not only of providing counter-attraction to the ex-addicts but also of giving a fillip to the rural uplift programme. As the ultimate object of Prohibition is the promotion of the well-being of the poorer classes gramasangams and in some cases rural credit societies are encouraged to undertake rural uplift activities like street cleaning and lighting, provision of protected water-supply, village communication, village sanitation, adult education, introduction of thrift, fostering of cottage industries, introduction of better seed and manure, etc. The construction of community centres with reading room, playground, park and radio, etc., are being encouraged in the villages wherever possible. To train young men in the villages in the methods of promoting rural welfare and to acquaint them with the facilities offered by the various Government departments for this purpose, rural uplift schools were conducted in select centres in the old districts.

Uplift of Women

Women especially belonging to the families of ex-addicts are the greatest beneficiaries of Prohibition. The houses of most of the ex-addicts were unhappy as long as drink could be had freely. The ameliorative staff have been instructed to contact the women organizations in the districts to carry on propaganda for the successful enforcement of Prohibition and to educate the womenfolk of the ex-addicts in the villages. Government have entrusted

this work to the Department of Women's Welfare which has branches in many districts.

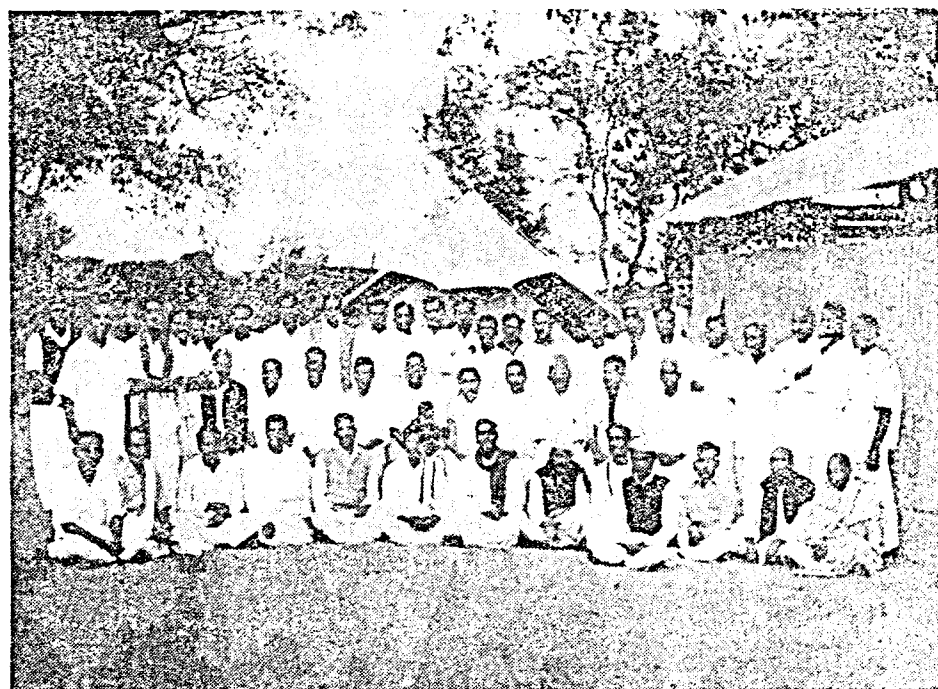
Savings Drive

An important item of ameliorative work is the betterment of the economic condition of the ex-addicts. Part of the money spent on drink will now be available to the ex-addicts for expenditure on necessities of life like food, cloth, etc. Still, they will be left with

a balance of money which can be saved for future contingencies. To encourage savings, thrift campaigns have been launched through co-operative societies in the districts, under the supervision of the ameliorative staff. Thrift days are celebrated by the co-operative societies selected for running the scheme. The societies supply hundi boxes to the people, who are willing to save.

Statement showing the progress of work in the Government Intensive Khadi Centres during the month of November 1948.

Name of the centre.	Cotton sold (value in rupees).	Yarn purchased (quantity in lb.)	Khadi produced (quantity in yards).	Khadi sold.		Subsidy paid in rupees.
				Quantity yards.	Value rupees.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
V. Ilakkovil ..	5,394	6,620	27,523	6,178	10,630	5,783
Avanashi ..	2,056	2,493	15,822	6,571	10,974	1,833
Pulankurichi ..	1,025	2,180	5,193	6,017	10,729	684
Kotauratla ..	972	873	3,231	6,807	9,569	102
Guravarddipal m. ..	246	315	1,910	1,093	1,528	960
Eragondapalem ..	62	17	39	241	325	925
Payyanur ..	2,528	2,022	6,529	3,671	5,393	19
Total ..	12,283	14,520	60,247	30,578	49,148	10,306



Firka Development Officers' Conference at Santipuram in Chittoor

IN THE SPHERE OF EDUCATION

Role of Exhibition

The Hon'ble Minister for Education performed recently the opening ceremony of the educational exhibition at the Congress Exhibition grounds, Madras. In the course of his speech, he stressed the educational value of exhibitions and referred to the ideals of modern education.

He observed: "Education through activities is the order of the day. Mere passive instruction has given place to activities in schools all the world over. That children may be acting knowledge."

Activising the school curricula is the message of the present day education. These activities not only call for an intelligent interest on the part of children but also teach them to co-operate with others and train them to lead a proper healthy life. It is the intention of the Government, as said, to maintain a permanent exhibition in education and supplement it from time to time with new exhibit every year. The organization of exhibition apart from its objective value of providing exhibits for others to see

has also the additional great value of providing a creative work to the hundred of children and teachers engaged in this great work.

The various activities in basic education are represented pictorially wherever possible in the exhibition. Citizenship training, reorganization of social studies, institution of craft as a basis of activity in schools, home-crafts in girls' schools, such other policies in new education are clearly brought out."

University Education

On the occasion of the visit to this University by the members of the Hon'ble Minister for Education referred to a few salient points about the growth of university education in this part of the country. He said:

You are aware that Madras which is one of the three oldest Universities in this country was founded along with Calcutta and Bombay by an Act of Incorporation in 1857. In that year, it had only 47 students, but the number has increased tremendously in recent years. In 1901, it was over 1,000, and in 1944-45, it was nearly 24,000 and its present strength of the Madras University alone is nearly 38,000. This increase was in spite of the fact that the carving out of new universities in areas which were originally under this University. In 1916, the University of Mysore was founded and in 1918, the Omania University was founded. The Andhra University was established and the Annamalai University began to function in 1929 and the University of Travancore in 1937. These Universities have taken away a large part of the jurisdiction of the original Madras University and in spite of it, those undergoing education in this University area has steadily grown in numbers and to-day it has nearly 38,000 students.

The Act has been amended many times but the most important amendment was in 1923 when the University was reorganized with a view to establishing a teaching and residential

University at Madras to foster the development of academic life and corporate unity in Colleges and in the University by promoting inter-collegiate co-operation and co-operation between the Colleges and the University. Since the passing of the University Act in 1923, many changes have taken place. The University is no longer a mere examining body but has a highly developed scheme of teaching and research. During the past few years, the University has revived and extended its courses of studies and instituted new degrees and diplomas. There are now 22 well-organized departments in modern arts and science subjects besides the Oriental Research Institute with its six departments of Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Kannada, Sanskrit, and the allied languages of Arabic, Persian and Urdu. In addition to two part-time lectureships in the Modern European languages of French and German, the University has instituted also ten kinds of diplomas. University lectures in the mufassal have also been organized by the creation of University Extension Bards in different centres like Madras, Coimbatore, Mathurai, Mangalore, etc.

The Andhra University

The Andhra University which is the second big University in the Province also provides for a variety of subjects as Madras. Besides providing for the usual courses, certain new courses have been opened in Andhra University such as Atmospherics and Meteorology. The Andhra University College has the

advantage of not having Intermediate Classes and concentrates on higher studies besides providing great facilities for research. I am glad to be able to say that some of the professors and students of the Andhra University have distinguished themselves in this direction. The total number of students in the Andhra University in the year 197-48 is 10,112.

The Annamalai University provides another type, that of a residential University. It also provides for a variety of courses and its strength in the same year was 1,817. And so, it will be seen that the total number of students, who are undergoing University education in this province, is nearly 5,000.

Statistics

The total number of colleges in the two Universities of Madras and Andhra is 87. This number includes our technical and professional colleges also. You will be glad to hear that this Province has five Engineering Colleges and a Technical Institute affiliated to the Universities, four Medical Colleges, two Agricultural Colleges, one Veterinary College, two Law Colleges and five Colleges for Teachers' Training. You will be glad to know that Madras is providing the largest facilities for technical training in all India. The Government is spending about Rs. 108 lakhs on University education including professional colleges as against Rs. 87½ lakhs for secondary education and Rs. 537 lakhs for elementary education.

Future Programme

While this large expansion of University education in the province may be a matter for congratulation, it is also necessary that we must pay greater attention in the future in raising the standard of higher education. To-day, the security of any country in war as well as its prosperity in peace, depends to a great extent, upon the highly specialized knowledge in the various sciences and so, it is not merely from the academic point of view but from the point of view of an assured existence for this great country that we should spend more thought upon the organization of these higher studies. It is necessary that our research sections should be strengthened enormously. These researches undoubtedly cost great deal of money and in many cases our financial position stands in the way of proper development of these aspects of higher education. In view of this, we must find methods by which while these must be organized with utmost efficiency, they must be as economical as possible. From this point of view we may well explore the possibilities of co-operative effort between individual Colleges as well as Universities. The activities of our various universities may be coordinated not only within the province but so within the country as a whole so that our resources may be utilized to the best advantage. While the basic course must be provided by all, each of our Universities must specialize in certain branches of higher learning for which it may have particular facilities.

There is one other important matter that you will be called upon to make recommendations and that is the matter of medium of instruction in

the University classes. While it has been agreed that English should be studied as an important international language, the Conference of Ministers of Provincial Governments and Vice-Chancellors of Universities summoned by the Government of India had recommended that arrangements should be made to adopt the regional languages as the medium of instruction in Universities in the course of the next five years. This has been the starting point for a great deal of discussion. I am one of those who believe that in the course of time it is inevitable that the regional language should become the medium of instruction in our Universities. The adoption of a foreign language as the medium of instruction has created a gulf between the so-called educated and the rest in this country. The large majority of people who cannot afford University education are barred from higher studies because of their lack of knowledge of a foreign language which alone is the way for higher learning to-day. Consequently, this has led to a great deal of waste of human material in this country. Opportunities must be given to the millions of men and women who may not have the means to go to the Universities to attain to high standards of knowledge. That can only be done when the medium of instruction will be in our own languages and books on all subjects in the higher sciences are published in the regional languages. But, there is also another point of view which must be considered. Any hurried change over should not be at the risk of efficiency. Whatever changes we may like to do must be done in a manner which will be conducive to greater efficiency in instruction and knowledge. Consequently, any change over should mean previous detailed and

effective preparations for it. This, as far as I see, must be as strenuous as it must be varied. But any change in the medium of instruction without these preparations may lead only to waste and inefficiency. The success in this matter will depend to a large extent on the fullest and whole-hearted co-operation of the Universities.

There is another matter which I would like to mention. Due to history and due to the past circumstances, our Universities have remained as replicas of their models in the West. While they have given knowledge, they have not been imbued with or founded upon the basis of our own culture. But times have changed. The appearance of Mahatma Gandhi in our national life changed not only political values but also moral values. While the training in the Universities is yet to become the creators and exponents of it that has been the best in our culture. Our greatest men have not been scientists, economists, emperors or politicians but saints and sages. The message delivered by Buddha and Asoka of old and Sri Ramakrishna, Vivekananda and Gandhiji to the modern age, represents the highest culture of India. If our Universities are to live, flourish and contribute towards the creation of a glorious future of this great country, they must be remodelled again on these ideals. Sacrifice and service have been the basis of our culture and these ideals must be reintroduced in our Universities and only to the extent to which we can reorganize ourselves on these great foundations, they will be able to serve and represent India truly. It is indeed a tremendous task to do.

"All the world suffers from the after-effects of the world war, an inflation and rising prices and unemployment oppress the people. In India, we have all these and in addition, the care of vast numbers of our brothers and sisters who have suffered untold hardship and have been driven away from their homes, seek a new life elsewhere. It is this war we have to fight, the war against economic crisis. In this war every Indian can be a soldier. There is no time for individuals or groups to sink of a narrow self-interest forgetting the larger good. To all those in our Services, Civil and Military, I would appeal for a single-minded devotion to the cause of India and for integrity, hard work, efficiency and impartiality. He who fails at this critical hour fails in his duty to India and her people."

—Hon'ble Pandit JAWAHARLAL NEHRU.

The Role of Basic Education

Speaking at the meeting of the Advisory Board of Education, recently the Hon'ble Minister for Education referred to the Basic Education plans of the Government. He said:

"Basic Education is the declared policy of the Government regarding elementary education. In elementary education, as a first step, the Government have resolved to adopt the scheme as adumbrated by the Hindustani Talimi Sangh for the first five years in all our schools. But this is by no means easy. Basic Education by its implication and practice is something very different from the ordinary type of education that has been obtaining in our schools. A mere introduction of a craft will not make education basic. Education in basic schools is given not only through craft but also through various other activities consistent with the surroundings of the school. This also means a new spirit in the education of the child and the community. Unless we train ourselves in this new spirit, it will not be possible for us to put basic education into effect efficiently. It is for this reason that the Government have been concentrating their attention on the conversion of our training schools into basic training schools first as only then we will be able to get proper supply of trained teachers for basic education.

A Retrospect

In the first year of this Government coming into power, 10 teachers of training schools were sent to Wardha for re-training. In the current year, arrangements have been made in the province itself to re-train the staff of training schools in Andhra and in Tamilnad. Now only teachers in the West Coast are being sent to Wardha for re-training. In the last year 28 of the staff of training schools were re-trained in this province and with their help nearly 10 training schools have been started. Encouragement has also been given to aided basic training schools. At present there are 18 basic training schools in the province training 1,588

teachers. When the programme of re-training in the current year is completed it is proposed to open 34 more training schools in the next year. The Government are planning to convert all the training schools in this province into basic training schools.

Principles and Procedure

The basic training schools follow a principle of education accepted throughout the world and that is, the activity method. In the ordinary schools, children are passive hearers in the class with the effect that the child feels bored and dull. The basic school lays special emphasis upon the development of self-control, critical thinking and creative expression in children. These should be attained by the children being made to learn by actual experience and by keeping records of the work done. This new education has emphasized the need for adopting materials and methods to the needs and abilities of individual child and the wider use of creative work in art, music, drama and other activities for the development of the child. The teacher must be more a sympathetic help and guide to the child than be one to take classes merely. This revolution in the outlook of the teacher can be created only by special training and that must be done in our training schools. The reconversion of schools into training schools on a large scale without this special training will result only in change of names but will not be effective in introducing basic education in the province. That is the reason why the Government have laid great emphasis and are concentrating their attention on the training schools for the present.

The tests that are obtaining today in training schools must also undergo a change consistent with the change of outlook of education in basic schools. A special committee of this Board was appointed to go into the matter and the activities prescribed in the schools have been given prominence in these

tests. While the training schools will have written tests also, they will also provide for testing the efficiency of the crafts which will have to be followed in basic schools. The committee made recommendations to provide for testing the ability of the training school pupils in these directions and the Government have accepted these recommendations.

Along with this, we have got the tremendous task of re-training a lakh and twenty thousand and odd elementary school teachers that are now being employed in our elementary schools. It will cost many crores of rupees if we are to put them through training schools again. As a next step, there is a proposal to organize camps to train them in basic education. The work in the camps will become easier, if in the meantime, they learn the basic craft thoroughly. A time-limit of two years has been given to them to learn the basic craft.

Conclusion

It is necessary that the parents also should be educated in the new methods of education. The activities involved in keeping the person of the child as well as the environment of the school clean and hygienically have sometimes been resented by parents as something unconnected with education. It is necessary that all of us should appreciate that these activities are of the greatest importance in bringing up the children properly and that parents should also understand the ideology underlying the activities implied in basic education. Elementary education above all must aim at creating proper habits in children. That is a very important aspect of education in the early years of life. It is necessary that our teachers, parents and the public must be made to appreciate this great truth in education.

Basic education is the last and the greatest gift of Mahatma Gandhi to the nation and I hope that all will co-operate in bringing into effect this last message of our great leader."



NEWS ROUND UP

Charity Commissioner for Bombay

The statutory appointment of a Charity Commissioner, who is to be assisted by Regional Deputy Charity Commissioners and Charity Inspectors, to superintend the administration of all the public trusts in the Province of Bombay is recommended by the committee appointed to investigate into the question of the proper administration and management of trusts and endowments in the Province for public purposes.

Co-operative Societies for Women in Punjab

To inculcate the habit of thrift among women, the Co-operative department, East Punjab, is organizing Co-operative Thrift and Saving Societies among women in rural as well as urban areas. This scheme is progressing satisfactorily under the control of female staff, which is comprised of one Lady Assistant Registrar and three Inspectresses.

Prohibition Propaganda Competition in Bombay

The Provincial Prohibition Board, Bombay, in pursuance of its policy of furthering Prohibition education and propaganda, has announced two prizes of Rs. 75 and Rs. 50 to the writers of the best radio features and dialogues respectively in each of the three languages—Gujarati, Marathi and Kannada. The features should be on the evils on alcoholism and benefits of Prohibition.

The last date for receipt of entries is February 15, 1949.

Prohibition Propaganda in Bombay

The Government of Bombay have accepted in principle the proposal to form Area Committees, up to a maximum of three in each district and each consisting of five or six members, to carry on Prohibition propaganda. The members of these committees will be social workers and local leaders representing special areas or groups of homogeneous villages. It was found necessary to form such committees particularly in the worst affected areas, labour areas and amongst the backward communities in the districts.

Basic Training Advisory Committee in Bombay

The Government of Bombay has appointed a Committee to go round the Graduates' Basic Training institutions and advise the Principals and their staff in the matter of organizational work. The Committee may also bring before the Board of Basic Education any matter pertaining to the Training Centres.

Welfare Centres in Bombay

Over 578,000 workers and their families availed themselves of the recreational and entertainment facilities provided by the Directorate of Labour Welfare, during October last. These

included over 156,000 workers taking part in indoor games played at the various welfare centres in the Province.

Cheaper Loans to Agriculturists in Bombay

The Government of Bombay will subsidize the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank, Limited, for financing land improvement schemes.

Land Reclamation Plan in Assam

The Government of Assam has drawn up a plan for cultivating above 5,000 acres of cultivable waste land every year for 5 years in pursuance of their land reclamation scheme.

BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS

"INDO-MUSLIM CULTURE"

By SRI V. RAGHAVENDRA RAO, M.A., L.T., Published by Vichara Sahitya, Limited, Bangalore. Price Rs. 1-8-0.

In this booklet, the author describes the spread of Islamic culture, with the spread of Muslim Rule in India, its synthesis with the Hindu culture and consequent evolution of Indo-Muslim culture. Numerous instances are quoted of learned Muslims and thoughtful Hindu-Reformers making efforts to bring about unity between Hindus and Muslims by laying emphasis on the essential principles which are common to both religions. The author closes the book with an appeal for the preservation of unity between both the communities.

This book is written in simple and charming prose. —L.R.S.

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"WE SEEK TO SERVE AND NOT TO COMPETE"

February 15, 1949

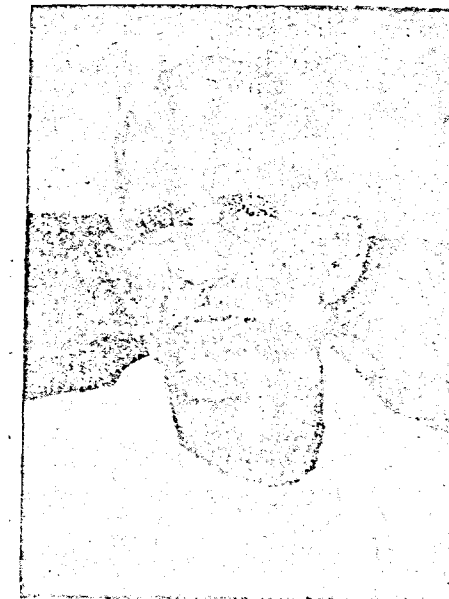
Role of Cattle in Rural Economy

Premier's Address at the Veterinary College

The importance of cattle in the agricultural wealth of the country was stressed by the Hon'ble Premier of Madras in the course of his address at the Veterinary College Day recently. "Our cattle are multi-purpose animals assisting our peasant in diverse operations, such as ploughing, carting, irrigating, transporting, milking, holiday-making and above all, manuring. If we consider the contribution of these friends of man to Indian Economy, it is almost incalculable," observed the Premier. He said:

"I have great pleasure in associating myself with the annual day celebrations of the Madras Veterinary College. I do not consider this day merely as an academic event. I consider it almost as a day of religious festival.

That might sound rather strange. Critics with an imperfect understanding of our religion might rank me as an animist, steeped in the superstitions of mythological lore. But I want them to understand that in this country, we did not create insurmountable barriers between science, art and religion. Life was lived as a whole and all the great truths of mind and matter were taught through religion, so that man might not merely learn truth, but also live it. Religion gave scientific conclusions a compelling force and ensured their observance in the daily life and conduct.



science should follow the path of investigation pointed out by Thiruvalluvar,

எப்பொருள் யார் யார் வாய் கேட்பிலும்
—அப்பொருள்
மெய்ப்பொருள் காண்பதறிவு.

Whoever may utter an idea, in whatever name it may be put forward, Wisdom says, seek the truth for yourself. Do not reject it because your ancestors believed in it; do not accept it because your contemporaries hug it.

IN THIS ISSUE

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Science and Religion

The notion that if a truth is taught in the name of religion it should be unscientific and anything that is taught in the name of science should pass for truth is a legacy of the Nineteenth century exaltation of Reason as the Categorical Imperative. We have travelled far from it. Successive world wars have unmistakably shown that Science by itself can lead Mankind only to the Land of Nowhere; and the very path is strewn with death and misery. Leading thinkers in the world now realize that science has to be married to religion, that the moral and mental development of the race has to keep pace with the material development—

if this planet is not to be broken up into smithereens. Together, science and religion have to be lived every moment of our lives. This is the great secret of the art of living, and this is the secret of India's imperishable civilization.

I am rather at pains to expatiate on the background of my ideas, because young men to-day pooh-pooh certain very valuable truths, merely because people like me often point out to a religious precedent, or a historic occurrence in our own culture and past in support of our views. They call us romanticists and dreamers of a by-gone primitivism when men were swayed by magic, priesthood, feudalism and so on. To such as these I say true

"The old habit of opposition and intolerance of authority that was natural when we lived under foreign rule, has no place now. Let us give out of love that respect to the authority and prestige of our own Government which the old Government was able to extort through force and fear. We have to work hard, everyone in his job Public affairs are only the sum total of private lives. The motherland wants the maximum output of work and mutual trust and honesty We have to work for a higher standard of civic sense and a higher standard of production. Character must be improved all round and fruitful work should increase. The only way for progress is to make conditions which would help these two things, more honesty all round and more work everywhere."

—HE. Sri C. RAJAGOPALACHARI.

Cattle Wealth

I will now take you into the subject of cattle life in our country with a story from the Mahabharata which appeared in the *Harijan* years ago. It was a story told by Bhishma to Yudhishtra. The Goddess Lakshmi at one time entered a herd of cows. Fascinated by her marvellous beauty, the cows asked her what she wanted. Lakshmi desired that she should take her abode in their body. The cows hesitated at first—she was such a fickle dame. However, they held counsel and remembering the old adage that they must not spurn the Goddess of Wealth when she comes of her own accord, made a rather dubious offer. They said, 'If you have no objection, you live in our urine and dung'. Surprisingly enough, the offer was accepted and ever since Lakshmi resides there.

Now, my young friends, this is a rather fantastic story. I do not want you to believe it literally; but I want you to reflect on the precious truth embodied in this simple tale. That is a truth which no economist, no scientist can deny to-day; but see the way our Rishis taught it. For them, wealth had no meaning if it did not embody the principle of God-hood; and God-hood had no meaning if it did not embody the active principle of a better living. They worshipped the cow and the bull, because they worshipped the Man-in-God to whom the cow and the bull were a perennial source of sustenance. That explains the symbolism of Nandi in Siva temples and the Cow in the Krishna Cult; that also explains why, Mattu Pongal, the worship of the cattle follows Thai Pongal, the worship of the Sun. Unfortunately to-day the inner significance of these symbols are forgotten, while the external forms are mechanically observed. We do not kill our cattle outright, but we kill them by a tortuous process of starvation and neglect.

Cattle Manure

When I talk of the hygienic and economic values of cow-urine and the cow-dung—and as a peasant I do it pretty frequently—some so-called rationalists, believing themselves to be ultra-modern, make jibes as if these are matters beneath the level of respectable discussion by any civilized man, much less by a Premier. But I am not dismayed. As a practical agriculturist I know that cow-urine and cow-dung are more precious than gold; and I find confirmation in the

conclusions of scientists. According to Sweester who has conducted experiments in this line, the dung contains one-third nitrogen, three-fourths phosphoric acid and one-sixth the potash of the feed. The urine contains half nitrogen, almost no phosphoric acid and three-fourths potash. The cow's urine contains by far the most valuable fertilizing constituents of the excreta. Though less than half of the dung in weight, the urine contains practically the same amount of nitrogen, and of the total of 125 lb. of potash excreted, for every 1,000 lb., little less than two-thirds or 80 lb. pass off in the urine. The annual value of manure produced by cattle in India is estimated at Rs. 270 crores, and in our own province at about Rs. 60 crores.

It is not merely in these monetary figures that the significance of cattle manure lies; rather in their organic character and effect on the soil and crop. Chemical fertilizers are at best a species of soil drug. They cannot restore to the soil the humus. Only farmyard organic manure can do it, and of this the cattle dung and cattle urine are pre-eminently the best. Colonel McCarrison has established by experiments that plants cannot thrive, nor their seed attain to the fullest 'reproductive' quality unless they receive organic substances for their food. Even the nutritive quality of food grains is visibly affected by the nature of manure applied. He found that wheat grown on soil treated with farmyard manure had 17 per cent more nutritive value than wheat grown on soil treated with chemical manures alone. When pigeons were fed on the grain produced by chemical manure alone, they died away in three months, lacking the life-giving energy.

And yet we dismiss reference to these subjects as beneath parlour decorum; and yet we thoughtlessly waste cow urine and foolishly burn away cow-dung. Burning cow-dung as fuel, says a writer, is no better than rolling, currency notes into cigarette paper and smoking them.

Foreign Experts

We often import experts from abroad to advise us on this technical aspect or that of our economy. After a nodding acquaintance with the country, they put forward suggestions and recommendations largely based on theory and experience they had acquired in their own countries. One such recommendation is that we must kill a part of our livestock. We are told, we are

over-populated in every way; we are over-populated in men; we are over-populated in cattle. There are too many human beings, and too little food; there are too many cattle and too little fodder. Therefore, find a short-cut. Reduce your population, reduce your cattle. So far as human beings are concerned, they won't today talk of killing them or advocate infanticide. But no such delicacy need be attached to cattle. They are dumb creatures, inferior creation. So kill them. You will then have less cattle, but more fodder. You will have more hides and better skins—more hides immediately for export and more skins at cheaper prices, so that the gentleman's kid glove may be softer and the fashionable lady's handbag may have a velvety feel.

Cattle in Indian Economy

We have already too few cattle. The density of cattle population per square mile in Madras is 127, while the corresponding figures for Belgium, Denmark and Netherlands are 156, 185 and 195. Ours is not a tractor civilization and if we are wise, shall never be. Our cattle are multi-purpose animals aiding our peasant in diverse operations such as ploughing, carting, irrigating, transporting, milking, holiday-making and above all manuring. The major portion of what is given to them by way of feed is returned by manure alone. There is acute shortage of organic manure, and the soil is hungry. We are importing nearly 64 lakhs worth of milk and milk products annually. Our infants have insufficient milk and infant mortality registers a high rate. There is not even one pair of cattle for every 10 acres of cropped land in the Madras Province and there are 1.25 million carts on the road. Slaughter has proceeded at such a pace during war that plough cattle are already scarce and sold at exorbitant prices.

If we consider the contribution of these friends of man to Indian Economy, it is almost incalculable. In ancient Tamil literature wealth meant cattle and cattle meant wealth. In the Kural

கேடில் விழுச்செல்வம் கல்வி—ஒருவர்க்கு, மாடில் மற்றையவை,

Thiruvalluvar employs this synonym. Even now, in India milk and milk products alone amount to 300 crores of rupees a year. Cattle labour is reckoned at 600 crores, manure at 270 crores, hides and skins at 40 crores—altogether the cash value of our livestock and live-stock products is estimated at 2,000 crores of rupees.

Suggestions

We shall not therefore decimate wealth by decimating our cattle. That is suicidal. Even if we improve them by one per cent annually, we will be adding to our national wealth by an crores of rupees—a sum much more than many industrial schemes can bring us; and the increase in terms of national welfare—of more nutritive crops, of pure and better milk, healthier children, reduced infant mortality, better development of mind and body from a larger supply of food like milk and milk products—is amazing. If our cattle breed is poor, let us improve it; if our cattle fodder is inadequate, let us expand it. Let us by no means kill them. This is not sentiment. It is sound economics and sound religion too. The problem therefore to my mind is not less cattle, but more—more in numbers and quality. So far as increase in numbers is concerned, the quickest method seems to be to employ the technique of artificial fertilization and in this, we have to take a leaf out of the book of experience in the West, particularly Soviet Russia. There, the sperm of one ram is used to fecundate 5,000 to 12,000 ewes in a season and the sperm of a pedigree bull serves to fecundate 1,000 cows.

As regards quality, the same technique may be applied, but to our select breeds. In this Province, we have some of the best breeds the country possesses. The Alambadi, the Ongole, the Kangayam, the Amrit Mahal, the Ambalacheri and the Punganur are names that compel the admiration of cattle breeders. Each of these breeds is well known for special characteristics. Some of them are good milkers and some are good draught animals. The Punganur breed, small in size, but rich in milk yield, and living on lower ration of fodder, is fast disappearing. The problem of present-day fodder scarcity, more than ever,

underlines the urgency to save and propagate this breed.

Yiffaloes are today the largest milk India this country and in South of improvement calls for a great deal known as the pool. Goat, popularly better breeding. In a cow, requires goats yield as much as 16% of milk, per diem, an yield which is double that of an average cow of Madras.

Fodder

All this is naturally bound up with the question of increased supply of fodder. An intensive search of new types of fodder raised abroad and their acclimatization to the farm and soil conditions here has yet to be made. Our improved breeds of cattle are more adaptable and disease-resisting. Indian cattle have been in demand in Australia, British Guiana, Dar es-Salaam, Tanganyika, Brazil and North America. A foreign expert predicted that India would soon become the stud-farm of the tropics. The Madras Government is shortly to dot the map of the Province with a number of breeding stations, say, one for each important centre and a great deal of "extension" service will have to be carried out and to render this extension service effective, the villagers should themselves be trained to attend to simple processes of treatment and operation. At the same time, modern veterinary science should be enriched by research into indigenous systems on which valuable manuscripts will be found in the private and public archives all over the Province. In all these ways, it should be your endeavour to bring back the glorious condition of cattle wealth in this country, so well portrayed by Kambar:

ஈர நிரப்படித்திந்திலத்திலை
காக்கினென வரும்புகருமேதிகள
ஊரிநின்ற கன்றுள்ளிடவுண் முலைத்
தாரை கொள்ளத் தழைப்பன சாலயே.

Conclusion

Friends, during the limited time at my disposal, I have not been able to deal with all the aspects of our livestock problem. I have not mentioned to you anything of the epidemics and chronic parasitic infestations which result in an annual loss of life among livestock amounting to half a million and render a much great number of the year. You, as veterinarians, are better fitted to deal with them than I as a layman. But today your function, scope and mission have widened far beyond the original confines of prevention and cure of livestock diseases. Pathology, Bacteriology, Biology, Parasitology, Animal Nutrition, Animal Genetics, Poultry Research—in short, all the ramifications of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry have now come under your purview. The change in the designation of the Veterinary Department into that of Animal Husbandry is no fashion's change. It is a change which implies a new objective, a new mission and new functions for your profession. It is a change which has brought you added responsibilities too. Your Principal has, in this connexion, made certain representation which, I may assure you, will receive my sympathetic attention.

Together with Agriculture, Medicine and Engineering, the Science and profession of Animal Husbandry have vital role to play in the task of rebuilding India's agricultural economy. In that task, you have to display great tact, sympathy and imagination and establish friendly contacts with peasants. You have to be their friend, philosopher and guide and enlist the support of leading ryots and philanthropists to the cause particularly the salvage of dry cows and calves which in cities like Madras is assuming formidable proportions. May God bless you in this noble task.

INDIA AND THE WORLD

Every enlightened citizen of India must now rise to the full height not only of national citizenship but of world citizenship. The world is watching India with goodwill. Our culture, our philosophy and our outlook on life have a new meaning and a new hope for the nations that have suffered and are suffering in the West.

Our struggle against British imperialism is over and, thank God, it has not ended in a note of bitterness but in complete goodwill and mutual understanding. Being citizens of a free country, we should now realize our mission as a nation and our place in world civilization. By thinking of the world and of man as a whole, we shall purify and strengthen ourselves even in respect of internal problems and anxieties.

—HIS EXCELLENCY SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI.

The First Anniversary

The first death anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi was observed with great solemnity throughout the world. The occasion called forth memories about the wide and varied activities of the Father of the Nation, who led the country to independence through a non-violent struggle. Broadcasting to the nation on the night of 30th January 1949, India's Prime Minister called upon the people "to open our eyes and ears and hearts with all reverence and think above all about what he stood for and what he wanted us to do." "To the nations of the world," the Prime Minister said, "we say we have no quarrel with any of you; we seek only your friendly co-operation in the greatest task of ensuring freedom and well-being of all the people of the world. We seek no domination or advantage over others but we shall guard our own freedom at all costs and with all strength in us." Speaking after the Prime Minister, the Deputy Prime Minister also appealed to the people to pledge themselves to follow the footsteps of Mahatma Gandhi. He said, "Even though he is gone, he still watches us." Every moment, we have to consider whether our actions are in accordance with his ideals . . . He was an

epoch. In our times there has not avathar of one as he was. It is our great fortune been lived amongst us and bequeathed to us heritage which can enable us to adhere to the true path . . . In the poor and their struggles, Gandhiji saw glimpses of divinity. He saw God in poverty and thereafter he called the poor and the depressed Daridranarayana.

It is primarily India's responsibility to keep these ideals alive and expound them to the world . . . It should be our prayer that God grant us the strength to follow his teachings. Today all people in India will search their hearts and pledge themselves at the same time to follow the message that he has left for us. In his message in connection with the anniversary of Gandhiji's passing, the Hon'ble Premier of Madras declared: "Should not his illustrious life and message spur us to dedicate ourselves to a life of service and sacrifice?"

It is incumbent on all to translate the teachings of Mahatma Gandhi into action in their everyday life.

SUPPORT OUR GOVERNMENT

"We require stable government, we require sufficient time for stable government to operate, we require patient helpfulness and not acrimonious warfare in the press and on the platform.

We have won freedom but we have not yet learnt how to remain free. It seemed easy to be loyal to British authority. It seems difficult to be loyal to the authority of our own democracy. We wanted democracy and we have got it. We have to study hard in order to pay the same respect to the authority and prestige of democracy as we used to pay to a single foreign authority.

Every whisper, every conversation, every talk in private, all these go together to make national life. Let us purify our national life. Let us all combine to lighten the burden the leaders are bearing on their shoulders, here or at Delhi. All those who have taken the responsibility of making people a little happier look to you for every assistance and you should help them.

The second world war has dealt a severe blow to stability and settled conditions in the economic sphere and evils have been intensified by the universal scarcity of foodstuffs as well as by the tragic disequilibrium between prices and wages.

There is no body of people in the world more eager to make people happy than the Government now in charge of India. We must help this Government in the best way we can in order to make the people of India happy. They are being worried by a number of major problems, so that even the most dear things—dear to their heart—have to be put aside for the time being. That has given room for a number of drawing-room politicians to say that it is all disappointing.

Our country is large, our population is large, our aspirations are large, but our restraint is yet not large enough. You have to show restraint, co-operate with one another, help one another, and never be jealous of one another.

—HIS EXCELLENCY SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI.

Crop Insurance

Crop insurance is a device whereby the losses sustained by a few farmers are shared by all the farmers in a group exposed to the same risk. A farmer pays a certain amount of premium every year and by doing so substitutes for an unpredictable loss that occurs infrequently, a definitely known annual cost item in his farm budget.

The broad purpose of crop insurance is to protect the individual farmer against the hazards of drought, floods, hail, fire, excessive rain-fall, winds, plant diseases and insects. This protection helps to establish stability of farm income for the individual and for farm communities.

Although the need for crop insurance is widely appreciated, it has not however been tackled in any country to the extent its importance deserves. The ordinary insurance companies have given it a cold shoulder because of the inherent difficulties involved. While death, fire, marine and accident risks are risks which lend themselves to actuarial measurement; it is not so in agriculture where nature plays a prominent part. Scarcity of data has also been another stumbling block.

The risks against which farmers have to provide are those incurred in growing, harvesting and storing crops. The nature of the risk to which farming is exposed varies between country and country according to its situation and climate. Thus losses from wind storm are more common in North America than in many countries of Europe. In Scandinavia, forest fires are more important risks while in Canada hail causes considerable damage. In our own country agriculture is a gamble in rains. While insurance of crops after harvest is a relatively simple matter and the risk (mainly a fire risk) often covered by joint stock insurance companies, the insurance of growing crops is a more specialized business. In this field the most successful development noticed in Europe and America is insurance against damage by hail.

In other Countries

In all the countries where hail insurance is undertaken, it is observed that the Government are actively helping the insurance corporations, financially and otherwise. In Greece, the Agricultural Insurance Institute undertakes direct insurance against hail and frost as well as re-insurance

of local agricultural associations and mutual insurance societies and their unions. It grants indemnity up to 90 per cent of the value of the crops insured. The insurance is confined to a few staple crops like vine, tobacco, wheat and fruits. Government give special grants to the Institute. In Germany hail insurance is undertaken

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by private as well as by public institutions. Private companies are regulated by legislation and their working is supervised by the State. The State supplies the Public Hail Insurance institutes with foundation capital as well as annual grants. There are also other societies to which State makes supplementary payments in addition to the premiums paid by the farmers. In France, hail insurance is effected by co-operative insurance organizations composed of cultivators and also by joint stock companies and mutual societies. These societies receive considerable help from the National Bank of Agricultural Credit by way of loans and from regional banks of agricultural credit, by way of bonus interest upon loans made by them. In Bulgaria, agricultural insurance is organized by the Agricultural and Co-operative Bank. Organizations to cover risks from hail are found in several other countries of Europe also, e.g., Denmark, Switzerland, Spain, Italy, etc., and also in Canada. In United States of America mutual property insurance companies insure against wind, storm, and hail.

A Survey

It will be observed that all the above schemes cover only specialized risks. It was in United States of America that attempts were first made in 1916 to provide an 'all risk' insurance to the agriculturist. The earlier attempts by private companies, however, failed mainly for the following reasons—they insured both price and crop outturn; they proceeded on inadequate data about crops and soils and the risk involved; administrative machinery to make local contacts was unwieldy and expensive; lastly they lacked sufficient capital to bear the brunt of losses

in the first few years before reserves had been built up.

As an item of the New Deal Programme, the late President Roosevelt inaugurated a bold and far reaching scheme of crop insurance in America under the auspices of the Federal Government. The experience of the American experiment will be of great value for the organization of a scheme of crop insurance in this country. A corporation, designated 'The Federal Crop Insurance Corporation' was created under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 with a capital of 100 million dollars subscribed by the Government. The corporation was practically a part of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The Government undertook to meet the administrative expenses of the corporation for the first few years estimated at five million dollars per annum. The net cost of the insurance alone was to be borne by the farmer. At first, the corporation undertook the insurance of only wheat. Though it was an 'all risk' insurance, it did not cover damage in quality or loss in yield caused by over-pasturing or by neglect by the farmer. It did not cover either loss from theft, or defective cultivation like use of defective seed, in planting failure to reseed where necessary, failure properly to prepare the land for seeding or properly to seed, harvest, thresh or care for the insured crop or the insured farmer was protected against loss in yield below 75 or 50 per cent of his average yield only lest the cultivator's incentive to maximize production should be curbed. Premium could be paid in wheat or its cash equivalent, based on the price prevalent at the time it was paid. The premium had to be paid in advance of seeding. The insured amount would be paid either in kind or cash. The rate of premium varied from farm to farm, depending on its fertility but the farmer should insure his whole wheat acreage. The rate averaged from half bushel per acre on the best wheat land, 1 to 1½ bushels on good wheat land to 2 to 2½ bushels on the highest risk wheat land. As the average yield of wheat per acre in U.S.A. is 12 to 15 bushels, this worked out to 3.3 per cent of the yield on the best land to 21 on the worst land. The farmer who wanted to insure should apply to the corporation before the cultivation season and pay the premium before seeding of the crop. He should also notify before harvest, the local county committee, which represented the F.C.I.C. if it appeared to him that there would be

loss. The local Committee would then inspect the field. Claims for loss must be filed within thirty days after the threshing. Final check of the yield would be made from the thresher's reports, sales, invoices, etc. If both the insured and the adjuster agreed, payment was made within two weeks. Insurance was first confined to wheat, but after three years, in 1942 it was extended to cotton. During a five-year period ending with 1944, about two million wheat and cotton farms were insured and indemnities for crop failure were paid in respect of more than 600,000 farms.

In spite of Government support, the scheme did not at first prove a financial success and was discontinued temporarily in 1944. It was observed that premiums collected were not matching losses. The corporation had paid about three bushels for every two collected in wheat premiums and nearly 7 lb. for every 4 lb. collected in cotton insurance. Certain changes were therefore made in the Act to put the scheme on a self-sustaining basis. The principal changes made were (1) increase of the rate of premium and fixing it on a flat rate for a county or an area instead of from farm to farm, though the amount insured will vary from farm to farm on the basis of the farm's productivity; (2) minimum participation of at least 50 farms or one-third of the farms producing crop in a county or area was made indispensable; (3) appointment of trained adjusters in place of the local county committee; (4) progressive coverage under which protection would vary with the progress of the growing season and of the insured crop; (5) non-insurance of certain farms and areas where the risk of loss was too great. Having made the above changes, the F.C.I.C. resumed its work in 1945. Insurance was effected in respect of wheat, cotton and in addition flax produced for seed. It also undertook trial insurance on corn in 16 counties and tobacco in 11 counties. There are also two types of insurance now, one is on commodity basis, regarding production yield as in cotton, wheat flax and in the case of tobacco regarding quality as well; and the other is investment insurance operating on a cash basis and offering protection up to 75 per cent of the investment in the crop.

In India, the only attempt at some sort of crop insurance was made in the state of Dewas Junior in 1943. It is a compulsory scheme and is a perpetual type of insurance against the crops to be produced in a specified

land and the premium rate is based on the assessment on the land. Damage compensation will be in the same proportion as the premium paid. It cannot stand comparison with the full fledged crop insurance-scheme of the U.S.A. type which alone can afford the ryot sufficient security from the vicissitudes of nature.

The American experiment has clearly demonstrated that only those farms or areas which are subject to occasional failures of crops can be insured and not those which are subject to frequent failures. In the case of the latter, schemes of protective irrigation works should precede any scheme of crop insurance. The failure of the American scheme during the first four years was partly due to indiscriminate insurance.

Insurance should be confined to a certain percentage of the yield of the crops and not of the price. As already stated, one of the reasons for the failure of the private companies in America in the twenties and early thirties of this century was that they attempted insurance of both price and produce. The question of protecting farmers against violent fluctuations in prices by a scheme of stabilization of prices is a different problem and will have to be tackled separately although crop insurance scheme can aid the mechanism of price stabilization.

The Scope of Crop Insurance

The next point for consideration is whether a scheme of crop insurance should cover all crops or only select crops. In America, it was observed that insurance was first confined only to wheat and later, extended to cotton and flax. In the case of corn and tobacco, trial insurance programmes have been undertaken in certain countries. So far as our country is concerned, insurance may first be confined to staple crops, like paddy, millets, cotton, tobacco and groundnut. Before gaining some experience and collecting necessary statistics it would be both difficult and risky to take up all these commodities at once. It would be safer to begin with insurance of paddy and, after some experience of its working, the scheme may be extended to other crops. To restrict insurance of paddy to particular areas selected for their proneness to failure of harvests would be to court disaster from the outset. In order to even out-risk, it would be necessary to cover as large an area as possible. Excepting those regions, subject to too 'frequent' failures, all other regions in the Province should be brought under the

scheme so that the risk involved and the rate of premium may be reduced to the minimum.

Rates

As regards the rate to be charged, the American example will be of use to us. It may be recalled that in the beginning, the F.C.I.C. started with varying rates for individual farms according to their productive capacity and when the scheme resulted in a financial loss, it was substituted by a flat rate for a county or a homogeneous region. In our own Province, we have different kinds of regions. In the first place, there are those regions fed by the big rivers like the Cauvery, the Vaigai in the south, the Godavari and the Krishna in the north. There are other regions, irrigated by canals from protected irrigation sources. There are yet other regions, irrigated by tanks and also wells, to a smaller extent, while there are some other depending purely on rain fall. It would be necessary to classify the country into various regions according to the source of irrigation and to fix different rates for each such region. But within the region itself, there should be no differential rate as between one farm and another. The premium may be paid as in America, either in kind or cash. Where payment is made in kind, it would not be necessary for Government to store the grains in their own godowns. The licensed warehouses that would be shortly established and the agency employed in the procurement under rationing scheme can be utilised for storing grains thereby diminishing Government's responsibility in the matter.

The amount for which insurance is admissible in U.S.A. is 75 per cent or 50 per cent of the normal yield and it is left to the option of the farmer to choose either. In our Province, it would be necessary to provide insurance only up to 75 per cent or 50 per cent of the normal yield. The system of progressive coverage adopted in America can also be introduced. The insurance of paddy should be confined only to quantity and not to quality.

It is a matter for consideration whether insurance can be left to the option of the ryot or be made compulsory. In the former case, it is likely that farmers in the great river basins running practically little risk may not choose to join the scheme at all. In the U.S.A. where option system obtains, crop insurance is not made available to the growers in a county,

unless a minimum of 50 farms or $\frac{1}{3}$ of the farms producing insurable crop in the area agree to participate. In view of the conservatism on the part of the ryots in this country, insurance must be made compulsory, if it should prove a success.

Further Facts

Crop insurance in our province, in short, must be compulsory in character, the rate of premium as far as possible uniform, payable in kind or money and at the outset confined to one major food crop. Preference will have to be given to paddy which occupies nearly one-third of the total area under food and commercial crops in this province. The percentage of area under irrigation is also the highest for paddy compared with other crops. Of the total area of 10,986 million acres under paddy, 8,829 million acres are irrigated. A detailed investigation into area and yield of paddy crops with special reference to the incidence of drought, floods, cyclones, etc., and consequent failure of crops for a period of 10 years between 1938-39 to 1947-48 has been undertaken with the object of fixing the scale of levy. It is assumed that insurance will be made to assure to the ryot a crop equivalent to 75 per cent of the normal yield. On this basis an estimate of the average annual commitments of the insuring agency may be made. During the ten years ending 1947-48, there were three bad years in 1938-39, 1945-46 and 1947-48, an unusually large number. During these years, the average commitments would have amounted to about one-tenth of the production while during the remaining years to about 1/60 as in the year 1937-38. The average commitment by way of indemnity to the insuring ryots would work out at 1/24 of the normal production. This amount would be necessary to cover the seasonal risks, to which must be added the cost of administration. If a levy of 1/20 of the production is fixed as the premium, the difference between the annual receipts and annual commitments over a period of years will not only meet the demands for indemnity and the cost of administration but also yield a small surplus that may be appropriated to the Provincial revenues. The calculation of one-twentieth of the yield in every farm may be a tedious, complex and expensive process which may be simplified by fixing the levy at one maund of paddy per acre. The average production of paddy per acre in this province being about 1,600 lb., a

levy of one maund per acre would be approximately 1/20 of the production. One maund of paddy is roughly equal to 32 measures and its current price is about Rs. 8. The superior grades of land yielding a larger output will have to pay a little less and the inferior grades yielding a smaller output, a little more than 1/20 of the production, and this satisfies the principle of insurance, viz., the greater the risk, the higher is the premium. At the same time, even in the case of the marginal land, the levy cannot be described as too heavy compared with the benefits that could be derived. The amount of paddy receipts from premium payments, at the rate of 1/20 of normal yield will be about 353,000 tons, whereas the amount of paddy required for paying the indemnity will be on an average 294,000 tons per year. The surplus of 59,000 tons at the current rate of about Rs. 218 per ton will be Rs. 1,30 crores. The cost of administration may not exceed Rs. 0.75 crore. This is a reasonable estimate when compared with the costs incurred in the collection of land revenue, provincial excise, and "other taxes and duties" (including sales tax) which are respectively Rs. 0.273, 0.53, 0.68 crore in 1946-47. Assuming Rs. 0.75 crore as the cost of administration, there will accrue a net profit of about Rs. 0.55 crore to the Government.

In addition, the indirect benefits of crop insurance deserve a careful study and they accrue from two definite channels; firstly, under a successful system of crop insurance, the necessity for remitting or giving concessions of land revenue would not arise. Under the head, remissions and concessions of land revenue, the Madras Government have been losing on an average a revenue of Rs. 35.48 lakhs per annum. The bulk of this loss of revenue is attributable to wet crops because the assessment of wet lands is much heavier than that of dry lands; and paddy occupies the major portion of the area under wet crops. Hence, by ensuring 75 per cent of the normal yield to rice growers, the Government would be in a position to gain a larger portion of this remission of land revenue to seasonal and other factors causing loss of crops. A sum of Rs. 30 lakhs may be roughly placed to the credit of a provincewide insurance of paddy crop.

Secondly, a guarantee of 75 per cent of the normal yield to the producers of paddy will contribute to a considerable reduction of expenditure on

famine relief. This province has spent Rs. 3.10 crores in ten years ending 1947-48 or an average Rs. 31 lakhs a year. It may be tentatively assumed that two-thirds of this expenditure are incurred in the Ceded Districts, chronically famine area, mainly producing millets. The balance of Rs. 10 lakhs per annum may be assumed to be spent on rice-growing areas. If this assumption is valid, the indirect benefit of paddy crop insurance in reducing or rendering unnecessary famine relief expenditure in paddy-growing regions may be estimated at Rs. 10 lakhs in terms of money.

The aggregate benefits of paddy crop insurance will be composed of the direct net revenue of about Rs. 50 lakhs arising from the surplus of receipts over expenditure by the insurance agency and the indirect benefit of Rs. 30 lakhs by the elimination, of land revenue remissions and concessions in the regions under paddy and about Rs. 10 lakhs due to the avoidance of famine relief operation and expenditure in the same regions and will amount to nearly Rs. 1 crore. This is only the least part of the benefit and merits mentioned only as a fiscal consequence of the inauguration of crop insurance system. As the foregoing calculations have been made on the basis of data relating to a decade that is possibly the worst on record from the seasonal point of view, the fiscal advantages may be deemed as the minimum. If there had been any error in the estimates, it is only on the safer and conservative side. Fiscal benefits apart, the significance of the crop insurance system lies in the economic benefits accruing to agriculture in general; it serves to confer on agricultural economy the twin boons of stability of income and security of harvests. The entire agricultural sector will reap the advantages if arrangements are so made that the premium is paid by the landholder and the indemnity, whenever paid, is shared between the landholder and the tenant, if any. In that case both the landowners and the tenantry would be protected from the ravages of famines and failure of harvests; regarding the agricultural workers, they would have obtained wages in all the seasons except in the harvesting season when employment would be at a low level. Of the agricultural labourers who form only 14 per cent of the population, under employment in the harvesting season alone will be a problem that would remain to be tackled which will be of only a minor order.

Administration

Next is the choice of a suitable agency for the administration of a comprehensive crop insurance system. Insurance, in essence, is a high-class business undertaking. The ordinary administrative department of Government is not trained for efficient management of a business. In the U.K. to avoid both the excessive interference and control of a Government department and to evolve a flexible type of business organization for socialized undertakings, what are known as Public Corporations have been established. They are given financial independence and are most suitable for enterprises which enjoy a monopoly in the provision of certain services: e.g., B.B.C. and London Passenger Transport Board, the Port of London Authority and Central Electricity Board. Now, crop insurance to succeed should be undertaken by a single organization covering the whole Province, if not the whole country. The optimum unit in crop insurance will be a monopolistic organization covering the whole Province at least. Private enterprise is out of the question; first it is nervous to enter this field where statistics are meagre and actuarial calculations are hard to make, secondly it cannot be vested, as has been envisaged, with compulsory powers, lest they should be abused. Again the crop insurance agency has necessarily to make use of the services of the village munsif and karnam for statistics relating to the acreage under paddy held by various landholders and for determining the levy. It would be too much to entrust any private insurance organization with such powers of directing the village officials to supply information. Thus, both Government department and private enterprise are not well-fitted to administer crop insurance scheme. An organization on the pattern of British Public Corporations seems to be the most appropriate agency. A statutory body called "Madras Crop Insurance Corporation" must be set up with powers to collect the premium from agriculturists, to make use of the services of the Revenue and Agricultural departments whenever necessary and with obligations to pay the specified indemnity to policy holders whenever due, to gradually build up a reserve fund and to surrender profits above a certain maximum to the Government.

This M.C.I.C. will have a head office at the Provincial headquarters, with a broad-based provincial organization consisting mainly of one crop adjuster

for every revenue firka. He will be assisted by village and firka advisory committees composed of picked men of high calibre and flair for social work. The village advisory committees will help the crop adjuster in the collection of paddy or money as premium and in determining the magnitude of failure in getting information about the integrity of the landholder and the care with which he had cultivated, sown, transplanted, manured, watered and weeded his crops. The money may be collected and deposited in Taluk treasuries by the village headmen on payment of an honorarium. The paddy premiums collected may be stored in rented buildings and the surplus not necessary to meet any local contingency may be kept in bonded warehouses or pledged with joint stock commercial banks or co-operative credit societies. Thus the problem of keeping the enormous quantities of paddy on hand may be avoided and necessary finance secured from banks and co-operative institutions. The significance of making use of the stocks thus built up by Crop Insurance Corporation for warding off famines and food shortage cannot be exaggerated. These stocks will also be helpful in indirectly smoothening out violent fluctuations in prices.

If a Commodity Corporation is established for stabilization of prices as recommended by the Prices Sub-Committee of the Policy Committee on Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of the Government of India, the annual premium of nearly 353,000 tons of paddy or 235,000 tons of rice will form a nucleus for open market operations, which the Commodity Corporation will have to undertake to stabilize prices at a reasonable level. At present against a requirement of 7-123 million tons of foodgrains on a 16 oz. basis, the actual supplies amount to 6-466 million tons, leaving a gap of 657,000 tons a year. The insurance premium would thus constitute a buffer stock amounting to 34 per cent of the present requirements. If the Crop Insurance Scheme is extended to millets, similar

NOTICE

"The publication of the list of persons discharged for suspected corruption, made in the issues, dated 1st October and 1st December 1948 may be treated as having been cancelled."

buffer stocks would be automatically built up.

Conclusion

The establishment of a Crop Insurance Corporation covering all the major crops of the Province should be the ultimate objective, and when it is attained, it will confer manifold direct benefits on the agricultural population of the Province:—Famine and failure of crops will lose their terrors; there will be a long-term budgeting of supply and demand of foodgrains extending over a period, adjusting the surplus of fat years to fill up the gaps of lean years. The prices of foodgrains and other insured crops will be freed from wild oscillations. When both production and prices are granted immunity from the havoc that natural forces used to play on them, agricultural economy will be placed on an even keel, the prime requisite for expansion and prosperity. The indirect benefit conferred on several industries which depend on agriculture for their raw materials are also immense. Crop Insurance by regulating the flow and prices of essential materials is indeed a boon to the industrial sector as well. Thus, Crop Insurance by attacking successfully the root cause of agricultural malady, opens up a vista of rising prosperity to the entire national economy.

Press Notes

Firka Development

The Government have constituted a Standing Advisory Sub-Committee to draw up a detailed programme of work in the selected firkas and centres, in connection with the Firka Development Scheme.

The personnel of the Committee will be as follows:—

The Hon'ble Minister for Firka Development (Chairman); The Provincial Firka Development Officer (Convenor), Sri R. R. Keithan, Sri G. Ramachandra Rao, Sri Y. Subramaniam, Sri A. Kanniah, Sri T. Subramaniam, Sri K. Kelappan and Sri S. Ramaswami Nayudu.

The Committee has been formed on the recommendation of the Provincial Firka Development Board.

[January 21]

The happiness of men consists in life; and life is labour.—Tolstoy.

NEWS AND NOTES

Rural Scout Mela in Chingleput

As part of their Rural Uplift Schemes, and by way of giving a fillip to rural scouting, the Chingleput District Board organized a Rural Scout Mela during December last. Mela spirit apart, the main objects of the rally was to yoke the true spirit of scouting to rural uplift work, such as promoting the sanitary condition of villages, helping the village panchayats, rendering first-aid, popularizing scientific methods of agriculture and working in general for the cause of Prohibition and adult education. Nearly 1,300 scouts and cubs besides a few girl guides attended the Mela.

The function was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Sri T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiyar, Minister for Education.

Delivering the inaugural address the Hon'ble Minister said that he always appreciated the principles of scouting. Some of those principles were incorporated in the new schemes of Citizenship training included for study in secondary schools. It was done with a view to inculcating in the children the qualities of self-help, service to others, and above all a sense of discipline. He observed



Hon'ble Sri T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiyar

that the cultivation of clean habits, smartness in appearance, cheerfulness,

The need for cleanliness of mind is as great as, if not greater than physical sanitation, and we must aim at spreading this habit of cleanliness of mind as a part of enlightened statecraft as essential as physical public hygiene which is the concern of Health Ministries.

—H.E. Dr. C. Rajagopalachari.

courage, and a sense of civic responsibility in our children through education was of paramount importance. At the present time when we were faced with the task of training the future citizens of a great nation, the development of their character on right lines needed our special attention. Although the essentials of scouting were found in the Citizenship Training Scheme, the Minister observed that Scout Movement could continue as heretofore, for it was useful during festivals, fairs and other occasions when large numbers of people assembled.

In conclusion he appealed to the scouts to follow the best traditions and concepts of scouting, so that their lives which should be exemplary would serve not only as an example to others but help the building up of India into a great and glorious country.

Co-operative Milk Supply Society in Madras

The Kandamangar Co-operative Milk Supply Society formed for the benefit of the ex-tappers was inaugurated recently by the Hon'ble Dr. S. Gurubatham, Minister for Prohibition and Firka Development. About 36 ex-tappers have joined the society and a Government loan of Rs. 7,500 has been given to the members for purchase of milch animals. The Hon'ble

Minister in the course of his speech said that Government were fully alive to the difficulties of ex-tappers and would do everything which lay in their power to ameliorate their condition.

2. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies explained to the members as to how they could maintain themselves, when their cows went dry. He told them that by the time the cows went dry, the interest free Government loans taken by the members would have been repaid and Government would be prepared to consider fresh applications from members for loans to purchase new animals. Meanwhile, the dry cattle could be sent to the Co-operative farm at Kambakkam, where they would be taken care of and returned to the owners after calving.



Hon'ble Dr. S. Gurubatham

South Indian Shrines.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore observed once that whereas west is materialistic, east is spiritualistic. It is common knowledge that the east is the cradle of the principal religions of the world. India from time immemorial has been noted for her spiritual wealth. And in this regard South India occupies an important position. The three great Acharyas—Sankaracharya, Ramanujacharya and Madhvacharya—hailed

from the south. The south also abounds in ancient and historical temples which attract pilgrims from all over India.

In the eastern ghats, there are a number of well-known shrines such as Simhachalam, Bhadrachalam, Srisailem, Ahobilam and Tirupathi. A predominant feature common to all these shrines is that they are situated in the midst of thick forests with mineral

springs nearby. In spite of the fact that these shrines are situated in the midst of forests, they attract considerable pilgrims throughout the year.

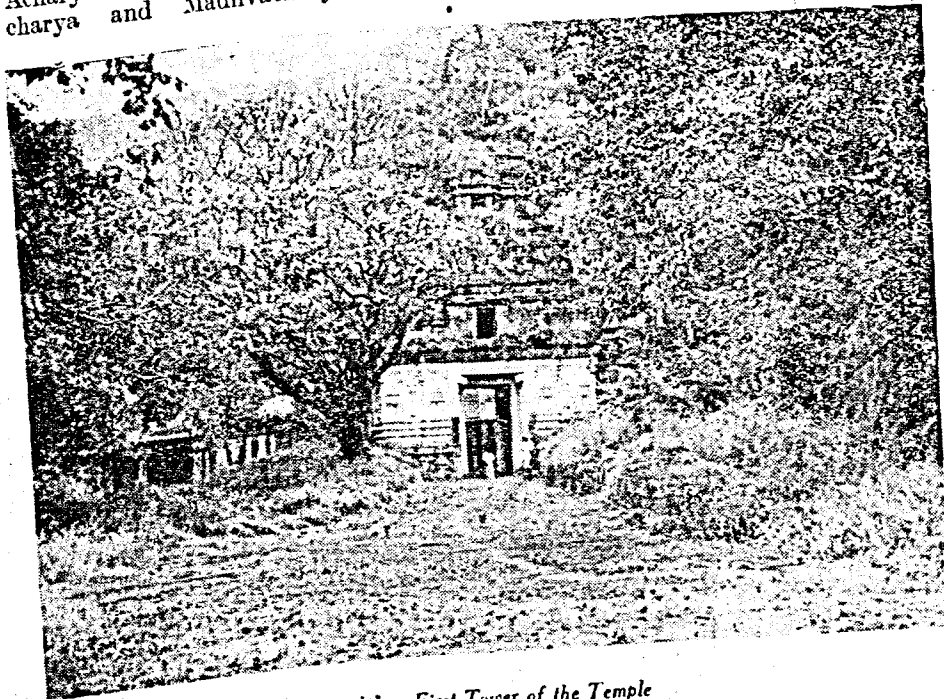
Srisailem temple is situated on a plateau 1,500 feet above sea level. The temple dates back to the puranic period. Mention is made of the temple in Mahabharatha and Skandapurana.

Resettlement Activities

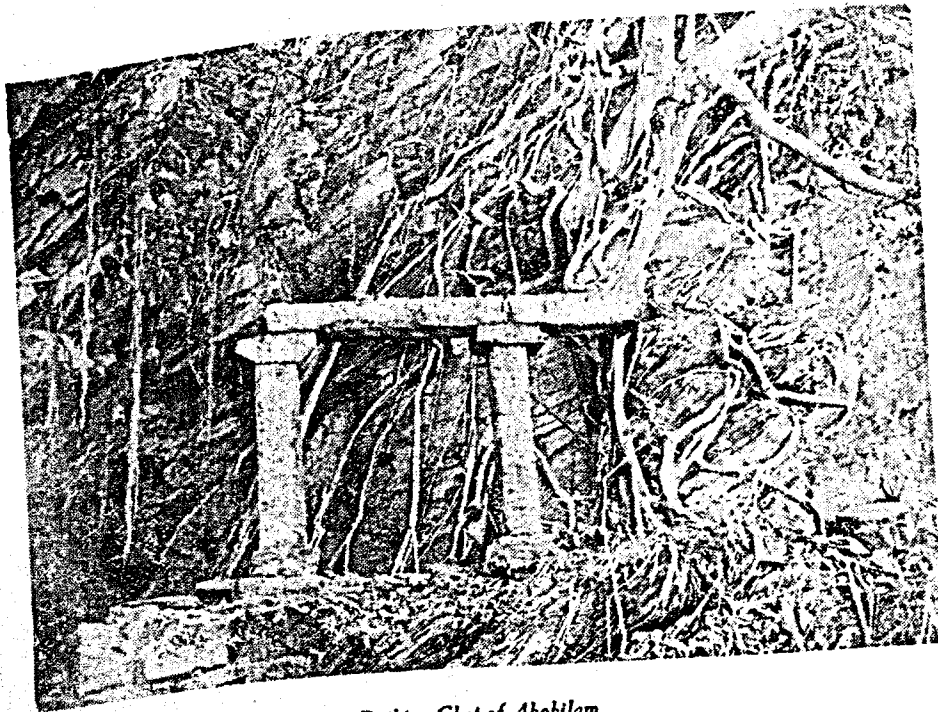
One of the important activities of the Resettlement Directorate is to provide technical training in a variety of trades. There are 35 training centres in South India. The centres are divided into two categories namely technical and vocational. At the former are taught Engineering and Building trades, etc., and at the latter occupations such as tailoring, weaving, etc. The Employment Service had a stall at the recent Khadi exhibition. It attracted considerable crowds of visitors. The stall comprised about a thousand specimens of various types of articles ranging from articles of domestic utility to precision instruments. Speaking recently at the Central Advisory Council of Industries, the Prime Minister observed that "in the ultimate analysis nothing is more important for a country than trained human material. Everything else is secondary." The Resettlement Directorate is therefore promoting an important nation building activity.

Co-operative Pattern

"There is keen need in the free India to-day to lay the foundations of a new order of rural society. Such an order has necessarily to possess elements which make it stable, efficient and withal equitable. Call it by Sarvodaya or whatever name you like, such a system, especially for our vast countryside, cannot but be of the co-operative pattern," declared Mr. Vaikunth L. Mehta, Minister for Finance, Co-operation and Village Industries, inaugurating the first meeting of the Provincial Co-operative Council, recently.



Ahobilam First Tower of the Temple



Bathing Ghat of Ahobilam

DEPARTMENTS' ACTIVITIES

Education Department

Adult Education.—In the Adult Education Section of 'Vidyanagar' consisting of exhibits and demonstrations of the Education department at the All-India Khadi and Swadeshi Exhibition, quick literacy charts in Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Kanarese to help an adult become literate in about 40 days which were experimented upon and standardized in Government Training Schools for Adult School Teachers in the different linguistic areas of the Province were displayed and explained at the stall. Gandhiji's exhortation to spread literacy was a feature of the arrangements.

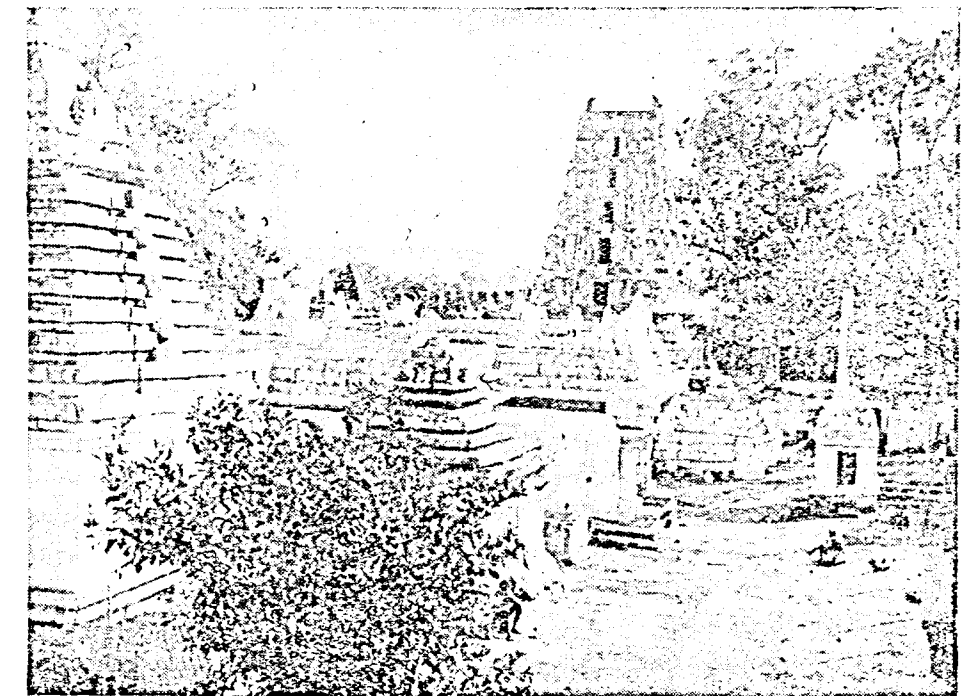
Engineering College Exhibition.—The Engineering College Exhibition at Guindy took place from 30th December 1948 to 4th January 1949. It was opened by His Excellency the Governor of Madras and visited by the Hon'ble Ministers as well. It drew several tens of thousands of visitors daily. The Exhibition was organized into several sections such as Electricity, Tele-communications, Engineering and Building models, Physics, Chemistry, Highway Engineering, etc., and demonstrated several appliances of Science in industry, and the co-operation of Royal Indian Air Force and Royal Indian Engineers was obtained in respect of large-scale demonstrations in the vast grounds of the college. Practically all the students of the college participated as volunteers and guides and the exhibits were explained in popular languages to all the visitors. Apart from its directly educative value to the public, the exhibition also demonstrated effectively the benefits of the queue system and the possibilities of large-scale organization by an educational institution. The Transport department of Government arranged for special buses to run to and from the Engineering College.

Educational Broadcasts, Madras

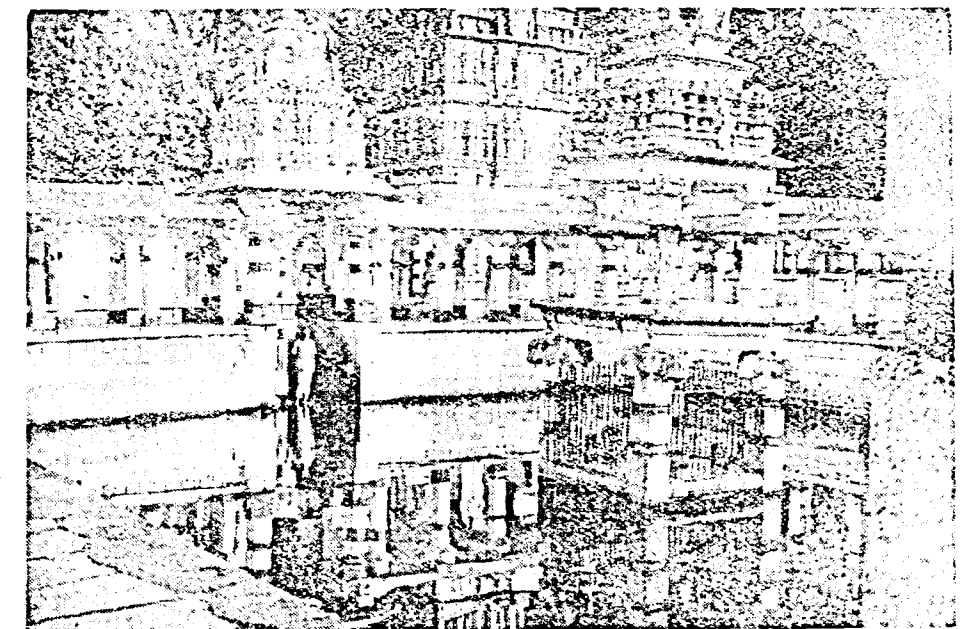
The recent announcement by the Educational department of the Government of Madras advising schools with radio sets to incorporate Radio listening into their daily time-tables marks a significant stage in the process of School broadcasting in this Province.

school programmes, All-India Radio Madras, have been following in their schedule of school broadcasts the latest modifications in the syllabus for secondary schools.

The current schedule for the quarter—January to March 1949—retains many of its usual features; in addition to these, a number of new subjects of interest and information to the listening schools have been included. Particular mention



Sreesailem Temple



Mahanandi Temple and Tank

may be made of the series of talks in English on "Live in Health", a general survey of "Modern Tamil Literature" and a series of ten talks in Telugu on "Poets and their contribution to literature and language". Every series in the current schedule has been drawn up with the aim of providing a fund of valuable information.

Government Press during 1947-48

The following are the salient features of the working of the Madras Government Press and its branches for the year 1947-48 :—

Printing cost.—The total cost of printing and binding works executed during the year under review, including the cost of paper and binding materials, plates and process blocks, was Rs. 32,79,718-1-1, as against Rs. 30,18,686-11-9 in the previous year, the rise being due to increase in the ordinary printing work. The work charges rose from Rs. 16,78,771-10-9 to Rs. 18,73,031-14-5.

Composition.—The payment including overtime under the salaried system for hand, Lino and Mono composition during the year was Rs. 2,39,053-6-0, Rs. 40,864-12-0 and Rs. 23,944-9-0 respectively.

Machining.—The total number of sheets of impressions printed during the year was 115,735,251, as against 101,729,859 in the previous year, the increase being mainly due to large number of copies printed in the standardized and non-standardized forms.

Bindery.—The total cost of binding work, excluding materials, amounted to Rs. 3,03,691-7-11, as against Rs. 2,51,516-7-10 in the previous year. There was an increase of outturn in all classes of work, excepting full cloth and envelopes.

Type Foundry.—There was an increase in the price of type foundry types and electro-plates due to the restriction of production to the needs of the press. There was a fall in price under other items of foundry production due to the increase in manufacture.

Rubber Stamps.—The total expenditure in the manufacture of rubber stamps, pads, etc., during the year under report was Rs. 19,441-14-11, as against Rs. 15,295-3-0 in the previous year. The total production of rubber stamps was 7,054 square inches as against 9,177 square inches in 1946-47.

The decrease is due to low production on account of abolition of certain offices due to de-rationing and de-control, etc.

Printed Forms.—The total demand for forms and covers, both standardized and non-standardized, was 300,524,468 as against 262,318,940 in the previous year. There was an increase of 58,526,025 copies in standardized forms and a decrease of 20,320,497 in non-standardized forms.

Plant.—Plant to the value of Rs. 90,891-12-0 was added during the year, as against Rs. 86,977-5-0 in the previous year. The year closed showing the value of the plant at Rs. 11,54,116-9-0, after deduction for depreciation.

Books, Gazettes, etc.—The value of free issues of priced publications during the year under review was Rs. 63,078-8-9, as against Rs. 31,593-10-3. The increase is mainly due to the re-printing of several publications for supply to the heads of departments and subordinate offices newly formed and the members of the Madras Legislature. The total number of books, gazettes, papers, etc., distributed apart from sales was 1,049,782, as against 755,510 in the previous year. The increase is due to a large number of Gazettes Extraordinary, Press Communiqués, official publications, etc., printed and distributed. This figure includes 360,000 copies of Grow More Food journals, 150,150 copies of "Madras Information", 29,600 copies of Women's Welfare Journals and 2,400 copies of wholesale prices of commodities, included in the zonal scheme of Civil Supplies Department and proceedings of the Legislature and papers placed at the disposal of the Press but excludes 1,252,030 copies of booklets, etc., on Post-war Reconstruction and Saving Scheme Certificates and receipts, 1,613,445 copies of publicity pamphlets and 31,608,908 copies of forms, etc., pertaining to rationing procurement, food bonus coupons, etc.

Work at private presses.—A sum of Rs. 3,31,017-9-0 was paid during the year for work done at private presses exclusive of Rs. 1,40,153-10-11 paid direct by the Collectors to the printers for printing electoral rolls, etc., from the Government Press grant, as against Rs. 2,97,734-12-3 during the previous year.

Receipts and expenditure.—Receipts for the year including receipts in England amounted to Rs. 9,95,336-12-2, as against Rs. 10,15,618-10-11 in the previous year. The net expenditure for the year under the Government Presses,

inclusive of the expenditure in England, amounted to Rs. 19,85,092-2-10 as against Rs. 17,78,722-0-8.

The extreme pressure of work experienced last year continued throughout the year under report.

Labour Department

The Government of Madras have referred the dispute between the workers and the management of the Associated Printers, Madras, to the Industrial Tribunal, Madras, for adjudication.

The Government of Madras have also referred the dispute between the workers and the management of the Addison Press, Madras, to the Industrial Tribunal, Madras, for adjudication.

[First fortnight of January 1949.]

Home Department Bus Transport

Six petrol buses were registered during this month bringing the total number of vehicles to 320 of which 25 are diesel buses.

The drivers' log sheet was introduced in route No. 2 during the period under review. This document helps to prevent pilferage of parts and to fix the responsibility on the driver concerned for the loss of any bus part or damage to the vehicle. The drivers' log sheet also furnishes actual mileages and helps engine oil changes, vehicle overhauls, etc.

On the technical side considerable improvement has been effected during this month.

The entire fleet has been divided into six sections, each section having a total number of 40 to 50 vehicles including spare buses. The technical staff has also been divided into groups and sections. Each group consists of one mechanic, one electrician, two assistant electricians, two fitters, three assistant fitters and eight cleaners. Two such groups form one section under the supervision of one foreman. Each section of vehicles is entrusted to one foreman who will be solely responsible for the maintenance of vehicles and records of that section. In addition to the six sections mentioned above, there are three sections of the staff to attend to breakdowns, wayside repairs and for obtaining certificate of fitness. There is one

common group called "workshop Group" which attends to major repairs, upholstering, painting, welding and other miscellaneous items. The entire work of the technical staff is being supervised by the Assistant Engineer, Government Bus Service. To speed up the work of preparing the vehicles for Certificate of Fitness, some temporary technical men have been employed on daily wages.

Department of Industries and Commerce Borewell

Kanur village.—In a 6-inch diameter borewell recently put down in a well 33 feet deep in Kanur, Vijayavada taluk, Krishna district, to a depth of 78 feet from ground level, good springs have been tapped at 68 feet, as a result of which the water level has risen to 10 feet below ground level. The quality of the water is good and the well gives a continuous supply of 300 gallons per minute at 20 feet below ground level. The borewell cost about Rs. 360. It is proposed to utilize the supply for irrigation purposes.

Hosur.—In a 10-inch/8-inch diameter borewell recently put down in Hosur, Hosur taluk, Salem district, to a depth of 152 feet 3 inches from ground level, a spring has been tapped between 118 and 124 feet, as a result of which the water level has risen to 17 feet 9 inches below ground level. The quality of the water is good and the borewell gives a

Let us remember that there is God in every living thing and it is God and His Light we get a glimpse whenever we see kindness, sympathy, compassion or other manifestation of love flowing from one to another. When love disappears, we close the window against the light of God. Every act of love and helpfulness is a Sraddha ceremony for Bapu, as well as the best form of worship of God.

—H. E. THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

[From the message on Mahatma Gandhi anniversary.]

supply of 39 gallons per minute at 25 feet 3 inches below ground level. It is proposed to construct a well around this borewell and this supply will be utilized to meet the needs of the cattle farm and for irrigation purposes.

Kilambi village.—In a 6-inch diameter boring recently put down in a well 24 feet deep in Kilambi village, Kancheepuram taluk, Chingleput district, to a depth of 75 feet from ground level, springs have been tapped at 38 feet, as a result of which the water level has risen to 16 feet below ground level. The well gives a continuous supply of 300 gallons per minute at 20 feet below ground level. It is reported that, before boring, the well could supply for a 4-inch electric pump set barely for 15 minutes whereas, after boring, there is a continuous supply for the pump leaving 4 feet of water unbaled in the well. The actual cost of the boring to the party is Rs. 300 including the cost of lining pipe. The extent

commanded by the well is about 10 acres. The extra quantity of paddy that could be raised as a result of the boring will be about 20 cart loads and the extra income will be Rs. 3,000.

Electricity Department

During December 1948, three extensions costing over Rs. 10,000 and less than Rs. 30,000 each were sanctioned by the Chief Engineer at an estimated total cost of Rs. 46,120.

2. Supply to 1,191 domestic services, 120 agricultural services and 29 industrial services was given during the month.

3. An estimate amounting to Rs. 44,250 was sanctioned for improving the Rural West feeder emanating from Coimbatore.

Work on the major schemes and extensions continued to progress.

SELF SUFFICIENCY AND SELF HELP

At one time, our national economics was this that just as we produced our own corn and consumed it, so did we produce our own cotton, spin it in our homes and wear the clothes woven by our weavers from our yarn We are bound to perish if the twin industries of agriculture and spinning as well as weaving disappear from our homes and villages.

The charka is a useful and indispensable article for every home. It is the symbol of the nation's prosperity. It is a symbol not of commercial war but of commercial peace. It bears not a message of ill-will towards the nation of the earth but of good-will and self-help. It will not need a navy threatening a world's peace and exploiting its resources; but it needs the religious determination of millions to spin their yarn in their own homes as to-day they cook their food in their homes.

—MAHATMA GANDHI.

In the Correct Perspective

City Transport Strike

The Government Transport Employees and Workers Union, Madras, has been repeatedly threatening that the workers would go on strike and paralyse the City's Bus Transport system unless varying demands put forward by them from time to time were granted by the Government. They have actually struck work on as many as five occasions including the present one.

On 6th March 1948 the workers expressed their intention to go on strike unless certain of their demands were met; the more important of which had absolutely nothing to do with the terms of their employment, viz., that the effective strength of the Government fleet of buses should be increased to 300 and that the Business Rules of Government should be altered so as to allow the Finance Department no control over the affairs of the Transport Department.

On 9th March 1948, i.e., three days later, they suddenly decided to express their grievances against the City Police by going on strike that morning and refusing to take out the vehicles. At the instance of the officers of the Transport, Labour and Police Departments the General Secretary persuaded the men to resume work at 9-45 a.m.

On 27th April 1948 at 2 p.m. a lightning strike was staged, the reason being the dismissal of a conductor on certain serious charges including pilferage of collections and rude behaviour to a lady passenger. The Department announced their decision to take strong action against the workers and to recruit fresh men in order to maintain the Bus Service. The General Secretary of the Union, however, persuaded the workers to resume work at 7 p.m. on that day, and on the assurance of the General Secretary that "no such thing would occur in future" the question of further action against the strikers was dropped.

On 17th June 1948, the Union suddenly decided to ask the workers to observe a hartal from 4-30 p.m. to 6 p.m. for the ostensible purpose of expressing their respect to the late Hon'ble Daniel Thomas. Persuasions to express their laudable feelings in some other manner or to postpone the hartal to a different hour so as to avoid inconvenience to the public or to limit

its duration proved futile. In view, however, of the laudable object no punitive action was taken on this occasion also.

On 11th July 1948, the next threat of strike was issued by the Union on the basis of the following demands:—

(a) That the Industrial Tribunal's award should be implemented immediately by the Government;

(b) that drivers and conductors should be permanently assigned to routes without frequent transfers;

(c) that the union should be allowed equal representation along with the officers of the Police and Transport Departments on the Departmental Committee for disciplinary action;

(d) that all workers who carried certificates from their previous employers that they had been discharged on account of nationalisation should be absorbed in the Government Bus Service regardless of their qualifications or the existence of vacancies; and

(e) that certain amenities such as a canteen should be provided.

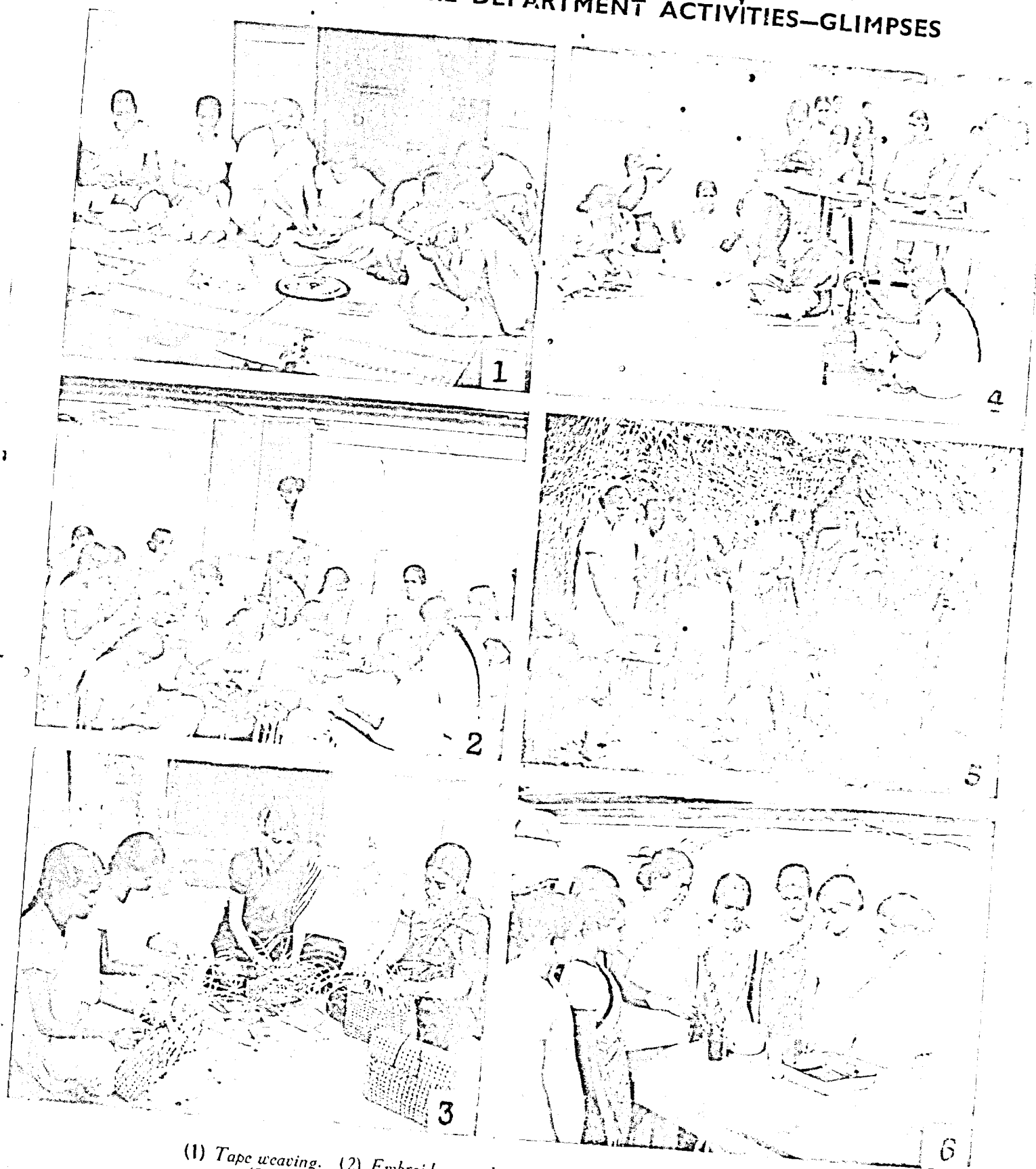
The Government considered all these demands and issued a Press Note pointing out the unreasonableness of some of them while granting what they considered to be reasonable. A warning was also issued that the contemplated strike was an offence under the Maintenance of Public Order Act as this is an essential service and the workers have been notified accordingly and that the Government would be compelled to take strong action against the workers and their instigators, if the threatened strike materialised. The notice was finally withdrawn by the Union.

On 13th September 1948, the Union sent another communication enumerating a list of 19 grievances, most of which were of a minor character, and threatened a strike on the 9th October 1948. After a series of discussions with the Deputy Transport Commissioner the Union leaders jointly addressed a letter on 16th October 1948 to the Hon'ble Minister for Transport unconditionally withdrawing the strike notice and promising to co-operate with the Government and maintain peace if only five demands were

accorded to. These related to the starting pay for drivers, preference for ex-employees of private operators, hours of duty, etc. The Government not only granted all the five demands but also a sixth concession, namely, grant of subsistence allowance to those who were placed under suspension. The Union was not apparently satisfied with this and revived some of their old demands and threatened that as a mark of protest they would go on strike for an hour at 9-30 a.m. on the 20th January. In response to this communication a Press Note was issued by the Government on the 19th of January dealing with all the points raised by the Union. A warning was again issued that if the workers resorted to an unlawful strike in spite of frequent advices given to them to ventilate their legitimate grievances in a constitutional manner the Government would be compelled to take firm action against the workers and their instigators. A copy of the Government's order was communicated to the Secretary of the Union on the 19th of January. The Secretary of the Union was also sent for on the 19th night and the 20th morning and was told in person that the legitimate demands, if any, still outstanding would be examined by the Department and a satisfactory decision arrived at without any avoidable delay. In spite of this the workers went on strike between 9-30 a.m. and 10-30 a.m. on the 20th of January causing considerable inconvenience to the public. In these circumstances the Government felt it necessary to take stern measures to put down this perpetual menace to the City's essential transport system and directed the Police to take steps to prosecute some of the strikers and their instigators under the Maintenance of Public Order Act. A case was registered and investigated and in due course three workers and three office-bearers of the Union were arrested on the 24th of January. At 5 p.m. on the 24th the workers of the Government Transport suddenly struck work again and refused to ply the buses till the arrested leaders and men were released. It was unfortunate that the hour of the strike again caused the maximum amount of inconvenience to the public. Arrangements were immediately made by the Department

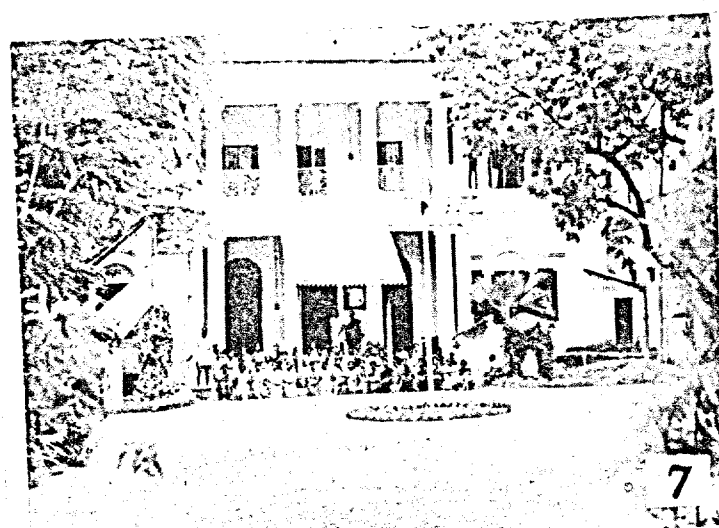
(Continued on page 21)

WOMEN'S WELFARE DEPARTMENT ACTIVITIES—GLIMPSES



(1) Tape weaving. (2) Embroidery work. (3) Basket making. (4) Tailoring. (5) Soap making demonstration. (6) Block printing on textiles.

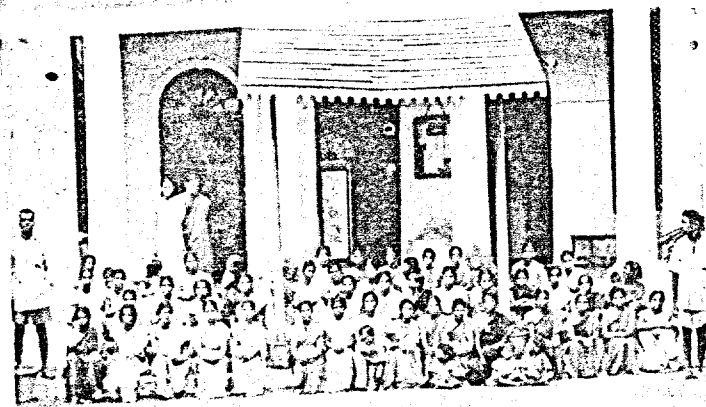
SERVICE HOME, MADRAS—AN INSIDE VIEW



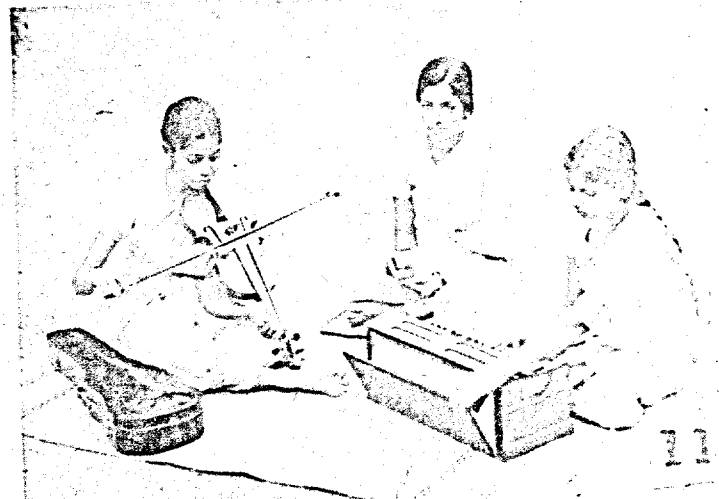
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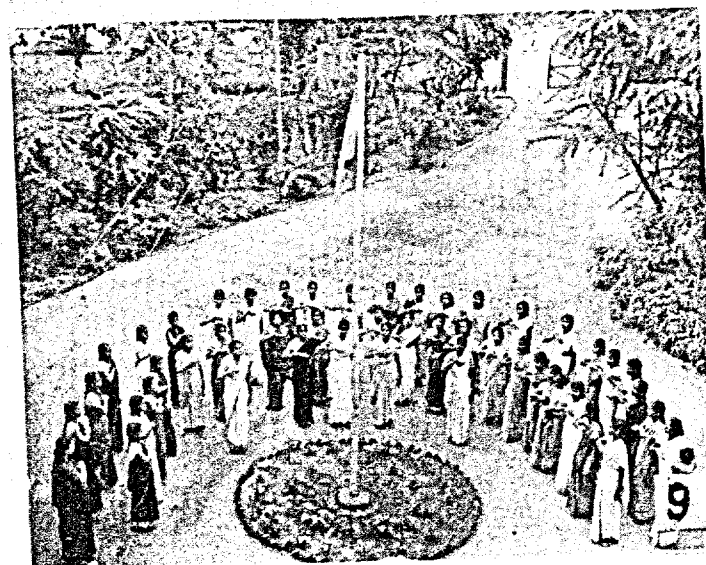
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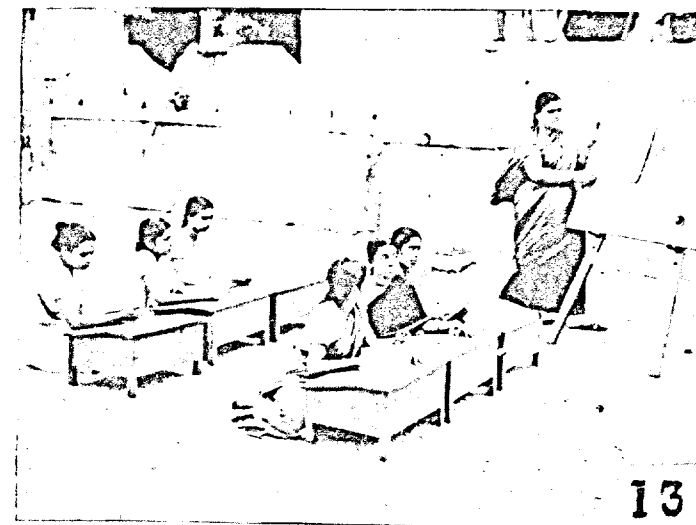


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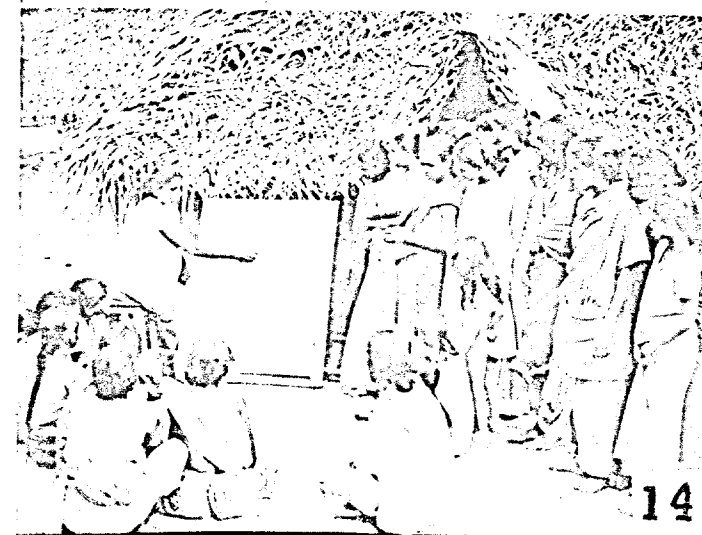
EDUCATION ALSO FINDS ITS PROPER PLACE



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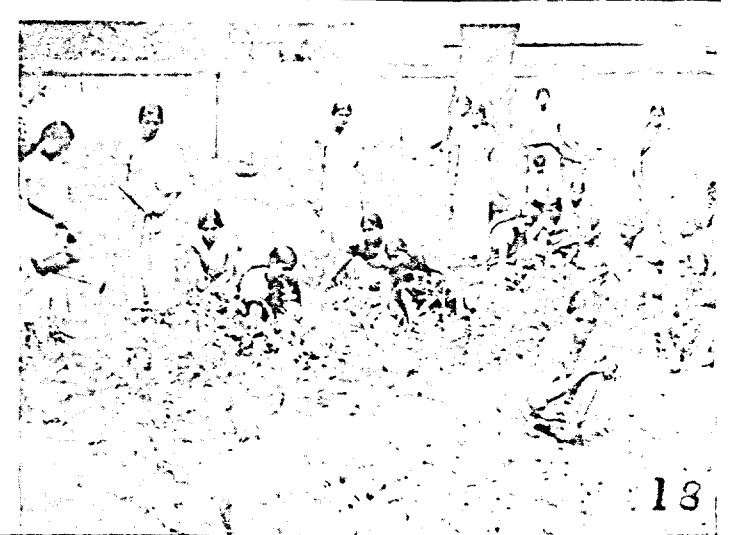
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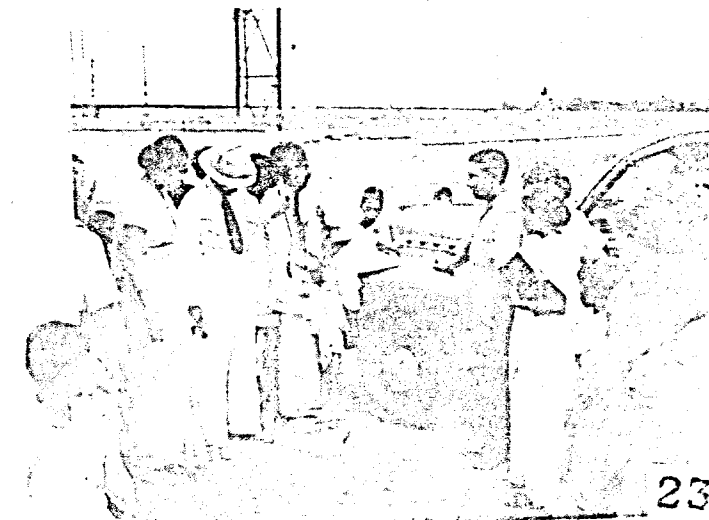
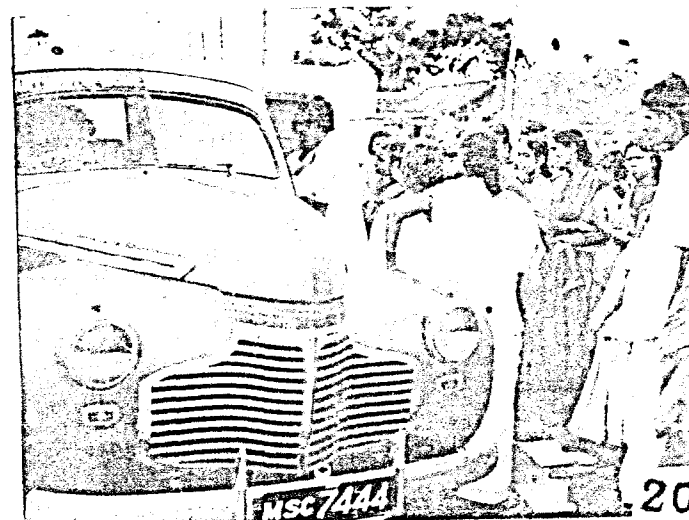
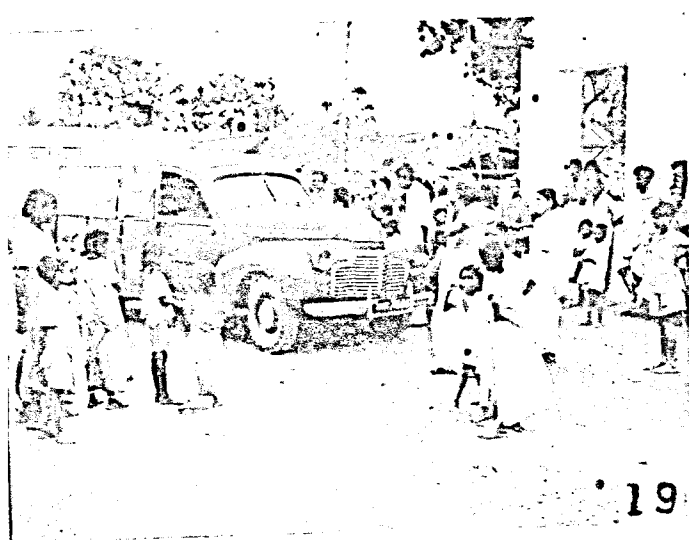


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(13) An open air class. (14) Adult Education. (15) Pre-basic classes for children of some of the members of the Service Home. (16) Omam-water demonstration—a home remedy. (17) Physical activities. (18) Vegetable gardening.

(7) Service Home Building, Madras. (8) Members of the Service Home. (9) Flag salutation. (10) Store Minister distributing vegetables. (11) A group at music. They are their own tutors. (12) A spinning demonstration.

MEDICAL FACILITIES CARRIED TO THE VERY DOORS OF THE VILLAGERS



(19) Medical welfare workers. (20) The doctor is busy at work. (21) A patient is being examined. (22) An advanced medical case. (23) A patient is being weighed. (24) Another patient is being taken to hospital for treatment.

IN THE SPHERE OF NATION BUILDING

Forests—A Trust Property

Its Economic Management—A National Duty

What are Forests? In the words of Gautama Buddha, "The forest is a peculiar organism of unlimited kindness and benevolence that makes no demand for its sustenance, and extends generously the products of its life . . . provides protection to all beings, offering shade even to the axemen who destroy it." Forest therefore is man's most wonderful gift from Nature. Millions of people throughout the world receive from the forests their daily bread, shelter, fuel, clothing and numerous other commodities. The forests provide a number of benefits which cannot be reckoned in terms of rupees, annas, pies, such as the influence of forests on stream-flows, floods, erosion and conserving moisture which becomes a life-blood of cultivable crop.

The ancient myth that our forest resources are inexhaustible persisted even so late as the inter-war period, in spite of the partial disillusionment caused by our experience during the first world war. But the second world war administered a finishing stroke to this myth of inexhaustibility of our resources. Although the second great war is over, the privations are fresh in our minds. We have suffered from a dearth of every kind of forest produce including other necessities of life such as houses to live in, food to eat, and clothing to wear.

Civilizations are largely based on the ability to secure food. Freedom from want is the aim of all people. The prosperity of India, which is essentially an agricultural country, depends on the attention paid to agricultural development. Our health depends upon a sound and abundant agriculture producing food of the best possible quality. Perfect health comes not from medicine, but rather depends upon a sound nutrition. Good nutrition in turn depends upon good food, digestion, and good muscular tone. But the greatest of these is good food. Our population is ever on the increase and owing to this increase, we have ever new demands for our foodstuffs, but alas, we are unable to keep pace with our growing needs, simply

exhausting the basic resources of soil, water, forests and grasses, faster than they can be replaced. It needs therefore to be hardly stressed that the foremost task before the country is how best to step up production of food. The fertility of our land has decreased, the soil has been washed away by rains, floods, and wind. The land is being steadily deprived of the soil that is to produce our food.

A National Problem

The future of our human race is on the farm and not in the City. The preservation and conservation of the farm lands have therefore become a national problem. The preservation of our farm land is intimately linked, nay bound up, with forests. The forest growth on our hills is of utmost importance for the protection of the plains against devastating floods. The great rivers that flow through our country have their sources in the high hills, and they are fed by the rain water. Where hills are covered with vegetation, the vegetation and humus soil with its accumulations of rotting vegetable matter act as a sponge in holding the rain water and only allow it to percolate away slowly, thereby feeding the springs and streams with a steady and continuous flow of water. In other words, it serves the purpose of a reservoir, for the storage of water, which slowly percolates away giving a more or less constant and steady flow of water into the stream and rivers. Where the hills are denuded of their vegetation, the water after a heavy down-fall of rain-rushes off the bare hill sides, converting the streams and nalas into raging torrents but only for a short time, for they run dry soon after the rain ceases, as no water is retained to feed them with a steady flow of water, thus reducing the supplies of water in river and ultimately ending in completely drying up of mountain streams and rivers.

Formerly when the hills were densely wooded, the great rivers flowed across the plains at a higher level

of more or less equilibrium without causing great damage from flood. The denudation of a considerable proportion of our hills of their vegetation has exercised a considerable adverse influence on the action of rivers upsetting their previous condition of equilibrium resulting in great floods, the changing of the course of the rivers and much vertical erosion of the river beds resulting in the formation of great ravines, which although dry for greater part of the year, become converted into raging torrents after heavy down pours of rain, carrying large quantities of soil in suspension, which they deposit on the cultivated lands on the plains, converting them into barren wastes and silting up of large reservoirs of irrigative and hydro-electric value. The cumulative effect of denudation of the hills may thus be summarized as loss of wealth, depopulation of the hills, floods on the plains, and diminished supplies of water in the rivers for irrigation purposes.

One can imagine the magnitude of devastation that is going on when I say that it has been observed that, under clear tilled crops in the Nilgiris about 3 inches of surface soil have been washed off in about five years. In other words about 500 tons of soil per acre, over 5 years is being washed away or 100 tons per acre per year, whereas the normal wash, i.e. average annual rate of soil lost is only 0.64 ton per acre per year on grass lands, about 18.04 tons per acre per year in fallow fields, and about 30.19 tons per acre per year in shallow inter-cultivated lands. If this process continues unabated, all the top living soil will disappear in about 15 years and a minimum of 450 years will be needed till a corresponding thickness of soil is formed from the subsoil. If crop lands of our country are to be damaged at this rapid rate by erosion, the productive capacity of such highly vulnerable lands will be permanently ruined and unless such lands are immediately placed under a sound conservation forming system, within the next few years, prevention of such irreparable and unnecessary waste will

Many people do not realize that it is the work of plants which has made this place inhabitable for man and other animals and man is entirely dependant on plants for his food, timber for agricultural and dwelling houses, fodder for his cattle, and other useful products such as gums, resins, dyes, tannins, fibres, and many medicinal products apart from heat energy which he derives from firewood, oil or coal, required for cooking his food, etc. Our civilization had its origin in wood and it is intimately bounded up with wood.

Preventive Measures

Our primary aim therefore should be to prevent further destruction of our forests and thereafter to the successful growing of seedlings and trees.

Our villages are no longer self-sufficient in their requirement of fuel and agricultural timber. As forests recede by the inroads of man, villagers are finding it harder and more uneconomic to obtain their supplies of small timber and fuel from the more and more distant forests. Villagers in these parts have been compelled to use one of their most valuable agricultural assets for fuel which has seriously affected their production. Agricultural crop, as you know, very largely depends on the supply of manures. India's soils are particularly deficient in nitrogen. It has been calculated that the amount of nitrogen required to make up the loss through crops every year is about 2½ million tons. India has been very largely dependent on cowdung to supply this nitrogen deficiency. The total production of cattle manures in India is estimated to amount to 160 million tons of dry weight or 800,000 tons of nitrogen. Actually, however, 40 per cent of what is produced is used as fuel. Thus, about 320,000 tons of nitrogen which can produce an additional 1.75 million tons of rice is lost. The national importance of saving as much of this cowdung manure as possible is quite apparent and this saving can be achieved only if the rural population is willing to undertake production of small fuel in the form of some quick-growing trees by establishing village or community forests, which are our most urgent and important national problems. Such village forests will supply your village with agricultural implements, small timber, fuel, manure leaves, grazing and minor forest products such as fruits, nuts, etc. The creation of such forests can be combined with your normal farming operations. In addition to making your village self-supporting for your fuel,

timber, grazing and fodder and manure leaves for your fields, village forests will bestow on you several indirect benefits such as moderation of extremes of temperature, increased humidity, increased soil moisture, protect the growing crops as well as the livestock and man from hot winds. They prevent soil from drying up rapidly and prevent wind, from carrying away your valuable top soil. They beautify your village outskirts and citizens can go to them for picnic and rest. The village children can go to them to study the birds, the flowers, the trees and the small animals. The people of the village can own these forests, which will bring an income, which may help to pay the expenses of running their village on modern lines, expenses that are usually to be met with by taxing the people. Here is the community's opportunity to set its idle land to work, plant trees upon it, use it as a sanctuary for wild life, make it a place to rest and finally draw upon it for a supply of fuel and small timber for the common good and prosperity of the community. With such foresight they will relieve the drain upon our remaining forest wealth and enjoy a profit to themselves as well. These community forests will be the property of the people, maintained by the people, and operated for their common benefit.

The forests are one of our natural resources that we have spent with a free hand. We find that our forests are being destroyed faster than they are being replenished. This is due to cutting for our needs and waste due to improper use, excessive grazing, fires, insect pests and diseases. We have not protected our inheritance, but let it fritter away before the assault of man, fire and waste. If we check up the accounts of our forest inheritance, we will find we have cut seriously into our capital. You cannot always draw from a bank, unless you put something in, now and then. Man must give back to nature, part of what he takes. He cannot reap without sowing. We have used our forests extravagantly, wastefully and thoughtlessly. One of the forms of wealth, most abused has been our forests. It has been ascertained from a study of European conditions that for the well-being of a civilized nation and in order to meet the general and village consumers, requirements a country as a whole should have at least 20 to 25 per cent of its total land area covered with forests. But in India of the total area of 625,000 sq. miles about 155,000 sq. miles are estimated to be under forests. At first sight it might appear that the

present area under forests should be adequate for our needs. This, however, is not the case. About one-third of the area under forests is under Panchayats or private ownership and private ownership in India as in many other countries has been extremely wasteful in character. Within the definition of properly managed forests we can include about 11 per cent of the total land area which are of the reserved and protected types. Similarly the total area of our Province of Madras is 125,163 square miles of which 15,330 square miles are reserved forests, 304 square miles are protected forests, and 3,174 square miles are Panchayat forests, thus aggregating to a total of 18,808 square miles or about 15 per cent of its total area, and excluding Panchayat forests which have been much abused; the percentage of land which can be considered as real protected type of forests is only 12. It will thus be seen that the present distribution of forests in India and particularly in our Province is far from satisfactory from the point of meeting the needs of local consumers. Our country to-day is thus facing a crisis, one that affects our standard of living, our prosperity and our future, but there is no room for despair, provided, we realize the danger and take immediate steps to prevent such a catastrophe by embarking on an ambitious scheme of afforestation.

Conclusion

Forests can be grown, but it takes time. They must be watched, protected against browsing, weeds, and fire. It is a long-term investment with no current interest. It must, however, be remembered, that when the present generation passes on, the world does not end. There must be trees and timber for tomorrow and for many tomorrows. You should think of your children and their children. You can leave no better heritage than living trees. Trees form the background of our history and our very existence as a nation has been made possible by our forest heritage. The forests are a national asset, and therefore a trust property, which should be preserved for the citizens of tomorrow. It is the right of the future generation to know that their national heritage has been well preserved and cared for, so that these blessings may be made perpetual, if cared for in time. Our aim should not be merely to obtain the survival of existing trees, but the production of new trees of the highest possible yield of sound and valued timber. We should forthwith start

a national programme of forest building and vigorously promote a programme of community forests, extensive park system, shelter-belts, roadside planting, erosion control, grazing and fire control and wild life conservation. You as

good citizens, can perform no more patriotic and important task than help the life and prosperity of the children of tomorrow and those of many tomorrows and thereby serve the creation, progress and prosperity of our

nation. Remember a country without forests is almost as helpless as a people without children. When you help to preserve your forests, or plant new ones, you are acting the part of good citizens.

Panchayat Re-Organization

Note.—The following are extracts from a paper read by Mr. V. N. Kudva, I.C.S., at the recent Conference of Social Workers. The subject is of great topical interest in the context of the Social and Economic Reconstruction of villages which has been taken on hand everywhere in this country.

Local Bodies—A Retrospect

The problem of Panchayat organization is intimately connected with that of rural reconstruction. The proportion of rural population to the total population in the country is so high that it has often been said that India lives in the villages. The economic condition of the villagers is at present very low. Their income has to be increased to enable them to improve the standards of nutrition, housing and education. This means a well-planned and co-ordinated effort on the part of the Government and the public. There is a strong body of opinion which considers that the most suitable and effective agency through which these plans can be executed to secure rehabilitation of rural life is the village panchayat and that for this purpose, every village in the country should be under the management of a panchayat.

There is yet another aspect from which the organization and proper administration of village panchayats has always occupied a great deal of attention. The entire structure of any form of democratic Government must rest on the strong foundation of enlightened public opinion. Many of the problems which confront any Government, exist in a miniature form in rural areas and these can be dealt with more effectively by persons of common interest with local knowledge. The organization of panchayats provides a valuable field of training in civic affairs in their own villages, and it is considered that their efficient management should form the basis of good Government in the country.

It is common knowledge that there is at present lack of civic consciousness particularly in the village. The poverty of villagers seems to have almost devitalized them. They have lost their ancient spirit of self-help and self-reliance. Their poverty and ignorance make them easy victims of exploitation, with the result that the administration of village panchayats is, generally speaking, not satisfactory.

The present panchayat organization in rural areas has grown out of the steps taken from time to time by the previous Government to deal with this problem. Even so early as in 1820, Montagu Elphinstone observed: "The Village Committees were an excellent remedy for the imperfections of a bad form of Government. They prevented the bad effects of its negligence and weakness." It was felt that the State should take definite steps to foster the promotion among the people of habits of voluntary co-operation for carrying out public objects; and steps were taken to enable people to participate in the administration of municipalities and local bodies with a view to train them to look after their own affairs.

The credit for realizing the importance of shaping the new measures on traditional lines goes to Lord Ripon. As a result of his famous Resolution of 1882, a series of Provincial Acts were passed extending self-government with the aim of imparting political education. The measures enacted in the provinces were, however, in accordance with what their Governments conceived to be the needs of their people, and except in Madras and Assam, powers were concentrated mostly in the district boards. Though it was intended to make use of and develop such fragments of indigenous self-government as still existed in the country, the process was one of devolution of powers by district board to smaller units instead of federation of smaller units to large ones. The progress in rural reconstruction was very slow and the Royal Commission on Decentralization (1909), pointed out that this was due to the fact that the edifice had not been built up from the bottom; and that it would have been better if the starting point of public life had been the village in which the people are known to one another and have common interests. The Commission was in favour of establishing

village councils under the time-honoured name of panchayats in selected villages where conditions were specially favourable and their gradual development under the guidance of sympathetic officers; and it recommended that they should be given limited powers to construct and repair minor works, such as wells and drinking water tanks, to clean the villages in their own way and to maintain village roads and buildings such as rest-houses. After careful consideration, the Government of India decided in 1915 that informal panchayats with certain administrative and judicial functions were to be constituted as an experimental measure; taxation in such cases was to be optional and their jurisdiction by consent of the people. In the Montague-Chelmsford Reforms, it was recognized that responsible institutions have to be broad-based if they are to be stably rooted; and control over local bodies was completely transferred to Ministers in 1919. There was, however, a lack of uniformity in the series of Village Panchayat Acts which were then passed for establishing village panchayats in the provinces owing to the diversity of conditions prevailing in provinces. Powers given to them varied and they derived their income from different sources; and in the matter of expenditure also, items which received special attention varied from province to province.

The Position in this Province

So far as this province is concerned, it may be stated that the Provincial Government have always carried out their instructions in a liberal manner. The working of the local bodies in this Province has perhaps been successful in a larger measure than in other Provinces. If their working cannot be said to be entirely satisfactory, it is due to the far-reaching changes in our economic system which have led to the decay and disintegration of our villages.

Our Province was one of the two provinces which followed up the suggestion of setting up sub-district boards known as 'Taluk Boards' when the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, was passed in the wake of Lord Ripon's famous Resolution of 1882. About 400 'Unions' were then constituted for rural areas consisting of one or more villages and definite functions were allotted to them. Their administration was generally under the control of taluk and district board, which were in charge of public health, education and communications even in the unions. As our Province consists of about 54,000 villages, only a fringe of the problem of local administration in villages had been touched; as these unions besides were artificial groups, the interest of the kind which binds together the inhabitants living in a single village was lacking and in several cases, it was found that the interests of only bigger villages in the union were cared for and protected. It is not surprising that the people viewed them as mere tax-collecting agencies and it was obvious that these 'unions' had no future before them.

On receipt of the orders passed by the Government of India in 1915 on the report of the Royal Commission on Decentralization, 1909, a number of informal panchayats were created, 1,000 such panchayats, 310 of which were also looking after village forests, working towards the end of 1918. As they had no statutory recognition, the Madras Village Panchayat Act, 1920, was passed and statutory panchayats were created on a voluntary basis over areas which were declared by the local Government to be a village or panchayat area. In this Province, they were permitted to levy taxes like house-tax, fees on markets, cart-stands and slaughter-houses, property tax, etc., with the previous approval of the Registrar-General. (For minor panchayats, land-cess was the main source of income.) The organization was entrusted to "Honorary Organizers of Panchayats" and was subject to the control and supervision of the Inspector of Local Boards and Municipal Councils whose office was created in 1921 and who was also known as Registrar-General of Panchayats till 1934.

Excellent work was done at that time by the honorary organizers under the guidance of the then Inspector, Mr. N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar, and there were hardly any election disputes. After some time, the enthusiasm of the organizers as well as the people began

to decline. Though the Inspector had powers to remove bad presidents or members, the Government had not taken powers to compel recalcitrant and apathetic panchayats to function properly when factions or other factors made good administration impossible. Attempts were made to rouse their enthusiasm by initiating grants in deserving cases. From 1925-26 onwards, large amounts were placed at the disposal of the Inspector, who made grants for village communications, water-supply, libraries and for opening panchayat schools and their equipment to those of the panchayats which were prepared to contribute half the cost in cash or labour of construction or repair of any village road, well or drinking-water tank.

Villagers' Apathy

For some time, the inducement of financial help from the Government overcame the apathy of the villagers. There was no doubt the enthusiasm for the movement was definitely on the wane. The introduction of the principle of election tended to aggravate factions where they existed and contributed to discontent and jealousy. The audit made by Revenue officials revealed grave irregularities and misappropriations and disclosed that grants in many cases had been exploited by influential persons for their own ends. In the absence of day-to-day control of administration by insisting upon the appointment of trained and qualified personnel, there was need for drastic action as it was too late to rectify matters when the serious irregularities came to notice. The financial position of the panchayats was one of the weakest points in the whole scheme. No tax was compulsory and panchayats were permitted to raise taxes suitable to the locality.

Innovations

It was apparent that fresh measures had to be devised if about 5,000 panchayats which had come into existence by the end of 1930 had to be brought back into a healthy condition. The old Act was repealed in 1930 and the panchayats were placed within the ambit of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920. Changes were made in the electoral system by the introduction of property qualification instead of adult franchise. Income was statutorily guaranteed to the panchayats by definitely assigning to them one-sixth of the land-cess and they were advised to levy house-tax and profession tax based on income. With the abolition

of the taluk board in 1934, the panchayats' share of land-cess was increased to one-third. The offices of the District Panchayat Officer and Assistant Panchayat Officer were created to replace the honorary agency for the organization of the panchayats under the old Act, to make periodical inspection of panchayats and to assist the district boards, which were now in sole control of the panchayats, to exercise their functions properly. The Inspector was at the same time given powers to remove bad presidents and also to dissolve and supersede bad panchayats. A regular system of audit was introduced in 1938. The affairs of the panchayats were carefully scrutinized, and by about 1939, 83 of the panchayats were superseded and dissolved. There has been a general improvement as a result of these measures. A number of new panchayats have since been constituted, and their number has increased to 7,000.

Though the State at least in this part of the Province has elaborate plans for rural development and has executed some works through its own agencies, funds are kept at the disposal of panchayats to attend to only those items of rural improvement in respect of which they are in a better position with their local knowledge to attend to the needs of the villagers. Apart from the functions which are statutorily entrusted to them, it is open to them, under the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, to take over the management of undertakings of common interest, such as forest panchayats, maintenance of topes and communal lands and repairs to irrigation sources and channels and to open village parks. Funds are also being set apart from time to time to be allotted to those of the deserving bodies which are prepared to take up specific activities and make and levy contributions for the purpose. From 1939, the Provincial Government has extended broadcasting system to villages and radio sets are being installed at concessional rates in those of the panchayats which agree to bear maintenance charges. It has to be admitted that on the whole the majority of the panchayats have taken up the minimum services that they have to perform under the Act. The smaller panchayats can afford to take up only lighting and scavenging services from what is left over from their income after spending a disproportionately large amount on salaries for the staff, and the general appearance of these villages would show that even these services are not well performed. The

village roads are neglected and the tanks are not kept clean. The persons elected are not always suitable; meetings are not convened regularly; functions often paralyse their administration and funds are often mis-spent or squandered.

Panchayat Reorganization

The question of reforming the organization of these panchayats has been occupying the attention of the Provincial Government for some years now. It was apparent that if democracy and efficiency should go together, the actual day-to-day administration has to be entrusted to efficient non-partisan persons with administrative training, and since 1943, executive officers have been appointed to panchayats after giving them suitable training in accounts, public health, road maintenance, etc., and practical training for four weeks in selected panchayats and two more weeks under a district panchayat officer.

There has been a marked change in the attitude of the Provincial Government towards local bodies after the assumption of office by the Congress Ministries in May 1946. The Provincial Governments have since decided to take all possible steps to rehabilitate rural life. In the sphere of local self-government, the present Government have decided to reverse the old policy of keeping panchayat boards as mere appendages with meagre resources to the centralized administration of district boards. They are now working out a new Village Panchayat Bill under which every village with a population of over 500 and above is to have a panchayat; villages with a smaller population are to be suitably grouped together for this purpose; and these panchayats are to be given as large powers as possible to administer the affairs of the village with wider and some compulsory powers of taxation, and a greater share of revenue accruing in the village. The larger panchayats are to be constituted as "town councils." Executive officers are to be appointed whenever the income permits this measure; a wide range of functions on the lines of those exercised by the old panchayats are to be entrusted to them. The control now exercised by the district boards is to be withdrawn and the supervision and control is to be exercised solely by a central authority assisted by District Panchayat Officers and Deputy Panchayat Officers in the districts. Provision is being made for "grouping of village panchayats" with a view

to enable them to undertake common activities like the running of a hospital, employing sanitary staff in common, employing a supervisor in common to help them to prepare estimates and carrying out works. The intention of the Provincial Government is that, when these panchayats are formed, they should form the basis of the whole structure of local administration; and that their efficient working should be the basis of universal good Government in the country.

The aim of the panchayat movement is to raise the civic consciousness of the people by providing them a valuable field of training in their villages. As pointed out on 6th August 1948 by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru at the First Local Self-Government Ministers' Conference at New Delhi, an efficient administration of village panchayats must form the basis of any true system of democracy in this country, and democracy at the top cannot be a success unless it is built up on foundations of local self-government below. Whatever may be the defects of the measures taken by the previous Government to promote the cause of self-government in this country, it has to be admitted that there is at present a lack of sense of citizenship due to the poverty and ignorance of the masses. This has been responsible for the low standard of administration of our local bodies which compelled the Provincial Governments curtail their powers in the past. Even apart from the sphere of local self-government, it is difficult for countries with a low economic condition like ours to grapple with any serious problem of administration. Reforms super-imposed by the State are not likely to have lasting results unless there is a change in the spirit of the people and unless steps are taken to improve their resources and raise their standard of life to enable them to spend more on the amenities in their villages.

The problem as to the steps that have to be taken up immediately to restore the administration of our village organizations to their traditional level of efficiency, is very difficult and not capable of easy solution. If the measures of reform are to be successful, they have to be synthesised with traditional values respected by the rural population. Experience has shown that the movement has to be built on broad-based foundations and the process should be one of federation of smaller units into larger ones as was the case with the ancient village institutions and not a devolution of

powers to smaller bodies from centralized organizations like district boards. While elected representatives are in a better position to realize the wants of the people and can furnish natural leaders who can rouse the people to work with enthusiasm for their welfare and even contribute funds or manual labour for the purpose, the actual day-to-day administration has to be entrusted to persons of administrative experience if the services are to be properly rendered to the people. Besides, the State, which has entrusted important services and is likely to entrust other services of national importance to the panchayats, has a right to retain some form of control and to enforce certain standards of efficiency in their administration, and this principle seems to have been recognized even in the Chola period. Officers who are entrusted with these functions should, however, deal with those institutions with a full understanding of their difficulties and guide them in a sympathetic manner in their activities.

While it is true that we may certainly adopt many of the features of the ancient organizations for the purpose of building up the new institutions in a manner which is suited to the genius of the people and to foster initiative and a spirit of self-help and self-reliance in the villages, the measures to be taken have to be adopted to the present conditions. Improvement of communications, the contact with the outer world and the impact of western civilization have materially altered conditions in the country. The villages are no longer isolated, self-sufficient units. Ideas generated in towns and propagated through newspapers are gradually changing the rural outlook, and there is a gradual migration of enterprising sons of villages to towns. Though the bulk of the people will live in villages, it is sometimes being said that the town has begun to replace the village as a characteristic unit. While in the past, the activities of the village assemblies in many parts of the country centered round the temple. Ours is a secular State which has to provide for the needs of persons of different religions and all classes of people. While the ancient institutions aimed at the harmonious working of groups based on hereditary occupations, the spirit of our time aims at securing equal privileges and opportunities for all irrespective of their birth. This important factor has to be taken into account in our plans for the future.

A Serious Handicap

The most serious difficulty is the lack of leadership of the villages. The tendency of the better classes to migrate to towns has to be arrested. Provision has to be made in our plans for industrialization to provide suitable employment for persons with some modern education in the villages. The conditions of existence which are

at present dull, monotonous and often insanitary must be considerably improved and modern amenities provided so that persons with modern urban education do not find it difficult to live in villages. Experiments in rural work made by some devoted workers and a few enthusiastic officials have shown over and over again that when devoted workers move with their villagers,

talk in their language and identify with them in spirit, they have always been willing to accept new ideas. The very history of our struggle for independence which has been recently achieved in a unique manner shows that talent and capacity for hard work and sacrifice are available, and that there are vast potentialities if they are properly marshalled and directed.

Agricultural Wealth is the Basis of Industrial Progress

Dominion Food Minister's Exhortation

The Hon'ble Mr. Jai Ramdas Daulatram, Minister for Food and Agriculture, Government of India, inaugurating a 10,000-acre Land Reclamation Scheme by tractors at Patharia, Central Provinces, emphasized the need for application of science and mechanical power towards agriculture with a view to make the country self-sufficient in food. He also appealed to the agriculturists as well as to the officers of the Central and Provincial Governments, who will be in charge of implementing the schemes to take up this work as a mission so that this great national effort may contribute to make India healthy and prosperous.

A country like India where, for long a majority of its people must live and labour in villages, prosperity can have no meaning unless our fields and farms yield their full fruit and enrich the tillers of the soil and thereby the country. It is the agricultural wealth of countries like the United States, Canada, Australia and Russia which has made their people prosperous and given them the means for achieving national prosperity. Agriculture is the mother of industry. We must have a healthy and robust mother if its child is also to be robust and healthy. Agriculture must, specially in a country like ours, have the first place in national economy. More of national attention, national energy, national finance, both through the Central and the Provincial and State Governments should be diverted to the fulfilment of our task in the field of Agriculture.

We need not confine ourselves to the goal of mere self-sufficiency. Maximum agricultural production is to be the foundation of our industrial development. Vast masses must have adequate purchasing power to constitute the home market for the products of our fully developed industrial activity. India cannot imitate those nations who maintain their industries

by exploiting and dominating on colonial countries. The 35 crores who make up India can sustain an expanding industrial activity if only they create out of the mother earth adequate purchasing power for themselves.

Initial Handicap

India, agriculturally, has to start with a great handicap. A year or two's efforts in a normal way can effect no radical change where our chief means of agricultural production, land and water, have both shrunk materially in proportion to population. Since August 1947, our great task has been to produce out of less land and still less irrigated land enough food to feed a greater proportion of population. But however big the task it has to be fulfilled and however great the difficulties they have to be overcome.

It is for the fulfilment of this task and for overcoming all these difficulties that your own people's Government in the country wants the co-operation of all of you. I would like the agriculturists of the Central Provinces to realize the opportunities which are being given to them to tender this co-operation. There are vast tracts in your Province which have become infested with weed and which today can yield nothing either to you or the country. It has been estimated that in your Province six lakhs of acres are in this condition. The Central Government with the full co-operation of your Provincial Government is trying to reclaim this large unfruitful area for you and the country.

C.P. Reclamation Scheme

Today about 100 tractors sent from Delhi are ready for fresh operations so that in place of being over-run by unsightly weeds we may see the fields of your Province laden with health giving wheat. These six lakhs of *kans*

infested lands of your Province is only a little bit of the huge area of 6½ crores of acres of cultivable waste land which we have inherited as our share when freedom was won and partition effected. To convert all this stupendous area of cultivable waste land into smiling fields of corn is a mighty problem which must occupy several years. But we have planned an immediate programme of reclaiming about one-tenth of this area in the immediate future. Forty lakhs of acres infested with weed or *kans* or *hariali* in the Provinces of C.P., U.P. and Bombay and the States of Madhya Bharat, Vindhya Pradesh and Bhopal are to be immediately reclaimed. Besides this area there is other uncultivated waste land not infested by any harmful weed which also has been included in the present programme. This would cover another 22-lakh acres. Thus a total area of 62-lakh acres is intended to be included in a programme which beginning towards the end of the present year is expected to be completed in the course of about six years. Every season thus, new land will be coming under the plough and yielding us badly-needed foodgrains in an increasing measure from year to year.

In this scheme of reclamation, 14-lakh acres are to be ploughed up in Madhya Bharat, 10 in U.P., 9 in C.P. and 5 each in Bombay, Orissa, East Punjab, Bhopal, Vindhya Pradesh and 4 lakhs in East Punjab States. All this will require investment of large funds and great supply of technical personnel and considerable organizing effort. As regards the funds, it is proposed to borrow the necessary finance from the International Bank. We have been consulting the Provincial Governments with regard to this big scheme and it is hoped that it will be finalized in its main outline at Delhi in the course of the next few weeks.

(Continued on page 28)

AGRICULTURAL NOTES

Hastening Grow-More-Food

Co. 13, a strain from Arupatham-kodai popular in Coimbatore, Salem, Arcot, Mathurai and Ramnad districts has given an average yield of 3,993 lb. per acre ranging from 2,800 to 3,500 lb. per acre. While the local Sio. 16 (Kasipichodi), a fine grain variety coming to harvest at the same time has yielded only 2,130 lb. per acre. But Mtu. 19, a variety with a size and quality of grain similar to Co. 13 could be harvested 10 to 12 days later and yielded only 2,984 lb. per acre. With Co. 13 as an early planted crop, it will be possible to plant the field again after its harvest in the middle of the September with the paddy crop just like the paddy growers under the tanks in the East Godavari district who occasionally plant their paddy crops in September-October as in the current season. Trials are in progress on the Agricultural Research Station, Samalkot, to find a more suitable variety than the existing local variety for the intermediate season (October-January) after which the land can be planted with the usual dalwa crop provided there is sufficient water in the irrigation sources.

In the Grow-More-Food Campaign, short duration varieties of paddy play an important role as they will enable the cultivation of more crops in a year than the present practice of growing

a long duration variety in the main crop season (June-December) followed by a short duration variety in the second crop of dalwa season (January-April). Although the cultivation of short duration varieties is attended with a little more difficulty due to rain during the harvest period September-October, the cultivation of short duration varieties is nevertheless necessary in the interests of greater food production.

Rice of short duration varieties in general is not suitable for consumption in the shape of raw rice, but the defect is rectified by par boiling. Par boiling makes the bran layer stick to the rice grain faster and thereby improved the nutritional value of the rice. However habits count stronger than health arguments and short duration varieties of paddy with rice suitable for raw rice consumption would be more welcome in the Northern Circars where raw rice consumption is almost the rule.

The particulars of the best of the several short duration varieties of paddy tried during the current season are given below.*

These yields were obtained in 1 foot by 6 inches spacing and it can be expected that in close spacing adopted by the ryots the yields would be enhanced by 35 to 50 per cent more.

*Variety.	Flowering date.	Yield in lb. per acre.	Particulars of rice.		
			Colour.	Size.	Quality.
Adt. 15 ..	29th August 1948.	2,934	White.	Medium.	Par boiling rice fit for consumption.
Ptb. 10 ..	26th August 1948.	2,783	Red.	Do.	Do.
Co. 13 ..	25th August 1948.	2,420	White.	Do.	Do.
Adt. 20 ..	26th August 1948.	2,389	Do.	Small round.	Fit for raw rice.



(Continued from page 14)

to run a skeleton service with about 34 buses to clear the large crowd of people stranded at the Exhibition grounds to the various centres in the City. About 150 buses were put on the road on the next day with the help of Police drivers who were rushed to the City from several districts. The strikers used violence to stop the buses from plying, but the Police acted promptly and the resistance was soon overcome. There were cases of stone-throwing and some buses were damaged. A few passengers were attacked and slightly injured. An attempt was made to set fire to a bus. The situation was, however, firmly but tactfully handled by the Police at great risk to themselves. Within two days of the strike the normal bus service was practically restored.

The Labour Commissioner also declared the strike on the 24th illegal under section 24 of the Industrial Disputes Act and directed the Regional Employment Exchange to supply workers to fill up vacancies. There was no dearth of candidates and students from various Colleges in the City volunteered for work. The Department has already made a tentative selection of the entire staff to relieve the Police drivers and to fill all the vacancies. Meanwhile large numbers of strikers have offered to resume work. The Government have no intention of being unnecessarily harsh or vindictive, though they are anxious to provide against the repetition of a similar event in the future. They have accordingly issued orders for the reemployment of those strikers who offer to resume work unconditionally if their credentials are satisfactory and they give in writing an unconditional assurance that they will no longer indulge in any subversive, illegal or prejudicial activities.

The Government regret the inconvenience caused to the public. They wish to express their appreciation of the smart work done by the Police and the loyal men of the Transport Department at considerable risk and inconvenience to themselves. Their thanks are also due to the students of the various Colleges and members of the public who so generously volunteered their services.

FROM HERE AND THERE

What are We Going to Do for Water?

Large chunks of America are running out of water. At Sacramento, Calif, a newspaper puts a black mourning border around its weather news; which says, "No rain for 42 days. No rain to-day or tomorrow."

Townfolk in Santa Barbara, forced to ration water, rename their city Sahara Barbara. The well-to-do import water by truck to save their lawns, paying 40 dollars per two hour wetting. Vigilantes check meters for water hogging.

At Los Angeles, County Supervisor Raymond V. Darby asks the California legislature to put up 1,000,000 dollars for ideas on how to get sweet water from the sea, cheap.

In California's Central Valley, farmers slaughter their dairy cows and send steers out of the state by the thousand. No pasture. Beekeepers ship out their bees. No flowers.

The kind of water shortage many communities face has nothing to do with draught. The fact is the underground water is being used up faster than nature can replenish it. (More than half of the water we use daily comes from underground.)

In the Southwest, experts are already reckoning the day when the last new-comer will cross the Rockies heading west, because there won't be enough water for all. Some Los Angeles engineers have even set the deadline—1968.

Irrigation is the lifeblood of dry Arizona's economy. Two-thirds of this lifeblood comes from below the ground and a third from rains and rivers. Arizona's underground supply is being swiftly drained away. S. F. Turner, U.S. Engineer at Tucson, said: "The situation can no longer be solved by drilling new wells." In several areas water levels have dropped 55 feet in six years.

Some land has already returned to desert; 350,000 more acres, or about a third of the state's arable land, face the same fate. But as farm produce continues to bring premium prices, Arizona farmers get more land under irrigation and dig more wells.

In the Panhandle's high plains area, at Lubbock, Texas, farmers swamped

local merchants last spring with demands for pumps, buying them at the rate of 50 a day. It costs about 6,700 dollars to dig a well in the outlying dry country, but with wheat bringing more than 2 dollars a bushel farmers figured it was worth it. The result was that where only 1,100 wells tapped the underground pools of the Panhandle in the 1930's, 7,200 drain it now.

Every year nature stores enough water in the area to cover 50,000 acres with a foot of water (50,000 acre-feet). Last year Panhandle farmers withdrew 750,000 acre-feet. Some Texans have learned what prodigality of this sort leads to. When ground water gave out at Aspermont, an oil town west of Fort Worth, a barrel of drinking water fetched more than a barrel of oil.

At Long Beach, Calif. thirsty war factories and a mushrooming community gulped so much water from underground pools that water levels, once above the sea, are now 75 feet below sea level. As the fresh water retreats the ocean seeps into the water-bearing beds, polluting wells.

The Middle West and the East are also drawing down their underground supplies. Water levels under the downtown district of Louisville, Ky. have dropped 40 feet in ten years. The Indianapolis water table is down 50 feet. Air-conditioning systems have been gulping the City's water and are posing this question for the rest of America, too: what to do about it?

Baltimore had to reduce pumping at the beginning of the war when wells became contaminated with salt. Philadelphia's water tastes more like Epson salts every year. Over-pumping has pulled Brooklyn's water down 35 feet below sea level, giving it a rank, musty taste.

A limiting factor now on industry in some areas, the scarcity of water will dry up future growth unless it is known how much water is available and use it wisely. Here's why: It takes 65,000 gallons of water to produce a ton of steel, seven to ten gallons to produce one gallon of gasoline, 15 gallons to make one gallon of beer.

The industrial East has its water troubles cut out for it in the future,

but things are coming to a head now in the South-west. The fertile land there is largely reclaimed semi-desert. As one California farmer put it: "You're just a slave to your well, or to your irrigation ditch."

In the next decade, the U.S. Government's Bureau of Reclamation will spend more than 3,000,000,000 dollars to alter the courses of two rivers, build 20 reservoirs and cut a dozen canals to open up land for 50,000 new farms in California's 500 mile-long Central Valley. Lured by this promise of ample water in the future, and by the present high prices for cotton and vegetables, farmers and speculators have already started a land rush opening up thousands of acres of arid land.

"Every one of those acres will have to be irrigated now with water from wells", said Richard Stark, a prosperous orange grower at Lindsay, Calif. "That means we'll need one and a half to three additional acres feet of well water for every new acre. Where's it coming from?"

A canal now under construction will bring 800,000 acre-feet of water annually into an area that needs about 2,000,000. That leaves a deficit of 1,200,000 acre-feet to be made up by pumping. But nature doesn't put that much water underground each year in that area.

The two states most determined to grow and live in the manner to which the war accustomed them are California and Arizona. More people have moved to California during the last several years than there are in the state of Virginia. About 2,000 migrant families pour in every week. On a smaller scale, Arizona has enjoyed a similar expansion. The consequent struggle for water has become so bitter that the threat of civil war has flared up. When Federal and California engineers started work on the Parker Dam to tap Colorado River water for Los Angeles, Arizona militiamen held up the work at gun point for six months, until the U.S. Supreme Court shooed them away.

Now, with thousands of Arizona acres dying for lack of water and with migrants pouring into California daily, the row is heading for a show-down. It all began with the Colorado River Compact, designed to parcel out the Colorado's water for ever.

Two sets of states, seven in all signed the compact 25 years ago. Colorado, Utah, Wyoming and New Mexico, comprising the upper basin of the river,

Hand Manufacture of Paper

agreed to take 7,500,000 acre-feet a year between them. Arizona, California and Nevada agreed to split another 7,500,000 acre-feet. The compact seems to have declared an additional million acre-feet to be surplus, to be divided by California, Nevada and Arizona later. But nobody will quite agree on this. A separate treaty with Mexico gave that Country 1,500,000 acre-feet, presumably from the California, Nevada and Arizona share, but nobody will agree on that either.

When you add up all the claims, you discover that there are 1,000,000 acre-feet less in the river than the various parties claim.

As a solution Governor Warren of California has proposed that the issue be settled by arbitration or by decision of the Supreme Court. A bill seeking a court decision is now before Congress.

Meanwhile, the seven Colorado Compact states continue to battle over water as if they were sovereign countries. Cries of "Spy"! have even been heard. When a Colorado state water engineer left his job to take a similar post with California, Governor Knous of Colorado sent a bristling telegram to Governor Warren, charging that California had captured an employee who had highly confidential Colorado water data.

Only eight states have laws governing the use of underground water. In the others (including California and Arizona) if a man drills a hole, strikes water and drains off a neighbour's supply there's nothing that the neighbour can do about. If a building owner wants to use his town's underground resources for air cooling, there's nothing to stop him. In contrast, a New York regulation requires that for every well sunk to provide air conditioning the long island countries, which include Brooklyn, another must be used to return the water to the ground.

The average American requires more than 100 gallons of water each day for industries that support his community. Europeans use only a quarter as much. The American situation, geologists insist, is by no means hopeless if the people take stock of how much water they have and learn how to use it without using it up. Man found that he could use wood and still conserve trees. The same can be done with water. The most basic resource must not be allowed to flow down the drain.

—Reader's Digest.

Glass, from the nearness of gold, acquires an emerald lustre: so by the proximity of the sea, the land

It is learnt that even in 327, B.C. the art of making paper from vegetable fibres was known in the Panjab. From India the art is believed to have spread through China to Arabia and Europe. In the olden days in Daulatabad, a special kind of paper was made which was beautifully decorated by mixing fine gold leaf with the pulp. Though India has been making paper by hand processes for many centuries yet with the advent of machine-made paper the industry began to decline. Even so, the industry continued to be practised in some centres, for meeting the demand of Marwaris, who use mostly hand-made paper, for writing their accounts, on account of the paper being more strong and durable, than machine-made paper. Further, in Hyderabad, the State Gazette is printed only on hand-made paper.

In the recent past, a certain amount of enthusiasm has spread amongst the public regarding this industry. The All-India Village Industries Association and the Government Industrial Schools are teaching hand-manufacture of paper to many people.

This industry will stay only if it is widely introduced in the villages. It is well known that it is usually difficult for villagers to get work in non-agricultural seasons. I am not referring to those wet villages where cultivation is practised throughout the year, but to those villages having predominantly dry cultivation. If the people of latter type of villages take to this industry on days when they can't get work even if they wish to work, they will make some money at least. If for spreading this industry into the villages we depend on the usual raw materials like waste paper, rags and old gunnies, there will be difficulties because these will not be available in sufficient quantities in the villages. Villagers will take to this industry only if they are taught to make paper out of raw materials which are available to them in plenty and which they can get without difficulty and at practically no cost. Investigations on these lines revealed that no-fodder grasses which are fibrous like *Cymbopogon* species and *Themeda cybaria* are excellent for paper manufacture. In addition paper by hand processes, were also made out of Lantana, *Strobilanthus*, date leaves, plantain fibre, *Sansiviera roxburghiana* and *Agave* species. But making paper out of raw materials like *Sansiviera* and

Manufacture of paper by hand processes is not so difficult. Raw material should be cut into small bits cleaned and its weight noted. Then it must be pounded in a hand pounder and then soaked in water for about 24 hours. By this soaking, all soluble impurities get dissolved. The material is then kept immersed in a caustic soda solution containing 10 per cent by weight of the raw material, of caustic soda. If it is kept in this solution for 10 to 12 days the non-cellulose matter in the raw material will get dissolved. Where firewood, Lantana and *Strobilanthus* can be obtained free or at low costs, if the raw material is boiled in the caustic soda solution, the above changes will take place within about 6 hours and only fibre will remain. Caustic soda will cause blisters if it touches the human skin and so it should not be handled directly. Nowadays since the caustic soda is costly the following process can be used but it is not so efficient as caustic soda process. Quick lime 10 to 15 per cent by weight is taken and it is slaked and made into a paste. The raw material is mixed with this and stored for about 24 hours; then the mixture is pounded well in a hand pounder. Then it is heaped on a floor or kept in a cistern plastered with mortar or cement. This heaped up mixture should be stirred well at intervals and water sprinkled to make up for the loss of water by evaporation. In this manner the mixture should be kept for 10 to 15 days depending on the material. Then the material is again pounded and washed clean. Then the material is mixed with 40 per cent by weight of one to four mixture of quick lime and Dheby's earth (Crude Sodium carbonate) respectively made into paste by adding water. This mixture is kept for about 12 hours and afterwards again pounded in a hand pounder. After pounding the material is kept in sufficient quantity of water for about 10 days or a fortnight. Again the material is pounded and washed clean of all foreign matter. Then only the fibre of the raw material will remain. This fibre is ground into a paste in a roller grinder, kept in most Indian houses. This paste which is called Paper Pulp is washed in water, free of all foreign matter. This pulp will be brown in colour and it is used for making strawboards and brown wrapping paper. But if this pulp is kept in a bleaching powder solution

EDUCATIONAL TOPIC

New Education

Speaking recently at Sevagram, Professor Humayan Kabir referred to the 'New Education.' Inter alia, he said:

"I am deeply grateful to the organizers of the Hindustani Talimi Sangh for giving me the opportunity of participating in the inauguration ceremony of the Graduate Teachers' Training Course in the New Education. I have come to Sevagram after nine years. The first time when I was here, Bapu was among us and his influence pervaded the whole place. His influence has for a long time pervaded the whole country. Someone said that out of dust he made us men. I can think of no better description of his service to India.

Of his many gifts to the nation, I think, the experiment of New Education is one of the greatest. This experiment aims to create a new type of individuals in our society. The whole effort of education is to make new individuals, to shape new human beings who can contribute to the well-being of the society. The experiment of New Education serves to prepare new individuals by teaching young people to live together as a community on the basis of co-operation, love and truth.

There are many defects in our system of education. The British built that up for their own purposes. They wanted men who could help them in carrying on the administration. They were not very much interested in the education of the rest who constitute the vast majority of the people.

I would refer specially to two defects of our existing educational system. It has created a bifurcation in our lives. The so-called educated and the so-called 'illiterate' have been sharply differentiated one from the other. Present-day India is divided socially, economically, and politically. Of even greater danger is this bifurcation of India into the literate and illiterate. If we go to the villages, we see that the so-called 'educated' men does not even know how to talk to the so-called 'illiterate.' The illiterate also does not sit with the so-called educated man. The educated man did not often behave properly with the illiterate and neglected them. This is seen in all parts of the country. Bapu saw the danger of such bifurca-

education. It aims at reconstruction of the social structure and bridging the great gulf which was created. I know that you who have come here, are workers, who have faith in this work and the work can be done only when there are honest and sincere workers.

The other great defect of the old education was that it was one-sided. It developed the intellect, or perhaps not even the whole intellect, but only the linguistic ability of the pupil. The New Education aims to make education comprehensive so that it may lead to the all round development of the individual. The emphasis on linguistic skill in the old system was inevitable. A foreign administration required linguistic experts and did not need whole men. Now that India has attained her political freedom, we must reconstruct our social structure. This can be done only through a new type of education. Bapu introduced this New Education to train new individuals, new human beings. Whenever people start anything new, they are in a minority. It may even be a minority of one in hundreds. You, who have come here, will get back and may have to work in a minority of one among hundreds, but you must not lose heart, for what the minority think and do to-day the majority do to-morrow if the minority follow the truth and have the right spirit.

Some may say that the New Education has only just begun. It has not attained finality. I would say that the New Education will have finality. As Shri Ashadevi said only a beginning has been made. The vast task lies ahead and everyone must strive for all we are worth. In her words, let our spirit be like that of Newton when he said that he was only plying with the pebbles on the shore and the vast ocean of knowledge lay unexplored before him.

I am glad that you have come to take training in New Education from the place where it originated. You will, I am confident, catch the spirit of the work and take it to your own places. It is the spirit in a teacher that makes all the difference to education. No system can succeed if the teacher is not of the right spirit. India is facing a number of problems

to-day and is undergoing terrific changes. It is the duty of the teacher to build up our Nation's social structure so that we can take our rightful place in the world. 'Rome was not built in a day.' If we want to build our nation, we have to go slowly and steadily and never lose heart. So it is with the ideals of this New Education. If a system alone could work, gramophone records would have taken the place of the teacher. Education is a process of mental enlightenment. Just as one lamp lighted up another lamp, the illumination in the mind of the teacher illumines the mind of the pupil and there is greater light for both because of this co-operation. It is the spirit of the teacher to feel it his duty to take active and timely step in the reconstruction of India's communities. We want to build a society, where equality will rule, where hatred will be stamped out, where honesty will be the order of the day.

I think the thing I have liked best here is that you have tried to create such a community. You had only read about co-operation, sympathy and self-help. Here you are practising these virtues. Where this true character of a school is revealed, that it is an epitome of society, the education cannot but be fruitful. And in Sevagram, we have a small world-community, a community representing all parts and languages of India. I am confident, your stay here will instil in your minds a sense of the community of all Indian, and not only Indian, but all peoples of the world, and help you to train young citizens of India as citizens of a common world.

I again thank the organizers of this training course for giving me an opportunity to take part and to inaugurate your training course."

Tree Plantation Drive in U.P.

The Government of the United Provinces had sanctioned an intensive tree plantation drive during the last planting season to increase fuel, fodder and fruit reserve of the Province and the agricultural wealth in general. In connexion with this drive, it was possible to plant about 8 lakhs plants during the rainy season.

The next tree plantation drive may be undertaken in February and March in places where water facilities exist. Arrangements are being made for the supply of cheap and reliable plants of fruits and other trees as was done during the last planting season.

DELHI NOTES

Agricultural Production

The land reclamation scheme drawn up by the Government of India to meet India's food shortage, was approved in principle by the Ministers and representatives of the Provincial and States Governments concerned at a Conference held in New Delhi under the Presidency of Shri Jairamdas Daulatram, Food and Agriculture Minister, Government of India.

Shri Jairamdas Daulatram in his inaugural address explained the background of the present scheme of the Government of India.

The Foodgrains Policy Committee, Shri Jairamdas Daulatram said, had recommended reclamation of 9 million acres of land but considering the resources that are available or are likely to be available, the Government's plan was to reclaim 6.2 million acres during the next 7 years, of which 4 millions are weed-infested area and the remaining 2.2 millions are new land.

Giving the financial aspects of the scheme, he said that the total cost will be Rs. 136.35 crores of which Rs. 31.62 crores will be required in dollars, Rs. 21.97 crores in sterling, both being incurred abroad and the balance Rs. 82.76 crores will be expenditure in India.

In the resumed sitting of the Conference of the Ministers of the Provincial and State Governments concerned the schemes on tubewell construction, fertilizers and fisheries as part of the Government of India's Rs. 282 crores scheme for increased food production was discussed.

The total financial requirements of the schemes are Rs. 282.06 crores of which, it is estimated that Rs. 71.08 crores would be required in dollars, Rs. 64.93 crores in sterling and the balance Rs. 146 crores would be expenditure inside India. The Government of India are considering how the dollar requirements can be found and whether an approach can be made to the International Bank on that account. The sterling expenditure will have to be met from India's sterling balances.

The domestic expenditure of Rs. 146 crores will have to be found eventually by the Provinces, but it was suggested that they would not be able to do so at once and that the Government of India should make ways and means

for advances to them until they were able to repay the amounts so advanced out of the proceeds of the extra foodgrains produced.

The tubewell construction scheme envisages the digging of 4,565 tubewells in the provinces of East Punjab, United Provinces and Bihar during the coming three years.

The total cost under tubewell construction schemes comes to Rs. 68.95 crores of which Rs. 23.03 crores will be required in dollars, Rs. 11.92 crores in sterling and Rs. 33.95 crores for expenditure inside India.

The total requirements of sulphate of ammonia for the Indian soil, considering from the point of view of its availability rather than from the point of view of India's minimum requirements, for the next four years beginning from 1948-49 are 1,523,200 tons. This will cost a total expenditure of Rs. 71.57 crores of which Rs. 15.22 crores will be required in dollars and Rs. 30.46 crores in sterling and the balance Rs. 25.89 crores is for expenditure inside India.

The Fishery Scheme was placed before the Conference for information as it is an entirely Central responsibility. Certain provinces expressed the hope that the scheme would be extended further. For the present, the scheme proposes to set up a chain of well-equipped Pilot Fishing Stations along both the coasts of India at Bombay, Cochin, Vizagapatnam, Chandbali and Calcutta (or some suitable place near the mouth of Hoogly). It was felt that five stations were not enough for a big country like India and more stations should be opened.

Improvement of Agricultural Statistics

A five-year co-ordinated scheme for conducting crop-cutting surveys on the principal crops in India was recommended by the Advisory Board of Indian Council of Agricultural Research which met in New Delhi on January 12 and 13, 1949.

In the absence of reliable data on crop yields, the results of Government development plans on Grow More Food and other schemes cannot be gauged properly and the Board strongly felt that a suitable statistical machinery was

required to collect accurate figures. The Government of India have been considering the best method of arriving at accurate figures of crop production since 1943 and years of research have indicated that random sampling method can alone provide reliable statistics of yield of crops. An Inter-Departmental Committee set up in 1946 by the Government of India under the Chairmanship of Sir Theodore Gregory, then Economic Adviser to the Government of India, which examined this method was convinced of the practicability of its use and recommended that all Provincial Governments should adopt this method as a permanent measure for assessing crop yields. The Famine Enquiry Commission also made similar recommendations.

The Advisory Board, after careful examination of the scheme, has recommended that the random sampling method should be adopted by the Provinces. The main objects of the scheme are: to evolve a random sampling technique for conducting crop cutting experiments under the auspices of the Provincial Agriculture Departments, to demonstrate to the Provinces the feasibility of adopting the method so devised, to train the existing Provincial staff in the technique, to estimate the yield per acre for the Provinces as a whole and to revise the present state of district normal yields in due course.

The total expenditure involved in the Five-year scheme is estimated to be Rs. 59 lakhs.

Problems of Rural Electrification in India

The problem of rural electrification in India is really a problem of extending the blessings of electricity to 89 per cent of the population of India. This is the conclusion reached in the Central Electricity Commission's latest pamphlet entitled "Some Aspects of Rural Electrification in India."

Illustrating the stupendous nature of the task, it is pointed out, is the fact that in order to electrify the entire rural area in India 400,000 miles of secondary and low voltage lines and education and training of two to three thousand engineers besides a large force of technical and skilled labour would be necessary. Capital would be required to the extent of 600 to 700 crores of rupees.

As it is obviously impossible to have an all-India plan of this magnitude, it has been suggested that, for the

present, rural schemes should be considered only in a few selected areas. For the success of these schemes economy in construction and operation through the use of local materials, manufacture on a mass scale of commonly required equipment, simple construction and standardization have been suggested. Emphasis has been laid on the use of wood poles of which it is estimated, a quantity sufficient for the construction of about 5,000 miles of line can be made available every year.

Government loans and subsidies are considered essential for any rural electrification schemes, but at the same time continuous research in the matter of construction and standardization and pooling of Provincial experience has been suggested with a view to minimizing the total cost involved.

A point stressed is that the problem of rural electrification in other countries is simpler than in India. For instance, in England 80 per cent of the population is urban and rural electrification means extending the benefits of electricity to only 20 per cent of the population. Similarly, in America, only 44 per cent of the population have to be reached in rural areas.

Co-operative Health Centre

Ten Co-operative Health Clinics are proposed to be opened under a scheme drawn up by the Relief and Rehabilitation Ministry. Six of these will be Allopathic, two Homeopathic and two Ayurvedic. Allopathic Centres will be located at Gole Market, Faiz Bazaar, Babar Road Colony and Lodi Road Colony in Delhi. One Allopathic, Homeopathic and Ayurvedic Clinic each will be located at Sabzi Mandi and Northern Extension Colony in Delhi.

Agricultural Research and Soil Conservation

A number of important research schemes including those on improvement of crops, agronomical conditions in general, soil conservation in Himachal Pradesh, setting up a suitable organization for collection of agricultural statistics, research on tuber crops as an aid and substitute for food, standard method for milk analysis and dairy development, were approved by the Advisory Board of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research which concluded its two-day session last night.

The new economic situation in the country consequent upon partition was fully reflected in the Board's deliberations which gave particular emphasis on research schemes in the East Punjab and West Bengal for agricultural rehabilitation. Similarly, the development schemes of Hyderabad and Kashmir came in for special treatment in view of the abnormal conditions prevailing there.

The need for collecting more reliable statistical data on agricultural production was strongly felt by the Board and a five-year co-ordinated scheme of crop-cutting experiments of principal crops in various provinces was approved.

A resolution was passed urging upon the Government to sanction more finance for agricultural research as it was felt that to help in making the country self-sufficient in food, wider agricultural research than what limited finances permit at present should be undertaken.

A soil conservation scheme of the Himachal Pradesh for undertaking an ecological survey, cultivation of soil binders, collection of erosion data and to find out suitable measures to reduce soil losses was recommended. A scheme for the improvement of the soil conditions in spent-up orchard lands in the Kumaon Hills was another important research item recommended.

The Council had, in its previous meetings, recommended the cultivation of tubers such as sweet potatoes and cassava as a source of human food, so as to relieve pressure on cereals and had invited Provincial Governments to submit schemes on the subject.

Communal Institutions in Bombay

The Government of Bombay has, in a circular letter, directed all the Gazetted Officers who are office-bearers of communal institutions, either ex officio or in their individual capacity, whether under the orders of the Government or otherwise, to resign office in these institutions forthwith and dissociate themselves completely from the activities of such institutions. The defaulters will render themselves liable to disciplinary action.

Schemes submitted by Bombay, United Provinces, East Punjab, Bihar, Orissa and Mysore were recommended.

Schemes for the improvement of rice crops in the East Punjab, Coorg and West Bengal, and of maize in West Bengal and Bihar were sanctioned. Several research schemes on pulses in Madras, West Bengal, United Provinces, Bihar, Hyderabad, Orissa, Mysore and Gwalior were approved. Research schemes on millets in Mysore and on palmyra in Madras were also recommended.

A Jaipur Scheme to check soil erosion and spreading of the desert area was approved. The object of the scheme is to prevent the desert from spreading by sand blown by winds, by planting suitable shrubs and grasses which will at the same time provide better fodder for livestock.

A scheme for the co-ordination of research on insect pests and blast and foot diseases of rice in Madras was recommended. An East Punjab Scheme on Wilt disease of gram was also approved. The Council recommended that the animal nutrition scheme of Madras which was stopped in 1943 due to lack of accommodation for the laboratories, etc., should be revived.

A scheme to explore the possibilities of using milking cows for draught work was considered and approved. It was suggested that the work should be conducted at four centres, including the Indian Dairy Research Institute, Bangalore.

Standardization of the method of analysis of milk and milk products, suggested in a scheme of the Indian Dairy Research Institute, was approved.

It had hitherto been the policy of the Government to permit its Gazetted Officers in the districts to become office-bearers of communal institutions doing educational and social work. Of late, however, instances have come to the notice of the Government in which some of the institutions showed a tendency to stray into political activities. The present policy of Government is to eradicate communalism from all spheres of life and it would be inconsistent with this policy to allow officers to associate themselves with institutions of an admittedly communal nature.

NEWS ROUND-UP

Education for Industrial Workers in Bombay

The Government of Bombay is fast implementing its Post-war Reconstruction scheme of adult education, in order, to ameliorate the condition of labour.

Under the five-year scheme, the workers who are already literate would be given useful training in History, Geography, Physiology and Hygiene, Civics, Arithmetic and General Science, the objective being to make them into intelligent citizens.

The success of the scheme depends, to a large extent, upon the co-operation of workers and social institutions interested in the betterment of the workers' lot.

Another Post-war Reconstruction scheme aims at liquidating illiteracy among the industrial workers. When these two schemes are fully executed, a considerable addition to the worker's fund of general knowledge useful in daily routine will have been made.

Cottage Industries in East Punjab

The East Punjab Government have set apart a sum of Rs. 50,000 for distribution as grant-in-aid to educated youngmen for the development and encouragement of handicrafts and cottage industries on small scale.

Cultivation of Fallow Land in C.P.

The C.P. and Berar Cultivation of Fallow Land Act, 1948, was enacted on the 9th April 1948 to put pressure upon the holders of extensive areas of land to grow approved food crops on a certain percentage of fallow land in their occupation. Reports indicate that an area of at least two lakhs acres of fallow land has been brought under cultivation. There is still ample scope for further extension of cultivation over old fallow land without seriously curtailing the grazing area which may be required by the holders of land for their cattle. There are over 37 lakhs acres of old fallow land in C.P. and over 16 lakhs acres of old

and new fallow land in Bihar. It was, therefore, decided that the Act be renewed with certain modifications which have been found necessary in the light of the experience in administration of the Act.

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material) it becomes bleached in about 24 hours. If "Perchloron" is used it will be enough if a third of the quantity of the ordinary bleaching powder is used. The bleached pulp should be washed clean of bleaching powder. However much it might be bleached, the pulp will be butter brown in colour and to make it, white indigo blue should be added in small quantities.

Then a vat is filled to about to three-fourths of its height with water. In this water, the pulp prepared in the manner detailed above, is mixed in small quantities at a time and kept well stirred till the mixture looks like dilute butter-milk or thin gruel solution. From this mixture only is paper lifted. For paper lifting, two similar frames made with flat smooth battens are necessary. The inner dimensions of the frames will be slightly bigger than the size of the paper proposed to be lifted. One of the frames a fine meshed wire gauze, made out of brass or copper, is stretched tightly and fixed without sagging. The skeleton frame known as the deckle, is placed on this frame so that the wire gauze would appear to be stretched between the two frames. Both the frames are held together tightly, dipped vertically into the pulp mixture, turned horizontally inside, with the deckle up, and lifted horizontally clear of the vat. The water will drain through the sieves and pulp would be seen to have settled uniformly on the wire gauze of the lower frame. If the frame is lifted with a slant there will be uneven settling of the pulp and the paper will be uneven in thickness. The deckle

is removed very carefully taking care that water does not drop from it on to the paper on the wire gauze of the paper frame. Then a cloth, slightly bigger than the frame is placed over the paper on the wire gauze. The frame is turned upside down and the paper falls on to the cloth. When this cloth is dried the paper can be easily peeled off it. But paper made out of certain materials will absorb ink. To make it non-absorbent both sides of the paper will be smeared with starch or glue solution and dried. Starch can be made out of either rice, wheat or corn flour. If the paper sized in this fashion is rubbed with any hard but smooth surface like the surface of broken porcelain, pebbles, etc., it will become glazed.

For making coloured paper direct dyes are used and the pulp is dyed just like cotton fabric and then only put in the vat for being lifted as paper.

If two adults, a woman and a boy are engaged wholly in hand manufacture of paper it is told that they will make in a month about Rs. 28 on wages alone and Rs. 13 profit from selling the paper manufactured by them. There is no time to give more details regarding this. If many people take to this hand manufacture of paper in a village it will be possible to decrease the cost of production.

I hope that people, who for many days in the year can't get work, even if they wish to work, will manufacture paper by hand processes out of raw materials, which at present are not put to any use and thus increase their income.

OUR FREEDOM

The freedom that we have secured is only an opportunity, and not an end in itself. It is like day-break calling us to our daily duties. Unless we perform our duties freedom by itself may mean nothing.

There is a great deal of work before freedom can bring joy to the people. You have been in a great hurry to get things done, everything at the same time. There is then the danger that nothing is done satisfactorily.

After all, the use of freedom is learnt only in the exercise of freedom. If the political outlook is not altogether bright, the economic position of the people is certainly difficult and uneasy.

—HIS EXCELLENCY SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI.

BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS

"THE GOSPEL OF SELFLESS ACTION OR THE GITA ACCORDING TO GANLHI."

By MAHADEV DESAI. Published by Navajeevan Publishing House, Ahmedabad. Pages 390. Price Rs. 4.

This is an age of Gita. New editions and interpretations of the Gita are appearing day by day in all languages and countries. The philosophy of the Gita and its non-sectarian appeal that gave a distracted Arjuna the required incentive for a protracted fight in a spirit of detachment and selflessness is therefore looked upon by the weary world as a Kamadhenu (The divine cow) from whom all and sundry can draw the milk of peace or contentment according to his or her capacity or power. A great soul like that of Mahatma Gandhi, who, by intuition, realized the agony that was in store for the world, drew inspiration from it a decade ago for his new doctrine of Satyagraha and non-violence which elevated the human soul from its degradation and revealed to the astonishing world its inherent force and potentialities. The result is a new interpretation of the Gita by himself according to his point of view, emphasizing the doctrine of selfless action or Anasaktiyoga, which forms the core and kernel of the philosophy of the Gita. Mahadev Desai, Gandhiji's true disciple and Secretary, has done a signal service to the world at large by placing before it this English translation of the original Gujarati, by Mahatma Gandhi, adding his own detailed commentary and introduction which embodies the results of his constructive and comprehensive study of the Gita. Though Desai calls it "My submission" through his own humility, it is a solid contribution to the literature on the Gita. He has cleared many new points in his introduction. In fact, on every topic relating to Gita, Desai has some new observation and new facts to give.

Desai's analysis of the controversies on Gita has a refreshing originality about it and his answers are emphatic and convincing. Some philosophers have raised the issue that most of the ideas contained in the Gita are borrowed from one Upanishad or the other and that it bears evidence of incoherent

thinking. He admits that the Gita has freely borrowed from Upanishads, and, in the very nature of things, it was inevitable. Gita, being a later work, cannot afford to ignore the previous literature on the subject, of which Upanishads formed an important part, as they raised the standard of revolt against the excessive emphasis on vedic rituals and wanted to establish the value of renunciation as the only means of salvation. The Gita aims at bridging the gulf between the two and necessarily had to draw upon the Upanishads which took a definite step forward in the evolution of our philosophical system. If Gita has borrowed, it has done so only discriminately to suit the scheme which its author had in view and to harmonize the apparent contradictions in different Upanishads.

Reference may also be made to the topic, the Varnasrama. Though Varnasramadharma—caste system—exists now without any relation to its economic background founded on social well-being, its original conception as explained in the Gita fixes the individual to his Dharma or duty in fulfilment of which Arjuna is called upon to give up his despondency and fight as a born warrior. That such an action should be free from any consideration of its outcome or result is a necessary corollary of the Varnasrama doctrine. In fact, this formed the essence of the teaching of the Gita and the original contribution to philosophical thought by the Gita. Its references to other sources are meant only to establish this fundamental hypothesis. This conception is simple, at the same time, sublime, and has therefore appealed to men of all climes and characters. The unworldly atmosphere of Upanishads and other systems of Hindu philosophy is of interest only to the scholar and metaphysician. The doctrine of selfless action (Nishkama Karma) emphasizes the importance of life which puzzles the average man who needs assistance when confronted with situations beyond his control. When he is able to preach detachment with the help of Yoga and other initiatory processes, he attains Siddhi, or perfection and transcends earthly limitations. Lokamanya Tilak, whose 'Gitarahasya' is a monumental work,

thinks that Sankaracharya's preference of Jnana or knowledge to action which according to the Acharya, results in bondage is opposed to this conception of 'Siddhi' through selfless action. The difference in atmosphere of the age in which these two great thinkers lived accounts for the divergence of their views. Desai brings out the genesis of their respective outlook thus: "Though it is obvious that Sankaracharya over and over attacks action as the root of bondage, it is vedic ritualism that is the target of his attack, and not all action as such, and he recognizes in so many words often enough that a jnani's activities whatever they may be, will be all for the good of the world. The Lokamanya, naturally impatient of the *soi disant jnanis* of the present day, revelling in intellectual jugglery, and shunning all action, unjustly attributes this philosophical lotus-eating to Sankaracharya's insistence on a man of knowledge refraining from action. The man of knowledge that Sankaracharya has in mind is the perfected man of self-realization and not the one who is the target of Lokamanya's attack. There is a similar controversy between the two giants on the efficacy of selfless action which, however, does not affect the main content of the Gita Philosophy.

Desai's study of the Gita inspired by his master is illuminating, instructive and ennobling and deserves to be in the hands of the scholar, the philosopher, the politician and the average man—whoever desires to know the world and its inner meaning.

—K.C.N.

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Government's Aim

All this land is beyond reclamation by human labour. The aid of science and mechanical power is inevitable if these 62 lakhs acres of potential wheat-growing fields are not to continue to reproach us daily with their barrenness, while the whole of India is asking for more food and we have to take round the begging bowl to a dozen countries, big and small, and ask for food even at high prices and sacrifice hard-earned money and exchange currency, both of which we can ill-afford. This does not mean that other measures have not to be taken to step up production in existing fields all over the country. Intensive action in regard to irrigation, improved seeds and manure is essential if immediate results are to be achieved.

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"WE SEEK TO SERVE AND NOT TO COMPETE"

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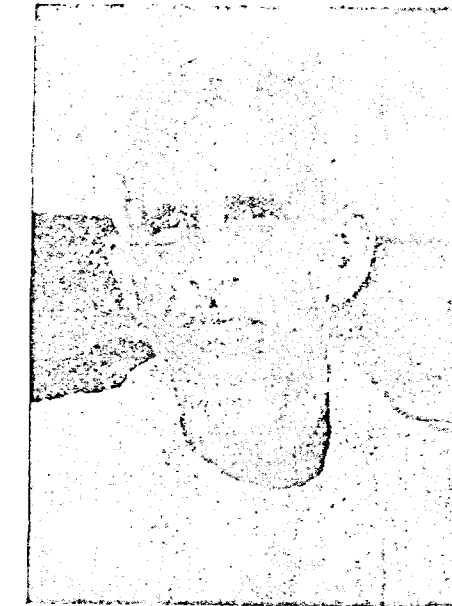
The State and Religion

Premier's Lucid Exposition

Speaking at the Legislative Assembly recently the Hon'ble Premier of Madras gave a very illuminating survey of the position in regard to the Endowment Bill.

The House has been discussing this Bill for sometime now and I dare say there has been a fairly full-dress debate. Outside too, the Press and the platform is fully seized of it. You, Sir, have been generous with time. No one, who wanted to speak, was denied an opportunity and no one is more happy about it than I. In fact, Sir, one Hon'ble Member who with great fervour spoke in support of the amendment complained that we have been discussing it so long that his seat has begun to burn. I suppose, Sir, that settles the matter so far as free and full expression of views on the Bill is concerned.

Sir, my Hon'ble and Trusted Colleague Dr. Rajan, has already presented the case ably before the House. After that, one would naturally feel that there is very little to say on behalf of the Government. I attach particular importance to Dr. Rajan's presentation of the case, not merely because he represents the ancient and modern, the old and the new, but also because he, as a Member in charge of the Hindu Religious Endowment portfolio in the Congress Cabinet of 1937, was largely responsible for shaping this Bill; but for the historic events that had led to the resignation of the Congress Ministry soon after, this Bill perhaps would have long ago been placed on the Statute Book by him and the credit or blame would have gone to another Premier, namely, our beloved Rajaji; but that was not to be. Since it is now my responsibility, Sir, both as the Minister in charge



of the portfolio and as Premier for bringing in this measure, I will be failing in my duty if I do not make a statement on it, however brief it be.

It is a tragic irony of this country that whenever a measure intended to ameliorate the social, economic or political conditions of the masses at large is brought, the cry of 'religion in danger' is invariably raised. If a socio-economic programme like prohibition, the implementation of which is the salvation of the poor, is launched, the cry is 'Individual freedom is in danger.' When we want to abolish bigamous marriages and root out the consequent social and economic evils which hold women in subjection, then

again the cry is 'Religion in danger.' Sir, in the name of religion was opposition engineered to such measures like the Age of Consent Bill, the Devadasis Bill, the Bill for the entry of Harijans into temples, and a host of salutary measures without which we would be a people, steeped in rank superstition; and yet, Sir, we have survived all these crises. The world is moving forward and with it we too have to. Those who in the name of religion, try to halt the pace of our progress are doing a disservice to the very religion which they profess. I am not prepared to believe,

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Sir, as some Hon'ble Members have here made out that what opposition there is to this measure is purely the work of vested interests. A considerable part is no doubt likely to be. The Bill does affect a large group of men in society who in the name of God and religion, misuse the trust that is placed in their hands and find in the proposed measure an end to their scope for exploitation. I am not concerned about them. On the other hand, Sir, their very opposition is an eloquent testimony to the sound and wholesome principles of the Bill. The louder their agitation the greater is the reason for the Bill. But, Sir, it is not for those who directly or indirectly stand to lose materially by a reformist measure such as is now before the House—and they are the vast majority comprising the opposing ranks—but to those few who rightly or wrongly believe that the proposed measure is a negation of religious rights—it is to them I seek to appeal. No doubt they know not what they are saying.

What is Religion ?

What, Sir, is religion? And what, is the concept of State in relation to religion? These are issues, fundamental and much germane to the present discussion. Sir, I ask you, does religion mean exploitation? Does religion mean the misuse of trust placed in your hands? Does religion mean that, in the name of God you must perpetuate the mismanagement of charities and trusts that have been so generously endowed by our forefathers? Does it mean that *archanas*, *abhishekoms* and *pujas* should be neglected and that no one should raise his little finger to stop it? Does it mean, Sir, that the temple properties should be leased out to intermediaries at nominal rates, resulting in the exploitation of the ryots on the one hand, and sharing in of the loot by a handful and not one pie going to the temple coffers? Does it mean, in the name of God you should let palm trees be tapped, get the poor drunk and bedrag them to eternal misery? This is what happened, Sir. The Tiruvannamalai Devasthanam has a large property of coconut gardens in Madras City. In 1937, when Rajaji Ministry was in power and when this same Dr. Rajan was in charge of the Hindu Religious Endowment, I approached the Ministry and suggested that consistent with our ideals, God should not be propitiated with tainted money and that the tapping of the trees in the gardens belonging to the

temple should be put an end to. Government fell in with my idea, took the matter up with the Hindu Religious Endowments Board, who in turn addressed the trustees. But, Sir, nothing came out of it. The trustees simply refused to free God of the tainted lucre. The Board could do nothing about it, neither the Government. The trees continued to be tapped and the people continued to get drunk, and all for God's glory! Sir, the matter did not rest there. After I became Premier, and after my assuming responsibility for the administration of the Temple portfolio, I used all the persuasive powers at my command to stop this outrageous act committed in the name of religion. I confess, Sir, I too could do nothing about it. We had to wait for the Prohibition Act. I can cite instance after instance to show how gross the abuses are, how numerous they are and how helpless the present machinery is to correct them. Recently, the Government have appointed a Special Officer to take an inventory of the temple jewellery and treasures. The trustees are sabotaging his work and the officer could not make much headway. Many are the cases where the temple lands have not paid either the land revenue, or the contribution to the Board—all with the object of getting temple land auctioned and appropriated to themselves. I will not weary you with details. I have before me a long list of 65 cases extending from Vizagapatnam to Tirunelveli where misappropriation or misapplication of trust funds have taken place ranging from a few hundreds of rupees to several lakhs; I invite all those who oppose the measure to have a look at that statement. That will be an eye-opener. The Vedaranyeswarar Temple at Tanjore district possesses 16,000 acres of lands in 45 villages; yet the annual income is shown only as Rs. 75,000. A mutt in South Kanara is indebted under pro-notes to about Rupees one lakh and all without the Board's sanction. In North Arcot all endowments of a certain temple have been converted to the estate of a jaghirdar. In West Godavari lands have been alienated and funds amounting to Rs. 30,000 had been misappropriated. In the Swargapuram Mutt in Tanjore, extensive misappropriation and alienation of properties worth about Rs. 15,000 cash and 26 acres of lands have taken place. The loss of jewellery in Tiruchengode and Vedaranyam are matters

well known to everyone. Unauthorized pledging of mutt jewels by agents occurred in the Pojavara Mutt, Udipi. While these abuses are going on under our very nose, is Government to sit with folded hands and be a silent party? No civilized Government, no Government returned by popular will, no Government that has the material and spiritual welfare of its people at heart can abdicate that way.

State Intervention

And yet there has been quite a volume of discussion on the powers of the State to regulate in matters of religion. At one time the slogan was 'Religious Neutrality' of the State. That was the slogan on which opposition to urgent reforms like the Sarda Bill and the Devadasi's Bill was organized. Remember, we had then an alien government, hardly attentive in an active manner to our religious, social and cultural progress; but even then, Sir, we felt that this Religious Neutrality of the State was a dangerous doctrine. We realized and rightly, Sir, that it would put the clock back for ever. We realized that it was much too recent a doctrine to have any validity for social environments and needs. At no time in our history had we ever subscribed to it. Without taking you as far back as the Sanskrit Agamas and the Tamil Tirumantram, which had laid elaborate rules, enjoining the secular arm of society to regulate its religious counterpart, I may say our Hindu Kings did know of no dichotomy as religion and Government. Religion was an end as well as a means to an end—the end being the social good. The temples functioned not merely as places of worship, but also as schools, orphanages, abodes of justice, centres of culture and pivot of socio-economic life. That was the spirit in which our Chera, Chola, Pandya and Pallava Kings endowed large properties. That was the object with which they entrusted the religious heads with the management of those properties. The Vijayanagar Kings, the Nayak Kings and the Maharatta Kings who followed in their wake had not thought and acted differently. Even the Moslem Kings respected this time-honoured principle of integration. How else, Sir, can we account for Tipu Sultan endowing Hindu temples and the Sringeri Mutt with large benefactions? And last of all, the Britisher when he came, anxious to maintain the law and traditions of this land, realized that active

interference in the affairs of the management and conduct of temples and religious institutions was his bounden duty. The whole period of the East India Company's rule from 1795 to 1858 was replete with this benevolent interference. It was in 1795 that Lionel Place, the Collector of Jaghir (Chingleput), finding the administration of Kancheepuram temple woefully mismanaged straightway proceeded to put the house in order, never taking a thought that he was a foreigner, that he was a Christian and that his Government was alien. Lionel Place wrote: 'Inasmuch as essential interest in promoting the happiness of its subjects and as the natives of this country know none superior to the good conduct and regularity of their religious ceremonies which are liable to neglect without the interposition of efficient authority, such control and interference became indispensable.' Other Collectors followed. The Regulation of 1817 was passed. Between 1795 and 1859 no less than 8,292 temples spread over the then 21 districts came under Government's active supervision. Corrupt trustees were dismissed; temples that had remained closed were opened for worship; pujas and festivals were regularly conducted; temple lands were looked after and the ryots' welfare was attended to. Permit me to give another quotation from the Company's records, this time from the Collector of Tirunelveli: 'The present control and interference of the district Government and authorities extends over everything connected with the temple; from the collection of its revenues and the management of its lands to the regulating of its daily usual expenses, its periodical festivals and repairs. So thorough-going was the control. Lionel Place had jewels made to the shrine at Kancheepuram which were exhibited by the people with pride. Peter Rous, the Collector of Mathurai, presented a pair of golden stirrups to the Minakshi temple. And the people welcomed it all.

Unfortunately, the Christian missionaries sensed a danger in all this. They accused the Company's Collectors of running after false gods; and then came the mutiny, and the end of the Company's rule. Under the Crown, Government became a bare Police affair; the positive role of the State disappeared. Queen Victoria's famous Proclamation gave the royal seal to this negative concept; but people's wishes for an active regulation of temple affairs had to be met and as a

concession the Act of 1863 was passed with a show of arrangement for control; but it was naturally ineffective. Temples relapsed into gloom. Mismanagement again became rampant. Corruption reared its head. Abuses abounded; religious apathy set in; Hinduism lost its grip over the people and large numbers deserted it physically or spiritually. And all this we owe to the doctrine of religious neutrality!

This continued till the twenties of the present century; and although a draft Bill to amend the utterly inadequate legislation of 1863 was prepared by the Hon'ble Sri Rama Ayyangar as early as 1872, and revised by Sir Muthuswami Ayyar in 1894, and Sri Chensal Rao in 1889, it was not until a measure of Self-Government was conceded that the situation could be tackled in earnest. The result was the passing of the Hindu Religious Endowments Act of 1927, thanks to the doughty championship of far-seeing Hindu leaders like Sir T. Sadasiva Ayyar and the Raja of Panagal. With the passing of the Act passed away the doctrine of religious neutrality.

Prejudices die hard. Interested parties find new slogans. 'Secular State' is the present cry. We are asked to refer to the clauses and sections of the Draft Constitution and I too have consulted legal pundits in the matter. I can confidently tell you, Sir, that I am on firm legal ground. It is not for the perpetuation of abuses of public property that the Secular State stands. Secular State stands for freedom of worship, freedom of conscience and freedom of religious propagation. It certainly does not stand for freedom to abuse temple properties and mismanage public charities. And in this we in the South have special responsibility. Our Province is peculiar. Nowhere else in the whole of India do we have so many so ancient, so extensive temples, mutts, religious and charitable institutions.

Sir, it is then neither on the ground of religious neutrality, nor on the ground of 'Secular State' principle that this measure could be opposed. For the one is as dead as Queen Victoria who promulgated it and the other has a meaning and content far different from what interested parties would like to import into. Nor has any one denied that there are abuses in temple management or that the present machinery is adequate to tackle them. Even Gandhiji, than whom there can be no

more devout Hindu, had to remark that our temples are dens of vices.

Precedents

Progressive States like Travancore, Cochin and Mysore have effected this reform long ago. To say that those are Hindu States while the Province is not is sheer casuistry. All are Secular States under the Draft Constitution. The temple and charitable endowments there are as much a trust as any in this Province. And certainly cannot it be said that the Bill has no popular sanction. The party with an overwhelming majority and with an overwhelming proportion of Hindus has given me the mandate.

Even a section of the press, I find, has since shifted grounds. The criticism is no longer on principles. It is on the machinery. They ask, 'Has the Government adequate personnel? Why not start a college to train administrators for the purpose?' That is a helpful suggestion. I hope the Select Committee will give due attention to it. Some others ask, 'Why not a Protector of Charities, instead of a Government department?' We have tried that and that is the Board. We have found its limitations. It has bred litigation and delay. Lacking as it does the necessary power, it commands scant respect. It is a plaything of the lower courts. Chronic litigants drag on the Board from one court to another, all at the expense of charitable funds. The Board has got the power to call for budgets, but not the power to scrutinize it. It asks for accounts, but does not get them. It finds abuses, but has no power to reform them. It suggests reforms, but cannot enforce them. In short, it is anomalous, powerless and hardly adequate. It cannot bear mending. It has to be replaced and that by a proper governmental machinery. And that, Sir, is the simple object of this Bill and a reference to the salient features of the Bill will amply bear this out.

The Present Act

The present Act has been in operation over 21 years now and yet no marked improvement has been effected on the spiritual side of religious institution. If anything, things have gone worse. Courts occasionally take the view that the Act as it stands at present is powerless to regulate proper performance of ceremonies or enforce religious observances. Clause 15 (2) of the Bill before the House seeks to remedy this. By far the greater time of the Board's attention has been taken

up in the collection of contributions for its own maintenance and the Board is scarcely able to devote adequate attention to the religious side. The effect of Provincialization will be to free the temple officers from the distraction involved in this process. Endless litigation is another source of distraction and expenditure to the Board. The Board constituted in Madras is called upon to defend its orders in almost all the district courts in the Province. The present Bill seeks to take away the power of the mufassal courts in most matters—taking care, however, to see, under clause 48, that the High Court retains the power to scrutinize the orders passed by the Commissioner. There is considerable delay in the dispensation of justice in the present arrangement. Aggrieved parties have to travel hundreds of miles to Madras to obtain the Board's orders; and law delayed is law denied. The Bill under discussion seeks to remedy this. There is no protection to the pilgrim public, nor any scope for provision of amenities to them. Clause 25 of the Bill seeks to empower the trustees to incur reasonable expenditure on amenities to pilgrims. There is no provision at present to regulate the custody of jewellery. This grave defect which has resulted in considerable loss to the nation and to the institutions is being sought to be remedied by clause 37 of the Bill. No longer can ignorant, illiterate archakas sell or purchase the claim to perform pujas. Clause 35 (3) provides for appointment of competent archakas when there is vacancy in the office of hereditary service. Effective control over the expenditure of religious institutions is sought to be made under clause 56. The purpose for which revenues of a temple could be spent is to be statutorily fixed. Adequate provision is made for the repair and renovation of the institutions. An attempt is being made to free the madathipathis from their pre-occupation with mundane matters.

They will have ample scope in future for single minded devotion to the spiritual side which alone can raise their position and prestige as heads of religious institutions.

Conclusion

In bringing forward this Bill, Sir, let me make it clear that I have the highest interests of our Faith at heart. It is my spirit's consolation and life's inspiration. It is dear unto me as breath itself. Hinduism is likened to the Ocean into which flowed the perennial rivers of the North and the South, the Vedas, the Upanishads, the Agamas, the Prabhandas and Thevaras. A long lineage of Seers, Savants, Rishis, Siddhas, Alwars and Nayanmars have assiduously fostered it. Out of it have sprung a great many religions like Buddhism and Jainism and in our own days the Arya Samaj, and the Brahma Samaj. And yet the original faith ever remains virgin, tolerant and catholic.

Our temples were great cultural centres; they were not mere places of worship. Around the temple revolved the entire life of the community—social, political, civic, economic and ethical. As long as the temples pulsated with life, so long did the Hindu community continue to flourish; so long did it function with vigour and vitality. The regulation of the Hindu temples and mutts is the regulation of the community's life and conduct; the revival of our temples is the revival of our people. The temple is the invaluable link between man and God, between society and religion, between public morality and private morality. The strength of the chain is its weakest link. If we do not make our temples a positive force, radiating a healthy, progressive, social and cultural outlook, we will be playing into the hands of the surging godless crowd. This, Sir, is the true significance of this Bill. This is the basic principle and objective underlying it. Our Faith, Sir, is our

greatest heritage. And may God give us the wisdom to cherish it as a living force now and for ever.

Sir, a great work lies ahead. If the poojas and festivals in temples have to be conducted in the spirit of the scriptures, our archakas have to be made familiar with the basic principles of the Agamas and the Thanthric sastras. The fast vanishing race of silpies should be saved from extinction and the ancient art of temple architecture be revived. The feeding of the poor so badly neglected by charitable trusts has to be enforced. The propagation of a truly tolerant faith in a world rapidly plunging into materialism requires considerable planning and organization. No less formidable is the magnitude of the problem involved. There are 184 major mutts and 12,232 major temples. The minor mutts number 114 and the minor temples another 15,357. There are in addition what are known as, the specific endowments, 622 major and 109 minor. In all, there are 13,040 major institutions and 15,580 minor institutions. Nearly 8 lakhs of acres of landed property are involved and over Rs. 3.5 crores by way of annual income—property and income which are more than the resources of some of the States in this country. A problem of this size can be tackled only by an organized machinery entrusted with adequate power and responsibility and that is what this Bill seeks to do. Many constructive suggestions have been made on the floor of this House and outside by way of improvement to certain features of the Bill; and perhaps more are still to be made. I welcome all these and I have every hope that the Select Committee will give their careful thought to every one of these suggestions, and that all reasonable demands consistent with the primary objects of the Bill will be willingly met. With these words, Sir, I appeal to the House to support the motion to refer the Bill to the Select Committee."

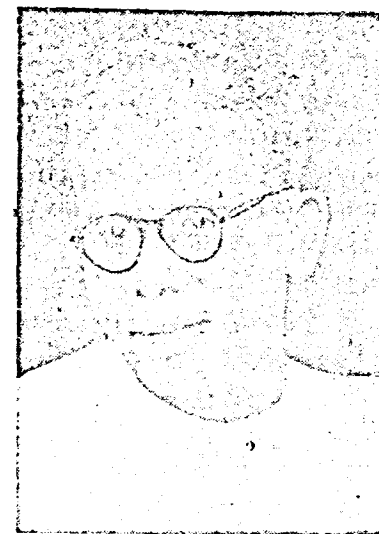


The Task Ahead

Hon'ble Bakthavatsalam's Speech at the Press Advisory Committee

It gives me great pleasure to have this opportunity of meeting the members of the newly constituted Press Advisory Committee. You will agree with me that the relations of the Press and the Government have been most cordial in our Province in the past and it is my earnest desire that this Committee should help to maintain and stabilize this cordiality and understanding in future also.

You are aware that during the last two years there has been a phenomenal increase in the number of newspapers, more so periodicals. While this is a healthy sign of the increasing interest of the reading public, it is unfortunate that some among these have not been scrupulous in maintaining the high standards of journalism which the front-line papers have built up. A section of the Press is deliberately fanning the flame of communalism. Yet another is wedded to the task of fomenting class hatred and exploiting the cry of 'exploitation of workers.' It is also painful to note the growing tendency among certain sections to indulge in cheap sensationalism and scandalous attacks of a personal nature. The spread of this yellow fever has been rightly condemned by the President



of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference as well as by responsible editors.

An even more serious menace to public morals is the publication of journals which, while professing to disseminate scientific knowledge of sex actually pander to the low tastes of the people. There seems to be a distinct and, what is worse, expanding market for such pornographic literature which tickles

the erotic sense of the readers. It is, therefore, essential that adequate steps should be taken to effectively check the evil influence these publications are bound to have, particularly on the youths.

While there can be no two opinions about the necessity for taking firm and prompt action to tackle this, it has, however, been found in actual practice that under the existing legal provisions action cannot be taken in certain cases. Even in other cases where legal proceedings are instituted the remedy is apt to prove belated and ineffective since the same obscene matter continues to be published in many consecutive issues. There are also cases where the offence is more against the spirit of decency than actually against the letter of the law. Your suggestions and advice in tackling this problem will surely be very valuable to the Government.

I have shared with you a few of my thoughts regarding the difficulties we both have to face in our spheres. I trust that by our efforts towards solving these, we shall be helping the cause of journalism as well as serving the public interest.

TOPICAL NOTES

The Madras Maternity Hospital

Her Highness the Maharani of Bhavnagar said in the course of a Broadcast:

Over a hundred years ago, the people of Madras realized the need for a maternity hospital and they combined the Government Hospital for Women and Children and the Government lying-in-Hospital. The result of the combination was the Government Maternity Hospital at Egmore.

It was progressive of these people to make this provision for the mothers of Madras who know the importance of proper medical treatment and of rest in child-birth. Unfortunately they were not able to foresee the demands which

were to be made on the hospital which they founded. They made provision, in their building plans, for some expansion. For example, in the first years they had less than 100 confinement cases per year but the hospital was so built that when in the 1920 the number of confinements per year reached 2,500 still the accommodation was sufficient.

It shows how the hospital was being appreciated and that people had to come to understand the high place which it was beginning to hold, not

only in Madras but in India and East Asia. Thanks to the intense work put in by devoted doctors and nurses, people from other countries were recognizing that the Government Maternity Hospital, Egmore, as one of the leading hospitals dealing with Obstetrics and Gynecology. And it still is.

The hospital would like to expand, so that it could treat all the cases coming to it as they ought to be treated. Unfortunately this is proving to be increasingly difficult. Last year the hospital dealt with 7,571 confinements alone—to say nothing of over 1,300 gynecological operations and nearly 17,000 in-patients. And all this with buildings little changed from what they were in 1845. A few extra wards have been built—they have added about 50 more beds and an operating theatre. But there have been no additions since 1921. The result is that most of the mothers who

gave birth to their children in the hospital, numbering 7,571 last year had to leave long before they ought to. Nine or ten days in hospital is necessary for a confinement. This hospital can only allow three or four days at the most. The mothers who come to the hospital are mainly from the working classes and we all know that once mother returns home there is little chance of rest. The consequences of their early return to work are seen in the large number of post-natal complications which have to be dealt with.

We should be proud of the Government Maternity Hospital. Its high reputation and its undoubted service to the community have established it amongst the leading Medical and Social Services of India. We look forward to the time when it can perform its duties as efficiently as any hospital in the world, when it has its spacious and necessary wards and lacks nothing that the goodwill of the people of this City and Province of Madras can give to it.

Co-operative Activity in North Arcot

Steps have been taken to speed up the housing scheme of the Weavers' Co-operative Society at Gudiyattam.

The Joint Registrar has further suggested to the society to take up a contract from the Provincial Handloom Weavers' Society.

A weavers' conference was also held with the representatives of all the weavers' co-operative societies when proposals for the distribution of yarn, available with the emporiums were discussed and yarn distribution arranged. The societies were also asked to purchase yarn before the end of January 1949, and to give work to the weavers, so that their present plight may be improved.

A public meeting was held at Arcot at the Janasangam hall when the Special Development Officer addressed the ex-tappers who paid already each Rs. 20-8-0 as share capital and a milk supply society was organized including the ex-tappers. With Rs. 300 collected as share capital from ex-tappers and with the Rs. 700 more to be collected from milk men and others, the society is proposed to be started.

A meeting of the Karai Agriculturists' Association was convened and

the benefits of a co-operative credit society with multi-purpose objects were explained by the special Development Officer to the villagers, and a co-operative credit society was organized for the members of the Association, and Rs. 1,500 is expected to be collected as share capital. Of this a sum of Rs. 1,000 has already been collected.

The Annual Pongal Celebrations were held on a grand scale for the benefit of the ex-addicts who are members of the Vellore Basket Makers' Co-operative Society and sports and games were conducted for them like tug-of-war and chedugudu, etc. A spinning contest was also held for the basket makers. Sarees for the 30 women members and dhoties for 50 men members were distributed on the occasion. Mango merchants and others liberally contributed to the extent of Rs. 350 to meet the expenses. All the ex-addicts and their children numbering nearly 300 were sumptuously fed on the occasion.

The gramasangam of Palavansathu village also celebrated Pongal day. Sports and games, and elocution and writing contests were held for the school children. Prizes were distributed to the winners.

Agricultural Engineering in Salem

To combat the food shortage and to increase production, the Provincial Government with the assistance of the Central Government have sponsored many schemes and one of the new schemes is the formation of the Agricultural Engineering section in all

districts in the Province to help agriculturists on power pumping devices, mechanized cultivation and the use of machinery for their operations. In Salem district there are two agricultural Engineering Supervisors assisted by a foreman and an assistant foreman

with a staff of drivers to attend to the needs of ryots. Supply of tractor ploughing outfits, bulldozers, disc, harrows, oil engines, petrol-driven pump-sets, electric motor pump-sets, pipes, etc., are effected and their servicing is attended to as well. The Engineering section assists the ryots in the following ways:—

1. Lands which are uneven and have gone out of cultivation are rendered fit for cultivation by working the bulldozers which not only level the lands but can also clear trees and stumps of moderate girth. This is a D-6 machine which is hired out to ryots at Rs. 7 per hour of its working.

2. Lands which have been fallow and are full of weeds and shrubs are reclaimed for cultivation by deep ploughing with tractor ploughs which root out the weeds and looses the soil. Tractor ploughs are hired out to agriculturists at Rs. 5 per acre for single ploughing.

3. Where the supply of electricity for agricultural purposes has been made by the Electricity Department the Agricultural Department assists ryots by advising them regarding the size of electric pump-sets suitable for their needs and by arranging supply of motors, pump-sets, starters, switches, pipes and fittings and other necessary accessories.

4. Where the supply of electricity is not feasible the ryots are advised regarding the size of oil engines suitable for their wells and the supply is also arranged. Ryots are also assisted in getting supply of fuel oils for their oil engines from oil companies. The installations and periodic maintenance of the engine sets is also undertaken by the department free of cost.

To repair old wells and to construct new wells, masonry channels, etc., the supply of current is arranged. Similarly to protect the agricultural machinery from sun and rain the supply of G.I. sheets for putting up sheds is also arranged.

Oil engines lying idle due to repairs are put into working condition by arranging for the supply of spares or by rendering the necessary technical advice.

The following results have been achieved during the year 1948:—

1. The bulldozer levelled and brought under cultivation 25-50 acres of virgin lands of 5 ryots.

Co-operative Milk Supply Societies in Madras

As a measure of providing alternative employment to the ex-tappers who were thrown out of employment consequent on the introduction of Prohibition, 4 Milk Supply Co-operative Societies have been formed at Tondiarpet,

amount for distribution among their members for purchasing milch animals. To obviate this difficulty, these societies have been permitted, as a special case, to borrow up to Rs. 10,000 without any reference to their paid-up share capital. These societies have also been sanctioned each a subsidy of Rs. 400 per mensem for a period of 6 months to meet their establishment and contingent charges, and also the free services of a Senior Inspector of Co-operative Societies to supervise them for a period of 6 months. Interest-free Government loans to the tune of Rs. 24,750 have so far been disbursed to 104 members for purchasing milch animals. One hundred and five milch animals have so far been purchased by the members in all the 4 societies. The milk produced by these societies is supplied to the Madras Milk Supply Union for distribution and 5,289 lb. of milk valued at Rs. 1,502 were produced and sold up to the end of December 1948. As an additional measure of relief, the ex-tapper members, are being paid their bills fortnightly instead of once in a month, which is the normal practice.

The meek can never forgive. Forgiveness is the attribute of the strong.

—MAHATMA GANDHI.

Goodwork

Recently when the Transport workers in the City struck work, and the Transport Services threatened to be paralysed, college students of the city volunteered their services to keep the services going. The action of the students in this regard has won the approbation of both the Government and the travelling public. There can be no doubt that it was a sense of genuine patriotism that induced the students to come to the assistance of the Government during an emergency.

The Government have rightly recognized the timely services of the students and have awarded certificates to them. Hon'ble Sri Gopala Reddi also entertained the students at a Tea party. Elsewhere in this issue appear photos taken in this connection.

Employment Exchanges

There is no evil that is not mixed with good, remarked Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, Congress President, on the occasion of his visit to the Vocational Training Centre, Kakinada, recently. The war has brought its own evils, but these have been followed by immense good as well. The need to provide employment for ex-war men and women has compelled attention to hitherto neglected fields of exploration in Engineering and Cottage Industries. The Exchange Employment Organization has been a source of strength to the country and has become a limb of civil administration. To the younger generation the institution opens out a new vista of hope and prosperity.

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Games and Sports

Education Minister's Exhortation



games have a great value. Besides, serving as a means for physical and intellectual development, games and sports are the media through which the social sense is trained. Playing with a group teaches men that companionship which necessitates mutual adjustment and one thus learns that co-operation is fundamental to satisfactory living. Since social development involves moral or ethical development, it is clear that any medium which provides the one should also provide for the other. The expression 'learning to play the game' is a recognition of the value of games and means learning to keep the code of honour. In fact, this is a very essential contribution which games contribute towards the building up of every boy and girl. Only to the extent to which the objective is successful, do the games serve a higher purpose.

Speaking recently at the Presidency College on the occasion of the Annual Sports and the College Day, Hon'ble Sri T. S. Avinash Lingam Chettiyar said:

"I am glad to have this opportunity of taking part in your Annual Sports Celebration to-day. Games and sports have an abiding place in the educational curricula. In Free India, we want to create a race of young men and women who will have indomitable strength and will, to achieve their purpose, even if it means facing great dangers and difficulties or facing death itself. What our country needs to-day are muscles of iron and nerves of steel, men of tremendous strength and character who would have clearness of vision and persistence of effort.

Time was that man could do things with his own individual strength. But to-day, the individual has to give place to an organization and only that society which is perfectly organized, and that man or woman who can do that organization, can achieve great things. In giving this social sense, as well as training for leadership,

It is not always that an individual or a team can win. It is necessary that we should also learn to take our defeats with a smile and yet to continue to have enthusiasm and confidence so that we can strive further for what we may not have achieved at present. To face situations squarely in the face and to put up defeats smilingly, to fight without rancour and not to lose one's head in success, these are the essential qualities which go to indicate the qualities of sportsmanship.

There is one other matter about sports which I would like to mention. You would have recently seen the crowds that attended the Cricket Test Match. About 40,000 people attended. There was great enthusiasm everywhere. I appreciate this enthusiasm, but we must remember that games are for actual participation and not for mere watching. The Romans watched the gladiatorial fights in their degenerate days. Even so, we have created a generation who merely watch the plays and yet consider themselves sportsmen. This indeed is a dangerous development. It is necessary that all should play rather than merely watch. The foreshore of

the beach provides tremendous possibilities for playing. Whatever facilities are available there must be utilized to the fullest benefit by our young people in the City and I should like to see that happy day when everybody plays a game; not a game like Poker or cards, but a game which gives them both physical exercise and mental relaxation. It was said in olden days that it was the playgrounds of Eton and Harrow that created a British Empire. The capacity for sportsmanship of the right spirit creates the proper type of men and that is an objective which we should strive to work for.

While I am speaking to the students of the Presidency College, I would like to mention another important matter. You know that the Government have taken up the reorganization of the Presidency College in right earnest. The shifting of the Intermediate classes from the Presidency College to the Muslim Men's College will be complete by the end of this year and from the next college year, there will only be the post-Intermediate classes in this college. The Committee appointed by Government with Sir C. V. Raman as its Chairman to advise them on the actual lines on which the reorganization should take place has presented its report to Government. You will be glad to know that this is the first work he is doing after his appointment as the first and only National Research Professor by the Government of India, a unique honour to this college as well as this Province. I, on behalf of the Government, must convey my thanks to him and the Committee. The report will be considered in consultation with the University authorities. I am anxious that we should come to a decision on the matter as soon as possible so that reorganization may be put into effect from the next college year.

With the achievement of independence, our responsibilities have increased tremendously. Hereafter, it is no more a question of our being the best in the Province or even in India, but it is a question of keeping up to the level of world standards. We must have at least a few institutions in every Province in which the standards of knowledge and research are of a very high order comparable with the best institutions in any other country in the world. These will not only give facilities for the highest form of research

and learning but will also help in pulling up the standards in our other colleges in the City as well as in the mufassal. But, to keep up high standards, necessary effort will have to be put in. Ramans and Krishnans are made not by mere slogans or merely passing examinations but by hard persistent and lifelong devoted work. Those who have studied the lives of all scientists would know that those scientists, like our Maharishis of old, were solely devoted to their branch

of learning and had not time for anything else. They simply refused to divert their attention to other matters, however important other people may consider them.

We want men and women who will concentrate their lives in devoting themselves wholly for higher branches of learning and I hope you, the students of the Presidency College, who are going to have these great opportunities, will utilize them to the best advantage.

Enforcement of Prohibition

Dr. Gurubatham Answers Criticisms



Speaking at the Legislative Assembly recently, Hon'ble Dr. Gurubatham referred to the various criticisms regarding the enforcement of prohibition especially with reference to Tirunelveli district. He said:

During the last two or three months, there has been a good deal of correspondence in the press which has been practically one-sided. People called my attention to it, but I did not want to carry on a debate in the press. I should like to take this opportunity of explaining the position of the

Government with regard to the whole question. Hon'ble Members must remember that Tirunelveli is a peculiar district. I appreciated the position of Tirunelveli and I visited it on the 2nd October last so that I may see for myself the conditions there. I paid special attention to the two taluks of Nanguneri and Trichendur, where the palmyra plays the same part as paddy plays in Tanjore. It is all a huge sandy tract where palmyra and thorny bushes only will grow. People have got only palmyra as their property. Nothing else grows there. Naturally, people have to live on the palmyra juice of sweet toddy or 'padani' as it is called. I understand the position very clearly. I have travelled in Vizagapatnam, Guntur, Krishna and West Godavari districts. There also palmyra is growing nearly in as large numbers as in Tirunelveli, but in those places there are other foodgrains and people have ignored the palmyra. I have often said that palmyra is our national asset and it cannot be ignored. I have interested myself very much in the starting of jaggery societies all over the Province. In fact, the Government of India have recommended to the Madras Government that we should have five centres for gur manufacture. We have employed an expert to go into this question and the Government are trying to make this gur manufacture a flourishing cottage industry and add to the national wealth.

Position in Tirunelveli

Now, coming to Tirunelveli, there is this peculiarity of people living upon

palmyra juice. They get up in the morning, drink sweet juice, sometimes in the noon also they drink this juice and take some small meal in the night and if they do not get any food their only meal is this juice. I have known Tirunelveli from my younger days and also through my friends and I have studied the problems there. So, I am not ignorant of what is happening in that district. When I was at Tirunelveli in the month of August last, representations were made to me that the co-operative societies might not succeed there and I said I would consider the question though I did not promise that I would completely ignore the co-operative societies. Therefore, it cannot be said that the Government are unconscious or ignorant of what is happening in Tirunelveli and the amount of difficulty that the people there are experiencing. Even in the Assembly and in the Party Meeting also members freely remarked that the Government were hesitating to introduce Prohibition in October last. The Government have been accused again and again that they were not prepared for it and that they have not taken any steps in the direction of ameliorative work. But, we know the difficulties in the way. We did not have the staff enough to enforce Prohibition and also to do ameliorative work. That was the reason why we hesitated. Now everybody agrees that it is indeed a great success in our Province. In spite of the doubts expressed by some people, we find it is a great success and we are grateful to the public who have taken to it so enthusiastically. Even in Tirunelveli, I know it is the enthusiasm of the people that is responsible for its success there and not because of the enforcement staff of the Government. We want to continue to utilize that enthusiasm and do not want to alienate their feelings.

Certain Facts

In this connexion, I wish to give the House some facts. We had a Prohibition Enquiry Committee which went into the whole question of how Prohibition had been working in the sixteen districts. They have submitted their report. We are studying their report and are giving effect to some of their recommendations wherever possible. We are also examining the question of bringing in legislation so as to provide for stringent punishment in the case of people resorting

to illicit distillation, etc., though we have not yet taken up those questions yet.

Their recommendation to transfer the ameliorative work to the co-operative societies has been given effect to and the question of handing over the work of enforcement to the Police, are under the consideration of the Government. As I have informed the House already, on account of the difficult work in which the Police are at present engaged, we have not handed over the work of enforcement to the Police department yet, but we have transferred the whole of ameliorative work to the co-operative department. As Gandhiji and Rajaji have emphasised, mere enforcement alone is not sufficient unless it is followed by bringing about a moral change in the life of the people and by making the life of the ex-addicts in the villages happier. I have been struggling hard to have co-operation combined with rural uplift also in order that ultimately we shall succeed in making the villages better than what they are to-day. Therefore, I very enthusiastically had the whole department transferred over to the Co-operative department and through co-operative societies we are trying to build up life in villages.

Then Sir, when we speak of co-operation, I should say that the Co-operative department is not like the enforcement departments of Police or Excise, which are purely punitive and which cause troubles to people and harass them. But this department of Co-operation is helping the Government to organize non-official bodies and the directors, the president and the secretary of those bodies are all non-officials and they belong to the particular places. We give only the staff to organize and run the societies effectively. It is true that co-operative societies are not popular and we are quite conscious of their unpopularity but Government are trying to make them popular because the Government are convinced that only through co-operation, if necessary by modification or reform of the department we have to build up the life of the country and that is the reason why we have been pushing on with co-operation and with the experience we have gained in the other sixteen districts we are trying to push on co-operation in the nine districts that went dry in October last.

Practical Difficulties and Solutions

Again, Sir, there was a good deal of difficulty in the Tirunelveli district. In the first place, as I said, we did not have enough staff. But, in the matter of co-operation, we have provided for every district one Special Development Officer, two Special Assistant Development Officers and a number of other officers, for instance, one Senior Inspector of Co-operative Societies to organize jaggery societies and also other kinds of societies like milk societies, colonization societies, etc.; we have given nine Senior Inspectors of Co-operative Societies to Tirunelveli district alone while we have given only one Senior Inspector to every other district. From the beginning opposition came and in every case the question was discussed and in fact I have been conceding many points to them. In the first place, there is no specific provision made in the Act that sweet toddy can be allowed as a beverage. In other districts it is not allowed as a beverage. As a result of the discussion I had with my Hon'ble Friend, Mr. Kosalram and others, I have given directions to the departmental officers that they must organize these two taluks for allowing sweet toddy as a beverage also. Later on there have been representations from the members of the Assembly and the Council; they met the Hon'ble Premier and some of them met me also. Then we said we shall allow it. We had also the report of the Special Committee appointed by the Party Executive before us and as Mr. Nachiyappa Gounder said this is not the place to discuss the report but since there has been so much of discussion about it, I think, I must mention that the whole question was discussed; it was placed before the Hon'ble Premier and a special meeting of the Cabinet was also called to discuss the matter. After discussion we issued a Press Communiqué saying that the whole of the Tirunelveli district and three taluks in the Ramnad district shall be allowed to use this sweet juice as a beverage. We have also been giving directions again and again to our officers to go and meet the people, convince them and try to organize co-operative societies. Of course, there have been some complaints that village munsifs and karnams were not easily giving certificates and that they were demanding bribes from people for issuing certificates. Then we sent a private circular to the Collectors concerned to see that these people do not

harass them and personally I had given directions to officers in the Tirunelveli district, that they should not use the rules for harassing people but help them as far as possible. I have also told them that if instances of harassment are brought to the notice of the Government, I would take serious notice and punish the persons concerned and even transfer them from that place. Moreover, as a result of certain representations made to the Government we have despatched 29 officers to Tirunelveli with instructions to go from village to village, organize societies and issue licences not adhering to strict rules of law but that they might just issue the licences without entering many of the details asked for in the permits themselves. For example, there is a column in the permit wherein they have to enter the survey number. We have given instructions that if the village munsif is not available to give the survey number, they might merely enter the area and issue the licence without delay and the entries could be made later on. As a matter of fact, all the available officers from Ramnad, from Tanjore, from South Arcot and North Arcot have all been sent over to Tirunelveli in order to hasten the process as quickly as possible so that people may take to it easily and there might be no molestation and no suffering of the people. In spite of all that there has been resistance—and we have sufficient evidence to the effect that leaders have been telling people that their leaders will go to the Government and have these sweet toddy rules suspended for Tirunelveli district as it is the case in Travancore. During the discussion mention was made of Mr. G. Ramachandran that in Travancore they have liberalized the rules regarding tapping of sweet juice and it was also remarked that since the neighbouring district on the borders of Tirunelveli have been allowed to tap sweet toddy without a licence why should it not be liberalized in the case of Tirunelveli also. Sir, I had a talk on this with the Minister concerned—and I am not prepared to disclose here the points we discussed—but I may say that the example of Travancore cannot be followed by Madras. As I said earlier, the difficulty of controlling is another great difficulty that we are already experiencing. Of course, it is not correct to say that people will abuse the licences if they are allowed to drink sweet toddy because sweet toddy when fermented becomes toddy and so on.

But I am prepared to concede the other argument, that is, the argument that when padini if allowed to remain longer does not turn into toddy, but turns into something else which may produce purging and even death. I am prepared to believe that people may die on account of this, but that is not the proposition here. The question here is, if we allow it freely—which is not an impossibility—they can tap some trees illicitly and controlling it is not very easy. As I said in the beginning, we do not want to entrust the whole of Prohibition entirely in the hands of the Excise staff. The co-operative societies seem to be the only source through which we can know roughly how many people are tapping in particular places. We cannot get accurate statistics except through these societies as to how many people are engaged, for instance, in jaggery-making and so on and what quantity can be produced. And, if there is any abuse, it can be easily checked and it will be easy to find out the members who have illicitly drawn toddy, so that there will be some little more check than what it would be otherwise. That is the reason why we are trying to do where ever we can with these co-operative societies. I may also state that we are not forcing co-operative societies on people, but we are only trying to convince them about the advantages. If, therefore, Hon'ble Members who are opposing this so strongly could co-operate with the Government in making the co-operative societies popular, that would certainly go a long way to make Prohibition a great success.

Other Questions

Then there are one or two questions which I would like to mention here, namely, the question of people getting up at 4 o'clock in the morning because that it is the time when sweet juice can be drawn and that it should go into the pans before 2 o'clock in the evening and that the rules regarding it should be liberalized. I may inform Hon'ble Members that we have given directions to the officers in the districts—and that is the extent to which Government could go in the matter of liberalizing the rules—that they should interpret the rules liberally, that there should be no harassment and if there be cases put against anybody, such persons should be kept under suspension and that they should give an opportunity to people to become members of co-operative societies and we have

also given time till the end of this month. We have also told them that if necessary to extend the period a little longer. We have also allowed people in certain cases that even without a licence they could tap sweet

toddy by merely presenting a petition, to avoid delay, to the officer who will go through the case at his leisure. In fact, we have also given instructions to our officers to go to the villages and do what all is possible.

Campaign against Tuberculosis

Hon'ble A. B. Shetty explains efficacy of B.C.G. Vaccination

In connection with the inauguration of the campaign against Tuberculosis Hon'ble A. B. Shetty said :

We are thankful to His Excellency the Maharaja of Bhavanagar for inaugurating this campaign with a speech full of sweet reasoning pointing out the magnitude of tuberculosis problem in this country, the need for combating its spread and the object of the Government of India and this Government in launching this campaign of B.C.G. vaccination as a part of the comprehensive scheme of tuberculosis control. Two of our tuberculosis experts, Dr. Vasudeva Rao and Dr. Benjamin, who can speak with knowledge and authority on this subject, have just now presented to you the case for B.C.G. vaccination with facts and figures which, I am sure, must have carried conviction to all people who have had any doubts in this matter. The Government of India have carefully considered the question in all its aspects and have come to the conclusion that mass vaccination with B.C.G. will be a cheap and effective method of reducing the incidence of tuberculosis which is assuming epidemic proportions in this country. They have entered into an agreement with foreign health organizations for aid in this work. A special laboratory has been put up at the King Institute, Guindy, for the preparation of B.C.G. vaccine with the help of an expert from the World Health Organization. Two of our men who have been given training in the technique of preparing the vaccine at the State Serum Institute, Copenhagen, are in charge of this work. In June 1948, Dr. Gellner of the World Health Organization arrived here. In August, the Hon'ble Srimathi Rajkumari Amrit Kaur inaugurated the B.C.G. programme at Madanapalle. This scheme is being worked in close association with the Union Mission Tuberculosis Sanatorium. The latest available figures received from Madanapalle show that 4,723 persons have

been tuberculin tested. The negative reactors among them were 1,818 persons and of these 1,735 have been given inoculations. The majority of the tested and inoculated persons are school and college students. Dr. Frimodt-Møller, Medical Superintendent of the Sanatorium at Madanapalle, has been good enough to send useful information regarding the B.C.G. vaccination work so far done at that place. This doctor invites persons who are genuinely interested in this scheme to inspect the records of the work done at Madanapalle where no adverse reactions to this vaccination have so far been noticed in any case.

One of the six foreign teams sent to this country has recently come to Madras to train local teams for this work and we are to-day inaugurating this campaign with their kind assistance. On the eve of this campaign, Sri A. V. Raman, the Editor of 'Peoples Health' has launched with his usual crusading zeal an attack against the action which Government are taking in this matter. Two of the Madras doctors have in this morning's 'Indian Express' published a joint statement to strengthen Sri Raman in the stand taken by him. No such warning to the Government was given by these doctors when the B.C.G. programme was started at Madanapalle six months ago. What has happened in the meantime to wake them up to the dangers of the B.C.G. vaccine, is not known. Like Brutus, they are no doubt honourable men and they must have good reasons for coming forward now with their advice to the public. My friend Sri A. V. Raman is a hot gossip on behalf of environmental hygiene. This idea gives him no rest and he will give no rest to the Ministry of Health at the Centre as well as in this Province until it is implemented in practice. His crusade against the B.C.G. programme starts from this idea. It is well-intentioned, but it has created a scare in the minds of newspaper readers including even intelligent

people, as is evident from the pronouncement of one of our elder statesmen who is well-known for his sober and balanced views. Government have to face all kinds of opposition to the measures they introduce, whether it be Zamindari abolition, Religious Endowments Bill or B.C.G. vaccination. There are critics and critics. Some like Bernard Shaw are all antipathetic. They are against everything from the Government of the Universe to the size of our collars and the shape of our boots. The Satyagraha doctrine of Gandhiji is being misunderstood and misapplied. Thank God, no one has so far started fasting as a protest against the B.C.G. campaign. It is impossible in the nature of things to have unanimity of opinion on any subject. One need not ransack the literature on B.C.G. to find out that "Doctors differ." There can be no cent per cent surety about the efficacy or safety of any preventive inoculation. Eminent authorities can be quoted about the danger and futility of vaccination against smallpox. Nature-cure enthusiasts are against the use of all drugs in any form.

B.C.G. vaccination will be done on a purely voluntary basis. The consent of parents is to be obtained for inoculating students. This method of vaccination has passed the stage of experiment. Experience lasting over 20 years has accumulated evidence in its favour. There is authoritative world opinion to say that it is quite safe and it gives a high degree of protection

for five to six years and even more. Transactions of the Commonwealth and Empire Tuberculosis Conference held in London in July 1947 and of the First International Congress on B.C.G. held at Paris in June 1948 have testified to a mass of practical objective evidence of the safety of B.C.G. vaccination and of a significant degree of its efficacy as a result of the study of more than 10 millions of vaccination effected in the whole world during the last 25 years.

The rigid controls that have been imposed on the manufacture of B.C.G. vaccine in our country by the Government of India can be taken as a sufficient guarantee that proper material is being used in the present campaign. The Government of India has had the advice of official and non-official medical experts at every stage of the programme which has been planned. It is not fair to the Government or its technical advisers to suggest that they have thoughtlessly played into the hands of foreigners wishing to try an experiment using our boys and girls as guinea pigs. Our country requires this particular method of tuberculosis control more than the healthier countries of the West and we must be grateful to the organizations in distant parts of the world for the help they are giving us with their expert advice. Even in countries where environmental services have been established on a large scale, this method of artificially increasing resistance or immunity is being more and more utilized in areas where people suffer massive exposure

to infection. The younger age-groups are more liable to infection and therefore it is desirable that in the first instance students should be protected by this method of inoculation. So also it is particularly necessary in the cases of nurses, mill workers and others who are more exposed to infection.

No one disputes that improvement of living conditions is the primary requisite for raising the standard of public health. It will take a long long time for us to establish environmental services on the required scale. We have in the meantime to use other weapons in our armoury to fight against tuberculosis. B.C.G. vaccination is only one item of the anti-tuberculosis programme. Clinics, hospitals, sanatoria, after-care colonies and education of the people to impress on them the need for early detection, isolation and treatment form essential parts of the comprehensive tuberculosis control scheme which has to be implemented. The Sanatoria at Tambaram, Madanapalle and Perundurai have been complimented as three of the finest institutions of their kind in our country. Steps are being taken to increase the number of beds at these sanatoria and to open more institutions for the treatment and care of tuberculosis patients in other centres of this province. It must be our aim and endeavour to see that in the planning and working of a many-sided tuberculosis control programme, Madras gives a lead to the rest of India as it has done in several other matters.

PRESS NOTES, RELEASES, ETC.—A DIGEST

Opening of New Schools and Classes

The Government have directed that applications from private managements for the opening of new secondary schools or classes or forms in the existing schools should be submitted to the District Educational Officer or the Inspectress of Girls' Schools, as the case may be, by 31st December of the year preceding the school year in which new schools or classes or forms are proposed to be opened. In the case of training schools, applications should be submitted to the District

Educational Officer or the Inspectress of Girls' Schools, as the case may be, by the 1st August of the preceding year.

Applications received after the due date or with incomplete particulars will be treated as applications for the subsequent year, unless they are considered as urgent and there is justification for exempting them from the prescribed dates.

The dates specified above will be applicable only to the applications to be submitted from the year 1950-51. The applications received from private managements in the current year for

the opening of new secondary schools or classes or forms in the existing schools in 1949-50 will be disposed of as heretofore. The Government desire to impress upon private managements the necessity for the submission of the applications as expeditiously as possible.

[February 2]

Firka Development

The Government have constituted a Central Publicity Committee, consisting of the following members for

effectively organizing propaganda, in order to educate public opinion in respect of Firka Development Work:

The Hon'ble Minister for Firka Development, Chairman,
The Provincial Firka Development Officer, Convener,
Sri R. R. Keithan,
Sri R. Vinayakam,
Sri M. Bapineedu.

Sri B. Natarajan, Economic Adviser to the Government of Madras, and

The Director of Information and Publicity.

The Committee has been constituted on the recommendation of the Select Committee of the Provincial Firka Development Board.

[February 4]

Taluk Food Committees

The Government have decided to reconstitute the Taluk Food Committees in all the districts of the Province.

The functions of these Committees will be to bring to the notice of the Revenue Divisional Officer the adequacy or otherwise of the foodgrain stocks in the taluk and other problems of a general nature in regard to procurement or distribution.

One representative of the merchants, two of the landlords (one from the richer and other from the smaller landlords), one from the Agricultural Labourers' Association, one lady representative from among the educated lady pattadars, one representative of the Harijans and the President of the Taluk Congress Committee will be the non-official members of the Committee.

The Revenue Divisional Officer will be the President and the Tahsildar the Secretary of the Committee.

The members of the Madras Legislative Assembly and Council representing the area, the agricultural demonstrator, the Subdivisional Officer, P.W.D., in charge of Irrigation and the Taluk Supply Officer will be ex-officio members.

[February 7]

Women's Welfare Department

The Government have selected Kallupatti in Mathurai district for opening a new branch of the Women's Welfare Department.

[February 8]

Irrigation Development in Madras

A Record of Striking Progress

Broadcasting recently on the above subject Mr. T. A. Verghese, I.C.S., Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, referred to the considerable strides made by irrigation in this Province in the recent past. The facts given by him are a clear refutation of the criticism that the Grow More Food Campaign has not been a success. A flood of light is also thrown on the future Irrigation Programme of the Government. He said:

"When a prudent investor invests his money on an industrial enterprise he looks forward to a handsome return on that money. He avoids the industry which does not promise him a rate of interest at least equivalent to the open market rate. That the industry which he helps to maintain is vital for the defence of the country or that it keeps in employment thousands of his fellow countrymen, is a consideration entirely foreign to his thought. The irrigation policy of the Madras Government over the past century or more, had been one comparable to this narrow and individualistic outlook. It was based on the theory that the capital outlay on an irrigation scheme should promise, by way of increase in land revenue alone, a return equivalent to the interest on Government Securities. Only in very exceptional cases arising from famine-ridden areas, was a departure from this policy permitted. Even in such cases, no scheme was touched unless it held out hopes of a return on capital of 2½ to 4 per cent.

That the irrigation policy so pursued was grossly misconceived and even dangerous to the security and life of the State was brought out in bold relief only during the last War when Burma was overrun by the Japanese and the Bengal famine of 1943 took its heavy toll of human life.

The present Government have fully realized this grim truth and almost the first thing they did after assuming office was to give a new direction to the irrigation policy of the Province. The old productivity test is no longer the overwhelming consideration in sanctioning an irrigation scheme but is relegated to its appropriate place as one of the

various considerations which should decide the issue. Irrigation projects are now scrutinized primarily to ensure whether there is water enough in a normal year to irrigate the area envisaged, whether the soil is amenable to wet cultivation and whether the quantity of additional food which could be raised by the project is commensurate to the outlay on the scheme.

Difficulties

This reorientation of the irrigation policy has indeed been acclaimed by the country as a wise measure but it has landed the popular Government on difficult ground. People who have just shaken off the fetters of the four per cent formula, naturally start demanding from the Government, the fulfilment of their fond hopes. Vizagapatnam wants its Vamsadhara Project, Malabar its Malampuzha and South Arcot its Sathanur, all in quick time and immediately. They seem to ignore that irrigation projects take long years to investigate. Measurements of river-flows have to be taken for several years before an adequate reservoir can be designed for a river. Materials and technical man-power are scarce and have to be built up. Even if the schemes are ready for sanction, the financial resources of the Government are strictly limited. Irrigation development can be planned only on a long-term basis. While it is possible to take up immediately a fair number of small schemes, it is obviously impossible to launch several big projects simultaneously. Priorities have to be laid down carefully and have to be approved by the Central Government because large-scale operations in the loan market require the co-operation and concurrence of the Centre. I shall briefly describe the programme that is now being worked out after balancing all these considerations.

Revealing facts and figures

Our richest rice-producing areas are the Godavari, Krishna and Cauvery Deltas comprising of an irrigated extent of over 3 million acres. In our desperate need for growing more food, we

have naturally focussed our attention on these areas. The resources of these areas have been developed to a considerable extent; but they have not been exhausted yet. With comparatively little capital outlay by way of remodelling of an existing channel or digging a new channel or improving a drainage system, it is still found possible to extend irrigation on considerable extents of virgin land. Our irrigation Engineers have been concentrating on these areas during the past four years and they did have a fair measure of success. Sixty-four thousand acres were newly brought under irrigation in 1944, 98,000 acres in 1945, 105,000 acres in 1946, 110,000 acres in 1947 and an almost equal extent in 1948. To the oft-repeated question, what the Government had achieved after all the tall talk of growing more food this is the reply. They have brought under new irrigation about 500,000 acres of land in the Deltas, the annual food production value of which amounts roughly to 250,000 tons of rice. The extra food so produced is no doubt only a small proportion of the annual deficit of roughly 2 million tons, but if we did not have that much of assistance, we would have had to import annually from a shy overseas market that much in addition, at a cost of 7½ crores of rupees.

A criticism answered

The Irrigation department has taken note of the criticism often levelled against it by men in very responsible positions, that this part of its programme is not quite fair to the poorer tracts of the Province. Why should Tanjore, Godavari or Krishna which have already benefited enormously by the skill of Irrigation Engineers, be favoured still further with the resources gathered equally from poorer districts? Even though in the present context of acute food scarcity, this criticism can be brushed aside, the department has drawn up a scheme to assist these long neglected areas. This consists of a five-year Grow More Food programme of about 300 small irrigation schemes each costing not more than 20 lakhs spread over the whole Province. The quinquennium for this programme commenced with the year 1947-48 and will be completed in 1951-52 at an estimated total cost of Rs. 6 to 7 crores. All these 300 schemes are now under various stages of investigation and 100 of them costing 1.85 crores of rupees have already

been sanctioned during the past two years and are now well under execution. From the progress so far made, the Department is quite confident that this programme can be completed by 1952 as scheduled and this will bring under wet cultivation a quarter of million acres of barren land. The large bulk of these schemes coming from the non-deltaic areas, do not pretend to satisfy the productivity test. The return on good many of them, as for example the Pennar-Kumudavathi project of Anantapur, goes down as low as half per cent. Endeavour is being made to spread this programme evenly over all districts irrespective of considerations of return so that as large a section of the people as possible may feel the Government's changed outlook towards irrigation.

The Government have realised that the five-year programme outlined by me touches only a fringe of the problem. In the changed world order, national security can be preserved only by maintaining self-sufficiency in food. The population of the south being predominantly rice-eating, we must ensure this self-sufficiency in the south itself because projects executed in the north are not primarily rice growing. Tangible results can be achieved in this direction only if the large volumes of water now running to waste in our river systems are put to full use. The Government have decided to face this issue boldly and have for that purpose drawn up two programmes, a long-term one for the major rivers and a mid-term one for the smaller streams.

Two Programmes

The mid-term programme which is the less ambitious, consists of about 25 major irrigation schemes the total cost of which will come up to about forty crores of rupees. The Vamsadhara for Vizagapatam, the Gandikota for Cuddapah, the Rallapad for Nellore, the Mid-Pennar and Perur for Anantapur, the Bhavani for Coimbatore, the Kattalai and Pullambadi for Tiruchirappalli, the Sathanur for South Arcot, the Malampuzha for Malabar, the Vaigai for Madura are some of the items from this list. Investigation is progressing briskly on a good many of these schemes. Sanction has been accorded and execution is now in progress on the Bhavani Project of Coimbatore and the Rallapad project of Nellore. The Malampuzha of Malabar, the Mettur canals of Salem and Coimbatore, the Kattalai and Pullambadi

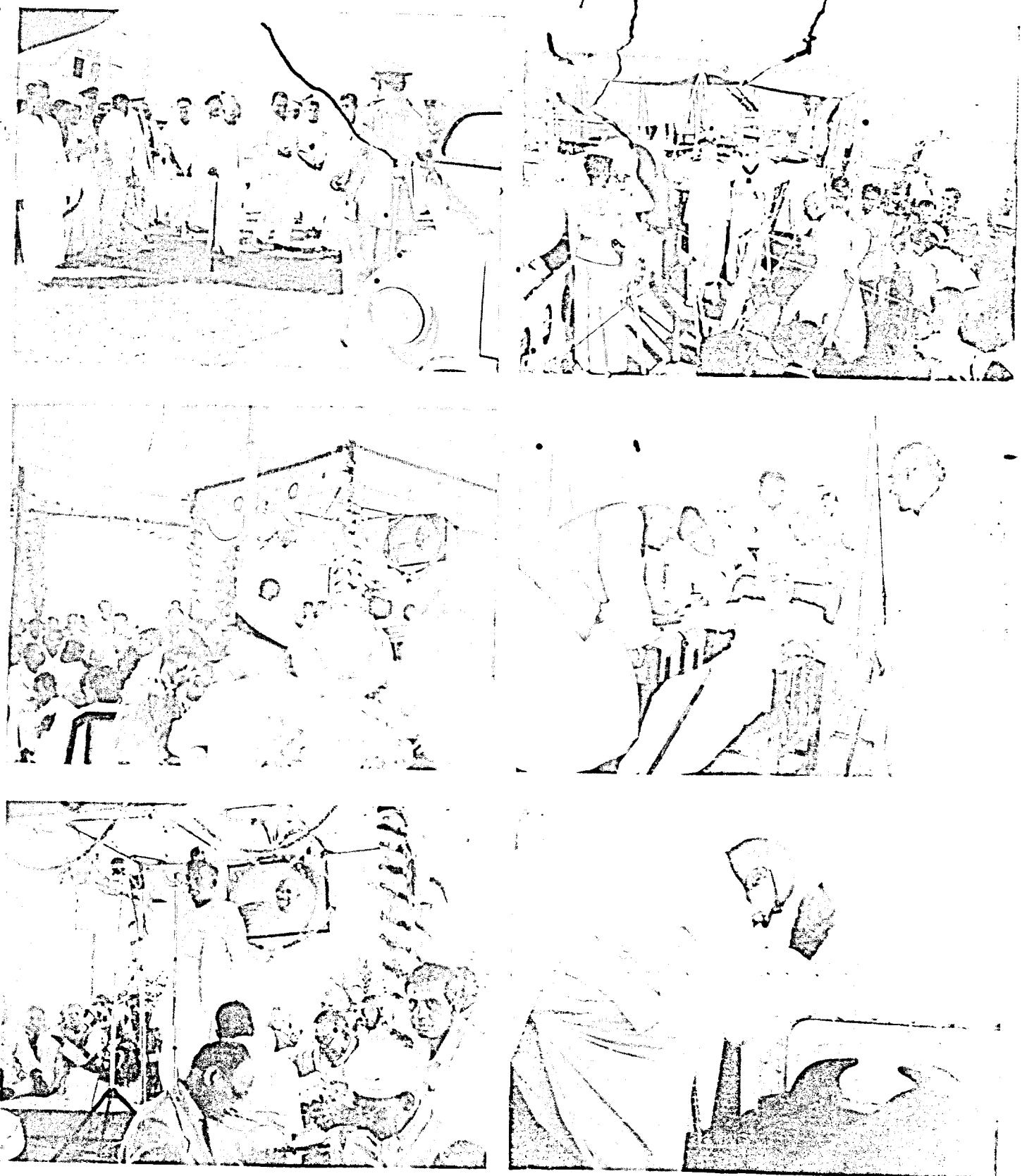
of Tiruchi, the Coringa Island project of Godavari, the Atteru of Nellore and many others will come up for administrative sanction almost immediately. When we see from our irrigation history that the consideration of any one of these schemes would have run into decades in the past, the progress made during the past 24 months is by no means a mean achievement.

Our long-term programme consists of the three giant multipurpose projects on the Godavari, Krishna and Tungabhadra. The enormous capital outlay on these projects cannot be met without the active assistance of the Central Government and hence we do not control the destiny of these projects as much as we desire. The investigation of the Ramapadasagar on the Godavari has been almost completed. The cost of this scheme which is expected to raise a million tons of rice annually and generate 200,000 KWs of power, runs into about 130 crores. The Government of India are now examining their ways and means position before according their approval and let us hope that at least by 1950 they could let us proceed with this mighty endeavour. We have commenced investigation for a reservoir on the Krishna and this will also be completed in another year or two. Enormous difficulties of a technical, financial and administrative character stare at us on these bigger projects; even so we are not merely speculating on the future in this field, because the Tungabhadra Project, no doubt the smallest of the three, has already been taken up and is now making rapid progress. This project estimated to cost Rs. 20 crores is a joint endeavour with Hyderabad and is expected to be completed by 1952. It will develop at once a quarter of a million acres under its low level canal and can develop at a later stage an almost equal extent under its high level canal. About 20,000 KWs of power will also be generated for industrial use. The long cherished dreams of Rayalaseema, frustrated for over half a century by the productivity test, is at last becoming an accomplished fact and famine will for ever be banished from amongst that much suffering people.

Old Irrigation

So far I have spoken to you about new irrigation schemes. The Government have not been unmindful of the needs of old irrigation. Many

GOVERNOR-GENERAL AT TUTICORIN

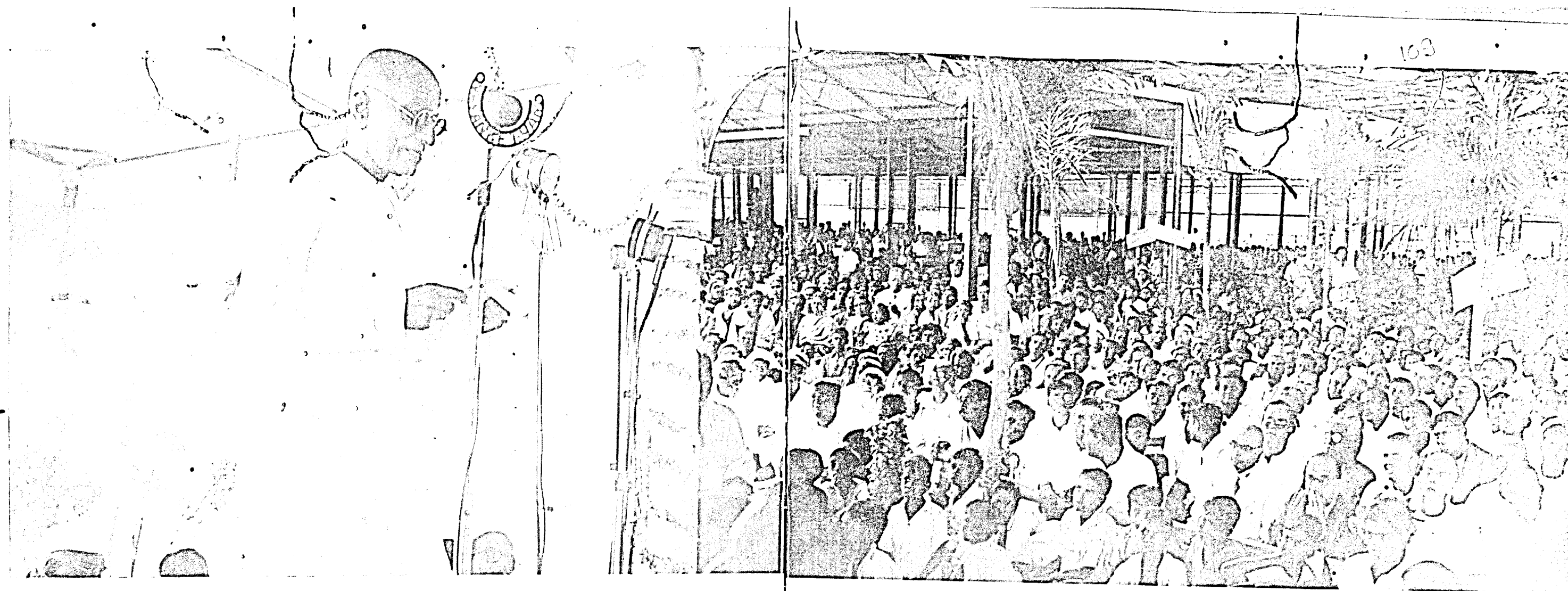


Left—

(Top) His Excellency the Governor-General arriving at the aerodrome at Kayathar in Tirunelveli. (Centre) Hon'ble Premier of Madras delivering the opening speech at the public meeting at Tuticorin. (Bottom) Hon'ble Bakthavatsalam proposing the vote of thanks at the public meeting

Right—

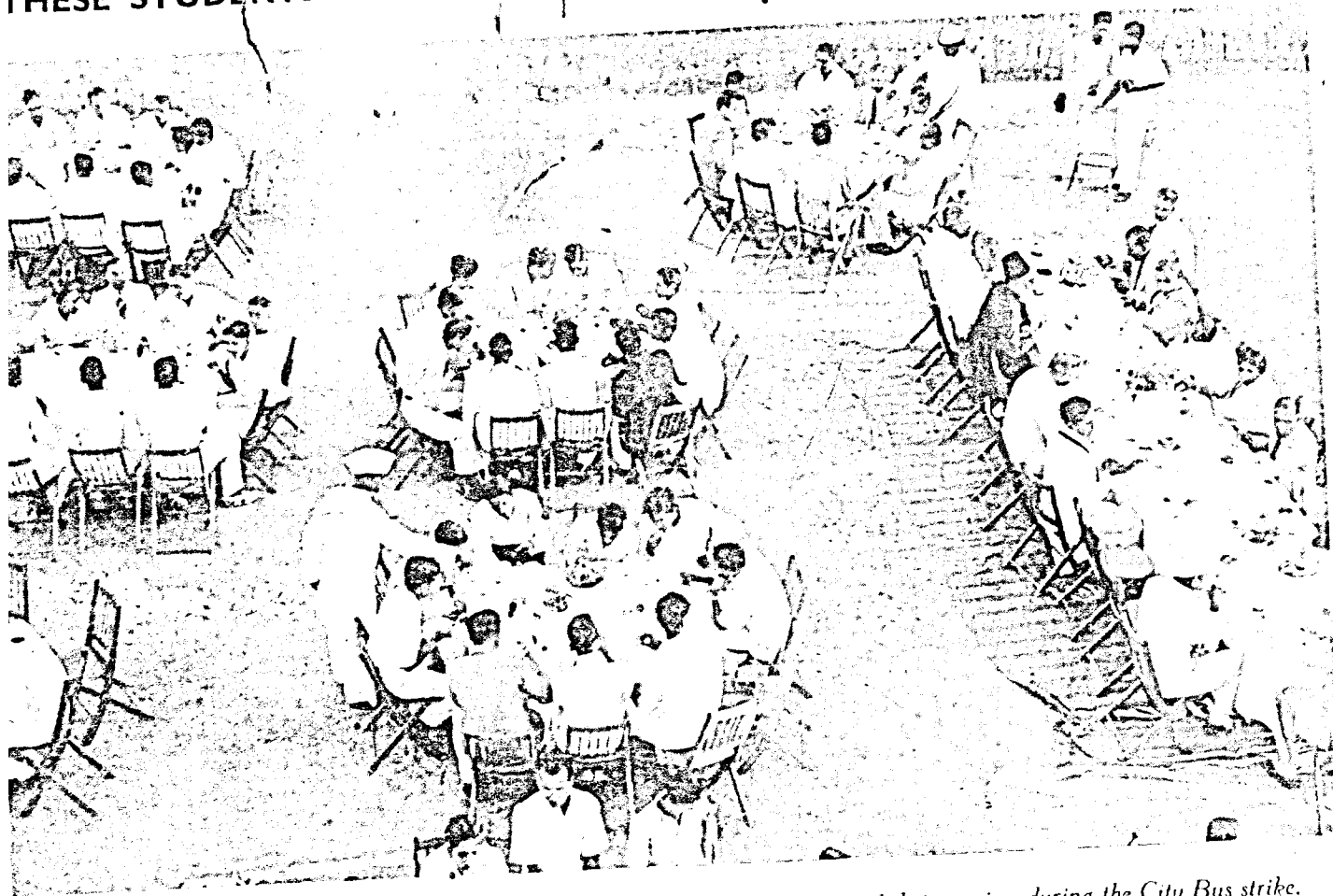
(Top) His Excellency the Governor-General proceeding to the ship "S.S. Chidambaram." (Centre) His Excellency the Governor-General chatting with the Premier of Madras. (Bottom) His Excellency the Governor-General launching the ship.



A view of the public meeting at Tuticorin in which His E the Governor-General inaugurated the New Steamer Service



THESE STUDENTS VOLUNTEERED THEIR SERVICES IN AN EMERGENCY



Hon'ble Gopala Reddy recently entertained the College students who volunteered their services during the City Bus strike.

of our existing irrigation sources are not being worked to maximum efficiency because ryots have been negligent in keeping the supply channels to tanks and the distributaries from irrigation sources, in proper repair. Under the time-honoured Kudimaramath system the maintenance of these channels has been the responsibility of the cultivating ryots. The Government have now launched a drive to set right these channels and have themselves during the last three years repaired many at public cost. The Kudimaramath law has not been functioning satisfactorily of late and therefore the Government are now considering proposals by which the ryots could be relieved of their collective responsibility on payment of a small acreage fee. We have in this Province about 25,000 irrigation tanks most of which were formed several centuries ago. They have all lost much of their original capacity by years of gradual silting with the result that their storages are inadequate to irrigate the lands registered under them. Comprehensive schemes are now being worked out to restore their lost capacity by raising the level of their bunds and weirs and the necessary legislation to empower the Government to do so has just been introduced in the legislature. This item of work will cost several crores of rupees, but the Government have no doubt that that would be the quickest and most practical way of growing more food. Tank restoration parties have recently been appointed in the districts of Anantapur, Chittoor, South Arcot and Ramnad to make a start on this line.

Conclusion

I have explained to you in some detail what the present Government have been endeavouring to do during the last two years. They claim that they have made a start in the process of reconstruction and they desire to do much more. Our increasing population is faced with an annual deficit of two-million tons of rice. To import this much we have to pay to people outside the Province roughly 80 crores of rupees at the price recently quoted by Burma. It is true that we have not been importing all that we wanted, but that was largely because rice was not available for import and we were prepared to tighten up our belts. If our river-valleys are properly harnessed up for the production of rice at a cost of roughly 250 crores we can produce that much of rice in this

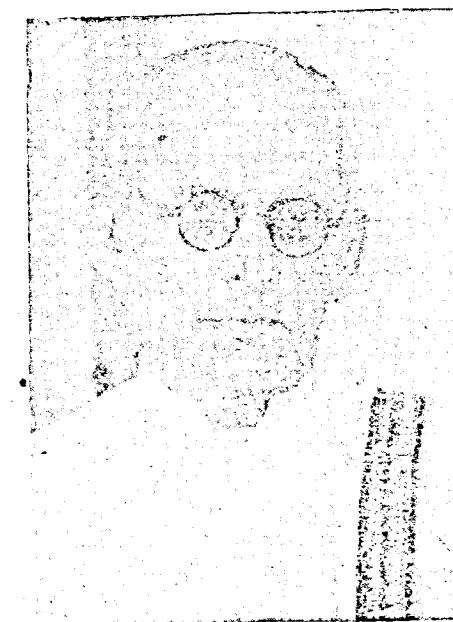
Province itself and ensure self-sufficiency. It is only common sense that instead of subjecting ourselves to grave risks and this recurring annual drain, we should attempt to produce the rice ourselves. Our Engineers tell us that we can do so in the course of about 15 years provided the present generation agrees cheerfully to shoulder some extra burdens for the benefit of our children. The enormous capital outlay on multi-purpose river-valley schemes can under present conditions, yield only a very low direct return. Our borrowing rate is now 3 per cent. If a major scheme costing say, ten crores, yields a return of 1½ per cent then five crores out of the ten can be considered productive. This half of the capital is no burden on the exchequer because the revenue from the project will meet the interest charges on this portion. The remaining five crores are non-productive and must be raised by new taxation. This expenditure can no doubt be met initially by raising loans but the State cannot pay the interest or redeem the loan without tapping new resources. When the project offers a special benefit on a particular area it may not be equitable

that the people outside that area should be called on to pay additional taxes for the benefit of a few. But when an acre of dry land is given irrigation facilities, its value under current market rates increases by at least 1,000 rupees. This is indeed an unearned increment for the ryot. Will it be too much of a sacrifice if he should have to part with half of that increment? The large multi-purpose river-valley schemes of America, of which we hear a good deal are being financed on this basis. The contribution so collected is called a betterment levy, i.e., a levy by which the state appropriates towards its non-productive expenditure, a portion of the unearned increment in land value brought about by state enterprise. It is possible to spread this levy in easy instalments over a period of years so that the ryot can pay it from out of the income from the land so improved. The Government are now contemplating a measure of this kind and I hope all my listeners will readily accept the logic of this proposal and give the Government their full support, in the larger interests of the State.

—By Courtesy A.I.R., Madras.

Problems in the field of Medicine

Public Health Minister's Survey



Speaking recently on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee Celebrations of the Andhra Medical College, Hon'ble Sri A. B. Shetty said "Government are

fully aware of the need for establishing additional colleges and increasing the output of doctors and other health personnel." He also referred to some of the vital problems in the field of medicine. He said:

"I am grateful for the privilege extended to me of presiding over this important function and participating in your rejoicings on this happy occasion. It is a great pleasure to come to this college, see its fine buildings and lovely site having the combined charms of the sea, the hills and plains on different sides of it. No one can study or live in such surroundings without feeling the influence and inspiration of the place. There is only one other educational institution in the midst of such natural charms and that is the St. Aloysius College at Mangalore. If there be a contest of beauty, I cannot say which of these two institutions will win the prize. In the course of the past quarter of a century this college has overcome several obstacles and dangers that came in its way and

it had steadily grown in many directions in the matter of buildings, equipment, special departments, etc. The scheme of extensions and improvements now under execution is meant to develop this college to its fullest capacity and enable it to admit every year 100 students which is regarded as the optimum number for admission. It is expected to cost about a crore of rupees. Owing to adverse circumstances, the building programme has not made progress according to schedule and we had to reduce the number of admissions to the Guntur College to 25 this year so that the students coming from Guntur may have no difficulties in continuing their clinical studies at this college. Government are fully aware of the need for establishing additional colleges and increasing the output of doctors and other health personnel. On account of high building costs and the difficulty of securing the building materials, the proposal to start new colleges at Guntur and Madura have had to be deferred. Unless we can have cheaper type designs for medical buildings, it will not be possible for us to undertake the huge cost of constructing new colleges according to Public Works Department standards. The Medical Relief and Public Health Committee have suggested that our men should be sent abroad periodically to study the changing aspects of hospital construction. The study of American practice may give them ideas to plan hospital buildings on modern lines at reduced cost and also to secure increased speed and output.

Key Position of Teaching Institutions

Teaching institutions occupy a key position. The standard of medical knowledge and the efficiency of the medical profession in the Province depend on the quality of the work done in them. It is not bricks and mortar that make a college great. If a college is to do its best, the first essential is a competent teaching staff prepared to co-operate in a common endeavour to do effective work. There must be sufficient number of suitably trained technical assistants, well-equipped laboratories, a good library and an adequate range and variety of cases providing a wealth of clinical material. The art of medicine is a composite of scientific knowledge and method, study of the patient as a whole and adaptation of the treatment to the individual. It is best learnt through the intimate

relationships of students with master clinicians. The present tendency in medical education is to cut down didactic teaching and to make all clinical tuition personal and practical and give it at the bedside. If such modern educational methods are to be adopted and effective personal guidance is to be given, there must be an increase in the ratio of teachers to students. There is dearth of teaching personnel with the required qualifications, aptitude and experience. Recently the staff of our colleges has been depleted of several of our best men due to retirement and other causes. The worth of our men has received recognition at Delhi as well as in other Provinces where they have been given employment with higher salaries and better prospects. The late Dr. Bhaskara Menon's services were similarly asked for. His unfortunate death is a loss to the cause of medical education in this country.

Public Health

No permanent improvement in the existing unsatisfactory state of public health in this country will be possible unless we can create conditions conducive to healthful living. Provision of better homes, adequate nourishing food and some amount of health education is one of the big tasks of preventive medicine. Proper medical aid has to be made more universally available particularly in rural area. The provision of a high quality of medical service will depend upon the type of students recruited to our colleges and the kind of education we give. The problems connected with the selection of medical students bristle with difficulties. The character and personality of the student are considered to be no less important than his academic record and these qualities can be assessed only at an interview. But the method of interview will by no means be an easy task in view of the large number of applicants. The length of the medical course and its heavy cost shuts out the prospect of a medical career for young men with talent but no capital or help from the State. The abolition of the pre-registration course, the shortening of vacations and reduction of the contents of the curriculum, particularly in non-clinical subjects, are possible solutions. The reform of medical education has been recently engaging attention in many countries. The senior teaching staff of our colleges have taken up the question of reorganizing teaching work by closer co-ordination of clinical and non-clinical

courses of studies and provision of greater opportunities for practical training. For long, the curative aspect of medicine has held a prominent place in the teaching of medicine. The time has come for shifting the emphasis in a new direction. The prevention of disease and the promotion of health have to be given, increasing importance in the medical education of the future.

Medical Education

We have to take note of the widening horizons in medical education. Sound medical practice required careful study of the problems presented by each patient—physical, psychic and social. Ill-health is not merely a physical affair. Mental factors play a considerable part in causing and curing physical illness. The study of a patient's personality and the way in which he reacts to his environment is no less important than studying the physical symptoms and signs of his disease and testing his blood, urine, etc. A doctor must understand the realities of social and environmental factors and the bearing they have on a person's state of health. In America, hospital social workers undertake such social enquiry and they aid the patient and his family in making such adjustments of work and living conditions as will help the medical treatment he receives at the hospital. The ideas of preventive and social medicine have begun to permeate the whole course of medical education in several western countries. One of our medical officers who has undergone the requisite training in foreign countries has been recently appointed as Professor of Social Medicine in the Madras Medical College and asked to organize a department of Social Medicine.

No medical student after passing his final examination should be allowed to experiment on patients before he has had some practical experience. One year's internship in a hospital enables him to learn the technique of his craft in a way that no lectures or text books can teach. The number of house appointments has been increased during the year from 180 to 300 with a view to admit all applicants for such training. There is a proposal to extend the period of house appointment from one year to 15 months so that training in public health work can be given during the last 3 months. In Soviet Russia, young graduates are sent to work for 3 years in rural districts under experienced physicians. It enables them to learn the elements of

practical work and get also an insight into rural health problems. This arrangement also helps to provide the much needed medical personnel to rural districts. A period of similar apprenticeship in a rural centre will enable our young graduates to gain experience of work in the patients' homes. It will also fit them to begin independent practice in places where laboratories, specialists, nurses and other aids upon which they have grown to depend so completely in the hospital are not easily available.

The Future

Medicine is a living, progressing science. Each year new discoveries are made and new techniques developed. It is necessary to keep physicians aware of and competent to use new knowledge and methods if we are to provide satisfactory medical service to the people. Refresher courses attempt to do this task in a brief space of time. Their scope of usefulness, is, therefore, limited. The better plan is to keep the doctor in constant touch with hospital and specialists services throughout his professional life. With the increase of knowledge and development of technical skill, specialization has become an essential part of modern medical practice. A large expansion of the medical profession has become as necessary in the sphere of the specialist as in that of the general practitioner. A number of post-graduate diplomas and degrees have been instituted in our medical colleges. The Central Government intends to promote, in collaboration with provincial and state governments, the development of post-graduate education in all branches of medical science. An All-India Council of Post-graduate Medical Education has been proposed to be set up for this purpose. The establishment of an All-India Medical Institute is under contemplation. Some of the selected departments in the medical colleges and hospitals in this province as well as in other provinces will be up-graded so that they may serve as All-India institutions and also produce a reservoir of teachers and research workers for staffing the proposed All-India medical institute.

Medical Research seems to be regarded as a normal function in the medical colleges of the west, but it has received comparatively little attention in our colleges. Research is essential for the achievement of a higher standard of teaching and also for the purpose of training the minds

of students in a scientific approach to medical matters. Men who show special aptitude and interest in research work must be recruited and given scholarships and facilities for training. With an increased number of properly trained workers it will become possible for us to establish active research centres in our medical colleges. It is pleasing to note that several original papers have been published here and certain researches have been conducted on several problems in spite of all the handicaps that exist at present.

A Call to Women

We have just now been told that 641 students have graduated from this college but only 33 of them were women. We are glad that women are now taking more largely to medical education. Among the 352 students we have now on the rolls of this college, 75 are women. Women are by temperament fitted to adopt medicine as a vocation and devote themselves to the all important work of maternity and child-welfare. A quarter of the admissions to our medical colleges are being reserved for suitably-qualified women candidates. I have every hope that Madras will lead the rest of India in producing a large number of well-qualified women doctors who will bring credit to this province. Several of the old boys of this college have obtained high qualifications, distinguished themselves in their profession and rendered great service to the people. They have shed lustre on the fair name of this institution. Some of them are now on the staff of this college and they are having a hand in fashioning the under-graduates of to-day. The personal ties which thus bind the past and present generations of students and link them to this college must make you all teachers and the taught, feel that you belong to that goodly fellowship of medicine which is dedicated to the promotion of human health and happiness. By example and precept teachers are expected to train students in their high calling and give them an enduring inspiration. Medicine has to be learnt under expert tuition and constantly practised. Success in the profession requires more than scientific knowledge and technical skill. It requires the exercise of human understanding, sympathy and tact to make a proper approach to patients. Remember, you have to deal with people and not with abstract disease. You must know your patients as human beings, their lives, home, surroundings,

family histories and jobs. No small portion of a doctor's job consists of dealing with peoples' worries, hopes and fears which are at the back of their ailments.

Conclusion

Medicine has during this century made greater advance than in all the preceding centuries. The two world wars have given a great impetus to the progress of modern medicine. Many theories and practices have been discarded. Many remedies once boosted have gone into oblivion. Chemotherapy has placed new and powerful therapeutic weapons in the hands of doctors. Surgery has developed great skill as the result of experience gained on the battlefield. You must not, however, forget the limitations of medicine. It has still many worlds to conquer. Open-mindedness and honest acceptance are two of the essential qualities needed to make you learn all the new developments and assess their value by giving them a proper trial. You must keep in touch throughout your professional career with centres of teaching and research like this institution and seek constant contact with leaders and teachers of medicine who will share their learning and experiences with you. This college will watch with interest your future career and take pride in your achievements. I trust the distinctive environment of this college, the influence and example of its teachers and the bracing contact you are having with your fellow-students will mould and develop your personalities, enable you to live up to the highest ideals of your alma mater and enrich its traditions by your contribution.

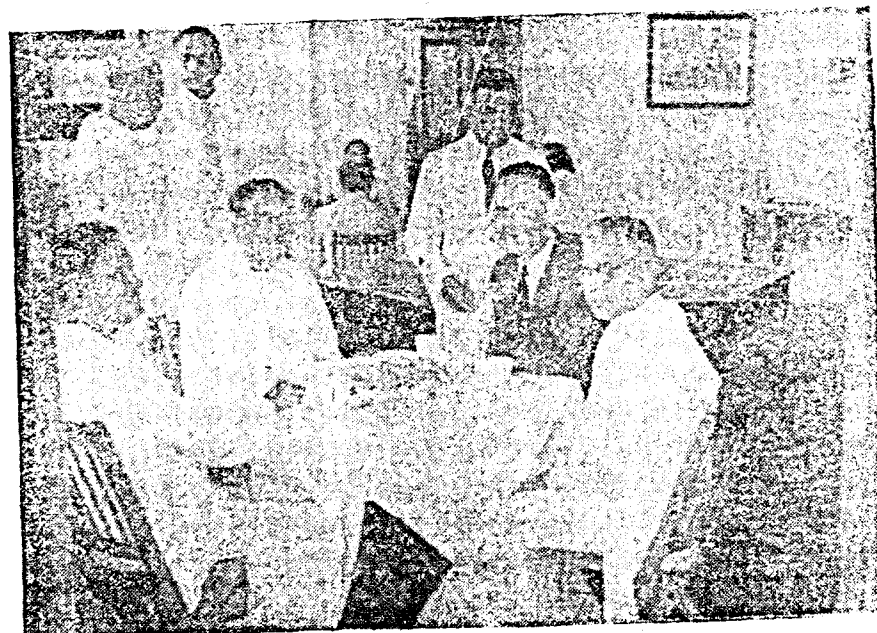
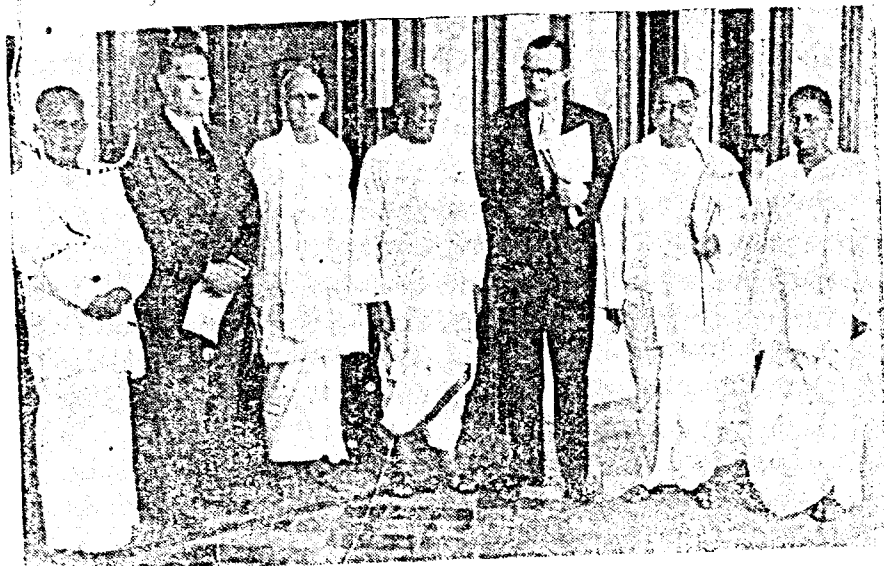
Economising Public Expenditure

With a view to secure economy in public expenditure the Government of Madras have instructed all officers to restrict touring and the transfer of subordinates to the absolute minimum and also to effect all possible economy in the expenditure on office contingencies.

[February 9]



World Bank Commission in Madras



Agricultural Notes

The Need for Soil Conservation

By WALTER C. LOWDERMILK, Assistant Chief Soil Conservation Service,
U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Literally billions of acres of originally productive lands throughout the world to-day bear the curse of unfaithful stewards through the centuries. This curse upon the land, by generations of ignorance, neglect, lack of forethought, greed or oppression of present individual interest over the social interest, represents a waste of humanity so stupendous as to exceed the comprehension of the human mind.

The world is now more fully occupied by the human race than ever before. Fully two billion souls must find their daily food from the land and waters of the earth. All lands have been occupied or possessed by nations. No free land remains. In the face of the limited area now available to the human race, the idea that man is still destroying its usefulness by inconsiderate and wasteful methods, comes as a shock to thinking people. If man is making deserts out of productive lands it is a matter not only of national but of world-wide concern.

The overcrowded condition in a world of land-hungry nations, whose soils are being impoverished by erosion and misuse while populations increase, demands a new conception of individual and national obligation to the earth and to posterity. It is appalling to see ruins of once great cities, of civilizations and flourishing cultures, strewn like weather-beaten skeletons in the graveyard of their erosion-wasted lands. Behind all these ruins is the stirring drama of hunger, invasion, and destruction of life. Death of fertile lands and of their peoples is a nameless tragedy written across landscape after landscape in China, Korea, North Africa, Asia Minor, Mesopotamia and the United States.

It fills one with consternation to visit regions which have lain desolate and unproductive for centuries with their beautifully cut stone dams completely silted up as at Kurnub, in the Negeb of Palestine, or terraces broken down as above Petra and Jerash, in Trans-Jordan, or aqueducts crumbled as in North Africa. In northern Syria, southeast of Antioch, we found erosion at its worst on a million acres of lands which supplied ancient Rome with its

finest wines and olive oil. Here erosion has swept off of bed rock from three to six feet of productive soil and transformed the ancient vineyards into a vast glaring man-made desert. In this desolation a hundred "dead cities," or villages, of beautifully cut stone, loom ghost-like as tombs on the horizon as evidence of the ancient prosperity of this populous area. Such areas were abandoned when the erosion-washed soils would no longer feed the inhabitants.

It was astonishing and revealing to find Mesopotamia literally covered with miniature mountain ranges of silt, up to nearly 50 feet high, piled beside the ancient irrigation ditches. This silt, the offspring of erosion in overgrazed watersheds, tells a story of the ceaseless struggles of millions of nameless toilers, before the potentially rich irrigated lands were allowed to revert again to desert. Due to wars or political decadence, the cleaning of silt from the canals was discontinued. This valley, which formerly maintained from 30,000,000 to 50,000,000 people, supporting renowned civilizations of culture, refinement, and learning, now maintains on a very low standard about 5,000,000, whose comforts and accomplishments are a sad commentary on the decadence of cultures.

The Negeb and Sinai region is believed by some authorities to have supported fully 100,000 inhabitants, but now it scarcely suffices for 2,000 Bedouins. In Trans-Jordan, studies by the American School of Oriental Research reveal an extensive ancient agriculture from more than a thousand years B.C. to the seventh century A.D. The loss of fertile soil and the resulting reduction of food supply from the lands of Trans-Jordan are greater than the proportional decrease in population.

The staggering soil wastage of North China is unbelievable. Historical records show that mountain slopes of North China were once heavily forested. Populations increased and exceeded the carrying capacities of alluvial valleys; thereupon farmers cleared away the forest and pushed cultivation higher and higher up the slopes.

Trees were cut, the fertile soils were dug up and planted to crops. In from three to 20 years, depending upon gradients of slopes, the soils were washed off and farmers abandoned these fields to clear new lands. Finally, this shifting cultivation was pushed up slopes to the summits. Accelerated erosion cut great gullies, and bared the rocky flanks of the mountains. To-day, hundreds of millions of acres have been seriously reduced from production to barren slopes and labyrinths of gullies. Perennial streams are gone; lowlands have been damaged by debris from the slopes; old irrigation systems have been clogged and put out of use, while floods far away in lowlands and deltas of the rivers rise to higher stages and cause enormous destruction of life and property.

Some students have attributed this disastrous loss of productivity, and desiccation, to adverse climatic change. But throughout northwest China I found temple forests reproducing themselves naturally in the present prevailing climate. In several remote areas I found the diabolic process at work where a virgin forest was being cleared, not for timber, but to get at the soil for food production. The deep soils were sowed to crops; soil erosion soon destroyed the fruitfulness of the sloping lands.

Soil erosion, the destroyer of land, has been diagnosed, its processes are known and its control is possible. The hope for the future lies in a realization that man has an obligation born of a higher economics; a moral obligation to bountiful Mother Earth which must nourish all present and future human beings as long as it lasts. It is nothing short of criminal for individuals of one generation to sacrifice the right of future man to survive because of traditions of special privilege to exploit the earth. The present and future well-being of a people calls for long range policies for the maintenance of productive lands and resources.

Pacific Discovery.



DEPARTMENTS' ACTIVITIES

Animal Husbandry Department in 1947-48

The following are the salient features of the review by the Government of Madras of the administration of the Animal Husbandry Department during 1947-48.

Two new veterinary institutions were opened during the year, one at Arkonam and the other at Pithapuram. The total number of veterinary institutions at the end of the year stood at 138, excluding the two institutions under private management. No new touring billet was opened during the year.

Diseases.—The disease position was on the whole slightly better than in the previous year, the number of outbreaks being 5,330 as against 5,465 in 1946-47. Rinderpest was prevalent in all but six districts, viz., Bellary, Anantapur, Salem, Coimbatore, Mathurair and South Kanara. Haemorrhagic Scepticæmia and Blackquarter prevailed in all districts, except the City of Madras. Anthrax was reported from all districts, except Anantapur. Foot and mouth disease was prevalent in all districts, except Chingleput, South Arcot, Tiruchirappalli, Tanjore, Ramnad and Madras City. The disease was severe in Kurnool, Anantapur and Vizagapatam.

Veterinary College.—By the abolition of tuition fees, the increase in the number and amount of scholarships and the revision of the scale of pay of Veterinary Assistant Surgeons, the number of students in the B.V.Sc. Degree course and the Stockmen Compounders' Course went up to 299 during the year under report, as against 216 in the previous year. The Government have instituted during the year, the Veterinary and Livestock Inspectors' course of two years duration at the college, in the place of the Stockmen Compounders' Course and provided for the training of 75 students a year. The first batch of successful students will come out in 1950.

Breeding Bulls.—During the year under report, there were 1,122 approved breeding bulls and 356 buffalo bulls, as against 970 bulls and 319 buffalo bulls in the previous year. The num-

ber of services done by breeding bulls and buffalo bulls increased from 42,340 and 13,737 in 1946-47 to 43,859 and 17,411 respectively in the year under report. There was, however, a decline in the activities of the Kangayam and Anchetti breeding societies.

Future Programme.—The scheme for the prevention of contagious diseases spreading from the adjacent provinces is under consideration of the Government. Sanction has been accorded for running a breeding-cum-dairy farm at Vizagapatam. A beginning has been made for breeding the fine wool sheep of the Nilgiris, and land has been allotted for the purpose on the Wenlock downs. A combined sheep and cattle farm is being brought into working condition at Kurikuppi in the Bellary district. Schemes are under preparation for more cattle and sheep breeding, poultry and dairy farms.

The Government expect intensification of the efforts of the department during the current year, particularly in regard to the improvement of the good breeds of cattle, in the organization of cattle breeding co-operative societies and the establishment of cattle breeding farms at the rate of one for every two or three districts.

Medical Department

Reviewing the administration of civil hospitals and dispensaries in the province for the triennium 1945-47, the Government of Madras have observed that in spite of adverse circumstances arising out of the war, the working of the civil hospitals and dispensaries during the triennium continued to be satisfactory, and progress was achieved in the fields of medical education and medical relief, after the cessation of hostilities.

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

Medical relief.—The number of medical institutions of all classes working in the province increased from 1,194 to 1,211 during the triennium.

The total number of beds in hospitals for both sexes during the year 1947 was 16,208, as against 15,640 and 14,467 in 1946 and 1945 respectively. The number of in-patients treated increased from 424,255 in 1945 to 498,131 in 1947. The total number of out-patients treated during the year 1947 was 17,360,024, as against 17,240,422 in 1946 and 17,521,334 in 1945. The percentage of deaths to the total number of in-patients treated fell from 4.53 in 1945 to 4.1 in 1946 and 4.04 in 1947. The total number of operations performed during 1947 was 620,939 as against 584,893 in 1946 and 601,783 in 1945. The percentage of deaths to the total operations performed was 0.25 in 1947 and 0.29 in the previous two years. During 1947, the number of labour cases conducted was 147,710, the corresponding figures for 1946 and 1945 being 139,281 and 118,895 respectively. There were 299 subsidized rural dispensaries in the province at the end of the triennium.

Drive against Tuberculosis.—There was steady progress in the campaign against tuberculosis. In view of the need for increased accommodation for institutional treatment of the disease, the Government sanctioned the construction of 12 additional wards of 18 beds each in the Government Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Tambaram. The Tuberculosis Hospital built by the Corporation of Madras was opened early in 1947. The Wellesley Sanatorium Jail at Bellary was transferred from the Jail Department to the Medical Department and converted into a Civil Sanatorium of 200 beds. A private sanatorium was opened at Tiruchirappalli. From January 1947, the University of Madras started a post-graduate course in tuberculosis extending over a period of one year. The Government Diploma Course is continued for the benefit of the licentiates.

Leprosy.—An *ad hoc* Committee composed of certain officials and non-officials, with the Hon'ble Minister for Public Health as Chairman, was constituted to examine and report on the present position and the further steps to be taken for the treatment and prevention of the disease with reference to the Post-war Reconstruction Schemes and the Bhore Committee's recommendations.

Veneral Diseases.—A scheme for the free training of medical practitioners of the Province in veneral diseases was

introduced. A proposal to introduce legislation for the control of remedies for the diseases is under consideration.

The Drugs Act.—The Drugs Act and the rules framed thereunder for licensing the manufacture and sale of drugs were enforced in the Province with effect from 1st April 1947.

Blood transfusion service.—Blood banks were established in the Government General Hospital and Stanley Hospital, Madras and seven hospitals in the mufassal, with processing centres at the King Institute, Guindy and at the Pasteur Institute, Coonoor. The response from the public for donation of blood was good.

Eye Bank.—An eye bank for the transplantation of cornea was started in the Government Ophthalmic Hospital, Madras in 1947. The scheme is under trial for one year.

Foreign training.—Six officers have been sent in 1946 and five officers in 1947 for higher training abroad.

Medical Service.—The designation of Sub-Assistant Surgeons in the Subordinate Service has been changed to Civil Assistant Surgeons, Class II. The number of posts of House Surgeons and House Physicians was increased. There were 16 Honorary Surgeons and Honorary Physicians and 180 Honorary Assistant Medical Officers working in all Government hospitals in the Province at the end of the triennium.

Nursing service.—All posts of matrons and sister tutors were raised to Gazetted status and a separate category of sister tutors was formed. The compensatory allowance of the several categories of the nursing staff was enhanced. The scale for the employment of staff nurses and pupil nurses was revised, and a specific scale for the employment of matrons and ward sisters was laid down. During the triennium, there was a considerable increase in the nursing staff.

Buildings.—During the triennium, the Central Preliminary Training School for pupil nurses in Madras City and the new block for the manufacture of yellow fever vaccine in the King Institute, Guindy, were completed. The construction of new hospital buildings at Kozhikode, Tiruchirappalli and Tuticorin was in progress. Seven other building schemes were sanctioned during the year.

Co-operative Department

General Trend.—The attainment of political freedom gave a further fillip to the co-operative movement. During the year the number of societies increased from 17,366 to 18,656, their membership from 25.16 lakhs to 25.38 lakhs and the working capital from Rs. 5,325.51 lakhs to Rs. 5,660.33 lakhs. At the rate of five members for each family it may be reckoned that over 12 million people have come under the wings of co-operation. This is a heartening fact for it represents 24 per cent of the total population of the Province. The co-operative agency was chosen by the Government for several new schemes such as housing, resettlement of ex-toddy tappers, distribution of mill cloth and yarn, manures, etc. The co-operative movement has thus been serving the economic needs of the rural and urban population in a greater measure during the year.

A brief account of the working of the more important societies is shown below:—

The Provincial Co-operative Bank.—The total deposits of the bank on 30th June 1948 amounted to Rs. 469.54 as against Rs. 412.42 lakhs in the previous year. The bank worked at a net profit of Rs. 4.61 lakhs as against Rs. 3.16 lakhs of the previous year. It borrowed Rs. 2 crores from Government for financing procurement operations and Rs. 1 crore from the Reserve Bank for financing agricultural operations and marketing of crops.

District Central Banks.—All the thirty co-operative central banks recorded a further increase of business during the year. Their working capital increased from Rs. 1,384.26 lakhs to Rs. 1,406.96 lakhs and their loan transactions from Rs. 3,246.55 lakhs to Rs. 3,314.47 lakhs. All the banks worked at a profit and the total profits during the year amounted to Rs. 11.81 lakhs as against Rs. 9.13 lakhs in the previous year.

Madras Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank.—The loans issued increased from Rs. 47.66 lakhs to Rs. 61.55 lakhs. The bank earned a net profit of Rs. 2.34 lakhs during the year.

Primary Land Mortgage Banks.—The number of primary land mortgage banks remained at 120. The loans issued by them to members increased from Rs. 46.96 lakhs to Rs. 62.33

lakhs. The majority of loans were for the discharge of prior debts. There was considerable deduction under principal overdues and arrear interest.

Co-operative Sale Societies.—At the close of the year there were 192 sale societies and five marketing federations. They issued loans to the extent of Rs. 188.2 lakhs as against Rs. 131.79 lakhs during the previous year. The value of produce marketed increased from Rs. 143.23 lakhs to Rs. 152.85 lakhs.

Fruit Growers Co-operative Societies.—There were 16 such societies at the close of the year. They marketed fruits and vegetables worth Rs. 7.18 lakhs and earned a commission of Rs. 46,223.

Milk Supply Societies and Unions.—On 30th June 1948 there were 23 milk supply unions and 354 milk supply societies as against 21 unions and 269 societies on 30th June 1947. The total value of milk supplied to consumers by the unions and societies was Rs. 82.41 lakhs as against Rs. 63.00 lakhs in the previous year.

Sugarcane Growers Co-operative Societies were 14 in number. They issued loans to the extent of Rs. 4.52 lakhs to their members and supplied manure worth Rs. 3,399.

Cottage Industries Societies.—There were 209 societies during the year. The most prominent were 48 women's cottage industries societies and 26 metal workers' societies.

Consumers' Co-operative Stores.—The number of primary stores rose from 1,688 to 1,740. The value of annual purchases and sales effected by the primary stores during the year was Rs. 1,863.36 lakhs and Rs. 2,353.76 lakhs respectively.

District Co-operative Wholesale Stores.—The number of district co-operative wholesale stores continued to be 22. The value of their purchases and sales during the year amounted to Rs. 1,391.22 lakhs and Rs. 1,627.59 lakhs respectively. As in the past the district co-operative wholesale stores continued to play an important role in the local procurement of foodgrains and in stocking imported foodgrains.

Producers cum Consumers Societies.—The administrative control of producers cum consumers societies in the Circular districts was transferred from the Revenue department to the Co-operative department during the

year. On 30th June 1948 there were 168 societies of this type in the six districts and two in the Chingleput district with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 109.98 lakhs. The societies in Malabar which were 106 in number continued to be under the control of the Collector of Malabar. The reorganization of these societies by conversion into one or other of the normal types of Co-operative Societies is being pushed through.

Weavers' Co-operative Societies.—The number of Weavers' Co-operative Societies rose from 659 to 893. The Societies produced goods valued at Rs. 668.1 lakhs and their sales amounted to Rs. 814.15 lakhs as against Rs. 423.91 lakhs and Rs. 456.54 respectively of the previous year.

Housing Schemes.—The year recorded an all round progress in Co-operative housing. Sixty new Housing Societies were registered during the year.

Land Colonization Co-operative Societies.—Excluding the land Colonization Societies for ex-servicemen there were 26 societies at the end of the year. The total population in the colonies was 10,410.

Co-operative Societies for Resettlement of Ex-Servicemen.—During the year the administrative control of these societies was transferred to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies from Regional Director of Resettlement. At the end of the year, there were 11 Co-operative Workshops, 9 Land Colonization Societies and 13 Motor Transport Societies for Ex-Servicemen.

Co-operative Societies for Ex-tappers.—During the year, 499 societies for jaggery manufacture were formed for the benefit of ex-toddy tappers. Milk Supply Societies and Cottage Industries Societies were also formed for their benefit.

Miscellaneous types of societies.—There were 2,103 societies for Harijan and Backward Communities, 29 Labour Contract Societies, four Co-operative Insurance Societies, five Co-operative Printing Societies, 19 Irrigation Societies and 57 Agricultural Improvement Societies.

Supervision, Education and Propaganda.—The supervision of rural credit societies continued to be in the hands of Co-operative Central Banks assisted by local supervising unions. The Central Co-operative Institute and the Co-operative Training Institutes in the mufassal continued to give training

to candidates. Propaganda was done through the medium of journals, radio talks and conferences.

Co-operative Department Ex-Servicemen's Day Celebrations

A sum of Rs. 179-4-0 was collected on the flag day by the Neidalur Co-operative Agricultural Land Colonization Society, Tiruchirappalli district and that a sum of Rs. 177 has been remitted by money order less commission to the Secretary and Treasurer of the Committee for Ex-Servicemen's Collection Day Fund, New Delhi.

Registration Department Statistics during 1947-48

The following is a summary of the statistics of the Registration Department for the year 1947-48 :—

The number of documents registered during the year 1947-48 fell from 1,494,925 to 1,369,418, i.e., by 8.39 per cent. The fall was due to the failure of the north-east monsoon, the intensification of the National Savings Movement, the tendency among ryots not to part with their lands and the tightness of the money market. There was a decrease of 8.66 per cent in compulsory registrations and of 5.27 per cent in optional registrations. The aggregate value of registered documents decreased from Rs. 92.13 crores to Rs. 88.37 crores. Owing to the decrease in registrations, the income from fees for registering documents fell from Rs. 60.37 lakhs to Rs. 59.61 lakhs. The income under search fees and other receipts showed a rise of Rs. 0.37 lakh and Rs. 3.28 lakhs, respectively. Consequently, the total income rose from Rs. 76.04 lakhs to Rs. 78.93 lakhs.

Administrative orders.—The registration fee was enhanced from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 4 in respect of every Rs. 1,000 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 5,000 with effect from 1st May 1947. The registration fee prescribed in respect of documents registered at the registration office on a holiday on account of special urgency, was enhanced from Rs. 2 to Rs. 10 for each document with effect from 1st July 1947. Scheduled classes, who are members of co-operative societies, were exempted from payment of registration fees for a further period of two years.

Income and expenditure.—The expenditure rose from Rs. 45.50 lakhs to Rs. 49.97 lakhs, owing to the revision of the salaries of Non-Gazetted Officers from 1st January 1947. The surplus income over expenditure (including refunds but excluding pensionary charges) and interest on capital outlay on buildings was Rs. 28.87 lakhs.

District Municipalities

The following are the salient features of the review by the Government of Madras of the administration of District Municipalities during 1946-47 :—

Representation to minorities.—There were 81 municipalities during the year, as against 82 in the previous year, the Saidapet Municipal Council having been abolished, and the area comprised in that Municipality included within the limits of the City of Madras. During the year under review, power was taken to increase the representation of minority communities on Municipal Councils in suitable cases. Provision was also made to enable new councillors to come into office on a date later than that fixed for the expiry of the term of office of the existing councillors. Out of the 33 casual elections held during the year, only three were contested and 43 per cent of the electorate exercised their franchise. All the Councils were presided over by elected non-officials.

Meetings.—Three thousand and three meetings were convened by the Municipal Councils during the year, of which 339 were adjourned for want of quorum and 85 for other reasons. The total cost of management, including collection charges, amounted to Rs. 23.85 lakhs, as against Rs. 24.82 lakhs in the previous year. The ordinary receipts under management amounted to Rs. 1.3 lakhs.

Compensation.—The councils were paid Rs. 16.9 lakhs as statutory toll compensation and Rs. 2.26 lakhs as compensation for loss of revenue from motor licence fees. In addition, Government sanctioned an additional toll compensation of Rs. 3.90 lakhs, of which only a sum of Rs. 3.54 lakhs was drawn by the councils and the balance was credited to the Provincial Road Fund. Grants, amounting to Rs. 2.76 lakhs from the Provincial Road Fund, were paid to the councils for road schemes. Government also sanctioned Rs. 22.00 lakhs to Municipal Councils as grant in 1946-47

towards part of the total deficiency in the maximum toll compensation, payable to them from 1931-32 to 1940-41. The net income from taxes on carts, carriages and animals amounted to Rs. 9.47 lakhs as against Rs. 8.38 lakhs in 1945-46.

Education.—Education tax was levied by all Municipal Councils during the year, except Rajapalayam. Compulsory education was in force in 26 municipalities. There were 856 elementary schools for boys and 393 elementary schools for girls. The number of boys and girls at schools showed a decline in 26 municipalities. All the municipal elementary schools were accessible to Harijans. Besides these, 238 schools were maintained by the Municipal Councils for the exclusive benefit of the children of all backward classes, including Harijans. The Salem Municipal Council continued to maintain a first grade college. The Guntur Municipal Council maintained a second grade college for women. The number of secondary schools maintained by the Municipal Councils increased from 57 to 67. The strength of the secondary department of the municipal schools rose from 31,843 to 35,846 and that of the elementary department from 7,423 to 7,923.

Vocational training.—Vocational training was imparted in some of the municipal schools in one or more of the following subjects: Weaving, spinning, carpentry, tailoring, garden-keeping, basket-making and carpet-weaving. The School of Arts and Crafts at Kumbakonam continued to do useful work.

Public health.—The total number of medical institutions maintained by the Municipal Councils during the year was 134, as against 126 in 1945-46. Sixty-two Municipal Councils maintained hospitals or temporary sheds for the treatment of infectious diseases. Five thousand seven hundred and twenty-nine in-patients and 3,840,469 out-patients received treatment at the municipal medical institutions, as against 5,236 in-patients and 4,125,540 out-patient, in the previous year.

Births and deaths.—The recorded birth-rate for all the municipalities increased from 37.6 to 44.2 per mille of the population, the highest rate being recorded in Madura and the lowest in Cocanada. The average death-rate recorded in the municipal towns was 24.4 against 27.2 per mille of population in the previous year. The highest rate was in Pollachi and the lowest was

in Vaniyambadi. There were 11 deaths from cholera, 322 deaths from small-pox and 491 deaths from plague during the year.

Water-supply.—Forty-seven municipalities were provided with protected water-supply system at the end of the year. The execution of six drainage schemes was in progress.

Town-planning.—The Town-Planning Act was in force in all the 81 municipalities. Loans to the extent of Rs. 2.64 lakhs were sanctioned during the year for town-planning schemes.

General revenues.—The Municipal Councils derived a total income of Rs. 112.65 lakhs from general taxation and miscellaneous revenue, and incurred an expenditure of Rs. 2.25 lakhs in collecting them. There was some deterioration in collection work, the councils having collected only 96.7 per cent of the current demand under taxes and 93.7 per cent under non-tax items, as against 97.5 per cent and 97.6 per cent, respectively, in the previous year. The Government have instructed the executive authorities to devote particular attention to this branch of administration.

Defects.—Taxes and fees aggregating Rs. 32,046 in 36 municipalities were allowed to become time-barred without the coercive steps, prescribed in the Act, having been taken for their realization. Irregularities in the invitation and acceptance of tenders, non-invitation of tenders for purchase of materials, execution of works, supply of stores for conservancy purposes, etc., were noticed in 23 municipalities. Cases of embezzlement of collections by municipal subordinates and temporary misappropriation of money were noticed in 18 municipalities, as against 11 in the previous year, the amount involved being Rs. 5,532 as against Rs. 2,217 in 1945-46. Sundry articles and stores, costing about Rs. 2,415 besides a radio set, clock and library books were reported to be either lost or stolen in 15 municipalities. Bill books containing receipts aggregating Rs. 1,341 were either lost or not accounted for in four municipalities. The defalcations and temporary misappropriations, which showed a tendency to increase, were in a large measure due to the non-observance of rules and instructions prescribed for the maintenance of accounts and the verification of cash and stores entrusted to subordinates. Only one surcharge certificate was issued during the year

for Rs. 1,418. The appeal filed by the surchargees in the District Court was pending disposal.

Administration.—The administration was good in Tirupati, Mangalore, Madura, Coonoor, Virudunagar and Bimlipatam. It was fair in 61 municipalities and not satisfactory in Tadpatri, Proddatur, Hindupur, Chittoor, Adoni, Bellary, Kancheepuram, Cuddapah, Guntur, Vijayavada, Karaikudi, Srivilliputtur, Tiruchirappalli and Chicaole.

Local Administration Department Panchayat Courts in 1947

The report on the working of village courts in 1947 has been reviewed by the Government.

Four thousand five hundred and twenty-four Panchayat Courts were constituted in 1947, as against 4,384 Panchayat Courts in 1946. Three thousand seven hundred and seventy-one Panchayat Courts exercised jurisdiction in 1947, as against 3,121 in 1946. The number of suits for disposal by the Panchayat Courts in 1947 was 48,103 as against 41,733 in 1946.

One member of Panchayat Court was removed in 1947, as against two members in the previous year.

Irrigation Department

During January 1949, the Government sanctioned a scheme for the construction of flood banks on the right side of the Kannanar river in the limits of Periakottai and Kannur villages in Pattukottai taluk of the Tanjore district. As the river bed of the Kannanar is at present so shallow that a slight flow of water inundates the adjoining paddy fields in the two villages, and the scheme just sanctioned is intended to prevent such inundations in future. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 23,000 for works or Rs. 29,948 inclusive of direct and indirect charges. The scheme will relieve from submersion an extent of 154.86 acres in Kannur village and 600 acres in Periakottai village, and bring under cultivation an extent of 147.46 acres now lying waste. An annual additional production of 74 tons of rice valued at Rs. 18,500 is expected, as a result of the scheme.

Department of Industries and Commerce

Borewells

"*Kilakuppam*."—Two borings have been put down in Kilakuppam, Cuddalore taluk, South Arcot district, to depths of 90 feet and 150 feet below ground level. Good springs have been tapped in both the cases and the water level has risen to 8 feet below ground level in the former and 2½ feet below ground level in the latter. Each borewell gives a continuous supply of 180 G.P.M. and the quantity of the water is good. The borewells have cost about Rs. 420 and Rs. 820 respectively. This supply will be utilised for irrigation purposes.

"*Madiyur village*."—In a 4-inch diameter boring recently put down in a well 22 feet deep in Madiyur village, Ponneri taluk, Chingleput district, to a depth of 60 feet below ground level, a good spring has been tapped at 59 feet, as a result of which the water level has risen to 14 feet below ground level. The well gives a continuous supply of 350 G.P.M. at 17 feet below ground level. It is reported that before boring the supply of water from the well was hardly sufficient even for a single mhotha whereas after boring there is a continuous supply of 350 G.P.M. for a 4-inch pump leaving 5 feet of water unbaled in the well. The actual cost of the boring to the party is Rs. 250 including the cost of 37 feet of 4-inch lining pipes. The extent commanded by the well is about 10 acres. The extra quantity of paddy that could be raised as a result of the boring will be about 20 cart-loads and the extra income will be Rs. 3,000.

Madras Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act during 1947-48

The following are the salient features of the administration of the Madras Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act for the financial year 1947-48:—

The number of registered importers, wholesale dealers and retail dealers at the end of the year was 131, 164 and 992 respectively. The total demand for the year, including some arrear balance, was Rs. 53,17,265 of which a sum of Rs. 53,08,683 was collected,

leaving a balance of Rs. 8,582. A sum of Rs. 1,733 was collected under miscellaneous revenue and Rs. 391 was refunded in the year. The consumption of petrol was 17,696,855 gallons and of motor spirit other than petrol was 10,383,218 gallons.

Offences.—There was no offence under the Act or the rules in which punishments were awarded by a Magistrate but 83 cases were compounded departmentally. In 16 cases, suspension or cancellation of licences was ordered during the year for breaches of the rules. There were three appeals to the Board under section 24 of the Act, in which the order of the Commercial Tax Officer was partially modified.

Smooth Working.—The enhancement of tax on sales of petrol or motor spirit other than petrol did not in any way affect their sales for agricultural and industrial purposes. No legal or administrative difficulties were experienced in administering the Act and the rules. The Act worked smoothly and satisfactorily.

Highways Department

Government have now administratively approved a number of works for providing cement concrete and dustless surface to roads carrying heavy traffic and for certain roads in built-up areas and also a number of bridge schemes.

Technical sanction to the estimates in several of the cases has been accorded and the officers of the department have been instructed to settle all preliminaries and arrange to start the works as early as possible. It is expected that the execution of these works will commence during the next few months. Technical sanction to the other estimates will shortly be given.

Labour Department

The Government have appointed the following officers to be Inspectors for purposes of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (Central Act XI of 1948), within their respective jurisdictions:—

The Chief Inspector of Factories.

The Deputy Chief Inspector of Factories.

The Deputy Commissioner of Labour.

The Assistant Commissioner of Labour.

The Inspectors of Factories.

The Labour Officers and the Assistant Inspectors of Labour.

The Government have declared the Sugar Industry in the Province of Madras to be a public utility service for the purpose of the said Act for a period of six months from the date of publication of the notification.

The Government have referred the dispute between the Ring, Packing and Tandoor Section workers and the managements of Kareem, Tajmahal and Bavutta Beedi Factories, Madras, to the Industrial Tribunal, Madras II (Sri T. D. Ramayya; Pantulu), for adjudication.

The workers of Sri Rama Vilas City Service and the workers of the S.R.V.S. factory at Perambur, the bus drivers in Nellore district, Nandyal and Kurnool taluks of Kurnool district and the workers of the Murugan Transport, Madras, staged strikes in sympathy with the Government Bus Workers' strike in the City. It is reported that the bus workers in Nellore and Kurnool districts who struck work have since resumed work.

The Government have accepted the recommendations of the Industrial Tribunal, Coimbatore, on the points referred to it in the dispute between the workers and management of the Brooke Bond (India, Ltd.), Coimbatore.

The Secretary, Motor Workers' Union, Bhimavaram, states that the motor workers in West Godavari district will go on strike from 1st February 1949 if the managements of Motor Transport Companies in the district fail to implement the award of the Industrial Tribunal for Motor Transport Services, Madras. The Special Labour Officer for the Implementation of the Motor award, Telugu districts and the Labour Officer, Vijayawada have been asked to take necessary action in the matter. The Secretary, Motor Workers' Union, Bhimavaram, has been asked to advise the workers not to precipitate matters by resorting to strike but to await the result of conciliation.

The Workers of Sri Ramanjaneya Transport, Ltd., Nidadavole, issued a strike notice on 12th January 1949 to

the management of the company stating that the workers would go on strike from 5th February 1949 if their demands for the implementation of the award of the Industrial Tribunal for Motor Transport Services, Madras, reinstatement of a conductor, etc., were not conceded before then. The Commissioner of Labour advised the workers to withdraw the strike notice and to await the result of conciliation. The Nidadavole Motor Workers' Union has reported that the notice of strike has been withdrawn accordingly.

The Government have referred the dispute between the Mercantile Employees' Association, Kozhikode, and the managements of the Mercantile Establishments in Kozhikode to the Industrial Tribunal, Coimbatore, for adjudication.

The management of the Truthful Manufacturing Company, Mathurai, who declared a lockout on 13th January 1949 of their factory at No. 251, West Masi Street, consequent on a stay-in strike have re-opened their factory from 25th January 1949 on the intervention of the Labour Officer, Mathurai.

The Government have referred the dispute between the workers and the management of the Indian Metal and Metallurgical Corporation, Ltd., Mottur Dam, to the Industrial Tribunal, Coimbatore, for adjudication.

[Second fortnight of January 1949.]

Stamp Department in 1947-48

The Government have reviewed the administration of the Stamp Department for the year ending 31st March 1948.

Receipts.—The total receipts under Judicial Stamps, Non-Judicial Stamps, Hundies, Share Transfer Stamps and Revenue Adhesive Stamps during the year under report were respectively Rs. 1,27,43,417, Rs. 2,97,42,865, Rupees 1,63,504, Rs. 4,23,055 and Rs. 18,00,836 as against Rs. 1,16,78,409, Rupees 3,49,72,027, Rs. 1,75,669, Rs. 7,32,774 and Rs. 17,43,895 during 1946-47.

Hundies.—The increase under "Judicial Stamps" was due to the filing of more suits in civil courts and to the increase in civil litigation. The decrease under "Non-Judicial Stamps" was due to the tightness of the money market and to the lesser number of transactions involving immovable

properties, such as sale, gift, mortgage, etc. The decrease under "Hundies" was due to a proportionate fall in the cash transactions for trade purposes. The decrease under "Share Transfer Stamps" was due to the great contraction of business in the share market, which has been one of the characteristics of the year under review. The increase under "Revenue Adhesive Stamps" was due to increase in the bulk of cash transactions for trade purposes and to the fact that inferior Government servants have to furnish stamped acquittance, as they are getting more than Rs. 20 as their pay.

Miscellaneous

The following are the salient features of the administration of Kallar, Korava and Yenadi Reclamation and Habitual Offenders Settlements during 1947-48.

(1) In the Mathurai North district the number of Kallars removed from the Criminal Tribes Register during 1947-48 on account of good conduct and other causes is small. The figures for 1947-48 is 12 as compared to 4,489 in 1946. Though crimes of violence, dacoity and robbery by Kallars have increased, since the suspension of the provisions of the Criminal Tribes Act, there was a decrease in the percentage of Kallar crimes compared to the total crime in the district from 7.82 per cent in 1946 to 6.4 per cent in 1947 and 7.6 per cent in 1947-48.

(2) In the Mathurai South district, there was a decrease in the number of Kallars removed from the Criminal Tribes Register, on account of good conduct and other causes, from 28 in 1946 to 9 in 1947-48. Though there was a temporary lull in Kallar crime in the first half of 1947, it increased considerably in the first quarter of 1948. The percentage of Kallar crime compared to the total crime in the district was 36 per cent in 1946, 26.5 per cent in 1947 and 31.8 per cent in the first quarter of 1948.

(3) The unsatisfactory feature during the period was the disintegration of the Yenadi colonies in the Chittoor district which were badly affected by economic and adverse seasonal conditions. Proper attention is being paid by the officers in charge of Yenadi reclamation work for rehabilitating the disintegrated colonies.

(4) When the Government decided upon the repeal of the Criminal Tribes Act, they decided also that the work done for the reclamation of Kallars, Koravas, Yenadis and Sugalis and the settlements should be continued. The Criminal Tribes Act has been repealed with effect from 29th April 1948 and the Madras Restriction of Habitual Offenders Act, 1948, has come into force on that date.

Agriculturists' Relief Act

The number of cases under the Madras Agriculturists' Relief Act disposed of by civil court in the Province during the quarter ending 30th September 1948 was 287. For the period between 22nd March 1938 (when the Act came into force) and 30th September 1948 (covering 127 months) the total number of cases disposed of was 208,880.

The amount involved in the applications disposed of under sections 8, 9, 13, 19 and 19-A of the Act for the quarter ending 30th September 1948 was 173,658. The amount involved in such applications for the period between 22nd March 1938 and 30th September 1948 stood at Rs. 9,88,44,973.

The amount scaled down by the courts on the applications of indebted agriculturists for the quarter ending 30th September 1948 was Rs. 77,305. For the period between 22nd March 1938 and 30th September 1948, the amount scaled down was Rupees 4,74,31,687.

The amount reduced as a result of the scaling down of debts for the quarter ending 30th September 1948 was Rs. 96,353. For the period between 22nd March 1938 and 30th September 1948 the amount similarly reduced was Rs. 5,14,13,286 and the percentage of reduction was 52.6.

The number of cases pending at the close of the quarter ending 30th September was 213.

The figures given above exclude the number of cases voluntarily settled by parties without recourse to courts.

Out of performance of duties follow rights.

—MAHATMA GANDHI.

DELHI NOTES

Regionalisation of Agricultural Research

At a meeting held recently of the Regionalisation Committee of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, regionalisation of research on the basis of different soil and climate complexes was decided, as an experimental measure, with a view to ensure planned agricultural research in all parts of the country. It was tentatively decided to divide the country, for agricultural research purposes, into different regions having more or less identical climatic and soil conditions and similar problems, and to set up regional committees to deal with them under the aegis of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

It was decided to divide the country into separate regions, both from the point of view of research on principal crops as well as on the requirements of animal husbandry. For research on crops the following five regions were suggested :—

(1) *Wheat Region* comprising of East Punjab, Western U.P., Western C.P. and Berar, parts of Rajasthan :

(2) *Rice Region* comprising of Assam, Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, East Central Province, East United Provinces and Eastern Madras ;

(3) *Malabar Region* comprising of Bombay, Madras, West of the Western Ghats, Mysore, Coorg, Tavancore and Cochin ;

(4) *Millet Region* comprising of Jhansi in Southern United Provinces, C.P. and Berar, Central India States, Western Hyderabad, Deccan, Western Madras, Eastern Bombay, Baroda and part of Mysore ;

(5) *Himalayan Region* including Assam, Sikkim, Nepal, Bhutan, Kumaon, Gharwal, Simla Hills, Kulu, Chambha and Kashmir State.

On the animal husbandry side the country was proposed to be divided into four regions comprising of—

(1) *The Dry Region* consisting of Eastern Punjab, Delhi, Rajasthan and West U.P. ;

(2) *The Wet Region* including Bengal, Assam, Bihar, Orissa, Madras, Travancore and Cochin ;

(3) *The Medium Rainfall Region* consisting of Hyderabad, Central India States and C.P. and Berar ; and

(4) *The Himalayan Region*.

It was also decided that Regional Committees should be appointed in each of these regions consisting of the Directors of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services of the Provinces and States concerned. The Agricultural Commissioner and the Animal Husbandry Commissioner of the Government of India will also be associated with these regional committees. The functions of these committees would be to study the problems occurring in the particular region, to decide how best and where they could be tackled, and finally to refer them to the Indian Council of Agricultural Research with their recommendations. Problems of local importance will thus be eliminated from the Council's research work and it will be free to deal with problems of a more fundamental nature which will ultimately help in developing planned and co-ordinated research in agriculture in India.

Land Reclamation Schemes

The urgent nature of the Scheme for land reclamation, tubewell construction, etc., which was discussed in a recent Conference held in New Delhi with Ministers of Agriculture and Finance of the Provincial Governments concerned, was emphasised by a spokesman of the Ministry of Agriculture in an interview recently :—

The fundamental point in the plan, he said, was to make lands immediately available for increased food production so as to reduce and ultimately wipe out the necessity for food imports. It has been estimated that in undivided India there were 109 million acres of culturable waste land, but after partition this area has been reduced to 85 millions. A thorough survey of this area, the spokesman emphasised, for purposes of reclamation was likely to take a long time, even 20 years, but the need to increase food production was immediate in view of the continuously adverse balance of trade and the inflationary spiral of price

levels. The plan, therefore, proposes to concentrate for the present on the reclamation of land in respect of which information is available and which satisfies two conditions :

- The lands are in large blocks of at least 500 acres each, so as to facilitate mechanical reclamation ; and
- They are either scrub jungle with sparse tree growth or are weed-infested land.

The total area of 6 million acres which is proposed to be reclaimed, the spokesman added, had been furnished by the Provinces who had made an overall survey before supplying these figures. The statement below shows the areas of land proposed to be reclaimed in the Provinces concerned. The areas marked "new" consist mostly of Government-owned scrub-jungle and the areas marked "weed-infested" are mostly private lands and require deep ploughing with a view to eradicating the root system of the weeds :

Name of Province of State.	New land (in million acres).	Weed-infested land (in million acres).
East Punjab ..	12.5	Nil.
East Punjab States ..	12.5	Nil.
Orissa ..	5	Nil.
Central Provinces ..	5	6
United Provinces ..	5	3
Bihar ..	15	15
Madhya Bharat Union ..	Nil.	14
Bombay ..	3	8
Bhopal ..	Nil.	4
Jaipur and Vindhya Pradesh ..	Nil.	11
Total ..	2.2	3.76

Of these, it is proposed to take up about $\frac{1}{2}$ million acres in the first year and increase the area in the subsequent years as the work gathers momentum.

Large areas of waste land in other provinces which are reclaimable are not included in the present scheme as the intention is to tackle those areas first which will lend themselves easily to mechanised operations so that maximum effort could be put forth in increasing food production within the shortest possible time.

The entire expenditure on the Scheme, viz., Rs. 266 crores, is not required to be incurred in the course of a year. Various targets have been fixed

for each part of the scheme, land reclamation taking the longest time over seven years. The dollar and sterling requirements of the scheme, viz., Rs. 71.08 crores and Rs. 64.93 crores respectively will be spent during a period of three years, for purchasing the requisite machinery and equipments. The Indian part of the expenditure, namely, Rs. 130 crores, will be spent over a period of seven years. The scheme is a self-sufficient one in the sense that ultimately the entire costs are recoverable from the cultivators for whose benefit *kans* reclamation is to be done and who, as colonists, will be settled on the new lands reclaimed.

Talking about the water requirements of the reclaimed land, the spokesman observed that in all possible cases irrigation schemes were being linked with reclamation schemes. He added: The *kans*-infested lands occur in areas where the rainfall is between 40 to 75 inches per annum. Yields out of this land have been calculated on the basis of production in a rain-fed area. Of the 2.2 million acres of new land proposed to be reclaimed, 1.5 million acres are rice land situated in heavy rainfall areas like the Tarai in U.P. and Orissa States. Special irrigation facilities are not necessary in these places. The remaining area is in the wheat belt and construction of tubewells which the scheme visualizes will be linked up with reclamation of these lands.

War against Malaria to be Intensified

The Government of India, it is learnt, are to intensify their campaign against malaria during 1949.

Arrangements have been made with the World Health Organization for four expert demonstration malaria teams to arrive in India shortly for field work.

Adversity is the crucible
in which friendship is tested.

—MAHATMA GANDHI.

NEWS ROUND-UP

A Bombay Scheme

A gigantic "Grow More Food" scheme which will involve an expenditure of one crore of rupees to be spread over the next three years and which will ultimately bring under cultivation five lakh acres of "Briny" land in the Province is to be soon undertaken by the Bombay Government.

Labour Welfare in Bombay

The total attendance of workers at the daily activities conducted at the various Government Welfare Centres in Bombay Province was 553,600 during November 1948, while occasional activities recorded a figure of 147,264. Individual figures for Bombay City, Ahmedabad, Sholapur, Hubli and Khandesh were 257,675, 125,764, 132,926, 46,309 and 138,192 respectively.

Outstanding among the activities for men were out-door games such as volley-ball, football, cricket, etc., and indoor games and reading rooms.

There was also good response from women workers to games, sewing classes, literacy classes and nursery school, attendances recorded for these activities during the month being 12,575, 16,167, 6,940 and 7,770 respectively.

Cattle Colony at Bombay

Bombay City will shortly get rid of its insanitary stables. The cattle of these stables will start moving to the Arrey Milk Colony, described as the paradise for cattle, some time this month. And during the course of the next 12 to 18 months, all the cattle from the City, 15,000 or so, will have been moved there.

Students' Column. (3)

(This feature is for giving of information to the students regarding the careers and courses open to them in India and abroad. For further guidance, the candidates may write to the Madras University Information Bureau.)

Engineering (2).

Britain is going ahead with the trade apprentice schemes in which the young high school passed student may enter the engineering profession as an apprenticeship. The training within industry of such pupils has been proving an asset to British industries and promises good returns. In India too, there are a few such openings and it can be said that they will continue to increase. For example, the Jamshedpur Technical Institute of the Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited, offer every year trade apprentices for youths of good health. The age-limits are between fifteen and eighteen years. The training is for two years of which four months are spent in basic training.

After this, the trainee will be assigned to a particular trade from the following :—

Fitters, machinists, pattern makers, turners, moulders and electrical fitters. Apprentices will get free medical attention, as well as a graded allowance. If the candidate completes the training successfully, he has a good chance of being enlisted in the regular Tata Works.

There is also the annual selection of dockyard apprentices at Bombay generally during December. The subjects taught in this course include engineering apprenticeship, electrical apprenticeship and shipwright apprenticeship. Candidates must not be less than sixteen or over nineteen years of age.

There is the Dhanbad School of Mines, which conducts courses for students for the diploma in mining engineering. The selection is by means of competitive examination held annually. The Intermediate examination of the Madras University is a

qualifying examination for the application to be considered. However, it is pointed out that it is highly inadvisable for the graduate and the honours men to apply for this. They may, however, take the mining engineering degree course at the Benares Hindu University.

Annually the Madras University offers one or more scholarship of Rs. 40 per month for training in the marine engineering in I.M.S. Dufferin. This training would lead the candidate for career in the navy or the mercantile marine.

We have mentioned in our previous article the variety of interest and scope which the field of engineering offers. We give below short information on some of its branches.

Motion Picture Engineering:—

There is at present no course in this subject in India at the University level. However, in the U.S.A., the New York City Film Institute and the Rochester University have regular courses on this subject.

The Indian Navy.—Normally the S.S.L.C. passed student may try to join the navy as an apprentice which means very hard work. The over-sensitive type of student will not be happy as the navy is bound to be rough in its earlier treatment. Those who are good at figures may choose navigation and communications branches. Those who are physically above the average may take the gunnery course.

Town-Planning.—Career in town-planning requires vision and technical

knowledge of designs. The school of planning at 34, Gordon Square, London, has a one-year course which can also be taken by correspondence. This, however, could only have value if it is taken as supplementary education to a regular degree course in India. The school is recognized by the Town-Planning Institute at No. 18, Ashley place, London.

Architecture.—Facilities in India for study of architecture are available at Sir Amar Singh Technical Institute, Srinagar. The Government School of Arts and Crafts, Lucknow, the J.J. School of Arts, Bombay, the Kala Bhavan Technical Institute, Baroda and the Government School of Engineer, Rasul. These institutions and their degrees are recognized by the Indian Institute of Architects. The one at Bombay, is also recognized by the Royal Institute of Architecture in U.K.

Municipal Engineering.—To specialize in municipal engineering, the academic training of a Civil Engineer is first necessary followed by practical experience in public works and construction of various kinds. Suitable University courses are available in London, Manchester and Glasgow. Practical training is usually taken under a borough engineer. The consolidated fee for the three-year course is £220. Scope for a career would largely be in the public health department, Sanitary department, City Municipalities and the town-planning department.

Centralization is opposed because its inevitable corollary is the concentration of power in the hands of a few. Decentralization is advocated because it bridges the power-lust by assuring every one fair opportunity for the just enjoyment of his primary needs.

The first of these two books is a carefully compiled collection of the writings of Mahatma Gandhi, and clearly shows the evolution of his economic thought. The second is an ably reasoned advocacy of Khaddar as an economic proposition and not merely as a livery of patriotism.

EDUCATION IN MODERN INDIA

ANATHNATH BASU. — (Orient Book Company, Calcutta, Pages 184. Price Rs. 4).

At a time when it is agreed on all hands that the present educational system in India needs a radical re-orientation, an unbiased and informed study of the beginnings and the growth of the system is particularly welcome. In the earlier portions of the book, the author traces the beginnings of the Western system against the background of the Ancient Indian system of education. In the world of education it is indeed a far far cry from Macaulay to the Mahatma. This book is an attempt to span the distance and trace the birth of a national system of education. The book is commendable for its critical appraisal and clarity in out-look.

INDIAN WRITERS IN COUNCIL

(Edited by Sri K. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR, International Book House, Limited, Bombay. Pages 285, Price Rs. 7-8-9).

This volume is an attractive presentation of the interesting proceedings of the first All India Writers' Conference held in Jaipur. It contains among others, addresses by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on the development of the Indian Literature as a Uniting Force, and S. Radhakrishnan on the Moral Values in Literature. Among the papers submitted to the Conference, Humayun Kabir's treatise on "Freedom and Creative Organization" is valuable for its constructive suggestions.

Besides furnishing the proper perspective with which literature has to be studied, these addresses point the way to use literature as an edifying and ennobling source to elevate and purify life.

—KD

BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS

(1) **CENT PER CENT SWADESHI**
Or the **ECONOMICS OF VILLAGE INDUSTRIES**—M. K. GANDHI.
Price—Rs. 2.

(2) **THE ECONOMICS OF KHADDAR**
RICHARD B. GREGG—Pages 212.
Price Rs. 2.

(Both published by the Navajivan Publishing House, Ahmedabad).

Gandhiji is no economist in the conventional sense of the term. But if the end of exploitation be the essence of economics, Gandhiji's villagism is

not only the soundest economic proposition but also the highest ethical code. The greatest contribution of Gandhiji to economic thought is his stress on human values. His economics is built around the man—his physical needs no less than his moral values.

It is often said that village self-sufficiency is not practicable, and even if so, not desirable. The essential principle is that the primary motive for production should not be profit, but the satisfaction of the immediate and actual wants of the villager.

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"WE SEEK TO SERVE AND NOT TO COMPETE"

April 1, 1949

True Education Illumines the Mind

Premier's Speech at Tirupati

Speaking on the occasion of the laying of the foundation stone of the Arts College at Tirupati, the Hon'ble the Premier *inter alia* stressed the fundamental ideals of Education. He said:

"It is a great privilege and pleasure to lay the foundation stone of Sri Venkateswara Arts College at this ancient and sacred town of Tirupati. When I say ancient, memory takes us back to the cradle of time; when from India, civilization radiated in tardy migratory waves to the four corners of the world. Even recorded history stretches as far back as 2,000 years when the classic Sangam literature and the immortal Silapadhikaram celebrated Vengadam as the sacred hill of the "God of Towerlike eminence." Vengadam, for ages, has been the traditional boundary of the Tamil country; through centuries, it has been the happy meeting place of diverse cultures. In this place do we find inscriptions in four important languages of India—Sanskrit, Tamil, Kanarese and Telugu. Here it was that the ground was hallowed by the feet of the saints from the North and the South, from the East and the West. Here it was that the great religious acharyas, Ramanuja and Viyasarayana had their profound spiritual experiences and practices. All the Alvars have sung of its glories and almost all had a darshan of the hills. The Saivites and the Vaishnavites, each in their turn, claim the shrine as their own, and it remains a shrine for every Hindu, but this college makes Tirupati a shrine for everyone.

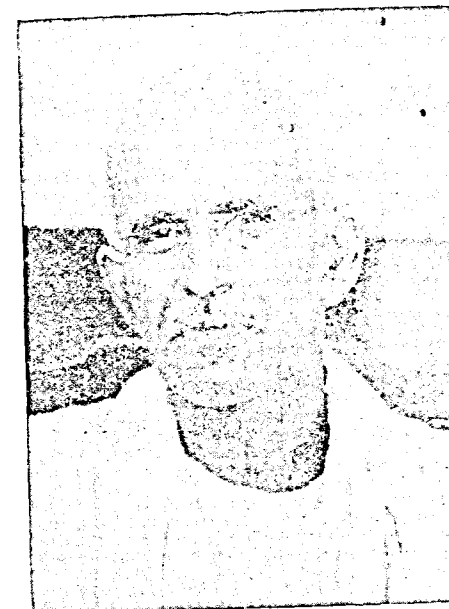
True Education

And it is rightly so. Those who thought of starting an educational institution at this holy shrine could not have hit on a brighter idea of serving God. True education illumines the

temple there was no real cultural life, no healthy social fabric, and no adequate economic foundations.

A Look into the Past

To those who have had even a nodding acquaintance with the ancient inscriptions of this land, it would be clear, how very fallacious is the facile assumption that our temples were mere places of pujas and rituals. To them were attached great institutions of learning. There were halls for disputations of grammarians, there were halls for dissertations of diverse philosophies; there were the Viyakarna mandapas and Vyaghyana mandapas. There were music halls and dancing halls. A Chola inscription of the 11th century records the existence of a hospital with 15 beds, a physician, a surgeon, two female nurses, and



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a host of pharmacists and hospital subordinates with a large stock of herbs and drugs. There were orphanages, houses for feeding of the poor and provisions for their clothing; even oil was supplied free for the weekly bath. Hostels for students were a regular feature. Another Chola inscription of the 11th century refers to a College of 300 students, 10 teachers and a spacious hostel to accommodate them. Every temple had its library, known as the "Saraswathy Bhandaram." In this sacred place itself, there were a number of Ramanuja kutams for the feedings of the poor. The large mass of inscriptions, during the rule of the Saluva dynasty and the Vijayanagar emperors, show that temples were the pivotal point of economic reconstruction. Almost every large benefaction that poured into the temple treasury was invariably for the improvement of agricultural conditions—for construction of new works of irrigation, for repairing the old and for extension of cultivation. The dumb cattle too had their share of attention and the livestock improved and multiplied through Pasu Matams.

A Change comes to pass

Where are these temple lands to-day? Venkateswara, who once surprised his fond mother as the lordly possessor of all the lands of this world and several others is to-day landless. Where have all these lands gone? Where have the warmth and hospitality of the Ramanuja kutams disappeared? According to the great historian, Dr. Krishnaswamy Ayyangar, if the 1,000 to 1,500 inscriptions are any evidence, the lands of the Tirupati temple should be extending from the foot of the hills down to where the river Swarnamukhi runs across the valley at the other end. Who owns them to-day? And how was the mighty Lord deprived of them?

State Interference in Temple Management

It is often said that in the management of the ancient temples, there was a large measure of autonomy, that the State seldom interfered. True, the administration of the temple was after the general administrative pattern of the country; everywhere, there were independent republics—the democracies of the East. But when autonomy was abused, when the unwritten code of Social polity broke down, the State did interfere and interfered in a most ruthless fashion. I shall cite one

instance of what happened at this very temple in the days of Saluva Narasimha. Certain temple priests were found guilty of having stolen valuable temple jewels. Saluva Narasimha, say the inscriptions, punished them with death. The order was carried out so thoroughly that no competent priest of the family was left to carry on the worship of the temple. Other kings might, not have been as ruthless as Saluva. But the divinity that hedged public property was so great and its misuse held in such awe, that such occasions might have been few and far between. Even then with caution as well as vision the great reformer, Ramanuja, who set the tone and style of worship in this temple, appointed Ekangis or Sanyasins to manage the temple properties; and so flourished the Charities, and Trusts.

The great centres of learning everywhere have sprung from great centres of religion. In Europe, the mediæval seminary of the scholastics was the mother of the modern University. In our own country too, the most ancient shrines were the cradles of renowned Universities. The temple of Somasundara at Mathurai was the habitat of successive Tamil Sangams. In the sacred city of Kanchi, flourished not one University, but several. The Buddhist, the Jain, the Vaishnavite, the Saivite—all had their separate and highly advanced schools of learning. So was it with Benares, so was it with Nalanda.

Under Alien Rule

The advent of the alien rule changed all this. Learning no longer was sacredotal, and no longer converged towards the sacred shrines. The cities wanted the clerks, and schools and colleges sprang around them. Education became divided—secular and sacred. The one flourished, the other

languished. A yawning gulf opened between the material and moral development of man. That is the state in which we are to-day.

An Appeal

It is, therefore, no small satisfaction for me and for all lovers of a harmonious development of the human spirit and the body, of a balanced achievement of the good things of this world and the next, that the foundations for an Arts College are being laid in this holy city. The Oriental Research Institute has already led the way. It has banded together a galaxy of scholars in the different languages and from different parts of the country in the noble task of unearthing our golden past. This Arts College will prove an invaluable complement. Together they will help to blend all that is best in the ancient and the modern, the East and the West. Remember, it was an ardent devotee of this shrine, the great Krishna Deva Raya, who insisted on his right to carry the palanquin of the learned pundit, Allasan Peddanna, the chief among the Ashta Diggajas. Such extraordinary honour done to such extraordinary learning might still be repeated in this country where the proverb that "the ruler to a saint is a dust" is still current. May this College grow from strength to strength. May it with the blessing of Vengadathan soon add a Science wing and blossom into a full-fledged institution of higher learning and research. May the Lord Venkateswara, dwelling within us all so guide the products of this institution that they repay to Society and to this institution a thousandfold by way of service to the lowliest and humblest. May it be the precursor of a hundred and one other institutions of its kind, clustering around the rich shrines—so numerous in this country. Then shall the foundation of this educational institution be well and truly laid."



Co-operation has a Mission of its Own

Premier's Speech at the Co-operative Conference

Speaking recently at the Co-operative Conference at Madras, the Hon'ble Premier stressed the importance of co-operative spirit in economic well-being. He said:

"I have great pleasure in opening this Conference of the officers of the Co-operative Department. A conference like this is not only an occasion for renewing old ties and establishing new ones, but is also a great intellectual stimulus. You can compare notes, pool your experiences, discuss your difficulties, and out of it all may be born new ideals and new lines of action for the future.

Co-operation has a philosophy of life and a mission of its own. It tries to reconcile self-help and other help. It is the golden mean between Capitalism and Communism. It retains the individual freedom of the former and encourages the joint action of the latter. Officers of the Co-operative Department should therefore have qualifications other than passing examinations and tests. They should have a firm faith in the co-operative ideal and an ardent zeal in spreading the movement.

Although the co-operative movement is now forty-five years old in India, its achievements have been disappointing. The real test of progress is not in the development of the department as such, in the increase in the numerical strength of the staff, but in the extent to which it has solved the economic problems of the country-side, and the extent to which it has fostered the spirit of co-operation among the people.

When the bank rate is 2½ per cent, when business and industry are in a position to secure loans at 3 per cent or a little above, co-operative banks lend at 6 per cent and more. When Seth Walchand Hirachand is able to run a big firm of agro-industries on private or joint-stock basis successfully, why has not co-operation through the combined efforts of many succeeded in the field of agriculture and allied industries. Obviously, the movement lacks something.

Make Co-operation attractive

How to make co-operation attractive to the people—that is the main concern

to-day. It may be that owing to the abnormal conditions brought by war and post-war years, co-operative societies are to-day handling more business than before; but when conditions are restored to normality, will the societies be able to hold their own with private enterprise under conditions of competition.

True co-operation should combine in itself good business and good philanthropy. While retaining the social justice of each for all and all for each, it should, as business, be as paying as commercial joint-stock undertakings. To this end, the constitution of co-operative societies should be modified, rules and by-laws changed.

The turn-over of co-operative business should also be larger. To-day it is specializing in one field or another and this specialization has its advantages in the early stages of a movement. But the time has come when it should extend its scope to different stages of economic activity—production, consumption, distribution and organization. In other words, co-operation should have multi-purpose activity. It is no use pointing out that Holland and Denmark are successful only in specialized fields of co-operation. Our conditions are different. The individual business turn-over of the Indian peasant is so small, and the number of intermediaries at every turn are numerous, that only in a multi-purpose activity, can co-operation have an adequate turn-over. Further, that is the only way of suffusing the Indian peasantry with full co-operative spirit.

There is yet another direction in which co-operation, as practised in India, may require modification. Although it has the healthy democratic principle of 'one man, one vote', there is little or no scope for people without any capital to take part in the movement. Capital is largely accumulated labour; and therefore a man who has only his labour to contribute must have as much a place in the co-operative commonwealth as a man who has capital to contribute. Wealth, we should remember, is the result of the combined effort of labour, capital and organization. Co-operation can succeed as a movement only if it harnesses the joint action of all three factors of production. This again

might require changes in the existing co-operative law of the country, but the change is worthwhile; for by this change, we may hope to narrow down class conflicts and recurring labour menace threatening increased production.

A Co-operative Commonwealth.

In my monograph on 'Agrarian Reforms and Parity Economy', I have outlined a scheme for achieving the co-operative commonwealth; how a network of co-operative societies for agricultural pursuits and for agro-industries with a Grain Bank at the centre and a 'revolving fund' for capital can change the shape of our rural economy. I derived the inspiration largely from the life and teachings of Mahatma Gandhi, than whom there was no greater co-operator—although paradoxically enough he is renowned more as a great non-co-operator. I still feel such a co-operative commonwealth is not an empty dream, but a goal to which every one should work for. By fostering self-help, self-reliance and service, it will minimise class-antagonism and maximise non-violence. I earnestly hope that you the officers of the department, would give thought to the commonwealth ideal, in addition to the day-to-day problems confronting you.

I have advocated compulsory co-operation; and this has been criticised in some quarters. It is said that compulsion and co-operation are contradictory in terms. I have been driven to the idea, only because voluntary effort has not made an appreciable progress so far; and intended compulsion only as a temporary expedient, until the vast mass of rural peasantry is brought within its fold. I am aware of the argument that compulsion once started will remain for ever. If so, let voluntary effort be no longer indifferent to the movement. If people do not realize what is good for themselves and the welfare, the State may have to step in sometime or other.

But a great deal of education effort should first be done. Co-operation has come to stay more governmental machinery than as people's spontaneous effort. Official interference and official spoon feedi

may be justified in the beginning but not for ever. Unfortunately the large majority of non-officials have not yet developed the habits of self-reliance, thrift and mutual help—the basic qualities of the co-operator—to an extent that would permit of a rapid de-officialization of the movement. Perhaps if we build from the bottom we may expect a new generation of men and women, firmly indoctrinated in co-operative ideals. If so, co-operation should find a place in the syllabus of our schools and colleges; but more than formal teaching, what matters is practice. Schools, hostels, book-shops, sports organizations—all these must be run by teachers and be taught on co-operative lines. When

we have learnt to do that, we will have learnt to run our future society too on co-operative lines. Meanwhile, there should be periodical refresher courses in co-operation for the benefit of officials and non-officials engaged in the movement, so that the co-operative ideal, its theory and its practice may be kept ever fresh in their vision.

Real progress—extension of co-operative spirit.

Friends, I have placed before you some humble suggestions of mine for the re-orientation of the movement. You, I dare say, will have many more. Exercise your wits, bend your energies and devote serious attention to the

subject, you will then have arrived at some concrete and constructive solutions. Then this Conference will not have been held in vain. A periodical assessment of the progress of the movement should be undertaken, and conferences like this will be of great help in that task; but in measuring progress let us cease to think to terms of increased staff, higher salaries, etc.,. Real progress should be measured in terms of the extension of the co-operative spirit and co-operative effort among the people and the distance covered in their march towards the ideal of co-operative commonwealth. May God bless you all and may guide the deliberations of this Conference."

Free and Unfettered Movement of News one of the Essentials of Modern Democracy

Hon'ble Bakthavatsalam's Speech

Welcoming the members of the Reuters' Delegation at the Rajaji Hall, Hon'ble Bakthavatsalam stressed the role of the country in the matter of establishing peace, goodwill and fellowship in the world. He said:

It gives me great pleasure to extend our best wishes and greetings to the Members of the Reuters' Goodwill Delegation who are with us to-day. Independent India has taken her rightful place in the comity of nations and hers is the task and at once the privilege to work in full, free and fruitful partnership with the other nations towards the establishment of peace, goodwill and fellowship in the world. In this context, India's partnership with the Reuters gives her a glorious opportunity for yeoman service.

These are days when the power and potential of the printed word have become phenomenal. News has really become history in animation. It faithfully records the past, interprets the present and intelligently anticipates the future. The free and unfettered movement of news all over the world has thus become one of the essentials of modern democracy. We in India, who are now building up democracy bravely and against heavy odds, have a worthy contribution to make.



There is yet wide scope for the press in India. The newspaper should reach even the remotest village in India, and cater to the large masses of the common men. It can also play a very important role in spreading adult literacy and education. I trust that with the formation of the Press Trust of India, the Indian press will be able to take great strides in this direction. The Press Trust has thus given India an opportunity of cultivating national new consciousness and a correct, healthy, international perspective.

Lord Layton in one of his speeches here has laid stress on the basic fact

that the individual is entitled to know what actually is happening so that he may think for himself and not have something imposed on him by any Government. I may assure him and his colleagues that our Government shall endeavour their utmost to promote conditions congenial for the development of the free press.

We realize that a free and vigilant press is the greatest and truest friend any democratic Government can have. I am happy to say that in our own Province, the relations between the popular Government and the people's press have always been most cordial and healthy. The future can only cement and strengthen this cordiality and co-operation even more.

A unique feature that has made for cordiality between the Indian press and the Government is that those who are in power to-day and the journalists were, till a short time ago, comrades in arms fighting for a common cause, the Independence of our country. The comradeship that was developed then will bind us together in common pursuit and co-operative endeavour in the constructive nation-building spheres.

In tackling the many difficult problems that are to-day clamouring for a solution, the press, by its sympathetic understanding and realistic approach, its dignified restraint and sober views

can be of great help. The common good of the country should be our chief consideration to-day. That section of the Press which allows narrow communalism and sectarian prejudices to militate against this common good is betraying the interests of the country. Even more reprehensible than this blatant exhibition of blunt communalism is the subtle variety which raises the bogey of communalism, even where it does not exist, only to exploit the situation and to entrench its own position. It is in the best interests of the country that the press in India

should steer clear of both these varieties of communalism. It is the national duty of the newspapers to-day to educate public opinion, not to exploit the difficult situation; to enlighten the common man, but not to excite his passions and inflame his prejudices. I have every confidence that the ennobling traditions and the high ethical code of the Indian Press will be kept up in future also.

I also extend my warm welcome and greetings to the members of the delegation of the Egyptian Journalists who are with us to-day. They have

been touring our country for the past few weeks and I trust that what they have seen of our country will only convince them of India's desire to come in close contact and friendly co-operation with all the nations of the world. Journalists, who mirror and at the same time mould public opinion, are in a sense the best ambassadors of goodwill. I trust that the members of both the Delegations will leave behind as well as carry with them memories that will be cherished, contacts that will be valued and goodwill that will be lasting.

meet its equipment and other charges in the first year of its working.

Cox cheri

Cox-cheri is a small slum in Chintadripet which lies practically in the centre of Madras. It consists of 80 small dilapidated huts and about 125 families are living in it. All round it, there are pucca houses and consequently this has been an eye-sore to the whole locality. The City Improvement Trust, has therefore, decided to take up this slum for clearance and accordingly prepared plans and estimates for its removal and re-housing the affected people, in sanitary environment.

The scheme provides for the construction of 4 blocks for housing about 130 families in apartments and is estimated to cost Rs. 6 lakhs. The Hon'ble Minister for Public Health laid the foundation stone for the scheme on 24th February 1949.

Tirunelveli Scouts Rally

The Scouts of the Borstal School took part in the Tirunelveli District Scouts and Guides joint Rally, held on 26th February 1949. The Borstal Scouts took very prominent part in all the activities. They with the school band led the procession of the different troops from various institutions in the District through the main streets of the Town.

Employment Service

1. Declaring open the Employment Services Exhibition at Visakapatnam, Hon'ble Dr. T. S. S. Rajan, described in some detail the measures taken by the Government for the welfare of the ex-servicemen. He referred to the land colonization scheme, the technical

NEWS AND NOTES

Bharathi Songs

The Hon'ble Sri O. P. Ramaswami Reddiyar, Premier of Madras, has issued the following statement to the press:—

It gives me great pleasure to say that following certain talks between Sri A. V. Meyappan and myself, Sri Meyappan has undertaken to transfer to the Government of Madras by way of gift all rights in respect of the reproduction by sound-producing or broadcasting devices all the songs, poems and other compositions and works both in English and in Tamil of the late Sri C. Subrahmanya Bharathi. A formal deed of gift in favour of the Government will be executed by him shortly.

I wish to express my sense of appreciation at the manner in which Sri Meyappan readily agreed to the above when I pointed out to him that

the works of a National Poet are in the truest sense the wealth and property of the nation as a whole. He has, therefore, transferred freely to the Government the rights which he acquired on payment of a considerable sum.

With the above arrangement, the Government and thereby the people have become the trustees of the legacy bequeathed to us by the bard of freedom. It is only fitting that Bharathi's works should be dedicated to the Independent India of which he dreamt with his patriotic fervour and his prophetic vision.

It is up to us now to cherish the trust and to see that it is in no way abused for selfish or mercenary ends.

Let every nook and corner of Tamilnad ring with the songs that Bharathi sang to the Muse of freedom.

Co-operation

Her Highness the Maharani of Bhavnagar opened the Mount Road Sales Emporium of the Women's Central Co-operative Society and made the first purchase.

The Central Society was registered for the purpose of co-ordinating the activities of the primary women's cottage industries co-operative societies in the City of Madras and for

developing their business. The membership of the Central Society consists of these primary societies and other prominent ladies interested in women's welfare. There are 13 Women's Cottage Industries Co-operative Societies in the City which are providing work to the middle class women in such subsidiary occupations as tailoring, stitching ready-made garments, etc. With a view to encourage the Central Society, Government have sanctioned a subsidy of Rs. 2,900 to enable it to

training centres started by the Government of India for the ex-servicemen and similar other measures. Referring to the exhibition he observed that the exhibits would show the degree of skill and technique achieved by the trainees, and consequently their employability in various industries and trades.

2. Employment Exchanges are performing a very valuable service in the present set-up. Through them the Government are seeking to tackle one of the gravest ills of modern society, namely, unemployment. The Prime Minister of India observes: "The real freedom of the people is freedom from want and unemployment. To have unemployment in a country means some defect in the economic set-up. The only policy we can aim at is to abolish unemployment and want so that our people may have work, and none should remain idle and they should provide themselves with food, clothing and shelter and other necessities of life. That is a large problem to which we must address ourselves. Meanwhile the National Employment Service started by the Ministry of Labour is a small step in the right direction to ensure proper utilization of the productive resources of the country." These exchanges have made considerable strides during their short period of existence, and numerous people have secured jobs through their help.

The Madras Milk Supply Union

The Madras Milk Supply Union has built a gosala with the aid of Government subsidy for the benefit of the members of the milk supply society. Hon'ble Sri A.B. Shetty performed the opening ceremony of the building.

India's Cattle-Wealth

"It is well to remember that the doctrine of non-killing and compassion will not alone improve our cattle. Well-planned and deliberate steps must be taken if we desire to possess good drought bulls and milk-yielding cows, and not animals that are a charge on our pasture and fodder crops without being either happy themselves or contributing to human happiness," observed His Excellency Shri Rajagopalachari, Governor-General of India,

in a message to Sardar Datar Singh, Vice-President, All-India Cattle Show Committee, on the occasion of the prize giving ceremony at the All-India Cattle and Poultry Show which concluded at Rajghat, Delhi, recently. The message added: "Even in the times of Valmiki, men knew the difference between good breeds and bad breeds of horses and other animals. A people who saw good in the caste system could not fail to see the advantage of careful animal husbandry. We have a great deal to learn from other countries as to how to plan and progress in our animal production."

Economic Councils

The Government have approved a scheme for the establishment of Firka and Taluk Economic Councils. The object is to make the villager take an active interest in the planning and execution of the numerous developmental schemes and to enlist his co-operation in assessing the resources of the village and the planning of its development.

The Firka Economic Council will consist of prominent ryots of the firka without regard to their political affiliation and officers working in the firka. The firka schemes will be co-ordinated in the Taluk Economic Council which in turn will consist of prominent officials and non-officials of the taluk. The Taluk Council will, in addition to co-ordinating, supplement the work of the Firka Councils. Above the Taluk Councils will be the District Council whose composition and functions will be similar but wider in scope. At the apex will be the Provincial Economic Council in charge of one of the Hon'ble Ministers. The Heads of Departments and leading public men will constitute the Provincial Council.

These various bodies will be primarily consultative and advisory. What is immediately aimed at is to secure co-ordination and participation of non-officials at different levels in the planning and execution of developmental schemes. The Councils will draw priorities and fix targets and give the official agencies guidance and support in their execution.

It is hoped that this scheme will help to enlist the active interest and willing co-operation of the people in the successful prosecution of the nation building schemes of the Government.

Jaggery Manufacturing Co-operative Society

The Hon'ble Dr. S. Gurubatham paid a visit recently to Nallankuppam village near Mambalam where the first Palmyra Jaggery Manufacturing Society in the City of Madras has been organized and started on work. This is the first society undertaking jaggery production after the introduction of Prohibition in the Madras City with a view to provide employment to the ex-tappers. This centre for jaggery production has been organized under the ameliorative scheme with the assistance of Mr. V. Kadirvelu, Provincial Palmyra Organizer who is demonstrating to the ex-tappers the improved methods of jaggery manufacture. About 20 ex-tappers are expected to join the society. Similar societies are also proposed to be formed at other places in the city such as Pappanchavady, Kodambakkam, etc. Representations were made to the Hon'ble Minister, to permit the ex-tappers to tap coconut trees also for jaggery manufacture. The Hon'ble Minister addressed the ex-tappers on the occasion and pointed out that they should work hard and find a living for themselves, instead of entirely looking to Government for help. He said that Government would give necessary assistance through co-operatives and that if they work the society efficiently, they would be able to raise their economic condition.

Snippets on Food and Agriculture

1. A total of 625 acres of waste land in different parts of the country, is being ploughed up every day by units of tractors supplied by the Central Ministry of Agriculture.

2. For every 28,000 tons of wheat procured within the country, India saves Rs. 1 crore worth of foreign exchange.

3. Nearly 83 per cent of the cultivated area in India is under food crops. Of this 31.6 per cent is under rice, 29 per cent under millets and other cereals, and 14.7 per cent under wheat.

4. During 1948 the Central Food Ministry distributed 32 lakhs tons of foodgrains to deficit areas in the country.

5. After partition, India has to maintain 78 per cent of her original population, on 71.7 per cent of the original area under rice and 71 per cent under wheat.

PRESS NOTES, RELEASES, ETC.—A DIGEST

Spinning Course at Gandhiniketan

The Government of Madras have decided to run a three months' course, commencing from 5th April to 5th July, at Gandhiniketan, Kallupatty P.O., Mathurai district, to train workers in the use of bi-spindle charka (which spins $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ times as much yarn as the ordinary charka) under the supervision of Shri Satyan, the designer of the charka. The Government have sanctioned an expenditure not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in this connexion. The selected trainees, who will be required to do 8 hours work, will be paid a stipend of Rs. 25 per mensem, special consideration being given to professional spinners. The course is also open to those, who wish to undergo the training at their own expense.

Applications for entrance, preferably in English, accompanied by $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas stamp and containing full address, educational qualifications, age and profession of the applicants, should reach the Manager of the Gandhiniketan before 15th March 1949.

[March 3, 1949]

Well Subsidy Schemes

Under the existing orders, wells sanctioned under the Accelerated and Ceded Districts Wells Schemes should have been completed by the 30th June 1948. It has, however, been brought to the notice of the Government that a very large number of wells were completed subsequent to that date and that recovery of subsidy from the grantees in such cases would result in hardship. The Government have accordingly issued orders directing the Collectors to stay recovery of subsidy in cases where the wells were completed by 28th February 1949, pending further orders on the subject.

[March 4, 1949]

Non-Gazetted Government Officers' Strike

The Government have modified their order, dated December 28, 1947 in respect of action taken against Non-Gazetted Government Officers, who struck work in December 1947.

Regarding Tahsildars, Deputy Tahsildars, Sub-Magistrates and Sub-Registrars, who were in charge of essential treasury and magisterial work, and who struck work, their stoppage of increment for one year with cumulative effect will stand. They may, however, be reinvested with magisterial powers or as the case may be, posted as Taluk Tahsildars, after a year has passed since action was taken against them, according to the order, dated December 28, 1947; but they should not be retransferred to their own districts immediately after the expiry of this period. Taluk Head Accountants, who have been reduced to lower posts or lower pay for periods not exceeding one year, may be restored to their old posts or pay after their periods of reduction are over, but they also should not be retransferred to their original districts immediately after the expiry of these periods.

Regarding the Non-Gazetted Officers who were proved to be guilty of acts of intimidation against those who did not join the strike, no action will be taken in respect of temporary persons, who were discharged from service for having struck work. In the case of others, in respect of whom pay was reduced by two stages in the time-scale, the original pay may be restored, after they have been on the reduced pay for one year. In cases where increments have been stopped for two years, revised orders may be issued, confining the period for which increments were withheld to one year.

As regards Non-Gazetted Officers, who defied and incited defiance of orders issued under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, in respect of whom

increments were stopped for three years, the stoppage will be limited to one year.

In respect of the general mass of the Non-Gazetted Officers, who joined the strike, the Government have already issued orders, restoring the pay withheld from them and cancelling the orders of postponement of increment for one week, on condition that the persons concerned attended office and have discharged their duties on the number of public holidays equal to the number of days for which they struck work.

[March 10, 1949]

Cinema Operators

The Government of Madras have constituted with effect from March 15, 1949, a Board of Examiners consisting of the following five members, for the purpose of conducting examinations for cinema operators in the Province of Madras and issuing competency certificates to them:—

(1) The Chief Electrical Inspector to Government, or his nominee, (ex-officio), (2) Sri A. Ramiah, Managing Director, Star Combines, Limited, Madras, (3) Sri L. L. Patel, Proprietor, Sagar and Select Talkies, Madras, (4) Sri P. Ranga Rao, Sound Engineer, Gemini Studios, Madras, and (5) Sri M. Radhakrishnan, Sound Engineer, Star Combines Studios, Madras.

The Chief Electrical Inspector or his nominee will be the ex-officio President of the Examining Board. The term of office of the other members will be two years.

[March 12, 1949]



In the Sphere of Nation Building

The Role of the Cinema

Education Minister's Exhortation

Speaking at a meeting of the Cine Technicians' Association, the Hon'ble Minister for Education said:

"The Cinema Industry is one of the greatest industries in India. Apart from the money involved in it and the number of people seeing the cinemas, its potentialities for good and evil are very great. The cinema is a great instrument in the making of a great future for this great country. Millions of people go to the cinema shows. Previously the cinemas were available only in permanently built-up buildings. But with the appearance of the touring cinemas, they have begun to reach the farthest villages. And this in its turn, has made the responsibility of those engaged in the production of cinema films really immense.

Responsibility of Technicians

In this, you, the cinema technicians, have a great responsibility. There are people who think that if they can invest the proper amount of money, they can get men and women to produce any picture however low it may be, to adopt any dress, however indecent it may be, and live any life however unedifying it may be. In fact, it is felt that the cinema industry is producing a set of people, which was sought to be avoided by certain reformist legislation and thus creating an anti-social element in society. This indeed, is a deplorable state of affairs. I want cinema technicians from the lowest actor to the highest technicians to have the strength, courage and self-respect to refuse to take part in any film or show which will be derogatory to themselves or others. This requires in its turn great strength and courage. Like those in the other enlightened professions, you must also draw out for yourselves a high code of honour, the transgression of which must be regarded derogatory by the members of the trade. Therein lies the great duty and opportunity for your association. To improve the art in the various branches of the cinema industry is one of the objects of your association. You will permanently achieve this object only when you can produce a healthy and strong public opinion among the cinema



technicians, such public opinion which will give them self-respect and strength not to take part in any film which will pander to lower and vulgar tastes, whatever may be the temptations that wealthy producers or others may offer.

Value of Documentaries

Now coming to the documentaries, they have a great value in the modern age. The Government are considering a plan for using the cinema as a recognized aid to education. Orders have been issued to purchase films worth about Rs. 40,000 for this purpose. These films are not to be utilized merely as a sort of general entertainment to the children in schools but they will be graded according to the various classes in their proper places in the syllabuses. Just as laboratory experiments are being utilized in the science classes for practical understanding of science, these films will be utilized at the necessary moment for the better imparting of knowledge. The staff to classify, arrange and help in the organization of the film library, have also been sanctioned and the Special Officer for Citizenship Training will be in charge also of the film library. It is expected that this film library will be fully

organized by the beginning of next year and will begin to function efficiently from the next school year.

Educational or Instructional Films

You are also aware that the Government have issued orders that hereafter normal feature films will be limited to 13,000 feet and in addition 2,000 feet of educational or instructional films should be shown in cinemas. This gives scope to enterprising producers to go in for the production of a large number of documentary shorts which may be approved as educational or instructional films. I would appeal to producers to take advantage of these opportunities and produce a number of high level documentaries which will be of great value to the common men and women in this country. These may be on various subjects. Highly technical things can form a portion of these documentaries. A large number of them should be on such popular subjects as health, hygiene, education, agriculture, industries, etc. The production of documentaries is of course something very different from the feature films and have a highly educational value. Such of those people who want to take these documentaries must cultivate the outlook and the technique necessary for that purpose. I am sure that enterprising film producers, if they take to the production of documentaries with the same intelligence, application and sincerity, will find it a very profitable concern. The Government will be prepared to give them whatever facilities they can in this great and good work.

Before concluding, I would like to announce the decision of Government with regard to certain representations that have been received from producers about the limitation of the length of feature films. The Government had ordered that the length of any film censored on or after 1st March 1949 which is exhibited at any cinema show should not exceed 13,000 feet and the period of its exhibition should not exceed three hours, including the period of interval. Having considered the representations since made by the South Indian Film Chamber of Commerce and the deputation of Film Producers, for

DEPARTMENTAL ACTIVITIES

Labour Department

The Government have referred the dispute between the workers and the management of the Burnah Shell Oil Storage and Installation Depots, Tondiarpet, Madras, to the Industrial Tribunal I, Madras, for adjudication.

The Government have accepted the award of the Industrial Tribunal, Mathurai, in the dispute between the workers and the management of the Chrome Leather Company, Limited, Chromepet, Chingleput district.

The Government have accepted the award of the Industrial Tribunal, Coimbatore, in the dispute between the workers and the management of the Diamond Beedi Factory, Erode.

The Government have in supersession of the previous orders referred the dispute between the workers and the managements of cigar factories in Rajahmundry, to the Industrial Tribunal, Vijayawada, for adjudication.

The Government have referred the dispute between the workers and the management of the East India Distilleries and Sugar Factories, Limited, Ranipet, to the Industrial Tribunal I, Madras, for adjudication.

The Government have referred the disputes between the workers of label and tobacco sections of the Tajmahal, Kareem and Bavatta Beedi Factories at Madras to the Industrial Tribunal II, Madras, for adjudication.

The management of the Mathurai Mills Company, Limited, Mathurai, have announced that the dearness allowance payable to their workers for the month of February 1949 in March 1949 is Rs. 42. They have also announced that three months' wages will be paid as bonus to workers who qualify under their Bonus Rules, of which two months wages will be paid in March 1949 and one month's wages at the time of Deepavali. For short service workers and any others who may not have complied with their leave Rules 25 per cent of the basic wages earned during 1948 will be payable 2/3rds in March and 1/3rd at the time of Deepavali.

Malabar

The Government have referred the dispute between certain Mercantile

Establishments in Kozhikode and their employees to the Industrial Tribunal, Coimbatore, for adjudication.

The Secretary of the Shunmugha Engineering and Trading Company, Labour Union, Feroke, has forwarded a copy of the resolution passed at the general body meeting of the union, to the management of the Shunmugha Engineering and Trading Co., Feroke, stating that unless their immediate demands are conceded before 15th March 1949, a strike will be launched. The Commissioner of Labour has asked the Labour Officer, to bring about a settlement of the dispute. The Commissioner has also advised the Secretary of the Union not to precipitate a strike but to await the results of conciliation by the Labour Officer.

[Second Fortnight of February 1949.]

Irrigation Department

During February 1949, the Government sanctioned the following irrigation Schemes:—

Chingleput district.—The Government have sanctioned the scheme for the construction of a masonry retaining wall in the Ozhalur river channel, Chingleput Minor Basin with a view to prevent sand accumulating in the channel during floods and blocking the supply of water to the lands under the ayacut of the channel and to the tanks fed by it. The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 59,500 for works or Rs. 77,475 inclusive of direct and indirect charges. As a result of the execution of the scheme it is expected that an extent of 350 acres of land can be brought under second crop cultivation (yielding about 175 tons of rice per annum) besides affording protection to the channel itself which is necessary for its proper functioning.

Malabar district.—The Government have sanctioned the Malampuzha Reservoir Project in the Palghat taluk of the Malabar district at an estimated cost of Rs. 3.8 crores. This project is an attempt to store up the floods of the Malampuzha River, which now ravage crops in the monsoon period,

and to use the waters to benefit the second crop period of drought. The project will stabilize the existing precarious cultivation on an area of 40,000 acres of double crop land in the Malampuzha valley, and will also enable new cultivation on 5,800 acres of dry land, a second crop on 7,100 acres of single-crop land and a third crop on 11,350 acres of double-crop land. It is proposed at a later stage to increase the capacity of this reservoir to give protection to more areas and also to develop some power but this aspect has not yet been investigated. The foundation of the dam will, however, be laid even now for an eventual increase in capacity of the reservoir. The project is the first of its kind for Malabar district, which has so far had no major irrigation schemes for its development. The annual food value of the project is estimated at 10 to 15 thousand tons of rice which will roughly be about one month's import quota for this highly deficit district.

Salem and Coimbatore districts.—The Government have sanctioned the scheme for the excavation of a channel from the Mettur Reservoir for irrigation of lands in Salem and Coimbatore districts at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,14,54,000 for works or Rs. 2,44,75,000 inclusive of direct and indirect charges. The scheme will bring under irrigation 27,000 acres in Tiruchengode and Namakkal taluks of Salem district and 18,000 acres in Bhavani taluk of Coimbatore district. Of the total area of 45,000 acres to be benefited, 10,200 acres will be cultivated with wet crop, 28,100 acres with irrigated dry and 6,700 acres with irrigated cotton.

Anantapur district.—The Government have sanctioned a scheme for the construction of an anicut across the Pennar river just below its confluence with Kumudavathy river to let in water to the Parighi and seven other rainfed tanks in Anantapur district. The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 17,00,000 for works or Rs. 19,60,000 including direct and indirect charges. The registered ayacut under all the seven tanks is 6,156 acres of which only 1,725 acres are now cultivated. Of the area lying uncultivated, 3,130 acres will be brought under wet cultivation by the execution of this scheme.

Food Department

Milk powder and multi-vitamin tablets.—The Government have

supplied: (1) 200 lbs. of milk powder to the Kozh'code Municipality for free distribution of reconstituted milk to the school children, pregnant women and nursing mothers at the four maternity and child welfare centres of that Municipality; (2) 5 lakhs of multi-vitamin tablets to the Collector of Tiruchirappalli from the famine relief stocks kept at Medical Stores Department, Madras, for free distribution among school-going children in the Pudukkottai area and also in certain parts of the Tiruchirappalli district; (3) 1,800 lbs. of skimmed milk powder free of cost to the Madras Society for the Protection of Children, Washermanpet, Madras, for free distribution to the pupils in the Junior Certified school run by the Society.

Medical Department Madras Medical College in 1947-48

Reviewing the administration of the Medical College, Madras, during 1947-48, the Government of Madras have observed that the working of the college during the year was satisfactory and that examination results were also on the whole satisfactory. The salient features of the administration of the Medical College, Madras, are as follows:—

Admissions.—The total strength of the college was 1,109 in the year under report, as against 1,099 in the previous year. The admissions in the M.B.B.S. Course were made up to the sanctioned strength. Admissions to the B.Sc. Course in the year reached a record number of 9, as against one in the previous year and nil during 1945-46. Thirty students from West Pakistan were admitted in the various classes of the M.B.B.S. Course in the year under report. There were 200 women students in the college.

Passes.—The percentage of passes in the year remained at practically the same level as in the previous year. In the midwifery examinations, the percentage of failure recorded a decrease in the year under report. Students for Diploma in Nursing Course recorded a cent per cent success in the examination held in April 1948. A number of students underwent studies in the various post-graduate degrees and diploma courses. The candidates for the course of Diploma in Ophthalmology scored a cent per cent success

in the examinations. Passes in the Tuberculosis Diseases Diploma examination reached a very high percentage, namely, 87.5.

Special work and investigations were conducted in Bio-Chemistry, Bacteriology, Hygiene and other departments of the College.

Expenditure.—The cost of working of the college in the year under report was Rs. 6,99,189-8-0.

Administration of the Indian Boilers Act, 1923 in 1947-48

The following are the salient features of the administration of the Indian Boilers Act V of 1923 in the Province of Madras and Coorg and in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore till its retrocession on July 26, 1947:—

Boilers.—The number of boilers on the registers of the Madras Province, Coorg and Bangalore (Civil and Military Station) at the close of the year under review was 3,343, 13 and 34 respectively, as against 3,278, 12 and 34 in the previous year. One thousand eight hundred and thirty-five boilers were examined. One thousand seven hundred and eleven certificates were issued and 3,717 inspections were made during the year. The certificates granted to 44 boilers were either withdrawn or revoked during their currency, owing to the development of defects, negligence in carrying out the recommendations of the Department or accidents.

Accidents.—Twenty accidents to boilers occurred during the year under report. There were no major explosions, resulting in loss of life or property. There was no prosecution under any section of the Act.

Steam Generation.—Thirty-nine lakhs and ten thousand lbs. of steam per hour were generated during 1947-48, as against 3,440,000 lbs. of steam per hour during 1938-39. A few hydro-electric projects were under construction during the year and some other projects were under investigation, the sum total of which may be expected to yield about 250,000 to 300,000 K.Ws.

Economisers.—The rule enjoining the registration and periodical inspection of all economisers came into force during the year under report.

Department of Industries and Commerce

Borewells

Well No. 1.—Size 62' × 38' × 34' deep. Two borings have been put down in this well to depths of 75 feet and 80 feet below the bed level and good springs have been tapped. After the above boring operations, the well supplies for a 4-inch pump continuously, whereas before boring, the well could be emptied in 5 hours with a 3-inch pump.

Well No. 2.—Size 34½' × 34½' × 30' deep. Two borings have been put down in this well to depths of 99' and 77' 4" below the bed level. It is found that the water-supply has been augmented after completion of the borings. A 3-inch pump is installed in this well, and there is a continuous supply.

Well No. 3.—Size 56' × 45' × 57' deep. Two borings to depths of 101' and 26' below the bed level, have been put down in this well. It is found that the water-supply has been augmented after completion of the borings. Originally a 5 H.P. 3-inch × 2½-inch pump set was installed in this well. Now the well is capable of supplying to two 4-inch pumps, both working simultaneously and continuously.

Well No. 4.—Size 36' × 24' × 44' deep. Two borings have been put down in this well to depths of 96' and 87' below the bed level. The water-supply has been augmented after completion of the above borings and there is a continuous supply for a 3-inch pump. Originally there was no pump set installed in this well.

The boring operations conducted by the Department of Industries and Commerce in the above four wells have enabled the owners to increase the acreage under cultivation from 22 acres to 160 acres.

Home Department

Government Bus Transport

One petrol bus was registered during this month bringing the total number of vehicles to 321 of which 25 are diesels.

The following suburban routes were surveyed during the month under review with a view to introduce additional buses:—

(a) Route No. 19 Madras-Lattice Bridge.

(b) Route No. 20 Madras-Villivakkam.

(c) Route No. 53 Madras-Poonamallee, via Aminjikarai.

(d) Route No. 54 Madras-Poonamallee, via St. Thomas Mount.

(e) Route No. 57 Madras-Mint-Red Hills.

Fare tables, time-tables and bus charts have already been prepared for these routes. Government buses will run on these routes in addition to the private buses now operating with effect from 4th March 1949.

The fourth batch of candidates numbering 51 have been selected for training as conductors. The training class for this batch commenced on 23rd March 1949. All the candidates who came out successful in the tests held previously were absorbed during the strike period.

On the technical side, much progress could not be made on account of the strike which caused considerable dislocation. The buses which were damaged during the strike period were repaired.

Water scarcity is keenly felt in Body Guard Lines. Arrangements have been made by the Executive Engineer to bring water from the Corporation wells. A compressor and other lubricating equipment have been received from Messrs. Wakefield and Company. About 40 buses are cleaned and washed and 30 buses lubricated and greased every day. Brake tests are carried out to about 20 buses every day. The renovation of bus seats and strengthening of seat frames are well in progress. Fifteen buses were attended to during the month.

General.—The Government Bus Service Employees' Co-operative Canteen is functioning satisfactorily. It is proposed to open branches at two important termini for the benefit of the workers and in Government Automobile Workshop.

[February 1949]

Firka Development Department

A synopsis of the important activities of the Firka Development Department during the month of January 1949 is given below:—

Nagari Firka (Chittoor district).—Eight road works and fifty-two well works were in progress. With the

Collector's discretionary grants five road works, two well works and one reading room building were completed.

Yerragondapalem (Kurnool district).—Village sanitation drives and Khadi propaganda were regularly undertaken. Four well works were in progress. Several urgent items of work were also undertaken.

Tellicherry (Malabar district).—Six well works and the construction of a water trough were in progress.

Musiri (Tiruchirappalli district).—Twenty-five charkas were distributed during month. Dr. J. C. Kumarappa visited the firka during the month and inspected some works which were in progress under the Firka Development scheme. A spinning demonstration was conducted at Vellur during his visit. Arrangements were made to start Women Welfare Centres. Eight Grama Seva Sanghams were organized. Three well works and the construction of a building for the installation of a radio set at Tulayanatham were completed. A spinning competition was conducted at Musiri on 30th January 1949, the first anniversary day of the death of Mahatma Gandhi.

Kumbla (South Kanara district).—A cattle-show was held on 26th January 1949 in Badiadka. Intensive sanitation drives were undertaken and magic lantern lectures were given on Public Health and dietetics.

Payyanur (Malabar district).—Thirty-one well works were under execution.

Hindupur (Anantapur district).—A grant of Rs. 100 was paid to the free hostel for poor students at Chowdur towards the purchase of the necessary utensils. By way of mass sanitation drives and through voluntary efforts gravelled roads were formed, drains were excavated and a number of insanitary pits were filled up. The construction of two new wells was completed. Six water tubs and a number of compost manure pits were under construction.

Alur (Bellary district).—Nine minor urgent items of work, such as repairs to draw-wells, gravelling of streets, levelling up of pits and the construction of a reading room were completed. Two new wells were sunk and four road works were completed. Grama Seva Sangams were formed in five villages. On the 30th January 1949 a mass sanitation drive was undertaken at Muddanagari and later on the same day spinning classes were conducted. A new library was also opened.

in that village in commemoration of Mahatma Gandhi.

Polavaram (West Godavari district).—Repairs to wells in two villages were completed.

Proddatur (Cuddapah district).—A meeting of the various district officials and certain non-officials was convened by the Collector on 11th January 1949 in Dorasanipalli village. Two wells were sunk, twelve minor works were completed and eight road works were in progress.

Kurnool (Kurnool district).—Two Harijan streets in Padidampad to a length of 200 yards were paved with stone slabs. In Dinedevanapad, two new roads were laid. In Gargeyapuram, four cesspools were dug. Twenty street lights were fixed and lighted in Kallur village. One reading room was opened. Six well works were in progress.

Pendurthi (Vizagapatnam district).—Two well-works were completed. Five minor works were in progress and five were completed. Grama seva sanghams were organized in five villages. Two manure-pits were dug and one trench latrine was put up.

Vellakoil (Coimbatore district).—Thirty-two well-works and five road works were in progress. One co-operative society was started.

Kundah (The Nilgiris district).—The Thaniakandi Kinnakara road was almost completed. Two other major roads were in progress. Several other minor items of work were also in progress.

Veerapandi (Salem district).—Sanitation work was attended to. Bajanas were conducted in Harijan cheris. Twenty manure heaps were removed. Spinning demonstrations were conducted in three schools. Three wells were repaired and one cart tract was improved. Five new wells were sunk. Two road works measuring one mile and two furlongs were completed. Other roads to a length of two miles and six furlongs were formed.

Kota Uratla (Vizagapatnam district).—The Firka Development Committee meeting was held in Bheemavaraputhota village. Two road works were in progress. Grama seva sangams were organized in villages.

Dendulur (West Godavari district).—Two road works and eleven well works were in progress.

Palladam (Coimbatore district).—The Collector of Coimbatore visited the firka during the first week of

January 1949 and inspected the various works done. He laid the foundation stones for two school buildings. Work in respect of roads to a length of 14½ miles was completed during the month. With the amount available under the Collector's discretionary grants, seven miles of roads were formed. Twenty-one wells were dug. Ten thousand topioca seeds were purchased and distributed to the ryots free of cost. A co-operative housing society was formed at Palladam. Bath-rooms and cow sheds were constructed for the Semmipalayam Harijan Colony. About 190 wells were given electric power connexions for irrigation purposes.

Aranashi (Coimbatore district).—The Firka Development Officer visited 33 hamlets during this month, inspecting the several road, well and minor works in progress under the Firka Development Scheme. He also held discussions with the villagers on matters pertaining to sanitation and the formation of grama seva sanghams. Five road works were in progress and roads to a total length of four miles were laid during the month. Twenty-five well works were in progress. Excavation had been completed with regard to thirteen wells. In two villages, the villagers were induced to sink two wells without any Government aid. Fifteen minor works were completed. Two night schools and two day schools were opened. Twenty-five cheris were cleaned. The Provincial Firka Development Officer visited the firka during the month and addressed a public meeting at Chockampalayam. He also opened the Khadi Conference at Aranashi. The Collector of Coimbatore addressed a largely attended public meeting at Velayudampalayam.

Madugula (Vizagapatnam district).—Fifteen white Leghorn cockerels were distributed. Two village roads were improved through voluntary efforts at the instance of the Firka Development staff. Medicines were distributed to the sick and the poor in seven villages. The Firka Development Officer was able to mobilize the manpower of several villages and repair several drinking water sources through voluntary efforts.

Tirumangalam (Mathurai district).—The construction of six school buildings, two reading rooms and two maternity centre buildings was in progress. The second session of the Tamilnad Grama Sevak Vidyalayam was opened at Kallupatti on 6th January 1949 with about 40 grama sevaks.

Malli (Ramnad district).—A Maternity and Child welfare centre was opened. A radio battery set was installed. Repairs to two wells were completed. Three village roads were under construction.

Education Department

Basic Education.—The fifth meeting of the Basic Education Advisory Board was held in the Secretariat on 25th February 1949 when the following subjects were discussed :—

1. Report of craft work in basic training schools and basic schools in 1948.
2. Suggestions for improvement.
3. Programme of Basic Education for 1949-50.
4. Proposal to start full basic schools of eight years' course in certain select places.
5. Preparation of children's books for basic schools.
6. Introduction of basic education in training colleges.
7. Running of an adult school by every elementary school.
8. Basic Education Conference.

Adult Education.—The Government Training School for Adult School Teachers, Tirur (Chingleput district), which was opened on 5th February 1949, was visited by Mr. U. Aungmun, Mass Education Officer, Burma, and U. Soatin, Rural Uplift Officer, Burma, who wanted to study the Laubach method of adult teaching. They were much impressed with the each-one-teach one method practised in the adult classes attached to the training school.

A Literacy March was led to Shasthavu, one mile from Kinnikamble village of South Kanara district on February 20, 1949, by the trainees and the members of the staff of the Government Training School.

Central Film Library.—Steps have been taken for the formation of the Central Film Library for supplying on hire 16 mm. educational films to schools and colleges in the Presidency. A large number of school-room teaching films belonging to the Encyclopædia Britannica series and also belonging to the British Instructional Film series will be made available for the purpose. Government have also sanctioned the appointment of a Film Librarian and

Operator and other necessary staff for this purpose. The Library will be in full operation from the beginning of June 1949.

An approved list of exhibitors authorized to give educational shows under the Visual Education Scheme is maintained at the Office of the Director of Public Instruction and exhibitors satisfying the requirements laid down are granted a licence for giving these shows; Such Exhibitors are authorised to give educational shows to schools and colleges provided the films shown are such as are specifically approved by the Director of Public Instruction.

Miscellaneous

Births, Deaths and Marriage Registration Act—Administration during 1947-48.

The following are the salient features of the working of the Births, Deaths and Marriage Registration Act, 1886, and the allied Acts in the Province of Madras for the year 1947-48 :—

The Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1886.—Only 34 births

and 3 deaths were registered during the year under the Act, owing to the fact that registration under the Act is optional.

The Municipal Acts and Cantonment Act.—There were 95 births and 46 deaths during the year under review, as against 129 births and 47 deaths in the previous year, according to the copies of entries of births and deaths of European and European British subjects received from the Municipalities.

The Madras Registration of Births and Deaths Act.—The counterfoils of two births of European British subjects were received, as against 5 births in the previous year.

The Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872.—The total number of marriages of Europeans and Anglo-Indians for which returns were received during the year was 300, as against 661 in the previous year. The total number of marriages of Indian Christians was 14,711, as against 18,647 in the previous year. The decrease in the former total was due to the large numbers of these two communities leaving the country after 15th August 1947.

The Special Marriage Act, 1872.—There was a decline from 290 to 244 in the number of marriages registered during the year, the fall being mainly due to less marriages being registered in Madras City.

Baptisms and Burials.—There were 450 baptisms and 335 burials of Europeans and Anglo-Indians, as against 447 baptisms and 362 burials in the previous year. The deaths of five foreigners—4 Frenchmen and one Dane—were reported during the year.

Finance.—The total receipts and expenditure were Rs. 2,976 and Rs. 4,272, respectively.

Cotton for Mills

In order to assist the mills to get their requirements of cotton at ceiling prices fixed by the Government the Government have issued the Madras Cotton Licensing Order, 1949, under which all dealers who are having stocks of cotton of more than 24 bales either ginned or press cotton will have to take out a licence.

Medical and Public Health Column

Basic Principles of B.C.G. Vaccination

Dr. Vusudeva Rao's Speech

Speaking at the Inauguration of the B.C.G. Campaign Dr. Vusudeva Rao elucidated the basic principles of B.C.G. Vaccination. He said :

"In a country with the number of tuberculosis beds about a hundredth of what it should be on the basis of one tuberculosis bed for every death per annum from this disease, one has necessarily to look round for measures that may be effective in protecting the individual against TB. We quite realise that the ideal method is to comb the country for all patients with TB bacilli in the sputum, to isolate them and to increase the general powers of resistance of the masses of our people by proper attention to their environment and nutrition. But in view of the inevitable delay in achieving the ideal conditions, it is decided to introduce a method of control by vaccination.

Studies have shown that in any urban population in India more than 80 per cent of the healthy adult members have been infected with TB bacilli present in their natural surroundings. This is revealed by a simple test performed in the skin, known as the tuberculin test. This large number of persons in the community although showing such evidence of familiarity with the tubercle bacilli, certainly do not present clinical features of the disease known as TB, such as cough, spitting of blood, fever, loss of weight or the evidence obtainable in a X-ray picture. The number of persons showing such symptoms of disease will be 2 per cent or less of the general population even in a country with such high incidence of the disease as ours. So the first thing to understand is that infection with TB bacilli is entirely different from the disease known as TB. This means that of those who

survive the initial or primary infection with tubercle bacilli, only a very small minority show the evidence of disease in later life. Mark the words 'of those who survive the initial infection,' which implies that a number of children do not survive the primary tuberculous infection. It is believed that quite a number of very young children reported to have died of bronchopneumonia, fevers and convulsions have actually succumbed to a primary infection and really died of primary tuberculosis or tuberculous meningitis. As pointed out above, most of those that acquire the infection develop immunity and escape the actual disease. However, if the infection were with a virulent strain of the bacilli and with an uncontrolled dose of the organism as frequently occurs in natural infection, a person may die before he can develop immunity to the disease.

Basic of B.C.G. Vaccine

B.C.G. standing for the Bacillus of Calmette and Guérin, who did all the research on the subject, is employed to achieve the good effects of primary infection without the dangers inherent in uncontrolled massive and frequent dosage with a highly virulent TB bacilli.

Suffice it to say that we attempt to increase the specific resistance of the host to tubercle bacilli by vaccinating him with a very small non-virulent dose of tubercle bacilli. The bovine variety is the one used in this method of manufacture of the Bacillus of Calmette and Guérin, B.C.G. for short.

The production of such immunity by the inoculation of the derivatives from the specific causative agent is already well known to all of you in the case of small-pox, plague, cholera, etc.

Yet another question that may be raised is the duration of the effectiveness of the protection given by B.C.G. vaccination, that is, does a person who becomes tuberculin positive as a result of the B.C.G. vaccination remain positive for the rest of his life? By most workers in this field it is believed that the immunity usually lasts for about five years. After that a positive reaction may be the result of a natural infection acquired during the five years. In any case, it will be wise to repeat the Tuberculin test at the end of five years and revaccinate all those giving a negative reaction thereby indicating that their immunity is lost.

The following points with regard to the vaccine that is used in this campaign have got to be stressed :—

(1) The vaccine is of no value in curing a case of an established disease; it has no place in the treatment of a patient actually suffering from any form of TB.

(2) More than 10 million inoculations have been carried out all over the world during the last 28 years and not a single case of disease caused by the bovine strain of the bacillus which is used in the preparation of the vaccine has been demonstrated.

(3) It is not necessary to administer the vaccine to persons already infected with TB bacilli revealed by a positive Tuberculin test. Therefore, a preliminary Tuberculin test always preceded B.C.G. vaccination in any individual except infants at birth and only those who react negatively, are administered the vaccine. If a person

has been known to be exposed to natural TB infection quite recently, he may take a further six weeks or so to show positive skin reaction. Such a person is also not vaccinated until a test at the end of this period shows a negative reaction. There is really no harm in an already infected person receiving an extra dose through the B.C.G. vaccine, but the B.C.G. vaccine is withheld under the above circumstances, as otherwise disease developed later as a result of the natural infection may be wrongly attributed to the vaccine and the entire scheme brought into discredit.

(4) The Government of India are aware that the preparation of the vaccine in such a way that it will be sufficiently potent to produce an immunity response and yet be absolutely innocuous requires a special technique and careful control. They have therefore restricted its production to a single laboratory at the King Institute, Guindy, by a specialist specially trained in this work in Europe. The original strain of the bovine tubercle bacilli provided by the Pasteur Institute, Paris, and used with such remarkable safety all over the world is the one used in our laboratory also.

(5) The utility of the vaccine in controlling the incidence of the disease TB, which means also the diminution of the deaths from the disease has been proved in several controlled studies in which half a particular group was vaccinated and the other half was left unvaccinated to serve as controls. A careful analysis of the large number of such studies that are available in the literature on the subject, would show that the incidence of TB disease and the risk of death from TB are both reduced to 1/6th or 1/7th of what might have been anticipated without the protective vaccination.

(6) By decreasing the incidence of TB cases, the number of open cases which act as centres for spread of infection would be greatly reduced. It is a very great gain in the Public Health control of the disease. The effects of this could be seen well within a decade.

From all that has been said above, it will be realised that the Government of India has taken the advice of leading experts in this subject both in India and outside and planned the entire scheme with the greatest sense of responsibility and the desire to effectively and quickly control the spread of TB in India.

The vaccination is entirely optional and there is no question of compelling anyone to take it. The parent of every minor child will be given a good opportunity of refusing vaccination for his child if he does not want it. But the safety of the vaccine as against the great risk of naturally acquired TB infection, the total absence of untoward reactions as a result of the vaccination and the rigid controls imposed on its production should sufficiently guarantee to the public that the scheme is being worked in their best interest.

B.C.G. is not the only weapon with which TB is to be fought. Other well known methods of TB control such as the improvements of nutrition, better housing and education of public still remain important.

The application of particular methods of control, must however, vary from place to place and briefly, the choice of the methods has been described as follows by professor C. A. Winslow of the Yale University, who is also the Editor of the American Journal of Public Health :—

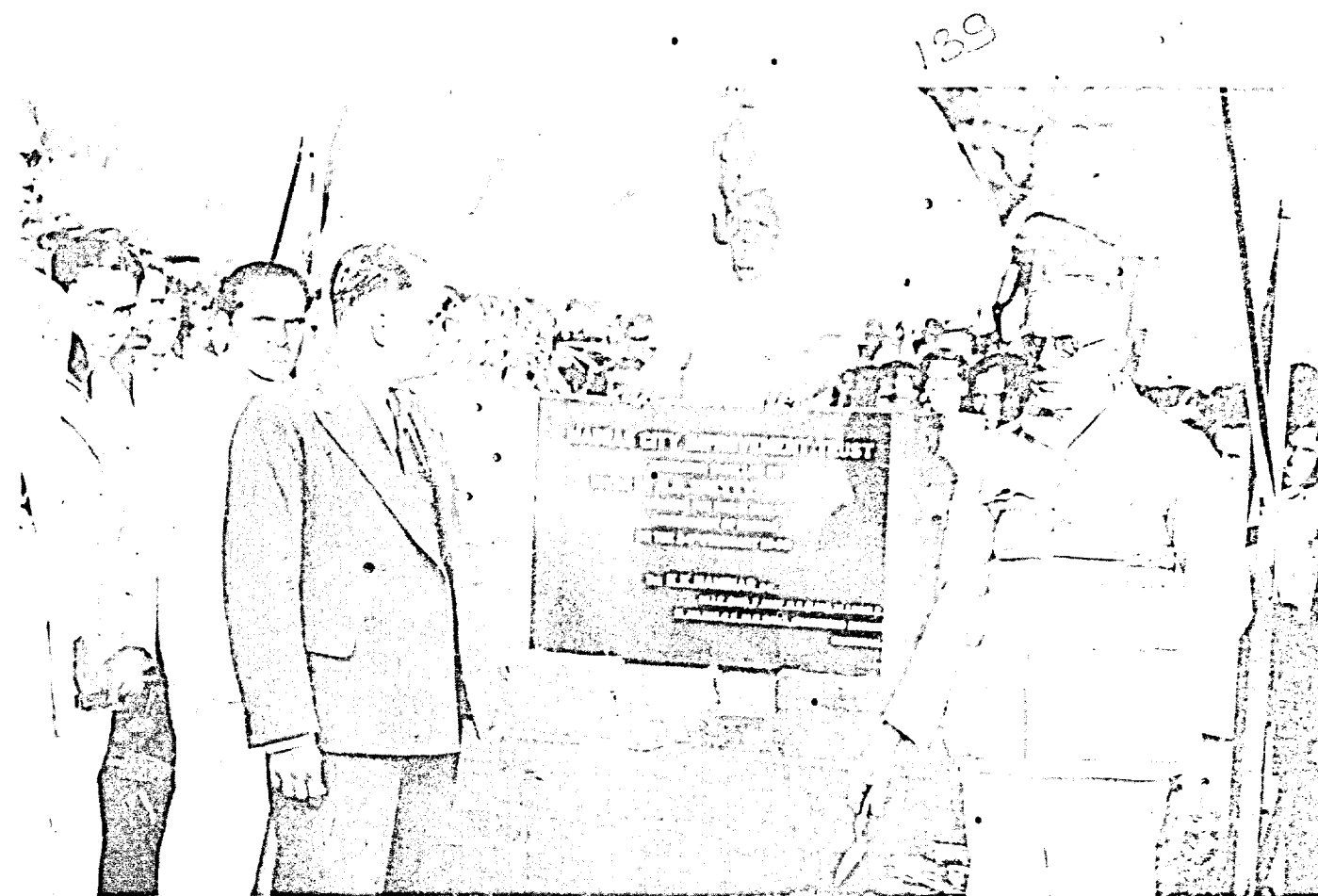
(1) In places with high death rates, that is, about 200 per 100,000 of the population as in most of our cities in India, and where the resources for increasing the general resistance of the population as well as for the isolation of the open cases are poor (and this description also applies to every province in India) B.C.G. vaccination is the most useful weapon to employ.

(2) In places with a lower death rate, contact survey, that is, a thorough examination of every person exposed to an open case of TB in order to detect the earliest evidence of disease is likely to yield the maximum results.

(3) With a further improvement in death rate, X-raying of selected groups, who are anticipated to have the largest incidence of the disease will be the method of choice.

(4) When the death rate is quite low, that is, about 40 per 100,000 as in most parts of the U.S.A. mass miniature radiography that is, universal X-raying will give the largest dividends.

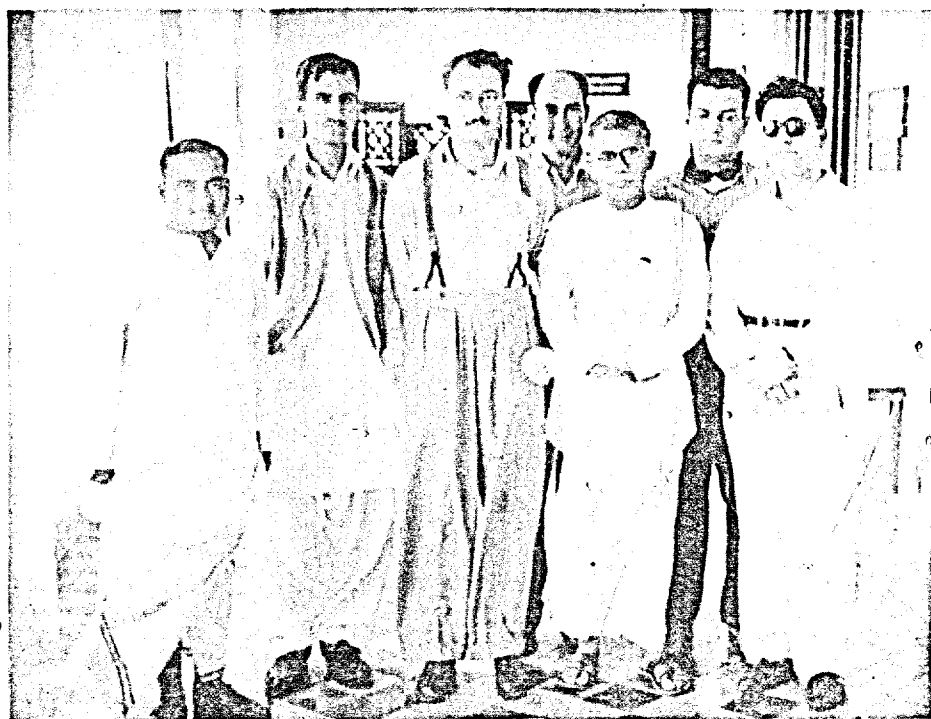
(5) When the disease is actually rare, universal Tuberculin testing alone may suffice in as much as it will reveal the sources producing a positive tuberculin reaction and perhaps in this group the mere raising of the non-specific factors of resistance may be



Hon'ble A. B. Shetty laid the foundation stone of the new blocks of buildings at Coxcheri, Madras.



Mr. K. K. Nambiar, Chairman of City Improvement Trust, is explaining to the Hon'ble Minister the model of the



(Left) Some members of the delegation of Egyptian Journalists, with the Hon'ble Minister for Information.

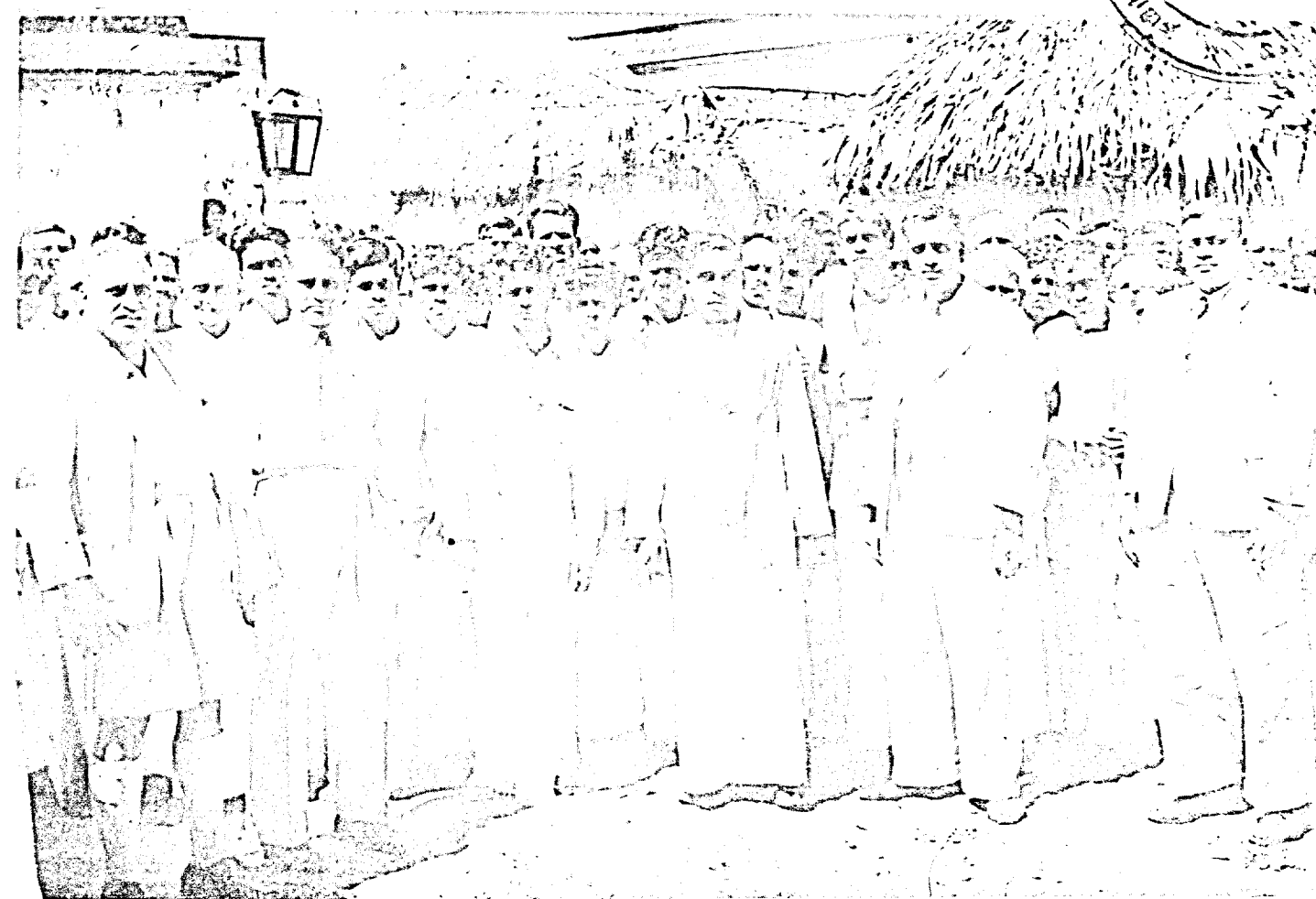
(Bottom) Hon'ble N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar, Transport Minister, Government of India, at the Madras Employment Organization Stall during his last visit.



(Right) Hon'ble O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar was entertained at a garden party by the Magistrates' Association of South India at the Rajaji Hall.

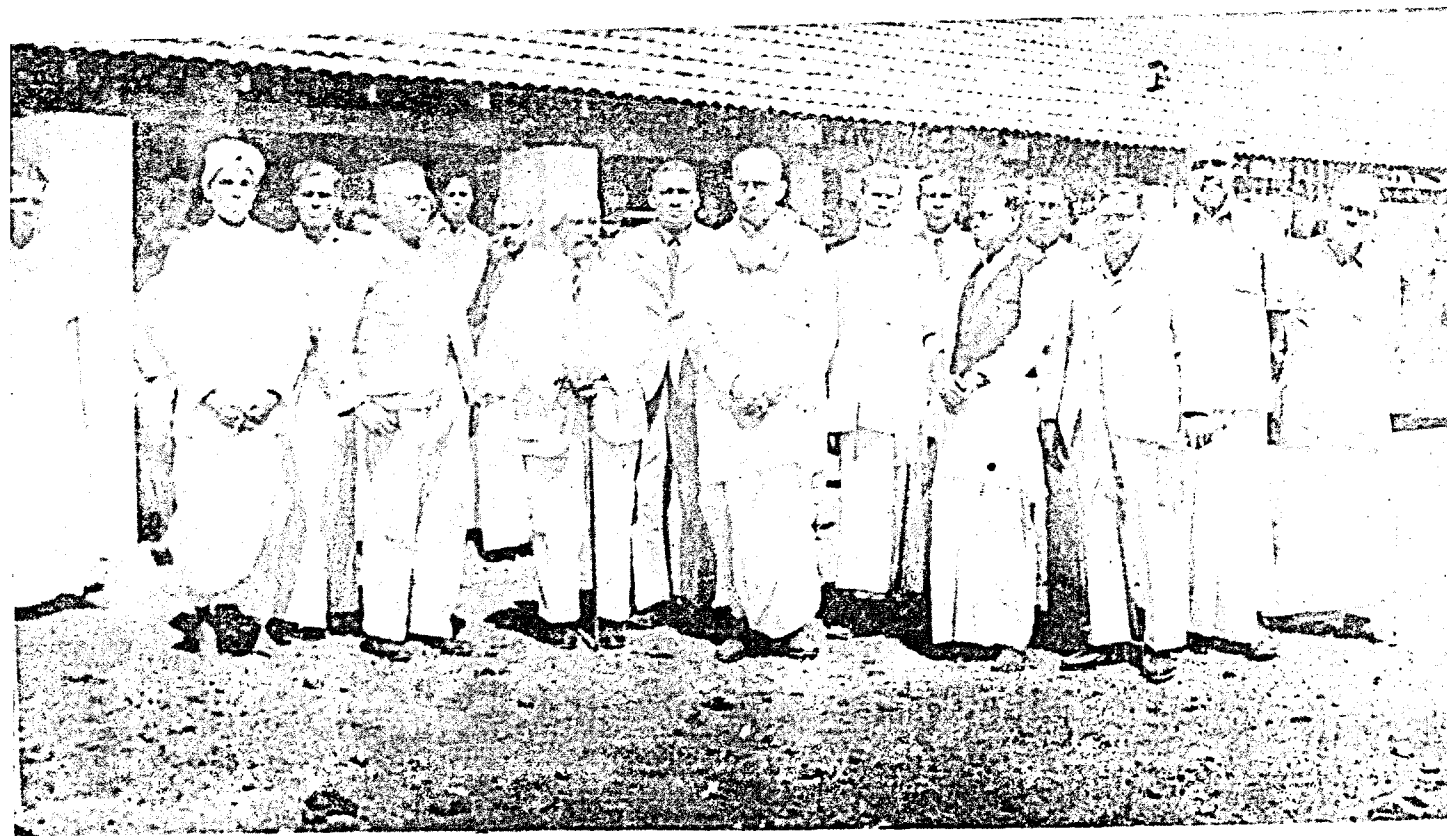


(Bottom) A meeting of the members of Kullupatti Co-operative Society, Mathurai district. It is proposed to convert this society into a Multipurpose one.





Hon'ble A. B. Shetty performed the opening ceremony of a 'Gosala' in Chingleput district constructed by the Madras Co-operative Milk Supply Union with Government subsidy.



enough. But it is just in this group that B.C.G. vaccination has been extensively employed in the Scandinavian countries in order to create herd immunity. This has been done because these countries will practically be virgin soil as the chances of persons acquiring a positive tuberculin reaction by natural infection have become so remote and introduction of a few open cases into the community may start an epidemic of TB. Actually therefore, B.C.G. is valuable at either end of the scale depicted by the five groups considered above. And, conditions in India being as they are, B.C.G. is expected to yield quicker and more gratifying results than certain other methods of TB control such as contact surveys, and mass miniature radiography. It should, however, be

again reiterated that procedures such as segregation of the known open case and the improvement of the living conditions and nutrition of the masses have to be persisted in and intensified.

Programme for the Madras City

Having thus shown you the basic principles of B.C.G. inoculation, I proceed to give the programme for the city of Madras. It is first intended to inoculate the medical students and nurses and other hospital personnel, college students, high school students, elementary school students, new-born children, groups of workers in factories like the B. & C. Mills and other firms. Later the house-to-house inoculation will be undertaken. Since, as pointed above, the vaccination is voluntary,

the persons who refuse the vaccination in the above groups will naturally serve as controls. The progress of groups will be followed. A time will come, when it will be considered as cruel to deny the good effects of vaccination to any set of people who need it. I would conclude my remarks by quoting the very last sentence in a text-book on Tuberculosis written by Francis Marion Pottenger, which was published towards the end of 1948, which reads as follows:—

“Vaccination has an immunological basis. It is logical. It is harmless. It is effective. It is now time that B.C.G. be used in the protection of the exposed, the same as mass tuberculin-testing and mass X-raying are used in finding the infected.”

Problems and Solutions

The Cattle Problem

Dominion Food Minister Stresses its Importance

Inaugurating the Eighth All-India Cattle Show at Rajghat recently Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, Minister for Food and Agriculture, Government of India, complimented the Cattle Show Committee on its efforts during the last ten years to improve live-stock in India by methods of propaganda and education. He, however, felt that the gap between what is and what should be had remained large enough to make self examination both a necessity and a duty. With the average amount of only 5.2 oz. of milk per day which was now available for a citizen of India, we were about ten times behind a country like U.S.A. or U.K. Not only in regard to milk cattle but also in regard to working bullocks, India had a large distance to cover to come up to the above countries. We had hardly a pair bullocks for ten acres of cultivated land and even these lacked strength and vigour and bore no comparison to the horses who worked the fields of Europe and America.

He strongly felt that in dealing with the improvement of Indian cattle, emphasis should be laid more on feeding than on breeding if quick and large results were to be achieved. Other

steps were also necessary to maintain India's cattle in healthy efficient condition. Without referring in any detail to the various measures which had to be adopted to solve India's cattle problem he said that there had been plans enough before the country. Sound suggestions and proposals had often been made to Government. The need was for the adoption of these measures. For this, action was not to be in a form which affected only a few dairies, goushalas or urban milk schemes. It should affect the lakhs of villages and the millions of cattle who laboured on the fields or fed the village folk. He said: “Unless a large organization was set up which penetrated to millions of India's farms, we would be progressing as slowly as we are doing now. We must place at the service of our rural population men who can give guidance on the spot through farmers' own organizations. It will have to be the duty of the Central and Provincial Governments to see that there are organizers for each Province, State, district, tehsil and group of twenty villages, to create living non-official associations in the country-side through whose co-operative effort every cow and bullock is covered by the national

effort to solve our cattle problem in a brief space of time. The implementation of measures for improvement will be a continuous day-to-day programme if these organizations can play their full part. Even these Cattle Shows which are an aid to the programme, will not have to be an occasional affair confined to a few hundred places in India. We should endeavour to organize from next year a cattle competition for every group of twenty villages in the country, and fix up the 30th of January as a National Day when every village in India can participate in the national effort for achievement of our goal in the sphere of agriculture and animal husbandry. It is a sacred day in our nation's life and has association with a mighty soul who lived and laboured for the uplift of the rural masses.

The Agriculture Minister suggested that the All-India Cattle Show Committee should immediately start the work of setting up this type of service organizations in the Centrally administered areas while taking steps to see that the Provinces and States also fell into line. The Government, he said, had large plan for reclamation of

waste and weeded lands, which needed tractors and so also there were regions where for the time being tractors had to do the work of cultivation, but for a very large proportion of India's farms, bullock-power had to operate in the fields for cultivation and other purposes. Therefore, increase in food and other agricultural production depended upon the supply of adequate and efficient bullock-power. Human health in India also depended upon adequate and efficient milch cows. An experiment was being tried at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, Delhi, to use

the cow both for milk and plough to make up the deficiency in bullock-power. It was possible that the cow also might gain by the harder exercise involved in ploughing operations, but in any case the demand of the country's fields and homes required that not merely in the dairy farms and goshalas but in every villager's hut, the art of maintaining healthy vigorous cattle must be methodically taught.

Referring to the "widespread sentiment in the country that all slaughter of cattle should be stopped," the

Agriculture Minister said that the neglect and slow starvation of our cattle was even a bigger crime. "True service of cattle is an inevitable necessity which will be ever more accentuated when the slaughter of cattle gets stopped. We should be able to pass through the test of this true service. The Cattle Show Committee must contribute its share in carrying out a vigorous programme of early action through an organization of village workers who under trained guidance can be the instruments of speedy attainment of our goal.

Damodar Valley Project

By Dr. K. L. V. RAO, Designs Engineer, Ramapadasagar Dam

To place the common man on his feet is one of the stupendous tasks which the Governments, both Central and Provincial, have taken on hand. This object is sought to be achieved in a variety of ways. Large projects designed to bring immense areas under the plough and incidentally to promote industries also are being given practical shape. The Damodar Valley Project is one such. Of this Dr. K. L. V. Rao has recently given interesting facts in the course of a broadcast.

"River projects can be classified into three groups. When a single dam is constructed across a river with a view to conserve water and utilize it for irrigation or power, etc., it may be called a Dam Project. Example of this is Mettur Dam across the river Cauvery. When a dam is constructed across a river and water diverted into another basin it is called an Inter-valley Project. Example of this is the Periar Project which consists of a dam across Periar river in Travancore State and diversion of this water into Vaigai basin in Mathurai district. The Krishna-Pennar Project which is under investigation is also an example of this class. The third type of river projects consists in considering the river as a whole and building a series of dams along its length thus forming a large number of lakes at different elevations. This type may be called River Valley Projects. Notable examples of this are Tennessee Valley Project in America and Calloway Project in United Kingdom. The Damodar Valley Project about which I am going to discuss will fall under this class of projects.

Description of river and valley

Damodar river rises in Chota Nagpur at a height of 2,000 feet above sea level and flows for a length of 336 miles of which 180 miles lies in Bihar and then joins the River Hugli 30 miles below Calcutta. The course of the

river is east till the town of Burdwan where it turns south. The valley through which the river runs is about 8,500 square miles in area of which nearly 7,000 square miles are in Bihar. The river has a number of tributaries, something like eleven, of which Barakar is a principal tributary. Barakar joins Damodar practically at the boundary of Bihar and West Bengal. It is also the last tributary of the river. Therefore the upper valley of Damodar, i.e., the area lying up to the confluence of Barakar is the major drainage area of the river. It receives above 47 inches of rainfall and the drainage area is triangular in shape and has steep slopes. Therefore there is a lot of erosion and the density of population is much smaller. The large cities of this are Givdit and Hazaribagh have only 25,000 people each. The lower portions of the river in Bengal are sluggish and well populated. As the area is flat it is subject to flood havoc repeatedly. There are flood banks on both the right and left from about 58 miles below the confluence, but they have not been able to prevent the havoc caused by the floods of 1913 and 1943.

The upper valley is rich in minerals and contains major portions of India's Coal reserves, bauxite, aluminium, laterite, fireclay, chinaclay, lead, silver, etc. The lower valley has excellent agricultural land but due to there being no water in river from October to May

it has not been possible to develop the valley fully. Thus the Damodar valley is a valley of wealth both from the point of agricultural operations and industrial development. But being subject to an uncontrolled tropical river Damodar, it is at present subject to erosion flooding and incidence to disease poverty of water and poverty of electric power. To remedy this state and convert this river of sorrows into a river of joy, Damodar Valley Project has been conceived.

Description of the Project

As a result of the Damodar Flood Enquiry Committee of 1943, attempts are being made to investigate the measures to eliminate the incidence of floods in Damodar and due to the close co-operation of the three Governments, viz., the Governments of West Bengal and Bihar and Government of India, the present Damodar Valley Project was adopted in 1945. As the main drainage area which is responsible for floods is all above the confluence of Barakar the plan to obtain the maximum flood control benefit is to construct all the dams in the upper valley. Thus Damodar Valley Project visualizes building of two dams across Damodar, three across Barakar, one across Konar and the last across Bokaro, in all seven dams. Besides these, for purpose of power production taking advantage of local valley

two diversion weirs are proposed across Konar and one across Damodar. The two dams across Damodar are built at Aiyar and Panchet Hill at distances of 73 and 10 miles, respectively, above the Barakar confluence. Both these dams consist of earthen dykes together with concrete spillway sections. Aiyar involves the largest amount of earth work and rock excavation of all the dams with Panchet Hill as the second largest. Aiyar is four miles long and 250 feet high while Panchet is half in length and half in height as Aiyar Dam.

The reservoirs formed by these dams are roughly one and one-third million acre feet for Aiyar, and one million acre feet for Panchet Hill. The storage of these two reservoirs will be roughly equal to that of Mettur reservoir.

The dams across Barakar are proposed at Tilaiya, Balpahari and Maithon at distances of 102.41 and 8 miles, respectively, from the confluence of Barakar with Damodar. The dam at Maithon is 3,200 feet long and 160 feet high. Balpahari is 9,800 feet long and 115 feet high and Tilaiya 1,385 feet long and 100 feet high. The total reservoir capacity of all these three is about one and half million acre feet.

The dam across Konar river is 8,000 feet long and 120 feet high and is situated at 78 miles from the confluence of Barakar with Damodar. Similarly, the dam at Bokaro is 3,200 feet long and 160 feet high and is situated at 77 miles from the confluence. On account of the peculiar coal wealth of Bokaro area, Bokaro dam is to be constructed last after the geological survey of the reservoir area with reference to coal is completed.

The waters from Konar dam are diverted by a diversion weir one mile below the first dam into a four-mile power canal and thence to a two-mile steel penstock. Then there is a four hundred feet fall and this is taken advantage of to create hydro-electric power. Similarly, another diversion weir below the second Konar dam enables the water to be taken through a short tunnel to produce hydro-electric power.

The weir at Bermo across the Damodar at 55 miles above the confluence would enable to utilize the water from Aiyar, Bokaro and Konar projects to produce hydro-electric power due to a local drop of 80 feet.

The programme of construction utilizes the completion of all the dams

in ten years and starting first with Tilaiya, then Konar I, Maithon Panchet Hill and with others to follow. The total construction involves 62 million cubic yards of earth and rock fill and 2.9 million cubic yards of concrete. The area submerged is 175 square miles.

Benefits

The Damodar Valley Project confers many benefits for the five million inhabitants of the area. Nearly three-quarters of million acres will receive water in the lower valley for irrigation and the present supplies will be made firm even during dry months, for there will be always 3,000 cusecs minimum flow in the river due to the water flowing through turbines in the upper valley.

The power developed in the whole area will be 200,000 K.W. and will greatly assist in rapid exploitation of mineral resources of the area and development of industries based on aluminium and china clay.

One of the most important benefits of the project would be to reduce the flood havoc in the lower valley. The effective capacity of the reservoirs in the upper valley is nearly three and a half million acre feet while the flood run-off at its peak was found to have only three million acre feet. Therefore, the peak floods can be moderated with great success and flood effects to a large extent eliminated. But it is to be noted that the flood capacity of the reservoir formed is not very great to take care of an occasional flood of 100 or 1,000-year frequency.

In the Tennessee Valley, the flood capacity is nearly 22 million acre feet so that the whole river of Tennessee can be completely stopped from joining the river Ohio and water regulated for complete requirements. The flood capacity in Damodar Valley, however, could not be increased beyond its present estimates because of the danger of excessive submersion.

Some critics have observed that by stopping floods in some years, an occasional flood will cause an intensification of flood effects specially in tidal reaches. I do not think this need be taken serious notice of, for every project that can be conceived on tropical rivers as in India with unequal flow will be subjected to the same criticism. A few precautions and perhaps dredging may be necessary. But this will not be prohibitive and will have to be decided upon after the project comes into operation.

It is estimated that cost of the project is 55 crores, allotted 50 per cent towards power, 25 per cent for irrigation and 25 per cent for flood control.

There are many advantages which are incidental to reservoir projects. These are copious water-supply for cities and towns in the area regulated farming, fisheries, afforestation and recreation, all resulting in improvement of health and standard of living.

Besides these benefits to the people of locality, India, as a whole, will gain financially as subvention from Government of India to West Bengal to the tune of 5 to 10 crores of rupees a year can be stopped.

Methods of construction

For the first time in Indian administration, a change has been made in arranging for construction of these dams. The rehabilitation of the displaced persons, smooth, effective and quick construction of the dams, industrial development and agricultural development of land are all placed in the hands of one corporation. The Indian Assembly has passed the Damodar Valley Act in 1948, a year back, by which the Government of India is empowered to create a board of three members in consultation with the concerned Provincial Governments. These three form the Damodar Valley Corporation and are assisted by a secretary and financial adviser. They are empowered to acquire lands, to arrange for designs and construction of dams, to levy rates for water and power and in general to undertake any measures for promoting industrial and economic wealth of the valley. Thus Damodar Valley Corporation Organization will greatly eliminate the red tape and rigidity.

At present, negotiations seem to be going on for entrusting the design and construction to competent contractors. Some preliminary work and design has been done at Tilaiya, and at Maithon a portion of camp has been constructed.

The Damodar Valley Corporation shortened to D.V.C. has been closely patterned after T.V.A. in U.S.A. The Tennessee river is 900 miles long draining 40,000 square miles and carrying enormous amount of water. In the Tennessee Valley, there are nine dams across the main river and 19 across the tributaries. All these lakes formed by these dams enable to accommodate the flow from the whole of the Tennessee basin so that complete control of floods has been obtained and the town of

Cairo (Mississippi) is no longer threatened with floods havoc which was its lot till now. The total power produced in the T.V.A. is two and half million K.W. and the total expenditure is about 250 crores of rupees. On account of the development of the Tennessee Valley, a large amount of power has been generated and the river itself made navigable for a considerable length. Though there is no direct irrigation from the river (as the climate is not arid) in the state of Tennessee, it has indirectly helped to stop the erosion and increase the growth of forests. The Tennessee Valley development has fully justified itself by the fact that in the period of 10 to 15 years the state of Tennessee has been completely raised from one of poverty to a state of rich and industrial status.

The Galloway Scheme of England is another notable achievement of river

valley project. River Dee including its upper reaches known as River Ken and its tributaries drain 400 square miles. This area is situated at about 50 miles south of Glasgow with a maximum altitude of 2,760 feet and subject to a rainfall of 40 inches to 80 inches a year. Seven dams have been constructed across the river and its tributaries. The biggest of these, clattering shares, is 1,500 feet long and 75 feet high. The storage capacity of all the seven reservoirs is about 0.1 n.c.f.

The work was carried out between years 1930-1935. As there is not much water for producing continuous power, the main purpose of the scheme is to produce power during daily peak-load period six to eight hours a day and mainly during winter months and when the water flow is at its maximum and demand for electricity greatest in the

country, thus enabling thermal stations in central Scotland to run at a more uniform load. The scheme has an installed capacity 100,000 K.W. The cost of the entire scheme was four crores of rupees.

Conclusion

Thus it can be seen that the river valley developments, wherever they have been undertaken, fully justified and resulted in the rapid development of both industries and agriculture and therefore it does not involve any prophecy when we state emphatically that Damodar Valley Project will be a complete success. We shall hope that it will be the forerunner of the many more valley schemes like the Godavari valley, Krishna valley, etc., which I am sure will be established in the course of this generation. JAI HIND.

—By Courtesy of the A.I.R., Madras.

Unemployment and its Solution

By DR. N. DASS, PH.D., I.C.S., Director-General of Resettlement and Employment.

The problem of resettlement and employment raises the fundamental question of the nature and cause of unemployment both in its long-term and short-term aspects. I shall not tire the patience of my listeners by repeating, with varying degrees of emphasis, the innumerable theories of unemployment that have been handed down to us since the days of Adam Smith and John Stuart Mill, nor shall I enter into a discussion as to the relative merits of this or that interpretation of this great scourge. I shall start with the fact that unemployment does exist, in my country as well as in countries beyond, and that it causes great physical, moral and economic damage, not merely to the individuals concerned, but to society at large.

Unemployment—Defined

What exactly is this unemployment? To put in a few words, unemployment is a condition of involuntary, not voluntary, idleness. It means a state of affairs in which, for various reasons, men have to remain without work for months and even years together. This happens because, in the short period, there is no scope for the profitable utilization of the unused labour resources of a country.

But should such a state of affairs be allowed to continue? As I have hinted already, while the purely

material waste in a society in which a certain proportion of the people has to remain idle is undoubtedly considerable, the more serious evil of unemployment is not physical but moral—not the want it may bring but the hatred and fear which it breeds. As has been very aptly remarked by someone, it is the feeling of not being wanted which demoralizes the unemployed man or woman. All right-thinking persons would, therefore, agree that, in the interest of society if not for any other reason, such a condition of involuntary idleness should be put an end to—as far as possible and even at some expense to society itself.

In India, the problem of unemployment has these universal characteristics as well as its own special features. The special features are, firstly, the chronic under-employment among the rural population and the peculiar type of unemployment that we have among the intellectual and clerical or soft-handed workers constituting the so-called middle class. To these may be added the peculiar problems that have been caused by the migration of large numbers of displaced persons from Pakistan to India.

Under-employment

As far as the chronic under-employment among the rural population is concerned, the only remedy lies in the planning of agricultural production.

Not only must more land be brought under cultivation, but the entire organization and technique of farming should be revolutionized. All efforts must be directed towards making the land yield much more than it has done so far; and this should be attempted by means of group farming and mechanization rather than by patching up the existing organization of agriculture. Simultaneously, it will be necessary to revitalize the village handicrafts and arrange for the industrial processing, on a rural scale, of local products, so that surplus agricultural labour can be transferred from land to these other occupations.

Middle-class Unemployment

As regards unemployment among the so-called middle class, the solution lies, in the long run, in a re-orientation of our system of education. Instead of permitting our schools, colleges and universities to turn out so-called scholars on mass production lines, it would be desirable to stiffen up standards and divert the energies and talents of a majority of these people to more practical channels of training and apprenticeship. The re-orientation of the educational system is, however, a long-term project. In the short period, it may be necessary to put such soft-handed worker to work other kinds—social work of various types which would add ultimately

to the quantum of wealth in the country.

This brings me to the question of adjustment—a problem which has assumed considerable significance as a result of the influx of large sections of displaced men and women into India. As is well known, for the last 18 months or so, there have poured into India persons of varying skill and aptitude who had some vocations of their own in the towns and villages from which they have come, but who find it difficult to adjust themselves in the unfamiliar surroundings and economy of the places they have migrated to. It appears that, in the short period, this question of adjustment is going to prove very difficult, particularly for those who are petty shopkeepers and traders, professional men of certain types and actual tillers of the soil.

Employment Exchanges

I may be permitted to digress for a few minutes at this stage. As many of you must be aware, there have been functioning in this country, for over 3½ years now, a network of offices which purport to find jobs for those who are without jobs. The immediate object of these offices—they are known as Employment Exchanges—is to bring employers and employment-seekers together, in such a way that the employers find suitable workers and the workers find the jobs which are best suited to their qualifications, experience and taste. During this comparatively short period—which, by the way, has been a period of general retrenchment and fall in production in almost all sectors of the economy of the country—these offices have found jobs for over 561,800 men and women, which works out roughly at 25.4 per cent of those who had registered themselves for employment.

The value of a National Employment Service does not, however, consist merely in organising placing work. Much more important is the part it can play in ensuring, in co-operation with other public and private bodies, the best possible utilization of industrial, agricultural and other labour as an integral part of a national programme for the full use of the productive resources. While it is true that public Employment Offices can do little or nothing to solve the problem of general unemployment, i.e., unemployment caused by general economic disequilibrium, they can, in the short period, help to set right the maladjustments of frictional unemployment.

Moreover, these institutions can draw attention to the volume and nature of unemployed labour at any particular time, so that the State can take suitable steps for its productive utilization. Any kind of advance planning, whether it is a public works policy or the setting up of new industries or the organisation of rural handicrafts, has to be based on accurate and scientific data of available manpower, which only public Employment Offices can supply. A National Employment Service can thus become the nation's labour bank and help to plan the most effective utilisation of the resources of this bank, viz., men and women able and willing to work.

In order that a National Employment Service can discharge its duties and obligations effectively, however, it is necessary, nay, essential, that the State should have a programme of effective utilization of idle resources—both men and materials. Secondly, there must be active co-operation between the three parties concerned, viz., the employer, the worker and the State.

What exactly do I mean by this programme of effective utilization of idle resources? I mean that, as against the vast number of people who have no work to do, there are resources in our country which are waiting to be developed. We require more food, more clothing, more of other necessities of life, and more of these small luxuries which make life worth living. We can have all these if we plan our production scientifically and in advance with a view to making the maximum possible use of the idle or insufficiently engaged man power. I am not unaware of the difficulties which lie in the way of executing such a programme, but I feel that, given the necessary will to achieve this objective, difficulties can and, if I may say so, must be surmounted.

I am glad to say that the concept of the responsibility of the State in relation to its obligations towards the individual, particularly the unemployed person, has undergone a healthy re-orientation. We no longer argue, as we used to do in the days of "laissez faire", that unemployment should cure itself as a result of the operation of the laws of supply and demand. We no longer brush aside the problem by naively saying that men remain unemployed because they are unemployable. The experience of the last war has taught us that it is possible

for the State to create conditions in which practically everybody has some employment or other. It is in the fitness of things that India's draft constitution provides that the State shall direct its policy towards securing that citizens, men and women equally, have the right to an adequate means of livelihood, and that the State shall, within limits, make effective provision for securing the right to work. If the lofty ideals embodied in our Constitution are not to become an empty verbiage, we must plan our economic and social policies in such a way that there is work for all.

Evils of Unemployment

Let us return to the point at which I had started this talk. Unemployment ruins the lives and destroys the happiness not merely of those whom it condemns to idleness; it is also a night-mare for those who are fortunate enough to have jobs, but who are spurred to effort mainly by threat of the sack. We all speak of liberty these days. Liberty is not something negative—it is not the absence of legal restraint only. It also means effective choice of doing or not doing something. An unemployed man has no liberty, as he cannot act as a normal human being until his physical urgencies are removed and the multifarious sources of worry that afflict him are attended to. If, therefore, we are to make full use of the political liberty that we have won, we must have economic liberty as well for our hundreds and thousands of unemployed and under-employed men and women. This is not an easy task which can be accomplished overnight, but I feel that if we set about it in right earnest—with objectives clearly defined and the programme carefully mapped out—we shall achieve a considerable measure of success, in spite of the difficulties that lie in our way.



Physical Education—Its significance*

By DR. G. F. ANDREWS, Chief Inspector of Physical Education, Madras.

To understand the significance of the programme of Physical Education in schools and the Revised Syllabus in Physical Education and their contribution to the total educational results it is necessary to be clear in our minds as to what we understand by physical education. Time was when the whole concept of physical education centered round a few physical jerks. This concept later changed in significance to include also the use of certain games; but now it may not be wrong to say that the concept has widened further and while physical education centres still slightly round some physical jerks it is achieved mainly through games and sports. Physical education has been considered and is still being considered as a mere adjunct to the educational scheme and is not yet regarded as a corporate and integral part of the whole cultural scheme of education. To consider it on its own merits and in the light of its contributions towards the total educational results is something different. Dr. J. F. Williams, one of the greatest leaders in the field of physical education in the U.S.A. and one who has a vast experience in the field and has given lot of thought to the subject, defines physical education as "education of the physical and through the physical." In doing so he considers physical education to be an aspect of education, as a part of it, as a corporate part rather than as something merely added on. Through this definition of physical education he emphasizes that the whole programme of physical education has the same outlook, aim and purpose as any other programme of the educational scheme. Undoubtedly physical education has got mainly to deal with the body. The body is its primary tool. Through a daily programme of physical activities, physical education aims mainly to educate the body and its inseparable mind and spirit. In other words, the body and the whole organism is trained and educated in such a way as to make it function efficiently as a harmoniously developed and well-balanced organism. The muscles, both the voluntary and the involuntary, are exercised to make them supple, pliant and in tune with each other to be able to achieve the optimum

benefits with the minimum of effort. Undoubtedly, there is muscular growth and development but it is not the growth of the muscles of a Sandow but it is the growth of the muscle of a healthy being supported and strengthened by the efficient functioning of the vital organs. To say that the body is trained to behave as a well organized and developed organism, should behave, is to say also that the body is helped to keep fit and healthy. Education of the body, of all its systems, of the external and internal, is necessarily the primary function of physical activities and so we say the body is being educated, is being trained, is being developed, is being made to function as perfectly as a healthy well-developed organism should function.

But the education of the body is not the only purpose of a programme of physical education. Education through the body is as much an end, as much a benefit as a well developed and educated body. The mind is trained to be more alert through the many activities of the physical education programme, through situations calling for quick thinking and a power of judgment. Physical education activities are generally of such variety and they consist of so many rapidly changing situations that the participant has got to use the mind processes of analysis, synthesis and judgment in the twinkling of an eye. The mental process perhaps is the same as in the class room; but while in the class room sufficient time is available to pause and to come to a judgment, in the gymnasium or in the playground, judgment has to be made then and there, instantly and without hesitation, on the spur of the moment. It is, therefore, that physical education claims to attain this high purpose of education—the training of the mind through bodily activity. To act quickly and efficiently in a rapidly changing situation or environment. It is needless for me to go into details of how the mind is thus trained. But let me give one example. In the game of football or hockey, in fact in any game or physical activity involving speed and requiring alertness, the participant has got to size up the situation in the game or the activity to a nicety before he comes to a

decision. The football player does not just play with the legs alone; as he plays he is so thoroughly alert in mind that he can direct his bodily movement skilfully and efficiently to achieve the immediate purpose of kicking or dribbling or heading or passing or dodging an opponent. Such neuro-muscular control or co-ordination as is achieved through physical education activities is not attained through any other activities. This neuro-muscular co-ordination it is that results in or amounts to an alert mind, a mind which can come to decisions not only quickly and promptly in any emergency, but safely, wisely and with economy of movement.

Physical Education and Character Development

Physical education as education through the body aims not only at the development of the neuro-muscular co-ordination but is also concerned intimately with character development. Social and personal virtues and character traits are of tremendous importance to a citizen. No doubt in the various educational activities of a school or a college ample opportunities are provided for helping the individual to develop those virtues and traits which are essential for sound citizenship. But it is in the field of physical education, in the gymnasium, in the swimming pool, the football and hockey grounds and in all the varied group activities of a sound physical education programme that the opportunities for the development of personal, social and civic virtues are attained or found in abundance.

Sportsmanship does not mean mere excellence in play; the term connotes a perfect gentleman also. Sportsmanship involves understanding of the other, involves the practice both on the field and off the field of those great virtues like honesty, fair play, team spirit, esprit de corps, citizenship, obedience, discipline and numerous other qualities of character which are fundamental to life. A programme of physical education affords time and again, opportunities to the participant to develop these great virtues that are of great value not only during the school or college career but also later

in holding the responsibilities of the citizenship. We say physical education is education through the body because the same groups of bodily activities which make the body healthy and physically fit are also utilized to provide ample opportunities for the development of morals and character by which society is advanced and improved.

The New Syllabus

To understand the new syllabus and the new programme in Physical Education, therefore, it is necessary to revise our concept of physical education, understand it aright and to think of it as an integral or inseparable aspect of education, that is, as a part and parcel of education. It is a part of education not just because of an accident or an expediency, but because of its inherent contribution to the development of the individual as a whole. If academic education uses the mind as a tool and thereby tries to train the intellect through the several subjects of the curriculum of studies such as English, Mathematics, History, Science and language, Physical Education as an equally important aspect of education uses the body as its tool and includes in its curriculum of activities a wide variety of skills and situations such as have been now listed in the revised Syllabus. Not that these activities are exhaustive or the only ones that could be made use of; but these are some of the most essential. To these could be added water sports like swimming, diving, boating, outing activities including hiking and camping, combative activities like boxing, wrestling, and so on. There are many more activities which could and should be included in the programme, if facilities permit; but the activities which have been listed or recommended have been selected on the basis of the wide experience of many countries and the progressive scientific findings of biologists and psychologists. In the revised syllabus the needs and limits of the schools in this Province have been kept in view and only limited groups of activities are included in the programme which has to be tried out during the school working day and within the time-table of the school.

It will be seen that the activities included in the physical education syllabus are of such a nature as to provide the pupils with ample opportunities for the learning and practice of activities essential for their bodily

development, health and physical well-being. In addition to these however, the programme of physical education should also include as already indicated, games and sports and other activities which are not listed in the syllabus but which can be provided in the school such as the combative activities like boxing and wrestling, water sports like swimming, diving, etc., and outing activities. Such of these activities as schools can afford should be offered to boys in the intra-mural sports and games programme immediately after the school is over, i.e., after indoor class work, but yet as part of the regular school work. During these periods called "Participation Periods" it is possible for a teacher to handle more than 40 pupils. As a matter of fact he is expected to engage on the playgrounds as many as the playground can accommodate. And for such intra-mural games and sports programme it has been recommended that if the major games like football, hockey and cricket stand in the way of providing for the larger number of pupils they may be held up for the time being, and the grounds used for some of the small area games like Volley ball, Basket ball and Indigenous games. The purpose of the intra-mural programme is to provide every pupil an opportunity to take part in as many different types of sports and games activities as a school can afford and thus to supplement the results of the activities of the syllabus through active participation in these supplemental activities. Besides this intra-mural programme it is also recommended that schools should provide play periods after the participation periods to enable such of those students as are highly proficient in several games to get together and to be trained into representative school teams. It is the training given in these periods which may be called "Optional play periods" that is of value to the teams that are to be entered for inter-school tournaments or competitions. It is needless to say that even these optional play period activities should be closely supervised and guided just as the activities of the syllabus or the activities of the intra-mural programme should be both from the point of view of skills and of character.

One other aspect of the physical education programme in schools is tournaments and competitions. Each school should organize its own inter-school sports competitions and games

tournaments. These are essential and should be encouraged as far as possible to provide as many opportunities for a large number of boys to get the benefits of such competitions and tournaments. But, as far as the District Inter-school or District Sports and tournaments are concerned it is desirable that schools should prepare carefully before they enter for the tournaments and send up teams well organized, well trained and well coached for these strenuous competitions. It is as a result of the experience of many years that it has been recommended that all tournaments except for seniors should be scrapped and that athletic sports competitions should be open to only two classes, viz., seniors and juniors. Some districts have already accepted these suggestions in the interest of the pupils, of better competition, better standards and better sports. It is hoped that these suggestions would be welcomed in all the districts soon. In this connection it will be of interest to remember that the U.S.A. suggestion for a Junior Olympics every four years has not met with support in British Sporting circles where it is felt that hard competitions between youths ultimately do more harm than good and that tender years should be spent in training and coaching for strenuous rivalry to come later.

In conclusion, it may not be out of place again to emphasize that physical education is not mere body development but that it is an aspect of education which, using the body as its tool, contributes largely to the education of the total organism. To achieve this result no doubt certain minimum requirements should be fulfilled as a preliminary. Playgrounds are necessary. The Government have taken steps to help schools in this respect by making the required budget provision for the development of playgrounds. The scheme is to spread over a period of ten years. The training of more teachers of physical education and the appointment of District Physical Directors are some of the accepted proposals of the Post-war Reconstruction Schemes. Thus Government are taking necessary steps to accelerate the progress of Physical Education. That progress also depends on the co-operation of the managements and headmasters and the members of the profession. Candidates for training as physical education teachers should be deputed. Effective steps should be

* From the speech at the Headmasters' Association at Tiruchirappalli.

taken to improve the playground situation not only by providing adequate playgrounds, but also by using the available playground fully a hundred per cent. Necessary provision should be made in the time-table daily for a sound programme of physical education so as to supplement the work that is being done in the school through other educational activities.

Independent India requires that her citizens should be strong and physically fit, brave, able, daring and healthy, alert in mind and of high character. Physical education programme provides opportunities to develop such citizens in no small degree. The greater attention paid to physical education, the more importance paid

to it in the whole educational scheme and the closer co-operation and integration with the other activities of the educational curriculum, the greater no doubt will be the success and the benefits that accrue from the physical education scheme. If physical education has not succeeded so far, it is not because of its inherent weakness or because it is lacking in contribution, but because real opportunity has not been given for physical education to succeed. Without sufficient and adequate trained physical education leadership or the provision of facilities such as playgrounds, equipment, etc., or the setting apart of the time necessary for daily physical activity, it is futile to expect results. Unless these fundamental wants are fully met physical

education will never succeed. It is open to all who are interested in the physical, mental and moral health and welfare of pupils, who look upon these youngsters as future citizens of this great country to pause and consider what steps should be taken to see that these defects no longer continue to exist. Every opportunity should be given, every facility provided and ample time allowed to the thousands and thousands of boys and girls who pass through school during the many impressionable years of their lives to take part in these activities so that they may emerge from schools as stalwart citizens, able ultimately to shoulder the responsibilities of the future India with courage, hope and cheer.

to make good this loss of excise revenue. Some critics decry Prohibition on the ground that it will not succeed in India, because it has failed in America. The answer to this criticism is that in India drink is considered to be a vice from times immemorial and it is condemned by all religions, while in America it is a social habit among the people permitted by the society there. There is no reason, therefore, why, because Prohibition failed in America, it may fail in India. Prohibition is also opposed by some on the ground that its postponement will check inflation. There is no force in this criticism also for, as the Hon'ble Minister for Public Works and Information said in a broadcast over the A.I.R., the extra money, that prohibition will leave in the hands of the people, could be withdrawn by means of thrift and small savings. Another line of criticism against Prohibition is that it cannot be enforced successfully, for the incidence of crimes cannot be stopped completely. But offences are inevitable in respect of any law and on this ground the reform itself cannot be condemned.

Objective of Prohibition

3. Prohibition is a reform of first-rate national importance and its main objective is the elevation of the moral, economic and social condition of the people. It is not merely a question of enforcing the Prohibition Law but harnessing the new spirit ushered in by Prohibition for social and rural uplift. Ameliorative work is therefore as important as the enforcement of the Prohibition law and in the new districts

in which Prohibition has been introduced, ameliorative measures on the lines of those carried on in the old sixteen Prohibition districts have been undertaken.

Ameliorative Work—Official set up

4. The ameliorative work which was entrusted to the Revenue department has been transferred to the Co-operative department with effect from the 15th October 1948. The control and the direction of the ameliorative work are at present in the hands of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, who is assisted by the Deputy Commissioner of Prohibition (Amelioration) who is also a Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies. There are in each of the districts one Special Development Officer assisted by two Assistant Development Officers and a staff of one Rural Welfare Officer in each taluk.

Ameliorative work—Contents

5. The most important and immediate part of the ameliorative work relates to the provision of alternative employment to the toddy tappers thrown out of work consequent on the introduction of Prohibition. In the new nine districts in which Prohibition was introduced in October last, it has been estimated that about 84,320 tappers were thrown out of work, the problem being keen particularly in the districts of Tirunelveli, Ramnad, West Godavari and Madras. To provide alternative employment to the ex-tappers in these new districts, Government have permitted the tapping of palmyra trees for sweet juice for jaggery manufacture as in the old districts. In view of the special conditions obtaining in the Tirunelveli and parts of Ramnad district, Government have permitted the tapping of sweet juice for consumption also in the whole of Tirunelveli district and in Ramnad, Mudukulattur and Srivilliputtur taluks of Ramnad districts. They have sanctioned a special staff of nine Senior Inspectors and nine peons for Tirunelveli district for the organization and supervision of jaggery societies in that district. They have sanctioned also a staff of one Senior Inspector and one peon for each of the nine new districts for drawing up schemes to resettle the ex-tappers. In view of the unemployment situation prevailing in the district of Tirunelveli, Ramnad and West Godavari among the ex-tappers, special measures have been taken to speed up the

formation of the jaggery societies and issue of licences to the ex-tappers for the tapping of sweet juice from palmyra trees. In all the three districts, the ameliorative staff were considerably strengthened by deputing some of the staff from other districts with a view to quicken the pace of progress in the formation of jaggery societies. As a result of the several measures specially taken in these districts, 212 societies have been registered in Tirunelveli district with 6,400 members and licences issued to 4,250 persons. In Ramnad, 66 societies have been organized and about 3,000 persons enrolled as members. In West Godavari, 70 societies have been registered with about 3,000 members and licences issued to about 1,500 persons. Jaggery societies are being formed in the other new districts also. In these districts, 48 societies have been registered and 1,279 enrolled as members. Every facility is being afforded to the tappers to form themselves into co-operative societies and to take out licences for tapping sweet juice for the manufacture of jaggery. Other co-operative societies are also being formed with a view to provide employment to the ex-tappers. In Madras, five milk supply societies have been formed and loans issued to 109 persons to the extent of Rs. 24,750 for purchase of milch animals. Similar societies are being organized in other districts. So far, 25 milk supply societies have been organized in these districts. Government have sanctioned the free services of a Senior Inspector for the supervision of the milk supply societies in the City of Madras, besides a subsidy of Rs. 100 per mensem to each society towards working expenses for a period of six months. Proposals for settling a few ex-tappers of the City on a piece of land in the Nandambakkam village in the Chingleput district and for imparting training in hand-spinning to the ex-tappers at five centres in the City are under the consideration of Government. Efforts have been taken to secure employment in various avocations also. Various employers of labour like Public Works Department local bodies, firms and Co-operative institutions have been contacted to show preference to ex-tappers while employing men in their establishment. In Madras, the City Prohibition Committee constituted under the chairmanship of the Mayor afforded relief to the ex-tappers in the City by supplying rice rations to them for a fortnight at half the cost.

6. Lest the abrupt closure of the toddy shops or the introduction of Prohibition should deny the ex-addict his usual means of escape, Government provided substitute drinks like buttermilk, panagam, lime water, etc., at or near the places where the toddy shops existed prior to the introduction of Prohibition. In the new districts, Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 67,500 for the purpose of opening 16,500 stalls for supplying drinks for a week free of cost. A number of hotels and coffee clubs are springing up in the new districts. An important activity on the ameliorative side is the provision of counter-attractions to ex-addicts by arranging popular games, such as chedu-gudu, tug-of-war, etc., and bhajanas, Hariharkathas and kalakshepams, street dramas and folk dances. Government have sanctioned a subsidy of Rs. 500 for each of the new nine districts for being given as grants to dramatic troupes to enact dramas in the villages. A thrift campaign through homesafe and hundi boxes has been launched by the co-operative societies in the districts under the supervision of the ameliorative and co-operative staff to encourage savings among the villagers including ex-addicts. Grama Sanghams are organized in the districts to undertake rural recreation and rural uplift activities. Government have recently permitted the grama Sanghams to be registered under the Societies Registration Act and reduced the registration fee from Rs. 50 to Rs. 5. Women's organizations including the Department of Women's Welfare are contacted by the ameliorative staff to carry on propaganda among the womenfolk belonging to the families of the ex-addicts and to educate them in better living.

Rural Uplift Aspect

7. With the transfer of the ameliorative work to the Co-operative department, it has been proposed to intensify rural uplift work through the agency of co-operative societies. In view of the increasing emphasis placed on constructive and co-operative work, the Rural Welfare Officers are being given more intensive training in co-operation to tackle rural problems on a co-operative basis. In pursuance of the policy, the ameliorative staff in the district is also told off to assist in the organization, development, strengthening and revitalization of the village agricultural co-operatives so as

Prohibition Corner

Prohibition—a Means to an end

In the course of a broadcast Sri Palaniappa Mudaliar, Deputy Commissioner of Prohibition, stressed the place of prohibition in the economic rehabilitation of the common man. He said:

Second October 1948 will be remembered with profound gratitude by the people of this Province, as the day of deliverance from the demon of drink, for it was on that day that Prohibition, which had been in force in sixteen districts, was extended to the remaining nine districts and the entire Province became dry. Ours is the first province in India which has introduced total Prohibition and by doing so it has taken the lead in implementing a reform which constituted one of the planks in the national programme as chalked out by Mahatmaji, the Father of the Nation. Madras, therefore, richly deserves the congratulation which Babu Rajendra Prasad, lately President of the Indian National Congress, showered in a message on the occasion of the extension of Prohibition to the entire Province. He said "it is a matter for congratulation that the Presidency which took prominent and forward step in this direction in 1937, under the guidance of Rajaji is also the first to complete this programme which was so dear to Mahatma Gandhi."

Criticisms Answered

2. The unbounded enthusiasm and joy with which the people of this Province

welcomed Prohibition testified to the popularity of this great social reform. Critics are not, however, wanting who do not approve of the introduction of Prohibition in our country. One criticism is that it interferes with individual liberty and amounts to compulsion. But, it has to be remembered that the State cannot be expected to allow individual liberty to encroach on social welfare and social happiness, for after all the right to drink is a licence to social evil and it is the duty of the State to protect the weak individual from the menace of drink. Another criticism against Prohibition is that it entails loss of revenue to the State to the tune of nearly 17½ crores of rupees. The loss of revenue is however considered small when compared to the all round happiness in the Province brought about by Prohibition; for the 50 lakhs of poor toiling masses who were responsible for paying Rs. 17½ crores to Government by way of excise levy, are sought to be saved from starvation, misery and debt and the indirect gain to the people thereby is expected to about Rs. 70 to 80 crores. Further, the criticism does not take into account that the sales tax which is expected to yield a revenue of about Rs. 12 crores a year was introduced

to enable them to function as multi-purpose societies. In short, rural uplift which is the ultimate aim of Prohibition and the main objective of the ameliorative work will be undertaken by the rural credit societies in an increasing measure. The ameliorative staff has been entrusted with the work connected with the development of co-operative activities in the select firkas and centres in the Province including the organization of multi-purpose co-operative societies. The staff will also attend to the provision of houses for the Harijans in the villages through the formation of house-site societies in the villages.

Prohibition and Public Co-operation

8. The scope of ameliorative work is thus vast and varied. Though the work so far done is not inconsiderable, much remains to be done to realize the full benefits of this reform. There has been no doubt a general improvement in

the social and economic condition of the ex-addicts. The money formerly spent on drink is now available for the purchase of necessities of life, viz., food and clothing. A portion of savings is also utilized for the purchase of utensils, small jewels, etc., and liquidation of prior debts. Some have purchased agricultural land and milch cattle.

9. Prohibition can be a complete success only when the public extend their full co-operation and support to the measures. The experiment is being watched not only by the other provinces in India but by the world and if it succeeds, as it is bound to, Madras would have set a high example to the rest of India, nay, to the entire world. It is, therefore, incumbent on everyone of us in this Province to contribute to the success of the great reform and thereby to build up a healthy and happy province—Jai Hind.

—By courtesy of the A.I.R., Madras.

A Survey of Ameliorative Activities

Organization of co-operative societies for ex-tappers, promotion of thrift, constructive work by grama sangams, disbursement of loans by way of financial assistance are some of the more important features of the ameliorative activities. The employment of ex-tappers has made considerable progress.

The following is a brief survey of the ameliorative activities carried out in the prohibition districts:—

Cimbatore.—The Collector addressed public meetings in a number of places on the various aspects of rural uplift, Harijan welfare, food situation, etc. Rural sports were held as usual. Grama sangams continued to do useful work. One grama sangam laid out a road at a cost of Rs. 300. Another repaired a road. A third built a school. Yet another collected Rs. 3,000 for the construction of additional school buildings. In one place a road and temple chavadi were constructed. A Harijan colony has been formed in one place with 23 houses decently built on a co-operative basis.

Guntur.—Thrift campaign was launched by the Hon'ble Minister for Prohibition. Hundi boxes were distributed to Harijans, ex-addicts and others.

Kurnool.—A labour contract society was registered in one place. A library and a reading room were started in another. In one place, the villagers laid out a road.

South Kanara.—A recreation club was started in one place. One grama sangam has collected Rs. 135 and has started a reading room. Games took place as usual.

Bellary.—A milk supply co-operative society in one place commenced business. Sports and tournaments were also conducted and a number of ex-addicts enjoyed the same.

North Arcot.—There was a rural service exhibition. The Vellore Co-operative Milk Supply Union conducted a milk bar which did good business. A firka tournament was held by the ameliorative staff for the entertainment of ex-addicts in connexion with the exhibition. Winners were given prizes. A cattle show was also held, when rural games were played. A cattle breeding society was also organized.

Malabar.—One grama sangam celebrated a cleanliness day. The students in one school enacted a drama on prohibition and anti-corruption. A firka tournament was conducted.

Ramnad.—More than 60 jaggery-manufacturing co-operative societies were organized and ex-tappers exceeding 2,500 were admitted as members.

West Godavari.—Organization of jaggery-manufacturing co-operative societies continued. The total number of societies so far organized is 52.

Tanjore.—Here also palmyrah jaggery-manufacturing co-operative societies were started. A sum of Rs. 3,000 was disbursed to members of a milk supply co-operative society as interest-free loan for purchase of milch animals. Adult schools were also opened by some grama sangams. The ex-addicts are improving economically.

Chittoor.—Efforts were made to further the cause of the co-operative movement. Preliminary work was done in some places for the organization of multi-purpose co-operative societies.

Mathurai.—New jaggery manufacturing co-operative societies started work.

Anantapur.—Rural games were conducted. Also bhajanas. A co-operative society for the provision of house-sites for Harijans was organized. A co-operative labour contract society was organized. A co-operative milk supply society for the benefit of ex-addicts was formed. A library for the use of Harijans was opened. Thrift days were celebrated by a number of societies.

East Godavari.—A few palmyrah jaggery co-operative societies were registered. Burakatha performances were organized in some places. Rural games also took place. Thrift day was celebrated.

Nellore.—Palmyrah jaggery co-operative societies were organized. A poultry farming co-operative society was also formed. Hundi boxes were distributed. Thrift days were celebrated. A sanitation drive was conducted.

Chingleput.—New co-operative jaggery-manufacturing societies were organized in some places. In one place a co-operative stores was formed for ex-addicts of Fishermen community. A grama sangam has purchased a radio set. Ex-tappers were fed free in one place. The progress in their employment made considerable strides.

South Arcot.—Rural games were conducted. Bhajanas were also held in some places. A library was opened

NEWS ROUND-UP

Bombay Premier's Advice to Police Officers

"The common man must feel that the Police is just and impartial and is not at the beck and call of the privileged rich classes. The rich and well-to-do can always help themselves and secure justice—it is the poor, the common man who should feel that he has a friend and protector in the Police," declared Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay, inaugurating the Police Officers' Conference recently.

Town compost in Bombay

With a view to testing the value of town compost on crops in comparison with that of the local farmyard manure and bringing home to the cultivators the fact that town compost, when applied to crops under non-irrigated conditions, also gives good results and in order to induce the cultivators to use town compost for dry crops, the Government have sanctioned a scheme for testing the manurial value of town compost on the cultivators' fields.

The scheme, which will cost the Government about Rs. 11,000, will be executed during the next three years.

in one place. A number of new co-operative jaggery manufacturing societies were organized and more than 100 ex-tappers were provided with jobs.

Vizagapatnam.—Street cleaning drives were conducted. The Village Betterment Committees in some places conducted street dramas.

Krishna.—Village uplift campaigns were organized in some places. More than 500 ex-tappers were provided with employment. There was a cattle show in one place.

Salem.—A co-operative society for scheduled classes was organized in one place. A Carpet Weaver's Co-operative Society was also organized. Hundi boxes were distributed.

Tiruchirappalli.—There were volley ball test matches. grama sangams continued to do useful work.

Co-operative Stores in East Punjab

A drive to organize consumers' co-operative stores throughout East Punjab with a view to supplying goods at cheap rates to public, has been launched. The movement has become very popular and is making steady progress. These stores assess the needs of the members and procure their requirements direct from the producers—doing away with the middle man's profit. Thus the members are not only ensured of consumers' goods at a reasonably fair prices but they also have a share in the profits.

Thrift in East Punjab

To inculcate thrift among women, the Co-operative Department, East Punjab, is trying to popularise co-operative thrift and saving societies. The members are persuaded to save something from their or their husbands' income and make monthly contributions to the society. The minimum amount of contributions is Re. 1. The members can increase their monthly contributions when they realize the

One improved a road. Some others are running night schools for adults.

Madras.—Formation of co-operative societies for the benefit of ex-toddy workers was the main work of the ameliorative staff. Loans were disbursed to members of societies for purchasing milch animals, steps have been taken to encourage thrift. Hundi boxes were distributed. The number of ex-tappers thrown out of employment in the City of Madras was 4,398. Of these, 2,665 have registered their names with the Employment Exchange. Nine hundred and seventeen ex-tappers have been "placed." As a counter-attraction to ex-addicts it is proposed to start tea stalls.

Tirunelveli.—The formation of jaggery societies continued. Licences were issued to ex-tappers for drawing sweet-toddy.

advantages of thrift. Every year, the members can withdraw a certain amount of money for their legitimate needs, e.g., for construction of houses, education of their children, marriages and for other domestic purposes out of their monthly contributions at their credit in this society. They are paid annual dividends on their contributions.

Spirit of Public Service

"Unless public servants act in the true spirit of public service and the people in turn co-operate with them we cannot make any progress" observed the Hon'ble Shri A. M. Makade of Central Provinces addressing a public meeting recently.

Fisheries Act in U.P.

With the development of Fisheries in the United Provinces, a Fisheries Act has been passed by the Legislature. The United Provinces Fisheries Act, 1948, has received the assent of His Excellency the Governor.

The Act empowers Government to take steps to stop destructive methods of fishing such as dynamiting, poisoning or capture of miniature and breeding fish in large numbers. It also provides for developing markets and the formation of association and societies of fishermen for their mutual benefit.

Compost Production in Bombay

During the first six months of 1948-49, the Agriculture Department of the Government of Bombay produced 77,563 tons of composts from town refuse, which is several thousand tons more than the production during the whole of 1947-48. The Government, in pursuance of the decisions taken at a meeting of the Central Manure (Compost) Development Committee in March 1948, started a vigorous drive to increase manure production and the results of the last six months have been encouraging.

BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS

THE BHAGAVAT GEETA

(With an introductory essay, Sanskrit Text, English Translation and Notes).

By S. RADHAKRISHNAN.

Published by George Allen and Unwin, Limited, London. Indian Edition Price 7s. 6d.

Of late, several thinkers, engaged in various fields of work have come forward with their own interpretations and views of the Geeta in which they find justification for their outlook and action. In a world of conflicting interests and ideologies a work like the Geeta which emphasizes reconciliation and mental peace through perfection of personality and action has decidedly a definite mission to serve. The volume under review which comes from the talented Philosopher of India, is an invaluable addition to the existing literature on the subject and is in a way different from them in that the author takes a wider view of Geeta's content and dismisses all sectarian controversies by this positive statement: "The different elements which, at the period of the composition of the Geeta, were competing with each other within the Hindu system are brought together and integrated into a comprehensive synthesis, free and large, subtle and profound. The teacher refines and reconciles the different currents of thought, the vedic cult of sacrifice, the Upanishad teaching of the transcendent Brahman, the Bhagavata theism and tender piety, the Sankhya dualism, and Yoga meditation. He draws all these living elements of Hindu life and thought into an organic unity." (Page 14 of introduction).

This presentation of the Geeta in its historical setting is certainly the outcome of Dr. Radhakrishnan's wide knowledge of the evolution of the Indian Philosophical system. Besides we get in the introduction a masterly analysis of the history of the Geeta. Commentary, beginning from Sankara up to the modern times, by the various schools of thought, pointing out the differences between them. No other edition appears to have attempted this.

In the translation also, the author does not content himself with a word-by-word rendering into English. There is a title for each verse giving the essence thereof. Next he gives a lucid explanation of the sense and import of the text which is immensely useful to the average reader. This is followed by meanings of certain expressions like *Caturvarnyam*, *Kamaduk*, etc., that have a history or story behind them. Clarity and precision constitute the chief virtue and charm of these explanations. This edition is therefore one of the best editions that has so far appeared and can be recommended to scholars and people of general culture who are in need of an authentic and reliable version of the great book of the Hindus for "parayana." While the translation and the explanation satisfy the general reader, the footnotes cater to the curiosity of the scholars.

The use of Roman script for printing the text does not appear to be quite suitable. For the general reader, the diacritical marks form a Gordian knot. A scholar in Sanskrit will certainly prefer to read it in Devanagari in which it originally appeared. It does not satisfy the curiosity of a non-Indian either.

K.C.N.

NEW HUMANISM

(By M. N. ROY—Renaissance Printers, Calcutta. Pages 67. Price Rs. 2.)

BEYOND COMMUNISM

(By PHILLIP PRATT AND M. N. ROY—Renaissance Printers, Calcutta. Pages 164. Price Rs. 4.)

These books contain the addresses delivered by Phillip Pratt and M. N. Roy at the Third All-India Conference of the Radical Democratic Party. The central idea of the thesis developed in these two books is that it is wrong to ascribe a collective ego to any form of human community as that would mean the sacrifice of the individual. Collective well-being it asserts is only the function of individual well-being.

K.D.

THE UNSEEN POWER

By M. K. GANDHI.

Edited by Jag Parvesh Chander. Published by The Indian Printing Works, Delhi. Price Rs. 2.

This handy volume of a hundred pages contains extracts from Mahatma Gandhi's writings in the "Young India" and the "Harijan"—writings given in the form of answers to intriguing questions put to him by various correspondents and others who went to him with their doubts and difficulties. The questions answered in this book range over the existence of God, the meaning of prayers and the intricate question of idol worship. The rationalist who sees no reason in a blind belief in God is told by Gandhiji that his belief in God transcends reason, for God is grasped not by his intellect but by his heart. Gandhiji does not plead for the suppression of reason, but "for a due recognition of that in us which sanctifies reason itself." The necessity for prayer is explained as also the real purpose and significance of idols in temples, for, says Gandhiji, "No Hindu considers an image to be God."

The collection is a valuable contribution to human thought.

M.A.K.

"IMPORTANT SPEECHES AND WRITINGS OF SUBHAS BOSE"

Edited by Jagat S. Bright. Published by the Indian Printing Works, 7-A-23, W.E.A. Karol Bagh, Delhi. Price Rs. 7-8-0.

"The individual must die so that the nation may live" believed Subhas Bose. "To-day I must die so that India may live and may win freedom and glory." His actions, speeches and writings were all marked by that burning desire to free his country from foreign rule. This book is a collection of some of the most significant speeches and letters of Subhas Bose from 1927 to 1915 which give us a glimpse of the dynamic personality of this great Indian patriot. He knew no compromise when and where he differed from the elder Statesmen but acted according to his own firm conviction. The extreme frankness, characteristic boldness and supreme patriotism, that guided him throughout his life have earned for him the title "Netaji", which has to-day become a household name all over the land.

M.A.K.

"INDIAN AFFAIRS"

Monthly journal published by the Foreign Department of the Indian National Congress—Inland subscription Rs. 6 per annum, Foreign 12s. per annum.

The Indian National Congress aims through this organ "to indicate what India has done in the past, what she intends to do in the future, and above all, what her hopes and promises are through her actions of the present." This publication is also intended to serve as a medium of social and cultural contact between "Mother India" and her children living in the four corners of the earth where each one of them, and each in his own way, represents the India of his birth.

The maiden issue of the 'Indian Affairs' contains a brilliant survey by the Editor Dr. M. V. Rajkumar of the integration and consolidation of India, carried out in a remarkably short time and in a thoroughly peaceful manner by India's Deputy Prime Minister Sardar Patel whose statesmanship and wisdom went such a long way to unify India as not even Asoka or Akbar had succeeded in doing. The new constitution of the Congress is explained in another chapter while recent achievements in agricultural, industrial and technological fields in India, the question of Indians abroad, the economic programme of the Congress and other matters of current importance, are dealt with in other chapters.

This publication serves to satisfy a long-felt need to promote cultural contact of Indians abroad with the mother country. The Foreign Department of the Indian National Congress is to be congratulated on its initiative in this matter as well as on the scope and standard of the "Indian Affairs."

"INDO-RUSSIAN TRADE"

By S. M. SIDDIQ.

Published under the auspices of the Indian Council of World Affairs, New Delhi—Price Rs. 4—Pages 81.

This pamphlet is not so much of an analysis of Indo-Russian trade as a survey of the possibilities of furthering whatever trade is actually carried on between Russia and our country. It describes the development of Russian agriculture, industry and commerce

since the 1917 revolution. The achievements of the three "Five year plans" (1928-33, 1933-38 and 1938-43) are explained. The various commodities exchanged between Russia and the countries with whom she has concluded bilateral trade agreements, are also mentioned.

The author feels the need for the early appointment of an Indian Trade Commissioner in Russia. He is quite optimistic of the future of Indo-Russian trade and says that the 1946-47 record of Indian exports to Russia to the tune of Rs. 3.4 crores "is just the beginning of the bright era in Indo-Russian trade relations."

Twenty tabulated lists are also appended to the pamphlet, giving valuable information on the exports, from and imports into Soviet Russia from various countries, including India, over the last few years.

—M.A.K.

"JAYOUS MYSTICISM—PARTS I & II"

By MINOCHER K. SPENCER.

Published by Spiritual Healing Centre, R.S. Puram, Coimbatore.

The volumes under review attempt to picture to the readers mysticism (religions) in its various aspects. It is not easy to define mysticism like any other external phenomenon which can be analysed through various scientific devices. So far as mysticism is concerned, human soul and to a certain extent mind, is the chief laboratory in which experiments are well-nigh impossible, and experience and utterances of mystics are our only guidance in this matter. The qualities of mysticism such as affability, noetic quality, ephemeral nature and submissiveness give us only a part of the picture and not the whole. Its comparison with music is however more illuminating. Both defy definition and are divine, and respond to harmony and peace. The author then gives us a review of mysticism and mystics in various religions—

ranging from Sankaracharya to Raman Maharshi which is the outcome of his laborious study and research. He passes on to later demonstrations of mysticism in personalities of modern times such as Sri Ramakrishna, Sadhu Sundar Singh and Mahatma Gandhi.

The two volumes are no doubt an enlightened exposition of the much misunderstood subject and will amply repay perusal. The author has taken considerable pains to make the work as authoritative as possible, and his efforts deserve every praise.

—K.C.N.

"THE WEAPONLESS WARRIOR"

Edited by Suraj Harbans Singh Thapar. Available from Civil and Military Gazette, Ltd., New Delhi.

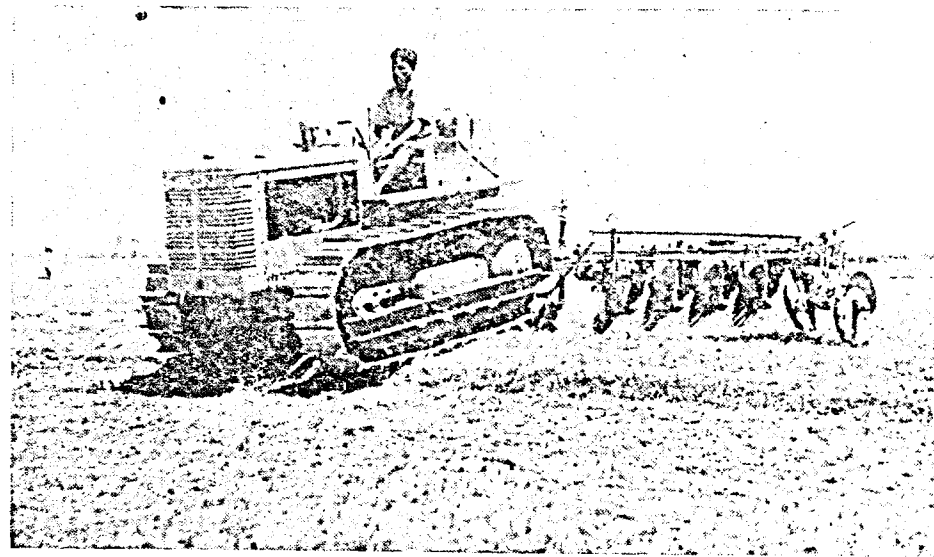
This little volume is a valuable collection of speeches and writings on Gandhiji by eminent contemporaries at home and abroad. The selection includes excerpts from Tagore, Andrews, Radhakrishnan, John H. Holmes and others. It was the unique privilege of Gandhiji to have been understood, loved and respected in his own life time. "The secret of Gandhi's success," said Tagore, "lies in his dynamic spiritual strength and incessant self-sacrifice." The present collection is full of interesting and informative anecdotes, narrated by people who had the privilege of making intimate contacts with the Mahatma. The compiler deserves congratulations for presenting this anthology to the public.

—M.A.K.

Co-operative Activities in Orissa

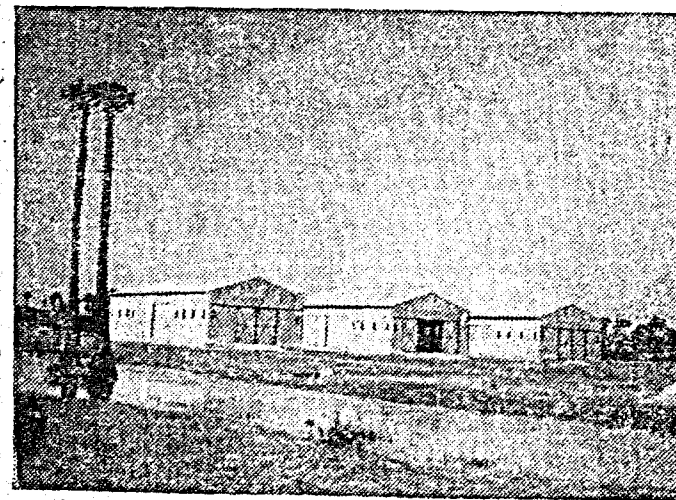
During the month ending on 15th February 1949, 137 societies were registered out of which 42 are grain-golas, 20 spinners societies, 11 stores, 5 multipurpose societies, 51 agricultural credit societies, 2 weavers' societies, 4 yarn distribution societies and 2 fishermen's societies.



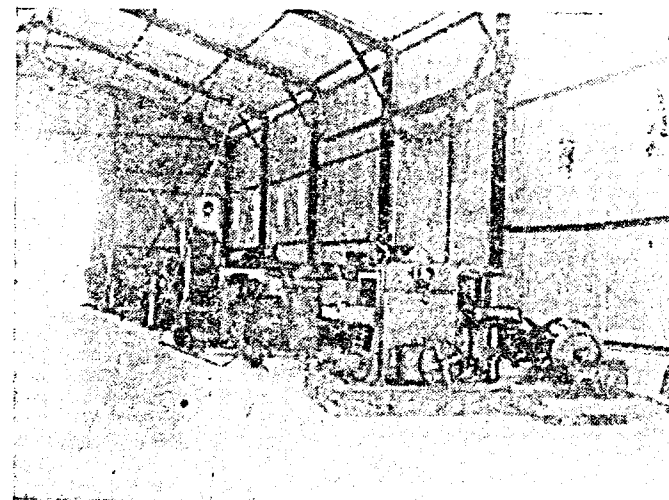


A Tractor in Operation.

Tractor Workshop at Agricultural College, Bapatla.



Outside View.



Inside View.

Madras Information

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

Vol. III, No. 7

"WE SEEK TO SERVE AND NOT TO COMPETE"

April 15, 1949

Premier's Appeal for Co-operation.

Broadcasting from the A.I.R., Madras, Hon'ble P. S. Kumaraswamy Raja, Premier, appealed for unstinted co-operation, help and sympathy. He said:

"It is with a deep sense of responsibility that I have taken the office of the Premier of this Province to which the Congress Legislature Party has called me. My colleagues and myself have been sworn in this afternoon in our office. It is conventional on an occasion like this to indicate the policy of the Government. But I need not say that, in our case, change of leadership or a few of the personnel of the Cabinet does not make any change in our policy from that of the previous Government as we are all wedded to the policies and programmes adumbrated by the Indian National Congress to which august body we owe absolute allegiance.

We realize the serious problems that face our Province now and our duty to tackle them.

The main problem we have to solve is the food problem and we know that the happiness and prosperity of our Province depend on solving the grave food situation. It will be our endeavour to see that every person gets a square meal and that nobody starves in the land.

The situation in the country in relation to law and order requires very steady attention and control. Signs are clear that forces of disruption and disorder are attempting to create confusion and chaos in the country. I need not refer specifically to all the grave problems we have to face. I realise that without the absolute and unreserved co-operation, help, sympathy and love of all our countrymen, irrespective of caste or creed or party we will not be able to tackle these problems properly. So on behalf of my colleagues and myself, I appeal to every one in the country to extend to us their unstinted co-operation, help, sympathy and affection.

We, on our part, undertake to serve to the best of our lights without fear or favour, with absolute faith in God and in our countrymen.

To the services, I entirely endorse the appeal which my esteemed predecessor, Sri Ramaswami Reddiar has made yesterday. On their co-operation and help depend our work. Let us together realise that we are here to serve and our Government should be by service. I appeal to the Press to help us in our endeavours. South Indian Press has deservedly earned a reputation for fairness and impartiality. I welcome criticism. But I appeal for a little bit of charity and sympathy also along with well-intentioned criticism. In these days everything thrives on publicity and I have no doubt that the Press will give us proper and fair publicity.

Let me in this connection pay my respectful tribute of homage and gratitude to Sri O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar and his colleagues for the services they rendered during the eventful years. Sri Reddiar was guarding our affairs. Let the high standard set by him guide us again in my fervent prayer.—*Jai Hind.*"

IN THIS ISSUE

Hon'ble P. S. Kumarasamy Raja, Premier—*Frontispiece.*
Premier's Broadcast.
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Statistical Assessment of the Grow More Food Campaign in the Madras Province

This Province was probably the first to launch a vigorous campaign for increased production of food; and that was as early as 1942 when imports from Burma, Siam, Indo-China, etc., ceased. The measures taken during the last five or six years were broadly on the following lines: (1) Bringing new lands under food crops; (2) Improving yield per acre; (3) Increasing the production of short-term paddy; (4) Improving the production of protective foods such as vegetables, milk, eggs and fish.

Government Measures—Details

2. Under the first, irrigation is the most important item; and in this, small irrigation schemes yielding quick results received top priority. The schemes were undertaken on a selective basis in the deltaic regions of Godavari, Krishna and Cauvery where results were immediate and almost certain. During the years 1943-44 to 1947-48, 150 works have been undertaken at an expenditure of Rs. 92,18,353. These brought under cultivation 377,522 acres resulting in a cumulative total production of 342,825 tons of food grains against targets of 537,186 acres and 609,529 tons, respectively.

3. The next important aspect of the irrigation drive was the well-digging campaign. Since 1944, 221,204 wells have been subsidized by the Government at a total expenditure of Rs. 5,07,03,660 but only 84,812 have been completed bringing under cultivation 102,751 acres. The entire extent of this acreage is not new land. To a certain extent, wells have helped to ensure water supply to old lands increasing their productivity. More than one crop is frequently raised on lands under well-irrigation. But in estimating the output, no account has been taken of the second or subsidiary crop that would have been harvested. The potentialities of well irrigation are immense. When all the wells are completed and seasonal factor becomes normal, the amount spent on well-sinking campaign is bound to yield much greater returns than obtained in the past four years. The additional production resulting is estimated at 43,122 tons.

4. Liberal assignment of lands for food cultivation to energetic farmers was another step in this direction. The

total extent of land thus assigned for the six years from 1942-43 to 1947-48 is 285,573 acres. The area actually cultivated however was only about 169,815 acres. Consequently an increase of not more than 286,161 tons of foodstuff can be attributed to this head.

DR. B. NATARAJAN, M.A., D.LITT.,
*Economic Adviser to the Government of
Madras*

5. Supply of subsidized chemical fertilisers and oil cakes was another important plank in the Grow More Food Programme. During the years 1944-45 to 1947-48, 224,054 tons of the former have been distributed in this manner. The pre-war consumption of ammonium sulphate, particularly for plantations and non-food crops was of the order of 30,000 tons per annum. Deducting this amount from the annual consumption in the past four years, 104,054 tons have gone to increase food production. As it has been calculated that Chemical Fertilizers produce three times their weight in paddy or at least 1.5 times their weight in rice, the amount of foodgrains resulting from the use of chemical fertilizers may be put down as 156,081 tons, under normal conditions.

6. Of the oil-cakes, groundnut cake is the most spectacular in yielding results. In the four years from 1944 to 1948, the quantity of groundnut cake distributed amounted to 566,856 tons and about 283,488 tons of increased production in terms of rice can be assigned to this source. In addition, in the same period 11,179 tons of castor and other oilcakes were distributed and the consequent increase in production may be estimated at 5,590 tons of food. As Government subsidized the purchase of oil-cakes to the extent of 10 per cent and also met the entire cost of establishment charges, the amount spent on this account in 1946-47 (for which alone figures are available) came to Rs. 12.26 lakhs. On a proportionate basis, the total expenditure for the distribution of manures for the four years should have amounted to about Rs. 30 lakhs.

As against this the total estimated increase in food production may be put down to 373,883 tons.

7. Multiplication and distribution of improved strains of seeds is given a high place in the Grow More Food Campaign. As expert opinion holds that the increase in the yield on account of this factor alone will be 15 to 20 per cent of millets and 20 to 22 per cent of oil seeds, a proper working of this scheme by itself can wipe out the food deficit of this Province. But it takes time. In the five years between 1943-44 to 1947-48, the total quantity of foodgrains seeds distributed was 97,660 tons. The area of seed farms was of the order of 158,000 acres and the additional amount of food production that may be attributed to the use of improved strains is estimated at 135,961 tons valued at Rs. 3.5 crores. The sale of seeds is subsidized by not including in the sale price overhead charges up to 12½ per cent of the cost and the entire establishment charges. The amount of subsidy, since the inception of this scheme, is calculated at about Rs. 6,88,000.

8. In the production of protective foods, special attention is being paid to the cultivation of vegetables and fruits, production of milk and milk products and development of fisheries. In 1947-48, about 1,200 lb. of vegetable seeds and 51,000 seedlings were distributed and it is estimated that about 12,000 acres of additional area has come under vegetable cultivation, the production having been stepped up to 17,200 tons of vegetables valued at 55.73 lakhs of rupees.

9. Apart from these additions of vegetables, fruits, and other protective foods, the increase in the aggregate production in the five years ending 1947-48 that may be attributed directly to the various measures of the Grow More Food Campaign will be of the order of 13.37 lakhs tons, if seasonal factor had been normal. Allowing for a weighted seasonal factor of 90 in 1943-44, and a weighted average seasonal factor of 84 in the period of four years, from 1944-45 to 1947-48, the increased food production may be estimated at 1,127,421 tons. That works out on an average at 2.25 lakhs tons per annum. Of this, in the first year 1943-44, only two

schemes, viz., free assignment of land and distribution of improved seed were in operation which resulted in an additional production of 59,435 tons. With the intensification of the Grow More Food Campaign in the subsequent four years, there was an aggregate production during the four years of 1,067,986 tons or an average of 2.67 lakhs of tons per annum. In other words during these four years about 16.81 per cent of the deficit can be assumed to have been met by the measures of the Grow More Food Campaign.

Results have been satisfactory

10. Considering the peculiar conditions of the four years, considering that 1945 was a year of cyclones, of floods, and in the subsequent years the monsoon failed, it will be seen how significant this additional production was; for in the period foodgrains production has been so seriously affected by the adverse seasonal factor that every one of the four years experienced heavy deficit. In the first year the deficit was 6.46 lakhs tons of foodgrains, while in the subsequent three years the deficits rose to 20.96 lakhs, 14.44 lakhs, 21.68 lakhs tons respectively as the seasonal factor dropped from 91 and 88 for rice and millets respectively in 1944-45 to 88 and 73 in 1945-46, 89 and 73 in 1946-47 and 82 for rice and 77 for millets in 1947-48. In this period with the weighted average seasonal factor at 84 the average annual production was 66,718 lakhs tons against that of 74,755 lakhs tons in the previous four years in which the corresponding seasonal factor was 91. Had it not been for the measures of the Grow More Food Campaign, the average deficit in the past four years would have been still greater by about 2.67 lakhs tons, and the seasonal factor still lower.

Food Deficit—Causes

11. The adverse seasonal factor, however, does not explain the entire deficit. There were other factors at work; for, were the seasonal factor alone responsible, the drop from a weighted average of 91 for the first four-year period to 84 in the second four-year period should have resulted in a production of 69.00 lakhs tons whereas the actual production had been even less, being 66.72 lakhs tons. As this includes the increased production of 2.67 lakhs of tons due to the measures taken under Grow More

Food Campaign, the production in their absence would have been only 64.05 lakhs tons. We have thus to account for a deficit of 4.95 lakhs of tons (69.00 minus 64.05) of foodgrains due to the operation of other factors, assuming that the Grow More Food Campaign could not have significantly affected the estimation of the seasonal factor.

12. The most important of these other factors is the fall in acreage under millets. While the weighted average seasonal factor for millets fell from 87 to 80, the area under millets diminished from 13.05 million acres in the earlier period to 11.68 million in the latter period. The loss of area under millets was thus approximately 1.37 million acres. Had the area remained unchanged in the second four-year period, the deterioration in seasonal conditions alone would have reduced millets production from 3.47 million tons to 3.191 million tons. On the other hand the actual average annual production in the latter period was only 2.716 million tons. The difference of 4.75 lakhs tons has to be accounted for by other factors, principally by loss in acreage. The fall in recorded acreage under millets is only 1.367 million, which at the average rate of production of 0.232 ton per acre can account for about 3.17 lakhs tons only. The difference of 1.58 lakhs tons between the actual fall of 4.75 lakhs tons and the estimated fall of 3.17 lakhs tons on account of loss in acreage has still to be accounted for in millets alone.

13. This difference may be due to one or more of the following causes: (1) The lands switched over from millets to commercial crops might have been superior grades, yielding per acre a larger output than the average of 0.232 ton, assumed as basis in the above calculation. (2) The pattern of distribution of land under the different millets like ragi, cholam, cumbu, varagu, korra and samai might have so changed as to cause a greater fall in production (of the millets, the normal output of ragi per acre is 1,127 lb., varagu 841, cholam 661, cumbu 627, samai 441 and korra 394 lb.). A shift from ragi to samai or korra cultivation would have resulted in a sharp fall in production. Such a shift was likely in view of the comparatively higher prices which crops like cholam and cumbu were fetching as against ragi. It was also likely that when seasonal conditions deteriorate, making supply

of water precarious, partially irrigated crops like ragi were yielding place to inferior crops like cholam. In fact, an analysis of the figures relating to area under different millets cultivation does support this. While the decrease in acreage is all-round, the heavier yielding millets have recorded a larger decrease than the lighter yielding varieties. (3) Less than normal application of groundnut cake, chemical fertilizers and other manures to food crops and secret diversion of such manures to commercial crops would also have brought about a reduction in the production of millets. Thus, out of the total deficit of 4.95 lakhs of tons caused by factors other than the seasonal factor, 4.75 lakhs have been accounted for by shift in acreage from millets to commercial crops, leaving a balance of 20,000 tons which is negligible.

A summing-up

14. To sum up the working of the Grow More Food Campaign in this Province during the last five years has resulted in a production of 286,161 tons from free assignment of lands, 288,294 tons from minor irrigation schemes, 43,122 tons from the well-digging campaign, 373,883 tons from the application of chemical fertilizers and oil-cakes and 135,961 tons from the multiplication and distribution of improved seeds. In the aggregate they have produced 11.27 lakhs tons valued at Rs. 29.75 crores calculated at an average price of Rs. 219 per ton in 1943-44 and Rs. 266 per ton for the subsequent four years and this at a cost to Government of Rs. 6.36 crores, of which Rs. 5.99 crores were taken up by free assignment of lands, minor irrigation works and well subsidy schemes resulting in a production of foodgrains valued at Rs. 16.29 crores. The effects of these works are of a cumulative and permanent character and cannot therefore be assessed in terms of immediate returns. Taking therefore only the schemes whose effects are of a non-recurring nature like application of manure and multiplication and distribution of improved seeds, etc., it is seen that the Province has spent a sum of Rs. 36.88 lakhs against which a return of Rs. 13.45 crores worth of foodgrains has been obtained.

Apart from these direct benefits accruing from the Grow More Food Campaign in meeting, if only partially, the food deficit, the production of 11.27 lakhs tons of foodgrains and the

payment of Rs. 29.75 crores to the agriculturists must have indirectly exercised a beneficial effect on the rural economy. To the extent the campaign induced additional production, there must have been a greater activity in the agricultural sector, greater ploughing in of capital and greater income to ryots. All these have a direct bearing on the economic well-being of the rural sector in particular and of the provincial economy in general.

15. Had this Grow More Food Campaign not been launched and had the Province imported the foodstuff estimated to have been produced by it, the Province would have paid in 1943-44 alone Rs. 1.91 crores; and in the four subsequent years Rs. 38.13 crores. Altogether Rs. 40.04 crores more would have gone outside this Province by way of imports.

16. This is indeed a commendable result and would have been even more striking had not the campaign been handicapped by continued shortage in the supply of iron and steel for agricultural purposes, implements and pumping sets, diesel oil and fertilizers, etc. As against the Province's requirement of 98,005 tons of steel for the four years ending 1947 the allotment was only 36,568 tons and actual supplies even less, having amounted to only 25,551 tons. The position with regard to fertilizers was not, however, so bad. Against a requirement of 226,000 tons for the three years ending 1947-48 the allotment was 198,590 tons and actual supplies 192,408 tons. Again in the matter of oil-cakes though the requirements of groundnut cake alone for the four years ending 1947-48 were estimated at 1,600,000 tons, actual supplies amounted to only 578,035 tons. These and other general factors incidental to a regime of control and procurement had their effects on the Grow More Food Campaign also.

The future

17. The campaign no doubt requires modification and intensification in several directions; and such a revision has already been undertaken by the Government in the five-year plan to be completed by 1951-52. But a scheme which has not been included in the plan, but which nevertheless is no less effective or important from the short-term point of view is that relating to renovation of tanks and repair of anicuts. It is hoped to

increase the irrigating capacity of 27,000 tanks in the ryotwari tracts and about another one-third the number in the zamindari area of the Province, constructed several centuries ago, but sadly neglected in the last few decades. These tanks have lost much of their capacity due to gradual siltation. No systematic attempt has been made so far to restore the lost capacity of tanks by means of raising the bunds. Improving the bunds and surplus escapes and sluices constitute a practical approach towards restoring the full tank level. This work will cost Rs. 8 crores and will include not only the 25,000 rain-fed tanks in as many as 17 districts but also 2,000 more tank in charge of the Public Works Department which are partly rainfed and partly fed by small streams. To ensure adequate irrigation even in bad years, a campaign for sinking wells in the ayacuts of these tanks is necessary. These wells will supplement water-supply from tanks and serve as an alternative source of irrigation. This will cost another Rs. 2½ crores. The spring ponds, spring channels and kasams which stud the coastal districts of this Province are in urgent need of improvement and will cost another Rs. 2½ crores. Lastly tanks in the regions, until recently under zamindari tenure, call for immediate repair and will require a sum of Rs. 3 crores. Then there are the anicuts at the heads of which silt and sand have accumulated, preventing retention of sufficient water. These will have to be replaced by regulators costing about Rs. 2 crores. All these schemes will cost a capital expenditure of Rs. 19 crores. Considerations of imported heavy machinery and technical skill do not stand in the way, as the bulk of the expenditure will be on labour and the work can largely be entrusted to local ryots. The

expenditure may be shared by the Centre and the Province half-and-half, and the work can be completed in two to three years. When completed, five million acres will receive effective water-supply, and the Province's deficit will largely be wiped out by this alone. It will also rouse the enthusiasm of the ryots in the Grow More Food Campaign in a manner and to a degree not so far attained.

18. There is, however, one other aspect of the question which lies beyond the competence of the Provincial Government. It would have been noticed that while on the one hand the Grow More Food Campaign was bearing fruit on the intensive front, there had been, on the other, remarkable retreat on the extensive front in the shape of a steady transference of land from food to commercial crops. We have attempted to stop this in the case of cotton, but millets have been giving place to groundnut. Groundnut is a peculiar crop; it is a partially consumed as food and is a valuable food for the soil. Being a leguminous crop it plays an important part in crop rotation. We cannot therefore straightway impose restrictions as in the case of cotton. The main thing that leads to a preference of groundnut to millets is obviously the price factor. If therefore a parity in prices between food crops and groundnut is fixed and maintained, that would be an approach to a solution of the problem. This would, in turn, involve a crop survey on All-India basis, and a rational allocation of the cultivated area between food and commercial crops, so that the minimum raw material needs of India's industries may be met, leaving the balance for food crops. As this is an inter-State question, it is for the Centre to take it up as early as possible.



SHORT NOTES

Gift to Madras Museum

Sri T. N. Sethuraman Chettiar of Pondicherry has been kind enough to present to the Madras Museum a valuable collection of 17 articles recently. They include beautiful metal figures of Subrahmanya, Dandayudhapani and Vishnu, a group of three wooden figures from Indo-China, representing, in a remarkable way, the art of wood-carving of that country, a specimen of mica fan with line figures of ten avatars of Vishnu on it, a *semhu* with good copper and silver inlay work and a rare specimen of walking stick made of fish vertebrae.

Ex-servicemen's Colony

As early as 1946, the Government approved a scheme for the establishment of a land colony for 120 ex-servicemen in about 600 acres of land in Komaragiriapatnam village in Amalapuram taluk, East Godavari district. Originally, the Board of Revenue estimated the total cost involved in the reclamation of land, provision of drainage and irrigation facilities, drinking water wells, housing, communications, etc., at Rs. 2.34 lakhs. Subsequently, the estimate was revised with an eye to economy.

Though the scheme was intended to benefit 120 colonists and 600 acres were proposed to be given at the rate of 5 acres to each, only 469.56 acres were readily available.

The total strength of the colony proposed under the scheme is 120. There are at present 120 members with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 8,050. Seventy-five of the colonists have been allotted 225.26 acres at the rate of three acres each. They have reclaimed this land and are cultivating the same. Sixty huts out of which 20 are big and 40 are small have been put up at a cost of Rs. 10,120. Pucca houses have not been built so far. The acquisition of sites for houses is pending consideration.

A sum of Rs. 1,500 was provided in the revised proposals for drinking

water wells. Three wells have been dug at a cost of Rs. 600.

An approach road to the colony through the village is quite necessary and estimates are pending preparation by the Highways Department.

Six pairs of bulls and 62 pairs of buffaloes have been supplied to the colonists at a cost of Rs. 12,411. Likewise ploughs, spades and other agricultural implements have been supplied at a cost of Rs. 1,487. Two bullock carts are kept by the society. These cost Rs. 441. A cattle-shed has also been constructed at a cost of Rs. 943.

Paddy is the only crop grown in the colony. In the years fasli 1356 and 1357 cultivation was done by the members.

In fasli 1358, there was individual cultivation by ex-trainees who were allotted three acres of land temporarily. The first crop yielded 169 bags of paddy to the value of Rs. 2,657. The second crop was a failure owing to salt wave. The second crop at present in progress is being carried on individual basis, and the harvest will be completed in the first or second week of May. The crop was attacked by caterpillars and with the help of the Entomologist, the disease is being fought successfully.

There is also a vocational training centre attached to the colony. It was started in June 1947. Thirty-nine members are undergoing training in the centre. Various kinds of vegetables are grown in the colony. Six Cockerils have been obtained from the Hosur Cattle farm and four turkeys and two hens have been purchased locally.

The affairs of the society are managed by a board of seven members who have been elected by the general body as per the by-laws.

On the whole if nearly 600 acres are brought under cultivation 10,000 bags of paddy can be raised on this colony land.

Recently Dr. T. S. S. Rajan visited the colony and addressed a meeting of the colonists in which he stressed the importance of cultivation on co-operative basis. The Minister presented

medals to colonists who had achieved distinction in agriculture, bee-keeping and vegetable gardening.

Political Sufferers and Government Service

Following the concessions granted by the Government of India in the matter of entry into Government service to persons who took part in the national movements and were thereby prevented from availing themselves of the normal opportunities for entry into Government service, the Government of Madras have decided to give the concessions mentioned below to such persons when seeking entry into the public services of this Province:—

(1) Where the prescribed conditions regarding qualifications are strictly fulfilled and any other considerations affecting the assessment of merits of candidates are equal, participation in national work should be regarded as an additional qualification and preference accorded to candidates who have made sacrifices in the cause of the country's independence.

(2) Relaxation of the age-limit in favour of such persons in deserving cases should also be made.

2. To be eligible for the age concession referred to in paragraph 1 above, a candidate must have taken part in the national movements and must—

(a) (i) either have been actually debarred from employment or refused admission to a selection or examination on account of his political activities; or

(ii) have been imprisoned or detained on account of his political activities thus preventing him from appearing for such a selection or an examination; and

(b) at the time when he was so debarred or prevented from appearing for such selection or examination he should have been within the normal age-limits prescribed therefor.

NOTE.—It is not necessary for the purpose of this concession that a candidate should have been actually imprisoned or under detention at the time of selection or examination, if he would otherwise have been a candidate, but for his imprisonment or detention.

If a candidate fulfils the above conditions, the age-limit will normally

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PRESS NOTES, RELEASES, ETC.—A DIGEST

Fruit drinks

The Government of Madras have approved a proposal to popularise the fruit drinks, prepared at the Fruit Products Research Laboratory, Kodur.

One dozen bottles of the fruit drinks will be supplied at half rates to each District Agricultural Officer, who will distribute them to one or two important restaurants in his district. Four important institutions or clubs and 20 popular hotels in the Madras City will be supplied with one dozen bottles each.

[March 22, 1949]

Registration of documents relating to property

The payment of Taxes (Transfer of Property) Ordinance, 1948, came into force in this Province on 4th December 1948. It prohibited the registration of any document relating to property other than agricultural land which is required to be registered under the Indian Registration Act, 1908, unless it was accompanied by a certificate from the Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income-Tax of the area in which the property was situated, to the effect that the person whose right, title or interest in the property was affected by the document, was not liable to assessment or taxation under the Indian Income-Tax Act, 1922, the Excess Profits Tax Act, 1940, or the Business Profits Tax Act, 1947, or that he had paid, or made satisfactory provision for the payment of, all the existing or anticipated liabilities under any of the above Acts. This Ordinance ceased to be in force on 6th February 1949, with the result that the certificate of the Inspecting Assistant Commissioner is no longer necessary for the registration of a document. The Government, however, understand that many registering officers continue to insist on the production of certificates.

Legislation to replace the Ordinance was brought up by the Union Government before the Central Legislature, but has not yet been enacted. The Madras Government have decided that pending its enactment, document should be accepted for registration in

this Province without insisting on a certificate from the Income-Tax authorities so as to avoid inconvenience to the public. Instructions in this sense have been issued to all the Registering Officers, and the public are advised that documents unaccompanied by certificates from the Income-Tax authorities will be accepted for registration.

[March 22, 1949]

Procurement of foodgrains

In order to maximise the procurement of foodgrains and to solve the difficulty which at present is felt by a number of procuring agents in finding adequate funds to operate in the areas assigned to them, the Government have decided that a larger number of procuring agents, wholesalers and retailers should be appointed and that licences under the Madras Foodgrains Control Order should be issued more liberally than at present. To implement this decision, the Government have issued orders that all persons who were in the foodgrains business during any period prior to 22nd June 1942 may be granted a licence under the Madras Foodgrains Control Order provided they produce satisfactory evidence that they were in the foodgrains business and provided also that they have not at any time been found guilty of hoarding or black-marketing offences or other offences under the Control orders or even strongly suspected of having indulged in anti-social activities. The Government hereby desire to inform the public that persons who satisfy the conditions mentioned above may submit their applications to the Commercial Tax Officer of the district concerned for the grant of licences under the Madras Foodgrains Control Order, 1947.

2. Persons with qualifications as specified above and who can command the requisite finance and influence, may also apply to the Collector of the district concerned before the end of April 1949 for appointment as procuring agents, wholesale dealers or retail dealers. Selected dealers will be required to execute an agreement and to deposit a sum of money fixed by the

Collector at his discretion subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,000 (Rupees one thousand) in the case of procuring agents and wholesalers for the due performance of their functions. In the case of retailers the security deposit will be Rs. 200 (Rupees two hundred).

[March 22, 1949]

Millet Breeding Stations

The Government of Madras have sanctioned a scheme to open four Millet Breeding Stations, one each at Ongole, Atiyalur, Nalasapattam and Tirupattur, at a cost not exceeding Rs. 2,02,382, spread over a period of five years from April 1, 1949.

The necessary staff to be employed in the four stations has also been sanctioned.

[March 29, 1949]

(Continued from page 5)

be relaxed in his favour provided he is not over 35 years on the date of commencement of examination (written or oral or both) where selection is made by the Madras Public Service Commission and on the date of appointment in other cases.

3. A candidate, who claims the concession for relaxation of the age-limit, should submit, along with his application for appointment or for admission to any examination or selection a certificate from a member of the Central or Provincial Legislature, or an affidavit filed before a First Class Stipendiary Magistrate by a respectable person testifying to the facts about the candidate's participation in the national movements. The appointing authority or the Madras Public Service Commission, as the case may be, will admit the application if it is otherwise in order.

The question of relaxing the age-limit will be considered by the Government if the applicant is actually selected for appointment.

Policies and Programmes

Minor Irrigation Works—Their development

Hon'ble Bakthavatsalam's Broadcast



Broadcasting from the AIR, Madras, Hon'ble Sri Bakthavatsalam referred to the importance of Minor Irrigation works and Government plans for their development. He said:

When we talk about irrigation development in this Province, we have in mind the large river-valley projects like Periyar, Mettur, Tungabhadra or Ramapadasagai. We are proud of the vast developments that have been effected by our Irrigation Engineers in the Godavari, Krishna or Cauvery Deltas. We conjure up the spirit of the great Gola who conceived and executed the grand Anicut and converted the flat Tanjore country into a granary for his kingdom. We long for Engineers like Mr Arthur Cotton who copied the pattern of the Grand Anicut successfully in the Godavari and the Krishna and transformed the Circars into the fairest districts of the Province. We look almost contemptuously at the small irrigation tanks and spring channels which are scattered over our countryside. The sprawling untidy village tank-bund fails to capture our imagination and we leave them to the village community to be looked after as best as they could under the 'Kudamaramat Law'. Is this attitude of ours correct? The total irrigated extent of the Province is roughly 10 million acres. Irrigation by the well-looked-after river channels cover even now, only one-half of this

extent. The remaining half or roughly five million acres are under these neglected minor irrigation works, both Government and zamindari. Surely the part played by these works in the economy of the country is not insignificant. Again, the pretty river-channels are mostly concentrated in the four districts of Tanjore, East Godavari, West Godavari and Krishna. The prosperity which they bring in is enjoyed by only a small fraction of our teeming millions. The large bulk of the population have few or no river-channels and are dependent on minor irrigation sources for their livelihood. We have 25,000 tanks in areas under the direct revenue administration of the Government. There are more of them in zamindaris, a good many of which are in a semi-ruined state. The minor irrigation sources play a very considerable part in the welfare of our vast rural population. Let the rains come in time and fill them up to the brim. The village springs forth to life at once. The agriculturist gets busy with the plough. The landless labourer finds employment under his neighbour. The village artisan hardly finds time to attend to all the calls on him. The village shop-keeper runs a thriving trade. The rich misedar is able to visit the district town and make many purchases for his family and friends, and thereby he passes a measure of the prosperity of his village on to the urban dweller. The harvest festival is celebrated with great pomp and rejoicing around the village temple. And when we consider that ours is an agricultural Province and that the large bulk of the people live in villages, we can visualize the significance of these minor irrigation sources in the economy of the country.

Minor Irrigation sources—their antiquity

2. As we travel by rail or when we speed along the road by motor, we pass by these tanks in scores. Some are tiny irrigating ten or twenty acres but others like the Honneri or Tamara-pak tank are huge with a network of channels providing irrigation to five, ten or more villages. All of them are ancient. We do not find many new

ones springing up in our time. Let us pause to examine who built them. Our ancestors of course; but can we recognize these architects in the pages of history so that we may express our gratitude to their departed spirits? The benevolent chieftains who designed and executed them did not even care to engrave their names on the masonry of these works. Seldom do we see clues with which we can trace our large-hearted benefactors. When Krishna Deva Raya was reigning at Vijayanagar, he deputed one Kondamurusu, the son of his Minister, to the Nellore country with a large sum of money to buy horses. The country was dry and the people were poor. The loyal peasants tendered their apology to the high official for their inability to supply him any rice. Kondamurusu was kind-hearted and imaginative. He saw a jungle stream tearing its course of destruction through a gorge between two ranges of steep hills. Forgetting his errand for the Emperor, he halted at that place and put up a lofty bund in the gorge to form the lake which we now see in the village of Anantasagaram in the Nellore district. The story goes that when the bund was being built it was found difficult to close the last breach in spite of all attempts. A vision appeared to the devout official and demanded a human sacrifice. Volunteers were called for and a heroic shepherd girl sacrificed herself in the breach. The spirit of this fair maiden lives to this day on that tank-bund, and soon after the harvest each year, thousands of grateful peasants gather round the temple of "Golla Bhama" on the tank-bund to pay their homage to her heroism. Kondamurusu who swandered the Emperor's wealth on this noble purpose was summoned to court. The incredulous Krishna Deva Raya came down in person to verify the story of his erring subordinate before meting out just punishment. He was so pleased at the sight of the magnificent lake so ingeniously devised by his well-meaning subordinate that he restored him to favour at once and named the lake as Anantasagaram after the Emperor's brother Anantadeva Raya. This lake has ever since been irrigating about 4,000 acres of first-rate double crop land in seven villages of Atmakur taluk. It has stood the test of time without any repairs worth the name, bringing in good cheer and plenty to thousands of homes in an otherwise barren country.

Upkeep of Minor Irrigation sources

3. If the history of our minor irrigation works had been written, it would have filled volumes of romantic story. They have been there for so many centuries weathering storm and floods, that we often take them for granted as parts of creation. We do not appreciate their worth because we do not think of the toil and sweat of our ancestors who constructed them unaided by machinery. In our Grow More Food drive to-day, we are spending on an average of about Rs. 750 of public money to give irrigation facilities to one acre of dry land. Our forefathers have passed down to us works which irrigate 5 million acres and in terms of the present currency, they constitute a national wealth of about Rs. 350 crores. Surely we have good cause to be grateful and we owe it to them that we make good care of these works and pass them down to our children undamaged. I fear we have not been discharging this sacred trust of ours adequately. Before the war, the amount annually set apart for their maintenance was less than Rs. 10 lakhs or roughly Re. 1 for five acres. After the present Government took over, we have increased the grant to about Rs. 35 lakhs, but even this is not much considering their worth.

Tank Restoration schemes

4. During the time of the British, a small department of irrigation overseers and lascars was constituted under District Collectors to look after these works. All that was attempted by this department was to keep the bunds and the masonry works in some order. But the tanks were formed several centuries ago. They have all lost much of their capacity by gradual silting of their beds. The result is that the tanks do not hold enough water to give adequate supplies to lands registered under them. In years of scanty rainfall, a scramble for water ensues and crops on vast extents perish of drought. And the much needed waters which used to be held up in these tanks, surplus over their crests and run to waste into the sea. The crying need of these tanks is a systematic programme to restore to them their lost capacities and that is the problem which is now actively engaging the attention of the Government. Removal of the silt and deepening of the bed to original level were considered but found impracticable. The cost is prohibitive and there is no place in the neighbourhood to dump the soil excavated. The only practical course which now looks

feasible, is to raise the level of the surplus weir and to strengthen the bund to hold back a higher storage. When the full tank level is increased, it causes submersion of crops on the foreshore of the tank. The ryots owning such lands can sue the Government for damages. Again the surplus flowing out of one tank is often the registered source of supply for a lower tank. The ryots under the lower tank can sue the Government for what they might consider to be a diminution in their accustomed supply. The Government will have to prove by factual evidence that what they are attempting to do in each case is only a restoration of lost capacity and not an increase in the original capacity. The British had thought of this expedient to restore lost capacity but gave it up on a consideration of the legal complication. This Government have decided to face the issue boldly and legislation is now under consideration by which tanks could be restored to full capacity without provoking frivolous or unreasonable suits.

Outlay of the scheme

5. The restoration of these tanks to their original state of usefulness is going to cost a good deal of money. A rough estimate indicates an outlay of not less than Rs. 20 crores. The Government are convinced that the expenditure is worthwhile, because that is the quickest and surest way of growing more food and what is more important, of bringing in a substantial measure of prosperity to the long-neglected tillers of the soil. We are seeking financial assistance from the Central Government to execute this programme. Provision has been made in our Budget of 1949-50 for an expenditure of Rupees one crore as a first instalment towards this end. The machinery for carrying out this programme has yet to be organized and it may not be possible to spend any very considerable sum during the first year, but a start will be made. The British Government had appointed tank restoration parties to map out these tank basins and a good deal of useful work had been done by T.R.S. parties in preparing records of their specifications. These parties were abolished as a very short-sighted measure of retrenchment in 1931. They have now been restored and have just started operations in the districts of Anantapur, Chittoor, South Arcot and Ramnad. This staff will be strengthened in the course of the year to take on hand an ambitious scheme of renovation of tanks.

Other Minor Irrigation sources—Spring channels

6. A fair percentage of minor irrigation works consists of spring channels. Clearing these channels of accumulated silt and keeping them in fair efficiency have been the direct responsibility of the interested ryots under a system called 'Kudimaramat'. In ancient times when the village was the political unit of administration under its headman and when little assistance was expected from the State, this responsibility used to be discharged by ryots satisfactorily. Of late partly due to disunity in our villages, ryots have been grossly negligent in this respect. During the last two years the Government have at their cost set right a good many of the major channels. They are now considering whether they should not abolish the 'Kudimaramat' liability in lieu of a small acreage fee at least in respect of channels supplying more than one village. The necessary legislation for this purpose will soon be proposed and the Government hope that this measure will be popular.

7. In the matter of construction of these small irrigation sources our ancestors have done their job with such thoroughness, that in certain districts like North Arcot, there is hardly anything yet to be done. Still something more would be possible in certain parts of the country and the Government have already drawn up a five-year plan for that purpose. This programme consists of about 30 new small irrigation schemes at a total cost of about Rs. 6 to 7 crores. All the 300 schemes are now under investigation by the Public Works Department and about 100 schemes costing about Rs. 2 crores have already been sanctioned and are now under execution. When this programme is completed by about 1952, an extent of about 250,000 acres of dry land is expected to be brought under irrigation. The Government are endeavouring to spread this benefit evenly on all districts laying special emphasis on districts which have no major irrigation sources.

Minor Irrigation sources—General maintenance

8. There have been complaints from different parts of the Province that the Revenue Department which has been looking after minor irrigation works, has not been able to bestow adequate attention to them. Strong representations are being received that this work should be handed over to the

Public Works Department which has staff specially trained in the up-keep of irrigation systems. The Government have examined this question and as an experimental measure they have entrusted the tanks of the Conjeevaram basin of Chingleput district to the care of the Public Works Department. If the experiment proves beneficial, the P.W.D. will be directed to take over the entire minor irrigation system of the Province.

An appeal

9. From their eternal resting place, our forefathers can point out to us the myriads of tanks and supply channels with which they have studded the country-side in their times and demand that they be judged by their achievements. They had no steam engine or motor tractors to aid them in their endeavour. Have we, of this generation, a comparable achievement to be shown up? History will deliver judgment on us just as we are judging them and if we must be acquitted with honour by that tribunal, we must be able to create things of lasting benefit. The fact that we held high offices or sat

under electric fans or travelled with the speed of sound in the new jet-propelled aeroplane will not be remembered. If we must escape oblivion, we must pass down lasting wealth as did our ancestors. The present Government have the will and are making the plans. It is up to you to support the Government to execute them. We are short of money and technical manpower. Do not fritter away your earnings on immediate enjoyments. Let us remember that a good share of our earnings comes out of the sweat of our ancestors. Make your savings available to the Government for productive expenditure by investing them in Savings Certificates. Our Engineers are preparing plans and estimates for renovating our village tanks. Render them all the assistance you can in the field. As and when an estimate is sanctioned for a village tank, let all the villagers collectively undertake to execute the work at cost and with speed. If all of you who have listened to me make this resolution and carry it out with determination, this talk of mine would not have been made in vain.

—By courtesy of A.I.R., Madras.

A Big Drive for Adult Education *

The matter of adult education is of supreme importance to this country. Education ensures the efficiency of a people, helps to come to a common understanding among the various sections of the people and above all, makes men and women do their part in the society and the State. Looked at from that point of view, adult education is of supreme importance. It is much more so to-day than before in view of the adult suffrage which will presently become the basis of our Constitution. The generality of our people, in fact, all the adults in the country will be called upon to decide by their votes, national policies and thus decide the future of the nation. Unless we succeed in giving them knowledge and equipment to judge these policies and come to right conclusions, the future of the nation will be at stake. It is with this end in view that this Government as well as the Government of India have resolved to launch a big drive for adult education.

Adult Literacy and Adult Education

In this connection, I would like to point out the distinction between adult literacy and adult education. While adult literacy is an extremely important part of the Adult Education movement, it must be clearly understood that our end is not mere literacy but a social education which will make every individual man or woman aware of our rights and responsibilities to the society and to the State. To know and appreciate the conditions in which we are living, to co-operate with the community for our mutual good and to understand and do our duties well and efficiently for our own security and happiness, these must form the elements of any movement for Adult Education. Especially in times like the present when the world is disturbed by unsocial tendencies, it is absolutely necessary that our people must be equipped with the knowledge to judge and to follow whatever is best for the community and the country.

* From the speech of Sri T. S. Avashilingam Chettiar in connexion with the opening of the Adult Education Workers' Conference.

How to tackle the problem of Adult Education

In tackling the problem of adult education, we must also remember that organizing adult education classes is something very different from organizing classes for children. It was once thought that teachers teaching children in elementary schools can be utilized for adult education purposes; but it has been found by experience that the training which fits them to be good teachers in elementary schools will not be sufficient to make them good teachers in adult education centres. The approach that is necessary to teach adults is something very different from the one that is necessary to teach children. The child is easily amenable to discipline and generally takes for granted what the teacher teaches. But the adults that come to learn may have an experience and knowledge which may be far superior to the teacher in particular directions. Besides, the adult is self-conscious and so, he must be treated with the utmost respect. The knowledge that he has must be utilized for purposes of giving further education. There can be compulsion with the child but there can be only a friendly inducement to the adult. The success of any scheme of adult education will depend upon our getting the willing co-operation of the adults themselves. Mere knowledge of any particular subject may not interest adult. It must be something directly concerning him; the community in which he lives or the ideals for which he stands. We must inspire him with ideals which are dormant in him and above all, it must be closely related to the work that he does or the profession that he follows so that he must be able to see that he will be a better and a prouder man after undergoing these courses.

If these conditions are to be satisfied, it will mean that the courses which will have to be given for men and women should be somewhat different as their duties are usually different in life. Besides, the approach necessary for organizing adult classes for women will be much more difficult especially in this country as they are shy and retiring. The time that may suit men may not be convenient for women. The time after the day's work when the man returns home after his daily duties, perhaps is the most convenient time for the men; but normally, the women are most busy in the evenings when their husbands or fathers or children return home, and

they have to prepare for the evening meal. It is mostly in the afternoon when the day's work is over and when there is a little leisure that it is convenient for women. It is also very difficult to gather a number of women at the same place. It is for these reasons, the adult education for women is much more difficult than that for men. Any scheme of adult education should imply therefore a training of workers who are well-versed in the technique of adult education. In this great work, there is tremendous scope for non-officials but as in every other work, spasmodic efforts will not have much value. It is continued effort on the part of individuals or associations for a number of years, that will succeed in producing results.

Government Plans

The Government of Madras have planned for adult education in its various aspects. Apart from the starting of adult literacy schools, they have also taken up the task of training workers for adult literacy work. Teachers and others who are anxious to do this work have been gathered in camps lasting for six weeks and instruction on adult literacy work has been given to them. In addition, for such of those people who are already literate and who have had certain amount of education through schools or otherwise, rural colleges are being provided so that by devoting themselves to studies for a couple of hours every evening, higher education will be made available to them. Considering the needs of women as apart from men, separate courses have been evolved for them also. In view of the great importance of adult education for women, this Government have created a department for women's welfare, which has been doing work among women for the last few years. This department has 29 urban centres and 23 rural centres throughout the Province and is trying to organize work amongst women of all classes in co-operation with local volunteers. Arrangements have also been made to publish a series of simple and graded literature at cheap cost for further education, so that these people who become literate may not lapse back to illiteracy.

Role of Film and Radio

The value of the film and the radio in spreading adult education has not been forgotten. The Government is contemplating the use of film for this purpose

on a wide basis. Orders have been issued limiting films to be shown in any show to 15,500 feet or not exceeding three hours including the interval, and it has been laid down that films which will come for censor after 1st March 1949 should not be more than 13,000 feet and that the rest of the 2,000 feet should be utilized for showing shorts of educational or instructional value. In this Province, nearly half the number of cinemas are touring ones and it is expected that these instructional films will reach the farthest villages through these touring cinemas. The Government are also contemplating the formation of a Film Library to make such films available for shows. With the help of A.I.R. station in this Province, the radio is also being utilized for adult education purposes. Arrangements have been made to instal 979 rural receiving sets in the Province. Five hundred more sets have been bought and await installation. There are plans to increase this number in the coming years.

Agency for Adult Education

The agency for adult education is one of the most important aspects of adult education work. Last year I made a personal attempt to make an appeal to the students of the various colleges and I am glad to be able to tell you that 347 students, both men and women, offered themselves for this work. They were given one week's instruction in quick methods of literacy and you will be glad to hear that the Laubach method was used for that purpose. These volunteers made earnest attempts to organize work among adults in their respective villages. But the great difficulty was the lack of agencies in the various places to utilize the services of these volunteers. It is very important that Social Service Organizations should be encouraged and organized to take up this work of adult education and utilize the volunteers that may come forward to do this work. In the meeting of the Provincial Advisory Board of Education which was held recently, the universities have been requested to explore the possibilities of using college students in the holidays for this purpose.

It has been suggested that elementary schools all over the Province could be utilized for this purpose. As I have mentioned elsewhere, there are now 30,001 elementary schools with 5 classes. These are situated throughout the Province and can well become agencies

for adult education. long run if they can be organized on that basis. But the Provincial Advisory Board of Education has recommended that for the present, adult literacy centres may be started by all secondary schools which are 1,041 in number and complete higher elementary schools which are 4,606. The Government will consider this recommendation and pass the necessary orders. I want it to be clearly understood that any adult education work done by the teachers in the schools will be on a remunerative basis and for payment of a specified amount so that the teachers will also have the necessary encouragement to take up this work. Grants will be paid to non-official agencies who will come forward to start adult literacy centres or rural colleges. I would appeal to high schools and colleges to take advantage of these offers and co-operate with the Government in spreading adult education. The other great part of the work is that of attracting the adults for these classes. The Adult Education Sub-Committee of the Provincial Advisory Board of Education has been asked to go into this matter also and suggest the programme for adult education in the next financial year.

Problems . . . are tremendous

It will be seen that the problems that we have to face in adult education are tremendous. But the vastness of the problem should not discourage us. In fact the tremendous need for adult education should inspire us to take up the challenge and start the work. In every aspect of education, such as elementary, secondary or collegiate, the Government can undertake the work with the help of paid workers. But adult education can be done only with the co-operation of non-official agencies and that co-operation should not merely be in the actual organization of the schools but also in the creation of an atmosphere which will make adults willing and anxious to attend these classes. That, in fact, is the prime need of to-day.



DEPARTMENTAL ACTIVITIES

Medical Department Stanley Medical College, during 1947-48

Reviewing the working of the Stanley Medical College, Madras, during 1947-48, the Government have observed that all its departments maintained their usual level of efficiency.

The other salient points of the Government's review are as follows:—

Admissions.—Of the total number of 72 students admitted during the year, 16 were women. Ten licentiates were also admitted for the shortened course of M.B.B.S., of whom three were women. There were 113 women students during the period under review, as against 112 in the previous year in the M.B.B.S., and Licentiate Classes put together. Thirty-three refugee students were also admitted. The total strength of the students in the College was 530, as against 534 in 1946-47.

Examination Results.—There has been a slight fall in the percentage of passes at the University Examination, except in the Pre-Registration examination.

Madurai Medical College Students.—The second batch of 50 students of the Mathurai Medical College, underwent training in the Pre-Registration Course in the Stanley Medical College. The Government are taking steps to proceed with the schemes of improvements and additions to the Stanley Medical College and the attached hospitals, which are intended to provide increased facilities for the teaching of students of the College and for increasing the number of annual admissions to the College from 72 to 100.

Expenditure.—The net cost to the Government on account of the Maintenance of the Stanley Medical College was Rs. 2,06,820, as against Rs. 1,68,654 during the previous year.

Labour Department

The Government have substituted sub-rule (1) of rule 14 of the Madras Industrial Disputes Rules and fixed

the number of members constituting the works committee, and added a proviso to rule 14 regarding meetings of the works committee in the case of seasonal establishments.

The Government have ordered the withdrawal of prosecutions, if any, launched for non-implementation of the awards of Industrial Tribunals in the dispute in cotton textiles and motor transport.

The Government have ordered the withdrawal of prosecutions, if any, launched for illegal lockouts or illegal strikes during the pendency of adjudications in the disputes between the workers and managements of printing presses, engineering firms and type-foundries, hosiery factories and tanneries in the Province.

The Government have ordered the withdrawal of prosecutions, if any, launched for non-implementation of certain interim awards in the disputes between the workers and managements of printing presses, engineering firms and type foundries, hosiery factories and tanneries in the Province.

The Government have referred the disputes between the workers and managements of Beedi Factories in Chittoor, Anantapur, Bellary and Kurnool districts to the Industrial Tribunal, Vijayavada, for adjudication.

The Government have referred the dispute between the workers and the management of the Burmah-Shell Oil Storage and Installation Depot, Tondiarpet, Madras, to the Industrial Tribunal I, Madras, for adjudication.

The Government have referred the dispute between the workers and the management of the Mysore Vegetable Oil Products Limited, Madras, to the Industrial Tribunal I, Madras, for adjudication.

The Government have accepted the recommendations of the Industrial Tribunal II, Madras, in the dispute between the workers and the management of the Associated Transports, Limited, Madras.

The Government have referred the dispute between the workers and the management of the T.K.M. Bus Service,

Madras, to the Industrial Tribunal I, Madras, for adjudication.

The Government have referred the disputes between the label and tobacco section workers and the managements of the Taj Mahal, Kareem and Bavatta Beedi Factories at Madras, to the Industrial Tribunal II, Madras, for adjudication.

The Government have referred the dispute between the workers and the management of the South Indian Bus Transport, Limited, Madras, to the Industrial Tribunal II, Madras, for adjudication.

The Government have accepted the award of the Industrial Tribunal II, Madras, in the dispute between the workers and the management of the Gordon Woodroffe Leather Manufacturing Company, Pallavaram, Madras.

The Government have referred the disputes between the workers and the managements of certain beedi factories in Madras to the Industrial Tribunal I, Madras, for adjudication.

The Government have referred the dispute between the workers and the management of the Cine Laboratory, Adyar, Madras, to the Industrial Tribunal I, Madras, for adjudication.

The Government have referred the dispute between the workers and the management of the East India Distilleries and Sugar Factories, Limited, Ranipet, to the Industrial Tribunal I, Madras, for adjudication.

The Government have referred the disputes between the workers and the managements of beedi factories in North Arcot district to the Industrial Tribunal, Madras, for adjudication.

The Labour Officer, Vijayavada, has reported that the workers of Messrs. F. G. Iqbal & Co., Tanners, Eluru, who struck work on 4th March 1949, resumed work on 5th March 1949 as a result of conciliation.

The Secretary, the Motor Workers' Union, Bhimavaram, has reported that the workers of those Motor Transport Companies which have not implemented the terms of settlement arrived at between the workers and managements of the Motor Transport Companies in Bhimavaram would go on strike from 10th March 1949. The Commissioner of Labour has instructed the Labour Officer, Vijayavada to take necessary action in the matter. He has informed the Secretary of the Union

also to advise the workers not to precipitate the matters by resorting to strike but to await conciliation by the Labour Officer.

As a result of the conciliation brought about by the Labour Officer, Guntur, the dispute between the workers and the management of Messrs. K. Veeraswamy and Sons, Kurnool, was settled and the workers have withdrawn the notice of strike issued on 24th February 1949.

Sri Ram Match Factory, Muzhapilangad, Malabar, which was closed on 31st January 1949 on account of over accumulation of stock and want of timber was re-opened on 7th February 1949 of their own accord and the workers resumed work.

The Government have referred the disputes between the workers and the managements of Cinema Studios in Mathurai to the Industrial Tribunal, Mathurai, for adjudication.

The Government have referred the dispute between the workers and management of the Orient Products Ginning, Decorticating and Oil Mills, Tirumangalam, to the Industrial Tribunal, Mathurai, for adjudication.

The Government have referred the dispute between the workers and the management of Sri Meenakshi Sundareswarar Electric Corporation Limited, Karaikudi, to the Industrial Tribunal, Mathurai, for adjudication.

The Government have referred the dispute between the workers and the management of the Narasus' Manufacturing Company, Salem, to the Industrial Tribunal, Coimbatore, for adjudication.

The Government, have cancelled the adjudication ordered in G.O. Ms. No. 384, Development, dated 26th January 1949, in the dispute between the workers and the management of the Indian Metal and Metallurgical Corporation, Mettur Dam, as the management have since taken back the 48 dismissed workers.

The Government have referred the dispute between the workers and the manufacturers of salt at Arumuganeri in Tirunelveli district to the Industrial Tribunal, Mathurai, for adjudication. The Government have also prohibited the continuance of the lockouts in connexion with the industrial disputes which was in existence

in the salt pans worked by the manufacturers on 18th March 1949 the date of the reference of the said dispute for adjudication.

The Government have referred the dispute between the staff and the management of the Hindustan Construction Company, Limited, Visakhapatnam, to the Industrial Tribunal, Vijayavada.

The Government have referred the dispute between the handloom weavers and the master-weavers of Tiruchirappalli, to the Industrial Tribunal, Mathurai, for adjudication.

The Government have referred the dispute between the workers and the management of the Andhra Trading Company, Tiruchirappalli, to the Industrial Tribunal, Mathurai, for adjudication.

[First Fortnight of March 1949.]

Andhra Medical College, Vizagapatnam, during 1947-48

The Government have reviewed the Administration of the Andhra Medical College, Vizagapatnam, during 1947-48:—

Admissions.—All the 55 seats available for the Pre-Registration Course in the College were filled up by candidates belonging to the Telugu districts. The strength of the College at the beginning of the academic year was 357 and at the end of it 309, as against 360 and 326 respectively in the previous year. Twelve Non-Muslim medical students from West Pakistan were admitted in the College during the year under review. In order to increase the number of admissions from 55 to 100, the Government have sanctioned a scheme of improvements and extensions to the College and the King George Hospital, Vizagapatnam.

Examination Results.—The results of the University Examination were satisfactory. There was an increase in the percentage of passes over the previous year, except in the case of the second M.B.B.S. Examination, where there was a fall in the percentage of passes from 81 to 67.

Expenditure.—The net cost to the Government on account of the maintenance of the institution during the

year under report was Rs. 3,39,504 as against Rs. 2,99,043 in the previous year.

Electricity Department

During February 1949, three extensions costing over Rs. 10,000 and less than Rs. 30,000 each were sanctioned by the Chief Engineer at an estimated total cost of Rs. 46,015.

2. Supply to 1,219 domestic services, 119 agricultural services and 32 industrial services was given during the month.

Work on the major schemes and extensions was progressing.

Ameliorative activities

The Pudupet General Welfare Committee in Madras City celebrated its Annual Welfare Day Celebration recently. Early in the morning school children of the slum area and others interested in doing welfare work went round in procession shouting slogans on Sanitation, Prohibition, Savings, etc. Attractive placards showing maxims on the above subjects were also carried by the processionists. The Government Ameliorative Staff actively assisted the Welfare Committee in making the functions a great success. The local Corporation Councillor, Corporation Officials of the Health Department and other prominent people of the locality took part in the Streets-Cleaning Campaign.

Later in the day after the Street-Cleaning Campaign was over various associations connected with the Pudupet General Welfare Committee like Pudupet Harijan Sangam, Arundathiya Sangam, etc., distributed milk to the poor children.

There were dramas on Health, and Prohibition by the boys and girls of the Red Cross Society and of the Corporation Schools. There was also a Cinema show. The entire population of the slum area were present and they enjoyed the events.

Towards Self-Sufficiency in Food

The Gannavaram New Aqueduct

The old Gannavaram aqueduct about half a mile long was constructed in 1852 along with the old works of the Godavari delta when a large anicut across the mighty Godavari was constructed at Dowlaishwaram. The original arched construction consisted of 49 vents of 40 feet each with piers resting on shallow well foundation of brick, and a solid apron at river bed level. The trough is of trapezoidal section designed to carry 600 cusecs to irrigate 40,000 acres of wet lands in the Nagaram Island.

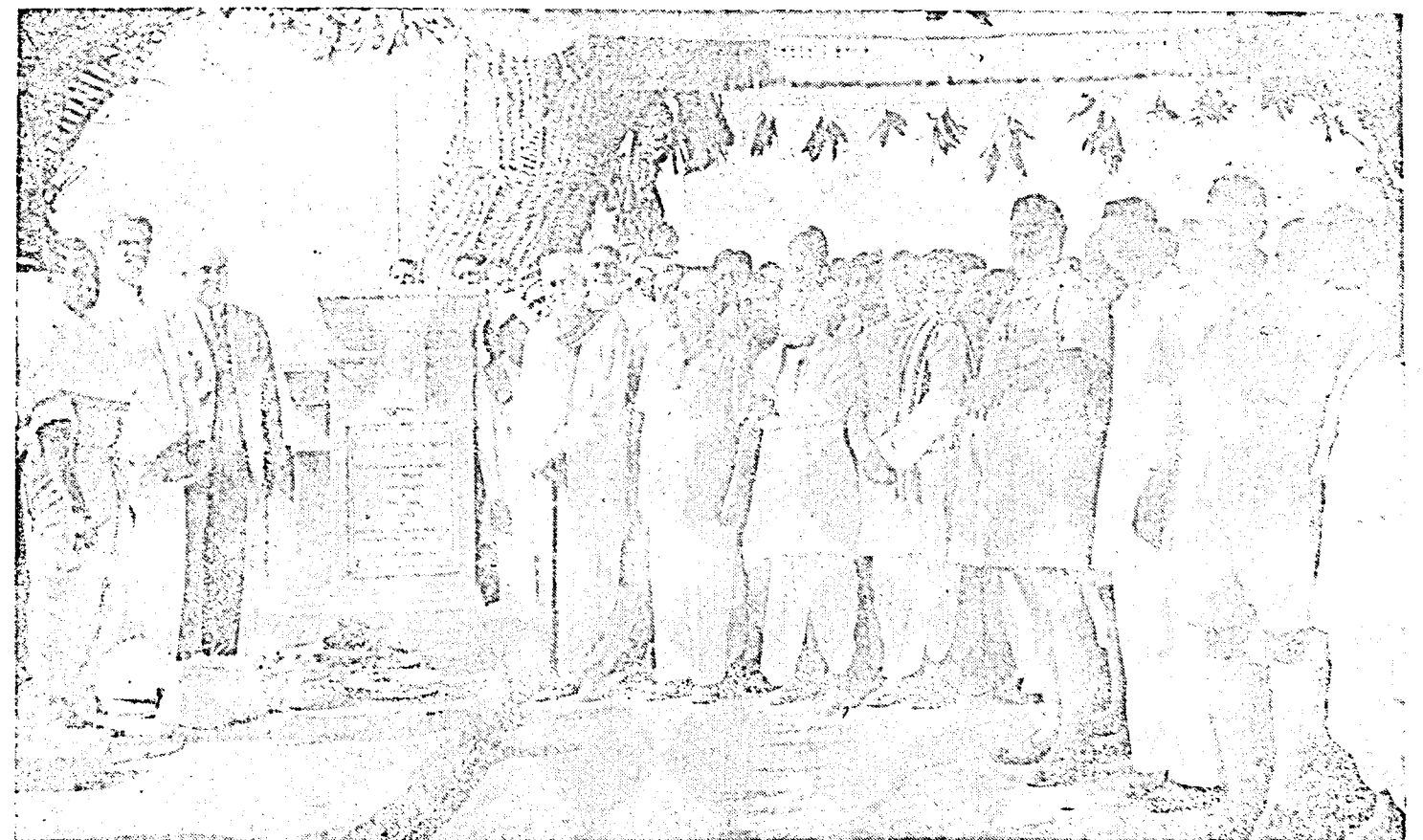
2. It was a great achievement in the old days and a bold type of construction. In the floods in 1853 and 1854, a few arches collapsed and they were repaired and the foundations were strengthened with the addition of solid masonry aprons throughout the width of the river. Subsequent floods did not do much damage.

3. On 25th August 1944, the river at the site rose to plus 25.20 and the low path arches in vents 4 to 13 on the downstream side collapsed and the main arches 36, 37 and 38 gave way cutting off all canal water-supply to Nagaram Island. To save the standing crops of the island a temporary arrangement with iron trough carried over wooden crib work was made and a by-pass was constructed with reinforced concrete pipes, etc., carried over tall wooden trestles, a few feet downstream of the breach site and work was simultaneously started for reconstructing the collapsed vents on a permanent basis. In keeping with modern trends in engineering and to provide for an all time, safe structure, the reconstructed portion of the old aqueduct was designed in reinforced cement concrete. Taking advantage of extra supplies available at the headworks due to the installation of 3 feet shutters replacing

the 2 feet shutters, it was decided to have an additional trough 12 feet wide on the downstream side for cultivation of the available lands in the Islands of about 10,000 acres and more.

4. With the construction of the additional trough, advantage was taken to provide a roadway over it to connect the two taluk headquarters of Amlapur and Razole. This additional facility of a roadway over the aqueduct considerably adds to the amenities of the neighbouring population and satisfies a long-felt want of this tract.

5. The total cost of the remodelling proposals and the bridge amounted to Rs. 39.45 lakhs. Of this, the Government of India have paid a proportionate cost of Rs. 1.25 lakhs towards cost of reconstruction of fallen vents and Rs. 12.74 lakhs for the road bridge from the Provincial share of the road development fund. The work was begun in December 1946 after the floods subsided and completed by December 1948.



The opening ceremony of Gannavaram R.C. Aqueduct and Bridge (East Godavari district) was performed by Hon'ble Sri Kala Venkata Rao, Ex-Revenue Minister, Madras



Hon'ble Sri Kala Venkata Rao is cutting the silk tape and opening the roadway

6. The new trough has increased the carrying capacity of the aqueduct by nearly 50 per cent and assures adequate water-supply to the 10,000 acres of land being newly brought under cultivation in the Nagaram Island and any further development that might take place. This means an increase of 10,000 tons of foodgrains valued at Rs. 10 lakhs per year to the country. In addition it has a buttressing effect on the old aqueduct increasing its stability and making it safe for all time. The road bridge on top is of immense benefit to the ryots and is an amenity of great value to the neighbouring population.

7. The salient particulars connected with this aqueduct are given below :—

Particulars at a glance
 Original masonry aqueduct constructed in .. 1852.
 Tow-path arches added in .. 1856.
 Length between abutments 2,248 feet or $3\frac{1}{4}$ furlongs nearly (49 arches of 40 feet each).

Trough—Trapezoidal section—

Bottom width	19' 6"
Top width	23' 6"
Depth	7' 0"
Trough—Floor-level	17.29
F.S.L. depth	6' 0"
Discharge	600 cusecs.

Apron level at bed of river .. 0.25

Ayacut approximately .. 40,000 acres.

Maximum flood level on 6th August 1942 .. 25.77

Reconstructed Portion

Collapse of arches 1936-39 in. ..	1944.
Reconstructed in reinforced concrete in	1945.
Length reconstructed (4 spans of 28' 6" and 1 of 49' 0") ..	134' 0"
Cost of construction	Rupees 5.75 lakhs.

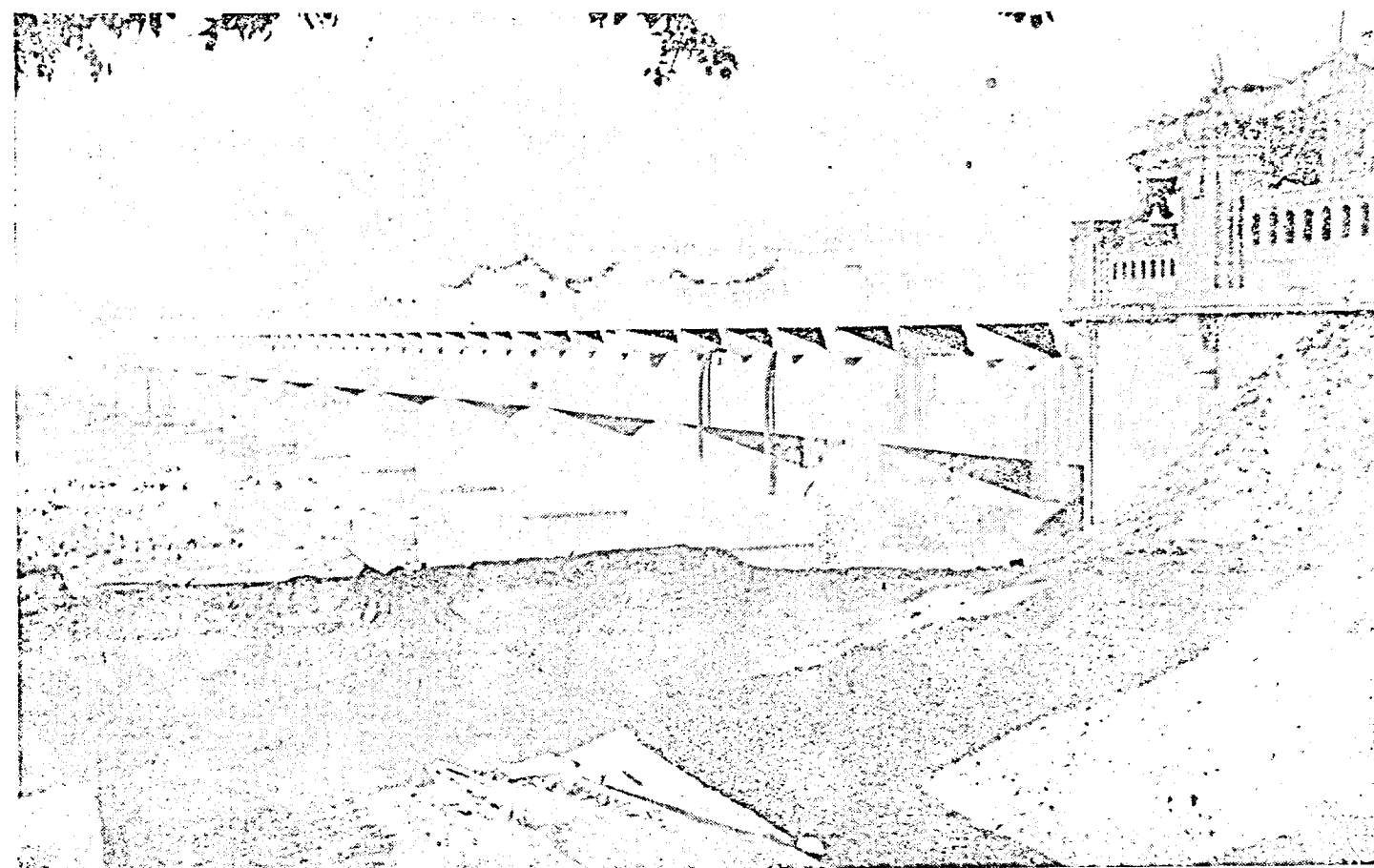
Part borne by Central Government Rupees 1.25 lakhs.

Pile Protection work

Protection to impervious floor of apron at river bed in ..	1945-46
Reinforced cement concrete piles $5\frac{1}{2}$ " thick and 18' deep both on the up-stream side	
cost of work	Rupees 7.1 lakhs.

Remodelling work

By additional trough and roadway in 1947-48—	
Additional trough	11' 0" wide.
Roadway	19' 0" wide.
Cement used	4,300 tons.
Steel used	1,325 tons. (1,325)
Hard granite metal of different sizes	4 lakhs of c.ft.
Estimated cost of construction	Rupees 26.60 lakhs.



Gannavaram R.C. Aqueduct and Bridge—A view

Part to be debited to Provincial share of Central Road Development funds ..	Rupees 12.743 lakhs.
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Actual cost of construction including liabilities ..	Rupees 22.7 or 23 lakhs.
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The Gannavaram new aqueduct and bridge were declared open on 21st January 1949 by Sri Kala Venkata Rao, the then Revenue Minister, in the presence of Sri A. R. Venkatachari, the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, Sri P. Venkataramana Raju, Superintending Engineer, Dowlaiswaram, Sri D. Narayana Rao, Executive Engineer, all the Public Works Department staff and a large gathering of ryots.

between south-west and north-east monsoon and also at the fag end of the north-east monsoon, i.e., in December and January. But the difference that these supplies will make to the crop is very great in the yields. These factors have led to the re-examination and taking up big schemes in the West Coast.

The Malampuzha Project consists of a storage reservoir formed by throwing a dam across the Malampuzha river, some distance upstream of its crossing the South Indian Railway line from Coimbatore to Shoranur and of a canal and distributaries. It has been under consideration in some shape or other, ever since 1914. It was first thought of in 1914-15 and a preliminary examination was made. Owing to the uncertainty of realizing revenues under the revenue law then existing in Malabar, and also of the then financial conditions, further investigation was restricted to the verification of the quantities of waters available in the river. Gaugings were done during the years 1917 to 1920 and working tables were required to be prepared but no definite

A Landmark in Irrigation in Malabar

The Malampuzha Project

Irrigation schemes in Malabar are somewhat costly, as sites for storages with flat terrain are not easily available, lands to be irrigated are very undulating and acquisition of costly topos and wet lands is generally involved. Further, rainfall is generally bountiful in this locality and sufficient to grow a rainfed crop. Failures of this crop have nevertheless occurred at times, frequently of late, due to bad distribution or

failure of monsoon. To prevent such failures, especially when the need for growing rice and other foodcrops is great, there has been an insistent demand for the construction of this project. It may be mentioned here that an irrigation project in Malabar and South Kanara does not need so much of water as elsewhere for the main crop as it is only to supplement rainfall to a small extent in the season

conclusions were arrived at. A preliminary report with approximate estimate was prepared in 1925, the amount of the estimate being about Rs. 60 lakhs but special establishment for six months was required for a more detailed investigation. The Government in June 1926, directed however that the investigation of this project should be postponed till the requirements of the Ceded districts were attended to. In 1938, the Malabar District Board passed a resolution requesting the Government of Madras to execute the Malampuzha and two other projects in Palghat taluk without delay. The matter was examined by the Chief Engineer (Irrigation) and the Board of Revenue and the latter's recommendation was that the execution of any large projects in Malabar must be preceded by legislation on the model of the Irrigation Bill of 1924 and the Bhavani Reservoir Irrigation Cess Act in view of the peculiar conditions obtaining in Malabar. The Government in December 1939, directed that the investigation of this and other projects should be postponed and thus the scheme was not pursued until 1944 when the Post-War Reconstruction Committee was formed to advise the Government generally on post-war planning. This Committee included twelve irrigation schemes throughout the Presidency and among these the Malampuzha Project was one. Its inclusion in the list of Post-war schemes and the urgent necessity for increasing food production have resulted in the revival of the project.

Before the scheme could be taken up for execution, however, a more comprehensive investigation than was done at any time before was considered necessary and a special establishment comprising one Subdivisional Officer and three Supervisors was sanctioned in December 1945. The investigation was taken up in February 1946 and completed in September 1947. The plans and estimate were submitted by the Superintending Engineer in September 1947 and they were submitted to Government for sanction in February 1948. The Government have now sanctioned the scheme for execution.

The scheme as submitted to Government and sanctioned is estimated to cost Rs. 380 lakhs (Rs. 346 lakhs for works and 34 lakhs for establishment, tools and plant and other indirect charges). The project will stabilize the existing precarious cultivation on

an area of 40,000 acres of double crop land in the Malampuzha valley and will also enable new cultivation on 5,800 acres of dry land, a second crop on 7,100 acres of single crop land and a third crop on 11,350 acres of double crop land.

The Project comprises the construction of a Reservoir on the Malampuzha river one mile upstream of its crossing the Coimbatore-Shoranur line and a main canal 20 miles long with necessary distributaries. The Reservoir will have a capacity of 4,500 M.C.ft. in the first stage with F.R.L. + 362.50 and M.W.L. + 370.00. The dam will be a masonry one, with spillway in the river portion. The total length of the dam is about 8,000 feet and excluding intervening hills the net length will be 4,900 feet. Of this, the spillway portion is 296 feet which is capable of disposing a surplus discharge of 18,400 cusecs. If conditions, as a result of working of the scheme after its completion, permit, it is proposed to increase the storage to 6,000 M.C.ft. (F.R.L. + 370.00) and to 8,000 M.C.ft. (as a third stage) F.R.L. + 380.00. The second and third stages will enable a larger III crop area being grown and also extension of II crop to more than 38,000 acres, now proposed. The masonry dam has been designed to permit of this increased storage later on, but the cost of raising the dam and acquisition of land for the corresponding submersion has not been included in the present estimate. The dam will have two sets of irrigation sluices, one set of three vents of 7 feet x 10 feet on the left flank and the other set of two vents of 4 feet x 6 feet on the right flank. The left flank sluice is the important one intended for

an ayacut of 40,000 acres. The only big canal from the Reservoir commences from the left flank sluice. The right flank sluice is intended to serve an existing wet cultivation of 300 acres with provision to extend irrigation later on if possible. Generation of Hydro-Electric power may also be possible in the II or III stage of the Reservoir.

The canal commencing from the left flank irrigation sluice will be 20 miles long and as already stated tails into the Gayatri river, so that any unused water may get into the Gayatri river and serve irrigated areas under that river. The canal will have eleven distributaries and eleven sluices for direct irrigation. It will cross the Railway line from Coimbatore at one mile two furlongs and 420 feet and the Palghat-Coimbatore road at six miles and two furlongs. It crosses again the Palghat-Pollachi Railway line at miles 10-7½. Two important rivers, viz., Korayar and Kannadi, are crossed at canal mileages one mile seven furlongs and 200 feet and eight miles and three furlongs respectively.

The project is expected to be completed in about 5 years and with the ryots' co-operation it is possible to reap the full benefits of the scheme within one or two years of its completion. The additional yield of foodgrains as a result of this scheme will be about 10,000 to 15,000 tons of rice and this will materially add to the food resources of this district. Ryots' co-operation in making the scheme a full success will enable the other stages of the scheme being taken up early and also will give an impetus to carry out similar schemes in other parts of the district.

Food Position in the Province

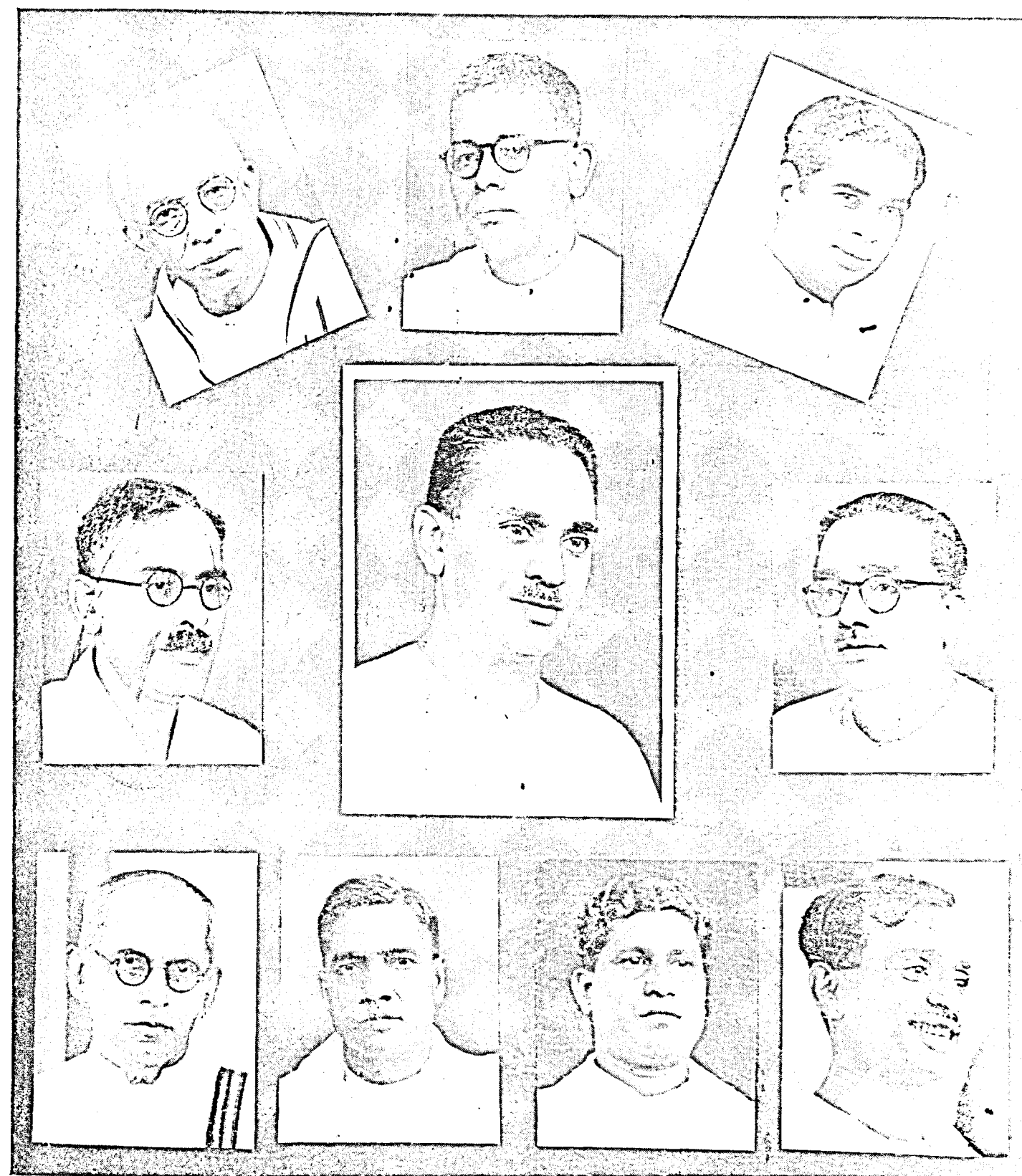
Broadcast by Sri M. A. Kuttalalingam Pillai, Food Secretary

"I have the least doubt that we could tide over the situation if all of us would approach the task with a will to co-operate and do the right thing in the right manner," observed Sri M. A. Kuttalalingam Pillai, Food Secretary to Government, in the course of a broadcast on the food position. He said:

"The foodgrain position in our Province has been a source of constant

worry and anxiety to all concerned for some years past. An outline of its background is necessary for a proper understanding. Our Province was never surplus or even self-sufficient in foodgrains at the best of times. We were as a matter of fact importing about 5 lakhs of tons per annum mostly in the shape of rice from countries like Burma, Siam, etc., till early in 1942 when the course of the war threw us on our own resources. Then we had to ban all exports from the

THE NEW CABINET

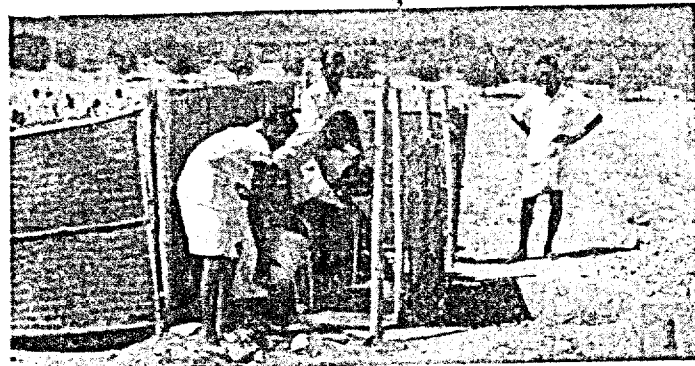


First row : (left to right)—Hon'ble Dr. T. S. S. Rajan. Hon'ble M. Bakthavatsalam. Hon'ble B. Gopala Reddy.

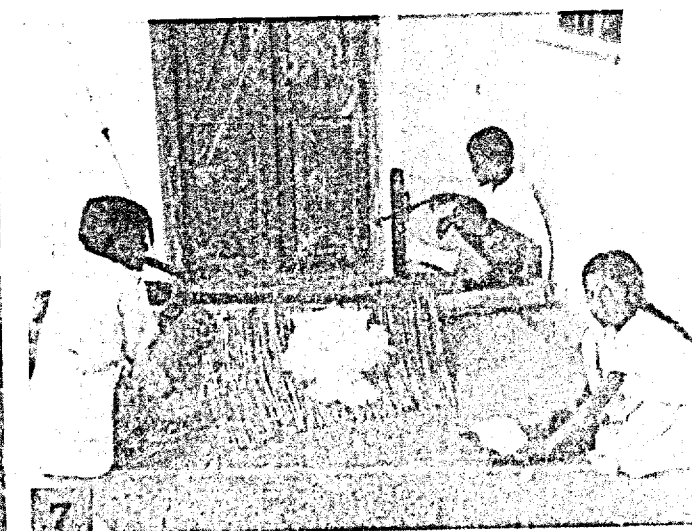
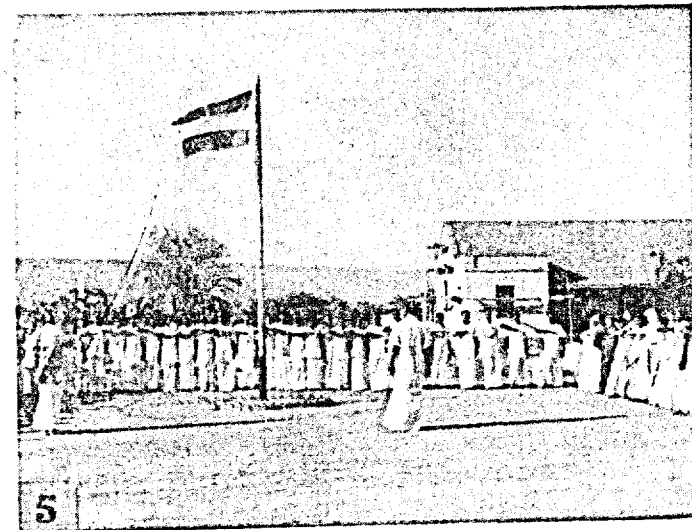
Second row : (left to right)—Hon'ble K. Madhava Menon. Hon'ble P. S. Kumaraswami Raja, Premier. Hon'ble H. Sitarama Reddy.

Third row : (left to right)—Hon'ble A. B. Shetty. Hon'ble K. Chandramouli. Hon'ble B. Parameswaran. Hon'ble N. Sankaranarayanan.

PUPILS LEARN THE In the Basic Training School,

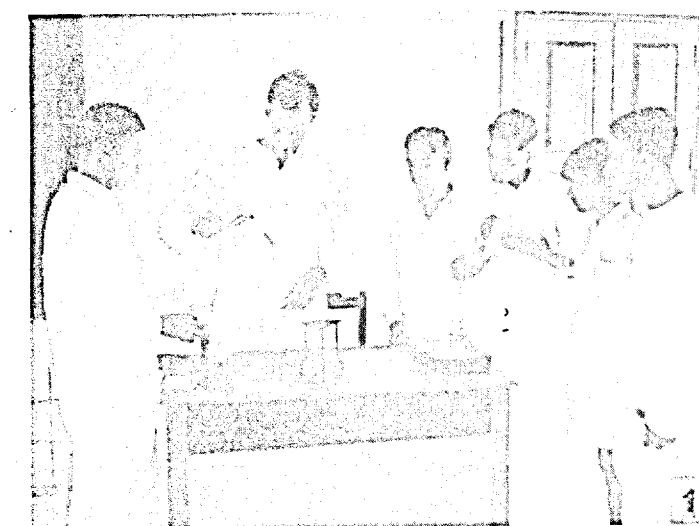
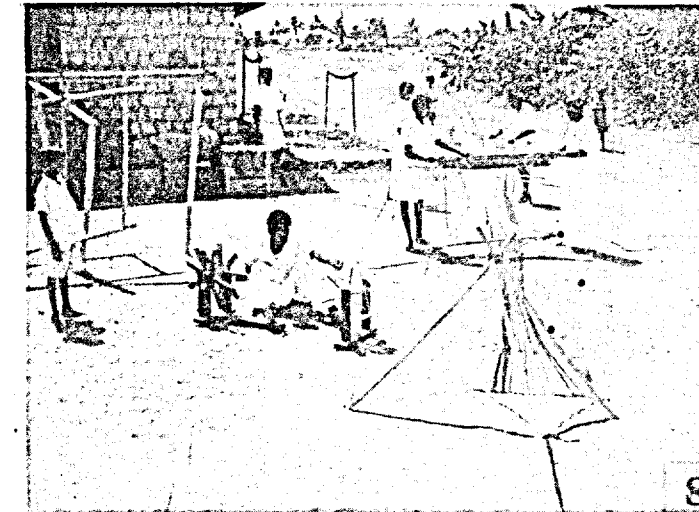


1. Cleaning the soak pit urinal.
2. A batch of trainees engaged in cutting vegetables.
3. Watering the kitchen garden.
4. Carrying split wood for kitchen fire.

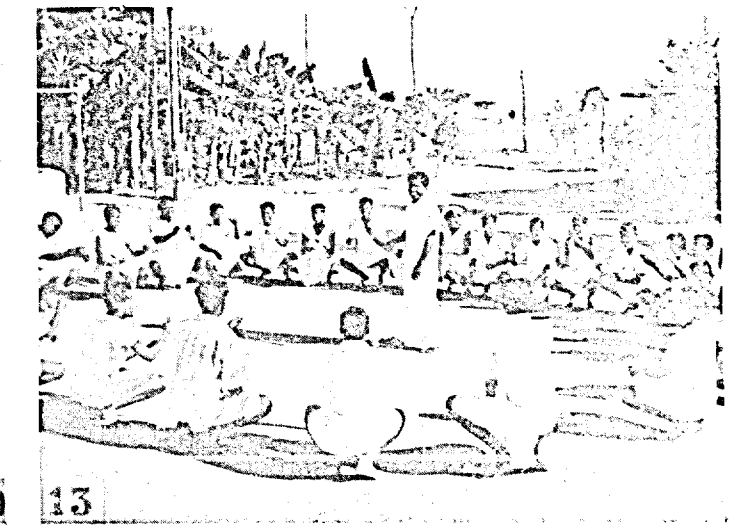
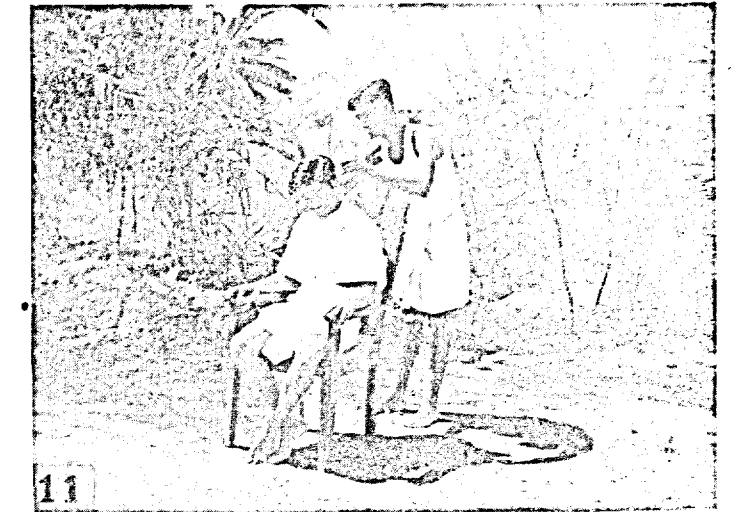


5. Flag salutation on Wednesdays.
6. In the cotton fields examining flowers and bolls.
7. Carding and slivering by the pupils.

ART OF LIVING Perianaickenpalayam, Coimbatore



8. A group of trainees preparing the warp for weaving.
9. A group of Basic school pupils engaged in study in Kalanilayam.
10. A demonstration experiment in the laboratory.



11. They do hair cutting also.
12. A group of trainees engaged in Art work.
13. A group at play.

SWEARING-IN CEREMONY



Hon'ble Premier is being sworn in.



Hon'ble B. Parameswaran signing after taking Oath



Hon'ble N. Sanjeeva Reddy putting his signature after swearing in.

province and regulate the supplies to the deficit districts from the surplus areas under a system of quotas. Rationing was then introduced first in the municipal areas and later on in the rural parts of the Province, the requirements being met mostly by intensive procurement. But, however, successful the procurement may be, it cannot meet the overall deficit, which must necessarily be imported. The carry over with ryots, which was part of our rural economy, was fast diminishing. The province had therefore to depend on the Government of India more and more for the supply of foodgrains. Our own population has been steadily increasing by 1.1 per cent per annum and our deficit, which was to the tune of about 5 lakhs before the war has therefore been proportionately increasing. The problem has to be ultimately tackled by bringing more lands under the plough, by sinking more wells for irrigation, by a larger application of manures and by the selection of heavy yielders, etc., but their progress is bound to be gradual and slow and in the meantime, the situation has to be faced.

The Government of India have been able to give us only about 352,000 tons per annum on an average during the last five years. They have also got their own difficulties. In the first place, there is a world shortage in regard to foodgrains. Again all the important countries are members of the World Food Organization. Their surpluses are pooled and distributed to the countries in need of help, with reference to their ascertained deficits. As the total stocks available are limited no country can get her requirements in full. In the same way, the Indian Union also does not get all that she wants and naturally therefore, she is not able to give each province all that it requires. There are also difficulties arising out of lack of adequate foreign exchange facilities. Over and above all these, no country can afford to look on with equanimity a drain of about 130 crores of rupees every year on the purchase of foodgrains alone, particularly when there are quite a lot of other commodities like machinery, etc., which are absolutely indispensable for the future development of the country and which have necessarily to be imported from outside at great cost. Any criticism that ignores these considerations is devoid of any practical value.

Our food situation, normally difficult under such circumstances, has been

rendered more so by the failure of the monsoon. Taking the province as a whole, we have not had a normal harvest after 1944-45. Owing to the failure of the monsoon in the south and the ravages of a severe cyclone in the circars about the end of 1945, our crops were badly affected in 1945-46. The north-east monsoon in 1947 failed in several districts in the south and on the west coast and our production was therefore considerably less than the normal. In 1948 both the monsoons were disappointing in several districts. The south-west was below normal in 14 districts and the north-east in 12. In some other districts, though the rainfall was not short in the aggregate, its distribution was so capricious and defective that the yield has been affected. This year coming as it does after a bad year should be regarded as worse than the previous year and this is to some extent reflected, in the fact that we are experiencing more difficulty for drinking water in Madras City than ever before. The results of the Grow More Food activities have also been offset to a large extent by the failure of the monsoons.

How deficit position is tackled

Our statistical deficit for the year exceeds 10 lakhs of tons but the Government of India have allotted to us only 4 lakhs. But under a system of controlled distribution, which rationing implies, a minimum allotment of 7.5 lakhs has been asked for on the basis of a 12 oz. ration, which this Government consider as the barest minimum. But as already explained Government of India have got their own difficulties and it is doubtful to what extent they would be in a position to give us additional help. It is under these conditions that the controls have to be worked. Some critics say why have these controls? Controls, I admit, are an evil but they are a necessary evil in the circumstances now prevailing. There is no doubt that foodgrains are in short supply not only in India but all the world over and when any commodity is in short supply, black-market naturally develops and its effects can be minimized only under a system of controls. The policy of decontrol was as a matter of fact tried for a few months in 1948 and our prices shot up in several centres, though not to the same extent as they did in several other provinces. The Government of India had therefore to consult their experts and after much deliberation decided on re-introducing

controls mainly to fight the inflation, which was threatening the economic structure of the whole country. This Province which has to depend on the Government of India for her foodgrains has naturally fallen in line with the Ail-India policy and has gone back to intensive procurement in all the districts and rationing in deficit districts. The procurement is now in full swing. The quantity procured between 1st November 1948 and 12th March 1949 amounts to 670,426 tons, which compares very favourably with the quantities procured during the corresponding period of the last two years. The money market is tight and the procuring agents are finding it difficult to invest more capital in the business. Both in order to overcome this difficulty and with a view to minimize the evils arising out of controls, the licensing system has been recently liberalized. Any person, who has been in the business at any time before could apply for a procurement licence under the Foodgrains Control Order and he will get it provided, he has not been found fault with for anti-social activities. Our present stocks are in the neighbourhood of 5 lakhs of tons and on the basis of the present offtake may last for over three months but the offtake is bound to go up in future weeks. There is quite a lot yet to be procured before the target is reached. The producer must now play the game. He should ungrudgingly surrender all his surpluses to the procuring agents appointed by the Government. When there was intensive procurement last time, there were complaints that the procurement officials took away all the grains from the producers ignoring their own needs and that they were consequently put to a lot of trouble and inconvenience. Fresh instructions have been issued that the producer including his family and dependents should always be allowed at the rate of one lb., for domestic consumption, besides his requirements for seed and payment of wages in kind. The rates at which these should be allowed have been fixed by the Collector of each district, as conditions vary from district to district. However in order to obviate complaints of inadequate allowances, Collectors have been instructed to increase them by 25 per cent over the rates in force last year. Procurement officials have also been told that any failure to give these allowances would amount to a serious irregularity. In regard to dry lands on which millets are grown, all ryots owning less than

10 acres are now exempt from procurement, as such ryots are not likely to have any surplus when the monsoon has failed. The public need not therefore entertain any misgivings that the intensive procurement would amount to harassment. I should also add in this connection that the Government have increased the prices by 50 per cent over those that prevailed in November 1947 and it cannot now be said that the prices are unreasonably low. In these circumstances, is it too much to expect our producers to part with their surplus grains for the benefit of the people, who are less fortunate than themselves? The bigger producer has got a special responsibility. The general complaint is that the procurement rules are put into force only against the smaller ryots, while the bigger ryots, escape the procurement to a large extent. Procurement officials have been instructed to concentrate more on the bigger ryots than on the smaller ones. It is hoped that the bigger ryots would be true to their best traditions of generosity and solicitude for the poor and ungrudgingly part with their surpluses.

Responsibility of consumers

So far as the consumers, who depend on the ration shops are concerned, they have also got responsibilities for their own. They should realize that it is mostly for their benefit that intensive procurement and rationing have been introduced and all the control measures have been devised. Deliberate double enumeration or treble enumeration of persons under assumed names, drawal of rations in favour of absentees or persons, who never existed at all, are not uncommon. All these are absolutely anti-social and would amount to a crime both morally and in the eye of law. Most of these do not pause to consider that the extra food, which they hope to grab at by such means, should really go to others, who are equally in need. Government are not unaware that the scale of rations is not adequate and they are doing their best to increase it. Recently the overall rations have been increased from 10 to 12 oz. by the addition of 2 oz., of samolina. Many people not knowing what samolina means seem to be under the impression that the Government are trying to force some unfamiliar foodstuff on them. Samolina is nothing more than what is popularly known as ravai, which is so commonly in use for the preparation of uppuma,

etc. I do admit that an addition to the rice content of the ration should be more welcome to the masses, who are essentially rice eating. But unfortunately the world rice position is particularly unsatisfactory. Apart from the fact that the production itself is comparatively poor, the disturbed conditions in Burma, which is one of the few countries having a fairly large surplus for export have added to our difficulties. This year's rice allotment to Madras by the Centre is only 80,000 tons, which is very much less than the quota allotted in any of the previous years. In these circumstances, we have necessarily to accept whatever substitute is available. Wheat is certainly not a bad substitute. Its popularity in our province has been on the increase since 1946 and there is no need to regret it. But wheat is also a commodity, which is mostly imported from abroad and we have to pay for it in the shape of silver and gold. It would be therefore better still, if some other substitute in the shape of something that is produced in the province itself is brought into larger use and we are thereby enabled to reduce our imports. The consumers would be doing a great service to themselves and

to the country, if each one of them could take a small quantity of substitute food, that is locally available and would thereby reduce his offtake of cereals.

Food officials

There is also another class of people to whom I should refer in this connection and they are the officials, who are intimately connected with the food administration either on the procurement or rationing side. It is a great privilege to be connected with the administration of the country and all glamour that is attached to the services arises out of it. There is always a pleasure in doing things well and as they ought to be done. I would therefore appeal to them that in their own interests and in the interests of the province, they would, while enforcing the rules strictly, bring to bear on their work a kind and sympathetic outlook. I cannot conclude this better than by stating that though the food position is not quite happy, I have the least doubt that we could tide over the situation, if all of us would approach the task with a will to co-operate and do the right thing in the right manner.

—By courtesy, A.I.R., Madras.

Educational Topics

Education Through Work

As far back as 1927, Gandhiji gave out through the columns of the "Harijan" his idea of a work centred in education—education in and through productive activity. The novelty of the idea consisted not so much in the part

such performance are themselves indications of an all round education—the harmonious development of all the faculties, physical, mental, moral and social of an individual.

Man is a social being and the full development of his personality is possible only as he lives in a well organised community. The satisfaction of the basic needs of man such as food, shelter and clothing can best supply these common interests. In an ideal society formed on this basis, while some form of productive activity is the main phase of its life, there is plenty of opportunity for every individual to lead a full and rich life as the manual, intellectual and cultural activities of the community form a harmonious whole adding sustenance to each other.

This new idea of education is sought to be worked out in the Sree Ramakrishna Vidyalaya Gandhi Basic Training School, Perianaickenpalayam. The

school is organized as a "work community" with cloth production as its basic activity. Here, we have a community of trainees and teachers nearly hundred strong living a corporate life. The community tries to be self-sufficient in two of the fundamental needs of man, food and clothing.

A visitor to the school, who wishes to follow a day's programme, will have to begin at 4-45 a.m. The normal programme includes meditation, prayer, saphasi, garden work, cooking, craft work, study, play and other recreational activities. The inmates lead a rich and varied life and while there is a definite plan of work, there is no adherence to a rigid time table. They have their own institutions of self-Government and self-discipline, cultural associations and study groups. Excursions, school celebrations, dramas, dances and music are integral parts of the life of the community.

The most important thing to note in the school is the corporate life of its members. Every member of the community is alive not only to his rights, but also to his obligations to the society from which he derives benefits. A spirit of service underlies all his activities and there is a free sharing of work, experience, joys and sorrows. One feels instinctively that he is being not only for himself but also for others.

While the miniature society of the school is based upon the ideal of self-sufficiency, it also feels its obligations to the broader society outside. Village work, village sanitation and adult education are two forms of service which the school has taken upon itself as its special responsibility.

The photographs, appearing in the centre inset pages taken on the occasion of one of the visits of the Hon'ble the Minister for Education to the institution, illustrate some of the activities of the trainees and the pupils of the attached basic schools. To any casual visitor, the most striking thing in the institution will be the joy and freedom that usually accompany spontaneous activities.

Perianaickenpalayam is an important centre of Basic Education in Tamilnad. It is 11 miles from Coimbatore on the Coimbatore-Mettupalayam railway line. The school is situated amidst sylvan surroundings on elevated grounds between the rail line and the Mettupalayam road. The clear blue

(Continued on page 31)

Public Health Column

Diet Surveys in India

To define the nutritional status of any country, it is necessary to obtain information about the kind of diet which the people of that country consume. Statistics regarding agricultural production and food imports give only a rough idea of average food consumption; these figures do not reveal the wide variations in food intake in different areas within the country and in different economic and social groups. Nor do they give us any idea about the quality of the food consumed. Diet surveys, in which the food intake of representative groups is studied for varying periods, provide information regarding the quality and quantity of food consumed. It is, therefore, very necessary to carry out diet surveys of different groups of people and in various institutions in this country. This gives us an idea of the nutritional condition of our people. Based on this information, we can guide and advise them as to how to improve their diet by including cheap protective foods in the daily menus.

In a special report No. 16 of the Indian Research Fund Association, the results obtained in some 130 surveys in India have been tabulated, covering about 4,730 families and 21,000 individuals. About 75 per cent of the surveys were made in villages, the remainder being carried out in urban and semi-urban localities. Some material from Ceylon, South Africa and Burma is included for purposes of comparison. The groups surveyed in Ceylon were labourers of Indian origin and the South African group consisted of Indians living in that country.

Surveys have been made in the province of Assam, Bengal, Bihar, Bombay, Orissa, the Punjab and Madras and in the States of Baroda, Bhopal, Hyderabad, Kashmir, Travancore and Tehri-Garhwal. The Centrally-administered areas of Coorg, Delhi and Ajmer are also represented. In the geographical sense, the surveys have thus covered a large part of India, though no data are available from the United Provinces and Sind. But the 4,700 families, whose dietary habits were studied cannot be regarded as a representative sample of the entire

population of India in the true statistical sense; some method of random sampling would have to be followed. In practice, the carrying out of surveys was dependent on the availability of trained workers and the localities and groups were chosen for investigation on various grounds, such as accessibility, convenience, the amount of co-operation and local assistance available and so on. Further, in most instances, surveys were confined to a single season of the year and the diet of poor rural population groups in India may vary considerably in the different seasons. Surveys within villages or towns did not necessarily include families in the different economic and community groups in the same proportion as in the population of the village or area as a whole.

In spite of these limitations, the surveys provide much valuable information about the diets consumed by Indian families and their defects. Most of the groups of families studied appeared to be typical of many thousands of families in the same area. It should be noted that in general the surveys were carried out in areas where the food situation was more or less 'normal.'

The majority of the families surveyed belonged to the poorer classes. A high intake of cereals relative to that of other foods was characteristic of all the groups except a few of higher economic status. Cereal intake in the rural groups ranged from 13 to 14 ounces per consumption-unit per day, omitting a small group in Travancore who consumed only 9 ounces of rice but double the amount of tapioca. The average consumption of cereals in the various rural groups (unweighted) was a little over 21 ounces per consumption-unit daily. Assuming that the number of adult-male consumption-unit per 100 of population is 75-80, average cereal intake per capita would be from 15-17 ounces daily. In other words, if the groups surveyed were representative of the country as a whole, average consumption of cereals per head daily in the rural population was about one pound. But in many groups, intake was considerably below

his average figure. In short, the surveys suggest that even in normal times a considerable proportion of the population does not get enough to eat. The proportion has been estimated as 30 per cent, but it should be understood that this is a very rough figure which is not based on accurate statistical evidence.

The staple cereals consumed by the families surveyed were rice, wheat or millets. A single cereal formed the basis of the diet of many groups, but in many cases a mixture of cereals was consumed. The relative quantities of the different cereals consumed in any given area vary from season to season and in accordance with the price and availability of the various grains. During the recent food shortage insufficiency of one or other of the staple cereals has often, of necessity, led to an increase in the consumption of alternative grains in areas in which there is a general preference for a single cereal, e.g., wheat or rice.

Rice Diets

The surveys show that the diet of the poor rice eater is much the same all over India. In addition to his staple cereal, he consumes only small quantities of pulses, vegetables and meat. Intake of pulses is from 0.5 to 1.5 ounces daily; of leafy vegetables 2-6 ounces; of vegetable oil, less than one ounce. Consumption of meat, fish, and eggs does not often exceed 1.5 ounces and as a rule less than this amount is taken. Fruit is a rare ingredient in the diet. The consumption of milk is negligible. The poor rice-eater's diet is thus ill-balanced and does not contain enough of non-cereal foods which are rich in the nutrients needed for health. The preponderance of rice in the diet emphasizes the importance of the nutritive value of the staple cereal itself, which is lost by modern methods of milling and faulty methods of cooking.

Sugar and Jaggery

The reported intake of these foods on the part of nearly all the rural groups, whether rice, wheat or millet-eating, was less than one ounce per consumption-unit daily. Families in Delhi Province and Lyallpur consumed 1 to 2 ounces, and the intake of the urban groups was, in general, of this order. In some of the original articles referred to, intake of sugar and jaggery is omitted; this implies that these foods were unimportant articles of diet, but it is probable that the group

in question consumed these irregularly in small quantities.

Millet Diets

These are, in general, similar to rice diets, except that millet replaces rice as the staple cereal. There is the same lack of supplementary foods. An interesting point is the rather large quantity of millets taken by some of the groups. In Closepet in Mysore and Aurangabad and Berar in Hyderabad, it is doubtful whether the millets consumed with their somewhat hard and gritty consistency are as completely digested as rice. This is a question which calls for investigation.

Wheat Diets

Generally speaking, milk production is higher in the wheat-eating parts of India than elsewhere and milk-products are more prominent in the diet.

Intake of pulses also tends to be greater. As regards their content of foods other than these, wheat diets resemble rice and millet diets. It should be observed that while the milk intake of the wheat consuming group surveyed was, in general, higher than that of rice and millet-eaters, it was by no means large and in certain instances, was quite inadequate.

The rural groups surveyed in Lyallpur stand out in respect of the high intake of wheat and the high calorie-value of the diet. The calorie-value from cereals alone came up to about 2,800 to 3,400 calories. Intake of milk and buttermilk was also relatively high. The rural population in this part of India is well-fed in normal times, a fact reflected in their fine physique.

—Food and Nutrition.

Filariasis in Palacole

We are all familiar with the condition known as Elephantiasis. Elephantiasis is but one manifestation of a group of disease falling under the term filariasis. Under this term are included elephantiasis of the arms, legs, genitalia, breast, lymphangitis elephantoid fever, enlargement of glands, chyluria, etc. Of these several manifestations, elephantiasis is common and the solid swelling of the affected parts is easily noticed. This disease causes gross disfigurement of the unfortunate victim. As the very name indicates, the affected parts assume elephantine proportions resulting in considerable physical and mental agony to the patient. One affected by this condition is a burden to himself and the rest of the society. The person affected is rendered physically incapable of any active work.

Filarial disease is caused by a hair-like roundworm about 2 inches in length. The worms are female, sexually differentiated into male and female, usually inhabit the lymphatic vessels and glands of the infected human being. The female worm produces an endless stream of embryos known as microfilariae which appear periodically in the peripheral blood usually at nights. These are minute organisms and can only be seen with the aid of a microscope. When seen in fresh blood, they appear as snake-like organisms wriggling about actively.

The disease is spread from one individual to another through the agency of certain types of female mosquitoes. The embryos are taken in by the mosquitoes while feeding on the human blood. The embryos undergo developmental changes in the body of the mosquitoes and finally the young one of the future filarial worm gets lodged in the biting organ of the mosquito. This development takes about ten to twelve days. Such an infected mosquito when it bites a healthy human being transmits the young worm which gets into the human body either through the puncture made by the mosquito or by an independent puncture made by the young worm itself. Once inside the body, further growth takes place until the worm becomes mature. This takes usually from 6 to 12 months.



Elephantiasis of the legs and arm

This disease is prevalent in coastal areas and parts of many districts including the circar districts especially East and West Godavari districts and particularly in Narsapur taluk of West Godavari district. A survey of Palacole was done by the Regional Malaria organization, Vizagapatnam in July 1948 with a view to ascertain to what extent this disease is prevalent, what type of mosquitoes act as spreading agents and what measures are necessary for the control of this loathsome disease. The survey revealed many interesting facts. A brief account of the survey is given below:

Palacole is a town, two square miles in extent with a population of about 25,000. The country is flat and situated in a water-logged area. It is surrounded by a number of irrigation canals, and is studded with a number of tanks of various sizes, many of which are covered with aquatic plants—pistia, water hyacinth, lotus, etc. There is no drainage system for the town. The sullage water is drained partly into the tanks and partly on to the roads.

The chief occupation of the people is cultivation of the wet type. There are rice fields all round the town. The town abounds in coconut, plantain, and citrus fruit gardens. Palacole is also an important trading centre.

History of Filariasis in Palacole

Available evidence shows that the disease has been in existence in this

town since several years—50 or more. From enquiries it was gathered that several places in the West Godavari district, mainly Narsapur, Bhimavaram, Mariteru, Achanta, Veeravasam, etc., are endemic for filariasis, but which of these places would have acted as the starting focus for the disease, is not known. The ancient history of the disease in this locality is by no means clear.

Survey

The survey covered a population of nearly 6,000 people. Elephantiasis of legs and arms was noticed in 377 of whom 229 were females. Elephantiasis of genitals was noticed in 88 males. Lymphangitis and glandular enlargements were observed in 29. In all 8 per cent of the people surveyed showed filarial manifestations.

Five hundred and fifty-six night blood specimens were taken from apparently

healthy people and examined. The examination revealed the presence of filaria embryos in 83 giving a percentage of about 15. These persons may or may not develop filarial disease in due course but they are a potent source of danger to the community, in that they serve as reservoirs of infection for the spread of the disease through the agency of the mosquitoes. Filariasis is thus seen to exist in about 23 per cent of the population.

Types of Mosquitoes

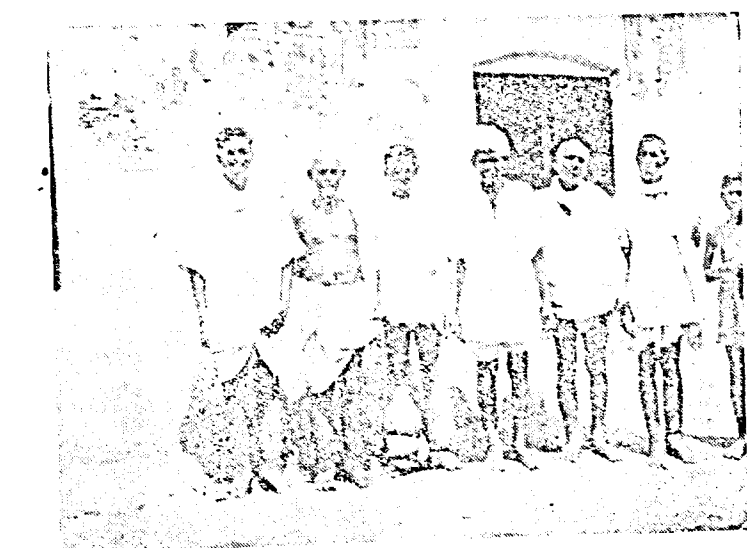
There are two varieties of mosquitoes which spread this disease. These are known as *Culex* and *Mansonioides*. The modes of breeding of these two types are essentially different from one another.

Culex

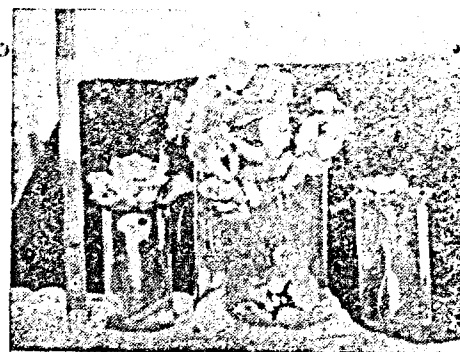
The eggs are laid on the water-surface. The larvae emerging out of the eggs



A tank covered over with Pistia plant at Palacole



A group of Elephantiasis of legs



A close-up of Pistia plant

frequently come to the surface of water to breathe. Similarly the pupae—the stage next to larvae in the life history of the mosquito—float to the surface of water to breathe.

Mansonioides

But in the case of mansonioides variety there is no direct relationship between water surface and the different aquatic stages of the mosquito. The eggs are laid on the under surfaces of the leaves of the aquatic plant known as Pistia or water lettuce. The larvae emerging out of these eggs attach themselves to the rootlets of the plant by their breathing tubes and obtain their air-requirements from the air cells in the roots. Similarly the pupae breathe by attaching themselves to the roots of the plant. Thus they seldom or never come to the water surface as do the culex type. These mansonioides larvae and pupae had hitherto escaped detection in our Province. Their presence in association with Pistia plants was for the first time detected in Palacole in July 1948. Both the types of mosquitoes (culex and mansonioides) are prevalent in Palacole, but in varying densities—1,826 mosquitoes were captured. Of these 749 were mansonioides, 210 culex and the rest were anophelines which are not concerned with filariasis. Two hundred and fifty mansonioides and 72 culex female mosquitoes were dissected. Thirty-one mansonioides and one culex

were found infected with young filarial worms. The percentage of filarial infection is considerably more (97.0 per cent) in mansonioides than in culex (3.0 per cent). The spreading agent for filariasis in Palacole is mainly the mansonioides type of mosquitoes.

Knowing as we do, the mode of living of this type of mosquito it is easy to eradicate them. The measure consists in complete removal of Pistia plant from all water collections. The greatest incidence of the disease is between the ages of 30 and 50—a period of life when maximum outturn

of work is expected. But persons suffering from this disease are rendered incapable of hard, physical work. Thus, this disease contributes to considerable economic loss to the country. Filariasis is an entirely preventible disease. The prevention in Palacole consists in the complete removal of Pistia plants which are essential for mansonioides mosquito breeding. This measure should be supplemented by weekly spraying of drains and sullage collections with 1 per cent DDT in oil to control the culex mosquito also.

—Bureau of Malariology,
Madras Public Health Department.

Tomato Juice—A Healthful Beverage

By DR. G. S. SIDDAPPA, M.A., PH.D., A.R.I.C., Biochemist, Gudur

There was a time when tomatoes like potatoes were considered poisonous when first introduced. The tables have turned now. The common potato now adorns the richest table. Likewise, the tomato has sprung into prominence. Since the discovery of Vitamin C, the Antiscorbutic factor, tomatoes occupy a prominent place as the natural source for this vitamin. They are also rich in calcium and phosphorus. They are recommended freely by doctors and nutrition experts as excellent body-builders to adults as well as infants.

The importance of tomatoes in a balanced nutrition can be gauged from the following data. Under the caption "What is in a can of tomatoes" the American Fruit Products Journal published an advertisement about canned tomatoes in 2½ size cans, that is, in the popular two lb. cans.

Food energy	..	173	calories.
Protein	..	7.9	gram.
Fat	..	1.6	do.
Carbohydrates	..	31.8	do.
Calcium	..	48	milligram.
Phosphorus	..	151	do.
Iron	..	4	do.
Vitamin ..	..	4.61	do.
Thiamine	..	0.436	do.
Riboflavin	..	0.215	do.
Niacin	..	5.50	do.
Ascorbic acid	135	do.	
(Vitamin C).			
Calcium pantothe-	1.83	Do.	
nate.			

Large quantities of tomatoes are canned in America and Canada. Other products like tomato pulp, tomato

sauce, tomato ketchup, etc., are packed in large quantities in several countries. In Italy, the tomato pulp industry is a leading one. In recent years, the tomato juice has become highly popular as a refreshing and invigorating soft drink. Another version of this popular product is the tomato juice cocktail. This product is essentially tomato juice to which lemon or lime juice, vinegar and a small quantity of spices have been added. The popularity of tomato juice appears to have now become universal.

Preservation of tomato juice.—The preparation and preservation of tomato juice is a simple thing. Well ripe, rich red tomatoes free from any mould are taken and washed well in water. Any green or blemished portion is trimmed off with a stainless knife. The tomatoes are cut into quarters and gently crushed. They are then heated to boiling in a shallow pan and kept boiling for about five minutes. This is to soften the pulp and destroy any enzymes that might lead to the darkening of the juice. The heated pulp is rubbed through muslin cloth spread on a wire gauze sieve to separate the skin and seeds. Iron equipment should not be used at any stage as it makes the product turn brown later on. To the screened pulp which contains about 6.5 per cent solids, one per cent of salt added to improve the taste. The salted juice is filled hot into previously sterilized bottles which are closed with crown or other corks and the bottles sterilized for 30 minutes in boiling water. After processing,

(Continued on page 27)



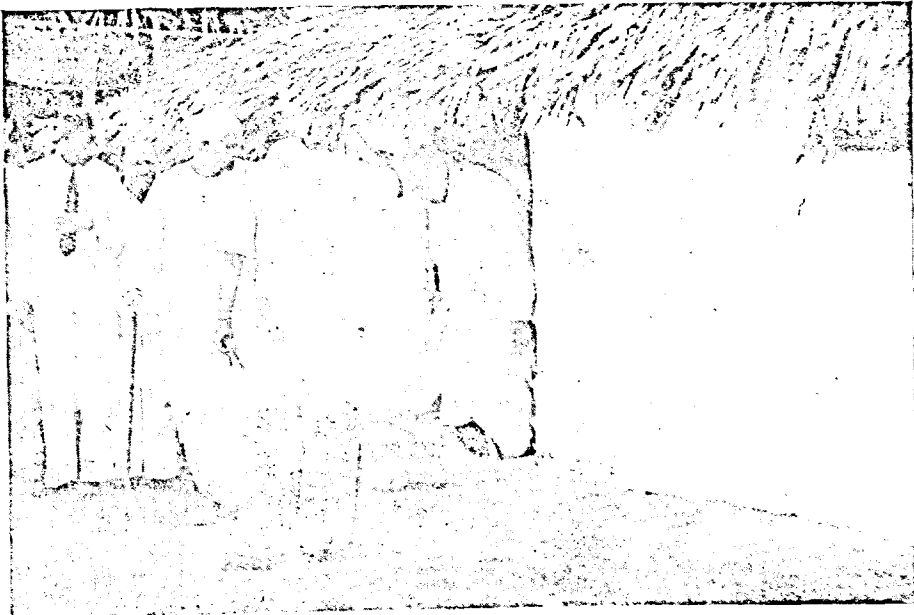
Elephantiasis of the legs

The Palmgur Organizer is demonstrating to tappers in Madras the method of boiling the sweet juice for conversion into jaggery



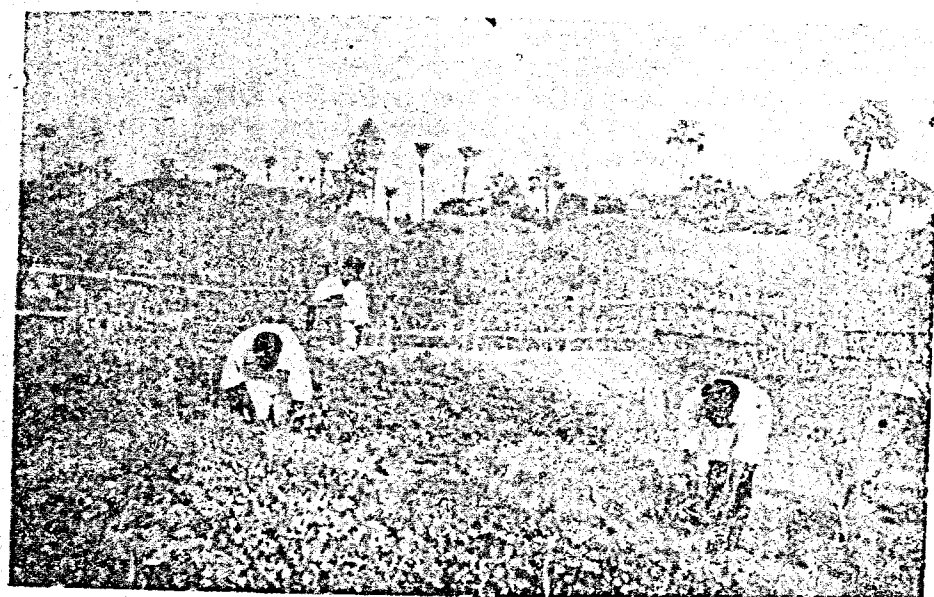
Sri J. Sivashunmugam Pillai, Speaker of the Madras Legislative Assembly, and Mrs. Kuttimalu Amma, M.L.A., in the procession organized by the Pudupet (Madras) General Welfare Committee for Health Propaganda

Hon'ble Dr. Rajan inspected the huts of the colonists at the Land Colony Centre for Ex-servicemen in East Gollavari district



Ex-Servicemen's Colony, East Godavari District

Bee-keeping brings
a good return to
colonists



Vegetable gardening forms an
important subsidiary occupation
in the colony



A colonist at work in a
vegetable garden

PROHIBITION

Ameliorative Activities

The following is a brief survey of the ameliorative activities in the Prohibition districts:—

Kurnool.—A rural co-operative society with multi-purpose object and library were started in one place. A milk-supply society was started in another. On the occasion of the car festival, sports, cattle show and agricultural exhibition were held and prizes were distributed to winners. Tournaments were also held.

Chittoor.—Co-operative societies with multi-purpose objects were formed in some places. A production-cum-training unit co-operative society for blacksmithy and woodwork was also formed in one place. The formation of societies for the manufacture of palmyra jaggery as a measure of giving employment to ex-tappers also received attention. One grama sangam has completed the construction of a school building. Thrift days were held. Rural sports and games also took place.

Coimbatore.—Rural games and sports took place as usual. Grama sangams continued to do useful work. One has collected Rs. 1,000 for constructing a school building. Another is constructing a school building at a cost of Rs. 1,500. Yet another has sunk a drinking water well. One grama sangam has purchased a radio set.

Bellary.—Sports and tournament were conducted in one place in which a number of ex-addicts participated.

Salon.—A Co-operative Milk-supply Society has been organized at Yercaud. A rural housing scheme for Harijans is under way.

Mathurai.—A night school for adults is in progress. Thrift day was celebrated in some places. Ex-addicts are reported to have improved considerably in their economic position.

South Kanara.—A grama sangam has completed an additional wing to the elementary school. A reading room was opened in one place. Dramas were staged in some villages.

Visakhapatnam.—Street cleaning campaign was conducted in some

villages. Dramas were also staged. An adult education school was opened in one place. Bhajanas, folk dances, kolattam, etc., were also conducted. There were also games.

West Godavari.—The organization of palmyra jaggery co-operative societies was continued and a number of new societies were formed. Bhajanas were arranged in some places. The total number of societies in the district so far formed is 88, and they have absorbed a considerable number of ex-tappers.

Guntur.—New societies for the benefit of ex-tappers were formed.

Nilgiris.—Harijan welfare work and Toda welfare work continued to progress. Sites were selected to provide accommodation for Harijans. Proposals are under consideration to assign lands to the Todas.

Ramanad.—The formation of jaggery manufacturing co-operative societies proceeded satisfactorily. So far 97 societies have been organized. A milk-supply society was also started on its work. The Hon'ble Minister for Prohibition declared it open.

Cuddapah.—Games and sports were held as usual. Dramas were staged also. A number of ex-addicts have saved considerable money as a result of Prohibition.

North Arcot.—A road was newly formed connecting two villages. Street dramas were arranged. A milk-supply society was started on work. A Co-operative House Building Society was also started. An adult education school was opened. A cattle show was also held.

South Arcot.—Rural games, bhajanas and street cleaning drives were conducted. Entertainments such as dramas, and folk dances also took place. New grama sangams were organized. A firka tournament was held. Jaggery manufacturing societies were formed.

Krishna.—One grama sangam arranged a butter milk party for the

benefit of the ex-addicts. Sports took place as usual. The formation of societies for ex-tappers also made progress. Thrift campaigns also received attention. A cattle show was held.

Tiruchirappalli.—Thrift campaigns were introduced in a number of places. A Harijan dramatic group staged a number of dramas and these were witnessed by a number of ex-addicts. Tournaments also took place.

Anantapur.—Rural games were conducted in a number of villages. Bhajanas were also conducted. A night school was started.

Madras.—The ameliorative activities were pushed through. A number of co-operative societies for the benefit of the ex-addicts have been formed. Dramas and other entertainments were staged in some places. Cleanliness campaigns were pushed through. Ex-addicts are reported to have been benefited considerably through Prohibition. Hundi boxes were distributed. A number of ex-tappers were able to secure jobs.

Tanjore.—Jaggery manufacturing societies for ex-tappers were formed in a number of villages. Loans were sanctioned for milk-supply societies. Adult night schools were opened. Some ex-tappers were also provided with jobs.

East Godavari.—Milk-supply societies were formed, also palmyra jaggery societies. A shoe-makers' society was organized in one place. Recreational activities such as kalakshepams, dramas, etc., constituted another item of interest. Thrift campaign also received attention.

Tirunelveli.—The formation of jaggery societies is well under way. Issue of licences to ex-tappers for drawing sweet toddy made considerable headway.

Nellore.—Thrift campaign received considerable attention, also jaggery co-operative societies. Recreational activities were also pushed through.

Malabar.—A drama on Prohibition was staged and a Kathakali performance was conducted. New grama sangams were formed. One grama sangam has constructed an approach road. Jaggery manufacturing societies were organized in some places.

Prohibition Propaganda

List of Candidates elected for the post of Prohibition Propagandists

South Arcot District

1. *Chidambaram taluk.*—(1) Nainipappen; (2) C. Marimuthu Thevar, Chidambaram.

2. *Cuddalore taluk.*—(1) T. M. Paramanandam Pillai, Tiruppepuliur; (2) M. S. Dandapani Pillai, Tiruppepuliur; (3) M. Venugopala Padayachi.

3. *Villupuram taluk.*—(1) Vittal Srinivasa Rao, Sirugramam; (2) Thiruvengadam Chettiar, Pandruti; (3) Ayyal Naidu, Kilsever.

4. *Tindivanam taluk.*—(1) A. Ponappa Naidu, Kunnappakkam; (2) K. N. Dandapani Mudaliar, Tindivanam; (3) Thangavel Naicker, Tindivanam.

5. *Gingee taluk.*—(1) V. Nampermal Reddiar, Anaieri; (2) Balaram Pillai, Manjakuppam.

6. *Tirukoilur taluk.*—(1) T. G. Thambuswami Naidu, Tiruvannaimalur; (2) A. S. Muthuswami Pillai, Keelur.

7. *Vriddachalam taluk.*—(1) V. Balakrishna Naidu; (2) S. T. S. Kalyanaraman, Vriddachalam.

8. *Kallakurichi taluk.*—(1) K. M. Periathambi, Kallakurichi; (2) Natesa Nayanar, Arakalathur.

Ramnad District

1. *Ramnad taluk.*—(1) R. Jagannathan, Mandapam; (2) R. V. Govindaswami Pillai, Ramnad.

2. *Paramakudi taluk.*—(1) K. A. Muthuswamy, Paramakudi; (2) Abdullah Doss, Paramakudi.

3. *Mudukulathur taluk.*—(1) S. P. Srinivasa Ayyangar, Perungarunai; (2) Dinakarasamy Thevar, Mustakurichi.

4. *Aruppukottai taluk.*—(1) K. Ponniiah Naidu, Palayampatti; (2) V. Ramasamy Pillai, Palayampatti.

5. *Sattur taluk.*—(1) V. Natarajan Naidu, Chinnakamanpatti; (2) Andavar, Virudhunagar.

6. *Srivilliputhur taluk.*—(1) V. Muthuswamy, Srivilliputhur; (2) N. Srinivasan, Kundathur.

7. *Sivaganga taluk.*—(1) Pr. Nataraja Thevar, Paganeri; (2) K. V. Sethuramachandren, Sivaganga.

8. *Tirupattur taluk.*—(1) K. Kittu Ayyar, Tirupattur; (2) Paramasivam, Karaikudi.

9. *Tiruvadanai taluk.*—(1) P. Chinnathurai, Nilankottur; (2) S. P. Natarajan, Devakottai.

Mathurai District

1. *Palani taluk.*—(1) R. S. Mani Bharathi, Dindigul; (2) K. Raghupathy, Mathurai.

2. *Thirumangalam taluk.*—(1) K. Veeranna Thevar, Valiapatti; (2) Srinivasan, Kunnathoor.

3. *Mathurai taluk.*—(1) M. Subbiah, Mathurai; (2) (Kodai Idi) Ramaswami, Mathurai.

4. *Melur taluk.*—(1) N. S. K. Karuppanan, Naresingampatti; (2) M. Sinnaveeran, Kalayur.

5. *Dindigul taluk.*—(1) Ramachandran, Dindigul; (2) Thangavelu Pillai, Dindigul.

6. *Nilakkottai taluk.*—(1) B. V. Viswanatham, Battagundu; (2) A. Raju Ambalam, Ayyampalayam.

7. *Periyakulam taluk.*—(1) V. Thimiah, Cumbum; (2) M. Perumal Pillai, Periyakulam.

8. *Kodaikanal taluk.*—(1) S. Narayanaswamy, Srirangapuram; (2) P. Kamakshi, Pannaikadu.

Chingleput District

1. *Madurantakam taluk.*—(1) Sri A. R. K. Bhattachariar; (2) Tajuddin Sahib.

2. *Chingleput taluk.*—(1) Thunjam Elumalai; (2) Rajaram Naidu, Singaperumalkoil.

3. *Kanchipuram taluk.*—(1) R. Varada Thathachariar; (2) Kunjithapatham, Wellajebad.

4. *Saidapet taluk.*—(1) T. M. Munusami Pillai; (2) S. Maria Susai.

5. *Sriperumbudur taluk.*—(1) Rajagopala Navagar, Manimangulam; (2) M. K. Pandurangam.

6. *Trivellore taluk.*—(1) B. V. Mallikarjunan, Perumalpattu; (2) Arumugam, Venmanambudur Cheri.

7. *Ponneri taluk.*—(1) M. Venkatakrishna Sarma; (2) B. Joseph, Arambakkam.

Tiruchirappalli District

1. *Musiri taluk.*—(1) Ponniah; (2) V. A. Muthiah, Keppampatti.

2. *Lalgudi taluk.*—(1) S. Sivalinga Udayar, Prdur Uttamanur; (2) M. Periasami, Tiruchirappalli.

3. *Tiruchirappalli taluk.*—(1) A. Adaikarasami Pillai, Sangiliandavapuram; (2) S. A. Muthusami Pillai, Vengur.

4. *Kulitalai taluk.*—(1) K. Chellappa, Kulitalai; (2) V. S. Sundaramurthi, Tiruchirappalli.

5. *Perambalur taluk.*—(1) C. Chidambaram, Chettikulam; (2) S. Rathinam, Thenur.

6. *Udayarpalayam taluk.*—(1) K. Subbiah, Tirumanur; (2) A. Narayanasami, T. Palur.

7. *Karur taluk.*—(1) K. S. Ramaswami, Kuppichipalayam; (2) V. Krishnan, Ramakavandanur.

Coimbatore District

1. *Avanashi taluk.*—(1) A. Mandirappan, Keramadai; (2) A. Kolandavelu, C/o Avanashi taluk Congress Committee.

2. *Bharani taluk.*—(1) K. Sellappa Gounder; (2) M. Srinivaswami Reddiar, Andiyur.

3. *Coimbatore taluk.*—(1) K. K. Abdul Majid, Ondipudur; (2) P. S. Sadagopan, Coimbatore.

4. *Dharapuram taluk.*—(1) A. Sabapathi, Vellekoil; (2) M. K. Veerappan, Dharapuram.

5. *Erode taluk.*—(1) K. A. Chandiran, Kunnathur; (2) J. Deivasigamani, Dharapuram.

6. *Borichettipalayam taluk.*—(1) G. N. Velumani, Gobi; (2) Marannan, Padiampalli.

7. *Kollegalam taluk.*—(1) S. Sarangayya, Kollegalam; (2) S. Siddha Raju, Kollegalam.

8. *Palladam taluk.*—(1) T. Sambandam, Sular; (2) Subbarama Bagavathar.

9. *Pollachi taluk.*—(1) C. M. Kuppuswami Chettiar, Pollachi; (2) P. R. Vasudevan, Pollachi.

10. *Udumalpet taluk.*—(1) S. Venkataswami Naidu, Ponneri; (2) K. Thirumurthi, Madathukkulam.

The Nilgiris District

1. *Ootacamund taluk.*—(1) Sri R. Rengaswamy, Ootacamund; (2) Sri Narandranath.

2. *Coonoor taluk.*—(1) Sri B. S. K. Moorthy, Wellington; (2) Sri J. S. Matha Gowder, Jagathala village.

3. *Gudalur taluk.*—(1) Sri Boaz Samuel, Kelso Road, Ootacamund; (2) Sri Madia Gowder, Davani.

Tirunelveli District

1. *Kovilpatti taluk.*—(1) Sri T. S. Kadakkalai, Nagalapuram; (2) Sri M. Kathirvelu Pillai, Sankarankovil.

2. *Sankarankovil taluk.*—(1) Sri K. Chidambaram, Sankarankovil; (2) Sri V. Ramesh Thevar, Perumalpatti.

3. *Tenkasi taluk.*—(1) Sri J. Arasappan, Urmelialagam; (2) Sri M. Nagalingam, Kadayanallur.

4. *Ambasamudram taluk.*—(1) Sri A. S. Jabamalai Fernandez, Veeravanallur; (2) Sri G. Velurian Fernandez, Veerapudianpattinam.

5. *Tirunelveli taluk.*—(1) Sri A. Chakkalingam Pillai, Ukkiamkottai; (2) Sri R. Muthiah Thondaman, Kovilpatti.

6. *Nanguneri taluk.*—(1) Sri S. S. Ramesh, Sivaikuntam; (2) Sri S. Velayutham Pillai, Nanguneri; (3) Periasami (Harijan).

7. *Sivakuntam taluk.*—(1) Sri A. Samuel, Taticorin; (2) Sri Saryanarayana Pillai, Taticorin.

8. *Tiruchendur taluk.*—(1) Sri G. E. Mathu, Tiruchendur; (2) Sivarayanperumal, Sikanvelur Kudiyaipattu.

Madras District

1. *First Circle.*—Sri R. T. Venugopal Chetti, Congress Worker, Rayapuram.

2. *Second Circle.*—Sri A. M. Venkoba Rao, Assistant Secretary, Madras District Congress Committee, No. 8, Narasingapuram Street, Mount Road, Madras.

3. *Third Circle.*—Sri K. A. Nagalingam, Editor, "Taozhilsinga," No. 34, Bishan Road, First Street, Otteri, P.B., Madras.

4. *Fourth Circle.*—P. M. Venugopala Bhagavathar.

Salem District

1. *Salem taluk.*—(1) M. R. Kandaswamy, Alagapuram; (2) Muthu Varma, Arisipalayam, Salem town.

2. *Attur taluk.*—(1) R. Saravana Padayachi, Narasingapuram; (2) R. Krishnaswamy Naidu, Attur.

3. *Risipuram taluk.*—(1) S. P. Elangoswami, Risipuram; (2) K. S. Maniswami, Namakkal.

4. *Namakkal taluk.*—(1) P. Subbarayan, Paramathi; (2) S. R. Hanumantha Rao, Fort, Namakkal.

5. *Tiruchengode taluk.*—(1) S. Pachayanna Mudaliyar, Tiruchengode; (2) S. Kittu Ayyar, Tiruchengode.

6. *Ondur taluk.*—(1) T. K. Ramanujadhasur, Taaranangulam; (2) D. P. Veeraraghavan, Nadupatti.

7. *Dharmapuri taluk.*—(1) Narayanaswami Ayyar, Dharmapuri; (2) G. A. Vadivelu, Gollapatti.

8. *Krishnagiri taluk.*—(1) A. G. Ramaraju, Krishnagiri; (2) O. M. Muniswamy, Krishnagiri.

9. *Hosur taluk.*—(1) K. Muni Reddy, Hosur; (2) M. Rangaswamy.

10. *Ikur taluk.*—(1) L. Srinivasan, Bommidi; (2) D. P. Veeraraghavan, Nadupatti.

Tanjore District

1. *Anantangi taluk.*—(1) E. Shanmugasundaram Pillai; (2) M. Veerasamy.

2. *Pattukottai taluk.*—(1) S. K. Srinivasa Thevar; (2) M. Sabapathi Mudaliar.

3. *Tiruturaipundi taluk.*—(1) S. Sivasubramaniam; (2) R. Viswanathan.

4. *Manargudi taluk.*—(1) V. Natarajan; (2) Peer Mohammed Sahib.

5. *Papanasan taluk.*—(1) K. D. Kunchithapatham Pillai; (2) S. Kuppusamy, B.A.

6. *Tanjore taluk.*—(1) Raja Mohammed; (2) P. Govindarajan.

7. *Kumbakonam taluk.*—(1) T. R. Ramamirtha Thondaman; (2) G. Saminatha Chettiar.

8. *Mayavaram taluk.*—(1) Krishnasami Doss; (2) V. Ramanuja Naidu.

9. *Shiyali taluk.*—(1) Thiruvikkirarayan Ayyangar; (2) P. Ethirajan.

10. *Nannilam taluk.*—(1) T. V. Arumugam; (2) K. Dorairaj.

11. *Nagapattinam taluk.*—(1) Srinivasa Rao; (2) Kannappan.

South Vizakapatnam District

1. *Narasapatnam taluk.*—(1) Musula Venkatarao (Dimili), S. Rayavaram, Ellemanchali P.O.; (2) Muthyala Pothiraju (Harijan), Narasapatnam.

2. *Sarasiddhi taluk.*—(1) Thota Ramamurthy, Gantapalli; (2) Sishla Kameswararao, Yalamanchilli.

3. *Viravalli taluk.*—(1) Patvevu Sarvarao, Kotapadu; (2) B. Viswapathi, Madugula, Chodavaram.

4. *Anakapalli taluk.*—(1) Sousetti Jaggayya, Anakapalli; (2) Kapuganti Satyanarayana, Anakapalli.

5. *Vizianagaram taluk.*—(1) G. Thammayya Naidu (Harijan), Vizianagaram; (2) Mrs. B. V. Ramanamma, Vizianagaram.

6. *Bhimilipatnam taluk.*—(1) V. Satyanarayana, Vijinigiri; (2) Audi Ramamurthi (Harijan), Vizianagaram.

7. *S. Kota taluk.*—(1) Yerra Satyanarayana, Vijinigiri; (2) Ganivada Jagannadham, Vijinigiri.

8. *Chipurupalli taluk.*—(1) Nanda Krishnamurthi, Chipurupalli; (2) Pitta Jaggarao, Vizianagaram.

9. *Salur taluk.*—(1) J. V. S. Singaraju, Salur; (2) S. R. V. S. N. Raju, Kothapatnam.

10. *Parvathipur taluk.*—(1) Pothula Gunnayya, Chinnabandapalli (Harijan); (2) Palakodeti Dhananjaya Rao, Bobbili.

11. *Bobbili taluk.*—(1) Ayyagai Suryanarayana, Bobbili; (2) Manda Sitharamaswami, Bobbili.

12. *Palakonda taluk.*—(1) Simhambhatla Satyanarayana, Nelanagaram; (2) Lingam Apparao, Palakonda.

North Vizagapatnam District

1. *Chirazole taluk.*—(1) Bendi Appalarao, Kangulavasa; (2) Bevara Appalaswami Dev, Vamanavalli.

2. *Narasannapeta taluk.*—(1) Sillar Rajulu Reddi, Pallipeta; (2) Kasaram Appalasurayanarayana, Ambajipeta, Kukulam, Utlam P.O.

3. *Pathapatnam taluk.*—(1) Kannepalli Sambamurthi, Mallipuram, Nowpada R.S.; (2) Burra Suryanarayana Murthy, Tungathampara, Hiramandalam P.O.

4. *Tekkali taluk.*—(1) Manthrala Jagannadha Rao, Rentikota; (2) Goundu Tulasidoss, Tekkali.

5. *Sompeta taluk.*—(1) Pudipeddi Subba Rao, Sowpeta; (2) B. Neelambaram, Sompeta.

6. *Ichapore taluk.*—(1) Appudu Sahu, Manikyapuram; (2) Ch. Seshagiri Rao, Salur.

West Krishna District

1. *Nandigama taluk.*—(1) Anumula Rama Govinda Sarma (District Congress Committee Joint Secretary); (2) Divi Purushothamacharyulu.

2. *Vijayavada taluk.*—(1) Akkineni Bhaskara Rao; (2) Kasaraneni Janardhana Rao.

3. *Gannavaram taluk.*—(1) Peddu Venkata Ratnam; (2) Nagulapalli Seetharamayya.

4. *Nuzvid taluk.*—(1) Nadella Satyanarayana; (2) Mangalagiri Krishna-murthy Dass.

5. *Tiruvur taluk.*—(1) Pemmaraju Parthasarathi; (2) Manne Sambasiva Rao.

East Krishna District

1. *Divi taluk.*—(1) Nadella Raghava Rao; (2) P. Abhyudayam, Divi taluk.

2. *Gudivada taluk.*—(1) Sri Ch. Venkayya, ex-M.L.C. (Harijan), Gudivada taluk; (2) Allu Pydayya (Backward Class), Gudivada taluk.

3. *Bandar taluk.*—(1) Kosuri Satyanarayana; (2) Daliparthi Venkataramayya, Vadlamannadu.

4. *Kaikalur taluk.*—(1) Pothuri Satyanarayana Rao of Pamarru; (2) Parimi Venkata Pitchayya, Vadali.

Anantapur District

1. *Tadpatri taluk.*—(1) Kapse Nagappa, Tadpatri; (2) C. Pulla Reddy, Tadpatri.

2. *Gooty taluk.*—(1) Muni Raju, Urvakonda; (2) Dr. P. Varadarajulu, Anantapur.

3. *Anantapur taluk.*—(1) S. Narasappa, Anantapur; (2) K. Venkata Reddy, Anantapur.

4. *Kalyandrug taluk.*—(1) I. Obayya, Kambadur; (2) S. Ramappa, Thimmapuram.

5. *Dharmavaram taluk.*—(1) M. Visvanatha Rao, Madapuram; (2) Narasimha Reddy, Aparascheruvu.

6. *Kadiri taluk.*—(1) A. Venkataramanappa, Kadiri; (2) P. Syama Moorthy, Muthyalacheruvu.

7. *Penukonda taluk.*—(1) G. Rami Reddy, Gonimekalapalli; (2) Venkateshelapathi, Anantapur.

8. *Hindupur taluk.*—(1) K. Krishnamachar, Hindupur; (2) A. Nanjundappa, Hindupur.

9. *Madakasira taluk.*—(1) P. T. Venkatachar, Madakasira; (2) Narayana Rao, Anantapur.

Chittoor District

1. *Chandragiri taluk.*—(1) M. R. Nagayya, c/o Taluk Congress Committee, Chandragiri; (2) Mangala Srinivasulu.

2. *Vayalpad taluk.*—(1) T. Muni Reddy, c/o Taluk Congress Committee, Chandragiri; (2) J. S. Narasimha Sastri, c/o President, Chandragiri.

3. *Madanapalle taluk.*—(1) P. Subrahmanyachari, T. Sadom; (2) S. Nagubushana Sarma, Rangasamudram.

4. *W. Punganur taluk.*—(1) V. R. Aswathant, Rompicherla; (2) T. B. Subba Rao, Madanapalle.

5. *Palmanur taluk.*—(1) E. Jones, Kuppam; (2) J. V. Subbayya, Kuppam.

6. *Pattur taluk.*—(1) S. Lakshminarayana Chetti, c/o Chandragiri Taluk Congress Committee; (2) R. Govindaswami Naidu, Parameswaramangalam.

7. *Tiruttani taluk.*—(1) V. Sankarayya, Konka Street, Tirupathi; (2) M. Kuppuswami Mudaliar, Tiruttani.

8. *Kalahasti taluk.*—(1) K. R. Kantham, Balad Singer, Kalahasti; (2) B. Narasimhalu, Pittalavari Lane, Kalahasti.

9. *Chittoor taluk.*—(1) Y. Srinivasulu, Konka Street, Tirupathi; (2) T. Siddayya Chetty, Chandragiri Board High School, Chandragiri.

Cuddapah District

1. *Pulivendla taluk.*—(1) Y. Narayana Reddy, Pulivendla; (2) S. Aswatha Reddy, Agadur.

2. *Jammalamadugu taluk.*—(1) C. Nagi Reddy, Yamavaram; (2) R. Subbarayudu, Penikelpad.

3. *Proddatur taluk.*—(1) Bhoopathi Krishnamurthi, Mydukur; (2) G. Nagaraja Rao, Proddatur.

4. *Kamalapuram taluk.*—(1) Gurijala Narayana Reddy, Somnapurampalle; (2) Vennapusa Chenna Reddy, Kalamalla.

5. *Cuddapah taluk.*—(1) Gajulapalle Virabhadra Rao, Cuddapah; (2) Y. C. Reddy, Cuddapah.

6. *Royachoti taluk.*—(1) Yeddula Narayana Reddy, Chinnadandur; (2) M. Pulla Reddy, B. dvel.

7. *Bubel taluk.*—(1) Gopavaram Bommi Reddy, Gopavaram; (2) K. V. Narayana Gupta, Promamilla.

8. *Siddhant taluk.*—(1) Jonna Seshayya, Telugu Vidwan, c/o District Congress Committee, Cuddapah; (2) N. Subba Reddy, Siddhant.

9. *Rajampet taluk.*—(1) Virabhadrayya, Indhur; (2) Swamisetti Satyam, Rajampet.

East Godavari District

1. *Amalapuram taluk.*—(1) Pusuluri Suryaprakasa Rao, Amalapuram; (2) Nanimpalli Satyanarayana Raju, Rangapuram, Amalapuram.

2. *Razole taluk.*—(1) Dantuluri Gopichand, Gudimillaka, Razole taluk; (2) Nittla Ramakrishna Rao, Palivela, Kothapetta Division.

3. *Ramachandrapuram taluk.*—(1) Chittoori Appa Rao, Kulla Mallavaram; (2) Duvvuri Lakshmi Narayana, Ramachandrapuram.

4. *Rajalundry taluk.*—(1) Bulapu Posayya, Vangalapudi; (2) G. Brahmanandam, Dulla.

5. *Peddapuram taluk.*—(1) Chalikani Appa Rao, Jaggampita; (2) Karapu Subba Rao, Marlava.

6. *Kakinada taluk.*—(1) Rayaprolu Lakshminarayana, Kakinada; (2) M. Andrews, Kakinada.

7. *Tuni taluk.*—(1) Vadlamani Sreeramamurthy, Amalapuram.

8. *Pithapuram.*—(1) (2).

West Godavari District

1. *Ellore taluk.*—(1) Vardhineni Balakrishnan, Pulla, Ellore taluk; (2) Vaddlapatla Simhadri Apparao, Kovvali.

2. *Chintalapudi taluk.*—(1) Mukku Krishnamurthy, Kamavarapukota (via) Bhimadole; (2) Samudrala Venkata Das, Harijan, Dharmajigudem.

3. *Kovvur taluk.*—(1) Koya Venkataswamy, Harijan, Dharmavaram, Kovvur taluk; (2) Addala Subbaraju, Dharmavaram, Kovvur taluk.

4. *Polavaram taluk.*—(1) Vadduri Achutarama Rao, Kamapuram; (2) Pameru China Bucham Dora (Koya), Kondrukota.

5. *Tadepalligudem taluk.*—(1) Jampane Satyanarayana Raju, Kasipadu; (2) T. Muslayya, Harijan.

6. *Tanuku taluk.*—(1) Kocherlakota Brahmanandam, Tanuku; (2) P. numatsa Suryanarayana Raju, Setyavada.

7. *Narsapur taluk.*—(1) Bokka Tatabbayya, Kambothupalem, Doddipatla Post; (2) Polisetti Paramkusam, Kopparru, Narsapur taluk.

8. *Bhimavaram taluk.*—(1) Peddada Ramachandra Rao, Veeravasam, Bhimavaram taluk; (2) Namburi Subbaraju, c/o D. Narayanaraju Garu, Bhimavaram.

Guntur District

1. *Tenali taluk.*—(1) M. Bhagavantu Rao, Amrutalur, Tenali taluk; (2) G. Anandaramo, Yelavarru, Tenali taluk.

2. *Repalli taluk.*—(1) Paruthuri Ramakotayya, son of Venkaiah, Veluru, Repalle taluk; (2) Kota Viswanatham, Ongole, Ongole taluk.

3. *Palnad (Gurzala taluk).*—(1) Chala-vady Seetharamiah, Gangavaram; (2) Kasavajjula Seshiah, Gurzala.

4. *Vinukonda taluk.*—(1) Buddapati Subba Rao, Tenali Town; (2) M. Appi Reddi.

5. *Narasaraopet taluk.*—(1) Mudda Anjaneyulu, Narasaraopet; (2) G. Dasayya, Purushottapatnam.

6. *Bapatla taluk.*—(1) M. Ramaraju, Mantenavaripalem; (2) K. Viswanatham, Adusumalli.

7. *Ongole taluk.*—(1) K. Veeranjane-yulu, c/o Rahimtoollah Sahib, Ongole; (2) Dara Ramaswamy, Harijan, Bapatla.

8. *Sattenapalli taluk.*—(1) Induri Hanini Reddi, Madala, Sattenapalli Post; (2) B. Jogunayak, Perikalapadu (Backward class).

9. *Guntur taluk.*—(1) K. Chalapathi Rao, Yetukurru, Guntur P.O.; (2) Meduri Raghavachari, Garapadu, Sattenapalli taluk.

Nellore District

1. *Nellore taluk.*—(1) A. V. Krishna Reddi, Mulapet; (2) G. Sankarayya, Mulapet.

2. *Kavali taluk.*—(1) D. Subramireddi, Kavali; (2) M. Kondayya, Kavali.

3. *Atmakur taluk.*—(1) V. Polireddi, Kamivenipad; (2) V. Rangayya, Karoda street, Nellore.

4. *Venktagiri taluk.*—(1) Pattivu-thajala Seshayya, Venkatagiri; (2) G. Gurunatham, Venkatagiri.

5. *Kovur taluk.*—(1) M. Seshayya, Rajapalem, Kodavallur P.O.; (2) Vele-makanti Subrahmanyam, Rajapalem, Kodavallur P.O.

6. *Repur taluk.*—(1) A. Venkatachalamayya, Marupur, Repur taluk; (2) Onkavala Subbareddi, Congress Office, Nellore.

7. *Sulurpet taluk.*—(1) Ravu Venka-tasubbiah, Naidupet; (2) Irakam Munuswami, Modali, Naladalavari-kandrika.

8. *Darsi taluk.*—(1) H. R. Kantham, Chinna Anjimeedu village, Erpedu P.O.; (2) Appakayala Viswanatham, Congress Office, Nellore.

9. *Gudur taluk.*—(1) V. Chayyappa, Gandavaram, Kovur taluk; (2) K. Venkatasubbayya, Congress Office, Nellore.

10. *Udayagiri taluk.*—(1) A. Chen-churamayya, Congress Office, Nellore; (2) Kallapati Narayanadas, Venkata-giri.

11. *Kandukur taluk.*—(1) Addanki Sankarayya, North Mopur, Allur P.O.

Kurnool District

1. *Kurnool taluk.*—(1) Narasingarao, V.D.O., Kurnool; (2) Venkayala Narasayya, V.D.O., Gargeyapuram.

2. *Nandikotkur taluk.*—(1) B. Krishnamurthi, Congress Worker, Nandikotkur; (2) T. Naganna, Congress Worker, Nandikotkur.

3. *Dhone taluk.*—(1) M. Kondareddi, Nallamekalapalli, Pyapally P.O.; (2) B. C. Seshiah, Rangapuram.

4. *Pattikonda taluk.*—(1) Chenna Kesavareddi, Banavanur; (2) Dornala Venkataratnam, Pattikonda.

5. *Koilkuntla taluk.*—(1) Muniah, Harijan, Koilkuntla, for Koilkuntla main taluk; (2) Alvakonda Narasaram, Owk P.O. for Owk sub-taluk.

6. *Banganappalli taluk (Merged State).*—(1) J. Sathyanarayana, Banganapalle.

7. *Markapur taluk.*—(1) M. V. Ramayya, Thimmapuram, Nandyal taluk; (2) Bysani Krishnamurthi, Cumbum.

8. *Cumbum taluk.*—(1) Narayana-swami Naidu, Thurmella P.O., Cumbum taluk; (2) M. E. Samuel Benedict, Giddalore.

9. *Allagadda taluk.*—(1) K. L. Narayana, Allagadda; (2) N. Yadarthudu (I.N.A.), Nandyal.

10. *Nandyal taluk.*—(1) P. Basireddi, Narasareddipalle; (2) K. Seshayya, Bollavaram, Nandyal P.O.

(Continued from page 22)

they are cooled slowly avoiding breakage. The bottled product is the well-known tomato juice.

After opening the bottle for use, the juice should be used up in a day or two. It is best served from a refrigerator. The afterkeeping quality of the juice can be improved by preserving it with 0.03 per cent of sodium benzoate prior to sterilising the bottled juice. This is well within limits and is not harmful since tomato juice is generally consumed straight without any dilution. There is no necessity to keep the juice for any length of time after opening the bottle. Tomato juice can thus be preserved on a small scale at home using very simple equipments. In large factories special machinery is employed. The washed and trimmed tomatoes are fed to huge pulping machines called cyclones in which rapidly revolving brushes pass the pulp through cylindrical sieves. The sieved pulp is salted, decorated and bottled rapidly by automatic machinery. Prepared at home or in the factory, tomato juice is an excellent drink full of health and vitamins. Work on this and several other fruit juices is being done at the Government Fruit Products Research Laboratory, Kodur.

Statement showing the progress of work done in the Government Intensive Khadi Centres during February 1949.

Name of the centre.	Cotton sold (value in rupees.)	Yarn purchased (quantity in lb.)	Khadi produced (quantity in yards.)	Khadi sold.		Subsidy paid to self-spinners. rs.
				Quantity in yards.	Value rs.	
Velhakkovil	152	3,164	21,013	2,563	4,416	372
Avanashi	1,313	2,073	5,592	33,442	66,989	397
Puliankurichi	982	960	5,499	1,591	2,715	406
Kotauratla	1,650	1,403	1,521	4,594	6,516	39
Guravareddipalem	169	151	1,629	412	666	..
Erragondapalem	54	18	25	54	81	344
Payyanur	1,084	1,261	4,066	4,506	7,893	402
Total	5,404	9,030	39,345	47,102	89,276	1,960

AGRICULTURAL NOTES

Manures and Food

(By J. C. KUMARAPPA)

Few people realize that the quality of the health, growth and reproduction of plants, animals and human beings depends a great deal on the quality of manures that are fed to the soil. When we put manure into the soil we are feeding the soil and to the extent the soils are fed the produce of the soil will also be nutritive, and the products of the soil are usually the basis of the requirements of animals and man. The cycle is not complete here. If the soil produces good food for animals and men that food when digested and returned back to the soil again is also a better soil food. Thus the circle of goodness goes round and round rising in a spiral for the benefit of plants, animals and human beings. There is an old saying: "Who feeds well manures well." We may put in a complement of this, "who manures well, feeds well," thus completing the whole process.

With the deterioration of our soil technique the farmers also have deteriorated in their health and with the deterioration of their health they have not the energy nor the staying power to cultivate well. They have not been as manure-conscious or selected-seed-conscious as they should be for decades with the result that our whole agricultural produce has gone down in quality and quantity. We have to resuscitate our agriculture. Many have thought it fit to solve this problem by the introduction of mineral or chemical fertilisers.

A Stimulant

Mineral fertilisers do not feed the land. They merely excite it to a certain extent like a stimulant and thereby it apparently increases production without a proportionate increase in the nutritive values, with the result that mineral fertilisers progressively deteriorate the health of animals and men as the food products on fertilisers are not products of a soil that has been fed but one that has been merely stimulated. This effect has been brought

out by many experiments which have led to the following conclusion:—

(1) Animals fed with wheat grown on land fertilised by farmyard manures were notably stronger though their weight may be less than those nourished with grains grown on lands fertilised by chemical manures.

(2) Hens brought upon feeds grown on farmyard manures laid more eggs than those brought upon feeds from mineral fertilised lands, though the latter were heavier, yet the larger number of the former more than made up in quantity as well. The birds brought up in the former way stayed out of their pen longer than the birds brought up on the latter feed, thus bearing witness to their greater vitality. Even the vitality of the eggs of the hens fed on grains from farmyard manure was greater in that larger percentage of such eggs were hatched and few of them were spoiled by keeping.

(3) The manure produced from the refuse of poultry fed from grains raised on farmyard manure also was very effective compared with the manure of birds fed on grains raised on fertiliser lands, showing that the quality of the manure itself is influenced and improves new growth in the form of seed and feed. In this way the farmyard manure promotes a cycle which leads to a constant improvement from generation to generation.

Apart from these experiments it was also noticed that when animals are given a chance of choosing between feed that is grown on artificial fertilisers and the feed grown on farmyard manure, they instinctively prefer the latter.

A Danger

In our country scientific fertilising of our land by mineral fertilizers is an impossibility as we have not got sufficient soil chemists who can analyse samples of soils sufficiently extensively to be able to feed the soil accurately even if artificial manure is to be resorted

to. Any excess feeding of the soil with such minerals creates diseases of all kinds. Many experiments have been carried out which show the danger of an excessive mineral content in the soil. The data obtained by Prof. Rost of Mannheim demonstrates that an excess of potassium in the land is likely to lead to diseases such as thrombosis (coagulation or curdling of the blood) as well as to gangrenes. He observes, "In connexion with the potassium nitrate fed animals, they showed a tendency, a pronounced inclination in successive generations, towards thrombosis." He also states that in recent years thrombosis has increased in human beings to about four times its earlier prevalence.

Disease Resistance

The many experiments that have been carried out show that the seeds and better still the leaves of plants fertilised with stable-manure increase the capacity for disease resistance when fed to animals as compared with seeds and leaves of mineral fertilised plants; thus showing that the manures not only improve the soil structure but the consequences of manuring projects itself far into the animal kingdom reaching out to man himself. Therefore it behoves everyone of us to take care that such food as we eat is grown on land fertilised with farmyard manure and not with chemical fertilisers, especially where there is a danger in our land of unscientific application of fertilisers for lack of soil analysis. It is not only the farmer who is interested in the manure, but perhaps to a larger extent, the consumer should be made conscious of this as it is he who is likely to suffer by food raised on artificial fertilisers.

Medical Use

Taking advantage of this effect dieticians are now treating their patients on food which is grown on farmyard manures which are generally called "Biodynamic products." Such feeds are said to affect the functioning of the stomach and intestines favourably. A German dietician writes, "I have recommended these products to patients with main stomach trouble and sluggish intestinal activity and they have been fortunate enough to get over these ailments without medical treatment. My wide experience, as a dietician with many patients, has convinced me that especially with raw-food diet the biodynamically treated products are preferable in every

NEWS ROUND-UP

Police administration in U.P.

A gratifying feature of the Police administration in the United Provinces during the year 1947 was that during a critical period of communal tension there was not a single instance in which any policeman might have been swayed by communal passion according to the U.P. Government's Resolution, just issued, on the report on the administration of the Police in the U.P. for the year 1947.

Cottage Industries in U.P.

In order to encourage cottage industries, the Cottage Industries Department of the United Provinces, has been giving loans and grants of small amounts to individuals and organized institutions to enable them to start and develop cottage industries.

During the year 1947-48 and 1948-49 such loans and grants were given to over 400 individuals and organized institutions, which included political sufferers, craftsmen, small scale mechanics.

Compost Conference in Patna

The rapid development of the indigenous manure resources of the country and the necessary steps to be taken in that direction were strongly emphasised by the Hon'ble Dr. Syed Mahmud and Sir Datar Singh at the compost conference held in the Conference Room of the Patna Secretariat recently.

New Food Plan of Self-Sufficiency

"Except in the case of grave calamity such as wide-spread failure of crops or for building up a Central reserve, Government will not import any foodgrains from abroad after 1951" stated Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, India's Food and Agriculture Minister, announcing Government's new

plan of food-self-sufficiency in Parliament. Among the other decisions of the Government are (1) in view of the definite goal of freedom from imports of foodgrains after 1951, provinces and states will plan their food production programme accordingly and tighten up their grain procurement arrangements, (2) intensive cultivation of those areas under food crops which have perennial or assured water-supply, (3) reclamation of 8 lakhs of acres of land by tractors, (4) the sinking of 4,500 tube wells, (5) imports of special quantities of fertilizers for use in irrigated rice areas and (6) diversion of some acreage from surplus crops to cereal production. For the speedy implementation of this programme, a small Development Board will be set up at the Centre, and provinces and states will be requested to set up parallel Development Boards.

Food Production

Reclamation of 32,306 acres of waste or kans-infested land by mechanised means, an increase in production of food grains by 7.25 lakhs of tons in 1947-48 and supply of 17.50 lakhs tons of composts and 150,400 tons of fertilizers for agricultural purposes are some of the immediate results obtained by the Central Ministry of Agriculture in their effort to increase the production of food grains in India, as revealed in a report of the work of the Ministry during 1948-49 which has been circulated to the members of the Constituent Assembly of India.

The report, which traces the functions of the Central Ministry of Agriculture vis-a-vis Provincial Governments points out that the Centre's work relates mainly to co-ordination and research in regard to crop production, plant protection, minor irrigation, livestock dairy, fish, fruits, forests and soil conservation. The activities of the Ministry during 1948-49, in its various aspects, viz., training, research, mechanized cultivation, production of composts, supply of fertilizers, control measures on plant pests and diseases, development work on animal husbandry, dairy and fisheries, etc., as well as the programme for 1949-50 are given in the report.

way to those which have been manured with chemical fertilizers."

Gheimrat Abderhalden, the famous physiologist, states "In connexion with various illnesses of man and animal it has frequently been desirable to trace them back to the method used in fertilising food plants." Though we may not be able to say anything very definitely yet in regard to these matters it is clear that soil bacteria do play an important part in relation to our health. We have, therefore, to consider whether it is worthwhile to disturb the interplay of soil organism by bringing in nitrogen in the form of potassium nitrate and by using lime and phosphoric acid, as these disturb and hinder the working of the soil bacteria." —*Gram Udyog Patrika*.

Snippets on Food and Agriculture

Over 125 million persons in India are at present under the system of controlled distribution of foodgrains.

As a result of partition the irrigated area under rice in the Indian Union is 89 per cent of that of undivided India and 52.9 per cent under wheat.

During the ten days ending April 10, 1949, India expects to import 92,300 tons of rice from Burma, 58,600 tons from Siam, and 14,500 tons from Egypt.

India is the world's principal groundnut exporting country and has about 45 per cent of the total world acreage under this crop.

As compared to 1946-47, India's wheat production was better in 1947-48 by more than 600,000 tons.

(Continued from page 19)

hills on the back ground add enchantment to the view. The perfectly rural surroundings and the calm atmosphere all round captivate one's heart.

There are at present 85 trainees in the institution out of whom thirty-five are officers of the Education department undergoing retraining in Basic Education-School Assistants, Deputy Inspectors and District Educational Officers. The others are secondary grade teachers.

It is with the help of these trainees that the government plan to lay the foundation of a new just social order. The "Ramrajya" of Gandhiji.

Milk marketing in India

The problems of marketing of milk and the present undesirable features of milk production which any plan of improvement of dairy industry in India must guard against are dealt with in a comprehensive brochure on Milk Marketing in India just published by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India. The brochure, copiously illustrated with charts and diagrams, deals with problems of supply, demand, utilisation, price and quality of milk and discusses various aspects of distribution with particular reference to urban supply.

The average daily per capita consumption of milk including milk products in India is only about 5-oz. as compared 41-oz. in the U.K. and 36-oz. in the U.S.A. Of this meagre ration less than half is consumed as fluid milk as, it is estimated, out of a total production of 45.3 crore maunds of milk not more than 36 per cent is taken as fluid milk. In the absence of facilities for speedy assembling, large scale processing and long distance transport of milk, the brochure says, as much as 43 per cent of the production has to be converted into ghee in small villages. The bulk of the milk consumed in urban areas is produced at high cost in congested stables of towns and cities under the most unhygienic conditions and adulteration is so widespread that consumers have almost become indifferent to quality.

The brochure also indicates the efforts made by the Central and the Provincial Governments during the past five years to arrange supply of milk to urban areas through organization of producers co-operatives. Co-operative Societies and Unions now handle about 2,200 maunds of milk per day but the part played by them is yet exceedingly small. A brief account of Bombay's five-year milk plan estimated to cost over 44 crores of rupees is also given. A number of appendices at the end contain interesting information on cattle statistics in India as well as on the production and consumption of milk.

Training in Improved Agricultural Method in C.P.

For the benefit of agriculturists who are anxious to learn improved methods of agriculture with a view to increase productivity of their land, the Provincial Government are starting

a one month's course in Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Co-operation at Nagpur.

Compost Production in U.P.

The Town Refuse Compost centres, run by the U.P. Government in the various districts of the Province, rose to 170 with the opening of 6 more new centres, during the quarter October to December 1948.

The production figures reveal that a total of 30,98,320 cubic feet of compost was prepared during the quarter under review. Agra led with a production of 330,280 cubic feet, Moradabad and Meerut closely following with 310,660 and 280,600 cubic feet, respectively.

The total quantity of compost sold during the same period was 34,03,230 cubic feet while the quantity sold from April 1948 to the end of the year, was 76,75,270 cubic feet.

Books and Publications

"FOUJI TALIM—FEBRUARY-MARCH 1949"

Published by the Ahmedabad Military and Rifle Training Association on the 15th of every month. Annual subscription Rs. 9. Price per copy Re. 1.

This is a special number in which an attempt has been made to bring together information on the organization and running of rifle clubs in different parts of the world. It is profusely illustrated and attractively got up.

—T.K.G.

"STUDIES IN PLATO AND ARISTOTLE"

By D. R. BHANDARI, Reader in History, Delhi University and R. B. SATHE, Reader in History, University of the Punjab; S. Chand & Co., Publishers, Delhi and Lahore. Price Rs. 4, pages 255.

The joint authors of the book under review are erudite scholars well versed in the study of Political Philosophy.

Within a short compass the authors have given a clear and complete elucidation of the trend of the Greek Political Thought as found fully expressed in the works of Plato and his pupil Aristotle.

Bombay Government's Production Drive

The Government of Bombay are taking steps to ensure that not one acre of cultivable land in the Province remains uncultivated. It has instructed the Collectors to compile information regarding such lands throughout the Province.

Aid to New Multi-Purpose Societies in Bombay

The Government of Bombay will give financial aid to the newly started multi-purpose societies and the newly opened branches of the existing sale societies in the Province in order to enable them to meet the cost of management and propaganda on certain conditions. No multi-purpose society or branch of a sale society more than five years old is eligible for aid.

The book is really of great merit and bound to serve a useful purpose in these days of social and political upheaval all over the world.

The language is simple and the style racy and flowing. The subject matter has been dealt with in an easy and understandable manner.

"READY REFERENCER ON COMPANY LAW"

By Dr. V. K. JOHN. Messrs Higginbothams, Madras. Price Rs. 7-8-0. Pages 241.

The book under review serves a very real need of the day.

The Company Law with its numerous provisions is rather complicated and confusing.

To obviate this difficulty the learned author brought out this book noting therein the various classes of individuals and their respective rights and obligations under the Company Law.

The book is divided into a number of chapters, subjectwise to facilitate easy reference.

The language adopted is simple and free from legal phraseology, and will enable any lay man to read and understand the same with ease.

—E.N.M.

Madras Information

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"WE SEEK TO SERVE AND NOT TO COMPETE"

May 1, 1949

The Secular State—Its Administration

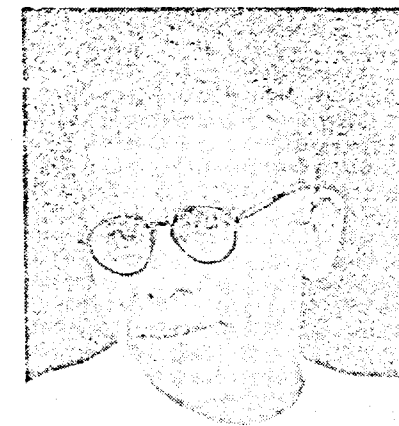
By THE HON'BLE SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM, Minister for Public Works, Madras.

The Constitution of India is pledged to create a non-communal secular State in the Indian Union. This is a revolutionary departure from the polity of ancient India as well as the policy in recent times under the British rule.

In ancient India the Hindu State was only the reflection of the Hindu religion. But the redeeming feature about it was that the Hindu religion with its ideal of detachment and its capacity for absorption, assimilation and adjustment allowed more freedom to the individual than any other State religion in the history of the world. If there was no clear division in those times between religion and politics, there was also no conflict between them. With the advent of Muslim rule, however, there grew a theocratic State with all the sanction of the sword behind it. If the Hindu State was the reflection of the Hindu religion, the theocratic Muslim State acted as the faithful, if sometimes revengeful, representative of the Islamic religion. It was the religion of the Lord, and, therefore, had to be the religion of the land also. The rule of Aurangzeb is a typical example of this policy. With the British rule in India, the theocratic State degenerated further into a communal State. The State traded upon religious differences, fattered, furthered and fomented religious factions and dissensions. Irreligious imperialism played upon religious differences only to strike discordant notes that would shatter the harmonious symphony.

Secular State—Merits

With abiding and abundant faith in the eternal humanism of the Indian culture, we have decided to shake off the shackles of this loathsome legacy of the past and establish a State which would treat all its subjects as equals. It is only a secular State that can



and treatment is assured. All social and religious discriminations will be removed. The total abolition of the evil of untouchability will further stabilize the secular State.

The administration of the country will be in pursuance of this ideal. No public office, however eminent, will be out of the reach of anyone because of his religion. At the same time, no one can claim any privilege on account of his faith. Religion will thus, in and by itself, disqualify or entitle none to receive the patronage of the State.

A Secular State does not neglect religion

A secular State does not mean that the State will ignore or neglect religion. The Constitution of India guarantees the right of every citizen to profess, practice and even propagate his own

stand as a safeguard for the growth of democracy. In a theocratic or a communal State, the State is an association not of individuals but of communities or of religious denominations. The individual is subservient to these groups. He has very little apart from them and certainly nothing beyond them. It is the community that is the unit and the individual has no existence apart from it. This is clearly fatal to the pattern of democracy. In a secular State on the other hand, it is the individual that is the centre of society. His is the ultimate authority. The individual develops the State and is, in his turn, developed by it. If the State grows, it is not at the expense of the individual but along with him. The secular State is thus the greatest approximation to the reconciliation of individual freedom with State authority.

One of the fundamental rights guaranteed by the Constitution of India is that no discrimination will be made on grounds of caste, colour, community or religion. Equality of opportunity

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News Round-up.

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religion. In fact, a secular State will preserve and promote a cordial atmosphere that will be congenial for the free, full and fruitful development of true religion. Religion itself will become more religious when the bickerings over the fishes and loaves of office cease to be associated with the practice and profession of religion. It will, therefore, not be correct to call the secular State an irreligious one. True religion can flourish there, without being corrupted or corroded by all too temporal and materialistic considerations. The secular State does not disown God. It is not materialistic. It is only humanist. It does not forswear the kingdom of God. It only refuses to recognize anybody as the resident representative or the diplomatic ambassador of the kingdom of Heaven, in this terrestrial sphere. It does not demand that what belongs to God should be rendered unto Caesar. It only asks that no one should approach Caesar with what is ostensibly a recommendation from God. While equality of treatment and opportunity has thus been assured, the Constitution has made provisions for reservations and concessions to backward classes and religious minorities. These provisions have been criticized as being reactionary and inconsistent with the ideal of the secular State. In the ultimate analysis, however, these are really not anomalous or antagonistic to the secular idea. While the ideal is there to reach, it is not practicable to jump to it immediately. Such a step would only throw society into confusion and consign the backward people to permanent backwardness thus creating a new religion of social aristocracy and snobbery. Caste and religious distinctions in the matter of public offices and education should certainly be removed. But going the whole-hog straightway would not be a right step in the direction of social equality. It would only be a handicap race where the stronger are in front and the weaker far behind. Dispensing with all concessions to backward classes immediately would only be putting the cart before the horse and help the materially advanced groups to exploit the weaker ones. Safeguards there have to be, till a general process of levelling up is effected. Then these concessions and safeguards will and must wither away.

This should apply to opportunities for education as much as to public offices. Merit should be our sole consideration in these. But merit is not

tested by any one canon, nor is it found in any one community or area. There are backward areas and groups. Care must, therefore, be taken to give equal opportunities for merit and talent that are found in the different communities and areas. These territorial and communal considerations are not a betrayal of the secular ideal. They will, on the other hand, effect a general levelling up and pave the way for equality which is the surest foundation for the secular State. When the way has thus been paved, these considerations can and should be dispensed with. But not until then, lest any religion, community or area should, exploit education for its own exclusive advancement.

Secular State—Precepts

Another problem that the secular State will have to tackle is that of religious education in schools. Education, as T. S. Elliot said, is something more than the acquisition of information, technical competence, or superficial culture. It has also been said that there can be no such thing as religiously neutral education and that education in the broad sense should be either religious or irreligious. This, in a sense, is true. But while it will be necessary to impart to the pupils who are to be the architects of the new Social Order, fundamental values and universal truths, it may not be necessary to initiate them, against their will, in theological subtleties. Religious instruction should, therefore, be such as to lay stress on the universal laws on which all religions agree rather than on the dogmas or beliefs of any particular religion. The right to religious groups to conduct schools and impart religious instruction on the above lines and also to ask for and get grants from the State will be granted in the secular State. Pupils of other religions and denominations studying in such schools should be exempt from undergoing religious instruction, if they or their parents have conscientious objection to it.

The secular State has, as much as any other, a responsibility to promote arts and letters. In this, again, the State should treat art as art, apart from the religion it reflects. The religious urge is one of the greatest inspirations for sublime art and lofty literature. The secular State will be committing a crime against humanity if it ignores these merely because they are religious. If literature is to be purged of religion, fine pieces of literature like the

Ramayana and the Mahabharatha, the Thevaram, Prabhandham and Periya Puranam, will have to be discarded. Our literature and culture would only be immeasurably poorer for it. No State that has the mental growth and cultural development of its citizens at heart can afford to invite this loss upon itself. The emblem of the Madras Government is adorned by the Gopuram of a temple. That does not imply that the Madras Government have proclaimed themselves a Hindu State or that they have departed from the ideal of the secular State. Such a rigid and revolting interpretation will only be fatal to the development of art and archaeology. Surely no civilized Government can permit the pagodas of Mahabalipuram and the temples of Mathurai and Kanchipuram to fall into decay on the ground that the secular State should not patronize Hindu temples. Fountain springs of art and literature will dry up if such a perversion of the concept of the secular State is perpetrated.

The same spirit will pervade legislation which the State enacts and the laws it administers. Statute law must essentially be the ideal or eternal law which religion teaches. But law far in advance of public opinion is ineffective and only tends to bring itself into disrepute. It should, therefore, be the aim of the secular State to evolve the greatest approximation to ideal justice, and in this again, the fundamental values that religion teaches us should not and cannot be ignored. Putting down evil and promoting the good is as much the work of the secular State as of religion. It is true that the concept of good might differ when viewed from the secular and the religious points of view. But there can be no divergence of approach or difference of opinion on essentially human problems. Hoarding and black-marking are evils from the secular point of view as much as from the religious or ethical points of view. The secular State could, therefore, without surrendering its secular character, draw strength and support from the basic principles of religion.

While religious freedom is guaranteed, the secular State will be perfectly within its rights when it seeks to regulate and rationalize the administration of secular affairs of religious institutions. The proposed Hindu Religious Endowments Bill brought forward by the Madras Government is such a measure. No civilized State, much less, a secular State can be a

silent spectator of the maladministration and misappropriation of temple funds or charity trusts.

Interfering in and seeking to control the evil practice of funds and followers being exploited in the name of religion is not interfering in religious freedom. It is, on the other hand, meant to make religion free from the Mammon which enslaves it to-day. When Jesus Christ drove out the hawkers and merchants who were polluting the temple of Jerusalem by their petty trade, saying that they were making His Father's House a den of thieves, he

was not insulting religion. He was purifying it, purging and banishing perfidy from within its portals.

The mismanagement of religious institutions will not only desecrate religion, but demoralize the secular life of the people at large, and the State should, therefore, have the right to check it.

The secular State, we have seen, will thus be a liberal humanist State, that works for the common good and collective well-being of all its citizens while giving them the maximum individual liberty and religious freedom. The

secular State will not be boastfully indifferent to religion. It will help all religions by removing the hindrances to good life. It will tolerate everything except intolerance. Its administration shall, with scrupulous regard and meticulous care, respect the obligations of justice, the purpose of society, and the meaning of human life. The State shall have no religion, but it shall have a philosophy that will motivate and mould all its actions. The law of love shall be its philosophy, its precept and its profession.

—By Courtesy, A.I.R., Madras.

Labour Disputes in Madras during 1945 to 1947— A Statistical Analysis

By DR. B. NATARAJAN, M.A., D. LITT., Economic Adviser to the Government of Madras.

Labour unrest which was held in check during the years of war, began to manifest itself on a large scale after the cessation of hostilities in 1945. Statements Nos. 1 and 2 appended show the classification of disputes according to "demands," the results achieved and the method of settlement in each industry during the years 1945, 1946 and 1947. The number of disputes rose from 71 in the year 1945 to 277 in 1946 and still further to 290 in 1947. The increase in labour unrest was manifest more clearly in the number of workers involved than the number of disputes. The number of workers involved in the disputes increased from 37,124 in the year 1945 to 223,488 in 1946 and declined slightly to 223,344 in 1947.

Index numbers of (i) numbers of disputes and (ii) number of workers involved in 1946 and 1947 with 1945 as base are shown at *.

The increase in labour unrest was reflected also in an increase in the duration of the disputes. The average duration of a strike increased from 2.1 days in 1945 to 5.9 days in 1946 and to 14.5 days in 1947.

The percentages of disputes according to demands during the three years under review are shown at †

Demand for higher wages was singly the chief cause for disputes during all the three years, the percentages being 37.6 in 1945, 20.6 in 1946 and 22.8 in 1947. Demand for bonus was next in order of importance, although there were no disputes on this account in 1946, the percentages

Index numbers with 1945=100.				
	1945.	1946.	1947.	
Number of disputes	100	390	408	
Number of workers involved	100	602	599	
Percentage of disputes to total in				
† Demands made.	1945.	1946.	1947.	All the three years.
Wages	36.6	20.6	22.8	23.4
Bonus	11.3	..	17.2	9.1
Personnel	15.5	2.2	2.8	3.9
Leave and hours	1.4	2.5	1.0	1.7
Others	35.2	74.7	56.2	61.9
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage of disputes to total in				
‡ Results of disputes.	1945.	1946.	1947.	All the three years.
Successful	33.8	19.5	7.2	15.5
Unsuccessful	35.2	12.3	9.7	13.6
Partially successful	8.5	22.4	20.0	19.8
Indefinite	18.3	40.8	54.1	44.4
In progress	4.2	5.0	9.0	6.7
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

being 11.3 in 1945, nil in 1946 and 17.2 in 1947. The percentage of disputes due to questions regarding personnel was high in 1945, being 15.5 but declined in 1946 and 1947, 2.2 per cent and 2.8 per cent respectively. Disputes due to questions regarding leave and hours fluctuated

between 2.5 per cent and 1.0 per cent. The class "others" includes disputes arising from causes such as "Refusal to give a particular seal to a worker who demanded it," "Cut in food rations as ordered by Government," "Inadequacy of dearness allowance," "Demand for reinstatement of workers

§ Method of settlement or termination.	Percentage of disputes to total in			
	1945.	1946.	1947.	All the three years.
1 Return of workers unconditionally or pending enquiry or investigation.	22.5	24.6	23.1	23.7
2 Mediation by Government Labour Officers or other Government officers.	46.5	51.6	43.8	47.5
3 Replacement or discharge of workers.	1.4	0.7	5.9	3.1
4 Direct negotiations, employer agreeing to all or certain demands.	29.6	20.9	15.5	19.4
5 Adjudication	..	2.2	11.4	6.1
6 Normal conciliation	..	..	0.3	0.2
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Industries.	Percentage of disputes to total in			
	1945.	1946.	1947.	All the three years.
Textiles	18.3	50.6	45.5	44.7
Jute mills	1.4	5.4	4.8	4.7
Engineering	..	3.6	5.5	4.0
Railways, etc.	9.9	12.6	9.0	10.7
Mines	1.4	0.4	..	0.3
Others	69.0	27.4	35.2	35.6
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

¶ Industries.	Percentage of number of workers involved in			
	1945.	1946.	1947.	All the three years.
Textiles	16.4	55.2	53.3	51.4
Jute mills	1.9	12.2	11.2	10.9
Engineering	..	2.2	2.4	2.1
Railways	19.6	12.6	8.4	11.2
Mines	1.2	0.8	..	0.4
Others	60.9	17.0	24.7	24.0
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

** Industry.	Percentage of number of man-days lost in			
	1945.	1946.	1947.	All the three years.
Textiles	6.7	49.9	73.2	65.5
Jute mills	0.6	16.2	2.2	6.2
Engineering	..	2.6	1.3	1.6
Railways	8.2	10.3	..	3.6
Mines	6.6	6.3	0.5	1.9
Others	67.9	14.7	22.8	21.2
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

dismissed some years ago", "Re-organization of Labour Union", etc.

The percentages of the disputes to total according to results achieved during the three years under review are shown on the previous page at §.

The above figures show that the percentage of successful disputes declined from 33.8 per cent in 1945 to 19.5 per cent in 1946 and to 7.2 per cent in 1947. The percentage of unsuccessful dispute also tended to decline, the percentages being 35.2 in 1945, 12.3 in 1946 and 9.7 in 1947. The incidence of indefinite disputes was on the increase, the percentage figures being 18.3 in 1945, 40.8 in 1946 and 54.1 in 1947. Pending disputes were also on the increase, their percentages being 4.2 for 1945, 5.0 for 1946 and 9.0 for 1947.

The percentages of disputes according to the method of settlement during the three years under review are shown at §.

It will be seen from the above table that disputes were settled more by mediation by Government Labour Officers or other Government officers than by any other method in all the three years, the percentages being 46.5 in 1945, 51.6 in 1946 and 43.8 in 1947. The percentages of disputes in which workers returned unconditionally or pending enquiry on investigation were round about 23 per cent in all three years, the percentage figures being 22.5 in 1945, 24.6 in 1946 and 23.1 in 1947. The percentage of disputes settled by direct negotiations, employer agreeing to all or certain demands declined, being 29.6 in 1945, 20.9 in 1946 and 15.5 in 1947. The percentages of settlement by adjudication was nil in 1945, 2.2 in 1946 and 11.4 in 1947. Replacement or discharge of workers occurred only in a small proportion of cases, the percentages being 1.4 in 1945, 0.7 in 1946 and 5.9 in 1947. Settlement by normal conciliation was practically non-existent, accounting for only 0.3 per cent in 1947.

The percentages in respect of the number of disputes in the several industries during the three years under review are shown at ||.

It will be seen from the above table that the incidence of disputes was highest in the Textile Industry during all the three years.

The percentages in respect of the number of workers involved in the several industries during the three years under review are shown at ¶.

The above figures show that the percentage of workers involved was highest in the railways in 1945 and that in the other two years, the number of workers involved was largest in the textile industry, which accounted for more than 50 per cent of the workers in each of the two years.

The percentages in respect of the number of man-days lost in the several industries during the three years under review are shown on the previous page at **.

Taken singly the railways suffered the greatest loss due to labour disputes in 1945, its share of man-days lost being 18.2 per cent of the total, but in

1946 and 1947, the textile industry lost the largest number of man-days, its share being 49.9 per cent and 73.2 per cent of the total respectively. During the three years taken together, the textile industry lost the largest number of man-days, its share of the total being 65.5 per cent.

—Labour Law Journal.

PRESS NOTES, RELEASES, ETC.—A DIGEST

Water-Supply and Drainage Schemes

The Government of Madras have directed that priority for water-supply and drainage schemes, in respect of non-municipal urban areas, be fixed according to the compendium approved in their order, dated January 7, 1946, subject to the modifications that schemes on which investigations have been completed or schemes for which the entire cost is met by the local body concerned, may be upgraded, irrespective of their position in the compendium.

The Government consider that no "District Water and Drainage Committee" need be constituted in each district for the purpose of fixing the priority referred to above as recommended by the "Water-supply and Drainage Committee".

[April 2]

Propaganda for Prohibition

The Madras Government have appointed trained social workers for doing prohibition propaganda in the villages. Four hundred and forty-five propagandists have been appointed, roughly at the rate of two per taluk.

These propagandists will be given six weeks' training in one of the recognized rural centres like Kallupatti and Gandhigramam. After the period of training they will be taken on six months' probation, at the end of which their continuance in service will be dependent on their capacity to discharge their responsibility.

These propagandists will, besides fighting against the drink evil, work for the all-round development of the villagers by inculcating in them a sense of their civic responsibility.

[April 2]

Concession to Harijans

The Government of India have been considering for some time past what special measures should be taken to encourage Harijans to take a larger share in the Industrial Development of the country. As an immediate measure they have set apart a special quota of iron and steel for distribution to Harijans. This special quota will be distributed to Harijan Co-operative Societies or such of those Harijans who are already engaged in small-scale fabrication of iron and steel both for agricultural and non-agricultural purposes and who form themselves into co-operative societies or similar bodies.

2. Applications for iron and steel are invited from Harijan Co-operative Societies or Harijan institutions engaged in the manufacture of agricultural implements and consumer goods so as to reach the Director of Controlled Commodities before the 15th of the first month of each quarter, beginning from April 1949. The applications for iron and steel for fabrication of agricultural implements should be sent through the District Agricultural Officers concerned and those for non-agricultural purposes, sent through the Assistant Industrial Engineers or District Industrial Officers concerned. They should also contain particulars of the name, full address, registration number of the society or institution, and the number of workmen employed. Details regarding the articles manufactured, monthly turnover and the machinery used should also be furnished. The requirements of iron and steel per quarter in different categories should be specified.

[April 3]

Cement Distribution

The distribution of cement in this Province is made by the Honorary

Cement Controllers at Madras and Coimbatore under the directions of the Director of Controlled Commodities.

No person can sell cement unless he has been authorized in writing to do so by the Honorary Cement Controller and no person can buy cement unless he has obtained a written permit in that behalf from the Honorary Cement Controller to this Government or from a person authorized by such controller. The stockists are allowed to operate on 30 per cent of their monthly quota without permits (up to 10 bags in each case to bona fide buyers) to meet the demands of small consumers and the Tahsildars or Deputy Tahsildars on another 30 per cent against permits (up to 20 bags in each case) to meet the demands for small urgent works, more especially for works connected with rural reconstruction and Grow More Food Schemes. This is to enable people in rural areas to purchase their genuine requirements very easily without undergoing any hardships.

All applications for supply of cement should be sent to the Honorary Cement Controllers concerned preferably through District Officers, as the case may be, according to the purpose for which the cement is required. These officers will forward bona fide applications to the Controllers concerned with their recommendations for the issue of permits. In the case of educational institutions, the applications should be sent through the Director of Public Instruction.

This Government have also allowed the sale of foreign cement in this Province. The imported cement will not be sold, supplied or transferred to stockists of indigenous cement. No permit is required for the purchase of this cement up to 10 bags and the issue of this cement for all cinema constructions is also allowed.

The price of indigenous cement as notified by this Government is Rs. 82-8-0 per ton in full wagon loads f.o.r. destination, that of the imported cement from foreign countries other than Pakistan is Rs. 157-8-0 per ton ex-godown, inclusive of Rs. 16-8-0 import duty and that of Pakistan cement is Rs. 144 per ton ex-godown. Unauthorized sale or purchase of cement or sale of cement above the controlled price notified by this Government is an offence under the Madras Act XIV of 1946.

All applications for appointment of cement stockists should be made to the Cement Companies concerned who

will take necessary action in the matter. [April 4]

Panchayat Forests

The Government of Madras have transferred 25 Panchayat forests in Chingleput district and 52 Panchayat forests in South Arcot district to the management of the Forest department, in addition to the 32 Panchayat forests in Chingleput district and 7 Panchayat forests in South Arcot district already transferred to the Forest department.

This action has been taken by the Government in connection with the

proposals for raising casuarina plantations in suitable areas in the Province as a Post-war Development Scheme in order to ensure against fuel famine in the future.

[April 9]

New Well Subsidy Scheme

The New Well Subsidy Scheme, 1948-49 which came into force on 1st April 1948 was scheduled to be in force till 31st March 1949. As the need to stimulate food production is still urgent, the Government have decided to continue the scheme in 1949-50 also.

[April 9]

In the Sphere of Nation Building

Agriculture in the Province*

Various measures taken by Government for improvement

The expenditure of 1.36 crores for a Province in which the net area under crop is over 35 million acres works out to about 6 annas per acre per year. If we take the population into consideration, the expenditure will be about 4 annas per year per capita. The expenditure on Agriculture is only about 3 per cent of the total expenditure of the Province on Revenue Account. The Grant comprises expenditure on direction, superintendence, experimental farms, demonstration and propaganda, agricultural education, agricultural engineering, agricultural experiments and research and a number of other minor charges. We have provided 11.45 lakhs for direction and superintendence, 17 lakhs for experimental farms, 39 lakhs for demonstration and propaganda, 11.7 lakhs for agricultural education, 45.6 lakhs for agricultural engineering and 15 lakhs for research. The expenditure on agricultural engineering which includes capital cost on machinery is actually about 20 lakhs less than that provided for last year. Under agricultural education, expenditure is provided for the two agricultural colleges at Coimbatore and Bapatla, the Agricultural Schools at Anakapalle, Palur, Coimbatore and Samalkot, and the newly started agricultural training school for practical farmers at Orthanad in Tanjore district. Under agricultural experiments and research, provision is made for the Research Institute at Coimbatore and the several research

schemes undertaken by the Department. The provision for research is about Rs. 5 lakhs more this year than in the previous year. The activities of the Agricultural department are bound to grow and no one who has the interest of agriculture at heart which is the corner-stone of the economy of the country can grudge spending enough money on the Agricultural department which seeks to serve about 70 per cent of the population engaged in agriculture directly or indirectly.

Agricultural department— Criticisms answered

Criticism is made that the service of the Agricultural department in making our province self-sufficient is meagre. I would like to point out that in no country and in no circumstances can the Agricultural department alone achieve self-sufficiency in food production. The Agricultural department is only one of the many agencies that should act in combination. The fundamental need for expanding food production is increased irrigation. In peninsular India where cultivation is a gamble in rains large-scale irrigation works are necessary to increase production. The land may be there, manure, seeds and tools of agriculture may be available, but without water we cannot utilise any of these to the best advantage. Under irrigation, there are long-term and short-term projects. Under long-term projects are the Tungabhadra,

Krishna, Pennar, Malampuzha, Lower Bhavani, etc. These will take a long time to be completed. Even minor emergency irrigation works called the Grow More Food schemes undertaken by the Public Works Department will not give immediate results. In fact, out of the largest increase of food production of 6.5 lakhs tons before 1951-52 these emergency irrigation projects are expected to contribute only about 1 lakh of tons. The same thing could be said to a lesser degree in the case of wells. Under Grow More Food expenditure, the Agricultural department gets only Rs. 56.6 lakhs whereas irrigation gets about 150 lakhs and the well schemes about 140 lakhs. It will thus be seen that the Agricultural department cannot alone accomplish self-sufficiency without advancement in other directions of which irrigation is the most important. It is no fault of the present Government if irrigation had been sadly neglected in the past.

The Agricultural department is after all a scientific department which assists the agriculturists with supplies and services and technical advice. It cannot by itself achieve self-sufficiency unless the whole machinery of the Government, its whole financial resources and all its talents are geared to the single task of self-sufficiency. And even if we do this, all our heroic measures will be no match to a favourable season every year. During the course of the general Budget Debate, one Hon'ble member said that the G.M. (Grow More Food) might be called a Grand Magnificent Failure. I would remind that the grand failure during the past 3 years or 4 years is of the monsoons and so our truck must be with the Lord Varuna and not with this

or that department. I shall refer to Grow More Food later on, but it is enough to point out now that the Agricultural department is in essence only a technical department and while it may be legitimately expected to play its due part in achieving self-sufficiency, we should be not oblivious to the fact that that department alone can achieve everything. Further, the cry of provincial or regional self-sufficiency cannot be taken beyond a certain limit. It is more important that production of crops suited to a particular region should be raised to the maximum and that is the natural function of agriculture. Other deficiencies must be set right by trade and commerce.

The common complaint is that the Agricultural department has failed to carry out any agricultural improvements. I will point out that with the staff at our disposal and the general level of education and poverty of our agriculturists, I don't think that more is possible. The Government are taking adequate steps to improve matters and to communicate the fruits of research to the ryots so that they may reap the benefit of improved strains, manuring and cultural practices. The Government have been stressing that Ivory Tower research in agriculture is of no use in our country and that it should stand the test of the touch-stone of practicability. The Government have under active consideration the setting up of an Expert Committee with one or two eminent scientists from outside the Province to review the research work done in the various branches of the Agricultural department. I hope, Sir, that after the investigation is done, there will be a re-orientation of research. In the meanwhile the Government have asked the Director of Agriculture to review periodically very critically the progress of work done against the programme drawn up for each section at the beginning of the year. I may also state that we have placed Gazetted Superintendents in place of Non-gazetted Assistants in some of the more important Agricultural Research Stations in order to give better tone to the work, as Gazetted Superintendents will have a better background of experience and research and will be able to take more initiative than the Upper Subordinates. Then, as regards crop and plant protection a notable step is the appointment of Crop and Plant Protection Officers, two at Coimbatore and two at Bapatla

with two Entomology demonstrators for each district. These officers are expected to watch the appearance of pests and diseases of crops and deal with them without any loss of time. Recently some good work has been done on the grasshopper pest in Gudivada taluk and the Jassid pest in Salem and Chingleput districts. The biological control of the coconut pest in the Godavaries is also yielding gratifying results.

Agricultural Education

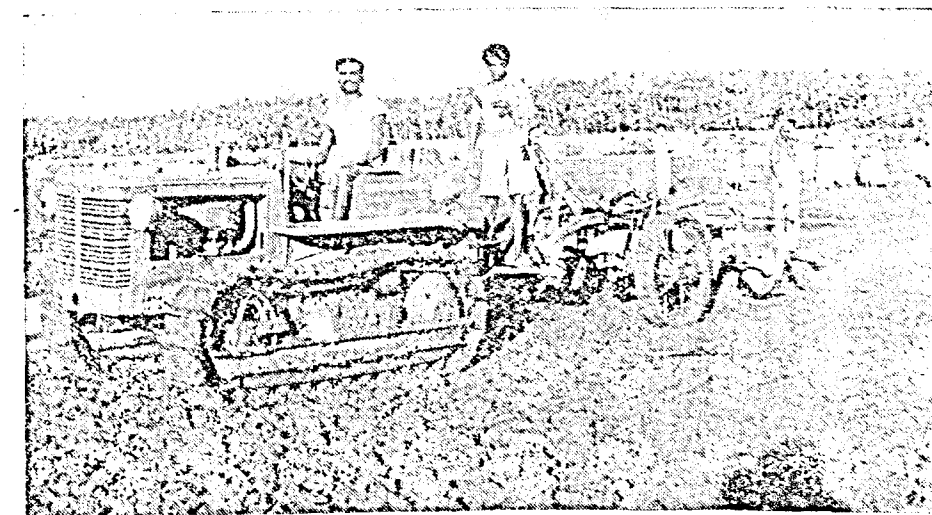
Coming to agricultural education, increased admissions into the Agricultural Colleges at Coimbatore and Bapatla have been continued and the progress of works at Bapatla for the setting up of an agricultural farm and the construction of buildings for the College is satisfactory. While, on this subject I will refer to the motion given by my Hon. Friend, Mr. Koti Reddi, to urge the need for establishing an Agricultural College in Rayalaseema. The Government would very much like to see that the Province is studded with agricultural colleges in all important regions; but the difficulty is that unless the graduates who pass out of these colleges go back to agriculture it will be impossible to provide jobs for them. Indeed it is feared that the number of graduates that would be produced by both the existing colleges would be very much surplus to requirements in the next year and we may have to reduce the number of admissions. It seems to me that more than agricultural colleges, training institutes for practical agriculturists in improved methods of agriculture are necessary. With the assistance of the District Board, Tanjore, we

Agricultural Engineering

As regards agricultural engineering which was started on a small scale in 1946 it has been proving very useful. For the first time in the history of this Province, mechanised cultivation has been introduced and it is growing in popularity. There is a great demand for tractor ploughing, levelling and bunding and for machinery for pumping water. There is a great demand for tractors, but the department has to comply with requests in the order of priority. It has been found from experience that without adequate stock of spare parts and workshops for servicing and repairs, the outturn of tractors is not maximum. It is hoped that these defects would be rectified soon and that more outturn of work would be recorded with the setting up of the two workshops and the acquisition of necessary spare parts.

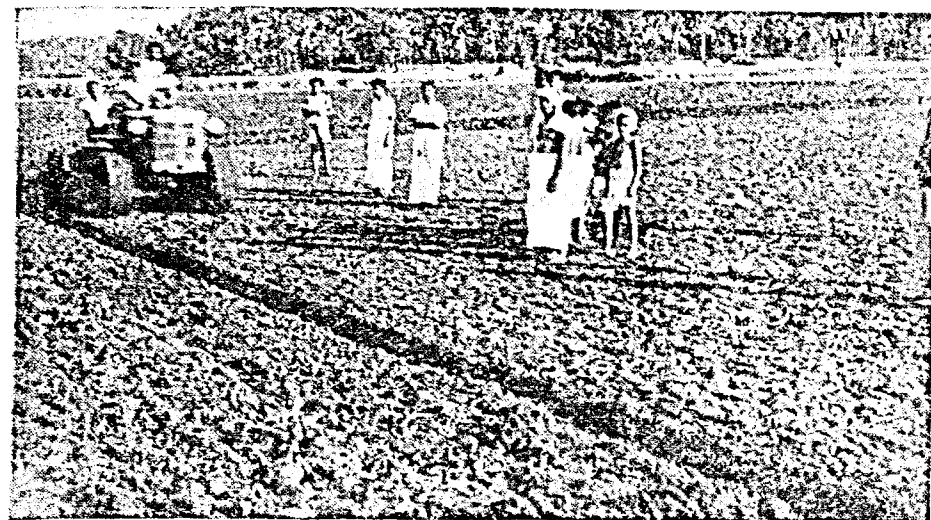
Agricultural Marketing

The Agricultural Marketing section has been reorganized and regional units have been set up in Rajahmundry, Cuddapah, Coimbatore, and Tiruchirappalli with an Assistant Marketing Officer in charge at each place. Considerable attention has been paid to



Tractor ploughing in progress after pumping out the water

* From the speech of Hon'ble Madhava Menon in the Legislative Assembly while introducing the demand under Agriculture.



Kule area ploughed.

protective foods like fruits, vegetables and poultry. Orchard-cum-nurseries have been sanctioned in five centres and fruit cultivation have been ordered in about 10 acres in every Agricultural Research Station. Diploma and certificate courses in Agriculture have been started and candidates are being trained in fruit work.

Grow More Food Campaign

Coming now to the Grow More Food Campaign, it may be stated that prior to 1947-48 the Grow More Food efforts were not well planned. A consolidated Five-year Plan was drawn up for the period 1947-48 to 1951-52 and it has been approved by the Government of India. The plan contains sixteen schemes which aim at an increased production of 5.5 lakhs tons of rice at the end of 1951-52. The first scheme in the plan, viz., "Soil and Water Conservation" and "Contour Bunding" in Vizagapatnam and Ceded Districts has not started functioning. The necessary personnel has recently been sent to Sholapur for training, and Legislation to implement the scheme has been undertaken. The next scheme relates to land development by mechanical cultivation. Over 23,000 acres have been ploughed, levelled and harrowed during the past 1½ years by tractors. The additional production of foodgrains obtained during 1947-48 is estimated to be about 1,310 tons. The compost development scheme is being continued and the Government have first ordered an investigation into the production, distribution and prices of compost in order to accelerate disposal of the

compost and to assist municipalities in all ways possible so that more ryots may go in for compost. From the commencement of the scheme to the end of 1947, 11.8 million c.ft. of compost has been manufactured of which 8.1 million c.ft. has been sold to ryots. In 1947, the compost manufactured was 5.3 million c.ft. In 1948 a quantity of 5 million c.ft. was manufactured of which 4.8 million c.ft. was sold to ryots. During 1947-48 1.8 lakhs tons of oil-cake was distributed and the additional yield was estimated at about 1.76 lakhs tons of paddy. The supply of chemical manure was far short of the demand. In 1947-48 50,000 tons of ammonium sulphate was distributed and the estimated yield on account of this is 1.5 lakhs tons of paddy. Over 9,000 tons of improved seeds of paddy, millets, etc., were distributed to cover an area of 4 lakhs of acres. The supply of iron and steel for agricultural implements continues to be short. This is due to the country-wide shortage of these materials. The Government have not relaxed their efforts to obtain a greater quantity of iron, but it has not been possible to improve matters in view of the overall shortage of production in India. No one can be blamed if the agriculturists have not adequate supplies on this account. The Government can only regulate distribution of what is made available. I may state in this connexion that the Government have transferred the distribution of agricultural implements to co-operative societies. We could not do so in the case of raw iron and steel used for cart tyres and axles as the existing control order of the Government of

India does not permit it. We have also removed from the Agricultural Department the work of distribution of groundnut-cake and given it to the co-operative societies. The Department will be free to concentrate its attention on demonstration, propaganda and research.

Results of the Campaign

Now coming to an assessment of the results of the Campaign so far as the Agricultural Department is concerned, during the past 4 years, over 1.1 lakhs tons of chemical manures have been distributed to increase food production. It has been calculated that chemical fertilisers produce 3 times their weight in paddy or 1½ times their weight in rice. The quantity of foodgrains resulting from the use of the chemical manures can be put as 1.65 lakhs tons. In the 4 years, 1944-48, the quantity of groundnut-cake distributed amounted to 5.67 lakhs of tons and about 2.83 lakhs tons of increased production in terms of rice can be assigned to this source. In the 5 years 1943-44 to 1947-48 the quantity of improved seeds of foodgrains distributed was over 97,000 tons. The additional quantity of food production that may be attributed to this is 1.36 lakhs tons. In 1947-48 about 12,000 acres of additional area have been brought under vegetable cultivation and the production has been stepped up by over 17,000 tons. According to an estimate by the Economics and Statistical Branch of this Government, in the last 4 years there was an aggregate increased production of 10.76 lakhs tons of foodgrains on account of the Grow More Food Schemes or an average of 2.69 lakhs tons a year. In other words during these 4 years about 16.95 per cent of the food deficit of the Province could be assumed to have been made up by the measures of the Grow More Food Campaign. Had it not been for the measures under the Campaign the average food deficit for the past 4 years should have been greater by 2.69 lakhs of tons. It must be remembered that this achievement would have been considerably greater had the seasonal conditions been more favourable during the past 3 years. It is estimated by the Economics and Statistics Branch that during the last 5 years, 11.36 lakhs tons of additional foodgrains valued at about Rs. 30 crores had been produced. Taking only the schemes like application of manure, multiplication of improved seeds, etc.

(that is, excluding expenditure on irrigation and wells), Rs. 36.88 lakhs have been spent against a return of Rs. 13.70 lakhs worth of foodgrains had been obtained. Had not this Grow More Food Campaign been launched and had we imported food stuffs estimated to have produced by it, we would have paid Rs. 40 crores more for imports of food stuffs from outside

the Province. The Hon'ble Members will admit that this is a commendable result and it would have been even more striking had not the Campaign been handicapped by failure of the seasons and continued shortage of iron and steel for agricultural implements, pumping sets, diesel oil, fertilizers, etc.

Library Movement in Madras Province

By SRI R. JANARDANA NAIDU, Librarian, Connemara Public Library, Madras.

The Province of Madras has always been alive to its responsibility to keep the rank and file of its population in an enlightened condition. With the passing of the Government of India Act of 1919, Education became a transferred subject and Indians in the provinces all over India were enabled to make use of, and look after, the methods of getting themselves educated. The spread of elementary education on a province-wide scale was started with the passing of the Madras Elementary Education Act in the year 1920, with provision to make it compulsory wherever possible. With the spread of elementary education throughout the Province, the leaders of the place, urged by duty to shape the destiny of the land, began to think of the methods to keep alive the knowledge of the people acquired in schools and improve upon it; and, here lies the origin of the Library movement in Madras. Strictly speaking, this is not really the origin of the movement, but merely a revival, for Libraries and Library movement were known to this land even in very early times.

The recent Andhradesa Library Movement of Madras Province began its work in 1914 and has gone on doing service, to impress on the people the need to open libraries all over the country, in urban and rural areas and to fill them up with valuable reference and current literature. The propagators of this movement have been, and are, doing all that they can to keep it alive in spite of all sorts of difficulties facing them. They are eager to see that every town and every village is provided with a fairly well-equipped library.

Work similar to that of the Andhradesa Library Movement was started in

1927 in a vigorous scale by the Madras Library Association. This association has done and is doing great service to this Province, determined to see that proper library service is established in all urban and rural centres of the Province.

Educationists and leaders of this Province very greatly appreciate the dynamic services of the sponsors of the Library movement referred to above. A few quotations from their writings will throw light on the aims of the Library movement and what results are expected if it succeeds in its endeavours.

Dr. S. Radhakrishnan writes: "It is now a common place that the success of a democracy depends on the level of intelligence of the people who compose it. Whether we like it or not, democracy has come to stay in our country and it is up to us now to make it successful. The greatest obstacle in the way is the paucity of educational institutions and lack of adequate financial resources to sustain them in our efficient condition. Even in countries where there is universal primary and even secondary education, the need for libraries is great. But in a country like ours they are indispensable. Local bodies should be encouraged to start libraries not only in towns but also in major villages."

Professor Ratnasami writes: "Till a library is established in the village, the work of the village school, of the village panchayat, of the village munsif, of the village health and welfare centre, would be incomplete and insecure. The village library will be the fire round which the villagers will sit and warm themselves with the warmth

of enlightenment. It will be the power-house of village thought. It will be the channel by which the ideas of progress, of liberty, of equality will be communicated to the villagers."

Public Library Act

As a result of the repeated endeavours of the library associations referred to above, a Public Libraries Bill was brought before the Madras Legislature as a non-official measure in the year 1933, after obtaining the then His Excellency the Governor-General's consent to introduce it. The Legislative Council discussed it and referred it to a Select Committee. The Select Committee did its work for it, but finally it was shelved, the reason being want of finance.

After the achievement of Independence by the Country, thanks to the determination, enthusiasm and initiative of the Hon'ble the Education Minister with the Government of Madras, the Madras Public Libraries Bill was once again very vigorously taken up and was piloted through the Houses of Madras Legislature. The need for a network of libraries through the length and breadth of the Province was so well pointed out by the Hon'ble Minister and what good that such libraries are capable of yielding, that both the Houses unanimously gave their consent to the Bill. The Bill has now become an Act having received the consent of both His Excellency the Governor of Madras and His Excellency the Governor-General of India. The Province can now avail itself of the provisions of this Act.

The Act provides for the establishment of public libraries in the Province and the organization of a comprehensive urban and rural library service. It also provides for the constitution of a Provincial Library Committee to advise Government on the matters relating to the libraries. The Director of Public Libraries will make the necessary arrangement to superintend the working of the libraries throughout the province. The Government Connemara Public Library will become the Central Library of the Province under the management of the Director. According to the Act, local library Authorities will be constituted, one for the city of Madras and one for each of the districts as per details set forth in it. A local library authority constituted under the Act has to prepare

a scheme for establishing libraries and for spreading library service within the area over which the authority has jurisdiction, and submit it to the Director for sanction. The Director may sanction it with such modifications, if any, as he may think fit, and the Local Library Authority shall give effect to the scheme as sanctioned by him. The Act allows, subject to certain conditions, full powers to the Local Library Authorities for the maintenance of libraries in their respective jurisdiction.

As regards finance to maintain those libraries the Act provides that every Local Library Authority shall levy in its area a library cess in the form of a surcharge on the property tax or house tax levied in such area under the Madras Municipal Act, 1919, the District Municipalities Act, 1920, or the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, as the case may be, at the rate of six pias in the whole rupee in the property tax or house tax levied.

According to the Act the Government shall contribute to the Library Fund maintained by the Local Library Authority other than the Local Library Authority for the City of Madras a sum not less than the cess referred to above collected by the different Local Library Authorities. The Government may also make special grants for any specific purpose concerned with libraries.

Library Movement in other Countries

For a rapid advance of Library movement in Madras Province, we will do well to study the progress made in the movement by Great Britain and the United States of America. I am able to state with first-hand knowledge of the enormous strides made in this direction by the United Kingdom. As early as 1924 when I was a student at the University of Oxford I saw libraries planted in England in urban and rural areas rendering valuable service to the people throughout the country. Later in 1934-35, when I underwent a course for Library Service at the University of London, I found the library service in England and in Scotland expanded several times of what I saw last in 1924-25. Again, recently, towards the latter part of the year 1948, when I went to England to attend the UNESCO International Summer School for Librarians, I can hardly describe in words with what great confidence the Library Authorities of Great Britain, took the foreign librarians

from all over the world, round their typical libraries, such as their National Central Library, University Libraries, Urban and Rural Libraries, Travelling Libraries, and so on and impressed upon them the mighty service they render to the people in their country. The United Kingdom is just getting over the devastating effects of the recent world war, also by means of its amazing dynamic library service to the people.

Library movement in Great Britain owes a great deal to private benefactors, to the late Andrew Carnegie and to several others. I hope Madras will soon copy this example. The Library movement in Great Britain has given a stimulus to its book writers to write different kinds of inviting and instructive books becoming their great Nation, to the young and old, to the scholars and to the laymen. Similar book production is bound to make its appearance in this Province also, thanks to our having achieved political independence, due to which the Government of Madras have so speedily brought into existence the Public Libraries Act. "Necessity is the mother of invention" and "where there is a will, there is always a way." Therefore, typical books in South Indian languages in all branches of knowledge are bound to come into existence in a short time.

In conclusion let me summarise what the goals and objectives of the Madras

Library movement are, for which I cannot do better than quote what I heard at the UNESCO International Summer Schools for Librarians held in England in September 1948.

"In summary, the goals or objectives of the modern library may be defined as follows:—

(1) To promote enlightened citizenship.

(2) To provide opportunity and encouragement for children and adults to carry on their education continuously.

(3) To serve as the community's centre for reliable information.

(4) To provide recreation through reading.

(5) To preserve and to disseminate the books which represent our cultural heritage.

The philosophy of the Modern Library may thus be epitomised. The Library is a free institution for free men; open to all, regardless of race, creed, nationality, class or wealth; it makes available and encourages the reading of books reflecting diverse points of view; it performs a fundamental educational function in helping individual development and enlightenment. Thus it makes its contribution to the maintenance of the democratic tradition in the modern world."

—By Courtesy, A.I.R., Madras.

Mother-Tongue as Medium of Instruction

By SRI M. S. SABESHAN

It is unfortunate that in certain quarters, some misapprehensions persist regarding the change of the medium of instruction from English to the mother-tongue in Secondary schools. They imagine that the change is a sudden one due to the party in power. This is not correct.

It could be clearly seen from convocation addresses, educational reports and educational conferences during the past several years, that educational leaders have been decidedly against the use of the foreign medium in our schools and have urged a change to the mother-tongue chiefly on educational grounds. Inspecting officers and the Public Service Commission express the view that the standard of high school pupils in general knowledge is not high and that they show a poor grasp

of the knowledge subjects. Teachers themselves can see how our pupils can make no rapid progress in these subjects since their attention is devoted more to the language aspect.

Successful Experiment

In view of the opinions expressed by responsible bodies and individuals from time to time the Department of Public Instruction tried to estimate the possible effect and reaction of changing the medium of instruction to the mother-tongue as an experimental measure some years back. Secondary schools were permitted to teach non-language subjects in the mother-tongue if they chose. The pupils were also permitted to answer the question papers in the public examination in the

mother tongue. The results were encouraging in successive years and an increasing number of schools availed themselves of this good opportunity. There were, however, some groups of pupils who were put to inconvenience by this change in the medium if they happened to migrate from the mother tongue medium school to another or vice versa. Such cases were few and confined to a few towns and the Department met the situation by allowing the few schools to run an English medium section also as a special case.

Nowhere in the world could be found a supporter of a medium of instruction in schools which is other than the mother tongue or the regional language as the medium is no longer a controversy in the school stage. What leaders like Mr. K. M. Munshi seem to have in mind when they emphasise the importance of retaining the English medium appears to have reference only to the collegiate stage and the question is not yet decided.

In view of the growing volume of opinion and experience the Government have deemed it wise to be strict in granting permission to run English sections and to make the medium of regional language obligatory. Some schools have been working on this basis for years and teachers have become familiar with the mother tongue medium. Suitable books in the several subjects have also been brought out. The ground was thus being prepared for the adoption of mother tongue in all schools. Parents should have been aware of the changes going on around them. The suggestion that parents should be consulted on the question of the medium of instruction in schools may appear reasonable but there is no machinery to get their opinion. There has, however, been a number of instances of parents' associations expressing their appreciation of the usefulness of the change in the medium. The authorities will no doubt always endeavour to understand the desire of parents in the framing of the school courses. On the question of the policy of adopting the regional language as the medium in schools, it is certain that an overwhelming majority of the public would be found to be in its favour.

English will have its Place

While discussing the mother tongue medium, it is sometimes argued that English will be thrown out and that our school pupils will have a gloomy

future. There is absolutely no justification for this assumption. It is true that English is not to be the medium but its place as a compulsory language for study with adequate number of periods is maintained. It is expected that our pupils will gain a good working knowledge of English. Fears, if any, on the part of parents that English will not receive proper attention are groundless. Nor is it proper to assume that the standard would be poor. There is reason to hope that it may be better because steps for the adoption of better methods of teaching are under consideration.

It may be that there are a few parents who may have ambitious schemes for their children and who may be opposed to the mother tongue medium. Pupils of this category will be very few and they may be expected to be of exceptional ability. While these few can get on quite well under any circumstance, the needs and the limited capacity of a large number of pupils cannot be regarded as of no consequence in public education. Apart from the pressure of public opinion favouring the change, schools cannot shut their eyes to the changing conditions in society. For some years there has been a remarkable increase in the number of pupils joining secondary schools. They come from different income and occupational groups and many of them could hardly be expected to have suitable home environment for study. Schools have also increased in numbers and classes are overcrowded. The foreign medium has all along been found to be a wasteful process and this way should continue no longer. The changing conditions call for a definite policy in respect of the mother tongue. The needs of the times call for a wise and proper consideration of the interests of the largest number receiving education in public institutions. The changing of the foreign medium has proceeded stage by stage without pressure and every pupil to-day can, in addition to getting a good working knowledge of English, have facilities for a proper foundation in all knowledge subjects. He can play his part now thereby in inter-provincial and international affairs.

'Mother-tongue' and 'Regional Language'

A slight confusion has come to prevail by the use or interchange of the words 'mother tongue' or 'regional language' in official circulars. This is

not to be understood as an attempt to interfere with the facilities for instruction in any language. Public men should have the patience to understand the circumstances necessitating the interchange of the two terms. Till recently official and unofficial papers used the term mother tongue only. There used to be a mental reservation when the adoption of the mother tongue was being discussed. If the rules should mention the word "mother tongue" only and make it obligatory on schools to use it as the medium of instruction, it was realized that there would be practical difficulties in school work and administration. Even in monolingual areas there is a handful of pupils with a different mother tongue. If the rule be adhered to rigidly, schools will not be in a position to undertake responsibility in the case of the few pupils in the minority group and have to refuse admission. The parents of the pupils may be citizens of the locality for a number of years and they should not suffer owing to a technical difficulty. Their children will be quite familiar with the regional language. Hence for administrative and practical considerations a way out was found in the use of the term "regional language". In monolingual areas the regional language is bound to be the mother tongue and the two terms have a distinction without a difference. Some violence is done to the principles of the use of mother tongue in the case of the handful of minority pupils but the redeeming feature is that such pupils are equally familiar with the regional language. Educationally there will be no appreciable loss.

In multi-lingual areas, more than one language can be recognized as regional language. It may be possible to start separate sections and these will not be uneconomic. Schools have developed in no relation to the language of the pupil. There must always be a well-thought out plan for making provision suited to the needs of pupils. Schools will not hesitate to start separate sections if there be reasonable strength. The educational authorities should also use their influence with the managements and by liberal financial help meet the needs of the different linguistic groups. As regards elementary schools, the Government of India have decided that the medium of instruction shall be the mother tongue and it may not be difficult to give effect to this policy in this Province.

DEPARTMENTS' ACTIVITIES

Food Department

Milk powder.—The Government have sanctioned the supply of skimmed milk powder free of cost to the Coonoor Municipality at the rate of 3,000 lb. per month for the children reading in the Municipal and Aided Elementary Schools at Coonoor. The supply will be made only so long as surplus stocks of milk powder are available with the Government for being spared for the purpose. They have also instructed the Board to supply to the Deenabandupuram Rural Service Colony and Adult Education Centre in Deenabandupuram, Chittoor district, such quantity of milk powder as could be made available from the surplus stocks held in certain districts for free distribution of reconstituted milk to the children and orphans studying in that institution.

[March 1949]

Agricultural Department Activities of the Engineering Staff

Malabar district

1. **Reclamation of waste lands by bull dozer.**—About 100 acres of forest lands in the Wynaad Colonization Area was reclaimed for cultivation with the aid of a bull dozer. Small scale land reclamation work covering about 30 acres was also undertaken in Palghat taluk by another bull dozer. This bull dozer was also used for digging two irrigation tanks in the same taluk.

2. **Tractor ploughing.**—About 250 acres of lands mainly kole paddy area was also ploughed with the tractors.

3. **Supply of pumpsets for irrigation of paddy.**—Due to the general failure of the north-east monsoon last year there was great demand for pumpsets of various types for sowing large acres of second crop paddy. Twenty-five 2-7 h.p. petrol pumpsets, two 30-15 h.p. Oil engine pumpsets and two tractor

trailer units were made available for irrigation work in various parts of the district mainly Palghat and Walluvanad taluks. A total area of about 450 acres of paddy fields benefited by these pumpsets.

4. **Reclamation of new lands for kole cultivation.**—About 200 acres of low lying lands in Kurumbranad taluk were drained off the excess water and brought under cultivation (kole cultivation). This area was ploughed with T-6 tractor with four-furrow plough.

Due to the highly undulating nature of the lands in the district large scale reclamation of dry waste lands is possible only with bull dozers and bull graders.

Electricity Department in 1947-48

Reviewing the administration of the Electricity Department during 1947-48, the Government of Madras have expressed their appreciation of the continued good work done by the department during the year.

The following are the salient features of the review by the Government :—

Acquisition.—The outstanding event of the year was the acquisition on August 29, 1947 of the Madras Electric Supply Undertaking, the largest thermal undertaking in the Province, from the Madras Electric Supply Corporation, Limited.

Electricity systems.—The aggregate demand under the Government Systems, including the Madras System acquired during the year was 105,630 K.W., as against 71,683 K.W. in 1946-47. 434.36 millions of units were generated during the year, as against 317.65 millions in 1946-47. The net revenue realized from the hydro-electric systems was Rs. 68.56 lakhs and the return on the capital outlay was 8 per

cent. The year under review was the ninth year of operation of the Vizagapatam and Bezwada Thermal Systems, the eighth year of operation of the Cocanada Thermal System and the second year of operation of the Kurnool Thermal System (under the Madras Electricity Department). The units generated at Vizagapatam, Bezwada, Cocanada and Kurnool Systems were 7.4, 14, 1.46 and 0.33 millions respectively.

The following are among the major electricity schemes sanctioned by the Government during the year :—

(1) The Nellore Thermal Scheme, estimated to cost Rs. 59.71 lakhs initially, rising to Rs. 101 lakhs in ten years; (2) the West Godavari Distribution Scheme, estimated to cost Rs. 29.55 lakhs initially, rising to Rs. 36.6 lakhs in five years; (3) Tanjore-Mayavaram-Chidambaram extensions, estimated to cost Rs. 24.74 lakhs initially, rising to Rs. 27 lakhs in eight years; (4) Papanasam - Tinnevely - Kayattar 66 K.V. extensions, estimated to cost Rs. 17.67 lakhs initially, rising to Rs. 18.17 lakhs in ten years; (5) Negamam-Pollachi 66 K.V. extensions, estimated to cost Rs. 16.36 lakhs initially, rising to Rs. 21 lakhs in eight years; (6) advance construction of the Satyamangalam Substation on the Erode-Moyar 110 K.V. line at an estimated cost of Rs. 15.7 lakhs; (7) Mettur Workshop Expansion Scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 15.266 lakhs; and (8) acquisition of the Cuddapah Electrical Undertaking and improvements thereto, estimated to cost Rs. 7.78 lakhs initially, rising to Rs. 8.77 lakhs in three years.

The War Costs Surcharge Orders were continued under the Madras Essential Articles Control and Requisitioning (Temporary Powers) Act, 1946. The restrictions on the working of oil engine generating stations continued to be in force during the year. During the middle of the year under review, supply of electricity to domestic services, agricultural loads and industrial loads up to 10 h.p. in the areas, served by the licensees in the hydro-electric systems, was excluded from the operation of the Electricity Restriction and Control Orders, subject to the condition that the additional loads, to be permitted consequent upon such relaxation, should not increase the maximum demand limit fixed by the Government Electricity department for each licensee.

Labour Department Labour Situation in the Madras Province

In pursuance of section 10 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (XXXIV of 1948), the Central Government have constituted a Medical Benefit Council consisting of 21 members with the Director-General of Health Services as its ex-officio chairman.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 26 of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 (Central Act IV of 1936), His Excellency the Governor of Madras has made the following amendments to the Madras Payment of Wages Rules, 1937 :—

Amendments

In the said rules—

(1) for rule 18, the following rule shall be substituted, namely :—

"18. Annual returns—Every employer of a factory or an industrial establishment shall send a return in Form IV so as to reach the Inspector of Factories within whose jurisdiction the factory or the industrial establishment, as the case may be, is situated, not later than the 15th of February following the end of the calendar year to which the return relates ;"

(2) in rule 18-A and the proviso to that rule for the words "Chief Inspector of Factories" and "Chief Inspector" the words "Inspector of Factories within whose jurisdiction the factory or industrial establishment is situated" and "such Inspector" shall respectively be substituted.

In G.O. Ms. No. 1122, Development, dated 5th March 1949, the Government of Madras have republished the following Notification No. LR-12 (20), dated 6th February 1949, appointing Conciliation officers in the Central sphere under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947).

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the late Department of Labour No. LR. 12 (20), dated 1st April 1947, the Central Government is pleased to appoint the following officers as Conciliation officers for (1) all industries carried on by or under the authority of the

Central Government; (ii) all Federal Railways; and (iii) all mines, oil fields and major ports, namely :—

- (1) Chief Labour Commissioner (Central).
- (2) Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Calcutta.
- (3) Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Bombay.
- (4) Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Dhanbad.
- (5) Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Kanpur.
- (6) Conciliation Officer (Central), Bombay.
- (7) Conciliation Officer (Central), New Delhi.
- (8) Conciliation Officer (Central), Calcutta.
- (9) Conciliation Officer (Central), Gauhati.
- (10) Conciliation Officer (Central), Lucknow.
- (11) Conciliation Officer (Central), Asansol.
- (12) Conciliation Officer (Central), Madras.
- (13) Conciliation Officer (Central), Nagpur.
- (14) Conciliation Officer (Central), Poona.

Transport by boats in minor ports in the Province of Madras has been declared to be public utility service for the purposes of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (Central Act XIV of 1947), for a further period of six months in G.O. Ms. No. 1164, Development, dated 8th March 1949.

In G.O. Ms. No. 1243, Development, dated 10th March 1949, the Government of Madras have, in pursuance of sub-clause (a) of clause 18 of section 2 of the Madras Shops and Establishments Act, 1947 (Madras Act XXXVI of 1947), excluded from 'wages' as defined in the said clause (18) charges on account of—

- (a) blankets and clothing;
- (b) creches and free food for the children of persons employed;
- (c) elementary education provided for the children of persons employed;
- (d) firewood and fuel; and
- (e) medicines and diet in connection with medical attendance provided for the persons employed and their dependants.

In pursuance of clause (e) of sub-section (2) of section 34 of the Madras Shops and Establishments Act, 1947, the Government have authorized deductions from the wages of a person employed, for amenities and services which the employer in the ordinary course of his trade or business supplies to the person employed in his capacity as a member of the public.

In pursuance of clause (e) of sub-section (2) of section 34 and section 38 of the Madras Shops and Establishments Act, 1947, the Government have authorized the deduction from wages of a person employed drawing more than Rs. 20 as wages of the value of revenue stamps supplied to him by the employer.

The making of the above deduction is subject to the condition that each individual person employed, to whom the amenity is supplied, authorizes in writing, the making of such deduction.

In pursuance of clause (K) of sub-section (2) of section 34 of the Madras Shops and Establishments Act, 1947, the Government have approved, for the purposes of the said clause, all saving card schemes, enabling the purchase of Defence Savings Certificates in exchange for Defence Savings stamps.

The disputes between the handloom workers and the master-weavers of Sankarankoil in Tirunelveli district and Sankarapandipuram in Ramnad district have been referred to the Industrial Tribunal, Mathurai.

The disputes between the Cochin commercial employees and the managements of all commercial establishments in Fort Cochin have been referred to the Industrial Tribunal, Coimbatore, for adjudication.

The disputes between the workers and the managements of Hosiery Factories in South Kanara, Malabar and Mathurai districts have been referred to the Industrial Tribunal, Coimbatore, for adjudication.

The disputes between certain mercantile establishments in Malabar district and their employees have been referred to the Industrial Tribunal, Coimbatore, for adjudication.

The disputes between the workers and the managements of the Printing and Dyeing Factories in Chirakkal taluk, Malabar district, have been referred to the Industrial Tribunal, Coimbatore, for adjudication.

The disputes between the workers and the managements of Coir Factories in Malabar district have been referred to the Industrial Tribunal, Coimbatore.

The dispute between the workers and the management of the West Coast Electric Supply Corporation, Limited, Kozhikode, has been referred to the Industrial Tribunal, Coimbatore, for adjudication.

The dispute between the workers and the management of the Commonwealth Weaving Factory, Cannanore has been referred to the Industrial Tribunal, Coimbatore.

The dispute between the workers and the managements of certain tailoring concerns in Mathurai has been referred to the Industrial Tribunal, Mathurai, dated 10th March 1949.

The dispute between the workers and the management of the Deccan Sugar and Abkari Company, Limited, Samalkot, has been referred to the Industrial Tribunal, Vijayawada, for adjudication.

The dispute between the workers and the management of the Shoranur Metal Industries, Limited, Shoranur, Malabar district has been referred to the Industrial Tribunal, Coimbatore, for adjudication.

The Government of Madras have accepted the award of the Industrial Tribunal, Vijayawada, in the dispute between Sri S. Jaganatha Rao, clerk and management of Indian Leaf Tobacco Development Company, Limited, Guntur.

The dispute between the workers and the management of the Proddatur Power and Light, Limited, Proddatur, Cuddapah has been referred to the Industrial Tribunal, Vijayawada.

The dispute between the Handloom workers and the Master-Weavers of Alandur has been referred to the Industrial Tribunal II, Madras.

The dispute between the workers and the management of the P.S.G. & Sons Charity Industrial Institute, Pechamedu, Coimbatore has been referred to the Industrial Tribunal, Coimbatore for adjudication.

The dispute between the workers and the management of the Stonewear Pipes (Madras), Limited, Tiruvellore, has been referred to the Industrial Tribunal II, Madras for adjudication.

Cinchona Department in 1947-48

The following are the salient features of the administration of the Cinchona Department during 1947-48.

Cinchona cultivation.—At the close of the year under review, the total area under Cinchona cultivation on Government of Madras account was 1,327,33 acres, of which 4,885,50 acres were in Anamalais, 214,00 acres in Kadamparai Estate and 2,227.83 acres on the Nilgiris. Besides this acreage, there was an area of 91,50 acres, planted by the Propagation Section at Anamalai and the Nilgiris with vegetatively propagated material.

Plantations.—A total area of 1,171 acres of new clearing was planted during the year at 4' x 4' spacing in Anamalais and the Nilgiris. This includes an area of 34.4 acres in Anamalais and 8.0 acres in the Nilgiris, planted with root stock and high yielding cuttings, supplied by the Propagation Section. An area of 12.4 acres was planted for special clonal purposes at a spacing of 5' x 5' in Anamalais with vegetatively propagated material taken from parent trees, analysing over 10 per cent hydrated quinine sulphate. A quantity of 89-11/16 lb. of Cinchona seeds was sown and nurseries raised for 1948 and 1949 planting in the Government Cinchona Plantations, Anamalais and Government Cinchona Plantations, Nilgiris.

Work of propagation section.—The propagation section raised and supplied for the first time, to the plantations sufficient rooted cuttings and budded and grafted plants for planting in an area of 31.4 acres in Anamalais and 8 acres on the Nilgiris. Clonal area of 12.4 acres was planted by this section with root stock, which was later budded with high yielding scion material and with cuttings from high yielders. Some quantities of ledgeriana and succirubra seeds were received from Philippines and sown in May 1947, and the germination in the case of ledgeriana was very sparse, while that of succirubra was fairly good.

Anamalais.—The planting over the new clearing area totalled 859 acres, all at 4' x 4' spacing. The above planting has involved the planting up of 2,499,693 Cinchonas, 59,952 root stocks, 3,100 budded plants and 45 grafted plants and 64,240 silver oaks and 71,163 dadaps. Besides these, seeds of crotonia anagroids have been dribbled in the field, so as to provide an early shade and later aid in enriching the soil.

Indigofera cuttings were also put out for binding the soil and minimise soil erosion. All planting operations in the new clearings were completed before the end of July, which allows of one or two rounds of supplies being made during the planting season itself.

Kadamparai.—A fresh area of 150 acres was planted on Government of Madras account at 4' x 4' spacing with 373,357 Cinchona plants, 27,699 silver oaks and 26,205 dadap cuttings. 67,905 Cinchona plants were supplied from the old plantation. Propagation work for planting 100 acres during 1947 was well in progress and a quantity of six pounds of Cinchona seed was sown during the year, raising 375,000 plants for 1948 planting.

Nilgiris.—The new planting on the Nilgiris was done on 162 acres, the entire area being planted at 4 feet x 4 feet spacing. Eight acres at Naduvattam were planted with root stock supplied by the Propagation Section. The rest of the areas were planted with 412,502 Cinchona and 38,923 silver oak plants and 15,110 dadap cuttings.

Receipts.—The accounts of this Department for the year under review closed with a net profit of Rs. 22,9,271-1-3 as against a net profit of Rs. 1,14,040-10-11 for the year 1946-47. The total profit on trading account, inclusive of interest charges was Rs. 5,55,959-2-4, as against Rs. 3,96,684-14-0 in the previous year, though there was a drop in the total sales to Rs. 8,44,006-11-6 as against Rs. 9,27,404-5-6 for the year 1946-47. The profit earned on trading to the extent of Rs. 5,55,959-2-4 was reduced to a net profit of Rs. 2,29,271-1-3 on account of loss on the plantations amounting to Rs. 3,26,688-1-1 made up of Rs. 18,502-3-3 on Government Cinchona Plantations, Doddabetta, Rs. 2,25,559-9-4 on Government Cinchona Plantations, Anamalais and Rs. 82,326-4-6 on Government Cinchona Plantations, the Nilgiris.

Judicial Department Civil Courts during 1947

The following are the salient features of the working of the Civil Courts in the Province of Madras during 1947.

Suits.—219,162 suits were instituted in all the Civil Courts in the Province during the year under review, as against 218,516 in the previous year.

There was an increase of 10,057 suits in the mufassal Civil Courts, 1,584 suits in the Presidency Court of Small Causes, 252 suits in the City Civil Court, Madras, and 168 in the High Court. There was a decrease of 9,037 suits in the Revenue Courts and 2,378 suits in the Village and Panchayat Courts. Fourteen districts showed an increase, while the remaining 11 districts showed a fall. The increase was most marked in Mathurai, West Tanjore and Krishna. There was noticeable decrease in Ramnad, Guntur and Nellore. Of the 197,935 suits instituted in all the Courts, excluding the Revenue Courts, 155,362 suits were for money or movable property, 27,498 suits for immovable property, 4,054 suits for specific relief and 8,072 suits on mortgages.

Courts of Original Jurisdiction.—The number of suits filed in the Village Munsifs' Courts fell to 10,431 during the year. 10,278 suits were disposed of and 2,459 suits were pending. The number of suits instituted in Village Panchayat Courts fell from 35,410 to 33,286. 34,709 suits were disposed of and 13,459 were pending. The number of suits instituted in the Revenue Courts fell to 21,204 during the year. 245 suits were filed in the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Agency Tracts. The number of suits filed in the District Munsifs' Courts, excluding the Agency Tracts, rose from 60,224 to 60,448. There was a rise in the number of Small Cause Suits from 60,030 to 74,058. The number of original suits instituted in Subordinate Judges' Courts, including the Agency Tracts, rose to 4,206. There was a rise in the number of Small Cause Suits filed in the Subordinate Judges' Courts from 5,715 to 7,037. During the year, 480 original suits were instituted in the District Courts, excluding the Agency Tracts, of which 301 were disposed of.

Madras Courts.—There was a rise in the number of suits instituted in the Madras City Civil Court from 788 to 1,041. 833 suits were disposed of. The number of suits instituted in the Court of Small Causes, Madras, rose to 6,119 as against 4,535 in the previous year. 5,873 suits were disposed of. On the Original Side of the High Court, Madras, 608 suits were instituted during the year as against 440 in the previous year. 391 suits were disposed of. The Master disposed of 117 suits and settled issues in 338 suits.

Appellate Courts.—12,865 regular appeals were instituted during the year in the District and Subordinate

Judges' Courts, excluding the Agency Tracts. 4,602 appeals were instituted in the High Court, of which 2,034 were disposed of during the year. The number of appeals to the Privy Council and to the Federal Court, pending preparation in the High Court at the commencement of the year, was 28. Twelve appeals were received during the year. Of these, the records of 14 were transmitted to the Privy Council. Twenty-six appeals to Privy Council were pending preparation in the High Court at the end of the year. During the year, the Privy Council disposed of 14 appeals, of which 7 were allowed and 7 were dismissed with costs.

Revision and References.—1,941 revision petitions were filed in the High Court, of which 455 were under section 25 of the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act. 1,227 petitions were disposed of. During the year, 63 references were made and 81 were pending from the previous year. Of these, 34 were disposed of and 110 were pending.

Department of Industries and Commerce Borewells

Tirukkandeswaram.—Two borings have been put down in Tirukkandeswaram village, Cuddalore taluk, South Arcot district, to depths of 130 feet and 45 feet below ground level. Good springs have been tapped in both the cases and the water level has risen to 10 feet below ground level in the former and 5 feet below ground level in the latter. The borewells give a continuous supply of 240 gallons per minute and 20 feet below ground level and 180 gallons per minute at 18 feet below ground level respectively. The borewells have cost about Rs. 750 and Rs. 260 respectively. This supply will be utilized for irrigation purposes.

Kil Arungunam.—In a 6 inches diameter boring recently put down in Kil Arungunam, Cuddalore taluk, South Arcot district, to a depth of 116 feet below ground level, good springs have been tapped at 100 feet, as a result of which the water level has risen to 4 feet below ground level. The quality of the water is good and the borewell gives a continuous supply of 300 gallons per minute at 18 feet below ground level. The borewell has cost about Rs. 670. The supply will be utilized for irrigation purposes.

Vathanoor.—In a 6 inches diameter boring recently put down in Vathanoor, Villupuram taluk, South Arcot district, to a depth of 42 feet below ground level, good springs have been tapped at 40 feet, as a result of which the water level has risen to 15 feet below ground level. The quality of the water is good, and the borewell gives a continuous supply of 125 gallons per minute at 18 feet below ground level. The borewell has cost about Rs. 250. This supply will be utilized for irrigation purposes.

Tirumangalam.—In a 6 inches diameter, boring put down in a well 24 feet deep in Tirumangalam, Villupuram taluk, South Arcot district, to a depth of 60 feet below ground level, good springs have been tapped at 60 feet, as a result of which the water level has risen to 17 feet below ground level. The quality of the water is good and the well gives a continuous supply of 180 gallons per minute. The boring has cost about Rs. 200. It is proposed to utilize the supply for irrigation purposes.

Puranasingapalayam.—Two borings have been put down in Puranasingapalayam, Villupuram taluk, South Arcot district, each to a depth of 47 feet below ground level. Good springs have been tapped in both the cases and the water levels have risen to 22 feet below ground level in the boring put down in R.S. No. 228 and 8 feet below ground level in the boring put down in R.S. No. 569. The borewells give a continuous supply of 80 and 150 gallons per minute respectively. Each borewell has cost about Rs. 240. This supply will be utilized for irrigation purposes.

Irrigation Department

Krishna district.—(1) The restoration of an old abandoned tank called the "Grandhivani Tank" in the Madhavaram village, Vijayawada taluk, Krishna district. The cost of the scheme is estimated at Rs. 70,000 for works or Rs. 91,150 inclusive of direct and indirect charges. As a result of the execution of the scheme an extent of 150 acres is expected to be brought under cultivation resulting in an yield of about 75 tons of foodgrains in terms of rice.

(2) The extension of the existing Buddalupalem branch channel down to mile 3.6-5.59 feet for providing irrigation facilities to about 1,210 acres

of dry lands in the Buddalapalem, Kakarlamudi, etc., villages of Bandar taluk, Krishna district. The cost of the scheme is estimated at Rs. 1,35,700 for works or Rs. 1,79,480 inclusive of direct and indirect charges. As a result of the execution of the scheme an additional area of about 1,110 acres is expected to be brought under wet cultivation and this extent is expected to yield about 555 tons of rice annually.

(3) The extension of the Central channel of Divi taluk by about 2 miles and the excavation of a new branch channel called the Central channel No. 4-A in order to provide irrigation facilities to an extent of about 1,402 acres in the Mandapakala and Bhavadevarapalli villages in Divi taluk, Krishna district. The cost of the scheme is estimated at Rs. 99,600 for works or Rs. 1,29,690 inclusive of direct and indirect charges. The additional extent of 1,182 acres expected to be brought under wet cultivation is expected to produce 591 tons of rice annually.

(4) The excavation of a new branch channel called the new Ramavaripalem branch channel and the extension of the existing Divi right flood bank and the improvement to the existing Mellakalva drain to standards in the Krishna Eastern Delta in order to provide irrigation facilities to about 773.45 acres of assessed waste land in the Etimoga village of Divi taluk, Krishna district. The cost is estimated at Rs. 95,000 for works or Rs. 1,24,000 inclusive of direct and indirect charges. The extent to be brought under wet cultivation is expected to yield about 386 tons of rice annually.

Guntur district.—The excavation of a new channel 3 miles in length with its head at 70/1 right bank of Kommamoor Canal in the Guntur district. The cost of the scheme is estimated at Rs. 62,500 for works or Rs. 82,100 inclusive of direct and indirect charges. The scheme is expected to provide irrigation facilities to a block of about 600 acres of waste land in Peddaganjam and Kanuparthi villages, Bapatla taluk, Guntur district. This extent is expected to yield about 300 tons of rice annually.

Nellore district.—(1) The excavation of a supply channel from Mungamur tank supply channel to Kolladinne and Tummalapenta tanks in Kavali taluk, Nellore district, at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,53,000 for works or Rs. 1,99,221 inclusive of direct and indirect charges. By the execution of the scheme it is

expected that an additional extent of 800 acres under Tummalapenta tank and 100 acres under Kolladinne tank will be brought under wet cultivation. In addition to this, the scheme will improve the irrigation facilities to the existing ayacut of 1,123 acres under the above two tanks. The additional yield of foodgrains expected is 450 tons of rice per annum.

(2) The restoration of Ramanaidupalli tank supply channel and the anicut across the Boggeru at the head of the supply channel to restore lost irrigation and also to secure some new irrigation. The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 2,49,500 for works or Rs. 3,24,874 inclusive of direct and indirect charges. As a result of the execution of the scheme it is expected that an extent of 274 acres can be brought newly under irrigation yielding about 137 tons of rice per annum.

South Kanara district.—Improvements to the Chantar Madaga tank in Udipi taluk of South Kanara district, at an estimated cost of Rs. 26,500 for works or Rs. 34,506 including direct and indirect charges. The scheme is expected to facilitate irrigation of second crop on about 243 acres of land yielding about 125 tons of rice annually.

Kurnool district.—(1) The restoration of the Perur tank of Boyadagumpala village, Markapur taluk, at an estimated cost of Rs. 54,000 for works or Rs. 71,896 including direct and indirect charges. The area to be irrigated will be 106 acres (i.e., 84.08 acres wet and 22.45 acres dry).

(2) The construction of a reservoir across the Kollimagulavagu near Panim in Nandyal taluk at an estimated cost of Rs. 7 lakhs for works or Rs. 9,15,000 including direct and indirect charges. The scheme is expected to bring under irrigation 700 acres of land yielding 350 tons of rice annually.

South Arcot district.—Increasing the storage capacity of the Kunjimangalam tank near the Kaliveli swamp in Tindivanam taluk of the South Arcot district by raising its Flood Tank Level by 2 feet and to execute certain repairs to the tank at an estimated cost of Rs. 84,000 for works or Rs. 1,09,376 including direct and indirect charges. By increasing the storage capacity of the tank an additional ayacut of 244 acres in the Kaliveli swamp will be brought under cultivation resulting in an annual production of 122 tons of rice.

—March 1949.

Firka Development Department

The salient features of the activities of the Firka Development Department, during February 1949, are as below :—

Pendurthi Firka (Vizagapatnam district).—Five estimates for "Village Communications" were sanctioned during the month and four of the works were entrusted for execution to the respective villagers. One adult night school was started at Pulagalipalem. The co-operative society registered for the Pendurthi village was started during the month and the society was entrusted with the task of selling rationed rice. Eight Grama Seva Sanghams were formed. Sanitation drives were conducted in three villages. Repairs to the drinking water wells used by the Harijans at Gurampalem were carried out by the voluntary efforts of the villagers.

Nagari Firka (Chittoor district).—Seven well works and seven road works to an extent of 4 miles and 2 furlongs were completed. Steining was in progress in respect of seven wells while earthwork was in progress in respect of 38 more well works.

Kurnool Firka (Kurnool district).—Two latrines were constructed in Kallur village. A street in the same village was paved with slabs. Narrow Harijan lanes in Gargeyapuram village were paved with slabs to a length of half a furlong and a road for a length of 100 feet was also laid. Metalled road about two furlongs long was formed in Sivarampuram village. One labour co-operative society was opened in Peddapadu village. Grama Seva Sanghams were organized in ten villages of the firka.

Hindupur Firka (Anantapur district).—Three cattle water-tubs and four dust-bins were constructed. Twenty-five compost manure pits were brought into existence. Two branch libraries were opened. Mass sanitation drives were conducted in two villages.

Veerapandy Firka (Salem district).—A milk supply co-operative society was organized for ex-tappers at Uthamacholapuram. Twenty-one Grama Seva Sanghams were formed. One hundred spindles and twenty charkas were distributed. Sixteen soak pits were dug. Drainage to a length of 276 feet was constructed. One septic tank latrine was also constructed at Neikkarapatti. Ten well works and eight road works were completed.

Aler firka (Bellary district).—Ten minor works like construction of community centres, reading rooms, bajan mandirs, gravelling the village streets, filling up of pits, construction of latrines, repairs to wells, etc., were completed. Nine well works and two road works were carried out. A night school was opened. Six sanitation drives were conducted. Thirty compost manure pits were formed and five dust bins were built.

Polavaram firka (West Godavari district).—Six Grama Seva Sanghams were formed.

Proddatur firka (Cuddapah district).—Up to the end of February 1949, five road works were completed whilst work on 15 more roads was in progress. Similarly twelve drinking water wells were completed to the end of February 1949, whilst the sinking of ten more wells was in progress. Grama Seva Sanghams were formed in all the villages of the firka. Three well works and five minor road works were in progress. Eight minor road works were completed and paid for. Thirty Grama Seva Sanghams were formed in February 1949. A co-operative society at Periatipalayam was started.

Tellicherry firka (Malabar district).—Three branch libraries and eight reading rooms were opened. Forty-five latrines had so far been constructed. Five road works were in progress. Grama Seva Sanghams were constituted in 16 villages. Twelve minor items of work were entrusted to them for execution.

Garunreddipalem Centre (Guntur district).—Ten manure pits were covered and twelve sanitary drives were conducted. One cattle show was conducted at Pedakottapalli and prizes were distributed.

Kalasapakkam firka (North Arcot district).—During the month, the Hon. Leprosy Relief and Prevention Organizer for F.D. Department, conducted a leprosy-survey in the firka. Twenty-three Grama Seva Sanghams were formed.

Kundah firka (The Nilgiris district).—Thaniakandy—Kinnakorai road was completed during the month. The work in respect of the Kundah bridge, Yedakkadu road and Pallada Manihatty road was in progress.

Palladam (Coimbatore district).—The Sennipalayam Harijan Colony was declared open by Sri V.C. Palaniswamy Gounder, M.L.A., during the month. The colony consists of 23 houses with ample frontage and back

yard, four bathrooms and a common cow-shed. Four well works were completed during the month. Twenty-one miles of road were laid till the end of February 1949.

Avanashi Centre (Coimbatore district).—Grama Seva Sanghams were formed in all the 27 villages. Six road works were in progress and roads to a length of 3 miles and 4 furlongs were laid during the month. A sum of Rs. 415 was collected as voluntary contribution during the month towards expenditure on road works. Three new well works were commenced during the month. Two night schools were newly started and three were revived. Twenty-two soak pits were dug. Eighteen cherries were cleaned. Twenty-two new charkas were introduced.

Musiri firka (Tiruchirappalli district).—Fifteen charkas were distributed and 1,270 chittams of yarn were collected. One hundred and eighty-five books were newly added to the Central Library. A women's welfare centre was opened at Amur village. Five well works were completed. A branch library was opened at Evur.

Dendur firka (West Godavari district).—Sanitary mass drives were conducted by the students of the Andhra Grama Sevaks Vidyalayam at Gopannapalem. Three road works were in progress and three well works were completed during the month.

Ongole firka (Guntur district).—Two adult night schools were opened during the month. Eighteen sanitation drives were conducted. Seventeen charkas were introduced.

Home Department

Government Bus Transport

The total strength of the fleet continued to be 321 as no bus was registered during March 1949.

•With effect from 4th March 1949, Government buses were introduced on some of the suburban routes.

Special buses were run on several occasions for the convenience of the public attending the races.

The public response to these special services was very satisfactory. Buses were also hired to many private and public institutions for excursions, etc.

The fifth batch of candidates numbering 58 for conductor's post complet-

ed their training both in theory and practice. A test was held for these candidates. The sixth batch of candidates have been selected for training as conductors and the instruction class for this batch commenced on 24th March 1949.

On the technical side, token system of attendance for workshop personnel was introduced during this month. The workshop is now opened for work only during day time.

General.—The Government Bus Service Employees' Co-operative Canteen is functioning satisfactorily.

Education Department

Museum and Connemara Public Library

The following are the salient features of the review by the Government of Madras of the administration of the Government Museum and Connemara Public Library during the year 1947-48 :—

Acquisitions.—During the year under review, 343 gold and 44 copper coins were acquired by the Museum. The most outstanding acquisition was a hoard of 127 gold coins from Dowlaishwaram, consisting of 49 coins of Eastern Chalukya Rajaraja I and 78 coins of Cholukulottunga I. One Nataraja image of the Pandian type was added to the Museum collection. A large collection of North American antiquities was got by exchange from the Peabody Museum of the Harvard University.

London Exhibition.—The Government ordered the loan of 22 of the best metal images, stone sculptures, wood carvings and paintings of the Madras Museum to the exhibition of Indian art, held in London from November 1947 to March 1948, under the auspices of the Royal Academy of Art.

Training in museum work.—Six trainees, deputed from various educational institutions and museums, were given training in museum work. Educational demonstrations were given by the museum to 45 teachers, belonging to 12 Indian High Schools, including three Girls' High Schools. As usual, students from colleges and schools in the City and in the mufassal came on organized visits to the museum.

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Problems and Solutions

Forest Problems of Asia

"The bond of science and brotherhood in service bridge all international gulfs and create a sense of fellowship, a spirit of human kinship and feeling of cultural identity which I feel, is at the present moment, even a greater contribution of such conferences than the concrete economic results which must inevitably result from them", stated Sree Jairamdas Daulatram, India's Food and Agriculture Minister in, inaugurating in Mysore the International Forestry Conference. Full text of the address is given below:—

The F.A.O. deserves our appreciation for organizing this Regional Conference to deal with certain basic problems affecting the economic life of so many nations. Through these conferences F.A.O. endeavours to play its part in raising the standard of living of the common man. It is in a way in the fitness of things that the first Regional Conference on Forestry for Asia and Pacific should be held in India. Forests have played a part in the social and spiritual life of our country which they may not have played elsewhere. Wise men in India did not look upon forests simply as an unwanted waste of land which man can put to better use or as the abode of wild untamed lives hostile to human peace and welfare. In the eyes of India's sages, forests had a great place in the life of man. They could serve his physical needs and they could serve his spiritual needs also. It is in the forests more than on the field than man is brought closer to nature. Out of that close contact emerges a balanced judgment on the varieties of human life and one is better able to fix man's place in nature and the place of forests in the evolution and progress of human society. And so it was in the retirement of forests that the great seekers of truth found the truth and sang and spoke about it till it has come down to India's present generation through the sacred books of the country.

Progressive Denudation

To-day, however, forests have ceased to have any spiritual inspiration or messages. They are the means of our physical welfare through their effect on climate, agriculture and industry. But even in that role man

has not permitted forests to play their part. Almost in every country and more so in the countries of the East there has been a progressive denudation of forests and to that extent our soil has lost its natural guardian. The erosion of top soil has become a grave danger to agricultural production to meet the ends of a growing population. Half the population of the world crowds upon the fields of Asia and more and more of the forest area is encroached upon to enable man to feed himself. The soil thus becomes more and more subject to erosion. To nations of Asia and the Pacific even a country like the United States holds up the finger of warning. I feel justified in taking a minute or two more of your time in repeating to you the verdict of that country's own Government on the menacing situation which confronts it. The United States has a billion acres under crops and pasture. An official report indicates that considerably more than one quarter of that billion acres have now been ruined or severely impoverished and that the remainder are damaged in varying degrees. Here are the very words of the report: "The loss we sustain by this continuing erosion is staggering. Careful estimates based on actual measurements indicate that soil losses by erosion from all lands in the United States total 5,400,000,000 tons annually. From farm lands alone annual loss is about 3 billion tons, enough to fill a freight train which would girdle the globe 18 times. If these losses were to go on unchecked, results would be tragic for America and for the world.

"The results would not only be disastrous, they already are far too costly for the country to continue to bear. For example, in a normal production year erosion by wind and water removes 21 times as much plant food from the soil as is removed in the crops sold of this land. It is plain that farm lands which have lost so much topsoil and plant nutrients cannot produce as bountifully as they did before they were slashed and impoverished by erosion. In that fact lies the significance of America's erosion problem for America's citizens. We do not have too much good crop lands available for production of our essential

good and fibre crops in the future. If we do not protect what we have and rebuild the land which can still be restored for productive use the time inevitably will come—as it already has come to some areas of the world—when the United States farm lands cannot produce enough for us and our dependants to eat and to wear."

Integrated Forest Policy

Our Conference has a large agenda before it. Many of these items are of a technical character: none of these is unimportant. And yet the overshadowing character of the basic problem of soil conservation and its integral relationship to a sound forest policy gives a challenge to us which we cannot afford to ignore. That a country so advanced in agricultural science, equipment and methods should have before it such anxious future is a call to the thickly populated nations of the East to think, plan and act betimes with prudence and promptness and reorient the national forest policy to meet the urgent needs of the situation. In our own country the problem is no less grave than anywhere else and it needs to be handled on a rational basis and with maximum co-ordination with Provinces and States. I realize that in India as elsewhere this cannot be a short-term programme. Our country has resolved to achieve freedom from imports of foodgrains by the end of 1951. The Provinces and States are being approached to join in attaining this objective of supreme national importance urgently. Though we are planning to concentrate on intensive cultivation with better use of water, manure and seed it would be unwise not to design a national programme of soil conservation for simultaneous implementation.

You who are gathered together here are men of experience and learning and I would welcome it as a matter of fruitful result of the Conference if your decisions laid full emphasis on the framing of urgent plans for a rational integration of forest and agricultural policy so as to save our soil from progressive impoverishment.

Guiding Consideration

Many of the other aspects of forestry are to receive your consideration during the days your conference would be in session. Problems relating to industrial use of forest resources and the many special problems arising out of this are to be tackled by you; also, the

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Public Health Column

The Right Food for You

Plan a mixed diet and you are sure of getting the right kind of food. Divide "food money" into five equal parts:—One part for vegetables—leafy and non-leafy. Second part pulses (dal) and fruits. Third part for cereals—rice, wheat and other grains. Fourth part for animal products—milk, fish, eggs and meat. Fifth part for fat, sugar, spices and other extras.

Each meal should contain at least one item from each of the five groups. These items should be varied at each meal. For example, if the midday meal includes meat-potato curry, rice and fruit, the evening meal should consist of leafy-vegetable, dal, chapatties and a milk preparation. Variety aids digestion; what is more, it ensures the presence of all the important food factors in your diet.

Green leafy vegetables which are rich sources of vitamins A and C and the minerals calcium and iron, should be included at least five times in a week. Other vegetables like potatoes, brinjals and lady fingers help to add bulk and roughage to the diet. These should be included in the menu daily.

Pulses, which include all types of dals, should also form a part of the daily diet, as they help to make up the deficiency of a solely cereal diet. As an

item that constitutes the main bulk of our diet, cereals are included at each meal. As each cereal contains different food-nutrients besides its main common food-factor, starch, it is advantageous to include more than one type of cereal in the diet. For example, wheat and rice are poor in fats, while others, such as oats, juar (cholam) and bajra (cumbu) are relatively rich in fats; also wheat is richer in protein-content than other cereals.

Animal foods such as meat, fish, eggs and milk supply the body-building factors; they should therefore be included in the daily diet. Vegetarians, whose only source of these important food-factors is milk, should take at least a glass of milk a day. To some milk may not be palatable, in which case it can be taken in the form of "dahi" or "lassi" (curd or butter-milk).

Fresh milk is expensive; but it can be substituted by powdered milk which is cheaper. Whole milk powder contains all the constituents of fresh milk except vitamins B and C while skimmed milk powder does not contain milk-fat and the vitamins, A, C and D. Nevertheless it is a valuable food as it contains "first-class" proteins. Con-

cented milk (sweetened or unsweetened) is concentrated milk of the same value as whole milk.

Non-vegetarians should include meat, fish and eggs in their dietary.

Apart from being the chief cooking medium in the diet, fat is of great physiological importance. It adds flavour to the meals and gives heat and energy to the body. There are two sources of fat animal and vegetable. The former includes butter and ghee while vegetable oils like groundnut oil and mustard oil belong to the latter category. Both kinds of fats supply energy. Butter and ghee however are more nutritious and are specially important in a purely vegetarian diet.

Spices are not very important from the nutritive point of view although they play an important part in making the dishes palatable and appetising, thereby aiding digestion. Sugar provides energy and is therefore a supplement to starches. Energy provided by carbohydrates (starch and sugar) is, however, quickly used up whereas the energy provided by fats lasts longer.

The most important point to remember while balancing the diet is that you should divide your food-money into fifths, and see that all the five items are included in the daily dietary. And don't forget that variety is the spice of life in diet also, as in everything else.

Food and Nutrition.

Passion Fruit Squash A Novel Fruit Drink

By DR. G. S. SIDDAPPA, Bio-Chemist.

In a tropical country like India, there is always a big demand for cool drinks throughout a greater part of the year. This demand is at present being met by a variety of carbonated beverages which are general artificial fruit drinks with added colour, essence and sweetening agents. Since there was no law so far to prevent the use of names and pictures of fruits on these artificial or synthetic products, they were often as mistaken for real fruit drinks. The Fruit Products Order, 1948 which is now in force all over the country seeks to put a stop to this practice. Hereafter the name of a fruit or a picture of it which is likely to misguide the public shall

not be used on artificial drinks. They should be labelled "Synthetic" in bold letters. It is felt that this will help the lay man in choosing between the grain and the chaff.

Among fruit drinks, Citrus juices like lime squash, orange squash, lime juice cordial, etc., occupy a prominent place. There are, however, quite a variety of other fruit juices which are equally good, if not better, in some respects. Apple juice, grape juice, pomegranate juice, etc., are a few of these. The apple juice is an important article in Germany, and other European countries. Grape juice of the concord type is very popular in

the United States. Grape juice from white grapes is a well-known drink in France and the Mediterranean countries. Pomegranate juice is highly valued in North-West India. Recently, a novel fruit drink is gaining popularity in Australia and that is the "Passion fruit squash." It is a light yellow-coloured product, rich in vitamin A, and has a very delicious and attractive taste and flavour. A series of experiments conducted at the Government Fruit Products Research Laboratory have shown that passion fruit squash of excellent quality can be prepared from fruit that is now grown on the hills around Coonoor. Attempts are being made to raise this useful crop in different parts of the Presidency. The vines come into full bearing in about two years, and it is therefore possible to get up a passion fruits squash preservation industry in a comparatively short period.

The squash has recently been distributed to several of the Prohibition Officers for trial among the connoisseurs. The consensus of opinion is that the product is of high quality and is very attractive in taste and flavour. That is a very encouraging sign.

The method of preparation and preservation standardized in the Research Laboratory is simple and easy to follow. Very little equipment is required for small scale production. The fruit, which has a hard purple shell, is cut into halves, and the yellow mucilaginous pulp is scooped out with a spoon. The pulp contains a large number of seeds embedded in it. It is rubbed through a novel metal sieve to separate the seeds. The seeds are collected and pressed again in cloth to get the adhering pulp also. The pulp is weighed and the calculated amount of sugar syrup is added to bring the squash to 55 degree Brih. The squash is then preserved by adding potassium metabisulphate at the rate of one ounce per 100 lb. of squash. This chemical is harmless within limits and is passed as such by the Food laws of all countries. The preserved squash is then filled into clear bottles which have been placed for half an hour in boiling water for sterilizing them. The filled bottles are later on closed

with crown corks or ordinary corks of good quality. The squash thus preserved keeps well for many months and is really first class fruit drink in summer or in winter. It has such excellent qualities that it is really difficult to find one who is likely to drink it.

The only limitations for exploiting the laboratory result on a commercial scale are the scarcity of the fruit at present and the high cost of it. These are not, however, insurmountable. Where there is will, there is a way. Luckily, the fruit is easy to grow and squash easy to preserve.

Food

DO'S

DO YOUR FOOD DUTY.

Do your bit towards the solution of India's food problem by growing your own vegetables.

Do your duty to your children. Save milk for them—it's scarce.

Do your utmost to encourage your family to eat unfamiliar foodgrains—They are good for you and make tasty dishes.

Do all you can to ensure your family has a good mixed diet—serve vegetables and pulses often.

Do your best to help the rationing authorities. Refuse to buy food in the black market.

DON'TS

DON'T WASTE FOOD.

Don't overcook your food. It destroys the nutrients.

Don't add washing soda to cooking vegetables—It destroys the vitamins.

Don't cook more food than can be consumed at one meal.

Don't serve excessive quantities—You can always take a second helping.

Don't throw away the water in which rice is cooked—Use it in pulse gruel—Also use all the water in which you cook vegetables—It's good for you.

Don't have lavish entertainments.

HELP YOURSELF.—HELP INDIA.

—Food and Nutrition.

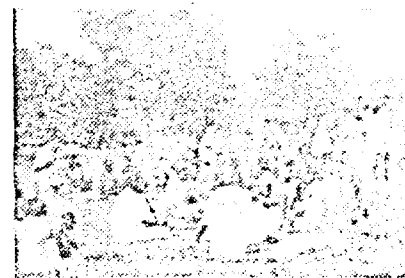
HARIJAN DAY AT NAZARETH IN TINNEVELLY



Left.—This picture shows the procession of the children of the St. John's Elementary School, Nazareth, on their way to a Harijan quarter named Asirvathipuram.



Centre.—This picture shows the school children and others demonstrating and instructing the Harijans regarding cleanliness and house keeping.



Right.—This picture shows the visitors and the Harijans sitting together at a Tea Party.

TOPICAL NOTES

A Rural Nursery School

As the first of its kind in the Madras Presidency, the Chingleput District Board has undertaken this experiment at Walajabad. The Government have undertaken to meet half the net cost of the school. The school is well equipped with all the latest appliances and aids for running it.

It was declared open recently by the Hon'ble Sri B. Gopala Reddi, Minister for Finance.

On that occasion, Mrs. V. Chellammal, B.A., L.T., Inspector of Girls' Schools, Madras, explained the importance of nursery schools in building up the educational career of children and

directing their apparently aimless activities into purposeful channels. She also gave some practical suggestions for working the school.

Requesting the Minister to declare the school open, Sri T. Purushotham, Personal Assistant to the Special Officer, said that the School was intended to serve the needs of children of the ages 3—5. He also said that the experiment at Walajabad should eventually lead to the opening of similar institutions in all important rural centres, because 'this pre-school stage is admitted by experts as the psychological stage in a child's life' upon the proper training of which the success of later school life of children depends.

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THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS,
166, MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS.

Hon'ble Sri B. Gopala Reddi said that on this way they moulded the infants on whom depended the future of the country.

The United States Broadcast service exhibited a few interesting films upon the working of nursery schools in America.

Co-operation

The scheme for the reorganization and intensive supervision of rural credit societies, for the working of which Government sanctioned a subsidy of Rs. 1.27 lakhs was launched with effect from 1st February 1949. Twenty-six out of 30 Co-operative Central Banks in the Province have taken up the working of the scheme during the month of February 1949.

The number of rural credit societies increased from 10,051 at the beginning of the month to 10,142 at the end of the month. The number of active societies increased from 7,615 to 7,823 at the end of the month. The number of members and paid up share capital also increased from Rs. 5.26 lakhs and Rs. 53.34 lakhs to 5.33 lakhs and 53.71 lakhs respectively at the end of the month. Nine hundred and twenty-two societies had already undertaken multipurpose activities at the beginning of the month. During the month 92 more rural credit societies undertook multipurpose schemes making up the total number of societies engaged in the work to 1,014 at the end of the month. About 52,030 members were benefited by these activities and the amount involved was Rs. 10.30 lakhs.

Five hundred and sixty-nine supervisors were employed by the Central Banks in the Province for working the scheme during the month and they visited 4,244 rural credit societies.

An Appreciation

Mr. O. B. Ellum Raju, Leather Goods Manufacture Instructor under the Firka Development Scheme in Eluru, has received a letter of appreciation from Mr. Henry James Hess of U.S.A. complimenting him for his good workmanship in the making of Indian sandals.

AGRICULTURAL NOTES

Plant Pests and Diseases

Control of plant pests and diseases which cause considerable damage to crops in India is of special importance at the moment when the country is faced with a serious shortage of food compelling the necessity of imports from abroad thereby causing continuous adverse balance of trade. It has been estimated that India suffers annually an aggregate loss of about 20 per cent of its agricultural production due to plant pests and diseases alone. In a normal year the loss caused by pests and diseases is to the tune of 8 million tons which, even if partially saved, would do away with the necessity of food imports.

When epidemics break out, the consequence may be even more disastrous. Experts observe that the epidemic of a single disease (Helminthosporium) of paddy was to a large extent responsible for the Bengal Famine of 1943. Again, in 1946-47, two million tons of wheat in the central regions of India were lost due to a black rust epidemic causing a total loss of about 60 crores of rupees.

Central Plant Protection Organization

Organized plant protection work was undertaken by the Government of India two years ago when a Plant Protection Organization for the control of indigenous pests and prevention of the entry of dangerous foreign pests into the country was established. During these two years the organization, which is now called the Directorate of Plant Protection, Quarantine and Storage, has successfully tackled a number of pests and diseases of All-India importance and has assisted Provincial Governments in organizing measures for fighting local epidemics. At a recent conference called by the Government of India of the Provincial Directors of Agriculture and Plant Protection Officers decisions were taken to further intensify the plant protection work in various provinces and to strengthen the existing organizations.

The main functions of the Plant Protection Directorate consist of control of migratory pests and diseases within the country, e.g., locusts, cereal rusts,

smuts, birds, etc., assisting the provinces in setting up Plant Protection Organizations and carrying out field-scale campaigns by providing technical advice, staff and pesticides; preventing the entry into India of foreign pests and diseases of plants; serving as a Bureau of Information to Provincial Governments in regard to pests and diseases and arranging for the introduction of various parasites and predators for the biological control of pests and weeds.

Locust control

The locust cycle which started in 1940 and quickly spread over a large part of western India and Rajputana was successfully tackled by the Locust Warning Organization which was set up by the Government of India in 1939. The organization, in co-operation with the provinces and states affected by this pest, carried out anti-locust campaigns all over the country and as a result crops worth crores of rupees were saved from the ravages of these pests throughout the duration of the locust cycle which lasted for about seven years. As there has been no large-scale locust activity in India since the last cycle ended, the Locust Warning Organization has been reduced in strength and their staff is now engaged in patrolling the deserts for studying the fluctuations in locust population and keeping a watch for the appearance of incipient swarms.

The Fluted Scale

Another plant pest, which has been successfully tackled, is the fluted scale, originally a denizen of Australia, which has now spread out in varying proportions in almost all the countries of the world. The story of the fluted scale is a veritable thriller in which man and nature combined to root out an enemy which played havoc with such a vital commodity as foodgrains.

The fluted scale somehow got introduced into California in 1860 and started havoc in American crops till investigations proved that the pest had a natural enemy in its original home. A predaceous ladybird beetle—*Rodolia cardinalis* and a fly parasite—

Cryptochaetum iceryae—were imported into California early in the present century and within a short-time the pest was brought under control.

The fluted scale accidentally got introduced into Madras in 1928 and at once became a serious pest of wattles in the Nilgiris. Temporary control measures were undertaken with varying success. Again, in 1941 the pest was reported to have assumed a serious form in the southern part of the country. A co-ordinated scheme of mass breeding and introduction of the *Rodolia* was sanctioned by the Ministry of Agriculture in 1946. A breeding laboratory was established at Bangalore under the technical control of the Plant Protection Adviser of the Government of India and the ladybird beetles bred on a mass scale therein, were released in all infested provinces and states by local organizations with successful results. The scheme will continue to function in Madras, Mysore and Travancore till the pest is brought fully under control.

Wheat Rust

Wheat rust which is caused by a parasitic fungus is responsible for considerable damage to crops in all cereal growing countries of the world. In India, the problem is more difficult than in other countries as here all the three kinds of rusts, namely, black, brown and yellow are prevalent while in other countries one kind of rust usually predominates. The Government of India have been making various scientific investigations for the evolution of rust-resistant varieties and already varieties of wheat suitable for the hills which are highly resistant to rust have been evolved. Various short-term measures have also been adopted and the work would be further intensified in near future.

Work in Provinces

Soon after the establishment of the Central Plant Protection Directorate a model scheme of plant protection work which could be adopted by the provinces was drawn up and supplied to provinces. At present plant protection work is being done, to a certain extent in the provinces of United Provinces, Bombay, Madras, West Bengal, Orissa, Ajmer and Coorg.

The first province to establish a comprehensive plant protection service was the United Provinces where the organization has now been working for over a year. Plant Protection stations

have been set up at four centres in the province, Ranikhet, Lucknow, Meerut and Gorakhpur. Successful campaigns against some pests of sugarcane, mango hopper and citrus psylla were carried out in 1948.

In Bombay, recently, operations were successful against grasshopper pests saving about two lakh maunds of paddy in an area of about 22,000 acres. The Government of Bombay have recently sanctioned the establishment of a comprehensive plant protection organization for work on all important pests and diseases.

In Madras, small schemes are in progress for about two years and some success was achieved.

In Orissa, monkeys who have been a nuisance in the coastal belt and caused considerable damage to crops are being tackled. At the outset there was popular opposition against destruction of monkeys which were held sacred by some sections of the people, but the opposition died down in the course of the last two years as the results of the campaign became known. Cultivators now actually welcome this measure.

In West Bengal, preventive measures against Foot-rot and Root-rot diseases of various cereals and blight diseases of potato was carried out in some areas.

In Ajmer, campaign against Phadka grasshopper and Smut diseases was successfully carried out in certain areas.

In Coorg, plant protection measures were adopted for saving valuable citrus orchards and to control various pests and diseases of paddy.

Work to be intensified

Further intensification of the plant protection work in all provinces has been undertaken as a result of the recent conference of the Directors of Agriculture and Plant Protection Officers held in New Delhi under the auspices of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Government of India. One of the main handicaps in the way of efficient control of plant pests and diseases is lack of suitable pesticides and also mechanical equipments like sprayers, dusters, etc. Most of these things have to be imported as indigenous production is at present negligible. It has been decided to establish a Central Pool of Power-operated Plant Protection Machinery at New Delhi with sub-stations, to begin with,

at three centres, Asansol, Ajmer and Nagpur, to serve all parts of the country speedily when an epidemic breaks out.

Foreign Quarantine Work

Fluted Scale dealt with in the preceding paragraphs would indicate the danger to which any country is exposed by accidental introduction of foreign plant pests. Many other foreign pests come under this category, e.g., the San Jose Scale, Woolly Aphis, Potato borer, etc., and among diseases the Coffee Rust, Tea Blister Blight, Flag smut and wheat, Fusarium rot of paddy, etc., and various virus diseases of potato. Among noxious foreign plants introduced into India may be mentioned the Lantana, the Eupatorium weed, the Water Hyacinth, the *Khakki* weed, the Eupatorium weed, the prickly-pear, etc. It

is fortunate, however, that India is as yet free from the numerous serious pests and diseases found in other parts of the world but in view of the widely increasing inter-dependence between nations and countries and the consequent interchange of goods and services, the danger of introduction of foreign pests cannot be too much emphasized.

Establishment of fumigatories in ports, to prevent the entry of foreign pests, and also in some of the cities of India to stop inter-provincial transfer of pests, are being considered by the Central Directorate. Arrangements are complete for establishing immediately a fumigatory fitted with vacuum fumigation facilities at the port of Bombay. Similar fumigatoria are also proposed for Calcutta and Madras.

Agricultural Newsletter, March 1949

Visual Education for Farmers

Regular tours are organized by the Agricultural Department for farmers selected from various parts of the districts and they are taken to the different Agricultural Research Stations, to educate them on the latest methods pursued to increase the yields of various crops and also to acquaint themselves with the latest improved agricultural implements. The tour usually covers a period of two weeks and the entire cost is borne by the Government.

Training in Fruit Canning

A heavy crop of fruit often results in a glut in the consuming markets. Naturally, the prices offered to the growers are low. This apart, a good portion of the harvest does not often come to the grade standards or cannot be quickly marketed. All these wastes can be turned to good profit, if, side by side, a fruit canning and preservation unit is set up as a side cottage industry to an orchard or groups of orchards in fruit producing centres.

At the Government Fruit Products Research Laboratory, Kodur, Cuddapah district, a three months' practical training is given in up-to-date fruit canning and preservation methods to students of S.S.L.C. standard. Fruit products like Orange, Lime and Lemon

squashes, Lime Juice, Cordials, Fruit Jams, Jellies and Marmalades of excellent quality are now produced at Kodur. The orchardists may take advantage of the training in the institution.

Setting of Plum Trees

The Shiro variety of plum trees, being self-infertile, its setting is usually very poor at the Pomological Station, Coonoor. It had an unusually good crop in 1948 for the first time, due to the fact that another new variety from Kotagiri, planted in between the rows of Shiro four years back, flowered for the first time. It was found that the new variety of plum, which had been inter-planted, proved a good polliniser for Shiro. Grafts of the new variety are being multiplied for large-scale distribution for inter-planting in gardens planted with Shiro, for securing regularly a good crop of plums.

Suggestion followed with Benefit

In 1944, a nursery man in Srirangam was following the whip-cum-inarching method for securing mango graft on a large scale. On the suggestion of the Agricultural Department to either prefer inarching or alternatively lopping the root stocks—4" to 6" above graft joints at the time of grafting, he had

taken up lopping with profit for the past two years and has been successfully raising hundreds of grafts, as it has contributed to a high "take."

Budama (*Cucumis trigonus*) A. 18

In the Nandyal Valley of the Kurnool district a vegetable, locally known as Budama (a variety belonging to the cucumber family) is a regular mixture, with korra, (*tenai Setaria italica*) and red gram, in dry lands at the rate of half to one ounce of seed per acre. It matures in three months and an average of 500 lb. of ripe fruits are gathered per acre. It is usually cut out into chips and dehydrated in the sun for use as a vegetable during summer. A selection in this variety, named A. 18, with elliptical fruits of scarlet yellow colour, has been isolated for distribution.

Grafting Jak

Propagation of Jak through seed is not only a slow method, but the plants do not also turn to be true to the parental characters. Experiments at the Fruit Research Station, Kallar, have shown that Jak could be easily propagated by grafting. It will also be a quick method of propagating on a large scale Jak varieties, which are known to possess very desirable characters for yield, quality of fruit, etc. The fruit section of the Agricultural Department will be highly thankful to people, who will communicate the location of such special varieties.

Irrigation and Manuring

The Irrigation Research Station, Siruguppa, is studying several agricultural problems of vital importance that are likely to be faced, when the Tungabhadra Project comes into operation. A good portion of the project is made up of deep black soil and the tract, in general, receives low and uncertain rainfall. It has now been established, that no harm will result to the black soil, due to irrigation with Tungabhadra river water by rise of harmful salts. It is also interesting to note that as a result of timely irrigation with adequate manuring, yields of crops appreciate many times, compared to yields of crops depending solely on the uncertain and untimely rainfall.

Himayuddin Grafts

Twenty Himayuddin grafts supplied from Sugarcane Research Station, Anakapalle, were planted in the year 1943 by an orchardist in Anakapalle in his garden at Kasimkota, about 3 miles from Anakapalle, with a spacing of 40 feet on either side in the square system. The trees have started commercial yields since two years and the yields of the trees have worked out to 250 to 300 fruits per tree. This is a striking departure in the general performances of most of the trees of the variety of Himayuddin, which is known to be shy bearer as a class. The importance of the selection of clones for orchards from the choice and selected type of parent tree is evident from this experience.

Coconut Fibre Containers

As a result of the experiments conducted at the Agricultural Research Station, Taliparamba, coconut fibre containers have been found to be convenient and cheap for potting and despatching seedlings. When compared to bamboo pots, coconut fibre containers reduce the potting expenses by 50 per cent and 25 per cent, when compared to mud pots. Coconut husk containers hold three times more than the number of plants in mud pot containers and twice the number of plants as against bamboo containers. Plants potted in coconut husk containers stand transport better than those in bamboo or mud pots, and the damage to the grafts through white ant is considerably minimized by using coconut husk containers for potting seedlings for grafts or budding.

Fruit Grading Machine

An improved and cheap fruit grader has been designed. The new grader is made in two sizes, the smaller costing approximately Rs. 50 for grading limes and the larger costing Rs. 120 for grading tight jacket oranges and lemons. In the Chinese pattern, the fruits are transferred from one stage to the next by means of a pedal, to be operated once for each such transfer. Hence the process is not one of continuous grading.

In the new grader, the fruits are fed at one end and the grading takes place as they roll down a gradient, under the force of gravity. The fruits are graded according to "Agmark" sizes.

One boy, operating this machine, can grade from six to seven thousand fruits in one hour. Fruits are neither crushed nor damaged in the process.

Tips for Extra Income to Farmers

Bee-keeping is one of the side lines of farming, which could be undertaken both for profit and pleasure by the agriculturist. A hive is capable of producing 8 to 10 lb. of honey per annum. The farmer can supplement his income by Rs. 24 to Rs. 30 per hive. East Godavari district in this Province has the maximum number of hives numbering over 1,200, maintained exclusively by the cultivators. A Bee-Keepers' Co-operative Society is also functioning at Pithapuram, which helps in the marketing of honey. The industry is getting popular among the agriculturists in that district. Farmers in other districts may follow this with profit.

Rust Disease in Thenai

Rust is a serious disease that often attacks the Italian millet. This is spotted out by the characteristic brown rusty spots on the leaves. In certain adverse seasons, the disease assumes an epidemic form and results in a severe loss to the farmers. Extensive survey of the varieties cultivated in various tracts of the Province was undertaken and a large collection made. During the course of the intensive study of these materials, a type, least susceptible to the disease and recording fairly high yield, has been isolated. It is under yield test.

Korai Weed (*Cyperus Rotundus*)

In an experiment to check Korai weed, conducted at the Central Agricultural Research Station, Coimbatore, it was found that the nuts from which korai weed is propagated are developed mostly within 2 feet depth of the soil. When the field is cultivated once in a fortnight during the fallow period either with Guntaka or with a plough, the weed is kept in check and the subsequent crop raised in the monsoon is not infested so much as in the case of the uncultivated plot. Cultivators are, therefore, advised to plough the field soon after the harvest of a crop and work a Guntaka or a cultivator once in a fortnight during the fallow

period. Since a Guntaka can cover 3 to 4 acres in a day, it will be economical to work this implement.

Less Cattle Disease

During the period ending February 28, 1949, the disease position in respect of cattle in the Province was comparatively favourable, owing to the timely preventive steps. Forty-four thousands, six-hundred and seventy-seven cattle inoculations were done against various contagious diseases in the Province.

Artificial Insemination

One hundred and eighty-eight animals were inseminated. The percentage of conception worked out to 70. Six calves were born during February 1949.

Snippets on Food and Agriculture

1. During 1948 a total of 344,521 acres of cultivable waste land was brought under cultivation in Provinces

of the Indian Union and producing 1,600,369 maunds of additional food-grains.

2. The total amount of subsidy estimated to be paid by the Government of India to the Provinces and States during 1948-49 is Rs. 22-52 crores or Rs. 80 per ton for all cereals and for all recipient areas.

3. During 1948 over 28 lakh tons of foodgrains imported from abroad were moved to deficit areas in addition to 476,000 tons procured from internal sources. On an average, about 40 foodgrain ships were handled monthly at different Indian ports.

4. One lakh twenty-four thousand four hundred and ninety-two wells have been sunk or repaired under Grow More Food Campaign since 1943 in various Provinces.

5. India suffers annually an aggregate loss of about 20 per cent of her agricultural production due to plant pests and diseases alone. The estimated annual loss of foodgrains is about 8 million tons.

NEWS ROUND-UP

Fillip to Procurement Campaign in Bombay

For every extra one per cent food-grain collection made over and above the quota due from the district under the Government's procurement scheme, a reward of Rs. 1,000 would be granted to the district. This was announced by the Minister for Civil Supplies, Mr. Dinkarrao Desai, recently.

Application of Intellect to Land

Speaking recently, India's Food and Agriculture Minister, stressed the importance of closer liaison between intellect and land to help solve the country's food problem.

He said: "We have after great deliberation, hesitation and calculation determined that this country, which has achieved political freedom must not allow itself to depend upon other

countries for a thing so basic and fundamental as our daily food. A nation so vast as ours, whose resources are so great, has no reason or justification for importing a single grain from outside. It is a mistake to think that our country has greater population than it can bear or support. We have a population of 35 crores at present, but our production can be doubled if we make efforts in proper direction and utilize the knowledge of specialists and experts available outside and within our country.

He instanced the case of Japan where a man with a small plot of 4 acres felt as if he belonged to the middle class. From those four acres a Japanese cultivator produced all the food needed by a family of five persons and cloth. Most of the Japanese wore silk. By growing a few trees which attracted silk worms he produced silk yarn which was woven into silk cloth.

He also had his house as well equipped. He had a radio set, carriage and horse and was sending two sons to college—from four acres. All this was due to close connection between intellect and land.

By 1951 we must somehow be self-sufficient in the matter of food. This goal is impossible of achievement unless intellect is wedded to problems of land. We must guide agriculturists in the proper way and manner. Rational cultivation will solve problems of the country. After all our shortage in the matter of foodgrains is only 10 per cent. There are countries which have been able to produce 20 per cent more crops in a single year and 40 per cent increase for a particular crop in a single year.

Drive for Increased Compost Production

Sardar Datar Singh, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, said recently that by proper utilization of refuse material available in about 4,000 towns in India, nearly 10 million tons of good quality compost could be prepared which would substantially increase the foodgrains production in the country.

In the villages, in addition to cow-dung, cattle urine, crop residues, like jowar, wheat, paddy stalks, household wastes, kitchen ash, etc., can be converted into organic manure. In the towns there are large quantities of katchra, night soil, slaughter house wastes, etc., which, by a simple process, can be fermented and converted into what is called "Compost." The urban population in India has now increased to about 100 millions. By a proper utilization of the refuse materials available in nearly 4,223 towns in India, it would be possible to prepare nearly 100 lakh tons of good quality compost which can go to increase our food production by about 150-200 lakh maunds per year.

In addition to town refuse, plenty of sewage, sullage and sludge at present goes to waste in our cities. The total quantity of sewage produced in towns which are fitted with underground drainage system is estimated at about 500 million gallons per day. The sewage is rich in nitrogen and other plant nutrients and the loss under this head alone amounts to an equivalent of about 182,000 tons of ammonium sulphate valued at Rs. 5½ crores per year. The above 500 million

gallons of sewage per day can bring under irrigation an additional 3,00,000 acres of land and increase the production by 36 lakh maunds per year.

Experiments, conducted by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research have evolved satisfactory methods whereby town refuse could be converted into useful compost resembling farm-yard manure in appearance and properties. Sewage can also be used for irrigating land, and increasing food production, in a manner that it does not endanger public health. For this purpose, root-vegetables and low-lying crops, especially those eaten raw should be avoided, but other crops which are processed and cooked, e.g., cereals, fruits, sugarcane, etc., may be grown with safety.

By introducing properly worked out schemes of compost preparation and sewage irrigation, not only can food production be increased appreciably, but the municipalities can recoup in full the heavy expenditure that they have to incur at present for the disposal of the refuse. There is, however, a general apathy, evident among the municipalities to take up this work and legislations are necessary in order to empower Governments to compel municipalities to convert their refuse into compost manure. The Government of Central Provinces and Berar have already had a suitable Act passed. Similar measures are under consideration in Bombay, East Punjab, Bihar and West Bengal.

At present nearly 700 municipalities out of a total of 4,000 are preparing compost at the rate of about 7,50,000 tons per year, but it is expected that during the year 1949-50, the production rate would be nearly doubled. Big cities like Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Delhi alone can, from their several years' accumulated stocks, supply nearly one million tons of manure, if proper arrangements for the transport and distribution of the manure by motor trucks and by railway wagons be made.

In order to accelerate the production of Compost manure in the country, the Government of India appointed in March 1948, a special committee known as the Central Manure (Compost) Development Committee with powers to review the progress of compost work in different areas, to prepare fresh schemes for expanding the work and to carry out intensive propaganda to achieve the objects of the Committee. A drive for preparation of compost has been launched throughout the country.

Books and Publications

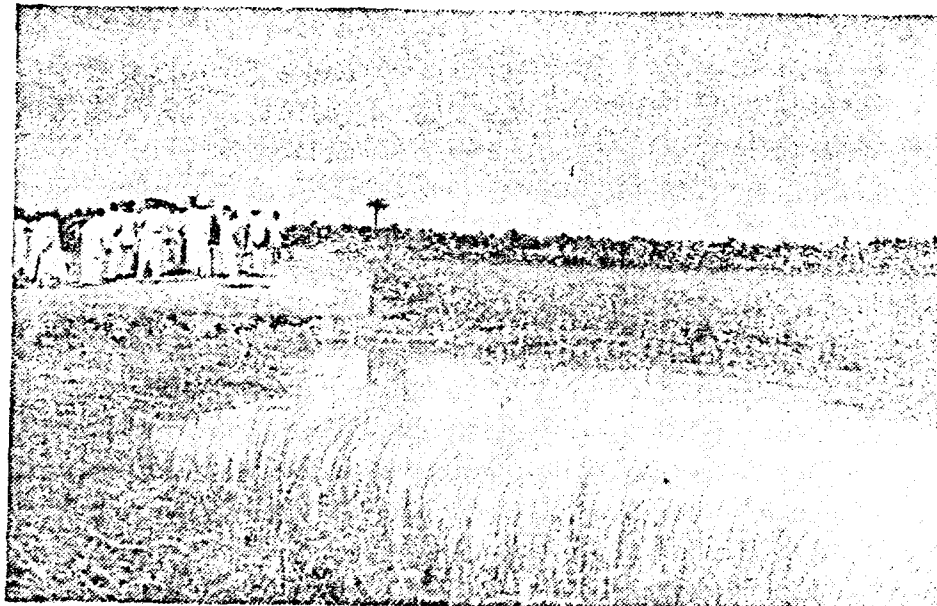
IMPORTANT SPEECHES OF JAWAHARLAL NEHRU, Edited by J. S. BRIGHT, M.A., Published by the Indian Printing House, New Delhi. Price Rs. 7-8-0.

The book is a collection of the speeches of India's Prime Minister ranging over the period from 1922 to 1946. The Editor of the book has also published a selection from the writings of the Prime Minister. This book was reviewed some time ago in the columns of this journal. The twin volumes constitute a valuable piece of

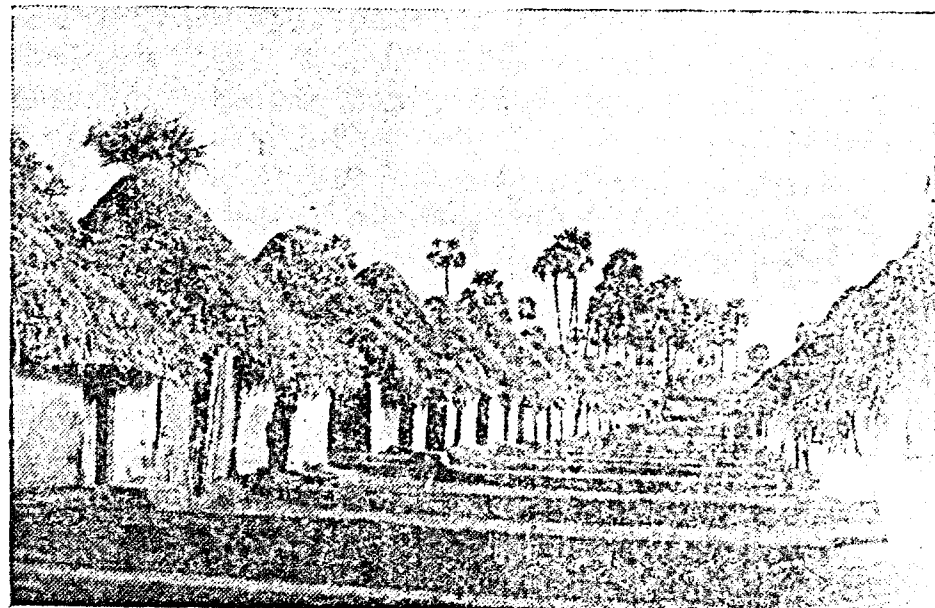
literature and give a clear insight into the working of Jawaharlal Nehru's mind during the long period preceding the attainment of Independence. The writings and speeches also indicate to the uninitiated various phases of the struggle for political freedom.

To the coming generation the book is more valuable. It has an unsurpassed historical interest. The future student of history will find in it enough valuable materials to form a clear picture of India's travail before the birth of freedom. The author deserves to be congratulated for his enterprise.

—T.K.G.



Ex-Servicemen's Colony at Kumaragiri in East Godavari District—A General View.



A view of the well laid-out huts of the Colony.

(Continued from page 18)

great and the basic problem of protection and development of forest resources. Other immediate problems relating to fuel, wood, lumber and building material are also facing you. You are best able to decide how to deal with them. As a layman, I can only place before you a guiding consideration which, in my humble view, should inspire your deliberations and shape your decisions.

Forests can serve the cities and should serve, but it may be a proper and wise policy to let the forests serve primarily the vast rural area in which nature has set them. The vast masses of Asia and the Pacific live predominantly in the villages. No-where is the slogan of freedom from want more potent than in the villages and the limitless potentialities of our forest wealth should be tapped to raise the standard of living of our rural masses. This needs to be done not only by developing rural industries based on forests but even in other ways which will link this up with the daily economic life of the agriculturist. No instance can be more striking from this point of view than the present position of fuel wood for the villagers' home. Denied of proper facilities in this respect he encroaches upon the food which the land badly needs and uses the manure as fuel. He forces himself into the vicious circle of less manure and less yield.

An effective programme for rapid increase in fuel wood for the rural masses which can be reconsidered with a rational policy of forest development would be a blessing for the agriculturists in most Asiatic countries. Representative at the Conference can be pooled to discover all useful varieties of quick growing trees which can be used for fuel wood and save billions of tons of rich farm-yard manure for the hungry underfed fields. This is but one instance. You know better than me by what other variety of manures your work can subserve the welfare of the rural people. A positive passion for improving the lot of these masses would be the growing qualifications of those who have devoted their life to the study in laboratory and in sylvan wilds and have sought out the secrets which for man's benefit nature has embedded in the great forests of the East.

Industrial Use

While I am laying this stress on the ruralization of forest research I would

not wish the conference to ignore the urgent calls of industry on the forest resources. These too have their places in the national economy and have to receive a response and I have no doubt that you will chalk out a suitable line of action to meet the demands of industry which is finding that iron and steel and other requisites are none too easily available. But while deliberating upon the measures of services to the rural masses or city industries, the experts and specialists in forestry from the countries of Asia and the Pacific can only be coming closer to each other forgetting for the moment their distinct nationalities and bound together by the strong ties which common research for nature's secrets naturally create. The bond of science and the brotherhood in service bridge all international gulfs and create a sense of fellowship, a spirit of human kinship and a feeling of cultural identity which I feel is at the present moment even a greater contribution of such international conferences than even the concrete economic result which much inevitably result from your deliberations. India is only too anxious to help in forging such cultural links. It was our Great Teacher and Leader, Mahatma Gandhi, who preached the identity of man, whatever be his colour or creed and it is in that spirit that India should and would participate in conferences like yours of to-day.

It is probably true that in the particular field of forest research India has some advantage over some other

countries in Asia. The results of about a century's research are available in its institutes and in its programmes of work which have been in operation for many decades. All these are at the service of our sister nations of Asia and the Pacific. We all welcome to our institutes and museums, the scholars from our sister countries and give to them the benefit of all that Nature or man's endeavour has made available to us. Treat our scientific possessions as your own. Knowledge can really be the possession of none.

(Continued from page 17)

Connemara Public Library.—The usefulness of the Connemara Public Library continued to be appreciated by the public. There was an increase in the number of readers, who visited the library, from 59,515 to 68,780 and in the number of volumes consulted from 178,545 to 206,340.

Miscellaneous

In view of the accumulation of stocks of mill cloth with dealers the various returns to be submitted by retail dealers in mill cloth have now been simplified and the stocks of cloth to be displayed by the retail dealers in their business premises will hereafter be confined to dhoties, sarees and mulls of superfine and fine varieties.

THE DAKHINI HIND

(Hindi monthly published by the Madras Government)

is running a

Study-Course for beginners in Hindi

from the issue, dated January 1949, in addition to the other usual features.

This course will be in the form of easy lessons, graded exercises, essays and stories.

Dakhini Hind,

Published by the Director of Information and Publicity, Fort St. George, Madras.

River Valley Projects and Food Production

"The immediate problem of food production is being tackled by the Ministry of Agriculture. But I see no alternative to multi-purpose river valley developments on a large scale, if production of food is to overtake the growth of population and cheap power is to be made available for agriculture and industry", said Mr. B. K. Gokhale, Secretary, Ministry of Works, Mines and Power, in the course of a radio interview from the Delhi Station of All-India Radio recently.

Mr. Gokhale revealed that the river valley projects now actually in hand would, together, irrigate about six million acres of land. These were: the Damodar Valley Scheme in Bihar and West Bengal (900,000 acres); the Bhakra Dam in East Punjab (over 3,000,000 acres); the Tungbhadra Dam in Madras and Hyderabad (a little below 1,000,000 acres); and the Hirakud Dam in Orissa (over 1,000,000 acres). The Central Waterpower, Irrigation and Navigation Commission and Provincial and State Governments had, under consideration, a number of such schemes which, when completed would produce eight million tons of extra food and 14 million kilowatts of hydro-electric energy.

"In other words", Mr. Gokhale observed, "a fraction of our water resources, wisely used, will create extra wealth to the tune of between Rupees

3,00,00,00,000 and Rs. 4,00,00,00,000 per annum."

We have set up the Central Electricity Commission for the promotion and co-ordination of schemes of electrical development throughout the country. Electricity is the life-blood of industry and the *per capita* consumption of electricity is a good index of the prosperity of any country. No large scale developments can take place unless electricity is cheap and plentiful, not only in the main population centres but also in the predominantly rural areas. The availability of power is generally followed by industrialization on a large scale for which ambitious schemes are in hand. We could electrify our railways and save a tremendous amount of coal which is being used by locomotives, releasing, at the same time, a number of wagons for transport of other goods. Each unit of hydro-electric energy will save about five tons of coal per annum. Indeed one large-sized hydro-electric project could produce all the energy required to run our railways in India. In rural areas, we could develop our cottage industries and also disperse large industries in small units all over the country side as has been done in Japan. We could pump up water from rivers, canals and tube-wells and irrigate dry lands which would otherwise remain fallow.

Electricity Development

Speaking recently at the Power Engineer Conference at Delhi, Hon'ble Godgil, Minister for Works, Mines and Power said *inter alia*: "I understand

that the total installed power generating capacity in our public and private power plants is about 2.2 million kilowatts, which account for a total annual

consumption of electricity of about 5,500 million kilo watts. Assuming that the annual rate of increase of power consumption during the next ten years is of the same order as was the rate of increase during the war years, our total consumption of electricity in 1958-59 may be estimated at about 10,000 kilowatt-hours, i.e., an increase of about 80 per cent in ten years. To meet this increase in power consumption we require roughly an additional generating capacity of about 1.9 million kilowatts. While this is the extent of our estimated requirement on the basis of past experience, the installation of hydro and thermal generating capacities, such as are now being planned by Provincial Governments and other authorities, will provide us with an additional generating capacity of about 3 million kilowatts, an excess of one million kilowatts of generating capacity over what could be effectively utilized.

If these figures are even approximately correct, here is an example of maladjustment, of lop-sided development against which both our technicians and administrators must guard themselves. There are only two ways in which this maladjustment can be corrected; we can either try and develop our load faster than it has developed in the past, indeed faster than it developed even during the years of the war; or we must eliminate from our development plans all uneconomic schemes, i.e., schemes which cannot be justified even on the basis of an optimum increase in the rate of growth of load. I have no doubt in my own mind that it should be easy enough for us to correct this maladjustment in our planning, if only we can take an overall view of our development plans, and proceed to process them realistically in the light of our foreseeable requirements. That is a task to which you should address yourselves right from the beginning of your deliberations."

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"WE SEEK TO SERVE AND NOT TO COMPETE"

May 15, 1949

Premier's Appeal to the Press

The responsibilities of the Press have not ceased to exist with the dawn of freedom

Declaring open the Conference of South Indian Journalists' Federation the Hon'ble Premier of Madras, said:

"I deem it a great privilege to be associated with the inauguration of this year's Conference of the South Indian Journalists' Federation, and I thank the organizers heartily for affording me this opportunity of meeting the journalists of our Province at this present annual gathering that we witness here. I am fully conscious that I am chosen for this function not as one having any attainments in journalism, or as one from whom you can expect guidance in matters involving special technique and talents in your profession, but as one who happens to be the Premier of the Province. It was not merely with a feeling of joy but with a sense of my own duty that I accepted your invitation for this function, realizing fully that as one representing the Government of the Province it is obligatory on my part to get associated in a spirit of goodwill and sympathy with the Press and the journalists who are necessary adjuncts to any democratic State.

It is a matter for gratification that this Federation, though in its infant stage, formed as it was a few years ago, is bearing bright chances of further development and strength. The fate of this Federation is inter-twined with the fate of the Press and journalism. The removal of restrictions on the supply of materials for printing newspapers and journals should necessarily bring in conditions favourable for the expansion of journalism, which in its turn should augur well for the future of this Federation. It is hardly necessary for me to point out the need for the existence of an organization



Journalism—Torch-bearer of Progress

Journalism, functioning as it does as the torch-bearer of progress of the society, occupies a position unique and unparalleled, which other professions can rarely claim to have. It is no exaggeration to say that journalists are the makers and shapers of public opinion. The preparation of the Nation for the fight for the country's cause, the ushering of reforms, social, economic, constitutional, etc., through the medium of the Press and the inculcation of new ideologies, which change the very outlook of the Nation, are the rare privileges of the journalists. The great Gandhian era in our country's politics, which has delivered the Nation

of journalists like this Federation, as it affords ample and frequent opportunities for the journalists of various areas and representing different languages in the Province to meet; and such common gatherings are sure to bring about mutual understanding among them, besides creating a spirit of co-ordination in the common profession they are pursuing. Though one of the main objects of this Federation is the betterment of the conditions of service of the pen-men employed in the newspapers and other journalistic concerns—a problem which is more for the employers and the employees themselves to solve—one cannot lose sight of the more important objects of this organization aiming at enhancing the status of the journalists in the society.

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- Press Notes, releases, etc.—A digest.
- In the Sphere of Nation-Building.
- Departments' Activities.
- Topical Notes.
- Public Health Column.
- Topics of the day.
- Books and Publications
- News Round-up.

from centuries of foreign domination, could boast of in no small measure the marvellous part played by Journalism, which paved the way by moulding the popular mind for the ready reception and implementation of his ideals of service and fearless sacrifice for the country's cause. There is no gain-saying the fact that the Gandhian era (the period from 1919) has given a new urge and impetus for the expansion of the Press and growth of journalism—particularly the vernacular section of it. He envisaged that his message could reach the nation, the countless villages, more effectively through the languages, understood and spoken by the masses. The journalistic enterprise in Indian languages got a fillip and attained rapid growth. We could easily recall to our minds the emergence of a number of cheap newspapers (dailies, weeklies, monthlies, etc.) in the Indian languages which found sales in thousands and which took the Master's message of social and economic reforms and of independence, straight to the heart of the common man. So the key-note of his great success in the political fight was the whole-hearted support of journalists, who responded to his call remarkably by spreading his message and ideals.

So is it an exaggeration to say that the journalists and the Press could legitimately claim a greater credit for the freedom which we have earned and which we are now enjoying? It may, however, be mentioned that the responsibility of the Press has not ceased to exist with the dawn of our country's freedom. On the other hand, the responsibility has assumed tremendous proportions on the attainment of freedom. Journalism in an independent democratic State is a sort of trust, for keeping the sustained popular will in support of the State's administrative organization. No Government could ignore the importance of the Press. The Press has got its duty to aim at the creation of a stable society which is the very basis of any organized State. Governments may change; but the existence of a stable society as the basic element of an organized State must be necessary, which shall be aimed at. The powerful and possibly the most effective medium of aiming at such a stable society is the Press. Realizing the greater responsibility imposed on the journalists by the advent of our independence, they should try to maintain their position

and status, according to the high standards of their professional ethics. They should maintain high principles and a high tone of discipline.

Responsibility of the Press

In the infant stage of our country's independence, the responsibility of the Press is very high. The Press has an important part to play for the success of the democracy. Both the Government and the Press acting as counter-parts to one another, should aim at creating a socialist-democratic State, which we have been yearning for, and for the establishment of which we should spare no pains. The Press and journalism should function like arteries in the body-politic, conveying to the public news about the activities and measures taken by the Government for the popular welfare. In short, the Press should be a co-ordinating and sympathetic counter-part to the Government in all its activities. But at the same time, I feel called upon to give a word of clarification. I should not be understood as saying that the Press should be always submissive or subservient to the Government of the day. If any such submissiveness or subservience is reached or enforced, it can undoubtedly be taken as the death-knell of democracy. The Press, while functioning as a counter-part to the Government, should be absolutely independent at the same time.

The fearless and independent Press, like an independent judiciary, is an infallible index of real democracy. The Press should be the organ bringing home to the Government their acts of commission and omission which require rectification. It is the privilege of the Press to offer criticism of the policies and principles guiding the governmental administration. No Government can claim to be perfect. Nothing is perfect under the Sun. By outside criticism alone, one is made conscious of his imperfections which need rectification. So, criticism is conducive to progress. But it should be in the form of healthy and constructive criticism. The Government cannot ignore the criticism by the Press. On the other hand, the Government welcome criticism, as in the light of which they can proceed with their policies and administrative measures with circumspection and caution.

Criticisms that go off the track

But at the same time, I wish to add that criticism going off the track of fair comment and proceeding on lines fomenting hatred, bitterness and ill-will, will lead to results which would be wholesome to none. The pungent criticism couched in vile language and devoid of all fairness and decency, will do no good, either to the one making it or to the other for whom it is intended. It will help only to widen the gulf between the two standpoints of view, instead of bridging the gulf itself. The privilege of the Press shall not be abused; the liberty shall not become licence. The avoidance of going to the extremes in the use of expressions and adopting moderation in offering criticism, would always be a salutary principle. Moderation in the tone of criticism is needed most at no other time than at present, when we are an infant independent State, which requires careful handling and avoidance of all violence. The pen being a more formidable weapon than the sword, it must be used by the Press with care, caution and best of intentions, using it as the surgeon's knife aiming at rectification, and not as a butcher's knife aiming at destruction.

It is unfortunate that in the wake of independence, our country has had to face the rise of disruptive forces with their avowed object of undermining the very foundations of the State, and it is at such times of threat to peace of the country that the co-operation of the Press is needed most by the Government. Any indifference to such need for co-ordination and concerted work, may ultimately lead to conditions shattering the very existence of the Press itself.

Another suggestion which I should like to offer to you is that in giving the news, you should always aim at correctness and accuracy. Each newspaper or journal must establish for itself a name and tradition that any news appearing in its columns could be accepted as authentic. This could easily be achieved if undue haste is avoided in the gathering of news by the press-men. At least, with regard to the gathering and publication of Government news, I would suggest to you to bestow more attention to accuracy, because such being matters concerning a vast population, any inaccuracy or distortion in giving the news, would cause embarrassment, if

not a flare up, among the people concerned. All facilities are given at the Secretariat for the supply of Government news to pressmen; and I shall assure you of my unstinted help in that direction if anything further is needed. It is my earnest desire to maintain cordial relations

between the Government and the Press, both being organizations committed to work for the benefit and betterment of the public.

I am glad at being present at this annual function of yours. I hope that at this conference you would make decisions vitally concerning your pro-

fession. I wish for many returns of this happy annual function. This Federation shall grow from strength to strength and shall prove to be a premier Journalists' organization in the country, with high traditions befitting the prestige and importance of your profession."

THE NEW VILLAGE PANCHAYATS BILL

There are at present about 7,200 village panchayats in this province, and about ten million people live within their jurisdiction. The panchayats are governed by the Madras Local Boards Act (Madras Act XIV of 1920) which although mainly dealing with District Boards covers also panchayats. Under this Act village panchayats have been placed under the control of District Boards and their Presidents, who have the power not only to intervene in the more important matters of administration but also to interfere in the day to day administration of panchayats. For example, no panchayat can open or close a public market or a slaughter house except with the sanction of the District Board. The District Board has to approve the budget of every panchayat in the district before it can be acted upon and every modification thereto. The taxes proposed to be levied by panchayats in their respective areas and the rates are to be approved by the District Board. No panchayat can make any by-laws except with the concurrence of the District Board. Panchayats have therefore no autonomy in any real sense of the term.

Secondly, few panchayats are able to carry out in any satisfactory manner the duties entrusted to them by the Madras Local Boards Act, simple as they are. Inasmuch as they are not compelled to levy any tax few panchayats decide to levy any tax at all. Their only assured income is the one-fourth of the land cess collected in the village, prescribed under the Madras Local Boards Act. The administration of most panchayats is thereby hampered by lack of funds and they are unable to provide even the primary amenities to the people, such as passable roads, clean streets, and pure drinking water. Thus the panchayats as they function at present are very limited both in scope and in utility. Executive Officers are appointed to panchayats which have an income of Rs. 3,000 and above per annum; and in such panchayats generally some useful work is carried out. But minor panchayats can hardly be said to be performing any useful functions under the existing conditions.

The question of removing panchayats from the ambit of the Madras Local Boards Act and of framing a separate enactment for village panchayats has been exercising the mind of the Government from the year 1940 onwards. During the section 93 situation, a bill was framed under the direction of the Advisers and was published for public criticism in 1941. A representative committee of persons experienced in local board administration and interested in village administration examined the provisions of the Bill in the light of the criticisms received; and the Bill as revised by the Committee was enacted into law in April 1946; but its enforcement was left to the new Ministry

to decide. So far the Act has not been brought into force. The popular Ministry felt that that Act was not comprehensive, that it did not seek to make panchayats the basis of all local administration and that it permitted undue interference and control by officials. It was felt that what was needed was legislation which would render village panchayats independent of control, consistent with a certain degree of administrative efficiency. In fact they should be wholly autonomous. The idea was embodied in a note prepared by the Honourable the Minister for Local Administration which was examined in detail by a Committee of Ministers set up by the Cabinet consisting of the Honourable Ministers for Local Administration, Public Works, Finance, Prohibition and Public Health. The report of this Cabinet Committee has now been examined by the Cabinet and the following decisions have been arrived at. On these basis it is proposed to draft the new Village Panchayats Bill, and after eliciting public opinion thereon place the Bill before the Legislature at its next session.

The idea underlying the proposed village panchayat legislation is the development of village panchayats into self-contained and self-governing units of local administration invested with large and practically independent powers in all matters relating to village life and village economy, minimising outside control to the least limit consistent with efficiency and integrity in working.

A panchayat will be formed for each village or hamlet with a population of 500 and above. Villages with a lower population will be grouped with other contiguous villages and a single panchayat formed for the group. The formation of panchayats will be compulsory and will not be left to the decision of either the local inhabitants or officials. It is expected that panchayats will be brought into being in all villages within a period of two years from the date, the new Bill becomes law. Panchayats formed in villages with a population of 5,000 and above will be called first class panchayats; and it will be open to Government to appoint executive officers working under the control of the panchayat to this class of panchayats.

The panchayat will consist of elected representatives of the people, elected by secret ballot, the village being divided into wards if necessary for such election. The village headman will be a member ex-officio but shall have no right of vote in the meetings of the panchayat. The president will be elected not by the elected members but directly by the whole electorate. There will be no reserved seats on the panchayat for any community or class. The electoral rolls for the time being of the Provincial Legislative Assembly will be the electoral rolls for elections to panchayats. There will be no nominations to the

panchayat. For each panchayat, there will be a Vice-President elected by the elected members of the panchayat.

The President will be bound to carry out all the resolutions of the panchayat; when, however, he is of opinion that a particular resolution should not be carried out, he may refer the matter to Government for their decision. The decision of the Government shall be final and binding both on the President and the panchayat. Provision will be made for dissolving or reconstituting panchayats by Government under certain circumstances and for the removal of the President from office if he commits defalcation or some such serious misdemeanour or if he otherwise misbehaves or abuses his powers. On removal, he will be disqualified for election for one year unless he is convicted by a Criminal Court for an offence involving moral turpitude in which case he shall not be eligible to stand for election for a period of five years. The President will be allowed to delegate any or all of his powers to the Vice-President. His powers will, however, devolve automatically on the Vice-President during the President's absence from the village for a continuous period exceeding 15 days.

The following will be the functions of a panchayat:—

- The construction, repair and maintenance of public roads in the village or connecting it with other village and of all bridges and culverts on such roads;
- the lighting of public roads and public places;
- the construction of drains and the disposal of drainage water and sullage;
- Sanitation*.—Cleaning of streets, removal of rubbish heaps and provision of public latrines and cleaning latrines whether public or private;
- the opening and maintenance of burial and burning grounds;
- the provision of protected supply of water for drinking and the sinking and repairing of wells or ponds or tanks for washing and bathing purposes; the construction and maintenance of water works; and
- preventive and remedial public health measures.

The panchayats will also be entrusted with the following powers:—

(a) *The Administration of Civil and Criminal Justice*.—Village panchayats will be given and will exercise more powers in both civil and criminal matters than have been given to the present village courts under the Village Courts Act.

(b) *Registration of documents*.—The executive officers of notified panchayats (first-class, panchayats) which are not headquarters of registration offices, will be invested with the power of a Registration Officer in respect of documents that are clearly exempt from stamp duty and fees and documents of ephemeral nature in respect of property not exceeding Rs. 100 in value.

(c) *Management of irrigation works*.—Panchayats will be entrusted with the duty of executing kudimaramath (i.e., minor) repairs to the irrigation sources in the village and will take over the functions of the existing irrigation advisory committees, if any, in the village. In order to enable them to carry out such necessary repairs, they will be empowered to levy an acreage fee of As. 4 or As. 8 per acre as may be necessary.

(d) *Fisheries*.—The fishery rights in the local tanks and irrigation sources and drainage channels will be vested in panchayats and all communal or samudhayam rights enjoyed by the village community in the fisheries will be abolished and transferred to these panchayats.

(e) *Management of charities and endowments*.—All local charities and endowments relating to the village will be transferred to the panchayats for management, at the discretion of the Government.

(f) *Schools*.—Panchayats will be allowed to open and run elementary schools where there are no other schools and will be eligible for a grant-in-aid from Government for the purpose.

(g) All unreserved, grazing grounds, threshing floors, topes and other porambokes used by the villagers in common will be under the control of the panchayat. Provision will also be made for handing over to such panchayats as ask for it and are considered by Government to be fit, the management of reserved forests (ryots forests) which have recently been taken away from panchayat management and handed back to the Forest department.

Village panchayats will also be allowed to make such provision as they think fit for carrying out the requirements of the village in respect of the following matters, viz.:—

- planting and preservation of trees on the sides of the public roads in the village;
- opening and maintenance of public markets;
- the control of fairs and festivals in the village;
- the opening and maintenance of public cart-stands, cattle-sheds, etc.;
- the opening and maintenance of public slaughter houses;
- improvement of agriculture and agricultural stock and the holding of agricultural shows;
- the promotion and encouragement of cottage industries;
- the opening and maintenance of reading rooms and libraries;
- setting up and maintenance of wireless receiving sets, playgrounds and centres of physical culture;
- the opening and maintaining of dispensaries, maternity and child welfare centres; and
- other measures of public utility calculated to promote the safety, health, comfort or convenience of the inhabitants of the village.

Finances—(1) *Taxation*.—The levy of house tax, vehicle tax and profession tax will be compulsory in all panchayats; but panchayats will have power to grant exemptions from house tax to specified classes of houses (like thatched houses) or to certain persons on the grounds of poverty. The maximum and minimum rates of these taxes will be fixed by the Government. Panchayats will have power to levy if they think fit other taxes suitable to the village [such as a tax on advertisements, village 'Kaval' (guarding) fees and such like] at their discretion, with the approval of Government.

(2) *Allotment of a portion of Government revenues*.—(i) Panchayats will be paid the whole or a portion of the land-cess collected in the village as may be determined by Government from time to time.

(ii) The Government will also set apart a minimum of 12½ per cent of the land revenue (including water-cess) of the Province, for distribution as grants on a *per capita* basis, to village panchayats whose income is less than Rs. 10,000 per annum and whose population is 5,000 and less.

(iii) Government will continue to make all *ex gratia* grants (as at present) to panchayats from time to time as may be required in order to enable them to carry out schemes of public utility at the discretion of the Government.

Audit.—An annual audit of the accounts of every village panchayat will be compulsory and will be conducted by persons unconnected with the supervision of their administration. Panchayats will not be required to pay any fee from their funds, for such audit.

Supervision and control.—District Boards will no longer have any control or supervision over panchayats. Collectors will not have any control over the administration of panchayats except for such emergency powers for ensuring safety of life and property and for prevention of breaches of peace, as are provided for in the existing Local Boards Act. The working of village panchayats will be supervised and controlled by Government through the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards assisted by his deputies, District Panchayat Officers and Deputy Panchayat Officers.

The Government invite public criticism on the proposals detailed above and would be glad to receive within a month opinions of individuals and public bodies in respect of this proposed legislation.

PRESS NOTES, RELEASES, ETC.—A DIGEST

Long Staple American Cotton

The Government of Madras have sanctioned a scheme, for a period of five years from April 1, 1949, at a cost not exceeding Rs. 2,51,764 for the evolution of a suitable strain of long staple American cotton for cultivation as a winter crop in the central districts, and for conducting trials of sea island varieties of cotton in the West Coast.

The targets of the scheme, which have been approved by the Indian Central Cotton Committee, are to evolve a strain of cotton of staple length between 1¼ inches and 1½ inches over the entire winter crop area of nearly 4½ lakhs of acres, yielding 4 lakhs bales of cotton, and to bring ultimately 6 lakhs of acres in the West Coast districts under sea island cotton, yielding a lakh bales, ranging from 1¼ inches to 1½ inches.

[April 20]

Madras Industrial Investment Corporation

The Government of Madras have promoted the Madras Industrial Investment Corporation, Limited and it has been registered as a Joint Stock Company under the Indian Companies Act, 1913. The Registrar of Joint Stock Companies has also issued the Certificate for commencement of business. The authorized capital of the Corporation is Rupees 2 crores of which the Government of Madras have taken

shares of the face value of Rs. 102 lakhs. The first directors of the Corporation have been appointed with Sri R. K. Shanmukham Chetty as the Chairman.

[April 21]

The Water-supply Committee

A Committee known as the Water-supply and Drainage Committee was constituted by Government in June 1947 to consider the question of expediting the investigation, design and execution of water-supply and drainage schemes. The Committee has since submitted its report. In regard to the responsibility for the execution, maintenance and financing of the schemes the Committee has made the following recommendations:—

(1) The entire responsibility for providing protected water-supply and drainage should be taken over by the Government and local authorities should be divested of it.

(2) The Government should constitute a separate fund called the Provincial Water and Drainage Fund into which should be pooled all the local water and drainage revenues of the local bodies and such amounts as may be earmarked from Provincial revenues annually.

(3) The Government should undertake the maintenance of all completed water-supply and drainage schemes.

(4) The Government should go in for loans in the open market which are to be earmarked for expenditure on the water-supply and drainage schemes, to be repayable in 50 or 60 years.

The Retrenchment and Reorganization Committee also recommended that the Government might raise loans in the open market for the purpose of financing water-supply and drainage schemes and spread repayment over a long term of years, providing a sinking fund in the meantime.

The Government after having carefully considered these recommendations have come to the conclusion that these recommendations need not be accepted in their entirety. Having regard to the immensity and the urgency of the problem of providing water-supply and drainage as expeditiously as possible they have, however, decided to revise their policy regarding financial assistance to local authorities as laid down below.

The urban water-supply and drainage schemes will be taken up for investigation irrespective of the financial resources of the local authorities—

(a) in the case of municipal schemes in accordance with the priority list drawn up by the Water-supply and Drainage Committee; and

(b) in the case of non-municipal urban schemes in accordance with the compendium approved by the Government in G.O. No. 55, Public Health,

dated 7th January 1946. The schemes for which the local authorities concerned are able to raise sufficient funds to meet the cost without Government grant, may, however, be taken up without regard to their position in the priority list or the compendium. Investigation will be followed up by design and execution without interruption. Immediately after the scheme is designed and before orders are passed for execution, the financial aspect of the scheme will be fully investigated including the quantum of grant to be given from Provincial revenues for the scheme. The completed schemes will be maintained by the local authorities concerned at their own cost. To finance the schemes the local authority concerned will be asked to levy the water and drainage tax at a rate considered suitable by the Government with reference to the cost of the scheme and the resources of the local authority, recourse being had, if necessary, to the powers vested in the Government to issue a direction to the local authority under section 81-A of the Madras District Municipalities Act and section 25 of the Madras Public Health Act to raise the tax. Any accumulations in the water-supply and drainage fund of the local authority that can be counted against the cost will be taken into account. The maximum amount of loans which a local authority can finance will then be worked out on a plan of repayment in 40 years where necessary, instead of the present period of repayment of 20 to 30 years. The additional amount required towards the capital cost of the scheme will be borne by the Government.

[April 21]

Indian Trade Unions Act, Administration during 1947-48

The following are the salient features of the administration of the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, during the year 1947-48 :—

Registration of Unions.—Since the commencement of the Act up to March 31, 1948, 779 unions were registered, of which 531 unions were actually on the register at the end of the year under report. There were 386 unions on the register at the beginning of the year. Two hundred and sixteen unions were registered under the Act during the

year. The registration of 70 unions was cancelled for failure to submit the prescribed annual return for the year 1946-47. There was only one Agricultural Union on the register at the beginning of the year. Two unions were registered during the year. The total membership of these agricultural unions at the end of the year was 373.

Returns.—Three hundred and sixty-two unions, out of 531 unions, have submitted their returns. One hundred and thirty-eight unions availed themselves of the concession of free official audit, as against 119 in the previous year.

[April 25]

Pepper Industry in South India

The Government of Madras have sanctioned, for a period of four years, a scheme, which envisages the establishment of a Pepper Research Station in the vicinity of Payanoor in North Malabar district for the purpose

of giving scientific aid to pepper industry in South India.

[April 25]

Educational Films for Rural Areas

The Government of Madras have sanctioned the proposal to have the sound recording equipment and the cine photographic apparatus at the Central Polytechnic, Madras, mounted on a lorry, with a view to enable the equipment to be used for taking films of educational value for exhibition in rural areas.

[April 26]

Hand-spinning as Occupational Therapy in Mental Hospitals

The Government of Madras have sanctioned the proposal for the introduction of hand-spinning as an occupational therapy in the three Government Mental Hospitals at Madras, Kozhikode and Waltair.

[April 30]

SOIL EROSION

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In the Sphere of Nation Building

Towards Better Agriculture A Survey of Achievements from 1943-48

Paddy.

During the period between the years 1943-48 the following results have been achieved :—

BREEDING.		Percentage increase in yield over local.	Areas which it would serve.	District suitable.
Paddy Breeding Station, Coimbatore.	CO. 22, Nadavari	20	150,000	Salem, Coimbatore and North Arcot.
	CO. 23, Rangoon Samba.	14	30,000	Coimbatore and Ramnad.
Agricultural Research Station, Maruteru.	CO. 25 Blast resist.	..	500,000	Southern districts.
	CO. 26 Blast resist.	..	..	..
	MTU. 17 Budama.	18	50,000	Godavari, Krishna and Guntur.
	MTU. 18, Jilama.	9	Dry land areas.	May occupy other dry areas of the Presidency.
Agricultural Research Station, Pattambi.	MTU. 19	20	500,000	Krishna and Guntur deltas.
	FTB. 18, Erava-pandy.	23	25,000	Malabar.
	FTB. 19, Athikrya.	16	100,000	South Kanara.
	FTB. 20, Vadakkank Chittani.	40	50,000	Malabar.
	FTB. 21, Thekkank.	20	25,000	Malabar.
	FTB. 22, Veluthavattan.	..	..	..
	FTB. 23, Cheriya Aryan.	..	..	..
Rice Research Station, Ambasamudram.	FTB. 24, Chuvana Vattan.	Average increase of 15 per cent.	200,000	Malabar.
	FTB. 25, Thonnan.	..	..	..
	ASD. 1, Kar Samba.	20	150,000	..
	ASD. 4, Kurava Kalayan.	35	30,000	..
Agricultural Research Station, Buchireddipalem.	ASD. 5, Karthigai Samba.	15	200,000	..
	ASD. 6, Anvikomban.	12	10,000	..
	BCP. 1, Sanna Molagolukulu.	15 to 50 in years of blast affliction.	..	..
	BCP. 2, Potti Molagolukulu.	Do. These are also blast resistant.	..	..
Agricultural Research Station, Samalkota.	SLO. 17.	Cross progenies from GEB	20,000	..
	SLO. 18.	24-20 per cent.	..	..

Besides the evolution of strains at the various Rice Research Stations, there has been progress with regard to Agronomic studies. From the manual experiments the following conclusions have been arrived at :—

1. All kinds of oil cakes (Groundnut, Gingelly, Castor, Neem, and tobacco seed) respond uniformly when they are applied on equal nitrogen basis. The choice should therefore depend on availability and unit value of nitrogen.

2. Cattle manure and compost combinations increase the yield of paddy to the same level as 4,000 lb. of leaf, only when they are applied in 10-ton doses.

3. Combinations of organic manures (green leaf, cattle manure, oil cakes) and inorganic manures (sulphate of ammonia) results in increasing the yield of rice crop more than when they are applied alone.

4. The application of wood ash in first crop paddy (transplanted) to Malabar hastens the maturing by about a week in addition to giving a 10 per cent increase in yield.

Cultural Experiments.—1. Results of spacing experiments had shown that 4 to 6 inches spacing is the optimum in most of the tracts while 8 inches spacing gave the best results in Godavari delta.

2. Results of irrigation experiments over 5 years had shown that plots receiving 2 inches of water throughout the growth of the crop gave the highest yields.

3. Under manured conditions, seed rates for broadcast crop may be restricted to 60 lb. but under un-manured conditions, 100 lb. of seed rate is necessary on the West Coast.

4. In the case of a strain deteriorating in germination during wet weather under West Coast conditions, storage of seed in galvanized tins or storing in local straw baskets after soaking the seed for 30 minutes and drying it in shade for 3 or 4 hours prevents deterioration.

5. Alternate soaking and drying after incipient germination is noticed to impart a certain amount of drought resistance to paddy.

Millets

Cholam varieties are localised to particular tracts. Therefore there has been need to evolve some more strains to suit the tracts where the existing ones did not fare well. Twelve new promising types have been under tests. The results of the trials show that AS. 7210, an irrigated white grain culture is suitable for the Gobichettipalayam area. Two strains of Chitravellai gave 21 to 36 per cent higher yield of grain than the local variety in the Palladam tract. AS. 7224 being the shortest duration among the Sorghum strains, proved superior to the local in Tiruchirappalli, Chittoor and Tirunelveli districts, the increase in yield ranging from 15 to 100 per cent. This strain matures in less than 90 days and is appreciated also for its large size grain and compact earhead. Besides aiming at greater yield, there have been studies towards the improvement of the quality. The Periamanjol cholam has pithy straw. By hybridization a juicy Periamanjol type has been evolved. Some improvements have been effected in the case of Thalavirichan, Irungu and Kaki jonna. A high yielding strain is valueless if it is susceptible to pests and diseases. Periamanjol cholam strain Co. 1 is susceptible to Striga, a flowering parasite on cholam. By hybridization with the Striga resistant, Bonganhils Periamanjol Striga resistant type has been evolved which is equal in yield to the existing Periamanjol types. Sorghum fodder is poisonous to cattle in certain tracts if fed at the early stages. With a view to evolve fodder types with as low a percentage of cyanogenetic glucosides, all the types available at the Millet Breeding Station were analysed for their HCN content and those low in HCN have been used as parents for crossing the existing ones.

Cumbu

The effect of pre-treatment of cumbu seeds with growth promoting substances were studied. Plants from seed soaked in 100 per cent urine for 15 hours, yielded 29 per cent more grain than the control. In another experiment seeds soaked in water and 10 per cent urine for 15 hours were better than control in height earhead length and straw weight but the differences were not statistically significant. Experiments conducted to compare the economics of the practice of transplanting irrigated cumbu seedlings with

that of broadcasting seeds in beds, showed that though the transplanted crop yielded more than the sown crop, the increased yields did not compensate the extra expenditure incurred for raising the seedlings and transplanting. However, if a field is not ready to take cumbu and when conditions are such as not to waste time, the nursery can be grown in a small area and the seedlings might be transplanted when the field is ready.

Ragi

EC. 1540 is a white grain type of ragi with high vitamin and protein content, but poor in yield. In the attempt to either increase yield of the white ragi or to increase the protein content of the common brown grain ragi, success by hybridisation has been more in the getting of types of Brown ragi with increased protein content, the improvement being from 6 to 10 per cent of protein.

Italian Millet

One more strain named CO. 3 Thenai which could stand adverse conditions and also yield as well as the earlier strains has been evolved. Under field conditions with artificial infection, Thenai types were studied for rust resistance. One of them SI. 4054 proved to be least susceptible. It is also a good yielder.

Pulses

Pulses section was opened in May 1943. The weather conditions have not been very favourable as pulses require early monsoon rains. Yet it could be reasonably claimed that in the Salem Sub-station culture No. 37 of red gram has been found to yield consistently higher than the local variety and is a very promising one. It is being tried in 21 centres in cultivator's conditions.

Sugarcane

The varieties evolved in the Indian Central Sugar cane Station, Coimbatore, were multiplied and tested with the standard Co. 419 in the Sugarcane Stations of the Province. Co. 521 having recorded an average yield of 32 tons per acre and which could be crushed by the end of December has been declared as the best among the early maturing varieties. Of the mid-season varieties Co. 449 with an average yield of 37 tons per acre may be concluded as the best among the mid-season varieties. It comes very near to the yield Co. 419 which is a late

season variety. With a view to prolong the crushing season of the factory by a month or more by deferring the planting of cane from March to June, studies were in progress with regard to the maturity. If cane was planted in March, it usually attains its peak sucrose content by the next February-March. In the Anakapalle conditions, if cane is planted in June, it reaches maturity only in April. Therefore there is a possibility for the factory to get cane for one month. From the study of manual experiments at Anakapalle and Gudiyattam it has been found that in the Anakapalle conditions it was enough to apply 100 lb. of nitrogen as top dressing whereas at Gudiyattam there was progressive increase in tonnage with every increase in the N level and the maximum yield of 57.11 tons of cane per acre was recorded by the treatment of 250 lb. Nitrogen in the year 1946-47.

Oil Seeds

For further improvement over the existing strains, there has been intensive study, with the result that AH. 4354 has done consistently well. Another very promising culture is AH. 6481 evolved by hybridisation. It combines bunch habit of growth and dormant nature of the seeds of the spreading variety. The studies on the cultural experiment of the groundnut crop show that in years of satisfactory rainfall, good yields were obtained even in the absence of ploughing, but in years when the rainfall is either inadequate or ill-distributed the beneficial effect of a larger number of ploughings given for preparatory cultivation was clearly in evidence. As one cannot forecast what the season would be, it is recommended that it would be safe to give a number of ploughings for the preparatory cultivation of groundnut. In the rotation experiment, it has been noted that cereals always yield more after a crop of groundnut. An interesting observation in this connection is that the infestation of Striga, the root parasite which was found to be severe in plots where Varagu was grown year after year, was only slight when varagu was rotated with the groundnut. The most important fungus disease on the groundnut known as "Tikka" could be controlled by spraying $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent Bordeaux Mixture about 3 or 4 times during the growth period of groundnut. The spraying was also noted to promote better growth in plants.

Based on the data gathered, during the special scheme that was in operation as to the correct methods of prevention and deterioration of groundnut in storage, the following are the precautions to be observed by the producers and dealers in groundnut:—

(i) The groundnut crop should be harvested only when the crop is fully matured. Early harvest will result in a high percentage of shrivelled kernels, acidity and relatively low oil content.

(ii) The produce should be dried thoroughly soon after harvest. All produce intended for storage should be well dried and should not have more than five per cent moisture.

(iii) As far as possible groundnut should be stored as pods (nuts in shell) rather than as kernels even though it will require extra space for storing.

(iv) If groundnuts are to be stored as kernels, care should be taken to get them decorticated properly so as to reduce the proportion of split and broken kernels in the decorticated material. It is also desirable to reduce the period of storage of kernels as far as possible.

(v) Storing of groundnut kernels on hard floor or hard bedding material and piling bags to great heights should be avoided to minimise the caking up of kernels and damage to gunnies. Among the different dunnage materials now being used by the trade dry sand to about a foot depth covered over by clean gunny *pardah* appears to be the best.

(vi) The produce of the summer crop should not be stored for long periods as it has been found to deteriorate more than the produce from the winter crop. The summer crop is better utilized for local crushing as the seeds contain nearly two to three per cent more oil than that from the winter produce.

(vii) All godowns where groundnuts are to be stored should be *pakka*, with smooth plastered walls and floor with rounded corners and should be rat proof. They should have a fairly high basement if they are built in low lying localities subject to the rise of ground water level during rains. The godowns including dunnage material should be cleaned and disinfected by fumigation or by the use of flame

throwers especially before storage. It is also desirable to clean the godowns periodically and destroy the pests. Concerted action by all godown owners in a locality is very necessary as pests have been found to migrate from one place to the other.

(viii) Containers such as gunny bags, bins, etc., used for storing of groundnuts should be cleaned beforehand and should be free from all pests. For storing small quantities in villages mud bins appear to be the most suitable.

(ix) Among the existing groundnut decorticators in use, the "Grate-type" is found to be more suitable in that the percentage of split and broken kernels obtained on decortication is relatively low in this type when compared to the beater type. Regulation of the speed of working of the decorticator and proper adjustment of the machine to suit the size of the groundnut pods to be shelled will reduce the percentage of split and broken kernels in the decorticated produce.

(x) Among the pests of groundnut kernels in storage, the caterpillar pests *Corcyra Cephalonica* and *Ephestia cautella* are found to do considerable damage. It was revealed that these could be effectively controlled by a *Braconid* parasite.

Gingelly

The green leaf disease is common in gingelly. Two varieties, 'Entebbe uganda' and 'malan' were found to be highly resistant to the disease. They are useful as parents for crossing with the local types. Experiments on the correct time of harvest of gingelly show that plants could be harvested without affecting the quantity and quality of seeds about a week to ten days prior to full maturity. The optimum spacing for gingelly plants has been 1' x 1'.

Castor

Castor seed could be stored for long periods in gunny bags under ordinary conditions free from insect and without any marked deterioration in quality.

Coconut

Significant improvements in the yield of coconut trees has been brought about by a single operation of burying husks at 1,000 per tree. The beneficial effect was noticeable in the third year

after the burial and lasts for seven years. Varagu has been found to come up well as a subsidiary crop in the coconut plantations of North Malabar. The study of exotic varieties of coconuts has shown that the Ardaman ordinary, Laccadive ordinary, Laccadive small, Cochin China and Java are promising for cultivation in India. From the Nileshtar coconut nursery a little over 60,000 select seedlings and 20,000 select seednuts were distributed during the period of five years.

Cotton

In 1943 there was a multiplicity of varieties in the different areas. The important work since then has been to have strains of greater adaptability. Co. 4/B.40 obtained from a refilter of the earlier strain Co. 4 may be said as an outstanding result, for it has a high adaptability to a wide range of environmental conditions covering different crop sequences, planting dates and meteorological variations. Its other good qualities are longer staple, early maturing habit and resistance to blackarm. Its spread will unify the whole of the Cambodia tract. Culture No. 7682—an inter-specific hybrid is an improvement over Co. 4/B.40 in staple and earliness. The reduction in duration will help the paddy grower to raise a crop of cotton after paddy in summer. The phenomenon of contabescent anthers, mote formation and imperfect boll opening and hollow seed development introduced in the March sown crop of cotton in the South Arcot district were found to be correlated with the defects arising out of high atmospheric temperature exceeding 100°F. during the flowering and bolling periods. The sowing by the end of June got over all these defects. Till now no desi cotton was noted to have a staple length of more than 15/16". The new records ranging from 1.05" to 1.09" have been built up in hybrid families. Among them culture 6188 is the best and holds out promise that the whole of Karunganni area could be converted into a desi long staple zone capable of spinning 40's warp. The studies of the Mungeri cotton and the Chinna-pathu of the Visakhapatnam tract could be replaced by 881F developed at Adoni and possessing 13/16" staple with 34 per cent ginning and an earliness equal to the local variety. This is being multiplied for distribution in the Mungeri tract.

Dams and how they help prosperity

Dams are barriers constructed across water courses. Natural water courses are called rivers, streams, brooks or creeks according to their size. The rivers are the larger water courses taking their rise in hilly or mountainous regions and ending in the ocean. A river falls into three natural divisions. The first can be called the upper reach where it descends along steep slopes and is torrential. The second can be called the middle course and the third the lower course where the river flows with a flat slope and ends in deltaic formations or estuaries. Rivers have been invariably the centre of civilization. Thus the valleys of the Nile, the Indus, the Cauvery, etc., have been the centres of early civilization. It is obvious why it should be so. Next to the air he breathes, water is of vital necessity to man. In fact the amount of water used per capita in advanced cities is found to be a measure of the City's rank in civilization's scale. Next to its importance as a daily need water has always played a prominent part in men's lives. It has been diverted either by lifting devices like the Picottah, the Mote, the water wheels, etc., or by low barrages across rivers to the adjoining margins with a view to irrigate them and get the lands produce better and larger yields. Thus from the earliest times, water has been used for irrigation. In the Cauvery delta it has been so used from the beginning of the Christian era.

Another use to which the flow of water in rivers has been frequently put is to drive water wheels. In fact in England where the climate has been favourable for growing crops without assistance by irrigation, mills worked by water wheels installed in river courses was a common sight long before England became industrialized.

Again water transport has been the cheapest though slow.

It is these very same aspects of a river namely its help in food production, its power and navigation possibilities which served man in the early days of civilization that have, as civilization advanced received emphasis at his hands.

Thus up till recently we constructed low anicuts or what are called barrages across the rivers and diverted the

flow into canals or channels as we have done along the Cauvery at Upper, Grand and Lower Anicuts, across the Tambraparni at Srivaikuntam, across the Vellar at Tholudur, across the Kushasthaliar at Thambarapauk, across the North Pennar at Sangam and at Nellore, across the Krishna at Bezvada, across the Godavari at Dowlaishwaram, across the Ganges at Haridwar, across the Indus at Sukkur, etc. These can be called dams but they are low dams and not more than 15 to 35 feet in height. They are not costly; they could generally be done with the engineering appliances that we had and they yield quick results. They however are not storage dams. They create no storage reservoirs or lakes above them. They arrest what little flow that came and divert it into the canals. They allow the floods to pass over and be wasted into the sea. They do not help in large generation of electric power. We have almost exhausted except for stray and minor cases the scope for building such diversion dams. Population has been increasing very rapidly and these anicuts or barrages cannot ensure full assistance to crops during summer when the flow in the river dwindles or dries up. In a country like India where rainfall is uneven and ill-distributed, irrigation should be restored to obtain optimum yields from lands. With population growing rapidly and with scope for building anicuts decreasing it was a case of diminishing returns and diminishing production. It has therefore become necessary to put the rivers which form one of the greatest resources of a country like India, to greater use. If I may say so, rivers form a part of our daily life, but how many of us realize that? Unlike mineral resources, rivers form inexhaustible resources of a country. It is not as if once we have used a barrage or a storage reservoir for one year, it has ceased to serve its purpose. Floods are an annual feature and storage reservoirs can be so designed that they would utilize almost the entire normal annual flow of the river. It will be no exaggeration to call rivers our "Akshayapatram."

South India is peculiarly lacking in coal and hydro-electricity which has come to be called "white coal."

Electricity can be produced in plenty and cheap by damming up our rivers.

Storage Dams

It is thus that popular interest has come to be created in the construction of storage dams and creating storage reservoirs like the Mettur, the Tungabhadra, the Periyar, the Krishnarajasagar, etc.

Storage dams are of considerable height varying from 50' to 800' or even more. They are intended to catch and store a substantial portion of the flood waters. A storage reservoir acts like the Reserve and other Banks which receive money from those who can save and when they can save and release the stored water during low water season when the water market is tight.

In the upper or torrential reach of a river we find gorges and canyons which offer facilities for the construction of dams which can generate electric power. Under this class will come the Pykara, the Papanasam and other reservoirs. With the advances made in long distance transmission and with planned grid to connect up power houses, electricity generated in inaccessible places such as Pykara, Jog, etc., can be conveyed cross-country for some hundreds of miles and used.

A dam in or at the end of the middle reach of a river can be multipurposed. The storage can be drawn in canals for purposes of irrigation; it can be used for creation of power; it can arrest the velocity of flow above the dam and help to improve navigation; by proper regulation it can be used temporarily to store high flood and to regulate its flow below so that the third reach of the river which will be flat and which will ordinarily be exposed to flood havoc can have the flood moderated and made to pass harmless. If an entire river valley can be brought under one administrative unit we can further increase its multipurpose potentialities.

River Valley Schemes

To develop this idea of a river valley scheme I would take as an illustration the Cauvery Valley. Here we have already built a dam at Kannambady, another at Mettur, a third one has started across the Bhavani a tributary of the Cauvery and a few others can be expected to start across the Kabini, a tributary of the Cauvery in Mysore and across the Cauvery at Megadhatu. It would appear that so far as the

Cauvery goes we have used over more than 75 per cent of its normal annual flow. When we treat such a river as a single unit, we will have ample flexibility to store the excess over normal supplies in the best manner possible: all that we will be bound to do will be to ensure its full share of water to every acre entitled to irrigation from it; with the excess over normal supply of a good year stored in the best manner possible, we will be enabled to utilize it to irrigate lands on a semi-assured basis which may mean good crops on the new lands say in 3 out of 5 years. But such a consumption can be had only when the hearts of the various administrative units can unite.

We have been importing food to the tune of nearly 100 crores of rupees every year. Our going a begging for food does not conduce to self-respect and our food production is unable to overtake the growth of population. Cheap labour and a cheap valuation of human life and political subjection are not productive of a high standard of integrity and could not lead to rapid development in science and other knowledge. We have gained political independence and we should now liquidate poverty and semi-starvation.

Reservoir Projects

It is in this context that construction of dams, formation of storage reservoirs and exploiting the resources offered by our major rivers have come to the forefront. Every Province is putting forward reservoir projects. Dams of heights varying from 100' to 800' are under active consideration. High dams would not have been possible but for the great advance in mechanisation that has taken place and is employed in dam construction now in U.S.A., France, Switzerland and in other countries. The construction of the Boulder which is nearly 726' high, of the Grand Coulee which is 400' high and nearly a mile in length, have fired our imagination and we are anxious to dam our major rivers like the Kistna, the Godavari, the Tungabhadra and make good the deficit of nearly 2 million tons of rice that Madras Presidency needs to give a 24 oz. daily ration to our 50 million people. The Tungabhadra dam which has been started as a joint venture between Hyderabad and Madras is proceeding. In these days of difficult blocked transport and with difficulties in other directions such as procurement

of machinery, procurement of materials, etc., I can say that so far as the construction of the Tungabhadra dam and the construction of the canal on the Madras side goes we have not done badly at all. Across the Godavari we have completed investigation for one of the most difficult projects and one that will have a storage second only to Boulder, namely, the Ramapadasagar. That project will bring under irrigation not less than 27½ lakhs of acres, produce at least a million tons of rice and generate 150,000 to 200,000 K.W. of power. Once this project is allotted priority I am confident Madras can go ahead and with improved facilities in transport procurement of machinery, etc., we can do even better than we have done in the Tungabhadra dam and solve our food problem. Similarly with the execution of the Kistna-Pennar Project which is under investigation and which is expected to bring under irrigation another 2½ million acres, Madras can enter an era of plenty.

There are various other projects planned all over the country and if only we can find the finance and the modern

machinery required to expedite their construction we should very soon have solved the food problem over the whole of India.

Bridging the Gulf between theory and practice in Engineering

It is because countries like U.K., U.S.A. have bridged the gulf between theory and practice of Engineering that they have achieved high mechanization. We in Madras have not been slow in the application of theory to practice. We prepare schemes thoroughly enough so that they can be readily implemented and have been the earliest builders of dams like the Periyar, the Mettur, etc. I would now end with the prayer that we should accelerate the pace of our river valley schemes, produce enough food, raise the standard of life and be able to make our full contribution to the advancement of science, engineering, etc., and employ their benefits in the service of the common man.

—By Courtesy, A.I.R., Madras

[A broadcast talk by Sri N. Govinda Rajan, formerly Chief Engineer (Special), Madras.]

Our Plans for Industrialization

Radio talk by K. G. MENON, Esq., I.C.S.

A few high-lights of the industrialization plan of the Province were referred to by Mr. K. G. Menon, I.C.S., Secretary to Government, Development Department, in the course of a broadcast recently. He said:

The last war made us Industry wise. Before then, no doubt, there were industries in Madras, some of them contributing considerably to our economic well-being. There were, for instance, many textile mills producing yarn and cloth. The yarn so produced helped to nurture our handloom industry. There were some jute mills, sugar mills, cement factories, match factories, plywood factories and so on. Most of them had the limited objective of catering to the Indian, more often a more localised market. But the enormous demand in neighbouring countries for goods during the war, both for the war effort and to replace commodities either till then imported from enemy countries or not importable owing to the shortage of shipping space and other reasons, gave a fillip to

production in India such as was unknown previously. We became export conscious and set out to increase production, both in existing and in new industries.

Towards the end of the war, the Government of India decided to work out a post-war development scheme, under which there would be an orderly and co-ordinated development of industries right through the country. Such co-ordination is essential to ensure rational and strategic regionalisation and the proper distribution of finished products. It is also essential to facilitate the import of capital goods, which are scarce all over the world. This scheme, as modified from time to time in the light of requirements, forms the basis of our development programme.

Power Resources

Now, I am concerned only with our industrial development. Before any industry is established, we must have the power to set the machines

in motion. Our production of electric power is of the order of 178,000 K.W. This is by no means sufficient and our programme contemplates both stepping up production in existing stations as also new production. New thermal stations will be put up at Nellore, Cuddapah, Kurnool and Mathurai producing 24,000 K.W. and new hydro-electric stations at Machkund, Nilgiris (Moyar Project) and expansion as contemplated at Pykara and Papanasam producing 112,000 K.W. Another source of power is coal. We know coal exists in the Godavari Valley, but intensive work has not been undertaken in this area so far to recover the coal. But the Geological Survey of India will soon undertake this work. There are also known deposits of lignite or brown-coal in South Arcot and Malabar. The South Arcot deposits are now under active investigation and can be used not only for production of electric power, but also for fuel gas and many organic compounds like benzene, phenol, dyes, etc. These deposits cover an area of over 100 square miles and vary in thickness from 25' to 90'.

Mineral Resources

Next we will consider some of our mineral resources. We are fortunate in this respect. We have extensive and excellent deposits of high quality of haematite in Sandur. At the same site occurs good manganese ore. In the neighbourhood occur all the minerals like limestone, refractories and chrome ore required for the steel industry. The picture will be complete if suitable coal is available in the Province or near it.

In Salem, bauxite or aluminium ore and magnesite occur in large quantities. This bauxite is reported to be eminently suitable for the manufacture of aluminium. On aluminium can be based a number of industries. The latest we know is of its increasing use for electric transmission lines. Magnesite is essential in the manufacture of refractories, which will be required in increasing quantities when our industrial expansion proceeds apace. It is also valuable for making light alloys.

Other important strategic minerals known to exist in this Province are antimony, copper and lead ores, ilmenite and monazite, barytes, asbestos, china clay, gypsum, mica, phosphatic nodules and soapstone.

These have important industrial uses. Thus lead, ilmenite and barytes are essential for plants. Ilmenite and monazite are associated with radio active elements, which are in great demand in certain parts of the world for atomic power. Ilmenite is the source of titanium dioxide, which



Hon'ble C. Perumalsami Reddiar,
Minister for Industries.

is claimed to be a better white paint than other known white pigments. The commercial manufacture of titanium metal, recently announced in the United States of America, may put at the disposal of the chemical and Process engineer a metal of great value. Gypsum is one of the basic requirements of the Fertilizer Factory at Alwaye. Fused phosphate from the nodules in Tiruchirappalli district will give a good phosphatic manure. Our mica has gone all over the world and a factory for the production of mica has been put up in Gudur. China clay is an essential ingredient of ceramics and the Government Ceramic Factory at Gudur is using it extensively.

Chemical Industry

Now we must turn to the chemical industry. We have some production of sulphuric acid and caustic soda, but have to depend largely on imports for our requirements. We have programmed to increase the production of both these basic compounds. Three new soda ash plants have also been approved. Two superphosphate plants are likely to come into production before long. A large scale paint factory is about to start production. Along

with a caustic soda plant, there is scope for manufacturing many much needed chlorine compounds including hydrochloric acid. Proposals for power alcohol production are also complete. A large glue factory is being set up. We may expect, as a result of these ventures, substantial increases in the production of pulp and paper, fertilizers and insecticides, paints and varnishes, soap, textiles and rayon chemicals and drugs, glass and ceramics and tanned leather.

Other Industries

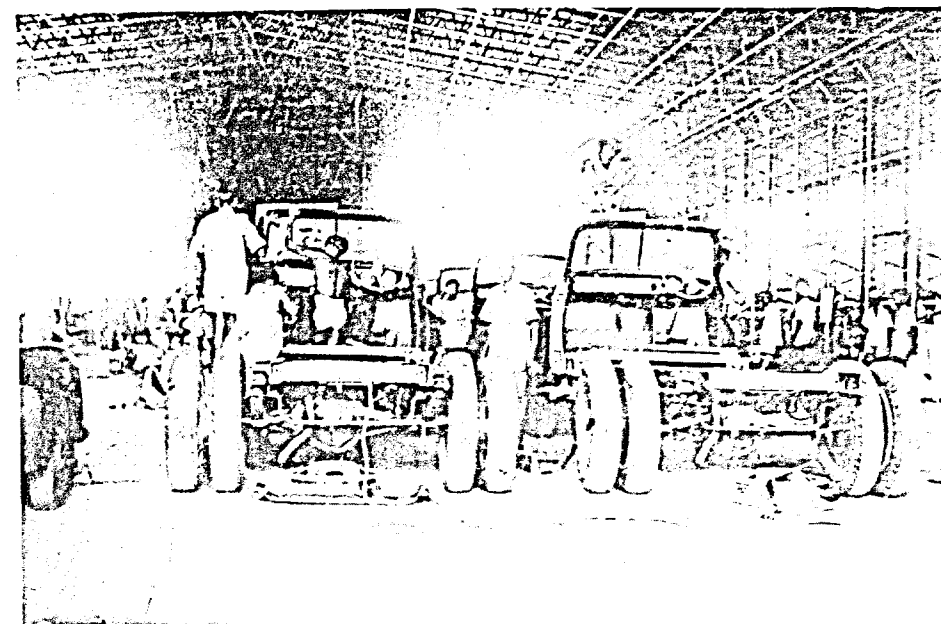
Some other industries included in our programme and worth mentioning should now be briefly examined. The textile industry had a spindleage in this Province of 1,311,125 when war broke out. The post-war development allotment is 352,000 spindles. One half of the yarn produced is to be reserved for the handloom industry. The sugar industry now produces 52,000 tons of sugar a year, which is less than 50 per cent of our requirements. New allotments will produce about 96,000 tons more a year. 379,200 tons of cement were produced annually until recently. A new factory of 150,000 tons is likely to commence operations in Tirumvelu in a month or two. Two more new plants with a total capacity of 1½ lakhs of tons will be located at Kurnool and South Arcot. Existing plants have had their capacity increased. The total additional production will be 420,000 tons a year. Ten new hydrogenation plants have been sanctioned and they would not only facilitate the production of edible oils, but would help the soap industry and enable

(Continued on page 23)

Prohibition Propaganda

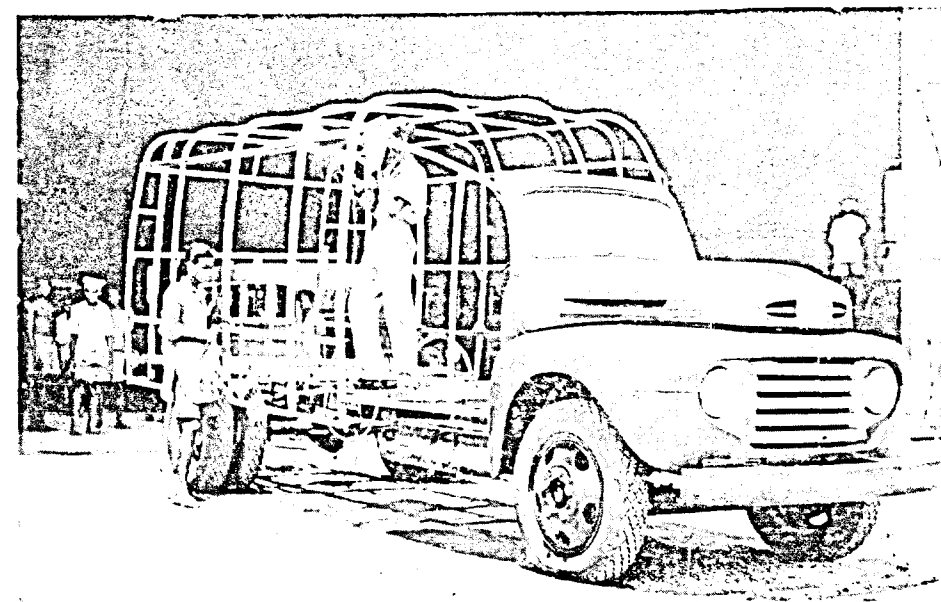
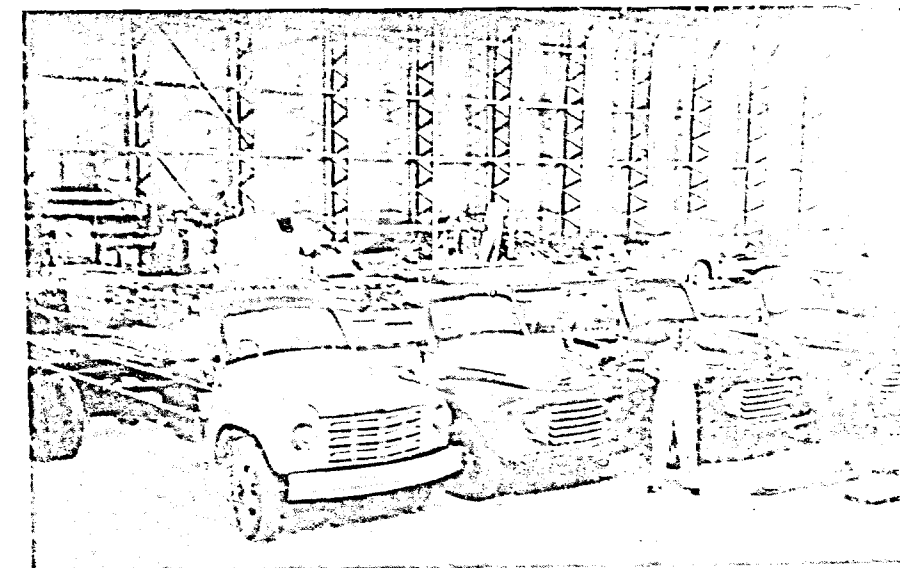
Candidates for appointment as Prohibition Propaganda Officers (Prohibition Guides) have not yet been finally selected. The matter is still under consideration. The list of candidates at pages 26 to 29 of the Madras Information, dated 15th April 1949, is therefore subject to revision.

GOVERNMENT COACH BUILDING FACTORY—CHROMPET



A chassis is being transformed
into a coach—first stage

Gradual progress—front portion
gets shape

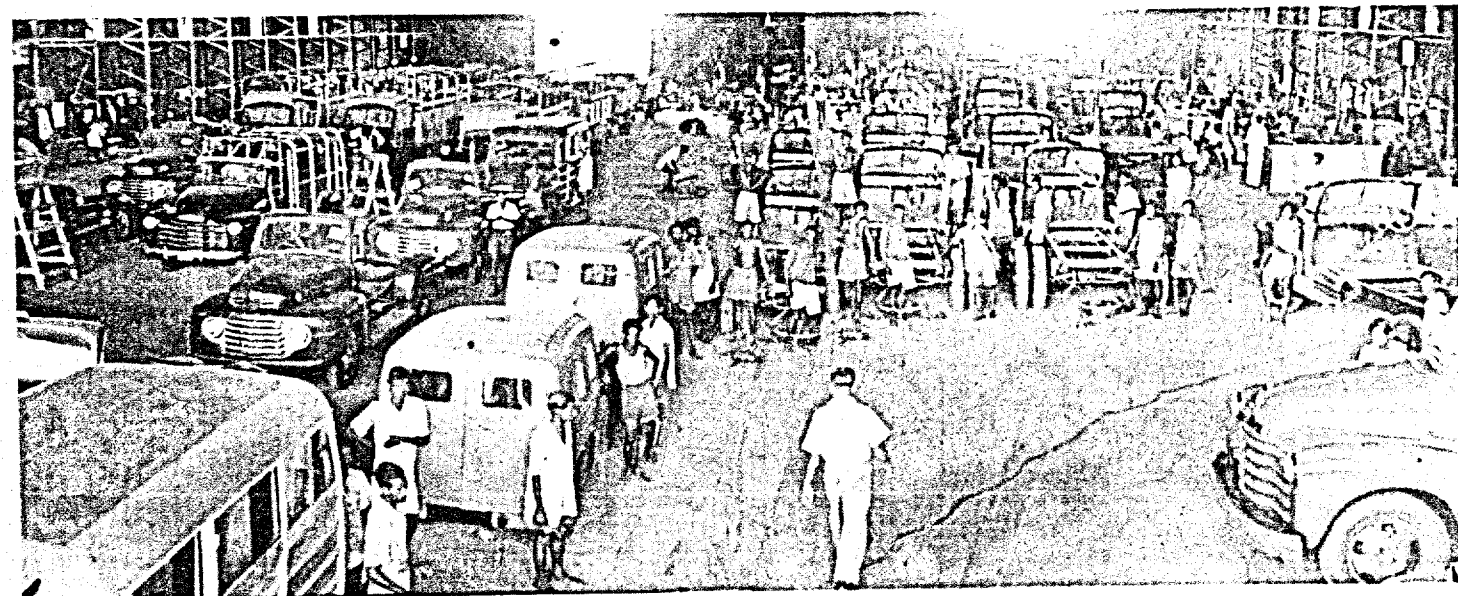


The main body is being framed



Finished Bus body

Wood being cut to the required length

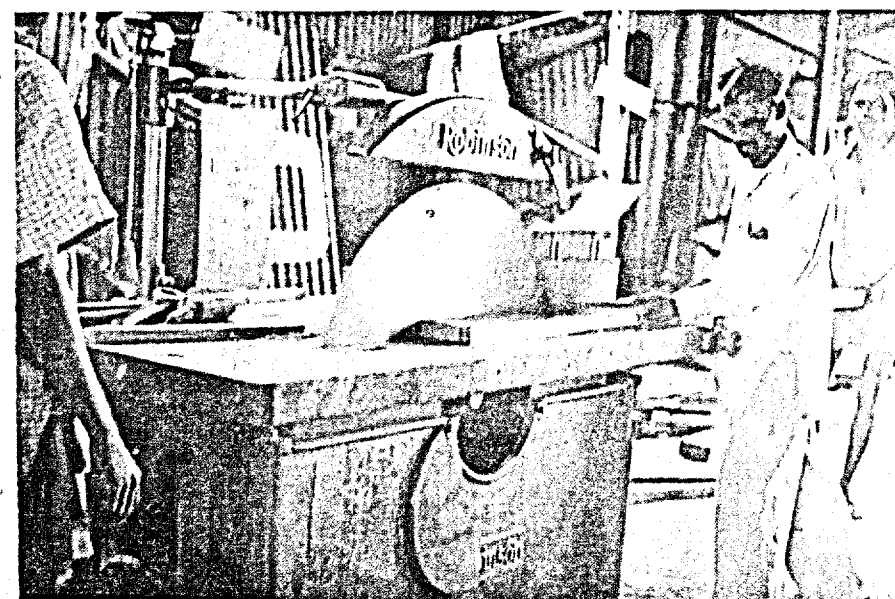


Several varieties of vehicles are being assembled

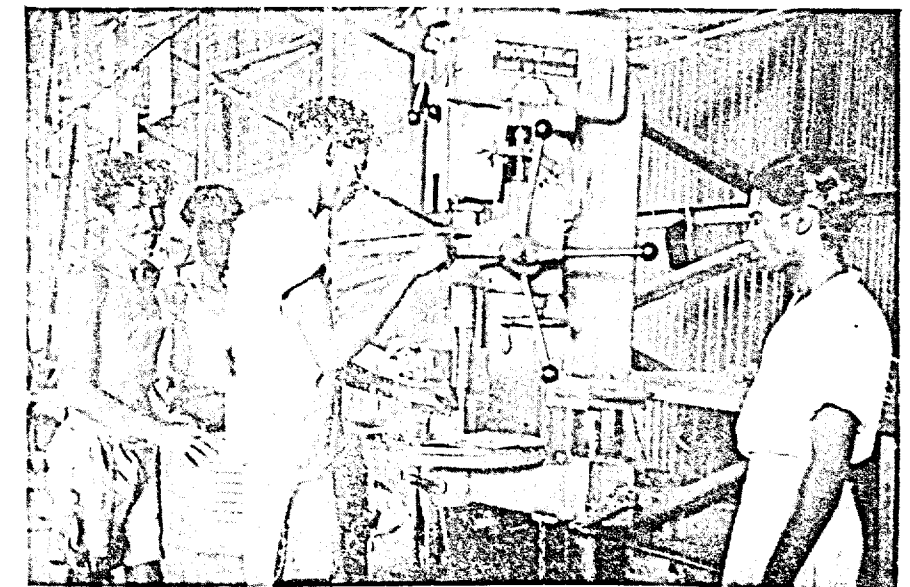


Many are the craftsman that contribute to complete the work—Black-smiths at work

Planks being properly cut in carpentry section

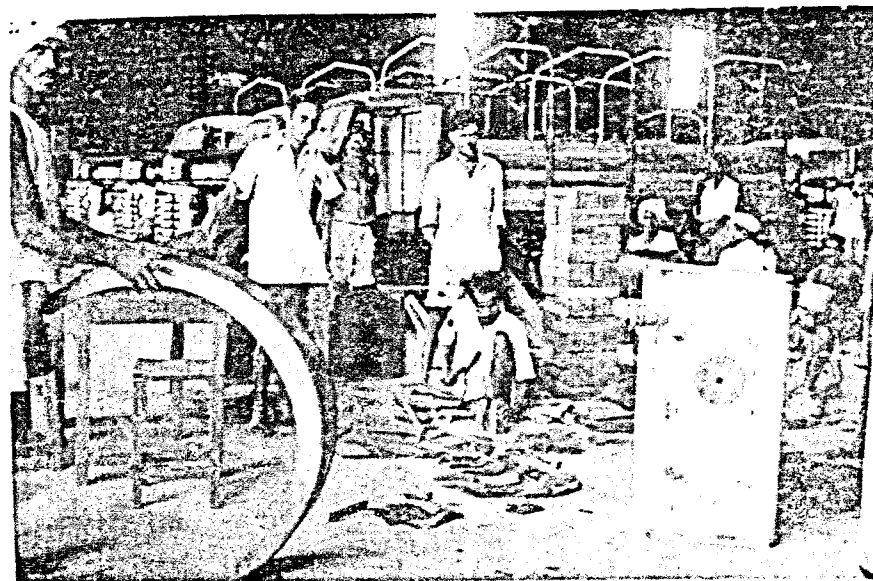


Machine-shop men engaged in a delicate operation

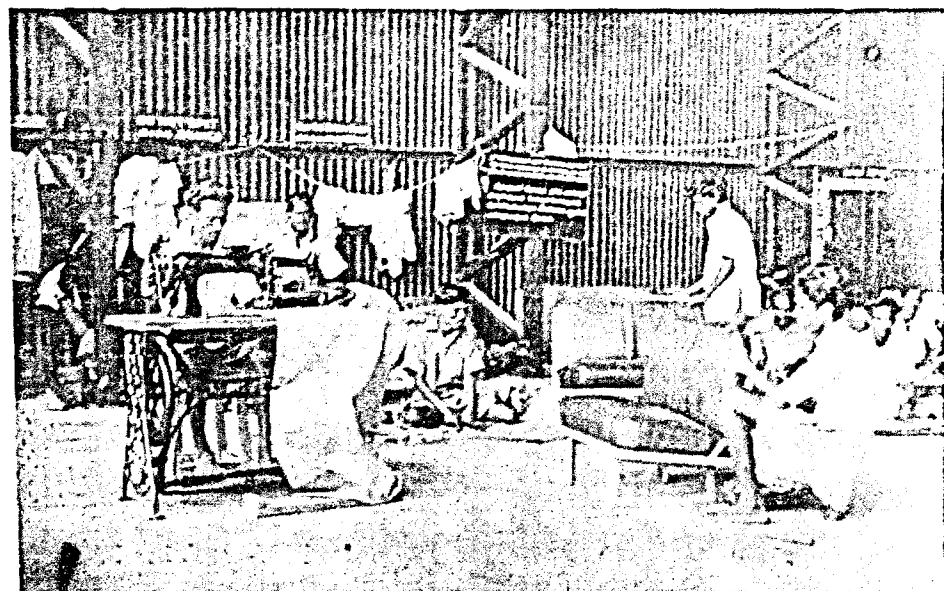




Welding work is Well-done here.



Boxes for conductors etc., are being manufactured from metal scrap.



The upholstery adds to beauty and comfort.

DEPARTMENTS' ACTIVITIES

Hindu Religious Endowment Board

Reviewing the administration of the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Board during fasli 1356 (July 1, 1946 to June 30, 1947), the Government of Madras have observed that it is gratifying to note that the financial position of the Board continued to be sound and that the Board undertook an intensive drive in regard to the Grow More Food Campaign.

The following are the other salient features:—

Board's jurisdiction.—288 major and minor maths and 27,541 major and minor temples were under the jurisdiction of the Board during the year under review, as against 279 major and minor maths and 27,104 major and minor temples in the previous year. A re-examination of all cases of exemption, already granted, was taken up by the Board and an exemption was partially cancelled in one case, completely cancelled in another, and continued for one year in respect of a third exemption. The Board settled schemes for 84 institutions, as against 64 institutions in the previous year. Thirty-eight schemes, settled by the Board previously, were modified during the year under review. Five hundred and forty-seven registers of properties were submitted under Section 38 of the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act, as against 313 in the previous year. The Government have urged upon the Board to speed up this progress by taking more effective steps.

Board meetings.—There were 15 meetings of the Board, as against 13 in the previous year, and 307 items were disposed of, as against 350 in the previous year. The number of sittings of the Committee of Commissioners for hearing and disposal of enquiries was 2,448, as against 1,799 in the previous year.

Collections.—The collection of contributions in the year under review amounted to Rs. 7.89 lakhs, which is less than the collection made during the previous year. The uncollected arrears amounted to Rs. 3.99 lakhs. The Board's expenditure amounted to Rs. 5.65 lakhs, as against Rs. 5.28 lakhs during the previous year.

Department of Industries and Commerce Borewells

Parapasingapalayam village.—In a 6" diameter boring recently put down in Parapasingapalayam, Villupuram taluk, South Arcot district, to a depth of 72 feet below ground level, good springs have been tapped at 60 feet, as a result of which the water level has risen to 21 feet below ground level. The quality of the water is good and the borewell gives a continuous supply of 250 gallons per minute. The borewell has cost about Rs. 425. The supply will be utilized for irrigation purposes.

Athipet village.—In a 6" diameter boring put down in a well 30 feet deep in Athipet village, Pomeri taluk, Chingleput district, to a depth of 74 feet 3 inches below ground level, a good spring has been tapped. The well gives a continuous supply of 350 gallons per minute at 23 feet below ground level. The approximate cost of boring to the party is Rs. 600. The supply will be utilized for irrigation purposes.

Labour Department

The dispute between the workers and the management of the Coimbatore Cement Works, Madukkarai, has been referred to the Industrial Tribunal, Coimbatore, for adjudication.

The disputes between the workers and the management of Hotels in Coimbatore district have been referred to the Industrial Tribunal, Coimbatore, for adjudication.

The dispute between the workers and the management of the Vizagapatnam Sugars and Refinery, Ltd., Anakapalle, Vishakapatnam district, has been referred to the Industrial Tribunal, Vijayawada, for adjudication.

The disputes between the staff and the managements of the Nellimarla Jute Mills Co., Ltd., Nellimarla, and the Chittivalsa Jute Mills Co., Ltd., Chittivalsa, have been referred to the Industrial Tribunal, Vijayawada.

The disputes between the workers and the management of the Singer Sewing Machine Co., Ltd., Madras (all branches in the Madras Province) have been referred to the Industrial Tribunal I, Madras, for adjudication.

The dispute between the workers and the management of Messrs. P. Venkatachalam & Co., Indian Condiments Manufacturers, Madras, has been referred to the Industrial Tribunal II, Madras, for adjudication.

The workers of the Asher Textiles, Ltd., Tiruppur, struck work on 19th March 1949 at 12 noon as a protest against the suspension of a worker for absence without leave. The Labour Officer, Coimbatore, intervened and brought about a settlement of the dispute. The workers resumed work on 20th March 1949.

The management of Messrs. M. M. Abdul Aziz & Co., Tanners, Eluru, has reported that they have given their workers notice of closure of their two tanneries from 21st April 1949 and from 1st June 1949. The Labour Officer, Vijayawada, has been asked to look into the matter and to send his report.

The management of the Vizagapatnam Electric Supply Corporation, Ltd., Vishakapatnam, has reported that their workers have given them a strike notice on 1st April 1949 stating that unless the terms of agreement reached between the workers and the management are implemented within 15 days from the date of notice, the workers will go on strike. The Labour Officer, Vishakapatnam, has been asked to bring about an amicable settlement of the dispute.

Education Department Adult Education

Dr. Frank C. Laubach, Secretary, World Literacy Council of U.S.A., paid a visit to Madras and a Conference of Adult Education workers was held in Madras from the 26th to the 30th March 1949 under his guidance when adult literacy methods were expounded and demonstrated and the connected problems discussed.

Dr. Frank C. Laubach also visited the Government Training School for Adult School Teachers, Tirur (Chingleput district), on March 29, 1949. He addressed the villagers of Tirur expressing his hope that India would become literate within the next ten years and exhorted the men and women

to make Tirur village cent per cent literate ere long by each one teaching another.

To meet the immediate need to liquidate the widespread illiteracy in the country a short training course in methods of teaching adults was organized for University students in the city and was held for 5 days from 7th to 11th April in Government Muslim College, Madras.

Citizenship training courses.—A special training course is proposed to be held in Coonoor in the latter half of May 1949. Trained citizenship teachers will be given further training enabling them to function as Instructors and also to take charge of ordinary training courses. The usual training courses for teachers will be conducted in different parts of the Province from July to October 1949.

Miscellaneous.—The exclusion of formal Mathematics (Algebra and Geometry) from the re-organized scheme of Secondary Education gave rise to certain representations for its restoration. It was contended that the study was essential as a basis for science courses at the University stage. A committee appointed by the Government examined the question at a meeting held on 2nd April 1949 and made its recommendations in accordance with which another committee appointed by Government has framed and submitted an additional syllabus, which is expected to be considered soon by the Secondary Education Board.

At a meeting of the Publicity Committee of the Education Department held on the 5th March 1949 in the Office of the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, the necessity for a

pamphlet on Basic Education in English and in the regional languages was stressed and the Deputy Director of Public Instruction (Elementary Education) was requested to prepare the pamphlet on Basic Education in consultation with the Basic Education Officer.

The first meeting of the Committee for the preparation of text-books for children was held on the 5th March 1949 at the office of the Director of Public Instruction, Madras. It was resolved to obtain information about the work done in other places and by other agencies in the matter of preparation of text-books for children. Also models and materials for children's books both in the form of books and in the form of manuscripts, word-lists, lesson-sheets and model books are to be provided and that ways and means be devised to publicise the materials and models collected. This Committee was required by the Government to examine the question of preparing suitable text-books for children. The Committee met for the second time on the 9th April 1949 and the report to the Government is under preparation.

A meeting of the Provincial Advisory Board of Education was held in University Buildings on the 21st March 1949 when the reorganization of the Presidency College, the Programme of Adult Education for 1949-50 and the further programmes in the use of Audio-Visual method were considered.

A meeting of the Visual Education Board was held on the 23rd March 1949, when a scheme of training teachers in the use of Audio-Visual methods was discussed.

Agricultural Engineering Activities Coimbatore District

To combat the food shortage and to increase production the Madras Government are hiring tractors, bull dozers, etc., to agriculturists at concessional rates. Government have sponsored many schemes. Details of activities of the work done in mechanical cultivation in Coimbatore district are furnished below.

During the past year 3 bull dozers and 3 tractors were made available in Coimbatore district for hire to ryots.

With the help of the bull dozers about 130 acres of land were levelled and reclaimed and 3 tanks for storage of water for irrigation purposes were excavated as detailed below :—

Size of the tank—200' × 100' × 4' average depth.

(1) Number of units of earth excavated—120 units.

Time taken—120 hours.

Expenditure incurred in excavating tank at Rs. 7 per hour—Rs. 840.

Probable time required had the work been done manually—10,000 man hours.

Probable expenditure had the work been done manually—Rs. 3,000.

Further bull dozing operation done in Coimbatore district are detailed below :—

(1) Uprooting a mangosa tree 5' girth with a D. 7 bull dozer.

Number of hours the bull dozer worked to complete the job—5 minutes.

Cost of the above operation—12 annas.

Number of men that would have been required for the above job and cost—4 men at Rs. 1-8-0 = Rs. 6.

Time that would have been taken—2 days of 8 hours.

(2) For filling up a gully 400' long 50' wide at top and average depth 30'—

Number of hours worked to complete the job—30 days of 8 hours.

Cost of the above operation—Rupees 2,160.

Number of men that would have been required to do the above job and cost—3,600 men at Rs. 1-8-0 = 5,400.

3,600 men at Rs. 0-12-0 = 2,700 (Total—8,100).

Time that would have taken to do the above job—43,200 man hours.

(3) Uprooting 240 palmyrah trees and removing them to one corner of the land—

Number of hours the D. 7 bull dozer worked to complete the job—20 hours.

Cost of the above operation—20 × 9 Rs. 180

Number of men that would have taken to do the job and cost—

For felling 240 men Rs. 380

For removing 200 300

Rs. 680

Time that would have been taken to do the job—3,520 man hours, calculated at 8 hours per day.

TOPICAL NOTES

Government Coach Building Factory, Chromepet

The Government Coach Building Factory, which is a branch of the Government Transport Department, came into existence in March 1948. It is a corollary to the nationalization of Bus Transport in the City. From 1945, the Government Automobile Workshop was doing the repairs to and reconstruction of bodies of Government vehicles in the City, particularly, the Civil Supplies lorries, prior to the inauguration of Government Bus Service. When the Government Bus Service came into existence in 1947, it was amalgamated with the Government Automobile Workshop. The body building of buses was entrusted to private agencies and contractors. But their work was found defective in many respects. The department was faced with considerable difficulties and delays by such arrangements, such as the need to call for tenders, entering into contract with firms, practical difficulties in inspection of construction, supply of controlled articles, etc.

Hence the decision that a Government owned body building factory is an essential adjunct for a large-scale transport service and to cater to the needs and requirements of the various departments.

Early in 1948 the first bus was built in Government Automobile Workshop, Madras.

But the space in the Government Automobile Workshop was insufficient as more and more Government buses came to be introduced. There was no accommodation for a large-scale body building department and it was found too unwieldy to do both repairs and body building at the Madras Workshop. The Hon'ble Minister for Transport, when he visited the workshop, found it too congested due to lack of accommodation for body work and ordered the opening of a Body Building Section at Chromepet.

The following sections of work have been introduced: Carpentry, Blacksmithy, Tinsmithy, Upholstery, Foundry, Welding, Machine Shop and Body Repairs.

The work-shop is under a Works Manager. He is assisted by Technical Assistant, Chief Foreman, Foreman and Chargemen for different sections.

The Government have declared the Government Coach Building Factory as a commercial undertaking under Article 59 (c) of Chapter 4 of the Madras Accounts Code, Volume I, and Government Departments were duly informed of the fact. The Police Department was the first to place a large order for 150 lorries and one Ambulance needed in view of the Hyderabad situation. There were also orders from several departments such as Veterinary, Prohibition, Hospitals, Engineering College, Penitentiary, Electricity Department, etc. A good number of Government buses, old Police lorries, etc., have been repaired in the factory. Various miscellaneous requirements, such as Time-keepers' bunks, shelters, queue rails, petrol tanks, etc., are fabricated in this factory. From wood and metal scrap useful articles, such as petrol tank caps, conductors' boxes, buckets, paper weights, trays, etc., are made.

The factory which started with a nucleus of 80 temporary men in March 1948, gradually developed and the strength of men rose up to a maximum of 430 skilled and semi-skilled workers in the months of August, September and October. The present normal strength is about 250 workers.

The first two buses built by the factory were used in Ootacamund Ghat section for a couple of months in connexion with the UNESCAF Conference in 1948. The construction of the buses were appreciated by the officials and delegates of the Conference. The two buses and the other buses built in this Factory have been in use in the City and they are found to be quite sturdy and free from defects. More and more improvements are made from experience gained in the construction of coaches to eliminate defects and to obtain the maximum comfort and durability.

B.C.G. Vaccination

I

The following statement on B.C.G. vaccination is issued to the Press by Drs. B. C. Ray, Jivraj N. Mehta, K. S. Ray, K. C. K. E. Raja, R. B. Billimoria, A. C. Ukil, R. B. Lal, B. B. Yodh, K. Vasudeva Rao, K. L. Wig, S. K. Sen and P. V. Benjamin:—

B.C.G. vaccination was started in India in August 1948 and has been in use at Madanapalle in South India and at Delhi in North India since then. Plans are being made by the Government of India to extend the use of this vaccine to all Provinces and some of the States in the near future.

In the Press Communiqué published by Government of India in June 1948, a review was made of the tuberculosis position in India and the place that B.C.G. vaccination can have in the campaign against the disease was discussed. Since then there have been a number of articles in the Press, some advocating the use of the vaccine and others raising doubts in the minds of the people regarding the efficacy of B.C.G. vaccination and its harmlessness. Doubts have also been expressed as to whether the Government and the people will be led into a false sense of security against the disease because of the vaccination and thereby neglect attention to the other aspects of the control of tuberculosis, such as improvement of environmental hygiene, housing, nutrition and sanitation as well as a direct attack on the spread of the disease through the isolation and treatment of infective cases by the provision of an adequate number of clinics, hospitals, sanatoria and after-care colonies. Such doubts were expressed when smallpox vaccination was first introduced but truth prevailed. In view of the likely public criticism we felt desirable to place before them our considered views on B.C.G.

B.C.G. vaccine (Bacillus Calmette Guérin) was developed by Calmette in Pasteur Institute, Paris, after 13 years of careful experimentation and work. It was used on human beings

in 1921. Proper technique and dosage have been carefully worked out by Calmette and workers from other countries since that date. By the end of 1948 more than one million people were vaccinated in Denmark, Norway and Sweden alone. Vaccination has also been practised in other countries like United States of America, Canada, South America, Russia and more recently in most of the other European countries and it is estimated that over 10 million people have been vaccinated up to date all over the world.

As the result of a careful study of the literature on the subject we are convinced (1) that B.C.G. Vaccination is efficacious and that, if it is carried out on a mass scale, it can be expected to reduce tuberculosis mortality in India very considerably, (2) that it is entirely harmless and (3) that segregation of the vaccinated is not essential.

We are also convinced that B.C.G. vaccination is only one of the many measures to be employed for the control of tuberculosis and that other steps such as improvement of the standard of living including better housing, improved sanitation and adequate nutrition are equally necessary. The establishment of institutions for the early diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis, and particularly for the isolation of infected tuberculosis cases is also of great importance. Paucity of funds and lack of trained personnel stand in the way of a rapid advance in the carrying out of these measures and the place of B.C.G. Vaccination in the tuberculosis campaign for promoting the resistance of the people against the infection becomes all the more important. We believe that, if wholehearted support is given for the popularisation of this vaccine a very real advance in the control of tuberculosis would be achieved at a comparatively cheap cost. We would at the same time stress the importance of simultaneous adoption of other measures.

It may be noted that even in Western countries with a high standard of living and an advanced state of improved environmental hygiene and better nutrition, it has been found necessary to adopt B.C.G. vaccination as one of the anti-tuberculosis measures to be promoted actively by the Governments concerned. The need for using the vaccine in India as an important

measure to supplement other steps taken to fight the disease is all the more important.

II

The following statement from Dr. Edgar Mayer, Tuberculosis Expert for the World Health Organization, South East Asia Region, is also released for the information of the public.

My attention has been drawn to statements in the Indian Press asserting that B.C.G. vaccination is not being used in the United States of America on an extensive scale because further experiments as to its efficacy and harmlessness have to be carried out. As an American working extensively and intimately in the field of tuberculosis for over 35 years, and as a professor at Cornell University, New York City, having taught tuberculosis for many years, I can state the following:—

1. B.C.G. is a perfectly harmless vaccination and cannot produce tuberculosis.

2. It has been shown in America as in other countries that it markedly reduces the development of tuberculosis and tuberculosis mortality.

3. It is being regularly employed to-day on a large scale in New York and in many other parts of the United States. It is not being used in the United States on a still larger scale only because tuberculosis has been kept under control there by other methods introduced into the country, even before the discovery of B.C.G. vaccine.

4. Conclusions of the World Tuberculosis experts at present are that in highly infected areas such as post-war Europe, India, China, etc., B.C.G. vaccination should be used on a mass scale as one of the most potent agents against fresh tuberculosis infection in non-infected people. The urgency is greater because other measures necessary to the control of tuberculosis cannot adequately be introduced in a short time because of limited resources.

Progress in Agriculture

The Agriculture Department in Madras has put into execution its second year's programme of the five-year food production plan from July 1, 1948. During the period from July 1,

1948 to January 31, 1949, it distributed about 5,871 tons of improved seeds of foodgrains to cover an area of 275,160 acres. Sixty-nine thousand one hundred and sixty-eight tons of manures and 42,966 tons of compost were supplied to a total area of 1,283,591 acres. The additional foodgrains production from the supply of improved seeds and manure is estimated at 126,000 tons. Assistance was given to cultivators to cultivate their lands with mechanical equipment and irrigate them with the aid of pump sets, worked, with petrol and oil engines.

A number of petrol pump sets and oil engines were sold or hired to ryots through the Agriculture Department. Six hundred and fifty-seven electric motors and 131,150 feet of pipe were supplied.

During the week ending March 18, 1949, a total area of 178½ acres of cultivable waste land was reclaimed. The plant protection staff rendered help in saving about 50 acres of paddy by using gammaxene and D.D.T. Dust Sprayers.

During the week ending March 23, 1949, an area of 392 acres of cultivable waste land was put under cultivation. A total area of 370 acres was ploughed and levelled with the aid of Government departmental tractors during the week ending March 16, 1949.

No serious outbreak of pests and diseases of crops was noticed. About 1,291 tons of compost were prepared during the week. Five hundred and seven tons were sold.

During the fortnight ending April 6, 1949, the Agriculture Department of Madras distributed 1,841 tons of manures, fertilisers and composts covering an area of 5,442 acres. Two thousand five hundred and ninety-nine tons of compost were prepared. A conference was held in Madras on March 29, 1949, to consider a scheme suggested by the Government of India for utilising the sewage waste of the urban areas in the province. Steps are now being taken to implement the recommendations of the Conference.

In the East Punjab and Madras, weed infested land was cleared to the extent of 450 and 347 acres respectively. The Government of East Punjab reclaimed 685 acres of culturable waste land and 450 acres of weed infested land during the fortnight ending March 31, 1949. The Department of Agriculture of the Government of

Madras reclaimed 347 acres of waste land and ploughed up another block of 993 acres by departmental tractors during the fortnight ending April 6, 1949.

The Government of Saurashtra have started four major reclamation works which will bring about 25,000 acres of land under cultivation within the next five to seven years.

During the fortnight ending April 6, 1949, the Madras fishing vessels caught 17,831 pounds of fish, operating off-shore. Quite a large portion of the catches consisted of sharks which yielded 452 lb. of liver from which 231 lb. of shark liver oil were extracted. Similar fishing operations are being carried out at Cape Comorin, Munar and West Coast. Catches in the West were comparatively poor. There was a considerable fall in the catches of the Circares due to adverse seasonal conditions.

Cattle Show

A cattle show was recently held at Kapileswarapuram in East Godavari district. At this show, a number of co-operative societies opened stalls which attracted several villagers in and around Kapileswarapuram. These include (1) Brass Workers' Co-operative Society, Ltd., Rajahmundry, (2) Aluminium Workers' Co-operative Society, Ltd., Rajahmundry, (3) Tailors' Co-operative Society, Ltd., Rajahmundry (ready made articles) and (4) Velluru Weavers' Co-operative Society,

Ltd. The Aluminium articles commanded very good sales.

2. Opportunity was taken to do propaganda on prohibition. Several ex-tappers also were present and the various measures that were taken by the Government to create alternative employment for them by the formation of co-operative societies, such as milk supply societies, jaggery societies, introduction of multipurpose activities in agricultural credit societies, etc., were explained.

The cattle show was a thorough success.

The Swedeshi and Industrial Exhibition, Kumbakonam

The Tanjore Co-operative Milk Supply Union, the Kumbakonam Emporium of the Madras Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society and the Kumbakonam Municipal Employees' Co-operative Society participated in the recent exhibition at Kumbakonam. They took in all four stalls. The Kumbakonam Metal Workers' Co-operative Society also exhibited their wares. The Kumbakonam Municipal Employees' Co-operative Society effected sales to the value of nearly Rs. 1,500. Other societies also did good business.

The Madras Handloom Weavers' Provincial Co-operative Society won a merit certificate.

so for the milk bank runs a collection service. The milk is brought to the bureau and tested for taste and infectious germs; if it passes the tests, it is then pasteurized, cooled and bottled. It can be kept for many weeks, either liquid or in a dried state, in small cakes which can be turned into milk again by the addition of water.

Thus prepared, the milk can be sent wherever it is needed to save infants who are either born prematurely, who are weak or who are otherwise in need of nourishment. Normally it is sent by road or rail, but in urgent cases it goes by air.

No milk groups

There is no proper substitute for human milk. Britain's milk banks provide aid in cases where formerly it would have been impossible or too late to help the necessitous child.

In appearance the human milk bureau at Queen Charlotte Hospital resembles a laboratory, a cold store and a dairy. Most of the milk stored there has been donated by mothers who brought their children into the world at the hospital's clinic. The bureau gives them a small sum of money for every milk donation. Human beings are not divided into milk groups as they are for blood; healthy human milk can be fed to any infant. But before storage, the milk is tested for nutritive value in addition to germs and taste.

Fruitful Experience

The London human milk bureau began to operate in 1938 as an experience, and the experiment succeeded. Long experience has developed the most suitable methods of testing, pasteurizing and preserving the milk. The time has now come when this experience can be used on a large scale, not only in Britain but also overseas in those countries interested in the London milk service.

Generally, this bureau has served only certain western districts of London. The new milk bank at Cardiff, which the municipal authorities have installed on the London pattern will despatch human milk over long distances.

Other cities and towns in Britain are expected to follow this example shortly, and every new milk bank opened will be a further step to combat the infant mortality rate.

Food and Nutrition

injury or an illness. Preserving blood, storing in banks and despatching it over great distances solved the urgent war-time problem of supplying blood without delay to patients in need of it, wherever they were.

Collection Service

Britain's human milk banks act as intermediary between mothers and infants, just as blood banks do between donors and recipients. There were indeed milk donors long before there were blood donors; but now the milk banks have made the donors and the infants, who are the recipients, independent of each other.

Mothers who will donate milk for unknown and perhaps unborn children, do not have to leave their homes to do

Public Health Column

Milk Banks

The human milk bureau at Queen Charlotte's Hospital, in London, celebrates its 10th Anniversary this year. It has proved so successful in the fight against infant mortality that other cities are now beginning to adopt this method. Recently a similar institution was founded at Cardiff.

This highly beneficent institution has been described as a human milk bank, which explains its connexion with the blood banks. The services of blood donors which saved so many lives during World War II could be used on a wide scale only when means were found of transfusing blood, not only directly from donor to recipient, but indirectly to patients who needed blood to recover from an operation, an

TOPICS OF THE DAY

Highest Priority for Cultural Operations

A plea to accord the highest priority for providing the cultivator with bullocks, iron and steel, and other agricultural requisites to enable him to carry out appropriate cultural operations was one of the main recommendations made by the Conference of Agricultural Scientists which concluded its deliberations recently in the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi. The Conference which pleaded for an all-out effort to achieve self-sufficiency within the target date of 1951 began its four-day session on April 6 under the chairmanship of Dr. J. N. Mookherjee, Director, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, and discussed all the various methods of securing an immediate increase in food production, with particular reference to Government of India's declared intention of achieving freedom from imports within the next three years.

To carry on sustained work, at a scientific level, and to associate the accumulated experience of agricultural scientists with the Government's efforts in achieving food self-sufficiency a "Working Party" of the conference was appointed.

The Conference felt that due to lack of facilities, such as insufficiency of bullocks, want of materials, e.g., steel, iron, bricks, cement, etc., agricultural operations were greatly retarded and the resultant loss in output sometimes reached as much as 20 to 30 per cent of the total production. The Conference recommended that timely and adequate

supply of material and facilities to the cultivators must be given the highest priority and observed that this alone would make up at least 60 per cent of our total shortage in foodgrains within the next one or two years.

Another subject for which the Conference recommended the highest priority was the production of green manures and the inclusion of legumes in crop rotations.

Green manure constitutes the most important source of nitrogen as plant food, both from the short and long-term point of view of the food self-sufficiency plan. Besides, it is applicable equally for rainfed and irrigated conditions. It also constitutes valuable fodder for cattle.

The Conference emphasised the great importance of fertilisers in any plan of increased food production and recommended that all possible measures should be taken to import fertilisers in sufficient quantities during the next few years as indigenous production was not likely to be appreciable before the Sindri Fertiliser Factory started operation. It suggested that as phosphatic fertiliser appeared to be more easily available, 100,000 tons of superphosphate or its equivalent in other forms should be imported each year in 1949 and 1950 and effective steps should be taken to induce the cultivator to use it for suitable crops.

The most important source of phosphatic fertilisers available in India is bone, of which it is estimated that

about one million tons could be procured in the country. The Conference suggested that steps should be taken to utilise this indigenous resource to the fullest possible extent, both for industrial purposes as well as for fertilising the land.

The question of making greater use of oilcakes as manures also engaged the attention of the Conference but it felt that not much increase in production was expected from this source. Moreover, it was opined that increased use of oilcakes as manure should not be encouraged as they constituted the most important cattle feed, both for milch cattle as well as bullocks.

For preventing the use of cowdung cakes as fuel, the Conference suggested the establishment of village forests where quick-growing trees could be planted, thus providing fuel for the cultivator as well as grazing land for the cattle.

The conference also recommended that minor irrigation projects should be given the highest priority as they could contribute to immediate increase in food production.

Reclamation of culturable waste or fallow land for increasing food production was considered by the conference as a suitable long-term measure, with immense potentialities, particularly when large river valley projects were completed. The question of transferring some of the existing area under cash crops to food crops was also considered but it was felt that except in the case of sugarcane, where some area could possibly be transferred, no other cash crop area could be reduced. The conference recommended that transfer of about half a million acres under sugarcane to oilseeds and pulses the cultivation of which, it was felt, should be encouraged from the nutritional point of view.

Measures to Achieve Food Self-Sufficiency

Concrete decisions covering the whole range of the Government of India's plan to attain self-sufficiency in food by the end of 1951 were taken at the Conference of Secretaries and Directors of Agriculture of the Provincial and State Governments which concluded its deliberations recently under the chairmanship of Shri K. L. Punjabi, Agriculture Secretary of the Government of India. The Hon'ble Shri

Jairamdas Daulatram, Food and Agriculture Minister of the Government of India, was also present during major part of the discussions. Fixation of provincial targets of increased production by concentration on irrigated areas or those which have assured rainfall, quick supply of raw materials required for agricultural purposes through a special machinery, diversion of 10 per cent of the present

sugarcane area to food crops, inducement to private owners to reclaim culturable waste land by granting exemption from payment of land revenue for a specified period, award of medals and prizes as encouragement to progressive cultivators, steps for organizing an extension service to carry the results of research to the fields were some of the many important decisions taken.

Provincial Targets

Representatives of the Provincial Governments indicated their plans of increased production during the next three years ending 1951 by intensive cultivation methods, including application of better seeds, manures, extension of minor irrigation, etc. This is to be confined to areas which are either irrigated or have an assured rainfall so that the results of intensive cultivation would not be subject to adverse climatic factors and could be assessed without difficulty. In other areas, minor irrigation works were particularly recommended.

The representative of Madras explained a 3-year scheme of the Provincial Government which aims at repairing or constructing 26,000 tanks which, when completed, would irrigate five million acres of land and bring in two million tons of additional foodgrains. The Hon'ble Shri Jairamdas Daulatram urged that the scheme should be accorded the highest priority so that the increased production estimated could be realized within the target date for food self-sufficiency fixed by the Government of India.

Agricultural Requirements

In order to expedite the supply of iron, steel, cement, bricks, etc., required for agricultural purposes, a special officer is proposed to be appointed in the Central Ministry of Agriculture who would keep personal touch with the provincial Governments for their requirements and would ensure a steady supply of these materials so that production was not hampered by lack of essential implements. The Central Ministry of Agriculture have arranged for a substantial increase in the quota of iron and steel for agricultural purposes and the Provincial Governments have been asked to furnish their requirements to the Special Officer who would arrange for their procurement and supply.

Extension Service

The question of starting an extension service with a view to apply the results of research on improved methods of cultivation to the fields was extensively discussed. Shri K. L. Punjabi, Agriculture Secretary, informed the conference that the Government of India had asked the F.A.O. to give the assistance of an expert in extension service who could advise the Government of India on this matter. Meanwhile a Committee of officers in the

Ministry had prepared a report on extension service which would be circulated shortly to the Provincial Governments and would be considered at a subsequent meeting of Provincial representatives. The idea underlying the extension service is to enlist non-official support for increased food production activities of the Government and to ensure that the more progressive among the farmers themselves take an active interest in the Government's plan of food self-sufficiency and induce other cultivators to apply improved methods of production in their respective fields.

The Conference noted with regret a tendency among some of the cultivators to divert fertilisers like sulphate of ammonia from food crops, for which they have been allotted to them, to cash crops as the latter brought greater return. In view of the paramount necessity of immediate increase in food production it was considered essential that such diversion must be checked. The Conference suggested that the allocation of fertilisers should be restricted in such a way that only areas growing food crops received them and that they were distributed during the particular season in which food crops were grown. Besides, it was suggested that the import of nitrogenous fertilisers should be increased so that the inducement to divert fertilisers from food crops to cash crops was minimised.

Town refuse and sewage

The Conference felt that a large lot of valuable manure, consisting of town refuse and sewage, was at present being wasted and recommended that effective steps should be taken to utilise this valuable material for increased production. It was explained that of about 4,000 towns in India with a population over 5,000, not more than a dozen had yet taken up compost production work, on any comprehensive scale. The Conference recommended that municipalities must undertake preparation of compost and advised that the provinces should pass enabling legislation to compel municipalities to take up this work. The compost schemes of municipalities should normally be self-supporting, but it was agreed that financial assistance might be rendered, as a special case, if a particular municipality was in need of it.

Reclamation of waste land

The Conference decided that all land, either privately owned or otherwise, which had been reclaimed by Government efforts should be put under food production. Inducement should be given to private owners for reclaiming waste land by exempting them from payment of land revenue for a period of five years, provided they put the reclaimed land under foodgrains. The difficulty experienced by private owners of tractors and tubewells in procuring diesel oil for their machineries, were explained and it was decided that the Central Government would help them in this respect if the provinces would co-ordinate these requirements also in their indents.

Keeping cultivable land fallow was considered an anti-social act in the present context of food shortage in the country and the conference suggested that legislation might be introduced to compel owners to put such lands into cultivation, otherwise penalties might have to be imposed.

Diversion of acreage from cash crops

The question of diversion of some of the existing acreage from cash crops to food crops was considered and it was recommended that 10 per cent of the existing sugarcane area, constituting about 3.4 lakh acres, should be diverted to foodgrains production.

A system of distributing prizes in order to stimulate the enthusiasm of the cultivators in increasing the yield of foodgrains and holding of exhibitions to demonstrate improved agricultural methods were recommended. Special medals and trophies with which our Leaders may be associated were considered for award to agriculturists who achieve high increase in foodgrains production.

The conference concluded with a feeling of confidence that provided the necessary materials such as steel, iron, cement and coal were available in time for the agricultural operations and the resources in men and money increased, agricultural production would be stepped up sufficiently by the end of 1951 to cover the deficit in foodgrains. Efforts for intensive cultivation had already been started. Extension of minor irrigation works and reclamation of culturable waste offered large scope for increasing the country's production.

"T.B. Claims one life a minute in India"

"It is frightening almost to contemplate that tuberculosis takes a toll of one life a minute in India. It attacks and kills without discrimination and the tragedy very often is that it is mostly the young, who ought to be the wealth and mainstay of the nation, that become its prey," said Hon'ble Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, India's Health Minister in her presidential address at the 11th Annual General Meeting of the Tuberculosis Association of India held in New Delhi recently. "This disease is increasing with an alarming rapidity and it must be fought on all fronts," she added.

Books and Publications

"SOUTH INDIAN ENGINEERING AND INDUSTRIES HANDBOOK"

Published by the Institution of Engineers (India), South Indian Centre, Madras. Price Rs. 5.

We are glad to acknowledge receipt of the above book. It runs to more than 300 pages and contains a wealth of information about Engineering and Industries. It is neatly got up and is a useful publication. —T.K.G.

"ONE HUNDRED USEFUL INDUSTRIES"

Editor: K. KRISHNAMURTHY. Published by the Free India Publications —Akidi, West Golavari district. Price Rs. 13-12-0 including Part 2.

The title of the book gives an idea of its contents. It deals with the formulae in respect of numerous small-scale industries, the products of which are generally in demand by all classes of people. The book is divided into eleven chapters. The first chapter

"Educate people in principles of Democracy"

With about sixteen crores of people proposed to be enfranchised by the constitution now under process of drawing, India would rank as the biggest democracy in the world, said the Hon'ble Shri R. R. Diwakar, Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting, while addressing a press conference at Shillong recently.

In addition to routine publicity, the responsibility of educating this large number of voters in the basic principles of democracy and good citizenship rested on the Press and the Government publicity organization, the Minister pointed out.

cultivation up to 10 acres will be given a subsidy at the rate of Rs. 50 an acre of cultivation that at least 200 lb. of cocoons are produced. He will also be given remission of full assessment on lands under mulberry cultivation.

Preparing compost from Town waste in Bombay

The Government of Bombay intends taking power to compel municipalities to prepare compost from town waste. The proposed legislation, which is under preparation, will make it a primary duty of municipalities to make provision for the proper disposal of nightsoil and rubbish and to convert, if so required by the Government, these into compost.

14 more backward class Hostels in Bombay

The Government of Bombay have decided to start 14 more hostels for backward-class pupils attached to primary schools in the Province, this year. Of these hostels, nine will be for boys and five for girls.

Snippets on food and Agriculture

1. During the thirty days ending May 11, 1949, India expects to import 4,90,100 tons of foodgrains, of which wheat will be 315,600 tons and rice 72,500 tons.

2. Of the 350,000 acres of land vacated by the Moes in the Matsya Union during the post-partition upheaval, 100,000 acres have been cultivated by the local people and 40,000 acres mechanically cultivated by the Central Tractor Organization of the Government of India.

3. During 1948, Australia was the largest exporter of foodgrains to India with 709,000 tons; the U.S.A. came next with 657,000 tons.

4. In India, there are 4,000 towns with a population of 5,000 and above. The refuse material of these towns, which is at present mostly wasted, can produce 10 million tons of good quality compost.

The Madras Industrial Investment Corporation

The Consent of the Central Government has been obtained to this issue by an order of which a complete copy is open to public inspection at the Head Office of the Company. It must be distinctly understood that in giving this consent the Government of India do not take any responsibility for the financial soundness of any schemes or for the correctness of any of the statements made or opinions expressed with regard to them.

A copy of this Prospectus has been filed with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Madras.

Prospectus of

The Madras Industrial Investment Corporation, Limited.

(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act, 1913)

(Liability of the Members is Limited)

Date of incorporation: 26th day of March 1949.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL
Rs. 2,00,00,000.

DIVIDED INTO 20,000 SHARES
OF Rs. 1,000 each.

ISSUED CAPITAL Rs. 2,00,00,000.

DIVIDED INTO 20,000 SHARES
OF Rs. 1,000 each.

Out of the above issue the Government of Madras have agreed to take up shares of the value of Rs. 1,02,00,000. The other signatories to the Memorandum have agreed to take up shares to the face value of Rs. 1,02,000. The balance of 9,698 shares of Rs. 1,000 each of the face value of Rs. 96,98,000 is now offered for subscription to Societies registered under the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912, Scheduled Banks, Insurance Companies or Investment Corporations registered in India under the Indian Companies Act, and the amount is payable as follows:—

On application. Rs. 250 per share.
On allotment. Rs. 250 per share.

Balance of Rs. 500 in two calls of Rs. 250 per share as and when called.

GOVERNMENT GUARANTEE

Government have agreed to guarantee for a period of three years payment of minimum dividend of 2-2/3 per cent subject to tax by the Government.

Directors.

- 1 Sri R. K. Shanmugam Chetty.
- 2 „ T. N. S. Raghavan.
- 3 „ T. M. S. Mani.

- 4 Sri P. Parthasarathi.
- 5 „ Rao Bahadur B. P. Sesha Reddi.
- 6 „ CV. CT. V. Venkatachalam Chettiar.
- 7 „ K. Kamraj Nadar.
- 8 Mr. A. K. Kader Kutty Sahib.
- 9 Sri S. N. N. Sankaralinga Iyer.
- 10 Mr. B. W. Batchelor.
- 11 Rajah Saheb of Bobbili.

Auditors.
Solicitors.
Bankers.

The Imperial Bank of India, Madras.
The Indian Bank, Ltd., Madras.

Registered Office.

Fort St. George, Madras.

OBJECTS

The Company has been formed generally for the purposes set forth in the Memorandum of Association (copy whereof together with the names of the signatories thereto is printed and forms part of this prospectus) and in particular to carry on the business of financing of long term loans to Industrial concerns carrying on the business of manufacturing, processing or refrigerating of goods, wares and merchandise or exploitation of mineral resources in the Province of Madras, and to underwrite and to invest in and acquire and hold shares, stocks, debentures, debenture stocks, bonds, obligations and securities.

The management of the business of the Company will be directly under the control of the Directors. The Government of Madras are entitled to nominate three Directors of the Company one of whom will be appointed as the Chairman of the Board.

MINIMUM SUBSCRIPTION.

The minimum subscription upon which the directors will proceed to allotment is shares of the face value of Rs. 1,02,00,000.

QUALIFICATION AND REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS

No qualification is required for a director. No remuneration is payable to the directors but for all meetings of directors attended by them they will be paid allowances on the following scale:—

Sitting fees .. Rs. 25.
Railway fare .. 1½ first class.
Mileage .. 6 annas per mile
Daily allowance. Rs. 10.

Provided that the last three items shall be paid only to those directors who

do not usually reside in the place where the directors' meetings are held. Provided further that in case of the *ex officio* directors the allowance shall be credited to Government and they will be paid only their usual travelling allowance under the Madras Presidency Allowance Rules. If any director being willing shall be called upon to perform extra services or to make any special exertions or to reside abroad for any of the purpose of the company the company shall remunerate the director so doing in such manner as the company may decide.

MANAGEMENT.

The business of the company shall be managed by the directors in accordance with the Articles of Association of the company.

BROKERAGE AND UNDERWRITING COMMISSION.

Articles 7 and 8 of the Articles of Association provide as follows:—

The company may at any time pay a commission to any person for subscribing or agreeing to subscribe (whether absolutely or conditionally) for any shares, debentures or debenture stock in the company or procuring or agreeing to procure subscriptions (whether absolutely or conditionally) for any shares, debentures or debenture stock in the company, but so that if the commission in respect of shares shall be paid or payable out of Capital the statutory conditions and requirements shall be observed and complied with, and the amount or rate of commission shall not exceed 10 per cent on the shares, debentures or debenture stock in each case subscribed or to be subscribed.

Commission may be paid or satisfied in cash or in shares, debentures or debenture stock.

The present issue is not underwritten and no brokerage is proposed to be paid on shares of this issue.

RESTRICTION ON BORROWING.

Article 63 provides that the directors may from time to time at their discretion raise or borrow or accept deposits from any person or persons and receive the payment of any sum or sums of money borrowed for the purposes of the company or accepted on deposit provided that the money so borrowed and owing and accepted on deposit at any time shall not exceed five times the amount of the Capital of the company and reserves provided further that no

NEWS ROUND-UP

Fillip to Visual Education in Bombay

The Government of Bombay have decided to spend a sum of Rs. 75,000, in three years, on grants to non-Government secondary schools for the purchase of 16 M.M. film projectors.

Subsidy for Sericulture Industry in Bombay

The Government of Bombay have decided to subsidize the sericulture industry in the Province. Under a two-year scheme of assistance, a bonafide agriculturist having mulberry

deposit shall be accepted by the company for a period of less than ten years. Save as aforesaid there are no restrictions on the Directors' powers in respect of their powers of management except such regulations as may from time to time be prescribed by the Company in general meeting; but no regulations made by the company in general meeting shall invalidate any prior act of the Directors which would have been valid if such regulations had not been made.

VOTING RIGHTS.

On a show of hand every member present by attorney or by proxy shall have one vote and upon a poll every member present by attorney or by proxy shall have one vote for every share held by the member, provided that no company shall vote by proxy so long as a resolution of its Directors under the provisions of Section 80 of the Act is in force.

Where a company registered under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act is a member of the company, a person duly appointed to represent such company at a meeting of the company in accordance with the provisions of section 80 of the Act, shall not be deemed to be a proxy, and the production at the meeting of a copy of such resolution duly signed by the Directors of such company and certified by them as being a true copy of the resolution shall on production at the meeting be accepted by the company as sufficient evidence of the validity of his appointment.

Votes may be given either by Attorney or by proxy, or in the case of a company, by a representative duly authorized as aforesaid.

The instrument appointing a proxy shall be in writing under the hand of the appointer or of its Attorney duly authorized in writing or if such appointer is a corporation under its common seal or the hand of its Attorney.

The instrument appointing a proxy and the power of Attorney or other authority (if any) under which it is signed or a notarially certified copy of that power or authority shall be deposited at the office not less than seventy-two hours before the time for holding the meeting at which the person named in the instrument

proposes to vote and in default the instrument of proxy shall not be treated as valid.

No objection shall be made to the validity of any vote whether given by proxy or by Attorney except at the meeting or poll at which such vote shall be tendered and every vote, whether given by proxy, or by Attorney, to which no objection shall be made at such meeting or poll shall be deemed valid for all purposes of such meeting or poll whatsoever.

RESTRICTION ON TRANSFER OF SHARES.

Subject to the provisions of section 34 (3) and (6) of the Act, no transfer of shares shall be registered unless a proper instrument of transfer duly stamped and executed by the transferor and the transferee has been delivered to the company together with certificate or the certificates of the shares. The instrument of transfer of any share shall be signed both by the transferor and transferee, and shall contain the name and address both of the transferor and transferee, and the transferor shall be deemed to remain the holder of such share until the name of the transferee is entered in the register in respect thereof. No transfer shall be made save in favour of a person which is a society registered under the Co-operative Societies Act or a Scheduled Bank or an Insurance Company or an investment corporation registered under the Indian Companies Act.

Application for the registration of the transfer of a share may be made either by the transferor or the transferee, provided that, where such application is made by the transferor no registration shall in the case of partly paid shares be effected unless the company gives notice of the application to the transferee in the manner prescribed by section 34 (2) of the Act and unless objection is made by the transferee within two weeks from the date of receipt of the notice the company shall enter in the Register of Members the name of the transferee in the same manner and subject to the same condition as if the application for registration was made by the transferee.

The instrument of transfer of any share shall be in writing in the usual common form or as near thereto as circumstances will admit.

The Directors without assigning any reason for such refusal may decline to register any transfer of shares upon which the company has a lien or any transfer to a transferee of whom they do not approve.

Every instrument of transfer shall be left at the office for registration, accompanied by the certificate of the shares to be transferred and such other evidence as the Directors may require to prove the title of transferor of its right to transfer the shares, and upon payment of the proper fee the transferee shall (subject to the Directors' right to decline to register hereinbefore mentioned) be registered as a member in respect of such shares. The Directors may waive the production of any certificate upon evidence satisfactory to them of its loss or destruction.

A fee of one rupee or such other sum as the Directors may from time to time determine may be charged for each transfer and shall if required by the Directors be paid before the registration thereof.

INSPECTION OF DOCUMENTS

Inspection of Memorandum and Articles of Association may be made at the registered office of the company during the usual office hours of business during the period the subscription list is kept open.

APPLICATION FOR SHARES

Application for shares may be made in the form accompanying this prospectus. Copies of the prospectus may be had on application from the registered office of the company.

Madras, dated the Nineteenth day of April 1919.

1. R. K. Shunmugam Chetty.
2. T. N. S. Raghavan.
3. T. M. S. Mani.
4. P. Pardhusaradhi.
5. B. P. Sesa Reddi.
6. C. V. CP. V. Venkatachalan Chettiar.
7. K. Kamraj Nadar.
8. A. K. Kaderkutti Sahib.
9. S. N. N. Sankaralinga Ayyar.
10. B. W. Batchelor.
11. Rajah Sahib of Bobbili.

The form given below should be filled up (along with two specimen signatures as required below) and forwarded entire with cheque or bank draft or cash to the company's registered office.

The Madras Industrial Investment Corporation, Limited

Form of application for share.

To

THE DIRECTORS,

THE MADRAS INDUSTRIAL INVESTMENT CORPORATION, MADRAS.

Gentlemen,

We send herewith the sum of Rs. _____ being a deposit of Rupees _____ per share on shares of Rs. _____ each

in the abovenamed company and we request you to allot us the said number of shares on the terms of the Company's Memorandum and Articles of Association and prospectus and we agree to accept the said shares, or any smaller number that may be allotted to us and to pay the further instalment of Rs. 250 per share on allotment.

Name in full.....
(In Block Letters)

Address in full

Date _____ Signature and designation of Applicants.

Applicant's specimen signatures.

The Madras Industrial Investment Corporation, Limited

Receipts for amount paid on application for share.

Received this _____ day of _____ 1919 from _____ the sum of Rs. _____ being a deposit of Rupees _____ per share on shares of rupees each in the above company.

Signature.

OUR PLANS FOR INDUSTRIALIZATION

(Continued from page 12)

us to keep the valuable nitrogenous oil cake in the country. To facilitate studies of oils, the Government are setting up a hydrogenation factory and oil Technological Institutes at Calicut and Anantapur respectively. Arrangements are also being made to start a concern to supply fuel gas to Madras City. A bicycle factory is also likely to be put up in the City.

Sericulture

Madras is one of the few Provinces in India where Sericulture has been developed on a large scale. This Province possesses many natural advantages and with effective organization,

the industry can thrive. The acreage under mulberry cultivation is about 21,000. During the war, the raw silk manufactured in the Government Silk Filature, Kollegal, was supplied to the Government of India for war purposes. After the war, due to the loss of that demand, the industry is trying to readjust itself. Competition from cheap foreign silk is making this difficult.

A five-year scheme for the development of sericulture on the lines of the recommendations made by the panel on silk set up by the Government of India is under the active consideration of Government. These proposals are intended to improve the quality and yield of cocoons and ultimately to place this Province in a position to resist foreign competition successfully. A considerable improvement in the general economic condition of the sericulturists is also anticipated. The total cost of the scheme will be about Rs. 26.6 lakhs in a five-year period.

Industrialization of Agriculture

Attempts are also being made to facilitate the industrialization of agriculture. Substantial allotments of steel are given to factories producing agricultural implements. The two automobile assembly plants coming up near Madras can produce tractors, the demand for which exceeds supply.

Fishing and Fruit Preservation

Two other schemes which may help to alleviate food shortage relate to fishing and fruit preservation.

During the past five years, important work has been in progress in almost all aspects of fruit and vegetable preservation at the Government Fruit Products Research Laboratory at Kodur. Standard methods for the preparation of squashes, cordials and syrups have been worked out and simple recipes evolved. Work on the preparation of jams, jellies and marmalades using typically South Indian fruits such as mangoes, guavas, pineapples, oranges, custard apples, woodapples, palmyrah kernel, jack fruit, etc., has been carried out with very useful results. Citrus peel, amla, wild gooseberry, jack fruit, pineapple, ginger, pommelo peel, etc., have been found to give good canned products.

We are also examining a scheme for the establishment of a Fruit Technological Research Institute at Kodur for

carrying on research in the canning and preservation of the fruits in this Province which require special treatment and to train candidates in fruit technology. The question of development of the refrigeration industry in this Province for the preservation of fruits and vegetables has also been taken up.

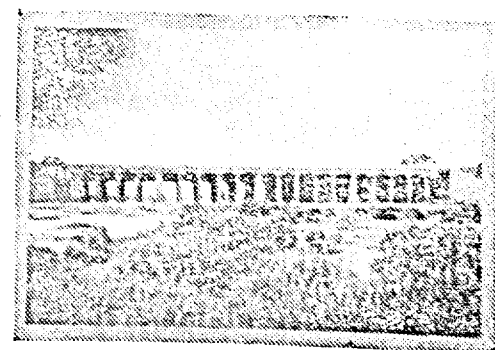
Deep Sea Fishing operations were first initiated in the Province with a view mainly to increase the catch of sharks and thus ensure an abundant supply of shark-livers to the Government Oil Factory at Calicut. Fishing with power vessels is a new venture in this country and the Government have purchased eight power boats for Deep Sea Fishing Operations. The absence of suitably designated Craft and Tackle and trained supervising staff and the non-existence of charts of potential off-shore fishing grounds have prevented rapid results being achieved with power vessels. These deficiencies are being overcome gradually and soon we hope to assure to fish-eaters the choicest the water has.

A proposal to further intensify the deep sea fishing operations by the import of efficient fishing vessels with the necessary personnel to man them from abroad is under the consideration of the Government.

Short notes on 23/60 syphon aqueduct in Grand Anicut Canal

"The trough width of the aqueduct is 46 feet 6 inches and is designed to pass 1,637 cusecs (the F.S.L. discharge of Grand Anicut Canal at the site) with a depth of 6 feet.

A water-way of 20 vents of 12 feet span each has been provided under the aqueduct to pass the maximum flood discharge of 28,600 cusecs of Maharaja-samudram river."



Rural Fishery Demonstration Centres have been opened throughout the Province to survey all cultivable waters and their fishery resources and to organize demonstration farms for facilitating fish seed distribution and instruction on fish farming technique to interested ryots.

With a view to provide increased facilities for the transport of fish from the shore to the consuming centres and for easy and wholesome preservation of fish, ice plants cum cold stores will be installed at Mangalore, Calicut and Tanur on the West Coast and at Adirampatnam and Kakinada on the East Coast. Four insulated vans are now plying from Ennur to Madras in order to enable fishermen and fisherwomen to take daily catches to the markets in Madras in fresh condition.

To train up the men required in these enterprises, the Government have

started eight Polytechnics. The Government of India and the Government of Madras have, with the munificent assistance of the industry and philanthropists, also embarked on a Leather and an Electrochemical Research Institute. A Textile Research Institute is also contemplated. I should also mention here the Alagappa College of Technology and the Madras Institute of Technology which will turn out highly qualified technicians.

A call to Industrialists

It is obviously impossible to attempt at giving a complete picture of our plans for industrialisation within the compass of a short talk or to deal with the numerous cottage industries. I hope, however, that I have indicated broadly some of the main lines of development. Most industries can develop only on the basis of private

initiative, but private industrialists have their difficulties, mainly that of finance. Under the State Aid to Industries Act, the Government gave in 1948-49 assistance up to 50 lakhs. A Joint-stock company called the Industrial Investment Corporation has also been set up, Government taking 51 per cent of the shares, to help deserving industries. The Government of India have set up a similar corporation which will also help our industries. I am sure it will be conceded that these are all steps in the right direction. But the Government can only show the way. They have to leave a lot to private enterprise and have been fortified in formulating their plans, by the sincere conviction that the industrialists of the Province will be quick to seize opportunities and help the further industrialisation of this Province.

—By Courtesy, A.I.R., Madras.



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"WE SEEK TO SERVE AND NOT TO COMPETE"

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INDIA MUST BE SELF-SUFFICIENT IN FOOD PRODUCTION BY 1951

PANDIT NEHRU'S APPEAL TO NATION

People Asked To Eat Less Rice, Take To Supplementary Fare

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

Text of Broadcast

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

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

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

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

Criticism Welcomed

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

As Prime Minister, I must accept both the praise and the blame for the activities of Government and their consequences. I have often said that

I am very conscious of the many things that have gone wrong and of the many errors committed. Nevertheless

COVER PAGE

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

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

Call for Co-operation

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

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

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

Taxes and Budgets

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

Yet, what troubles me most is the general lowering of our moral standards. It is a tragedy that we who laid so much

emphasis on the teachings of the Mahatma and on our high standards of thought and conduct in public life,

POINTS STRESSED BY PANDIT NEHRU

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

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

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

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

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

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

should forget those teachings and those standards. We may, and we inevitably shall, get over our present economic difficulties. But how will

that profit us, if we ignore those basic qualities of the spirit which helped us to gain freedom and without which no nation can be great?

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

Problem of Food

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

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

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

Stopping Imports

We may do without luxuries and even without many necessities, but we

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

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

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

Deficit

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

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

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

Better Cultivation

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

Supplementary Foods

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

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

Vegetable Gardens

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

Eat Less Rice

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

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

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

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

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

Balanced Diet

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

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

Other Means

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

appeal is to all classes of workers to join in this great drive for more production all round and, more especially, on the food front. The farmer comes first of course, but all others have also a responsibility and a duty.

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

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

Boyd Orr's Advice

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

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

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

Thirdly, that we must reach down to the farmer in the field. That is, there must be links from the top policy making place to the farmers who

have ultimately to carry out that policy. The farmer must understand and must willingly co-operate. The understanding and co-operation of the farmers was most important.

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

Full Co-operation

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

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

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

JAI HIND.

MISUSE OF FORESTS WILL DISRUPT NATIONAL ECONOMY

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

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

GENTLEMEN AND MY YOUNG FRIENDS,

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

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

Coming as I do from a place bordering on the Western Ghats, and living in the environments of forests and mountains, I claim life-long acquaintance with forests, the Forest Department and its functioning, and also the troubled citizens of the forests.



especially the more formidable among them (the elephants) whose endless wars on us and our plantations engage us in closer and frequent contacts with forests and the forest officials. So I should thank you particularly for the reason that I am given this opportunity of participating in a function, which is very homely to me.

National Institution

Gentlemen, the importance and utility of this institution as a premier national institution cannot be over-emphasized. This is not an institution

serving the needs of a district alone or a province alone; but it is one of all-India importance. Our Province feels proud of it, located as it is within our own Province limits. This college was no doubt started originally under the auspices of the Madras Government more than 35 years ago. It served the needs of this Province as also others by supplying trained personnel for the forest administration in our country. Unfortunately, for reasons of financial stringency from which our Province was then suffering, as it does now also, the college had to be closed in 1939 as a measure of retrenchment; and it was revived in 1945.

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

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

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

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

Growing Importance

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

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

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

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

Prized Assets

The students undergoing the courses of training in this college have got a great responsibility to be discharged

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

Benefits

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

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

It can, however, be said to the credit of the Government Forest Department that the conservation of Government forests has been effected

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

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

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

Role of Rangers

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

Surely you can discharge your duty most cheerfully. Have we not heard of sages and ascetics retiring into the forests, where alone they could get sublime peace and happiness. So the sphere of your professional duties

being one of sublime peace and happiness, your discharge of duties cannot be anything but cheerful. But at the same time, I want to give you a note of caution, cautioning you not to enter into the forests with a sense of detachment as an ascetic does in renunciation of his wealth and belongings; because you have to deal with and control the forests, to increase the natural wealth of the nation.

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

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

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

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

Bed Strength of Bellary Hospital Increased

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

(June 22)

Move To Found National Theatre And Encourage Dramatic Talent QUESTIONNAIRE ISSUED

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

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

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

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

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

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

Questionnaire

PART I.

A

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

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

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

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

B

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

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

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

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

PART II.

(9) How many dramatic compositions are available?

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

(11) What are the themes generally dealt with?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(i) A separate Training School?

or (ii) Part of school or college curriculum? or

(iii) A Diploma Course in Universities?

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

(Continued on page 27)

In The Sphere Of Nation Building

VILLAGERS ENCOURAGED IN UNITED EFFORTS AT SELF-IMPROVEMENT

Radio talk by Reverend RALPH RICHARD KEITHAN

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

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

Objectives

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

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

order should be 'casteless and classless'."

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

Those tender eyes were gone for ever. The face was badly torn. But the rest of the body was perfect and that little bundle of life still lived. We prayed that death might relieve it

from its misery. Our prayers were answered! We are in the villages that the knowledge and techniques of modern science might be made available for the village parent and child just as much as for you and for me. We should rejoice that such amenities are now seeping through to the village.

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

MAHATMA'S DREAM OF VILLAGE SWARAJ

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

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

Firka Programme Acts As Tilting Levers To Aid Rural Reconstruction

Programme

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

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

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

Village Needs

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

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

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

SACRIFICE

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

—MAHATMA GANDHI.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Decisive Factor

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

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

Sri Ramachandran writes: "In several villages I saw many items of work completed for which Government

contribution was only Rs. 500 or less and total cost between Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 4,000. If Government had not paid the money the villagers would have gone on hesitating to take up any work. Government funds have therefore acted as tilting levers very effectively."

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

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

Training Workers

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

This training will take place in places where work is going on under the leadership of both Government and constructive workers so that the trainees may see every aspect of the present rural programme. They will

go out as efficient workers for the development of agriculture, village-based cottage industries, creative education for all, public sanitation and health, Harijan and women's welfare, etc. At this point we may rejoice that in this Province we do have a Women's Welfare Department already working out in the villages and in growing co-operation with the total rural programme. It is this co-ordination of all efforts that is very difficult and along with the training we must now work for in the coming months.

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

Chaos or Relief

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

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

Security demanded from Tamil Weekly

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

[June 27]

MAIN FEATURES OF FIRKA DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES IN 15 DISTRICTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3A

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Kadambuliur Firka (South Arcot District): Three old drinking-water ponds were deepened and widened. The works were entrusted to the villagers themselves on half-grant basis. Three well works were completed during the month and the works were executed by the villagers on two-third grant basis. One flood bank work for protecting 40 acres of wet land was completed. A road to a length of two miles from Kilmanbathu to Pilappathu

was formed during the month on a two-third grant basis. One pakka arched masonry culvert in the village tank leading to Royapalayam Cheri was completed, thus giving easy access to Harijan quarters all the year round.

Two road dam works were commenced and twenty well works, three road dam works and two well works were in progress. One co-operative credit society was started and a cashew-

nut marketing society was organized. School buildings at a cost of Rs. 900 were constructed by the villagers' own efforts in two villages. A magic-lantern with 191 slides was purchased for exhibition in the villages. A maternity centre was opened at Veeraperumallur.

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

Centre Anxious To See Other Provinces Copy Madras

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

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

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

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

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

The Hon'ble Minister then delivered the following address:

"FRIENDS AND GRAMASEVAKS,

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

Firka Scheme



the seeds of happiness and prosperity in villages. Thousands and thousands of workers of your type are required for the country. When I come here I am relieved of the jealous environment that prevails almost everywhere. Everyone of you deserve congratulations of everybody.

Excellent Work

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

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

"You may not be apparently aware of the virtues of your actions but I make bold to say that they will sow

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

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

PUBLIC WORKS MINISTER INSPECTS SITE

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

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

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

Dr. Savage recently inspected the dam and advised in favour of the earth dam.

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

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

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

foundations in the rock. The soft materials in the foundations are being removed to expose hard rock.

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

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

Bridge Being Built

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

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

Housing The Staff

The problem of housing of project staff including the coolies has received

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

Amenities Proposed

Nearly 95 per cent of the buildings have been built of soil cement blocks 8" thick at a cost much below the cost of the usual building materials like brick and stone. Doors and window frames have been made of concrete and door and window shutters are galvanized sheets fixed in light wooden frames. The roof of the coolies lines is made of light R.C. slabs T-shaped of the A.C.C. type and provide decent accommodation for the labourers. The number of quarters has been limited to the barest requirements, the others being accommodated in temporary huts.

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

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

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

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

River Valley Schemes To Be Co-ordinated

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

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

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

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

Multi-purpose Idea

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

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

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

Rivers, Resources And Priorities

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

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

Together the cost of all these is likely to exceed Rs. 12,00,00,00,000. This is

almost four times the total estimated revenues of the Central Government for 1949-50, or approximately 12 times the combined revenues for this period of the five Provinces of West Bengal, Bihar, the Central Provinces, Assam and East Punjab.

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

Centre's Powers

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

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

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

The position changed drastically with the introduction of provincial autonomy in April 1937. Under item 19 of List II of the Seventh Schedule, it was laid down that "water, that is

to say, water-supplies, irrigation and canals, drainage and embankments, water storage and water power" shall be under the exclusive control of Provincial Legislatures. While inland navigation was made partly a Central subject, partly a Provincial subject and in some respects a concurrent subject, irrigation, flood control and water power development became purely Provincial subjects. A further anomaly was that while hydro-electric development was made a responsibility of Provincial Governments, the law relating to electricity was subject to concurrent legislation.

All-India Basis

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

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

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

Priorities

A further step has been taken by the Ministry of Works, Mines and Power, which is in charge of river valley development. A conference is

proposed to be convened in New Delhi in the near future to recommend priorities *inter se* various projects. It is hoped that it will then be possible to follow a phased programme of investigation and construction, keeping pace with the availability of material and manpower resources, and avoiding bottlenecks and hold-ups in actual execution.

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

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

U.S. Parallel

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

By force of circumstances, however, Congress was led to larger and larger commitments and the culminating step

for the development of federal flood policy was taken in 1936 when that body adopted an Act in which a national flood control policy was declared. This Act authorized the construction of flood works on all navigable streams or their tributaries by the Federal Government. Australia's experience has also been similar.

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

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

Administration of Mental Hospitals

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

The total number of patients in the three mental hospitals at Madras, Waltair and Kozhikode during the year under report was 3,897, as against 3,368 in the previous year. The daily average number of patients in all the three mental hospitals during the year was 2,474.07 as against 2,309.88 in the previous year. Of the total number of patients treated during the year, 342 were cured, 437 improved, 53 not improved, 211 discharged otherwise and 209 died.

Of the total number of patients admitted in all the three mental hospitals, 30 were Europeans or Anglo-Indians, 167 Indian Christians, 1,167 Hindus and 217 Muslims. The number of deaths in all the three mental hospitals was 209, as against 180 in the previous year. The percentage of deaths to the daily average strength was 8.45, as against 7.79 in the previous year (June 28).

NOTICE

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

BORN 1831, STILL GROWING STRONG

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

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

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

HISTORY OF INSTITUTION

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

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

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

Railway communications having improved, and the printing forms having been standardized and

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

The Jail Presses at Vellore, Coimbatore and Cannanore are retained to employ convict labour; also the Collectorate Press at Ganjam, on account of its distance from Madras City and its singularity in the use of the Oriya vernacular. The Ootacamund Branch Press opened in 1903, worked as a district press for the greater part of the year, and by a temporary transfer of establishment was enabled to deal with Secretariat work when the Government shifted to the Hills. In 1938 the Ooty Press was abolished, after a small press had been installed in the Office of the Military Secretary to the Governor for doing Government House work.

New Premises

Up to the year 1888, the Government Press was located on the ground floor of the Government office in the Fort, when more spacious accommodation was found in a portion of the old Mint Buildings vacated by the Army Clothing Depot. Owing to increasing congestion and the inconvenient arrangement of the Mint premises, plans for the construction of a new Government Central Press were prepared and approved in 1912. But

about the same time an opportunity was afforded for Government to acquire, at a cost of three lakhs of rupees, the plant and premises of Lawrence Asylum Press in Mount Road, and this transaction was carried through in preference to the construction of a new building.

To the Mount Road Branch thus established were transferred the sale depot for books and publications, the book-work printing and binding sections, with a portion of the forms work and District *Gazettes*, to equalize the general pressure and flow of work in the various branches. In 1912 the press started the manufacture of all rubber stamps required for Government offices. The introduction of the Reforms in 1920 brought very heavy work to the Press, especially in the vernacular sections, and about 15,500 pages of the first electoral rolls, with all other printed election matter, was produced for the first general election.

At the beginning of 1923 the press was called upon to take over the major portion of the High Court printing, which, from 1862, had been in the hands of a private contractor. This necessitated the engagement of additional staff and opening of a small branch press in the High Court Buildings for printing daily cause lists. In 1935 the remodelling of the Mint premises at a cost of Rs. 5-80 lakhs was sanctioned. On completion of the new two-storied buildings all printing sections were located in the Mint Buildings, the Mount Road Office being retained only as a Sales Depot for Government publications.

Landmarks

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

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

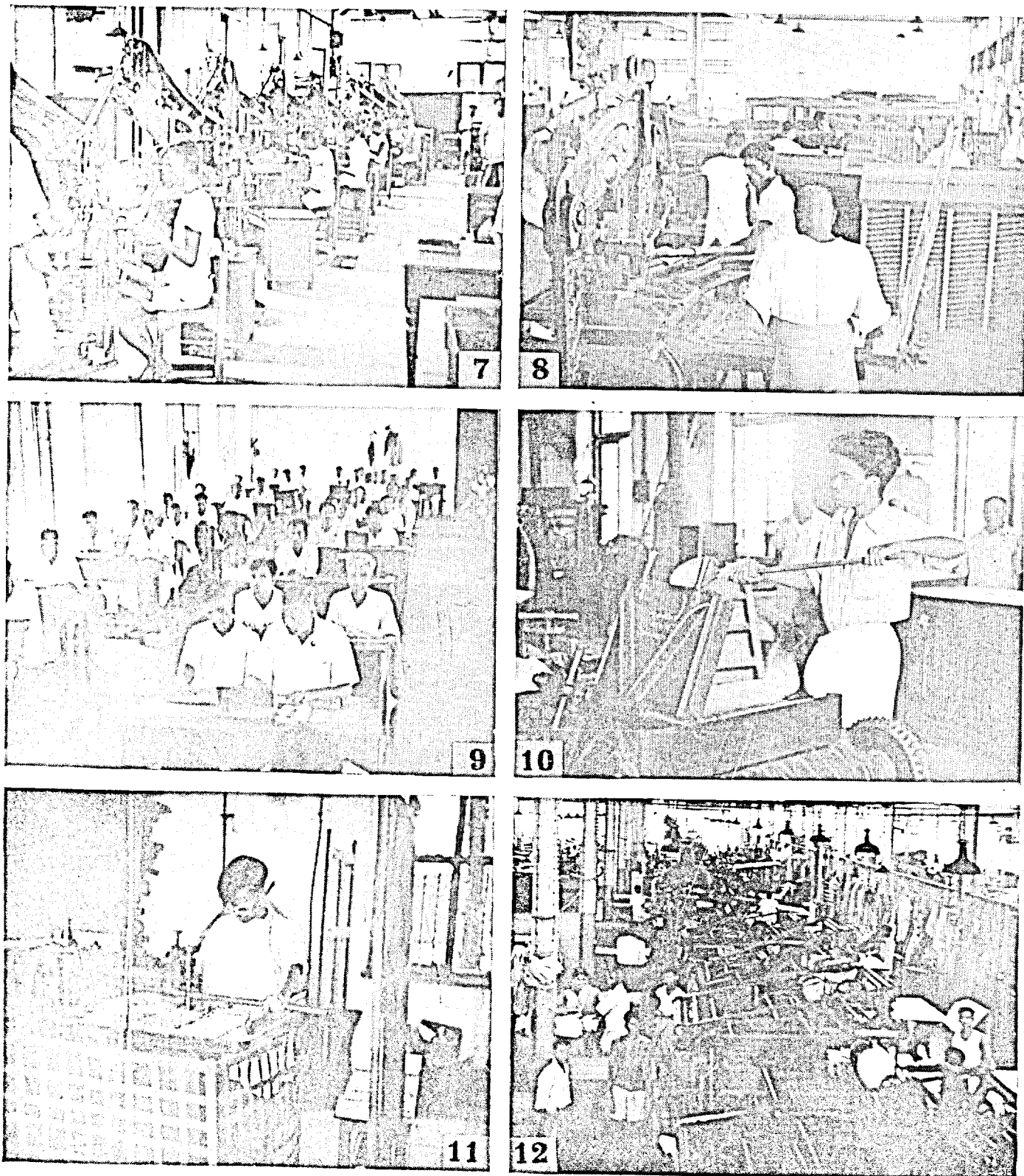
1924-25.—A Health Centre Group from January 1925 enlisting the service of the Madras City Welfare Association

GOVERNMENT PRESS, MINT, MADRAS



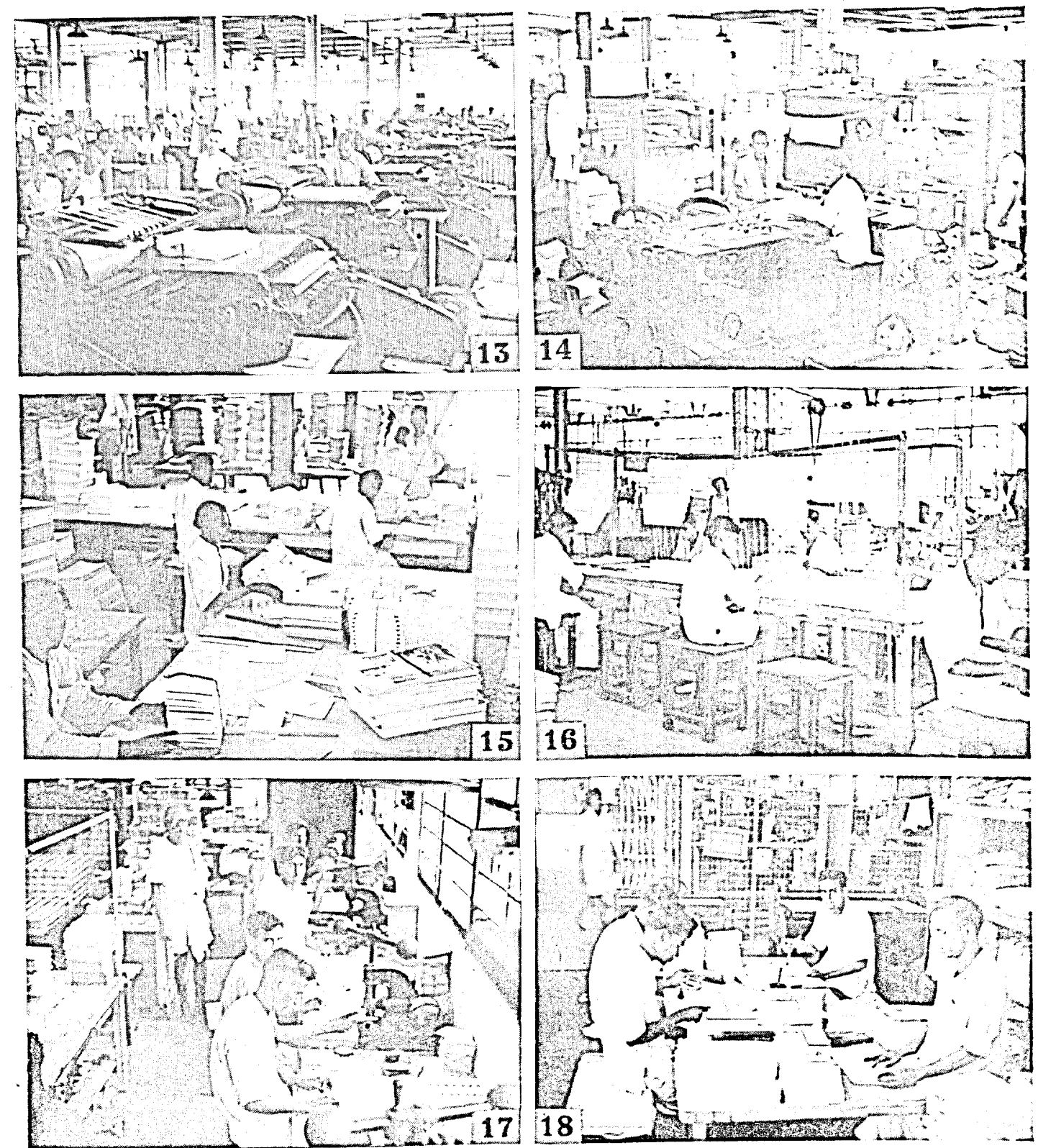
(1) Government Press Building Administrative Section. (2) Government Press Manufacturing Department. (3) I. & P. Composing Department (War Section). (4) Setting up 'Information' work in Indian languages. (5) Work in progress. (6) Monotype machines.

• PROOFS AND PRINTING



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

FOLDING AND BINDING •



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



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

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

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

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

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

1927-28.—A scheme for the training of Indians in the Art of Printing that they may qualify for superior posts in the Press was sanctioned by Government, and four apprentices were selected. The remodelling of the Penitentiary Branch Press which was in contemplation for many years was finally sanctioned.

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

Centenary

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

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

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

1938-39.—The High Tension scheme suggested to Government early in 1933 as a measure of economy matured in September 1938. The Printing Section of the Mount Road Branch Press was amalgamated with the Central Press at Mint Buildings. The Publication Depot alone which is intended for the sale of Acts and other

publications to the public continues to function at Mount Road as a separate unit.

Ooty Press Abolished

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

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

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

War Section

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

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

Plant

The capital outlay of the mechanical equipment is over rupees eleven lakhs; the plant, which is replenished annually, includes 75 printing machines, 31 linotype machines, 11 monotype key-boards and a host of up-to-date binding

and casting machines, in addition to an elaborate stock of types and printing press auxiliaries. During the year 115,735,251 number of sheets were printed, and the total cost of printing and binding works executed was over Rs. 32 lakhs. The annual total expenditure of the Press amounts to Rs. 27 lakhs, the salary bill alone being Rs. 13 lakhs. The stock maintained at the Publication Depot was valued at nearly Rs. 2-4 lakhs, and the annual sales amounted to over Rs. 84,000.

Personnel

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

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

War Section Work

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

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

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

relating to rationing, procurement, food bonus coupons and so on.

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

through the media of new journals in regional languages. This extra burden will likewise increase the productive capacity of the Press.

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

because they were able to secure the site from His Grace the Archbishop of Madras at favourable rates, through private negotiation. This colony was in the midst of ideal surroundings and was an asset to the City. It had the blessings of the Father of the Nation.

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

Government Aid

Mr. Venkataswami Naidu acknowledged the help received from the Government, both Provincial and Central, in securing the necessary materials and said that such rapid progress of this scheme was possible

GANDHI NAGAR INAUGURATION CEREMONY



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

GOVERNMENT FAVOUR BUILDING OF SMALLER TYPES OF HOUSES

Sri Sanjeeva Reddy Explains Policy Behind State Co-operative Ventures

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

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

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

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

Magnificent Scheme

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

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

Co-operative Living

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

hospital, educational institutions, and multi-purpose societies so as to meet the needs of all.

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

Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya then declared Gandhi Nagar open.

Housing Schemes For Govt. Clerical Staff

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

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

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

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

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

Tax on Auto-Rickshaw

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

Health Officers' Cadres Unified

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

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

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

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

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

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

(6) The scale of pay of Health Officers—Class II shall be Rs. 160—20½—280, irrespective of the qualifications of the holders of the posts; pay in this scale will be fixed in the case of existing incumbents, with effect from the date on which their appointments are gazetted, in accordance with the Fundamental Rules, subject to the exercise of the option allowed under Fundamental Rule 23.

Agricultural Research At Pusa Institute

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

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

Prize-winning Wheat

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

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

Among other important varieties of wheat evolved at this Institute are N.P. 52, N.P. 165, N.P. 125, N.P. 52 is resistant to black rust and during the black rust epidemic in the Central Provinces in the winter of 1946-47, there was a great demand for this seed. It is particularly fancied in Bihar where the farmers call it 'Collegia Wheat' presumably reminiscent of the days when the Agricultural Research Institute was located at Pusa in Bihar. N.P. 165 is a very

high yielding grain; over 40 maunds per acre have been obtained in experimental farms in the Institute and even higher yields have been reported from the Lyallpur District of the Punjab.

High yielding strains of barley producing as much as 56 maunds of grains per acre have also been evolved

SCIENTIFIC FARMING

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

at the Institute and nucleus seeds have been supplied to the Provincial Governments.

Potato Culture

A novel method of potato culture by planting only the sprouts of a seed potato has been successfully

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

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

Summer Tomatoes

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

Enemies of Crops

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

Among the various plant diseases which are being studied at the Institute are: rusts, smuts, cotton root rot and gram wilt. In the Museum of the Mycological Divisions of the Institute, 700 cultures of fungi are maintained. These cultures are supplied to different institutions and

scientific investigators all over the world for research. The Herbarium of the Institute which is probably unequalled in the East contains more than 17,000 specimens.

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

Potato Diseases

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

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

Cultural Experiments

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

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

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

Insect Pests

Pests and insects which attack crops have caused worry and loss to cultivators throughout the world.

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

How parasite control of pests can be effective has been exemplified in the case of the sugarcane. It has been estimated that sugarcane stem borer causes a loss of not less than 7.5 per cent of the entire sugarcane production

in the country. In the parasite laboratory of the Institute egg parasites which are capable of killing the stem borer are being produced in millions, in specially designed cabinets, at a very low cost of Rs. 2-3-0 for treating one acre per season. This biological control experiment has shown the following increase in yield in different provinces of India during the four years from 1945 to 1948:—

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

*Not available.

Agricultural Research On Regional Basis

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

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

The Committee divided the country into five main regions for agricultural research purposes, namely, (1) Dry Northern Wheat Region; (2) Eastern Rice Region; (3) Southern Millet Region; (4) Temperate Himalayan

Region and (5) Coastal Region. On the animal husbandry side, the first four Regions were adopted and the Coastal Region was, for the time being, proposed to be included in the Eastern Region. Formation of regional committees was also recommended.

Regional Committees

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

Agricultural Journals

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

[June 20.]

With Common Fairs, Festivals, Rites And Robes

Social Unity Among Hindus And Muslims In Kashmir Is Traditional Heritage

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

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

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

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

Fairs and Festivals

In the celebration of their fairs and festivals also there is an affinity of interests between the two communities. Muslims participate in Hindu festivals and social functions while Hindus take equal pleasure in associating themselves with the festivals of Muslims. The leaders of the National Conference, though most of them are staunch

Muslims themselves, take great pride and delight in the social and religious festivals of Hindus. On all such occasions, public gatherings are convened and learned discourses are delivered on Hindu philosophy and the teachings of Hindu prophets.

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

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

Common Dress

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

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

Old Sayings

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

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

WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE SCHEMES FOR SEVEN DISTRICTS

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

(1) *Uravakonda Water-Supply Scheme (Anantapur district)*.—Uravakonda is a taluk business centre of Anantapur district with a population of about 16,000, and the town lacks a protected water-supply system. A scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 14.1 lakhs has been proposed to supply an ultimate population of 22,500 at 10 gallons per head per day. The scheme comprises an infiltration well to be sunk on the right side of the Hagari River near Bidurugunta village, 13 miles west of Uravakonda town. Water will be pumped through pumping main 68,000 feet long to a service reservoir located suitably in the town. The supply will be through a network of distribution system with adequate number of public fountains.

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

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

(3) *The Mangalore Water-Supply Scheme (South Kanara district)*.—Government sanctioned the preparation of plans and estimate for a composite water-supply scheme to serve Mangalore and 12 villages *en route*. It is expected to cost Rs. 48.41 lakhs to install and Rs. 46,000 to maintain annually. The scheme has been designed for an ultimate population of 175,000 in 1981 for Mangalore town and 35,000 for the villages *en route*. The rate of supply will respectively be 20 gallons per head per day and 5 gallons per head per day. The supply will be developed from out of the Guppur River situated about 10½ miles from Mangalore through an infiltration gallery, infiltration wells, etc. Water for the suction well will be

pumped through C.I. main ranging from 22" to 7" in diameter to five service reservoirs located at suitable points in the town. Where the head of pumping is not so great as to feed the reservoirs direct, boosters are proposed. From the service reservoirs, water will be distributed to the town through a network of distribution pipes. House service connexions will be given for Mangalore but for the villages *en route* supply will be given through distribution reservoirs, located at control points.

Detailed plans and estimate amounting to Rs. 3.15 lakhs for laying infiltration gallery, suction well, etc., forming the first stage of the scheme have been sent to Government. The work will be taken up for execution as soon as the sanction of Government is received. Other parts of the scheme will be taken up for execution without interruption.

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

(5) *Tenkasi-Courtallam Water supply Scheme (Tirunelveli district)*.—Tenkasi is the gateway to Courtallam, the famous health resort, famous for its falls and holiday season. It has been proposed to have a combined water-supply scheme for those places at an estimated cost of Rs. 15.3 lakhs to supply a total ultimate population of 73,000 at 15 gallons per head per day.

The scheme comprises a direct supply from the Chitta River by gravitation mains for the most part of the year and in summer a storage tank located either near the Tiger Falls or the Five Falls road will serve the source of supply, water having been

filled before the advent of summer. The scheme will serve Tenkasi town, Courtallam, Ilanji and Malaguram villages and each place will have its own service reservoir and distribution system. House service connexions will be given in progressive stages. Detailed plans and estimates will be prepared on receipt of Government approval to the proposals.

(6) *Tenali Drainage Scheme (Guntur district)*.—A sewerage scheme for the Tenali Municipality is expected to cost Rs. 30.39 lakhs to install.

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

(7) *Muthurai—Construction of Storm Water Drains (Mathurai district)*.—Due to want of proper arrangement for disposal of storm water soon after rains, considerable damage is caused to roads and inconvenience to traffic. To improve the situation, Government have sanctioned a scheme costing Rs. 2.42 lakhs for constructing, in the first instance, four important storm water drains in the most affected areas of the town. Construction of other storm water drains will be taken up in due course.

Cotton 1949-50

Premia and Discounts for Prices Fixed

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

[June 22.]

Price of Cement

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

[June 30.]

Problems And Solutions

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

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

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

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

Spadework

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

As Unesco is working in a changing world, the foci of its activities may vary with time and circumstances. Unesco is a living organism and as such

is subject to the laws of adaptation. Thus the main concern in drawing up the list of priorities for 1949 was continuity; the most advanced projects will be carried to a successful conclusion. But the possible repercussions of the results were also considered, and priority was given to projects which might stimulate similar undertakings or win strong support for Unesco in new circles.

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

Reconstruction

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

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

A similar venture is the preparation of a holiday camp for some sixty war orphans of different nationalities, in the Children's Republic of Moulin-Vieux, near Grenoble. Various voluntary work camps and youth camps are

INDIA AND UNESCO

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

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

This article describes Unesco's programme for 1949.

also being organized to undertake different kinds of work; the building of schools, supply of drinking-water, recovery of land threatened by erosion, and so on.

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

1949 Programme Includes Conference In India To Discuss Adult Education

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

"Depression Zones"

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

Education

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

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

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

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

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

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

Arts and Letters

This aim is also at the root of a number of practical measures in the

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

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

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

Science

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

them; exchange of information and surveys, etc.

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

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

Amazon Scheme

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

A less spectacular achievement of the Department of Natural Sciences has been the re-grouping of the scientific organizations scattered throughout the world. It is now trying, through a permanent bureau, to co-ordinate international congresses of medical sciences; to perfect the unifying of abstracts and methods, which should enable any scientist to acquaint himself rapidly with progress made in his particular field; and to suggest urgent measures for conserving natural resources. The latter is a most serious

problem; whilst every year, erosion destroys thousands of square miles of arable land, the human population increases by about 20 millions.

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

Social Studies

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

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

Study of "Tensions"

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

Needless to say, this research is not prompted by mere academic curiosity; Unesco is determined to go to the very

root of the burning problems which will decide man's future. It wants to discover the inner social forces and the complicated mechanism which sets them in motion, so as to influence and, if possible, shape to its purposes the course of history. For that purpose it keeps to its characteristic methods; impressing on men's minds that mankind is one, that no part of it can be injured without jeopardising the whole, and that there are basic responsibilities which no politician may ignore with impunity.

Philosophy of Oneness

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

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

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

Publicity Media

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

Caterpillar Pest In South Kanara Put Under Control

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

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

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

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

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

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

National Drama

(Continued from page 7)

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

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

PART III.

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

(25) Is it rented out at reasonable rates?

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

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

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

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

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

PART IV.

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

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

[June 22.]

Government Servants And U.N. Children Fund

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

No Titles in Official Invitations for Parties

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

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

[June 16.]

DEPARTMENTAL ACTIVITIES

Home Department

Administration Report on Madras Children Act

During the year 1948, the number of Government Certified Schools and the number of private Certified Schools remained the same, viz., 4 and 3, respectively, till July 1948 when the boys of the Junior Certified School, Bellary, were transferred to the Junior Certified School, Tanjore, temporarily in order to provide accommodation for the Mysore Infantry at the Alipuram Jail Buildings, Bellary. The total number of pupils in all the Certified Schools at the end of the year was 1,881 (1,650 boys and 231 girls) as against 1,773 (1568, boys and 205 girls) at the end of 1947. The daily average strength of the school during the year was 1,979.49.

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

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

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

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

(3) Introduction of the scheme of payment of pocket money to pupils in lieu of the system of reward by

'mark money', 'work money' and 'badge money'.

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

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

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

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

Labour Department

Award in Chirakkal Printing and Dyeing Factories

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

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

(i) Young boys taken as apprentices to learn work during the first three months should be paid 12 annas a day.

(ii) From the beginning of the fourth month till the end of the sixth month they should get one rupee a day.

(iii) From the beginning of the seventh month till the end of the first year, workers should get Re. 1-4-0 a day.

(iv) From the beginning of the second year till the end of the third year they should get Rs. 1-8-0 a day.

(v) From the beginning of the fourth year they should get Rs. 1-12-0 a day.

(vi) The mixer or the maistry should get Rs. 2 per day during the first two years of service and Rs. 2-8-0 thereafter. If any worker is now getting a higher wage, he will continue to get it. The proprietors of two factories also, viz., Pioneer Print Works, Pappinisseri, and Desabandhu Dyeing and Printing Works will be at liberty to close down their factories if they so choose on or after 1st August 1949 by giving one month's notice to their workers or one month's wages instead.

The management of Desabandhu Dyeing and Printing Works will pay one month's bonus to its workers for the year 1948 if they have not already done so. The proprietors of the Pioneer Printing Works, Jupiter Dyeing and Printing Works and Hindustan Dyeing and Printing Works need not pay any bonus for 1947-48 to their workers. There is no need to provide Provident Funds in this infant industry. The other claims of the workers are disallowed.

The award is enforced on the parties for a period of one year.

Award in Rajahmundry Cigar Industry Dispute

The Government referred the industrial dispute between the cigar manufacturers in Rajahmundry and the workers in respect of wages, dearness allowance, bonus, leave facilities, etc., for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal, Vijayawada, as the parties could not themselves arrive at any amicable settlement. The Industrial Tribunal having enquired into the case has passed its award with the following recommendations :—

The existing rates of wages of the workers for making different categories of cigars should be increased by 25 per cent. The increased wage rates include dearness allowance also. All the workers are entitled to 12 days sick leave, 12 days casual leave and 12 days privilege leave with wages as per the provisions of the Madras Shops and Establishments Act. In addition

to this, they shall also be entitled to five festival holidays with wages which may be chosen according to the convenience of the workers, but the workers are at liberty to take any more festival holidays without claiming any wages for those days.

Each manufacturer should keep first-aid medicines in his establishment. Except in cases of proved misconduct, dishonesty, disability or inefficiency and for valid reasons such as paucity of materials, etc., the manufacturers should normally continue to employ men who have been regularly working under them. The workers are not entitled to any other special amenities.

The award is declared binding on the parties for one year.

Shop Act Hours

The Government of Madras have ordered under Section 7 (1) of the Madras Shops and Establishments Act, 1947, that with effect from 1st July 1949, no shop situated in the Province of Madras shall be opened on any day earlier than 6 a.m., or closed on any day later than 10 p.m. They have also ordered under Section 13 (1) of the Madras Shops and Establishments Act, 1947, that with effect from 1st July 1949 (1) no commercial establishment situated in the Province of Madras shall be opened on any day earlier than 8 a.m., or closed on any day later than 8 p.m.; (2) no restaurant or eating house situated in the Province of Madras shall be opened on any day earlier than 5 a.m., or closed on any day later than 10 p.m.; and (3) no theatre or place of public amusement or entertainment situated in the Province of Madras shall be opened earlier than 9 a.m. on Sundays and public holidays and 1 p.m. on all other days or closed on any day later than 1-30 a.m.

Banks

The Central Government have appointed the following officers as Conciliation Officers for all banking and insurance companies having branches in more than one Province, under Section 4 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (Central Act XIV of 1947) :—

- (1) Chief Labour Commissioner (Central).
- (2) Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Calcutta.
- (3) Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Bombay.
- (4) Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Kanpur.
- (5) Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Madras.

- (6) Conciliation Officer (Central), Bombay.
- (7) Conciliation Officer (Central), New Delhi.
- (8) Conciliation Officer (Central), Calcutta.
- (9) Conciliation Officer (Central), Gauhati.
- (10) Conciliation Officer (Central), Lucknow.
- (11) Conciliation Officer (Central), Asansol.
- (12) Conciliation Officer (Central), Madras.
- (13) Conciliation Officer (Central), Nagpur.
- (14) Conciliation Officer (Central), Poona.
- (15) Lady Conciliation Officer (Central), New Delhi.

Wages

The draft of certain rules proposed to be made under Section 29 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (Central Act XI of 1948), and published as Government of India, Ministry of Labour, Notification No. L.P. 24 (13), dated New Delhi, the 4th May 1949, for eliciting objections and suggestions from any person with respect to the draft rules before 31st May 1949 has been republished in the Rules Supplement to paragraph 1 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 24th May 1949, at pages 153 to 155.

Under sub-section (2) of Section 26 of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 (Central Act IV of 1936), the Government of Madras have made the Madras Payment of Wages (Unclaimed Amounts) Rules, 1949, in G.O. Ms. No. 2702, Development, dated 20th May 1949.

Trade Unions

The draft of the Trade Unions Recognition (Madras) Regulations, 1949, have been published at pages 170 to 178 of the Rules Supplement—Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 7th June 1949, for general information and to elicit objections or suggestions from the public. Objections or suggestions should be addressed to the Secretary to Government of Madras, Development Department, through the Commissioner of Labour, Madras, before 20th September 1949 in G.O. Ms. No. 2960, Development, dated 1st June 1949.

Disputes and Awards

The Government have enforced the award of the Industrial Tribunal II, Madras, in the dispute between the

workers and the management of the Stoneware Pipes Limited, Tiruvallur, in G.O. Ms. No. 2961, Development, dated 1st June 1949.

The dispute between the workers and the management of the Standard Engineering Works, Madras, has been referred to the Industrial Tribunal II, Madras, for adjudication in G.O. Ms. No. 2975, Development, dated 2nd June 1949. The Government have also prohibited the continuance of lock-out in existence at the time of reference of the dispute for adjudication in G.O. Ms. No. 2976, Development, dated 2nd June 1949.

The dispute between the workers and the management of the New Dhana-lakshmi Foundry, Madras, has been referred to the Industrial Tribunal-II, Madras, for adjudication in G.O. Ms. No. 2979, Development, dated 2nd June 1949. The continuance of the lock-out which was in existence at the time of reference of the dispute for adjudication has been prohibited in G.O. Ms. No. 2980, Development, dated 2nd June 1949.

The Government have enforced the award of the Industrial Tribunal-I, Madras, in the dispute between the workers and the management of the Kandan Textiles Limited, Madras, in G.O. Ms. No. 2981, Development, dated 2nd June 1949.

The workers of the Somasundara Mills Limited, Coimbatore, struck work from 12 noon to 3 p.m. on 10th June 1949 as a protest against the action of the management for not paying 10 days' wages to the temporary workers. The Labour Officer, Coimbatore, intervened and brought about a settlement of the dispute.

The workers of Sri Ramalinga Chco-dambika Mills Limited, Coimbatore, struck work from 8-30 a.m. to 9-45 a.m. on 10th June 1949 as a protest against the action of the management in granting forced leave to some of the reellers.

The workers of the Kaleeswarar Mills Limited, Coimbatore, staged a stay-in-strike from 9 p.m. on 10th June 1949 as a protest against the dismissal of four workers by the management for habitual absenteeism. The stay-in-strike continued for two days. The management declared a lock-out on the 12th evening after the strikers were dispersed by the Police. The Labour Officer, Coimbatore, reports that the situation is peaceful.

The workers of the Proddatur Power and Light, Limited, Proddatur,

went on a sit-down-strike from 1st June 1949 as a protest against non-payment of wages for the last four months. The question of taking action against the management for non-payment of delayed wages under the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, is under consideration.

The workers of Sri Ramachandra Spinning Mill, Pandalapaka, who struck work on 26th May 1949 demanding increase of wages, resumed work on 30th May 1949 on the intervention of the Labour Officer, Visakhapatnam.

The dispute between the workers and the management of the Maruthi Bus Service, Bhimavaram, West Godavari District, has been referred to the Industrial Tribunal, Vijayawada, for adjudication in G.O. Ms. No. 2836, Development, dated 27th May 1949.

The continuance of the strike and lock-out which were in existence in the shops of certain merchants at Guntur in connexion with the industrial dispute between them and the 'Muta' coolies was prohibited in G.O. Ms. No. 2978, Development, dated 2nd June 1949, consequent on the reference of the dispute for adjudication.

The dispute between the workers and the Handloom Factories in Chirakkal Taluk, Malabar District, have been referred to the Industrial Tribunal, Coimbatore, for adjudication, in G.O. Ms. No. 2502, Development, dated 11th May 1949.

The Government have enforced the award of the Industrial Tribunal, Mathurai, in the dispute between the workers and the management of the Murugan Transports, Limited, Dindigul, in G.O. Ms. No. 2795, Development, dated 25th May 1949.

The dispute between the handloom weavers and the silk cloth producers of Kumbakonam, Tanjore District, has been referred to the Industrial Tribunal, Mathurai, for adjudication in G.O. Ms. No. 3017, Development, dated 3rd June 1949.

The Government have enforced the award of the Industrial Tribunal, Mathurai, in the dispute between the master weavers and the handloom weavers working under them at Wora-yur, Tiruchirappalli, in G.O. Ms. No. 2566, Development, dated 14th May 1949.

The dispute between the workers and the management of the "703" Beedi Factory, Tiruchirappalli, has been referred to the Industrial Tribunal, Mathurai, for adjudication in G.O. Ms. No. 2700, Development, dated 20th May 1949.

JAGGERY CO-OPS., GAME, THRIFT, CREDIT SOCIETIES AID IN PROHIBITION AMELIORATION

The following is a report on the enforcement of Prohibition during April 1949 and the ameliorative work connected with it.

Enforcement

Cases.—The total number of cases detected during the month in the 25 districts of the Province was 5,467 as against 5,893 cases detected during the previous month. The total number of cases reported in the 16 districts to which Prohibition was extended in 1946 and 1947 was 3,829 as against 4,151 during the previous month. In the nine new Prohibition districts the total number of cases reported during the month was 1,638 as against 1,742 in the previous month. There was a decrease in the number of cases detected in the majority of districts.

Illicit distillation.—Of the total number of cases reported in the 25 districts 2,602 cases related to illicit distillation and kindred offences as against 2,744 cases during the previous month. In Kurnool District offenders could not be traced in 20 cases involving 1,440 gallons of wash and 13 sets of distilling implements. In Cuddapah District difficulty was experienced in determining the ownership of huge quantities of contraband kept in the open by illicit distillers and the villagers also did not expose the real offenders. In Salem District as many as 7,445 gallons of wash were seized and destroyed in addition to 81 gallons of illicitly distilled arrack. Of these 5,408 gallons in 417 unclaimed mud pots were found in open places.

Owing to the cashew season in South Kanara and Malabar Districts, 102 cases and 45 cases respectively of illicit distillation were detected during the month in these districts. In South Arcot District an effective raid was launched in Gingee Taluk bordering North Arcot District resulting in the detection of 14 cases of illicit distillation involving 600 gallons of wash in addition to a lot of distilling implements and about six gallons of illicitly distilled arrack.

Illicit tapping.—In the 25 districts, 307 cases of illicit tapping were reported during the month as against 297 cases in the previous month. Of these 178 related to tapping for fermented toddy, 45 to permitting sweet toddy to ferment

and 84 to tapping for sweet toddy without licences. Increase in the number of cases of tapping for fermented toddy was contributed mainly by Coimbatore and West Godavari Districts. In the latter district as many as 40 cases were reported.

Smuggling of liquor.—The total number of cases of smuggling of liquor reported during the month was 77 as against 73 during the previous month. In South Arcot, 19 cases of smuggling of liquor from French territory were detected during the month. A case of smuggling involving 35 bottles of Mysore pale brandy was reported in Nellore District.

Intoxicating drugs.—One hundred and thirty-six cases relating to intoxicating drugs were reported in all the 25 districts as against 181 cases reported during the previous month. In Dhone, Kurnool District, a case of possession of 34 tolas of ganja was detected. In one of the cases reported in Chittoor District 105 tolas of Mysore ganja was seized. The Customs Inspector, Special Division, Madras, reported two cases under the Opium Act involving 4 seers of opium. The accused belonged to the crew of one of the ships which anchored at Madras.

Amelioration

Alternative employment for ex-tappers.—During the month, 133 jaggery manufacturing societies were organized in the districts where tapping of sweet juice was permitted. Three hundred and fourteen thousand four hundred and seventy-six maunds of jaggery valued at Rs. 13.54 lakhs were produced in the jaggery societies. Two Milk Supply Societies were organised in East Godavari District and one in Mathurai District. The Hon'ble Minister for Prohibition inspected the Tiruvanniyur Milk Supply Society in Chingleput District on 29th April 1949. The Government sanctioned a subsidy of Rs. 100 per mensem for a period of six months to each of the Pappanchavadi and Korukkupet Milk Supply Societies formed for the benefit of ex-tappers.

During the month, the Government approved the scheme for the formation of two cottage industries societies for coir-making at Yengandiyur and Vadana-palli in Malabar district and sanctioned

a subsidy of Rs. 6,600 to each of them. A Weavers' Co-operative Society was formed at Kunnathur exclusively for the benefit of ex-tapper weavers in Chingleput district. Eight Tenants' Co-operative Societies were organized in the districts of Guntur and Krishna. Some of the ex-tappers secured employment as agricultural labourers, unskilled workers in industrial concerns, watchmen, peons, etc., gang coolies under the Engineering department, etc.

The most important co-operative societies newly organized for the bene-

fit of the general public as well as ex-tappers include two Field Labourers' Co-operative Societies, one Leather Workers' Co-operative Society at Inchpet, two Egg Production Societies at Tadepalli and Kondur, a Blanket Weavers' Co-operative Society at Pedatunidi and a Better Living Co-operative Society at Balyalagudem in Krishna district, Milk Supply Societies at Korukkupet and Sembiam, and a Fishermen's Society in Madras.

Rural Credit Societies and Gramasanghams.—Rural credit societies and Gramasanghams did good work for the

improvement of the social and economic condition of the villagers particularly in the direction of education, communications, public health, sanitation and women's uplift.

Rural recreation.—During the month, dramas, bhajanas, kalakshepams, folk dances, etc., were held at many places in the Province. Rural Welfare Officers visited 1,275 villages and conducted rural games in 542 villages. These include 56 firka tournaments, 5 taluk tournaments, 6 divisional tournaments and one district tournament.

Thrift.—A sum of Rs. 11,555 was saved in hundi boxes.

Food and Nutrition

Calories Are Vital Factors In Measuring Health Potential Of Dietary

Almost every day we hear food experts talking about calories. We are told that well-fed human beings need so many calories a day—and that people in India fall short of this by so much—that people in Europe have been managing for so many years on so much less—all in terms of calories.

What is a calorie? A calorie is the amount of heat required to raise that temperature of 1,000 grammes of water by one degree Centigrade. It is a unit of heat used as a yard stick by experts for the estimation of energy derived from food. The human body is very much like a machine. The food we eat is its fuel; the food is burnt in the body to keep the human machine going.

The heat generated during the process indicates roughly if one is getting more or less than he needs. Just as a motor car will not run on oil, water or petrol alone but needs a combination of all three, a human being cannot live on energy-giving foods alone. He needs also, for his diet to be adequate for health, enough proteins, vitamins and minerals.

Balanced Dietary

We cannot live on a diet which contains one essential constituent to the exclusion of others. Sugar is a good food, but an English doctor who tried the experiment of living only on sugar for a month, killed himself in the attempt.

Three out of the five essential constituents of our dietary can be conveniently reduced to a common denominator—the number of calories of heat produced by their combustion within the body. The other two factors—mineral salts and vitamins—cannot be measured by this yard stick.

But food experts can still use the calorie to work out the needs of human beings. The assumption is that foods

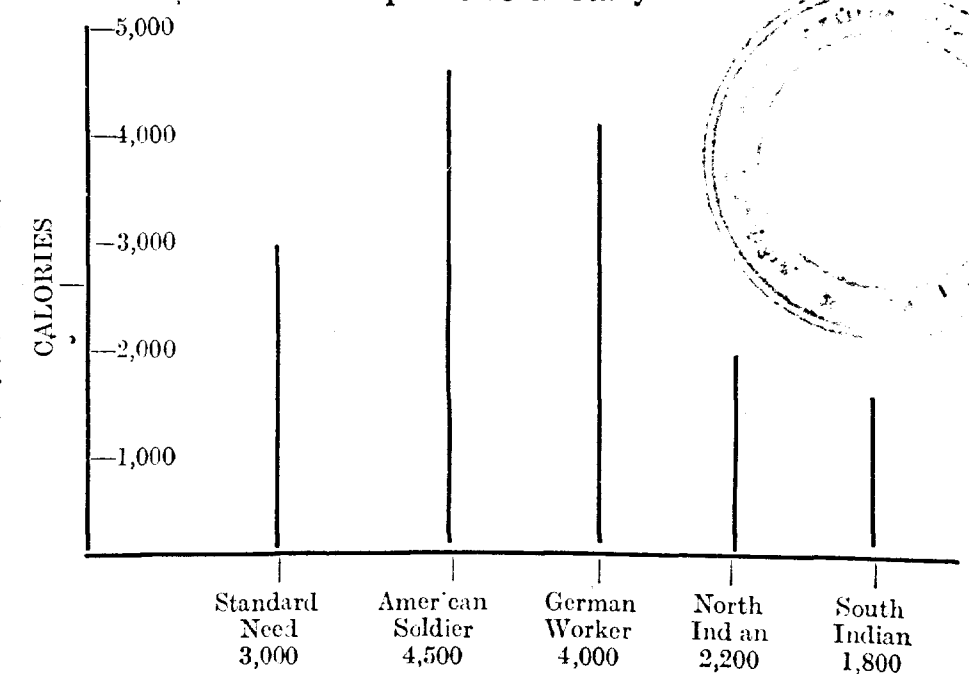
like fresh fruit and vegetables, liver, meat and eggs, which figure in the normal diet of people in other lands, will supply enough of the essential salts and vitamins required to maintain good health.

On this assumption experts figure out that a healthy human being must have 3,000 calories a day. People doing hard work in Germany were allowed 4,000 calories a day during the War. The American soldier was estimated to consume food equivalent to 4,500 calories a day.

Defects

As against this, the normal diet of the average Indian is estimated to yield on an average 1,800 to 2,000 calories a day.

Comparative Dietary



One of the main defects of the average dietary is that it is almost entirely made up energy-producing foods with very little protective foods. The diet of the masses in our country is deficient in mineral salts and vitamins, so important for health. As compared to this average Westerner's diet is richer in the "first class" proteins, minerals and vitamins. We should, therefore, supplement our diet with protective foods that are available.

However, the fact that the Indian diet is poorer than that of the Europeans is very slightly mitigated by the fact that people living in the tropics need fewer calories than those living in temperate or cold regions. The difference is mainly due to the respective climates. In temperate regions a part of the food consumed is converted into heat for keeping the body warm and therefore, people living in these areas require more calories. In colder regions much of the food consumed has to be converted into heat to keep the body warm; a small proportion of the food taken is thus used in the tropics.

Vital Elements

Though we have more livestock than any other country, the milk yield is very low. We should produce more protective foods—fish, meat, milk, butter, cheese, eggs, fruits and green vegetables. At present we produce less of these per head than any other big agricultural country.

Generally speaking, there is no class of people in this country which does not need an improved diet. The diet must be so varied that no one vital element is missing from it. We have to pay more attention to leafy vegetables which are fairly cheap; though the calorie value is not high, leafy vegetables are rich in vitamins A and C, and mine als, calcium and iron which help to build bones and blood. We can meet the present shortage of fats by growing more *til*, mustard, rape-seeds and groundnuts.

Rice is nourishing if it is hand-pounded or parboiled before milling. In order to get more nutrition out of wheat it should not be denuded of its bran when ground.

You have to be on your guard against slavery to cliches where calories are concerned. In India it would be most dangerous to make assumption

based on the fuel value of the food we consume. A car that is given only petrol and is never serviced will have a very short life. And the trouble with most Indians is that they are running their human motors only

on fuel without giving much thought to the continual process of servicing and repair that nature enjoins on us through the agency of proteins, mineral salts and vitamins.

(K. Laurie in *National Herald*)

Book Reviews

"THE UTTARA YOGI HIMALAYA."

(Published by the Sivananda Publication League, Anandakuteer, Rikhikesh—
Price Rs. 2-8-0)

The book under review is a collection of fifty-one essays and poems written by the admirers and disciples of Swami Sivananda and is dedicated to the "Revered Gurudev" on the eve of his joyous Diamond Jubilee. It gives a comprehensive picture of this great dynamic yogi and practical sanyasi. To all those who strive to achieve God-realisation, this book will amply repay perusal.

—K.C.N.

"THE UPANISHAD DRAMA"

By Sri Swami Sivananda,
Price Rs. 3.

"HINDU FASTS AND FESTIVALS AND THEIR PHILOSOPHY"

Price Rs. 3-4-0.

(Published by the Sivananda Publication League, Anandakuteer, Rikhikesh.)

I

In "The Upanishad Drama," Swami Sivananda has given a dramatic setting to the subject-matter contained in the four important Upanishads, viz., Kathopanishad, Kenopanishad, Brihadran-yaka Upanishad and Chandogya Upanishad. The writers of Upanishads generally prefer dialogues to discourses proper to elucidate their theme, because that method is more impressive from the point of view of teaching and the name Upanishad itself suggests a teacher-and-disciple association. In the Kathopanishad, the enquirer is Nachiketas and Yama appears in the role of a teacher. In the Kenopanishad, the prayer of the preceptor in which he seeks power and vigour through Upanishadic virtues form the basis of the teaching. In this Upanishad,

the Swamiji has introduced Brahmananda as the preceptor and Vichara-chaitanya as the disciple.

In the Brihadran-yaka Upanishad which is considered the greatest of Upanishads by Sri Sankaracharya, Yajnavalkya, the famous sage, expounds the doctrine of Brahma-Atman identity (*advaita*) in reply to the enquiries of Maitreyi chiefly, though two other disciples, Gargi and Uddalaga, appear later on. In the Chandogya Upanishad, it is Narada who receives the knowledge about Brahman from Sanatkuma-a, another well-known sage of the Vedic Age. A distinction is made in this Upanishad between theoretical knowledge and practical knowledge of the scriptures, Narada representing originally theoretical knowledge and Sanatkumara the practical side of it.

It need hardly be stated that in all these Upanishads, the conception and knowledge of Brahman (the supreme being or power) in all its aspects is dealt with; and it is a synthesis of this that is appearing in the Bhagavad Geeta. The Swami's rendering of the whole thing in a dramatic form makes it easy reading even for beginners in the Vedanta Philosophy.

II

In the "Hindu Fasts and Festivals" an attempt has been made to give an account and significance of the important Hindu fasts and festivals. The Swamiji has listed seventy of them; and his attempt to explain the deep spiritual import of these festivals is really laudable. A good number of festivals still remain to be listed, and one feels that the Swamiji should have investigated the origin and importance of festivals in accordance with their local significance.

—K.C.N.

Madras Information

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"WE SEEK TO SERVE AND NOT TO COMPETE"

August 15, 1949

What Swaraj Means To Me

SWARAJ can never be a free gift by one nation to another. It is a treasure to be purchased with a nation's best blood. It will cease to be a gift when we have paid dearly for it. Swaraj will be a fruit of incessant labour, suffering beyond measure.

The word swaraj is a sacred word, a Vedic word, meaning self-rule and self-restraint, and not freedom from all restraint which 'independence' often means.

Swaraj is the abandonment of the fear of death. A nation which allows itself to be influenced by the fear of death cannot attain swaraj, and cannot retain it if somehow attained.

The splendour of the spring is reflected in every tree, the whole earth is then filled with the freshness of youth. Similarly, when the swaraj spirit has really permeated society, a stranger suddenly come upon us will observe energy in every walk of life, he will find national servants engaged, each according to his abilities, in a variety of public activities.

Real swaraj will come not by the acquisition of authority by a few but by the acquisition of the capacity by all to resist authority when it is abused. In other words, swaraj is to be attained by educating the masses to a sense of their capacity to regulate and control authority.



Swaraj for me means freedom for the meanest of our countrymen. I am not interested in freeing India merely from the English yoke. I am bent upon freeing India from any yoke whatsoever. I have no desire to exchange king log for king stork.

Surely swaraj will not drop from the clouds. It will be the fruit of patience, perseverance, ceaseless toil, courage and intelligent appreciation of the environment.

If swaraj was not meant to civilize us, and to purify and stabilize our civilization, it would be nothing worth. The very essence of our civilization is that we give a paramount place to morality in all our affairs, public or private.

If we wish to achieve swaraj through Truth and non-violence, gradual but steady building up from the bottom upwards by constructive effort is the only way. This rules out the deliberate creation of an anarchical state for the overthrow of the established order in the hope of throwing up from within a dictator who would rule with a rod of iron and produce order out of disorder.

The swaraj of my—our—dream recognizes no race or religious distinctions. Nor is it to be the monopoly of the lettered persons nor yet of monied men. Swaraj is to be for all, including the former, but emphatically including the maimed, the blind, the starving toiling millions.

—MAHATMA GANDHI

MADRAS INFORMATION

15TH AUGUST 1949 marks the completion of two years in the age of our country's independence. The great battle for freedom fought by our Nation under the guidance of the Congress and Mahatma Gandhi was over two years ago; and independence was achieved by us in a peaceful manner, unknown to history. The economic degeneration and the growing

Governments, both at the Centre and in the Provinces, constituted as they are by the Congress Party, are wedded to the ideals and policies propounded by the Congress, and they are not slack in their endeavours to improve the economic conditions of the people.

But the progress achieved till now might not have been so much as to

In Freedom's Wake

WELFARE OF MASSES IS MAIN CONSIDERATION

By THE HON'BLE SRI P. S. KUMARASWAMY RAJA,
Premier of Madras

poverty among the masses which are the outcome of nearly two centuries of foreign rule, have stirred the Congress into action in a country-wide scale for wiping out the said menace to national prosperity.

After the assumption by Gandhiji of the leadership of the Congress, the Congress became a more popular organization, as it was his cherished desire that the well-being and happiness of the common man being the very basis of the country's prosperity, the Congress and its activities should be shaped and guided by the popular will. The prosperity of a few alone does not indicate the prosperity of the country. But the very foundation for the country's prosperity is the contentment and happiness of the millions of common men.

So, the bettering of the conditions of the masses and placing them above want with regard to the primary necessities in life was his ideal. The Congress programme of work for the eradication of the drink evil, for the dissipation of social inequalities, and for the improvement of cottage industries, etc., were all initial steps taken by the Congress towards the achievement of that ideal.

The advent of independence and the functioning of the popular democratic Governments for the last two years, would naturally give rise to the query as to how far the Congress policies have been implemented and how far the Governments, both at the Centre and in the Provinces, have succeeded in achieving the objects which the Congress stands for. The

reach the mark of popular expectation; because confronted as we are with unforeseen problems and events seriously engaging the attention of the Governments, it is not possible to boast of such a huge record of achievement in the field of national reconstruction and development as would have been possible under normal circumstances.

The partition of our country, the happening of tragic events engendered by fanaticism and the transference of lakhs and lakhs of people from one part of the country to another, followed by huge problems of rehabilitation, have all caused severe strain on the

Laudable Efforts

I am glad to associate myself with your laudable efforts to publicise and educate the people of your Province about the policies, programmes and achievements of your Government. In these days when Government and their workers are alike subjected to vicious and false propaganda it is imperative on the part of Government to publicise their activities in a proper manner. I need hardly say that I wish every success to your venture.

GOPINATH BARDOLOI,
Premier of Assam.

INDEPENDENCE NUMBER

finances of the Central Government. The independence of our country has also brought with it certain complicated and knotty problems which we had to shoulder as part of the heritage. The time, energy and resources which the Central Government were obliged to utilize for surmounting such difficult situations, would, if utilized for the implementation of schemes of national reconstruction and development, have yielded brilliant results, worthy of the endeavours.

However, it is to be said to the credit of our talented leaders running the Government at the Centre that despite the various adverse circumstances taxing them almost from the very inception of their shouldering the responsibility of administration, the record of work achieved by them is not small. Their efforts for the elimination of disruptive forces and laying the foundation for national unity and consolidation, and the results they achieved, are something marvellous.

The fusion of the States into convenient administrative federations and the merger of some of them with the rest of India, which have been worked up with lightning speed so to say, are achievements for which our leaders at the Centre deserve our Nation's unanimous praise. The integration and merger of States, besides destroying the artificial barriers existing between the various parts of our country, have brought about national unity and consolidation, on which depends largely the prosperity of our country.

It is hoped that ere long, the Government of India would be free from the strain created by the unforeseen problems, so as to be in a position to afford much more assistance to the Provincial Governments in furtherance of their schemes for development.

The Provincial Governments too are doing their utmost within the limits of their finances for the betterment of the conditions of the people. It is to be said to the credit of our Province that it is much ahead of other Provinces in the adoption of ameliorative measures aiming at improving the conditions of the people. To Madras goes the unique distinction of having introduced total prohibition—the foremost of the reforms advocated by Gandhiji. This measure was introduced by our Provincial Government in response to popular demand and in pursuance of the mandate of the Congress Party.

The introduction of prohibition throughout the Province has of course taken away a large portion of our finance to the tune of 16 crores. It was the biggest single item of revenue which our Province could not ordinarily afford to lose. But still, the Government embarked on the said scheme, despite the hugeness of the loss resulting thereby, because of the immense good the scheme conferred on the people at large, and especially the lower classes, who are generally the unfortunate victims of the drink-evil. That it is a measure bringing bliss and happiness to the common people, none can doubt or dispute.

Obviously, the financial deficit caused by prohibition has to be made good by sources of fresh taxation. The levy of Sales Tax has compensated to some extent the loss of excise revenue. Other sources of taxation have to be tapped in order to bring about a balanced budget and for the discharge of the normal functions of the Government.

Good of the People

But to give more relief to the people, large finance is necessary; and no Government can proceed with their schemes calculated to benefit the people without sound finance, which has to come necessarily by way of contributions from the people themselves in the shape of taxes. Would the present Government, run under the auspices of the Congress, which is always wedded to the policy of doing good to the people, act otherwise than for the good of the people?

Prohibition is not the solitary record of achievement which our Province can boast of. The abolition of the Zamindari system is another reform sponsored and achieved by the Government with a view to conferring more rights on the occupiers of lands and thus to do away with the disparity in the economic conditions now existing in the society. In this respect also, Madras takes the pride of being the pioneer.

The Panchayat Bill which is already on the anvil at the Legislature is yet another instance of the Government's endeavour to install sound democratic units of administration in the villages with larger powers of management being vested in them. Many other kindred measures have been taken and are yet to be taken. The people whose welfare is aimed at by these measures, will, I am sure, appreciate the Government's bona fides and goodwill towards them.

MESSAGES

Messages

Minister for Health,
India.

NEW DELHI,
17th May 1949

Day of Blessing and Rededication

Independence means nothing if it does not kindle anew in the inner recesses of the hearts of us all a burning desire to give ourselves utterly to the service of India. Gandhiji gave us much in addition to political independence. I think it is to that 'much' that we must turn our attention today. He used to commemorate every great event by fasting because he believed in fasting as a means of mental and spiritual upliftment. I hope August 15, 1949, will be for each one of us a day of blessing whereby we may be enabled to rededicate ourselves to selfless service of our dear country.

AMRIT KAUR,
Minister for Health, Government of India

Premier,
Bombay.

SECRETARIAT,
BOMBAY.
12th July 1949

Rendering Admirable Service

I send my greetings to the *Madras Information* on the occasion of the second anniversary of our Freedom.

Since the achievement of Independence, the Congress Governments have embarked upon a number of schemes and projects aimed at the amelioration of the condition of the masses. It is admitted on all sides that the success of any scheme depends, to a large extent, upon the degree of understanding and co-operation on the part of the people who are to be benefited by such a scheme; and hence the need for adequate and sustained publicity.

In the world conditions obtaining today, every Government has found it necessary to have a Department of Publicity in order to ensure correct understanding of its activities by the general population.

The *Madras Information*, a wing of the publicity organization of the Madras Government, is rendering admirable service to people of Madras and I wish it all success.

B. G. KHER,
Premier, Government of Bombay

Premier,
West Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
20th May 1949

Responsibilities and Liabilities

Independence has put upon us, Indians, increasing responsibilities and liabilities: responsibilities to consolidate our freedom and organize our forces for a planned development of the country; liabilities to establish peace and goodwill among the peoples of the world. India is now on her trial and the next few years will be the most significant in her history. May India and her people give proper value to their newly found opportunities for service and sacrifice.

B. C. ROY,
Premier, Government of West Bengal

BY 15th AUGUST 1949, India's independence will be two years old. It is perhaps time to take stock of the price which this country has paid to have the privilege of being called independent. Thousands of men and women, rich and poor alike, have contributed their all in this great sacrifice for freedom. Vast sums have been spent and years of con-

testing time for nations, especially during their onward march of progress. We, in India, seem to suffer from an overpowering desire for relaxation and rest. That is very dangerous now at our time of progress when the nation still demands as great a sacrifice as was made possible during the time of our struggle for freedom.

by their blood for the freedom struggle have to demand comfort, ease and preference in terms of the service they have rendered for the sake of the country, we would be trading upon the credit of our nation.

Birth of Freedom is a signal for further demand from the nation. For such sacrifices as would make life possible, happy and comfortable and indeed, for some time to come, this lesson must not be forgotten and sons of those great men who have suffered for the country should remember that in the name of their parents who have given of their best, it becomes the duty of their children to give some of their best also towards this central pool, which will make national life easy and comfortable. We should, in the name of equity and justice, try to limit our demands and try to be content with what we have and derive happiness in trying to secure something better for the future.

Services in the defence of the country, in the constructive activities of the nation and in the work of those things that go to the well-being of our people is necessary in every walk of life. Unless that quantum of service is honestly rendered and faithfully given, continuance of freedom will become very difficult. The world is still troubled on account of wars and threat of wars. It is only a moral re-adjustment that would stand the strain of the present age and to that we have got to dedicate ourselves. Our educational institutions, our services, our defence forces and everything that goes to serve mankind, have got to be at its best and we should learn to give freely for it. It is that that will make possible a healthy and happy outlook on the future of this country, a future so full of possibilities and full of greatness.

India is no small country, as it has one-fifth of the human race and has got to show characteristics of tolerance, sustenance and fairplay if we are to deserve the reputation of being leaders of Asia and naturally be a good part of the world. To that ideal we have got to subscribe ourselves and strive for. May Mother India give us strength enough to carry on this heritage for future generations to come and make our country take the rightful place in the comity of nations! This is my wish and this is what I want to convey to India of today on the Third Independent Year which commences from the 15th August 1949.

Sacrifice And Serve To Save Swaraj

Freedom Struggle Has Not Ended

By HON'BLE DR. T. S. S. RAJAN, Minister for Health

tinuous struggle against power which had its sway without restraint has been fought.

But, it is very difficult to convince people that struggle for freedom never ends with an attainment of it. In fact, struggle to maintain freedom begins from the very moment we attain independence. All those sacrifices, moral and material, which made freedom possible for any slave country has to be continued unrelentingly in the maintenance of it, particularly in the early stages. India is in that stage now. The moral strength which made freedom possible under the leadership of one of the world's greatest men, Mahatma Gandhi, is now being carried on by a number of well-trained and good men struggling at the top to guide this newborn freedom.

But most of the people do not seem to realize what freedom implies. It does demand the continuous service of moral forces and discipline of a rare quality. Our country has to find that inexhaustible moral resource that is very difficult to get. The output of patriotism and sacrifice that was possible in the desire for freedom has to continue for some time longer to maintain the freedom. Army, Civil Government and even individual relations between man and man demand the same sustaining force for the continuance of freedom.

No doubt, the struggle for freedom has been long and protracted and people have got tired in the protracted negotiations as a result of freedom's struggle. The hour of success is the

Sacrifice

People who have suffered, who have lost their wealth and denied themselves the advantages of a free life seem to be eager to take rest, in fact to cash on their sacrifice in terms of material wealth and gain. Sons of political sufferers demand preference in the name of the sacrifice of their fathers. They demand preferential admission in colleges and schools and preferential treatment in entry to the State services. In fact, they seem to say that because their fathers have suffered they demand all the privileges in the name of their sacrifice.

In a poor country like India, where we have yet to regain national self-sufficiency in many walks of life, the struggle for existence is certainly great. But even so, the demand for sacrifice continues to be greater than in the past. If those that have paid

COVER PAGE

Our cover page by Artist Prasanna is a graphic rendering of two years of Independence. We may take it that the aged but sturdy kisan is the eternal India of the villages, the infant our lately born freedom and the milestone a birthday pointer on the road to all our cherished ideals.

Hope And Cheer

It is a matter of genuine pride to be called upon to give a message to the people of a sister Province. And what else would it be except a message of hope and cheer in the common struggle against the forces of evil threatening to jeopardise our hard won freedom? It is in the nature of comparing notes. None of us is without faults and failings; Madras and East Punjab have almost identical problems to solve. While our achievements would not fail to inspire our Madras brethren; our failings should serve as a warning to them. The real India of Gandhiji's dream has yet to be built. The Congress as a peacetime organization has still to prove its mettle. Whether it emerges as real stuff or tinsel the next few years alone would unfold. Meanwhile, it is the duty of every one of us to work for the establishment of an ideal State worthy of our past traditions and culture.

BHIM SEN SACHAR,
Premier of East Punjab.

THE AFTERMATH of war is, in many ways, worse than the war itself. It makes for a period of great tumult, turmoil, tribulations and revolutions. During this period, millions of people everywhere are seen on the move—marching, struggling and even dying—in quest of a better order of things, a heavenly world. The break-up of war-time economy has serious socio-economic repercussions marked by an all-round war-weariness, decline in general morale, growing unemployment, rising prices, etc., all of which aggravate the already bleak situation and create a tense economic conflict and a terrific psychological tension and restlessness.

It is in these abnormal times that Fascism and Communism make their appearance as Messiahs of peace, plenty and prosperity to the agonized and bewildered masses. That these isms are able to catch the fancy of the people so swiftly needs some analysis for a proper understanding. It is a fact that every idea has its own period

of growth. When objective conditions favour its growth, it develops into a motive force and, in course of time, comes to acquire the halo of a myth. In the post-war periods marked as they are by great excitement, tension and thrill, any idea that offers a radical solution to the extremely complicated problems facing the war-torn people, stands the greatest chance of attracting the people's attention most.

on the move hankering for a solution to their miserable plight. Fascism and Communism both are seemingly very logical systems of thought and what we need to do is to analyse them dispassionately and examine them critically to find out whether they really take us to a heavenly future or they are mere hypnotizing slogans playing with our distress and misfortunes.

Indian Communists Work For Disorders

By SRI GOVIND SAHAI, Parliamentary Secretary to the Premier of the United Provinces

Escapist Philosophy

Fascism and Communism, with their radical and extremist approach, find a willing acceptance from those who, in their haste and agony, only hanker after getting a move, whether backwards or forwards they care not, in the fond hope of escaping the miseries of the present. Fascism, investing the past with a halo, proposes to stand and work for the revival of the past glories and thus hypnotizes the weak and decadent who hail it as a panacea for their salvation and regeneration.

Communism, with its dialectic and clear pointer to a glamorous future, assures us of a new order of society and a workers' raj. Naturally enough, the over-strained and bewildered people, mostly the middle-classes, tend to move to one or the other direction which appear to them to offer a solution to their problems.

India is no exception to this inevitable phase of conflicts and social growth. One may or may not accept it but, here too, millions of people are

Fascist Technique

There is no difference between Fascism and Communism so far as their organization, technique and means of propaganda are concerned. Both believe in totalitarianism and regimentation of thought. Both have the same technique to create chaos and confusion and use the distress of the people with impunity to their advantage. Both depend upon the youth as their cannon fodder and both endeavour to infiltrate into the services.

Fascism survives through the myth of cultural revivalism, sanctity of private property, language and religion. Communism survives through its dialectical materialism, theory of class conflicts and the inevitability of the *Mazdoor* dictatorship. Both believe that any means is good enough provided it helps them to achieve the object and so, for both of them, there is nothing as truth and scruple in life.

As has been emphasized above, both these isms have their period of growth. So also have they a period of decline. Just after World War II, it seemed as if the Red menace would envelop the whole Europe but it is apparent now that its tempo is decreasing and, counteracting it, the forces of reaction have begun to consolidate themselves. Near at home, Communal Fascism first developed in a formidable form when the independent dominions of India and Pakistan came into being but now it seems to be receding and Communism seems to be overtaking us like an upsurging wave.



SRI GOVIND SAHAI

Indian Communists

Most of the people in India seem to confuse Communism with the Communist Party. Communism is a philosophy of life, a system of thought and a concept of society. I will not discuss here the Marxian thesis of dialectical materialism, but discuss the character of the Communist Party and its role in the Indian politics. Tracing its ancestry to the Third International, the Communist Party

to suffer from a great contradiction in their professions and expressions. To all Communists, Russia, the land of Communism, is a symbol of hope and inspiration. It is the citadel of progress and any attack upon Russia is an attack upon World Communism and, therefore, every Communist is mentally attached to Russia, though physically he has to offer fake loyalties to the land in which he may be living. His professions of loyalty to

cracy of the Communists was fully exposed when Russia and Germany for their own, though contradictory, interests entered into a non-aggression pact. When the war had started, the Communists of India had cried themselves hoarse that the war was clearly Imperialist in character and had, therefore, accused the Congress leadership of failure to resort to mass action to help uprooting Imperialism for all time.

For Germany, not only in India, but all the world over, the Communists developed a sudden sympathy notwithstanding the fact that Germany had hitherto remained their No. 1 Enemy. The French Communists advised the people to sabotage the war effort of M. Daladier, the then Prime Minister of France and the French Communist leader M. Thorez even broadcast from Berlin Radio exhorting the French to sabotage their Government's war efforts for, he emphasized, M. Daladier was throwing the French into an Imperialist war.

But when Russia was attacked by Germany the character of the war

changed all of a sudden for the Communists. One fine morning, the people rose to learn from the Communists that the war had developed into a peoples' war because the peoples' fortress, known as the Soviet Russia, had been attacked by the Nazi hordes and bandits. Now the Indian people were also advised, by the Communists, to develop a love for the British as the British had become friends of Russia. These Communist friends did not for a moment contemplate the awkwardness of the situation in which the Congress would have landed had it followed their policy when the war had started. According to the guidance now given by the Communists, the Congress should have abandoned its mass struggle programme started in 1939, and developed a love for the British to "do or die" for them!!

Anti-Nationalists

One can very easily understand the technique of the Communist Party if only one understands that a Communist does not believe in nationalism but in Russia as the symbol of his hopes and aspirations. His only belief is "who lives if Russia dies and who dies if Russia lives" and this works as a stimulant for him and he comes to regard that he has a message for the world. He has a convincing logic, all its own, and through its dialectics he reduces a man into a machine. In fact dialectics for him has developed into a myth.

If we look at the Communist Party in the above perspective, it would be easy for us to understand how it has come to pass that the Communist Party has always been fundamentally opposed to the nationalist struggle in India. In 1930, it ridiculed the Salt Satyagraha. In 1931, it condemned the Gandhi-Irwin Pact on the plea that the masses were heading towards a revolution and the Congress reactionary leadership was sabotaging the urge of the people. First the Salt Satyagraha was ridiculed because, according to the Communists, it would not ginger up the masses and was, therefore, dubbed as a sentimental approach. At the time of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact, however, ignoring what they had said before, they asserted that the Salt Satyagraha had not only ginged up the people but had created a revolutionary situation which would end the British rule but for the fact that the Congress leadership had sabotaged it and entered into

PRIDE AND FAITH

Independent India is now entering her third year. Let us look back with pride and satisfaction on the two years of hard and honest struggle, and look forward with renewed courage, hope and faith to the years that await us.

We are passing through difficult times, confronted with numerous problems that are clamouring for solution. But the legacy of love bequeathed to us by the Father of the Nation shall illumine our path and guide us.

It is our unique privilege that we have today at the helm of national affairs men whose lives are one long, noble saga of suffering, service and sacrifice. In their hands the Nation's destinies are safe. It is our duty to help them to serve us. The intelligent and active co-operation of the people with the Government can alone help the nation to tide over its difficulties.

Let us then march forward, guided by the past, fortified by the present and inspired by the future.

M. BAKTHAVATSALAM,

Minister for Public Works.

an unholy pact with the British Imperialism.

In 1932, an unwarranted Imperialist attack upon the Congress organization was not condemned by the Communists so much as the Congress struggle to resist that attack was pooch-pooched. Again, in 1939, when the war broke out and Mahatmaji started the Individual Satyagraha Movement, the significant action was jeered at by the Communists and the leadership was accused of not giving a proper lead to the country. The Communists, in those days, were more anti-British and anti-Nazi and so wanted a mass struggle.

Later on, in 1942, when the Congress leadership asked the British to quit and the people to "do or die", the Communists opposed it and declared from the housetops that it was against the peoples' interests. When, however, Germany attacked Russia, the entire complexion of the Communist attitude towards the British changed. All these contradictory actions amply explain that the Communist Party in India never had any heart in the nationalist struggle but believed and still believes that, through a process of dialectical evolution, a peoples' revolution shall take place.

For a positive approach we must look to the building of a healthy psychological front against Communism. That would require training of the people in the art of democracy

and rearing up of a love in them for democratic institutions. Children's movement, training in the working of parliamentary institutions, holding of sports in an organized manner—all are necessary for the growth of democratic thought. A sustained effort is needed and all care should be taken not to mistake demagogism for democracy.

Democracy, to say the least, has a pretty good case, for the world is fully aware of the serious consequences of totalitarianism. Apart from it, if an intelligent approach is made and the fallacies of Communism are brought home, the people can very easily be convinced of the soundness of democracy as a better system of society and Government than Fascism and Communism which alienate themselves from the people by being based upon totalitarianism.

Today in India conditions are very much similar to those prevailing in Germany after World War I. It is a fact that the Communist menace there ultimately led to a Fascist rule. We must guard ourselves against this danger lest we repeat the fate which befell Germany. Dr. Malan, de Gaulle, Mosley, Goelwalkar and Razvi—all miniature Fuehrers—are logical reactions to the prevailing circumstances. Their ways and the great contrast which they present to the democratic way of thought should make the case for Democracy more strong. Let us learn by experience.

REDS EMPLOY FASCIST METHODS AND CREATE CHAOS TO GRAB POWER

in India was formed in 1924. The Communists had no place of their own in the minds of the Indian people and it was in 1935 that they made their appearance from the platform of the Congress Socialist Party. But not very long after in 1941, this party closed its doors to the Communists.

In 1945, the Congress also decided to expel them in view of their opposition to the Congress movement of 'Quit India' in 1942. The British Government had banned the Communist Party but, taking advantage of the Party's attitude towards the Congress movement of 1942 which had shaken the very foundations of the British Empire in India, the ban was lifted in 1943 and it was then that the Party held its first session in May-June of the same year in Bombay. The constitution, rules and regulations adopted by the Party at its Bombay session are still in vogue. This is a very well organized and well disciplined party, having in it a good number of intelligent, hard-working young men and women.

The most important feature of the Party to which persons to democratic way of thinking take objection, is its totalitarian character. The Communists make much of their idea of the dictatorship of the proletariat. But it is very polemical if they have achieved this ideal anywhere. It is the bane of totalitarianism that power invariably slips into the hands of a few—usually a ruthless caucus, which by its very nature and attitude of mind cannot brook any opposition or free expression of opinion. The second anachronism is the vitiated international character of the party.

In effect, the members of the Party are neither able to have a national nor an international outlook. They come

this country are, therefore, quite different to what he believes and he is at pains to assure his countrymen about his *bona fides*.

World War II

This contradiction in thought and expression has brought the Communists in great disrepute all the world over since the last war. The hypo-

COMMUNISTS AIM AT CONFLICT AND CHAOS

The Communist Party of India does not want Communism in India. They have adopted a degrading policy which no country or individual can accept. If it is proper Communism I would not object to it, but their Communism has nothing to do with India or the Indian people. Their objective is to have a weak India. According to their own arguments they aim at chaos, increasing unemployment and want, which will bring in complete misery for a generation or so. Through their present methods only large-scale famine and frustration can come and this breakdown, they hope, will lead people to a desperate act of revolution.

That is what they are hoping but then history has recorded that such conditions may not mean revolution. Hitlerism, Fascism and such totalitarian forces can take its place. A bomb-thrower who imagines he is a revolutionary may fail, while a man of love like Gandhiji may bring in a mightier revolution through changing the people's outlook. A real revolutionary must take note of the circumstances and the human material on which his actions are to be based.

—JAWAHARLAL NEHRU

THIS TIME LAST year, I made an estimate of National Income of the Madras Province. It was a pioneer attempt. Since then I have amplified the study so as to include the Revenue and Expenditure aspects and to cover other Provinces and the Indian Dominion. It also aims at a comparison with conditions obtaining in the pre-war year. The conclusions of this

undergone some changes. The income from primary services has increased from Rs. 191.3 crores or 51.77 per cent in 1938-39 to Rs. 865.4 crores or 63.15 per cent in the current year registering an absolute as well as a relative increase.

The share of the secondary services has registered only an absolute increase, from Rs. 69.2 crores in

risen from Rs. 6-1-4 to Rs. 21-0-5 or by 346 per cent.

Composition

Changes in the composition of the provincial revenue are equally striking. Provincial excise, the largest yielder of the war period, has disappeared in this Province with the introduction of prohibition. From a peak revenue of Rs. 16.79 crores in 1945-46, it has dropped to Rs. 0.4 crore in the current year.

Land Revenue, though static, has lost its pride of place in the provincial revenue. This source which was contributing 31.82 per cent of the total revenue is now yielding only 9.52 per cent. The change in the share of Land Revenue to tax revenue is even more marked; from 44.03 per cent in 1938-39, it has fallen to 13.88 per cent. The incidence of Land Revenue has but slightly increased from Rs. 1-10-0 per cultivated acre to Rs. 1-12-3.

Receipts from Income-tax have risen from Rs. 22.5 lakhs in 1938-39 to Rs. 7.89 crores in 1949-50 or from 1.39 per cent to 14.16 per cent of the total revenue. The *per capita* revenue from this head has increased from Re. 0-0-9 to Rs. 1-7-5; in Bombay it is Rs. 3-15-6.

A striking feature of provincial finance during this decade is the imposition of a new but highly productive General Sales Tax. This Province was the first to land on it and it is so well exploited here that it is yielding Rs. 12.45 crores or 23.36 per cent of the total revenue in the current year. The twin factors of rising prices and enhanced rates were responsible for its striking yield. Though this is the only tax which yields (in absolute terms) twice as much as in Bombay, the *per capita* contribution is only Rs. 2-5-0 against Rs. 2-15-0 of that Province.

Motor Vehicles Taxation has become in recent years a small but steadily growing source of revenue. From 81.22 lakhs it has gone up to

Rs. 189.33 lakhs or by 2.33 fold. The *per capita* contribution has doubled from Re. 0-2-9 to Re. 0-5-7; but its relative share to total revenue has fallen from 5.03 to 3.40 per cent. Stamp duty, receipts from Forests and Registration fees—all show the same trend as Land Revenue and Motor Vehicles Taxation, namely, increase in absolute yield and decrease in relative proportion.

Receipts from Irrigation representing mainly the sale-proceeds of water supplied for irrigation purposes have been steadily rising in this Province as in U.P., both of which have built up vast permanent assets in the shape of irrigation works.

Although receipts from Electricity Schemes form a very low percentage of provincial revenue, this is a source full of potentialities. Receipts from this source have risen from Rs. 17.7 lakhs to Rs. 108.06 lakhs. The hydro-electric projects under investigation and execution will lead to a great increase in the generation and consumption of electricity resulting in increased revenue.

Increased Expenditure

An analysis of the trend of public expenditure shows that with a sharp rise in public revenue, there has been a parallel rise in public expenditure. If expenditure had been static, Madras would have built out of surpluses a Reserve Fund of Rs. 238.74 crores; but actually it is only Rs. 29.40 crores. The provincial expenditure has increased from 16.09 crores in 1938-39 to Rs. 55.66 crores or by 3.46 fold. Among the Provinces, increase in public expenditure is the lowest in Assam and Madras comes next. It is lower than the average increase of 3.92 fold for all the Provinces. Madras is spending Rs. 10-5-5 per head as against Rs. 3-5-11 in the base year. Though the *per capita* expenditure is higher than in U.P., it is less than half of Rs. 22-9-8 in Bombay.

Security Services

Provincial expenditure is largely taken up by the three Services, namely, Security Services, Social Services and Developmental Services. In the war and postwar years both absolute and *per capita* expenditure on Security Services has more than doubled. From Rs. 5.51 crores expenditure has mounted to Rs. 14.59 crores and the *per capita* from Rs. 1-2-6 to Rs. 2-11-4. But its

relative share to total expenditure has fallen from 34.26 per cent to 26.21 per cent. Madras is spending the largest on Security Services in the current year. The corresponding figures for U.P. and Bombay are Rs. 13.90 crores and Rs. 11.46 crores respectively. But the *per capita* expenditure is the highest in Bombay, being Rs. 1-8-1.

Social Services

In the provincial sphere in India, Social Services are confined mainly to Education, Medical Aid and Public Health. Although expenditure on these services has appreciably increased by about 3.36 fold in Madras, its relation to total expenditure has slightly fallen from 24.03 per cent to 23.23 per cent.

By far the largest expenditure under Social Services is devoted to Education. Out of a total expenditure on Social Services of Rs. 12.93 crores in 1949-50, Rs. 9.38 crores is spent on Education. The expenditure has risen from Rs. 2.61 crores to Rs. 9.38 crores or by 3.58 fold. The *per capita* expenditure has also gone up by 3.19 fold—from Re. 0-8-9 to Rs. 1-11-11. Although there has been an absolute increase, the relative share is almost static. The share to total expenditure is only 16.87 per cent now as against 16.27 per cent then—a very negligible rise. Though the expenditure in absolute terms is almost equal to that of Bombay, the latter Province spends as

much as Rs. 4-1-1 *per capita* on Education.

Expenditure on Medical Aid has registered an increase in absolute terms from Rs. 98.14 lakhs to Rs. 254.01 lakhs, but its relative share has fallen from 6.1 to 4.56 per cent. U.P. and West Bengal are the only Provinces where the increase is both absolute and relative. The *per capita* expenditure has almost doubled from Re. 0-3-3 to Re. 0-7-7 which is less than the average expenditure of Re. 0-8-3 for all the Provinces of the Indian Union. The increase in expenditure has gone, mainly to higher scales of pay and allowances to service personnel rather than to a larger number of hospitals, doctors, nurses, medical stores, etc.

Public Health expenditure of the Province has also increased from Rs. 26.57 lakhs to Rs. 100.18 lakhs or by 3.77 fold; and in contrast with the expenditure on Medical Aid, its relative share has slightly increased from 1.65 per cent to 1.80 per cent. The *per capita* expenditure on this head today is 3 annas against 11 pies in 1938-39. The current *per capita* expenditure is equal to that of U.P., and slightly less than that of C.P.; it is however only a quarter of Re. 0-11-7 per head spent in Bombay.

Developmental Services

In 1938-39, expenditure on major Developmental Services like Agriculture, Irrigation, Animal Husbandry, Co-operation, Industries, Electricity and Civil Works was only Rs. 1.94 crores or 12.08 per cent of total expenditure. It has risen to Rs. 12.12 crores or 21.79 per cent of the total in the current year. The *per capita* expenditure has risen from Re. 0-6-6 to Rs. 2-8-0 or by 6.15 fold. Though the *per capita* expenditure is slightly better than that of U.P., it is only two-thirds of Rs. 3-12-4 in Bombay.

National Real Income

Eliminating from the figures of money income the illusory conditions introduced by an inflationary price level, we get a picture of the Province's economic progress in terms of Real Income. The increase in the National Income, Public Revenues and Public Expenditure is only apparent. The National Real Income has fallen from 369.5 crores to Rs. 334.3 crores and the *per capita* real income from Rs. 77-5-11 to Rs. 67-10-5 or by 12.56 per cent. But this retrogression in terms of *per capita* real income

NATIONAL INCOME AND PUBLIC EXPENDITURE IN MADRAS PROVINCE

1938-39 AND 1949-50

By DR. B. NATARAJAN, M.A., D. LITT., Economic Advisor to the Government of Madras

study will be published shortly in a book entitled *National Income and Expenditure in India*. In this article, I have mainly confined myself to the Province of Madras.

National Income

According to my estimate, the National Income of the Province has risen from Rs. 369.5 crores in 1938-39 to Rs. 1,367 crores in 1949-50, and in the current year it is Rs. 1,370.4 crores. In this period the *per capita* income has risen from Rs. 77-5-11 to Rs. 254-8-1 against the corresponding figures of Rs. 67-8-10 and Rs. 228-10-0 for the Indian Union.

Occupational Distribution

With the available data, although it is hardly feasible to calculate the shares of different income brackets rich, middle and poor, the distribution of income among primary, secondary and tertiary services in the National Income of the Province has been computed. Primary services include Agriculture, Pasture, Hunting and Fishing, secondary services Industries, and tertiary services comprise Trade, Transport, Government, Profession and Domestic Services. The changes in the distribution of National Income among these three Services may be seen in the statement at A.

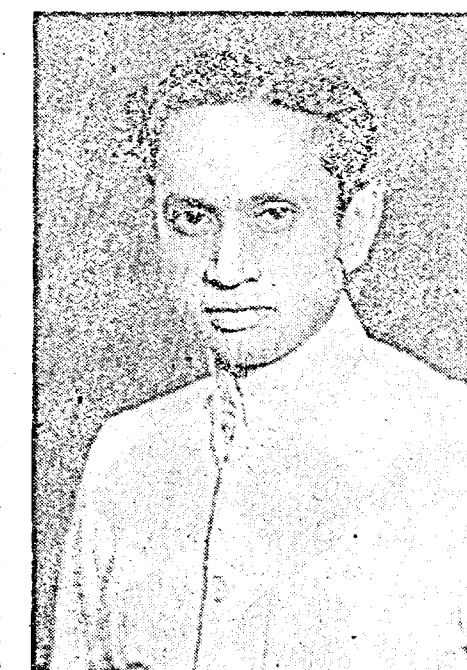
In the decade between 1938-39 and 1949-50, although there has been an absolute increase in the income from all the Services, its composition has

1938-39 to Rs. 213.6 crores in 1949-50; relatively, it has fallen from 18.73 per cent to 15.59 per cent of the total National Income. Similarly, the share of the tertiary services in the Province has increased from Rs. 109.0 crores to Rs. 291.4 crores, but the percentage to total National Income has declined from 29.3 to 21.26.

Provincial Revenue

The growth of public revenue in the Province has lagged behind that of National Income. Against a rise of 3.71 fold in National Income, the provincial revenue has increased from Rs. 16.13 crores to Rs. 55.75 crores in the past ten years or by 3.46 fold only. This contrasts with the all-India average increase of 4.01 fold in the provincial revenue and an increase of 3.81 fold in National Income. *Per capita* revenue in Madras has risen from Rs. 3-6-1 to Rs. 10-5-7 or by 306 per cent in the last ten years, while in Bombay it has

A		In crores of rupee					
		1938-39.	Per- centage to total.	1948-49.	Per- centage to total.	1949-50.	Per- centage to total.
Sources.							
Primary Services	...	191.3	51.77	863.3	63.23	865.4	63.15
Secondary Services	...	69.2	18.73	213.1	15.58	213.6	15.59
Tertiary Services	...	109.0	29.50	290.6	21.19	291.4	21.26
Total	...	369.5	100.00	1,367.0	100.00	1,370.4	100.00



DR. B. NATARAJAN

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has been accompanied by a sharper retrogression in *per capita* real burden of taxation. Exclusive of the Province's share in the Income-tax divisible pool the real burden has fallen from Rs. 3-5-4 in 1938-39 to Rs. 2-5-10 or by 28.8 per cent. In relation to *per capita* real income the burden of taxation is today less than what it was a decade ago. Even in money terms the Province which was getting 8.2 pies in every rupee of *per capita* income as revenue, today gets only 6.7 pies.

The share of the National Money Income that goes into the public sector is but a small fraction and that too has fallen slightly, from 4.37 per cent to 4.07 per cent. Even the Central and Provincial revenues combined come to only Rs. 587.82 crores or 10.38 per cent of the National

Income of the Indian Union. The corresponding figure for U.K. works out to 32.13 per cent in 1948. This, however, is not to ignore the higher taxable capacity that goes with a higher *per capita* income.

Tax Revenue

The share of the Tax Revenue in the total revenue has also fallen in spite of the newly imposed Sales Tax in this Province. The Tax Revenue amounted to Rs. 11.43 crores or 71.87 per cent of the total revenue in 1938-39, but it is Rs. 38.33 crores or 63.28 per cent of the total revenue in 1949-50. The combined Tax Revenue of the Central and Provincial Governments amounts to Rs. 462.21 crores or 8.17 per cent of the National Income. The British proportion comes out at 41.7 per cent, while the figures for the

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U.S., for South Africa and for Sweden are 24.6 per cent, 19.7 per cent and 18.9 per cent respectively.

Direct and Indirect Taxes

As between direct and indirect taxes the tax structure has undergone some changes. The position of the direct tax has deteriorated. Direct taxes of the Province amounted to Rs. 6.86 crores or 60.06 per cent of the total tax revenue. In 1949-50, it amounts to Rs. 9.68 crores or 31.93 per cent of the total tax revenue.

In spite of the increased direct taxation at the Centre, from 20 per cent to 41 per cent of the tax revenue, the combined receipts from direct taxes, Central and Provincial (taking all Provinces together) have fallen from 33.63 per cent to 32.55 per cent of the tax revenue.

APPENDIX

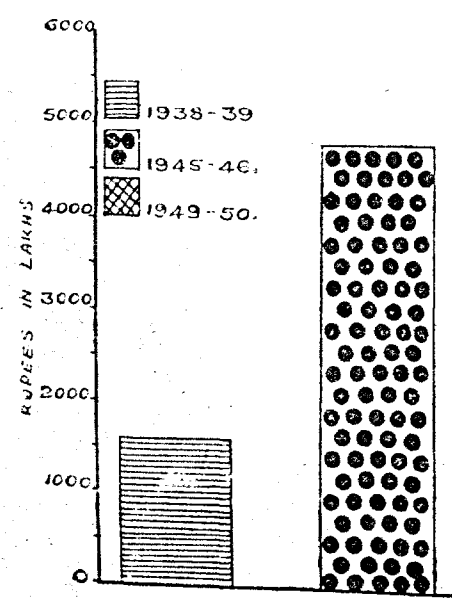
MAJOR HEADS OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

(In lakhs of rupees).

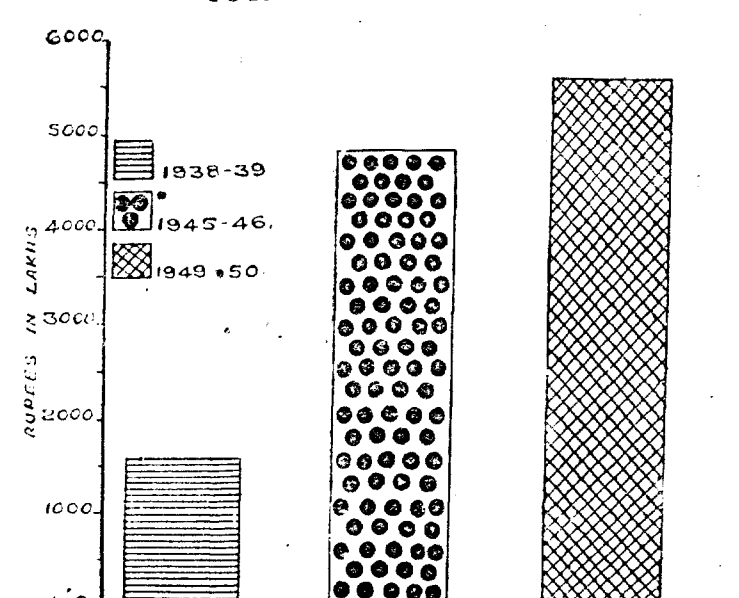
REVENUE				EXPENDITURE			
Heads.	1938-39.	1945-46.	1949-50.*	Heads.	1938-39.	1945-46.	1949-50.*
Taxation on income other than Corporation Tax.	22.50	431.25	789.50	Security Services	551.57	915.57	1,459.15
Land Revenue	513.37	523.59	530.75	Education	261.98	459.72	938.93
Provincial Excise	372.23	1,679.50	40.01	Medical Aid	98.14	180.00	254.01
Stamps	173.37	374.20	437.82	Public Health	26.57	54.48	100.18
Forest	45.63	143.24	148.18	Agriculture	20.62	74.06	136.24
Registration	32.70	69.83	86.64	Animal Husbandry	12.85	23.64	43.64
Receipts under Motor Vehicles Acts.	81.22	97.96	189.33	Co-operation	13.82	30.93	61.32
Other taxes and duties	3.19	728.03	1,835.47	Industries	27.54	72.49	256.07
Others	369.24	751.29	1,517.82	Civil Works	119.70	281.65	715.43
				Others	476.93	2,706.20	1,601.12
Total Revenue	1,613.45	4,798.89	5,575.32	Total Expenditure	1,609.72	4,798.74	5,566.09

* Budget Estimate.

TOTAL REVENUE

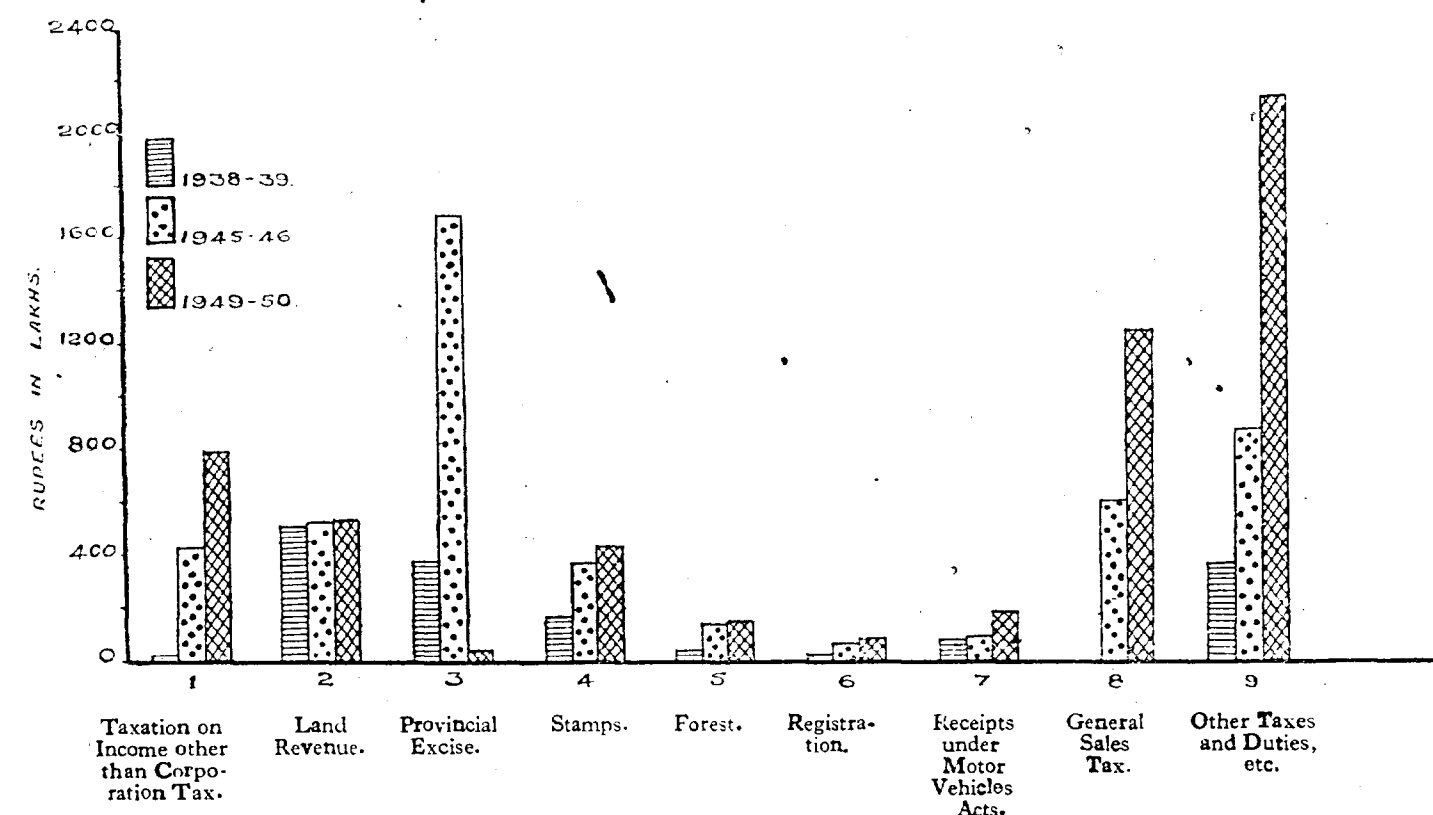


TOTAL EXPENDITURE

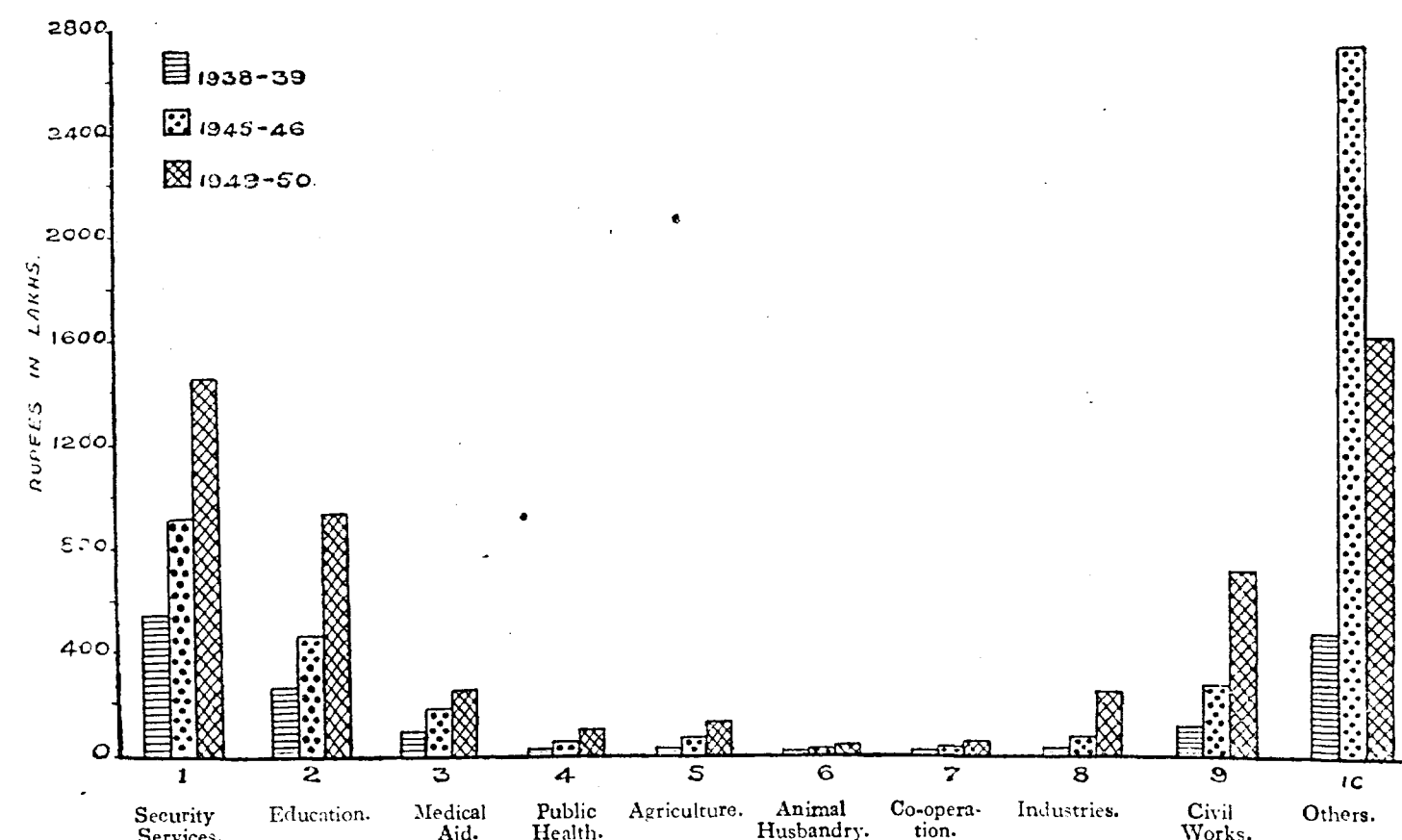


FINANCE

MAJOR HEADS OF REVENUE



MAJOR HEADS OF EXPENDITURE



MADRAS INFORMATION

MADRAS was always a deficit Province as regards food, and with the cessation of imports of rice from Burma during the war, it became evident that a special drive to increase food production was imperative. The Agricultural Department therefore launched a Grow More Food Campaign as early as 1942. The measures undertaken may be broadly classified

Green manures.—A vigorous drive for increasing green manure was launched. Seeds of *Pillipesara*, *Daincha*, indigo and sunhemp were collected and sold to ryots at a subsidized basis. Planting of quick-growing shrubs, etc., was undertaken on a large scale.

Iron and steel.—The acquisition and distribution of iron and steel, the

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large number of sprayers and dusters. Pesticides and fungicides are supplied to ryots at concessional rate. The proper storage of foodgrains in order to minimize losses from attacks by rodents has received attention.

Extensive Cultivation

One hundred and fifty irrigation schemes costing about Rs. 92 lakhs have been undertaken and this has resulted in bringing under cultivation over 3.8 lakhs of acres.

The Agricultural Department hired out 152 tractors for breaking up new lands, for levelling with bulldozers and bringing them under cultivation; 792 petrol pumps, 211 oil-engines, 1,160 electric motors and 2.2 lakhs of feet of pipes were made available to ryots for hire or sale.

Well digging.—A scheme for subsidizing well digging was started in 1944 and so far over 2.2 lakhs of wells have been subsidized at a cost of nearly Rs. 5 crores, though only about 84,000 wells have been completed so far. This is an excellent scheme inasmuch as more than one crop is sure to be raised on lands under well irrigation, irrespective of the vagaries of the monsoon.

Lands.—Assignment of lands for food cultivation was another step undertaken under the Grow More Food Campaign and about 2.9 lakhs of acres were placed at the disposal of ryots. Unfortunately the area of good land available for assignment is very limited and where they are available (mostly in hilly tracts) the problem of malaria has to be tackled. Colonization schemes have been undertaken in Wynaad and Arakku Valley and malaria has been combated successfully.

Encouraging Results

There is a good deal of uninformed criticism that enormous sums of money have been thrown away on the Grow More Food Campaign and that the results have been extremely poor. This criticism is mostly unjustified and not based on realities. In Madras agriculture is virtually dependant on the monsoon and its vagaries play havoc in the toils of the farmer. During the period under review we have had two years when the monsoons failed. This has to a large extent upset the results of the Grow More Food Campaign.

But even allowing for this by a weighted seasonal factor (which dropped from 91 to 84 in two of the years under review) the increased

production during the past five years may be estimated at 11.27 lakhs of tons valued at Rs. 29.75 crores at a cost of Rs. 6.36 crores. Schemes of a non-recurring nature like manuring give a return of Rs. 13.45 crores of worth of foodgrains at a cost of Rs. 36.8 lakhs. Had this Grow More Food Campaign not been launched this Province would have had to import more foodstuffs and paid Rs. 40 crores more for such imports. Judged by all standards the results are by no means discouraging.

India's population is increasing at an alarming rate and the problem of feeding this teeming mass of humanity has to be solved. Imports of food to the tune of Rs. 150 crores per year have been a severe drain on the finances of the Indian Dominion and the Government have therefore decided to stop imports after 1951. A supreme effort has now to be undertaken to make India self-sufficient in food. It is not an impossible task.

We have the necessary resources of manpower, land and water. During the War, India gave an amazing account of its efforts to step up production and there is no reason why a similar effort on the Food Front cannot be launched. Let us all pull together in a mighty endeavour to bridge the gap and success is sure to be ours.

Food Committee Functions Enlarged

The Government of Madras have directed that the District Food Committees, the Taluk Food Committees and the Rationing Advisory Committees should, besides their present functions, review periodically the working of food laws (control measures relating to the Civil Supplies Department), offer advice and make recommendations to the Collector, the Revenue Divisional Officer, or the Rationing Officer, as the case may be, on questions relating to the strict and impartial enforcement of these laws.

Blood Banks In Hospitals

The Government of Madras have sanctioned the opening of blood banks in the District Headquarters Hospitals at Bellary, Masulipatam, Guntur, Mangalore and Tanjore.

The Government have also sanctioned the opening of a blood bank equipment store at the King Institute, Guindy, and the centralization of all blood transfusion activities at the Institute.

BROADLY SPEAKING, the Province can be said to consist of two main groups of people so far as their dietary habits are concerned. One comprises those to whom rice is the predominant cereal, while the other consists of those to whom millet is the most common foodstuff. Whether rice is the most familiar grain used or the millet is more commonly

predominant rice-producing areas, there are people—a small minority—who would prefer to have a meal of millets. In the Ceded Districts in general and in many pockets of some of the central districts like North Arcot, Salem and Coimbatore which are adjacent to the Ceded Districts, many people would vote for a daily millet diet.

Dietary Habits Of People In Madras Province

By DR. B. G. KRISHNAN, Nutrition Officer, Food Department

wanted, depends naturally on the circumstances attendant with the cultivation of foodgrains.

Those regions where rice grows in abundance, consume more of rice. Conversely, people living in areas which produce millets on a large scale depend mostly on them for their main staple foodstuff. Again, rice areas may be split up into two main subdivisions. The regions in the Andhra districts of the Madras Province where rice is raised, consume it in the form of *raw rice*. A great majority of the people living in the Tamil districts, Malabar and South Kanara prefer *boiled rice*.

There are pockets or strata of society in all parts of the Province which are exceptions to this general state of affairs. Even in some of the highly

One common feature amidst all millet-eaters is that they would like to have a rice meal now and then, though not systematically. On the whole, the main dietary of the population is based on a rice or millet diet.

Wheat is grown only in negligible quantities in this Province and hence is not a food of choice among the overwhelming majority of the population. During the war and after and owing to the scarcity of rice and millets and the availability of wheat through ration and relief shops, though in small quantities, wheat has entered into the dietary of the middle and upper strata of society in this Province. The poor people, on the other hand, would always prefer a rice or millet diet depending on their previous habits. They are not keen on an addition of wheat to their regular food if they can manage to get sufficient quantities of their favourite foodgrains.

Of the millets, there are areas which are overwhelmingly in favour of *ragi* while *cholam* and *cumbu* have also got their devotees. A *ragi*-eater would swear that *ragi* is the best of all food, while the *cholam* or a *cumbu*-eater is no less loyal to his grain. Owing to scarcity conditions and consequent controls, those who were formerly accustomed to rice alone have also become familiar with preparations of millets, wheat and maize.

Eaters of par-boiled rice have reconciled themselves to raw rice and vice versa. Thus, dietetic habits have changed to some extent and this change is a welcome one. Propaganda



DR. B. G. KRISHNAN

Results Justify G.M.F. Campaign

Grow More Food Scheme Intensified With New Targets For 1951

By SRI R. M. SUNDARAM, I.C.S., Director of Agriculture

under Intensive and Extensive Cultivation.

Under the former the aim was to increase the yield per acre by irrigation, manuring, use of improved seed, combating plant diseases, etc. Under the latter, tractor ploughing for bringing new land under cultivation, new irrigation and well digging schemes were undertaken. From 1947-48 the Grow More Food Campaign was intensified with a five-year plan having a target of 6.5 lakhs of tons of increased production to be reached in 1951-52.

A brief account of the details of these schemes are given below:

Intensive Cultivation

Manures.—In 1943 the export of all kinds of manures (oil-cakes and bone-meal) was prohibited. A State Trading Scheme was put into operation for the distribution of manures, seeds, iron and steel. The sales of manures and seeds were on a subsidized basis. The import of chemical fertilizers was stepped up and their sale both as straight fertilizers and mixtures was controlled.

During the years 1944-48 nearly 2.3 lakhs tons of ammonium sulphate were distributed as well as 5.8 lakhs tons of oil-cakes. Vigorous propaganda was undertaken for composting rubbish and nightsoil in municipal and panchayat areas and nearly 93 lakhs of cubic feet of ripe compost were used as manure. In rural areas also ryots were advised in composting all waste organic matter and given a subsidy of Re. 1 per ton of compost made.

manufacture of implements and tools like ploughs, plough shares, spades, cart tyres, etc., were undertaken. Iron and steel are still in acute short supply and it was impossible to get from the Government of India even a portion of our requirements.

Seed.—The multiplication and distribution of improved strains of seeds was the most important function of the Department. During 1943-48 nearly 97,600 tons of improved seeds of foodgrains were distributed at a subsidized rate and the area of seed-farms was 1.58 lakhs of acres.

Subsidiary foods.—Special attention was paid to the cultivation of vegetables and fruits. Vegetable seeds and seedlings were distributed on a large scale and special staff was employed to increase the cultivation of vegetables in kitchen gardens in Madras City and other towns. Vegetable seeds were distributed to schools free of charge to instil the habit of gardening in children. Sewage has been utilized in a few towns for raising fodder in grass-farms and recently a scheme has been drawn up to utilize the sewage water in Madras City to irrigate about 4,000 acres of land. Poultry-farms and bee-keeping have been encouraged. The cultivation of tubers like tapioca and sweet-potatoes all over the Province and potatoes in the Nilgiris have received special encouragement.

Plant protection.—A special staff of four Plant Protection Officers with two upper subordinates in each district have been appointed. This staff has undertaken intensive work in combating pests and diseases using a

MADRAS INFORMATION

may be necessary to confirm this change, so that diehard dietetic habits are not revived with an easing of the food situation.

Pulses

Next to rice and millets, pulses may be considered. The quantity of pulses available to the population on the basis of a balanced diet is small. A minimum of two to three ounces per head daily has been considered necessary to maintain the population in good health. Diet surveys carried out in different parts of the Province indicate that the average consumption of pulses among the population is less than one ounce per adult per day. Again, it should be mentioned that the quantity of pulses consumed is decided to a great extent by the dietetic habits of the different classes and communities living in this country.

There are certain communities which consume pulses regularly with one of their main meals. Certain other classes of people rarely use pulses. Pulses play a very important part in the dietaries of the vegetarian section of the population. Pulses are cheap sources of protein but their consumption is unfortunately on the low side.

Fish and Flesh

Fish, mutton, eggs and beef enter into the dietaries of the non-vegetarian sections but their average consumption is very low. A greater consumption of the flesh of healthy animals is desirable by those whose religious susceptibilities do not prohibit their use. Excepting near the coast, the cost of fish is often so prohibitive as to be out of reach of the common folk. Steps taken to make available in the interior of the country good quality fish in sufficient quantities and at fairly cheap rates would increase the good protein sources available to the population and thus contribute to a higher state of health.

Milk

Milk, which is an almost perfect food, should be produced in much greater quantities than now in order to raise the stamina of our countrymen. Growing children, pregnant and nursing women require plenty of milk in order to keep themselves hale and healthy. Milk contains first-class proteins, easily digestible fats and calcium. Different investigators have tried to estimate the average consumption of milk in this

Province. It may be assumed that the average consumption of milk whether as milk or as milk products or in combination with other foodstuffs or with beverages is low.

The level of consumption is on all accounts unsatisfactory. It is a regular habit with some sections of the population to consume milk in the form of curds or buttermilk with every main meal. This is a very welcome habit and deserves cultivation by those classes of people who have not so far been accustomed to it. Nutrition workers recommend that milk consumption should be at least 10 ounces per head on the average. Butter and ghee—easily assimilable animal fats which the vegetarians utilize with great gusto—are not available in sufficient quantities. Greater production is necessary to meet the demands and requirements of the population as a whole.

Vegetables, Fruits

As no reliable data are available regarding the production of vegetables and as in the nature of things it will be very difficult to estimate the vegetable production correctly, it is difficult to indicate the trend in the consumption of vegetables in recent years as compared with the past. There is however, a strong feeling in many knowledgeable quarters that the production and consumption of leafy vegetables should be increased. Sustained propaganda and efforts are necessary to achieve the objective.

Nutrition experts recommend a daily consumption of six to eight ounces of vegetables by every individual, of which it is suggested that one-third should be in the form of green leafy vegetables. Every effort should be made to raise this most valuable foodstuff in every available piece of land where it is possible to raise it, so that its contribution to general health is not denied to the poorer sections of our countrymen. Vegetables are cheap sources of some vitamins.

The consumption of fruits by the general population in this Province is certainly on the low side. Fruits are very valuable sources of some vitamins and mineral salts. A greater consumption is therefore recommended to all parts of the Province.

Vegetable Oils

The consumption of fats in the form of vegetable oils is low. In recent years the price of vegetable

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oils has been too high for the poor to afford. Vegetable oils are cheap sources of fat to a great bulk of our population. Fats are necessary for the maintenance of health and to contribute to the evolution of a balanced diet.

Growing Children

Realizing that the population must be helped to keep up its health and that the nation grown with its children, the Government of Madras made available to the children of the Province during the last two and a half years about 7,000 tons of milk powder, equivalent to about 56,000 tons or 313 lakhs Madras measures of reconstituted liquid milk. In addition, the Government also arranged free distribution of multi-vitamin tablets among the school children.

With systematic and skilful propaganda carried on to organize the will and the capacity of the population to raise more foodstuffs of every kind wherever possible, our Province can become not only self-sufficient in food but can also have a well-balanced diet at no distant date.

Cochin-Madras Sales Tax : Relief From Double Levy

The Government of Madras have entered into a reciprocal arrangement with the Government of Cochin by which, the Cochin Government would exempt from sales tax goods that are in the Province of Madras and the Madras Government would exempt from sales tax goods that are in the Cochin State at the time the contract of sale is made. In pursuance of this agreement, the Government of Madras have directed that, with effect from June 1, 1949, no sales tax be levied on goods which, at the time when the contract of sale or purchase in respect thereof is made, are actually in the Cochin State.

Orthopaedic Facilities In General Hospital

The Government of Madras have sanctioned the proposal that the surgical beds in the Government General Hospital, Madras, be distributed in such a way that each Surgeon, including the Orthopaedic Surgeon, is allotted about 50 beds.

This action has been taken by the Government with a view to improve immediately the facilities available in the Orthopaedic Department.

ONE HEARS so much about rural reconstruction these days that it is difficult to write anything new or helpful on the topic. And yet when I look back on these several years of my experience of conditions in our villages, I cannot help feeling there are many aspects of village life which are worthy of critical comment.

Take for example our prickly-pear bushes. At one time the Madras Government issued an edict that the cochineal insect should be introduced throughout the Province wherever the prickly-pear flourished, particularly on tank bunds. The little red insect did its work well and truly. But alas! one fine morning the village women particularly in Andhra, woke up and found that the natural privacy to which they had been accustomed for their morning ablutions within the shelter of the prickly-pear bushes was no longer there. This is an excellent example of the way in which an administrative fiat can lead to incredible confusion.

A Rural Problem

This raises the fine question as to whether it will ever be possible to get our rural population to accept modern sanitary habits. I remember a few years ago the Blue Mountain Express was timed to arrive at Madras at 6.15 a.m. For some obscure reason which has always been a mystery to me, this Express was invariably halted outside the approach to Perambur Railway Station. And all the passengers on looking out would see the remarkable sight of 50 to 60 persons squatting in the open in full view on both sides of the railway line answering the debt that we all owe to Nature. Imagine the effect of this sight on the ordinary European tourist passenger on a first visit to India! He naturally carries away the impression that we are semi-barbarous.

A similar sight was visible from the verandahs of the Chirala Travelers' Bungalow in Guntur District. It was my first camp there in 1938 and I woke up at 6 a.m. and went outside to the verandah, only to see a large number of squatting figures—in this case however they were all women—sitting in the open field not even 25 yards away from the bungalow. Surely sights such as these cannot strengthen the belief that we are interested either in modesty or in sanitation.

At one time Government ordered bore-hole latrines to be constructed

in every village and special marks of commendation were given to the Tahsildars and Revenue Inspectors who succeeded in putting down the maximum number of the bore-hole slabs. But a very remarkable thing happened. The slabs were put down and little shelters for privacy set up around them. But the villager could never be got to go inside and use them.

Some Thoughts On Village Life

By SRI S. K. CHETTUR, I.C.S.

One complaint made to me was that the inside of the bore-hole enclosure was so filthy that the villager preferred the outside. I remember seeing the other day in a Taluk office compound 20 to 30 of these bore-hole slabs piled up against the wall—a sad commentary on the fact that the villager has his own ideas about the uses of modern sanitation.

While I am on this theme of sanitation, it is a matter for great regret that so few of our villagers take pride in keeping the village streets spotlessly clean. I am prepared to concede that the frequent passage of cattle from inside the village to the grazing ground, and back through the village streets, inevitably leads to the fouling of the streets. But it should not be beyond village co-operative effort for the householders of each street to keep the street clean. If they have no time to do it themselves and if they have no panchayat or Union Board to bear the cost, they could easily subscribe among themselves and pay for a sweeper's services.



SRI S. K. CHETTUR

Keeping Cattle

Much has been written about the danger to public health by the villager keeping his cattle tied up close to his pail or tied up in his backyard. The truth of the matter is he has no other place to keep them compatible with their safety. It will be quite simple really for villagers to build common byres in which to stall their cattle. But it means joint co-

operative effort. And besides they would need to have a common watchman for the night. The system of *kaval*, of protection for communal grazing, is well understood in the southern district villages and can easily be extended to the night watchman—and byres system.

The placing of cattle in a common byre has the additional advantage that the refuse products could be advantageously collected with facility and used as much needed manure; in fact I believe the Agricultural Department has plans showing up-to-date byres. It will be interesting to know in how many villages these modern byres have been set up and in how many a night watchman is employed to protect the cattle.

Talking of cattle reminds me that the poverty of Indian cattle has been adversely commented upon by foreign commentators in their books on India. Miss Catherine Mayo made a number of false and highly exaggerated statements about India in her book *Mother India*. But the one chapter which was an exception was the chapter on the state of the cattle in our country. Good cattle depend primarily on good pasturage and the improvement of stocks by cross-breeding with pedigree stud-bulls. This second aspect has been brought into great prominence by our Agricultural and Animal Husbandry Departments.

Moreover, the importance of stud-bulls was stressed by no less a personage than the ex-Viceroy of India, the Marquis of Linlithgow, with whom stud bulls were a passion. But the question of good pasturage will always remain problematic in our country where seasonal rainfall

is so variable. I am aware that the Forest Department has been encouraging the growth of various new fodder-grasses, particularly in dis-afforested areas. But the conscious propagation of such grasses is not as widespread as it needs to be, if we are to step up the quality of our cattle and the nutritive value of their milk.

Education In Sanitary Methods: Community Cattle-Pens: Checking Feuds

Hay and Arson

It is true in several districts, immediately the harvest is in, the stalks of the reaped crops are neatly stacked in huge haystacks. But in some districts these valuable stores of fodder are the first target in case of faction. In Rannad, for example, whenever there is a riot between two factions, the rowdies in each faction make a beeline for the haystacks of the other side and set fire to them. It is no wonder the cattle in Rannad look so lean and hungry.

It is a very peculiar thing but most magistrates will agree with me, that it is very unusual for a Section 435, I.P.C. case for arson to be successfully prosecuted. I think the reason is that usually nobody knows who actually set fire to the rick, and it is so easy to say that X or Y or Z who is the accused was seen running from the scene of the fire, and that when he was caught and searched, a matchbox was found in his pocket. The matchbox is produced as M.O. 1 in Court. On such flimsy evidence the magistrate usually acquits and I don't blame him. As a Joint Magistrate, I once convicted in a Section 435, I.P.C. case which was unusually well corroborated, but the Sessions Judge acquitted on appeal.

Composing Feuds

This brings me to the point that no scheme of rural reconstruction can be complete without the fostering in our villages of a new spirit of tolerance and brotherhood and co-operation among the various communities that live in the village. The era of feuds and factions is really a legacy from the medieval past. The spectacle of otherwise sensible grown-up men quarrelling over a trifle, then rushing to their huts to pick up

medieval weapons like swords and spear-sticks and joining in groups and descending in battle formation upon the opposite faction is really most amusing and childish, were it not for the fact that the consequences are so tragic.

Very often a man or two is murdered on each side, a number are grievously hurt and much valuable

property is either looted or destroyed. Matters are then taken to court either by the parties themselves or by the police and much valuable time and money spent on a protracted litigation. All these can be avoided with great gain to the country at large if a more modern and humanistic attitude were adopted by our villagers towards each other.

Social Reform

A point often made by social reformers is the difficulty of making social opinion keep pace with the need for reform. One celebrated instance of this was the Sarda Act which sought to fix the age of consent for marriages both for boys and for girls. I remember in 1930, when the Act was about to be passed into law, the Tahsildar of Kumbakonam, who was a Brahman, approached the Collector of Tanjore and asked for a month's leave urgently and when

pressed by the Collector to give his reasons, stated it was in order to get his daughter married.

Asked what was the age of his daughter, he said, "Eleven."

When the Collector pointed out that she was much too young and that he was trying to evade the new legislation by intelligent anticipation, the Tahsildar replied: "It is the custom of our community to have pre-puberty marriages. I won't get a husband for her unless I marry her off now."

Indian Marriages

This, mark you, was an educated man. How much more conservative is social opinion in the villages! It is necessary first that social opinion be educated up to the point when it will understand and appreciate a reform. Otherwise the reform may grace the pages of the statute book, but will be a dead letter in actual practice.

Medical opinion is now agreed that perhaps the happiest years for an Indian girl to marry are between the ages of 16 and 20 and for an Indian youth between 20 and 25. These limits may be safely accepted and marriages in our villages arranged accordingly. The reason for these comparatively young ages in the case of the girl is that it is most advantageous for her to have her first confinement while the pelvic bones are still flexible. The Western practice of a European woman entering on marriage at the age of 25 or 30 is not to be recommended for our young women.

OUR VILLAGES

Mahatma Gandhi said: "The cities are capable of taking care of themselves. It is the villages we have to turn to. We have to disabuse them of their prejudices, their superstitions, their narrow outlook and we can do so in no other manner than that of staying amongst them and sharing their joys and sorrows and spreading education and intelligent information amongst them."

This article gives a vivid picture of the complex difficulties involved in weaving even a simple pattern of civic living in the rustic loom, and points the need for intensive efforts in the revivification of India's villages, especially in sanitation and hygiene features.

Naturally, talking of marriages one has to consider whether some bold initiative is not necessary in encouraging widow-remarriage, particularly where the widow is young and has a whole lifetime before her. In some communities in the districts widow-remarriage is considered natural and proper, in others it is looked down upon and denounced.

Nothing could be a greater waste or an object of greater social disharmony, than a young widow in a rural society brought up to no profession, merely existing as an economic burden in the family of her late husband and subjected to the cruelty and indifference of her mother-in-law. Here again intelligent social opinion must be created in the villages to make it possible for such widows to remarry and become useful members of the community.

It is possible that a re-orientation of village life may take place as a result of the new Village Panchayats Bill which is now on the anvil of the Legislature. This is a far-reaching measure to make the villages into autonomous units. With the increased powers to manage their own affairs will also come new responsibilities.

But some of the considerations set forth by me above involve a radical change in the mentality and outlook of the villager. Even in the initial debates on the Bill, it has been pointed out that the existence of village factions will be fatal to the successful working of the panchayat system. The elections to these panchayats may become fruitful breeding grounds of quarrels, dissensions and further factions.

But if this spirit of intolerance and dissension is overcome, the village panchayat under the new Bill can become a potent factor in the rehabilitation of our villages. And the re-conditioning of village life will be the basic factor in our evolution as an independent nation, since 90 per cent of our population lives in the villages.

Disposal Of Tax Appeals In Tindivanam Municipality

The Government of Madras have appointed the Deputy Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards, Southern Range, as Special Officer for Tindivanam Municipal Council for the disposal of taxation appeals, till the Council is constituted by election.

"THIS IS A WONDROUS thing. In it I see *Shakti*, the miraculous Power of God." This was what Mahatma Gandhi said of the radio. Not many villagers in India who first listened to the radio more than ten years ago were inclined to see any evidence of divinity in the curious contrivance. Some of them regarded it as a positively jarring intrusion into

in the villages and the rest in urban and semi-urban areas. It has been estimated that the total population which has been provided with facilities for listening to the public sets in this Province is about 100 lakhs or more than a sixth of the population. A proposal was first drawn up for the installation of 8,000 additional receivers.

Romance Of Rural Broadcasting

Village Radios Provide Popular Education And Entertainment

By the PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER, All-India Radio, Madras

the quiet of their life; to many it was something just inconceivable.

But none of them could ignore it altogether or for long. It has since grown in usefulness and popularity, has spread itself in the remote villages of India and now occupies a recognized place in the rural economy of the country and in the villagers' daily routine. The villager no longer looks upon it with coldness and suspicion. On the contrary, it is today his friend, philosopher and guide, and contributes in no small measure to the liveliness of rural life.

There is something of a romance in this remarkable development if it is remembered that it is only just over ten years since the first community set was installed in India. The network of community sets has been extending steadily and more and more of India's thousands of villages are being covered. In fact, but for the war, the expansion would have been far greater.

But the war was not an unmixed evil. If it slowed our progress, it certainly made the villager a devoted listener by stimulating in him a keener interest in world affairs. The war made him realize that he is one of a larger community and not an isolated individual who could make his fortunes as he chose. The radio has been the effective link between him and the world at large.

Community Sets

In our Province alone there are at present about 1,000 community sets of which more than 700 are installed

In view of the large outlay that this would involve, a revised scheme has been drawn up in which 2,000 sets are to be assembled to meet the immediate requirements. The Government had been conducting experiments in their Research Section for designing the assembly of a suitable receiver which could be supplied to the villages at comparatively low cost.

Democratic Influence

Speaking on the occasion of the inauguration of the Vijayawada Station in December last, Sri O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar, the then Premier of Madras, observed that by successful community broadcasts and rural programmes, the Radio has become one of the greatest democratic influences of modern times. "It brings within the reach of the large masses the things in the realm of Fine Arts which until 30 years ago was the privilege of the classes, and as an instrument of mass education it ranks as an invention greater than even printing."

How true these remarks are will be seen if we look back and notice the vital changes that have come over the rural hour during these ten years. Not only has its duration been increased but its content has been continually improved. From time to time an intensive study is made of the requirements of villagers and their reactions to the various programmes with a view to making them useful and of much practical value.

For two hours every evening, the programme from each Radio Station



"Bobbili Yuddham"—the battle of Bobbili, a popular ballad of Andhra Desa—which was broadcast by Baurubilli Venkatasami Naidu and party of Bobbili.



"Daksha Yagnam"—A puranic burrakatha by Padigala Kotayya and party of Ongole.

in South India is devised and presented with only the village listener as the audience to be served. While programmes in Telugu are broadcast from Madras and Vijayawada, Trichy broadcasts in Tamil.

Entertainment items of infinite variety, comprise, among others, burrakathas, jangamkathas, hari-kathas, built-up features, bhajans, folk-songs and ballads. Folk drama and the Village Theatre are regular features. The most significant

characteristic of these programmes has been the large increase in the number of villagers who themselves have participated directly in such programmes. Most of these programmes in which the villagers speak and sing are extremely popular.

India's villages are on the threshold of a new life. All the improvement schemes drawn up by the Central and Provincial Governments have for their common object the improvement of the lot of the villager.

Book Reviews

THE GOOD SOLDIER

By FIELD-MARSHAL LORD WAVELL, Published by McMillan and Company, Limited.

The book comprises a selection of essays, lectures and articles written and delivered by Field-Marshal Wavell during the decade preceding World War II and during the war itself. The qualities which go to make a good soldier, be he a general or an ordinary infantryman, are expounded in Part I of the volume. Part II contains the lives, as the author knew them, of T. E. Lawrence and Brigadier Wingate, two most unorthodox soldiers, who shot into limelight during World Wars I and II respectively. Part III of the book is in praise of the infantryman who bears the brunt of the attack, even in these days of aerial and mechanized warfare. Parts IV and V of the volume deal with the problems of training and development of the armies from 1870 to 1928.

Representing as it does the views and reflections of a master strategist and born soldier on the many questions of the art and science of war, the book is of great importance and use to a soldier. The presentation is so delightful that it will interest any general reader who wants to acquire knowledge about the soldier, a figure of paramount importance to the country both in days of war and peace.

K.R.D.

LOW-COST CONCRETE HOUSE

Issued by the Concrete Association of India, 9, Mount Road, Madras.

This ten-page booklet describes, with structural details, diagrams and photographs, the construction of a 3,000-rupee model concrete house, designed for a small lower middle-class family. The house comprises a verandah, bedroom, living room, kitchen, bath and lavatory.

The Concrete Association of India claims that such houses are cheaper (cement and steel being less costly than brick, stone, lime and timber), quicker to build (use of standardized precast concrete units saves on labour and wastage) and are durable (weather-proof, fireproof and requiring no maintenance). The Association welcomes enquiries.

P.V.S.

Few realize how closely the modern city affects our lives and well-being. Until one analyses it, and that too quite closely, it is looked upon with a certain degree of indifference, largely because we have become so accustomed to the services which it performs. Municipal Government, however, touches more people at more points more frequently than any other branch of public service. The primary needs of a city may be classified under the following main heads: Public Health and Safety, Social Welfare, Public Education and Revenues.

IN SOME RESPECTS the protection of public health may be regarded as peculiarly a municipal duty. City life, inherently, is much more dangerous to the health of the individual than in the open country, for he is so much more exposed and helpless as regards dangers arising from the acts of others. In fact, many acts and omissions which in the country have little or no element of danger to health become in the city very serious menaces, not only to those who are guilty of them but also to a very large number of innocent and unprotected persons as well.

If city life, therefore, creates and increases many of the dangers to public health, it is only proper that the municipality should take special pains to meet and minimize these dangers. The protection of the health of the inhabitants of a town is one of the most important functions of a municipality, but progress in public health protection has not by any means kept pace with the progress made in medicine.

Long after the causes and manner of transmission of our most serious diseases were well established and it was no longer a matter of doubt as to how they might be reduced, health departments continued to ignore the problems of prevention and contented themselves with the abatement of nuisance and the heroic fighting of epidemics that might have been prevented. The key-note of the modern city health programme is prevention. In all branches of health activity today, therefore, the element of prevention should receive the lion's share of attention.

Pure Water

Foremost among the measures that must be undertaken by every health authority is ensuring the purity of the food supply. So much sickness and death is directly traceable to impure water, milk and other foods, that the purification of the food supply presents at once one of the most stupendous and promising fields of preventive endeavour. Most universal and absolutely indispensable

bacteriologist. If the water-supply is not pure, that fact can be discovered at once in this way and the users, at least, be warned to purify their own drinking water by boiling.

The intimate connection between the water-supply of the city and the health of its inhabitants coupled with the fact that the negligence in

Public Health : Social Welfare : Education

Municipality Provides Civic Amenities In Cities

By SRI C. NARASIMHAN, Commissioner, Corporation of Madras

among human foods is water. Unfortunately, it is at the same time one of the most easily polluted, and when polluted one of the most dangerous of human necessities.

Purification of the supply of drinking water is, consequently, in most cities a necessity and becomes increasingly so with the increasing density of population. The first step in the protection of the public against impure water is the careful, frequent and continued examination of the water. The presence of disease-carrying germs in water can easily be discovered by proper scientific tests, which, however, demand a properly equipped laboratory and an expert

management of the health aspects may result in incalculable disease and death has led to a general agreement that the municipality should own and operate the public water-supply. The policy of municipal ownership and operation of the water-works is, therefore, sound and should be followed by every municipality.

Good Milk

Next to water, the article of most universal food consumption in cities is milk. In its capacity as a disease-carrying medium milk does not yield even to water. The ravages of milk-borne diseases are most terrible among infants, the most helpless and yet for future generations the most important portion of the population. Strict enforcement of sanitary requirements with regard to cattle-yards, milking yards and milk depots is absolutely necessary.

The conditions prevailing in towns generally are far from satisfactory. The purity of milk is not guaranteed. The time has come when municipalities should make a start and supply wholesome and safe milk to the citizens. Each municipality should make at least a modest beginning by starting a model dairy-farm, preferably on the outskirts of the city, with a view to educating the public and the milkmen in the ways of hygienic production and supply of milk at minimum cost.

Fresh Meat

The meat supply presents another serious pure food problem. The condition of the animals that are slaughtered, the handling of the meat



SRI C. NARASIMHAN

from the slaughter-house to the market and the condition of the markets themselves—all present numerous possibilities for serving the public with meat that is not fit to eat. A number of very serious diseases may be communicated to human beings from diseased animals that have been slaughtered for consumption.

Purity Of Foodstuffs Are Ensured, Public Health Services Maintained

In addition to diseases of the animals themselves, the meat may be contaminated by dirt and disease germs or by decomposition. Some of the diseases can best be detected by an examination of the animals before being slaughtered. Cleanliness in the slaughter-house, proper dressing and cooling, cold storage facilities, are all requisite for keeping the meat fit to eat until sold to the customer. For this purpose inspection at all stages of the handling is necessary. A municipal cold storage apparatus is being erected in the City of Madras at a cost of Rs. 2.5 lakhs.

All the other articles of food that are sold in towns are to a greater or lesser degree possible sources of danger to public health. Adulteration, lack of cleanliness in handling and decomposition are contributing factors in making the food supply potentially dangerous to public health. Groceries, bakeries, public eating places, etc., are all possible sources of sickness which need to be regulated and inspected by a well-organized health staff.

Street Cleaning

Next to a safe and pure food supply for the city, perhaps the greatest task of the municipal health department is the care for the general sanitary conditions of the community. The necessity of cleaning the streets is partly one of traffic needs, partly one of aesthetics, but mainly one of public health requirements, particularly where organic matter comes into question.

Dirt and filth of this kind are the chief breeding places for flies and the home of disease germs and every city must, in consequence, see that its streets do not become a menace to the public health. Generally speaking, house waste comprises organic and inorganic matter. The organic matter is the remains of food used in

the house and is commonly called garbage. The inorganic matter comprises ashes, papers, tin cans, sweepings and all the odds and ends that are commonly thrown out of the house under the name of trash.

Clearing the streets of all litter is a continuous job, as the average citizen does not hesitate to throw paper and other rubbish in the streets.

Improvement is noted when dust-bins are placed at short intervals, but much education of the public is also necessary.

Anti-mosquito Campaign

A campaign against mosquitoes must be regarded primarily as a health campaign. We know that malaria is communicated from one individual to another solely by means of the mosquito. We know that mosquitoes breed only in water and that if all marshy places are drained or oiled and all receptacles in which water collects are emptied, screened or oiled, mosquitoes cannot breed. Every municipality must have an adequate staff to deal with this problem.

Medical Inspection

Medical inspection of school children is another important activity of a municipality. This is not merely or even primarily for the purpose of detecting contagious diseases among the children though in that regard an important service is performed, but rather to examine their general physical condition. By insisting on the treatment of many minor ills that result in undermined health later, the physical condition of the next generation can be greatly improved at the outset, thus increasing the power of resistance to disease in general.

Defective teeth, weak eyes, infected tonsils and adenoids are a few of the common ailments from which children suffer and which, if not attended to, are the cause of increasingly impaired health and vitality in later life. To look after these ills is, therefore, the part of wisdom of the municipality that cares for the health of the citizens, present and future.

Maternity and Child-Welfare

The public health activities of a municipality begin even farther back than childhood. They reach back to

the infancy, birth and even pre-natal care of the future citizen. At this stage, especially, does ignorance throw a blighting curse on the unborn generations.

If a municipal health department through literature and visiting nurses and doctors, instructs the prospective mothers in the most fundamental facts of caring for themselves during pregnancy, it is not merely the health of the mother which is safeguarded, but, what is even more important, the unborn child starts with enormously better chances of life and health. Through Child-Welfare Centres and Maternity Wards municipalities can do a great service in this behalf.

Infectious Diseases

Now that the causes and means of transmission of so many epidemic and contagious diseases are better known, the fight against epidemics can be much more effectively waged. In addition to removing the fundamental causes of the occurrence of such diseases, the spread of individual cases must be prevented.

Every city should have an isolation hospital for contagious diseases, because many cases cannot be treated at home in such a way as to avoid the danger of spreading the disease.

These various activities of the modern health department are but a partial enumeration of the matters that fall under the care of the guardians of the public health. They serve, however, to indicate the wide scope of action that calls for attention by that branch of the city's administration. Of course, such a tremendous undertaking requires a great deal of money but returns from a well-directed department of public health, are, of course, not easily demonstrated in terms of rupees and annas. Quite apart, therefore, from the sentimental value of life and health, an efficient health department is a paying proposition from a large point of view.

Slums

A recent and yet one of the most significant of social welfare activities is the attempt to improve housing conditions in town and cities. Slums—areas in which people live in filthy, crowded, ugly holes—have generally been regarded as more or less inevitable accompaniments of city life. The housing conditions of the poor are frightful, and the greed of the tenement owners is one of the main causes of this condition. A hopeful sign of the present period is the improvement of the slums, if not their eradication.

A housing or building code is necessary, providing building regulations for tenements which are meant to ensure a minimum of light and air and of sanitary conveniences. It should contain other provisions as well. For instance, safeguards against fire which has always been a great life hazard in the slums of our cities and towns, must be inserted in a comprehensive housing code. Light and air must be guaranteed by regulating the height of the building and the amount of the site which can be built upon. Such housing codes as these undoubtedly accomplish certain very desirable ends.

Playgrounds

Provision of recreational facilities for the children of the wage-earning classes is met through the playground movement. The modern city realizes that numerous conveniently located and properly equipped and supervised playgrounds are a most valuable asset from many points of view. First of all must be put, perhaps, the public health considerations. Even under the most satisfactory housing system that could be devised, the children of the poor in the crowded localities lack opportunities for healthful recreation.

At present the streets are the playgrounds of most of the children in certain towns and they are most dangerous places of recreation. Apart from the continual danger to life and limb resulting from vehicular traffic, there is the further danger from breathing the dust and germ-laden air of the crowded streets. As a public health measure, therefore, it is most important to provide the children with playground facilities.

Public Conveniences

Public bathing fountains are a convenience that have a sanitary and recreational aspect. When it is remembered that a large portion of the poorer population are without bathing facilities, the sanitary importance of public baths becomes manifest. So also public conveniences serve a very useful purpose in places where a large number of the population are homeless.

Care of the Poor

So far we have considered the social welfare activities of cities which are meant to make life more decent and bearable for those who are living on the lowest margin and are able to provide these, even under the most favourable conditions, only with the

bare necessities of life. There is still another class in the community which is in even greater need of aid and that is the pauper class, the persons who are without even these minima of existence, who have no food to eat, or no clothes to wear, or no shelter to cover them, perhaps none of these things. There must be some organized relief with regard to these unfortunates.

the first place, street begging and house-to-house begging are incapable of adequate supervision and offer an invitation to fraud on the part of lazy individuals, who find it easier to earn a living by imposing upon the kindness of the average human being than to turn to honest work; they deprive really deserving cases of that support and tend to make the defrauded persons whose sympathies

Social Welfare Work Being Done In Slum Clearance, Playgrounds And Beggary

The succour of the poor is an important function of the community but the objections to handling the situation by individual responses to individual appeals are manifold. In have been enlisted in undeserving cases, deaf to further appeals. Until indiscriminate alms-giving of that kind is discontinued there is no possibility that any real progress will

Millet-Food Must Be Made The Fashion

The standard of life among the working classes has gone up. It must go up and it is well that it has gone up. The peasants and landless rural labourers who used to eat *ragi*, maize or millets, and ate rice only on festive and rare occasions, now eat rice generally and are not happy unless they get it. Besides the change-over in habit, population has increased. There is thus on the whole a great increase in consumption of rice. This is as it should be. But it is not altogether good. In the first place a pure rice diet is not so good for health as it may be for taste. But apart from this we have as a result gone short of rice. We cannot easily expand the area of rice cultivation, for it requires dams and canals which involve vast expenditure and cannot be got ready quickly.

We can, however, raise more millet and pulses and tubers without large irrigation projects. It is, therefore, desirable that the fashion must be set for greater consumption of *ragi*, *chulam*, maize and millet. Nothing can be done by way of setting a fashion except by the so-called upper classes. What they do is eagerly copied by others. Like jail-going, hobnobbing with outcastes, spinning and wearing Gandhi caps, millet-food must be made a patriotic high-class fashion. This will lighten the present load on rice.

C. RAJAGOPALACHARI,
Governor-General of India

MADRAS INFORMATION

be made in the work of scientific poor relief. For that reason and because of the almost irresistible appeal which individual cases make to the kind-hearted it is necessary that street-begging and house-begging should be absolutely forbidden in all towns. Of course such a measure assumes that some other means of caring for the poor is provided, for unless the charitable given is convinced that the

There is no difficulty in justifying adequate State support for education. The existence of democracy and self-government depends upon an enlightened and informed citizenry, which is obtainable only by education. Good education should impress upon the future citizen the axiom that it is an aggravated form of selfishness to accept the advantages of a democratic government without

INDEPENDENCE NUMBER

them entirely. As against a total revenue of over Rs. 190 lakhs derived by the Government from motor vehicles a little less than Rs. 70 lakhs is given to all the Local Bodies including municipalities.

Unless this position is reviewed by the Government and the entire proceeds are made over to Local Bodies and municipalities there is little chance of improving the finances of these Bodies. It is good that the Government of India have appointed the Local Finance Enquiry Committee to enquire into the finances of Local Bodies and to make recommendations for their improvement. Let us hope that as a result of this enquiry the finances of municipalities will be strengthened.

Duty of Citizens

If people do not shoot rubbish into the streets during all the hours of the day but only in the morning before the sweeper comes, if they desist from defecating streets and prevent their children from doing so, if public conveniences and baths are properly used and open spaces not fouled, if public water-taps are used only for drawing water and not for bathing and washing there itself, if fuel is not allowed to be split on the road margins, if costly fittings in public conveniences and public baths are not stolen, if covers and manholes are not removed and taken away making it dangerous for pedestrians, if tap-water is not diverted for irrigating gardens, if building materials, debris, etc., are not deposited on road and street margins, life in towns and cities is bound to be a little more pleasant than at present.

It may be remarked that these and similar lapses on the part of the citizens should be prevented by the municipal staff and the erring public punished. The problem is so enormous that it cannot be solved by the mere application of law. Here is social welfare work which is vast enough to provide spare-time work for every citizen. We have not got a National Health Scheme as in Britain which cares for the medical welfare of every man, woman and child; nor have we other plans, which go side by side with the National Health Service, aiming at educating the population to keep fit. It is, therefore, all the more necessary for the citizens to assist the municipality to maintain its services efficiently and to enjoy them properly and to create a healthy social environment in which men, women and children will thrive.

State Burden Of Primary Education Shouldered Despite Lack Of Funds

deserving cases of need would be properly cared for, he will continue to encourage begging by giving to beggars in spite of all laws.

Madras is trying to tackle this problem and the Corporation of Madras has established a Poor House for the infirm, an Industrial Home for able-bodied beggars and a Special Home for the diseased.

Elementary Education

Imparting of elementary education is made a responsibility of municipalities, but strictly speaking the State should make itself responsible for giving free primary education to all the children. At best the Government could say that municipalities should be their agents for carrying out their policy so far as elementary education is concerned. But today municipalities shoulder not only the responsibility of opening and running elementary schools but also a major portion of the financial burden involved in such maintenance.

Unless the Government recognize that imparting of primary education is part of the State's function and meet the entire cost of such education, municipalities with the growing demands on their funds for providing various amenities to their rate-payers, cannot adequately discharge their responsibility.

Further, while schools continue to be ill-housed, ill-equipped and inadequately staffed and overcrowded on account of the inability of municipalities to open more schools to cope with the increasing strength, municipal activities in other branches also suffer, for what it is spent on elementary education is at the expense of other such activities.

accepting its chief obligation, which is the intelligent study of public issues and the translation of that study into the exercise of his franchise. To that end Government should set up standards and ensure uniformity of instruction in schools all over the State and provide sufficient funds to meet their cost.

The prime needs of the city dweller and the obligations of the city municipality have been set forth in a broad way from the point of view of what should be done. A great deal of money is needed to carry on these undertakings. What the financial resources of municipalities are and how they can be increased becomes, therefore, a foundation stone for the building of a municipal programme.

Taxation, the most important source of municipal income everywhere, is of various kinds and by far the largest income is derived from property-tax, and this source has been exploited to the maximum limit. While the activities of a modern municipality are increasing, the scope of increasing its revenues is small.

Municipalities have, therefore, to depend on grants from the Provincial Government. Unless ways and means are explored for augmenting the revenues to meet the ever-increasing demand on its funds, it would be difficult for any municipality to do all that is expected of it. Nor is it good to depend continually on doles from the Government.

The only course seems to be to allocate fresh sources of revenue to municipalities. For instance, a portion of the sales tax collected in all municipal areas may be given to the municipalities concerned. While municipalities maintain roads at their cost the revenue derived by licensing of motor vehicles is not made over to

WOMEN

we turn or deviate is small, while when we actually reach the place, the deviation is very great. Even so, if values undergo changes, however insignificant they may be at the moment, later on the deviations become so great as to be beyond recognition.

Take for instance the provision of Home Science courses for girls in

IT IS VERY surprising that the word Equality, so frequently used in modern parlance, should be a much misunderstood word. The word is used in very many senses—both horizontally and vertically, so to speak. The word is used horizontally in the sense that equality for the sexes is claimed and in the vertical sense when the word is used to claim equality for different groups, classes and castes in general. So, to effect this equality, we have demands for special concessions, special rights, separate associations and even departments of Government.

We have the Labour Department, the Rural Development Department, the Harijan Uplift Department and the Women's Welfare Department. Speaking about the last, a separate Department of Government devoted specially to the interests of women is necessary, for are not women sometimes in a position worse than that of the Harijans? No doubt a woman may be Mrs. So and So, but then she is really not his equal in the sense that she is on the same level with her husband. True she may be honoured, but then it is just reflected glory!

Speaking of the term "applied horizontally", we claim equality for men and women. We say sex should be no bar for anything, in services or in any walk of life. Viewed in this light, it unfortunately implies imitation and competition. Do women want to imitate men by agitating for an equal share in service? By "equality" do women mean that they want to compete with men and bring about a state of survival of the fittest?

Specific Functions

Is this worth struggling for, worth striving for? Would not the inherent nature in woman revolt at the very idea of equality if it means imitation of and competition with men in all walks of life no matter what this may actually mean, or whether it is truly beneficial both to herself and society in the long run?

Equality does not mean "identity in every respect". It does not mean identity of functions either. Man and woman have specific functions to perform. To confuse these functions is merely to introduce chaos in society. Society itself will not function smoothly or satisfactorily if, because of this conception of the term equality, a mere identity of functions is brought about. By emphasizing

equality what is actually desired is equality of importance—every piece of work which each sex performs by the very nature of things has to be given its due importance.

Nothing is *infra dig*; nothing should be regarded as unimportant simply because it pertains to the field of women, but the same assumes marked significance if it is performed

Equality

Appreciation Of Proper Sense Of Values Can Create Co-operation Without Conflict Among The Sexes

By MRS. PARIJATHAM NAIDU, Provincial Women's Welfare Officer

by men. Equality therefore really means equality of importance and as to what is important at any stage is to be decided in conformity with one's own nature and natural and social circumstances in actual life. What we mean and should aim at when speaking of equality is truly equality of opportunities. There should be no denying of opportunities for self-expression and for enlightened existence.

Man and woman have each every right to develop one's own self in accordance with one's environment, one's inherent talents and activities and in such a way as not only to enrich himself or herself but enrich each other and society as a whole. Either to suppress this, or prevent them from expressing themselves is to deny that equality which is not something that is being bestowed but which is everyone's birthright. In any other sense the term equality has no other value.

Therefore, what is necessary is not merely copying without understanding; by proper understanding one must develop a correct sense of values. If the sense of values is understood, then the real meaning of equality will be appreciated rather than misconstrued and misapplied.

Misconceptions

Even the slightest misconception of values results in great variation in the long run. It is something like this. We wish to reach a particular destination. Just somewhere on the way we take a false turning and deviate from the track. The point at which

schools and colleges. Is it in accordance with the principle of equality of men and women to provide these courses? It is and it is not. It is, because the other courses like Mathematics, Science, History and Economics are not barred to them. It is not because the course is specially intended for them. Hence it is necessary to examine what people really mean by equality before the question can be answered.

Take again the question of vote. Sex is no disqualification. Every adult has a vote. Is this again in accordance with the principle of equality? Again it is and it is not. It is because as an adult along with man she gets the vote. It is not because in the changed conditions of the world it is necessary that she should be given opportunity to exercise it in the interest of the country. It is therefore a clear opportunity which involves great responsibility—especially at this period of our country's political history—but very necessary for her to realize it and to exercise correctly the vote.

Lastly, let us turn to the Women's Welfare Department. As already hinted, the condition of women leaves much to be desired, actually because we in this generation have lost sight of the values. From the cultural, civic, social and economic point of view their welfare is to be looked after, especially at this stage of our country's history. The Department is the outcome of a realization of the situation and the urgent need to work for their general welfare.

(Continued on page 64)

MADRAS INFORMATION

THE LOVELINESS of the land enthralled me and cast an enchantment all about me. I wandered about like one possessed and drunk with beauty, and the intoxication of it filled my mind.

Like some supremely beautiful woman, whose beauty is almost impersonal and above human desire, such was Kashmir in all its feminine

Kashmir has been famous for its shawls for hundreds of years. Yet, in spite of this fame, the making of these fine shawls languished and shoddy articles from Western factories took their place. That was the fate also of other fine hand-made articles of Kashmir. A limited tourist trade survived, but, generally speaking, the rich people of India preferred foreign

INDEPENDENCE NUMBER

industries can be started. The field for the development of cottage industries and handicrafts is enormous.

Her People

I sensed that Kashmir was astir and the masses were on the move. That had been a common experience to me in many parts of India during the past twenty years. But it was an uncommon experience on that scale in an Indian State. There could be no doubt of the widespread awakening among the people and of a growing feeling of self-reliance and strength. In this respect, in some ways, Kashmir seemed to be in advance. It was difficult to judge of the discipline and self-imposed restraint that accompanied this new-found strength.

I think there was a measure of discipline also, though perhaps not so much as in the more politically developed parts of India. Considering the brief life of this movement, I was surprised to find how vital and widespread it was, although I saw it during a period of quiescence. In its leadership it was fortunate, for Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah was a real leader of the people, beloved of them, and with vision which looked ahead and did not lose itself in the petty conflicts of the moment.

Then there is the tourist traffic for which Kashmir is an ideal country. It can well become the playground, not only of India, but of Asia.

Kashmir is an ideal place for youth hostels such as have grown up all over Europe and America. The whole country should be dotted with these hostels, and young people, boys and girls, should be encouraged to tramp over the hills and valleys and thus gain an intimate knowledge of the country.

The next morning we left Srinagar and sped towards Jammu. The road left the valley and mounted up the Pir Panjal. As we went higher, the panorama spread out before us and broader vistas came into view. We stood near the mouth of the tunnel and had a last look at the valley below. There lay the Vale of Kashmir, so famous in song and history, in its incomparable loveliness. A thin mist covered part of it, and a soft light toned down the capped peaks, and down from the valley below came the faint and distant sound of running water. We bade a silent farewell and turning away with regret, entered the dark tunnel which took us to less favoured lands.

The Face of the Beloved Seen in a Dream

GLIMPSES OF KASHMIR

By Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru

beauty of river and valley and lake and graceful trees. And then another aspect of this magic beauty would come to view, a masculine one, of hard mountains and precipices, and snow-capped peaks and glaciers, and cruel and fierce torrents rushing down to the valleys below. It had a hundred faces and innumerable aspects, ever-changing, sometimes smiling, sometimes sad and full of sorrow.

The mist would creep up from the Dal Lake and, like a transparent veil, give glimpses of what was behind. The clouds would throw out their arms to embrace a mountain-top, or creep down stealthily like children at play. I watched this ever-changing spectacle, and sometimes the sheer loveliness of it was overpowering and I felt almost faint. As I gazed at it, it seemed to me dreamlike and unreal, like the hopes and desires that fill us and so seldom find fulfilment. It was like the face of the beloved that one sees in a dream and that fades away on awakening.

Her Arts and Crafts

When I went to China I marvelled at the artistry of exquisite craftsmanship of the Chinese people. India has long been famous for her artisans and craftsmen, but China seemed to me to be definitely superior in this respect. In Kashmir I had the feeling that there was something which could equal China. How beautiful are the articles made by the deft fingers of Kashmir's workers! To look at them was a pleasure, to handle them a delight.

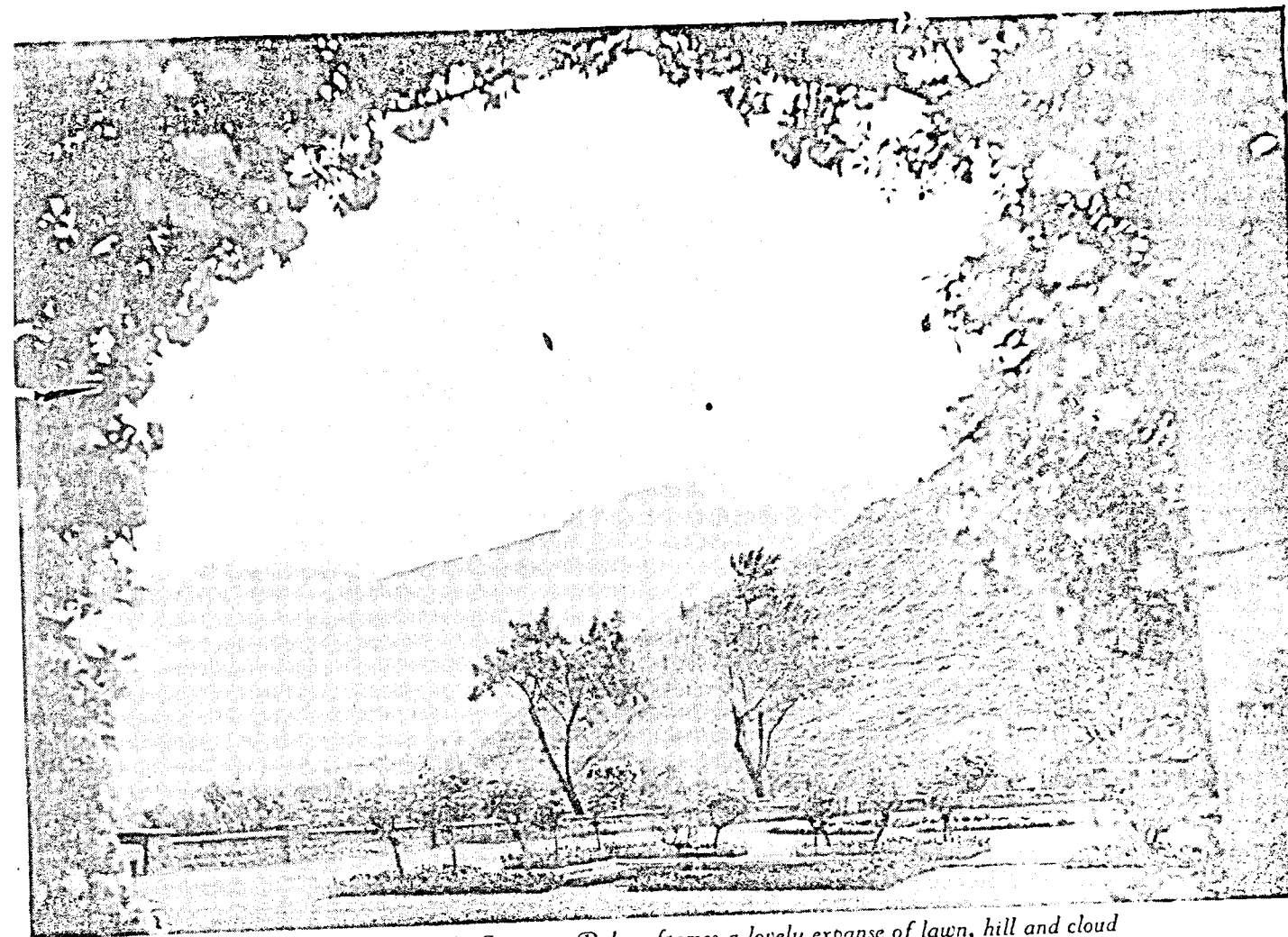
goods to these things of beauty and artistic worth that Kashmir produced.

The National Movement in India, which took a new turn twenty years ago, had far-reaching results in many fields. Our insistence on hand-made products gave a new life to these products, and many a dying industry was revived. Kashmir was affected by this renaissance also, and gradually a new market for Kashmir goods sprung up in India. The All-India Spinners' Association played a leading part in this, and their Kashmir branch became the supplier of hundreds of sale-depots all over India. Yet the pace has been slow and might well have been quicker. This growth of handicrafts has brought work to many of the skilled unemployed and points the way to prosperity.

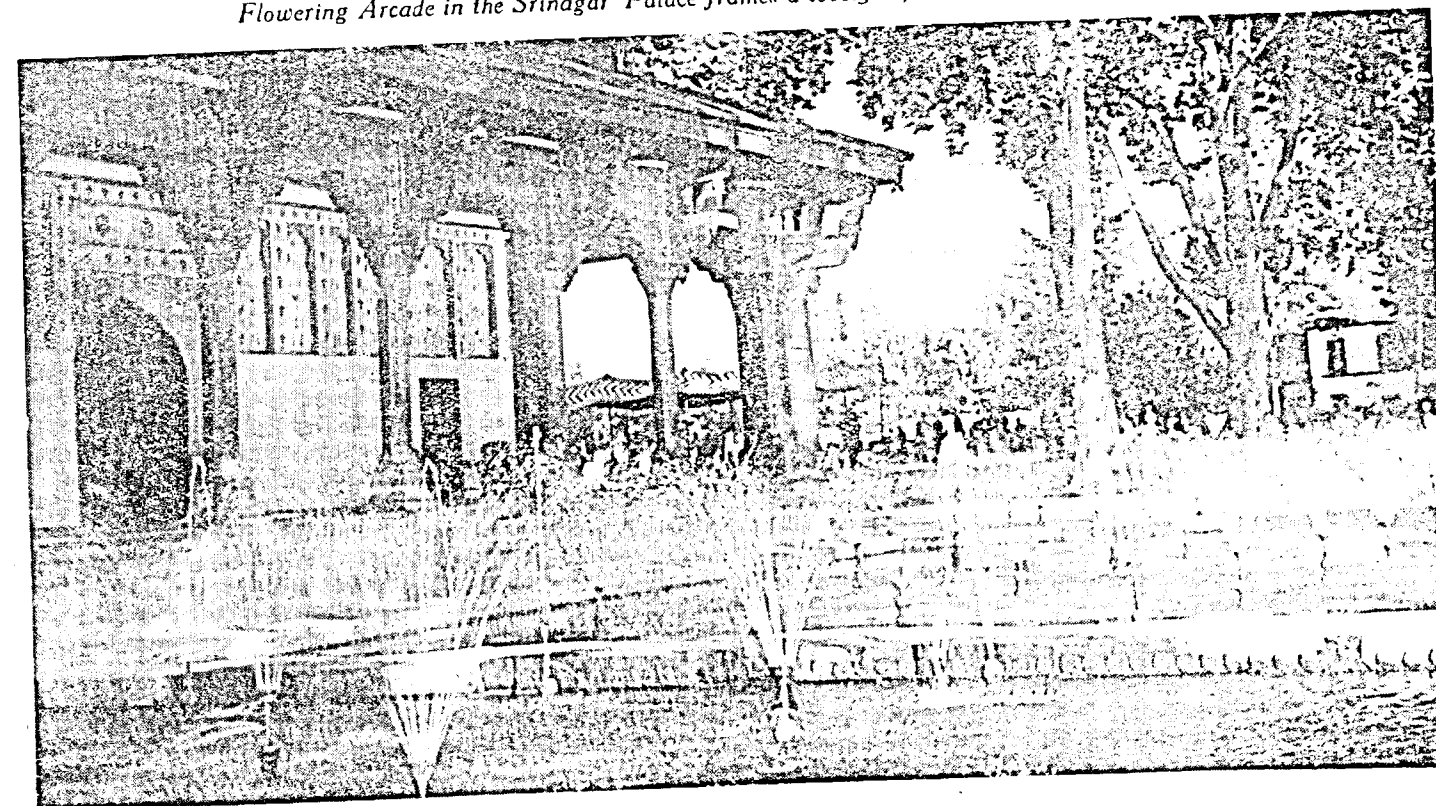
Again and again, as I was wrapped in pleasurable contemplation of Kashmir's beauty, I came back to hard earth with a shock when I saw this appalling poverty. Why should these people remain so miserably poor, I wondered, when nature had so abundantly endowed them? I do not know what the mineral or other natural resources of Kashmir are. I should imagine that the country is rich in them, and in any event a very full survey is one of the first steps that should be taken.

But even if no additional wealth was disclosed, the existing resources are enough to raise the standard of living considerably, provided, of course, that they are properly coordinated and utilized on a planned and ordered basis. Cheap power is available and many small and big

THE FACE OF THE BELOVED



Flowering Arcade in the Srinagar Palace frames a lovely expanse of lawn, hill and cloud



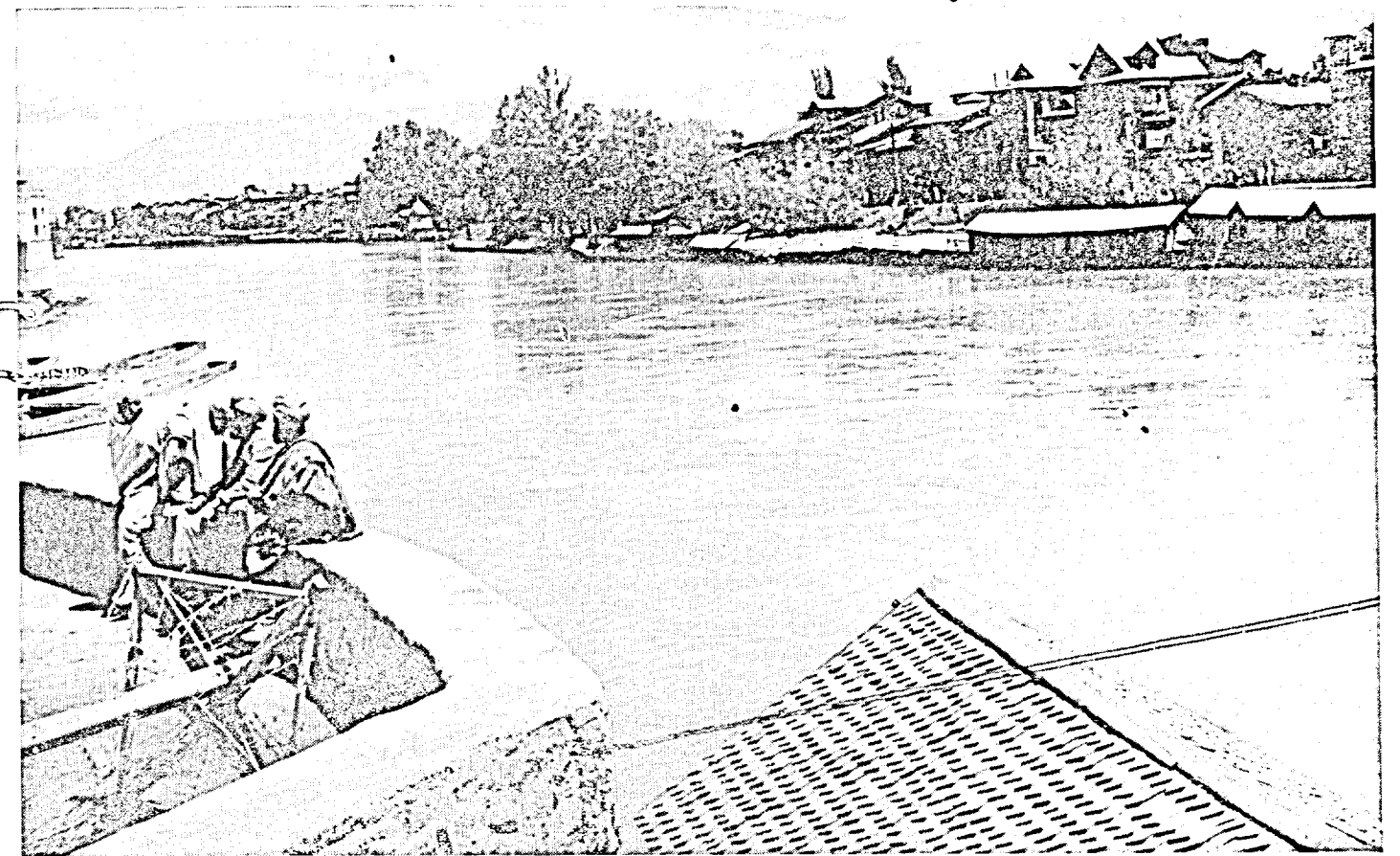
Fountains in the Shalimar Gardens, Srinagar

SEEN IN A DREAM

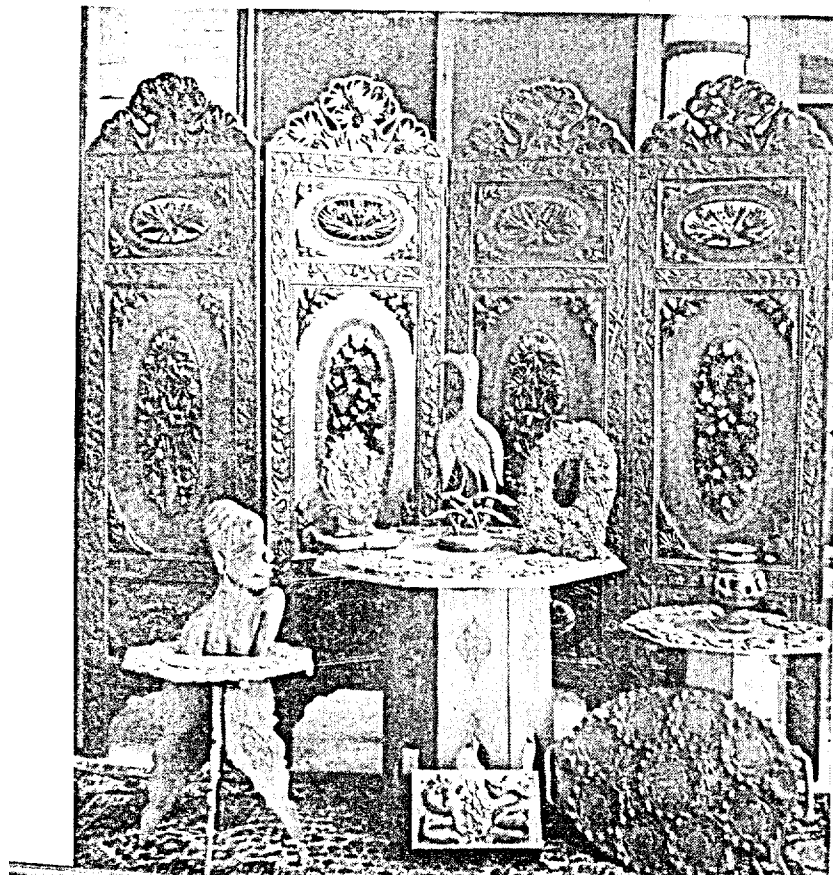


*A ravishing spot near Chandan Wari on the way
to Amarnathji in Kashmir*

KASHMIR CLOSE-UPS



*The Jhelum flows through crowded townships
and peaceful hamlets*



*Everyday article like wooden screens, teapots and mirror
frames become superb creations in the hands of
Kashmiri craftsmen*

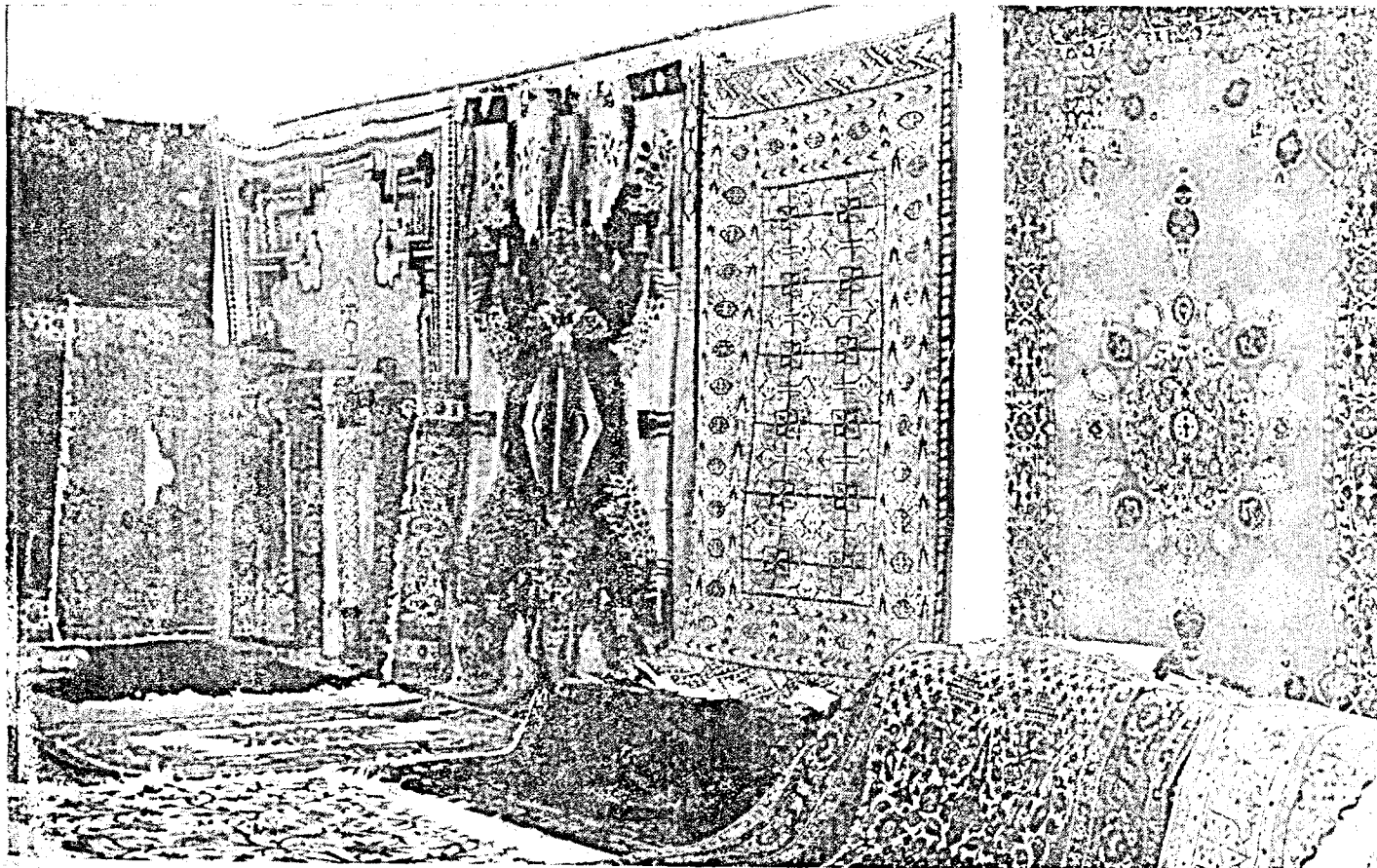


*A close view of an elaborate tapestry reveals the
loving care and arduous toil lavished by the
Kashmiri worker*

FURS AND CARPETS



Kashmiri furs are very popular with tourists. Furs from snow-leopards, spotted leopards and silver foxes are seen.



Exquisite patterns are woven into the carpets by Kashmiri artisans.

KASHMIR

SHROUDED IN the mist of legend and obscurity, Ladakh, often spoken of as the Little Tibet, rises gracefully from the upper half of the Indus Basin. It lies to the east of Kashmir, between the Himalaya and the Kuen Len mountains, and between Baltistan and Tibet, and includes the areas of Rupshu to the east, Zaskar to the south, Nubra to the north, western fertile regions extending up to the areas of Kargil, Middle Ladakh and the plateau south of the Karakoram.

Barrenly destitute of the verdure of Kashmir, Ladakh with its bleak and massive ridges, forms one of the loftiest territories of the world—with the people living on an elevation varying from 12,000 to 15,000 feet above the sea. The average height of its mountainous peaks ranges between 17,000 to 21,000 feet, though some of them even reach up to 25,000 feet. The total area of the Province is over 30,000 square miles.

Ladakh is a land of seeming contradictions: hot in summer due to vast tracts of inhospitable and destitute granite ridges, and intensely dry and cold in winter with severe cold winds blowing. Rainfall being scanty vegetation is sparse and scarce. A few wild stems and brushwood, including some trees like poplars and willows and walnuts, however, shoot forth from ravines and *nallahs*. The whole tract has the appearance of a desolate region dotted here and there with crystal-clear lakes and cultivable lands.

There are hardly any modern means of communications, yet Leh, its capital, is one of the most important junctions of trade routes, connecting India with Tibet, Yarkand and Eastern Turkistan. Although a land of glaciers through which the Indus flows for over 300 miles, it is very dry and some of its parts suffer from scarcity of water. It lies in an obscure corner of the world, from which it is isolated for six months in the year, yet over 90 per cent of its people are literate.

Agriculture

The Ladakhis are generally agriculturists. But as the country is largely barren, it can support only a small section of the population. Sheep-grazing is common on the uplands of Rupshu and is the main source of livelihood for the nomads—called "*Chang-Pas*"—who live in tents made of hides and roam about from place to place with their flocks of long-haired goats and sheep, and the ferocious watchdogs of the place.

Annually they make trips to the central market place—it can hardly be called a town—of the province to lay in provisions for the year or to settle accounts with a nobleman whose flocks they have undertaken to tend. Their main food is milk, tea and barley flour. They are hardy, independent and hospitable, though at times extremely wild.

The bulk of the population consists of agriculturists, although there is little cultivable land and even that is by no means fertile. Despite the country's poor resources and its harsh climate, the Ladakhis are a jovial, happy, sociable and communicative people. Feasts are common and dance by women frequently form the principal part of an entertain-

LADAKH . . . LAND OF THE LITTLE TIBET .

Despite Barren Soil and Bitter Cold, Botis Are Cheerful Farmers, Shrewd Traders

Agriculture in Ladakh is dependent upon canal irrigation. Women work along with their menfolk in the fields and at the time of ploughing or harvesting, the whole family extends a helping hand.

The zho—hybrid between the yak and the cow—is usually employed for ploughing the land. Barley, wheat, buck-wheat, peas, rapeseed, beans, turnips and lucerne, form the main agricultural produce of this country. *Grim*, a kind of barley, is abundantly grown at an elevation of 14,900 feet, while fruits like apples and apricots are grown in warmer regions below 9,000 feet. *Grim* is also used in the manufacture of "*cheng*" the local brew or drink of the Ladakhis.

The performers are as remarkable for their graceful movements as for their costumes.

Buddhism—Principal Faith

Almost the entire population of Ladakh is Buddhist. This is the only compact part of India where Buddhism is still the principal faith. On entering Ladakh one is struck by the number of monasteries and its monks, called Lamas. In the Ladakhi villages one sees in almost every house, a little boy wearing a Lama's cap or a little girl with the cap of a *Chomo* (Nun). The Lama's clean-shaven scalps sport light Chinese caps, usually bright red in colour matched by red waist bands. The monasteries are large and spacious, and in some cases they are bigger

LADAKH AND INDIA

"Our troops came to Ladakh, hundreds of miles away from India, because we consider Ladakh an integral part of India. Any attack on Ladakh will be an attack on India and will be resisted with all our might," declared Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, addressing an august gathering of Buddhists, priests and laymen, in Hemis (Ladakh).

The Prime Minister of India told Ladakhis: "We are bound to each other by political, cultural and religious ties and by many other affinities which no one can sunder. We have come to you from distant parts of India to convey to you a message of love and goodwill from your brethren in other parts of India."

MADRAS INFORMATION

than villages. Each monastery houses hundreds of Lamas. Every village, even if it consists of only a few houses, has its temples and monasteries presided over by Lamas. Every house belonging to a notable or a rich landowner has its own private temple to which is attached a Lama. Thus the monastic order represents a considerable proportion of the total population of the region. Despite their numbers, the Lamas command respect and are accepted as religious preceptors of the people.

There is little in common between the original teachings of Buddha and the Buddhism of Ladakh. The latter is an imaginative form of polytheism. Idols and images adorn the "Gompas" as in Hindu temples. On all ceremonial occasions, of which there are many in Ladakh, the monasteries and temples are thronged by the people who congregate for prayers and the Lama's blessings. Sometimes the monasteries are also used for staging community shows and folk dances.

Marriages

The religious and social life of Ladakh is based on hard economic facts. The land on which the people depend for their livelihood is neither adequate nor very fertile. It is, therefore, essential that there should be a check on the growth of population. This is secured through the



A Ladakhi aristocrat in her "pherok" head-dress.

monastic order and the system of polyandry. The large numbers of Lamas are thus intimately connected with the general economy of the country. The monks, both men and women, in practice remain unmarried, though marriage among Lamas is not expressly forbidden.

The Ladakhis practise a form of fraternal polyandry. If the eldest son gets married, his wife also becomes the legitimate wife of younger brothers. The children thus have an 'elder father' and also one or more 'little fathers'. As this custom has prevailed for centuries the whole mind and sentiment of the people is unable to conceive of any other family system. The intensity of family affection characteristic of monogamy is absent, but there is a steady, diffused affection for all. This system has served the Ladakhis well, exercising a check on the increase of population.

Although women in Ladakh enjoy great freedom of movement, they have limited rights in family inheritance. This is because the patrimony is never divided as there is only one heir. Thus family property remains perpetually intact. The women fully share the household responsibilities with their husbands. They work in fields and help them in trade or small business.

The Botis (as the Ladakhis are usually called) have certain traditions which distinguish them from their neighbours. Buddhism has influenced these traditions to such an extent that the social customs, ceremonies, entertainments and the whole mode of living of the Botis is indissolubly linked with their religious faith. As compared to the Baltis, their neighbours, the Botis have a high standard of comfort and living in general. There is a certain poise and a contentment with life which keeps them always happy and laughing and ready for anything. Added to this is their spontaneous subtle humour, which keeps them company in their daily life.

Centre of Trade Routes

The importance of Ladakh lies in its strategic and geographical position. From very ancient time it has been a centre of important trade routes in Asia—between Tibet and Western Asia and between Central Asia and India. Its capital Leh, situated at a height of 11,000 feet, is

INDEPENDENCE NUMBER

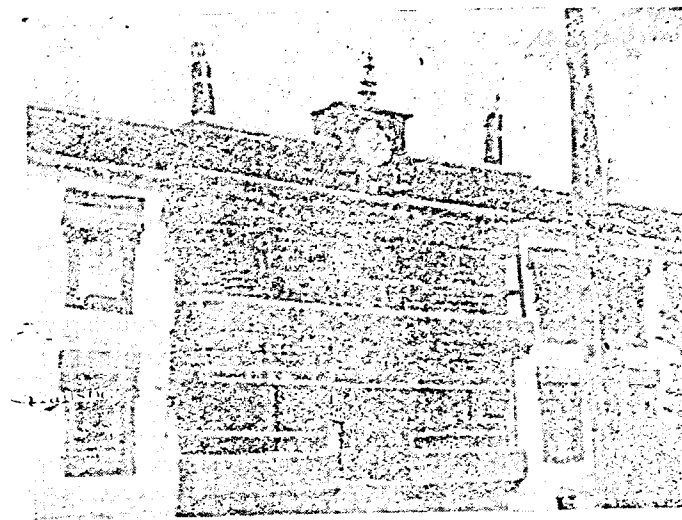


A happy Ladakhi peasant mother with her baby.

the centre of these trade routes extending to Eastern Turkestan across the Karakoram Pass and to Tibet and China in the east. As in the days of yore, people and traders of various nationalities gather together in the caravanserais of Leh and exchange commercial goods. It is here that Yarkandis from Sinkiang, Indians from Kulu and Kashmir and Muhammadans from Purig meet together for business.

One can easily imagine how in the days before the Christian era, when the means of communication were undeveloped and amenities of life were few, artistic and cultural traditions of ancient India travelled in the wake of commercial enterprise through these routes and reached as far as Central Asia and China. It was indeed through Ladakh that the later-day Buddhism and its art traditions passed on from Kashmir to Tibet and created that intermingling and fusion of varied yet akin cultures. The rock sculptures discovered in Central Asia—at Khotan and Nobo Nor—are a clear evidence of this fact.

The Ladakhis are born traders and almost all engage themselves in some sort of trade. The women take equal interest in trade with the men and they are often seen managing the retail trade, their menfolk look after big business. Men also undertake long journeys for business



The monastery of Sanka in Leh, capital of Ladakh. Nearly the entire population of Ladakh is Buddhist.



Smiling Ladakhi peasant women carrying bundles of grass.

purposes. Ladakh is particularly rich in salt which is obtained from a number of salt lakes situated in the region of Rupshu to the south-east of Leh. It is found on the banks of the Tshomoriri Lake.

World's Finest Wool

But the main commercial product of Ladakh is wool—one of the finest in the world—which is obtained from the soft underwool of the sheep and goats. It is from this wool that the famous Kashmiri shawls are made. While Ladakh exports salt (chiefly to Skardu and Kashmir), wool, borax and dried fruits, it imports tea, tobacco, grains, sugar, matches, dried fruits and ponies from Skardu, Kargil, Yarkand and from India through Lahoul and Kashmir. Further, as religion occupies a central place in the life of Ladakhis, a thriving trade is also carried on in images and other cult objects.

Ladakh is rich in mineral wealth also. If only one could explore the gold, copper and other precious stones which it is said to contain! The potentialities of this land of the Little Tibet are many and varied, but they are lying undiscovered.

Ladakh has also a great attraction for sportsmen and hunters, as it has some of the best hunting and shooting grounds in Asia. It is the home of the markhor and ibex. The Nubra valley in the north provides excellent playground for hunting ibex and gurlal. Besides, other game like red bear, snow leopard, wild sheep

(sharput), Tibetan antelope, gazelle and marmot are also widely distributed in many of its ravines.

Important events have forced Ladakh's ease-loving and gave people to awaken from their age-old slumber and become vigilant and alert. Pakistan's invasion of Kashmir gave them the first rude shock and they came forward in large numbers to join the Kashmir National Militia to defend their monasteries and homes.

Today, Ladakh can boast of a well-trained militia force drawn entirely from the local peace-loving Buddhist population. The Ladakhi deputation headed by the Head Lama, which waited on the Prime Minister recently, emphasized the bonds of unity between Kashmir and Ladakh and the determination of the Buddhists of Ladakh to contribute their mite for the defence of the integrity and unity of the State of Kashmir.



The image of Lord Buddha as Prince Sidhartha in the Redzong monastery of Ladakh. At left of the image is a jewelled stupa.

THE ETHICS of the widespread modern tendency to nationalize big industries is a fertile topic of animated discussion these days in every forum. Whatever may be the moral objections to a general policy of nationalizing without adequate compensation the product of hard labour by private citizens over long years, the case of essential services and basic industries

three private operators. They had a total fleet strength of 238 buses (including 40 spares) each with a capacity for 21 sitting and 8 or 10 standing passengers. The Government commenced putting their buses on the road from January 1947, but at the end of that year they had only less than a hundred vehicles. Additional vehicles were introduced every month

From Half-A-Dozen Secondhand Vehicles To Biggest Operators In The Province

TWO YEARS OF GOVT. BUS TRANSPORT IN MADRAS CITY

By SRI P. C. MATHEW, I.C.S.

built up under monopolies guaranteed by the State stands on a different footing.

Our system of operation of public service vehicles is such an instance. Under our system of route permits, we grant an operator or set of operators the monopoly of a route. The case for their nationalization is that no private profit should arise from the provision of an essential service under a monopoly guaranteed by the State. It may be objected that the operator pays taxes to the State in return for this monopoly, but the answer is that he receives protection even against other operators who are also willing to pay the same tax or even higher taxes. This argument does not of course justify the State taking over private property without equitable compensation, but it certainly detracts the strength of arguments in favour of exaggerated compensation for goodwill when it is remembered that the operator owes the goodwill to the monopoly guaranteed by the State.

The case generally put forward against nationalization is that the wider national interests require that the industry should be managed with the maximum possible efficiency and economy and that private enterprise is better fitted for such a task than Government. Partial pictures of Madras Government Transport have been cited in support of both views.

Before the Government buses were introduced, the Madras City bus service was in the hands of two or

and it was only about July 1948 that the entire City Service was nationalized and all the private buses replaced.

The total strength of the fleet now is 322 with accommodation for 8,200 sitting and 4,500 standing passengers (including about a dozen buses operating on routes beyond the City) as against 5,000 sitting and 2,500 standing passengers, for whom there was accommodation in the private fleet. As against 17 routes operated in the City under private management, the Government are running buses on as many as 37 routes and the scheduled number of vehicles is 250 in the City with a daily mileage of well over 30,000 and an average daily collection of over Rs. 20,000 from nearly two lakhs of passengers.

Many of the new routes are not sufficiently remunerative from a purely commercial point of view. They are essential from the point of view of public convenience and the entire bus service is being considered as an integrated whole. In addition to the City proper, certain suburban routes are also operated by the Government fleet as certain areas outside are very closely connected with the City from a traffic point of view. More recently we have also been running special services from Madras to places like Mahabalipuram and Tirupati for the convenience of Madras passengers on holiday or pilgrimage.

The fleet is located at the Bodyguard Lines. Most of the old stables have been pulled down and some

CITY BUSES

Why do we have to wait for hours at bus-stands? Why cannot Government run more buses, build bigger bodies or attach trailers? Why isn't there a bus service from my home to my office? Why not let private operators run the bus service? What good has nationalization of bus transport in Madras City done?

Answers to these and similar questions—some complaining, others critical, a few helpful and many anxious—are contained in this article, which describes the present bus service system, reviews the achievements of the Government, analyses the needs of public-traffic requirements and explains the complexities involved in operating 37 routes with 250 buses covering daily over 30,000 miles, carrying two lakhs of passengers and collecting Rs. 20,000.

sheds have been erected for parking buses, but the existing covered accommodation is only for about 10 per cent of the fleet. More covered accommodation will have to be provided at fairly heavy cost, but the work has been postponed in favour of more urgent works. Arrangements for servicing the vehicles have been provided with water tanks, washing platforms, servicing and workshop sheds and a lighting system which enables all maintenance work to be done at night. Four petrol pumps and one diesel pump have been installed at the Bodyguard Lines for fuelling the fleet. Like the bigger private operators, the Transport Department buys petrol direct from the oil companies and pays rent, tax, etc.,

for the pumps and maintains the operating staff.

It does not seem to have been fully realized that the Transport Department pays all the taxes which a similar private operating concern would have been obliged to pay; with the exception of course of income-tax, which it is not liable to pay, like other commercial concerns run by the Provincial and Central Governments. It has already been announced by the Hon'ble Minister for Transport that the Department made a profit of rupees six lakhs for the period ending 31st March 1948, after setting aside interest charges, depreciation fund, etc., at rates prescribed by Government and that the administrative accounts for 1948-49 which are yet to be audited show a profit of about Rs. 9 lakhs for the year earned by carrying 670 lakhs of passengers and operating nearly one crore of miles.

Planning Routes

One important requirement of city transport is that it should be designed to suit as far as possible the volume and nature of the traffic and the travelling habits of the people. It should connect the traffic foci between which large numbers of people travel and the routes themselves should follow the natural main lines of traffic flow. It will not of course be possible to fit into this scheme the requirements of an individual or a small group of people, since the additional revenue may not be commensurate with the cost of providing the extension and since it may be possible to serve a larger number of people with less loss by providing the extension elsewhere.

Government Transport receives letters every day asking for additional services or for extension of existing services. Every one of these requests is investigated carefully from this point of view. In a few cases, the suggestions were found practicable and new routes and extensions of existing routes have been opened in this manner, although a private operator in all probability may not have opened them on the ground that they were not sufficiently remunerative or that although they add to public convenience, from his point of view the new route would merely divert traffic from other existing routes.

But in most cases investigation shows that the available traffic on the new routes will not pay the cost of providing the service and that they

will prove an additional burden on other routes. Since the Transport Department has been classed as a Commercial Department paying and charging for all services at economic rates which would enable the Department to cover its expenses, set aside adequate reserves and earn reasonable profits, it would be impossible for us to open such unremunerative routes.

STATE RUNS SERVICE WITH PUBLIC NEEDS, TRAFFIC, PROFIT IN MIND

Peak Hour Rush

As regards travelling habits, even a casual observer will notice that the intensity of traffic per hour during morning and evening peak periods of about 2½ hours each in Madras City is very much more than that during the remaining 10 hours. This factor is further aggravated by the fact that the peak hour traffic is unidirectional—on certain routes towards Parrys in the morning and away from Parrys in the evening. Thus in a particular direction on a particular route the traffic arising per hour during the peak period may be, say, about 800 passengers per hour, while during other hours passengers might be turning up say, at the rate of 160 per hour.

How should the service be designed? Assuming that 40 buses are required to clear 800 passengers per hour on this route without putting

them to the inconvenience of standing on the buses, shall we provide 40 buses on the route so that they will have full load during the peak hours, but only 20 per cent load during other hours or shall we provide only 20 buses, increase their carrying capacity by 50 per cent by taking in standing passengers and try to clear the traffic with this fleet?

In the latter case, there will certainly be a certain amount of inconvenience to the public as about one-third of the peak hour travellers will have to remain standing and also a good number of passengers will have to wait for some time during peak hours, getting exasperated by the sight of full buses going past without picking them up. While the private passenger blames Government Transport for their inertia or stupidity in not providing more buses when there are so many waiting passengers, he does not probably realize that the provision of more buses is going to increase the cost to him. Obviously the total collections from the route will not be appreciably increased by increasing the number of buses, as we will merely be carrying the same passengers, although more comfortably in 40 buses instead of 20.



Government Transport Bus with trailer.

On the other hand, the cost of providing the extra buses even assuming that they run only during peak hours will increase the cost of the service by as much as 75 per cent. This increased cost will have to be borne by each passenger and it may raise the fare on the route beyond the capacity of the poor man. An attempt was made sometime ago to

transport which should be possible under the Transport Act of 1947 might to some extent help in reducing the high proportion of vehicles which municipal undertakings had to keep standing all day long except for odd morning and evening peak hours."

The General Manager of the Glasgow Corporation Transport Department at the November meeting touch-

accommodation some favour the largest buses possible in order to relieve the peak hour problem with the minimum cost and traffic inconvenience. Others suggest smaller buses on the ground that they will be useful in order to provide a more frequent service on routes on which there will be sufficient traffic to fill the large size buses. Certain others favour double-deckers as they provide the largest amount of seating accommodation while occupying the minimum road space.

Trailers have been suggested and also tried by us as they can be attached to the buses during peak hours when they are required and detached during other hours—instead of being dragged about as dead weight. Diesels have been recommended on the ground of their economy in spite of their high initial cost and a small amount of smoke that cannot be eliminated. A few swear by the good old tried petrol buses as best suited for Madras City in view of their low capital cost, smooth operation and easy maintenance.

I do not know whether all these factors were taken into consideration when the City Fleet was first planned, but with the exception of certain matters connected with the construction of some buses, it can be said that the fleet as now constituted with 107 short-wheel petrol buses, 190 long-wheel petrol buses and 25 forward control long-wheel diesel buses is a fairly well-balanced and suitable type of initial fleet for use in Madras City considering the road conditions, cost of operation, capital investment, running cost, availability of vehicle spare parts, equipment, and trained technical personnel. Questions such as whether we should employ trailers or replace any of the existing petrol buses in course of time by diesels can be settled in the light of our experience with the present fleet over a period of one year.

Labour Relations

It is in the field of labour relations that we meet with the most tricky and delicate problems. While we are grappling with our mechanical problems and devising permanent remedies for them one by one as we go on, we cannot look to the passage of time to solve our labour problems. A particular system of maintenance or design may solve a mechanical problem, but we cannot lay down a level of wages or conditions of service that will permanently satisfy labour. The Department recognizes that without

the hearty co-operation of labour, it is not possible to run the service efficiently or economically.

Within a year of the commencement of their employment, the conditions of service of the workers were liberalized and they were granted scales of pay, leave, gratuity and other privileges consistent with those existing in other Government Departments and conditions in the transport industry elsewhere. Two canteens have already been opened at the Bodyguard Lines and at the Government Automobile Workshop and a third one is being opened at Chromepet with Government grant for the initial expenditure. Steps are also being taken to open sports grounds and provide sports equipment for the workers.

Discipline

While workers are perfectly justified in representing their legitimate grievances and in making suggestions for the more efficient and economic operation of the service, the Government cannot allow them to dictate on matters of policy or tolerate indiscipline or slackness. A popular American magazine recently referred to a British cartoon picturing a coalminer talking to the British Minister for Fuel and saying: "You told us under socialism we would get more money for less work. Well, we have given you less work. How about more money?"

It would be extremely shortsighted for any worker or group of workers to pursue a policy of less work for more pay. The net result will be that labour costs per unit of output will go up, total production will go down and there will be less of everything to go round. As far as our workers are concerned, it is a very hopeful sign that individually and collectively they are increasingly realizing the importance of putting in an honest day's work for an honest day's wage.

Constant Progress

I hope whatever I have said in justification of the Transport Department's policy has not created the impression that the Department is complacent in its attitude. Nothing would be farther from the facts. In every field of our activity we are studying, investigating and trying to improve. Day-to-day statistics of passengers, collections, mileages, etc., in respect of each bus and each route are collected and these are audited and analysed with a view to studying

trends of traffic, congestion on routes, etc. Complaints and representations are investigated and the results studied by the officers and action taken wherever necessary and possible.

On the mechanical side we started with a great handicap since till a year ago we did not have a workshop that could handle all items of repairs

and we had to depend on outside workshops for all major repairs. We did not have a single shed or a single workshop at the Bodyguard Lines, which, however excellent for stabling horses for which purpose it was originally built, was quite unsuited for parking and repairing buses. All these had to be provided and at the same time the bus service had to be kept going.

To add to these difficulties our diesel buses gave us a lot of trouble, and a number of bus bodies constructed by certain private builders also evoked a lot of criticism from the public. These had to be rectified and at the same time the scheduled services had to be maintained; the task was something like doing major repairs to a bridge and at the same time keeping it open to normal heavy traffic.

Stocktaking

We have nearly finished these tasks and we have organized a first-class body-building factory at Chromepet and a first-class workshop at Patullo Road capable of handling all kinds of work connected with the construction of commercial vehicle bodies and the complete repair and overhaul of vehicles. We have organized a Central Store which keeps in touch with market conditions and purchases and stocks all our requirements in bulk on the most favourable terms. We have also prescribed a regular maintenance and overhaul programme for our vehicles according to which apart from daily and weekly maintenance items, every vehicle will be thoroughly checked up and every part serviced once in two months (to be reduced to one month when the vehicles grow older) and in addition will be completely repainted and its engine, body, seats and all other parts completely reconditioned once a year.

We have commenced these regular clockwork programmes and this has already improved both the appear-

ance and performance of the vehicles. We are making every effort to improve the quality of the work and the output in our workshops according to this programme and with some more time we hope to reduce the breakdowns still further and maintain the entire scheduled trips and timings. We are shortly bringing out a handbook giving the daily schedules which

we hope to maintain on all the different routes.

Future

Even without underestimating the importance of doing everything for improving the appearance and performance of the buses, maintaining the scheduled services and reducing interruptions and breakdowns, one wonders whether the public have got a clear idea of how much has been done in recent months. Nationalization of an industry generally means taking over one or more undertakings which are already functioning, whether satisfactorily or unsatisfactorily.

In the case of the Madras City Transport system except for about half-a-dozen secondhand buses, no vehicles, no stores, no workshop, no sheds, no equipment, no tools, not even a spanner was available to the Department to start with as no satisfactory basis could be reached for the purchase of such essential items from the private operators; nevertheless, in the teeth of opposition from vested interests and in the glare of publicity and criticisms which were mostly well-meant but often ill-informed, we have built up from nothing in about two years the biggest bus operating concern in the Province.

Consistent with their policy of taking the public into their confidence as far as this Department is concerned, all facts connected with the financial and administrative aspects of its operation have been announced to the public by Government from time to time. This short article has attempted to explain something of what we have done, what we intend to do and why we cannot do certain things which the public want us to do. Every citizen of this Province is a shareholder of this concern and as in a private company it is for the general body of shareholders to assess what has been done and to decide their future policy.

Problem Of Peak Hour Rush Studied

run extra buses as expresses providing quicker and more comfortable travel for those who are providing to pay extra. But the response was so poor that the experiment had soon to be abandoned. If therefore we want to maintain bus fares in Madras at their present reasonable level in relation to the present operating costs, I am afraid it will not be possible to abolish standing accommodation or to provide sufficient buses to clear the entire peak hour traffic without passengers having to queue up or wait.

In connexion with any proposal to increase the number of buses during peak hours, the question has also to be considered very carefully whether Madras roads are capable of taking in more buses during those hours and whether more buses will not mean more hold-ups and less speed for all vehicles with passengers not getting home any quicker than they do now. Meanwhile, we may draw what consolation we can from the fact that the problem is as bad in other cities with longer established transport concerns.

Parallel Problems

The following recent extracts from the *Bus and Coach* will give some idea of the problem facing British operators. "An unsatisfactory feature of present-day travelling habits was the continuance of the process of shortening the period of peak hours. The practice appears to have come to stay and brought operators face to face with the question of what size of fleet it was economically possible to carry in an attempt to meet the peak hour load. They do not feel it was right under present conditions to go on increasing capital expenditure for additional vehicles and the garages in which to house them. The alternatives were staggering of hours or queueing and attempts to strike a middle way were not succeeding. However, the wider co-ordination of

ed upon the peak hour problem. Additional vehicles introduced two other difficulties—an increase in operating costs and road congestion. In his opinion the only solution of the peak hour problem was to have vehicles with increased standing capacity or with trailers that could be detached at normal periods.

Frequency

Another complaint fortunately heard less often than the last one, is about the frequency of the service on some of the more recently opened routes. Passengers complain that they are provided with a bus only once in 20 or 30 minutes and that they are therefore obliged to wait for a long time before they can catch a bus. There again it is a question of volume of traffic arising every hour.

If the number of passengers turning up in half-an-hour is only say 20, it would clearly be uneconomic to run two buses during the half-hour at the rate of one every 15 minutes, as their capacity will be more than three times the traffic and we will be operating for each passenger not only the seat which he occupies but two other empty seats. It is a matter of cost and if the passenger is prepared to pay for the empty seats also there is no reason why we should not run a bus in 15 minutes or 10 minutes on such a route also.

But there is the danger that the fare may have to be pitched too high for the poor man. What we do at the moment on such routes is to watch the traffic figures and adjust the frequency so as to suit the volume of traffic. We are also attempting to fix the timings on such routes and to run the service as closely as possible to schedule.

Types of Buses

The type of bus suited for Madras conditions has been the subject of frequent discussion. As regards

LAST YEAR 576 million units of electricity were generated for public use in this Province. Of these 99 per cent was produced in Government-owned power stations, both hydro and thermal. Madras Province ranks third in India in the matter of electricity supply, Bombay and Bengal leading.

Electricity supply is now available in 78 municipal towns and 1,371 vil-

Mettur Hydro Scheme in 1937, the Visakhapatnam Thermal Scheme in 1938 and the Bezvada Thermal Scheme in 1939. Later in 1944, the Papanasam Hydro Scheme was completed. In 1947, the Madras City electricity undertaking was taken over by the Department from the licensee on, the expiry of the licence period.

ELECTRICITY SUPPLY IN MADRAS PROVINCE

By SRI G. SUNDARAM, Chief Engineer for Electricity.

lages. Madras leads all other Provinces and States in India in the number of villages electrified, Mysore coming next with 400 villages. Over 11,000 pumps for lift irrigation and over 1,350 rural industries are run by electricity.

There are 220,000 consumers of electricity in the Province and they use it in the following manner:

	Percentage of power used.
For Industries ...	66
For Irrigation and Agriculture.	12
For Domestic lighting and power.	11
For Traction ...	4
For Public lighting ...	3
For Miscellaneous purposes...	4
Total ...	100

The first public electric supply in the Province was commenced in Madras City in 1909 by the Madras Electricity Supply Corporation under licence. The next one was in Ootacamund in 1923 by the Municipality, also under licence.

Real progress dates from 1925 when Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar, as Member of Council in charge of Electricity, of the Government of Madras, initiated the policy of active development of the power resources by the State. He was responsible for the creation in 1927 of the Government Electricity Department and for starting the Pykara Scheme against considerable opposition at that time.

The Department under its first Chief Engineer Sir Henry Howard, built the Pykara Scheme in 1933, the

Supply Agencies

Electricity supply at present is in hands of three agencies:

(1) The Government Electricity Department which generates 99 per cent of the output of the Province and distributes to the ultimate consumer about 70 per cent of it.

(2) 34 municipal or other local body licensees of whom four are self-generating and the rest distributors in their areas of bulk power received from the Government Electricity Department.

(3) 45 private company licensees of whom 11 are self-generating and the rest distributors of bulk power received from the Government Electricity Department.

Capital investment by the Government in their power schemes amounts to Rs. 15 crores. Investments by the licensees both private and local bodies total Rs. 2.7 crores.

The Grid

The Madras Grid at present comprises:

Nine Power Houses of which three are Hydro Electric.

Three are thermal (coal) ...

Three are thermal (oil) ...

3,984 route miles of high tension transmission lines and 2,725 route miles of low tension distribution lines.

Madras Power Grid: The Electricity Department ever since its inception in 1927 has had as its objective the creation of an electric power grid

covering the whole Province. This grid was planned so that eventually it would link the several hydro-electric and thermal stations in the country and convey their power to consumers in all the villages and towns through a network of transmission and distribution lines. All planning in the Department and all its activities are dominated and controlled by this conception of a Province-wide electric power grid.

It is the intention to link this Grid with similar power grids of Travancore, Cochin, Mysore, Hyderabad and Orissa. Initial steps have already been taken.

The three hydro-electric power houses are interconnected and this portion of the Grid covers a good portion of 13 districts in the southern part of the Province. During the last three years when monsoons were partial failures, the interconnection provided by the Grid proved its value over and over again in ensuring continuous power supply in the deficit areas. The energy of the waters stored in the Mukurti Lake in the Nilgiris went time and again to supplement the output at Papanasam and at Mettur in the dry months.

Among the major industries working on Grid power are textiles, cement, chemicals, steel-rolling, railway workshops and shipbuilding. About 80 per cent of the power output is used in industries and agriculture helping directly to produce wealth.

Five Year Plan

Capital investment by Government in the power grid so far is Rs. 15 crores. A gross revenue of Rs. 2.08 crores was earned in 1948-49.

During the war period, all construction and expansion activities of the Department had been curtailed but with the ending of the war a five-year

Pykara	Total installed generating capacity 164,000 K.W.
Mettur and Papanasam	
Madras	
Vijayavada and Visakhapatnam.	
Kakinada	
Kurnool and Cuddapah.	

plan of development, 1946-51, was drawn up and the whole of it has been sanctioned. It provides for four new power houses at Machkund, Moyar, Nellore, and Mathurai, 1,650 miles of new power lines and extensions to five existing power

houses at Pykara, Papanasam, Madras, Vijayavada and Visakhapatnam.

These add up to 170,000 KW of extra capacity. In other words, when the plan is completed the existing generating capacity will be doubled. The estimated cost of the plan is Rs. 26 crores.

Work is in progress on all the schemes included in the plan. Delayed delivery of steel, cement and power plant and lack of enough number of civil engineers have been impeding progress. The plan was to be completed in 1951, but may not be until 1952-53.

Major Schemes

The more important schemes included in the plan may here be noticed briefly:

Machkund Hydro-electric Scheme: This important scheme is the Visakhapatnam District is to develop an 800 feet fall in the Machkund River in a reach where it serves as boundary between Madras and Orissa. Power generation is to be done jointly by the Madras and Orissa Governments, sharing of cost and power being in the ratio Madras 70 per cent and Orissa 30 per cent. The initial plant will be of 52,000 KW capacity but the scheme is capable of ultimate development to 100,000 KW.

The output will suffice to meet the power requirements of Visakhapatnam, Godavari, Krishna and Guntur districts for over a decade and more. Work is in good progress and the initial stage will be completed by 1952. In the meanwhile, to meet the immediate demand for power in the area additions to the steam plant at Vijayavada and Visakhapatnam are under erection.

Nellore Thermal Scheme: To serve Nellore District, a coal-fired station of 5,000 KW capacity is under erection and supply will commence within six months.

Ceded Districts Grid: A grid covering the Ceded Districts is being built and power supply to it to the extent of 4,000 KW has been arranged from the Mysore Jog-Hydro-Electric Scheme. Eventually the area will be fed from the Tungabhadra Hydro-Electric Scheme, plans for which are under preparation. Thermal stations at Kurnool and Cuddapah of capacity 10,000 KW and 5,000 KW have been sanctioned and they will eventually link with the Tungabhadra Hydro Station.

Madras Thermal Station: The Basin Bridge Power House is to receive 30,000 KW of additional power plant and work is in progress. The distribution system is to be modernized and considerable extensions are in hand.

A 110,000 volt tie transmission line connecting the Madras Thermal Station to the Mettur Hydro Station has just been completed and will be commissioned next year on receipt of terminal equipment. Another big step forward will then have been taken in the development of the Provincial Grid.

Moyar Scheme: This scheme will utilize the tail waters of Pykara over a 1,200 feet fall in the Moyar gorge. Power plant of capacity 36,000 KW is being put in and will be commissioned in 1950. It will help to meet the growing power needs of the Mettur System—especially in the Salem, Tiruchirappalli and Tanjore Districts.

Pykara Extensions: Third stage extensions to the Pykara Scheme are under construction. A new dam is being built on the Pykara River and 27,000 KW of additional generating plant is to be installed, bringing the station capacity to 70,000 KW. Work will be completed by 1952-53 and better supply of power to the Malabar, Nilgiris and Coimbatore Districts will then be possible.

Papanasam Extensions: The Papanasam Scheme is being brought to its final stage by this extension involving increased storage of water and an additional 7,000 KW generator. To



SRI G. SUNDARAM

supplement the water power in the dry months, a thermal station at Mathurai is being built with capacity 14,000 KW.

Transmission lines: To convey the additional power generated in the above projects to the centres of use, about 1,650 miles of high tension lines are necessary and a good proportion of this is already under construction.

Future Plans

Demand for power is widespread and insistent. Several new industries are being planned all over the Province and power for them should be provided from the Grid. Schemes for railway electrification especially of the Tambaram-Chingleput-Arkonam-Villupuram sections are likely to be taken up in the near future.

The Department is planning ways and means to meet these demands as they arise. Negotiations with Mysore are being completed for the development of the Mekadatu Falls in the Cauvery River. Additional power to the extent of 13,000 KW will then be available in the Mettur-Salem areas; 6,000 KW will also be delivered in bulk from the Mysore Jog Scheme for utilization in South Kanara District.

Plans for the Tungabhadra Hydro-Electric Scheme with an installed capacity of 37,500 KW are under preparation and the scheme may be taken up in 1950.

Agreement has been reached with the Travancore Government enabling development of the Periyar Scheme in the Palnis. About 40,000 KW would be obtainable therefrom.

Systematic examination of all likely water power sites in the Province is being made and a very promising scheme on the Kundah River in the Nilgiris, of potential capacity 100,000 KW, is under investigation.

Considerable lignite deposits have been located in South Arcot District and if the experiments which are being made as to their workability are successful, it is proposed to build a large thermal power station in the Vriddhaachalam area using lignite as fuel. It will, of course, be linked to the Grid and will serve to increase its firm power output.

When the Ramapadasagar Project on the Godavari River is taken up about 200,000 KW of power will be available, enough to meet all demands in the Andhra area and to export to adjacent deficit areas.

ON AUGUST 15, 1949, our country will be entering on the third year of its political independence which was achieved two years ago in a remarkable manner under the inspiring leadership of Mahatma Gandhi. Today, our country is free to decide its economic policies and programmes without dictation from any foreign country. We are living in a world

the co-operative order of things has a bright future in this free country of ours.

As observed by Sri O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar, the former Premier of Madras: "We look upon co-operation as the harbinger of a new India built on new economic foundations. We realize that in it, the greed for profit which animates capitalistic

gain which is so necessary for economic progress. More than all, we are convinced that a new economic system can be established in the country through co-operation without having to go through the travails of a revolution."

The principle of co-operation is not new to India. It is as old as ancient Indian civilization itself. Our ancient rural economy was based on this principle and a spirit of helpful fellowship and mutual aid ruled the social and economic life of our villagers in the olden days. The greatness of co-operation is based on permanent human values such as truth, honesty, goodwill, mutual aid and fellowship. It is based not upon selfishness but on collective endeavour, not on exploitation but on equity, not on class hatred but on economic justice, not on regimentation, but on democratic freedom. It discourages selfish greed and promotes common enter-

prise on the basis of self-help and mutual aid.

In short, co-operation is economic democracy in action. In a country distracted by conflicting political ideals, religious differences and economic inequalities, co-operation exercises a unifying and soothing influence. Mahatma Gandhi, though not a formal one, was essentially a co-operator. An exponent of the claims of the weak, an undiminished champion of the exploited, oppressed and downtrodden, he was a tower of strength to co-operative ideology. It was his inspiration that led the Congress in its latest manifesto to realize that the best instrument for the rural regeneration of the country and the economic betterment of India's millions was co-operation.

Madras Policies

The Madras Government have been alive to the potentialities of harnessing the co-operative movement for working schemes of national improvement, and have shaped their policies and programmes in such a way as to foster the growth of the movement in various directions, in spite of opposition from vested interests. Thanks largely to their generous policy, co-operation has extended its sphere of activities in various directions to bring about the economic regeneration of the people. It will not be out of place to give a bird's-eye-view of what co-operation has achieved in several spheres of the economic life of the people in the Province.

In a land of villages like India, economic independence has to be rooted in the villages. The reorganization of the rural credit societies which form the backbone of the co-operative movement in India has attracted the attention of many conferences and committees. The 7th All-India Co-operative Conference and the 15th All-India Registrars' Conference held at Madras in May 1947 devoted a great deal of thought to this important subject.

The Recommendations of these conferences were considered by the Provincial Co-operative Conference presided over by the Hon'ble Sri K. Chandramouli, Minister for Local Administration, in September 1947. The view was taken that rural credit societies should not only dispense credit to agriculturists but also undertake the marketing of agricultural and dairy produce, the supply of agricultural and domestic requirements, the supply of raw materials to artisans

and the marketing of their finished products; in short they should take over the performance of all functions which are now attended to by special types of co-operative institutions.

This is not a new idea. The pioneers of the movement in this Province conceived every rural credit society as a multipurpose society and made provision for such objects in

purpose activities is being attended to by the Special Development Officers in collaboration with the District Co-operative Central Banks. A more elaborate form of multipurpose Co-operative societies has been started in certain places as in the Thirunangalam Firka in Mathurai District and Dandalur Firka in West Godavari District. The experience

ROLE OF CO-OPERATION IN FREE INDIA

By SRI J. C. RYAN, M.A., Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras.

torn between two conflicting ideals—large-scale private enterprise and capitalism on the one side and State socialism and schemes of nationalization on the other.

The advantages and disadvantages of the rival systems are a matter of vital importance to the millions of the inhabitants of this vast country. As a halfway house between capitalism and State socialism and as a via media policy between the two opposite ideologies, the idea of a co-operative commonwealth has come to the forefront and has received support from all those who have the well-being of the masses at heart. No doubt, there is much to commend the suggestion of a co-operative commonwealth which will reconcile private enterprise to planned economy and subordinate the profit motive to the ideal of service and the greatest good of the largest number. It is a great ideal which as practical men we should admit cannot be attained in a day.

But with the attainment of political independence, progress towards that ideal has been quickened and we should be failing in our duty if we do not accelerate its pace and promote economic independence in the wake of political independence. Much of the social and economic unrest in evidence in many parts of the country—the unhappy clash between capital and labour, sharp differences between large-scale employers and employees, between landlords and tenants—all these are symptomatic of the basic problems confronting men and women all over the world.

The idea of a co-operative commonwealth is a promising line of approach to solve the admittedly difficult problem. Whatever may be the ultimate choice, no one can deny that

endeavour is subordinated to the desire for mutual well-being. We see in it a means of conferring the highest good upon the largest number without sacrificing the stimulus for individual

CO-OPERATION HELPS TO ACHIEVE SOCIALIST-DEMOCRATIC STATE

Co-operation aims at the well-being of the community, as also that of individuals constituting the community. The very word "Co-operation" implies unity of interest, pooling of resources and talents, and doing work for the good of many. The co-operative society organized by group of individuals, stands for the benefit of the entire group, affording opportunities to one and all of them for the development of virtues like honesty, self-help and unity. It is an organization for doing business in a strictly business-like manner, guided by the ideal of encouraging in its members habits of industry, thrift and prudence and mutual help.

The Co-operative Society, being a democratic institution by itself, giving scope for work by "each for all and all for each" of its members, serves as a field for the evolution and cultivation of those faculties and capacity which are essential for running the greatest democratic institution, namely, the Government. A Socialist-Democratic State being our nation's ideal, co-operative societies, functioning as they do on principles of socialism and democracy, make no ordinary contribution for the achievement of that ideal. In the present state of our society with its many-sided growth and development requiring "Individualism" to give place to "collectivism" as a device to ensure the well-being of all co-operative institutions play a very useful part.

P. S. KUMARASWAMY RAJA,
Premier of Madras

Halfway House Between Capitalism And Socialism

their bylaws. But owing to a number of causes, very few rural societies made serious attempts to live up to the multiple objects of their bylaws. However, during the period of the War and the subsequent years, rural credit societies demonstrated that they could successfully take up activities other than credit, provided the need for these special activities was really felt by the majority of the members and the panchayatdars were enthusiastic enough to bear additional responsibilities. During the last co-operative year, 940 rural credit societies undertook the distribution of the necessities of life to the extent of a little over a crore of rupees.

Intensive supervision and guidance can accelerate the pace of development of multipurpose societies. To enable the District Co-operative Central Banks to strengthen the supervisory staff, Government have sanctioned a subsidy of Rs. 1-27 lakhs per annum; the scheme for making rural credit societies undertake multi-

gained in the working of these societies will be valuable in guiding the people in other areas in adopting similar types of full-fledged multipurpose societies.

Although four years have passed since the war ended, the country is still faced with shortages of many kinds. One of the most pressing problems engaging the attention of Government today is how to tide over the food shortage and how to intensify the drive for increasing food production. Though this is an all-India problem that has to be tackled on many fronts with all the resources that the State can command, co-operatives are doing their best in this direction by pooling the energies of farmers.

Twenty rural credit societies in Pattukottai Taluk (Tanjore district) have reclaimed 2,841 acres under the Cauvery-Mettur Project and brought them under cultivation. Recently, Government extended the scheme to 16 more villages in the same taluk, and set apart a sum of Rs. 60,000 as loans for reclamation work. Government assist the working of these societies by advancing long-term loans for reclamation purposes repayable in 15 years and also loans for the construction of godowns. Thirty-six land colonization societies (co-operative tenant farming societies) set their hands to reclaim 22,068 acres and they have till now brought under cultivation 11,169 acres.

Government help these landless labourers in a number of ways. Their share-capital is given by Government; seed and manure is given free in the first year; interest free loans are given for the purchase of agricultural implements repayable in 15 years. Government also give each tenant Rs. 250 for the purchase of a pair of bullocks, of which one half is a free



SRI J. C. RYAN

MADRAS INFORMATION

grant. During the last co-operative year, subsidies to the extent of about Rs. 27,000 were granted by Government for these societies.

Hitherto land colonization was confined to Government lands. Recently it has been extended to private leasehold lands also. In Maruthur (Tiruchirappalli District) a land colonization society composed of four landowners and 60 tenants have come together for bringing under cultivation about 300 acres which now lie fallow. Lands are to be leased to the society for 30 years. Government will advance a loan of a lakh of rupees for capital expenses on the unencumbered security of the land. With this loan pumps will be installed and channels provided for bringing the 300 acres under cultivation. The lands will be sub-leased to the tenant-members. Government have guaranteed the Tiruchirappalli District Co-operative Central Bank up to Rs. 40,000 for financing the cultivation expenses of the tenants.

Farm Produces

This is a new line of development full of promise and may, perhaps, in the long run prove a remedy to agrarian problems facing the Province in certain areas. More than 200 tenants' co-operative societies composed of field labourers, tenants, Harijans, etc., obtained lease of 30,464 acres of 'Padugai' or 'lanka' lands from Government and raised food and commercial crops. Nineteen irrigation societies brought under wet cultivation 3,105 acres by repairing tanks, channels, etc. More than two crores of rupees of loans given by rural credit societies for cultivation expenses went into productive effort.

To stimulate milk production, Government permitted the grant of loans to milkmen free of interest and advances to the tune of 4.59 lakhs of rupees were disbursed to members of milk-supply unions and societies during the last co-operative year. Milk valued at Rs. 82.41 lakhs reached the consumers through the co-operatives. Forty-four egg production societies sold nearly 8,000 gross of eggs for Rs. 1.06 lakhs during the last co-operative year. Thirty-three egg production societies received a Government subsidy of Rs. 14,279. In addition, potatoes, vegetables, fruits and fish estimated to the value of Rs. 37 lakhs were marketed by co-operatives. All these taken together will show that co-operative institutions contributed a

no mean quota to the provincial effort in providing more food.

Procurement Services

While production is the greatest need of the hour, procurement and distribution are equally important in these days of shortage. Unless all the available surplus is procured and equitably distributed, large sections of the community, especially the poorer classes, will face serious hardships. In this important role also co-operatives play their part and assist Government. The war-time services of the consumers' co-operatives to the public need not be recalled here except to state that the experience gained by them during the years of the war has provided them with a useful period of probation and equipped them to play their role in a market that is being gradually rid of controls.

During the last co-operative year, primary and wholesale co-operative stores procured 3.11 lakhs of tons of foodgrains valued at Rs. 596.23 lakhs. Co-operative stores play an equally important part in distribution. In the statutorily rationed places they maintained during the last co-operative year 803 ration shops and in the informally rationed areas, 1,460 ration shops. Apart from foodgrains stores also distribute groceries, clothing and consumer goods. The total turnover of both primary and wholesale stores for the co-operative year 1947-48 amounted to nearly 40 crores of rupees.

During the current year, 147 societies have taken up the procurement of foodgrains and have up to March 31, 1949, procured 1.16 lakhs of tons valued at Rs. 282.26 lakhs. Of these societies, 96 have been given the monopoly of procurement in their respective areas. The commodities procured by them are paddy, rice and millets. Government assist the procurement operations by providing temporary financial accommodation to the co-operative financing banks. Government granted loans amounting to Rs. 2.40 crores to the Madras Provincial Co-operative Bank and guaranteed a cash credit of Rs. 2 crores obtained by the Provincial Bank from the Imperial Bank of India.

Handloom Fabrics

Next in importance to food comes clothing. Textiles are still in short supply. Co-operative handloom weavers' societies constitute by far the

INDEPENDENCE NUMBER

most important type of cottage industry. These societies are engaged in the production of handloom fabrics, which not only supplement the supply of mill cloth to the Province but also constitute one of the important exports of Madras. There are today 931 weavers' societies with 130,000 looms working under them, which constitute about 25 per cent of the handlooms in the Province.

During the last co-operative year they produced goods worth Rs. 6.68 crores. Their average monthly production for the last three months is about Rs. 46 lakhs. They are affiliated to the Madras Handloom Weavers' Provincial Co-operative Society which supplies them yarn and takes over the finished products for disposal. For this purpose, it has opened 60 emporiums in the Province and five outside the Province in Tiruvandrum, Colombo, Hyderabad, Secunderabad and Calcutta.

With the reimposition of control over yarn, the Provincial Society was entrusted with the purchase and distribution of all the quotas of yarn allotted to the Province for July, August and September 1948 until the Textile Department was fully organized and traders were licensed. Government provided the Provincial Society with financial accommodation to the extent of three crores of rupees and permitted primary weavers' societies to sell yarn to members and non-members alike.

Now, 50 per cent of the yarn supplies to the Province is made through the Provincial Society and the other half through ordinary channels of trade. In order to check the soaring prices of yarn and malpractices in private trade, Government has permitted the weavers' societies to supply yarn to non-members as well.

Housing Problem

Another important problem which confronted the popular Government and to the solution of which co-operative efforts have been harnessed is the scarcity of houses in urban and semi-urban areas. In pursuance of the Government sponsored housing scheme for urban areas, housing committees were constituted in a Municipal towns and panchayat areas for the selection of house-sites wherever there was scarcity of houses.

On the recommendations of these committees, 112 new housing societies were registered up to April 30, 1949, for implementing the scheme

In 20 centres the existing housing societies were entrusted with the housing scheme. During the last financial year, a record sum of Rs. 63.01 lakhs were disbursed as Government loans to housing societies. During the current financial year, a sum of one crore of rupees has been provided in the budget as loans to housing societies.

To expedite the acquisition of lands for co-operative housing schemes, Government has sanctioned a special Land Acquisition Staff to work under the administrative of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. The services of departmental officers, free of cost for the first year, to work as the paid secretary of housing societies that had taken up the construction of houses are sanctioned in some cases. Loan of services of the officers of Public Works Department is made in the case of bigger societies.

A special quota of steel is placed at the disposal of the Registrar every quarter for distribution among housing societies. Timber from Government forests is supplied to co-operative housing societies at concessional rates. The question of supplying cement to housing societies at concessional rates is engaging the attention of Government. Houses under the new scheme are springing up in Madras (Adyar), Guntur (Chandramoulinagar), Eluru, Kovvur, Tanjore and Palamcottah.

The first society to deliver a batch of 70 houses for occupation by its members is the Madras Co-operative House Construction Society, which purchased an extensive area of 131 acres in Adyar for Rs. 10 lakhs and planned the establishment of a self-contained model colony of about 330 houses with up-to-date hygienic conveniences and modern amenities. The houses in Chandramoulinagar Colony are ready for occupation and the colony will be opened very soon.

Aid to Ex-Servicemen

Another important sphere where co-operation plays a very useful role is the resettlement of ex-servicemen. The work was recently re-transferred to the administrative control of the Co-operative Department. The three major types of co-operative societies formed for the benefit of ex-servicemen are co-operative workshops, co-operative land colonization societies and co-operative motor transport societies. There are ten workshops comprising one engineering workshop, four metal workshops and five timber

workshops. They have a membership of 1,464 with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 98,100. They manufactured goods valued at Rs. 3.62 lakhs during the last co-operative year and the value of goods produced by them during the first nine months of the current year amounts to Rs. 3.61 lakhs.

With a view to encouraging these workshops, Government have instructed their departments to place orders on these workshops for their requirements of furniture and metalware. District Boards and Municipalities are also permitted to obtain their requirements from these societies without inviting tenders. These workshops also run technical training centres under the Government of India Technical Training Scheme and impart training in various trades.

There are 14 agricultural land colonization societies for ex-servicemen of which 10 are functioning actively. They have a membership of 1,121, with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 66,300. They have been assigned 11,207 acres of which 3,919 acres were reclaimed and 3,884 acres were brought under cultivation up to April 30, 1949. The colonists are helped with grants and interest free loan from the Postwar Services Reconstruction Fund on a liberal scale. In order to provide additional income to the colonists, subsidiary occupations like poultry and duck-farming, vegetable gardening, dairying, Land-spinning, etc., have been introduced in some colonies.

There are 13 motor transport societies for ex-servicemen with 811 members on the rolls with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 2.50 lakhs. They have put 282 vehicles on the road. These lorries covered a mileage of 22.7 lakhs and the freight earned by them amounted to Rs. 19.8 lakhs for the last co-operative year. Their business has developed during the current year, as will be evident from the fact that up to April 30, 1949, these vehicles covered a mileage of 26.76 lakhs and the hire charges earned by them amounted to Rs. 23.98 lakhs. These societies employ 679 ex-servicemen as drivers, cleaners, fitters, clerks, etc. They have rendered valuable service not only in providing employment to ex-servicemen but also in meeting the demand for goods transport. This is a new type of co-operative endeavour, rich in promise.

The scope of the co-operative movement is thus vast and varied. In

CO-OPERATION

fact, there are few spheres of human activity where the principle of co-operation cannot be usefully applied. Today the agriculturist can get not only the finance required for seasonal operations through the co-operative society but also market his agricultural produce through it.

The petty artisan can procure his raw materials and appliances through the co-operative society as well as market his finished goods through it. The consumer can buy his domestic requirements ranging from foodgrains to toilet articles from the co-operative stores. The demobilized ex-servicemen and unemployed ex-toddy tappers can look to co-operation for schemes of rehabilitation. The middle-class person of average means can realize his dream of possessing a house of his own through a co-operative housing society.

It may be that only a beginning has been made in several spheres and that a vast field still remains to be covered. With people's Governments in the Provinces, the movement is bound to expand considerably, spreading its message of economic emancipation into the remotest corners of the country. Those who are impatient of the progress made by co-operation in our country are apt to forget that it is essentially a human movement and that its progress can hardly be computed in terms of numbers and percentages.

Ours is a land of villages and the main occupation of the people is agriculture. The agriculturist being the backbone of the nation, any movement which can be called 'nation building' must concern itself with the betterment of his condition and the enhancement of his capacity to contribute to the national income. Improvement of agriculture and animal husbandry and development of industries are essential for this purpose. We have even to tackle the problem of illiteracy, squalor and disease and in all these and many other spheres, co-operation has a great part to play.

The success of the co-operative movement calls for an increasing number of enthusiastic public-spirited workers imbued with the spirit of co-operation. To the extent that the country can produce such workers—there is no doubt that such workers will be forthcoming in plenty—to that extent we shall expect the movement to play its part in the building up of India.

THERE IS NO agreed opinion on the nature and uses of education. Plato and the Greeks thought of education as a means to good Government and democracy. They assumed that no one can rule well, unless one can rule wisely and that if the people were the rulers, they should also be philosophers. This concept was lost for many centuries, until modern democracies found that they could only

ship in thought, which the country once enjoyed, the Government want to fertilize generally the minds of the people, and lastly for rehabilitating the material prosperity also lost, the Government want education to discover and develop talents for productive purposes.

The task before the Government is great, forbiddingly so, because not only has the country lost what was

tants, who will be served by the schools should be conscripted to give labour or its equivalent in money. In this way the burden of the State will be lightened by contributions physical, financial and mental, according to the ability of all the subjects.

By far the greatest obstacle however is the attitude to education, both of parents and children. The former set little value on education and are frequently compelled by circumstances to employ their children in their own occupations. The latter show a marked lack of response, falling out from the classes, so that even with much recent improvement not more than 20 per cent of those enrolled reached the fifth class, that is, achieved permanent literacy.

This pathological condition has been receiving the earnest and close attention of Government. The first solution they are trying is one found by the Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi—Basic Education, that is teaching through activity and experience. It is assumed that this method will not only give a vital interest to the process of education, but will be of a direct and immediate value, both to parents and students. The change over to Basic Education however cannot be suddenly achieved. There is the question of equipment, training of teachers and the general perfection of the technique of teaching. So far 18 training schools have been established, and 17 will be established during the current year. The number of schools converted to the Basic method are 101 and their enrolments are 5,490.

The same idea of craft-centred education is continued in the bifurcated courses introduced in secondary education. At a further stage the craft bias is realized in the polytechnics which have been multiplied and the Engineering Colleges of which three more have been set up since 1945.

To further interest the student on the one hand, and to mobilize his instincts for the service of the State on the other, the curricula has been enriched in various ways. In the current year a sum of Rs. 23,200 has been sanctioned for visual education, which includes provision of cinema shows. The provision of radios to schools is being vigorously pursued. Games and physical education are being emphasized. The importance of libraries has been recognized by the enactment of the Library Act and establishment of libraries, which have increased from 1,236 in 1942 to 1,619 in 1948. The citizenship course in

the secondary schools inculcates the practice and theory of social duties.

Altogether the student is being treated, on one hand, with imagination, and on the other with respect, which may account for the remarkable enthusiasm for education, the number of students being 42.34 lakhs in 1948 and 39.98 lakhs in 1942. This increase is only part of what is possible, because so many schools cannot be opened for want of funds, in spite of a total expenditure by Government of rupees 9.39 crores in 1949, an increase of rupees 6.40 crores since 1942.

In respect of Adult Education, the imperative necessity for which arises from the universal enfranchisement under the new Constitution, the position is that there are at present about 18 million illiterates between the ages of 15 and 45. The present programme is the establishment of 450 adult schools, six training centres for teachers, six rural colleges for giving higher education for those already educated, five camps for training social service workers and a series of courses for citizenship and youth movements.

In addition, Government are also considering a one-crore plan proposed by the Government of India, according to which 19 lakhs would be available to this Province. If the existing school teachers are used it should be possible to render 1.5 million adults literate in one year, at a cost of 19 lakhs. The difficulty, however, will persist of the unwillingness of the illiterates to take advantage of the scheme.

College Courses

In University Education the number of colleges have increased from 77 in 1942 to 107 in 1948, the enrolment rising from 21,188 to 39,776. Several new courses have been added.

In addition the College of Indian Medicine has received special attention in accordance with the policy of Government to introduce an integrated system of medicine. A College of Karnataka Music for higher studies and research has been established from this year. For the colleges, as also for the schools, military training for 6,000 men has been introduced from the current year, by the establishment of the National Cadet Corps.

Other educational activities are too numerous to mention. Schools for the deaf and dumb, blind, defectives, delinquents, lepers are receiving special attention, particularly in respect of application of modern ideas.

OF THE MANY good things which it is easier for most of us to talk about than to pull a share of load of, compulsory primary education is one. The words are quite often spoken as if they carried in themselves the same magical power as the charm *Open Sesame* of the old fable—as if it was necessary only to utter them and that then all will happen automatically, like opening of the door of the treasure cave.

issued to the parents of the "defaulting" children. Where forms were not available, the procedure stopped there, and nobody had anything to worry about until forms were supplied from somewhere. But if unfortunately forms were available, they had to be filled.

Though notices were sent, quite often nothing happened. So the prescribed fines were imposed on the parents. And then nothing happened

Successful Working Of Compulsory Education Scheme

By SRI T. P. SANTHANAKRISHNA NAIDU, B.A., L.T.

The fault is not perhaps due to any single agency. In the East, particularly in India, we have great faith in the potency of the word. To us it has therefore not only the appeal of a slogan, but it can have the power of a magical charm. Besides, in the old order of society in which those who spoke were not expected to act all that they spoke about and those who did things had no need to speak, it was never regarded as strange for any one to talk about things one was not prepared or willing to do and set an example in. It was thus permissible for any one to talk of compulsory primary education and look wise, leaving it to others—the coolies who were paid their wages for their work—to do the rest.

Law and Forms

The representatives of the people in the Legislatures and Local Bodies spoke about it and left it to their respective executive agencies to do the rest. They made the Madras Elementary Education Act and provided for compulsory education in Sections 44 to 51 of the Act. The executives made the rules under the Act. They were duly printed and published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* and reprinted and issued in the form of a book called Rules Relating to Elementary Schools.

And then committees were formed and orders were issued about their meetings. The printing of forms was ordered and teachers were told to report "Defaults." Then, according to the rules, and so far as printed forms were available, notices were

too. Either the parents could not be found or, if they were found, the money could not be found for their fines. Then the Deputy Inspector wrote to the District Educational Officer to write off the fines, the District Educational Officer wrote to the Divisional Inspector, the Divisional Inspector wrote to the Director of Public Instruction and the Director of Public Instruction wrote to Government and the fines were written off.

Bad Spadework

But the reports said year after year that the working of the scheme of compulsory education was "fairly satisfactory." Government sometimes agreed with the report and sometimes did not; they said, perhaps, they found no reason to call it so satisfactory.

The main cause of this state of affairs is the failure of the several agencies responsible for the working of the schemes of compulsory education to appreciate fully the nature and extent of their respective functions, and to prepare themselves and those with whom they have to work, chiefly the parents of children, for the exercise of those functions. Even after a District Board or a Municipality first decides to introduce compulsory education in a certain area, nothing is often done in the field to prepare actively for it.

Correspondence passes between the Local Body and the Education Department, and between the Education Department and Government, figures are examined and plans are made on paper, and all the time the parents,

EDUCATIONAL PLANS OF MADRAS GOVERNMENT

By SRI J. M. LOBO PRABHU, I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of Madras, Education and Public Health Department

succeed with public opinion, enlightened by education.

A perversion of this concept that education must only serve the State, was enforced by the Fascists. The medieval scholastics tended to regard education as a means of self-realization, of attaining perfect harmony of the soul with itself, with God and man. This sociological significance of education was also obscured for a long time, but is now being recognized as a means for social solidarity, without which the world is condemned to strife and war.

With the renaissance a third concept of education arose, that it was a perpetual quest of the unknown, an unceasing exercise of the mind for developing and enriching itself. Though conceived as an end in itself, this devotion to knowledge added to the physical, intellectual and moral heritage of mankind, enabling it to capitalize the secrets of Nature for a fuller and richer life. Arising from this concept, in the Nineteenth Century, Education came to be regarded as a means for improving material conditions, for capitalizing available human resources in the pursuit of economic ends.

Madras Policy

The Educational policy of the Madras Government is related to all these four concepts. For the establishment of democracy, the Government want complete literacy; for healing the wounds and closing the gaps between classes and castes, the Government want the knowledge and the predisposition which only education can bestow; for reviving leader-

known, but it has been outdistanced by other countries in directions far and away. The race, which is also against time, and against the accumulation of difficulties, past and present, calls for superhuman effort on the part of Government and the people, the teachers and the students.

It is not easy to apprehend quickly the size and scope of the educational problem. In numerical terms 35 lakhs of children and 185 lakhs of adults have to be educated. The Government have approved the consideration of a fifteen-year plan for the compulsory basic education of 33.5 lakhs of children, at a total cost of Rs. 44 crores for 15 years. The finance required is staggering, and though Government is not likely to be defeated on this account, there are also many other difficulties.

In the first place, an array of teachers has to be found and trained. It was considered if students should not be conscripted for a year to teach in schools, before being awarded their own diplomas and degrees. It is also possible to conscript all literate citizens to devote their leisure or unemployed time, in the task of educating their ignorant fellow-subjects, if only to stabilize democracy and save the way of life we know. It can be argued that those who have received the gift of education are under an obligation to transmit it to others, that at the parturition of a nation, everyone has to bear a part.

The problem of accommodation is equally baffling under present conditions of labour and materials. A suggestion, very drastic though it is, has been made that all able-bodied inhabi-

the children and the teachers are left alone. When the final decision is announced or notified, no one is really prepared to begin any concrete work—either from the viewpoint of an acquaintance with the rules or from that of the human factors which have to be taken into account and shaped for their co-ordinated and co-operative functioning.

Need For Good Spadework, Better Propaganda And Effective Machinery Stressed

Although as an ideal it is most desirable that every one in every area realizes that the ultimate objective on the quantitative side in primary education, whether compulsory or not, is to bring every child into school and to keep it there till the attainment of permanent literacy, the need should be recognized, at least from the time the decision is first taken by a particular Local Body for the introduction of compulsion in a certain area, for the agencies in that area to begin their preparation concretely and effectively. Even such a detail as an announcement by tom-tom should receive enough attention as to the most suitable part of the year and parts of the day when it should be made and to the exact nature of the announcement down to its words.

Indiscreet wording of the announcement once proved nearly disastrous in one village as recently as the early months of 1949. The poor tom-tom beater—the only publicity and propaganda agent in the place—gave his own interpretation to what he was told to 'cry' and shouted that any parent who did not send his child to school would forthwith be sent to jail. The next morning a threatening group of villagers armed with lathis raided the village school, and the bewildered schoolmaster rushed to the Deputy Inspector whose headquarters fortunately happened to be the village. When the same Deputy Inspector saw the present writer during May 1949, he gave the reassuring news that the situation had since been "smoothened out" in the village.

But really all this "smoothening out" should be done in advance of the statutory introduction of compulsion.

Even apart from compulsion, inspecting officers of the Education

Department are expected to make personal contacts with influential villagers and parents of children at school and these contacts are to be followed up by the teachers of the local schools. Assuming that the school is a well-conducted one, the object of these contacts is to mobilize the influence of these village elders to induce other parents to send their

children regularly to school and not withdraw them before they complete at least the five-year course for permanent literacy, and such of the parents as have not sent their children of school-going age at all to school to begin sending them.

Choice of Villages

The first reaction in some villages to such contacts may perhaps be one of apathy or scepticism or simple fatalism. But there may be a village or two where the reaction may be more healthy. If compulsion is to be a success, it is such villages which should be first selected for its introduction, and not—as is sometimes unfortunately the case—villages where the District Board which hitherto was prevented from opening its own school because of the existence already of an aided school under private management, can take advantage of compulsion to plant its own school in rivalry to the old one, because the faction which had a pull with the Board wants it.

All this does not, however, mean that the villagers are really bad or selfish persons; it is merely one of the legacies of foreign rule by favours and of the people having come to think of every administrative measure in terms of the scope for favours it held. What is therefore needed is correct information effectively given to counter all the evil notions which have grown like weeds through a whole century.

The time when persons are chosen for attendance committees is the most opportune one for such propaganda. The prospective members should be fully informed of their duties. To the school inspector, the headmaster (who is an ex-officio member of the attendance committee)

and the attendance officer, when one is appointed, propaganda should mean not talking through the hat about the benefits of education or lecturing to large passive audiences, who will listen with patience, tolerance and many wise nods of appreciation and dismiss the whole thing out of their minds soon after, but many a heart-to-heart *pal* side or *peepal*-tree shade talk to individuals or very small groups.

Questions should be provoked and answered. It is thus that members of attendance committees and, through them and along with them, other influential villagers should be fully informed of all they have to do if they want compulsion to be real. There will then be a fewer cases of 'default' and perhaps no need to write off penalties.

For the machinery of compulsion to work swiftly and effectively the teachers should be trained, apart from their propaganda, also in the business side of enumeration of children, maintenance of records and prompt correspondence. Forms should be simple and fool-proof: they should be in the regional language—not in English. Both for faithful record and for the saving of time, the required additional copies should be made with carbon paper, and the forms should be so designed as to allow such copying. The required stationery should be correctly estimated and supplied in time.

Above all, inspecting officers should make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the rules. They should not begin reading them after the scheme is introduced, but at least from the time when the first mention is made of compulsion in the area, if not earlier.

But more than anything else non-official leaders of public opinion, legislators and others should endeavour to learn both by reading and by first-hand observation, penetrating the screens of platform functions, processions and demonstrations which pass under the name of compulsory education, something of the colossal work that underlies what is often highly stated as compulsory primary education, and through their public and private utterances make the people aware of the need for constant, determined and persistent co-operative endeavour if these lightly spoken words are to mean something substantial contributing to the healthy growth of the nation.

NEW INDIAN POSTAGE STAMPS FORM ARCHÆOLOGICAL SERIES

INDIA'S NEW Archæological Series of postage stamps are being released to the public on August 15, 1949, in commemoration of the second Independence anniversary.

Since the publication of this series in February last there have now been some alterations in the denominations and an addition of a Rs. 15 stamp.

The Mohenjo-daro Bull on 6 pies stamp has been replaced with the Konarak Horse and the 1½ annas denomination has been deleted. The denomination of 2½ annas on Sanchi Stupa stamp has been altered to 3 annas.

The Rs. 15 stamp bears the imprint of Satrunjaya Temple, Palitana

—an ornate Jain shrine at one of the many temple cities of Western India built in 1618 A.D. The value of the stamps is written in English and Hindi and the words 'India' and 'Postage' appear in different positions on the stamps. (Illustrations of stamps on end cover page.)

Denomination.	Description.	Size and shape.	Colour.
3 pies ...	<i>Ajanta Panel.</i> —From a pillar of the famous Ajanta Caves—5th Century A.D.	0.95" × 0.8"	Blue Grey.
6 pies ...	<i>Konarak Horse.</i> —A powerful sculpture in the Sun-Temple at Konarak (Orissa) 1238-1264 A.D.	0.8" × 0.95"	Red Brown.
9 pies ...	<i>Trimurti.</i> —Principal colossal image representing Shiva in the rock-cut cave at Elephanta near Bombay—8th Century A.D.	0.95" × 0.2"	Bright Green.
1 anna ...	<i>Bodhisattva.</i> —An image of Bodhi satva Simbananda Lokeshvara now in the Provincial Museum, Lucknow. A sublime product of Medieval sculpture.	0.95" × 0.8"	Turquoise.
2 annas ...	<i>Nataraja.</i> —A bronze image of Shiva as the Cosmic Dancer from Tiruvelangadu (Madras Province)—1100 A.D.	0.95" × 0.8"	Red.
3 annas ...	<i>Sanchi Stupa, East Gate.</i> —One of the four ornamental gateways of Sanchi Stupa (Central India)—2nd-1st Century B.C.	Vertical 1.317" × 0.8"	Orange.
3½ annas ...	<i>Bodhi Gaya Temple.</i> —Shrine commemorating the spot where Lord Buddha received supreme enlightenment—6th Century A.D.	Vertical 1.317" × 0.8"	Maltese Blue.
4 annas ...	<i>Bhuvanesvara.</i> —The Great Lingaraj Temple, the noblest of the Orissan temples—1000 A.D.	Vertical 1.317" × 0.8"	Red Purple.
6 annas ...	<i>Gol Gumbaz, Bijapur.</i> —The tomb of Muhammad Adil Shah incorporating one of the largest domes in the world. Built 1626-1656 A.D.	Horizontal 0.8" × 1.317"	Mauve.
8 annas ...	<i>Kandarya Mahadeva Temple.</i> —Khajuraho (Bundelkhand) one of the most remarkable temples of the North Indian style. 10th Century A.D.	Horizontal 0.8" × 1.317"	Jade Green.
12 annas ...	<i>Golden Temple, Amritsar.</i> —Built during the reign of Akbar 1556-1605 A.D. and rebuilt in 1776 A.D.	Horizontal 0.8" × 1.317"	Light Blue.
1 rupee ...	<i>Victory Tower, Chitorgarh.</i> —A nine storeyed monumental tower of marble—1442-1449 A.D.	Vertical 1.6" × 0.95"	Centre-Deep Purple; Frame-Dark Green;
2 rupees ...	<i>Red Fort, Delhi.</i> —Built by Emperor Shahjahan 1638-1648 A.D.	Horizontal 0.95" × 1.6"	Centre-Deep Red; Frame-Purple.
5 rupees ...	<i>Taj Mahal, Agra.</i> —Built by Emperor Shahjahan as a mausoleum for his beloved wife Mumtaz Mahal. A lyrical monument and a masterpiece of architecture, 1631-1648 A.D.	Horizontal 0.95" × 1.6"	Centre-Dark Green; Frame-Red Brown.
10 rupees ...	<i>Qutb Minar, Delhi.</i> —A 238 feet high tower—11th-12th Century A.D.	Vertical 1.6" × 0.95"	Centre-Red Brown. Frame-Dark Blue.
15 rupees ...	<i>Satrunjaya Temple, Palitana.</i> —An ornate Jain shrine at one of the many temple cities of Western India 1618 A.D.	Horizontal	Centre-Brown; Frame-Deep Red.

AN OUNCE OF practice is worth tons of theory. We in our Welfare Work in this Department amongst women and children have realized how very true this is. Actually in our field work, confronted with innumerable difficulties, baffling problems and desperate situations, our eyes have been opened, and it has been possible to evolve a scheme of constructive

home within the State is given the minimum facilities to enable the members to live happily, without encroaching upon the liberty of others, but on the other hand definitely helping the State in this function.

It is this fundamental truth that has been brought home to us, a truth that we value very much revealed as it has been by the very nature of our

localities where poor, lower-middle class, and sometimes middle-class women too attend and mingle freely with one another. Actually however the women who attend these afternoon Community Centres are regularly contacted in the mornings in their homes by the field staff in the course of their daily rounds.

Daily contacts are made by the field staff:

1. To tell the women about the Community Centre which meets in their area.

2. To discover indirectly to what extent the women have benefited by attending the centres and if necessary follow up what has been learnt there; for instance, preparing a menu, completing a petticoat for her daughter, clearing doubts concerning certain topics on nutrition discussed in the centre; helping her to set right her kitchen, garden or surroundings in conformity with what was learnt in the centre and so on.

3. To clear any doubts the members may have regarding Government measures, to explain policies of Government; and how they can co-operate.

4. To make themselves useful to their members in many ways—helping to admit their children into schools; admitting the sick; hospital visits; giving help during confinement, and securing jobs if possible. Such help is greatly appreciated and naturally both women and men have great confidence in the Welfare Workers of this Department.

5. To investigate cases of desertion and helplessness and to take prompt measures to send them to the Service Home run by this Department.

This Home is intended for such women who come beyond the scope of the Community Centres, whose cases are thoroughly investigated before admission. They are given general educational training up to 8th Standard or S.S.L.C. and vocational training in one of the following:—

House-keeping, Bala Sevikas including Pre-basic Training, Teachers, Midwife Training, Tailoring, Spinning and Weaving, or Welfare Organizers.

On the completion of the three years' training they go back to their respective places where the field staff again contact and give them such help as will be required to start life anew.

Problems and Advice

It will thus be seen that house visits form the pivot on which all

Women's Welfare Work Has Home As Centre

programme which despite the nil concrete return in the immediate present is bound to produce substantial results in the long run.

But to obtain such results, endurance, perseverance and sincere application inspired by a spirit of love and missionary zeal are necessary, and in abundance too. No doubt the harvest is rich and workers are few and of the right type fewer still, but there is no need to despair. The few who have entered the field already have set a fine example, that the best type of educated girls are now prepared to throw in their lot with us and this in preference to easy jobs open to them.

In the course of our field work many questions present themselves to us. What is the need for Social Service at all? Obviously Social Service is for those who are in need of such service by virtue of their special or unfortunate circumstance. Then, does it mean that Social Service is for every individual who requires this? Yes, it is for every individual but offered in such a way that the entire group and Society benefits, otherwise it becomes charity and real Social Service is not humanitarian but rational service that touches the individual or groups at several points and therefore the society as well.

State and the Home

Then what about the State? The State comes in because problems affecting Society are so many and completely intricate, that private agencies cannot tackle them at that level. Further, the State's activities are all directed with a view to provide, besides law, order, education, health, etc., equal opportunities for every individual citizen to lead a reasonably full life. In other words, the State's chief function is to see that every

work—namely, that all our activities in general and social work in particular must be centred round individual homes. We visualize the day when every Governmental Department—Education, Medical, Health and in fact most of the Service departments—must, if full benefits are to be derived, carry on their work in close contact with the homes and not in their own respective buildings only.

Even so, the programme of work in the Department of Women's Welfare has been accordingly planned round the home. Our work is in relation to women in the home and, according to the latest census figures, they constitute more than half the population. As a first step in Welfare Services therefore the women have to be tackled in their homes first and then in the Community Welfare Centres provided, in order to enable them to realize their true places in New India and discharge their responsibilities both as members of their homes and of society at large.

Rural, Urban Centres

Thus in each rural branch there are three Community Welfare Centres with one Women's Welfare Organizer, and in each urban branch six Community Welfare Centres with two Organizers. These Organizers are specially trained for their work, both rural and urban, and are helped, guided and supervised by the Assistant Women's Welfare Officers. Each centre works twice a week and during afternoon hours when women will generally be free.

Of these centres one will be in a Harijan locality and in such places the centres will be run in the nights, for only then are they a bit free and then men, women and children participate. The other centres are in poor

other aspects of welfare work of this Department are based. Results—it is possible to assume full responsibility for each inmate, which admission into the Service Home entails; a knowledge of the circumstances and family conditions of each member goes a long way to help the field staff to adapt themselves to the situation and to tackle promptly many a difficult problem as assistance given in securing medical help, admission into hospitals, aftercare of patients discharged. It is no exaggeration to say that many a home has felt the friendly and helpful touch of this Department.

Women and now men too, have begun to have great faith in the sincere efforts of this Department through its field staff and quite appropriately they feel a sense of security in a Government's Department like this intended mainly for their benefit. Indeed it would surprise one to learn their conception of the scope of the Department.

Women come to us freely with their problems and grievances. Here are a few of them:—

"My son is a problem. He is proving very uncontrollable. I am deeply concerned about him. Please advise what I should do."

"I want to learn as much as I can. But my husband (or mother-in-law) stands in the way. What shall I do?"

"My husband's income is very meagre. How can I supplement it?"

"I want to see to my child's education myself. He is only four. What shall I do?"

"I am stranded. I do not know the whereabouts of my husband. I have never been to a school. Do what you will with me."

And of course there are any number of members craving for maternity and medical advice. Needless to say, the field staff try their best either directly or indirectly with the help of friends, specialists and doctors, to give them every assistance, with the result the members confidently look upon the Welfare Organizers as their best friends whose suggestions they are willing to take as offered in their own interests.

In the Community Welfare Centres which meet in the afternoons' group work based on the three-fold programme of Adult Education, Adult Literacy and Cottage Industries is carried on.

Working and Learning

Let us visit a typical centre and see what is being done. As we enter we notice that members are still coming in and settling down in different groups; they have, as you know, their own punctuality! Here is a group spinning away—their hands busy in high speed, their tongues equally busy but in low tones. Then there is the

You see in the garden a kitchen garden and a bee-hive. On the verandah is a group of women relaxing at in-door games without disturbing the rest. Out-door games are also provided if open space is available. The women enjoy this; indeed, physical recreation, music, *kummi*, *kolattam* and entertainments when visitors come, during monthly meetings and

Trained Organizers Teach Members, Help In Domestic Problems

sewing group followed by the handicraft section. You will find many useful things being done here—from patching and darning to fine lace and embroidery work, bamboo and basket work. Next there are two small groups, one engaged in leather work and the other in making useful articles out of waste products.

Yonder is the literacy group—some learning their mother-tongue, a few the regional language, and others Hindi. This group is becoming increasingly popular; evidently the realization is growing that women must become literate. Not far from this group is the study group; here post-literacy classes and discussions are conducted. You find them with their books and periodicals, and among these the *Women's Welfare Journal*, a monthly published in three editions, finds an important place. This *Journal* contains not only literacy and post-literacy lessons, but also useful household hints and articles relating to women. Besides proving a bond amongst the members of the centres in the whole Province, the *Journal* forms a useful medium for exchanging ideas and experiences.

Passing on to the next room you hear the sewing machine humming, while a few women are seated near the library shelf scanning the books. And that reminds me. Did you see the glass almirah? That is the showcase containing specimens of work turned out by the members in all centres and also finished products offered for sale. Because some members are so poor, they are taught some cottage industry and the finished articles are sold and the money paid to the members. These become our regular members and as such benefit by the instructional programme in the centre, i.e., Adult Education and Literacy.

Annual Day Celebrations are very popular. Sports, excursions and picnics are arranged and members celebrate in the centre important festivals and National Days such as Independence Day, Gandhi Jayanti and Kasturba Day. It is surprising how they themselves make the arrangements and these occasions provide a splendid outlet for their latent talents. They also hold occasionally cooking demonstrations.

Lastly we come across a small group on the other side of the verandah. We should not overlook these members. What are they doing? They are preparing simple cosmetics as *chandu* and some home remedies. They love learning to make these.

Trained Workers

Who are those girls going about from group to group, so obliging and helpful? And particularly that tall girl, plain yet with plenty of charm? Ah! that is the Welfare Organizer, the trained worker. She knows her job and confidentially handles these adult members. Draped in a simple saree with the end tucked round her waist, she moves freely from group to group, correcting, teaching, adjusting a member's embroidery frame, setting right another's charka. At the same time as she cheerfully welcomes the members as they come in, she radiates life and love. She knows everyone of them, indeed everything about them and all look on her as their particularly good friend.

The other two women are the Voluntary Leaders who help the Organizer in her centre work. There is always good co-operation between the full-time paid staff and voluntary workers; in fact voluntary workers are very necessary in the Welfare Programme and one of the aims of the Department is to provide scope and

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facilities for such women, who, inspired by a spirit of service, are anxious to render service to others at least during their spare time. In each Branch there is a Local Advisory Committee consisting of good voluntary workers and a President. And above these branches is the Provincial Advisory Committee with the Governor's wife as the President. This Committee meets twice a year and advises Government on general policy relating to the welfare of women and children.

Discussions

What is the matter? Why the sudden and complete silence everywhere in the centre? The members have stopped their activities and their attention is riveted somewhere else. Oh, yes. This is the topic of discussion hour. You hear the Organizer speaking? She has begun to tell them something about Prohibition. The subject for today's discussion is: "In what ways should we assist Government in their Prohibition measures?" Now someone else has taken up the cue and she is giving her opinion; the rest gradually follow and soon we have a lively discussion on a very important topic. The discussion and news hour are favourite features, and it's amazing how these women themselves conduct the discussions and monthly meetings.

Sometimes thought-provoking ideas are given out on themes like:

"In what ways can a woman become a really useful or helpful partner to man?"

"How can we bring about a happy division of labour in our homes?"

"Should the career-seeking woman compete with man?"

"Should girls receive an equal share in the father's property in the place of dowry?"

"Is divorce good for our women?"

"What are the civic duties of women?"

"How best can women co-operate with the several Departments?"

Three-fold Programme

In this manner the work in the Community Welfare Centre is based on the three-fold programme with suitable changes with reference to special conditions of the place and according to its rural or urban character. The three-fold programme itself covers a wide purposeful activity for women in relation to their homes, surroundings and circumstances.

As already explained, the three-fold programme includes Adult Education, Adult Literacy and Cottage Industries. Adult Education itself is a comprehensive section including a variety of subjects relating to home and surroundings such as domestic science, food, nutrition, clothing and practical cooking; health and hygiene, home nursing, home remedies, first-aid, medicine and child-care, and pre-basic education: gardening, physical recreation, leisure-time occupations, needlework, handicraft and spinning besides citizenship training.

One need not refer to the results that must be the outcome of an organized programme like this. The women—most of whom are illiterate—are grateful for the sound knowledge provided to them in a systematic manner at these Community Welfare Centres and which is later followed up by visits to their homes. The benefits of these efforts are seen, not so much in the Community Centre where they meet twice a week, as in their general manner, speech and behaviour and more specially in their own homes, as the daily visits amply testify.

The results of the Balvadi—the Pre-basic classes conducted by the Organizer in the mornings for children below six years of age—are specially appreciated by the parents. It is a fascinating sight to see these tiny tots collected, bathed, dressed and taught to play and sing, told stories and trained in good manners and habits.

Lasting Benefits

More important than all these are the lasting and inestimable benefits which cannot be seen but only felt, and understood. When women of all castes and creed assemble in the Community Centre either for their weekly classes, monthly meetings or periodical celebrations, a feeling of oneness prevails. All differences are shed and in their place the community feeling is all-embracing. Their outlook changes, their shyness and inferiority complex gives place to a consciousness of their innate talents and intelligence; there is a free and healthy exchange of ideas and experiences and a desire to share their knowledge with each other.

A spirit of helpfulness of service, civic consciousness and discipline are markedly evident. For, during the few hours in the week when they attend the centres, they are able to forget their domestic worries and household problems; they are encouraged to come into their own, be happy and share this joy with the

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rest. Can these results be seen? Can they be measured? Yes, but only by the satisfaction that is seen around us, by the joy that their faces depict. This surely is worth all our efforts.

Seven-year Scheme

On an average 25-30 women attend each Community Welfare Centre. This year there are 26 urban and 42 rural branches with 300 centres on the whole which gives a total attendance varying from 7,500 to 9,000. There is now one Service Home with 120 inmates. Another has been recently sanctioned by Government to be started at Gandhigram. According to the Seven-Year Scheme, each district will have about 10 branches and the Kasturba Trust will open 10 branches, which makes 20 in all for each district. There will be three more Service Homes regionally located with a strength of 150 in each, besides a Children's Section.

As already stated the Community Centres in each branch and the Service Homes function on the basis of home visits, the Organizer also being the Investigation and Follow-up Officer. The staff is fully trained, the Village Organizers for Tamil Nad being trained in Gandhigram; for Telugu areas by the Kasturba Trust in Secethanagaram. The urban workers will be trained in Madras. Experience of the field-work and running of the Service Homes have shown the need for Reception Homes and combining the Vigilance work also ultimately, as the line dividing these groups is very thin and co-ordination and interchange are necessary.

In the course of seven years therefore the general welfare work for women and children will cover the Province in co-ordination with the Kasturba Trust Work. Thanks to the sagacity and far-sightedness of the Madras Government the scheme thus implements one of the most cherished points of Mahatma Gandhi's Constructive Programme for our country. Many have appreciated both the entire scheme as well as the method of approach, and many who once hastily criticized have willingly changed their opinion on personal visits.

We are happy indeed that the U.P. Government are starting a similar Department of Women's Welfare and have requested the services of one of the field officers of this Department to start work there. May she succeed in this and may the message of service of welfare for women and children, as a first step in social welfare, spread to other Provinces and States!

MADRAS CITY is one of the centres where the shortage of houses is keenly felt. During the quinquennium ending 1946 the City population had increased by 458,000 while the number of houses had increased by only 1,600. The situation was boldly faced by the Government, thanks to the initiative and efforts of the late Hon'ble Minister Daniel Thomas, Minister for Housing, and Mr. J. C. Ryan, Registrar of Co-operative Societies, and the Madras Co-operative House Construction Society was formed in May 1947 to prepare and carry out comprehensive schemes of housing.

The objects of this Society are to acquire and lay-out lands, making suitable provision not only for house-sites but also for amenities like roads, parks, playgrounds, schools, and markets, to construct houses and give them to its members on the hire-purchase system. Members are required to take shares in the Society equal to the value of the sites chosen by them and to pay two-fifths of the cost of construction at the time they occupy the houses. The remaining four-fifths are to be paid by the members in equated instalments spread over a period of twenty years. A member may pay off the entire value of the house at any time, but the ownership of the house will be transferred to him only on the expiry of ten years. This provision has been made as a safeguard against speculation.

Membership

In July 1947, the Society called for application for membership and sites. Three areas were chosen for house construction, viz., Adyar, Mylapore, and Ayanavaram. Applications were received in respect of all these areas, and 662 were admitted and 250 placed

on the waiting list. The membership and share capital now stand at 686 and Rs. 23.07 lakhs respectively. At Adyar, the Society was able to purchase by private negotiation from His Grace the Archbishop of Madras a large piece of land comprising 131 acres at a low cost of Rs. 16 lakhs.

A Lay-out Sub-Committee carefully considered the several lay-outs

An area of 23 acres has been set apart for roads which total a length of 23,655 feet, two acres for shops and markets, seven acres for public buildings, four acres for a green verge abutting the service road. There are 77 acres for house-sites, 341 house-sites being provided for 173 A class houses of 30 cents each, 88 B class of 20 cents each and 80 C class of

Government Aid For Societies To Build Cheaper Homes

prepared for this area and finally adopted the one prepared by Sri K. K. Nambiar, then Chief Engineer of the Madras Corporation and now Chairman of the City Improvement Trust. This lay-out is modelled on the modern neighbourhood unit, which is a most popular form of development adopted by town planners in Western countries today.

Amenities

It is a self-contained unit with all communal amenities, such as paved roads, side-walks, underground sewerage, surface drainage, parks and playgrounds, a swimming pool, water-supply with an overhead tank for decentralized storage to ensure uninterrupted supply at uniform pressure, electric lights, markets, and shopping centres, canteen, a school, a dispensary and child-welfare centre, post office and a bus stand.

Intended for all communities, so that they may enjoy and foster that harmony and unity which the Father of the Nation strove to create, this estate has been named Gandhinagar.

10 cents each. Including the value of the areas set apart for common purposes like roads and parks and taking into account the estimated cost of the area marked for markets, schools, etc., the prices of the house-sites have been fixed at Rs. 5,700, Rs. 3,800, and Rs. 2,000 for A, B and C class respectively and at Rs. 6,300, and Rs. 4,200 for sites of A and B class abutting the parks and main roads which are classed as preferential.

Mr. Jambulinga Naicker, Consulting Architect to Government of Madras, prepared various designs under each class on the lines formulated by the Designs Sub-Committee. Some special designs under A class were also prepared to meet the demands and requirements of some members. The designs in the approved list are one design in A, one in B and two in C, besides three special designs in A class.

Construction

The foundation stone of Gandhinagar was laid by Sri O. P. Ramaswami Reddiyar, the then Premier of



Type A. Special IV. Plinth area : Ground floor—1,515 square feet. Cost—Rs. 34,500.



Type B. Plinth area : Ground floor—951 square feet. First floor—532 square feet. Cost—Rs. 19,650.

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Madras, on January 23, 1948. The construction of about a hundred buildings was taken up at the outset. Work was done departmentally and it enabled the Society to get definite practical data of prices and rates. After a period of six months it was found that this method though good, was not quick enough due to certain handicaps as getting adequate technical personnel and maintaining permanent labour gangs. By July 1948 it was decided to entrust work also to

contractors. To ensure uniform quality of construction, it was decided that the Society should supply important building materials like cement, steel and timber at controlled rates for the works assigned to contractors.

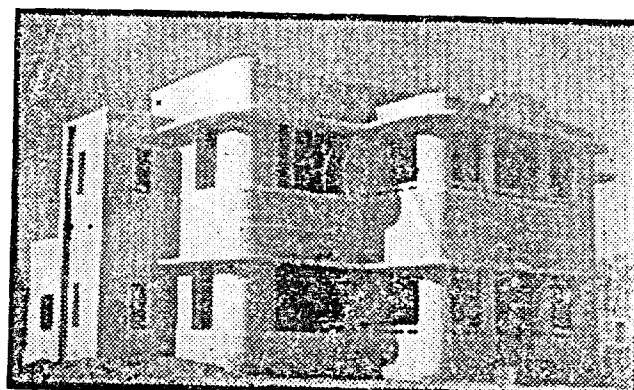
Out of 341 buildings about 100 houses of A, B and C classes have now been completed. The remaining houses may be made ready for occupation by September 1949. Gandhinagar when completed will house 341 families.

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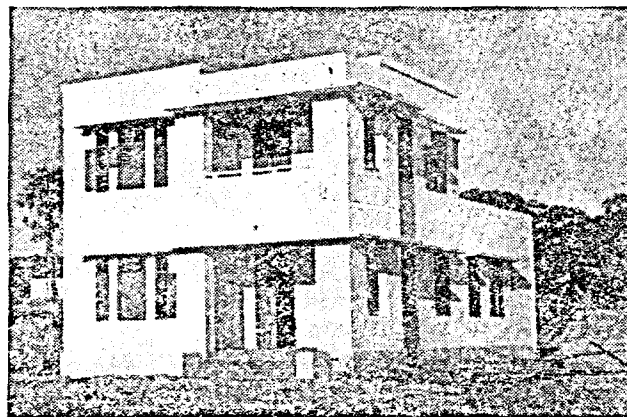
Roads have been laid in the localities where houses are ready for occupation. Drainage works have been completed. The Madras Electricity Department has erected poles and drawn wires for house connections and have also given temporary street lighting. The Corporation of Madras has begun the laying of water mains and is likely to complete this work in three months. Till the house connections are given, the Society has offered to sink wells.



Type A, Special III. Plinth area : Ground floor—2,090 square feet. First floor—1,240 square feet. Cost—Rs. 39,850.



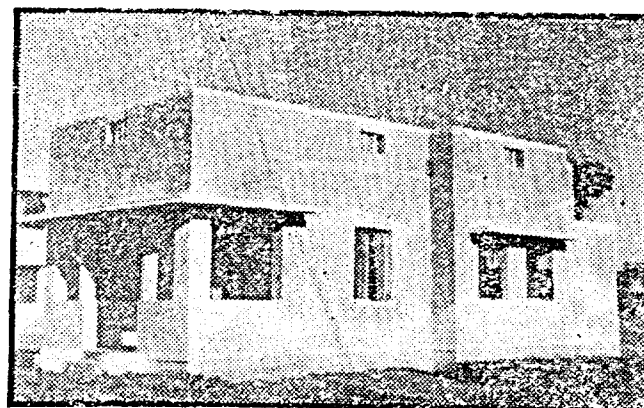
Type A, Special II. Plinth area : Ground floor—2,195 square feet. First floor—1,174 square feet. Cost—Rs. 41,075.



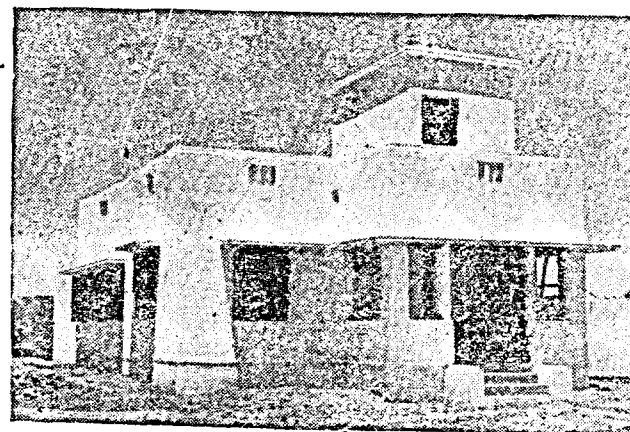
Type A. Plinth area : Ground floor—1,152 square feet. First floor—702 square feet. Cost—Rs. 21,850.



Type A. Another view.



Type C. Without staircase : Plinth area—627 square feet. Cost—Rs. 10,750.



Type C. With staircase : Plinth area—792 square feet. Cost—Rs. 12,200.

THE PRACTICE of untouchability as we know it only too well, has been the greatest blot on Hindu society. When and how exactly it crept into Hindu society is shrouded in antiquity and can only be conjectured. It is certain, however, that it has no roots in true Hindu religion. Still, in course of time, it entrenched and established itself behind bigotry and degenerate caste and became a veritable socio-religious curse. The only redeeming feature has been that throughout outstanding religious reformers and leaders from Lord Buddha down to Sri Ramakrishna Paramahansa of recent memory, including such Acharyas as Sankara and Ramanuja of the strictly orthodox type, condemned it from time to time and attempted to get over or nullify it, each in his own way with varying degrees of success.

Untouchability has had two aspects, one social or socio-religious and the other economic or material. In either aspect, the affected classes, known as "the Untouchables" were in the last rung. Socially, they were not permitted to contact or move on anything like equal terms with the so-called higher castes who were not merely much larger in number but all-powerful and influential. They were prohibited from residing in the main village and relegated to insanitary hamlets and hovels at a distance, bereft of all conveniences and facilities. They were oppressed, ill-treated and despised. They were denied the exercise of even the fundamental rights and liberty of man. If they were not actual slaves, they were very near to slavery, with reference to the higher classes who were their employers and overlords.

Their servile social status naturally reacted on and affected their economic condition. They did not and could not own any property worth the name. How could they, having to slave all day long for their overlords, to eke out their more miserable daily subsistence? They could not boast even of the irreducible minimum of food, clothing or shelter and they were steeped in ignorance, superstition, poverty, fear and debts.

Emancipation Work

Coming to recent times, it may be observed that the Indian leaders of thought and public opinion have long felt that such deplorable conditions of a large section of the society is a national evil of great magnitude and the Government should address itself

to remedy it as quickly as possible. As early as 1916, the Hon'ble Dadabhai Nowrojee moved a resolution to that effect in the Imperial Legislative Council and it was accepted on behalf of the Government of India.

It is to the credit of this Province that it was the earliest to take steps to implement that resolution. After

and variety from year to year. A rough idea of this growth can be gathered from the fact that whereas the total amount spent for the benefit of the "Depressed Classes" was Rs. 2,53,666 in 1921, it was Rs. 41,38,327 in 1947-48 when the country attained independence.

Whatever the Government could do, so long as it was in the hands of the

In The Field Of Harijan Uplift

MADRAS SET THE PACE TO REMOVE BLOT OF UNTOUCHABILITY

By SRI V. BASHYAM IYENGAR, Director, Harijan Welfare

a preliminary enquiry, a special Provincial Officer, called the Commissioner of Labour, was appointed and a department was constituted and placed in his charge in 1920, to provide facilities for, and improve the conditions of these classes, then designated as "Depressed Classes." This Department has ever since been actively working in that direction and doing immense service for their emancipation.

Its activities have consisted in granting house-sites, sinking wells, reserving and assigning of cultivable lands, opening and running special schools for the education of children and providing scholarships and other facilities for them. These activities have been steadily growing in volume

British alien was in the purely material, political or educational sphere. For obvious reasons, they could not tackle the socio-religious aspect of untouchability, which was really more crucial and important. It was reserved to Mahatma Gandhi, whose loss still brings tears to our eyes, to make the greatest contribution for the removal of untouchability in all its aspects and bearings. Gandhiji detested the evil practice from his youth and set its abolition as his most important mission in life and laboured for it by example as well as precept from the beginning of his public career, as no one else ever did.

Gandhiji's Promise

The wedge which the British Government sought to drive into the Hindu society by separating the Depressed Classes from the others in the political sphere in the year 1932, gave him the opportunity to stake his life against it and make a public promise to the Depressed Classes, whom he then lovingly called Harijans, on behalf of the whole Nation, that untouchability and all the evils and disabilities going with it will be done away with without a trace, with the utmost speed.

At once he started the important movement called the All-India Harijan Sevak Sangh with branches all over the country and was able by his dynamic propaganda and activities, both personally and through his associations, to see his promise all but wholly fulfilled before his lamented death. We all claim him as the Father of the Nation. To the Harijans, with whom he completely identified himself, he was both Father and Mother.



SRI V. BASHYAM IYENGAR

MADRAS INFORMATION

HAMPI, THE SITE of the City of Vijayanagar, the metropolis of the great empire of that name which flourished from 1350 A.D. to 1565 A.D., is rich with memories going back to the days of the Ramayana. Legends have it that the city was the capital of the kingdom of Kishkinda; and it was on the banks of the Lake Pampa, where the great epic hero Sri Rama

Even in their dismantled condition these elevated and orderly piles of masonry with their exquisitely moulded revetments in Hampi retain some of the glamour and romance of that brilliant period when Vijayanagar, the "City of Victory," was one of the most famous capitals of the East. The city is in Bellary district and is seven miles from Hospet.

HAMPI—CITY OF VICTORY

made friends with Sugriva, slew Vali and secured for ever the service of Hanuman.

Later it was the seat of a thriving Hindu kingdom and later still before its final ruin, it became the rallying centre for the forces of Hindu national life. The rise of the Vijayanagara Empire was in response to an urgent need for protection against the onslaughts of alien barbarism. The capital of the great Hindu Empire, extending from Krishna to Cape Comorin, was a palatial city which stood on the banks of the river Tungabhadra, a bulwark against the ever present menace of the hordes from the North.

Victory Pillars

In A.D. 1397 pillars of victory appear to have been planted by the then king in all the 56 States into which India was divided then. Under the Vijayanagar Empire the country gradually became enriched with buildings in style showing that the people had been aroused to a life of greater fulness. Indian Architecture at this stage of the development reached the "extreme limit of florid magnificence."

HARIJAN UPLIFT

(From page 47)

The socio-religious aspect of the Harijan problem has received special consideration at the hands of the Congress, the foremost democratic political body in the country which was guided and led by Gandhiji for over a quarter of a century. In this Province, the question was taken up seriously even when the Congress came into temporary power in 1937.

The removal of this bar was started in 1939, under the inspiring influence of Sri C. Rajagopalachari, the then Premier of this Province and now Governor-General of India. He sur-

mounted all difficulties and got the Legislature to pass an Act entitling the Harijans to enter the famous Meenakshi temple at Mathurai and worship the deity, on a par with the other Hindus.

Whatever civil disabilities they were subject to have been completely removed by the Civil Disabilities Act of 1938 as amended in 1947. At present, in the eye of law, the Harijans have absolutely equal civil and social rights with the other Hindus.

Welfare

The Congress Government have not neglected to continue the ameliorative

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same baroque style as the main structure, but one of these, the Kalyan or the "marriage mandapa" is even more superbly wrought. Placed slightly to the side and front of the principal entrance to the temple, it consists of an open pavilion resembling in some respect the Mahimandapa. Near the Kalyan and facing the main entrance to the Mahimandapa is another monument of quaint charm and significance.

Stone Chariot

This is the "ratha" or chariot of the God, reproduced in masonry, with realistically revolving stone wheels, and to the fairly ample scale of a temple car, with every feature imitated in granite even to the elephant forms, which guard the steps. The position of an artistic piece of symbolism in the foreground is well thought out as it leads to the fine effect of the main building beyond.

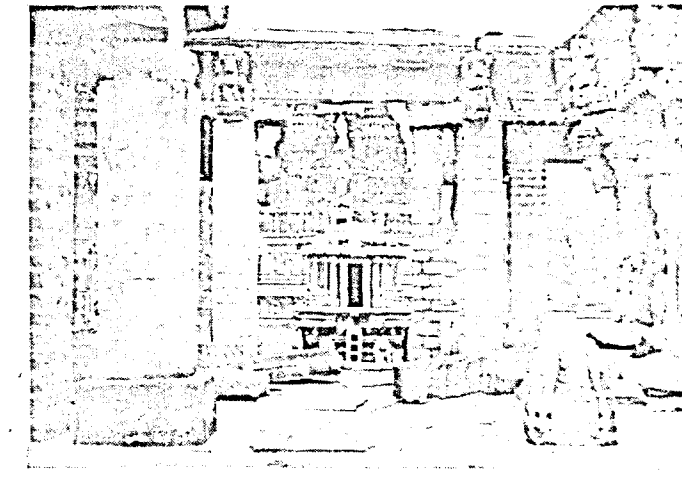
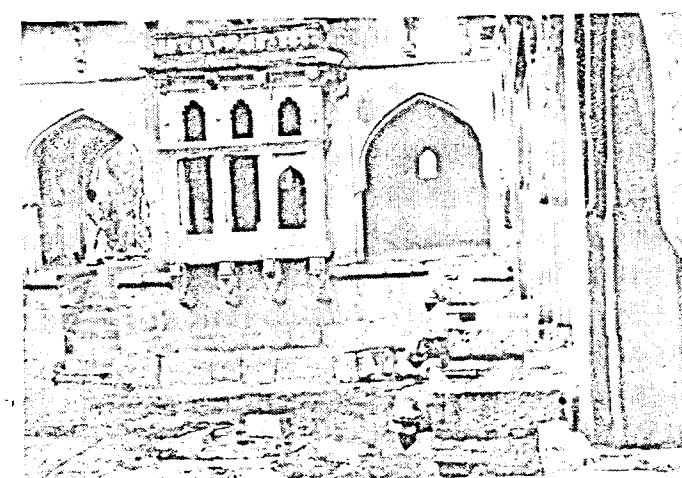
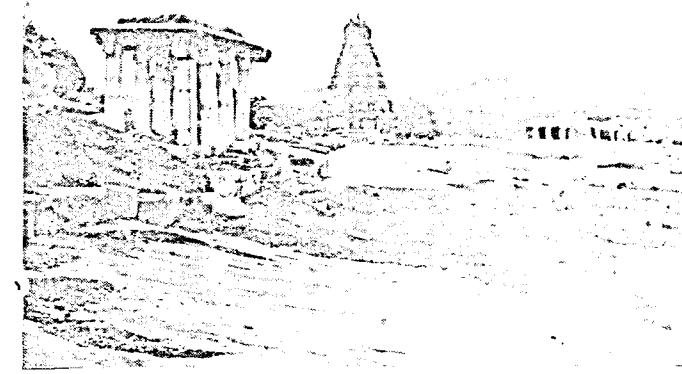
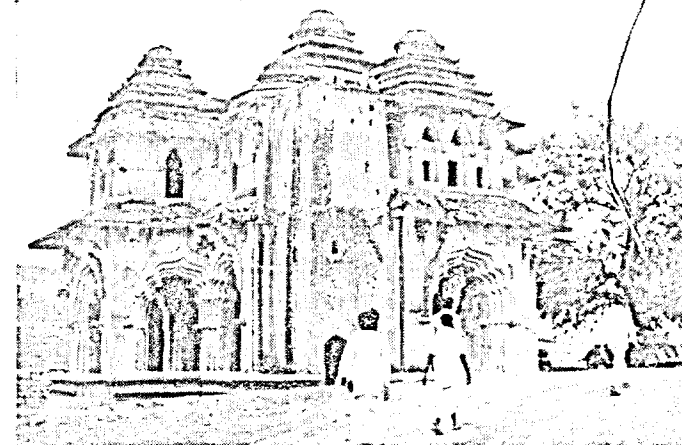
The "Queen's Bath" and the "Lotus Mahal" are two of the many remains of the brilliant pieces of workmanship of this palatial city. The former was the Rani's swimming pool and the latter the pleasure resort of the palace.

No remains of this great city recall more vividly the story of the forgotten empire than these massive terraces, still impressive examples of architecture in spite of the mutilated superstructures. For here the ruler of this rich region sat in state on his golden throne, making it the nursery for new aspirations leading to a glorious renaissance of letters, arts and trade. These remains are a living inspiration for noble and manly endeavour to all who have an eye for historical truth and a heart for patriotic pride.

work among the Harijans started by the British. In fact, they have increased it both in volume and variety as will be apparent from the fact that a sum of Rs. 41,38,327 was spent for the Harijans in 1947-48 as against Rs. 35,29,438 in 1946-47. A crore of rupees was set apart as a separate fund for special ameliorative work among the Harijans as soon as the Congress came into power again and a Committee was appointed to prepare a scheme for utilizing the sum to the best advantage.

The advent of independence has no doubt quickened the pace of the emancipation of the Harijans.

HAMPI—RUINS OF VIJAYANAGAR EMPIRE



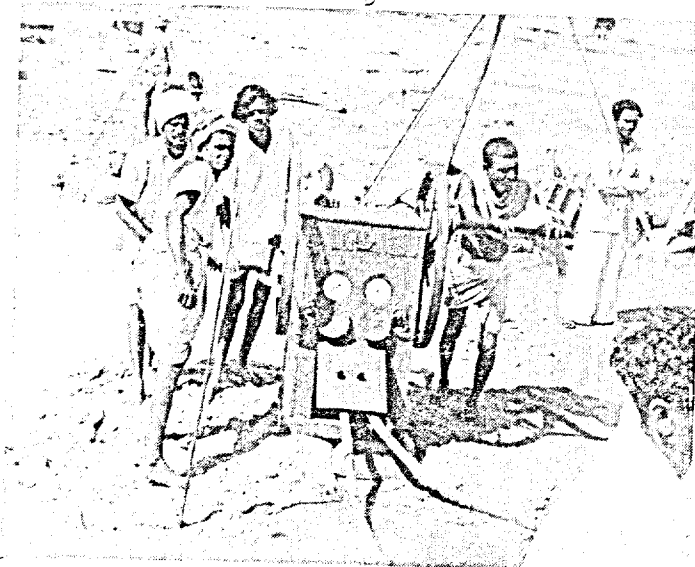
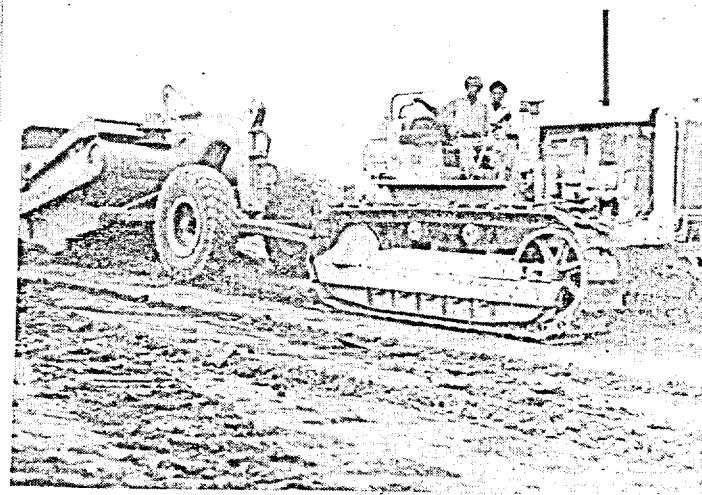
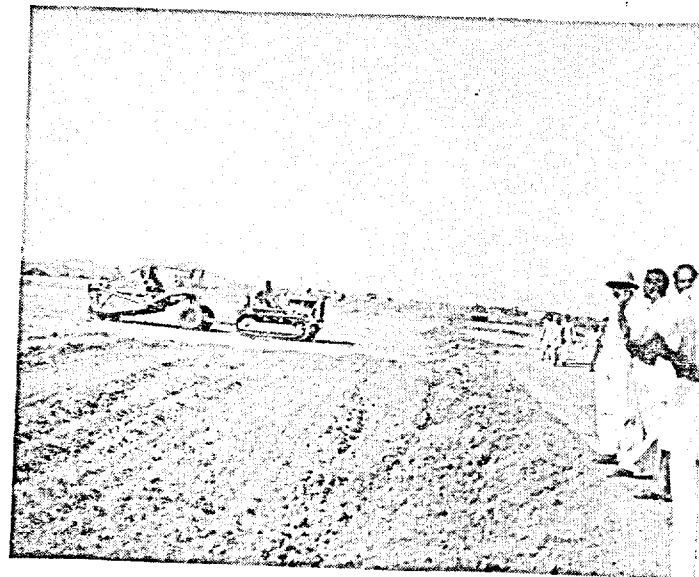
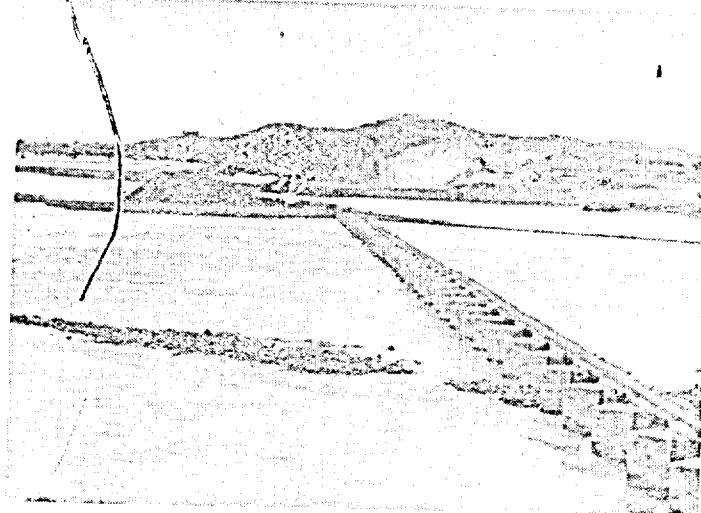
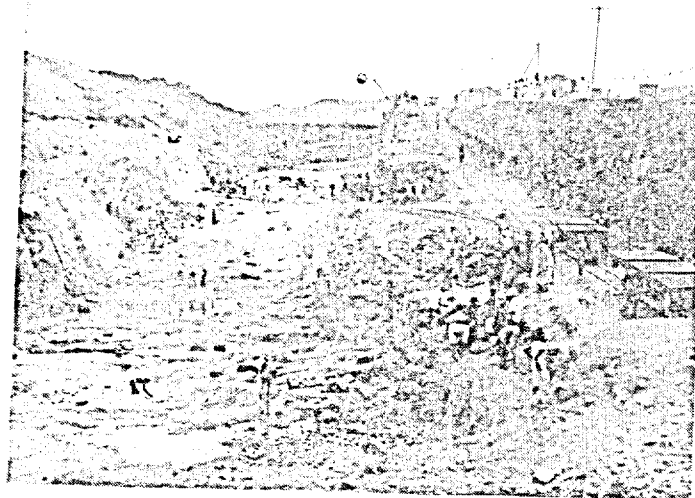
Top: Left.—Lotus Mahal, a pleasure resort of the Vijayanagar Court. Right.—Closer view of the Kalyana Mandapa highlights the grandeur of the pillars.

Centre: Left.—Kalyana and other Mandapas of the Vittala temple shows the delicate, intricate carving of the Vijayanagar period. Right.—A distant view of the Virupaksha temple on the banks of River Tungabhadra from Hemakuta Hill.

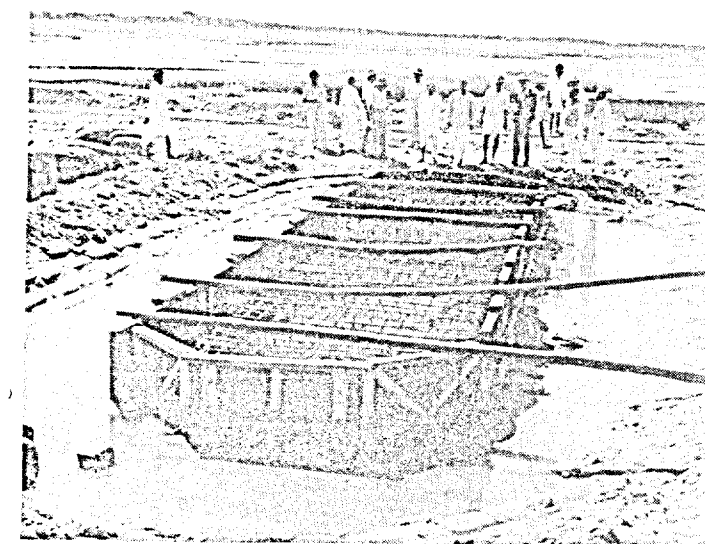
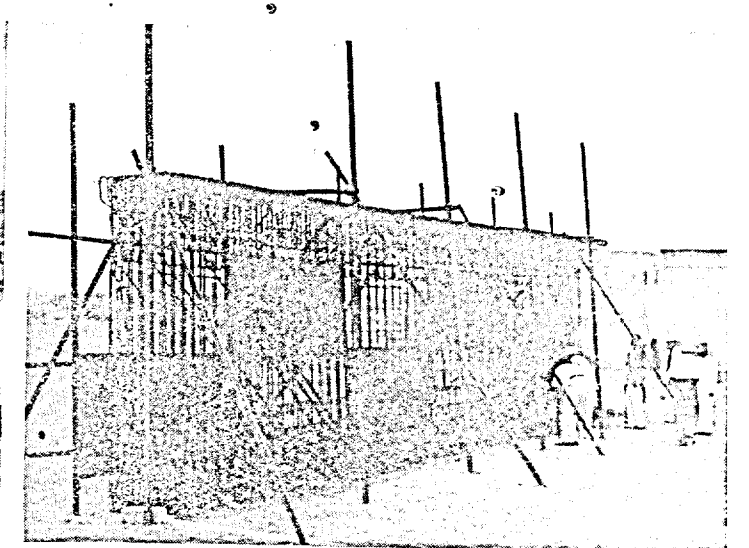
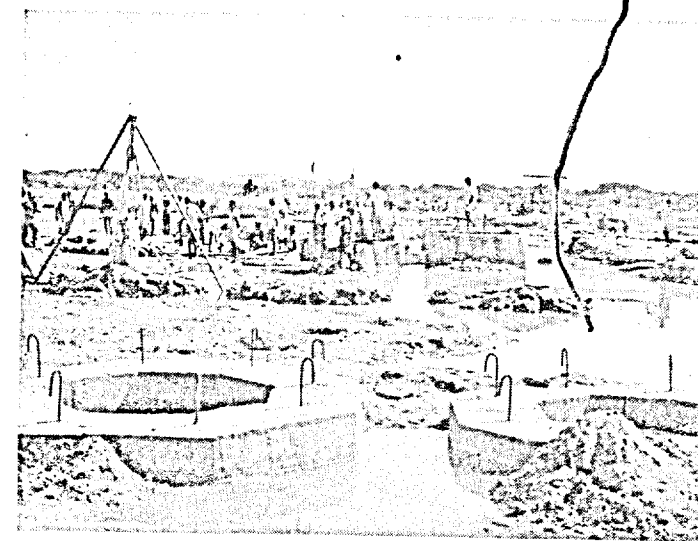
Bottom: Left.—The Queen's Bath. Right.—The chariot of the God has revolving stone wheels and granite elephants.

THE TUNGABHADRA PROJECT

WORK ON HAGARI AQUEDUCT

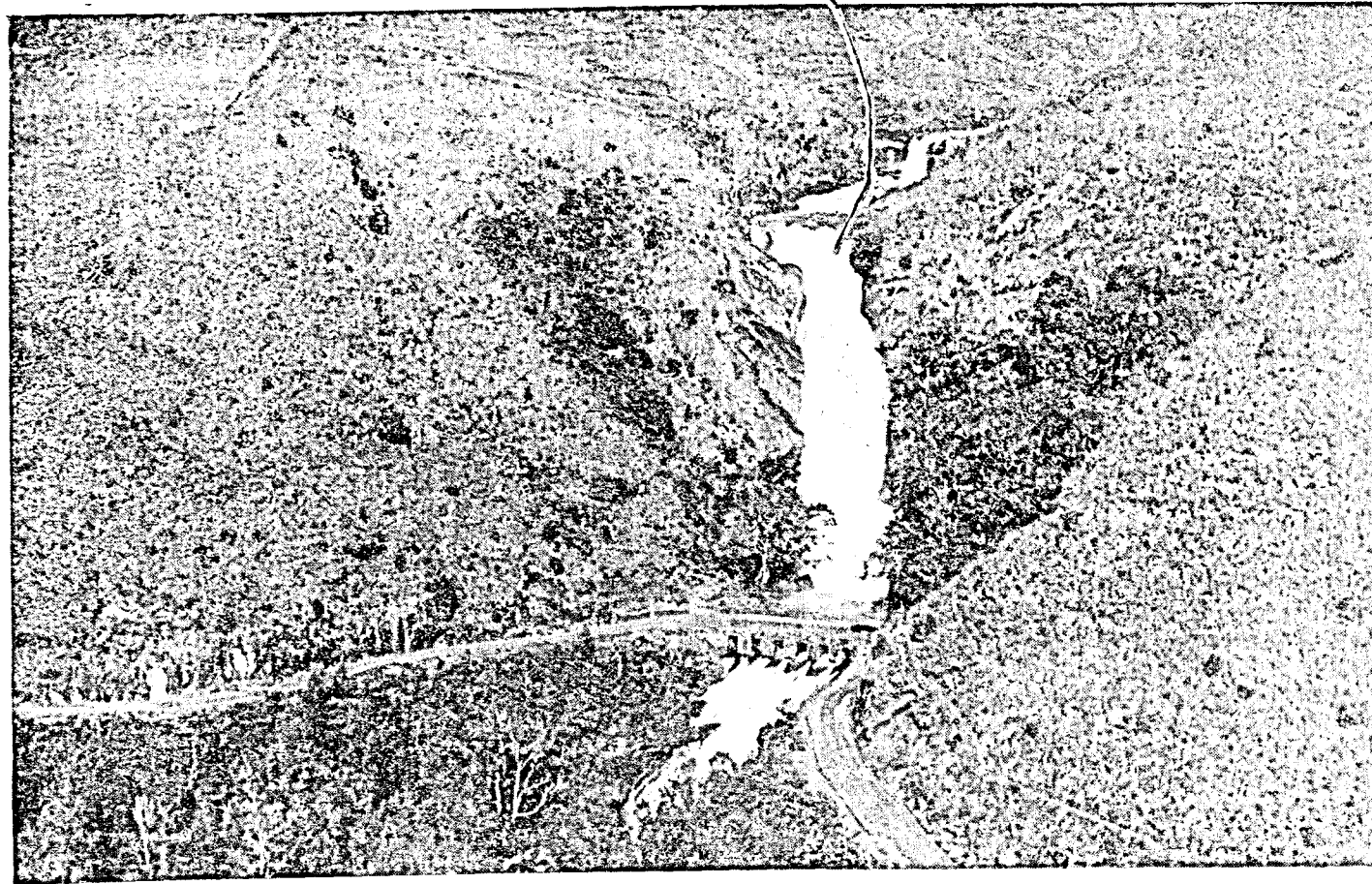


Top : Left.—Part of the foundation trench—Tungabhadra Dam. Right.—A vented coffer dam in river-bed.
Centre : Left.—Scraper at work on the Hagari embankment unit. Right.—Close-up of the scraper.
Bottom : Left.—Air is supplied to the diver who sinks wells in Hagari aqueduct. Right.—Diver with helmet descending the well.



Top : Left.—Hagari aqueduct with foundation well under the river. Right.—Steel reinforcement grill.
Centre : Left.—Capping slab reinforcement in Hagari aqueduct foundations. Right.—The Chief Engineer, Madras, Sri M. S. Thirumala Ayyangar, indicates progress of work to the Ministers, Sri N. V. Gadgil and Sri M. Bakthavatsalam.
Bottom : Left.—Plans are studied. Right.—The low-level canal.

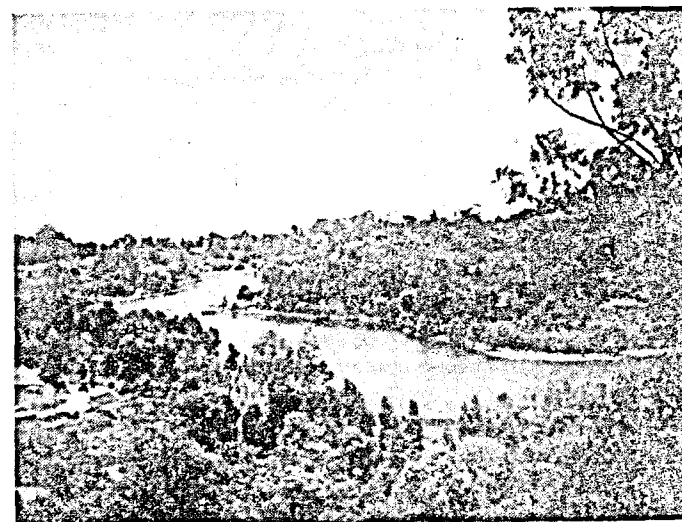
BEAUTY SPOTS IN KODAIKANAL



Silver Cascades is an enchanting spot for picnics



View of Perumal Peak from Coaker's Walk



Wooded banks enclose the placid Lake

KODAIKANAL IS one of the best hill sanatoria and holiday resorts in India. Being nearest to the equator, it enjoys a salubrious climate equable and dry throughout the year. The highest temperature recorded in summer is only 70° F, the lowest minimum recorded being about 40° F. The most advantageous factor in its climate is the duration of the daily sunshine—about 11 hours a day—a record unequalled by any other hill station. It is for this very reason that the Solar Physics Observatory of the Government of India has been located here.

As the station is well sheltered by the Western Ghats, the drenching rains of the South-West Monsoon are not at all experienced here in all their severity. The average annual rainfall of this station is about 65", very evenly distributed throughout the year over about 150 rainy days. This is the only station from which the plains can be seen in every direction. To add to all these health factors, the relative humidity here is very much less—practically nothing in winter, so that from January to March the station enjoys bracing cold dry nights and warm days; as warm in winter as in summer.

The virgin beauty of the vegetation here is enhanced by a lovely reserve forest in the heart of the town; perhaps Kodai is the only hill station with such primeval beauty. Remarkably enough, the station has been entirely free from any epidemic disease like cholera, plague or enteric, in all its history. The Municipal Council has thoughtfully provided all modern amenities like electricity, water-supply, parks, roads, schools, hospitals, public health institutions and so on.

Beauty Spots

Kodaikanal affords a variety of exhilarating diversions to the tired visitor in search of rest and recreation. The lake is the primary attraction, skirted as it is by a three-mile-road which provides excellent walks. The well-kept golf course is popular during the season. The many waterfalls with their picturesque names make ideal picnic resorts. Fairy Falls just below the Observatory, Silver Cascades on the Laws Ghat Road, Bear Shola Falls and Glen Falls on the way to Vilpatty are some of the better known beauty spots to beguile away idle hours.

Coaker's Walk (so named after a Lieutenant who was on duty in the

district from 1870 to 1872) is a semi-circular footpath by the side of the English Church, running along the southern brink overlooking the plains. The walk commands a view that is magnificent, indeed unrivalled. On Coaker's Walk one is gently left alone to commune with Nature in her unspoilt splendour. Away in the hazy distance lies the ancient Tamil city of

through booking and transport of all descriptions of traffic between Kodaikanal Road Station and the hills. Rail-cum-Road tickets to the Kodai Hills are issued from and to all stations in India and Ceylon. A regular bus service connects all important trains at Kodaikanal Road Station. Taxis can also be obtained on previous notice.

KODAIKANAL

Bracing Climate, Beauty Spots; Pastime Facilities Make Ideal Holiday Resort

Mathurai, while close on the right juts the rugged face of the cliff known as 'The Dolphins Nose'.

The Pillar Rocks are three masses of granite, some 400 feet high, which stand on the edge of the same side of the plateau as Coaker's Walk, but about three miles further on. They are reached by a fine road which runs through charming woods of pine and eucalyptus. The Rocks are another favourite rendezvous for picnic parties. Between and below them are several caves and chasms, challenging the more adventurous to descend.

Sport and Pastime

Shikaris can find big game within a few miles of Kodaikanal. Though riding is not popular on the hills for lack of facilities, hiking finds many votaries. Club life forms a prominent feature of Kodai holidays; Kodaikanal Club is open to visitors, and there are also the Boat Club, the Indian Club and a Ladies Club.

In addition to the roads on the hills there is the Goshen Road popularly known as "Forty Miles Round", leaving the municipal limits at Pillar Rocks, then to Berijam Lake, thence to Mannavanur and back to Kodaikanal. The panorama all the way is of grassy downs, in pleasing contrast to the wooded slopes in the vicinity of Kodaikanal.

For those in quest of real rest, tonic air and the soothing calm of serene nature, there are few places better in India than this lovely hill station.

Transport Facilities

The South Indian Railway has opened an out-agency on the hills for

Where to Stay

There are plenty of hotels catering to all types of holiday-seekers in Kodaikanal:—

European style:

Carlton Hotel.
Wychwood.
Kodaikanal Club.
Stirling.
Parsonage.

Indian style:

Holiday Home—Hotel—Vegetarian and Non-vegetarian.
Shunmuga Vilas—Brahman hotel.
Kodai Lodge do.
Modern Everest do.

Travellers' Bungalow:

Park View (P.W.D.) Travellers' Bungalow: Apply to the Collector of Mathurai.

Forest Park Lodge: Forest Range Officer, Kodaikanal.

Municipal Travellers' Bungalow, "Daisybank" and Municipal Rest House: Commissioner, Kodaikanal Municipality.

District Board Travellers' Bungalow: Divisional Engineer (Highways), Mathurai.

National Anthem

The Government have directed that the Indian National song 'Jana Gana Mana' as edited in Hindi by the Viswabharathi, Calcutta, should be sung in all schools, including those in Tamil Nad, as it is the correct and authentic version and would secure the object that the song should be sung in one tune and in one mode. It is considered sufficient, if the first stanza alone is sung for the daily assembly and ceremonial occasions.

MADRAS INFORMATION

PUBLIC LIBRARIES are one of the most useful and economical departments of Local Government Service. They play an important part in the advancement of knowledge, and in the educational and recreational life of the community. Twenty years before the advent of compulsory education in Great Britain, the Public Libraries Act of 1850 was passed,

almost every village in Great Britain. The Central Library (or headquarters) of a County Library system is usually situated in the county town or some other town of moderate size. The smaller units are served by boxes of books despatched from the Central Library and exchanged at regular intervals. These boxes are sent to schools, village halls and other

Not More Than A Mile To Borrow A Book

PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN GREAT BRITAIN

By SRI R. JANARDANAM NAIDU, B.A., D.E. (Oxon.), D.L.S. (LOND). F.L.A.;
Librarian, Conamara Public Library

which gave certain powers to local authorities to establish and maintain library buildings. This Act was supplemented by other parliamentary enactments, notably in 1892 and 1919. It is now in the power of a library authority (i.e., the Council) to raise any amount that may be deemed necessary for Library purposes.

Urban Libraries: There are two main divisions of Public Libraries, Urban and County. In the first case the Urban or Borough Council is the controlling authority; in the second the County Council. The link between the Council and the library is the Library Committee which is appointed by the Council to 'manage, regulate and control all libraries established under the Acts,' and take recommendations regarding them to the Council. Where the area of a Local Library Authority is small it is usual to have all the services in one central building.

In larger areas it becomes necessary to provide one or more branch libraries. The ideal aimed at is that no resident in a town should be more than a mile from the nearest library. When Branch Libraries are established it is usual to limit them to the home reading part of the work, keeping the Reference Library and the auxiliary services at the Headquarters or Central Library.

County Libraries: In the administrative area of a County Council every town and village is supplied with books. The Library sign—a torch of learning—is a familiar object in

convenient buildings. In some counties a motor van makes a regular circuit to different parts of the county and distributes books to readers in remote parts.

The county is now covered by a system of libraries, town and county freely co-operating for the interchange of books, making it possible for any reader to obtain through his Local Public Library unlimited resources of material for reading and study. The Modern Public Library has been described as a vast reservoir of information. It collects, sifts, classifies and makes available printed and written records for all classes of the community.

Reference Libraries: The Reference Departments contain extensive collections of books, comprising encyclopaedias, dictionaries, bibliographies, historical records and authoritative works in all fields of knowledge, suitable for study and research. Every town of importance has a special collection of material relating to local history and literature. In brief, the Reference Department is a storehouse of information on all subjects.

The books in this department are used by all classes of readers—the undergraduate, research worker, the adult student in organized classes, the individual adult student and the nature scholar and investigator. All material in these departments is freely accessible to readers, but must be consulted in the library. The only formality is that readers are required to sign a Visitor's Book.

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Lending Libraries: The Home Reading or Lending Department is the most popular in modern Public Libraries. It contains books on all subjects suitable for men and women of all grades of reading ability. The books are arranged so that readers have full access to the bookshelves to choose the books they wish to borrow.

Membership: Any person who is resident, rated, employed or attending school or university in the city or town may obtain a reader's ticket entitling him to borrow books for home reading. Registered borrowers are normally allowed two or three books at a time.

Adult Education: Public Libraries co-operate closely with all organizations engaged in adult education, and supply books to tutorial classes which are allowed to be retained until the completion of the courses. Related to this work are Book Exhibitions, Lectures, Discussion Groups, and Reading Circles which help to focus attention upon special subjects, and assist readers in the selection of books for home reading. Lists of books added to the Library are issued regularly and keep readers in touch with modern literature. Guides to reading on special subjects are also published from time to time.

Commerce and Technology: Many Public Libraries have special Commercial and Technical Departments, containing carefully selected collections of modern books, periodicals, Government, Consular and Diplomatic reports, directories, cable codes, maps, etc., covering every phase of commercial and industrial activity, with special regard to the staple industries of the town.

In addition to this standardized material, day to day information is collected concerning such matters as raw materials, markets, prices, transport, advertising, customs duties and business techniques. Wherever these departments have been established, they have proved a vital factor in the business life of their communities.

Patents: The large County Boroughs also possess collections of English and Colonial Patent Specifications, abridgments, indices and journals which contain information unattainable from any other source, and are of great value to persons engaged in industry and commerce.

Children's Libraries: In recent years there has been considerable

development in the direction of providing libraries and reading rooms for children. These departments are usually brightly furnished, conveniently arranged and well-equipped with a liberal supply of books and periodicals calculated to interest and instruct young readers. By co-operation between the Education and the Library authorities classes of senior pupils from local schools make a regular visits to these libraries during school hours to consult material connected with school work, to select books for home reading, to examine exhibitions and to receive instructions in the use of libraries.

In addition to the provision made in the Library buildings collections of books for children are supplied to schools in many towns. These are either permanently housed at the school, or there are circulating libraries changed once or twice a year. Among other activities in a modern Children's Library are informal talks and lectures and exhibitions of books. It is important that children should be taught at an early and impressionable age to make full use of books in obtaining knowledge and information.

Books for the Blind: Book services provided by Public Libraries include collections of books in embossed type for the Blind, and General Reading Rooms. The latter contain the principal newspapers (English and foreign) and a wide range of periodicals of all kinds in which are recorded the latest thoughts and activities of the world.

Staff: The staff of Public Libraries are always ready to give help and guidance to readers in search of books on information on any subject; and inquiries, which may be made in person, or by post or telephone, are dealt with promptly.

Grants to Public Libraries

The Government of Madras have made a provision of Rs. 1 lakh in the budget estimate for 1949-50 for grants, under certain conditions, to public libraries maintained by District Boards, Municipal Councils, Panchayats and Gramasanghams. The amount will be distributed to these bodies towards expenditure on the equipment of libraries (provision of books and book cases) under their direct control or under the control of private associations registered under the Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860.

IRRIGATION

THIS IS THE first postwar project sanctioned by the Madras Government. It aims at irrigating three lakhs acres of land to add annually about 60,000 tons to the food resources of this Province, besides giving 40,000 tons of commercial crops. About 7,000 K.W. of firm power and 20,000 K.W. of seasonal power will also be developed.

completed except at the abutment hill. In a length of 300 feet adjoining the river-bed, the foundation rock has been benched and made impervious by grouting with cement under pressure. Here concrete has been laid in the cut-off trench for the dam and in the pockets in the foundation rock, and building the dam in masonry has been commenced.

TUNGABHADRA PROJECT GETS UNDER WAY

By SRI M. S. THIRUMALAI AYYENGAR, Additional Chief Engineer (Irrigation)

The dam is a joint undertaking of the Hyderabad and Madras Governments, each Government at present constructing the half of the dam lying on its side. The canals on either side are to be constructed by the respective Governments. The project was inaugurated in 1945.

The dam will be 6,000 feet long and will be 160 feet high at the deepest foundations. It will be built in lime-surki mortar excepting at the overflow portion, which will be in cement mortar. The top of the dam will carry a roadway 22 feet wide. The maximum width at bottom will be 95 feet.

Township Built

A township has been built at the dam site to accommodate the project staff, artisans, labourers and other employees. Amenities such as water-supply, lighting, radio and so on have been provided. A hospital, a Post and Telegraph Office and a Police Station have also been established. A good workshop has been set up.

Diversion of the river during construction of the dam has been carefully planned and cofferdams required to exclude the floods from the excavation trench in the flanks have also been constructed. Excavation and preparation of the foundations in the deep-bed of the river was in progress. Now the river is in floods and the work in the river-bed will be resumed at the close of the flood season, i.e., by November 1949.

On the Hyderabad side, excavation for the dam foundations is still in progress.

In the right flank, excavation for the foundations of the dam has been

Good Progress

Building materials such as stone, surki, lime, etc., have been collected in sufficient quantities. About 1½ million cubic feet of stones have already been quarried from the Island in the river-bed, two furlongs below the dam. A bridge with tram-line on top has been constructed across the right arm of the river to facilitate transport of these stones for the dam work. Railway sidings from the Hospet-Kottur line have been constructed in order to bring sand from the Chikka Hagari River about 25 miles away from the dam site. About 500,000 cubic feet of sand has already been transported to site. Kilns for burning lime and surki have been built and put into commission.

Good progress is being maintained in the Canal works also. Excavation in reaches aggregating to 40 miles is in progress and the quantity of earthwork done so far is 250 million cubic feet. The total labour strength in the Canal works is 21,000 at present. Two excavators are working. Five more have arrived and are being erected and put into commission. In addition, there are other earthwork machinery like tractors, scrapers, bulldozers, dumpers, etc. More of such machinery have been ordered.

Twenty-six cross drainage works and 30 bridges have been completed so far, and 40 more of such masonry works are in progress. For the Hagari Aqueduct, the biggest masonry work in the canal, and costing Rs. 50 lakhs, sinking of wells for the foundations has been almost completed and building of piers for the superstructure is progressing. All told, about 25 per cent of the canal works have been completed.

THE INAUGURATION of the Upper Pennar (Perur) Reservoir and the Pennar-Kumudavati Anicut Projects, by Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Minister for Public Works, on July 4, 1949, is of historic significance in Anantapur District, as marking the culmination of an attempt to execute the first of the large-scale reservoir and anicut schemes ever to be undertaken in this division of the Ceded Districts.

Harnessing Pennar River To Irrigate Anantapur

Rs. 110 Lakhs Reservoir And Anicut Projects Inaugurated

Famine and scarcity conditions are a by-word in the Ceded Districts. Anantapur experiences a famine almost once a decade due to the adverse soil (black cotton, red loam and red sand), scanty rainfall (only 20"), limited water sources, thin population, poor quality of plough cattle and scarcity of fodder. The Rayalaseema ryot has perforce to be a hardy individual to scrape out a livelihood from such barren soil, and he has resigned himself to expecting only three good seasons in five years.

Water Resources

The Ceded Districts are placed in a peculiar position with regard to water resources. There are no large rivers like the Cauvery or the Krishna, bringing waters all the year round from lofty hills or table lands from regions of high rainfall. Though the River Tungabhadra runs on the borders of Anantapur District, it lies in a deep valley and Anantapur is much too high to derive any great benefit from this perennial river.

The few rivers that flow in this district start from barren tracts, regions of extremely scanty rainfall, and flow through large belts of dry cultivated lands, the run off from which is both small and precarious.

Due to the short duration of the South-West Monsoon—August-September—the rainfall in the catchment is very low and hence the district is one of the driest zones in the Province. There are many river chan-

nels, but they have no anicuts at their oftakes to divert low supplies and the rivers are seldom in floods except for a few days in the year. Even on these rare days, supply tanks and cultivated areas cannot be had unless aided by temporary diversion works such as sand-banks, etc., as there are no masonry anicuts on the streams in this district. There is therefore little scope for the construction of new

tanks, due to the same reasons—inadequate rainfall, poor possibilities of diverting river flow and absence of large catchment areas.

Adverse Conditions

Such adverse irrigation conditions naturally affect cultivation operations which tend to be sketchy and far from satisfactory. Wet crops occupy only eight per cent of the total area of the district and the poor rainfall is directly accountable for such indifferent farming. The land is not ploughed until it has been soaked with water, transplantation is rare and an enormous amount of water is wasted even for broadcast cultivation. Another disadvantage is the lengthening of the cultivation season, the crops thus being exposed to the risk of ultimate drought. The meagre monsoon rainfall does not admit of a long wet crop being grown with any success. Weeding is not done properly and manure is not applied correctly. It is to be hoped that with the advent of improved irrigational facilities, better technique of cultivation will be adopted to increase the yield.

Taking into account these circumstances, the Madras Government sanctioned the two projects harnessing the Pennar River for irrigation purposes. The Upper Pennar Project which envisages the construction of a reservoir, a main canal and a composite dam near Perur, and the Pennar-Kumudavati Project, which calls for the building of an anicut

with two channels about 40 miles upstream.

Pennar River

The Pennar River rises in the Chennakesava Hills, north-west of Nandidrug in Mysore State, and it enters Anantapur District in the extreme south of Hindupur Taluk. Though river drains an area of nearly 450 square miles, it is hardly ever in floods except in rare intervals, and even then the floods do not last long nor are they of any great volume. Since the inevitable alternative is periodic famine relief work, the best and enduring way of utilizing the waters of the Pennar to irrigate the district is the construction of a storage reservoir to hold up the uncertain monsoon flows.

The area most likely to be benefited by the Perur reservoir would be Dharmavaram and Anantapur Taluks with a portion of Kalyandrug Taluk. The supply at this reservoir site is conditioned by obstruction made upstream in Mysore and at the Pennar-Kumudavati Project; without such obstruction a reservoir to use 2,000 million cubic feet, may be possible but now only a smaller reservoir of about 1,000 million cubic feet capacity is being built.

The Upper Pennar Project proposal originated nearly a hundred years ago, mainly as a famine relief measure, but the exorbitant cost and probable poor returns anticipated, led to the shelving of the plan along with other schemes for anicuts or reservoirs at various sites. In 1943 Government re-examined the scheme as part of the Grow More Food Campaign and revived it for investigation.

The Reservoir

The present shape of the sanctioned scheme is essentially a modification of a 1906 proposal to suit modern conditions. There will be a reservoir near Perur and a main canal on the right side about 18 miles long. Instead of an earthen dam contemplated in 1906, a composite dam has been proposed in the deep river crossing portion as rock is available at reasonable depth.

The salient features of the construction include the following technical details.

Effective capacity of reservoir 1,000 million cubic feet; length of bund—about 8,000 feet; maximum height to top of bund above the deep bed level of river 48 feet. One thousand feet length of dam at the

(Continued on page 61)

INDIA IS PROUD of her Armed Forces which has a glorious tradition behind and a still more glorious future before it. The Armed Forces are really the custodians of India's hard-won freedom. This great nation is grateful to them, and is anxious to see that every effort is made to maintain and improve the high standards of efficiency and discipline for which the Indian Armed Forces are renowned. The formation of a National Cadet Corps and a Territorial Army, the National Academy, the institution of scientific research and development in defence services, the acquisition of new ships like cruisers and destroyers, the expansion of the Air Force are some of the new developments and reorganization measures which show the keenness of the nation to keep the defence services up-to-date and well equipped.

However, the present policy of the Government of India seems to be to maintain a nucleus of the three arms capable of expansion at short notice during emergencies.

During the last two world wars the Indian Army has, with its high morale and determination, earned a reputation for itself as a great fighting force, second to none. The Royal Indian Navy has distinguished itself in many battles fought in the Atlantic, Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean. The Royal Indian Air Force exhibited its great capabilities in the Burma War. All the three forces have given their valuable services in almost all national calamities India had to wade through, such as the Bengal famine, the communal disturbances, the Hyderabad police action and last but not least the Kashmir campaign.

It is an admitted fact that an Armed Force is what its officers make of it. Therefore, considerable attention is paid to the selection and training of officers. The present scheme provides the officers with sufficient opportunity to train themselves in sound battle technique which is the ultimate aim of all military training. Careful training is given to them in organizing and administering their commands.

Intelligent appreciation of a situation followed by sound and balanced judgment, readiness to take up responsibilities unhesitatingly, and wise and sympathetic consideration about the welfare of their men form the fundamental parts of their training. They are taught that they are worthy of greater things than what they are expected to do now.

An outline of the varied duties of the different branches of the forces is given here.

The Indian Army

The Army is the coping-stone of India's defences. The experience it has gained and the reputation it has earned during the last 100 years in different theatres of war are unrivalled in world's history. The Army con-

INDIA IS PROUD OF DEFENCE SERVICES

tains the fighting elements and technical branches. It also provides a place within it for almost all trades and professions. Tailors, cobblers, blacksmiths, carpenters, caterers, factory workers, medical men, veterinary surgeons, etc. are employed in the Army to make it self-sufficient.

The following are the important services in the Indian Army:—

(a) *Armoured Corps*.—The Armoured Corps, a substitute for the ancient cavalry, has been organized into two types of units; the Tank Units and the Armoured Car Units. This is a corps in which the men have to be tough and quick-witted, because it is the unit which is in the front-line on active service. It offers great excitement during action.

(b) *Artillery*.—The Artillery has seven branches, namely, Field, Heavy and Mountain Regiments, Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiments, Light Anti-Aircraft Regiments, Anti-Tank Regiments, Anti-Aircraft Anti-Tank Regiments, Coast Regiments and Survey Regiments. There are two types of units among these, the Mobile Unit and the Static Unit. The names of the various branches themselves explain their duties.

(c) *Indian Engineers*.—The Indian Engineers form an important unit since success in modern warfare is largely dependent upon the use of mechanical equipment and contrivances. They are useful in overcoming obstacles in the progress of the Army by construction of bridges, roads, railways and other facilities. They have also to impede the enemy's progress by destruction of bridges, etc. It is their duty to provide for the accommodation of troops. Behind the actual operational scene they have to look after the reinforced-

ments, communications, hospitals, pumping sets, electricity supply, etc. The Indian Engineers fall into three categories according to their role as Field Units, Lines of Communication Units and Specialized Companies. Technical knowledge, supplemented by infantry training is indispensable for these Units.

(d) *Indian Signals*.—The Indian Signals provide commanders in the

field with means of communication with one another, such as wireless and line telegraph and telephone, visual telegraph, message carriers and pigeon service. This unit has to be acquainted with tactics of all other arms to anticipate calls made by any unit. There are Cipher Officers for ciphering and deciphering messages.

(e) *Indian Infantry*.—Indian Infantry, the queen of the battle-field, is still the most important Army unit, as in any country. The essential requirements of Infantry Officers are physical courage, endurance, leadership and intelligence. There are two types of infantry battalions—the Infantry Battalions and the Machine Gun Battalions, the main difference being that the latter units are equipped with medium machine-guns. Separate Motor Battalions which form an important and essential part of Armoured Brigades are also attached to the Infantry.

(f) *Indian Army Ordnance Corps*.—The I.A.O.C. supplies the Army with the munitions of war such as small-arms, guns, etc. Recently they have also had to supply clothing and general stores. This corps also includes mobile laundry, bath units, mobile cinemas, mobile ammunition dumps, etc.

(g) *Royal Indian Army Service Corps*.—The R.I.A.S.C. has three divisions; Supply, Transport and Petrol. The work of each division is indicated by the respective name. The importance of the corps can be imagined when one realizes that an Army without supplies is helpless.

(h) *Indian Electrical and Mechanical Engineers*.—The I.E.M.E. was formed as a result of the need for experts with fully equipped workshops. The unit will have to operate

(Continued on page 65)

TILL ABOUT the close of 1944, heads of departments were themselves conducting enquiries into the conduct of their subordinates charged with corruption or other misconduct. When their decisions came for scrutiny before the Public Services Commission, it was found that there was reason to complain of serious defects and irregularities in the conduct of the

control even over their clerical and menial staff as the latter would only be too well aware that their cases also would be sent to the Special Officer.

So, in March 1948, the post of the Assistant Officer was abolished and cases relating to Government servants drawing a salary of below Rs. 150 were directed to be disposed of by the departments themselves. In

CORRUPTION CHARGES AGAINST OFFICERS

By SRI T. ANANTHACHARI

enquiries which necessitated in some cases even re-enquiries. The then Government (under section 93 of the Government of India Act), after correspondence with the Government of India, decided that an experienced Judicial Officer should be appointed to conduct these departmental enquiries. This is how the post of the Special Officer came into existence in about November 1944 and he began actually to function from December 1944.

In the beginning, the cases of officers in the Judicial, Revenue, Excise, Commercial Taxes and the Police Departments were exempt from the purview of the Special Officer, but after a year his powers were extended so as to include these departments also, with the exception of the Judicial Department.

Types of Cases

The cases which were sent to the Special Officer were those which were likely to result in removal, dismissal, compulsory retirement or reduction. Cases where merely a fine or a censure was called for were not expected to be sent to him.

As it was found, in actual working, that one officer could not cope with cases of all Government servants throughout the Presidency, an Assistant to the Special Officer was appointed in March 1947 to dispose of cases of Government servants in inferior services and those in superior services drawing a salary of Rs. 80 and below. Further experience showed that it was not desirable to send cases of such officers to the Special Officer as it would impair the dignity of the various responsible officers who would then have no

May 1948 the post of an Additional Special Officer had to be sanctioned, mainly as a temporary measure, with a view to expedite the disposal of cases then pending.

Ways and Means

In 1947, the Government appointed a Committee, presided over by the Hon'ble Mr. P. V. Rajamannar, Chief Justice of the Madras High Court, to enquire into the existence of corruption in Government departments and to suggest ways and means of dealing with it. The reference was comprehensive. The Committee was asked to make an assessment of the extent to which corruption prevailed in the various ranks of the public servants, to review the corrupt practices in vogue and the conditions and circumstances which facilitated them, to examine the adequacy of the existing provisions of the Criminal Law, the Service Rules and Executive Orders and Administrative Practices as checks on corruption and to make recommendations as to the manner in which these need modification in order to make them more effective as checks and to make such other recommendations as the Committee might deem suitable for the eradication of corruption among public servants.

The recommendations of the Committee are now under the active consideration of the Government. Already certain steps recommended by the Committee have been adopted and given effect to.

As recommended by the Committee, a Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings has been established from 1st January 1949 consisting of two Judges, a Chairman and a Member,

both of whom are experienced Judicial Officers who had served as District and Sessions Judges for several years.

Functions of Tribunal

The tribunal is to enquire into

(1) cases relating to Government servants drawing a pay of Rs. 150 and above in respect of matters involving corruption;

(2) appeals to Government from Government servants against disciplinary orders passed by heads of departments on charges of corruption; and

(3) any other case or cases which the Government consider should be dealt with by the Tribunal.

Though the work of the Tribunal is practically confined to enquiries into cases of corruption, the Government have reserved to themselves the power to send to them other cases also when they find from the special circumstances that it should be done.

The Tribunal has been invested with powers to summon witnesses and examine them on oath and to summon the production of documents. All the departments of the Government have been directed to render all possible help to the Tribunal.

The Special Officer (and later the Tribunal) have had several cases against officers of the all-India Services against whom enquiries had to be made. As required under the rules governing such cases, assessors were co-opted to help the Special Officer and the Tribunal. The special procedure and rules obtaining in their cases—which is more or less the same as those governing cases of the provincial officers—is being observed in such enquiries. In these cases, subject to certain restrictions, the reports have to go for final decision to the Government of India.

Causes of Corruption

It is not easy to locate the real causes of corruption among public servants. To a large extent it depends upon the moral calibre of each individual Government servant. It depends upon his innate moral value of life, his culture and his upbringing and associations. But apart from these, there have been some causes which led to the lapse from high ideal in the case of some Government servants; the campaign of collections for the War Fund and Defence Savings Loans, the arranging of benefit performances and selling of tickets during the war period demoralized the services.

Officers who were indifferent to these activities were humiliated and a premium was put upon men of the co-operator type. Naturally, in the name of the war, other administrative standards were slackened. In a few cases, superior officers condoned and even encouraged some shady practices including abuse of administrative and magisterial powers. In their eagerness to prosecute the war effort, supervision by heads of departments became slack which also must have contributed to the general deterioration.

There was also another cause; the State, inexperienced in business methods, entered the market. Purchase and sales of foodstuffs, agricultural implements, distribution of iron and steel and manures, coupled with the fact that many of the men dealing with these were temporary hands, to some extent added to the confusion. To give effect to these business enterprises undertaken by the Government, their officers had to be invested with enormous powers. Some of them did not rise to the occasion.

Large fortunes could be made by the merchants by the exercise in their favour of discretionary orders passed by these officers. The merchants made it worth their while to part with a share of the profits. Many unscrupulous adventurers had gate-crashed into business during this period. Thus there was sustained attack made on the morale of the public servants and naturally the weak ones succumbed.

Several of the departments created owing to war conditions will naturally disappear with the lifting of controls and with the increase in production and supply of consumer goods. The improvement in food situation also would, to a large extent, help in minimising corruption.

Police Enquiry

It is not generally known that the greatest care and circumspection is taken by Government before ordering an enquiry against a Government servant. A separate branch of the Police Department known as the 'X' Branch has been created for the purpose of making a preliminary enquiry into the conduct of Government servants suspected of corruption. It consists of a District Superintendent of Police and several Deputy Superintendents and Inspectors, all chosen for their integrity and hard work. No Police officer below

the rank of an Inspector is in this branch.

When the Government decides either on a petition sent to it or otherwise that the conduct of a particular Government servant requires scrutiny, the corresponding Secretary of the department addresses the head of this 'X' Branch who, through his officers, quietly gathers

Work Of Disciplinary Tribunal Explained

materials. They are scrutinized by the head of the 'X' Branch and the materials are sent to the Government. Here again they undergo another severe scrutiny and not infrequently before a decision is taken to send up an officer to the Tribunal, the case is circulated to the Hon'ble Ministers concerned.

Hearing the Case

Only after the Government feels that a *prima facie* case is made out to hold a regular enquiry against the officer concerned and also that the serious punishment mentioned above would be necessary in case the allegations are proved are the records sent to the Tribunal.

On receipt of the records, the Tribunal frames charges containing detailed references to the materials on which they are based and serves them on the accused officer. He attends on the date of the enquiry, when copies of all the statements recorded by the 'X' Branch are given to him. He is allowed all facilities of going through whatever documents he might require and which are collected in time for his examination. Then the enquiry begins. The witnesses are examined and cross-examined by him. In suitable cases, he is given legal assistance.

Judgment

After the prosecution, if it may be so called, has closed its case, he is given an opportunity of giving evidence himself explaining the matters against him and also examining his defence witnesses. They are summoned at the expense of the Government and examined. The copies of depositions are given free to all the accused officers. Sufficient time is

given to them to file a statement of their defence.

After considering it, the Tribunal sends a considered report to Government in the shape of a considered judgment. The Government sends a copy of the report to the accused officers and asks them what they have to say to the findings as well as the recommendations of punishments.

Thus they have another opportunity of canvassing the report on all matters. After considering their further explanation, the Government comes to a decision.

The Tribunal has established a convention that both the officers would sit to consider cases against gazetted officers and separately to decide cases of non-gazetted officers. The enquiries are held, generally, in various centres in the Presidency to suit the convenience of parties and witnesses. As the enquiry is conducted in a judicial atmosphere and the report is made by experienced Judicial officers, the Government have decided that it was not necessary to consult the Public Services Commission before passing final orders on the report.

This is, at present, the procedure observed by the Tribunal.

Even before the Tribunal came into existence, when the Special Officer was functioning, the procedure was mainly the same.

Effective Machinery

The work has been steadily increasing and this year the increase is very rapid. The report and recommendations of the Special Officer have almost invariably been accepted by the Government. The conduct of Collectors and District Magistrates, District Superintendents of Police, District Engineers and District Medical Officers, Deputy Conservators of Forests, Deputy Superintendents of Police, Deputy Collectors, Divisional Inspectors of Schools and District Educational Officers have all come under scrutiny.

There can be no doubt that this machinery started by the Madras Government has been effective to check corruption though it cannot be expected to eradicate it.

THE MADRAS Medical Department deals with medical relief, medical education and medical research. In regard to medical relief the responsibility of the Department is limited to the maintenance of important hospitals in Madras City and at the Headquarters of the Districts, of special institutions such as Mental Hospitals and of medical institutions

Madras Medical Subordinate Service, the Government have placed both classes of officers on a unified cadre with the only distinction in regard to the scale of pay.

Honorary Medical Officers.—The system of employing honorary medical officers in Government Hospitals was first introduced in the Madras City and was extended to the institu-

tions in the mofussil in 1929. The system was reorganized in 1937 and reviewed again in 1942. Honorary medical service in Government Hospitals is intended for the entire medical profession and it is the intention of Government to provide as far as possible facilities for everyone possessing the requisite qualifications to have his turn for such service. Paid medical officers are employed only so far as it is not possible to provide for the adequate performance of their duties by the honorary medical officers.

On a review of the honorary system the Government decided that there should always be a paid nucleus staff in all Government medical institutions. A set of rules governing the recruitment and conditions of service of honorary medical officers and for the working of the honorary system in Government medical institutions have been laid down by the Government.

Nursing Service.—The Nursing Service in Madras has been established on an organized basis. A preliminary training school for nurse pupils was opened from August 1, 1947 in the newly constructed building opposite to the Madras Medical College. This school has capacity to train 50 female pupils and five male pupils. The opening of the school marks a great improvement in the training of nurses.

Rural Relief

Expansion of Medical Scheme.—The rural medical scheme was first introduced by the Government in 1924 with a view to bring medical relief within reasonable reach of every member of the population generally at a distance of five miles from any village. Registered medical practitioners of both modern and Indian

systems of medicine are encouraged to settle down permanently in villages for practice by the grant of money subsidies from Provincial Funds and supply of medicines from local funds. The scheme is also aimed at affording the best scope for the development of an independent medical profession in the country. The subsidy given to the medical practitioners has been fixed low enough to compel them to exert themselves and earn the confidence of their neighbours and high enough to serve as an attraction in the initial stage until they are able to build up a practice.

The provision of medical relief through the agency of subsidies to rural medical practitioners did not prove to be a success on account of lack of accommodation, educational facilities, co-operation and private practice, and the consequent inability of the medical practitioner to maintain himself and his family.

The Health Survey and Development Committee of the Government of India evolved a scheme of expansion of medical relief which aims at removing these disabilities by providing not only suitable buildings to accommodate the dispensary but also for the staff. Further, accommodation in each dispensary for normal maternity cases and for cases requiring isolation and emergency cases awaiting transport to the main hospital is provided.

The scheme also contemplates the provincialization of all the existing local fund and Municipal institutions in order to retain the administration in the hands of Government so that all the medical institutions may be under the control of the Provincial Administrative Head for purposes of according equal treatment and equal prospects, contentment and efficiency and for arranging for refresher courses whereby the professional knowledge of all concerned is kept up to date.

Owing to financial stringency the Government decided to open only 150 Primary Centres (combined medical and public health centres) and 25 Taluk Public Health Centres in the first quinquennium of the postwar period, the opening of these centres being spread over the first five-year period at the rate of 30 Primary Centres in a year. The first instalment of thirty centres have already been opened during the year 1948-49.

District Hospitals

Provincialization.—Prior to 1918 the control and maintenance of District

Headquarters Hospitals were vested in the local boards and municipalities. By the year 1918 the Local Bodies whose resources were limited found it increasingly difficult to maintain the Headquarters Hospitals in a state of efficiency and to provide funds required for the necessary improvements, with the result that the Headquarters Hospitals were far from being the model institutions they were intended to be.

Moreover, the need for greater facilities for medical education in the Presidency had become urgent. The medical schools established at Tanjore, Visakhapatnam and Calicut proved insufficient to train the number of medical men required for the Province and the question of opening additional schools at other centres arose. As these schools depended largely on the District Headquarters Hospitals for the clinical material required for the instruction of students and as it therefore became important that these hospitals should be efficiently maintained, the Government resolved to take over the management of the District Headquarters Hospitals and thereby relieve the Local Bodies of the entire cost of their maintenance.

The Health Survey and Development Committee proposed that the District Headquarters Hospitals should be reorganized on the following lines: (1) Provision of a first-class laboratory, X-Ray Department, special departments for tuberculosis, leprosy, venereal diseases and eye diseases, training of nurses, midwives and compounders, and separate infectious hospitals. (2) Employment of staff of both for general work and special departments.

In view of the present financial stringency the Government decided to take up only a few Headquarters Hospitals; among these are the Eluru, Mangalore and Ootacamund hospitals.

Taluk Headquarters Hospitals.—The Health Survey and Development Committee also recommended that Taluk Headquarters Hospitals should form the secondary units under the scheme of expansion of medical relief. It is intended that an average Taluk Headquarters Hospital should have at least 50 beds and those in more densely populated areas 100 or more beds as might be required. Originally it was intended that 40 Taluk Headquarters Hospitals should be reconstructed during the first quinquennium and that the scheme should be extended during the three stages of

the postwar period so that the required number of 177 new hospitals may be provided.

But owing to financial stringency the Government decided to take up the reorganization of 15 of these hospitals during the first five years at the rate of three each year. Pending the implementation of the scheme relating to the improvement to the

More Rural Relief Centres Opened : District Hospitals Reorganized

Taluk Headquarters Hospitals in the Province which, it is anticipated, will take several years, the Government ordered that urgent and essential improvements to this class of institutions should be carried out.

To keep the Surgeon-General and the Government informed of needs of the Government Hospitals in the Province, the Government have appointed Advisory Committees to function as advisory bodies with no executive authority. The Committee may check up hospital accounts, stock of medicines and furniture at such of the meetings as it thinks fit. All suggestions of the Committee are carried out as far as practicable.

Mental Hospitals.—There are three Mental Hospitals in this Province—at Madras, Kozhikode and Waltair—and the accommodation provided in them is as follows:—Madras—888; Kozhikode—364 and Waltair—161.

There are only two classes of wards in the Mental Hospital at Madras, general and special. Accommodation in special wards is restricted and efforts are made to give the maximum comfort in the general wards as far as the existing accommodation permits. The rate of maintenance charges is decided in all cases by the Magistrate who issue the reception orders.

There is a separate school for mentally defective boys in charge of a trained teacher attached to the Mental Hospital, Madras, which is located in the Hospital itself.

Medical Education

There are three Medical Colleges in this Province maintained by the Government, two in Madras City affiliated to Madras University and one at Visakhapatnam affiliated to Andhra University, besides the Missionary Medical College at Vellore.

The management of these Government institutions is vested in the Principal assisted by a Consultative Council subject to the general control of the Surgeon-General.

Admissions to the Medical Colleges are made by a selection committee on the basis of communal rotation prescribed for recruitment to public services and also districtwar.

In order to meet the increased demand for more doctors two new colleges one at Guntur and the other at Mathurai functioning at Madras were started during the year 1946. As building schemes relating to the two new colleges have been deferred by the Government owing to financial stringency, arrangements have been made to give clinical training to the students of the Guntur Medical College in the Andhra Medical College at Visakhapatnam and the Mathurai Medical College functioning at Madras has been discontinued.

Public Health Work

Tuberculosis.—This Province has fairly big institutions for the treatment of tuberculosis at Madras, Tambaram, Perundurai, Madanapalle and Tiruchirappalli. The Government plans for the improvement of the District Headquarters and Taluk Headquarters Hospitals provide for separate tuberculosis departments.

Several proposals have been received from public bodies and institutions for the establishment of tuberculosis sanatoria in the various part of the Province such as Ramnad, Mathurai, Tanjore, Malabar, Nellore and South Kanara.

At the instance of the Tanjore District Health Association, the District Board, Tanjore, has donated ten lakhs of rupees towards the capital cost of establishing a tuberculosis sanatorium in the Tanjore District, and the Board has also agreed to maintain it from its own funds.

With a view to provide special accommodation for ex-service personnel the Committee for the administration of the Post-War Services Reconstruction Fund has agreed to provide at its own cost temporary buildings in certain selected sanatoria in the Province subject to certain

ADMINISTRATION OF MEDICAL SERVICES

in Divisional centres and special tracts such as the Agency tracts and the Laccadive Islands.

The responsibility for medical relief in the mofussil, outside the District Headquarters and Divisional centres devolves upon the Local Bodies, though the Government assist these Bodies in several ways, e.g., by placing the services of Government medical officers at their disposal, by means of grants for medical buildings, by subsidies to rural medical practitioners, etc.

Administration

Madras Medical Service.—The Surgeon-General is the administrative head of the Medical Department and is assisted in the performance of his duties by a Personal Assistant and three Gazetted Officers. He is the Adviser to Government on all matters pertaining to the Medical Department including medical education and research except in so far in relation to the Indian Systems of Medicine.

With the realization of independence of India from August 15, 1947, the I.M.S. was abolished and this resulted in the termination of the services of almost all the I.M.S. Officers borne on the Provincial cadre.

There has been a gradual increase in the cadre strength of the Madras Medical Service due to the creation of additional posts to cope with the normal increase of work in the medical institutions and special departments of the various medical colleges.

Madras Medical Subordinate Service.—As a result of representations made by some of the Medical Associations for the formation of a common cadre on a uniform scale of pay for medical officers holding posts in the Madras Medical Service and

MADRAS INFORMATION

conditions and to meet the maintenance cost thereof at per capita rate.

A proposal for the establishment of an industrial colony for tuberculosis convalescent patients at Tambaram has been sanctioned by the Government. It is proposed to meet the capital cost of the scheme out of public donations while the recurring

institution has been put under Government management.

Blood Banks

Transfusion Service.—After the termination of the war it was decided to reorganize the Blood Banks on a peace-time basis. Accordingly, Blood Banks were established in the Government General Hospital and

Leprosy And Tuberculosis Clinics Improved

cost of the maintenance will be met by the Government.

A health programme sponsored by the Government of India for the control of tuberculosis which is spreading in alarming proportions, has been started in Madanapalle. A mass radiography set has been donated by the Madras Provincial Welfare Fund to be used for six months in the year in Madanapalle and another six months in Madras.

As part of the scheme for the control of tuberculosis in the Madras City B.C.G. vaccination was started with the aid of the joint enterprise of six foreign teams to work at a selected centre in each Province. The Government of India have allotted one of the teams to work in Madras and to train an Indian team to carry on B.C.G. vaccination continuously. An Indian team has been sanctioned by the Government of Madras and B.C.G. vaccination is being carried on in Madras City. There is a proposal to start B.C.G. vaccination in all the Districts of the Province.

Anti-Leprosy Campaign.—As a preliminary to an anti-leprosy campaign in this Province, the Government of Madras have created a Leprosy Department under the Surgeon-General with an Honorary Director for Leprosy Campaign with the necessary staff both for his office and for conducting research in leprosy relief work. The establishment of a Provincial Unit at Vellore and a District Unit at Cuddalore has been sanctioned by the Government.

The Lady Willingdon Leprosy Sanatorium at Tirumani which is the centre for leprosy activities in this Province was a Government institution under the management of the Church of Scotland Mission under an agreement. From April 1, 1948, the

Stanley Hospital and in the King George Hospital, Visakhapatnam. The scheme has been extended to the mofussil hospitals and Blood Banks were started in the District Headquarters Hospitals at Mathurai, Tiruchirappalli, Coimbatore, Kozhikode and Kakinada and in the Government Hospital at Cochin.

A Provincial Blood Transfusion Officer has been appointed. It has been found that the transfusion of blood and plasma is of great value in saving life in cases of haemorrhages, shock of childbirth and in preventing shock complications in major surgical operations and also in cases such as train, motor and fire accidents and explosions in factories. A Blood Bank is considered a necessity in all District Headquarters Hospitals and in important Divisional Centre Hospitals. It is proposed for the present to start blood banks in certain District Headquarters Hospitals where facilities such as securing donors of blood and the requisite bacteriological facilities for sterilization of equipment, electrical fittings and frigidaire are available.

The successful working of a Blood Bank depends upon the regular supply of donations of blood. Considerable amount of propaganda by various methods is necessary to induce people to donate blood and also educate the public on the life-saving value of blood transfusion and the harmlessness of blood transfusion.

Blind And V.D. Relief

Eye Bank.—The All-India Blind Relief Society opened an Eye Relief Camp in Dalmiapuram in the Tiruchirappalli District in April 1947, and carried on relief work. An Eye Bank has been opened in the Government Ophthalmic Hospital, Madras, to collect and store cornea from the

INDEPENDENCE NUMBER

destitute patients who happen to die in the Government General Hospital and Stanley Hospital, Madras. The scheme of transplanting cornea is in an experimental stage and if the present scheme proves a success, arrangements will be made to develop the Eye Bank on a permanent basis.

Veneral Clinics.—Originally venereology had not been organized into an efficient, standardized and regulated department in this Province. Methods of administration of clinics where they did exist and standards of clinical treatment showed great variation. To correlate venereal work, a central authoritative department was created in the General Hospital, Madras, with a Venereal Specialist. The two objects of creation of modern clinical methods and the training of venereal specialists were undertaken. This department now attracts a large number of patients. Two social workers have been appointed by the Government to induce patients to undergo treatment and to contact defaulters in their homes.

Veneral Departments are also attached to the Stanley Hospital, Madras, Government Hospital for Women and Children, Madras, King George Hospital, Visakhapatnam, and the Erskine Hospital, Mathurai.

Drugs Act.—The Drugs Act and the Drugs Rules, 1945, framed thereunder came into force in this Province with effect from April 1, 1947. These rules are intended to check the sale of spurious and time-expired drugs and see that good quality medicines are available to the public. The Surgeon-General has been appointed Provincial Drug Controller.

King Institute, Guindy.—Medical research is carried on in the King Institute, Guindy, which is under the control of the Surgeon-General. Prophylactic vaccines are also manufactured here and supplied to the Local Bodies in this Province and also to other Provincial Governments who may require the vaccines.

Chemical Examiner's Department.—For expert medico-legal advice a special staff of one Chemical Examiner and three assistants has been appointed.

X-Ray Departments.—X-Ray Departments have provided in Government General Hospital, Stanley Hospital, Madras, Government Hospital for Women and Children, Madras, and the Royapetta Hospital, Madras, and in all District Headquarters Hospitals.

IN 1924 THE GOVERNMENT of Madras constituted a committee, with Janab Mohamed Usman Sahib Bahadur as the Chairman, to report on the question of the recognition and encouragement of indigenous systems of Medicine. In accordance with one of the recommendations of the Committee the Government School of Indian Medicine, with a Hospital attached, was opened in 1925. Local Bodies were permitted to open dispensaries of Indian Medicine. Provision was also made by an Executive Order for registering practitioners of Indian Medicine and a Central Board was constituted for the purpose.

The Congress Ministry appointed an *Ad Hoc* Committee on 21st June 1946 to examine and advise on the plan for the reorganization of the Department of Indian Medicine. Its main recommendations were: (1) to start a Research Institute and Five Colleges, one at Madras and one in each of the four Linguistic areas, and (2) to organize the Village Vaidya Scheme.

The Special Officer, who was appointed for reorganizing the Department of Indian Medicine, sent detailed proposals on these and other connected schemes. As orders are passed by the Government he has been executing them.

The College and School

The School was started in 1925, providing for training in the three branches of Indian Medicine, viz., Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani. So far it has produced 1,165 L.I.Ms. (Licentiates in Indian Medicine).

L.I.Ms. (Licentiates in Indian Medicine)	Men.	Women.
Ayurveda 844	1,060	95
Siddha 345		
Unani 68		

When the College was started it was ordered that the School should be closed. As it was pointed out by the Special Officer that it was necessary to continue the School also as a large number of practitioners were required for Rural Medical Relief, the Government ordered its revival from July 1948. One hundred students are being admitted every year to the School course, which is now reduced to four years.

The Government sanctioned the opening of one College at Madras for the present in G.O. No. 762, P.H., dated 10th March 1947, and it was opened in July 1947. Fifty students

are admitted every year for all the three branches, Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani. The course is for five years.

For the School the minimum qualifications for admission is now fixed as S.S.L.C. (eligible). The minimum qualification for admission to the College is Intermediate.

Both in the College and the School provision is made for training students

The Clinical Section was opened on 5th May 1949 and facilities are provided for it to work in the Hospital, Pharmacy and Library attached to the College. The other sections are being arranged to be opened.

Pharmacy and Herbarium

It is necessary to have a good pharmacy and herbarium not only for the

Encouraging Indian Systems Of Medicine In Ayurveda, Siddha And Unani

MADRAS SCHEME ENVISAGES FIVE COLLEGES, RESEARCH

By SRI C. NARAYANASWAMI NAYUDU

in Modern Medicine and Surgery also, so that they may get a good working knowledge of both.

The University of Madras has been requested to affiliate the College for the Degree Course in Indian Medicine, and the question is under active consideration of the University. The Andhra University has decided to confer B.A. Degree on students passing the prescribed examinations from recognized Colleges within its jurisdiction. Such Colleges will have to come into existence hereafter.

Provision has been made for post-graduate training also. L.I.Ms. are trained for the H.P.I.M. examination which is the highest examination in the Presidency. Graduates and Diploma holders in Modern Medicine are trained in Indian Medicine for A.I.M. (Associate in Indian Medicine) course.

Research Institute

The Government approved of the scheme on Research submitted by the Special Officer and sanctioned the opening of a Research Institute in Madras in G.O. No. 762, P.H., dated 10th March 1947. The details were worked out and arrangements were being made to start it. In the meanwhile the Chopra Committee published its report. Its recommendations are substantially the same as those which had been approved by this Government. The Government passed final orders on 26th April 1949, deciding to start Research in all sections, i.e., Literary, Clinical (including diet) Pharmacological and Fundamental Doctrines.

training of students and for Hospital use, but also for Research work. There is a Pharmacy attached to the Hospital now. All the medicines required for the Hospital are manufactured in it. It is proposed to expand it, so that research in drugs may be carried on and standard medicines made available to the dispensaries under Local Boards and the public.

At present the District Boards of Guntur, Visakhapatnam, Tanjore and Nellore have their own pharmacies. The Adyar Co-operative Pharmacy and Stores supplies raw drugs and medicines to several dispensaries run by Local Bodies which are its members. Some dispensaries under Municipalities have their own pharmacies.

There is a small herbarium attached to the College. Steps are being taken to acquire an extensive land near Aminjikarai at a distance of about two miles from the College and to form a model herbarium. It is hoped that within a few months both these schemes will be put into operation.

Hospital and Dispensaries

The Government Hospital attached to the College had a sanctioned bed strength of 110, but about 180 patients were being admitted. Proposals for the construction of a hospital providing for 600 beds were submitted to Government. For the present the Government sanctioned the increase in bed strength by 100 in its Order No. 1777, P.H., dated 28th May 1948. Temporary buildings for the purpose have been constructed and the required equipment has also been

acquired. The expanded Hospital will be opened soon, when we will be able to take in about 300 in-patients. There will then be ample scope for clinical research work being done.

In the Out-Patient Dispensaries attached to the Hospital more than 1,000 patients are treated every day.

Local Bodies maintain 652 dispensaries: 250 regular, 202 subsidized

Rural Medical Relief

On 25th February 1947 the Government passed orders providing for training practitioners in rural parts and recognizing them. Some amendments were suggested by the Special Officer and they were under consideration. Meanwhile, the Chopra Committee recommended the adoption of a similar scheme. The Government

VILLAGE VAIDYAS FOR RURAL MEDICAL RELIEF

The Madras College of Indian Medicine, the first of its kind in India, providing course in the Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani Systems of indigenous medicines, was opened in pursuance of the Madras Government's policy to develop and encourage Indian Medicine in the Province. The Madras Scheme also includes the opening of more colleges, establishment of a Research Institute for scientific correlation of indigenous theories and practices, starting of herbariums and pharmacies for supplies of raw drugs to dispensaries, the selection of competent vaidyas from villages for comprehensive training in rural medical relief.

The successful implementation of this scheme is expected to lead to an ultimate synthesis of Eastern and Western Schools of Medicine, as enjoined by the Chopra Committee Report.

and 110 non-subsidized. Two Bodies—Devakottai and Tenali—are arranging to convert them into hospitals with a small bed strength in the first instance. The Government pays a subsidy of Rs. 600 to Rural Medical Practitioners and Rs. 360 to Midwives a year for subsidized dispensaries. The subsidy payable to Rural Medical Practitioners was increased under G.O. No. 1535, dated 5th May 1947, from Rs. 500 to Rs. 600. Proposals are under consideration of the Government to increase these subsidies.

Buildings

Proposals for the construction of suitable buildings for the Hospital and College at Madras at a cost of five and ten lakhs respectively have received the general approval of the Government. Detailed plans and estimates have been submitted to Government for approval. For immediate use temporary buildings costing more than a lakh have been constructed. Proposals for expanding existing buildings are under consideration of the Government.

Hostels for both boys and girls at a cost of rupees 3½ lakhs are under construction, and are expected to be ready for occupation by July 1949.

passed orders in G.O. No. 1903, P.H., dated 25th May 1949, directing the implementing of the scheme.

Under this Scheme the Collectors of Districts recommended competent vaidyas practising in villages for training. The selection committee appointed by the Government selected suitable practitioners among them. About 50 selected vaidyas will be trained at each of the four centres—Madras, Eluru, Mangalore and Tanjore—for a period of six months, in First Aid, Minor Surgery, Hygiene, Preventive Medicines, etc. After the training an examination will be held not only in the subjects in which they are trained but also in Indian Medicine. Those who pass in the examination will be declared Village Vaidyas.

They will be eligible for registration, if they are not already registered, and to be appointed by Village Panchayats on an honorarium. A good number of practitioners are expected to be trained and fitted for rural medical relief and public health work.

State Control

By an executive Order No. 231, P.H., dated 1st February 1933, the Government directed the registration of practitioners of Indian Medicine.

A Central Board was constituted to consider the applications for registration and send up its recommendations to the Government. Those who were qualified to practice in Medicine, Surgery and Medico-Legal work were directed to be registered as 'A' class, while those were qualified to practice only Medicine were directed to be registered in 'B' class. So far 1,125 practitioners have been registered under 'A' class and 11,859 practitioners have been registered under 'B' class.

The Central Board was reconstituted recently by increasing its members from 15 to 26 and giving it power to elect its own President. A Bill submitted by the Special Officer for regulating the practice and registration and for removing certain existing disabilities is under the consideration of the Government and it is expected to be passed into law soon.

Status and Prospects

The status of Licentiates in Indian Medicine passing out of the Government School of Indian Medicine is made equal to that of L.M.Ps. except in one respect. Both L.I.Ms. and L.M.Ps. employed by the Government are started on the same grade Rs. 80—5—150 as per Memorandum No. 36715/46-9, Spl., dated 8th February 1947, while previously L.I.Ms. were in the grade Rs. 40—3/2—70.

'B' class practitioners employed by Local Boards are given the grade Rs. 70—3—85—5—100 while formerly they were getting Rs. 40 fixed.

The bar against the employment of Lady L.I.Ms. in Child Welfare Centres was removed by G.O. No. 3169, P.H., dated 19th September 1947. L.I.Ms. were permitted to grant certificates in respect of persons examined or treated by them by G.O. No. 439, P.H., dated 11th February 1947. But by virtue of provisions of section 4(1) of the Madras Medical Registration Act of 1944, certificates granted by them are not recognized by Courts of Law. Due provision is made in the Draft Bill referred to above to remove the disqualification.

Suitable Measures

It is thus seen that this Presidency is far in advance in taking suitable measures to improve indigenous systems of Medicine. Twenty-five years ago the School was opened and it has produced more than 1,200 Licentiates. The Congress Government gave a great impetus and took effective measures to reorganize and improve the system and put it on a scientific basis.

A College was opened in 1947. As the Schemes relating to Research Institute, Rural Relief work, opening of a Herbarium and Pharmacy had been worked out and kept ready, we are the first to take steps to implement the recommendations of the Chopra Committee Report in these respects.

This is the only Presidency which has made provision for taking in about 300 in-patients and treating them under different systems including

A SCIENTIFIC ENQUIRY, extending over a period of 12 years, on Indian medicinal plants and food poisons which was launched under the auspices of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research in 1935 has now been completed and Col. R. N. Chopra, at present Director, Drugs Research Laboratory, Srinagar, who conducted the enquiry has submitted his final report to the Council.

Publication of a monograph on poisonous plants in India, establishment of a Herbarium of medicinal and poisonous plants, preparation of a list of Indian Pharmacopoeia and encouragement to the cultivation of medicinal plants in the country are some of the tangible achievements arising out of the scheme. Besides, the results of the enquiry have also been of considerable assistance to the establishment of the Central Drug Research Laboratory at Lucknow.

Panchakarma and Visha Vaidya, treatments which are peculiar to Malabar. Our College is the first of its kind in India. The combined systems of tuition which we have introduced in the College and School, when modifications are introduced in

Provision is made in the Budget for 1949-50 as follows:—

	RS.
1. For College and School	2,10,400
2. For the Hospital	4,02,300
3. For the Research Institute	1,14,200
4. For subsidy for Rural Dispensaries	1,50,000

Chopra Committee Completes 12-Year Probe Into Medicinal Plants, Poisons

Pharmacopoeic Data

The Report says that the enquiry has definitely advanced the knowledge with regard to pharmacopoeial and allied drugs in India. A number of firms manufacturing drugs from Indian medicinal plants have come into existence and instead of depending on concentrated extracts from foreign countries, practically every kind of galenic powder extracts are now being manufactured in India from materials produced in the country.

India is the emporium of all kinds of medicinal herbs and drugs and, with suitable facilities, she can produce not only enough for her internal

the light of research work done in the Research Institute, is expected to lead to an ultimate synthesis of all systems of Medicine into one uniform national system which is the main recommendation of the Chopra Committee.

requirements, but also considerable quantity for export. The enquiry has stimulated cultivation of medicinal plants. Among drugs which have been brought into extensive cultivation may be mentioned: belladonna, digitalis, hyoscyamus, colchicum, gentian, ephedra, pyrethrum, etc.

Food Poisons

Poisonous plants of which there are a large number in India and which are a constant danger not only to animals but even to human beings have been studied and a much needed warning against their indiscriminate use by the unqualified practitioners of indigenous systems of medicine has been sounded.

PENNAH PROJECTS—(Continued from page 52.)

right flank will be a masonry weir Ogee type and for about 600 ft. to the left of it will be either an earthen or a combined masonry and earthen section. The rest of the bund will be of earth with masonry cut off walls and clay cores to cut off seepage and provided with revetment to afford sufficient protection on the water side against wave wash. In addition, a bye-wash about 3,000 ft. with crest a little higher than the main weir will be provided at the left flank. This will come into operation during heavy floods.

The 18 mile main canal takes off from a headsluice on the right flank. At the 15th mile second furlong the canal crosses the water shed between Pennar and Anantapur valleys and then drops into a natural drainage course in its last reach, supplying Togarakunta tank in Anantapur

valley. At the 18th mile the canal bifurcates into two distributaries,—Gundlaparti and Guntapalli.

The cost of the project is estimated at about rupees 90 lakhs, including all charges. It will be completed in about three years and will serve to irrigate 6,000 acres, resulting in an additional yield of 3,000 tons of rice.

The Anicut

The Pennar-Kumudavati Project consists of an anicut from which two channels will take off, one on the right and one on the left. The right channel will supply the existing Kottur, Kottakunta, Uthukur and Goruvikunt tanks. The left channel will drop into the Jayamangali River, upstream of an existing anicut from which a supply channel to Parighi tank takes off. This channel will not

only supply Parighi tank but also supplement the supply to the rainfed tanks of Kodiganahalli, Subbarayanapalli and Sasanakota tanks.

The anicut will be about 560 feet long with a level above sea of over 2,000 ft. This will have two under-sluices of suitable sizes one at either end, to keep the channels free from silt.

The cost of this scheme is expected to be about Rs. 19.6 lakhs, and is likely to be completed in two years. The total ayacut that will be benefited by this anicut is about 3,000 acres realizing an extra yield of 1,500 tons of foodgrains. The scheme is expected to reduce the large remissions granted year after year in the surrounding tanks and provide supplies to bulk of the area registered as wet. (Please see map on third cover page.)

MADRAS INFORMATION

IT IS A HAPPY sign of national growth in free India that neglected subjects like leprosy should come to receive increasing attention in the last three years. Though leprosy has existed for centuries in our country, the mass of our people and our Governments showed little or no sympathy to the fellow-beings stricken with leprosy. But Mahatma Gandhi

wider and ever-insistent problems of social welfare, education of the public and rehabilitation of the patient. It is heartening to think that the Government of India are determined to give a top-ranking place to leprosy in the health programme.

The Hon'ble Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Health Minister to the Government of India, shortly before her

Madras Maintains Model Institution

Leprosy Relief On Humane, Understanding Lines

with his characteristic compassion for the neglected and the downtrodden, pointed out in his "Constructive Programme" that the leprosy patient is as much a part of society as the tallest among us and termed our treatment of these patient "heartless".

A welcome change has begun to develop in the country, our Governments are taking a keen interest in the relief and control of leprosy and our own workers are now coming forward to devote their lives to the care of leprosy patients.

Social Problem

It was most fitting that soon after the birth of our freedom and in the very midst of the terrible upheavals in the country following the partition of India, the first All-India Leprosy Workers' Conference should have met in Wardha. Was there a time more suited to our deliberating upon the most oppressed, ill-treated and neglected humanity of normal peace-time than a period of extraordinary cruelties? For, are not our abnormal cruelties the acute exacerbations upon normal civilized cruelties?

This Conference, which was blessed by Mahatma Gandhi's guidance, was such a great success that it has led to a new movement in the country for the relief and control of leprosy. The Second All-India Leprosy Workers' Conference was held in Calcutta and followed up the success of the Wardha Conference. It is significant that this Conference, while dealing duly with the medical aspects of the problems, looked beyond cure to the

departure from Bombay to the World Health Conference at Rome declared:

"India was greatly concerned about the prevention of leprosy in the country and would like to urge the World Health Organization to give its major attention to combat this disease. The question of anti-leprosy work figured prominently on India's Health Programme."

At the World Health Conference the Indian Health Minister said: "Leprosy is a disease from which millions suffer. It ostracises not only the individual but also the family. I earnestly urge that it be raised to the same level as Malaria and Tuberculosis for the purpose of intensive and co-ordinated research which will lead eventually to cure and elimination."

It is indeed very gratifying that the Indian delegation was able to interest the World Health Organization in the problem of leprosy.

Past and Present

The Province of Madras seems to have been even in the last century more or less endemic with leprosy in many of its districts. At present, it is believed that the districts of South Arcot, North Arcot, East Godavari, West Godavari, Vishakhapatnam and Malabar are the most endemic districts in the Province. Salem, Chingleput and Tiruchirappalli are also regarded as areas with a wide prevalence of leprosy. Indeed, almost every district seems to have some leprosy, at least in some parts of it. It is just possible that on closer investigation we are likely to find that areas which we previously regarded as comparatively free from leprosy are really areas of high endemicity.

INDEPENDENCE NUMBER

From time immemorial the communicable nature of leprosy was recognized by our people, though they do not seem to have realized the difference between infective and non-infective cases. Old people speak of the ancient practice of letting a patient live in a corner of the outer house keeping his vessels, bed, etc., apart from those of others and leading a life of comparative isolation. Of late, the force of tradition has broken down and this sound practice of isolating the patient in the home has largely been given up.

Treatment seems to have been available for patients in those days. Chaulmoogra which we now administer through injections was known to the ancient physicians, and they evidently administered the medicine to the patients internally and externally, with some effect. Tradition also has it that in the premises of temples leprosy cases were collected and given food and that to a certain extent, the temple premises served as places for the isolation of the cases.

We have no figures regarding the number of cases of leprosy until the 1871 census and there is no record of the establishment of leprosy asylums in India until the beginning of the last century. The Mission to Leprosy patients was founded by a devout layman, a policeman stationed in Ambala in the Punjab—Mr. Wellesly Bailey. Realizing the terrible needs of leprosy patients Mr. Bailey devoted himself entirely to this work and with a small band of helpers established the Mission to Leprosy Patients. Today the Mission has a large number of institutions all over India.

Great Interest

The Madras Government have always interested themselves very much in leprosy relief, and the report of

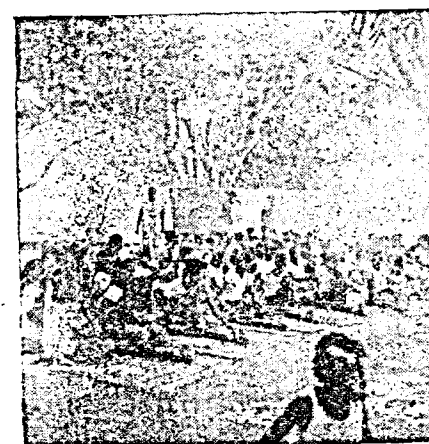


the Leprosy Commission of 1890-91 gives a record of Governmental and Municipal effort towards the relief of leprosy patients, which is admirable.

In the first quarter of our century the Mission to Leprosy Patient built their homes all over the country. The Roman Catholic Missions also built some asylums. In 1923 the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association was formed in London and a branch of it was established in India in 1924. This was the period when in India and other countries great interest was aroused by the reports of the various workers claiming striking results of treatment.

In India Sir Leonard Rogers and others using and modifying methods of treatment used by workers in other countries claimed very good results. It was in this enthusiastic atmosphere in 1925 that Lord Reading, the then Viceroy, issued an appeal and collected over 20 lakhs of rupees which forms the corpus of the Indian Council of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association. In the first annual report of the Indian Council of British Empire Leprosy Relief Association, it was stated definitely that leprosy could be controlled by making treatment available on a wide scale.

It was at this time that the idea became quite widespread that an infective case could be rendered non-infective by treatment in out-patient dispensaries and that isolation in leprosy institutions was unnecessary as a measure of control. In our Province alone about 400 leprosy clinics were established during this period. Within a very few years, however, the limitations of treatment were recognized and workers began to see the supreme importance of prevention. Nevertheless, the enthusiasm of these



years helped to focus attention on leprosy and to increase our knowledge of the disease.

It was in this enthusiastic period at the end of the first quarter of the century that Lady Willingdon, the wife of the then Governor of Madras, collected money, chose a spacious site of about 600 acres near Chingleput and helped to build a hospital to

regrets, particularly on account of separation from loved and loving ones—enjoying a community life, and going through a busy round of daily routine. Perhaps here we see what we do not see in the outer world—a really casteless and classless society. Under the compulsion of an unkind circumstance, caste and class lose their rigidity of outline and throw in

CHINGLEPUT SANATORIUM INMATES FORM HAPPY COMMUNITY, DOING AGRICULTURE, SPINNING CHORES

which Government moved their leprosy patients from their Leprosy Hospital at Tondiarpet, Madras. This was a great beginning, for the Lady Willingdon Leprosy Sanatorium is today the premier sanatorium in the Province and perhaps in all India.

With the money liberally and generously granted by Government the Church of Scotland Mission rendered outstanding service and by their devoted work they have helped to build "a model institution", described as "the most completely organized institution in India" in the report on leprosy and its control in India by the Committee appointed by the Central Advisory Board of Health (1941). The same report says that this institutions is "a model of its kind, a model which might well be copied by other Provinces".

The Government Lady Willingdon Leprosy Sanatorium is situated in romantic hilly scenery and has extensive grounds covering about 600 acres. The buildings are *pucca* and the living quarters for patients are comfortable and neat-looking. Perhaps the uninformed reader who has never visited a modern leprosy sanatorium will be puzzled by the mention of 'living quarters'. He may wonder: "Don't the leprosy patients lie in bed all the time like other sick people?" The fact is that only a small fraction of the inmates are in bed because of permanent disability or more generally because of some temporary illness either connected with leprosy or with their general condition.

Contented Community

A well-organized sanatorium like the Tirumani one is on the whole a contented group of people—no doubt with their sufferings, longings and

men and women into a fellowship which though enforced in the beginning becomes willing and spontaneous in the long run.

Here there are a church, a mosque and a temple. But I have seen Hindus attending the church and the mosque, and I have seen a Muslim sing devotional Hindu hymns at the temple. A leprosy asylum or settlement which in the old days was more meant for the incarceration of patients than for their care and cure, was a place of malcontents and 'anti-socials'. It was a cesspool of derelict humanity drowned in its own despair. But as asylums have gradually in the light of a more hopeful view of leprosy, become transformed into homes and sanatoria, there is less misery, less discontent.

Medical Facilities

The Chingleput Sanatorium has some measure of these disquietening factors, but it is on the whole a citizen's colony with a varied assortment of talent and character. In recent months, two distinguished visitors from Sevagram, Shri Shrikrishnadas Jajuji and Shrimati Asha Devi Ariyanayakam have paid it the high compliment of being a *vidyalaya*, not a hospital. The Madras Government have paid the bills for this sanatorium from its very inception, and today they are spending nearly three lakhs on it. No other Government to my knowledge is spending so magnificently on a single leprosy sanatorium.

Here the medical and surgical facilities are of the highest order. Besides, the sanatorium with its vast number of cases (over 750) is the seat of research in leprosy. The newer drugs—especially of the sulphone variety—are being tried herewith

MADRAS INFORMATION

encouraging results. Since the Government directly took over the Sanatorium, the welfare work of the Sanatorium has been entrusted to an honorary officer of insight and sympathy, Sri N. Ramakrishnan. To him belongs the credit of having so created a *khadi* movement in the Sanatorium, that the Sanatorium patients produce nearly 3,000 hanks every month and will produce more and more in the future.

To Dr. H. Paul, the Superintendent, credit is due for tempering mercy with justice and for managing a large sanatorium smoothly and firmly. To him and to Dr. Rashida and Dr. Seshadri Rao, Medical Officers, and to Dr. Paul Raj and Dr. Rajah, Honorary Medical Officers, credit is

due for the conscientious medical and surgical care that the patients obtain. The Agricultural Demonstrator, Mr. Raman Nair, has developed the farm with industry and zeal, and in most months the Sanatorium produces enough and more for its requirements.

A word must also be said about the honorary work among women patients of Srimati Minakshi, sister of the Welfare Officer. To put it briefly, she has become truly the friend and companion of the women patients. An enthusiastic visiting orthopaedic surgeon does work on the orthopaedic problems of leprosy.

And now let the figures and pictures speak for themselves:

GOVERNMENT LADY WILLINGDON LEPROSY SANATORIUM, TIRUMANI, CHINGLEPUT

Type.	Number of patients.			
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
L. 1. }	438	118	230	786
L. 2. } (Infective)	222	61	143	
L. 3. }	189	40	52	
N. 2. (Non-infective) ..	17	3	..	
	3	2	..	

Medical staff (including nursing staff):

- (1) One Medical Superintendent,
- (2) One Deputy Medical Superintendent,
- (3) One Woman Assistant Surgeon, Class I,
- (4) One Civil Assistant Surgeon, Class II,
- (5) One Honorary Assistant Medical Officer,
- (6) One Ward Sister, and
- (7) Two men nurses and two women nurses.

Administrative staff:

- (1) Occupational Therapy and Welfare staff—1.
- (2) Ministerial staff—11.
- (3) Others—58.

Patient staff:

- (1) Medical—Nil.
- (2) Administrative—123.

Hospital facilities: (These are beds for acute cases.)

Number of beds: Men 33, Women 11 and Children 17.

Operation facilities:

Average number of major operations in a year—22.
Average number of minor operations in a year—24.

Major operations under headings:

- Metastasectomy—12.
- Chopart—2.
- Amputations—8.
- Abdominal or other operations—Hernia Tracheotomy and Gynaecologia—24.

Treatment:

- Dispensary facilities for general treatment:—Available.
- Special leprosy treatment:—Available.
- Special clinics:
 - Eye, ear, nose, throat, skin, orthopaedic and physiotherapeutic, etc.:—Available.

Occupational Therapy:

- Occupations within the Sanatorium:
 - (1) Agriculture.
 - (2) Spinning and weaving.
 - (3) Handicrafts and village industries.

Educational facilities: There are five schools in the Sanatorium: (1) Day school for boys, (2) Night school for workshop boys, (3) Night school for adults, (4) Girls' school and (5) Industrial school (carpentry) with a strength of 151, 44, 57, 26 and 26 pupils respectively. Sixteen teachers are employed in these schools.

INDEPENDENCE NUMBER

EQUALITY

(Continued from page 23)

It is not an easy task, but should the importance, the necessity or the difficult nature of the work be minimized? Should those who have come forward to undertake this arduous task be discouraged or prevented in their work or denied facilities or co-operation? Who should give this co-operation and be a constant source of encouragement? Is it not men themselves, who, by virtue of their position, their experience, should understand things better and estimate the trend of events?

Should they misjudge the aims of the Department? Should they not understand the purpose behind and give it the correct value? Are those who work in this field eager to claim equality in the sense in which they conceive the term? Is this not a misconception of the word equality? Is this not due to lack of sense of values based on an imperfect understanding of the spirit of the times, the needs of society and the very purpose of man and woman in relation to this society?

Complimentary Units

Biologically and physically man and woman are intended for different functions. This does not mean that they are opposites in life and should frequently come into conflict in the discharge of their functions. Indeed no. They are purely complimentary and God so created them that what is lacking in one is supplemented by the other.

But for each in his or her own direction there is plenty of room for developing one's self-expression. Man need not deny to woman her opportunities for this purpose. Neither need woman be jealous of man's so-called freedom. One need not fear nor grudge to give this, the other need not overdo it. Such a state would result only if there exists a proper sense of values which in turn would place the correct emphasis on opportunities in life.

When will we attain a proper sense of values? When will everyone of us realize that the God-given faculties and potentialities in both man and woman have to be utilized for each one's growth and in the interest and happiness of everyone? And realizing this, when will man and woman both co-operate with each other's effort towards this fulfilment? We earnestly hope the day is not far off and that the true conception of the term equality is established everywhere.

DEFENCE SERVICES—(Continued from page 53)

anywhere from front to base. The units vary in size and equipment from Light Aid Detachments to Base and Static Workshops.

Other Army branches include Educational, Intelligence, Medical, Veterinary, Police, etc. Also there are the Movement Directorate, Military Farm, Department and Military Accounts Department.

The Royal Indian Navy

India has had a navy for more than three centuries and her seafaring tradition is quite ancient. For a peninsula like India, with its 3,000-mile coastline, a strong navy is essential. The invaluable assistance rendered by our Navy during the last great war adds to the credit of the Indian Armed Forces. The Navy is trained to co-operate with the land and air forces, which enables the three branches to establish close contact at all times.

The chief branches in the Navy are as follows:—

Executive Branch is for seamanship, navigation, torpedo, anti-submarine and communication duties on board the ship. They are responsible for the safety and fighting efficiency of the vessel. The commander of a ship has under him a staff of signal, gunnery and navigation officers. Also there are others like Anti-submarine Officers, Officers of the Watch, Divisional Officers, etc.

The **Engineer Officers** are responsible for the maintenance and operation of the ship engines. In motor vessels there is only one Engineer. In the Landing Craft Wing, the Base Engineer Officer at Headquarters is responsible for the general upkeep of flotillas. In a steamship the Engineers are in charge of the engine room. Occasionally they have to take charge of the installation, maintenance and repairs of naval ground mountings.

Supply and Secretariat Branch Officers are responsible for the keeping of the pay accounts of ratings, cash accounts of the ship, naval stores, etc.

Electrical Officers are in charge of the running and maintenance of all the electrical machinery and equipment of the ship. The equipment includes a main generator and switch-gear, radar and radio, gunnery and torpedo control and navigational

equipment. These officers are attached to base and come to sea only when required.

Landing Craft Wing is the branch whose officers are termed Boat Officers. They are in command of one or two landing craft each with a crew of four and spares.

The **Schoolmasters Branch** is equivalent to the Army Educational Corps.

(d) **Administrative and Special Duties Branch** has to attend to the organizational and administrative duties. The duties involved are of a varied character from the handling of men to code and ciphers. The Administrative Branch looks after the routine administration of the squadron. The welfare of the crew and ground staff is their special responsibility. The Catering Section arranges

ARMY, NAVY AND AIR FORCE ARE INTEGRAL FIGHTING ARMS FOR NATIONAL SECURITY

The Royal Indian Navy consists of a large number of small ships with a very small staff of officers, who thus have an opportunity to command independently at a very early stage in their services. This requires ability to tackle independently the highly delicate situations peculiar to the Navy. Hence the Navy demands of its officers a high sense of responsibility and discipline, steadiness in trial, quickness of decision and a willingness to live in close contact with their subordinates.

The Royal Indian Air Force

The Royal Indian Air Force was born in April 1933. Being an important meeting place of the East and the West, India has to have a mighty air force in consideration of defence and security.

The main categories of Officers of the R.I.A.F. are as follows:—

(a) **General Duties (Flying) Branch** consists of Pilots, Navigators and Wireless Operators or Air Gunners. Officers of this branch have to perform general station and unit duties in addition to duties on the air. The duties of the pilot are similar to the commander of a ship. The navigators fly only in large bombers and have to look after navigational duties. Wireless Operators or Air Gunners give a running commentary to the pilot while the latter is in action.

(b) **Technical Branch** has four sections, viz., Engineering, Signals, Armaments and Electrical Engineering.

(c) **Equipment Branch** deals with all stores.

diets for the men in the force. The Intelligence Section acts as messengers between commands and individual pilots. The Photo Section which forms the eye of the Air Force, requires officers with a very wide experience of commercial geography and business. Other duties are done by a Miscellaneous Section.

(e) **Meteorological Branch** is specialized for dealing with the preparation and distribution of information regarding flying conditions.

(f) **Education Branch** organizes and conducts general and technical education for all ranks and cadets.

Even though the three services have separate training institutions, different organizations and duties, they form one closely integrated family and collectively they form one great fighting force working with a single purpose and a single joint plan.

Gift of T. B. Sanatorium

The Government have accepted, under certain conditions, the offer of the Nellore district branch of the Madras Provincial Welfare Fund to construct, at its own cost, a tuberculosis sanatorium with 30 beds in Nellore and hand it over to the Government for maintenance.

Release Of Detenu Ordered

The Government of Madras have ordered the release of Sri N. Venkata Rao of West Godavari District, who had been detained under the Madras Maintenance of Public Order Act 1947.

WITH THE achievement of political independence, India is free to formulate her own policies and programmes in regard to national improvement. Political freedom is but a means to economic uplift. Saving the people from economic ruin and moral degeneracy are as important from the national point of view as launching schemes for increasing production or

and social happiness; for after all the right to drink is a licence to social evil and it is the duty of the State to protect the weak individual from the menace of drink.

Another criticism against Prohibition is that it entails loss of revenue to the State to the extent of nearly Rs. 17½ crores. The loss of revenue is, however, considered small when

all religions, while in America it is a social habit among the people permitted by the society there. There is no reason, therefore, why Prohibition should fail in India because it failed in America.

Prohibition is also opposed by some for the reason that its postponement will check inflation. There is no force in this criticism either; for as Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Minister for Public Works, observed in a broadcast, the extra money that Prohibition will leave in the hands of the people could be withdrawn by means of thrift and small savings.

Another line of criticism against Prohibition is that it cannot be enforced successfully as the incidence of crimes cannot be stopped completely. But offences are inevitable in respect of any law and on this ground the reform itself cannot be condemned.

Ameliorative Programme

Prohibition is a reform of first-rate national importance and its main objective is the elevation of the moral, economic and social condition of the people. It is not merely a question of enforcing the Prohibition law but harnessing the new spirit ushered in by Prohibition for social and rural uplift. Government have, therefore, simultaneously with the introduction of prohibition, launched on various ameliorative measures not only to give relief to the ex-toddy tappers, who were directly and immediately affected by prohibition, and the ex-addicts by providing counter-attraction to drink but also for bringing about general rural uplift.

The ameliorative work which was entrusted to the Revenue Department, was transferred to the Co-operative Department with effect from October 15, 1948. The control and direction of ameliorative work are at present in the hands of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, who is assisted by the Deputy Commissioner of Prohibition (Amelioration), who is also Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies. There is in each of the districts one Special Development Officer assisted by two Assistant Development Officers and a staff of one Rural Welfare Officer in each taluk.

Ameliorative work is directed among the other items to the provision of alternative employment to the ex-toddy tappers, improvement of the economic and social condition of the ex-addicts, provision of substitutes for drink, counter-attraction against

the evil of liquor and promotion of thrift and small savings. In the Co-operative Department, the scope of ameliorative work has widened and greater emphasis is being laid on constructive work in the villages and through Co-operative Societies than in the provision of entertainments, organization of games, counter-attraction to drink, etc. Increasing use is also made of the Co-operative agency for promoting schemes of rural uplift for improving the economic condition of the ex-tappers and ex-addicts.

Employment For Ex-Tappers

The most important and immediate part of the ameliorative programme is the provision of alternative employment to the ex-toddy tappers thrown out of work by the introduction of Prohibition, numbering about 1.63 lakhs. The problem was rather acute in certain districts like South Kanara, Malabar, Coimbatore among the old 16 prohibition districts and Tirunelveli, Ramnad, West Godavari and Madras City, among the new nine districts. In the other districts the problem was only a temporary phase and the ex-toddy tappers have been adjusting themselves to the changed conditions and taking to agriculture or other allied occupations.

Jaggery Co-operatives

One of the measures adopted to provide them with alternative work was the formation of palmyra jaggery manufacturing co-operative societies. Other types of co-operative societies such as milk-supply societies, land colonization societies, cottage industries societies were also formed for their benefit in suitable places. But the jaggery co-operatives were the most popular, because they handled an industry with which the toddy tappers were already familiar.

To provide employment to them Government permitted the tapping of sweet juice from palmyra trees in most of the districts in the Province for the manufacture of jaggery, from coconut trees in Malabar, South Kanara, Coimbatore and Madras City for jaggery manufacture, date trees in the districts of Chittoor, Anantapur, Guntur and North Arcot and sago trees in Malabar.

There are at present 1,463 jaggery societies with a membership of 95,808. These societies manufactured jaggery to the tune of Rs. 59.79 lakhs and sold jaggery to the value of Rs. 61.25 lakhs up to May 31, 1949. Government have also permitted the tapping of



"IN THE NAME OF WEEDY TAX - NOT US!"

sweet juice and its sale for personal consumption through co-operative societies in the districts of Tirunelveli and in the three taluks of Ramnad, Mudukulattur and Srivilliputtur in Ramnad district in view of the peculiar conditions obtaining in these districts and the great demand for it as beverage.

In order to improve the industry and introduce it in areas where the tappers are not quite familiar with it, there is a proposal to train 25 Palm Gur Instructors in the Central Palm Gur Training School, Government of India, to be located at Cuddalore in South Arcot district.

Milk Supply Societies

Next in importance come the Milk Supply Societies formed to encourage dairying as a subsidiary occupation among the ex-tappers and the ex-addicts. One hundred and twenty-eight Milk Supply Societies and eight Milk Supply Unions have been formed under the ameliorative scheme. There were 5,248 members in the Milk Supply Societies consisting of ex-tappers, ex-addicts and others with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 80,849 at the end of March 1949. The eight Milk Supply Unions had a membership of 574 with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 18,843. They sold about 13 lakhs of Madras measures of milk to the value of about rupees seven lakhs. The societies disbursed interest-free Government loans to the

extent of Rs. 3,57,233 to their members for the purchase of milch cows. The number of milch animals purchased by the members of the societies was 1,542. Government have sanctioned a subsidy of Rs. 29,700 to the milk supply societies towards establishment and contingent charges at the rate of Rs. 100 for each society for a period of six months. A subsidy of Rs. 3,350 has been sanctioned to them for purchase of utensils and other equipment.

Land Colonization

There were also four Land Colonization Co-operative Societies, 26 Cottage Industries Societies, 21 Tenants' Societies, 3 Labour Contract Societies and 2 other types of societies at the close of March 1949 with 722 ex-tappers, 812 ex-addicts, 1,105 others as members with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 33,471. The Four Land Colonization Co-operative Societies were assigned about 2,300 acres of which about 1,160 acres have been brought under cultivation.

The 26 cottage industries societies produced and sold goods valued at Rs. 39,187 and Rs. 39,058 respectively up to the end of March 1949. They had a stock on hand valued at Rs. 20,573. In Malabar, Government have approved a scheme for starting production-cum-training co-operative societies for coir making in three centres and sanctioned a subsidy of Rs. 66,000 to each centre. As a

PROHIBITION IN MADRAS PROVINCE

SRI A. PALANIAPPA MUDALIAR, M.A., Deputy Commissioner of Prohibition (Amelioration) and Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras

raising the material resources of the country and this is what prohibition seeks to achieve.

Thanks to the teachings of the various religions in our country, drinking of intoxicants is generally regarded as a sin. Social thinkers and leaders of public opinion are agreed that alcohol is not only an individual vice but a national evil. It saps the physical energy of the drinker, clouds his senses, depraves his nature and reduces him to the level of a beast. It is to save the families of a large section of our people who suffer endless miseries on account of the drink evil that Mahatma Gandhi inaugurated the campaign for Prohibition. The removal of the drink evil constituted one of the major items of his constructive programme for the propagation of which he lived and worked.

This great social reform to which the Congress has been wedded from its earliest days and which was the cherished ideal of Mahatma Gandhi, Father of the Nation, is today an accomplished fact in Madras. On October 2, 1948, the entire Province went dry; for it was on that day that prohibition which had been in force in 16 districts was extended to the remaining nine districts including the City of Madras. Our is the first Province in India which has introduced total prohibition.

Criticisms Answered

Prohibition, however, is not without its critics. One criticism is that it interferes with individual liberty and amounts to compulsion. But it has to be remembered that the State cannot be expected to allow individual liberty to encroach on social welfare



SRI A. PALANIAPPA MUDALIAR

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result of these efforts, about 95,000 ex-tappers have been provided with alternative employment in jaggery societies, about 1,976 in Milk Supply Societies, and other types of societies formed for their benefit. Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 4,732-8-0 for conducting demonstration in handspinning for the benefit of ex-tappers and ex-addicts in five centres in the Madras City.

Besides, the formation of co-operative societies, the ameliorative staff devoted special efforts to get the ex-tappers employed as gang coolies and as unskilled labourers in the departments under the control of the Public Works Department and in other institutions. In this way, about 26,752 ex-tappers have been provided with employment in the Province. The Commissioner of Civil Supplies has issued instructions for preference to be given to ex-tappers while making appointments of chowkidars in rationing establishments. As a result of these measures, the problem of unemployment among ex-tappers in the districts has been effectively tackled.

Co-operative societies of various types are also formed to improve the economic condition of the ex-addicts and others. Some of them have been given State help in the shape of subsidy and free services of staff. In Gooty in Anantapur District, a proposal for the formation of a society for painyra products has been sanctioned by Government with a subsidy of Rs. 4,300. In Vellore, a basket

workers' society was started with a membership of 74 for the benefit of ex-addicts. The value of goods produced and sold up to 31st May 1949 is Rs. 13,674 and Rs. 13,815 respectively. The Bojjapalle Cart Makers' Co-operative Society in Cuddapah District has a membership of 21 with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 2,100; it produced carts to the value of Rs. 10,753 and sold carts valued at Rs. 11,379 up to the end of May 1949.

At Rajampet, in Cuddapah District, a society for the manufacture of leather goods was started with a membership of 15; the value of goods produced and sold is Rs. 500 and Rs. 572 respectively. The Potladurthi Cobblers' Society in the same district purchased raw materials valued at Rs. 898 and sold finished goods worth Rs. 654. Two Leather Workers' Co-operative Societies have been organized in Kurnool District.

In the old prohibition districts, refreshments stalls were set up in about half the total number of toddy shops in each district and run for about three months to provide ex-addicts with drinks like tea, coffee, buttermilk, panakam as well as snacks for eating. Government sanctioned the opening of 3,650 such stalls in the old Prohibition districts subsidizing them at the rate of Rs. 100 for each stall. In the new nine Prohibition districts Government sanctioned a subsidy of Rs. 67,500 for opening 1,350 refreshment stalls to distribute freely substitute drinks like

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buttermilk, lime-juice and panakam for about a week.

Counter-attractions

The most popular counter-attraction to drink are sports and games, such as *chedu-gudu*, tug-of-war, etc., folk dances, *kathaprasanghams*, *kalak-shepams*, *harikathas* and village dramas. Entertainments of various kinds have been organized in the Prohibition districts to divert the minds of the ex-addicts. Government have provided funds for payment as subsidies at the rate of Rs. 25 each to deserving dramatic troupes in the districts encouraging local talent in the villages in preference to professionals. With the increasing emphasis laid on co-operative and constructive effort, Rural Welfare Officers at present devote more attention to improving the economic condition of the villagers through co-operative societies and other agencies like gramasanghams, etc.

Films

Government have provided the 16 old Prohibition districts with a propaganda van each. The vans are provided with cinema outfit, magic lanterns, public address systems and gramophones. Prohibition films are exhibited in the villages through the cine-projectors attached to the Propaganda vans. Besides, nine films of 16 m.m. size have been purchased for entertaining the people during meetings and on important occasions. Arrangements have been made with the British Information Services for supplying films and steps are also being taken to take copies of films in Tamil and Telugu languages. Films received from the Information Films of India are also being exhibited in districts for entertaining the villagers in addition to documentary films and newsreels produced by the Government of India.

Songs

Government sanctioned the recording of songs on prohibition in Telugu, Kanarese, and Tamil and the purchase of records for distribution to the districts at a cost of Rs. 2,300 and Government have sanctioned an annual expenditure of Rs. 5,000 for the purchase of equipment and preparation of slides.

Radios

Government have also ordered that radio sets be allotted to the Prohibition districts, and 31 radio sets have been accordingly ordered to be

installed in 14 of the old Prohibition districts and so far 17 sets—five battery and twenty main—have been installed in the districts of Anantapur, Bellary, Coimbatore, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Mathurai, North Arcot, Salem, Malabar and South Kanara. With a view to educating the public in general and ex-addicts in particular on Prohibition, several pamphlets on Prohibition have been printed in English and in the regional languages and distributed to the villagers in the districts through the ameliorative staff.

To encourage savings among the villagers in general and especially among the ex-addicts a vigorous savings campaign has been launched in each district. Hundi boxes are distributed to the members of co-operative societies and ex-addicts. So far, 32,857 hundi boxes have been distributed and savings to the extent of Rs. 4-62 lakhs have been effected through them. Savings through the National Savings Scheme is also encouraged.

Village Uplift

Ameliorative work is co-extensive with rural development. Village Betterment Committees or Gramasanghams are formed in the districts to promote rural uplift activities. These gramasanghams organize rural creation and village uplift activities like village sanitation, street cleaning, village communication, introduction of better seeds and manure, encouragement of cottage industries, etc. Rural Credit Societies have also been encouraged to take up rural uplift and social work by making suitable provisions in their by-laws.

Government have sanctioned library grants amounting to Rs. 26,200 during 1948-49 to 262 gramasanghams at the rate of Rs. 100 each. Besides this an annual grant of Rs. 100 has also been sanctioned to 27 of these gramasanghams. By such grants it has been made possible for the gramasanghams to promote literacy in the rural areas. To enable gramasanghams to undertake social and rural uplift work as corporate bodies Government have permitted their registration under the Societies Registration Act, 1860, and reduced registration fees for the purpose from Rs. 50 to Rs. 5.

The Ameliorative staff in the districts have been entrusted with the organization and development of village agricultural co-operatives so

MADRAS RAISES MEMORIAL TO MAHATMAJI

Prohibition in Madras Province is a widely acclaimed measure. As the late Mr. Daniel Thomas once said: "The freedom that the country obtained on August 15 was but the beginning of an era of social endeavour to widen the freedom for the benefit of the common man and the humble worker. Prohibition was the one great reform which was calculated to achieve this object."

Our leaders have hailed this reform in similar vein. Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of the Constituent Assembly, said: "It is a matter for congratulation that the Presidency which took up a prominent and forward start in this direction in 1937 under the guidance of Rajaji is also the first to complete the programme which was so dear to Mahatmaji."

And Sri C. Rajagopalachari, Governor-General of India, conveyed his "grateful appreciation of courage and enterprise shown in completing the edifice of Prohibition in Madras which was my dream" and declared: "You have by this raised a great memorial for Mahatma Gandhi."

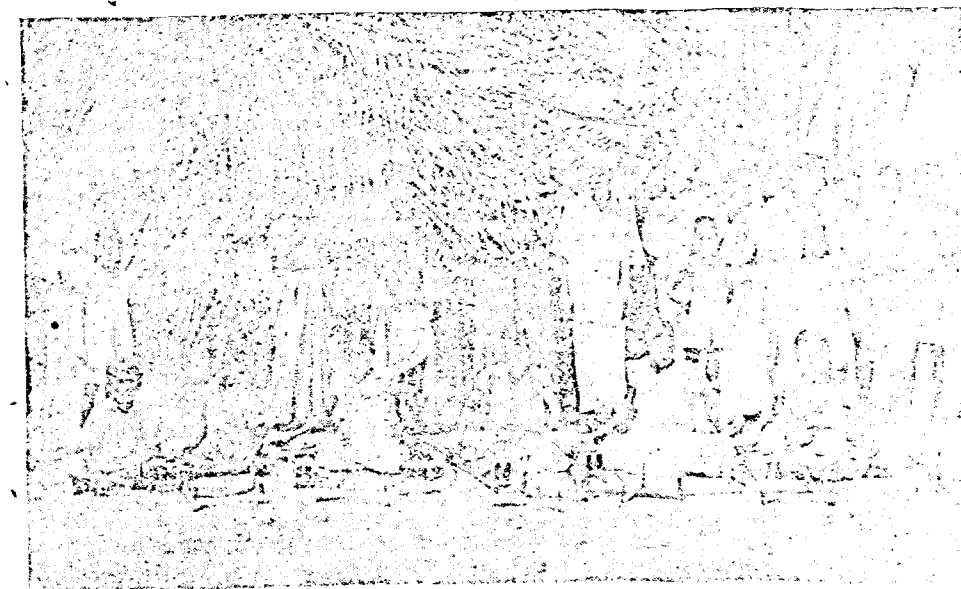
that the societies may undertake multi-purpose activities including social and recreational activities. Up to 31st May 1949, 476 rural credit societies were organized and 152 dormant societies were revived. Since the scheme was started, 47,066 new members were admitted in these societies with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 5-86 lakhs. The number of societies which

undertook extra credit activities under this scheme was 1,808 on 31st May 1949; 5-12 lakhs of members were benefited by these activities and a sum of Rs. 53-62 lakhs was involved in their transactions.

The extra activities included the supply of domestic requirements and agricultural requirements like seed,



Amelioration work includes spinning classes for girls. Photo shows a session in Thiruvannamipur.



Girls in a Robertsonpet Centre take to the charka with enthusiasm

FOR LONG, employment-seeking by one endowed with the capacity for work and the employment of his services were considered as the private affair of two parties only—the employee and the employer. Many were the difficulties attending this process; the hardships of labourers and lower middle classes were particularly greater. Could any modern Govern-

employment-seekers would point to the claimant need for such organizations. Although such a necessity was present in India before the war, they were not started then perhaps in view of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Labour.

Although it is true that in times of economic depression these Exchanges cannot solve the problem of

From the time an unemployed person registers his name with the Exchange, the latter undertakes the responsibility for seeking a suitable job and placing him in that job. The unemployed person would have no more need to stand with folded arms before a *Kangani* or a recruiting agent and give his commission which often amounts to a big slice of the worker's first few months' wages. The injustices of the *Kangani* system of recruitment are thereby eliminated.

What is more, recruitment through Exchanges would be easier and far less expensive for the employers. While recruiting labour, Employment Exchanges make it a point not to paint an exaggerated picture of the position of an industry or of the conditions of work; they describe the conditions as they are and recruit only such labourers as are most suited to the jobs notified, thereby reducing the chances of industrial strife. It needs no saying that strikes and other disputes cause greater loss to the poor workers than to the employers.

There is yet another reason why Employment Exchanges should be popular. These Exchanges can ensure that the time-lag between the occurring of vacancies and their filling is as rapid as possible; again, it is only an employment service that can make a sustained and methodical effort to place an unemployed worker in a suitable job. It would be elementary prudence to rely on an organization when one knows one cannot succeed in isolation.

Free Service

Employment Exchanges render free and voluntary service to workers and

classes and agriculturists. The Madras Prohibition Enquiry Committee appointed by Government in August 1947 to examine the working of Prohibition in the first eight districts of the Province observed: "There is hardly any doubt that the ex-addicts have raised their standard of living," and concluded: "From all points of view, therefore, Prohibition has conferred great advantages on society."

One of the noblest monuments that can ever be raised to the memory of Mahatma Gandhi is to work Prohibition successfully and to rid the country of the evils of drink once for all. It is the fundamental duty of every citizen to co-operate with the Government and make this great reform a complete success and thereby build up a healthy and happy Province.

Employment Exchanges Play Useful Role In Serving Industry

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ment interested in the welfare of the labouring classes look on with unconcern at this state of affairs? How nice it would be if employment-seeking were done through a widespread organization? It was this realization that was responsible for the organization of Employment Exchanges.

Such Exchanges were functioning in the Western countries even before the war and had done good work. But in our country, these Exchanges were constituted only in 1945 under the stress of postwar demobilization. As originally designed, these Exchanges were expected to seek employment for only ex-servicemen; later on they were expanded to serve all categories of employment-seekers, i.e., civilians.

The very fact that these Exchanges have been expanded to serve civilian

widespread unemployment, many employers and trade unions have supported their establishment in all industrial areas. The reasons for this support are not far to seek. Employment Exchanges can ensure mobility of labour and most particularly useful in areas wherefrom labourers are recruited. Although these Exchanges can neither create jobs nor increase avenues of employment they can certainly reduce considerably what is called "frictional unemployment."

Job and Worker

Moreover, through these Exchanges, workers can get employment suited to their experience, taste and capacity, and employers can get workers with the requisite skill. There is yet another reason why Employment Exchanges should be popular with the employment-seekers.

of Rs. 15,000. Government are considering the proposals to make a free grant of 50 per cent of the cost of construction of community centres undertaken by the gramasanghams.

Other important directions in which amelioration work has been done in the villages is the promotion of Harijan welfare and uplift of women. The latter task is undertaken by the Department of Women's Welfare whose workers, wherever possible, tour in the propaganda vans along with the ameliorative staff and address women folk regarding the evils of drink, usefulness of cottage industries, etc., and advise them to lead an economic life and save as much as possible.

Prohibition has been an incalculable blessing, particularly to the working

employers alike. An employment-seeker has to register his name with the nearest Exchange and give a true account of his qualifications and experience; that is all. An employer who avails of the Exchange services has to notify the vacancies occurring in his firm. For each vacancy so notified, the Exchanges select employment-seekers registered with them who possess the necessary qualifications. The employer then makes his selection and appoints the worker best suited to his requirements. There is no obligation on the part of employers to accept the candidates submitted by the Exchange; the final selection always rests with themselves. There is no compulsion or obligation whatsoever; it is a voluntary service.

And so employers have begun to co-operate increasingly with the Exchanges; similarly, working and middle class employment-seekers have been increasingly co-operating with the Exchanges as they provide honourable means of securing jobs. As a result of this co-operation and as a result of the continued interest evinced by the various Governments and of the spirit of service animating the employment service staff, these organizations have been able to turn out good work so far. Moreover, the employment service has to some extent helped to smoothen the transition from War to Peace and co-ordinate the manpower requirements of the various development plans with those of private industries.

However, the Employment Exchanges have yet to develop into an instrument of long-term policy for achieving the ideal of full employment. They can so develop only when an all-round economic plan ensuring the right to work is brought into execution by the Central Government. This falls in the sphere of long-term planning; but in the immediate future the Employment Service can expand its activities in certain directions.

American Example

For example, just look at the U.S.A., where the Federal and State Governments are running nearly 2,000 Employment Exchanges. These offices have on their staff what are called vocational guidance counsellors from whom an estimated 1,000,000 persons a year receive vocational counsel. Others get advice from about 2,000 community guidance centres in American cities. Guidance is also considered important in schools and

about 4,000 American high schools now offer it to students. The U.S. Government and nearly all the 48 States support guidance programmes for both adults and youths. Some counsellors are made available by industry.

"What kind of job would I like best? Do I have the necessary education and skill for it? Is the field an

expanding or a shrinking one?" Every year, many Americans find the answers to such questions in talks with trained counsellors. And so the national trend is to help job applicants—both present and future—find the positions for which they are best fitted.

Eliminating Vocational Misfits, Kangani Injustices Manpower Bottlenecks, Haphazard Recruitment

At least 64 American colleges and universities offer advanced degrees for specializing in occupational guidance. Courses include counselling technique, tests of workers' skill and attitude, rehabilitation counselling and personal problems and management. What is more, schools and guidance agencies are kept informed on job opportunities through hand-books published by the U.S. Department of Labour, covering 288 occupations. These reports provide information on hours and earnings in each industry, trends in production and technology, industrial hazards and working conditions.

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Apprenticeship Schemes

In another respect also American experience has its lessons for us. I must refer here to the National Apprenticeship Programme of the United States Department of Labour, organized by an Act of Congress in 1937. It is defined by that department as a co-operative plan on the part of Government, Labour and Industry, to provide a steady flow of trained, skilled workmen for industrial plants in the United States.

The Bureau of Apprenticeship in the Department of Labour administers the programme. The Bureau sets up standards and policies to guide industry in employing and training apprentices. Assisting in the work of the Bureau are national advisory committees composed of representatives of management and labour. Field representatives, employed by the Bureau of Apprenticeship, work to bring management and labour

a guide, nearly 30 States have set up their own apprenticeship programmes as procedures. After a State Council has been appointed and has prepared its standards, it becomes a part of the National Apprenticeship Programme by securing recognition from the Federal Bureau of Apprenticeship. Since the actual employment and training of apprentices takes place in local communities, promotional work is directed towards securing interest in and action by local employers and employees. In those trades where both employers and employees maintain local organizations, the objective is to secure joint co-operation through the appointment of a joint apprenticeship committee, which is responsible for the development of standards for the trade and for the operation of the apprenticeship programme in the particular geographical area.

There are 6,500 such local committees functioning in the U.S.A. today. When the Labour Department's programme was formulated, many apprenticeship programmes were already in operation in the United States. Some have been set up by industry; some by labour organizations. Unless our Governments sponsor apprenticeship and training schemes on this scale, there would be no marked industrial development in our country.

Training Personnel

At present our Employment Service is operating training schemes only on a very small scale. Only some ex-servicemen and refugees from Pakistan are now benefiting by these schemes. From August 1947 to the end of March this year only 13,000 persons could be admitted into the 470 centres of all kinds; at the end of March 1949, there were in all the Centres only 19,000 trainees; since the

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beginning only 15,425 trainees have gone out of the Centres with certificates.

As against this, in the U.S.A. 2,25,000 apprentices were registered under the apprenticeship programme alone at the end of last year. The need for enlarging our Employment Exchanges so that they can operate training and apprenticeship schemes on a large scale need not be over-emphasized. Unless the training schemes are expanded, Exchanges may not be in a position to recruit the required number of trained personnel.

Shortage

There is at present a woeful shortage of trained workmen; Employment Exchanges therefore find it difficult to recommend suitable candidates for certain kinds of jobs. For example, in the first quarter of this year employers in the Madras Presidency notified 16,128 vacancies to the Exchanges; but the latter were able to place only 11,956 persons in employment. As the Live Register contains practically no stenographers, tractor drivers, moulders, etc., the Employment Office could not satisfy the demand of employers fully. Only by converting unskilled labour into skilled labour by special training can the Exchanges hope to meet the demand of industry for trained manpower.

Recently at Vellore, Mr. Ananta-sayanam Ayyangar, Deputy Speaker of the Indian Constituent Assembly, spoke in similar terms on the need for enlarging the training schemes. Employment Exchanges should therefore be fully utilized in future for ensuring the presence of trained workmen in the labour market and their satisfactory distribution among the different sectors of production.

Unskilled Labour

Employment Exchanges should in future register marked development in yet another direction. There are many drawbacks and injustices in the systems of recruitment by *Kanganis* and *Sardars* and of contract labour. These injustices can be eliminated only by increasing the number of Exchanges operating in the different regions. At present there are only 97 Exchanges including the Direct Offices functioning in the Indian Union, whereas in the U.S.A., there are nearly 2,000 Exchanges. If our Exchanges are increased, unskilled

workers can be recruited in far larger numbers for the manufacturing industries for rubber, coffee and tea plantations and for the huge development projects of the Central and Provincial Governments.

At present 2,536 Government Offices obtain their requirements of labour through the Exchanges; as a result contract labour is not much in evidence now. On the other hand, throughout the Indian Union only 2,738 employers are using the Exchanges. Although the number of employers using the Exchanges has been increasing year by year, still tens of thousands of small employers are not co-operating with the Exchanges. In the Madras Province alone there are nearly 4,000 factories registered under the Factories Act. There are besides innumerable trading establishments, business houses and commercial bodies and agricultural farms. As the Employment Exchanges recruit labourers best suited to particular jobs, labour productivity is bound to increase; employers who desire this result would therefore do well to use the Exchanges more extensively than they are doing now.

Need For Propaganda

For their part, the Exchanges should in future do energetic propaganda among the employers. It is not enough if they devote their particular attention to the working and middle classes. If lakhs and lakhs of unemployed are registered and they are not placed in jobs, their faith in the Exchanges would be rudely

Drama By Government Press Workers' Union

The Madras Government Press Workers' Union will enact at the V. P. Hall on Sunday, August 28, 1949, at 5-30 p.m. the Tamil social drama "*Suspected*". The proceeds is to be utilized for scholarships and educating the Government Press employees and their children in Hindi which is to be the *lingua franca* of Independent India.

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shaken. Even now there are throughout the Indian Union 2,61,600 persons on the Live Register of the Employment Service who have yet to secure jobs. This figure can be compared with the 6,08,000 persons placed in employment since the beginning and up to the end of March this year.

But most of those who have not been placed in employment appear to be clerks and peons. No doubt there are now very few opportunities for clerk and peon jobs, but, if all the employers co-operate, more job opportunities will certainly come to the notice of the Exchanges. If an unemployed worker begins to feel that he is not able to get a job even with the help of a big organization, that feeling of disillusionment might spread like a contagion and do irreparable harm to the Exchanges. If the Exchanges become powerless, employers too would stand to lose much.

One of the most important future activities of the Employment Service should be to make the employers appreciate how it will be in their own interest to co-operate fully with the Exchanges and obtain all their labour requirements through them. If the employers co-operate enthusiastically, the *Kangani* system will completely disappear.

Vocational Research

The Central Government can expand the Employment Service in one more direction in the immediate future. That is advanced research. There is a pressing need for such research in respect of vocational guidance, labour problems, unemployment problems, statistics pertaining to job opportunities and unemployment, etc. Scientific surveys of unemployment are also called for. From the couple of lakhs persons in the Live Register of the Employment Service, we can only know that there is unemployment; but we cannot even approximately measure the total volume of unemployment in the country at present, as only a few unemployed have registered their names with the Exchanges.

The work of surveying and estimating unemployment in the different sectors of the country's economy should therefore be entrusted to the Employment Service which has gathered considerable experience in the field. Moreover, the Employment Service should do research in the statistical data they have already in their possession and interpret them.

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"WE SEEK TO SERVE AND NOT TO COMPETE"

September 1, 1949

PEOPLE CAN HELP IN SOLVING PROBLEM OF FOOD PRODUCTION

INDEPENDENCE DAY ADDRESS OF H.E. THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS

FELLOW CITIZENS OF MADRAS! Two years ago this day, our country gained its independence. These two years that have passed, have been times of great trouble and stress as well as of great achievements. We have had many problems to solve and on the solution of some of them, we can more than congratulate ourselves. The early months of our freedom were marked by bitter communal disorder which has left its trail of suffering in the large crowds of refugees, thousands of whom have still to settle down, and find a permanent living in this country. But, thanks to the unwavering ideal of the Secular State that has been set before us by our leaders, and their opposition to communalism in any form, I think we can say that our worst fears on this score are over.

The problem of Hindu versus Muslim is no longer an acute one, though this does not mean that we should in any way relax our vigilance. Secondly, we see India now as one united whole. The various States have all come into line with the rest of the country. The problem of Hyderabad which caused us, especially those in this Province, so much worry and anxiety last year, has been settled and it is now as much a part of India as Bombay or Madras. In the world outside, our country has attained, and will continue to maintain, a high place in the Council of Nations. These are all achievements of which we and our leaders may be justly proud.

Task Ahead

But I should warn you that there should be no feeling of undue satisfaction on our part. If we have done a great deal we have still a great many more things to do. If we have succeeded in some of our objects, we have failed, and failed grievously, in some others. There are still many disturbing elements in this country; we are still suffering from the excesses of those to whom liberty has meant only licence. In some of our neighbouring Provinces

there have been outbreaks of political violence on a scale and in a manner which cannot be too strongly condemned. Nearer home, our own Andhra Districts had to suffer, and are still suffering, from the acts of such misguided people who believe that they can achieve their political creed only by the road of violence and bloodshed.

Again, although we have achieved in some measure a certain communal unity, we have still got many separatist trends in this country, and in this Province. We have still to banish from our minds our tendency to think first of our fellow citizens as a Tamil or a Telugu, a Brahmin or a Non-Brahmin, and unless and until we do so, true unity is in the far distance.

And thirdly, I would like to appeal also for a more sympathetic understanding of the Government and the work that Government officials, especially those in the districts, are doing. They have had to shoulder very heavy burdens during these last few years. I can say from what I have seen, that though there are still many drawbacks, the majority of them are doing their

work conscientiously and well. But this is not enough; old habits die hard and the years during which we struggled for our freedom have ingrained into us the habit of looking with suspicion, and perhaps opposition, on everything that a Government official does. It is this feeling that we have to get rid of, for, no Government official, however well-meaning and upright he may be, can do much if he does not have the co-operation and help of the people whose servant he always is.

Food Production

And lastly, and most important of all, we have still to make India self-sufficient in its most elementary need, namely, food. Independence can have no meaning if we are still to depend on the outside world for the barest necessity of life. Independence can have no meaning when the great majority of our countrymen still lack a square meal a day. You would have all heard the call given recently to us by our leaders. We have set up a target to be reached by 1951 when we would be able to produce all the food that is needed for consumption in this country.

This Province is unhappily a deficit one and we are dependent in a very large measure on others to feed us. My Government have formulated their plans and you might have seen them in the papers, by which they hope to increase our food production, but it is not merely the Government but every-one of you, who can help. Many of you have little gardens of your own whether you live in towns or villages; many of you possess plots of land, some bit or other, which is lying waste and over which you have not bothered so far. You can all help in our goal, in however small a way it may be, by growing

vegetables or food in some form or other in these gardens or plots of land.

Let us mark this occasion not by the mere shouting of slogans or waving of flags, but by some substantial act in this direction; by turning the first set of earth in these gardens, or planting our first vegetable seeds. At this time, and at this juncture let us remember our greatest need is hard work and yet more hard work to increase our resources and our output of food.

So I end my appeal to you by giving you these as our watchwords: Unity, Discipline and Hard work.

Every Effort To Make This Country Attain Self-sufficiency in Food

Premier Appeals for People's Co-operation

15th August is an eventful date in the history of India and a day of national importance. 15th August 1949 marks the completion of two years in the age of India's independence. The independence was attained as a result of unswerving and heroic efforts of our people under the guidance of the Indian National Congress; and it illustrates how a non-violent fight can achieve things in a more effective way than a fight involving violence.

In the great non-violent struggle for freedom, many of our country men have made sacrifices at the altar of devotion to our Motherland. Some even paid their lives in the course of their suffering for the noble cause. It is but proper that August 15th shall be observed as a day of solemnity, which we shall spend in silent prayers for the eternal peace of those martyrs whose sacrifices contributed to the success of our nation's fight for freedom.

New Chapter

15th August shall also be reckoned as the opening of a new chapter in our endeavour to solve problems which yet remain unsolved. The foremost among the problems confronting us to-day is the one relating to the situation of food insufficiency in our country, which requires to be tackled with all haste. Any slackness in our efforts in that direction may lead to consequences vitally affecting the people. The Governments, Central

and Provincial, are sparing no pains in our efforts to meet the said situation and make our country self-sufficient in food production. Several measures for increasing the food production are already afoot.

But the Government by their efforts alone, cannot hope to get full success in the absence of responsibility and co-operation from the people themselves. I appeal to the people of this Province to offer wholehearted co-operation to their representatives now functioning as the Government of the day, in all their endeavour aiming at the welfare of the masses.

COVER PAGE

The picture on the cover shows His Excellency the Governor of Madras inaugurating the Tree-planting Week in Madras Province.

"I think that I shall never see

A poem lovely as a tree."

"Poems are made by fools like me,

But only God can make a tree."

Thus sang the American poetess Joyce Kilmer. Apart from their poetic charm and divine origin, we are interested in trees as a vital asset in national economy. Hence the appeals by leaders for planting more trees. Quick-growing trees provide wood-fuel, thereby helping to conserve valuable organic manure, which would otherwise be burnt as cowdung cakes.

Irrigation in West Godavari Villages for Paddy Crops

The Government of Madras have sanctioned the revised estimate for Rs. 7,59,137 for works or Rs. 9,97,200 including direct and indirect charges for the scheme for the provision of irrigation facilities to Kanur and other villages in West Godavari district by excavating a channel with its head sluice built in the connecting wall between the Vijeswaram head and under sluices of the Dowlaishwaram anicut.

The Government have directed that only paddy crops should be grown by the ryots in the area to be benefited by the scheme, in view of the present food situation.

MORE FOOD MUST BE PRODUCED

Sri A.B. Shetty Explains Role Of State And People in Tackling Problem

Radio talk by Sri A. B. Shetty, Minister for Agriculture.

All manner of problems we have had to face after the attainment of Independence. At the present moment the problem of food shortage is at the forefront. The necessity for food imports at the cost of foreign exchange has become the most disastrous feature in today's economy. Attainment of self-sufficiency in food by 1951 has now been given the first priority. Government have decided to tackle the food problem on a war basis.

The immediate objective is to increase food production by 4.5 million tons by the end of 1951. With this achievement the whole economic position will be eased. It must be remembered, however, that the increased food production plan does not take into account the increase in population and the need for raising nutritional standards. Population in the Indian Dominion is increasing at the rate of four millions a year. The area of cultivable waste that can be reclaimed with profit is limited, the soil of the land already under cultivation is losing its fertility on account of erosion and exhaustion by age-long production of crops.

The problem is the same all the world over. William Vogt has sounded a note of warning in his book *Road to Survival* that by excessive breeding and abuse of the land mankind are bringing about a catastrophic crash of civilization. The Director-General of F.A.O. also has repeatedly pointed out that unless we gain in the race between population and food-supply, we shall be faced with widespread disaster.

To raise the output of food to the needed level, we have to aim at a progressive improvement in the system of farming and at the same time conserve the fertility of the soil for the benefit of future generations. Whatever success we may achieve for the time being in balancing population and food-supply, we shall have to take steps sooner or later to keep the growth of population within reasonable limits.



Two Year Plan

According to the two-year emergency food production plan prepared for Madras, the estimated additional yield in tons is 5.39 lakhs in 1949-50 and 6.95 lakhs in 1950-51. The net cost of the schemes will be Rs. 16.78 crores, of which the Provincial Government's share will be Rs. 10.62 crores and the rest will be borne by the Government of India.

Increase in food production has to be achieved in two ways, viz., by an extension of the area of cultivated land and an improvement in the yield per acre of crops. Fairly large areas of waste land fit for reclamation and cultivation are reported to be available in this Province. At present 157 tractors are with the Agricultural Department and they are distributed in various districts. These tractors are now largely used for bringing into cultivation either virgin areas or old fallows not cultivated for some years. There is an increasing demand for tractors with ploughs and tractors with bulldozer attachments; 78 more tractors

are expected to be obtained this year. Forty thousand acres this year and 80,000 acres in 1950-51 have been fixed as targets for reclamation.

For increasing the productivity of the land already under cultivation the first essential is an assured supply of water. The P.W.D. will execute minor irrigation schemes costing about seven crores of rupees under the revised food plan. On tank restoration schemes Rupees three crores are proposed to be spent during this period, and another sum of Rs. 3.24 crores will be spent on subsidised well works.

Manures And Seeds

The use of manure is next in importance to water for increasing the output of crops. Two and a half lakhs tons of ammonium sulphate are expected to be made available for distribution during 1949-51. In addition to this, phosphatic fertilisers will be sold at half the cost. Chemical fertilisers have to be applied with the combination of organic manures. Green manuring is the cheapest and most profitable form of manuring a paddy crop. There is a proposal to subsidise the producers of green manure seeds with a view to increase the supply of seeds to ryots.

A Provincial Compost Development Officer has been appointed to give a drive to compost manufacture both in urban and rural areas. A target of 1.50 lakhs of tons has been fixed for the town compost scheme. A subsidy of Re. 1 per ton is being paid for the compost made in villages. The prejudice which the people in some places have against the use of compost will have to be removed by proper propaganda.

In the two-year period of 1949-51 additional number of crude oil engines, electric motors and pump units will be purchased and hired to cultivators who would grow food crops. The scheme of soil and water conservation by contour embankments will be worked in the districts of Anantapur, Bellary, Guntur and Visakhapatnam. An increase in

the production of rice and millets is expected to be achieved by the greater use of seeds of improved strains. Plant protection officers and assistants have been appointed for combating the diseases of crops, and the necessary equipment and chemicals are being provided for the purpose. Steps are being taken to extend the cultivation of tapioca, sweet potatoes and bananas, as recommended by the Subsidiary Food Production Committee.

People's Role

Success in reaching the target fixed depends upon several factors. It is very important that the prices of foodgrains should be kept at a reasonable level. India's Food Production Commissioner, Mr. Patil, has given a much needed assurance in this matter. After all is said and done, we have to depend to a great extent upon a favourable monsoon for achieving our objective. Floods, cyclones and failure of rain may upset all our estimates of increased food production.

Government effort to attain self-sufficiency must be backed up by the co-operation of the farmers and the people as a whole. A change in the dietetic habits of the people will be helpful at this time of food crisis. Rice-eaters have been called upon to cut down the consumption of rice and take substitute articles of diet which may make it more balanced and wholesome.

The growing of vegetables and quick yielding fruit trees in the compounds of private houses will make these protective foods more easily available for personal use. The second National Tree Planting Week which is being organized all over the Province, as desired by the Minister for Agriculture at the Centre, will begin on Independence Day, August 15. It will have a symbolic value as an attempt to add to our fuel supplies and help the ryots in conserving stocks of farmyard manure for food production.

The Premier of this Province has made an appeal to the Congress Committees to join in this campaign for increased food production. The Andhra Provincial Congress Committee has already offered its co-operation, and the Congress organisations in other parts of the Province are expected to do likewise.

Progress Of Grow More Food Campaign

Irrigation.—Irrigation is an essential factor in stepping up food production under the intensive cultivation campaign. In pursuance of their Grow More Food programme, the Government have sanctioned the following irrigation schemes during the months of May and June 1949, which are designed either to assure better irrigation facilities to the existing ayacut or to provide irrigation to new areas. The names and details of the schemes are given below:—

Name of scheme.	Estimated cost. RS.	Anticipated ayacut. ACS.	Additional foodgrains expected. TONS.
1 Krishna District—Provision of drainage facilities to wet lands lying between the Kodur and Lallapudi channels in the Kistna eastern delta to enable the raising of a second crop.	48,960	Existing	277
2 Guntur District—Construction of an anicut across Chilakaleru, near Ramudupalem in Vinukonda Taluk.	58,600	200	100
3 Nellore District—Raising the F.T.L. of the Kanigiri Big Tank in Kanigiri Taluk by 1½ feet.	40,365	52	26
4 Nellore District—Formation of a tank across Nallavagu near Vedanam-parthi village in Rapur Taluk.	46,876	175	87½
5 Nellore District—Formation of a tank across Chinnavagu, a tributary of Narollavagu at Nandipad village in Udayagiri Taluk.	1,20,373	191	95.5
6 Construction of an anicut across the Thambipettai Odai in South Arcot District.	1,44,403	297	148.5
7 Scheme for the reclamation of the Kaliveli swamp in South Arcot District.	3,75,817	1,000	347
	8,35,394	1,915	1,081.5

Well subsidy schemes.—Subsidy loans to an extent of Rs. 95,100 were paid during May 1949 in respect of 187 wells. Under the 1947-48 and 1948-49 schemes, 1,214 wells and 9 new tanks and repairs to 56 old tanks in South Kanara and Malabar were completed during the month. An additional extent of 1,664.45 acres was brought under irrigation with an additional production of 1,023.71 tons during the month. Up to the end of May 1949, the total number of wells subsidised was 172,220. The total amount spent on these wells was

Rs. 5,78,93,696. The total number of wells completed was 92,204. The additional area brought under irrigation as a result of the execution of the well subsidy schemes was 110,537 acres. The additional quantity of foodgrains produced with the help of these wells was 55,210 tons.

Land assignment.—An extent of 228 acres was assigned to farmers for food cultivation under the Grow More Food Rules during May and June 1949.

Estimated cost. RS.	Anticipated ayacut. ACS.	Additional foodgrains expected. TONS.
48,960	Existing	277
58,600	200	100
40,365	52	26
46,876	175	87½
1,20,373	191	95.5
1,44,403	297	148.5
3,75,817	1,000	347
8,35,394	1,915	1,081.5

Manures.—During May 1949, about 700 tons of chemical fertilisers and 17 tons of oil-cake other than groundnut cake were sold to the public from the departmental depots. During May 1949, about 7,602 tons of ripe compost was distributed. This quantity would have covered 1,411 acres in manuring. As regards rural compost-making during May 1949, 2,715 tons of ripe compost were used to manure an irrigated area of 794 acres. One ton 2,231 lb. of green manure seeds were procured, while 79 tons and 246 lb. of all kinds of green manure seeds were sold

to ryots for raising green manure crops. Intensive propaganda was done for extension of the area under green manures.

Distribution of seed.—During May 1949, a total quantity of 576 tons 2,025 lb. of improved seeds of paddy, millets, etc., was distributed. It is estimated that 12,997 acres of paddy, 714 acres of millets, 26 acres of pulses, 31 acres of groundnut and 212 acres of gingelly were grown with the improved seeds in the month.

Contour bunding.—Contour bunding was done over 808 acres and other methods of conserving soil and moisture as ploughing across the contour,

bunding with bund-former, gully plugging, etc., were adopted over 1,176 acres.

Tractor ploughing.—Seventy-seven tractors, which were at work during May 1949, in 97 places, ploughed and levelled 3,881 acres. Seventeen oil-engines and 60 petrol-pump sets were hired by ryots and 663 acres were irrigated by them.

Subsidiary food.—During May 1949, 774 packets and 453 tolas of seeds, enough to grow vegetables on 6.60 acres, were supplied free of cost to schools in 58 localities. Departmental advice was continued to be given on the maintenance of fruit gardens.

Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal.—Water will be supplied for one or two wettings for growing green manure crops during the first crop season or before or after the first crop period but not in the second crop season.

Coimbatore and Tiruchirapalli Circles.—Almost all the rivers in the Coimbatore Circle will have very little flow in May and the first week of June and it will, therefore, be very difficult to supply water for growing green manure crops at this period of the year. In the Thambarabarni and Periyar systems also, it will not be possible to allow any wettings from the storage owing to inevitable losses in transmission and the need for carrying out closure works.

Non-Deltaic areas.—Water will be issued for raising green manure subject to availability, if the ryots ask for it.

SUPPLY OF WATER FOR GREEN MANURE CROPS

The importance of green manure in the intensive cultivation of food crops has been recognized by the Government and understood in some measure by the cultivators of the Province. The question of providing the necessary supply of water from Government irrigation sources for growing such crops has been engaging the attention of the Government for some time. The Chief Engineer has issued instructions to Superintending Engineers to issue water for one or two wettings for green manure crops subject to the availability of water in the Irrigation sources.

Green manure crops do not usually require much water but they will certainly be benefited by one or two wettings during their growth, say, one early in April and another in May in the case of the Cauvery Delta, and one early in March and another in the middle of April in the case of the Godavari Delta and the Krishna Deltas. But even such supply will be subject to the availability of water in the several sources during the several months. The periods during which water will be issued for this purpose under the several systems are indicated below:

Godavari Delta.—Supply for green manure crops will be given only up to March 10th as there will be great shortage of river supplies thereafter and all the available supplies will be required to mature the standing crops and for the existing gardens.

Krishna Delta.—The water level in the Krishna falls rapidly in the last week of February and it is generally

found difficult to supply water even to the second crop itself during the month of March. Water will be supplied for pillipesara under low level channels till the end of February provided second crop and other garden crops are not raised under the concerned channels. However, if the supply is needed for green manure crops along with the second crop supply, it will be made available in a normal year till the end of January to the extent possible, but such supply cannot be guaranteed in years of scanty supply. In the Krishna Central Delta, as the East Bank Canal is closed on 1st March and as the supply of water to the rice crop under this canal is cut off from the 10th November, it will not be possible to supply water for one or two wettings for a green manure crop under the Krishna East Bank Canal System. Even after the canals are reopened after closure it may not be possible to supply water for green manure crops, as the supplies, which are themselves very low, will be required to raise seed beds.

Cauvery Delta.—In the interests of closure works, it will not generally be feasible to allow water for green manure crops in this delta. However, some quantity can be diverted from the Grand Anicut from the summer flows for green manure crop when the supplies are not required for irrigation purposes under the Lower Anicut. The cultivation of green manure crops in such cases should, however, be restricted to small, well-defined and easily commanded areas.

GRANTS TO PROVINCES

The Government of India have reviewed the position governing the assistance by them to the Provinces for implementing their development plans, in the context of anti-inflationary measures, the resources available to the Centre in the current and the ensuing years, and in the light of discussions at the recent Provincial Finance Ministers' Conference. They have decided that the grants and loans to the various Provinces for expenditure on approved Development and Grow More Food Schemes should be as follows:—

(Figures in lakhs of rupees.)			
Province.		Grants	Loans
		1949-50	1949-50
		Develop- ment and	
		Grow More Food Schemes.	
Madras	..	500	600
Bombay	..	227	..
United Pro- vince		517	400
Bihar	..	400	..
Central Pro- vince and Berar		180	300
West Bengal		270	..
Orissa	..	135	200
East Punjab		150	1,000
Assam	..	125	325
Coorg	..	6	5
		<u>2,510</u>	<u>2,830</u>

DANGER IN HASTY SYNTHESIS OF INDIAN AND WESTERN SYSTEMS

DR. RAJAN ADVISES RESEARCH IN INDIGENOUS MEDICINE BEFORE ASSIMILATION INTO ALLOPATHY

Radio talk by Dr. T. S. S. Rajan, Minister for Public Health

"There is a grave danger in going in for any hasty synthesis of Western and Indian systems, as such an integration may mean a smattering of knowledge of the different systems without adequate competency and efficacy in actual treatment," warned Dr. T. S. S. Rajan, Minister for Public Health, in the course of a radio talk on 'Development of Indian Systems of Medicine.'

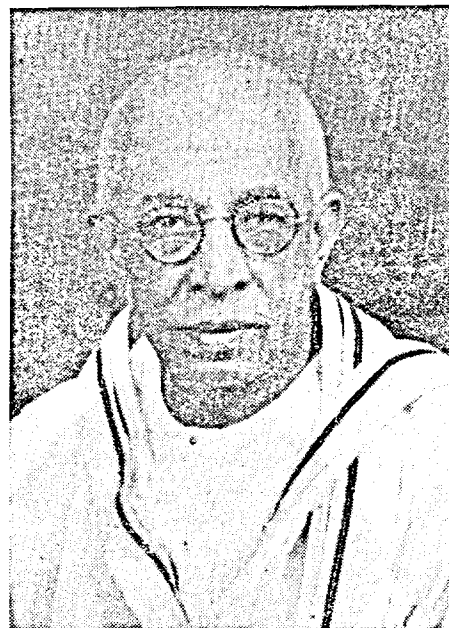
The Hon'ble Minister suggested that "the solution would be to promote extensive and intensive research in the indigenous systems, and assimilate into the modern system practised in India, the proved methods of Indian medicine."

Text of Broadcast

The subject of my talk this evening is the development of Indian systems of medicine. By 'Indian,' I mean the systems which were evolved in ages past within the shores of our country and which are in vogue. In South India, in particular, three Indian systems have been in use—Ayurveda, Unani and Siddha. Much of the old text-books and treatises on Ayurveda and Unani are in Sanskrit and Arabic. The Siddha system was one evolved in Tamil Nad.

Unfortunately, in the course of the chequered history of our country, part of the ancient literature and treatises seem to have got lost and there was no regular development of the three systems and no proper study and practice on a scientific basis. There was no sound scientific training in the systems and no safe standardization of the drugs used. The result was that these systems did not keep pace with the very important developments in the rest of the world or with the multitude of new types of ailments to which mankind has become prone.

Ancient though our systems of medicine are, it was only in 1921 that the Government of Madras first took up the question of recognition and encouragement of the indigenous systems of medicine in vogue in the Province and appointed a committee to report on the subject. In pursuance of the report of the Committee, the Government established a School of Indian Medicine in Madras, for imparting training in the three systems,



supplemented by a course in Anatomy and Physiology, according to the allopathic or Western system.

Expanded Curriculum

With the object of enabling its alumni to become competent practitioners of one or other of the systems and thus meet the large demand for medical relief in the Province, particularly in the rural areas, the study of General Science, Materia Medica, Pathology, Hygiene, Medicine, Surgery, Obstetrics, Gynaecology, Pediatrics, Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology, were added to the curriculum of the school and the three-year course was

ultimately converted into a four-year one.

The study of the subjects of the Allopathic system, occupying as it does about a half of the total period of training, ensures that the products of the school have a working knowledge of proved and efficacious methods of Western treatment, to assist them in their fight against disease. The progress made in the provision of qualified medical personnel for the three indigenous systems can be gauged by the fact that to date 1,059 men and 109 women licentiates in Indian Medicine have passed out of the institution.

Side by side with the school, a hospital of Indian Medicine and later a Herbarium have also grown up; the hospital, besides being a curative centre, provides clinical material, so essential for the training of the students.

Higher Standards

After the last world war, a College of Indian Medicine was also started in 1947-48 for the provision of a higher standard of training. The University of Madras have been addressed in regard to the affiliation of the College and the nature of the degrees to be given. A temporary building costing Rs. 50,000 has been constructed to provide additional accommodation for the college and provision has been made for eminent practitioners of Indian Medicine and Modern Medicine giving special lectures to the students of the college. In addition to the existing hostel for the students of the school and college, buildings for providing additional hostel accommodation are under construction at an estimated cost of Rs. 2½ lakhs.

The bed-strength of the hospital has been increased from 110 to 210 and temporary buildings for this purpose are nearing completion. One hundred students are admitted into the school each year and fifty into the college.

In addition to the normal courses of studies in the three indigenous systems, instruction is imparted for a special course of Associateship in Indian Medicine for the training of practitioners of Modern Medicine in the indigenous systems, and a high proficiency examination in Indian Medicine has also been provided for. Courses of training for nurses and for compounders have also been introduced.

In short, scientific training on modern lines has been established to rejuvenate Indian Medicine.

So much for the training of personnel in Indian Medicine. In addition, the importance of research in Indian Medicine has not been lost sight of and the Government have sanctioned the opening of a research department and as a start, appointed a Professor of Clinical Research with a few Assistants. The research institution will be developed further on sound lines.

Weeding Out Quacks

In order to safeguard the interests of the public and to prevent quackery, which might do untold damage to public health and inflict great personal suffering on the public, a non-statutory body called the Central Board of Indian Medicine has been established and it registers qualified practitioners of indigenous systems of medicine. Unfortunately, certain provisions in the Registration Rules have tended to the registration of certain people, who, in the light of modern ideas of public safety and well-being, may not be of any benefit to the public, consistent with safety to health.

The Government are now taking steps to remedy the defects and thus pave the way for the Indian systems of medicine being practised by men who have acquired the adequate qualifications and training to practise their profession, with safety to the public health and benefit to the population. The Central Board of Indian Medicine has also been empowered to recognize suitable teaching institutions and pharmacies and there are eight such recognized teaching institutions, training physicians in Indian Medicine.

To provide medical relief according to the indigenous systems, local bodies in the Province are maintaining 655 dispensaries of Indian Medicine, which are controlled in technical matters by the School in Madras and through three Inspecting Medical Officers. In addition, grants-in-aid are being given

2A

to a recognized Ayurvedic college and dispensary.

Village Vaidyas

To carry medical relief still further into the rural areas, a Village Vaidya Scheme has been sanctioned, with the ultimate object of providing a recognized Vaidya in each village with a population of 1,000 or more. As a preliminary to the introduction of the scheme, four training centres have been sanctioned in the Province, at Tanjore, Eluru, Mangalore and Madras. The training will be for a period of six months in medical and public health principles and practice.

The entire administration of Indian Medicine has now been entrusted to an eminent physician, who functions as the Honorary Director of Indian Medicine.

The progress made in the development of Indian Medicine in this Province will be illustrated by the fact that whereas the expenditure on Indian Medicine was only Rs. 30,000 in 1924, it will be over rupees seven lakhs in the current financial year.

The Government are not content with the progress made, appreciable though it may be, but feel that notwithstanding the meagre financial resources available at present, every attempt should be made to undertake further schemes of development and improvement. They have therefore generally approved a plan for the improvement of the College of Indian Medicine, the establishment of a Central Pharmacy and for other desirable improvements, which would involve a capital expenditure of over Rs. 20 lakhs and a recurring additional annual expenditure of nearly Rs. 8 lakhs.

These schemes will be taken up for execution as and when funds become available. In this manner, the Government have attempted to develop the indigenous systems, at the same time without sacrificing efficiency or public safety and health, but a great deal remains to be done to carry much needed medical relief into the rural areas.

Chopra Committee Report

In this connexion, it would be of considerable interest to the citizens of this Province to learn that a special committee appointed by the Central Government presided over by Col. Ramnath Chopra, himself an eminent physician, well-versed in the indigenous systems also, has submitted a report.

Among other recommendations, the committee has stressed the importance of research in Indian Medicine, which has been static for many centuries, to enable it to make its contribution to the welfare of the people. It has also advocated State control of education in, and the practice of, Indian Medicine.

It has come to the conclusion that it is not possible to prepare immediately an Ayurvedic Pharmacopoeia on the lines of the Western Pharmacopoeia, in the absence of data. Most of the recommendations of the committee are likely to find favour with all schools of thought in medicine, but its views that it would be practicable and necessary to integrate Indian and Western Medicine, have been the subject of considerable controversy.

Allopathic Advances

It seems to me that when the entire world, including many in India, is following the allopathic system which is daily making rapid advances in diagnosis and treatment, future progress and the welfare of the citizens of this Province demand that we should continue to utilize the important discoveries and methods of Western Medicine; but at the same time there can be no doubt that we should incorporate the proved beneficial features of the Indian system, to enrich the Western system, and make India second to none in the matter of medical relief and progress therein.

The indigenous systems were mainly developed to suit conditions of life, climate and diseases which existed centuries ago, and have not undergone a process of evolution on precise and scientific lines, with reference to changes in those conditions.

New diseases have come to affect mankind and new scientific methods based on research and experience have to be adopted to fight them. But in this process it should not be impossible to utilize Indian Medicine. In my opinion, therefore, the solution would be to promote extensive and intensive research in the indigenous systems, and assimilate into the modern system practised in India, the proved methods of Indian Medicine.

There is a grave danger in going in for any hasty synthesis of Western and Indian systems, as such an integration may mean a smattering of knowledge of the different systems without adequate competency and efficacy in

(Continued on page 10)

Problems And Solutions

WAGES OF WORKERS SHOULD BE LINKED TO INCREASED OUTPUT

REDUCING THE COST OF EXPORT GOODS IN INTERNATIONAL MARKET TO HELP RAISE NATIONAL STANDARD OF LIVING

By DR. B. NATARAJAN, M.A., D. LITT., Economic Adviser to the Government of Madras.

War-time demand has spent itself, and the seller's market is rapidly becoming a buyer's market. Analysing the problems of Indian industry, Dr. Natarajan emphasizes the paramount need for increase in absolute output and decrease in relative costs. A vital factor in production is labour costs, and Dr. Natarajan advises wages-output link, so that harder work may serve to increase production, reduce the cost price of export goods and raise the general standard of living.

The pre-occupation of contemporary economic thought today is the allocative functions of the economic science—whether it be the full-blooded collectivist Planning School, the modified libertarian Socialism of Dickinson and Lange, or of their unsparing critics Von Mises and Von Hayek. How and at what ratio the products of social efforts can be best allocated among the various factors of production, land, labour and capital, and organization—that forms the central theme of economic thinking today.

This is in striking contrast to the ferment of thought that seized the minds of the stalwart pioneers of classical economic thought—Adam Smith, Ricardo and Malthus. They, on the other hand, held that the central problem of economics rests mainly on the savings-investment equation, and its repercussion on the expansion of output and economic activity; and if the legal restrictions to free competition are removed, the allocative problem would take care of itself.

I shall not enter here into an analysis of the historical, institutional and philosophical causes that led to this shift in thought emphasis from the productive to the distributive aspect of the subject of economics. Suffice it to say that the distributive role of the Science of Economics has had a sufficiently long vogue and attention ever since the days when Karl Marx so ingeniously fastened on Ricardo, his Labour Theory of Value. Today its lessons are well understood everywhere

and in a manner that nations could forget only at their peril.

Low Output : High Costs

But to agree unanimously that the lot of the working classes should be improved relative to that of capitalists is not the same thing as saying that the total national income of a people can be absolutely raised. Attention to the distributive aspect has its validity, in the purely economic sense, only in so far as changes in distribution lead to increased production; for ultimately national welfare depends on the sum total of goods and services produced; and in a competitive world it depends not only on the physical volume of total output by a nation, but also the cost in real terms at which it is produced.

Economics is a dynamic science. Its laws are not immutable and unchanging. Every generation and every nation has to re-think its own particular problems and re-state the principles that should guide its course of action. Today what the country is faced with in absolute terms is a reduction in physical volume of net output, and in relative terms with other countries, production at high costs; and in the search for a realistic solution to these two grave malaise, we have necessarily to hark back to the classical economists, shifting the emphasis of our thought and action to the savings-investment equation, to the expansion of output and stimulation of economic activity rather than the allocative properties of the science.

This is not to say that the allocative properties of the science should be shelved or ignored. The "conspicuous consumption" of Veblen's indictment and of Asoka Mehta's recent illustration should undoubtedly be stopped. Given social goodwill, continual adjustments can be made so as to make the relative position between the different factors of production increasingly equitable; but that should not for the present be the pre-occupation. The pre-occupation today should be with increasing the size of the cake.

All-Round Shortage

For, the size of the cake, contrary to all expectations, contrary to all appearances induced by an illusory wave of high prices, has relatively shrunk. According to estimates I have recently made, the National Real Income of India since the year 1938-39 has risen but slightly by 1.45 per cent, although the money income has increased from Rs. 1,482.4 crores to Rs. 5,657.5 crores or by 3.82 per cent. The per capita real income has fallen in this period by 10.1 per cent.

In the sphere of physical volume of net production, we have an appalling all-round shortage. Food, it is said, we are short by four million tons, although the figures appear a bit exaggerated: but from the preliminary forecasts issued agricultural production in 1948-49 is even below 1947-48, the disastrous year of the partition. In coal, the peak production attained was in the year 1947. In steel it was in 1943. In cotton textiles, the year of peak production of cloth was in 1944 and of yarn in 1943. Cement production had been only 68.15 per cent in 1947 and 71.69 per cent in 1948 against an installed capacity of 2.115 million tons.

Since the Industrial Truce of December 1947, no doubt production improved a little. The figures of production for the second half of 1948 in the case of coal, steel, cement, paper and yarn are a little higher than what they were in first half, but this again shows signs of falling off now. It is not only more production, but production at a lower cost that is required at present. The pent-up demand of war-time has almost spent itself. The seller's market is rapidly giving place to the buyer's market.

Standard of Living

An increase in absolute output and a decrease in relative costs are the paramount twin needs of the hour. Internally, population has been increasing at a geometric rate of 1.1 per cent per annum. Yet the quantum of industrial output has not reached the level attained either in pre-war years or the peak years of war. It is not only a question of maintaining the pre-war standard of living but raising it to a higher level. And this demands maximum exploitation of our existing industrial capacity and fullest co-operation on the part of labour.

The attainment of higher standard of life depends not only on maximum production of goods for consumption within the country, but also on imports on a large scale of capital goods, technical 'know-how' and high-grade consumption goods from abroad; and imports require exports. But exports have failed to reach totals once attained, and still easily within reach of India's capacity. In competitive international trade, what matters is the cost, the real cost at which export goods are produced. It is the exports that pay for our imports; but cost of production of several goods is completely out of balance with world parity.

Take for instance sugar: in Brazil the price of sugar including the cost of transport to the nearest sea-port is Rs. 400 per ton, whereas in India it is Rs. 750 ex factory. In Natal sugar costs only Rs. 208 per ton. Indian prices of groundnut oil have been consistently ruling £15 to £18 higher than U.K. and Continental levels; similarly with regard to other commodities like cotton textiles, jute manufacturers, etc.

The cherished objectives of higher standard of life for the masses through accelerated production could never be attained unless this crucial problem of prices is immediately and effectively

tackled. Theoretically it is possible to bring down prices by cutting profits to the bone, reducing the cost of raw materials to the minimum, practising rigid economy in overhead costs or scaling down labour cost. All these methods may be individually or in combination adopted to force prices down.

Incentives

As for profits, Government have already taken steps. Dividends have been limited. Rigorous collection of income-tax with retrospective effect have been resorted to, but the results had been a panic in the investment market and shrinkage in capital formation. Whatever might have been the favourable conditions in individual enterprises, the average level of profit is not such as to be conducive to augmented production. To retrieve the situation, therefore, Government had to offer incentives to capital formation and investment. The abolition of the capital gains tax and the exemption of depreciation fund from income-tax were measures intended to encourage saving and investment.

Could we then effect reduction in cost of industrial raw materials? Here we are faced with a vicious circle. Costs of raw materials are high, because costs of cultivation have gone up. Manure, seeds, agricultural implements, fodder and agricultural labour are all in acute short supply. The producer of industrial raw materials, the agriculturist, has to incur higher costs of living than ever before. In this context, if we attempt to scale down the prices of raw materials, we should first scale down the prices of those goods which enter into his cost of cultivation and cost of living. Otherwise, it might well end in creating disincentives to production and a sharp decline in output.

Overheads, another constituent of price, perhaps stand differently. The war-time expansion of overheads might permit of some reduction, but its possibilities on reduction of costs are of limited significance.

Workers' Wages

The most important ingredient of industrial prices, however, is labour cost. In recent years, wages have recorded a steep price in response to increasing cost of living. The average annual earnings of factory employees in the Madras Province have risen from Rs. 357.6 in 1945 to Rs. 612 in 1948

or by 71.1 per cent. In the same period, the cost of living index for Madras has risen only by 42 per cent. Similar is the uptrend of wages in other industrial centres. In Delhi, they have risen from Rs. 699.9 in 1945 to Rs. 877.7 in 1947 or by 25.4 per cent while the cost of living index has risen by 19 per cent. In Bombay the average earnings have risen from Rs. 814.7 in 1945 to Rs. 977.9 in 1947 or by 20 per cent against a rise in the cost of living index of only 18 per cent.

Consequently, the real wages of workers have recorded a rise, although mild. This rise ought to be welcomed, particularly in view of the deplorably low standard of living of our industrial labour in the pre-war period. No one would desire to rob them of the gains they have made in the hectic years of war and its aftermath. At the same time, in the existing inflationary situation and declining production, the economy can hardly sustain any further rise in wages.

Absenteeism

Nor are we sure that in the existing conditions increased money wages would have a healthy effect on productive efficiency. For, increased wages as has been anticipated by Cassel in his analysis of the concept on disutility, have only led to greater absenteeism and even an ebbing of sustained application to work. From a study I made of absenteeism in organized industries based on the Rege Committee's Report, it is seen that absenteeism in India has risen appreciably in the war years; and the trend does not appear to have been reversed yet. It is as high as 11.4 per cent in cotton textiles, 12.8 per cent in engineering, 28.4 per cent in the plantations, 8 to 9 per cent in railways and 11.9 per cent in cement industries.

And what is more important is that absenteeism of Indian industrial labour bears a direct positive correlation to the wage level; in other words, there is no determined effort on the part of Indian Labour to realize a progressive standard of life with the receipt of a larger pay packet. The incentive to work is apparently produced only under the pressure of dire necessity. Strange as it may appear, security has brought with it loss of productive efficiency. From the distributive aspect too, with higher incomes, Labour does not appear to have consolidated its position. Largely, it has frittered away the additional income, without much thought of the morrow.

Apart from adding to the inflationary potential, this has aggravated the forces working against capital formation. Even now, Labour does not seem to have realized it. How else could its objection to receiving bonuses in the form of savings certificates be explained?

Harder Work

All this is not, however, to argue for a cut in wages. Such a measure would no doubt be resisted by Labour and would have serious repercussions on industrial relations. But it is obvious that there is no case for an immediate increase in the general wage rates, although there is one for increase of relative wage rates dependent on increased output. Nor is it in Labour's own interest to keep up costs unduly high and invite a widespread depression and consequent unemployment. True, there is considerable force in the demand for fair wages or a share in the profits. This has been fully recognized by Government and steps have been taken to implement them.

But fair wages, it is high time to realize, depend on a fair work load; increased wages should be linked to increased output. Increased output per

man-hour can be achieved in two ways: (1) by increased capital intensity through technological developments and labour saving devices and (2) by harder work. The former, familiar to economists in the context of "Ricardian effect", is however a long-term proposition. We have, therefore, inevitably to look to harder work alone for a solution.

After all, we will do well to realize that a nation does not enjoy the standard of living that it deserves or desires, but one which it strives for and earns. More than ever is it apposite

that he who will not work, neither shall he eat. In a crisis like this, something more than the stick or the carrot is required.

Perhaps a substitute, may be partial, can be found in the development on what is called "social skill"—a team spirit, in which capital and labour, producers and consumers, agriculturists and industrialists,—all realize that the old cry of liberty, equality and fraternity should give place to a new *mantra*—work, independence and economic justice.

(By Courtesy of A.I.R., Madras)

INDIAN INDUSTRY

Comparative Statement Showing Production Figures

FIRST HALF 1948 AND FIRST HALF 1949.

			1948.	1949.
Coal ..	..	..	15,527,763	15,546,069
Steel ..	..	..	426,300	442,943
Cement ..	..	..	758,290	957,051
Paper ..	..	..	47,448	51,324
Cotton Textiles.				
Cloth ..	..	..	2,106,678,000	1,996,602,000
Yarn ..	..	..	690,616,000	703,405,200

(Continued from page 7)

actual treatment. There is a Tamil proverb to the effect that a man who has treated and killed a thousand patients will be, only half a doctor. We cannot afford to let halfbaked physicians to prove the truth of this statement.

However, the question is obviously not for immediate decision but one for very careful examination by the exponents of all the systems, and decision out of their proved knowledge. I am gratified to find that Medical Associations have initiated free and frank discussions on this problem. The Madras Government will carefully consider the merits and demerits of the various proposals and evolve a policy which will be best suited for our conditions and will be in the interest of our people.

In the meantime, every attempt will be made, consistent with our finances, to extend medical relief of good quality, of all the systems possible, to every part of this Province. In fact, this is our fundamental objective and we should not lose sight of it in the midst of controversies regarding the relative merits of the various systems.

THE SCHEME OF REORGANIZATION OF
SECONDARY EDUCATION
1948

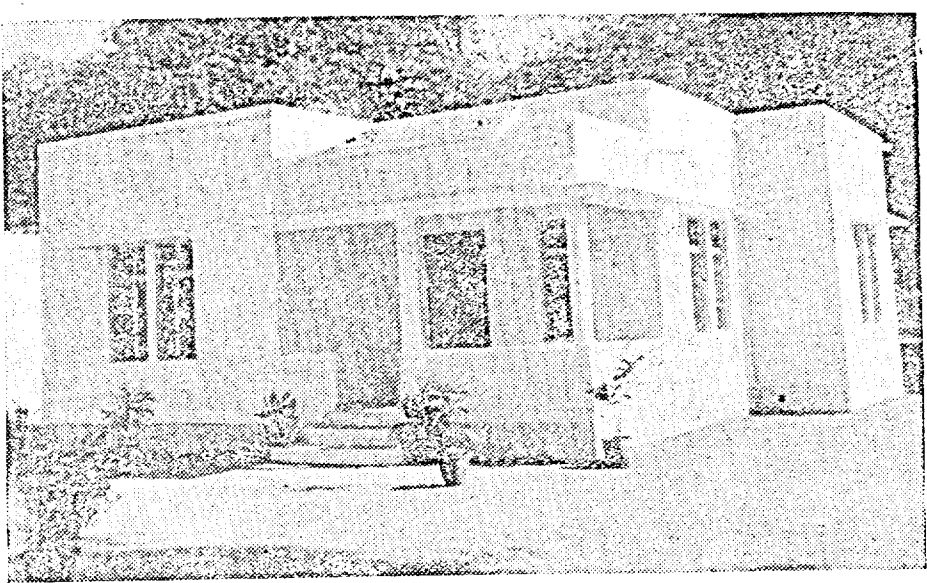
The contents of this 45-page booklet include the history of the scheme, its present form, aims of reorganization, curricula of studies from Forms I to VI, examinations, Government Orders and department instructions, and list of books for teachers' study and reference.

Invaluable to schools, teachers and the public

Issued under the authority of the Director of
Public Instruction, Madras

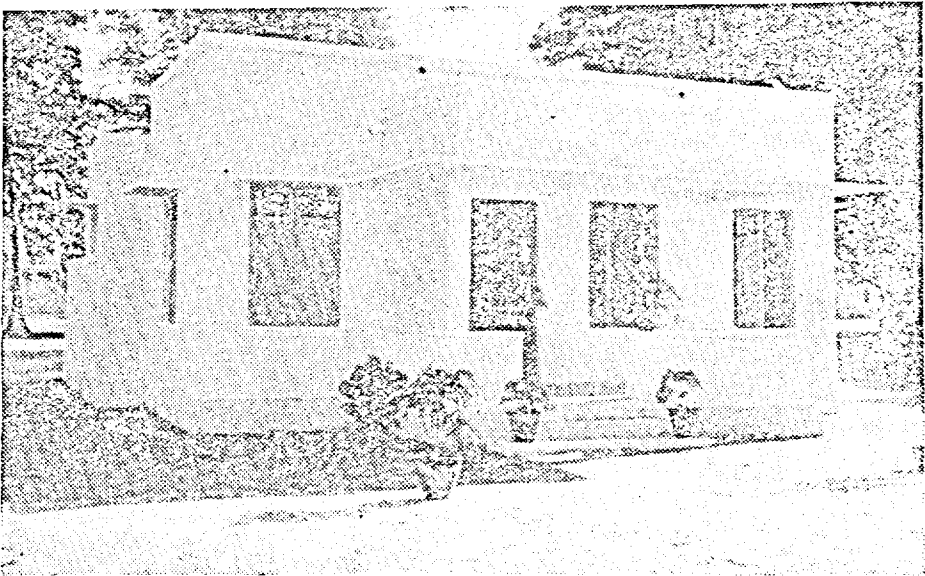
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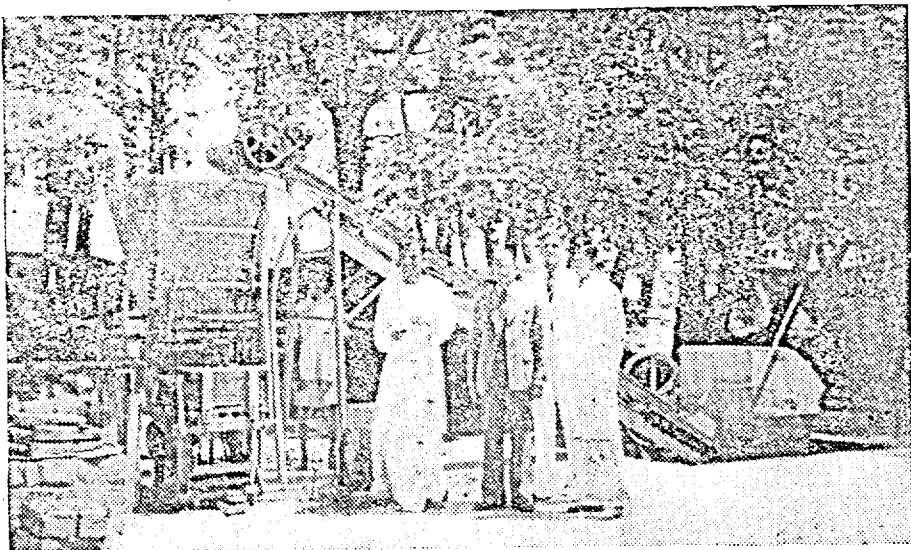


HOLLOW BLOCK
HOUSES

C Type House with three living rooms,
built of cement hollow blocks. Plinth area—
739 square feet. Cost Rs. 6,500.



C1 Type House with two living rooms built of
cement hollow blocks. Plinth area—
604 square feet. Cost Rs. 5,000.



Sri Sanjeeva Reddy inspects the Hollow Block
Machine. This plant can produce 2,000 blocks
per day of eight working hours.

CHANDRAMOULINAGAR

Co-operative Venture Builds Neat Colony Of Houses In Guntur Town

Among the many mufassal housing schemes set in progress, Chandramoulinagar takes the first place for having got up a neat colony provided with the essential requirements of modern life. In common with the other important towns in the Province, Guntur has been facing an acute shortage of houses. The need for the extension of the town on healthy and sanitary lines has been long felt. A band of enthusiasts under the leadership of Sri Kodali Appayya Choudari ventured to solve the problem to a certain extent, taking advantage of the facilities offered by the Government to co-operative enterprises.

Having purchased through private negotiation a neat block of six acres within the outskirts of the town abutting Ring Road, they applied for the formation of a Co-operative Building Society. After consulting the municipal authorities about the suitability of the plot for housing purposes and after getting the layout of the proposed colony approved by the Town-Planning Officer, the society was ushered into existence on December 17, 1947. About three acres were marked off for roads, parks, etc., and the remaining portion was divided into 19 convenient plots, eleven of eleven cents each and eight of twenty cents each. The sale prices of the sites, excluding the cost of the amenities, varied from Rs. 260 to Rs. 330 per cent with reference to their distances from Ring Road. The construction of houses commenced in February 1948.

Uniform Type

All the 19 members decided to have uniform type of buildings of 1,200 square feet in plinth area. The house consists of three spacious rooms, a big hall and a verandah, besides a staircase leading to the open terrace. The cost of each building was estimated at Rs. 14,000 and all the members agreed to entrust the construction work to the Society. The Five Honorary Directors undertook the responsibility and carried out the work successfully, ably assisted by an Engineer engaged for six months on a salary of Rs. 175 per mensem. The Society also got the services of

a Co-operative Senior Inspector sanctioned by Government free of cost, for a period of fifteen months.

The houses reached the final stages of construction within a year and all of them were ready for occupation by May 1949. The Society did not employ any staff other than the Engineer and the Inspector. The overhead expenses were thus kept at the lowest possible. As every one of the Directors evinced personal interest in the work, there was no lack of efficiency in supervision. In fact, some of the Directors took their residence in temporary thatched sheds on the site itself, so that they could be in close and constant touch with the progress of the work at different stages.

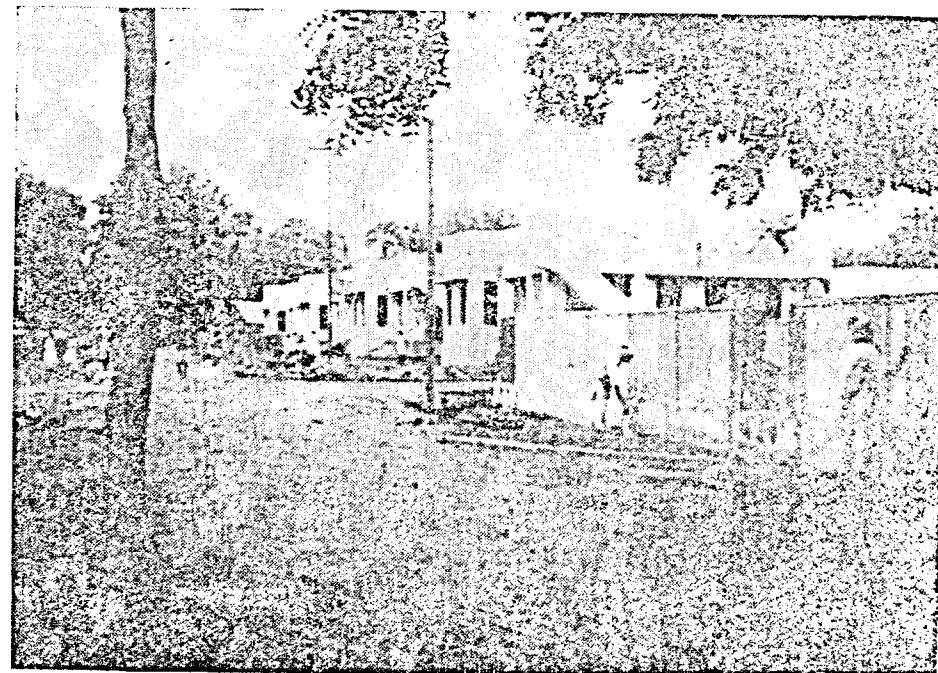
The members were advanced Government loans through the Society at the rate of Rs. 11,200 per head except in the case of one who drew only Rs. 8,000. The amount of Government loans advanced thus aggregated to Rs. 2,09,600. The loans were given by the Government at 3½ per cent and the Society passed them on to the members at 4 per cent, reserving a margin of just 0.5 per cent to meet the cost of management. The loans were drawn in instalments and utilized as and when the

construction progressed. The Society obtained the requirements of iron, steel, and cement through the Registrar. Timber logs were purchased by the Society from Rajahmundry merchants; bricks and lime from the producers direct on agreed terms. Lorries were hired to transport sand and stone.

The group of sturdy and stylish houses seen to-day emerged as the result of the unremitting zeal and devotion of the Directors. Compound walls of uniform pattern are being raised for all the houses. Each house is also to be provided shortly with a garage and an out-house at extra cost.

Amenities

The greatest benefit which this colony offers to its residents is the supply of drinking water through taps. It is fortunate enough to own a large well providing bountiful supply. While wells of 50 feet depth and more in Guntur Town proper are dry now, the water in this well is within 20 feet from the ground level. The Society has therefore provided all the houses with water pipes drawn from an overhead tank fitted with an electric lift from



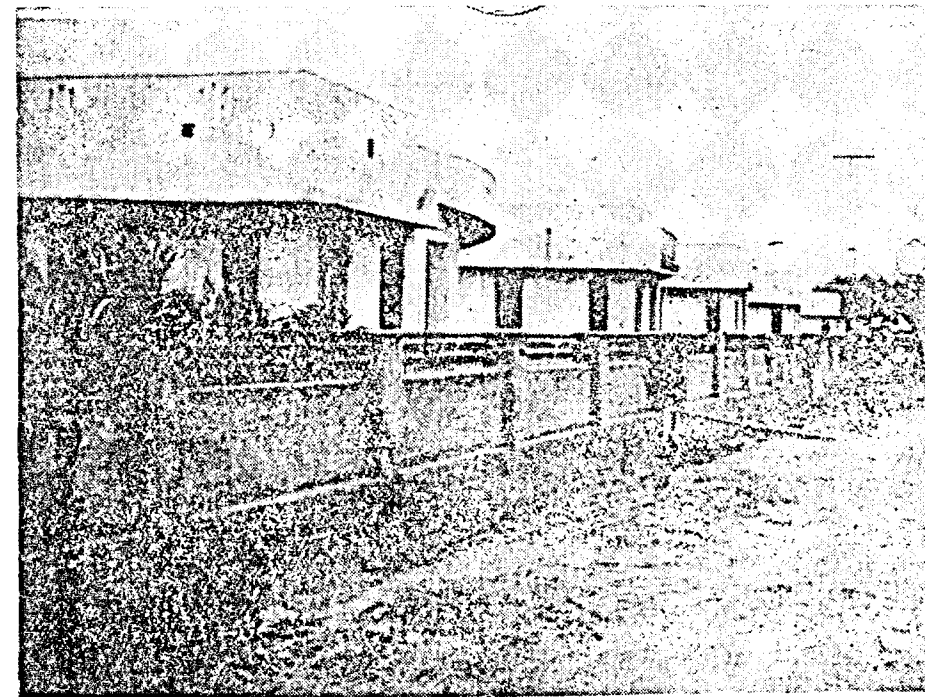
the well. The cost of the overhead tank, other installations and the pipes amounted to Rs. 10,000.

Every house is also electrically lighted by the Guntur Power and Light Company. Street lighting is to be arranged for shortly by the Municipality. Three lengthwise roads of 50 feet, 33 feet and 33 feet width and a cross-road of 40 feet width were built by the Society at a cost of Rs. 2,000. The Municipality has undertaken to maintain the roads and has already metalled them.

School and Park

There is a proposal to open a school for the children of the colony and its neighbourhood. Allotments of space have also been made for the construction of shops and a park. In the park site a life-size statue of the Hon'ble Sri Chandramouli, Minister for Local Administration, after whom this colony is named, has been installed.

With the provision of flush-out system and septic tanks, all amenities will be complete and an ideal colony will have been established as the 'beauty spot' of Guntur. This is an outstanding achievement, albeit on a small scale, and it must serve as an inspiring example to other co-operatives who have similar and larger schemes on hand, as also to the general public who are interested in such schemes.



Housing Problem Can Be Tackled Only By Co-operative Action, Says Premier

Chandramoulinagar, a co-operative colony, was declared open at Guntur by Sri P. S. Kumaraswami Raja, Premier of Madras, in the presence of a large and distinguished gathering. The Premier, Sri K. Chandramouli, Minister for Co-operation and Local Administration, and Sri J. C. Ryan, Registrar of Co-operative Societies, were received by the President of the Chandramoulinagar Co-operative House Building Society, Sri Kodali Appayya Choudari. Dr. P. Verrayya Chowdary presided. Addresses of welcome were presented to the Hon'ble Ministers.

The Registrar of Co-operative Societies explained at length the measures taken to solve the housing problem through co-operative efforts. He declared that while co-operative societies were in a position to help only the middle and upper classes of people, the poorer classes were unable to take advantage of the co-operative machinery. He divided the poorer classes into two sections: those who were totally unable to save anything out of their earnings and those who could save but were still incapable of meeting in full the instalments payable on loans for construction of houses. He ruled out the former as ineligible for assistance through co-operative societies.

They had to be provided accommodation by charitable institutions and philanthropists.

As regards the latter, the Registrar suggested that public bodies and richer classes should contribute liberally for subsidizing the construction of houses, so that the incidence of the burden on the poor members may be lessened to enable them to repay their loans out of the little savings they could put by.

State Aid

Inaugurating the co-operative colony at Chandramoulinagar, the Premier said that war-time economic conditions resulting in abnormal rise in the price of materials, had rendered the problem of house construction almost a difficult one. So much so, house construction could not be undertaken by persons of limited means.

The Madras Government had already taken up the matter on hand with all earnestness, their policy being to provide new houses for the purpose of relieving congestion, and assistance was given for the implementation of the policy. But the Government scheme, however sound or well-meaning, could not attain fruition unless people also co-operated with the Government so as to make it successful.

In this connexion the Madras Government had constituted a committee to go into the question of housing, and in pursuance of the recommendations made by the committee steps were taken to organize housing committees in all municipalities and major panchayats. New housing schemes were also organized wherever there was adequate public response. The Government assisted the housing societies by granting State loans, by acquiring under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act private land suitable for house construction and by procuring and supplying building materials. A provision of one crore of rupees had been made in the current year's budget for grant of State loans on favourable rates of interest and a special land acquisition staff consisting of a Special Deputy Collector with necessary subordinate staff had been appointed to attend the land acquisition work.

PROHIBITION Review of
Enforcement And Ameliorative Activities

The following is a report on the enforcement of Prohibition during May 1949 and the ameliorative work connected with it.

ENFORCEMENT

Cases.—The total number of cases detected during the month in the 25 districts of the Province was 5,581 as against 5,467 detected during the previous month. The total number of cases reported in the 16 districts to which Prohibition was extended in 1946 and 1947 was 3,904 as against 3,829 during the previous month. In the nine new Prohibition districts, the total number of cases reported during the month was 1,677 as against 1,638 in the previous month. There was a slight increase in the number of cases detected in the majority of the districts.

Illicit distillation.—Of the total number of cases reported in the 25 districts, 2,791 cases related to illicit distillation and kindred offences as against 2,602 cases during the previous month. There was an increase in cases under this head in the majority of the districts. In Anantapur District, nearly 1,500 gallons of wash with several sets of distilling implements were seized during the month. In Bastipad village in Kurnool District, 22 cases of illicit

distillation were reported in addition to the seizure of 960 gallons of fermented wash and 7 stills. In Salem District, 6,251 gallons of wash and 774 bottles of illicitly distilled arrack were seized. Of these 4,383 gallons of wash were in 391 unclaimed mud pots.

In Tiruppur, Coimbatore District, a case involving 66 bottles of illicitly distilled arrack was detected. The bottles were found concealed in trunks, brass vessels and hand-bags which were in the possession of three persons travelling in a bus. Some cases of illicit distillation of arrack by sweet juice tappers were detected in West Godavari District. The licences of such persons were cancelled. In Masulipatnam large pots which were buried in the river bund containing as much as 2,340 gallons of wash were unearthed. In Madras City, the areas suspected of illicit distillation crime, especially Rayapuram, Kasimode, etc., were given adequate attention by the Prohibition staff. Kupam areas were frequently raided for stopping the illicit preparation of "sonti soru".

Illicit tapping.—In the 25 districts 331 cases of illicit tapping were reported during the month as against 307 in the previous month. Of these 237 related

to tapping for fermented toddy, 15 to permitting sweet toddy to ferment and 79 to tapping for sweet toddy without licences. Increase in the number of cases of tapping for ferment toddy was contributed mainly by Salem, West Godavari and Tirunelveli Districts.

Smuggling of liquor.—The total number of cases of smuggling of liquor reported during the month was 56 as against 77 during the previous month. In East Godavari District a case of smuggling from Hyderabad State involving nine gallons 24 drams of arrack was detected. In South Arcot District, 14 cases of smuggling from Pondicherry were detected during the month. In Virudhunagar, Ramanad District, a case of smuggling of 12 gallons of arrack concealed in three four-gallon tins and packed up in three dealwood Brooke Bond Tea cases was detected. The arrack was being smuggled from: Quilon to Mathurai in a lorry.

Intoxicating drugs.—A total of 153 cases relating to intoxicating drugs were reported in all the 25 districts as against 136 cases reported during the previous month. Of these 138 cases related to possession of drugs. In one of the cases of possession of ganja in North Arcot District the seizure involved 19½ tolas of Mysore ganja. A case involving 20 tolas of ganja was detected at the Madras Central Railway Station. In Rayapuram, a case involving 997½ tolas of opium was detected.

General.—There was practically no co-operation from the Village and Taluk Prohibition Committees in the districts except Salem and Chittoor in detection of Prohibition offences. When the Polakkal village of Kurnool District was raided by the Prohibition Staff on 26th May 1949 stones were pelted on the party from housetops. Even the Village Prohibition Committee members who were sent for did not respond to the request of the raid party. Unless the members of these Committees which are constituted mainly to give assistance to the Prohibition Staff come forward and co-operate in unearthing crimes, it will be difficult for the enforcement staff to locate all black spots, especially in remote villages.

AMELIORATION

Employment for ex-tappers.—During the month 38 jaggery manufacturing societies were organized in the districts where tapping of sweet juice was permitted; 196,572 maunds of jaggery valued at Rs. 10.74 lakhs were produced in the jaggery manufacturing

societies during the month. Four milk supply societies were formed in Krishna District, two in Tiruchirappalli District and one each in the West Godavari, East Godavari and South Arcot Districts. In Malabar District, a Cottage Industries Society for the Harijans of Perur and a Bell-metal Workers' Co-operative Society at Kunhimangalam have been organized. Some of the ex-tappers have taken to other avocations as agricultural labourers, unskilled workers, etc. A number of them have secured employment as watchmen, peons, etc., and as gang coolies under the Engineering Department.

Some of the most important co-operative societies newly organized for the benefit of the general public as well as ex-tappers include 66 rural credit societies in various districts, four milk supply societies in Krishna District, two each in the Tiruchirappalli and Tirunelveli Districts and one each in the districts of South Kanara, Nellore and Nilgiris; two Coir Workers' Co-operative Societies at Engandiyur and Vadanapalli in the Malabar District, two House-site Co-operative Societies for Harijans and one Cottage Industries Society for Iron workers in Krishna District, and one Labour Contract Society at Kothapalli Kovurugunta village in Kovur Taluk in Nellore District for the benefit of the Harijans, Vaddes and Yenadis of the village. His Excellency the Governor of Madras inaugurated the South Madras Fishermen Co-operative Society during the month.

Gramasanghams and Rural Credit Societies.—During the month, 52 gramasanghams were organized in the districts of South Kanara, Malabar, Krishna, North Arcot, Chingleput, East Godavari, Visakhapatnam, Tanjore, Kurnool, South Arcot and Tirunelveli. Of the gramasanghams so far organized 3,907 sanghams were active attending to various items of work such as the provision of counter-attractions to drink, the economic and social condition of the villagers particularly in the direction of public health, sanitation, communication, education, agricultural improvement and uplift of women and the construction of community centres. A school building was constructed at a cost of Rs. 6,000 at Ganapathi in Coimbatore District. The Amanigudipad Gramasangham in Kurnool District laid a new road covering 3½ miles at a cost of Rs. 50,000 connecting Amanigudipad with Gunnivjapalli.

During the month 218 Rural Credit Societies amended their bylaws to

FOLLOWING IS THE INFANT MORTALITY RATE PER
1,000 OF BIRTHS IN THE WORLD

1 NEWZEALAND	6	8 SCOTLAND	50
2 NORWAY	26	9 IRELAND	69
3 PORTUGAL	28	10 SPAIN	78
4 AUSTRALIA	29	11 BELGIUM	92
5 U.S.A.	38	12 FRANCE	108
6 ENGLAND AND WALES	46	13 CEYLON	139
7 DENMARK	48	14 INDIA	151

FOLLOWING IS THE INFANT MORTALITY RATE PER
1,000 OF BIRTHS IN INDIA AND PAKISTAN

1 CENTRAL PROVINCES	256.6	9 DELHI	138.8
2 ORISSA	178.1	10 COORG	130.9
3 AJMER MERWARA	173.4	11 ASSAM	130.5
4 MADRAS	169.4	12 UNITED PROVINCES	123.2
5 BOMBAY	161.2	13 NORTH WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE	116.9
6 BRITISH INDIA	150.9	14 SIND	103.9
7 PUNJAB	145.1	15 BHAR	100.1
8 BENGAL	143.2		

(Figures date back to 1945)

undertake social and recreational activities. The Rural Credit Societies did good work in the direction of the provision of recreational activities, opening of reading rooms and libraries, installation of radios, etc.

Substitutes to drink.—Fresh tea or coffee stalls are reported to have been opened at many places in the Salem, Mathurai, Anantapur, Coimbatore and Tiruchirappalli Districts

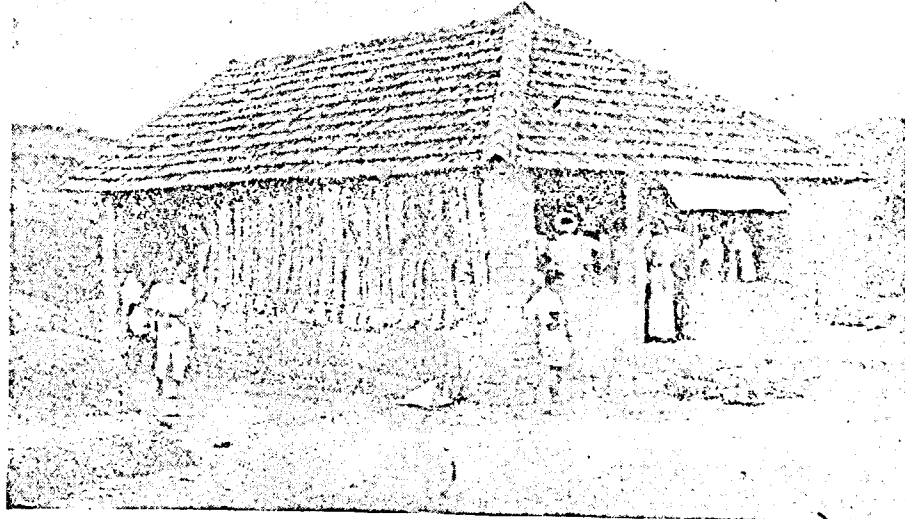
Rural Recreation.—During the month dramas, bhajanas, kalakshepams, folk dances, etc., are reported to have been held at many places in the Province.

Rural Welfare Officers visited 1,833 villages and conducted rural games in 582 villages. These include 14 firka tournaments, one taluk tournament, 28 divisional tournaments and three district tournaments.

Thrift.—A sum of Rs. 17,946 was saved in hundi boxes. In Tirunelveli District apart from the encouragement of thrift through co-operative societies the Special Development Officer organized savings groups in the scavengers' colony at Samadanapuram in Palamcottah under the auspices of the Women's Welfare Centre and distributed 25 hundi boxes.



Sri Sanjeeva Reddy inspects the process of jaggery manufacture by the Pokkalapatti Society in Mathurai District



Kalladka Gramasangham (Mangalore) builds a Village Community Centre

PRODUCTION OF FOOD GIVEN PRIORITY

PANDIT NEHRU'S INDEPENDENCE MESSAGE

On the second Anniversary of our Independence we have to take stock of the past year's achievements and lack of achievement and prepare ourselves for the great work that lies in the coming year. It is by our work and our achievements that we shall be judged, and not by the words we utter.

In the course of this coming year the Republic of India will come into existence and a new chapter in our country's life will begin. One period of transition will be over, another will begin. Slowly, but I hope surely, we are laying the foundations for that Indian Republic for which many of us had laboured throughout our lives.

We have to devote ourselves therefore, to work for the common weal, thinking always of the good of India as a whole and not of party, sect or province: thinking above all of the common people of India, who carry so many burdens and on whose welfare and contentment ultimately depend the future of India. Economic crises have hit them hard and more especially struck at the middle classes. That has been not our fate only, but also that of a large part of the world.

We have to remember above all that whatever economic or other policy we might follow, it can only yield fruit if there is peace and order and stability in the country. Out of chaos nothing worth while can emerge. Therefore, everyone who has the good of India at heart must set himself against violence and disorder. Everyone also must realize that, as a free citizen of Independent India, he has to shoulder to some extent the burden of work and responsibility. Governments, however good they might be, can only function in a limited sphere. A democratic Government requires even more the full co-operation and labour of the people in tackling any great problem.

There are many differences among various groups in India and there is a great deal of criticism and often of self-criticism. Criticism and self-criticism are always welcome, provided they do not take the place of work. To-day India demands work from her children.

There is the problem of food, the primary necessity of humanity. We have given this first priority and in the measure we succeeded in this, we shall succeed in the larger economic domain. Each man and woman can help in the production of food in some way or other and in avoiding waste. Unless we are self-sufficient in regard to food, we remain dependent on others. Let us, therefore, each one of us, devote ourselves to the immediate work before us. Out of this work will come a larger measure of co-operation in a common effort and that co-operation will result in the solution of many other problems.

If we holdfast to the anchor of our faith, all will be well with us. That means remembering always the message of the Father of the Nation, and the democratic ideals so eloquently expressed in the preamble of the new Constitution that is taking shape.

On this day which has a historic significance for us, let us think with all reverence of Mahatma Gandhi and his teachings and let us resolve to be worthy of him who led us to freedom.

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU,
Prime Minister of India.

FOOD AND FREEDOM

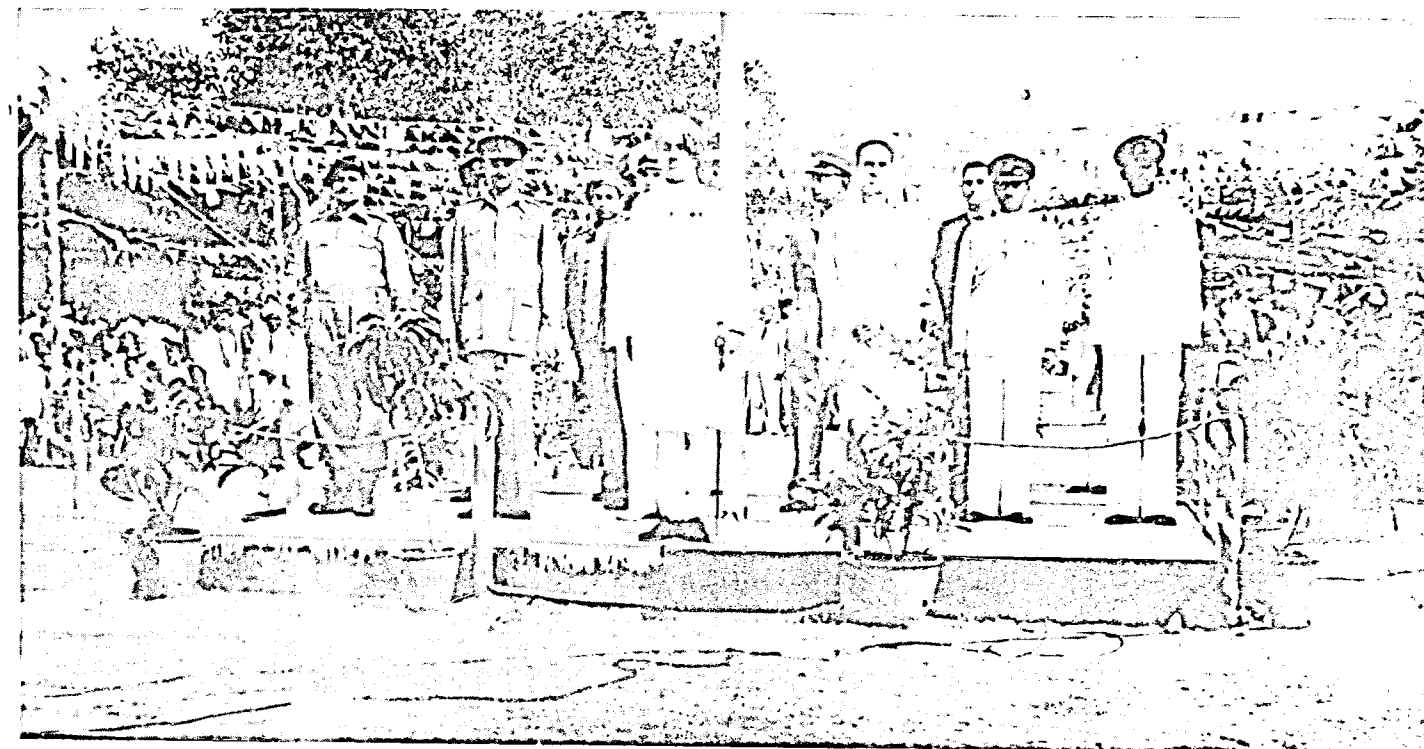
It is two years this day since India awoke to life and freedom and discovered herself again. These two years have been a period of incessant activity on the part of Government which strained every nerve to end the disease, poverty, ignorance and famine of the millions who suffer. The Government realized that there will be no complete freedom so long as there is starvation and hunger in the country. It is true we have achieved political freedom, but economic freedom we have still to attain. This freedom we can get only if we become self-sufficient in the matter of food supplies and thus save crores of rupees which are spent at present on the purchase of foodgrains from other countries.

My appeal to my countrymen is to speed up food production by all possible means. The target for the next two years is a modest additional four million tons of foodgrains. This can easily be achieved, as pointed out by Mr. Patil, if a sense of national emergency could be created among the masses. I would, therefore, exhort everyone of my countrymen to bestow his attention on intensive cultivation, reclamation of weed infested and new lands, etc. Everyone of us should consider it a matter of duty to plant a tree, grow a vegetable or graft up a fruit tree. It is by such means we can solve the food problem.

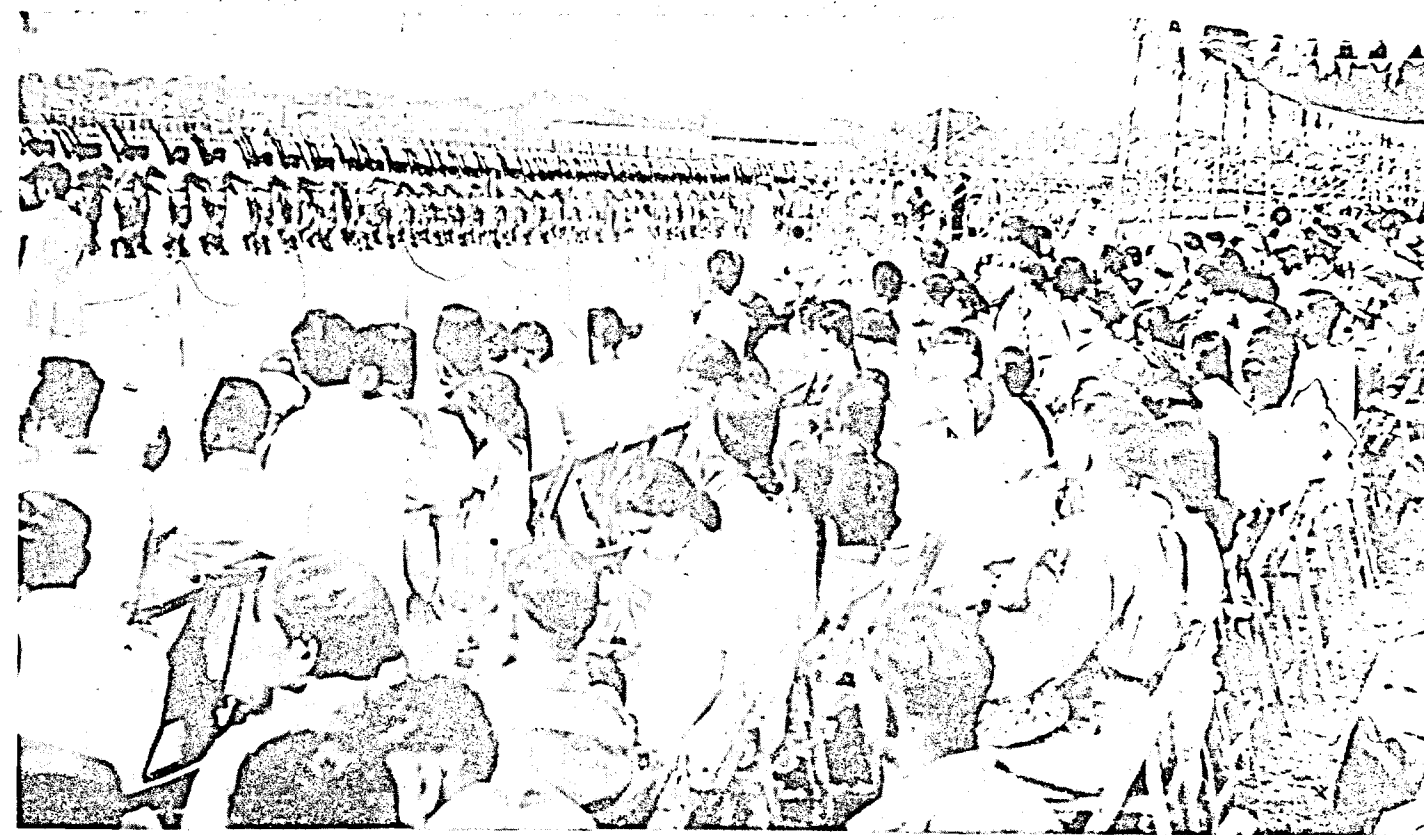
With faith and confidence, let us all put our shoulders to the wheel. Let us not merely criticize, but let us contribute our mite, however small, to build up *Free India*.

J. L. P. ROCHE-VICTORIA,
Minister for Food.

INDEPENDENCE DAY PARADE



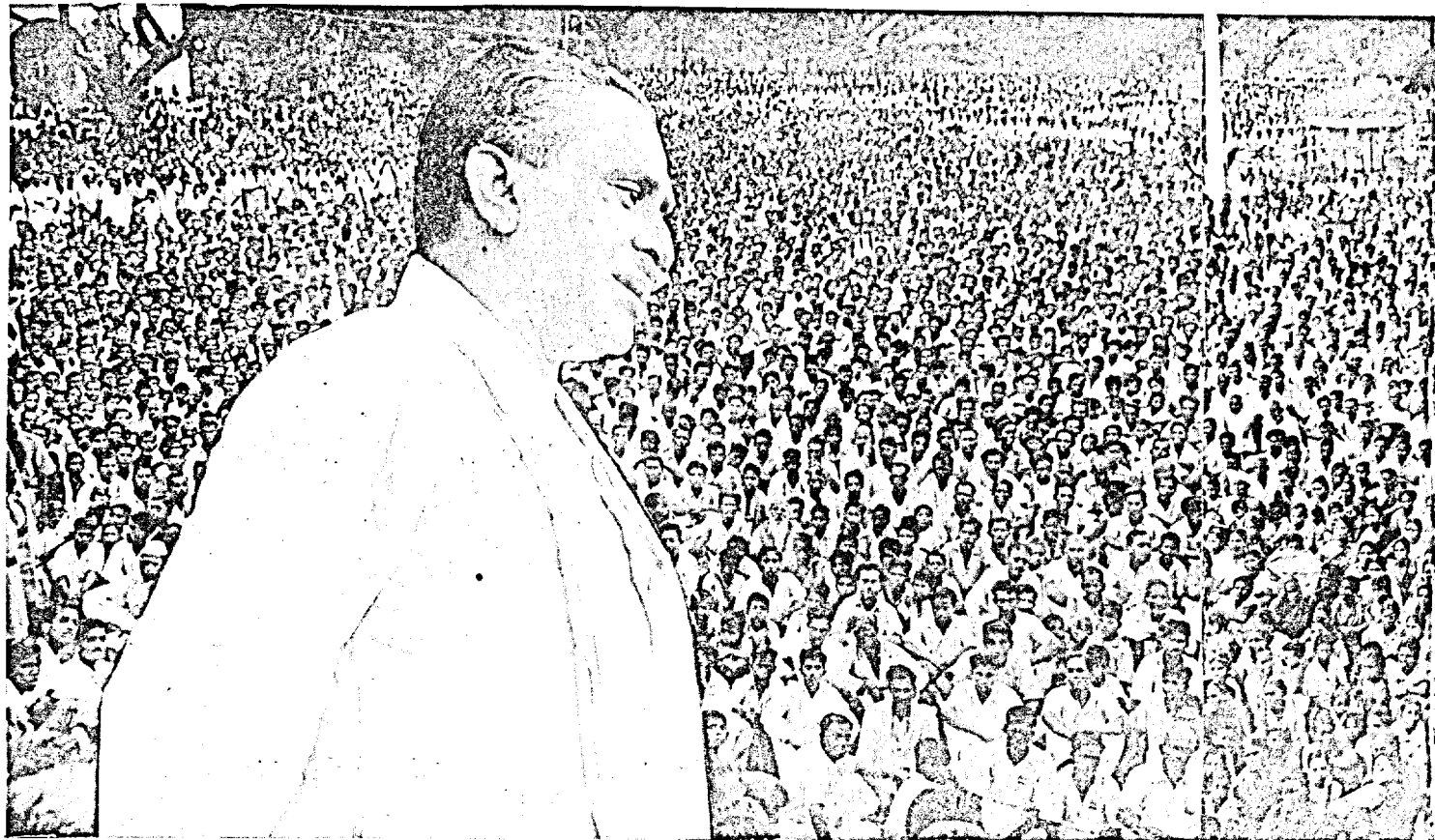
H.E. the Governor of Madras and the Premier take the salute at the march-past in the Independence Day Parade



ARMY: Units of the Travancore Infantry file past in smart array

MADRAS CELEBRATES

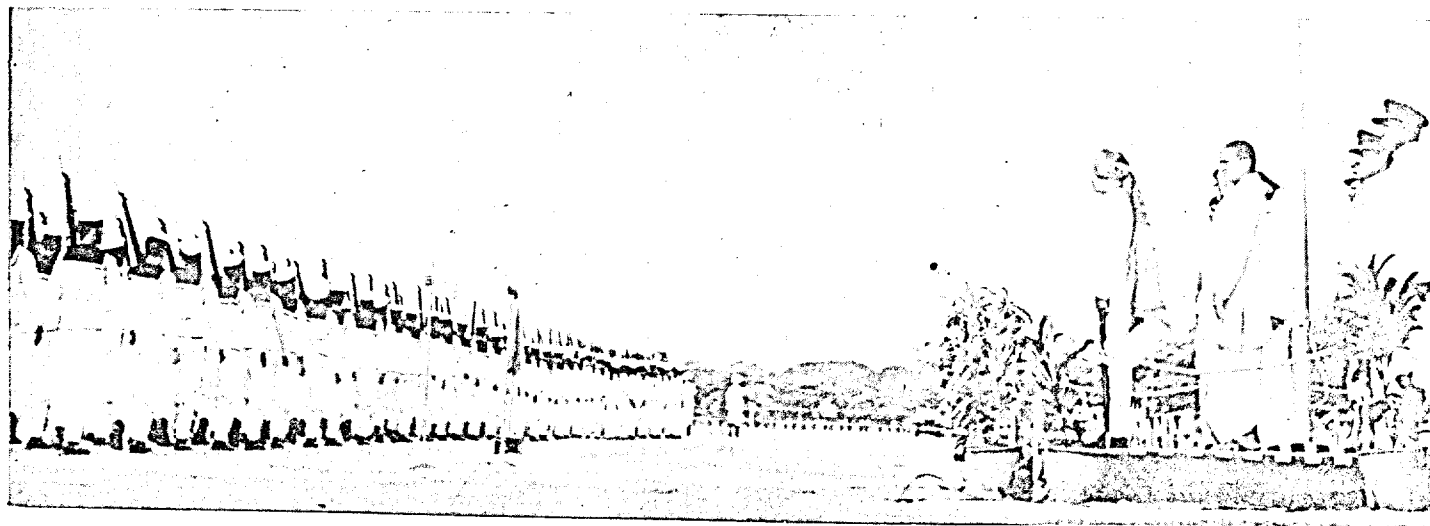
INDEPENDENCE DAY



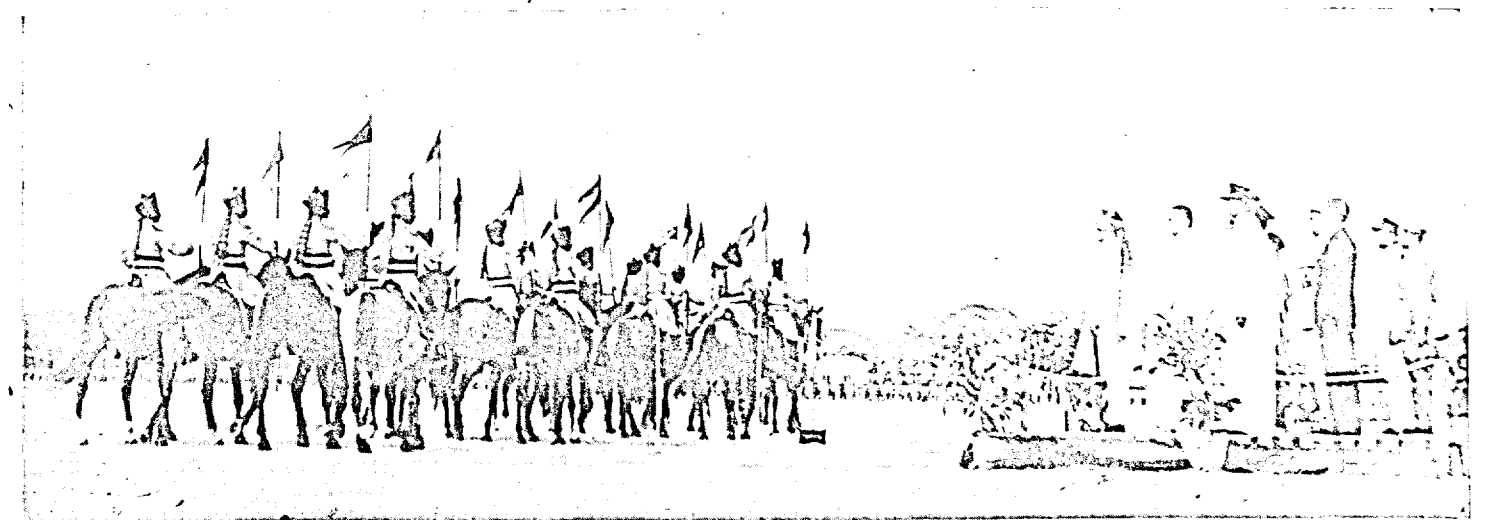
A panoramic view of the huge assembly of the Madras public in the Government House



grounds on Independence Day, taken as they listened with rapt attention to the Premier (inset).



NAVY: Saluting from the cruiser H.M.I.S. Delhi at the function



CAVALRY: Mounted Police form a colourful, impressive picture

POETS-LAUREATE

Madras Honours People's Bards By Investiture of Insignia at Darbar

On August 14, 1949, eve of Independence Day, the Poets-Laureate of Madras Province were formally invested with the insignia of their high posts—medal and shawl—at a Darbar held in their honour by H.E. the Maharajah of Bhavnagar, Governor of Madras. Citations were read in praise of their literary achievements and Sri Ramalingam Pillai (Tamil), Sri Vallathol Narayana Menon (Malayalam), Sri Govinda Pai (Kannada) and Mahamahopadyaya Krishna-murthy Sastri (Sanskrit) replied suitably. The Telugu Poet-Laureate, Sathavadani Chellapilla Venkata Sastry, could not attend the function, and it was arranged that the investiture should be held in the poet's home at Vijayavada, with Sri B. Gopal Reddy, Minister for Finance, officiating.

The inauguration of the Poet-Laureateship in five languages in Madras Province is a unique occasion in the history of India, marking as it does the formal recognition of poetic talents by a people's Government. Madras has taken the lead in India to set up an institution the like of which only Great Britain has so far maintained. The richness and variety of our languages and culture warrants the Government's action in having five Poets-Laureate to one of the English; yet, in

the ultimate analysis the five literary personalities who have been chosen to grace the Laureateship as the present incumbents are each preeminent in his particular literary world. They are—Mahamahopadyaya K. S. Krishna-murthy Sastri (Sanskrit), Sri Namakal V. Ramalingam Pillai (Tamil), Brahmasri Chellapilla Venkata Sastry (Telugu), Sri Vallathol Narayana Menon (Malayalam) and Sri M. Govinda Pai (Kannada).

By appointing these luminaries to the respective Poet-Laureateship Government have not only honoured their scholarship and achievements, encouraged and raised the status of regional languages and fostered the cult of poetry in the Province; they have also established a high standard of attainment as pre-requisite qualification, so that future aspirants for these posts of honour may aim high to kindle the people's imagination.

It is a significant, but by no means a strange phenomenon that the five Poets-Laureate of Madras Province have contributed greatly to the freedom struggle through the genius of their poetry. Never divorced in feeling or fellowship from the non-violent war—*Satyagraha*—that raged for three decades against the armed might of one of the most powerful nations on earth, our Poets-Laureate were not "idle dreamers of an empty day," who asked themselves petulantly like William Morris, "Why should I strive to set the crooked straight." On the contrary, every one of our Laureates identified himself with the martyr heroes and set to word-music not only the moral achievements of the Mahatma and his men, but also the new code that would build a new India around the charka, Harijan, Kisan and worker.

But the preceding remarks on the link between our new Poets-Laureate and the Independence Movement should not be taken to mean that the present incumbents of these new posts were appointed with their political background in mind. These literary personalities have been made the first Poets-Laureate in this Province because they are poets—the best poets—in the land. While in the crucible of national upheaval it is but natural that their poetry should be the molten

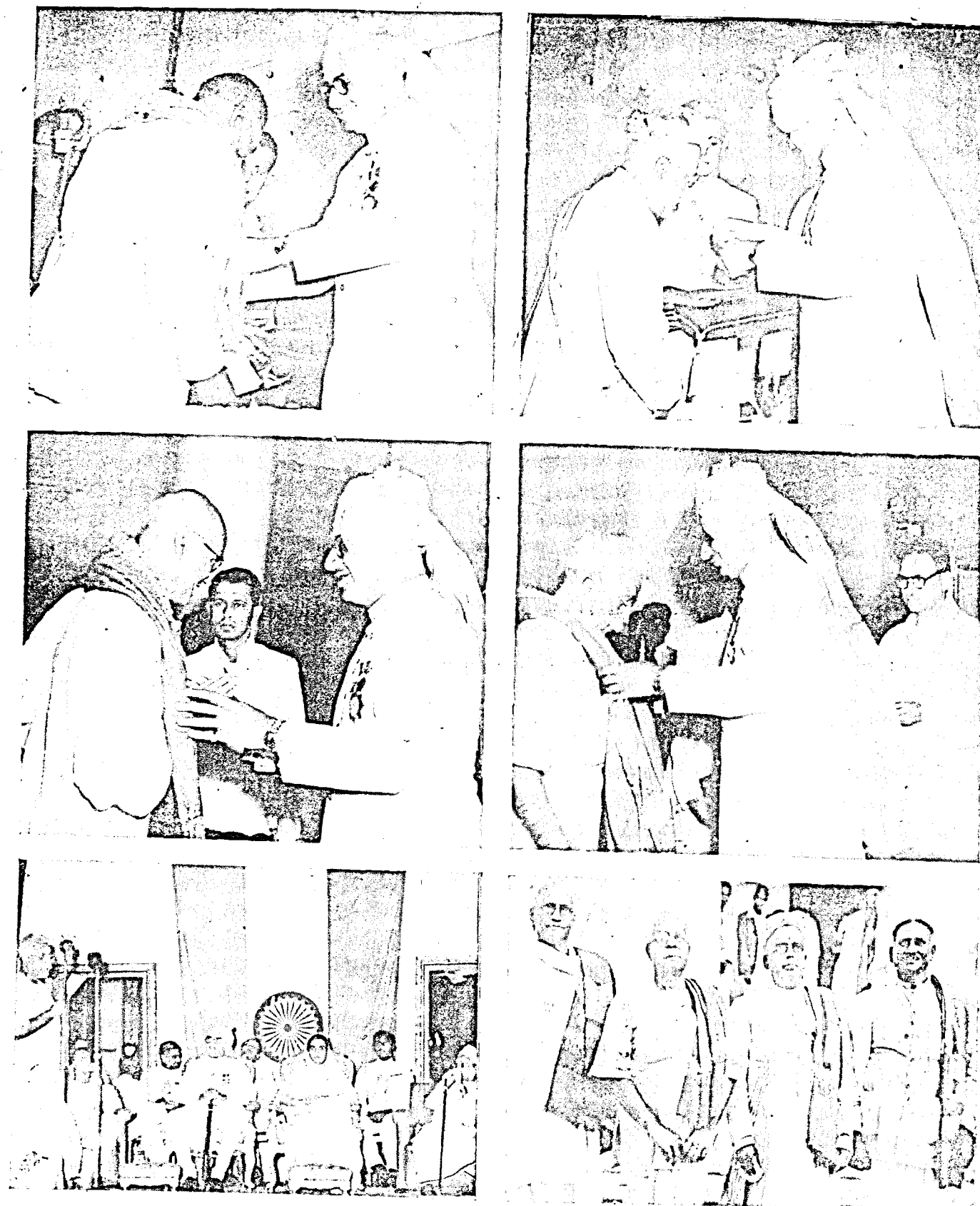
POETRY AND THE PEOPLE

"I want art and literature that can speak to the millions," declared Mahatma Gandhi. True to this sentiment, the Madras Government have selected as Poets-Laureate five luminaries who are essentially the people's choice. The appointments form a formal ratification of the popular desire of the masses, for these poets reigned supreme in the hearts of the people long before the institution of Poets-Laureate, first of its kind in India, was considered.

Shelley described Poets as the "unacknowledged legislators of the world". It is but fitting, therefore, that the "acknowledged legislators"—the men at the helm of State affairs—should hasten to pay their meed of tribute to these brother helmsmen. The new Poets-Laureate are honoured not only for their dynamic role in the freedom struggle, but also for their paramount influence on contemporary literature. This is at once the privilege and the duty of a people's Government which has a vital stake in the cultural renaissance of the country.

"If thou hast two loaves, sell one and buy hyacinths to feed thy soul," counsels a Persian aphorism. These are days of biting scarcity and bitter want in the sphere of material goods: but let us be thankful to our Poets-Laureate for providing hyacinths to feed our souls.

K. MADHAVA MENON,
Minister for Education.



His Excellency the Governor of Madras invested the Poets Laureate with the insignia of shawl and medal; (Top left) Sri Ramalingam Pillai (Tamil); (Top right) Sri Krishnamurthy Sastri (Sanskrit); (Centre left) Sri Vallathol Narayana Menon (Malayalam); (Centre right) Sri Govinda Pai (Kannada); (Bottom left) A view of the Darbar; (Bottom right) The four Poets Laureate.

metal of political struggle; as the contents cool into ingots, we may hope that the metal will be bravely fashioned into other objects—beautiful and useful, purposeful and pleasure giving.

SANSKRIT

Mahamahopadyaya K. S. Krishnamurthi Sastri

Our Sanskrit Poet-laureate Mahamahopadyaya K. S. Krishnamurthi Sastri, Chief Professor of Vysakaram in the Rameswaram Devasthanam Patasalai at Mathurai, was born some 54 years ago in Kattuputhur, a village in Musiri Taluk, Tiruchirappalli District. He comes from a family noted for its religious and literary pursuits. Due to domestic difficulties he had to abandon his studies in the high school stage, but he later joined a Sasthra Patasala to study Sanskrit.

Here he developed an immense love for the language and he continued his Sanskrit studies in Kumbakonam and Chidambaram. By now he had begun to compose verses and dramas in Sanskrit and soon savants like Sri Sankaracharya of Kamakoti Peedam and the Maharaja of Cochin were attracted by his compositions. The Mahamahopadyaya, who prefers the dignity of a teacher to other lucrative posts, is the author of some 20 poems including a nature cycle, *Prakurthi Vilas*, and the classical *Sathi Vilasa Kanya*. Scholars applaud his style as simple, language as chaste and diction melodious.

TAMIL

Namakkal Ramalingam Pillai

Namakkal V. Ramalingam Pillai, our Tamil Laureate, is essentially a product of the freedom struggle. Though he has been a Congressman from 1914, Sri Ramalingam Pillai became a poet of note only when the Satyagraha days began. His stirring verses rallied thousands of youths to the banner of the non-violent struggle. Sri Ramalingam Pillai was born in October 1888 in Namakkal, Salem District, in a simple middle-class family. He proved bright in his studies and good at Tamil but his ruling passion then was painting, for which he had exceptional aptitude. After a year at college and a spell of clerking and teaching, he became a professional painter. But the Gandhian

avalanche set him off his feet and he found new tongue to sing the glory of the national struggle.

Sri Ramalingam Pillai has a particularly happy talent for rhyme and rhythm, and this makes his poems as pulsating as a military march, as easy as a nursery rhyme. All his high ideals and deep feelings make them emotional upsurges that appeal direct to the heart. His lines on the *Non-violent War the Spinning Wheel, the Creator* are excellent examples of his special genius. And there is a mystic prophetic vision in his lyrical version of the Mahatma's foreboding of martyrdom, lines whose echoes will never die to one who has read them even once. Sri Ramalingam Pillai remains a peoples' poet, because the masses read and remember his lifting lines.

TELUGU

Chellapilla Venkata Sastry

Sathavadani Chellapilla Venkata Sastry, the Telugu Laureate, was born in Yenam (French Territory), but he really belongs to East Godavari District where he later settled down. He studied Sanskrit and Telugu here, and then proceeded to Benares for perfecting his knowledge of Sanskrit, the language of the scholars. Early in life he took to poetry and he particularly revelled in *Sathavadanam*—a form of composition peculiar to Telugu language and literature which requires energetic poetic talent, great scholarship and subtle creative genius.

Sri Divakarla Tirupathi Sastri was his literary 'twin' and they collaborated on many works. This partnership lasted for nearly 30 years, until Tirupathi Sastri died. The twins paced the length and breadth of Andhra Desa displaying the art of *Sathavadanam* before prince and commoner alike. They were feted by scholars and peasants for their mellifluous verses. *Gunduru Seema*, *Geeratham*, *Navaraja Sandharsanam* are some of the books describing their *Sathavadanam* activities. Their work gave a great impetus to Telugu literature in this field.

Sri Venkata Sastry is both a poet and dramatist. "Tirupathi Venkateeyam" was the name under which were published works like *Buddha Charitram*, *Sravananandam*, *Panigrahitam*, *Devi Bhagavatam*, *Lakshnaparinayanam*, *Srinivasa Vilasam*, *Elamahatmayam*,

Vikramankadeva Charitram, *Chandripurabha Charitram*. The Mahabharatham Dramas and many of their songs are familiar even to illiterate peasants.

Sri Venkata Sastry began his literary career during a time when the repute of Telugu learning was low. Though his works—coupled with the efforts of his collaborator Sri Tirupathi Sastri—did much to raise the level of Telugu literature, Sri Venkata Sastry never yielded to the traditional rigidity of the old rules, but adapted them to modern trends. Though weak, old and bedridden, this 80 year-old poet is still true to his own manifesto: "Poetry is my profession." The poet being too weak to attend this function, Sri Gopala Reddy, Minister for Finance, has kindly consented to receive the insignia—the medal and the shawl—on behalf of the Poet and present it to him at Vijayawada.

MALAYALAM

Vallathol Narayana Menon

The name of Vallathol Narayana Menon, our Malayalam Laureate, is a household word in Kerala. Most widely read of all poets in Malabar, he is loved and respected for his child-like demeanour and charming manner. Poet Vallathol was born in Mangalam (near Tirur), South Malabar, in a respectable family of highly enlightened views. Both his parents were able scholars and the formative years of the poet were spent in an atmosphere of earnest intellectual study.

Vallathol started composing at a young age and in the early stages he was under the influence of the conventional school. But his *Tapati Samvaranam* in the traditional *vanchi pattu* fashion (boat song), bore the impress of a new unfettered genius. In similar zeal he tackled the onerous task of translating the *Valmiki Ramayana*. Again Vallathol triumphed with unabated vigour in the composition of *Chitra Yogam*, a *Mahakavya* on the Sanskrit model; this exhausting production usually proves too much for the average poet.

In *Aniruddham*, Vallathol probes hidden depths of true love and lays bare the hollowness of conventional passion. *Gurunathan* is his political credo, wherein Vallathol accepts the Gandhian way of life. The poet is interested in the revival of *Kathakali*.

Government To Take Over 33 Estates Under Zamindari Abolition Act

The Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Bill, 1947, received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 2nd April 1949 and it was published as an Act in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 19th April 1949. The Government have since then been arranging measures preliminary to the notification of estates—the appointment of managerial and other staff and the framing of rules and instructions relating to the work to be done as soon as estates are taken over. This preliminary work has now reached the stage which makes it possible to notify estates. Owing to administrative exigencies, the estates can be taken over only in batches and not all at one time.

The Government have considered it best to make a beginning with all the major estates in the Province, that is, estates with a total annual rent roll of over Rs. 5 lakhs each. Vizianagaram, Ramnad, Sivaganga, Venkatagiri, Bobbili and Pithapuram estates are the biggest zamindaris in the Province and their aggregate rent roll comes to a little less than half the rent roll of all the zamindaris. The Government also consider it administratively desirable to take over a few small estates in the first instance and thereby gain some experience in regard to the conditions in such estates. They have accordingly decided to take over on the 7th September 1949, the estates specified in the Schedule to this Communique and also certain under-tenure estates included in those estates and are issuing the formal notification in this behalf.

As rent reduction is making rapid progress and as, under the Rent Reduction Act, the responsibility for collecting

the reduced rents from fasli 1357 devolves on the Government in any case, the Government have decided to take over the remaining zamin estates as quickly as possible. They intend to take over all the zamin estates in a number of districts in the second batch as soon as the necessary preliminary investigation has been completed, say, before the end of the calendar year. The remaining zamin estates will be taken over in another batch as early as possible in the next year.

The notification of inam estates will take some time, as a finding whether or not an inam village is an inam estate for the purposes of the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, will first have to be given by the Settlement Officer concerned under Section 9 of the Act.

Two Survey Parties are ready to take up the work of survey immediately after the notification of the first batch of estates. More Survey Parties will be formed as soon as the necessary personnel has been recruited and trained. When survey work has made sufficient headway, Settlement Parties will be formed and settlement work will follow, in the wake of survey work.

Section 40 (1) of the Act lays down that the compensation payable to any person under the Act may be paid in such form and manner and at such time or times and in one or more instalments as may be prescribed by rules made by the Government. The question of framing these rules has already been taken up by the Government and they hope to be able to place the rules before the Provincial Legislative Assembly for approval as

required under Section 40 (2) of the Act, during its October session.

SCHEDULE.

(1) Vizianagaram estate, (2) Bobbili estate, (3) Pithapuram estate (including the Polavaram and Pattisam estates owned by it in the East Godavari District and the Polavaram A and B and Pattisam estates owned by it in the West Godavari District), (4) Kapileswarapuram estate, (5) Kesankurru estate, (6) Venkatagiri estate (including the villages belonging to it in the Kalahasti Taluk in the Chittoor District, the villages belonging to it in the Ongole Taluk in the Guntur District and the Melakapuram and Tangolamudi estates in the Eluru Taluk in the West Godavari District), (7) Ramnad estate, (8) Kottagudi estate, (9) Orattur Kargudi estate, (10) Sringeri Mutt village (subdivision of Ramnad Zamindari), (11) Sivaganga estate, (12) Devakottai subdivision, (13) Konthagai estate, (14) Okkur Peravali estate, (15) Govindamangalam estate, (16) Thiruthervalai subdivision, (17) South Vallur estate Part I, consisting of 11 villages in Bandar Taluk and 5 villages in Vijayavada Taluk in the Krishna District and 9 villages in the Eluru Taluk in the West Godavari District, (18) Devarakota estate, (19) Krishnapuram estate, (20) Balliparru estate, (21) Chittigudur 1/3 estate, (22) Devarapalli estate, (23) Gudur Part I estate, (24) Gudur Part I-A estate, (25) Kritivennu and Pedagollapalem estate, (26) Komalapudi estate, (27) Munjuluru estate, (28) Pinaguduru lanka estate, (29) Rayavaram estate, (30) Sultannagaram Gollapalem estate, (31) Munagala estate, (32) Lingagiri estate, (33) Chintalapativanthu (Muktyala) estate.

KANNADA

Sri M. Govinda Pai

Sri M. Govinda Pai, the Kannada Laureate, is a personality of rare distinction. He is a poet of acumen, research scholar in history, a student of comparative religion and a linguist who has mastered over 22 languages. Sri Govinda Pai was born in 1883 at Manjeswar, South Kanara, in a well-known Vaishnava Saraswath family. After matriculating from a Mangalore

school, he joined college. But his studies were disrupted by various factors and he gave up a formal university education after passing in English and Sanskrit, both with high ranks in the B.A. examination.

As a poet, Sri Govinda Pai was responsible for the innovation of writing poems without the *prasa*, alliterative second letter, a rigid feature of Kannada poetry. It was this same revolutionary outlook that made him adapt the Shakespearean sonnets to Kannada

poetry and translate the Rubaiyat. Sri Govinda Pai took to the study of religions and his *Gommat Jina Stuti* on Jain, *Golgotha* on Christian and *Vysakhi* on Buddhist themes are notable works. *Nanda Deepa* form exquisite elegiac pieces on the death of his wife. Regarding his future work, Sri Govinda Pai says: "But let me speak no more of those babes yet in the womb of time, for when and whether at all they will see the light of day is known only to their inspirer."

Power Schemes Under Way

During May 1949, the undermentioned schemes were sanctioned by Government :—

Name of scheme.	Brief details of the scheme.	Estimated cost.
Nandyal Scheme ..	For the installation of an oil engine generating station at Nandyal in Kurnool district for the supply of electricity.	Rs. 11.38 lakhs initially rising to 14.92 lakhs in five years.
Cuddapah Scheme.	For the construction of a thermal electric station at Cuddapah, to supply power to Cuddapah, Siddhavattam, Rajampet, Kodur, Kamalapuram, Proddatur and the surrounding localities in Cuddapah district.	Rs. 142.08 lakhs in ten years.
Tadpatri Scheme.	For the erection and running of a diesel generating station at Tadpatri to distribute electricity within the municipal limits of the town to start with and later to neighbouring villages.	Rs. 6.55 lakhs initially rising to 11.06 lakhs within five years.
Extension to Rayadurg.	For the construction of a 11/33 KV line to Rayadurg from Bellary in Bellary district to extend power to Rayadurg and other villages en route.	Rs. 6.80 lakhs.
Acquisition of Anantapur electrical undertaking.	For the acquisition of the municipal electrical undertaking at Anantapur town, Anantapur district.	Rs. 4.48 lakhs initially rising to Rs. 9.56 lakhs in five years.

Twenty-three extensions costing over Rs. 10,000 and less than Rs. 30,000 were sanctioned by the Chief Engineer and Chief Operation Engineers at an estimated total cost of Rs. 4,06,915.

Supply to 997 domestic services, 163 agricultural services and 22 industrial services was given during the month.

Work on the major schemes and extensions are progressing.

Rajahmundry Electricity Supply Corporation

In order to improve the supply position of electricity at Rajahmundry, the Rajahmundry Electric Supply Corporation, Limited, has offered to hand over temporarily to Government on lease its electrical undertaking. The Government have sanctioned an estimate for Rs. 7.75 lakhs initially rising to Rs. 15.866 lakhs in five years, for improving the supply position and for taking over the Rajahmundry electrical undertaking on lease. [August 12]

Reclamation of Tribes

The Government of Madras have decided that the entire work relating to the reclamation of Kallars, Koravas, Yanadis and Sugalis should be transferred to the Department of Harijan Welfare and that the Police staff employed on the work in the concerned districts should be relieved entirely of this work. [August 12]

Sanitary Engineering Branch

The Government of Madras have decided that, as a preliminary to the formation of a separate Public Health Engineering Department, the work of executing the water-supply and drainage schemes should be transferred from the Public Works Branch to the Sanitary Engineering Branch and that the Sanitary Engineering Branch should be reorganized into an independent unit. The Sanitary Engineer will be the head of the reorganized branch and will act as a Superintending Engineer of a Province-wide circle under the control of the Additional Chief Engineer, Public Works Department.

This action has been taken by the Government on the recommendation of the Water-supply and Drainage Committee that a separate Public Health Engineering Department should be constituted and that the entire work of investigation, planning, execution, etc., of all water-supply and

drainage schemes as well as works pertaining to Public Health Engineering in general should be entrusted to the unified control of that Department. [July 29]

Thermal Power for Kurnool

The Government have sanctioned a scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 145.27 lakhs for the installation of a Central Thermal Steam Electric Station at Kurnool with two 5,000 KW generating sets in replacement of the existing oil engine sets, with substations at Dhone, Gooty, Pamidi and Anantapur.

The scheme will cater to the urgent power requirements of some important industries being planned in and around Kurnool which require large blocks of power, and also provide scope for large scale rural development in that area. The Kurnool Thermal Station will eventually get linked with the Tungabhadra Hydro Station and supplement the power developed at the latter during the non-irrigation season.

This scheme along with those already sanctioned and in execution, viz., supply of Mysore power to Ceded districts, Cuddapah Thermal Scheme, Hindupur Scheme and Thermal Schemes of Nandyal and Tadpatri, will meet the power demands of the Ceded districts adequately. [August 17]

Diesel Generating Station for Vijayavada Area

The Government have sanctioned a scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 8.46 lakhs for the immediate installation of a diesel generating station with two 500 KW sets in Vijayavada area to meet the serious power shortage position in the Vijayavada Thermal Electric System, pending the completion of the extension to the Vijayavada Steam Turbine Station which is expected to materialize by early 1951. [July 27]

Peugeot

The Government of Madras have specified the maximum retail price of Peugeot 11.4 H.P. motor car at Rs. 7,627 at main ports of importation plus octroi paid, if any, exclusive of sales tax. [August 2]

Restricted Supply to Low Tension Power Consumers in Madras City

Since taking over the Madras Electric Supply Corporation undertaking, the Government have been permitting electric supply to new domestic consumers, in addition to power consumers, in the area of the undertaking, at the rate of 250 to 300 services every month. To cope with the increasing load, pending completion of the Basin Bridge Power Station extensions, two numbers 2,500 KW transportable turbo-alternator sets have been installed as a temporary measure.

But due to delays in import of the additional machinery and plant and in securing the necessary steel and other construction materials, the completion of the Basin Bridge Power Station extensions has been delayed beyond the scheduled date and the additional plant is now expected to be commissioned early in 1952. The peakload on the Power House of the Madras Electricity System has, in the meanwhile, exceeded the safety limit of the power house capacity and consequently many of the sub-stations and feeders in the system are overloaded.

With a view to bringing down the peakload on the power station and keeping it within the safety limit, and thereby ensuring uninterrupted supply to the City and suburbs, the Government have already authorized the Superintending Engineer, Madras Electricity System, to restrict the supply of electrical energy to all Low Tension Power consumers receiving D.C. supply in the system in such a manner as to preclude them from working their plant during the peakload period of the power station from 5 p.m. to 9 p.m. every day. These restrictions have helped to reduce the peakload on the power station to a certain extent.

But as this relief is not sufficient, it has now become necessary to impose similar restrictions on supplies to L.T. power consumers in the A.C. areas also of the system. The Government have accordingly authorized the Superintending Engineer, Madras Electricity System, to extend the restrictions already imposed on supply to L.T. power consumers in the D.C. areas of the system, to all L.T. power consumers in the A.C. areas of the system, including the areas served by the electrical undertaking receiving bulk supply from the system, after taking into consideration the demand on the power station,

sub-stations or feeders serving the loads in the system.

The Government request the co-operation of all L.T. power consumers and the general public in the area of the Madras Electricity System in complying with the above restrictions necessitated by the overloaded position of the Madras Power Station. [August 9]

Diesel Generating Station at Kakinada

The Government have sanctioned a scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 10.126 lakhs initially rising to

Rs. 14.799 lakhs within five years for installation in the Diesel Engine Electric Power Station at Kakinada of two 175 KW generating sets and two 267 KW generating sets with the necessary transformers, etc., in replacement of the existing two 80 KW sets and one 50 KW set. [July 27]

Acquiring Bellary Municipal Electrical Undertaking

The Government have sanctioned a scheme at Rs. 3.42 lakhs with the consent of the Bellary Municipality for the acquisition of the Municipal Electrical Undertaking at Bellary and for improving the supply of electricity in the area by changing over from D.C. to A.C. etc. [July 25]

Madras Scheme For Rehabilitation Of Displaced Persons From Pakistan

In their order Ms. No. 2286, Public (Elections), dated the 18th July 1949, the Government of Madras have laid down in detail the scheme that they propose to adopt in connection with the rehabilitation of displaced persons from Pakistan. These number little less than 5,000 out of whom about 3,300 persons comprising 695 families are in the three Relief Camps in this Province. The scheme covers the persons in these camps as well as those outside them.

These families of displaced persons will be rehabilitated in Madras City and its suburbs and in selected large Municipal towns in the mofussil. They will be assisted with business loans for settling down in trades for which they are suitable by virtue of their previous experience in Pakistan. They will also be helped by the provision of house-sites and the grant of house loans, if necessary.

In respect of the families residing in the camps, the Government have themselves taken the initiative and collected the relevant particulars to enable them to settle the rehabilitation offer made to each of them. Families residing outside the camps, who require any assistance in regard to their rehabilitation, should apply to the Collector of the district where they are staying, in the form prescribed in Annexure I to the Government order referred to above. The Collectors will inquire into these applications promptly on their receipt and make their recommendations to the Government who

will pass orders in each case on the lines of the scheme adopted in respect of the displaced persons in the Camps.

The scale on which business loans will be granted and the terms and conditions prescribed in this behalf have also been specified in the Government order. The Collectors have been instructed to give all possible assistance in the matter of house and shop accommodation to the displaced persons to whom rehabilitation offers have been made by the Government. But this will take time. The displaced persons are, therefore, advised to make their own arrangements to secure the shop and house accommodation required by them so that they may be in a position to avail themselves immediately of the business loans offered under the scheme.

Arrangements have been made for the publication of the Government order in the three relief camps and copies have also been sent to the Secretary, Refugees Relief Committee, No. 2, Pycrofts Gardens, Haddows Road, Nungambakkam, Cathedral P.O., Madras-6, and the President, Sindhi Hindu Refugee Relief Committee, No. 3, Thambu Chetty Street, George Town, Madras-1, for giving wide publicity to the details of the scheme. Particulars regarding the scheme can be obtained from these Committees, as well as from the Assistant Secretary to the Government of Madras, Public (Elections) Department, Fort St. George, Madras-9. [August 2]

DEPARTMENTAL ACTIVITIES

Irrigation Schemes Sanctioned

During the month of July 1949, the Government sanctioned the following irrigation schemes :—

Visakhapatnam District.—The Tuni or Thandava Reservoir Project, which would comprise the construction of a reservoir on the river of the same name in Golukonda Taluk, which had been considered and dropped several times since 1913, has been revived. After a preliminary examination, the Chief Engineer reported that the project would now cost Rs. 25 lakhs for works or Rs. 32.55 lakhs including direct and indirect charges, that it would bring under irrigation 4,500 acres with two fillings and that an annual additional yield of 2,250 tons of rice could be expected thereby. The Government have ordered its detailed investigation.

West Godavari District.—The scheme for the provision of irrigation facilities to Kanur and other villages by excavating a channel with its head sluice in the connecting wall between the Vijeswaram head and under-sluices of the Dowlaishwaram anicut at an estimated cost of Rs. 7,59,137 for works or Rs. 9,97,200 including direct and indirect charges has also been sanctioned. It is expected to bring under cultivation 3,334 acres and produce an annual additional yield of 1,657 tons of paddy.

At present some commercial crops are being raised in a major portion of the area coming under the scheme. As the soil of this area is naturally fertile and quite suitable for raising paddy crop, the Government have, in view of the present critical food situation, considered it necessary that only paddy crops should be grown in the area to be benefited by the scheme and have accordingly issued an order compelling the ryots to grow only paddy crop in the lands included in the scheme.

Guntur District.—The Government have sanctioned the scheme for the provision of better drainage facilities to the cultivated area bordering the Nallamada drain and Nallamada diversion in the Krishna Western Division, at an estimated cost of Rs. 47,100

for works or Rs. 61,330 including direct and indirect charges. As a result of the execution of the scheme, an annual additional yield of 467 tons of rice is anticipated.

The Government have also sanctioned a scheme for the provision of irrigation facilities for about 572 acres (including the existing ayacut of 136 acres) of dry lands in Singupalem village, Repalle Taluk, at the tail end of Morthotaparra channel by constructing a new head sluice to the channel in the right bank of the Main Bank Canal so as to enable the drawal of extra supplies. The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 47,000 for works or Rs. 61,000 including direct and indirect charges. As a result of the execution of the scheme, an annual additional yield of 218 tons of rice is anticipated.

Cuddapah District.—The restoration of the Kanchalamma tank in Rayachoti Taluk has also been sanctioned. The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 3,00,000 for works or Rs. 3,93,790 including direct and indirect charges. This will bring under

irrigation a new area of 104 acres, yielding about 52 tons of rice annually and also assure supply to the existing ayacut of over 120 acres thereby saving the average remission of Rs. 34 which is being allowed now annually.

Tiruchirappalli District.—The scheme sanctioned in this district during the month is one for the construction of an anicut across the Naopali Vari to augment supplies to Puthur Peria Eri in Kulittalai Taluk, through a new supply channel and increasing the capacity of the Eri by raising its F.T.L. by one foot. The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 65,100 including direct and indirect charges and to bring under irrigation a new area of 70 acres in addition to giving facilities for raising second crop in the existing ayacut of 120 acres and to yield 67 tons of paddy and 17 tons of millet extra annually.

South Arcot District.—The proposal for the excavation of a drain connecting all Odais and leading it into the Kaliveli swamp in Uppuvalur village, South Arcot District, at an estimated cost of Rs. 49,746 including direct and indirect charges has been sanctioned. The scheme is intended to protect 25.74 acres of existing wet and dry lands and 7.94 acres of poramboke lands which get silted up by the silt brought up by the jungle streams. The scheme is expected to yield an additional quantity of about 14 tons of foodgrains per annum.

Work Of Agricultural Department

Reviewing the administration of the Agricultural Department during 1947-48, the Government of Madras have observed that the working of the Department during the year under review was on the whole satisfactory. The Government have stressed that the efficiency of research and the vigour with which the food production programme has to be worked, have to be intensified and that more attention should be paid to propaganda.

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

Grow More Food Campaign.—The Grow More Food work continued to be the chief campaign of the Department. A consolidated five-year plan for food production (1947-48 to 1951-52) aiming at a target of increased production of 5.5 lakhs tons of rice at the end of

1951-52 was inaugurated in the year under review. Most of the schemes are continuations of activities already undertaken by the Department. Of more important new schemes, the scheme for land development by mechanical cultivation by tractors, pump-sets, etc., made considerable headway; the multiplication and distribution of improved seeds continued to be a major item of work. The noteworthy feature in the year was the intensive propaganda carried on for the growing of green manure in paddy lands.

Manures, iron and steel.—The Director of Agriculture continued to have a permanent advance of Rs. 170 lakhs for the purchase and distribution of manures and iron and steel for agricultural purposes. A total quantity of 161,051 tons of groundnut cake was distributed to the ryots during the year

Amenities Provided For Prisoners

In August 1947, the Government issued orders regarding the reclassification of all prisoners, other than political prisoners, into Class I and Class II and the provision of certain amenities to them which did not involve additional expenditure. The Government have since then considered various other proposals made for the improvement of the conditions of prisoners which involve additional expenditure. In their Order No. 2520, Home, dated the 22nd June 1949, the Government directed

(1) that prisoners should be supplied at the rate of one and a half ounce of *boonthikai* per mensem per prisoner for a period of one year in the first instance and the result watched;

(2) that prisoners should be supplied with one ounce of oil per prisoner once a month;

(3) that the existing scale of supply of magazines to prisoners should be

increased to one copy for every 200 prisoners; and

(4) that the following daily newspapers should also be supplied to prisoners at the rate of one copy for every 200 prisoners, newspapers in both the languages being supplied to bi-lingual areas. The selection of the newspaper in Tamil and Telugu should be left to the discretion of the Superintendent of the Jail: Tamil—*Dinamani* or *Dinasari* or *Swadesamitran*; Telugu—*Andhra Patrika* or *Andhra Prabha*; Malayalam—*Mathrubhumi* and Kannada—*Swatantra Bhavatha*.

Children's Home

The Government have certified under the Madras Children Act that Children's Home run by the Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust (Tamil Nadu) at Gandhigram, Chinnalappatti, Mathurai, as a Junior Certified School for Boys and Girls and also as a place of suitable custody for Tamil children under seven years of age.

Administration Report For Jails

The Administration Report for Jails for 1948 shows that there was further increase in the number of admissions to jails from 205,301 in 1947 to 297,419 and also in the daily average population from 19,237.21 to 25,872.60 with a marked increase in the number of adolescents admitted to jails. The daily average number of undertrial prisoners also considerably increased from 4,677.28 to 7,400.16. The increase is due mainly to admission of prisoners for offences committed under the Prohibition Act which was extended to the whole of the Province and to the admission of Hyderabad prisoners who however left before the end of year.

Thirty-six per cent of the convicts in the jails were employed in the jail manufacture of various articles, the value of which amounted in the year to over Rs. 20 lakhs which is more than the value (Rs. 12½ lakhs) of articles manufactured in the year 1947. The increase is attributable to the employment of a large number of convicts.

The following are the important events and notable administrative measures introduced in the jails during the year under review :—

(1) A camp jail at the site of the Tungabhadra Canal Project was opened for the purpose of utilising convict labour on the working of the project for 2,000 prisoners.

(2) The Mental Jail, Cuddalore, was converted into a Central Jail with effect from 30th September 1948 for the reception of Hyderabad prisoners (Razakars) and subsequently detenus.

(3) Sri V. Krishna Menon, Chief Probation Superintendent, was deputed to America to study the working of the probation system in that country.

(4) Sanction was accorded to the supply of chappals to the detenus and their clothing allowance was enhanced.

(5) Separate diet and clothing allowance to children of detenus in jails with their mothers and payment of cooly and cart-hire to detenus for the conveyance of their luggage on release, in addition to the subsistence allowance were sanctioned.

(6) Class II Communist and Muslim League under-trial prisoners were allowed to purchase newspapers at their own cost.

The article on 'Leprosy Relief in Madras Province', published in the Independence Day number of *Madras Information*, was contributed by Sri T. N. Jagadisan.

(7) Sanction was accorded to the appointment of visiting dentists in all important jails.

(8) Oil power pressing industry was introduced in the Central Jails, Bellary, Alipuram, Vellore, Cannanore and Salem.

(9) Tailoring industry was opened in the Penitentiary, Madras.

(10) The Madras Probation of Offenders Act was extended to the South Arcot and Cuddapah districts.

(11) The portrait of Mahatma Gandhi was unveiled in all the jails.

(12) The number of non-official members to Standing Advisory Boards was increased.

(13) Certain concessions granted to prisoners in connection with Independence Day Celebrations on 15th August 1947 were extended on the anniversary of Independence Day on 15th August 1948.

(14) Prisoners were granted amnesty and special remission on the anniversary of Independence Day.

Review Of Public Instruction

Reviewing the administration report of Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency for the year 1947-48, the Government of Madras have observed that the scheme of compulsory elementary education, first introduced in 1945-46, worked satisfactorily and that the aim to bring to school about 140,000 children during the year under review was almost achieved.

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

More enrolment.—There was an all-round increase in the enrolment of pupils and students in schools and colleges in the year under review. In the arts colleges for men and women, the number of enrolment rose from 27,089 and 3,276 in 1946-47 to 30,529 and 3,602 respectively in 1947-48. In professional colleges for men and women, the number rose from 5,188 and 688 in 1946-47 to 5,187 and 768 respectively in 1947-48. In secondary schools for boys and girls, the number rose from 358,595 and 82,830 in 1946-47 to 388,997 and 88,256 respectively in 1947-48. In elementary schools for boys and girls, the number rose from 2,122,698 and 1,333,387 in 1946-47 to 2,259,724 and 1,391,014 in 1947-48. The number of elementary schools rose by 427.

In all standards of elementary schools, there was a steady increase in the number of pupils, girls as well as boys. The number of public institutions intended for Muslims rose to 3,399. The increase in the number of Muslim students and pupils was particularly noticeable in the case of men and women in arts colleges, girls in secondary schools and boys in elementary schools. The number of

Harijan pupils in every stage of instruction increased to a marked degree.

Colleges.—There were 48 arts colleges for men and 8 arts colleges for women, as against 43 and 7 respectively in the last year. The Government Brennen College, Tellicherry, was raised to the first grade. The number of professional colleges remained unaltered.

Basic schools.—As a matter of policy, the gradual conversion of ordinary elementary schools into basic schools was decided on by the Government. In addition to the two basic training schools that were already working under Government, one at Perianaickenpalayam and the other at Vinayaramam, five new basic training schools

were opened at Cuddalore, Palayad, Moodabidri, Kilamoongiladi and Chinnalapatti, the one at the last mentioned place being for women. Two posts of Basic Education Officers, one for Tamil Nad and the other for Andhra Desa, and a post of Junior Deputy Inspector of Schools were sanctioned for work connected with basic education. Seventeen basic schools were organized in the area surrounding the Basic Training Schools in Perianaickenpalayam.

First Language.—In secondary schools, the language of the region concerned was made the first language, instead of English, which had that place thus far; and any one of the languages, such as Hindi, Sanskrit, Arabic, was classified as the second language and English as the third language.

In the matter of opening secondary schools in localities not adequately provided with such schools, grants-in-aid on full net cost basis, apart from equipment grants, were promised by Government. Seventy new secondary schools for boys and six secondary schools for girls were opened. Two middle schools for girls were closed. The abolition of selection for the Secondary School Leaving Certificate Public Examination was ordered.

Training schools.—The number of training schools for masters decreased from 78 to 75, while that of training schools for mistresses rose from 82 to 85.

Settlement Of Worker-Management Disputes

In G.O. Ms. No. 3393, Development, dated 25th June 1949, the Government of Madras have republished the Notifications Nos. L.R. 2 (205) and L.R. 2 (212), dated New Delhi, the 13th June 1949, appointing an Industrial Tribunal, consisting of three members for adjudication of industrial disputes in banking companies and referring to it the disputes between certain banking companies and their workers respectively.

Notification No. L.R. 14 (156) of the Government of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi, dated 22nd June 1949, appointing Mr. V. Balasundaram, an officer of the Madras Provincial

Civil Service, as Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Madras, with effect from the afternoon of 6th June 1949, has been republished in Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 5th July 1949, in G.O. Ms. No. 3447, Development dated 23rd June 1949.

The workers of 14 tanneries in Madhavaram, Chingleput district, suddenly struck work on 18th June 1949 without notice. The dispute has been referred to the Industrial Tribunal I, Madras, for adjudication in G.O. Ms. No. 3631, Development, dated 7th July 1949. The continuance of strikes and lockouts in connection with the industrial

DRASTIC CUT IN PETROL QUOTA

On account of unexpected exchange difficulties, the Government of India have just issued orders for a drastic cut in the petrol quota of this Province for the current quarter and therefore the following measures will be adopted to meet the situation:—

Basic rations.—All ordinary or basic coupons issued to motor cars and motor cycles will be invalid on and from 1st August 1949 unless they are specially endorsed by one of the undermentioned officers:—

Commissioner of Police, Madras.

Deputy Commissioner of Police, Traffic and Licensing, Madras.

Assistant Commissioner of Police, Traffic and Licensing, Madras.

Taluk Head Accountants.

Area Rationing Officers and Regional Transport Officers.

Owners of motor cars and motor cycles are advised to apply to one of the abovementioned officers for endorsement of the basic coupons and to produce before him the certificate of registration of the vehicle in respect of which the coupons have been issued. The officer will take into account basic coupons already used by car owners and will validate coupons to the extent permissible in accordance with the reduced scale.

Supplementary rations.—There will be a rather severe cut in the issue of supplementary rations.

Stage carriages.—Rations will be reduced by 40 per cent and the number of trips of stage carriages will be cut by the concerned Regional Transport Officer. Reversion of gas plant buses to petrol will not be permitted on or after 1st August 1949 in all the districts irrespective of the age of the gas plants, and stage carriages coming on the road for the first time on or after 1st August 1949 will not be allowed petrol whatever may be the wheel base or the length of the route.

Goods vehicles will be allowed petrol in accordance with the following scale:—

Private carriers.—

Non-essential—30 gallons per month.

Essential—50 gallons per month.

Public carriers.—

Non-essential—50 gallons per month.

disputes which were in existence in the tanneries on 7th July 1949, the date of the reference of the said dispute for adjudication, has been published in G.O. Ms. No. 3638, Development Department, dated 7th July 1949.

The Government have enforced the award of the Industrial Tribunal II, Madras, in the dispute between the workers and the management of Messrs. P. Venkatachalam & Co., Indian Condiments Manufacturers, Madras, in G.O. Ms. No. 3432, Development Department, dated 27th June 1949.

The dispute between the workers and the management of the Gramophone Co., Ltd., Madras, has been referred to the Industrial Tribunal I, Madras, for adjudication in G.O. Ms. No. 3562, Development Department, dated 4th July 1949.

The management of the Kaleeswarar Mills, Ltd., Coimbatore, who had declared a lockout on 13th June 1949 consequent on an illegal strike by the workers, have reopened their mills on 4th July 1949 on the advice of the Commissioner of Labour, Madras.

The workers of the Palaniyandavar Mills, Udampet, Coimbatore district, struck work from 7 a.m. to 3.45 p.m. on 5th July 1949 as a protest against the action of the management in not giving work to 42 reelers. The Labour Officer, Coimbatore, brought about a settlement of the dispute.

The workers of the Asher Textiles, Ltd., Tiruppur, Coimbatore district, struck work from 10 a.m. to 6.45 p.m. on 10th July 1949 as a protest against the action of the management in having suspended a worker for refusing to sign the warning notice issued to him.

The dispute between the workers and the management of Sri Rajagopal Transports Bus Service, Tiruchirappalli, has been referred to the Industrial Tribunal, Mathurai, for adjudication in G.O. Ms. No. 3452, Development Department, dated 28th June 1949.

The Government have enforced the award of the Industrial Tribunal, Mathurai, in the dispute between the workers and the management of the 'S' Mark Beedi Factory, Tuticorin, Tirunelveli district, in G.O. Ms. No. 3478, Development Department, dated 29th June 1949.

(For the first fortnight of July 1949)

Essential—70 gallons per month. As in the case of stage carriages, conversion to petrol of vehicles running on producer gas will not be allowed after 1st August 1949 and no new vehicles registered and for which permits are obtained on or after 1st August 1949 will be allowed petrol.

Taxis.—The petrol quota will be reduced by 50 per cent.

Owners of gas plant vehicles are advised not to remove the producer gas plants whatever be the age of the gas plant as it will not be possible to allow petrol at scales higher than those prescribed. If and when the Province's quota is increased, suitable relaxation of the restrictions imposed will be made [July 27]

Outside the Province

The Government of India have directed that ordinary or basic coupons issued to a motor car or motor cycle in a Province or State should not be accepted by dealers outside that Province or State unless they are also countersigned in addition by the Rationing Authority having jurisdiction in that place. The motoring public of this Province are accordingly warned that in case they want to cash their coupons outside this Province it will be necessary for them to get their coupons countersigned in addition by an authority having jurisdiction in the place in which those coupons are to be cashed. [August 3]

Retail Prices of Motor Cars

The Government of Madras have specified the maximum retail prices of motor cars of the following make and type at main ports of importation plus octroi paid, if any, exclusive of sales tax:—

New Ford "Anglia" 10 H.P. Single Entrance Saloon car with P.V.C. trim and 4.50 × 17 (4-Ply) Tyres (5)—Rs. 6,820; New Ford "Prefect" 10 H.P. Double Entrance Saloon car with P.V.C. trim and 5.00 × 16 (4-Ply) Tyres (5)—Rs. 7,730.

[July 5]

Morris

Morris Commercial L.C. Chassis 117" Wheelbase, Rs. 6,010; Morris CWT. Van, Rs. 7,056.

[July 7]

CONTROL ORDERS IN FORCE ON MARCH 15, 1949

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

Central Government Orders

1. THE COTTON TEXTILES (CONTROL) ORDER, 1948

This Order provides for control over the production, distribution and price of cotton textiles, and over distribution and price of raw materials and stores required for cotton textile mills specified in the Schedule to the Order.

2. COTTON TEXTILES (CONTROL OF MOVEMENT) ORDER, 1948

This Order provides for control over the transport by road, rail, air, sea or inland navigation of any cloth, yarn or apparel except under and in accordance with a general permit notified in the Gazette of India by the Textile Commissioner or a special transport permit issued by the Textile Commissioner.

3. MADRAS COTTON (CONTROL) ORDER, 1949

This Order provides for control over contracts relating to sale or purchase of cotton and over sale of cotton to specified persons at specified prices.

4. THE COTTON CLOTH AND YARN (TRANSMISSION BY POST) PROHIBITION ORDER, 1946

According to this Order, no inland postal article containing otherwise than as outside covering, any cloth or yarn shall be received at or despatched from any post office in the Indian Union and no person shall deliver or cause to be delivered any such postal article for transmission by post to any place within or outside British India.

The Textile Commissioner of Bombay or any other officer authorized by him may by general or special Order, exempt any inland postal article or class of inland postal articles from these provisions.

5. THE CINCHONA PRODUCTS CONTROL ORDER, 1945

This Order prescribes the maximum quantity of cinchona products that a person can have under his possession or control at any one time, and controls

the transport of cinchona products from any place in the Province of Madras by sea, land, air or canal to any place in India outside the Province.

6. PAPER CONTROL (PRICES OF BOARD) ORDER, 1944

This Order fixes the retail and wholesale prices of strawboard and millboard and also prescribes certain formalities which manufacturers have to observe in the matter of packing.

7. PAPER (PRICES OF IMPORTED PAPER) CONTROL ORDER, 1944

The retail and wholesale prices of imported paper are fixed in this Order.

8. PAPER CONTROL (DISTRIBUTION) ORDER, 1944

This Order controls the distribution, sale or disposal of paper by manufacturers and importers except in accordance with the instructions of the Central Government and prescribes certain returns which manufacturers and importers of paper have to submit to the Government of India at periodical intervals.

9. PAPER PRICE CONTROL ORDER, 1945

This Order fixes the wholesale and retail prices of Indian made paper and directs all dealers in and manufacturers of paper to exhibit the retail and wholesale prices of paper properly.

10. PAPER CONTROL (ECONOMY) ORDER, 1945

This Order controls the printing and publication of newspapers, magazines, directories, guide books, pamphlets, posters and advertising circulars except under the authority in writing of the Central Government and also imposes certain restrictions on the consumption of paper by printing presses, publishers and manufacturers of account books and stationery articles.

11. PAPER CONTROL (PRODUCTION) ORDER, 1945

This Order is intended to control the manufacture of paper and prescribes

certain conditions which manufacturers have to comply with in the discharge of their functions.

12. THE IRON AND STEEL (CONTROL OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION) ORDER, 1941

This Order controls the acquisition, disposal or export of any iron and steel from the Indian Union except in accordance with the conditions contained or incorporated in a special or general written order of the Iron and Steel Controller of the Central Government. The maximum price of iron and steel will also be fixed by that officer from time to time.

13. THE IRON AND STEEL (SCRAP) CONTROL ORDER, 1943

This Order controls the acquisition and disposal of scrap except under the authority of and in accordance with the conditions contained or incorporated in a written order of the Iron and Steel Controller.

Provincial Government Orders

1. THE MADRAS CLOTH (DEALERS) CONTROL ORDER, 1948

This Order provides for the licensing of all dealers in cloth other than handloom cloth, khadi and powerloom cloth, control over the business activities of the dealers including sales to specified persons.

2. THE MADRAS YARN (DEALERS) CONTROL ORDER, 1948

This Order controls the sale or storage for sale of yarn or carrying on business as a commission agent in yarn or as a dyer in the Province of Madras except under and in accordance with the terms and conditions of a licence granted under this Order by the Collector or any other officer authorized by the Collector to exercise the powers and perform the functions of the licensing authority under this Order.

3. THE MADRAS COTTON LICENSING ORDER, 1949

This Order provides for licensing of all persons who store or deal in cotton or hold cotton in hypothecation or against pledge. It restricts stocks of cotton to be held by mills. The Order is not applicable to persons who hold stocks of cotton not exceeding 24 bales.

4. THE MADRAS CINCHONA PRODUCTS SALES ORDER, 1945

This Order controls the sale of cinchona products supplied by the Superintendent, Central Jail, Coimbatore, except under a licence issued in that behalf by the Revenue Divisional Officer or any other Government officer authorized by the Provincial Government to issue licences under this Order.

5. THE MADRAS CINCHONA BARK CONTROL ORDER, 1945

This Order controls the disposal and transport of cinchona bark except under licences issued in the case of the former by the Collector or any other Government officer authorized by the Provincial Government to issue them and in the case of the latter by the Director, Cinchona Department, Ootacamund.

6. THE CINCHONA PLANTATIONS ORDER, 1945

This Order prescribes return of information regarding cinchona plantations, namely their extents, number of plants and the quantity of bark harvested and sold and the persons to whom it was sold.

7. NEWSPRINT CONTROL (No. 2) ORDER, 1947

This Order prohibits the use of newsprint for any purpose other than the printing of newspapers issued at regular intervals of not more than one month except under an open general permit or a specific permit issued by the Central Government.

8. RESTRICTIONS ON THE MOVEMENT OF PAPER TO PLACES OUTSIDE THE PROVINCE, ETC.

Dealers in paper in the Province who receive paper directly from a mill in India are required to set apart specified quantities of paper as reserve for distribution in accordance with the instructions of the Director of Controlled Commodities. The movement of paper except water-proof paper and boards including strawboards of Indian manufacture to places outside the Province, except under and in accord-

ance with the conditions of a permit issued, by the Director of Controlled Commodities, is also prohibited.

9. THE COLLIERY CONTROL ORDER, 1945

This Order is intended to control the price of different grades of coal and coke, and stipulates that no colliery owner or person acting on behalf of a colliery owner shall sell, agree to sell, or offer to sell coal at a price different from the price fixed in that behalf by the Central Government.

10. THE MADRAS MANURE DEALERS' LICENSING ORDER, 1947

This Order specifies that no person shall carry on business as a dealer in manures in the Province of Madras except under and in accordance with a licence issued in that behalf by the Director of Agriculture who is the licensing authority.

11. MADRAS OILCAKE MOVEMENT CONTROL ORDER, 1943

This Order specifies that no person shall export oilcake except under and in accordance with a permit issued in that behalf by the Director of Agriculture or by any officer authorized by him.

FOOD DEPARTMENT

1. THE MADRAS FOODGRAINS INTENSIVE PROCUREMENT ORDER, 1948

This has come into force from 5th October 1948 in supersession of the intensive procurement notification that was in force till 4th October 1948. It is now in force in all areas of the Province except Madras City. Both paddy and millets have been brought within the scope of this Order. Under this Order producers of foodgrains are required to deliver their surplus produce as determined by the Government to the Collector or his agents within the dates notified by the Collector. The allowances to be given to the producers are also prescribed in this Order.

2. THE MADRAS FOODGRAINS PROCUREMENT ORDER, 1947

The Order applies to the whole of the Province but has been brought into force only in Malabar District. Under this Order the quantity harvested in each holding is at the disposal of the

Collector who, after allowing enough for the consumption and cultivation requirements of the holder, can procure the surplus. The regulations prescribe the rules for procurement.

3. THE ORDER RELATING TO REQUISITIONING OF FOODGRAINS

This Order is intended for the purpose of requisitioning stocks of foodgrains from persons other than producers in the districts in which the Madras Foodgrains (Intensive Procurement) Order, 1948, is in force. Any holder of stocks can be asked to deliver his stocks to a nominee of the Collector at prices fixed by him and failure to so deliver the stocks will entail the seizure and disposal of the stocks.

4. THE MADRAS FOODGRAINS PRICE CONTROL ORDER, 1949

In this Order, village site prices, ex-mill, f.o.r. and whole sale prices of paddy, rice and millets for the Province have been revised for the Kharif year 1948-49. The prices fixed are ceiling

prices and transactions exceeding ceiling prices are illegal.

5. THE MADRAS RATIONING (PREPARATORY MEASURES) ORDER, 1947

The Order enables Government to take the preliminary steps such as enumeration of householders, etc., for the introduction of statutory rationing in any area. In an area where this Order has been extended with a view to the introduction of rationing in that area, Government may authorize any person to collect information and statistics necessary for the rationing of foodstuffs.

Every person, of whom any question is asked by an enquiry officer authorized by the Government in connection with the rationing of foodstuffs, is legally bound to answer such questions. Every person occupying any premises shall allow the numbering officer or enquiry officer such access thereto as may be required for the purpose.

6. THE MADRAS RATIONING ENQUIRY ORDER, 1947.

This Order enables the Government to call for the necessary particulars from establishments in an area where statutory rationing is proposed to be introduced. In an area where this Order has been extended, every person owning or in charge of any establishment in that area shall furnish to the Officer specified by the Government true and correct information relating to such establishment as desires to obtain rationed articles for consumption after the rationing date.

The Madras Rationing (Preparatory Measures) Order, 1947, and the Madras Rationing Enquiry Order, 1947, are in force in the following places:

Anantapur, Adoni, Anakapalle, Aruppukottai, Ambur, Bellary, Bodinayakanur, Bhimilipatnam, Coimbatore, Coonoor, Kozhikode, Cannanore, Cochin, Cuddapah, Cuddalore, Chidambaram, Chingleput, Chittoor, Chicacole, Dharapuram, Dindigul, Devakottai, Erode, Guntakal, Gudiyatham, Hindupur, Hospet, Kasargod, Kurnool, Karur, Kodaikanal, Kancheepuram, Karaikudi, Madras City, Madras Suburban Areas, Mettupalayam, Mangalore, Mathurai, Nandyal, Ootacamund, Pollachi, Palamcottai, Palghat, Pudukkottai Town, Proddatur, Periyakulam, Palni, Rasipuram, Rajapalayam, Salem, Srirangam, Sivakasi, Srivilliputtur, Tirupur, Tirunelveli, Tuticorin, Tellicherry, Tadpatri, Tiruchirappalli, Tiruvallur, Tirupathi, Tirupattur, Tiruvannamalai, Udumalpet, Udipi, Villupuram, Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram, Virudhunagar, Vaniambadi, Vellore and Wallajahpet.

7. THE MADRAS RATIONING ORDER, 1947

This Order regulates the distribution of rationed articles to householders, establishments, retailers and wholesalers. The following list of offences may be published for the information of the public:

- (1) It is illegal to transfer one's ration card to any other person.
- (2) It is illegal to use another person's ration card.
- (3) Defacing or destroying one's ration card is wrong. Further, a new card in place of a lost one can be got only on payment of a fine of two annas.
- (4) Every change in the members of a family owing to death or absence from the household for a period of not

less than 7 days shall be reported to the Rationing Officer, within 10 days in the case of death of a member and within 14 days in the case of absence of a member from the household.

(5) Change of address of cardholders should be reported to the Rationing Officer within 10 days from the date on which the change took place.

(6) Rations should not be drawn for a person who is not in the rationed area.

(7) If a cardholder is leaving the rationed area permanently he should return the ration-card to the Rationing Officer. If a cardholder is leaving the rationed area with his family temporarily for a period of not less than 8 weeks he should surrender the ration card to the Rationing Officer.

(8) Rations should not be drawn for the same person on more than one ration card.

(9) Possession of more than one ration card is an offence.

(10) Rationed articles should not be purchased from an unauthorized dealer and except on a ration card.

(11) A landholder owning lands in a rationed area should intimate the date of harvest of his lands to the Rationing Officer and should obtain a permit from the Rationing Officer either for retaining the produce for his consumption or for transporting the quantity outside the rationed area or for selling the surplus grain with him.

(12) A landholder in a rationed area who imports grain from his lands outside for personal consumption, etc. shall inform the Rationing Officer of the date of arrival of the consignment and the place of storage, and should keep account for the quantity spent.

The Order is in force in the following areas:—

Anantapur, Adoni, Anakapalle, Aruppukottai, Ambur, Bellary, Bodinayakanur, Bheemilipatnam, Coimbatore, Coonoor, Kozhikode, Cannanore, Cochin, Cuddapah, Cuddalore, Chidambaram, Chingleput, Chittoor, Chicacole, Dharapuram, Dindigul, Devakottai, Erode, Guntakal, Gudiyatham, Hindupur, Hospet, Kasargod, Kurnool, Karur, Kodaikanal, Kancheepuram, Karaikudi, Madras City, Madras Suburban Areas, Mettupalayam, Mangalore, Mathurai, Nandyal, Ootacamund, Pollachi, Palamcottah, Palghat, Pudukkottai Town, Proddatur, Periyakulam,

Palni, Rasipuram, Rajapalayam, Salem, Srirangam, Sivakasi, Srivilliputtur, Tirupur, Tirunelveli, Tuticorin, Tellicherry, Tadpatri, Tiruchirappalli, Tiruvallur, Tirupathi, Tirupattur, Tiruvannamalai, Udumalpet, Udipi, Villupuram, Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram, Virudhunagar, Vaniambadi, Vellore and Wallajahpet.

8. THE ESSENTIAL ARTICLES RESTRICTED ACQUISITION ORDER, 1947

This Order is in force throughout the Province. Under this Order no person shall acquire any essential article, viz., rice (including rice in the husk), beaten rice, millets, wheat or rice flour, if by so doing the quantity thereof in his possession or under his control will exceed the normal quantity required for consumption in the household or establishment during a period of one month or such longer period as may be notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette* be declared by the Government. The restrictions do not apply to the acquisition in the ordinary course of his business of any essential article by a person carrying on the business of a producer, dealer, manufacturer, carrier, or warehouseman.

9. THE MADRAS FOOD (RESTRICTIONS ON SERVICE OF MEALS BY CATERING ESTABLISHMENTS) ORDER, 1947

This applies to the whole of the Province. Under this Order no catering establishment shall supply or offer or attempt to supply for consumption and no person shall obtain or consume or attempt to obtain or consume at or in connection with any catering establishment for purposes of any single meal more than three courses. The three courses shall consist of (a) one substantial dish, (b) one subsidiary dish and (c) one sweet dish or (a) two subsidiary dishes and (b) one sweet dish.

10. ORDER RESTRICTING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS TO BE FED AT PARTIES OTHER THAN MARRIAGE PARTIES

This Order is in force throughout the Province of Madras. Under this Order no person shall give or allow to be given or take food at any party at which the number of persons to whom food is served including the person or persons giving the party exceeds thirty. This does not apply to a marriage party or to a party where

one or more of the following are served: Parched gram, nuts, fruits, drinks and biscuits and cakes made of non-cereals.

11. ORDERS RESTRICTING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS TO BE FED AT MARRIAGES

This Order extends throughout the Province of Madras. Under this Order no person shall provide food or cause or allow food to be provided at any marriage party on the marriage day for more than two principal meals or for more than fifty persons at each such meal including the bride, the bridegroom and the relations of either. "Food" does not include drinks or parched gram or nuts or fruits or biscuits and cakes made of non-cereals which can be served to any number of persons without restriction.

12. THE MADRAS FOODGRAINS CONTROL ORDER, 1947

This Order generally controls all dealings including trade in wheat, paddy (rice in the husk), rice (husked), *cholam* (jowar), *cumbu* (bajra), *ragi*, *korra*, maize, rye and bengalgram and its products exceeding 10 maunds by a system of licensing. Except in respect of bengalgram and its products, for the grant of a licence under this Order in respect of other foodgrains one must have been in the foodgrains trade during any period prior to 22nd June 1942, the date on which this Order first came into force. In respect of bengalgram and its products only those who were dealing in them in wholesale quantities on 19th April 1949, the date on which the Madras Foodgrains Control Order was extended to bengalgram and its products, or those who held licences for them during the last control period, are eligible to obtain a licence under this Order.

Every applicant should produce satisfactory evidence to prove that he was in the foodgrains trade during the period prescribed. He should not also have been found guilty at any time of hoarding or blackmarketing offences under the Control Orders or even strongly suspected of having indulged in anti-social activities. Harijans, Co-operative Societies, hand-pounding concerns, ex-akbari contractors, ex-servicemen's associations, etc., are exempted in deserving cases from the above conditions other than that mentioned in the preceding sentence.

13. THE MADRAS WHEAT AND RICE PREPARATION (MOVEMENT CONTROL) ORDER, 1947

This Order controls the movement of preparations of wheat and rice among others from places within this Province to places outside it by a system of permits granted in certain cases and under certain conditions specified in the Order. Permits under this Order are issued by the Commissioner of Civil Supplies, Madras. Limited quantities of the preparations taken by bona fide travellers, quantities transported by charitable institutions like the Red Cross for the use of released prisoners of war are exempted from the operation of this Order.

(Note.—This Order is proposed to be cancelled shortly).

14. THE MADRAS RICE MILLS LICENSING ORDER, 1947

This Order is in force throughout the Province. According to this Order, millers in the Province are required to take out a licence from the Collector of the district concerned and to abide by and carry out the conditions of the licence. For contravention of the provisions of this Order, the Collector may suspend or cancel the licence. The Government may suspend or cancel the licence without assigning reasons.

15. THE ORDER IMPOSING RESTRICTIONS ON THE OUTPUT OF BRAN IN THE MILLING OF WHEAT IN FLOUR MILLS

This Order limits the output of bran to five per cent of the whole wheat. It is of no practical utility or importance in this Province as there are no large mills in it manufacturing in large scale wheat products like *sooji*, *atta*, etc.

16. THE MADRAS FLOUR (USE IN MAKING PASTE OF STARCH) PROHIBITION ORDER, 1947

This Order prohibits the use of flour of foodgrains and tapioca in the making of paste or starch, except where such flour is found unfit for human consumption.

17. THE MADRAS FOODGRAINS (MOVEMENT CONTROL) ORDER, 1947

This Order controls the movement of foodgrains from places within the Province of Madras to places outside it by a system of permits granted in certain cases and under certain

conditions specified in the Order. Permits under the Order are issued by the Commissioner of Civil Supplies, Madras. Small quantities of foodgrains forming part of the luggage of bona fide travellers, grains intended for seed purposes, etc., are exempted from the operation of the Order.

18. THE ORDER REGULATING INTER-DISTRICT MOVEMENT OF FOODGRAINS IN THE PROVINCE

According to this Order movement of foodgrains from one district to another in the Province is not allowed except under a permit granted by the Officer authorized in that behalf.

19. ORDERS REGULATING MOVEMENTS OF FOODGRAINS WITHIN SOME OF THE DISTRICTS IN THE PROVINCE

These Orders control movements of foodgrains from certain places to certain others in some districts in the Province. This control is necessitated for effective procurement or for facilitating orderly distribution of grains in the districts.

20. THE ORDER PROHIBITING THE IMPORT INTO BRITISH COCHIN OF CERTAIN ESSENTIAL ARTICLES WITHOUT PERMIT

This Order now applies to foodgrains only. Permits are granted by the Commissioner of Civil Supplies, Madras and/or the Revenue Divisional Officer, British Cochin.

21. THE ORDER REGULATING THE TRANSPORT OF PADDY AND RICE BY LANDHOLDERS FROM SURPLUS DISTRICTS FOR PERSONAL CONSUMPTION

This Order provides for the import of foodgrains by landholders who reside in a district other than that in which they hold lands. The permits required for the transport under this Order are issued by the Collectors.

22. THE ORDER IMPOSING RESTRICTIONS ON THE MILLING OF PADDY IN RURAL AREAS

The Order is now in force in the surplus taluks of East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Nellore districts, Tanjore district, Chidambaram taluk of South Arcot district, Periyar area of Mathurai district and, in the districts of South Kanara, Tiruchirappalli, Tirunelveli, Malabar and the Nilgiris. Under this Order

rice mills in the abovementioned areas are prohibited from milling any paddy except under the authority of a permit issued by an officer empowered for the purpose.

23. THE ORDER IMPOSING RESTRICTIONS ON THE MILLING OF PADDY IN STATUTORILY RATIONED AREAS

This Order is in force in all the statutorily rationed areas. The millers are prohibited from milling paddy without a permit, etc., from specified authorities and they have to maintain certain accounts.

24. THE MADRAS KEROSENE CONTROL ORDER, 1947

The Madras Kerosene Control Order is in force throughout the Province. Under this Order licences are issued to the wholesale and retail dealers by the Collectors in their respective districts and the City Rationing Officer, Madras, in Madras City. The Collectors and the City Rationing Officer are empowered to fix from time to time, prices at which kerosene may be sold by the wholesale dealers and retail dealers.

No person shall have in his possession a stock exceeding one tin (four gallons) of kerosene at a time. The above restriction shall not apply to institutions, special classes of consumers, Railway companies, the Military, the Corporation of Madras and the employees of importing oil companies who have been given either special permits to purchase kerosene or allowed to buy kerosene direct from the oil companies. Any contravention of the provisions will lead to seizure of stocks.

25. THE MADRAS TAPIOCA (MOVEMENT CONTROL) ORDER, 1948

This Order prohibits the export of tapioca and its products except sago from the districts of Malabar, South Kanara, the Nilgiris and Coimbatore except under and in accordance with a permit issued in that behalf by the Commissioner of Civil Supplies or the Collector concerned. Contravention of this Order will lead to seizure of stocks.

26. CONTROL OVER SALT PRICES

With the concurrence of the Government of India, the Madras Government fixed the maximum ex-factory wholesale prices of salt per imperial maund, excluding charges payable under

Government of India Notification in the Finance Department, No. 3, dated the 29th March 1947, and charges for gunny, in each of the salt producing districts in Madras Province. The prices vary between Re. 0-12-0 and Re. 0-15-0 per imperial maund. With a view to pass on to the consumer the maximum benefit of the remission of the salt duty with effect from 1st April 1947, District Collectors have been empowered to fix the wholesale and retail prices of salt for each consuming area in their respective jurisdictions.

The wholesale price fixed for each consuming area includes the ex-factory price, the actual cost of gunny and transport charges, handling charges and wholesaler's profit of 6½ per cent. The retail price for each consuming area is fixed suitably on the basis of the wholesale price fixed for that area. The wholesale and retail prices have been fixed and notified by the Collectors in their respective District Gazettes.

No producer, wholesaler or retailer should sell salt in any district in the Madras Province at a price exceeding the notified price. Every wholesaler and retailer should exhibit prominently in his place of business a board showing the stock of salt held by him and the price fixed therefor by the District Collector. Failure to comply with any of these instructions renders a dealer punishable in a court of law with imprisonment or with fine or with both. The stocks in respect of which the offence has been committed are also liable to be forfeited.

27. BARLEY

The export of barley outside the Province has been banned.

28. BENGALGRAM AND ITS PRODUCTS

With a view to exercise adequate control over distribution and prices, the Government decided that other controls should also be reimposed over gram and its products in addition to the Madras Foodgrains Movement Control Order extended to gram in November 1948, and have accordingly issued the following notifications:—

(1) Transport of bengalgram and its products from one district to another within the Province is prohibited except under permits issued by the Commissioner of Civil Supplies or the Collector of the exporting district.

(2) Transport of bengalgram and its products in excess of ½ imperial maund through certain villages in Tirunelveli district adjoining Travancore State is prohibited except under permits issued by the Collector of Tirunelveli or by any person authorized by him in this behalf.

(3) All private imports of gram and its products from 19th April 1949 including imports from overseas will be controlled under the provisions of the Madras Control of Distribution and Sales of Imported Gram Order, 1949.

(4) The Madras Flour (use in making paste or starch) Prohibition Order, 1947, has been extended to bengalgram and its products.

(5) The sale prices of bengalgram and its products on Government account previously and hereafter as well as of bengalgram and its products imported on private account on and after 19th April 1949 will be fixed by the Collectors on a statutory basis, under the provisions of the Bengalgram (Price Control) Order, 1949.

(6) The Collectors of districts have been authorized to grant permits to each applicant for transport of bengalgram and its products to other districts within the Province for personal consumption up to a maximum of 15 Madras measures subject to the condition that the gram should have been grown on lands owned by the applicant.

The private stocks held by the merchants out of what was imported by them before 19th April 1949 will not be freezed and their prices will also not be controlled in view of the small stocks now held in the market.

29. ORDER PROHIBITING THE PLYING OF MOTOR VEHICLES DURING NIGHTS

According to this Order, no driver, owner or other person in charge of a motor vehicle for which a public carrier's permit or a private carrier's permit has been granted shall, when such vehicle carries paddy, rice, millets, wheat, bengalgram and its products (excluding products of foodgrains which are used as cattle feed, viz., rice bran, wheat bran, bran and husks of millets, bengalgram and maize) and grounds (shelled and unshelled), drive it or cause it to be driven between the hours of 7 p.m. and 6 a.m. on any road or land notified by the District

Magistrate in the districts and by the Collector of Madras in Madras.

30. PLYING OF BOATS OR OTHER FLOATING VESSELS UP THE RIVER GODAVARI BEYOND POLAVARAM TOWN IN THE WEST GODAVARI DISTRICT

The Government have prohibited the plying of any boat or other floating vessel up the River Godavari beyond Polavaram Town in West Godavari district during night between 7 p.m. and 7 a.m. The plying of the boats or other floating vessels during daytime, i.e., between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m. is per-

missible only after they are checked by the Special Permit Issuing Officer.

31. PLYING OF BOATS OR FLOATING VESSELS ON THE KRISHNA AND TUNGABHADRA RIVERS

The Government have prohibited the plying of any boat or other floating vessels on the Krishna and Tungabhadra Rivers within the limits of Kurnool district between 7 p.m. and 7 a.m. The plying of the boats or other floating vessels during the daytime, i.e., between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m. is permissible only after they are checked by the Special Permit Issuing Officer.

FIRKA DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

1. THE MADRAS KHADI DEVELOPMENT ORDER, 1949

The important provisions of the Order are as follows:

No person should carry on business as a producer or dealer in the Province of Madras except under and in accordance with the terms and conditions of a licence issued to him for the purpose.

No person who is a producer of, or dealer in mill-made yarn or cloth woven out of such mill-made yarn, shall carry on the business of a producer of or dealer in handspun yarn or

khadi. No hawker shall be licensed to deal in handspun yarn or khadi.

The sale price of khadi is fixed at the aggregate of the cost of production of the cloth and 15-5/8 per cent thereof.

No person should weave cloth partly from handspun and partly from mill-made cotton yarn or sell or otherwise dispose of any cloth so woven. No person shall also spin by hand yarn from mill-made cotton slivers or mill-waste cotton, sell or otherwise dispose of any yarn so spun and no producer or dealer shall deal in such yarn.

HOME DEPARTMENT

1. THE COMMERCIALLY IMPORTED TRANSPORT MOTOR VEHICLES CONTROL ORDER, 1945

Under the provisions of this Control Order all transport motor vehicles imported commercially into this Province for civil use are subject to price control and distribution. Transport vehicles with wheel bases below 154 inches and above 193 inches have, however, been exempted recently from the provisions relating to distribution and sale.

The Government specify from time to time the maximum retail price of any class of commercially imported transport motor vehicles and every dealer and sub-dealer should exhibit prominently in his business premises the maximum retail prices in respect of each make and type kept by him for sale.

No person is allowed to sell or transfer any commercially imported trans-

port motor vehicle at a price exceeding the maximum retail price specified by the Government. The dealer or sub-dealer is however permitted to charge in addition to the maximum retail price such items of delivery charges from the premises of the distributor or sub-dealer, as the case may be, and such other charges as may be sanctioned by Government from time to time.

Except in the case of commercially imported transport motor vehicles with wheel base of below 154 inches and above 193 inches, the Provincial Motor Transport Controller allots vehicles by the issue of a sale order in favour of the allottee. On tender of the proper price, the dealer or sub-dealer shall, unless for good and sufficient reason, deliver an unused vehicle of the make, type and wheel base specified in the sale order to the person in whose name the sale order has been issued. No person who has purchased a vehicle on a sale

order issued by the Provincial Motor Transport Controller can sell, offer to sell or otherwise dispose of such vehicle without the permission of the Provincial Motor Transport Controller, who will issue a transfer order in the prescribed form.

2. CIVIL MOTOR CARS CONTROL ORDER, 1947

This Control Order applies to unused motor cars. The Government notify the maximum retail price of all unused cars imported into this Province. As in the case of commercially imported transport motor vehicles, every dealer and sub-dealer should exhibit prominently in his business premises the maximum retail price in respect of each type and make of controlled motor car kept by him for sale.

No car should be sold at a price exceeding the maximum retail price so notified by Government. The dealer or sub-dealer may charge in addition to the notified maximum retail price, such items of delivery charges as may be sanctioned by the Government from time to time in respect of the removal of the car from the premises of the distributor to the premises of the dealer or sub-dealer.

The Provincial Motor Transport Controller has power to reserve 20 per cent of the total number of cars imported into the Province for allotment to essential users. No person who has purchased a car on a permit issued by the Provincial Motor Transport Controller can sell or transfer that car without the permission of the Provincial Motor Transport Controller.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT

1. CONTROL OF ADMISSION INTO INDIA OF PERSONS FROM PAKISTAN—INFLUX FROM PAKISTAN (CONTROL) ORDINANCE, 1948

According to this Ordinance, no person shall enter India from any place in Pakistan whether directly or indirectly unless—

- he is in possession of a permit, or
- being a person not domiciled in India or Pakistan, he is in possession of a valid passport as required by the Indian Passport Act, 1920, or
- he is exempted from the requirement of being in possession of

a permit by or in accordance with the rules made under this Ordinance.

2. THE MADRAS BUILDINGS (LEASE AND RENT CONTROL) ACT, 1946

This Act seeks to regulate the letting of residential and non-residential buildings and to control the rents for

such buildings and to prevent unreasonable eviction of tenants therefrom in the Province of Madras, and applies to the City of Madras, all Municipalities within the Province, and such other areas as may be notified in the Gazette by the Provincial Government from time to time.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

1. ELECTRICITY RESTRICTION AND CONTROL ORDER

This Order restricts the supply or increase in the supply of electrical energy if it requires provision of fresh installation or additions to or alterations of work already installed as also reconnections of such supplies except with the permission of the Provincial Government.

2. CEMENT CONTROL ORDER

This Order controls the price as well as the sale of cement. The sale should

only be by persons who have been authorized to do so by an Honorary Cement Controller to the Government of Madras or by a person authorized by such Controller, and only to those who have obtained a permit from an Honorary Cement Controller to the Government of Madras or from a person authorized by such Controller and that too only the quantity specified in the permit.

CORRUPTION CHARGES AGAINST GOVERNMENT SERVANTS

During the month of March 1949, corruption among Government servants was brought to notice against 270 persons including those against whom proceedings were pending at the end of the previous month. Of these, 14 were let off as charges against them were not proved and proceedings against 227 were pending at the end of the month. Corruption was successfully detected in the case of the remaining 29 persons and they were suitably punished.

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

S. Venkatarama Ayyar, Acting Sub-Registrar of Alanganallur, Mathurai District (Dismissed); Narasimhulu, Head Constable, Kurnool District (Dismissed); Venkatappa and Sk. Ismail, Constables, Kurnool District (Dismissed); R. C. Harrington, Jamedar, Special Armed Police Unit, Bellary (Dismissed); Ranga Rao, Lance-Naik, Special Armed Police Unit, Bellary (Dismissed); Subbiah, Hanumanthu, Subba Rao, G. Ramulu, Isaac and Subramania Raju, Constables, Special Armed Police Unit, Bellary (Dismissed); P. Ponnuswamy Naik, Special Armed Police Unit, Palni (Dismissed from

service); K. Sabapathy and M. A. Natarajan, Constables, Special Armed Police Unit, Palni (Discharged from service); A. R. Papa Sahib, Officiating Inspector of Police, Tirunelveli District (Pay reduced); Narayanan, Constable, Tiruchirappalli District (Awarded a black mark); Abdul Gaffoor, Peon, Rationing Office, Bellary (Discharged from service); M. Perumalayya, U.D. Clerk, Revenue Department and formerly Textile Control Officer, East Godavari District (Removed from service); P. V. Subbiah, Ex-Revenue Inspector, Manikandam Firka (Increment stopped for one year); T. P. Paili, Temporary Chairman, Wynaad Colonization Scheme (Discharged from service); G. Subbarayulu, Stationary Sub-Magistrate, Nandigama, Krishna District (Dismissed); V. V. Ranga Rao, Store-clerk, Agricultural Department (Dismissed); V. Srinivasan, Store-clerk, Agricultural Department, (Discharged from service); S.D. Natesan, Watchman, Agricultural Department (Discharged from service); Khaja Hussain and Hanumanthu, Prohibition Guards, Bellary Circle (Removed from service); T. Raman Nayar, Clerk, District Munsif's Court, Payyoli (Compulsorily retired); C. N. Narayanaswami, Supervisor, Electricity Department (Dismissed).

During the month of April, 1949, corruption among Government servants was brought to notice against 261 persons including those against whom proceedings were pending at the end of the previous month. Of these 10 were let off as charges against them were not proved, and proceedings against 240 were pending at the end of the month. Corruption was successfully detected in the case of the remaining 11 persons and they were suitably punished. The names and designation of those persons and the punishment awarded to them are as follows:—

K. Venkataramanappa, peon, Sub-Registry Office, Dharmavaram (Anantapur District) (Pay reduced); Pakkiam, Assistant Law Instructor, Central Recruits' School, Tiruchirappalli (Dismissed); S. Appalaramaiah, Head Constable, Visakhapatnam North District and Velayudhan, Head Constable, Malabar District (Dismissed); W. Ramachandra Rao, Sub-Inspector, Kurnool District (Pay reduced for a period of two years with cumulative effect); Thangaraj, Officiating Head Constable, North Arcot District (Probation ceased and pay reduced for two years); Nachimuthu and Marudhachalam, Constables, Coimbatore District (Pay reduced for a period of two years); K. Unnikrishna Nair, Retired and re-employed Town Surveyor, Taluk Office, North Madras (Dismissed); K. Gopalakrishna Shetty, Checking Inspector, Rationing Office, Kasargod (Dismissed); L. N. Sarma, Assistant Engineer, Highways Department (Reverted as Supervisor).

Exemption from the Shops and Establishments Act

The Government of Madras have exempted all shops in the Province from the provisions of Section 11 (1) of the Madras Shops and Establishments Act, 1947, subject to the condition that the said exemption shall apply only so far as the receiving of goods into the shops is concerned.

NOTE—Section 11 (1).—Every shop shall remain entirely closed on one day of the week which day shall be specified by the shopkeeper in a notice prominently exhibited in a conspicuous place in the shop; and the day so specified shall not be altered by the shopkeeper more often than once in three months.

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"WE SEEK TO SERVE AND NOT TO COMPETE"

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THREE-PRONGED DRIVE IN FIGHT TO BRIDGE FOOD DEFICITS

EFFICIENT FARMING: IMPROVED SEEDS: BETTER MANURES

Premier appeals for all-out efforts in "Agricultural Offensive"

The fight for food is on. Grim though the struggle promises to be, the task ahead of us is not beyond the scope of human endeavour. The task of making India self-sufficient in food by 1951 is difficult, but not impossible.

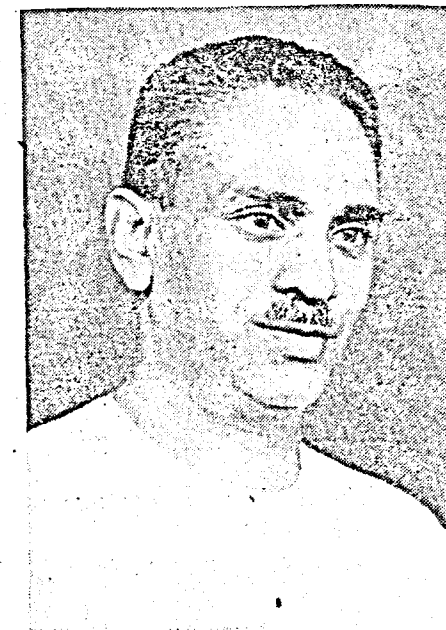
In the wake of our newly-won freedom, we have to tackle this crisis of food deficit. If we fail at this juncture, we will have no one but ourselves to blame.

Pandit Nehru's broadcast has spot-lighted the basic features of the problem. Our present food deficit is only ten per cent, but we have to produce at least fifteen per cent more to build up reserves and allow for the population increase; so far we have been relying on imports from abroad to the value of 120 crores of rupees per year to bridge the gap, but we can no longer afford this costly drain on our financial resources. Hence, food imports will be stopped from 1951.

What then must we do to increase food production and attain self-sufficiency? Let me outline Government's role in the fight for food. It will be a three-pronged attack: efficient farming, improved seeds and better manures. Tractors will help to break up for cultivation about 120,000 acres of waste lands by 1951, and ryots will have the use of oil-engine and electric pump-sets for efficient irrigation. About 25,000 acres of sloping land will be saved from erosion by contour-bunding.

Seeds and Manures

The Agricultural Department has developed improved strains of seeds which give 10 to 15 per cent increased yields. Seed farms will supply the new paddy varieties to 15 lakhs of acres. Similarly, better types of cholam, ragi, tenai and cumbu seeds will be distributed to 8.5 lakhs of acres. The



new seeds may increase the yield of rice by 80,000 tons, and millets by 25,000 tons.

Ryots will be helped to green-manure their fields by distribution of green manure seeds. The increase in yield is calculated at 62,000 tons of rice. Chemical manures like sulphates and phosphates will likewise help to produce an additional two lakhs of tons. About 90,000 tons of compost manure will be manufactured in the villages out of vegetable and farm waste.

So, better farming, better seeds and better manures are the three lines of attack the Government will pursue in the fight for food. In addition to these, the Government expect about another one lakh tons of foodgrains by the end of 1951, as a result of the improvement of tanks and well-sinking in this Province. The major Public Works Department projects under contemplation by the

Government are long-term measures. It is thus expected to produce seven lakhs tons of additional food by 1951.

Role of Ryots

In war, even specialized units, like tank divisions, bomber commands or supply corps rely in the final reckoning on the backbone of the Army—the infantryman. Even so, all Governmental measures in the agricultural offensive depend mainly on the land army soldier—the ryot. If we win this war, his efforts will form the keystone in the arch of triumph. He has to make shrewd decisions on appraisal of farm potential and consideration of crop rotation. He has to subordinate the question of monetary return to the prime need for maximum output. It is his dogged, persistent work to coax an extra ear of grain, a spare blade of grass out of the stubborn soil that will feed the nation.

While Government will be ever ready to offer any assistance that may be needed, every agency, official or unofficial, must help to bring home to the ryot his vital role in the national stage and explain the nature of State facilities available to him.

Vegetable Gardens

What about the city-dwellers, residents of urban areas? In a national emergency, the civilian engaged in war effort is as important as the soldier in the front line. Similarly, in the food fight, while some of us may be directly interested as producers and a few as distributors, all of us are affected as consumers. Out of this moral obligation arises a set of duties which will equally help to tide over the crisis.

Firstly, we must learn to curtail our requirements of the food to which we are accustomed. If we would but lessen our use of rice and wheat, and take to fare like sweet potatoes, tapioca, bananas and other foods which are not in such short supply, we will not only be helping to fight the food scarcity, but also be enriching our diet by making it balanced and nourished. Most of these could be easily grown on a small scale in the backyard of every house.

But city-dwellers can do even more; they can grow vegetables, thereby providing an abundant supply of food of great nutritional value. The impact of national emergency should make us realize that vegetable gardens are more valuable than flowery bowers, and that vacant lots in compounds should be

green with vegetation, as salutary examples of practical patriotism. Again, Government aid and advice is available to the good citizen: In Madras City there is a Vegetable Seed Store in Mount Road. Special Agricultural Demonstrators inspect sites, offer advice and supply seeds, manures and pesticides. In the mofussil Agricultural Demonstrators are at the service of any prospective vegetable-garden grower.

High Morale

Let me, therefore, repeat: We can and we will solve this food scarcity problem. But it requires concerted action, social conscience and a high morale. Madras has already set a proud example by topping the list of Provinces in procurement of rice and other Kharif grains. With pride in this achievement I appeal to every citizen of the Province to do not his bit but his best to help the Government overcome the food crisis. In the vanguard of the political struggle we fought for national independence, let us all join together in the fight to regain national prosperity!

Let me in conclusion appeal to all non-official organizations and Congress

organizations in particular to respond to the call of the hour and play a large part in stepping up food production by giving it the first place in their constructive programme of work. "Produce or perish" should be their slogan.

Wattle Plantation in the Nilgiris

The Government of Madras have sanctioned, at a total estimated cost of Rs. 11.05 lakhs, a scheme for the plantation of wattle over an area of about 6,000 acres, at about 600 acres every year on a 10-year rotation, in as many places on the Nilgiris as possible, not exceeding 250 acres in each locality. The entire area of 6,000 acres is likely to yield about 30,000 tons of wattle bark after ten years of its plantation and expected to fetch a revenue of Rs. 24 lakhs.

This action has been taken by the Government on the suggestion made by the Government of India that it would be expedient to arrange for the increased plantation of wattle in this Province under departmental management, as with the cessation of trade relations with South Africa, the South African wattle, on which the Indian tanning industry very largely depended, has become non-available.

Vice-Admiral W. E. Parry, C. B., R.I.N.

Vice-Admiral W. E. Parry, C.B., R.I.N. (cover page picture) is now Commander-in-Chief of the Royal Indian Navy. But his link with the Indian Navy can be dated back to July 5, 1948, when the 7,030-ton cruiser H.M.S. *Achilles* was formally handed over to the R.I.N. at a historic ceremony at Chatham. On transfer the ship was renamed H.M.I.S. *Delhi*, India's first cruiser.

The great part played by this cruiser in the famous River Plate battle during World War II is legendary. Against Germany's crack battleship *Graf Spee*, *Achilles* along with her sister ships *Ajax* and *Exeter* made history. Though faced with a superior enemy, the cruiser, keeping up a relentless pounding with her smaller guns, drove the German battleship to seek refuge in a neutral port, where it met with an ignominious end by self-destruction, scuttling itself.

The *Achilles* was commanded at the time of the famous action by Admiral (then Captain) Parry. The ship's motto, appropriately enough, is *Fortiter in re*, which means 'Strong in action.'

OIL INDUSTRIES

Sri Sitarama Reddi Underlines Need For Technological Research Into New Methods

"Madras has a proud place in the production of oilseeds in India. In view of the large output of oilseeds and oils in our Presidency, it was felt necessary that there should be an institution which will help to study the various problems relating to the production and processing of oils and help the industry and people of our Province," declared the Hon'ble Sri Sitarama Reddi, Minister for Labour, on the occasion of the foundation stone laying ceremony of the Oil Technology Institute, Anantapur.

Text of Speech

Today we are launching on a new project which, I hope, will partly realize the economic advancement of our Province. The institution which is being established here will be able to cater not only to the solution of the problems of oil industry in Rayalaseema but our Province as a whole. Perhaps it is the first of its kind undertaken by a Provincial Government or State in India.

The need for technological study and research has been recognized all over the world and special attention has been paid for several decades in every part of the world to this aspect of the country's economy. After the attainment of Independence, the Government of India has been devoting very great care and attention to the field of scientific research and technological development as is evidenced by the activities of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and the establishment of various National Laboratories and Technological Institutions. The Government of India, under the leadership of Pandit Nehru, has spared no effort to allocate generously funds needed for this purpose.

When these institutions which are in the course of construction in the various parts of India, have begun to function, India will be equipped with laboratories, pilot plants and research workers who can be compared favourably with some of the advanced countries of the world. Madras has been fortunate in that it will have two important national institutions, the Leather Technology Institute and the Electro-Chemical Institute, which have been approved for location in the Madras Presidency and foundation stones for the two institutions were laid by Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherji and Pandit Nehru respectively.

Madras has a proud place in the production of oilseeds in India. Groundnut which today occupies a dominant place in the supply of fats to the people of the world, is grown in very large quantities in Madras Province. About four million acres is under groundnut in our Province and Rayalaseema has nearly 17 lakhs of acres of the total. Other important oil resources are copra, gingelly, cotton seed, castor and a few others. In view of the large output of oilseeds and oils in our Presidency, it was felt necessary that there should be an institution which will help to study the various problems relating to the production and processing of oils and help the industry and people of our Province.

Uses of Oils

The present uses in India of most the oils from oilseeds are well known. For instance, the bulk of groundnut, gingelly and coconut oils produced is consumed for cooking and other edible purposes—groundnut oil either as such or as vanaspathi. Coconut oil is also used in bulk in soap manufacture. Castor oil is used in this country for medicinal purposes, as an industrial lubricant and for lighting purposes and to some extent in the manufacture of turkey red oil used in textile dyeing.

Safflower oil, otherwise known as *kusuma* oil, is largely used for culinary purposes, as an adulterant of ghee and gingelly oil. Mowrah fat is used mainly in the soap manufacture. Tobacco seed oil is used in paints and varnishes, and soap making. Neem or vep oil besides being used for medicinal purposes, is used in the manufacture of medicated soaps.

Many oils are capable of being used for industrial purposes after treating them chemically or otherwise or after converting them into different

materials. Though, at the present moment the edible oils are mainly required for food purposes, it may not be long before these oils will be found surplus after meeting the food requirements of our country and abroad, due to the competition from other parts of the world. It would, therefore, be necessary to study in advance the future possibilities of economic utilization of these oils in other fields.

For instance, castor oil can be converted into dehydrated castor oil and can be used as a drying oil in paints and varnishes. Similarly, safflower (*kusuma*) oil can be used as a drying oil in paints and varnishes more profitably than for edible or burning purposes. The Government of Madras conducted research into the uses of *kusuma* oil for the paint industry and have already issued a Press communique about the results of their study. Coconut oil can be used after preparing the fatty acids from it in the manufacture of detergents and wetting agents. It is, therefore, obvious that our oilseeds and the oils therefrom can be used by converting them into products of industrial application, wherever possible.

Cottonseed Oil

It is estimated that our Province produces in normal crop years roughly about 250,000 tons of cottonseed annually (average of 1940-41 to 1944-45). The seed is at present used directly for cattle feeding, though it is fairly well established that the cattle do not need all the oil in the seed for body building. In fact, a large part of the fat in the cottonseed is thrown out by the animal unassimilated. And the oil cake from cottonseed is more nutritious for the animal than the whole seed, as it contains less oil (but sufficient for the good growth of the animal) and more than double the amount of protein than is present in the whole cottonseed.

Therefore, in all Western countries where the seed is produced in quantity, it is crushed for the oil. In America, over 80 per cent of the seed produced is crushed and good edible cottonseed oil and other valuable by-products

worth several hundred million dollars are produced annually. The same can and should be done in our country also.

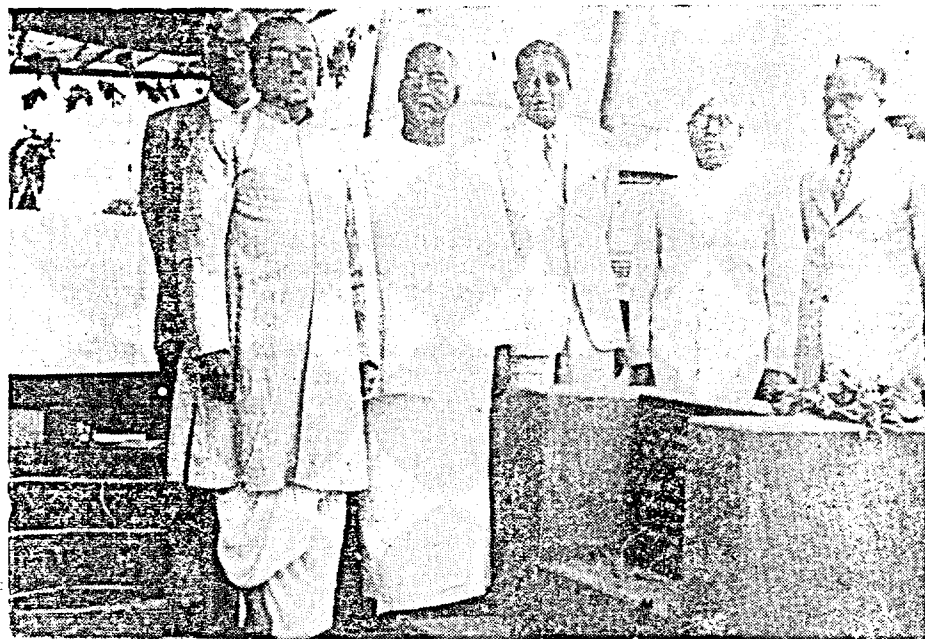
Even if three-quarters of the cotton-seed produced in our Province is crushed efficiently, it is estimated that about 28,000 tons of oil valued at nearly four crores of rupees can be produced annually in addition to the valuable bye-products. However, it is desirable to investigate the problem in detail and obtain technical and other data on the various aspects and operations of the cotton seed milling industry, at the Oil Technological Institute to be established here.

Better Yields

The present condition of oilseed milling in our Province cannot be said to be efficient by any means. While in the industrially more advanced countries, particularly in America, only between 4—5 per cent oil (by weight of cake) is left in the cake of any oilseed, in our country 7—10 per cent (or even more) oil (by weight of cake) is left in the cake depending upon the oilseed, when crushed by expellers and even higher percentages of oil are left in the cake when crushed by rotary power mills or country *ghannies*.

By the introduction of modern and efficient methods of oil milling, both the yield and quality of oils from the oilseeds will be considerably improved. Taking the examples of groundnut, copra and castor seed milling the following increase in the yields of oil can be anticipated. If the present estimated qualities of these three oilseeds are crushed by efficient methods using quality expellers, a total quantity of about 52,000 tons more of the oils valued at about eight crores of rupees can be produced. By using solvent extraction methods instead, a total quantity of about 66,000 tons of these oils valued at about ten crores of rupees can be produced. These examples are given just to illustrate how much behindhand our methods of oil milling are and what could be achieved by improving these methods.

In suggesting that the present oil milling industry should be improved on the efficient modern lines indicated above, it does not follow that the present milling by *ghannies* should be given up altogether. As there is a preference by a section of people for oils made by *ghannies* and as the latter have a useful part to play in the village economy and the development



Sri Seetharama Reddy, Minister for Revenue, and Sri Perumalswami Reddy, Minister for Industries, at the foundation-stone laying ceremony of the Oil Technology Institute at Anantapur

of cottage industries, they can exist along with the expeller milling. Even in these cases, the oil cake obtained in the milling by *ghannies* can be collected at a central place and oil can be taken out from it by other more efficient methods particularly by the modern solvent extraction process.

It may also be felt in some quarters that since the oil cakes produced in efficient milling operations do not have the same amount of oil but much less, the cakes may not be as nutritious for animal feed as the other cakes containing more oil. In this connection, it may be pointed out that feeding experiments conducted and feeding practices followed in the more advanced Western countries where cattle wealth is preserved better than our own, revealed that for the nutrition of the animal, only very small quantities of certain unsaturated fats will adequately meet the fat requirements of the animal. Again, in the case of oil cakes like castor cake and tobacco seed cake which are unsuitable for animal feed but which are used as fertilisers for soil, the less their oil content, the better they are assimilated by the soil.

Storage Problems

It is well known that oilseeds and crude or refined vegetable oils when stored under condition of excessive moisture and heat, deteriorate rapidly

in quality. Naturally, if oilseeds are stored carelessly for any length of time, the oil in them increases in its free fatty acid content and becomes even rancid sometimes. If the crude oils are similarly stored, without proper care, they also increase in free fatty acids and get rancid which is hard to remove.

Oilseeds or oils stored under such conditions are not conducive to good health if they are consumed as such, and will give heavy refining losses in the process of purification involving in value huge amounts of money. Another important aspect of this question is the bad name and discount in trade our oilseeds and crude oils will have when these are exported abroad and the resulting adverse effect it will have on the export trade of our oilseeds and oils.

However, the quality of the seeds and oils can be prevented from deteriorating if they are stored under proper conditions of moisture, temperature and other factors. Similarly, by adding very small amounts of certain materials called anti-oxidants, the crude or the refined oils can be prevented for a longer time from deteriorating in quality on keeping. A lot of work has been done already on the storage of oilseeds and preservation of oils elsewhere but a lot more has yet to be done, particularly with special reference to the conditions prevalent in our part of the country.

DEVELOPMENT OF RAYALASEEMA

I must not miss this opportunity to reiterate that the Government of Madras remain firmly resolved to take all necessary measures to redeem the economic backwardness of Rayalaseema as expeditiously as possible. Rayalaseema is our granary of oilseeds, particularly groundnut and castor. To my mind, it is in the industrial, more than in the purely agricultural sphere, that the chances of speedy development of Rayalaseema seem brightest.

I would therefore appeal to the Rayalaseema Development Board that is now being constituted in replacement of the old Ceded Districts Economic Development Board, to concentrate its attention on the industrial development of oilseeds and minerals which [the Rayalaseema tracts so richly abound in. For my part, I have no hesitation in giving the assurance that all schemes for the industrial development of Rayalaseema will receive our most earnest consideration.

C. PERUMALSWAMI REDDI,
Minister for Industries

Processing Methods

In the field of refining of oils also our oil processing industry is behindhand. The continuous centrifugal refining resulting in the saving of 15—40 per cent of the refining losses involved in the conventional kettle method and, therefore, so widely adopted in America has materially improved the economics of the refining process. Not a single plant in India is known to have yet adopted this continuous process now in use for nearly 15 years in the U.S.A.

Further, there are material improvements in the field of continuous processes of bleaching, hardening, and deodorising being put into effect in the U.S.A. and U.K. The margarine (artificial butter) industry in the West, though similar in principle to vanaspati industry in our country, is yet so different in that the product is made much more nutritious by the incorporation of much needed vitamins and butter flavour to improve the taste. Therefore, the margarine industry has established itself firmly in the West. The vanaspati industry, if it is to serve the purpose of supplying a nutritious food supplement to the

diet of the average Indian, has to be considerably improved in quality and be subject to strict control methods of the laboratory.

A few well-known fatty acids are contained abundantly in the common oils and fats. These fatty acids have a very wide range of industrial application and are, therefore, manufactured from the cheaper grades of oils in enormous quantities elsewhere. The usual method of manufacture is the splitting of fats into their components by well-known processes and then distilling the mixture for separation of individual fatty acids. I understand that we have not yet taken advantage of this processing in this Province or in other parts of the country.

Appeal to Industry

The Technological Institute will have several economic problems to tackle. The progress of the work of the Institute will depend upon the co-operation that it receives from the industry and the public and the zeal with which those that are in charge of the Institution take to the work. It is for the industry to take full advantage of the Institute and I am sure the various

enlightened industrialists connected with the oil industry will appreciate this measure of technical help rendered by the Government in the service of industry.

It is well known that industry itself establishes such institutions and conducts elaborate research. It is now up to industry to come forward with their own quota of financial contribution to develop the Institution from strength to strength. Research is a difficult and arduous job which may not always yield immediate benefits. But we should all bear in mind that some of the marvellous results and benefits achieved in industry have been the result of patient and long-drawn research.

I am indeed grateful for the opportunity that I have had to associate myself with the function by having the privilege of laying the foundation stone of an Institute which I pray may be the symbol of steady progress for the economic development of Rayalaseema.

Price of Sugarcane

At a conference of the representatives of the South Indian Sugarcane Growers' Association and the representatives of the Deccan Sugar and Abkari Co., Ltd., Pugalur, convened by the Hon'ble Minister for Agriculture on August 25, 1949, it was agreed that the price payable for cane supplied to the Pugalur factory during the period July to October 1949 (Pugalur Special Season), should be Rs. 42 per ton on delivery and that the balance payable as per schedule of prices of the Company notified on May 6, 1949, should be paid by the company at the end of this season. This agreement would also apply to the cane already delivered during this season.

The Government have accepted these arrangements between the parties.

[August 31]

Wynaad Colonisation

The Government of Madras have removed, under certain conditions, the ban imposed during September 1948, on the admission of fresh colonists in the Wynaad Colonisation Scheme and permitted the settling thereon of the ex-servicemen and others, including the lower middle-class people.

MINERAL WEALTH

Resources Are Traced Systematically, Exploitation Will Follow Investigation

Radio Talk by Sri C. Perumalswami Reddiar, Minister for Industries

Madras Province is rich in mineral deposits like Apatite, Bauxite, Chromite, Lignite, Coal, Gypsum, Iron ore, Limestone, Magnesite, Strontium, Mica, Asbestos, Graphite, Barytes, Corundum. Systematic field-work by the Geological Survey of India gives the nature and extent of such deposits. These minerals can be put to a variety of industrial uses, but such exploitation must necessarily await detailed technological investigation.

Text of Broadcast

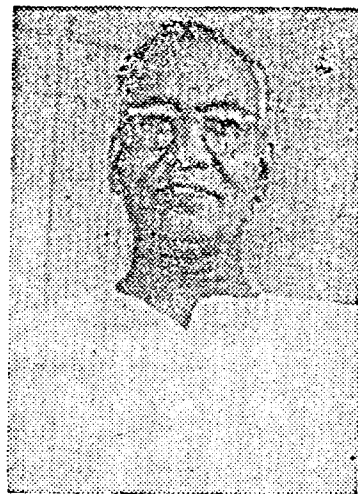
Minerals play a vital role in the development of industries. They form the chief sources of raw materials for modern industry, especially for those branches of the industry such as the metallurgical and heavy chemical industries on which all other industries are based.

The concurrence of a number of important minerals in our Province has been known from time immemorial. But it was not until about a decade ago that the work of surveying these deposits was taken in hand in right earnest. The Government previously ruling our country was not interested in surveying any of the mineral deposits, except those which could be profitably exported out of this country to feed the industries in the United Kingdom. Even this limited survey was conducted by and on behalf of European firms which were interested in their exploitation.

It is only during the period which followed the assumption of office by the first Congress Ministry that all the known data of the nature and extent of the various mineral deposits occurring in this Province have been collected. The constitution of a separate Circle of the Geological Survey Department for this Province is responsible for the collection of a large volume of accurate information within such a short time.

I shall now give you the proved resources of minerals in this Province as at present.

We have in Sitarampuram, Visakhapatnam District, Apatite, a mineral which is the chief primary source of phosphorus. In Tiruchirappalli District, we have in abundance Phosphatic Nodules which come under the same



group as 'Apatite' and are useful for the manufacture of various high grade phosphatic chemicals. The Shevroy Hills contain rich deposits of Bauxite. Chromite is available in Sittampundi, Salem District. Good deposits also occur in the Kondapalli Hills of Krishna District.

Lignite or Brown Coal has been discovered in Neyveli, South Arcot District. Coal occurs in Lingala—Totapalle area, Godavari Valley. Gypsum is available in large quantities in Tiruchirappalli District. Iron ore occurs in Salem, Tiruchirappalli and Kurnool Districts and in Sandur. Limestone occurs in Tirunelveli, Mathurai, Tiruchirappalli and Salem Districts. Magnesite is available in Salem District. Strontium minerals occur in Tiruchirappalli District.

These particulars relate to mineral deposits which have been quantitatively surveyed, but they occur in other places also. For example, Asbestos deposits are known to occur in Salem and Coimbatore Districts. Fairly large

deposits of limestone occur in Coimbatore, Guntur and Kurnool Districts and smaller deposits in Ramnad, Krishna and Visakhapatnam Districts. Chromite deposits also occur in the Kondapalli Hills in Krishna District. Lignite deposits occur in Malabar, South Kanara and Tanjore Districts, in addition to South Arcot where the deposits have been surveyed quantitatively. Garnet deposits occur in Nellore, Salem and Tirunelveli Districts. Graphite deposits are being exploited in the East and West Godavari Districts. Large deposits of Gypsum are known to occur in Nellore District.

Some of the other minerals which are known to occur in the Province are being mined. For instance, Mica, Manganese ore, Steatite or Soapstone, Barytes, Corundum are all minerals which are already being mined for use in industry or for export. There are also certain other minerals whose occurrence in this Province is known, but which are neither mined nor have been surveyed quantitatively. Such is the occurrence of gold in parts of Chittoor District adjoining the Kolar Gold Fields in Mysore and in Wynaad in Malabar District.

Industrial Uses

Minerals may be classified into three broad groups according to their industrial uses, viz., (1) basic industries, (2) building materials and consumer goods manufacturing industries and (3) non-essential industries. The first group, viz., basic industries, includes fuel, metallurgical, machine building, refractories, abrasives, heavy chemicals and fertiliser manufacturing industries. The second group comprises manufacture of cement, bricks, tiles, glass, paper, leather, textiles, sugar, soap, oil milling and other essential food industries. The manufacture of toilet goods, etc., comes under the third group.

The minerals falling under the first group are Apatite, Phosphatic Nodules, Asbestos, Bauxite, Chromite, Lignite or Brown Coal, Coal, Garnet, Graphite,

Gypsum, Iron ore, Limestone, Magnesite, Barytes, Steatite or Soapstone, China Clay, Quartz, Slatestone and Manganese ore. It will be observed that while certain minerals can be used for one or another of the three groups of industries, certain other minerals can be used for industries included in two and even in all the three groups.

Specific Purposes

I shall now briefly indicate the specific purposes for which the various minerals are now used and can be used. Apatite and Phosphatic Nodules are useful for fertiliser manufacture, but are not used appreciably at present. Asbestos also is not used to any appreciable extent, but it is useful for the manufacture of asbestos cement roofing tiles and sheets, brake linings, clutch facings, fireproof paints, fireproof cloth. Bauxite is used at present for the manufacture of synthetic emery. It is also useful for the manufacture of aluminium metal, refractories, abrasives and salts of aluminium. Chromite is used for the manufacture of chrome pigments and chrome salts. It can be used for the manufacture of ferro-chrome alloy, chromium metal and chromite refractories.

Lignite or Brown Coal can be used as an industrial fuel for heating and power generation. Its use as a substitute for charcoal or coke to reduce iron ore in the manufacture of pig iron requires to be investigated. Coal can similarly be used. In addition, it can be used for the manufacture of synthetic petroleum. Coal distillation will also yield valuable raw materials for the dye-stuff and fertiliser industries. Garnet is chiefly used for the manufacture of abrasives.

Graphite is used for the manufacture of refractory crucibles, lubricants and lead, pencils. Gypsum is used at present for the manufacture of cement, Plaster-of-Paris and school crayons. It can be used also as a source of sulphur for the manufacture of sulphuric acid. Iron ore can be used for the manufacture of pig iron and steel. Limestone is now used chiefly for the manufacture of lime and cement and to a certain extent for the manufacture of bleaching powder. It can be used for the manufacture of soda-ash, calcium carbide and fertilisers and various other chemicals. Magnesite is now being chiefly exported to foreign countries or to Northern India. It can be used for the manufacture of

magnesium metal and magnesia refractories, flooring, tiles, composition, magnesia insulation and magnesium salts.

Strontium ore can be used for the manufacture of Bengal lights and flares. Barytes is now principally exported or used as a filler in paint manufacture. It can be used for the manufacture of lithophone pigment and barium salts. Corundum can be used for the manufacture of abrasives. Mica is at present exported and it can be used in the manufacture of electrical machinery and equipment. Steatite or Soapstone is exported as well as used for the manufacture of domestic utensils. It can also be used in the manufacture of electrical equipment, paints and talcum powder.

China Clay is now used to a limited extent in the manufacture of pottery and porcelain ware. It can be used in the manufacture of high grade insulation and paints. Felspar is chiefly used and is useful for the manufacture of pottery. Quartz is used in the manufacture of glass and ceramic wares. Ochres, red oxide of iron, is used in the manufacture of paints. Slatestone is used for making school slates. Manganese ore is at present principally exported. It is useful in the manufacture of ferro-manganese and manganese salts.

Exploitation Factors

I have stated earlier that due to the policy of the British Government the exploitation of the mineral resources of this country was determined by the needs of the British Industry and was confined to such minerals as could be profitably exported. Consequent on the outbreak of the last war and the needs of the growing industries of this Province in the post-war period, the production of minerals has been steadily on the increase. The development of the industries could not naturally precede the discovery of the mineral deposits, but actually succeeded such discoveries which were mainly the results of private investigation based on preliminary reports of the occurrence of the minerals by the Geological Survey of India or on popular knowledge of such occurrences.

As a rule all the industries thus developed with the exception of the cement industry did not involve the use of heavy capital and the quantities of minerals required were also not too large for private investigation.

Where, however, the industries concerned involve large capital investment and where the quantities of minerals required to run the industries are so large as to make it impossible for any one except very rich corporations to undertake the work of their investigation, the exploitation of the minerals cannot be expected to develop until quantitative surveys made by the Geological Survey of India have revealed the extent of the deposits. Even after the establishment of the extent of the mineral deposits, the exploitation of the mineral has in some cases to await the solution of some technical difficulty or other before the industries can be established.

For example, the smelting of iron ore to produce iron and steel requires high grade coke. But this Province does not possess any known deposits of coal suitable for the manufacture of such high grade coke. Electric smelting of the iron ore has been suggested but this process depends for economic success on the availability of a cheap source of electric power and of some form of fuel such as charcoal or coke to reduce the ore in the furnace. The discovery of large deposits of Lignite in this Province leads one to hope that this may be used not only for the reduction of iron ore in the electric furnace in place of charcoal or coke but also as a source of cheap electric power. The exploitation of iron ore deposits in this Province has therefore to await the solution of the problem of utilization of the locally available lignite for the smelting of the ore and for production of cheap electric power.

Similarly, the exploitation of the bauxite ores on the top of the Shevroy Hills in Salem depends upon the development of electric power resources of this Province and on the solution of the problem of transport of the ore from the hill-tops to the plains below.

Investigation

Before I conclude, I wish to refer to certain investigations in progress for the industrial utilization of mineral resources of the Province. The utilization of Phosphatic Nodules for the production of fertilisers is being investigated and a scheme for the production of a suitable form of fertiliser with this mineral will soon be formulated. The possibility of improving the quality of graphite

(Continued on page 10)

RAMAPADASAGAR PROJECT

KEY TO TAMING THE GODAVARI RIVER FOR IRRIGATION, POWER, NAVIGATION PURPOSES

Radio talk by Dr. K. L. Rao, Designs Engineer, Government of Madras.

The Ramapadasagar Project consists of the construction of a dam across the Godavari River at Polavaram, West Godavari district, 70 miles above the mouth of the river. The Project, when completed, will irrigate 27.5 lakhs of acres and serve to grow one to one and a half million tons of rice. Electric power to a peak load of 214,300 kilowatts will also be generated.

Six years of preliminary investigation work have just been completed, and the dam construction, once taken up, is scheduled to be completed in eight years. When the reservoir (more than eight times the size of the one at Mettur) is ready, the turbulent waters of the Godavari will be tamed for inland navigation from Visakhapatnam to the Central Provinces.

The area of Madras Province is 126,166 square miles, which is nearly one-tenth of the whole of India. The area under cultivation is 30 to 34 million acres of which a third is supplied water. Of this again about half is supplied by river resources. The rest of the land is under tank and well cultivation, dependent purely on the local rainfall. The total amount of rice produced in the Province is 4.5 million tons, while the present population of 49 millions requires about six million tons of rice. Thus there is a deficiency of about a million and a half tons of rice which is the staple food for the people inhabiting Madras Province.

It is regrettable that there should be this deficiency in spite of the fact that there are three big rivers and a large number of smaller rivers in the Province. The people are hard working and the cultivable lands are quite fertile. Greater production of food is possible if water is made available. The fact is best illustrated by considering the present and past state of the districts of Krishna and Godavari. These two districts are today the most fertile tracts and the main sources for supply of rice to the Province. Two million acres of land which is the area under the present cultivation in these districts was barren, famine stricken and sparsely populated 100 years back.

At that time the waters of the Godavari and the Krishna were flowing fast into the sea uselessly while on the fertile land just at the edge of the banks and only within 20 feet of water no crops could be grown for want of water. Sir Arthur Cotton, the greatest engineer and benefactor of this Province, proposed weirs across the rivers

and in spite of the then Government's opposition he and his colleagues built the weirs across the Krishna and the Godavari and thus forged the prosperity of the deltas. From these weirs water diverted through the canal is supplied profusely to the lands, with the result that year after year plentiful crops are grown and these districts have become the most thickly populated and surplus areas of the Province.

Thus it is clear to everybody who studies the irrigation system of Madras Province that the best way to remedy the ever present deficiency of food-stuffs is to bring under cultivation more tracts of land under the big rivers like the Godavari and Krishna and Cauvery. The Madras Government, keenly alive to the proposition, started investigation work on the Godavari six years back and on the Krishna a year back.

Godavari River

Let us briefly survey the importance and status of the Godavari River. The river is the second biggest, next only to the Ganges in India. It is about 950 miles long, taking its rise at Nasik in the Province of Bombay, flowing across the whole width of the Peninsula and falling into the Bay of Bengal. It has a number of large tributaries, each of which is a big river. Thus the major project in the Central Provinces, namely, the Wainganga Project, consists of the construction of a dam across the Wainganga which is a tributary of the Pranhita which again is a tributary of the Godavari. Similarly, the Nizamsagar Project is across the tributary Manjira of the Godavari.

The average annual flow of the Godavari is 84 million acre feet which

is nearly twice that of the Krishna and four to six times that of the Cauvery. This big flow is practically running to waste except for the seven to eight per cent of waters which is at present utilised on account of the construction of the weir by Sir Arthur Cotton. As is the case with tropical rivers, most of the flow in the rivers occurs in the months of June to October as a result of the South-west Monsoon in the Western Ghats. The flow, which was as much as 21 lakhs of cusecs during floods in one year, dwindles to less than a 1,000 during summer. It is therefore necessary that the project on this river must not only raise the water but also serve as a storage capacity.

The Ramapadasagar Project consists, therefore, in the construction of a dam across the Godavari at a place called Polavaram which is about 70 miles above the mouth of the river and 25 miles above the famous weir built by Cotton.

Huge Reservoir

This dam will be about a mile long, and about 200 feet above the bed of the river. The reservoir so formed is one of the largest, being second only to the Lake Head behind the Boulder Dam in America. The capacity of the reservoir is estimated at 16 to 19 million acre feet which means nearly eight to nine times bigger than the Mettur Reservoir, which is the largest reservoir in India at present. The Godavari Lake will extend about 130 miles up the river and the width varies between three to ten miles in places.

At about 75 miles above the dam site there is a historical place called Bhadrachalam. The tradition goes that Sri Rama crossed the river at this site when he went away from his father's land into Dandakaranya. At this place the famous Ramadas built a temple of Sri Rama and the level of the feet of the Lord will be only a few feet higher than the water in the reservoir. Hence it is that the reservoir is called Ramapadasagar or (translated literally into English) Rama-foot-reservoir or reservoir whose level just

touches or is under Rama's feet. This name is so happy and poetic that when I explained this to Mr. Pope of the T.V.A. a few years back he greatly appreciated the aptness shown by us in giving names to our structures, dams and lakes.

From the lake branch off two canals, one on the right and one on the left. These two canals will irrigate 12 lakhs of acres of new area of which five lakhs acres will raise two crops. Besides, in the existing Godavari delta and in the adjacent and contiguous Krishna delta, extension of second crop over 10½ lakhs acres is proposed. Thus the Ramapadasagar will serve 27.5 lakhs acres of irrigation. It is expected that this crop would bring in one to one and a half million tons of rice which will wipe out the whole of the deficiency of the Madras Province.

Power Supply

In addition to this, electric power of 214,300 KW peak load will also be provided. This large amount of production of electricity will have a far-reaching importance on the future economy of India. The trains can be run electrically and coal saved completely from these parts. The Singareni coal can be exported elsewhere. Large industries can be established in Godavari and Krishna which, on account of its transport facilities and huge labour source, will provide the most favourable situation. At present in this area of Madras Province there is a virtual famine of electric power, the per capita amount being only under half a unit as compared with twelve for the whole of India. Thus the project is not only a great irrigation one but also serves to produce large amount of power.

At present, in the Godavari river there are large number of whirlpools and rapids, and navigation is impossible during the flood time. The river Godavari is the only means of communication between the hinter-lands bordering on the Central Provinces and coastal areas like Rajahmundry. A boat ride in the river is most magnificent. Dr. Terzaghi, the world famous engineer, once remarked while going on the boat on the river that he had never seen during all his wide travels across the whole world a more glorious sunset with the background of the river as he saw at Godavari.

After the construction of the reservoir all the dangers of the present navigation will be gone and the waters

stilled into a silent lake. The boats will then be able to ply between the Central Provinces and Visakhapatnam, and the Godavari will become a main artery of transport in this difficult mountainous region.

Glorious Feature

There is one more glorious feature of this Project which one would like to mention, namely, the increase of potentialities with length of time. This does not generally occur in the case of other dams. A reservoir behind a dam gradually gets silted and its utility will be reduced. It is happening in the Boulder Dam. But in the case of Ramapadasagar Project, the advantage is that the proposed dam is located at the last dam-site of the river. Below this, it is not possible to construct any dams as there are no more mountains and the country becomes flat. Therefore, when more dams are constructed in the Upper Godavari at Echempalli or Wainganga, etc., the silt will be caught and not go to Ramapadasagar.

But more than this, the water that is stored in the upper reservoir being let down continuously throughout the whole year it will be possible to generate more and more of power at the last dam-site at Ramapadasagar. Thus the Wainganga Project alone will mean at once without any additional cost on the dam at Ramapadasagar at least half a million KW power. Every upstream reservoir above Ramapadasagar increases the potentialities of the project.

Thus the Project is one of the most beneficial with very definite results and possible of quickest developments.

Investigation Work

The Project investigation, started nearly six years back, was pushed on with vigour for the last four years. In the investigation of canals their proper location, etc., was followed the usual procedure of surveying inspection and estimation. The construction of a dam, however requires a lot of investigation and more so in this case which has some difficult features about it.

A complete thorough survey of the site is first done followed by drilling and finding out the depths of the ground rock at a number of places. If there is a large amount of overburden soil its permeability, which is the tendency for allowing the flow of water, has to be determined by tests

which consists in pumping out the water from a well or pipe and finding how much the water level has gone down.

The soils have to be carefully examined so as to get an idea at what slope the excavation can be done. The materials of construction like stone and sand have to be examined carefully to obtain the best materials. A lot of weather data like the temperatures of air and water, velocity of wind, are also observed as all these will help in the design stage. In the case of Ramapadasagar all this kind of work was done very carefully. Thus the total length of drilling was nearly eight miles. A number of pumping tests were done. One of the best soil laboratories was established to study the soils.

Floods and Rocks

Apart from the usual investigation as stated already, there were two particular features about the dam which had to be studied in detail. The amount of water in the Godavari river during floods is very great and careful plans had to be evolved to divert these waters through a portion of the river while the other portion is being executed. This enclosure of a portion of the river required careful model studies which were done on models of 1/150 scale to understand the erosion and similar problems.

The other difficulty in the Project is due to the great depth at which the rock is formed, for at this dam-site the rock is nearly 230 feet below the bed at some place. The depth is indeed unusual, but it is not the first time such depths were met with, for in the Parker Dam in the U.S.A., the engineers had to go down 235 feet. Nevertheless, the engineers realize that this is difficult work to be done and therefore all the best technical advice was sought and eminent engineers like Dr. Savage, Dr. Terzaghi, Mr. Macdonald and Mr. Harper were consulted.

It is to be noted that this Project has to be done as any other river project has to be done—in a very short time—and to do this mechanical appliances have to be employed. For example, by employing manual labour it may be perhaps possible to do 1,500 to 2,000 cubic yards of masonry per day, but this is slow work as compared with the rates of 20,000 cubic yards per day attainable by mechanical methods. Therefore, mechanical appliances have to be

brought out in full measure in the construction of this Project. Fortunately, the Americans have evolved in recent times a set of methods of constructing dams with mechanical forces. For example, in the T.V.A. 22 dams were constructed in the course of 10 to 15 years while the single Mettur Dam took seven years in India.

Speedy Construction

The present state of the country requires a complete reorientation of the speed with which the work has to be done and therefore the acceleration speed aimed at in Ramapadasagar Circle will be nearly consistent with what it should be in our present development.

Apart from these two difficult features of the Project, there is nothing extraordinary either in the design or constructional features. The dam construction is scheduled to be completed in eight years. Investigation and design are practically over, but due to the magnitude of the work and therefore the cost, there seems to be some hesitation on the part of the Government of India to undertake it at this time, but in view of the immense possibilities mentioned already, the Project is bound to be taken up in the course of the next few years if not next year.

It is well recognised that big results require a big effort. The construction of the Boulder Dam, which is the highest in the world, was undertaken at a time when everybody said it would be a complete failure and even technically that it was difficult to build a dam so high, for at that time the highest dams were not more than 200 feet. Similar protests were made at the time of the construction of the Grand Coulee at the time of starting the T.V.A. Therefore, some sort of opposition to every project is inevitable and the Ramapadasagar Project is no exception.

—(By courtesy of A.I.R., Madras).

Tractor Workshop at Coimbatore

The Government of Madras have directed that one of the Regional Tractor workshops for the maintenance and servicing of agricultural machinery be set up at Coimbatore permanently instead of at Tiruchirappalli.

[August 4]

POET BHARATHI'S WORKS Copyright Acquired By Government

Bharati's works and songs can be reproduced, provided previous permission of the Government is obtained for the same. Announcing this a Press release issued by the Government of Madras, says:

With a view to ensure that the songs and other works of the late Sri Subramanya Bharathi, the Tamil Poet, should be made available to the public at large, the Government have acquired from Sri C. Viswanatha Iyer, Proprietor of the Bharathi Prachuralayam, his copyrights and other proprietary rights, in the literary works and books of the poet for a consideration of Rs. 15,000. Sri Viswanatha Iyer has also placed at the disposal of the Government some of the manuscripts of the Poet's works. The manuscripts will be exhibited in the Government Museum.

Mineral Wealth Of Madras

(Continued from page 7)

mined in this Province to make it better suited for the production of lead pencils and refractory crucibles is also under investigation.

Technical information is also being collected and a detailed scheme is also under preparation for the manufacture of magnesium from the Salem Magnesite. The possibilities of manufacture of aluminium from the Bauxite available in Salem are also under investigation and if these investigations are successful, a plant is likely to be established at Salem for the manufacture of aluminium.

It is learnt that a factory is being constructed for the manufacture of Micanite from the Mica mined in this Province, and if this is established, the Mica mining industry which is at present solely dependent on the export market will be greatly benefitted. The Soda Ash and Caustic Soda industries have also enormous scope for development in this Province.

With the further growth of industries, the possibilities of using the several minerals will increase and multiply.

—(By courtesy of A.I.R., Madras)

Sri A. V. Meiyappa Chettiar has conveyed as an absolute gift to the Government the entire rights of reproduction by gramophone, broadcasting and other sound producing devices of the songs, works and compositions of the Poet.

The Government will have no objection to the use of these works, songs, etc., for text books intended for educational institutions, their reproduction by gramophone or broadcasting or their use for other similar purposes, provided the previous permission of the Government is obtained therefor. The Government wish to record their appreciation of the gift by Sri A. V. Meiyappa Chettiar of his rights to Government and of Sri C. Viswanatha Iyer's gift to the Government of the manuscripts of the Poet's works.

[August 4]

Restrictions on Length of Films Stayed

The Government of Madras have exempted, until further orders, all cinematograph exhibitions in the Province from the footage restriction imposed by them in December 1948.

In pursuance of this decision, the Government have instructed the Board of Film Censors not to refuse certificates to any film presented for censorship, merely on the ground that the footage of the film exceeds the prescribed limit. Licensing authorities have also been instructed that until further orders, no action need be taken against any cinema licensee for contravening the provisions of the condition in the cinematograph licence relating to footage restriction and the duration of each show.

This action has been taken by the Government in view of a number of petitions received from the film producers, praying for the extension of time beyond August 31, 1949, for presenting for certification films exceeding 13,000 feet which are still under production, and in view of the proposal of the Government of India to restrict the length of films to a much lower limit than that prescribed by this Government.

[August 31]

INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY

Fair Wages, Profit-Sharing, Housing, Social Security, Bonus are New Ideals for Labour

It is a well-known axiom of medical science that in any malaise it is always safe to probe into the root of the disease. For years physicians have jibed at the method of the surgeon who offers a patient relief by amputating a part of the body affected by the disease instead of trying to curb it. The same principle applies to economic and political problems.

It is not enough to prevent a strike by enforcing legislative sanctions banning its legality as in totalitarian regimes. Such a method may offer temporary relief to the Government, but it certainly does not cement good relations with labour; it only serves to accentuate industrial unrest. The National Government's approach has been like a physician diagnosing labour's ills and then applying remedial measures in scientific manner keeping a long-range perspective of the problem.

If during the first year of Independence, Government set out analysing the causes of the epidemic of the industrywide strikes that seriously threatened to undermine production; in the second year this process of analysis was continued still further. In April 1948, Government accepted the Industrial Truce Resolution which was passed as a result of a concerted effort on the part of Government, employers and workers. The Central Advisory Council of Labour was constituted with representatives of these three parties for evolving schemes for the determination of fair wages to labour and profit-sharing and regulating the relations between employers and labour.

Profit-Sharing

The first important step preliminary to the consideration of the problems entrusted to the Central Advisory Council, was the setting up of a committee to examine the question of profit-sharing. This committee submitted its report on September 1, 1948. Two months later in November the Central Advisory Council held its first session and considered the question relating to fair wages, profit-sharing and works and production

committees. It appointed a committee to consider problems of fair wages and profit-sharing in greater detail. The Fair Wages Committee worked with rapidity and in June 1949 issued its report setting out the principles on which fair wages should be based and suggesting the lines of application of those principles.

The recommendations of the Fair Wages Committee, when placed on the Statute Book, will be an event of rejoicing to the worker. Its concession is a triumph for the worker, a vindication of Government's earnestness to grant labour a fair deal. The battle for application of fair wages will now commence; the cry for a living wage will continue but with restrained vigour. Labour realizes that in the present economic conditions, a living wage cannot be granted without detriment to the trade and industry of the country. That is why a via media was reached a fair wage which constitutes something less than the living wage and more than the minimum.

Living Wage

What precisely is the minimum wage? It has been held that the minimum requirements must provide not merely for bare sustenance of life but for preservation of efficiency of the worker by providing some measure of education, medical requirements and amenities. The living wage represents a standard of living which provides not merely a bare physical subsistence but for the maintenance of health and decency, a measure of frugal comfort including education for children, treatment against ill-health, requirements of essential social needs and a measure of insurance against the more important misfortunes including old age.

While according to the committee the lower limit of the fair wage must obviously be the minimum wage, the upper limit is set by the capacity of industry to pay. Between these two limits, the actual wage is dependent on (i) the productivity of labour; (ii) the prevailing rates of wages; (iii) the level of national income and

its distribution and (iv) the place of industry in the economic sphere of the country. Succinctly stated, the fair wage represents a happy compromise between labour relenting under inflationary conditions and the industrialist jarring the payment of a living wage through fear of an impending slump.

Less Disputes

Reverting to the Industrial Peace Resolution, its object was to promote better relations between management and labour and consequently raise production all round. An important measure securing this object was the setting up of Industrial Tribunals to adjudicate on disputes referred to them by Government. Two such tribunals were appointed by the Central Government, one at Dhanbad and the other at Calcutta. Considerable attention was also devoted to the constitution of the Works Committee in industrial establishments which 100 or more workers were employed. It is perhaps too early to assess the achievements of the Works Committee. None the less, there are encouraging signs of a new approach to labour problems by both employers and employees.

Has the Industrial Truce Resolution promoted better relations between Capital and Labour? If the statistics of labour disputes and man-days lost are any indication, then the answer is in the affirmative. The total number of man-days lost in 1948 was eight million compared to 16.5 million in the previous year and 12.7 million in 1946. Out of the eight million, 1.6 million were due to lock-outs, particularly in Bergal. In the current year from January to April 1949, the total number of man-days lost was 2.2 million which represents a decline of 50 per cent over the figure for the corresponding period in the previous year.

These statistics show a magnificent earnestness on the part of labour to respond to the call of greater production. They compare very favourably with the corresponding figures of the United Kingdom and U.S.A. while the number of man-days lost decreased

in India by as much as 52 per cent since 1947, there was only a small decrease by 13 per cent in the U.K. and in the U.S.A. there was an increase by 3 per cent. Again, while the average duration of a strike was six days in India, the corresponding figures for the U.K., U.S.A., and Canada were 34.6, 16.8 and 22.3 days respectively. This shows that though there were a number of lightning strikes, most of them were settled promptly and only a few dragged on for over 15 days.

The real significance of this decrease in strikes and loss of man-days can be appreciated if we take into consideration the condition of the working class in this country and the restrictions that were placed on them during war-time. In spite of this the working class has not swerved from its duty and has assisted in greater production. The production of cotton yarn showed an increase of 9.7 per cent over the 1947 figures and that of cotton cloth an increase of 13.6 per cent. Coal showed a slight decrease of loss by one per cent, due wholly to transport difficulties. This is clear from the fact that the stocks at the collieries mounted up to 2.2 million tons against a normal stock of 0.7 million tons. Steel production declined by 4.4 per cent due to the breakdown of the machinery in the Steel Corporation

of Bengal, but iron castings increased by -61.9 per cent. Salt production showed a welcome increase of 19.6 per cent while sugar went up by 8.1 per cent.

It is in the electrical goods and chemical industries that the increases have been substantial, if not spectacular. The production of electric lamps increased by 20 per cent and that of dry cells by 40 per cent. Electric motors showed an increase of 58 per cent. Bicycles, however, showed only a small increase of 6 per cent. The quantity of super-phosphates manufactured increased from 5,900 tons to 21,400 tons. Sulphuric acid, caustic soda and plywood registered increase ranging from 30-35 per cent. Those of us who look forward to the rapid development of the country cannot but feel greatly heartened by this upward trend in production.

Industrial Housing

And when labour plays its part, does it not expect some reciprocal benefits? One of the worker's insistent demand has been for the employer or State to provide him accommodation. In post-war years this problem has become acute and with the increase in urban population, it has tended to accentuate slums, prolonged misery and disease. Ever since the Industrial

Revolution, economists and social workers have cried aloud against the dingy indecent houses of industrial workers and for long has the employer absolved himself from the responsibility of providing housing facilities to his employees. Governments and Municipalities have in the past made sporadic attempts to tackle this problem, but the difficulties have so far seemed insuperable. But the issue is too important to be postponed indefinitely; a solution has to be found. A good home is a *sine qua non* for a decent and happy life. On the other hand, Government were fettered by the need for economy and slowing down of development schemes. Yet in the interest of the worker the step was taken and Government came forward with an integrated country-wide scheme of industrial housing.

According to the plan, one million houses are to be constructed in ten years, the capital to be provided one-third by the Provincial Government or the employers sponsored by it, and two-thirds by the Centre. The scheme is under consideration of the Provincial Governments. Apart from the question of general housing, Government have set up the Coal Mines Labour Housing Board to undertake construction of 50,000 houses for the miners in the coalfields. About 850 houses have been completed and the construction of the next 1,000 houses has already begun.

Bonus for Miners

In other directions Government's anxiety for the improvement of the conditions of the working class has not suffered any setback by measures taken to fight inflation. The Factories Act of 1948 has been brought into force from April 1, 1949. The provisions of the new Act represent a great improvement over those of the Act of 1934 in the light of experience gained in the actual working. A glance at the provisions will show that in keeping with the trend of public opinion its main object is to advance the conditions of workers in factories. Provisions regarding safety, health and welfare of workers are very elaborate and lay down the minimum standards required.

Another important item of legislation was the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Bonus Schemes Act under which payment of bonus and provision of provident fund in collieries have been placed on statutory footing.

Up to December 31, 1948, a sum of Rs. 70 lakhs was distributed as bonus and a sum of over Rs. 33 lakhs has been accumulated up to March 31, 1949, by way of contributions from employers and workers towards the provident fund accounts to colliery workers.

The question of social security of the workers is being tackled by the Employees State Insurance Corporation which will administer the Act passed in 1948. Steps are being taken to launch a pilot scheme for the centrally administered areas in Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara. Similarly, measures have been taken for the implementation of the Minimum Wages Act passed early in 1948. The framing of rules setting up the requisite machinery are expected to be complete shortly.

Agricultural Inquiry

All these amenities are for the benefit of industrial workers; how about the agriculturists? Are they to continue to be exploited by the landlord? The answer is an emphatic no. Dr. Quesnay, the leader of the physiocratic school of economic thought, used to say "Poor peasant, poor king; poor king, poor country." In those days the system of Government that prevailed was monarchical and the king was identified with the Government. There is much wisdom in this axiom of the physiocrats.

We may not agree with their conception of economics that all wealth emanates from the land; nevertheless, in a country where agriculture forms 70 per cent of the occupation of the masses, a poor peasantry will be a hindrance to the economic advancement of the State and the consequence will be a poor country. The absence of reliable data has been a great handicap for preparing welfare schemes for agricultural labour.

Under the Minimum Wages Act, minimum wages have to be fixed before March 1951 for agriculture. In April 1949, Government commenced a comprehensive inquiry into agricultural labour conditions in above 2,000 villages in the Provinces and States. The work is proceeding satisfactorily and it is expected to be completed early next year.

Co-operative Commonwealth

These are the achievements of the past; what about the future? Planning is a necessary concomitant of any

administration, and the application of various legislative and welfare measures have yielded a wealth of ideas. The Industrial Disputes Act, with all its admitted defects, has not merely settled disputes but has increased wages and improved working conditions of labour. In order to achieve uniformity in the law, ordinances were passed authorising the Central Government to adjudicate in banking and insurance companies having branches in more than one province. The need of a Central Tribunal to review Provincial award and ensure uniformity of decisions is essential in the interests of workers.

The whole labour relations machinery requires overhauling and with this end in view Government propose to introduce a Labour Relations Bill which will replace the existing Industrial Disputes Act and the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act. This new enactment will contain provisions for an All-India Appellate Tribunal, Standing Labour Courts for disposing of all but the major categories of disputes and collective bargaining. The past one year has shown the efficacy of negotiations and adjudication.

Government's endeavour to make the worker responsible and stand on his own has been yielding results. Workers must be encouraged to run their

own organisations without outsiders interfering in their affairs. Amendments to the Indian Trade Unions Act are overdue and are expected to be brought in the course of next year. For mine workers, similar benefits purported to be given to industrial workers by the Factories Act of 1948 are proposed to be brought by the amendments to the Indian Mines Act.

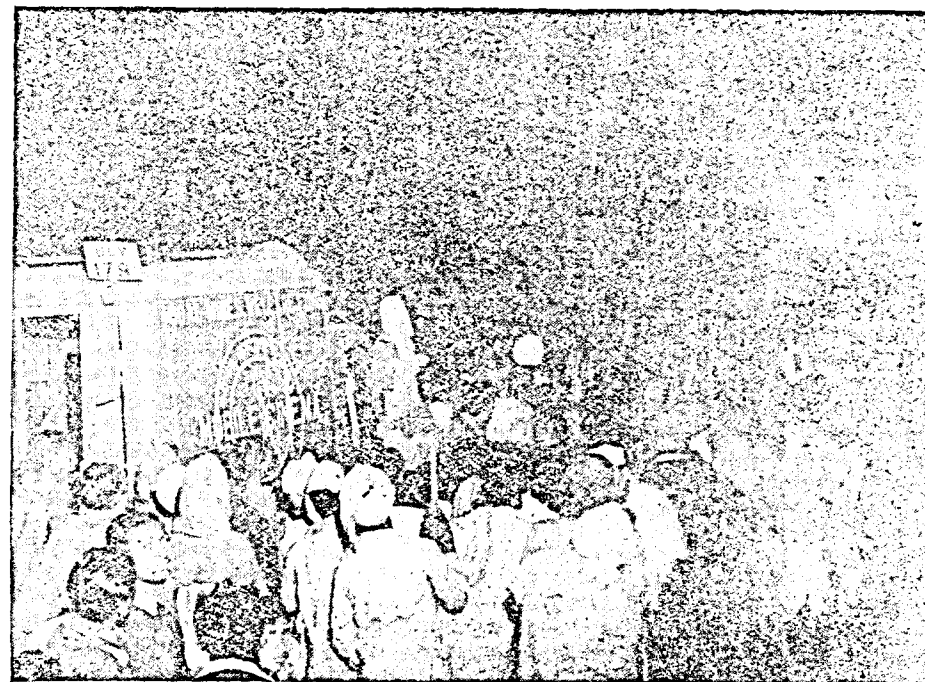
Government's planning for the future has been modest but like the previous legislative enactments this is subject to modification. In the changing environment of today, legislation has to be dynamic, not static. With fair wages and the acceptance of the principle of profit-sharing, the Indian worker can rest assured that he is nearer the ideal of industrial democracy and co-operative commonwealth than is conferred in many other parts of the world.

Rations for Children

The Government of Madras have directed that the present definition of a child in the Madras Province for purposes of rationing be modified so as to include all children under the age of twelve and that rations be allowed to them at the rate of one unit per child per day.



K.K.K. Centre at Patardih. Welfare workers being trained in handicrafts at



The Mobile Cinema of the Coal Mines Welfare Fund gives free shows to miners in the Jharia Coalfields, Bihar

Employment Exchanges Ensure Efficient Utilisation Of India's Manpower Resources

By SRI. K. RAMACHANDRAN, Assistant Director of Publicity,
Directorate-General of Resettlement and Employment

The foremost principle of State policy under India's Draft Constitution is that "the State shall, in particular, direct its policy towards securing that the citizens, men and women equally have the right to an adequate means of livelihood". An identical ideal freedom from want has been declared in the Atlantic Charter as one of the common principles of national policies on which the signatories to that declaration based their hopes for a better future for the world. Provision of facilities for the unemployed to obtain suitable and gainful employment and the unemployed the employment that will fully utilise their talents and energies is the means of achieving this ideal.

Sir William Beveridge has mentioned unemployment as one of the four giants which should be destroyed if a nation is to achieve social security for its people. Continued unemployment of a large number of individuals in any society gives rise to a sense of frustration; it involves a waste of manpower; it brings misery in its wake and breeds discontent. Full employment has therefore been the aim of most modern States who have been planning the efficient distribution of their available manpower among the various demands of national economy. An Employment Service has been recognised as an effective instrument of a policy of full employment.

I.L.O. Convention

Western nations had long ago realised the potentialities of the employment service in the scientific organisation of labour. Thirty years ago the I.L.O. advised its members to set up an employment service as a means to the promotion of employment and to the equitable distribution of manpower. In 1919, the I.L.O. adopted a Convention, Article 2 of which stated:

"Each member which ratifies this Convention shall establish a system of free public employment agencies under the control of a central authority. Committees, which shall include representatives of employers

and of workers, shall be appointed to advise on matters concerning the carrying on of these agencies.

"Where both public and private free employment agencies exist, steps shall be taken to co-ordinate the operations of such agencies on a national scale.

"The operations of the various national systems shall be co-ordinated by the International Labour Office in agreement with the countries concerned."

Employment Exchanges

India, as one of the signatories to the Convention, ratified it in 1921, but owing to the complexities arising from constitutional changes denounced it in 1938. The emergency created by the war led to a reversal of policy and to the setting up of a small number of Employment Exchanges as appendages of the National Service Labour Tribunals. The object of these Exchanges was to ensure that all available technical personnel was utilised to meet the needs of war industry. When the war came to an end a different problem cropped up—the resettlement of demobilised services personnel and discharged war workers. The Exchanges already set up were switched over to this task, the organisation being extended and reshaped to deal with the new problem.

Thus came into existence the resettlement and employment organisation which consists of a network of 54 Employment Exchanges, over 500 training centres. One Regional Employment Exchange at Madras and eight Sub-Regional Employment Exchanges were established in this Province at Visakhapatnam, Vijayavada, Anantapur, Vellore, Coimbatore, Kozhikode, Tiruchirappalli and Mathurai, each office having jurisdiction over two or three districts. Besides these Sub-Regional Exchanges, 15 District Employment Offices were opened in all the District headquarters in 1947. In May 1949, a District Employment Office was opened at Mercara to meet the needs of Coorg.

The primary object of the Exchanges was to assist the demobilised soldiers in securing suitable employment by bringing the employers and the candidates together. The object of the training centres was to train ex-service-men and discharged war-workers in suitable occupations so that, on completion of training, they could get gainful employment in the economic development of the country. Although the scope of these institutions was first limited to services personnel, they were so designed that they could, in due time, also serve the permanent needs of the country and cater to all classes of people. Gradually, the Exchanges were thrown open to all classes of employment-seekers.

When in the wake of partition the mass migration of people from Pakistan called for an organisation to provide employment assistance to the hundreds of thousands of displaced persons and to train as many of them as possible for gainful employment in their new environments, the Resettlement and Employment Organisation rose to the needs of the emergency. The whole organisation was switched over, with remarkable speed, to this new and urgent task and earned the thanks of the displaced persons and their leaders.

Manpower Banks

There has been growing recognition of the value of the employment service as a scientific agency for manpower supply. Being a State organisation with a network of Exchanges, the Employment Service has at its disposal far more detailed information about available workers than any individual employer can. The latter's knowledge is, of necessity, restricted to a particular area and his selective field is limited to those who come to his gates for employment. But as the Employment Service receives vacancy notifications from as many employers as seek its assistance and from a large number of applicants, it is in the position of a vast manpower bank with a network of branches upon whom the entire country can draw.

Nowadays, with the shortage of skilled personnel, managements cannot afford to misuse skilled manpower. An employer has not only to select a man to fill a vacancy, but has to select the right man for it. It is here that the Employment Organisation makes itself even more useful than a Bank: its scientific system of categorising men and women according to

their qualifications, experience and skill and sorting out vacancies according to the type of men or women required to fill them enables it to match candidates with jobs with fairly reliable accuracy and speed. It saves the employer the bother of interviewing an army of applicants and saves labour from exploitation by recruiting agents.

Training Centres

The proper distribution of manpower and utilisation of the productive resources of the country, which are the basic objects of the Employment Service, are inextricably bound up with the training of manpower for the varied requirements of national economy and the changing demands of the employment market. To meet this problem training centres have been set up as an integral part of the Employment Service.

These centres where ex-servicemen and displaced persons are given training in technical and vocational trades selected with reference to the needs of industry and of various classes of employers and commercial undertakings, have proved an essential compliment to the Employment Service; they also represent the first planned effort on a national scale to bring technical and vocational education within the reach of a large number of people. When the exodus of displaced persons from Pakistan started in 1947, the training centres were thrown open to them.

Central Institute for Instructors

As a long-term plan to meet the paucity of technicians and craftsmen a Central Institute for Training Instructors has been opened at Koni-Bilaspur in the Central Provinces. This is a co-operative endeavour in which the Central Government, the Provinces and Industry are participating. This Training Institute will ensure a high standard of training to instructors drawn from all parts of the country, from Government as well as private institutions, who will, in their turn, pass on their knowledge and skill to the men under their charge in their different institutions.

There has been a pressing demand for admission to the Labour Ministry's training centres also of people other than ex-servicemen and displaced persons. And at the instance of Provincial Governments, a scheme for the extension of training to civilians has been sanctioned on an experimental basis

for Assam, West Bengal and the Central Provinces.

Advisory Committees

In order to enlist the co-operation of all the interests involved, the Employment Organisation has set up tripartite advisory committees at all levels—national, regional and local. This tripartite principle of representation follows the pattern of the I.L.O. which provides for the association of representatives of employers, workers, and the Government with all bodies set up under the I.L.O. plan.

Starting from scratch and contending against a vast mass of prejudice and hostility, the Employment Service has, during the first years of its work, achieved results which reflect the increasing confidence it has won both from employers and employment seekers. The number of employers utilising the organisation for filling vacancies under them rose from 281 in July 1945 to 2,760 in July 1946; to 3,829 in July 1948 and 4,716 in May 1949. The number of vacancies notified to the Employment Exchanges similarly showed a steady improvement, rising from 3,788 in July 1945 to over 21,669 in July 1947 and 35,707 in May 1949.

Results Achieved

In this Province alone the Exchanges have found employment for 113,949 persons up to the end of March 1949, and have borne on the registers the particulars of 494,929 employment-seekers. The number of persons who sought employment assistance and secured jobs through Employment Exchanges are 167,938 and 29,405 respectively during 1946 as against 142,384 with a corresponding increase in the number of persons placed in jobs, viz., 45,692 in 1948. This increase is partly due to the scope of the service having been extended to civilians.

The placings effected have kept pace with the growing popularity of the organisation. The monthly placing which were 1,462 in July 1945 rose to 8,095 in July 1946, to 16,683 one year later and to 24,433 in May 1949. The training centres have also grown in popularity and usefulness.

Considerable though its achievements may be, the Employment Organisation itself realises that it is only at the beginning of its task. So far, attention has been paid more to bringing together, as rapidly as possible, employers needing workers and workers seeking

employment, than to the long term responsibilities of manpower budgeting and planned action. In the words of the Employment Service Recommendation (1944) of the International Labour Conference, the object of the Organisation should now be, "to ensure, in co-operation with other public and private bodies concerned, the best possible organisation of industrial, agricultural and other employment as an integral part of the national programme for the full use of the production resources."

In August 1948, Dr. N. Das, Ph.D. (Lond.), I.C.S., Director-General of Resettlement and Employment, recognised that the Employment Service should no longer be a passive organisation pre-occupied with routine matters connected with the placement of workers. He said: "It should be an active Service, pre-occupied, above all, with helping to achieve the best possible distribution of workers within the economy of and in full harmony with the national policy of the country. Above all, it should be designed as an effective instrument for the administration of schemes of unemployment insurance and relief. To all these tasks, the Employment Service of the Ministry of Labour will dedicate itself in the years to come."

India's Employment Service is pledged to these new tasks and to fulfilling responsibilities which would go a long way towards the achievements of social security. It will have the privilege of functioning as one of the instruments with which to carry out the directive principle of securing to every citizen "the right to an adequate means of livelihood."

Displaced Persons In The Mofussil

In their Order No. 2286, Public (Elections), dated 18th July 1949, the Government of Madras have laid down in detail the scheme that they propose to adopt in connection with the rehabilitation of displaced persons from Pakistan. The scheme covers the persons in the relief camps in this Province as well as those outside them, and has been explained briefly in the Government's Press Communique dated 2nd August 1949. Displaced persons living in the mofussil who need assistance from Government for their rehabilitation can obtain particulars of the scheme from the Collectors of the respective districts. [August 9]

OPERATION GROW MORE FOOD

The Indian Army is the first to treat the food problem on "Operation" basis or what is known in common parlance as 'War' basis.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army, General K. M. Cariappa, O.B.E., proposes to launch on the food front a two-pronged-drive growing more food and eliminating wastage.

The Commander-in-Chief declares that that the Army can and must show to the people that as citizens of the country, we can also make a contribution in our humble way to ease the food situation and help to solve the financial problems of the country.

Confident of the Indian Army's success in all 'Operations,' the Commander-in-Chief, Indian Army, concludes: "Let us all get down to tackle these really and earnestly. We can do it. Remember, nothing is impossible to our Army." To implement the appeal made by the Commander-in-Chief, Indian Army, Brigadier Baljit Singh, the Sub-Area Commander, Madras, who is himself a very big Zamindar in private life, with his past experience in the Army has started and brought under the plough about ten acres of land in the Island Grounds north of the

Officers' Club, formerly known as Stanley Club.

Under his able guidance and of the officers of the Madras Agricultural Department, Captain M. M. Aiappa, the Station Staff Officer, Madras, has already sowed and planted most of the area with all varieties of Indian vegetables, bananas, pappaya, maize, jowar, paddy, etc.

An experimental plot known as Kitchen Garden is under preparation and it is proposed to lay out for the benefit of all concerned whatever can be grown on a small scale with limited land.

FOOD OFFENCES IN MADRAS PROVINCE

In the Madras Province (except West Godavari District) during the fortnight ending 15th July 1949, 475 cases of prosecutions were launched and disposed of for food offences. Of these one was disposed of in Visakhapatnam District, two in The Nilgiris District, three in Anantapur District, four in Ramnad District, five each in Malabar and South Arcot District, seven in Bellary District, 11 in South Kanara District, 12 in Chittoor District, 15 each in Tanjore and Guntur Districts, 16 each in Nellore and North Arcot Districts, 18 in Madras City, 26 in Mathurai District, 27 in Tirunelveli District, 30 in Coimbatore District, 64 in Tiruchirappalli District, 94 in Salem District, 104 in Chingleput District and nil in other districts.

A few cases in which heavy punishments were awarded are furnished below :—

Mathurai District. — Ponniah Nadar and Natarajan were each awarded imprisonment till rising of the Court and a fine of Rs. 200, in default Rigorous Imprisonment for two months, for the offence of illicit possession of rice for sale.

Tanjore District.—(1) Ramachandra Chettiar was fined Rs. 200, in default Rigorous Imprisonment for two months, for illicit possession of paddy without permit.

(2) Nalliah Thethu Pandarayar was fined Rs. 200, in default Rigorous Imprisonment for two months, for illicit transport of paddy without permit.

Salem District.—(1) Govindasamy, a cooly, was fined Rs. 200, in default Rigorous Imprisonment for three months, for illicit import of foodgrains.

(2) Muthan Goundan, a cultivator of Rasipuram, was awarded Rigorous Imprisonment for six months for purchase of foodgrains without authorisation.

(3) Alla Pichai, a cultivator, was awarded Rigorous Imprisonment for three months and a fine of Rs. 250, in default Rigorous Imprisonment for two months, for illicit transport of foodgrains from one district to another without permit.

(4) Kandasami, Kadar Batcha, Karupanna Udayar, cultivators, and Ponnusawmy Udayar were each fined Rs. 100, in default Rigorous Imprisonment for a month, for illicit transport of foodgrains from one district to another without permit.

(5) Muthuswamy Udayar was awarded Rigorous Imprisonment for one month and a fine of Rs. 200, in default Rigorous Imprisonment for two months, for transporting foodgrains from one district to another without a permit.

(6) Ramachetti, a merchant, was awarded Rigorous Imprisonment for two months and a fine of Rs. 300, in default Rigorous Imprisonment for two months, for transporting foodgrains from one district to another without a permit.

(7) Ponnuswamy Udayar, a cooly, was fined Rs. 200, in default Rigorous Imprisonment for two months, for transporting foodgrains

from one district to another without a permit.

North Arcot.—K. N. Krishna Iyer of Ambi's Cafe, Vellore, was fined Rs. 750 for hoarding rice, wheat and other grains.

Visakhapatnam.—Kothakota Appalasami, Ponnagantivalsa, Palakonda Taluk, was fined Rs. 500, in default Rigorous Imprisonment for six months, for unlicensed trade in foodgrains exceeding 10 maunds.

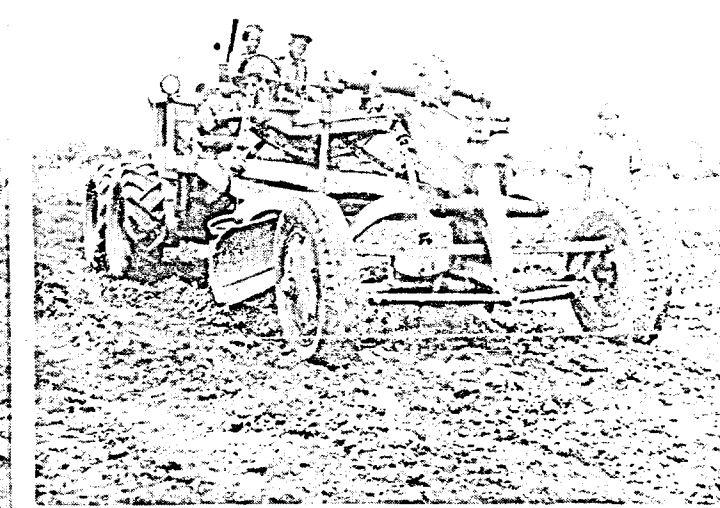
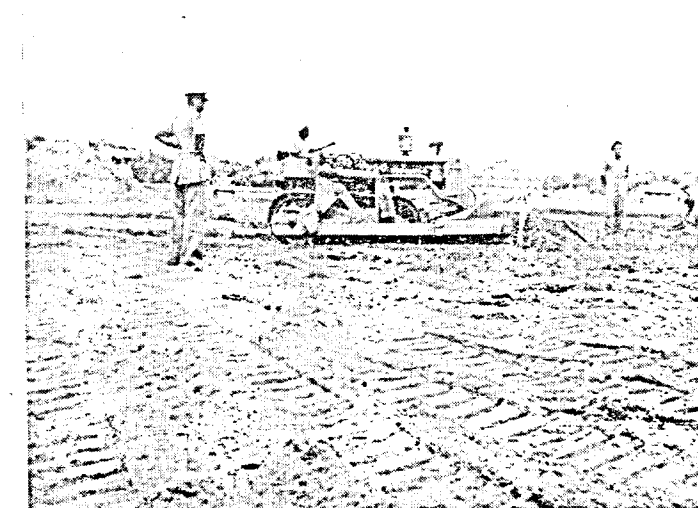
Coimbatore District.—S. Govinda Chetty, Chittode village, was fined Rs. 200 and Simple Imprisonment till the rising of the Court for contravention of the Foodgrains Control Order.

Tiruchirappalli District. — Palaniappa Chettiar, a petty trader who imported rice from outside the rationed area, was sentenced to imprisonment till the rising of the Court, and a fine of Rs. 200, in default Rigorous Imprisonment for three months.

Nellore District.—M. Chenchuramiah was fined Rs. 200 for illicit transport of foodgrains.

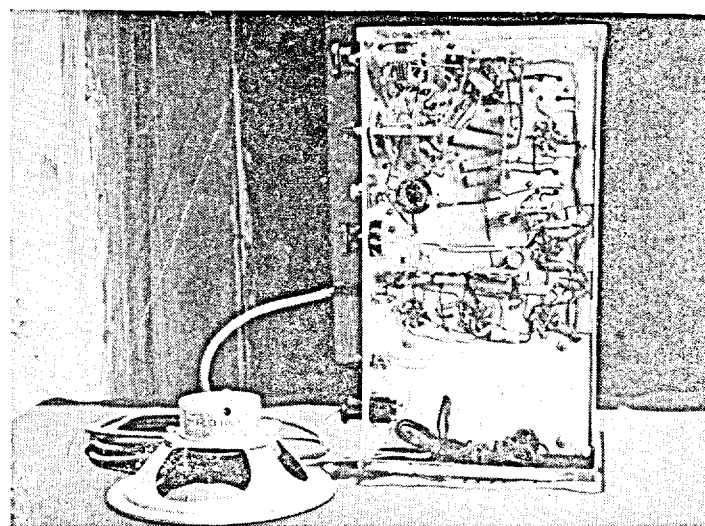
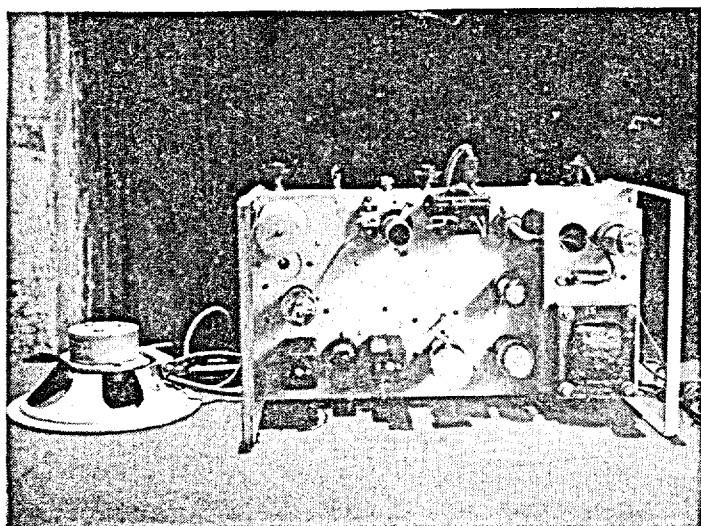
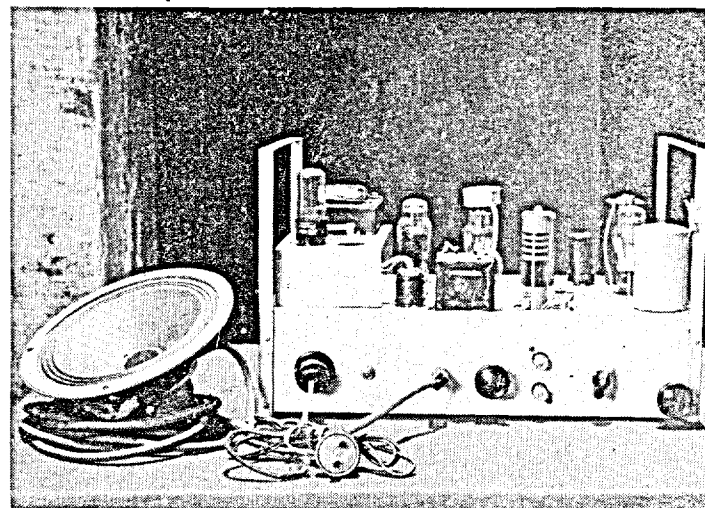
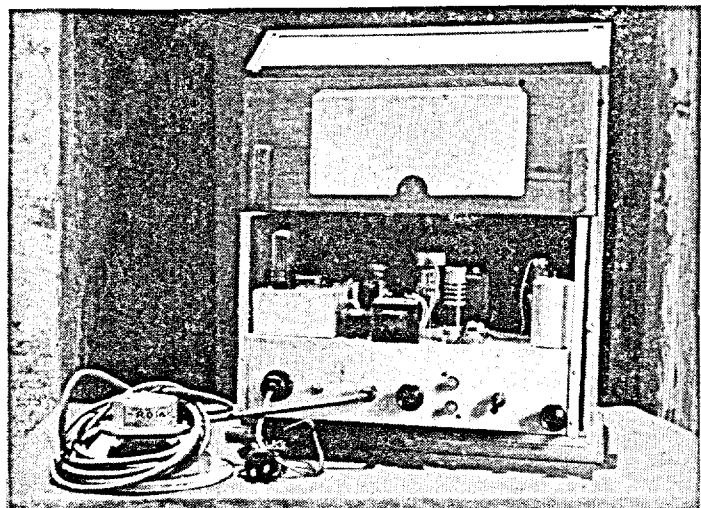
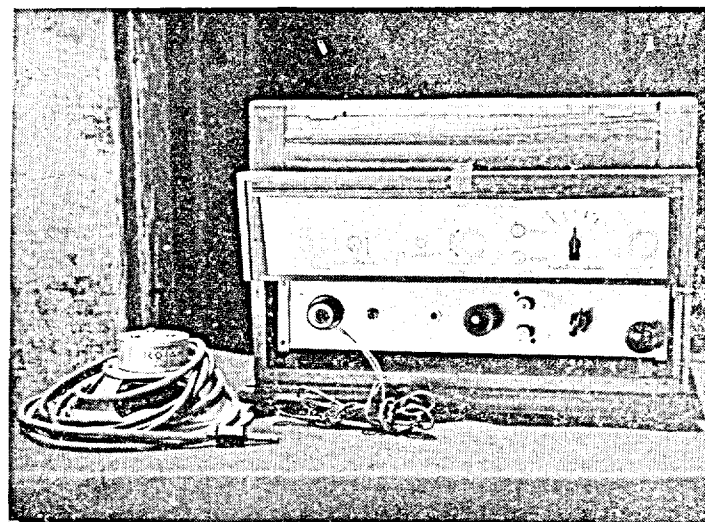
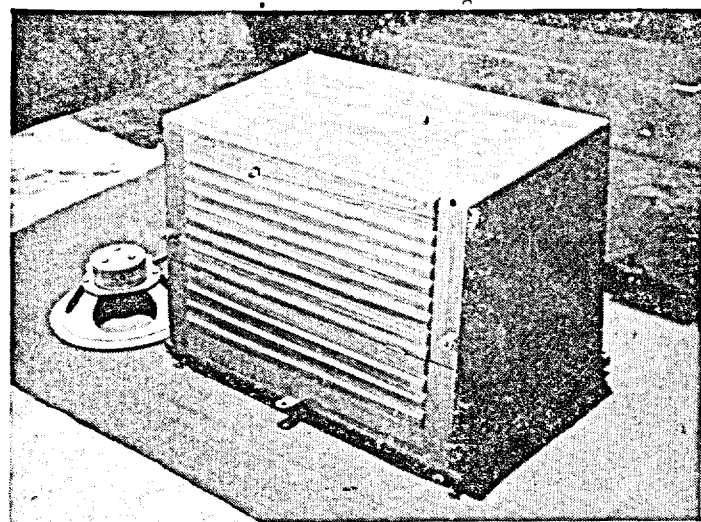
During the same fortnight other punishments such as warning, fine, forfeiture or enhancement of security deposits, cancellation or suspension of wholesale dealerships or retail dealerships, procurement authorisation, etc., were also awarded in 142 cases. Of these one related to each of Malabar, Anantapur and South Arcot Districts, three to Guntur District, four to The Nilgiris District, six to Tanjore District, seven to Madras City, eight to Tirunelveli District, 12 each to Chittoor and South Kanara Districts, 16 to Ramnad District, 35 to North Arcot District and 36 to Mathurai District. In other districts no such cases of punishments were awarded.

THE ARMY JOINS THE FOOD FIGHT



Top : Left.—Men of the 34 Defence Battalion Shoulder Shovels. Right.—Pickaxes to level the ground.
Centre : Left.—The bulldozer clears the field. Right.—The tractor gets busy.
Bottom : Left.—Captain M. M. Aiappa at the plough. Right.—Surveying the serried furrows.

PROVINCIAL BROADCASTING DEPARTMENT

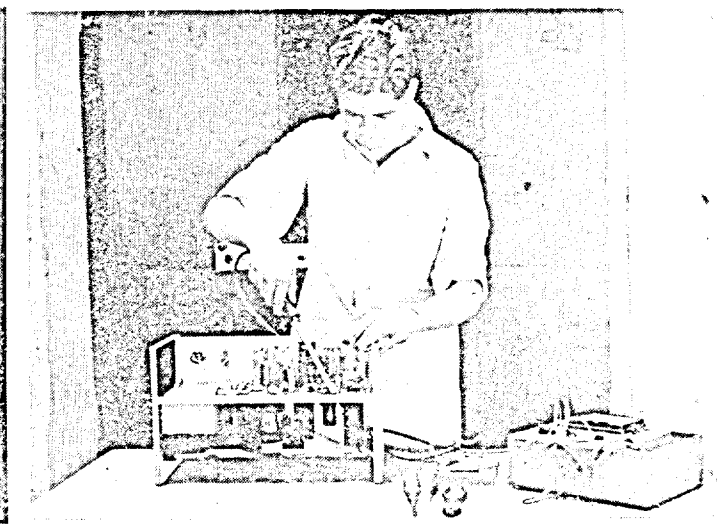
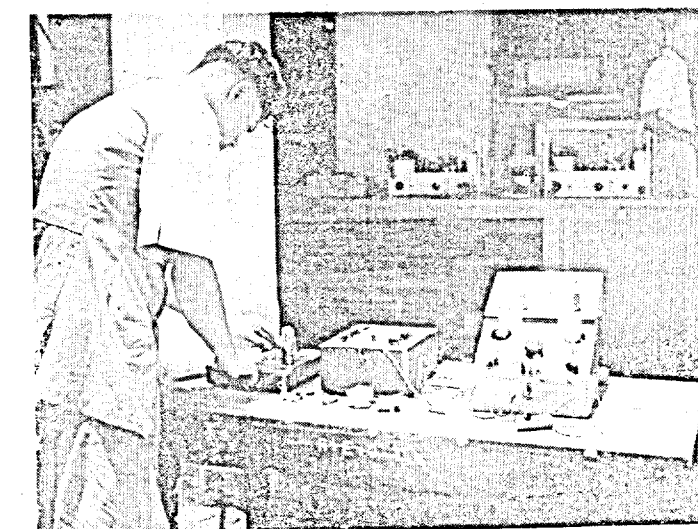
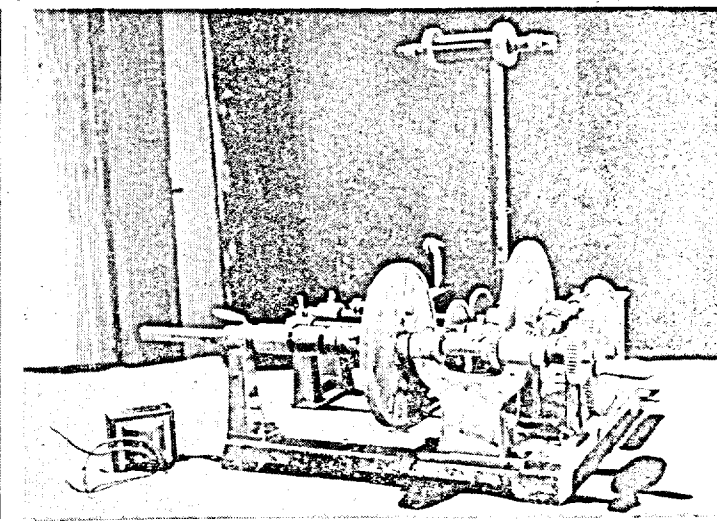
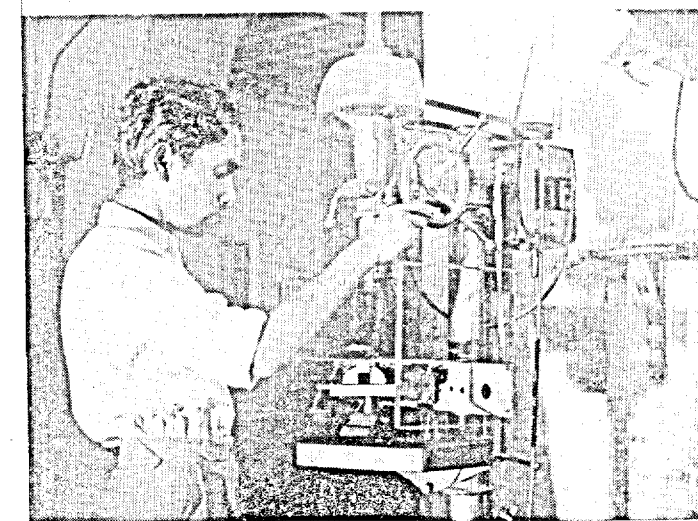
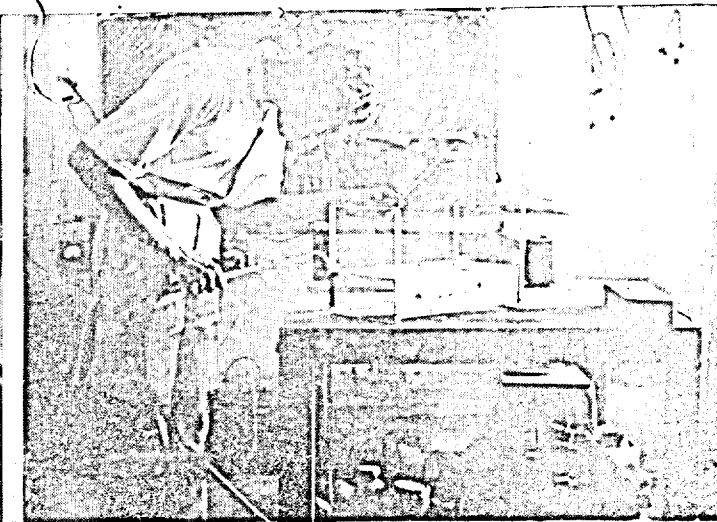
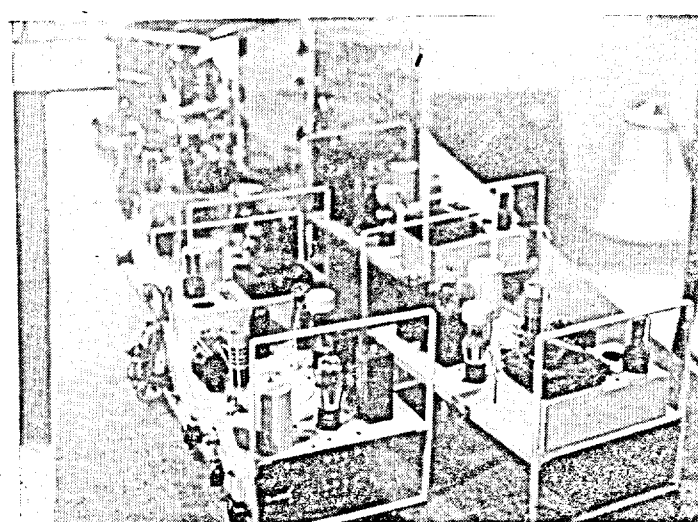


Top : Left.—The Community Radio Receiver in cabinet and the loud-speaker. Right.—The Community Radio Receiver with the lower half kept open for operating the controls. The top half of the door is sealed.

Centre : Left.—The Community Receiver with the front door completely open showing chassis, controls and the holder for the circuit diagram, etc. Right.—The Community Radio Receiver and loud-speaker without cabinets.

Bottom : Left.—The top view of the Receiver with special type of chassis with the components. Right.—The under chassis view of the Receiver.

LABORATORY—RESEARCH AND RECONSTRUCTION



Top : Left.—Community Radio Receiver on the assembly bench. Right.—The chassis of the Receiver is being welded.

Centre : Left.—Drilling operation on the Radio chassis. Right.—The coils and transformers being wound in the coil winding machine.

Bottom : Left.—Radio components being tested before fitting in the chassis. Right.—Dressing of wiring, etc., in the final stage of the assembly of the Receiver.

RURAL BROADCASTING

Cheap But Sturdy Radio Sets Designed For Community Listening In The Villages

Broadcasting was first inaugurated in Bombay in the year 1927 and it may be said that the history of regular broadcasting in India began from that year. There was no organised broadcasting service in India till then. Even after 1927 no efforts were made either by the Central or Provincial Governments to develop broadcasting in this country. This question was however taken up by the Madras Government in 1933 and in February 1934 the Government secured the services of an official of the B.B.C. to draw up a comprehensive scheme of radio broadcasting for this Province.

Since, however, the Central Government decided to retain in their own hands control over all radio transmitting stations, this scheme of the Madras Government had to be abandoned. In pursuance of their policy of retaining control over transmission, the Government of India decided to instal a short-wave station at Madras and a medium-wave station at Tiruchirappalli. The Madras Station was opened in the year 1938 and the Tiruchirappalli Station in 1939.

Pioneer Scheme

It was, however, left to the Provincial Government to utilise these broadcast facilities by making their own arrangements for bringing them to the four crores of our men and women living in nearly 40,000 villages of the Province for their education and enlightenment by installing rural community radio receivers.

The Government of Madras had thus taken up the question of affording facilities for collective listening in the villages, of radio broadcasts. Financing installation of sets on a large scale out of the Provincial revenue was out of the question. On the other hand, if the scheme was left entirely in the hands of the villages it could hardly be successful. The section of the rural public that needed the educational and other facilities offered by these broadcasts being generally too poor to afford the expense of purchasing and maintaining radio sets, assistance by the Government was necessary. This may

be seen from the fact that only about 30,000 radio sets are in use in this Province, among a population of nearly five crores.

Further, it was during this period the popular Ministry with Sri C. Rajagopalachari, the present Governor-General, as Premier had introduced prohibition in some of the districts and were thinking out ways and means of providing alternative attractions and means of education for the rural drink-addicts in the evening hours. It was decided that community radio sets be installed in the villages so that they could spend their evening hours in the public parks, libraries and village *chavadis*, listening to radio broadcasts. Accordingly, the Government of Madras, a pioneer in this enterprise, sanctioned in 1938 the installation and maintenance of 103 radio sets in the various villages of the Province at Government's cost, supplemented by voluntary contributions.

Arrangements had therefore to be made for the appointment of technical staff, purchase of sets suited to the conditions of the Province and the selection of villages for the installation of the sets. The Provincial Broadcasting Department was thus created with a Radio Engineer and some Radio Supervisors and the question of selection and purchase of sets, installation and maintenance of these sets was left to the Radio Engineer.

Rural Sets

The Radio Engineer invited tenders for the supply of radio sets conforming to the specifications that were drawn up and placed orders with the lowest tenderer, due regard being paid to the quality of the set. These sets were tested in the laboratory of the Radio Engineer and the following foolproof modifications were made in order to make the sets suitable for village installations: (i) In the early stages the set was removed from the original cabinet and fixed in a wooden box provided with a lock. But later on the above procedure was abandoned and a hinged wooden frame with insect-proof base mesh and Mortis lock was provided

at the back of the original cabinet itself, to prevent insects and rodents from getting into it and damaging the set and also to prevent unauthorised people from tampering with the inside of the set. The key of the set is retained with the departmental supervisor. (ii) The tuning mechanism of the set was also arrested by a special device so that the set could be tuned to only that station whose programmes cater in the language spoken to the local interests of the people.

The loud-speaker inside the set was removed and fixed in a completely enclosed wooden cabinet specially designed in the laboratory of the Department, and provided with five yards of wire so that the speaker can be placed in a park or open space. Rural centres with large audiences were provided with aluminium loud-speaker horns instead of the cabinet, made in a local firm to the design of the Department.

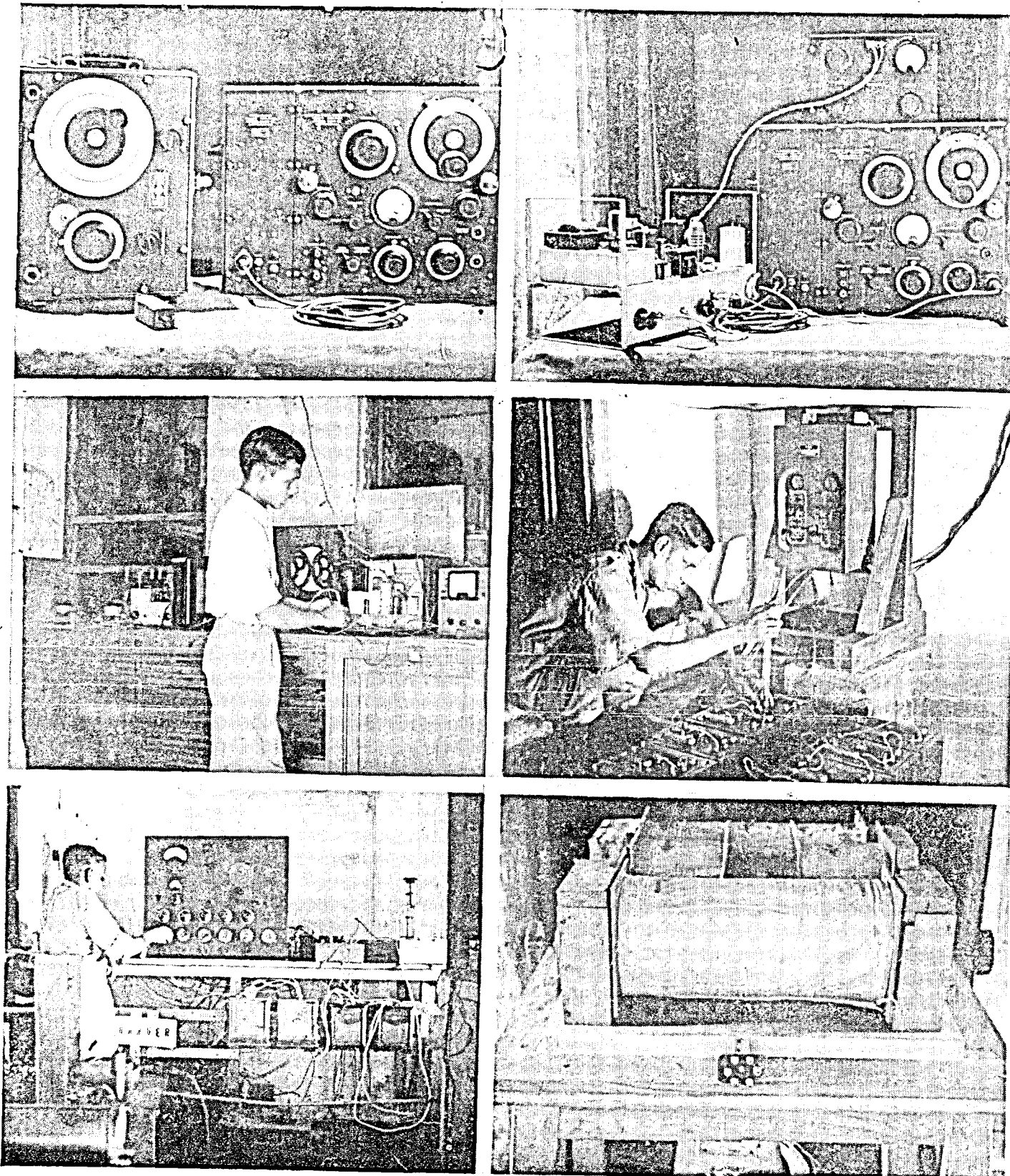
Installation

Installation of sets was taken up first in 1938 in districts where prohibition had been introduced or was proposed to be introduced. The people in the villages evinced keen interest and enthusiasm over an amenity of this kind and volunteered to join the Government scheme by paying the cost of the equipment.

Before the installation of a set, the Departmental supervisors visit the proposed site of installation to see that proper accommodation is provided for the public to collect and hear the programmes. The Panchayat Boards in the villages were advised to keep these places clean and neat and to open public parks wherever possible.

As the experiment in the installation of 103 receivers proved successful and as demands from local bodies for the installation of the sets increased, the Government extended the scheme and ordered that a certain portion of the cost of the set should be recovered from the concerned local bodies.

By this time World War II was raging and the demand for these community sets increased chiefly because of the



Top : Left.—Precision instruments that are used for the design of coils, etc. for the Community Radio Receiver. Right.—Standard tests being carried out on the Community Radio Receiver assembled.

Centre : Left.—Final testing of Radio Receivers for alignment, and performance before despatch for installation in the field. Right.—Initial filling and charging of new batteries for despatch with Radio Receivers for installation in the villages.

Bottom : Left.—Power plant for anodising for making Electrolytic condensers. Right.—Permeameter, built in the Radio Engineer's laboratory, for use in the design and making of loud-speakers.

eagerness of the villagers to hear war news and latest developments. The Government thereupon offered to instal 300 receivers on a concessional basis, the Government contributing half the cost of the set, the other being borne by the panchayat board. This scheme was extended to a target figure of 500 sets.

More Demands

While the installation of the extended 500 sets scheme was in progress, the Government of India offered to supply 568 Lease-Lend American receivers, free of cost, for the development of community listening. Even after the completion of the installation of the Lease-Lend sets, there were demands for sets from villages and the Government sanctioned 500 battery sets in 1948 as an urgent measure. These sets are now being installed. The Government have also under consideration a proposal for installing 2,000 more sets in villages as soon as possible.

Simultaneously with the installation of the rural sets, installation of sets in urban areas was also taken up by the Department, the entire cost of the sets and installation charges being borne by the concerned Municipalities. The Department also installed wire-broadcast services in some of the Municipalities in the Province initially. They are planned to serve the various public parks and meeting places in the Municipal limits with radio and local programmes.

Estimates have also been furnished to some of the more enterprising Municipalities with plans for single studio wire broadcast stations for putting on the system, plays, dialogues, speeches and other features, encouraging local artistic talent. The following table gives the details of installations done by the Department to date.

Battery. Mains.			
1 Rural sets installed ..	565	212	
2 Municipal sets installed ..	242	..	
3 Private bodies.	52	50	
4 Wire broadcast-ing systems	7	..	
5 Public Address Systems ..	28	..	

Operation

All the rural community receivers installed and maintained by this Department are allowed to work for two hours a day, i.e., from 6 to 8 p.m. or 5-30 to 7-30 p.m. The sets in the south

barring those in South Kanara, Malabar and the Nilgiris are tuned to Tiruchirappalli Station, while the sets in the three districts can be tuned to any station. Since the reception of both Madras and Tiruchirappalli broadcasts is very poor, All the sets in the northern districts were tuned only to Madras Station, but with the opening of the pilot station at Vijayawada last year, some of the sets in and around Vijayawada have been tuned to that station.

All the rural receivers installed by the Department are also maintained by this Department. In the case of the Municipalities the option is left to them. But realizing the advantages of the departmental maintenance scheme, almost all Municipalities with the exception of a few have joined the scheme.

Maintenance

Both the battery and mains operated radio receivers under the maintenance of the Government are inspected once in two months by the Radio Supervisors for routine check. Each supervisor is placed in charge of the maintenance of about 25 rural receivers and municipal sets. The supervisor has a service station at his headquarters, with a battery charging unit for charging battery and is provided with the requisite tools and testing equipment for carrying out repairs to the radios. Batteries are charged at the Service station. No set stops working for want of batteries.

When any set stops functioning at any time the operator reports the fact immediately to the Radio Supervisor who hastens to the place at once, sets right the defects and restores it to working order. Only minor defects are attended to by Radio Supervisors on the spot. In the case of major repairs the Radio Supervisor takes the set either to the service station or despatches it to the Assistant Radio Engineer's laboratory.

In either case a standby set is installed at the centre till such time the defective set is reinstalled after repairs. Thus no community centre is kept without a set for any length of time. Since the rural sets are installed throughout the length and breadth of this Province, many of them in villages unconnected by rail or public conveyance, the cost of transport of batteries have been exceedingly heavy. It may be mentioned here that it is costing the Government on an average about six annas per working hour of a village set at present,

with the villagers paying only two annas per working hour. Planned expansion of rural broadcasting may reduce the cost considerably.

Programmes

The planning and transmission of rural programmes is arranged by the All-India Radio, Madras, Tiruchirappalli and Vijayawada. Co-ordination, however, exists between this Department and the A.I.R. centres of this Province regarding rural programmes, planning, hours of transmission, change of wavelength, etc. The Provincial Broadcasting Department advises the A.I.R. on the suitability and types of programmes of interest to the villages to be broadcast in the rural hour.

The Radio Supervisor who inspects the rural sets listens to the programmes and submits a monthly report for each centre visited, on the nature of the programme received, the reaction of the public to the programme received and other requirements of the public. These reports are studied for future planning of programmes.

The Provincial Broadcasting Department made representations from the beginning that the two stations at Madras and Tiruchirappalli were quite insufficient to cover the needs of the rural population in this Province, and suggested the installation of additional regional transmitters to cover the major linguistic areas in the Province. As a result and in conformity with the plans of Government of India to expand the broadcasting facilities in the Province, a pilot station has been opened at Vijayawada and another is shortly to be opened at Kozhikode.

Research

To instal sets at the lowest cost possible and also to keep down the recurring cost of maintenance, representations were made to the Provincial Governments and Council of Scientific and Industrial Research on the necessity for conducting research on a number of radio problems of immediate interest to the Department and which will ultimately be useful for development of radio component and set manufacture in this country. The Government of Madras accordingly granted permission for six students to do research work in the laboratory of the Provincial Broadcasting Department and the Development Department granted three Industrial Research studentships.

Under the above scheme, research work is being conducted on the following problems:—

1. Design and construction of cone type of loud-speakers including paper cone, magnets, voice coil, spider, etc.
2. Design and construction of test meters and meter units.

The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research on the strength of the recommendations of this Department sanctioned the two schemes of research:

1. Salvage, design and construction of electrolytic condensers.
2. Salvage and investigation on types of lead acid batteries suitable for the use in the Department for working the battery operated radio receivers.

The latter scheme is of immense value to this Department since most of the rural receivers are battery-operated sets and the cost of batteries plays an important part in the expenditure of the Department. The work in the scheme was started in January 1946 and is nearing completion.

Cheaper Sets

Research was also conducted in the assembling of community receivers with a view to evolve a cheap set based on a simpler design than those of the domestic receivers available in the open market, which at the same time will satisfy the requirements of the rural listening public in this Province. The above work proved fruitful and a set was designed and assembled satisfying the above requirements in the laboratories of the Provincial Broadcasting Department. The Government sanctioned a pilot scheme for assembling twenty sets of this model and for standardizing the set and assembling it in large numbers for installation in the villages.

Rural broadcasting has achieved within a short span of ten years what could not be achieved in a century in the field of rural uplift. In this land of ours where 80 per cent of the people are illiterate, the only way of disseminating correct news and educating the people is by word of mouth and this is achieved by rural broadcasting in a most effective way. In a Province having 40,000 villages the installation of about 1,500 receivers is not much to boast of. But the three factors that retard the expansion of rural broadcasting are (1) high cost of radios, (2) non-electrification of villages, and (3) consequent cost of maintenance. These problems are now being tackled and ways and

means are being explored to cut down initial cost and subsequent maintenance charges.

The Government have a scheme to produce in a large scale a standard type of receiver which by its simpler design will be much cheaper than any other commercial receiver both in the initial cost and subsequent maintenance.

Further, by having a standard design, the subsequent maintenance charges can also be reduced. By gradual electrification of the villages the initial as well as the recurring charges can be cut down still further and made so low as to be within the reach of the smallest hamlet, leading to the ultimate goal of a radio set in every village.

Some New Recipes With Groundnut Cake Flour

Chutney

Ingredients.

Basen ..	6 teaspoons.
Groundnut cake flour.	4 teaspoons.
Salt to taste.	
Tamarind ..	½ the size of a lemon.
Green chillies ..	3 to 4.
Whole dhania (coriander seeds).	1 teaspoon.
Zeera ..	½ teaspoon.
<i>For bhagar.</i>	
Red whole chilli ..	1
Mustard ..	½ teaspoon.
Zeera ..	½ teaspoon.
Urad dal ..	1 teaspoon.
Whole dhania ..	½ teaspoon.
Curry leaves.	

Method.

Sieve groundnut cake flour and basen; grind green chillies, dhania and zeera; wash and soak tamarind, extract the juice and mix it with the flours and the ground masala into a thin paste. Add a little gur if desired and then give bhagar, i.e., heat 1 teaspoon ghee, fry the urad dal to brown; add red chilli pieces, zeera, mustard, dhania and curry leaves when brown add it to the chutney. This chutney can be served with the dosa.

Toffee

Ingredients.

Milk powder ..	5 table-spoons.
Groundnut cake flour.	5 table-spoons.
Sugar ..	8 table-spoons.
Butter ..	6 table-spoons.

Method.

Roast the groundnut cake flour and mix in it all the ingredients and cook till it leaves the side of the degchi, stirring it the whole time, so that it may not burn. Grease a plate and set the toffee in it. When set, cut into shapes.

Pakorae

Ingredients.

Basen (Gram Flour) ..	7 teaspoons.
Groundnut cake flour.	3 teaspoons.
Onion ..	1 medium size
Green chillies ..	2 to 3.
Green dhania (coriander leaves).	a little.
Red chilli powder ..	½ teaspoon.
Zeera ..	½ teaspoon.
Salt to taste ..	
Ghee ..	1 teaspoon for batter.
Soda bicarb ..	½ teaspoon.
Ghee to fry.	

Method.

Sieve the mixture of flours. Cut green chillies and onions, and add all the masala, ghee and soda bicarb to the flour, mix it with water and make a thick, smooth batter and leave it aside for 20 minutes. Heat ghee and drop the batter in small lumps in the hot ghee with a spoon and fry them to light brown. Remove from ghee and serve hot for tea.

Dosa

Ingredients.

Urad dal ..	½ cup.
Rice ..	½ cup.
Groundnut cake flour.	½ cup.
Salt to taste.	
Water to mix.	

Method.

Clean and soak dal and rice separately. Wash well and grind them fine separately. Add salt and a little water and mix well into a thin batter. Leave overnight for fermenting. In the morning beat the batter well and prepare dosas on a dosa tawa. Serve with chutney.

PILGRIMAGES IN KASHMIR

Certain Shrines In The Happy Valley Are Sacred Both To Hindus And Muslims

The enchanting beauty of the Himalayas has ever been a source of inspiration to saints and seekers after divine knowledge. In the midst of the silence and the majesty of the mountains, men have forgotten worldly desires and given themselves up to meditation. It is natural, therefore, that Kashmir should possess innumerable holy shrines and places of pilgrimage associated with the memory of the seers of the past. While some of these are sacred to Hindus, others attract devotees from all sections of the population—Hindu, Muslim and Buddhist.

The famous Cave of Amarnath situated at a height of 12,729 feet above sea level in the Himalayas in a long glacial gorge, is one of the three most important places of pilgrimage in India. The centre of attraction in the Cave is a lingam of ice which is believed to wax and wane with the moon. Pigeons fly over the cave at the time of the *Darshan* which falls on Purnamasi Day in the month of *Sawan* (July-August). On this day, thousands of Hindu pilgrims from all parts of the country gather together for worship.

Pilgrims to Amarnath start on foot from Pahalgam on the twelfth day of the fortnight and the journey which covers about 32 miles, is completed in three marches—the important stages being Ghandanwari, Vavjan and Panchatarni. On the morning of the fourth day, the caravan reaches Amarnath. The return journey is completed within two days. The difficulties of the ascent—the cold, biting winds and snow storms and bleak mountainous peaks—are, however, forgotten in religious fervour and in the picturesque scenery, the natural snow-bridge at Chandanwari and the beautiful Sheshnag Lake.

All facilities and amenities are provided to the pilgrims by the State. Temporary shops, camps and sheds are provided at short distances for the convenience of travellers during the pilgrim season.

Khirbhawani Shrine

At a distance of 14 miles to the north of Srinagar is the shrine of Tula-

mula. It is dedicated to the Goddess Khirbhawani or Ragnia Devi, believed to have been brought from Ceylon to Kashmir by Hanuman from Ravan's palace. The shrine has a spring, the water of which alternates between purple and green colours. An annual fair is held here in the month of June and usually every eighth day of the Purnamasi (fortnight) is marked by prayers and festivities. An ancient temple built of sculptured stone and several stone images were unearthed in the centre of the spring.

Kapalmochan

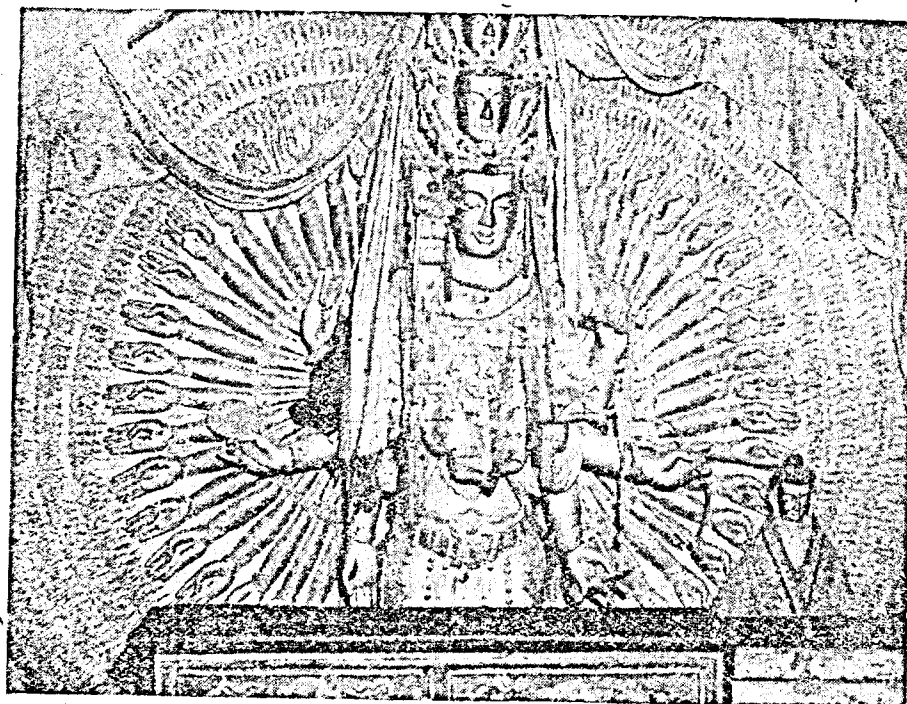
Kapalmochan is another place in Hindu pilgrimage near Shopayan, about 24 miles from Srinagar. Three springs are close to one another—the main spring having an old unhewn *lingam* and stone images unearthed from nearby fields. Popular legend states that Shiva performed a pilgrimage here for having cut off Brahma's fifth hand and it was here that he made atonement for his sin. Hence the

name of this pilgrimage as Degrami (Digom) or Kapalmochan—the former indicating the villages where later Shiva went and the latter "the place where expiation was made for the sin of having cut off the hand."

When freed of the sin, Shiva sanctified the place, and the general belief still persists that all deceased children can get salvation if their *shraddha* ceremony is performed here. It is the scene of an annual fair held in the month of August and people who have lost their children perform their *shraddha* and give alms in charity.

Lake Gangabal

In the Sindh Valley, about 34 miles to the north of Srinagar, and at a height of 12,000 feet above sea level on the slopes of Haramukh, is Gangabal, considered to be the source of the Ganges. Pilgrims collect here every year on the eighth day of the bright fortnight in the month of August. Performance of the *shraddha* ceremony here is considered to be as holy and



Ladakh's Buddhism has assimilated Hindu iconography. This idol from the Sankar Gompa monastery shows strong Indian influence

efficacious as at Hardwar. A part of the funeral rites of Kashmir Hindus consists in visiting this place and throwing the ashes into the lake.

Khrew

The famous shrine of Jwalaji—dedicated to the Goddess of Fire, is situated at Khrew on a small hillock, a distance of 14 miles from Srinagar. This shrine with a spring situated at its foot is a place of pilgrimage for Hindus. A fair is held here in the month of July every year.

Martand

Martand, popularly known as Mattan, is another sacred place of the Hindus, which is at a distance of 39 miles to the south of Srinagar on the Srinagar-Pahalgam Road. At the foot of the cliff is a spring considered very holy and enclosed by two tanks within the precincts of a temple (dedicated to Martand, the Sun-God) and the houses of pilgrims. People visit the place, particularly during certain months of the Hindu leap year, to perform the *shraddha* ceremony of their dead relations.

Anantanag

Anantanag, which derives its name from a local spring dedicated to the worship of Ananta or Vishnu, lies 34 miles to the south of Srinagar. The



Two Ladakhi girls perform a dance for Pandit Jawahar'ul Nehru at the residence of Kalcor Tszang Rigzin, Zaidor of Leh

Kashmir Operations Form Resistance Against Cruelty Of Raiders

Our military operations in Kashmir are nothing but a resistance against the threat, coercion and cruelty inflicted on the people of Kashmir by the raiders. Our military operations had to be maintained as a measure of defence, in protection of the people of Kashmir, from the onslaughts of the raiders. The part played by our forces there are praiseworthy. They have to bear the brunt of bitter cold and winter and to tread on beds of snow, which they were not used to before. They have faced great odds in the theatres of fight in Kashmir, as the battles had to be fought in the midst of snow-clad mountains and valleys and at high altitudes.

However, despite all these adverse elements, our military forces have answered the challenge of the enemy with indomitable courage and bravery and achieved a record worthy of their high traditions. Those difficulties, though they proved to be a tough job in the beginning, were got over by our forces with a masterful ability, with the result that they have now gained much experience in warfare to be operated in mountainous parts and at high altitudes.

P. S. KUMARASWAMY RAJA,
Premier of Madras.

spring rises from the foot of a hill. A little below is a tank in the middle of which rises a miniature temple. An annual fair is held here on the occasion of Anantchaudas, in the month of September.

Verinag

Originally called "Virahmag," Verinag at the foot of the Banihal Pass, on the side of the Valley in the Pir Panjal range, takes its name from a spring believed to be the source of the River Jhelum. It is dedicated to the goddess Vitasta (Jhelum). The spring is considered to be holy for another reason also. The general belief is that it was here that *Nilamat-Purna*, the most ancient book in Kashmir, was written. An annual fair is held in the month of October, to celebrate the birth of the River Jhelum.

Shankaracharya

This shrine is situated in the city of Srinagar. Shankaracharya is an ancient temple crowning the Takht-i-
(Continued on page 23)

*Each-One-Teach-One***TEN-YEAR CAMPAIGN PLAN TO MAKE ADULTS LITERATE***By A. G. VILVA ROY, Adult Education Officer*

Spread of adult literacy was among the first things done by nations immediately on attaining freedom. This is history; and India follows it today. Illiteracy in an adult is not a mere state of being unlettered. It is a stamp of slavery and despondency. It has no place in a free country.

Madras with her 4.3 crores of illiterates ranks second among the Provinces of India in point of illiteracy and is excelled only by the United Provinces with her 5 crores of illiterates. Of the 4.3 crores of illiterates in our Province 43 per cent or 1.849 crores or 184.9 lakhs are in the age-range 12 to 45. To make these 184.9 lakhs of adults literate in ten years we have to make 18.49 lakhs of men and women literate every year.

The Madras Government have now devised an adult literacy school to serve as the spearhead in this great attack on mass illiteracy. It is in fact an adults' club working for an hour and a half to suit the convenience of adults in villages and towns. It can make adults literate in about 40 days and spread general knowledge among them. It is designed to make adults efficient citizens fit to undertake the responsibility of speaking in the affairs of the country.

Each-One-Teach-One

In this club adults meet together, sing together and help each other decipher the printed word. Each-One-Teach-One, the motto of the hour for India, is practised here. A part-time paid worker trained in adult psychology and special methods of teaching adults is put in charge of each of these institutes. Books of high appeal to adults and simple diction are prepared and used in them and provision for a growing library is made to prevent relapses into illiteracy. Magic lanterns and mobile film units will play their good part in carrying enlightenment to the folk.

These adults' clubs will be the nucleus of the local 'Down With Illiteracy' Drives. Local Adult Education Societies working in support of these

clubs will mobilise local illiterates and speedily arrange to make every home in the locality fully literate. This is the secret of success of the rapid pace of literacy in the Philippines, Russia and Mexico. Teaching an illiterate to read is the greatest act of charity; and India with her tradition of charity in adversity will naturally take to it as fish to water. India expects every literate to do his duty. Every literate should make another literate as a matter of national duty. The adult literacy school will provide the opportunity to do so. It will often be a roomful of adults all teaching one another. Literates can walk in, teach illiterates for a while and walk away.

Why Literacy?

It is a matter of standing shame to India to keep 88 per cent of her people illiterate. An illiterate is a national liability in retaining independence. The blind millions of India should be

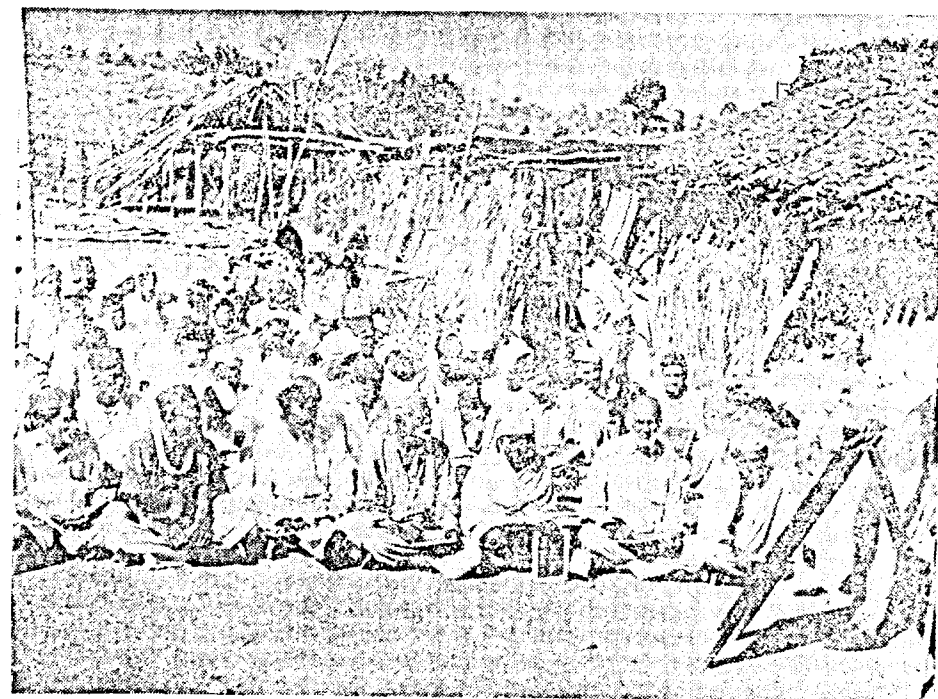
enabled to see the world for themselves. The dumb millions of India should be enabled to speak in the affairs of the State. Strong public opinion in favour of child education has to be created. Three-fourths of the people that left the elementary school before becoming literate can be reclaimed and made literate: history shows that no country became literate through child education alone. It is an item of the constructive programme given to us by Gandhiji. It makes efficient farmers in the Grow-More-Food campaign.

How You Can Help

Resolve firmly to do your best to promote adult literacy in every possible way. Pick up quickly the few simple rules in teaching adult illiterates (Read *Adult Education Bulletin I* available from the Director of Public Instruction, Madras-6). First make every member in your home, including servants, literate. Arrange to form an Each-One-Teach-One Club near your home and spend some of your leisure hours there teaching others.

If you are a student, fit into an adult literacy school during vacations on voluntary basis.

If you are a scout or member of a social service organization, become an organizer of Each-One-Teach-One Clubs in your area, and guide and assist them



A village adult class in the Central Provinces, where adults learn the three R's and citizenship training

in every possible way. If you are an official, encourage illiterate employees to become literate. If you are a businessman, have an adult literacy fund box in your business house to help your own ward or village. If you are a factory owner or plantation or other agricultural labour employer, provide for a literacy-hour for men and women workers and organize labourers' literacy clubs.

If you are an elected representative of the people, make every literate of your constituency sign and keep a pledge that they would make at least one literate per year. If you are a woman, spend leisure hours in making women in your own home and in the neighbourhood literate. If you are too

busy to carry out any of the above suggestions donate a Mother India Homage, as substantial as you can make it, to help paid workers in your area. If you have neither time nor money, make people literacy-minded by doing resourceful propaganda while travelling by train, tram or bus and at every possible opportunity.

Such popular enthusiasm has a definite and essential place in an all-out drive against adult illiteracy; and non-official agencies can and should play a very large part in this basic constructive programme so that the adult literacy schools sponsored by the State can succeed fully in their mission in ten years.

EDUCATIONAL ROUND-UP**Reorganized Scheme of Secondary Education**

Under the Reorganized Scheme of Secondary Education the subject of Algebra and Geometry has been introduced as an additional subject of study.

The teaching of English in Forms I to VI instead of in Forms II to VI has been ordered.

In Higher Elementary Schools the teaching of English as an optional subject was permitted from Standard VI instead of from Standard VII.

In spite of the introduction of English in Form I during 1949-50, no change has been made in respect of the second language under the Reorganized Scheme of Secondary Education. Hindustani or its alternative will continue to be taught in Form I as in the previous years. Hindustani was ordered to be taught in the Devanagari script.

The Lawrence Memorial Royal Military School, Lovedale, has been taken over by the Government of India.

Homecraft Training Course For Women Teachers

A short training course in Homecraft for women L.T. Assistants was conducted in the Queen Mary's College, Madras, from 17th May to 17th June 1947. Forty-five assistants from all over the Presidency attended the training course. On the termination of the course, certificates were distributed by the Director of Public Instruction to the trainees.

A short training course in Homecraft for six weeks for Secondary Grade

women Assistants was conducted during the vacation, May-June 1949, at the Lady Sivaswami Ayyar Girls' High School, Mylapore, Madras, and at the Government Secondary and Training School for Women, Coimbatore. Eighteen teachers underwent the training in Madras and 27 at Coimbatore. On the conclusion of the course, certificates were issued.

Study of Languages

During the transition period, i.e., in Forms III to V during 1949-50, IV to VI during 1950-51 and in the next higher forms in succeeding years, heads of schools have been given discretion to choose between the 1929 scheme and the Reorganized Scheme of Secondary Education in respect of languages and to arrange the courses accordingly. The choice once made in this respect by a school will be regarded as final and schools will not be permitted to go back on it.

Collegiate Teacher's Certificate

A shortened training course for three months has been organized at the Teachers' College, Saidapet, for Graduate Secondary Grade trained teachers and they will be awarded Collegiate Grade Teachers' Certificates on their successful completion of the course. Such teachers will be employed in schools under local bodies and aided managements in posts for B.T. or B.Ed. Assistants and granted the scale of pay for such posts. This concession will for the present be in force for a period of five years.

(Continued from page 21)

Sulaiman Hill and standing 1,000 feet above the valley. The temple and the hill on which it stands take their name from Shankaracharya, the great South Indian teacher of Monism who came to Kashmir from Travancore. This temple was built by King Gopaditya who reigned in Kashmir from 368-308 B.C. It was repaired later by the liberal-minded Muslim King Zain-ul-Abdin.

Hazratbal

On the bank of the Dal Lake, near the Nasim Bagh, is situated what is considered to be one of the most sacred shrines of Muslims called Hazrat Bal, which contains the sacred hair of the Prophet brought by Khwaja Nur-ud-Din from Bijapur in 1700 A.D. The sacred hair is shown to the people only on certain days in the year. Muslims gather here for prayers in large numbers every Friday. On the Id festival day, immense congregations join in the prayers.

Tomb of Makhdum Shah

One of the most popular places of pilgrimage for the Muslims of Kashmir is the shrine of the famous Muslim saint—Makhdum Shah, which is at the foot of the mountain Hari Prabat. Both Muslims and Hindus visit this shrine frequently during illnesses, for legend ascribes to it curative properties.

Mosque of Shah Hamdam

The stately wooden mosque of Shah Hamdan stands near the fourth bridge on the right bank of the Jhelum in Srinagar. It was named after the saint from Persia who came to Kashmir in the reign of Sultan Qutub-ud-Din (1373-98 A.D.) and is visited both by the Muslims and the Hindus. It contains a spring dedicated to the goddess Kali which is considered holy by the Hindus. Every day hundreds of Hindus visit the shrine and perform their religious ceremonies at one of the parapets of the mosque.

Preserved in the mosque is a walking stick reported to be that of Christ.

Tarar Sherif

The village Tarar, about 16 miles south-west of Srinagar, is another well-known centre of Muslim pilgrimage. In this town lies the shrine of Sheikh Nur-ud-Din, the patron-saint of Kashmir, popularly known as Nand Rishi. Muslim and Hindu devotees from all over the Valley, visit this shrine during the autumn months when a big fair is held.

New Method Of Grafting Mangoes Evolved At Anakapalle Station

By SRI K. SAMBAMURTHY, B.Sc. (Agriculture), Research Assistant in Fruits, Sugarcane Research Station, Anakapalle.

The photos show a new method of grafting in mangoes tried at the Sugarcane Research Station, Anakapalle, with encouraging results. The process adopted was simple. Eight shoots of two and half to three feet length from tree No. 61 of the variety *Rajamannu* in the station were selected and severed without any pre-curing on January 30, 1949.

The leaves were all clipped except a few at the end of the shoot. The shoots were brought to the Nursery bed, within three hours after they were separated from the parent, where the potted rootstocks were kept in a row for the grafting operation. They were then laid out with a suitable approach against their respective seedling rootstocks. About 12" to 18" measured from the ends away from the growing tip of the scion shoots were covered in earth.

Matched slices of bark with small layers of wood attached to them were removed both from the scion shoots and the rootstocks. The relative cut surfaces were then brought together, held firmly and wrapped with dried cloth strips dipped in melted paraffin and tied securely with country twine. A poultice made of equal parts of clay and cow dung with sufficient water added to them to make into a thick paste, was applied over the bandaged portions.

The union was complete and perfect in one out of eight grafts under trial within a month and half after grafting, while two other grafts showed fair union even though they failed in the later development. The top of the rootstock was cut off after the effective union has taken place. This was done on March 15, 1949, in the case of the said successful one. The scion cut limb below the graft joint in the same way was gradually separated during the process of hardening that followed and the graft was transplanted in its permanent place in the station on April 15, 1949, and is progressing well.

Thus it is seen that the above method has two specific advantages: (1) it permits the severance of the scion shoot at the time or before

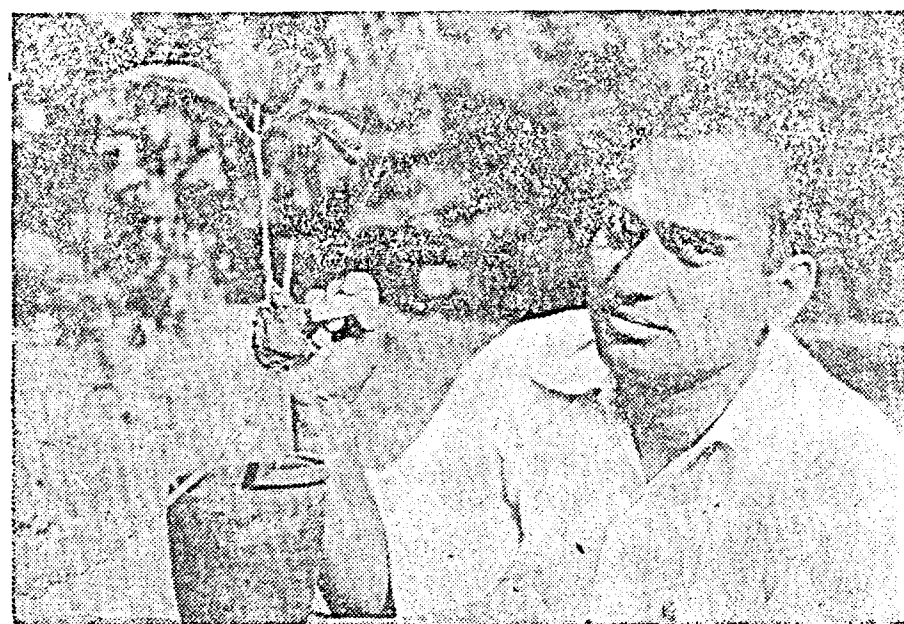
grafting, and (2) the period required for preparing a seasoned graft is reduced considerably. Further, the expensive operations like erection of special scaffolds, use of graft stands, etc., and also daily hand watering of the pots including at the time

when they are placed at different heights with scion parents, involved in the popular approach grafting adopted as a commercial method by nurserymen at present, can be avoided in the new method evolved.

Large-scale trials to work out the percentage of success in the new method in different varieties and in different seasons in the year and to study the peculiarities associated with the technique adopted have been taken on hand and are expected to yield highly satisfactory results.



Above : Potted rootstock. Below : Poultice applied.



DEEPENING A SPRING CHANNEL

Tractors and bulldozers play a very important role in the development of Agriculture and in stepping up food production in the country today. The tractors with ploughs and attached implements are employed for ploughing and harrowing operations. The bulldozers are engaged in reclamation works such as clearing new areas, levelling, bunding and terracing operations, renovating old and abandoned tanks, filling up eroded fields and gullied spots in cultivated tracts, clearing sand-cast fields in flood-damaged places, tank excavations, silt clearance in tanks, clearing spring channels, etc.

They are eminently suitable for heavy clearance works and all earth moving operations. They can turn out efficient work in an appreciably short time and at a comparatively lower cost than human labour. The Department of Agriculture possesses a number of tractors and bulldozers which are hired out to agriculturists at concessional rates.

The photographs here show a renovated Kasam (spring channel) in Gazulapalle village in Chittoor District which was recently deepened and widened by a departmental bulldozer and the original flow restored. After renovation, this spring channel is irrigating more than 70 acres of land which were lying fallow before for want of irrigation facilities.

Top : The site is inspected before the work is undertaken.

Centre : The Kasam head or spring's source after it was deepened and widened by the bulldozer.

Bottom : The general view of the renovated Kasam with the water flowing from the spring channel at the lower reaches.

A whole village is benefited by this useful work and the Kasam ensures a continuous and plentiful flow after clearance.

Improvement Of Cattle

The Government of Madras have directed that private institutions engaged in the work relating to the 'Improvement of cattle' should also be eligible to the payment of grants.



DEPARTMENTAL ACTIVITIES

Bifurcating Visakhapatnam: Wells: Land Grants: Minor Irrigation

A review of the work done by the Revenue Department during 1948-49 is given below:

Bifurcation of Visakhapatnam District

The need for bifurcating Visakhapatnam District which has grown unwieldy from the point of view of revenue administration, was engaging the attention of the Government. The Government, after carefully examining all the objections and suggestions which were received from the public as regards the proposals for bifurcation, ordered in June 1949 that Visakhapatnam District should be bifurcated into two districts consisting of three divisions each.

In the meantime, the Government have taken up the question of separation of the Judiciary from the Executive. It has been decided that Visakhapatnam District should be bifurcated into two districts consisting of only two divisions each and that the introduction of the scheme of separation of the Judiciary from the Executive should synchronise with the bifurcation of the district. Taking the above factors into account the question of fixing the date from the bifurcation of Visakhapatnam District may be effected is under consideration of the Government.

Prohibition

Prohibition was extended to the remaining nine districts of the Province except the Agency tracts on 2nd October 1948, the birthday of Mahatma Gandhi. Though Prohibition has not yet been formally extended to the Agency tracts, all abkari and opium shops have been closed in those areas also.

Well Subsidy Schemes

The New Well Subsidy Scheme for 1947-48 which came to an end on 31st March 1948, was extended for another year with effect from 1st April 1948. Under the 1948-49 Scheme, a subsidy of fifty per cent of the total cost of the sinking of a new well, subject to a

maximum of Rs. 750 in hard soil areas and Rs. 500 in other areas was given. In the districts of South Kanara and Malabar, subsidies were also given for the digging of new tanks and for the repair of old ones used for irrigation purposes.

A subsidy well should be capable of irrigating at least one acre of land and the applicant should give an undertaking to grow only food crops for a period of three years in the ayacut of the wells. The amount of the subsidy is advanced as a loan in the first instance, and converted later into a subsidy on the satisfactory completion of the well within the prescribed period.

Subsidies were granted for the sinking of 29,180 wells under the 1948-49 Scheme and the amount disbursed was a little over Rs. 169 lakhs. The Scheme has been extended for another year in 1949-50. Under the 1949-50 Scheme the payment of enhanced subsidy of Rs. 750 was extended to several other areas of the Province. Payment of subsidy loans under the Scheme will cease on 31st March 1950 and time for completion of the wells has been allowed till 30th September 1950. A sum of Rs. 152 lakhs has been provided in the Budget for 1949-50 for payment of subsidy loans under the 1949-50 Scheme.

The New Well Subsidy Scheme has been regarded as a G.M.F. measure and the usual grant of fifty per cent has already been sanctioned by the Government of India for the New Well Subsidy Scheme, 1948-49. The sanction of the grant of the Government of India for the 1949-50 Scheme is awaited. A statement showing the results achieved under the new Well Subsidy Schemes 1947-48, 1948-49, 1949-50 and earlier schemes is appended.

Land Assignment Policy

The Government formulated a new policy in regard to the assignment of

land. Lands at the disposal of the Government will be assigned in the following order of priority:

- (1) Political sufferers.
- (2) Ex-servicemen of World War II (including Indian National Army personnel) who do not possess more than five acres of wet or ten acres of dry land.
- (3) Landless poor persons including Harijans and backward classes. Families of deceased political sufferers and of ex-servicemen who died while on active service will also be eligible for assignment.

Non-official Advisory Committees have been constituted in all districts to assist and advise Collectors in the matter of disposal of applications from political sufferers for grant of lands. About 18,900 political sufferers have applied for grant of land, and up to the end of May 1949 about 3,300 persons have so far been granted lands either permanently or provisionally.

Landless poor persons or ex-servicemen already in possession of Government waste lands will be assigned the lands in their occupation subject to a limit of five acres of wet or ten acres of dry land. Political sufferers will be granted five acres of wet or ten acres of dry land.

The land assigned to the above persons will be free of market value.

Minor Irrigation

The Revenue Department are in charge of minor irrigation works, i.e., irrigation sources with an ayacut of less than 200 acres. Prior to 1948-49, the amount provided for expenditure on minor irrigation was 25 per cent of the average revenue for the preceding ten years. According to this formula, the amount to be provided for in the Budget for 1948-49 was only Rs. 11 lakhs. The Government, however, provided an additional sum of Rs. 20 lakhs in the Budget for 1948-49 for expenditure on minor irrigation sources in view of the imperative necessity to keep irrigation sources in a state of good repair so that food production may not suffer.

In order to secure greater expedition in the execution of minor irrigation works, the Government have transferred as an experimental measure 483 minor irrigation works in Chingleput District from the control of the Revenue to the Public Works Department, who have greater technical resources at their disposal.

Over a third of the irrigated area in the Province is under the ayacut of tanks. As a result of silation over a period of years, many of the tanks have lost a considerable proportion of their capacity. The Government have examined a scheme for restoring the capacity of these tanks as well as for the repair and improvement of other irrigation sources in the Province. It is proposed to spread the scheme over a period of five years and the probable cost is estimated at rupees ten crores. A sum of rupees one crore has been provided for expenditure under the scheme in the current year's budget.

It is expected that the execution of the scheme will provide an assured supply of water to the registered ayacut under the tanks and that the difference

between the registered ayacut and the area actually irrigated by the tanks now will be wiped out. It is estimated that the scheme might add about 1½ lakhs tons to the Province's food production. Legislation has been enacted to enable the Government to execute the necessary works for restoring the capacity of tanks by raising the Fixed Tank Level.

The Government have taken up the question of enacting comprehensive irrigation legislation on the lines of the Irrigation Bill of 1944. The Bill is under the consideration of the Government.

The Government have passed the Tungabhadra Project (Prevention of Speculation in Land) Act, 1947, in order

to prevent speculative transactions in the area to be benefited by the Tungabhadra Project.

Zamindari Abolition

The Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Bill, 1947, as amended by the Joint Select Committee was passed into law by the Legislature in November 1948. It received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on 2nd April 1949. The Act was published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* on 19th April 1949. The Government are taking steps to implement the provisions of the Act and it is proposed to notify shortly a batch of major estates under the Act.

Results Achieved Under Various Well Subsidy Schemes

The following statement shows the results achieved under all Well Subsidy Schemes:—

Scheme.	Amount disbursed. RS.	Number of wells subsidized.	Number completed.	Number in progress.	Extent brought under cultivation. ACRES.	Quantity of food- grains produced. TONS.
1 Old 1944 Scheme	1,03,212	594	293	..	271	174
2 Accelerated Well Subsidy Scheme.	2,32,88,033	61,608 (new wells) and 30,724 (old wells)	48,038 (new wells) and 26,257 (old wells)	4,312 (new wells) and 1,285 (old wells)	89,841.92	46,686.06
3 Ceded Districts Modified Scheme.	10,97,477	1,960 (new wells) and 530 (old wells)	656 (new wells) and 296 (old wells)	727 (new wells) and 5 (old wells)	1,618.18	791
4 New Well Subsidy Scheme, 1947-48.	1,64,59,534	46,850 (new wells), 104 (new tanks) and 156 (old tanks)	15,603 (new wells), 45 (new tanks) and 103 (old tanks)	21,369 (new wells), 58 (new tanks) and 53 (old tanks)	17,908	7,216.36
5 New Well Subsidy Scheme, 1948-49.	1,69,45,440	29,180 (new wells), 175 (new tanks) and 339 (old tanks)	872 (new wells), 10 (new tanks) and 30 (old tanks)	16,374 (new wells), 163 (new tanks) and 308 (old tanks)	897.13	341.42
6 New Well Subsidy Scheme, 1949-50.	95,100	187 (new wells)	..	17 (new wells)	..	..
Total ..	5,79,88,796	140,379 (new wells), 31,254 (old wells), 279 (new tanks) and 159 (old tanks)	65,462 (new wells), 26,553 (old wells), 55 (new tanks) and 133 (old tanks)	42,799 (new wells), 1,290 (old wells), 221 (new tanks) and 361 (old tanks)	110,536.23	55,209.38

Civil Works Done By P.W.D.

The following are the salient features of the administration of the Public Works Department in regard to civil works in the Province for the year 1947-48:

Consulting Architect Section.—The total number of drawings prepared during the year under review was 538. Detailed estimates were prepared for 13 schemes, costing about Rs. 47,786 lakhs. Approximate estimates were prepared for 25 schemes, costing Rs. 292,937 lakhs. The post of a Joint Consulting Architect to Government was created in January 1948 for the expeditious preparation of plans and estimates for building schemes.

Building schemes relating to departments other than Medical and Public Health were attended to by the Joint Consulting Architect to Government. Sixty-five drawings were prepared. Detailed schedules of quantities were prepared for four schemes, aggregating in value to Rs. 6,16,000. Approximate estimates were prepared for seven schemes, aggregating in value to Rs. 23,20 lakhs. Cases of 52 education and industrial grant-in-aid buildings, amounting to nearly Rs. 9 lakhs, were dealt with.

Technical Section.—A total of 229 estimates of the aggregate value of Rs. 290 lakhs was scrutinized in this section.

Amelioration Of Eligible Communities

Reviewing the work of the Labour Department in regard to the amelioration of the conditions of eligible communities in the Province during 1947-48, the Government of Madras have observed that they have accepted the recommendation of the Provincial Harijan Welfare Committee that village vigilance committees should be constituted in a few places to watch closely the difficulties to which the Harijans are subjected and if possible to bring about a settlement of the disputes or to report the matter to the District Harijan Welfare Officer concerned and that they have directed the constitution of such committees.

The Government have also issued instructions to all Heads of Departments and Collectors to see that officers visit as many cheries as possible during their tours and draw the attention of the Collectors to the difficulties and

Government Buildings.—The total value of buildings in charge of Public Works Department was Rs. 13,36,47,604. Repairs carried out by the Public Works Department to these buildings and by the occupying departments cost Rs. 22,75,551 and Rs. 2,93,702 respectively.

Expenditure.—The total expenditure during the year on works and repairs under all heads was Rs. 116.11 lakhs against an allotment of Rs. 161.73 lakhs as compared with the final expenditure of Rs. 73.92 lakhs against an initial budget allotment of Rs. 146.67 lakhs in the previous year.

Workshops.—The value of out-turn including indirect charges under all heads in respect of workshops at Madras is Rs. 6,18,370, as against Rs. 4,96,415 in the previous year. The total number of work orders sanctioned under different jobs is 885. The value of work done during the year in the Vijayawada Workshops was Rs. 1,21,651, as against Rs. 1,40,179 in the previous year. The number of work orders and private jobs executed were 179 and 5 as against 231 and 19 respectively during 1946-47. The value of work done in the workshops under the Ramapadasagar Circle was Rs. 4,72,293, as against Rs. 5,02,748 in 1946-47.

disabilities experienced by Harijans and any grievance in regard to the implementation of Harijan Welfare Schemes.

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

Provision of House Sites.—During the year under review 441 house-sites covering an extent of 24.39 acres of land, as against 589 house-sites covering an extent of 34.34 acres in the previous year, were provided by assignment of Government lands in the various districts. And 626 house-sites were provided by acquisition of private lands, as against 444 in the previous year.

Education.—A total of 1,148 schools were functioning at the beginning of the year; 59 schools were newly started and 13 schools were closed during the year. There was considerable improvement in the number of

children who received instruction in the Labour Schools, the total number being 84,432. A sum of Rs. 1,06,918 was spent on the construction and repair of school buildings. Midday meals were supplied by the Labour Department in 1,173 schools out of 1,194 schools. In Madras City, the Corporation arranged for the supply of midday meals in four out of five Labour Schools. The expenditure incurred by the Department on the supply of midday meals was Rs. 11,15,704.

The following scholarships, among others, were granted during the year:—

A total of 5,277 non-residential scholarships for ordinary general education; 154 non-residential scholarships to pupils in the colleges; 361 residential scholarships, 66 scholarships for professional courses, 10 commercial scholarships and 84 industrial scholarships. Exemptions from payment of examination fees of the total value of Rs. 5,425 was sanctioned to 403 pupils appearing for the various examinations.

A sum of Rs. 5,35,051 was spent on boarding grants and other grants, as against a sum of Rs. 3,43,740 in the previous year. Besides maintaining nine hostels, one each at Salem, Madras City, Kozhikode, Masulipatnam, Anantapur and two at Nilgiris and Chidambaram, the Department subsidised during the year 148 hostels and orphanages etc., maintained by private agencies for the benefit of the eligible communities by sanctioning a total sum of Rs. 5,15,325. The total expenditure during the year on education amounted to Rs. 36,42,050, as against Rs. 31,32,504 during the previous year.

The Government have set apart a sum of rupees one lakh in the Budget for 1948-49 for the amelioration of the conditions of the Backward Classes, as distinct from Harijans, by granting scholarships to students reading in the college and high school classes.

College and School of Indian Medicine

The Government of Madras have approved the proposals for the merger into one of the Ayurveda Telugu and the Ayurveda Tamil sections in the College of Indian Medicine, Madras and for the holding of combined classes in Modern Medicine both for the College and the School students.

Settlement Of Labour Disputes

The Commissioner of Labour, Madras, attended the meeting of the Central Advisory Council of Labour held at New Delhi on 26th July 1949. The report of the Committee on Fair Wages was adopted after discussion.

The dispute between the workers and the management of Messrs. Buckingham and Carnatic Co., Ltd., Madras, regarding revision of basic wages, house rent allowance for clerks and workers, gratuity scheme, bonus for 1948, revision of Standing Orders, terms of recognition of union, etc., has been referred to the Industrial Tribunal II, Madras, for adjudication in G.O. Ms. No. 3691, Development Department, dated 11th July 1949.

The workers of Sri Ramalinga Choodambikai Mills, Ltd., Coimbatore, struck work from 8-45 p.m. on 11th July 1949 as a protest against the action of the management in recruiting badlies instead of giving employment to 14 retrenched workers of the mills. The Labour Officer, Coimbatore, intervened and brought about a settlement. The strike lasted for an hour.

Fifteen workers of the slubbing, roving and drawing departments of the Asher Textiles, Ltd., Tiruppur, refused to clean the machines which was part of their duties and wanted extra wages for doing the same. The management refused to pay them extra wages. Thereupon the workers staged a stay-in strike for a day on 13th July 1949. As 14th July 1949 was the weekly holiday for the mill, the workers resumed work on 15th July 1949. On 15th July 1949, the management called for an explanation from 15 workers. Only four of them submitted their explanation; the other 11 were therefore dismissed for failure to offer an explanation. As a protest against this about 113 workers of other departments struck work and caused damage to machines and attacked and injured the sentry. The situation worsened and the Police opened fire. But there were no casualties. The management declared a lockout on 24th July 1949.

The Government have enforced the award of the Industrial Tribunal, Vijayavada, in the dispute between the workers and the management of the Deccan Sugar and Abkari Co., Ltd., Samalkot, East Godavari District, regarding classification of workers into different categories and fixation of minimum, maximum pay for each category, abolition of contract labour,

bonus wages for festival holidays, gratuity, educational facilities for workers' children, increased wages, etc., in G.O. Ms. No. 3828, Development Department, dated 18th July 1949.

The workers of the Krishna Cement Works, Mangalagiri, Guntur District, struck work from 9 a.m. to 10 a.m. on 14th July 1949 as a protest against the disciplinary action taken by the management on the Secretary of the Union.

The Government have enforced the award of the Industrial Tribunal, Vijayavada, in the dispute between the workers and the management of Sree Venkata Satyanarayanawamy Groundnut Oil Mill, Vijayavada, regarding dismissal of seven workers in G.O. Ms. No. 3690, Development Department, dated 11th July 1949.

Cloth And Yarn Licences

The work relating to the administration of cotton and textiles controls was transferred from the Provincial Textile Controller to the Director of Controlled Commodities with effect from 1st August 1949 and consequently the posts of the Provincial Textile Controller was abolished.

Cloth: It was reported that large stocks of mill cloth have accumulated with the wholesale consignees and wholesale dealers on account of the failure on the part of the linked dealers to lift their quotas. In order to facilitate the liquidation of all such accumulations, the Government have issued orders that licences may be granted liberally to all those who apply, irrespective of the fact whether they were old dealers or new entrants, the only restriction being that undesirables should not be licensed.

The licensees are not assured of any regular quota but they may obtain their cloth from the unlifted quotas available with any of the wholesale consignees or wholesale dealers. The licence issued to them is known as "N" licence denoting "No Quota" licence.

Yarn: "N" licences were ordered to be issued in the case of yarn also with a view to relieve the congestion of stocks of yarn lying unlifted with the mills and the licensed dealers and to ensure that the weavers and consumers in this Province may benefit by large

The workers of Messrs. Parry & Co., Ltd., Feroke (Fertiliser Section), struck work, on 21st June 1949, demanding increase in wages, bonus, etc. An agreement was arrived at between the parties by which the management agreed to give an increase in wages and to put 30 of the workers on the permanent roll, and workers resumed work on 18th July 1949.

Government have enforced the award of the Industrial Tribunal, Coimbatore, in the dispute between the workers and the management of the West Coast Electric Supply Corporation Ltd., Kozhikode, regarding increase in wages, leave facilities, bonus, company's contribution to Provident Fund, etc., in G.O. Ms. No. 3870, Development Department, dated 19th July 1949.

(Second fortnight of July 1949)

Certified Schools

The Government have certified under the Madras Children Act, the Poor Home Society, Kozhikode, as (a) a junior certified school for boys, (b) a junior certified school for girls and (c) a senior certified school for girls whose mother tongue is Malayalam. The Government have also declared it as a place of suitable custody and as a Remand Home for juvenile undertrials.

Issue of Medical Certificate by L.I.M. Practitioners

A Press Release issued by the Government of Madras says: The Licentiates in Indian Medicine who have had their names registered under the rules for the Registration of Practitioners of Indian Medicine are authorised to give certificates in respect of patients treated or examined by them in respect of all diseases.

The question of permitting L.I.Ms. to issue wound certificates to be produced in Courts of Law is deferred pending the enactment of legislation regarding the Practitioners of Indian Medicine.

Review Of Supply Position In Agricultural Requirements

The following is a review of the supply and distribution position of iron and steel, manures, etc., handled by the Department of Agriculture during the month of June 1949 for which figures are now available :—

I. IRON AND STEEL

Standard steel.—The opening balance for the month was 1,368 tons. Against an allotment of 1,657 tons for the quarter ending 30th June 1949, a quantity of 548 tons was received during the month. Out of the above, a quantity of 219 tons was distributed during the month, the closing balance for the month being 1,697 tons.

Non-Standard steel.—The opening balance for the month was 92 tons. Out of the allotment of 360 tons for the quarter ending 30th June 1949, a quantity of three tons was received during the month. From the above stock, 50 tons of steel were distributed during the month, leaving a balance of 45 tons at the end of the month.

II. CHEMICAL FERTILISERS

Ammonium sulphate.—Out of an allotment of 52,700 tons of Ammonium Sulphate for the fertiliser year 1948-49, a quantity of 29,115 tons was distributed up to the end of May 1949, the quantity distributed during the month under review being 2,096 tons. There were no receipts during the month and a quantity of 21,489 tons has yet to arrive out of the allotment for the year.

Ammonium phosphate.—The quantity allotted by the Government of India for the fertiliser year 1948-49, is 400 tons out of which a quantity of

377 tons was supplied up to the end of June 1949. A quantity of 23 tons is yet to be supplied against the allotment for 1948-49.

Di-Ammonium phosphate.—Out of the allotment of 1,250 tons for the fertiliser year 1948-49, a quantity of 908 tons was distributed till the end of May 1949 and a quantity of 125 tons was distributed during the month, the balance yet to be supplied for the year being 217 tons.

III. COMPOST

The total quantity of ripe compost including the stock on hand at the commencement of the month and the quantity that became ripe in the course of the month was 46,114 tons. Out of this a quantity of 11,113½ tons was sold during the month, leaving a balance of 35,000½ tons at the end of the month. These figures relate to 61 municipalities and 48 panchayat boards.

IV. GROUNDNUT CAKE

The opening balance with the Co-operative Societies as on 1st June 1949, was 4,335 tons 1,244 lbs. A quantity of 1,834 tons, 400 lbs. was received during the month. Out of the above a quantity of 4,422 tons 1,040 lbs., was distributed during the month, the closing balance at the end of the month being 1,747 tons 604 lbs.

V. PIPES AND PIPE FITTINGS

The opening balance for the month was 82,523 feet and a quantity of 266 feet was received during the month. Out of this, a quantity of 12,703 feet was sold during the month, the closing balance being 70,086 feet.

Working Of Government Bus Services

The total strength of the fleet continued to be 322 as no bus was registered during this month (July 1949).

On a representation received from the Public Relations Officer, M. & S.M. and S.I. Railways, a rail-bus service linking Egmore and Central Stations for the convenience of through rail passengers was started with effect from 1st July 1949 as an experimental measure.

On 20th July 1949 four buses from Triplicane and two buses from Kodambakkam Railway Station were run to Vadapalani temple for the *Adi Krithigai* festival. In addition to these six buses, some other route buses were also diverted to Vadapalani.

On a representation received from the Executive Officer, Tiruttani Panchayat Board, four special buses were run between Arkonam and Tiruttani.

for the convenience of the pilgrims attending *Krithigai* festival at Tiruttani from 18th July 1949 to 22nd July 1949. The public response to these special services was very encouraging.

As usual, week-end excursion specials were run to Mahabalipuram via Tirukalikulundram.

The daily services introduced between Madras and Tirupathi via routes 101 and 102 are functioning satisfactorily.

The diesel trailer is still being experimented on the congested routes. On the technical side buses are being maintained according to the schedule prescribed. The renovation of buses with leaky roof tops is in progress. The Government Bus Service Employees Co-operative Canteen is functioning satisfactorily. A branch has since been opened at the Burmah Shell mufassal bus stand for the convenience of the workers. The Three-man Committee constituted by the Government has inspected the different sections of the Department.

School for the Blind

The Government have sanctioned the opening of a Special School for the Blind at Shevapet in Salem District during 1949-50 with a provision for 50 pupils. Boarding and lodging will be free.

Ediga Community

In the year 1940, the Government ordered that the community known as 'Gamalla' and 'Kallali' should in future be designated 'Gowda' in all public records. The Andhra Rashtra Gowda Mahajana Sangam, Nagari, Chittoor District, has now represented that the term 'Gowdas' may be adopted in public records to indicate the community known as 'Edigas' (tappers of Chittoor District). The Government invite the opinion of the members of the communities affected on this representation, viz., that Edigas may be designated as Gowdas in all public records throughout the Province.

Any remarks which individuals or organisations of the members of the communities affected wish to offer may be forwarded to the Additional Secretary to the Government of Madras, Public (Miscellaneous) Department, Fort St. George, Madras, not later than one month from the date of issue of this Press Communique.

Book Reviews

"Communal Unity"

[MAHATMA GANDHI—*Navjivan Publishing House, Ahmedabad*—Pages 1006, Price Rs. 9.]

Bapuji often said of his work, that he lived, worked, and prayed for communal unity. It turned out however that the cause demanded more of him, and he had to lay down his very life at its altar. In death, he served the cause, even more than in life. The mission of a life-time was crowned with his martyrdom.

On August 15, 1947, when Independent India was celebrating the Resurrection with ecstatic enthusiasm, the Mahatma was far away from the celebrations. He had plunged into the stormy turmoil that was Bengal and was healing the leastly wounds that man had inflicted on fellowman. He tried to wipe out the "bloody legacy" with his words of kindness and acts of love. If the Dandi March had marked the beginning of the glorious march of freedom, the Noakhali pilgrimage marked the sublime triumph of soul-force. He had found a foreign rule playing upon and exploiting the communal differences and pointed out to the building of mass unity as the bulwark of resistance, as the source of inner strength and sustenance. It was not a patched-up union he wanted; it was the unity of heart, he wanted a spirit that would pervade every little action of ours and transform our whole being.

In this book are collected 525 speeches and writings of Bapuji, that breathe this spirit of fellowship. The soothing words he said to heal the wounds, the scathing indictment of the fanaticism that ran riot, and the reasoned enunciation of the doctrine of unity and brotherhood—these contain the legacy of love he has bequeathed to us. The book is at once a revelation and a warning. It is above all the Testament of Love and Life.

Significantly enough the book concludes with the words which the Mahatma wrote as early as 1919: "To die for a cause is the law of man; to kill is that of the beast."

"Ramanama"

[MAHATMA GANDHI—*Navjivan Publishing House, Ahmedabad*—Pages 56, Price Re. 1.]

When asked by some of his followers what he meant by Ram Rajya,

Gandhiji said: "I do not mean the Ram Rajya of Valmiki or Tulsi Das; I mean Gandhi Rajya" the kind of order I am working for. To another Christian enquirer he said: "I mean by it exactly what you mean by the Kingdom of God." It would be clear from these that to Bapuji Ramanama had no narrow religious content; it was in its broadest sense, the universal truth that gave him the strength of spirit and sustenance in his quest for Truth. "My Rama is the eternal, the unborn, the one without a Second." No wonder then that he found faith in and chanting of Ramanama, an aid to good life. Ramanama was no black magic; but it was the infallible remedy for the sickness of the soul and the frailties of flesh. The look, which is a collection of Bapuji's writings, will dispel doubts and inspire faith in the fundamental Truth—by whatever name one may call it.

K.D.

"Mohammedanism" An Historical Survey

By H. A. R. GIBB.

Oxford University Press, London, Madras.

Price 5 sh. nett.

The title of the book under review is a misnomer. The author himself has acknowledged this in the first chapter of the book: "Modern Muslims dislike the terms Mohammedan and Mohammedanism which seem to them to carry implication of worship of Mohammed as Christian and Christianity imply the

worship of Christ. Probably no well-informed person now shares the belief of our medieval forefathers that the Turks and infidels worshipped 'Mohammed' in the form of an idol—a double error, since any image or visual symbol in religious worship is anathema to Muslims."

However, the author tries to explain how the name is not in itself unjustified. His brief explanation does not serve to qualify the wrong usage. To believe Mohammed as the last Apostle of God is not tantamount to his worship. The book is written with the historical background of Islam from the day of Emigration of the Prophet from Mecca 'Hijra' 622 A.D. briefly surveying the important incidents.

A student of Islamic History would differ from Gibb on this point that "Mohammed was not at the outset the conscious preacher of a new religion. It was opposition and controversy with the Meccans that forced him on from stage to stage, as it was the latter opposition in Madina that led to the final emergence of Islam as a new religious community." Mohammed preached Islam from the very day when he received revelation from God. He opposed the then social orders and tribal factions on the principles of his new religion—Islam and nothing else—only to protect his new religion he migrated to Madina. The last chapter on "Islam in the Modern World" is brilliantly conceived and excellently written. The book in general will amply repay perusal.

S.A.H.

PERFORATED CAUSEWAYS

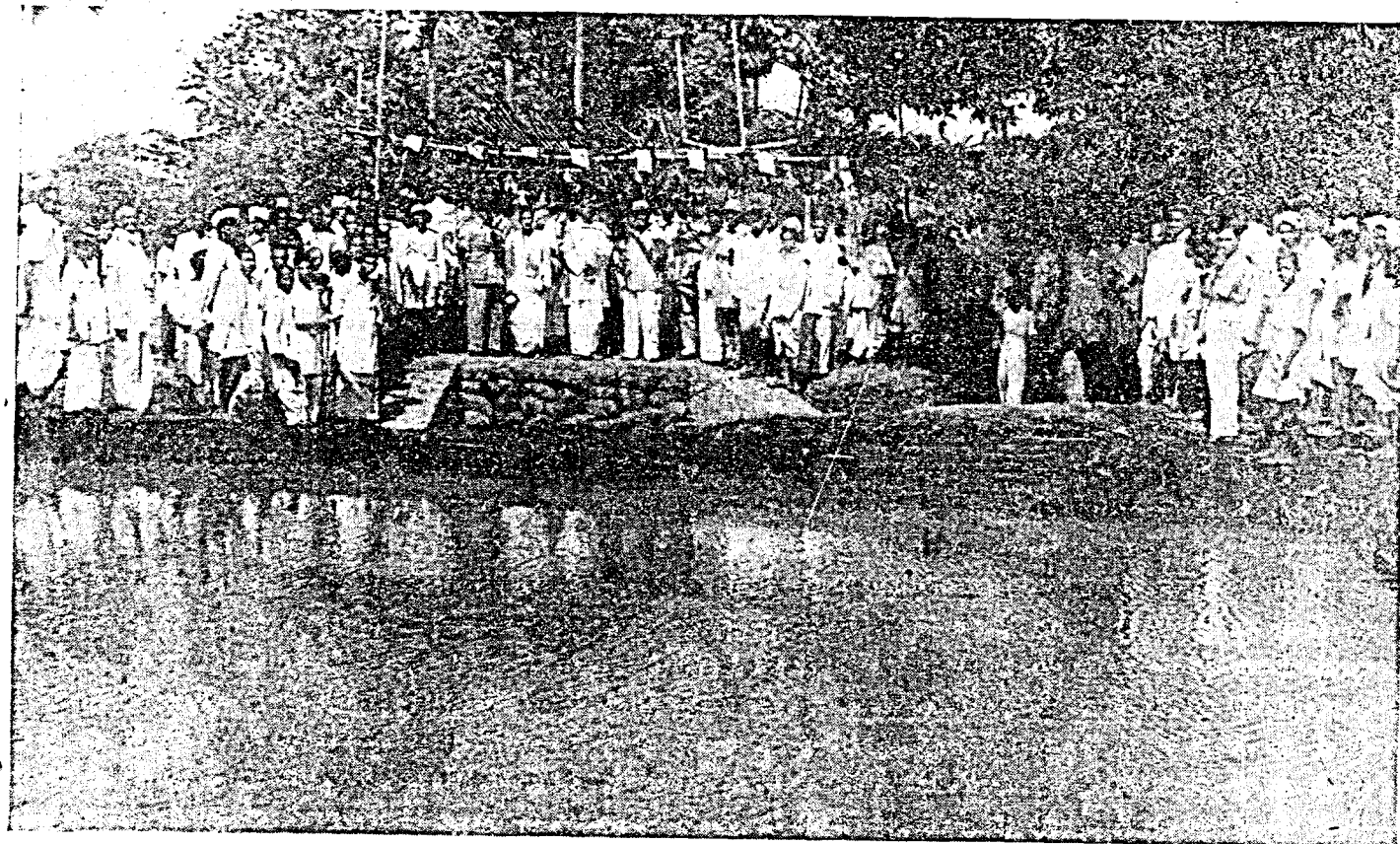
Two photos of "Perforated Causeways" or "Submersible Bridges" are given on the third and fourth cover pages. The first bridge, at mileage 27/8 on the Dindigul-Vattanam Road, consists of seven rows of 36 inches diameter Humæ Pipe perforated causeway across Thongan Odai, at an unfordable sandy deep. The other bridge is at the 80/7 mile on the Mathurai-Tenkasi Road.

Several such works were carried out in Mathurai District in 1947-48. They cost about 75 to 90 rupees for each foot length and are easy to construct. Pucca bridges in these places would cost three to five times as much and take much longer to construct.

AMENITIES FOR GUNTUR DISTRICT



The Hon'ble Premier, Sri P. S. Kumaraswamy Raja, and Sri K. Chandramouli, Minister for Local Administration, at the opening of a bridge at Pittalavaripalem, Guntur District.



The Premier and Sri K. Chandramouli, Minister for Local Administration, at the Kumaraswamy Raja Canal of the New Pedapalle Scheme in Guntur District. The canal will irrigate 10,000 acres of land.

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"WE SEEK TO SERVE AND NOT TO COMPETE"

October 1, 1949

ABOLISHING THE ZAMINDARI SYSTEM IN MADRAS PROVINCE

SRI SITARAMA REDDI EXPLAINS NEED FOR LAND REFORM

Compensation To Be Determined After Ryotwari Settlement

On September 7, 1949, the Madras Government took under its control under the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948, 33 Zamindari estates, including the major estates of Vizianagaram, Bobbili, Pithapuram, Devarakota, Venkatagiri, Ramnad and Sivaganga and the under-tenure estates which now form part of these estates. On the eve of this event Sri Sitarama Reddi, Minister for Land Revenue, in a broadcast explained to the people why the Government had decided to take the estates under their control.

After describing the defects in the Zamindari system and the hardships experienced by the peasants placed at the mercy of unscrupulous agents of the zamindars, Sri Sitarama Reddi declared that the Madras Government had decided to introduce land reform in accordance with the Congress election manifesto issued in 1945. Now the estates would be surveyed and settled on ryotwari principles and the compensation payable to the zamindar, according to the provisions of the Act, would be determined as soon as the ryotwari settlement was over, and paid to the landholders and to other claimants.

Sri Sitarama Reddi said:

Before I tell you why the Government came to this decision, it is necessary that I should give you an idea of what the zamindari system is, how it came into existence, and why it has become necessary to abolish that system.

During the days of the Hindu kings there were officers who were known as Deshmukhs, Deshpandes, or Collectors, and Accountants of Circles for the collection of Government revenue. The Muhammadan rulers who came to administer the country in the 16th Century, did not generally interfere with the Hindu system of administration. They did not make any attempt to dismiss the officers who were serving under the Hindu kings. They allowed these officers to continue to discharge their duties.

They allowed some of these to take on contract the collection of

Government revenue in the areas in which they were serving and called them zamindars. This contract did not mean anything more than an undertaking to serve as a Collector of Government revenue in consideration for some remuneration.

East India Company Policy

When the East India Company took over the administration of the country into their hands, their first concern was to make sure of their land revenue. Basing its views on the experience in England, the East India Company considered that the best way of administering and developing India would be through a class of landed gentry, similar to that which existed in the England of that day. To this end, the Company entered into arrangements with these Collectors of land revenue, and granted sanads to them under the



Madras Permanent Settlement Regulation, 1802, which was passed for the purpose.

The persons to whom sanads were granted included native leaders and leading men of the Hindu community, and sometimes even mere adventurers. An estimate was formed of the rent yielding capacity of each estate. Varying but substantial fractions of this estimate were fixed as the Government's demand for land revenue, the balance being left to the zamindar. The sum so fixed is known as peshkash. It is not subject to alteration. The rents payable by the occupants of the lands in the zamindari areas to the zamindars were originally based on custom.

Fixation of Rents

At the same time as the Permanent Settlement Regulation was passed, certain other complementary Regulations were also passed, which aimed at securing that the rents which the ryots had to pay to the zamindars should not be increased beyond the customary rate.

No attempt was, however, made to record by Government agency what the customary rate was in any village or estate. The Permanent Settlement and the complementary Regulations, however, laid down that within a reasonable period of time the zamindars and his ryots should exchange *pattas* and *muchilikas* stipulating the exact rent, whether in cash or kind, payable on each holding.

Any attempt by a zamindar to levy rents in excess of those so recorded rendered him liable to punishment by a Court.

Clarifying Legislation

The provisions of the Permanent Settlement, and the other Regulations, however, proved a dead letter, and the ryots apparently found it too expensive and hazardous to resort to Courts to enforce their rights under the Regulations. It was easier for them to come to an agreement with the zamindar regarding the rents than to take the dispute to the Civil Court for the fixing of the customary rent which in many cases was so vague and undefined that it was open to a variety of interpretations.

Moreover, in this Province at that time, most rents were grain rents and such rents, while occasionally collected in kind, seem to have been converted then and there into a cash payment based on the ruling prices of grain.

NOTHING MORE VITAL THAN AGRARIAN REFORM

We have to consider these problems not in the legalistic sense. There are some people who are owners of land, owners of zamindaris, etc., and naturally, they feel that their interests might be affected by this land reform. They are concerned by the way this land reform is being dealt with today. I am acquainted a little more intimately with the United Provinces legislation than with others. It may appear to them as not completely right, so far as they are concerned, but it is a better way, a juster way, from their point of view itself, than any other way that is going to come later on.

Looking at the situation all over the world, and all over Asia, nothing is more urgent, nothing is more important, nothing is more vital than agrarian reform on the biggest scale.

It has been not today's policy, but an old policy of the National Congress that the zamindari institution must be abolished.

So far as we are concerned, we, who are connected with the Congress, shall give effect to that pledge wholly, completely 100 per cent, and no law and no judge is going to come in our way. Let this be quite clear.

—JAWAHARLAL NEHRU

The provisions of the various Regulations referred to above gave rise from the very beginning to considerable differences of opinion among the authorities administering them, and the Government had to undertake legislation from time to time to clarify the position. This process of legislation finally culminated in the passing of the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908, which now governs the relations between the landholder and his ryots, and provides for the protection of ryots against rack-renting and illegal exactions, and improper enhancement of rents by the zamindars.

In many zamindaris, particularly in the North, the zamin ryots pay for more assessment on their lands than ryots in adjacent Government villages pay on similar lands. In many cases these rates are unconscionably high and oppressive.

The zamindari system has perpetuated an assessment which has no

relation to the productive capacity of the lands. It has, further, led to loss of contact between the Government and the actual cultivator, and has acted as a brake in regard to agricultural improvement. Most of the irrigation works in estates are in a state of disrepair. The complexities of the zamindari system have led to an immense volume of litigation.

Many of the records in the offices of the zamindars are indifferently maintained and the peasantry, most of whom are illiterate, are at the mercy of unscrupulous agents of the zamindars. The zamindari administration has rarely, if ever, been as efficient as administration in Government areas. There is thus acute discontent among estate ryots, and a good deal of agitation by them.

Failure of 1908 Act

The Madras Estates Land Act, 1908, even after the lapse of 40 years, has

not achieved all its objects, owing to the failure of landholders to avail themselves of its provisions, especially those relating to survey and record of rights and to the repair of irrigation works. Conditions in most of the estates are so unsatisfactory that, even though sentiment or family pride stands in the way, the zamindars feel that the zamindari system is as burdensome to work for the landholder himself, as it is difficult for the tenant to endure. The Government were convinced that the zamindari system in force in this Province had outlived its usefulness and that it should be abolished at the earliest possible date.

In the election manifesto which the Working Committee of the Congress issued in December, 1945, it was urged that the reform of the land system was urgently needed in India.

The Working Committee pointed out that such reform involved the removal of the intermediaries between the peasant and the State and that the rights of such intermediaries should be acquired by payment of equitable compensation.

In February, 1947, the Madras Legislative Council passed a resolution accepting the general principle of the abolition of the zamindari system and recommending to the Government that legislation for the purpose be undertaken and brought forward at an early date. The Government accordingly published a Bill in September, 1947. The Bill was examined by a Select Committee and was introduced in the Legislature in September, 1948. It was finally passed into law in November, 1948, and received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General in April, 1949.

Ryotwari Settlement

When an estate is taken over by the Government under the Act, the entire estate including all communal lands and porambokes, waste lands, pasture lands, lanka lands, forests, mines and minerals, quarries, rivers and streams, tanks and irrigation works, fisheries and ferries will stand transferred to the Government and vest in them, free of all encumbrances. The ryots will get ryotwari *pattas* for their holdings. The landholders will get ryotwari *patti* in respect of their private lands and certain other lands which have been in their continuous occupation from certain specified dates.

The estate will be surveyed and settled on ryotwari principles and the

compensation payable to the zamindar, according to the provisions of the Act, will be determined as soon as the ryotwari settlement is over, and paid to the landholders and to other claimants.

The principle for the payment of compensation embodied in the Act follows that adopted at the time of the Permanent Settlement. The principle followed at the time of the Permanent Settlement was this: The total revenue payable on all the lands was worked out from the average of the preceding few years, either based on such village accounts as were available, or on other materials. Two-thirds of this was fixed as the peshkash payable by the landholder and the balance of one-third was left to the landholder as recompense for the trouble of collection. It was also laid down that all income from extension of cultivation should belong to the landholder.

Rajabthagam

The land revenue payable by the ryot represents the Rajabthagam to which from time immemorial the ruler in India was entitled. This same Rajabthagam was represented by the ryotwari assessment in ryotwari areas. In other words, what the estate ryot pays as rent to the landholder and what the ryotwari pattadar pays as assessment to the State, both represent the same immemorial share of the Ruler, from the produce of the land. This being so, it follows that a landholder is even now entitled to only one-third of the income from the lands in the estate.

On general grounds the Government has decided that a systematic ryotwari

settlement should be made of the lands in the estates. The Act accordingly provides that the compensation payable to a landholder shall be based on one-third of the gross annual ryotwari demand in respect of the lands in the estates after making certain deductions.

The total compensation payable under the Act has been estimated at about Rs. 15½ crores and the intention of the Government is to speed up the survey and settlement of the estates and to pay the compensation as early as possible.

Legal Opinions

In enacting the zamindari legislation the Government has achieved a thing which has been thought of and planned for over a decade, and they have done it after a good deal of intensive thought and consideration. Let me assure the public that the Government undertook this legislation only after taking legal advice that it is quite valid. The Act is intended to ameliorate the conditions of the ryot population in the estates who are groaning under serious difficulties as compared with the ryotwari pattadars in the Government areas. I therefore appeal to the public to co-operate with us in implementing the Act.

In conclusion I appeal to the landholders of estates, to the ryot population in the estates and also to the general public to co-operate with the Government and their officers in implementing the provisions of the Act and to see that the object of the Act is achieved.

Jai Hind.

A Tractor Unit In Cuddapah District

The Co-operative Loan and Sale Society at Proddatur purchased a Fordson Major Tractor for Rs. 11,000 in June 1948 with a view to hire it out to the agriculturists for ploughing their fields at reasonable rates. Ordinarily, the cost of ploughing of one acre of land in the area with bulls will be about Rs. 25 to 30. At first, the Society decided to charge only Rs. 15 per acre as hire charges for the tractor.

Subsequently, with a view to popularise the use of the tractor, it decided to reduce the hire charges to Rs. 10 per acre and approached Government for a subsidy to meet the loss that might

be incurred by it on account of the reduced hire charges. In G.O. No. 3820, Development, dated 16th July 1949, Government were pleased to sanction a subsidy of Rs. 2,000 or an amount equivalent to the actual loss incurred by the Society, whichever is less, during the year 1948-49.

During the year 1948-49 the tractor ploughed 371 acres of lands belonging to both members and non-members and the total income made it was Rs. 5,470. The total maintenance charges including interest on investment, depreciation, etc., amounted to Rs. 7,426. The Society will draw the subsidy in due course.

COROMANDEL SHIPPING

An Efficient Mercantile Marine Is Vital For National Prosperity And Security

Radio talk by Sri J. L. P. ROCHE-VICTORIA, Minister for Food and Fisheries

India has a coastline of about 4,500 miles and Southern India which is surrounded by sea on three sides has the longest coastline. About 7,000,000 tons of rice, timber, coal, salt, oils, tiles, dry fish and other cargo are carried in the coastal trade of India. In dealing with the development and the prospects for the Shipping industry on the Coromandel Coast, we must take into consideration the coastal traffic of India as a whole.

Looking back, we must bear in mind that the British used shipping as the focal point of Imperialist exploitation. That explains how, in spite of the fact that the Indian-made vessels were superior to any made in Great Britain, political power was used to cripple Indian industries and commerce; particularly the carrying trade in the interest of British competitors. Thus the insignificant position of Indian shipping at the beginning of the country was due not for want of enterprise in the people of the country, but in the words of Sir Alfred Watson: "Indian company after Indian company which endeavoured to develop a coastal service has been financially shattered by the heavy combination of British interests." As Mahatma Gandhi wrote in *Young India* on March 26, 1931: "Indian Shipping had to perish so that British Shipping might flourish."

The first frontal attack on the vested interests was made at Tuticorin in 1907-08 under the leadership of the late V. O. Chidambaram Pillai by running a shipping service between Tuticorin and Colombo. Though this attempt was crushed by a combination of hostile forces, it paved the way for the future. Nearly twelve years later, the Scindia Steam Navigation Company appeared on the horizon. It is the only Indian company which survived the attacks of vested interests and at a heavy cost was able to establish a regular service on the coast.

Across Distant Seas

Speaking on the occasion of the launching of an Indian-owned steamer the *El-Madina*, Pandit Jawaharlal



Nehru said: "I have no doubt that if India had been a free country and in a position to control her own destiny, we would have developed long ago a national mercantile marine worthy of our country whose ships would have ploughed the oceans of the world and been welcome visitors to its great ports. I am impatient to see Indian ships carrying the flag of India across distant seas to faraway countries."

Our sailing vessels have been the mainstay of the coastal traffic in India. Though the steamships by their quick movements and the facilities provided in handling cargo checked the progress of sailing traffic, the war gave a great fillip to the carrying trade of sailing vessels. Under the Country Craft Control Order the freight, routes, etc., were regulated. The position gained during the war is likely to be lost unless this traffic is properly organised.

The Government of India appointed last year the Sailing Vessels Committee to report on the steps to be taken for the development of the sailing vessels traffic in Indian waters. The Committee has recommended that the sailing vessels industry should, through co-operative efforts, organise itself on an all-India basis so as to nationalise traffic,

standardise usages and get rid of anti-social practices. The Committee has also made a number of recommendations with a view to making the sailing vessel a safer, more expeditious and efficient unit of transport than it is today and the personnel afloat better trained, competent and reliable.

Defence And Security

After August 1947, the responsibility of building up a mercantile marine not only worthy of the traditions of our country, but also to serve as the second line of defence and security for Independent India has fallen on our National Government. In the past, the futile attempts made by the Indian shipping companies to reserve the coastal traffic for Indian shipping are well known. It is, therefore, gratifying to know from the Commerce Member of the Government of India "that today on the coastal trade the Indian tonnage exceeds the British tonnage for the first time in our history."

As Dr. C. R. Reddi said at Visakhapatnam on the occasion of the launching of the *S. S. Jalapraakash*: "Ship-building has the highest importance in the general category of security provisions and of national finance. Under independence, our oppressed and dormant ambitions and energies have burst forth in all directions. No Government known to history has undertaken, like our Central Government, so many progressive plans of such variety and tried to clear the manifold arrears of 200 years with such thoroughness and speed. We are trying to recapture the glory that was India."

Among the latest developments are the establishment of shipping corporations by the Government of India to help Indian shipping companies to strengthen their position and to take our rightful share in the ocean carrying trade. A number of new shipping companies are now coming up, and with financial help and proper technical assistance they will be able to increase the tonnage available for the coastal trade of the country. Here again co-operation and understanding among

the Indian companies are necessary to avoid competition and overlapping in the operation of steamers on the coast.

Need For Shipyards

Shipbuilding has to go hand in hand with the training of the personnel. Scindia's have built the big shipbuilding yard at Visakhapatnam. As announced recently, the Government of India is taking over the shipbuilding yard at Visakhapatnam as a national undertaking. But more such yards are necessary if we have to keep pace with our shipbuilding programme. The Training Ship *Dufferin* is giving training for the officers and engineers of the mercantile marine, and it is proposed to start naval schools at Cochin and Visakhapatnam and Tuticorin. Along with such specialised training, the Universities should also introduce Marine Engineering and Naval Architecture in their Engineering Colleges.

Recruitment of personnel in the rank and file of marine services has to be made from the seafaring communities on the coast. The history of building up a National Mercantile Marine in the United Kingdom and other maritime countries tells us that the seafaring people and fishermen are the backbone of such services. The education and the general welfare of the seafaring community must receive sufficient attention at the hands of Government as their services are indispensable not only for the coastal trade but ultimately for the defence of the country.

The welfare of the shore labourers working on the docks, harbours and ports is also an important factor in the efficient handling of cargo without undue delay.

Port facilities are very much lacking. The development of minor and small ports must receive early attention. They must be connected with hinterland by railways and roads wherever possible.

Food and Ships

For the success of the food production campaign initiated by the Central and Provincial Governments, communication and transport facilities will play a large part. By a network of coastal traffic, foodstuffs could be moved quickly and cheaply from place to place for the benefit of the people living in areas where other communications are either costly or impracticable.

THE COROMANDEL COAST

"Rise, brothers, rise, the wakening skies pray to the morning light,
The wind lies asleep in the arms of the dawn like a child
that has cried all night.
Come, let us gather our nets from the shore and set our catamarans free
To capture the leaping wealth of the tide, for we are the sons of the sea."

These tilting lines on a very humble, yet dangerous and useful avocation—sea-fishing on the Coromandel Coast—were sung by the Nightingale of India, Sarojini Naidu. Our cover page picture depicts the launching of a catamaran on the Madras beach at dawn, while the wind seems asleep and the waves are hushed.

Admiral Parry, C-in-C, Indian Navy, paid a tribute to Hindu naval supremacy in ancient days, till the fall of the Chola Kingdom in the thirteenth century. He particularly mentioned that the Indian seamen did not merely hug the coastline but dared forth on strange waters.

SIMPLER HONORIFICS

In view of the present changed conditions, the Government consider that a simpler and more uniform type of honorific shall be adopted. They have, therefore, issued orders that, in future, in all official correspondence and Government records, only the following honorifics should be prefixed to the names of men and women, without any distinction based on salary or position:

	Men.	Women.
Muslims	Janab	Begum
Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Mr.	Miss or Mrs. as the case may be.
All others including Indian Christians.	Sri	Srimathi.

The Government do not consider it necessary to order separate honorifics for Indian Christians who bear European names. They have also decided that no suffixes, e.g., 'Sahib' and 'Sahib Bahadur' need be added to the names of Muslims.

Casuarina Plantation

The Government of Madras have sanctioned a scheme for the expansion of casuarina plantations over the lands in the region of the confluence of Adappar and Harichandra Nadi with the bay in Tanjore district, the coastal

lands at Sivaganga and Ramnad and Rameswaram Island.

This action has been taken by the Government as a measure of implementation of the recommendation of the Forest Sub-Committee of the Post-War Reconstruction Committee.

FOOD HABITS

Accent On Substitute Protective Fare Will Make For Better Balanced Diet

The food habits of people vary from country to country and race to race. Many conditions determine the nature of the food habits of the people—the most important being the geographical situation of the place in which they have been reared. In India itself, there are great variations in the dietary habits of the races and communities leading to great differences in their physique and development. Each Province, State or even a subdivision, in fact, has its own differences in the choice of food and the way in which it is prepared. These variations depend on several matters such as racial habits, modes of life, religious customs, climatic conditions, availability of foodstuffs, etc.

The natural tendency of most people is to continue doing things that they like and to resist taking up something new. This is more so in the case of food and the existing habits are, therefore, hard to break. The ordinary man is not immediately concerned in the number of calories he consumes or in what might be called a balanced diet. He is primarily interested in his food tasting good and to his satisfaction and in his getting enjoyment in a sensation of well-being and strength. His food habits have been built up primarily around those articles of food that can be easily obtained. They are naturally determined by economical considerations. Custom and tradition also play a large part in the food habits. These habits have generally been formed before the present discoveries in nutrition and the diets are therefore generally faulty.

Indian Diet

Though information regarding the dietaries and dietetic habits of the Indian communities in different ages is meagre and unsatisfactory, one thing is clear: that even from the Vedic times, the Indian diet has been mainly one of grains such as rice, barley and wheat, vegetables, milk, milk products and fruits. According to Vatsyayana, a normal diet should consist of rice, wheat, barley, vegetables, fruits, milk and sweets, the comprehensive term for all that is consumed being 'anna'.

These broad features in the dietary habits have, in fact, not substantially altered with the march of time. Radical changes took place in the dietary habits of Western communities, but they did not take place in India because the influences that brought about the changes there, such as development of transport, free social intercourse among different communities, fresh knowledge of foodstuffs and consequent enterprises relating to their supply and rise in the standard of living, did not generally affect India for a long time and for several ages.

The normal diet in South India consists of rice, millets, pulses, vegetables, fruits, milk, etc. In fact, if a correct and intelligent combination of these articles of food is properly maintained, it should be considered as good enough to embrace all that the modern diet nutritionist desires in his advocacy of a balanced diet. Unfortunately, protective foods such as pulses, vegetables, fruits, milk, sugar, fats, meat, fish, poultry and eggs, which are as essential as cereals, are either not available in sufficient quantities or if available, are not properly utilized. A poor intake of these protective foods has necessarily resulted in our having to fall back almost exclusively on cereals for subsistence.

Radical Change Required

It is this which has led to a large consumption of cereals in this Province. It is here that a radical change is called for in our food habits. No doubt, the argument is invariably advanced that these protective foods are costly and that the living standards of our people are low and that they cannot afford to go in for large quantities of these foods to make up the lesser intake of the cereal food. To some extent this cannot be denied.

But where there is a will there is a way. The defective habits of consuming unduly large quantities of rice or millets with a small proportion of protective foods can be positively remedied to a large extent without necessarily incurring any undue extra cost. The common cheap Indian vegetables, particularly the leafy

varieties, contain most of the necessary essential food factors needed for the body. They should be consumed in larger quantities. They will provide for a mixed diet, which is definitely recognized to be more nutritious and more responsive than a total rice diet.

Fruits and vegetables can be easily grown by almost everybody and every individual, if he so desires, can add some quantity of fruits to his daily diet. The conception that fruits are costly and therefore cannot be had as part of a daily diet, should be abandoned and greater incentive given to the growing and consumption of fruits. For instance, bananas can be grown in the kitchen garden of every individual. They are cheap and nutritive. In the mango season, mangoes are cheap and they can take a fairly large place in the diet.

Local Prejudices

Local prejudice or custom which does nobody any good must be cast away. Imagine the case of a small section of a people in one part of our Peninsula denying themselves the pleasure of tasting tomatoes and potatoes, merely because these vegetables are of foreign origin. One may, if he likes, give up using foreign cloth or cosmetics, but there is no meaning in contending that tomatoes and potatoes should not be eaten because they are of foreign origin. There are also other so called religious sentiments, which though now fast dying out, govern the food habits.

Certain prohibitions in the use of food—as ban on radish on the fourth day of the moon because it would mean loss of wealth, coconut on the eighth because it would make the consumer a dunce, beans on the eleventh day because it would lead to sinful acts, gourd and allied vegetables on the thirteenth day because it would result in the loss of a son—which, if followed rigorously, would make one a pitiable creature indeed. Probably these rules were originally designed as an attempt to ensure stable conditions of food supply and equitable distribution of edible fruits and vegetables, but there is no point in these or similar customs

being pursued now with a religious frenzy.

Thus, the consumption of rice by rice-eaters and millets by millet-eaters, can be largely reduced by a greater consumption of the protective foods. Even in the matter of cereals, the habit of using rice and rice alone in reference to all other cereals must also give way under the present conditions. It is well-known that the reduction of rice in this Province falls far below our demands and that we have to import to an extent of five or six lakhs of tons to meet the demand at the present rates. It is the policy of the Government that these imports obtained from foreign countries, should be stopped during the course of the next two years and that we make up the deficit by increasing our production to that extent.

Substitute Foods

In this campaign for food production, it is envisaged that we shall produce about 5½ lakhs of tons of foodgrains during 1949-50 and 7½ lakhs of tons during 1950-51. Even this will not be sufficient to meet our deficit which really amounts to ten lakhs tons of foodgrains. If owing to bad monsoons and other causes our production target is not reached, our deficit will be still greater. We must, therefore, be prepared to consume other foods which can be a substitute for rice. Sweet potatoes, tapioca and groundnuts are good substitute foods and should provide the carbohydrate content of our food.

Tapioca is now consumed in very large quantities in Malabar and places round Malabar, and sweet potatoes are consumed in fairly large quantities in several districts of our Province; there is no reason why these articles of food should not also become popular and get into the diet of the people, if they are made available at cheap and reasonable prices and in convenient form. The Government also plan to reduce these subsidiary foods in large quantities and make them available to the people, with a view to see that in the absence of their being able to fulfil the demands for cereals to the fullest extent, the people get some other equally good substitute foods.

Have not our food habits changed to a large extent during the war years and after? Wheat was being consumed in this Province rather sparingly prior to the war. We used to import only about 60,000 tons of wheat a year. Since then, we have been importing

much larger quantities; in 1945-46, we consumed as much as 2½ lakhs tons. Some of us who were extremely rice-minded at one time, have become wheat-minded.

New Habits

Unfortunately, in this process of a change in the food habits, some evils have also taken place. The millet-eater has become somewhat rice-minded. This is to his disadvantage, as millets, like ragi, contain more nutritious elements than rice. People used to raw rice took to parboiled rice. This is also a good change in our habits, as scientists tell us that the parboiled rice contains numerous nutritious elements which the raw rice lacks. We, who have been accustomed to the fine, polished rice of Nellore or Tanjore have now to a large extent, have got used to dehusked or the single polished rice, which is neither pleasant to the eye nor to the tongue. This is a change in the food habit, which has certainly done a lot of good.

Still, there is a great tendency among many to get their rice polished. This prejudice against the dehusked rice is only sentimental, not scientific. The white rice is not so rich in food values, though it is pleasant in appearance. Vitamin B and nitrogen which are necessary for our diet are absent in polished rice. Single polishing of rice has led to a larger conservation of our foodgrains. By the polishing of rice, the weight of the grain that is used during the process of polishing is reduced, because the outer coating and the germinal end get destroyed. Dehusking will mean a saving of an additional 3½ per cent of our supplies. The dehusked rice is more economical than polished rice as its production is cheaper and its consumption less.

Avoiding Wastage

There is one more matter that I should stress. It is the wastage of food by reason of sheer bad habits. Imagine the colossal wastage that used to occur during ceremonial occasions and which is now regulated to a large extent by the central measures of the Government. Varieties and amounts of food are prepared far in excess of requirements and course after course is served with the idea of maintaining a false standard of prestige rather than satisfying the need of a guest. Such grotesque food habits should no longer be tolerated. In this connection, one

is reminded of the Chinese proverb that one-fourth of the food consumed by the rich goes to nourish them and three-fourths to kill them.

The habit of over-eating by those who can afford it, is also a bad habit and it should stop. So also the habit of eating too often. Some waste is also caused by foolish habits of throwing away certain foods which are good and necessary, as the water in which rice is boiled. A careful housewife knows enough to use it for soaking the dhall, or other similar articles of food. Throwing away the water in which vegetables are boiled is yet another bad habit. These and similar habits must therefore stop.

Self-Sufficiency Drive

Thus, by changing and correcting our food habits, whenever necessary, we shall contribute in our own way to the country's call for a self-sufficiency drive in food. While those in charge of food production will strive and do their utmost in producing more and more food to meet the country's needs, every one in this country can make his own valuable contribution in so adjusting his food habits that nothing is wasted and proper use is made of every article of foodstuff that is available in the country.

We shall then certainly not starve but on the other hand, build up a strong and healthy nation. We shall also have then helped the Government in saving for the country's greater needs a sum of Rs. 100 crores, the amount which goes out of the country annually for purchasing foodgrains from abroad.

By Courtesy, A.I.R., Madras.

Gift Of Operation Theatre

The Government of Madras have accepted, under certain conditions, the offer of Janab K. A. N. Bahuridin to construct an operation theatre in Headquarters Hospital, Ramnad, and to hand it over to Government for maintenance.

Peshkas And Cesses From Estates

The Government of Madras have directed that the orders issued on 4th July 1949, regarding the grant of extension of time till 30th September 1949 for the payment of proprietors of estates of arrears of Peshkas or, Jod and cesses, will apply to the arrears of fasli 1356 also.

[September 6]

Consider The Human Aspect Of Factory Problems, Labour Minister Counsels Inspectors

"Take into consideration the practical and human aspect of the problem and exercise your judgment in such a way that there is no undue hardship either to labour or employer," counselled by the Hon'ble Sri H. Sitarama Reddi, Minister for Land Revenue and Labour, Government of Madras, in the course of a speech at the Conference of Inspectors of Factories held in Madras recently.

TEXT OF SPEECH

Commissioner of Labour, Inspectors and Friends:

It gives me great pleasure to meet you all here and address a few words. It is indeed significant that a conference of this type has not been held for over 20 years and that it is the second time that a conference of this type is being held in the Province. Much water has flown since the last conference was held and the Department has expanded considerably both in numbers and volume and the quality of the work.

The expansion of industry, and the consequent employment of labour in organised industries, has brought, along with prosperity to our country, the various problems of industrial labour that are concomitant to the country's industrial advance. We have now progressed from the Factories Act of 1911 to the Factories Act of 1948 and the progressive measures of relief given to factory labour is evident from the provisions of the latest Act. Naturally your duties are more arduous and, as has been rightly pointed out by the Commissioner of Labour, you need to have knowledge of several engineering subjects.

I.L.O. And Indian Labour

Reference has been made to the I.L.O. by the Commissioner of Labour. The I.L.O. is a thirty-year-old inter-Governmental organisation which has been established to help in bringing universal and lasting peace by furthering social justice. The organisation is devoted to improving labour conditions, raising living standards and promoting economic and social stability. India has adopted most of the conventions and is an active member of the I.L.O.

I should particularly bring to your notice what is known as the Declaration

I see from the Agenda that you propose to discuss in great detail the new Act and the draft rules, with particular reference to the interpretation and practical difficulties in the application of the Act and other allied matters.

Human Aspect

This is a very necessary and essential factor to be thoroughly discussed and common understanding arrived at. In the administration of the Act and the rules, you have not merely to stick to the letter of the law, but also take into consideration the practical and the human aspect of the problem. You certainly must exercise your judgment in such a way that there is no undue hardship caused either to labour or employer. And it is also necessary that you should grasp and apply the essentials and the spirit of the Act and not be satisfied with a mere adherence to the letter of the law.

In your relations with labour and the employer, you must be their friend, philosopher and guide. If you are clear in your mind of the duty that is expected of you, it should not be difficult to develop a sympathetic attitude towards those who may come within the ambit of your power. It is quite possible that the ignorance of some of the people who come under your inspection may be the cause of a technical mistake. If the mistake is



Sri Sitarama Reddi addressing the Factory Inspectors

one which is not vital, I think it would not be wrong if you advise and help the person to set things right. On technical grounds it is quite possible to launch a prosecution and punish, but I believe that by itself that will not always achieve the results we want. For it may lead to a mere formal observance and adherence to the strict letter of the law.

In addition to your being various sorts of engineers, as mentioned by the Commissioner of Labour, you have also to be imbued with the zeal of a teacher to educate both employers and labour to perform their duties in conformity with the spirit of the laws promoted by the Government in the interests of

both. I want you to gain the confidence of the people you have to deal with, and you have ample opportunities of doing service to labour in the course of your work.

Status Of Inspectors

It has been pointed out that Inspectors of Factories should be given a status and standard of remuneration so as to secure their freedom from any improper external influence. It is a sound principle. I know that there are some complaints that the remuneration for the same quality of men is different in different departments and that persons employed in some departments have better prospects of promotion and remuneration than in the others. I do not propose to go into

details about this matter. The Government fully appreciate the difficulty and arduous nature of your work, and I can assure you that your case will be considered with sympathy.

I do not want to take more of your time. You have got a long and interesting agenda to go through and I hope that your discussions will result in the adoption of uniform standards which will help in the interpretation and enforcement of the various Acts that you have to administer. I hope that you will bear in mind the human side of the problem in the decisions that you arrive at in this conference. I wish godspeed in your work and you may go back after the Conference wiser and better equipped to perform your duties.

Important Role Of Factory Inspectors In Industrial Progress Of The Nation

Welcoming the Hon'ble Minister for Labour and requesting him to address the Conference, the Commissioner of Labour said:

The Inspectors and I are grateful to Government for permitting us to hold this Conference of Inspectors for the purpose of establishing personal contacts with one another and exchanging our views on the enforcement of Labour Laws now in force. I trust as a result of the deliberations of this Conference, we may be able to adopt a code for the uniform enforcement of standards of compliance of Labour Laws by the employers and the employees. This is the second conference and the first after I entered service as an Inspector of Factories in 1928. The Department was then manned by one Chief Inspector of Factories, four Inspectors of Factories and one Assistant Inspector, to administer more or less the simple and less complicated Factories Act of 1911. Labour in those days was not enlightened and Trade Unions were practically non-existent. The work of the Inspectorate was not very arduous.

But with the development of factory employment, the changes brought about as a result of 1914-18 War, and the conventions arrived at by the conference held under the auspices of the International Labour Organization at Washington in 1919, a Royal Commission on Labour was appointed to enquire into and report on the conditions of labour in industrial under-

takings and plantations in India, on the health and efficiency and standards of living of the workers and their relations between the employers and the employees, and to make recommendations. The Commission submitted a very valuable report and the Central Government introduced several Bills to give effect to all these recommendations.

The Factories Act, 1934, was one of them. It came into force on January 1, 1935. The factories were classified into two categories, seasonal and non-seasonal. The hours of work were reduced from 60 to 54 per week and 11 to 10 per day for non-seasonal workers, but for seasonal workers the limits were 60 per week and 11 per day. A new provision limiting the hours of spread over was introduced. Health and safety provisions were amplified.

With the amending Act of 1945, provision was made for the grant of leave with pay for a period of 10 days to adults and 14 days to children. In 1946, the limits of daily and weekly hours were reduced to 9 and 48 for non-seasonal and 10 and 50 for seasonal workers. This is past history. We now have the Factories Act, 1948, to administer. It is more detailed and covers all aspects of labour in the factory. The history of Factory Law in India has therefore been one of steady advance, each successive Act covering a wider field than the last and bringing within its orbit all classes of

workers and establishments which require protection.

In the present set-up, the work of Factory Inspectors has become very important. For the administration of this new Act, the enforcing authority should be all-knowing. The authority should be building engineers, safety engineers, public health engineers and chemical engineers, all combined. The I.L.O. has therefore rightly stressed in its recommendation on Labour Inspection that the Inspectors should possess a high standard of technical training and experience, should be persons of good general education and by character and abilities should be capable of acquiring the confidence of all parties. It has further stressed that the Inspectors should be given such status and standard of remuneration as to secure their freedom from any improper external influence.

For improving the economy of the nation, the industrial activities have to be stepped up and this can be done only when the conditions of employment in the factories are improved by enforcement of standards prescribed in the various Labour Laws for the betterment of the work people. It is necessary therefore that the Inspectorate should reach a high degree of efficiency and it can be reached if the Inspectorate has contentment.

May I therefore appeal to you, Sir, to consider sympathetically the claims of Factory Inspectors for improving their status and standards of remuneration when the proposals are submitted to Government. I request you, Sir, to address the Inspectors.

THENGUMARAHADA

Deserted Village In The Nilgiris Becomes Collective Farming Colony

Thengumarahada is a place situated at the foot of the Nilgiris below Kodanad and is the site of a deserted village. The place is at an elevation of 1,500 feet and is highly malarial. It is accessible, via Nodanad and Hallimoyar through a steep path in the Nilgiris District and via Satyamangalam in Coimbatore.

There is a scheme to restore an old anicut across Kulkathorahalla and to reconstruct the channel, a trace of which still remains running through the Reserve Forest and to irrigate about 500 acres of land on the banks of the Moyar River in the Nilgiris Eastern Slopes Reserve Forest.

The villagers (Badugas and Irulars) of Kilkotagiri Firka are willing to practise collective farming and are very anxious to get the lands for cultivation.

The scheme was discussed at the Irrigation Conference in 1947 and was inspected by the Executive Engineer, Colonization Division, Sub-Divisional Officer, the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Ootacamund, the District Forest Officer, Ootacamund, and the Sub-Collector, Coonoor. The Executive Engineer, the Deputy Director and the Sub-Collector sent reports in favour of the scheme.

Society Formed

In G.O. Ms. No. 4096, Development, dated 5th August 1948, the Government passed orders accepting the recommendation to bring 500 acres of land under cultivation within a period of five years and directing that the lands should be cultivated only with food crops. The villagers formed themselves into a Society and subscribed over Rs. 20,000 as capital. The Society has not yet been registered and the matter is pending with the Registrar of Co-operative Societies who has taken it up with the Government.

The actual working of the farm began on September 15, 1948. A block of 100 acres of forest land has been demarcated and the members of the Society have been permitted to start cultivation pending the registration of the Co-operative Society. About 120 members are likely to join the Society when it is

registered. The Government have been addressed to appoint a Senior Inspector of Co-operative Societies to maintain the accounts, because large sums of money will be involved.

The villagers have cultivated a certain portion of land this year during the south-west monsoon with food crops and it has yielded a bumper crop. They have already spent up to Rupees 15,000 on restoring the irrigation channel and purchasing ploughing cattle. Naturally they all want to be members of the Society from the beginning since they have all subscribed to it.

Collective Farming

The model by-laws of the Co-operative Colonization Society provide that land should be divided into ten acres of block for individual members right from the start. This will not be suitable for the Thengumarahada Scheme, because only 100 acres is to be cultivated for the first year, 200 in the second and so on up to 500 in the fifth year. This would mean that only ten persons could be members in the first year, 20 in the second and so on up to 50 in the fifth year, whereas 120 persons have already contributed towards the capital of the Society.

The Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Ootacamund, has therefore recommended that collective farming should be permitted for the first five years, and that after the full 500 acres have been brought under cultivation, the question of dividing into individual holding should be considered. This is what the villagers themselves want. They are very keen on the Scheme because the land is extremely fertile and the whole area is irrigable. The site was inspected by the Regional Malarialogist, Coimbatore, who suggested anti-malarial measures to be adopted. (Please see pictures on second cover page.)

G.M.F. Concessions For Two More Faslis

The Government of Madras have ordered the continuance of certain specified Grow More Food concessions for the faslis 1359 and 1360, i.e., up to 30th June 1951.

AGRICULTURE

Expert Committee To Review Research

The Government of Madras have constituted a Committee of Experts with the following persons as members, to review the progress of research work done in the Agricultural Department during the five years 1944-48.

Dr. G. S. Cheema, Fruit Development Adviser to the Government of India (Retired), Chairman; Dr. T. S. Venkataraman, Sugarcane Specialist to the Government of India (Retired), Madras; Dr. D. N. Bal, Director, Institute of Plant Industry, Indore; and Dr. Jayachand Luthra, Principal, Agricultural College, Benares Hindu University, Benares.

This action has been taken by the Government on the recommendation of the Retrenchment and Reorganisation Committee, with a view to assess the value of the results achieved so far in terms of practical application to Agriculture and suggest further lines of work in all branches, i.e., Soil Science, Manures, Crop Breeding, Plant Protection and Development of Agricultural Industries.

[September 12]

Lease Of Forest Coupes To Harijan Co-operatives

The present policy of the Government in regard to the sales of forest coupes is that they should generally be sold in public auction or by calling for tenders. It has been represented that Harijans who are real workers in the forest coupes are not in a position to compete in open auction sales of forest coupes. In view of this representation, the Government have reviewed the position and with a view to promote the uplift of Harijans they have issued orders that a specified area in a block of forest coupe may be leased to the Harijans of that locality at a rate equal to the average of the revenue derived in respect of the coupe during the preceding five years, provided they form themselves into a Co-operative Society for the purpose and that the rest of the area should be sold in auction as usual.

This concession will be in force for a period of five years to begin with. The lease amounts are however liable to be varied during the five-year period with reference to the trend of bids for coupes which are sold in auction.

[September 7]

BHARATHI DAY



Bharathi Day was celebrated at Ettayapuram with the Premier's tributes and a procession, Sri Ramalingam Pillai leading.

In the New Drama

Amateur Theatricals Must Avoid Highbrow Theories, Face Criticism

By SRI S. J. ACHARYA, Secretary, Dramatic Art Revival Committee

The amateur drama movement has made great progress in the past few years, but I think it is fair to say that even now its achievements are not commensurate with its length of experience. It is admitted that excellent work is being done by a few clubs in various parts of the country, but the excellence of that work accentuates the backwardness of the major part of the movement. And when I say, 'backwardness' I refer not only to the general level of performances, but also to the semi-paralysis that seems to have afflicted the movements' pioneering faculties. The professional stage is often accused of being too commercial mind and of employing safety-first tactics. The amateur theatre is in grave danger of laying itself open to a similar accusation.

There are two excuses for this standstill order in the amateur drama, one being the rather pathetic plea of special pleading: "After all we are only amateurs", and the other: "We simply

haven't got the funds to do more." Lack of funds is not a valid excuse for lack of originality or for inartistic productions. The movements' real need is not funds, but a new mental attitude to the theatre.

Worthwhile Hobby

I have little sympathy with the ultra highbrow who wants to use the theatre as a hobby-horse for his dramatically sterile theories, but I have less sympathy with the amateur who seems to "work" on the principle that the theatre exists solely for the entertainment of actors, producers and friends. The professional actor knows that the theatre demands unquestioning obedience, tests every faculty and strains every nerve. Amateur must realize that those demands are not abated because there is no financial bargain, and the pernicious fallacy that the amateur approach to the theatre is something essentially different

from the professional approach must be completely rooted out.

It must be imagined that this new outlook means turning a pleasant pastime into a depressing new "cause". The theatre may be taken seriously and yet remain a delightful and worthwhile hobby. Indeed, the person who gives most to the theatre receives most from it, not necessarily in a momentary sense, but in deep and lasting pleasure. Members of the profession are, I know, often regarded as inveterate grumblers, but they live for the theatre, and are never really happy when they are away from it.

The present day movement is probably not wholly to blame for its shortcomings. The old but not yet extinct "Let's have some fun" type of dramatic society forced the public to the conclusion that the critical faculty was out of place at an amateur show, and that conclusion has never been seriously disturbed since. There is the further handicap that the amateur players' audiences are often composed of friends and relatives. Actors who are basking in the extreme warmth of uncritical appreciation are inclined to lose their sense of perspective, and I need hardly say that the position is not helpful to the producer.

(Continued on page 16)

Are We Making A Mess Of Education?

No New Order Is Created At Slow Pace, Changing The Course To Please Everybody

By SRI T. P. SANTANAKRISHNA NAIDU, B.A., L.T., Deputy Director of Public Instruction

As a member of the Provincial educational service and as one who in that capacity is alleged to have abetted some of the recently introduced complications (sic) in education, I am often assailed by some of my personal friends, who do not hesitate to put things bluntly, if not always correctly, with the question: "Can't you stop making a mess of education?" And I have answered it with another question: "What makes you think that anybody is making a mess at all?"

And the friends answer: "What else, if not a mess, do you call....." and they proceed to complain chiefly of the delay in the publication of the syllabuses and of the non-availability of text-books. Some among them add to these complaints the discarding of their own particular sentimental predilections in respect of one language or another. The officials and North Indian businessmen deplore the disappearance of the use of English as the medium of instruction. The orientalists will not let the classical languages be subordinated to or exchanged for the regional language, but they dare not oppose the realists who rightly want a top place for the regional language. So they say they want to have both the classical and the regional language.

The Unionists want priority for Hindustani; they do not want it to be made optional for only some children who want to learn it; they want it to be made compulsory for all children. A compromise meant to satisfy everybody assuming a spirit of give-and-take, may quite often fail to please some, and those who are not pleased call it a 'mess.'

So what is called a 'mess' is the attempt to find an objective word to express the subjective dissatisfaction in failing to get all the demands of a particular group fully met. As long as each group was agitating, there was really something to grieve about. When the demands of the agitation have been met to a large extent, the meeting of the demands of other groups also at the same time is the unuttered

object of the grouse; it is called a complication—a 'mess'.

Protests And Fears

We were loud in our condemnation of what we called the tyranny of our examination system and deplored the premium it put upon cramming and the effects it had upon the health of the children, but when an announcement is made that the worth of the boy or girl will not be judged by written examinations alone but by factors of personality assessed by the methods and means which modern teaching practice and science have developed, we get shaky lest the technique which our own children, and probably also their teachers, have perfected in the art of passing examinations with the least trouble with the help of cribs and keys, text-examiners and 'probable questions' may no longer be of any use. As we cannot express all these fears openly, we express our annoyance by calling the change a 'mess.'

In the same way, our fears about the entrance to University courses at the end of the new high school studies tempt us to call the new situation a 'mess.' Can we not have enough confidence in the people who make these schemes to assume that they will take all aspects into account and see that nothing is done to prejudice the chances of any child for further studies?

Anything new and complicated which one finds it hard to reconcile oneself to is at first a 'mess.' Sometimes the transitional scaffoldings, like the scaffoldings of a building under erection, bridging the old and new, are a 'mess.' But in concrete building structures we are used to the 'mess' of scaffoldings; in abstract schemes, however, the transitory complication is a little hard for us to take in: a 'mess' is what we are tempted to call it.

Former Bearings

Moreover, at the time when we demand reforms we do not often picture the shape they will take when they

materialise, so that when they do materialise we are in fear of losing our former bearings at footholds. Thus we first declaimed against the tyranny of book-centred learning, but when life and activity-centred education comes in, we cry out: "Where are our text-books!"

As text-books which sell in large numbers cannot be based on tentative syllabuses, the text-book writers and the text-book sellers cry out: "Where are our syllabuses?"—and they mean the finished, finalised ones, with the guarantee that you will not change them, so that no copies once printed will be left unsold. From their business point of view they are perhaps right, although some extraordinarily enterprising businessmen will say that there cannot be business without an element of risk in it, and let the safety-first man find some other line.

The teachers and most of the parents who did well under the old scheme and according to old standards, who did not protest when the demands for change were put forward, thinking probably in terms of the pace of the old bureaucracy that it would a long, long time before the demands were met, were taken by surprise.

Common Difficulty

Thus both the reformers themselves and their opponents, the conservatives, are united in demanding a go-slow pace while communal, linguistic, racial, occupational, cultural and other kinds of minorities expect the reform not only to leave their past privileges unaffected but also to add some more privileges if it is to mean anything to them. The one common difficulty of all these groups is that of adjusting themselves to the introduction of new formulas based on the common measure of their own past demands, and to cultivate the new outlook which they need. Such difficulties are inevitable in any phase of transition to a new order of things, even if that order is based on the ideals of a Great Soul and the example of his dynamic life.

"Never in the history of the world was any new order created at a slow pace, halting at stages and changing the course to please everybody. Wars, revolutions, earthquakes and such sudden upheavals of nature were the forces which have always shaped new orders. It is the good fortune of our

country that the new order is not built on such calamities and that we won our freedom without a war; but it does not mean that we can shape a new order without stupendous effort, nor that we can do it at any slow pace. The background against which reform in education has to take place is one of

rapid changes in all fields in the country; education has to keep pace with them. It is not necessarily a mess if we go as fast as the times demand; it is not a mess if some people cannot keep pace; we are emphatically not making a mess of education. "Let the corn be ground; the flour will come out in the end."

EDUCATIONAL ROUND-UP

Reorganized Scheme Of Secondary Education

The Department has published a booklet called *The Scheme of Reorganization of Secondary Education*, 1948. It contains an explanatory statement with an abstract of Government Orders and Departmental instructions. It should be very useful to the teachers in Secondary Schools. Managements will do well to supply copies of this booklet to teachers serving in Secondary Schools run by them. Copies of the booklet can be had from the Superintendent, Government Press, at As. 6 per copy.

Publication Of Guide Books For Teachers

The Department is publishing Guide Books in 12 subjects for the use of teachers in Secondary Schools mostly handling Forms I to III. Some of these Guide Books are for teachers handling Forms IV to VI in subjects under Pre-technological and Domestic and Aesthetic Courses. Besides these a General Introduction to the new syllabus explaining the new outlook on Education and the Scheme of Reorganization of Secondary Education, 1948, is also published by the Department.

The subjects in which the Guide Books are published are English, Mathematics, General Science, Gardening and Agriculture, Social Studies, Homecraft, Drawing and Painting, Dancing, Engineering, Music, Home Science and Weaving. The Guide Book on the teaching of English is now available with the Superintendent, Government Press, and those on Mathematics, Gardening and Agriculture, Social Studies, Homecraft and General Science are expected to be ready by the end of August. Other Guide Books will be ready during September.

School Museum Training

Government have approved the Director's proposal for the training of teachers of Secondary Schools in Madras City at the rate of one teacher from each Secondary School in the Government Museum, Madras, on how to form school museums, and also have sanctioned the expenditure during the current year. They have also ordered that the expenditure incurred by the managements of non-Government Secondary Schools on the purchase of equipment will be admitted for purposes of grant-in-aid.

Government have called for proposals for the training of teachers of mufassal secondary schools as Part II Schemes for 1950-51.

Seats For Refugee Students In Professional Colleges

The Government of Madras have directed that the Refugees Relief Committee should be consulted about the domicile of the candidates seeking admission to the two seats reserved for refugee candidates in each of the Government Medical Colleges and three seats in the Government Engineering Colleges, in the Province.

[September 6]

Full Fee Concessions For Harijans In Elementary Schools

The Government of Madras have directed that full fee concessions should be granted to Harijan pupils in elementary and higher elementary schools both under public and private managements, for a period of 10 years from 1949-50, irrespective of the income limits of the parents of the pupils. They will be allowed to retain the concession for a second year also in any of the classes, I to VIII.

[September 7]

Training In Library Science

In order to keep ready certain candidates trained in Library Science, to be absorbed in the libraries to be opened in pursuance of the Madras Public Libraries Act, 1948, the Government sanctioned the deputation of four candidates for training in Diploma Course in Library Science at the Madras University for the year 1949-50. The candidates selected are now undergoing training.

B.E. (Annamalai)

The Government of Madras have directed that the B.E. Degree of the Annamalai University in Civil and Mechanical Engineering be deemed as equivalent to the B.E. Degree of the Madras University in the respective branches.

[September 13]

Titles Of Indians

The Government of India have notified, in supersession of all previous orders on the subject, that with the exception of hereditary titles and awards for acts of gallantry conferred on armed forces personnel, and ruling princes, no reference should hereafter be made in official documents to titles conferred during the British rule in India on Indians.

The Central Government have explained that it is not proposed that titles should be surrendered, but that their use in official documents should be stopped.

[September 6]

Additional Member For Advisory Committee

The Government of Madras have appointed the District Forest Officer, Bellary, as a member of the Advisory Committee for the uplift of the Sugali community in Kurnool district, constituted in the Order, dated March 26, 1949.

[September 6]

RUST RESISTANT KORRA: IMPROVED STRAINS OF CHOLAM, CUMBU, RAGI: COCONUT SEEDLINGS: SUGARCANE PITH: DDT FOR BETELS

Rust resistant strain of korra.—The korra crop in the Ceded districts is invariably susceptible to the disease known as rust, characterized by rusty brown spots on the leaves. In certain seasons, when the intensity of the disease is high, the yield of the crop is considerably reduced. A selection S. 1-3756 evolved at the Millet Breeding Station, Coimbatore, has been found to resist comparatively the disease better than the local variety. Tests that were conducted for the past three seasons in Bellary district have conclusively proved its suitability to resist the disease and yield higher than the local. Seeds of this strain can be had from the Superintendent, Agricultural Research Station, Hagari (Bellary district).

Improved strain of irrigated cholam.—A high yielding strain, K. 2, has been found suitable for cultivation in the two seasons—January/February and April/May, in Tirunelveli district. The strain is short in height and matures earlier than the local by about ten days. The ear-heads are medium sized and compact with well-set white pearly grains. The cultivation of the strain not only saves the cost of one irrigation but also gives extra produce valued at Rs. 37-8-0 per acre at the present price of cholam.

New ragi strain.—K. 1 ragi yielding 18 per cent over the local (288 lb. per acre) isolated at the Agricultural Research Station, Kollpatti, is now available for distribution. The new strain resembles the local in respect of duration, ear-head, etc., and at the present price of ragi, a net profit of Rs. 36 per acre is expected out of its cultivation.

Hybrid cumbu.—Two new hybrid cumbu varieties X.1 and X.2 were recently released for trial from the Millet Breeding Station, Coimbatore. They have been produced by crossing promising pure lines which exhibited the maximum hybrid vigour when crossed. District trials, conducted in Tiruchirappalli district, in the Musiri and Perambalur taluks, have been very encouraging. Extensive trials are being arranged in the coming season to find other areas suitable for cultivating the hybrid cumbu X.1 and X.2.

Advice to fruit growers.—Malta, Nepali Oblong, Italian, Rajahmundry and Lucknow seedless are the most promising varieties of lemons, which commence to bear within two years of planting. Layers of these varieties are produced on a large scale at the Government Fruit Nursery, Kodur, and at some of the Agricultural Research Stations in the Province.

AGRICULTURAL NEWSLETTER

About twenty reputed mango varieties introduced for trial from North, Central and Western India failed to fruit even after ten years of planting at the Fruit Research Station, Kodur, in Cuddapah district. Efforts made to induce them to flower by adopting devices such as ringing the trunk and their branches and smudging the trees did not prove successful. The fruit growers of this Province are therefore advised not to introduce for commercial planting fruit varieties from other parts of India, however high their reputation may be in their native habitat, but plant only varieties of known performance tested by the Agricultural department.

Green manures.—An acre of paddy field requires 25 to 30 lb. of small sized green manure seed like Pillipe-sara, *Sesbania Speciosa*, etc. Efforts to produce seed of this green manure crop on the paddy field bunds at the several Agricultural Research Stations show that it is easily possible to obtain 25 lb. of seed from *Sesbania Speciosa* planted on the well-trimmed field bunds of an acre of land immediately after planting paddy in July-August. Planting of seedlings is to be preferred to dibbling seed directly on the bunds. Nursery of *Sesbania Speciosa* should be sown on a small high level plot four to five weeks in advance of the completion of paddy planting in one's holding. The plants grow quickly and commence to flower in November. Pods ripen by middle of January.

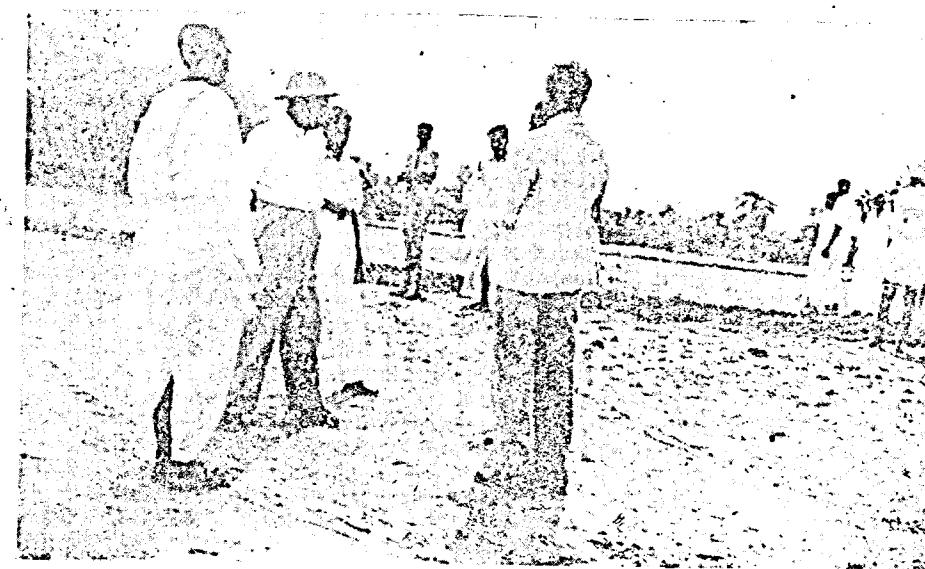
Coconut seedlings.—In order to supply the public with selected seedlings at

comparatively low price, a comprehensive coconut nursery scheme financed by the Government and the Indian Central Coconut Committee was sanctioned by the Government of Madras in October 1948, and was put into operation from November 10, 1948. Eight nurseries have been started at the eight research stations—Anakapalle, Samalkot, Maruteru, Tindivanam, Pattukkottai, Coimbatore, Pattambi and Nileshtar. Under this scheme, it is proposed to produce annually 160,000 seedlings to plant about 2,000 acres. Seednuts from selected trees having all the desirable characters will be collected mainly in the months of February to June and the supply of seedlings will commence from July and continue throughout the monsoon months.

Quality in fruit products.—To prevent a large number of spurious and synthetic fruit drinks with little or no fruit in them but with plenty of essences and brilliant colours being sold under false labels and passed off as first class and real fruit juices, the Fruit Products Control Order, 1948, has been brought into force by the Government of India. Under this Order, it is necessary for a manufacturer to possess a licence before opening any fruit preservation concern, and the products manufactured have to conform to certain standards. The Bio-Chemist, Government Fruit Products Research Laboratory, Kodur, who is in charge of this Order, will give guidance and advise to manufacturers already in the field and those proposing to start new concerns.

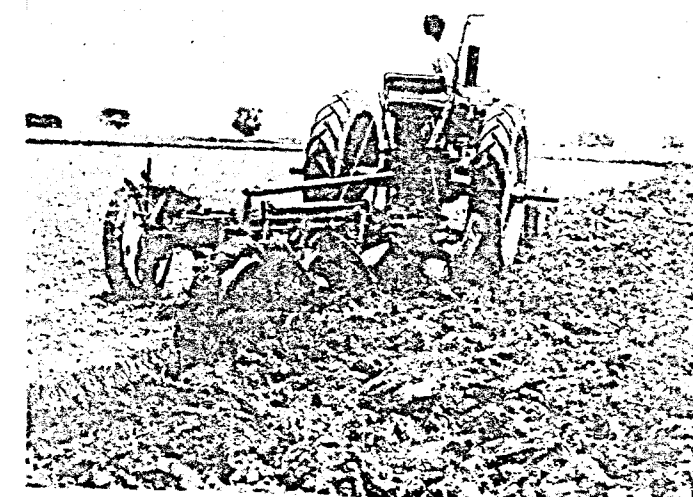
Pith formation in sugarcane.—Sugarcane stem is generally sold in structure made up mostly of soft tissues full of sugary juice. Under certain conditions of cultivation and weather, the stem forms hollows in the centre or the stem may be composed of dried up non-juicy tissue. Such deterioration in cane is termed as pithiness in sugarcane. This will result in a loss in tonnage of cane and sugar. Hollowness or cavity pith in the stem is generally formed at the base and it spreads to the top. The dried-up tissue or corky pith is formed at the top only.

TRACTOR PLOUGHING IN CHITTOOR DISTRICT



Sri R. M. Sundaram, I.C.S., Director of Agriculture, recently visited Chittoor District. Sri Sundaram (wearing hat) is seen discussing farming problems

A "John Deere" tractor with a 3 furrow disc plough at work



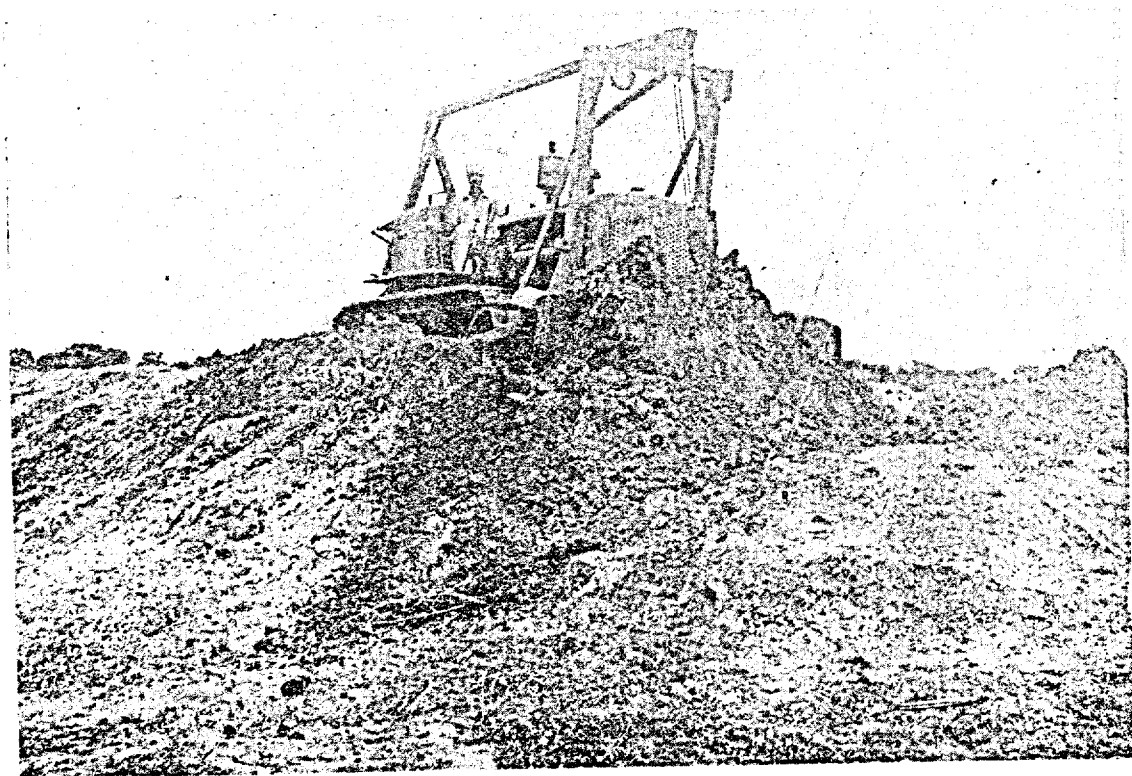
Sri Sundaram inspects the track of the tractor

RECLAMATION OF WASTE LANDS—

The reclamation of fallow lands and their levelling is done by



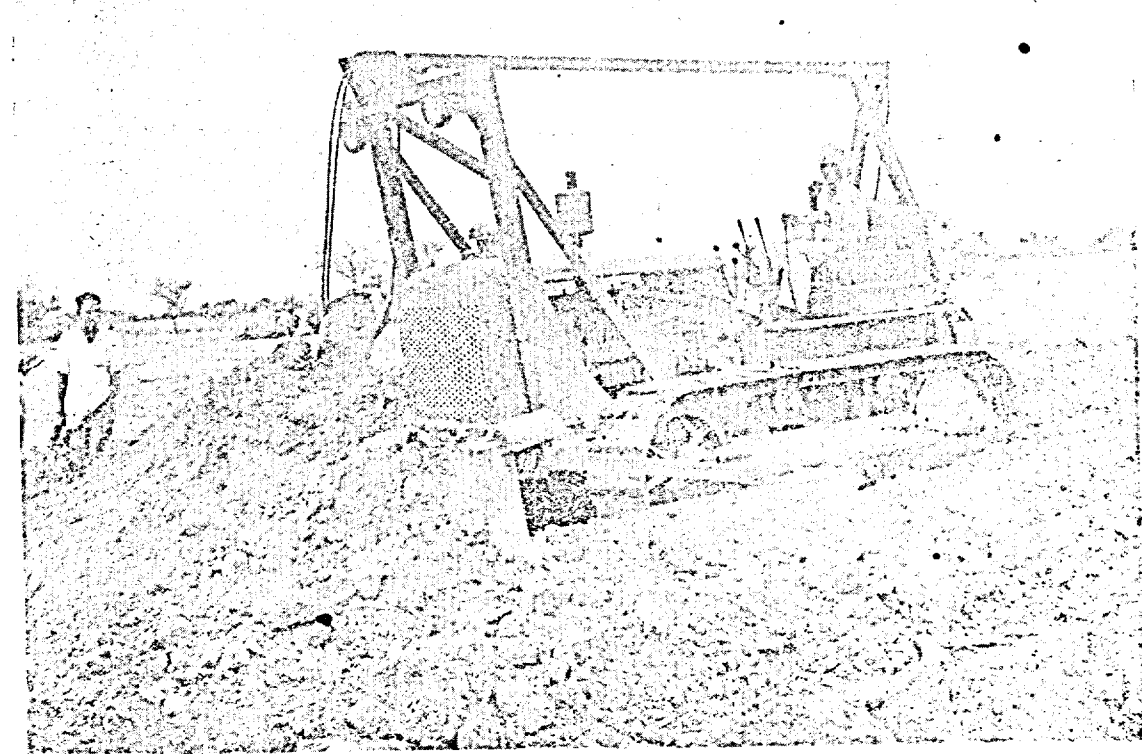
General view of the land showing high and low ground before the bulldozer operation



Bulldozer at work, cutting high ground

LEVELLING WORK BY BULLDOZERS

Departmental bulldozers within a short period and at comparatively low cost



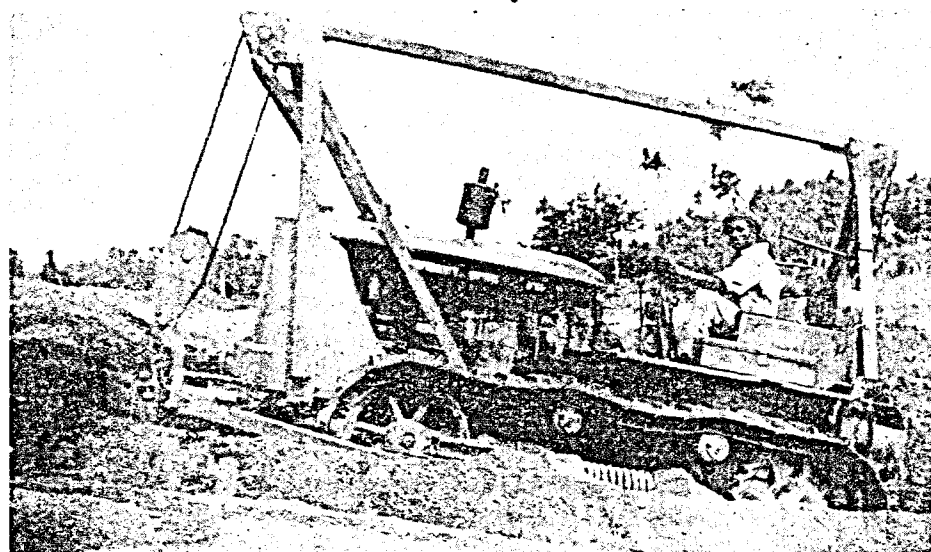
Conveying the earth from the high to the low ground and levelling it



View after bulldozing and levelling. These machines, which are hired out to ryots by the Agricultural Department, are in great demand

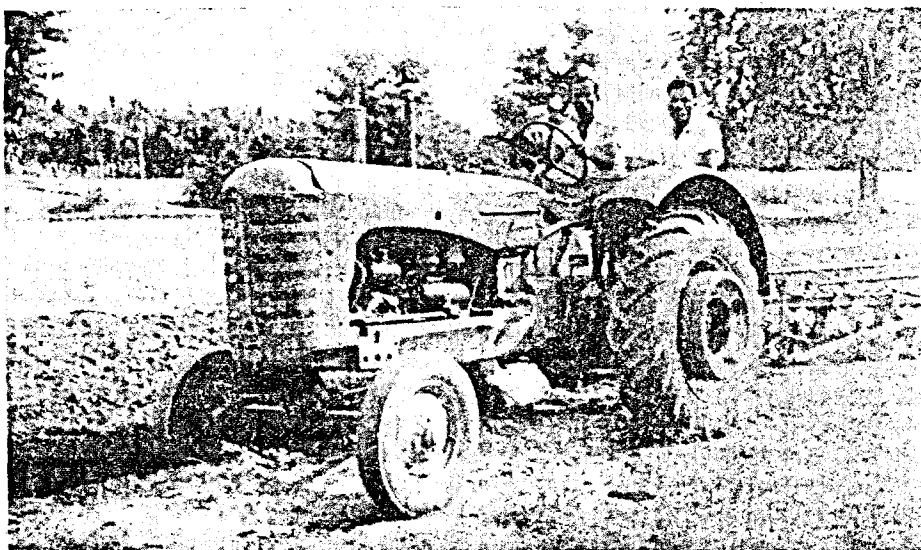
TAPPING WATER IN A SPRING CHANNEL

The general view of the trials made by a D. 6 bulldozer for tapping water in a new Kasam (spring channel) at Thadokara in Chittoor



A close-up of the tapping work. The Kasam is now functioning and is expected to irrigate 100 acres

A small "Massey Harris-30. K" tractor with plough



No. 17]

15

MADRAS INFORMATION

Pith formation leads to poor juice quality and low recovery of sugar, besides low extraction percentage. Pith formation is a varietal character: Co. 527 forms large amount of corky pith at the top; Co. 449 and Co. 349 forms large cavity at the bottom and pith formation in Co. 419 is comparatively low.

Application of a large dose of nitrogen, arrowing (shooting into blossom) or flowering, too frequent or copious irrigation or raising the crop under swamp conditions and continuous ratooning encourages pith formation. Pithiness also develops when cane is not harvested at the optimum stage of ripeness.

Preservation of seed potatoes.—Seed material from the main crop of potatoes on the Nilgiris develop several long sprouts and shrink very much in long storage. The development of long sprouts are disadvantageous as they use up a fair proportion of the reserve food. They also break easily while handling. "Fusares", a Bayer Product, brings about the inhibition of the sprouting when dusted over the seed tubers soon after harvest and the treated tubers remain firm and the sprouts are short. One pound of dust is sufficient to dust two hundred-weights of seed.

DDT and Benzene Hexachloride.—Recent investigations have shown that it is possible to control most of the insect pests by a judicious use of either Benzene Hexachloride or DDT. DDT either as a 5 per cent dust or 0.1 per cent spray was found to be a specific for jassid; on bendai, brinjal, cotton and paddy. The spray was found to have a salutary effect against the pests of cruciferous plants also.

Yet another interesting finding about DDT is the control of Agathi Weevil. This is a serious pest in betelvine gardens against which we were till now practically helpless. Dusting with DDT 5 per cent was recently found to cause over 90 per cent mortality. The owners of betelvine gardens are so convinced of the beneficial effect of this treatment that they are now coming forward to have their entire infested gardens treated. The betelvine bug is another major pest of the garden. The same chemical was found capable of decimating this pest also.

Benzene Hexachloride has specific action against some other insect pests. The dust was found effective against striped bug of paddy.

Disease position in the Province.—A case of plant poisoning was investigated at Kollegal taluk of Coimbatore district. The village affected was Kamakarai, about 10 miles from Kollegal, situated on the border of the hills. It was reported that a batch of fifteen animals belonging to two owners died suddenly within half an hour after eating a wild variety of grass called *Kagayana* in Canarese. The plant resembles elephant grass, growing up to 4½ to 5 feet in height. Animals exhibited shivering, salivation, giddiness, rolling of eyeball, dilatation of the pupil,

tympany, prostration, struggling and death. Since the symptoms were highly suggestive of hydrogen cyanide, samples of grass were sent to the Government Analyst, Guindy, and the Research Officer, Toxicology Section, Medical College, Madras, both of whom confirmed the findings as positive for "Hydrogen Cyanide".

Artificial insemination.—In May 1949 the number of animals inseminated was 85. Five calves born by artificial insemination were verified. In June 1949, the number inseminated was 45 and the number of calves verified was 5.

Sugar Stocks Freezed

The Government of India have freezed the stocks of sugar with sugar factories throughout the country. Arrangements for the distribution of the freezed stocks at reasonable prices are being made. The Government of Madras have decided that prices of sugar both wholesale and retail should be statutorily fixed and that distribution should be made through licensed wholesalers and select retailers.

The Government trust that till such time as these decisions are implemented and the controlled distribution of stocks commences, the public will co-operate with them by abstaining from purchasing large quantities of sugar with a view to hoard and thus increase the pressure on supplies. The public are informed in this connection that the stocks which have been freezed are considered sufficient to meet the ordinary requirements till the next crushing season starts and that most factories are expected to start producing sugar from sometime in November next and that some factories may be commencing manufacturing even in October next.

Thus, the public will be able to obtain sugar at reasonable prices and there is, therefore, no need for anyone to lay in stocks at present.

More Agricultural Staff

The Government of Madras have sanctioned the appointment of 100 Agricultural Demonstrators, for doing intensive propaganda and attending to work in the villages in connection with producing more food under the two-year plan for intensive cultivation.

[September 8]

Revised Rates For Pumpset Hire

The Government of Madras have directed that the following rates should be levied with effect from 1st October 1949, in respect of petrol and oil-engine pumpsets hired out to ryots by the Agricultural and Industries Departments.

Petrol pumpsets—Rs. 1 per day or Rs. 20 per mensem. Oil-engine pumpsets, 8 horsepower unit—Rs. 3 per day; 16 and 18 horsepower units—Rs. 4 per day.

[September 7]

Ayaut For Subsidy Wells

In a letter published in the "Hindu," dated 4th September 1949 under the heading "Well Subsidies" the writer has stated that Revenue authorities are demanding immediate repayment with interest of the subsidies paid to agriculturists who have not brought into cultivation the stipulated two acres of lands under each well. One of the conditions subject to which subsidies are sanctioned under the N.W.S.S. is that a subsidy well should have an ayaut of at least one acre. The Government have not since modified this condition. It is therefore sufficient if one acre of land is irrigated under each well, for a subsidy to be granted.

[September 13]

Livestock Scheme for Malabar

The Government of Madras have sanctioned a scheme for establishment of a District Livestock Farm in Thiruvazhankunnu desam, Walluvanad taluk, Malabar district.

More Austerity Recipes Using Subsidiary Food

1. DAHIBADAS

Ingredients

Urad dhal (without the husk) .. 9 oz.
Sweet potato flour .. ½ oz.
Groundnut cake flour .. ½ oz.
Soda bicarb .. ¼ tea-
spoon.
Salt to taste .. 1 "
Til oil to fry badas. ..
Curd .. 1½ seers.
Green chillies .. 6-8.
Haldi .. ¼ tea-
spoon.
Salt to taste .. 1½ "

For Bhagar

Red whole chillies .. 3
Urad dhal .. 1 tea-
spoon.

Zeera .. ¼ "
Mustard .. ¼ "
Garlic .. 5 flakes.
Curry leaves.

Method

Pick and soak urad dhal overnight; wash well and grind it to very fine dough. To this dough add sieved sweet potato flour, groundnut cake flour, soda bicarb and salt; mix well.

Beat the curd, add chopped green chillies, haldi and salt, mix well and give bhagar.

Fry badas to very light brown and put them in the prepared curd, cover and leave aside for three to four hours to soak.

2. SATPURAS

Ingredients

Maida .. 9 oz.
Sweet potato flour .. ½ "
Groundnut cake flour .. ½ "
Ghee to mix in the dough. .. 1 "
Salt to taste .. ¼ "
Water to mix .. 1 tea-
spoon.

Ghee for frying.
Sugar (4 oz.) for syrup.

Method

Sieve the mixture of flours and mix in it one ounce of melted ghee. Add salt and knead the mixture into a soft dough. Leave aside for an hour. Knead well, roll the dough very thin and cut into small round puris. Make slits in each round and twist it, holding both ends. Fry the satpuras thus

prepared to very light brown, dip them in the prepared sugar syrup. (The syrup should give one string when ready.) Strain and spread them in plates.

3. CHEWDA

Ingredients

Sweet potato shreds .. 4 oz.
Beaten rice .. 6 "
Cashewnuts .. 3 "
Curry leaves (one small bunch).
Salt to taste nearly .. 1 tea-
spoon.
Red chilli powder to taste. .. 2 tea-
spoons.

Ghee for frying.

Method

Pick and clean the sweet potato shreds and pressed rice; split the cashewnuts into halves. Heat ghee and fry the ingredients separately to a very light brown. Fry the curry leaves till they are crisp and powder them. Mix all these ingredients together with salt and chilli powder.

4. GULABJAMANS

Ingredients

Khoya .. ½ seer.
Maida .. 1½ cha-
taks (7½ tolas).
Sweet potato flour .. "
Ghee to fry.
Sugar for syrup .. ½ seer.

Method

Sieve maida and sweet potato flour and mix with khoya. Knead the mixture very well with a little water and

divide into small balls. Make the sugar syrup to a consistency when it gives one string. Fry the balls to dark brown and soak them in the syrup for three to four hours.

5. BADAS

Ingredients

Chana dhal .. 9 oz.
Sweet potato flour .. ½ "
Groundnut cake flour .. ½ "
Green chillies .. 1 chatak
(5 tolas).
Onions (medium size) .. 4-5.
Salt to taste.

Method

Pick the dhal and soak it overnight, wash well and grind it, adding zeera and salt. Cut the onions and green chillies into small pieces and mix them in the dough. Divide the dough into small balls, shape them into flat badas, fry to golden brown colour.

6. MATTHI

Ingredients

Maida .. 9 oz.
Sweet potato flour .. ½ "
Groundnut cake flour .. ½ "
Ghee to mix in the dough. .. 2 "
Salt to taste.
Azwan .. 1 dessert
spoon.

Method

Sieve the mixture of flours. Add 2 oz. of melted ghee, salt, powdered azwan and mix well. Make a soft dough of the mixture and leave it aside for an hour to soak. Knead the dough well and divide into small balls. Roll each ball into a thin round chapatti. Cut into half, fold the half again and fry till crisp.

VALUES OF CERTAIN FOODS

	Rice	Wheat	Sweet Potato	Tapioca	Banana
Estimated yield per acre (maunds).	10	10	50	50	224
Protein yield (kilograms) ..	31	43	22	13	56
Carbohydrate yield (kilograms).	284	258	563	522	1,190
Calories per acre (in thousands).	1,280	1,260	3,880	2,880	5,040

CANNED FRUITS

Pioneer Research In Preservation Methods Being Done To Develop Infant Industry

By DR. G. S. SIDDAPPA, M.A., PH.D., A.R.I.C., Bio-Chemist

In the modern agricultural economy of the State, fruit and vegetable preservation occupies a very important place. Recent work on nutrition has shown that fruits and vegetables play a vital role in maintaining the health and vigour of the people. They are rich in minerals and vitamins which are highly protective and are indispensable for a proper diet. They are, however, seasonal and are not always available in plenty throughout the year. Methods have, therefore, been developed for preserving them in all their richness during seasons of plenty, so that they can be made available all through the year.

The methods vary according to the type and nature of the material; canning, preparation of juices, squashes and cordials, conversion into jams, jellies and marmalades, drying, cold storage, freezing, etc., are some of the most important methods for preserving fruit and vegetables on a large scale. Of these, canning and the manufacture of the juices and jams are the ones widely employed all over the world for preserving large quantities of surplus fruits. Large quantities of fruits and vegetables are also dehydrated or packed as frozen pack. Besides fruits and vegetables, other products like fish, meat, dairy produce, etc., are canned on a very large scale. Canning is thus the most widely employed method for preserving many kinds of perishable produce.

Advanced Research

The fruit canning and preservation industry has developed to a great extent in the United States of America, Australia, England and several other countries. In these countries, where the standard of living of the people has risen to a high level, preserved fruits form an important part in the diet of the people. In India, however, the fruit preservation industry has been taken up only recently. In view of the enormous horticultural resources of the country, it is surprising that this important industry was not taken up in all seriousness long before. Although preserved fruits are at present luxury articles beyond the reach of the

average man, it is possible to bring them within his easy reach by launching upon intensive as well as extensive development of the fruit preservation industry in the country.

As a result of some research schemes on fruit and vegetable preservation, a considerable amount of useful data has been collected already. Methods have been standardised for the canning and preservation of some of the most important Indian fruits like mangoes, guavas, pineapples, etc. Some of the products have already met with appreciation from even the critical public and have considerable popular appeal also. In the early stages, these products, which are comparatively new, will have to compete against well-established and highly popular products like canned peaches, pears, apricots, berries, mixed fruit salads, etc., which come from other countries and which have reached a very high standard for quality. The best financial and intellectual resources of these countries have been freely used to develop them into almost perfect products.

This need not, however, deter us from developing the fruit preservation industry based upon indigenous fruits like mangoes, guavas, pineapples, citrus fruits, jack, melon, etc. What is now required is systematic research and development work in all aspects of the industry. When a steady beginning has been made, it will be easier to locate problems of special importance for intensive investigation.

With the fruit canning and preservation industry are connected a large number of auxiliary industries such as the tinsplate and glass industries, etc., which are necessary for the production of suitable containers. At present, the non-availability of suitable tin and glass containers at cheap prices is a serious handicap to the fruit preservation industry. There is therefore an urgent necessity to develop these industries also in the country. The status of the fruit preservation industry in any country is a fair index of the status of the agricultural wealth of its land

as well as of the standard of living of its people. It is of great national importance in peace as well as war.

Scope In Madras

The fruit preservation and canning industry in Madras Province is still on a very small scale only. There are one or two factories that specialise in fruit canning and the manufacture of jellies, squashes, jams, etc. A large number of small concerns scattered all over the Province are mainly engaged in the preparation of pickles and chutneys, using a variety of recipes. The number of concerns that are engaged in fruit canning and preservation in the sense in which these words are understood is, however, very small. This is rather a poor show for a Province which has enormous horticultural resources and is probably one of the foremost in India as regards the area under fruits like mangoes, citrus, etc.

It is no doubt true that State support and patronage are essential for developing the fruit preservation industry, in any country. For the past six years the Madras Government have been actively engaged in finding out the best methods for utilising the surplus fruits during seasons of plenty. The Government Fruit Products Research Laboratory at Kodur (Cuddapah district) under the Agricultural department has been conducting pioneer investigations on the canning and preservation of almost all the typical and important fruits of the Province.

A large number of fruit products have been developed and standardised. Some of the products have already been released for sale to the public on a limited scale. The results are very encouraging. It is proposed to enlarge the activities of this Research Laboratory into that of a full Technological Research Institute with facilities for conducting advanced research and technical work on almost all aspects of fruit and vegetable canning and preservation. Even as it is, a short course of three months' training in fruit canning and preservation has been instituted to train personnel for the

industry. Equipment for a small commercial fruit canning factory has been got so that the students may be given complete practical training as well as an insight into the commercial possibilities of the industry.

Suitable Fruits

Of the large number of fruits grown in the Province, mangoes, bananas and citrus fruits occupy the highest place. They are the major fruits of the Province so far as fruit preservation is concerned. Other fruits like jack, melon, pineapple, guava, etc., are also useful for preservation. Fruits like plums, peaches, apricots, pears, etc., which are largely used in other parts of the world for canning are not grown at present to any large extent, as they are confined to hill regions only.

Among mangoes, *Neelum* and *Berishan* which are commercially important are suitable for canning. Pineapple from the West Coast gives a good canned product. Canned guavas are quite good. Grape fruits, loose-jacket oranges, pummelo, etc., give fairly good canned products. Jack fruit, musk melon, and palm kernel can also be canned by modifying the canning process, as they have a comparatively high P.H., necessitating pressure processing.

As regards juices, squashes and cordials, a large number of important products can be produced. Orange squash from Chirea (or *sathydi*) and

loose-jacket oranges, lime and lemon squashes, lime juice cordial, pineapple squash, mango squash, passion fruit squash, grape fruit squash, cashew apple syrup, citron squash, pummelo squash, etc., are all well-known and highly popular products. Methods for preparing them from fruits grown in the Province have been worked out in the Government Fruit Products Research Laboratory.

Jams And Jellies

Jams, jellies and marmalade, which are highly popular products almost all over the world and which are prepared in millions of small homes as well in a large number of modern factories, form an important class of preserved fruits. Their preparation is based on science as well as art and hence their popular appeal to a large section of the people. Mango jam, jack jam, pineapple jam, melon-ginger or melon-lemon jam, wood-apple jelly, guava jelly, orange marmalade, mixed fruit jams, spiced jams, etc., are very good products which can be manufactured with much profit. The demand for this class of products is bound to go up as living standards also raise.

A large number of varieties of bananas are grown in the Province. From several of them, banana flour as well as banana figs can be prepared by dehydration. These products will be useful in supplementing the diet of the people. Dehydration under hygienic conditions

and controlled humidity and temperature is preferable to the ordinary method of sun drying. The dried product should be packed well to prevent insect attack during storage. Other fruits like mangoes, guavas, etc., can also be dehydrated to a small extent.

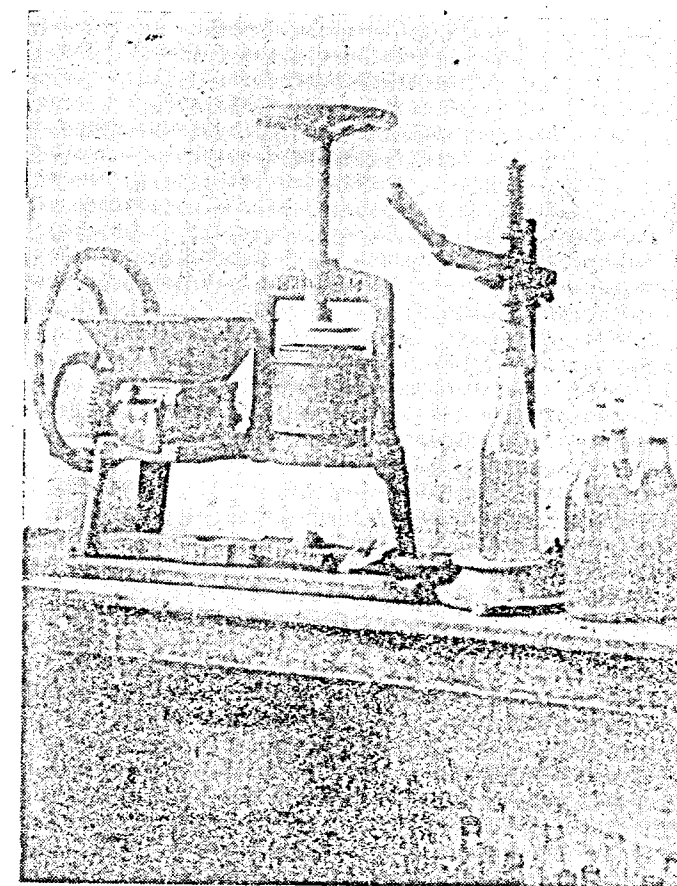
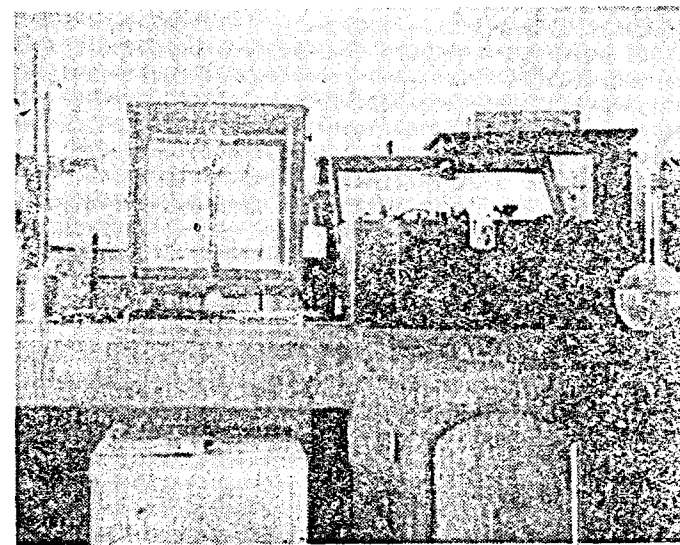
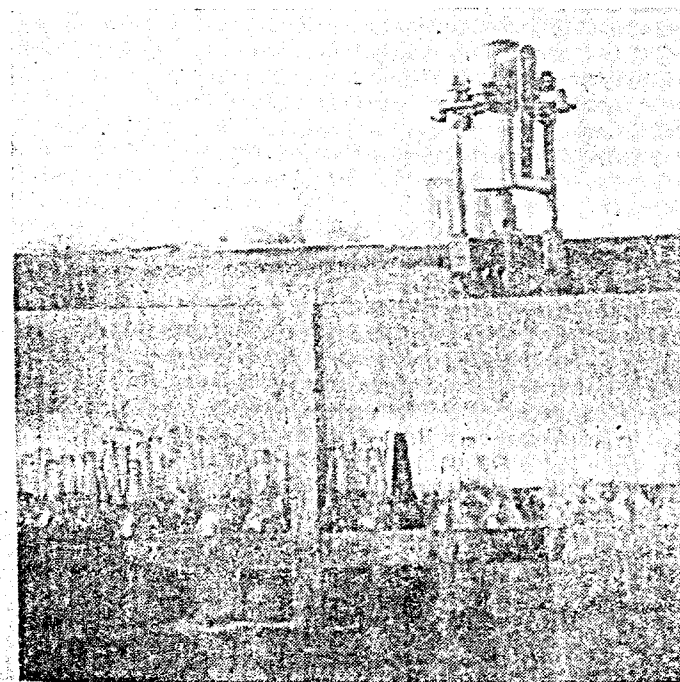
Pickles, sauces and chutneys are well-known products. These can be prepared from fruits as well as vegetables. Mango chutney, lime and mango pickles, tomato sauce, etc., are highly popular. These products can be prepared and sold with profit. Although the basic principles involved in their preparation are well known, there is much scope to vary the constituents to suit different tastes.

With the fruit preservation industry are associated a number of by-product industries. Orange oil of excellent quality can be got by simple hand extraction from the peel of *Kichili* orange. Orange, lime and lemon peels, citron and pummelo peels can be candied. Fruits like jack, mango, kamla, pineapple, etc., can also be candied. Candied fruits and peels mixed in different proportions are popular lines in the grocery trade. Candied ginger in syrup is another excellent product.

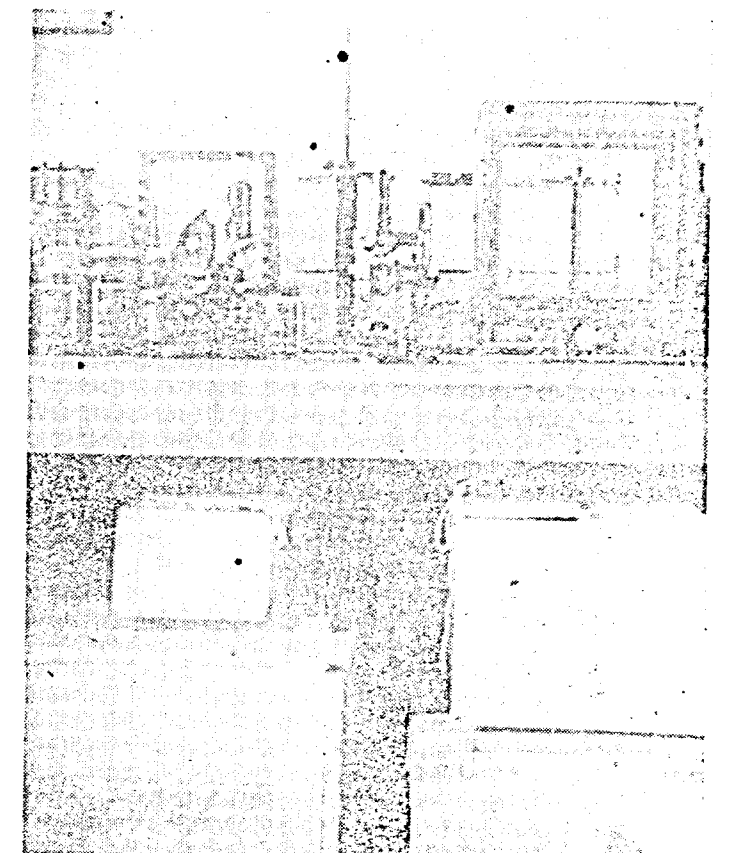
The fruit preservation and canning industry is of great importance in Madras Province and is likely to develop considerably in the near future.

Left : Can Sealing Machine

Below : A Corner of the Fruit Products Research Laboratory



Juice Press and Crown Corking Machine



Another Corner of the Fruit Products Research Laboratory

OIL TECHNOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, ANANTAPUR

"The importance of oilseeds to the agricultural and industrial economy of India," observed the Panel on Oils and Soap Industries appointed by the Government of India, "cannot be overemphasised; they are not only important articles of food for man and animal, but also essential raw materials for important industries such as soaps, toiletries and glycerine, paints and varnishes, refined edible oils and vegetable ghee, lubricants, etc." The normal estimated production of oilseeds in India (pre-partition) was as follows :

	TONS.
(a) Groundnut in shell ..	3,210,000
(b) Cottonseed ..	2,000,000
(c) Rape and mustard ..	1,000,000
(d) Linseed ..	400,000
(e) Sesamum (gingelly) ..	416,000
(f) Coconut (copra) ..	220,000
(g) Castor ..	150,000
Total ..	7,396,000

Modern research in Oil Technology has enabled the more highly industrialised countries of the West to reduce residual oil in the extracted seeds to less than 1 per cent by solvent extraction and 4 to 5 per cent by mechanical expression whereas in India the residual cake obtained by mechanical expression contains as much as 7 to 15 per cent oil content. By increasing the palatable and edible qualities of processed oils and fats the *per capita* consumption of fats has been augmented in those countries. For instance, the *per capita* consumption of fats in the U.S.A. has risen to 46.3 pounds, whereas in India it is only 8 pounds. The processes of manufacture of fatty acids and soaps too have undergone revolutionary changes due to the application of chemical engineering principles; they have been rendered not only continuous but they also ensure completion of the operations within a few hours.

Only by application of modern technological processes can our resources of oilseeds subserve fully the needs of the food and industrial economy of our country.

Need For Institute

The Madras Province accounts for about 50.5 per cent of groundnut, 20.4 per cent of gingelly, 38.7 per cent of copra, 17.9 per cent of castor, and 12.5 per cent of cottonseed production in India. Having regard to the importance of oilseeds in the economy of this Province, it has been considered necessary to set up an Oil Technological Institute to deal with the various problems connected with oil industries and to train apprentices leading to a diploma course in oil technology.

The Institute will undertake research work on the following subjects :—

- Cottonseed oil milling and refining.
- Improvements in oil milling and refining processes.
- Extraction of oils by solvents from seeds and cakes.

(Continued on page 26)

Taking Over Electricity Distribution Business From Private Licensees

The Government Electricity Department is now generating practically all the electric power consumed in this Province. About 70 per cent of the distribution business is also done by the Department. The balance of distribution and a very small fraction of the generation is still being done by about 80 licensees distributed all over the Province. About 45 of these licensees are private firms and the rest local boards. Twenty licensees generate their own power in small thermal stations.

Under the present high cost of fuel and labour, the self-generating stations are financially in a bad way. Most of this class are on the verge of collapse. The Government had to go to their assistance frequently and they have recently acquired, by mutual agreement, the concerns at Kurnool, Cuddapah, Anantapur, Kollegal and Valparai. Negotiations have just been completed and the Government have agreed to take over immediately the concerns at Rajahmundry, Ongole, Bellary and Hindupur. The licensees of Hospet, Proddatur, Chittoor, Udipi, Parvatipur and few other places have since approached the Government offering acquisition.

The cost of electrical materials is now three to four times the pre-war level. But there has not been a proportionate enhancement in the rates of supply of power to the consumer. Again, electricity is more cheaply distributed to the urban and industrial consumer than to the agriculturist, whose loads are scattered. The Government have been striving to make electricity reach as many rural areas as possible. In this endeavour the licensee, who is answerable to the shareholders, is naturally squeezed, because if he should invest on rural extensions, he has to borrow from a tight money-market at rates which will not be commensurate with his profits on agricultural loads. No doubt some licensees are endeavouring to do their best; but the Government have to take note of the fact that they are up against an uphill task under conditions now prevailing in this industry.

B'll Being Drafted

It is for this reason that the Government have decided to shoulder the

burden themselves and acquire the concerns of all licensees. For this purpose, they are drafting a Bill which is proposed to be enacted shortly. The basis of compensation to be offered to private licensees is now being worked out. It has been suggested that they may be given the option of claiming compensation either (i) on the basis of book value of their assets less depreciation plus a solatium; or (ii) on the basis of the value of the shares of

POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES

Two Districts To Try Out Scheme To Separate Judiciary From Executive

Government have had under consideration the question of giving effect to a scheme of separation of the judiciary from the Executive and a Cabinet Committee has been examining the recommendations of the Special Committee of Experts under the chairmanship of the Advocate-General in this behalf. Concrete proposals framed under the directions of the Cabinet Committee are under the active consideration of Government and final orders will be passed thereon very soon. Pending such orders on these detailed proposals, Government have decided to introduce the Scheme as a token measure in the two districts of North Arcot and Chingleput on October 2, 1949.

The Scheme has been designed within the framework of the Criminal Procedure Code and no amendment to the Code or any other Statute is necessary to implement it. It can thus be put into operation by executive orders only.

Putting the matter very broadly and in a single sentence, the main feature of the Scheme is that criminal cases will be tried by Magistrates who are not under the control of the District Collector while the powers of the Collector and the other executive officers to maintain law and order and to prevent crime are preserved intact. The officers

these concerns as quoted in the Stock Exchange; or (iii) on the basis of capitalising their average profits over a period of years.

The details of the Bill will soon be finalised and published for the information of the public. The total cost of this acquisition may be of the order of Rupees three crores. The legislation will only be an enabling measure and the actual pace of acquisition will be determined by considerations such as the resources at the disposal of the Government and the speed with which the Electricity Department can absorb these concerns without loss of efficiency. The less efficient concerns will be taken over first and intimation will be given in advance to others about the proposed date of their acquisition and they will be assisted by the Government in the meanwhile to continue their useful work.

of the Revenue Department will have all the magisterial powers necessary for the preservation of peace and tranquillity and the prevention of crimes as at present. They will also be "Magistrates" and, in what follows, will be described as "Executive Magistrates" to distinguish them from the other category, "the Judicial Magistrates." The Scheme does not touch the powers of the Police such as those under Chapter XIII of the Code.

For doing purely judicial work, there will be a separate category of Magistrates who, when the Scheme takes full effect, will all be men with legal qualifications or training and who will be under the control of the High Court.

Powers And Functions

The powers and functions of a Magistrate under the Criminal Procedure Code and other Statutes will be divided between these two classes of Magistrates in such a way as to secure that functions which are essentially judicial in their nature will be in the province of the Judicial Magistrates while functions which are of an administrative character (such as the issue of licence for firearms) and those which are "Police" in their nature (such as the handling of unlawful assemblies) will be in the province of the Collector and his

subordinates. As at present, the Collector, in collaboration with the Police, will continue to be responsible for the maintenance of law and order. A detailed Memorandum specifying the allocation of powers between the Executive and Judicial Magistrates is being issued.

In regard to proceedings under Chapter IX (Sections 127 to 132) and XI (Section 144) of the Criminal Procedure Code where urgent action has to be taken to preserve law and order, although the matter is primarily within the province of the Executive Magistrates, Judicial Magistrates will also be given powers to pass orders in emergencies. Occasions may arise when for some reason or other the Executive Magistrate is not available on the spot and at such times the Police should be able to seek the assistance of the Judicial Magistrate; the latter should then render such assistance by passing such orders as he considers necessary. The moment the Executive Magistrate arrives on the scene, the Judicial Magistrate will efface himself. In this respect the new Scheme is an improvement on the existing arrangements by providing an additional set of magistrates to take action in emergencies.

Details Worked Out

The details regarding the number of magistrates of each class required for each district, the location and jurisdiction of and accommodation for these courts, the reduction in the number of Revenue Divisions consequent on the removal of magisterial work from them and redistribution of the Revenue jurisdiction among the remaining Divisions have all been worked out. For certain pairs of Districts where work is light, it is proposed to have a common District Magistrate. The Districts chosen for the token introduction, Chingleput and North Arcot, form one such pair.

The Revenue Divisions of Cheyyar and Vellore in North Arcot District and Saidapet in Chingleput District will be abolished and the districts divided between the remaining Revenue Division (three and two respectively). The Deputy Tahsildars at Vaniyambadi and Uttiramerur will also be retrenched and the sub-taluk added to the main taluk concerned.

Single Cadre

One of the main features of the Scheme is the combination of the cadres of Civil and Criminal Judicial

Officers into a single cadre. The broad principles governing the recruitment to the various posts in the new service have been settled and the relevant Rules will be issued in due course. Recruitment will be made in accordance with such rules. As this will take some little time and as Government desire to introduce the Scheme immediately as a token measure in two districts, it is proposed to make *ad hoc* temporary arrangements.

Consolidated Orders On Dearness Allowance To Government Servants

The Government of Madras have issued the following consolidated orders regarding the rates of dearness allowance admissible with effect from 1st January 1949, to Government servants serving in this Province under the administrative control of the Government of Madras:—

(1) Government servants on pay not exceeding Rs. 20—Rs. 18.

(2) Government servants on pay exceeding Rs. 20 but below Rs. 40—Rs. 19.

(3) Government servants on pay of Rs. 40—Rs. 21.

(4) Government servants on pay exceeding Rs. 40 but not exceeding Rs. 60—Rs. 22.

(5) Government servants on pay exceeding Rs. 60 but not exceeding Rs. 100—Rs. 24.

(6) Government servants on pay exceeding Rs. 100 but not exceeding Rs. 200—17½ per cent of pay plus an additional sum of Rs. 8.

(7) Government servants on pay exceeding Rs. 200 but not exceeding Rs. 300—17½ per cent of pay plus an additional sum of Rs. 6. (Officers drawing over Rs. 200 but below Rs. 205 will be allowed to draw dearness allowance at the rates applicable to group 6, if they find it more advantageous).

(8) All other Government servants on pay exceeding Rs. 300 but not exceeding Rs. 400—17½ per cent of pay, provided that members of the I.A.S., and I.P.S. shall be paid Rs. 70. (Officers drawing over Rs. 300 but below Rs. 305 will be allowed to draw dearness allowance at the rate applicable to group 7, if they find it more advantageous).

Within the limits prescribed by the existing Code and other Statutes, the Scheme outlined above reconciles the need to provide for adequate safeguards for peace and tranquillity with the need to secure the independence of judiciary, freed from even the suspicion of executive influence. An incidental, but nonetheless important, consequence of the Scheme will be that Criminal Law, just like Civil Law, will be administered by those qualified in law.

(9) Government servants on pay exceeding Rs. 400 but not exceeding Rs. 500—Rs. 70.

(10) Government servants on pay exceeding Rs. 500 but not exceeding Rs. 750—Rs. 85.

(11) Government servants on pay exceeding Rs. 750 but not exceeding Rs. 1,000—Rs. 100.

(12) Government servants on pay exceeding Rs. 1,000 but not exceeding Rs. 2,000—10 per cent of the pay subject to a maximum of Rs. 150.

(13) Government servants on pay exceeding Rs. 2,000 but not exceeding Rs. 2,150—The amount by which the pay falls short of Rs. 2,150.

(14) Unmarried Officers—

(a) Government servants on pay exceeding Rs. 250 but not exceeding Rs. 1,000—10 per cent of pay subject to a maximum of Rs. 75 provided that members of the I.A.S. and I.P.S. shall be paid a minimum of Rs. 40.

(b) Government servants on pay exceeding Rs. 1,000 but not exceeding Rs. 1,075, the amount by which the pay falls short of Rs. 1,075.

[September 6]

Village Vaidya Trainees

The Government of Madras have sanctioned the payment of Rs. 15 per mensem to 30 deserving poor candidates in the first batch of the trainees under the Village Vaidya Scheme.

[September 10]

Village Name Changed

The Government have renamed Kunnathur village in Sripurumbudur taluk as Kunrathur.

DEPARTMENTAL ACTIVITIES

Reimposition Of Textile Controls

The salient features of the Administration Report of the Textile Control Department for 1948-49 are given below:

The year under review may briefly be called the period of reimposition of control over textiles. During the course of the year, 1947-48, the Government of India announced their decision to decontrol cloth and yarn, and consequently the All-India distribution schemes of cloth and yarn were given up. Consequently, the prices of cloth began to increase gradually and rose from 30 per cent to 20 per cent over the controlled prices. The Government of India were alarmed at the situation and as the trade did not keep up their promise to bring down the prices, the Government of India announced their decision to reimpose the control over textiles. The Provincial Government fell in line with the Central Government's policy and issued control orders regulating the production and distribution of yarn and mill cloth.

Mill cloth.—Consequent on the reimposition of control over textiles, the All-India distribution scheme of mill cloth was revived. Pending the fixation of quota of cloth for this Province, the Textile Commissioner, Bombay, released *ad hoc* allotments from the Bombay surplus area during the months from August 1948 to November 1948. The entire production of the local mills were placed at the disposal of this Government. In September 1948, the *per capita* allotment of cloth for this Province was fixed at 12, 15 and 18 for rural, urban and city population respectively as against the *per capita* of 10 yards during the previous control. Consequent on the increased allocation of yarn quota to this Province the mill cloth quota was reduced from 24,050 to 22,850 bales from January 1949.

Procurement.—Pending the finalisation of the scheme of licensing of dealers and selection of nominees for the procurement of mill cloth from the Bombay surplus area, the entire quota for the months of August, September and

October 1948 was allotted to co-operatives for procurement and distribution. From November 1948 the entire cloth quota from surplus area was allotted to the general trade for distribution. Representative buyers were appointed to procure the cloth from the Bombay surplus area. Subsequently, the functions of the representative buyer and the wholesale consignee were combined with a view to checking the procurement of varieties not saleable in this Province.

Licensing of dealers.—Only merchants of high integrity who had no bad records during the last controls were selected by the Collectors. Newcomers to the trade were licensed only when suitable old dealers were not available. On representations received from the trade that many old dealers have been thrown out and in view of the increased provincial quota of mill cloth, the standards of test for the selection of old dealers were relaxed and as many suitable old dealers as possible were licensed.

Under the licensing scheme the dealers were required to pay security deposits as shown below. The deposits were liable to be forfeited to Government for any violation of the control orders or of the conditions of licence.

	Rs.
Wholesale dealer ..	5,000
Retail dealer ..	200
Wholesale-cum-retailer.	1,500
Wholesale consignee ..	1,000
Licencee in processed cloth ..	200

The co-operatives are however exempted from the payment of security deposits.

Distribution through co-operatives.—The entire provincial quota of mill cloth for August, September and October 1948 was entrusted to the co-operatives for procurement and distribution. On a representation from the co-operatives that they were having huge stocks of cloth on account of the entire provincial quota having been allotted to them, they were not given any quotas from the Bombay surplus

area with effect from November 1948. The co-operatives continued to take the productions of provincial mills till the end of December 1948 and in January 1949 a portion of the production of provincial mills and the entire production in February and March 1949 was allotted to general trade.

Distribution of B. and C. and Mettur products.—The B. and C. Mills have been permitted to have their own system of distribution of cloth produced by them, while Messrs. Mettur Industries were permitted to distribute 50 per cent of their production through their own dealers, the balance of 50 per cent being allotted to co-operatives.

Profit margins.—The wholesale and retail dealers were allowed to charge 10 per cent and 20 per cent over the ex-mill price in respect of the cloth coming from the Bombay surplus area and 6.25 per cent and 16.25 per cent respectively in respect of cloth of South Indian mills. The Central Government levied excise duty on all varieties of cloth and the excise duty was allowed to be passed on the consumers over and above the ex-mill price.

Imported cloth.—There was no price control over foreign cloth. However, such of the dealers who dealt in such cloth had to take out licences which were issued liberally.

Yarn. As in the case of cloth, control over price and distribution of yarn was reimposed at the end of July 1948 and the allotments were made by the Textile Commissioner, Bombay, to the various Provinces and States according to the requirements in count group, etc. Pending the selection of dealers in the districts the Madras Handloom Weavers Provincial Co-operative Society was entrusted with the distribution of all the yarn till October 1948. From October 1948 only 50 per cent of the Provincial quota was allotted to the co-operatives for distribution to members of weavers' societies as well as to non-members and the balance was distributed through the licensed dealers. The yarn quota of this Province was increased in December 1948 and increased further in January 1949 but the co-operative societies did not take over corresponding increased quotas for distribution.

The yarn was allotted to the various districts by the Provincial Textile Commissioner with reference to their off-take and count requirements during the previous control and

a running scheme of allotment was formulated and communicated to the Collectors and the mills. All powerloom, hosiery and handloom factories which were getting supplies of yarn direct from the mills during the last control are permitted to receive yarn at ex-mill rates. The dyers of Mathurai, Ramnad and Madras who were also getting direct supplies during the previous control were allowed to get yarn at ex-mill rates and sell the coloured yarn at retail rates after taking out both wholesale and retail licences. The handloom factories in Malabar and West Godavari and all powerloom factories having 25 looms and more were allowed to get their supplies of yarn at wholesale rates. The concession was subsequently extended to similar handloom factories in Kivur area. Miscellaneous consumers such as rope makers, beedi makers, etc., who were receiving supplies during the last control at two or three per cent over the ex-mill rates have been permitted to receive supplies at wholesale rates.

Licensing of dealers.—The principles for selection of dealers more or less on the same lines as in the case of cloth dealers were laid down by Government. The security deposits to be furnished by wholesale and retail dealers are Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 500 respectively.

Profit margins.—The profit margin for a wholesale dealer is 3-1/8 per cent over the ex-mill price and for a retail dealer 7-13/16 per cent over the ex-mill price. Items of expenditure such as transport charges and sales tax are allowed to be added to the sale price.

No control is exercised over the distribution of sewing thread but the ex-mill prices of sewing thread yarn are fixed by the Textile Commissioner, Bombay, periodically and the profit margins allowed to dealers in cotton yarn are made applicable to dealers in sewing thread yarn also.

There is no control over price and distribution of imported yarn but dealers with that yarn should take out licences under the Madras Yarn (Dealers) Control Order, 1948.

Accumulation of stocks and concession to dealers.—Owing mostly to the receipt of unpopular and unsaleable varieties of yarn and the reduction of prices for subsequent allotment the off-take of yarn has gone down considerably resulting in accumulation of large stocks with the dealers. With a view to enable the dealers to clear

their stocks, concessions were granted permitting dealers to dispose of their stocks to consumers in other districts also without quantitative restrictions.

Handloom cloth.—There is no control over price and distribution of handloom cloth. Till December 18, 1948, handloom cloth was allowed to be transported to places outside the Province and within the Indian Dominion on permits issued by the Collectors. As there were large accumulations of handloom cloth, restrictions were relaxed in December 1948, permitting free movement of this cloth within the Indian Dominion. The Central Government have also enhanced the quota of handloom cloth to be exported outside India and allowed free movement of powerloom cloth, foreign imported cloth and yarn within the Dominion of India. The Government of India have also recently set up a Handloom Committee of the All-India Cottage Industries Board to consider the various problems connected with the improvement of the handloom industry in all directions.

Enforcement.—The Collectors of the districts in the Province have been given powers to deal with the offences under textile control orders and sanction prosecution in all matters except those relating to contraventions under Movement Control Order where the prior approval of the Provincial Textile Commissioner is necessary.

Control over the mills in the Indian Dominion is exercised by the Textile Commissioner, Bombay.

Future programme.—The Government of India decided to implement the recommendations of the Textile Production Committee with the least possible delay in regard to the production of durable varieties of cloth required for the general public. The Textile Commissioner, Bombay, has accordingly issued instructions to the mills that the production programme specifying the minimum reel and picks for the various groups of cloth and count/lea strength products for different counts of yarn used for warp and weft should be followed strictly from 1st July 1949. This order could not be given effect to in view of the fact that the mills are experiencing difficulty in getting different varieties of cotton.

A separate staff consisting of one Deputy Director of Enforcement and three Assistant Directors of Enforcement have been appointed recently and they are under the direct control of the Government of India. The staff will deal with the enforcement of Central control measures including those relating to textile mills hereafter.

City Police Act Sections for Tanjore District

The Government of Madras have extended certain specified sections of the Madras City Police Act, 1888, to the following towns in Tanjore district: Truvadi, Truvadi-marudur, Nannilam, Kuttalam, Aranthangi and Srirali.

Registration Statistics

The following are the salient points in the statistics of the Registration Department for the year 1948-49:—

More Income.—The number of documents registered during the year 1948-49 rose from 1,369,418 to 1,386,106 or by 1.21 per cent. The increase in the registration of documents was due to the increase in registration in 15 out of the 31 districts owing to the high prices of foodstuffs, the impending zamindari legislation and failure of the monsoon. There was a rise of 1.33 per cent in compulsory registrations and a fall of 3.03 per cent in optional registrations.

The aggregate value of registered documents rose from Rs. 88.37 crores to Rs. 94.67 crores. Owing to the increase in registrations, the income

from fees for registering documents rose from Rs. 59.61 lakhs to Rs. 64.39 lakhs. The income under search fees and other receipts showed a rise of Rs. 2.77 lakhs and Rs. 0.25 lakh respectively. Accordingly, the total income rose from Rs. 78.93 lakhs to Rs. 86.73 lakhs.

Expenditure.—The expenditure rose from Rs. 49.97 lakhs to Rs. 53.72 lakhs, mainly on account of enhancement of the rates of dearness allowance with effect from 1st January 1948. The surplus income over expenditure (including refunds but excluding pensionary charges and interest on capital outlay on buildings) was Rs. 32.87 lakhs.

The employment of women clerks in the sub-registry offices was sanctioned during the year.

Food And Agriculture Department

An account of the activities of the Food and Agriculture Department during August 1949 is given below:

Acts and Rules.—The notification published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 2nd August 1949, extending the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act, 1946, (Central Act XXIV of 1946) and the Madras Essential Articles Control and Requisitioning (Temporary Powers) Act, 1946 (Madras Act XIV of 1946) and some of the notifications, rules and orders issued thereunder to Sandur State have been cancelled in view of the States Merger (Governors' Provinces) Order 1949 (issued by the Government of India) which came into force on 1st August, 1949.

Government Milk Factory.—The Government have constituted an Advisory Board for the Government Milk Factory, Madras, under the control of the Board of Revenue (Civil Supplies) with the following members:—

Chairman

The Commissioner of Civil Supplies, Madras.

Vice-Chairman

The Director of Civil Supplies, Madras.

Secretary

The Manager, Government Milk Factory, Madras.

Members

(1) Official—

(i) The Nutrition Officer, Government of Madras, Food and Agriculture Department.

(2) Non-Official—

(i) Mr. R. W. Theobald, Director, Binny and Company, Madras (To represent Messrs. Binny and Company, who erected the plant.)

(ii) Sri S. K. Yegnanarayana Iyer, Managing Director, Triplicane Urban Co-operative Society Limited, Madras.

(iii) Sri M. Radhakrishna Pillai, B.A., B.L., ex-Mayor, Corporation of Madras.

(iv) The President, The Madras Hotels' Association, Madras.

The functions of the Board will be to advise the administrative and technical staff in charge of the Government Milk Factory, Madras, and the Government in the management of the fac-

tory with a view to improve efficiency and economise expenditure and to review the work of the factory from time to time.

Civil Supplies Transport Unit.—The Government have constituted an Advisory Board for the Civil Supplies Transport Units under the control of the Board of Revenue (Civil Supplies) with the Commissioner of Civil Supplies as Chairman and with four officials and three non-officials as members.

The functions of the Board will be to advise the Government through the Commissioner of Civil Supplies on administrative and technical points relating to Civil Supplies Transport Units whenever necessary, with a view to increase the efficiency of the organisation as a whole.

Worker-Management Disputes

The Government of Madras have instructed the Industrial Tribunal for tanneries, engineering firms and type-foundries and printing presses to proceed with the adjudications under the original reference itself as Section 5 of the Industrial Disputes (Madras Amendment) Act, 1949, validates action taken whether before or after the commencement of that Act by the Tribunals.

In G.O. Ms. No. 4005, Development, dated 30th July 1949, the Government of Madras have republished the notification appointing the Regional Labour Commissioner (Central) Madras, as Conciliation Officer for (a) all industries carried on by or under the authority of the Central Government (b) all Federal Railways and (c) all Mines, Oilfields and Major Ports under Section 4 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947).

The Government have enforced the award of the Industrial Tribunal-II, Madras, in the dispute between the workers and the management of the Electro-Mechanical Industries Limited, Madras, regarding the dismissal of 16 workers, in G.O. Ms. No. 3 56, Development, dated 26th July 1949.

The dispute between the workers and the management of the Madras Electric Tramways Limited, Madras, regarding increase in the number of paid festival

Rationing.—Statutory rationing was introduced with effect from 21st August 1949 in Tindivanam Municipality in South Arcot District.

The definition of a child for purposes of rationing was modified so as to include all children below 12 years. In view of this modification, children below two years, who were hitherto not eligible for rations have now become entitled for the unit of ration per day.

The introduction of statutory rationing in the municipal towns of surplus districts was withheld for the present, pending a final decision in the matter.

Future policy in regard to Food Controls.—A Food Conference at Ministerial level was convened by the Government of India at New Delhi on the 1st and 2nd August 1949. The Conference took decisions as to the future policy to be followed in regard to procurement, rationing, allotments, prices, etc.

holidays, reinstatement of two conductors dismissed for cash shortage and increase in the rates of annual increments granted to workers, was referred to the Industrial Tribunal-II, Madras, for adjudication in G.O. Ms. No. 3985, Development, dated 29th July 1949.

The orders relating to the dispute between the workers and the management of P.S.G. and Sons Charity Industrial Institute, Peelamedu, Coimbatore, issued in Development Department Notification No. 312, dated 16th March 1949, (G.O. Ms. No. 1307, Development, dated 16th March 1949) have been cancelled by G.O. Ms. No. 3938, Development, dated 25th July 1949.

The Government have enforced the award of the Industrial Tribunal, Coimbatore, in the dispute between the workers and certain coir factories in Malabar District, regarding basic wages, dearness allowance, overtime, leave, abolition of contract labour, reinstatement of some discharged workers, etc., in G.O. Ms. No. 3993, Development, dated 30th July 1949.

The Government have enforced the award of the Industrial Tribunal, Mathurai, in the dispute between the workers and the management of Sri Meenakshi Sundareswarar Electric Supply Corporation, Karaikudi, regarding recognition of the Workers' Union, bonus, house allowance, leave facilities,

etc., in G.O. Ms. No. 3982, Development, dated 27th July 1949.

G.O. Ms. No. 6112, Development, dated 10th December 1948, referring the Industrial Dispute between the workers and the management of the Karur Transports Limited, Karur, to the Industrial Tribunal, Mathurai, has been cancelled by G.O. Ms. No. 3888, Development, dated 21st July 1949, as the Commissioner of Labour has reported that there is no longer any dispute in any of the motor companies in Karur.

The dispute between the workers and the management of the Tiruchi-Srirangam Transport, Limited, Tiruvanaikoil, Tiruchirappalli District, regarding bonus, *batta*, etc., has been referred to the Industrial Tribunal, Mathurai, for adjudication in G.O. Ms. No. 3966, Development, dated 27th July 1949.

The Government have enforced the award of the Industrial Tribunal-I, Madras, in the dispute between the workers and the management of the Burmah-Shell Oil Storage and Installations Depots, Tondiarpet, Madras, regarding abolition of casual system of labour, reinstatement of six workers and confirmation of all casual workers who had put in more than six months' service, in G.O. Ms. No. 4046, Development, dated 2nd August 1949.

The dispute between the management and workers of certain beedi factories in Chittoor District regarding payment of bonus for the years 1947-48 and 1948-49 and spending of the *Dharma* amount collected by the management, was referred to the Industrial Tribunal, Vijayavada, for adjudication in G.O. Ms. No. 4080, Development, dated 4th August 1949.

The Government have enforced the award of the Industrial Tribunal, Coimbatore, in the dispute between the management of the Coimbatore Cement Works, Mudukkarai, and their workers regarding classification of workers as permanent and temporary, revision of basic rates of wages, provision of dues to quarry workers, etc., in G.O. Ms. No. 4188, Development, dated 11th August 1949.

G.Os. Ms. Nos. 607 and 608, Development, dated 7th February 1948, referring the dispute between the workers and the management of the Spectator Press, Kozhikode, have been cancelled by G.O. Ms. No. 4138, Development, dated 9th August 1949, since the Spectator Press, Kozhikode, is not

working now and the Industrial Tribunal, Coimbatore, has stated that it is not possible to trace the workers or their union officials.

The management of the Madura Mills Company, Limited, Tuticorin, Tirunelveli District, who had declared a lock-out consequent on a strike by the workers on 4th August 1949, have reopened the mills on 22nd August 1949, having reached an agreement with

the Workers' Union. The workers have resumed work.

The Government have enforced the award of the Industrial Tribunal, Mathurai, in the dispute between the workers and the management of "703" Beedi Factory, Tiruchirappalli, regarding reinstatement of discharged workers, etc., in G.O. Ms. No. 4167, Development, dated 10th August 1949.

[August 1949]

Industries And Commerce

The following are the important points in the Administration Report of the Department of Industries and Commerce for the year ending 31st March 1948:—

Polytechnics: During the year the Government formally sanctioned the schemes relating to the Polytechnics at Madras, Mathurai, Calicut, Mangalore and Vuyyuru. There were seven Polytechnics functioning in the Province.

Glass Training Centre: The trainees in the Government Glass Bangle and Bead Training Centre at Kalahasti were given training in all varieties of bangles manufactured in Firozabad. Almost all the ex-trainees were absorbed in the bangle industry.

Assistance to industry: The Department continued to render financial and other assistances to industries. Thirty-five applications for financial assistance were considered and the Board of Industries recommended 12 applications.

Industrial Planning.—The Department took a new step towards planning for the industrial development of the Province by collecting information regarding the availability of raw materials, power, water, selection of places for locating new industrial units, economic size of production units, etc. A beginning has been made by putting together all the information in the form of notes for the following industries:

(1) Heavy Chemicals (Soda Ash and Caustic Soda), (2) Sugar, (3) Paper, (4) Glass, including sheet glass, (5) Paints and Varnishes, (6) Ceramics, (7) Leather Tanning, (8) Canning (fruit and fish), (9) Light Engineering and (10) Oils and Soaps.

Publicity: (a) *Exhibition:* The Department took part in several exhibition and fairs organised in Indian and in foreign countries. The Department also persuaded the industrialists of this Province to send their products to the exhibitions held at Toronto, Sydney and Singapore.

(b) *Museums:* With a view to popularising the products of the cottage industry and providing a channel for their marketing, the Department undertook the organisation of sales emporia attached to the District Industrial and Commercial Museums at 20 centres in the Province selected by the Government. During the year under review, the Department could organise such sales emporia only at six of the centres selected. Due to the difficulty in obtaining suitable accommodation no sales emporia could be organised in the remaining centres.

(c) *Ind-Com Journal:* The Department continued the publication of the *Ind-Com Journal* in English, Tamil and Telugu.

Cottage Industries: In February 1948, proposals were submitted for re-orientation of the policy underlying the development of cottage industries and for reorganising cottage industries in the light of such policy as the scheme in operation was found defective and could not be implemented successfully. Under this scheme the creation of improved production units of cottage industries in the *firkas* selected for intensive rural reconstruction work was proposed with a view to produce by improved methods the everyday requirements of villagers and certain special articles made with traditional or special skill.

Industrial units in operation: The industrial concerns in operation under

the control of this Department are the following:—

(a) The Kerala Soap Institute, Calicut, producing household, toilet, industrial and medicated soaps;

(b) The Government Oil Factory, Calicut, producing Madras Government Brand Shark Liver Oil in different potencies and Adamin;

(c) The Government Silk Filatures, Kollegal, producing raw silk;

(d) The Coir Factory, Calicut, producing coir products.

Industrial Unit under Construction: Construction work of the factory buildings of the Hydrogeneration Factory, Kozhikode, is likely to be started in November 1949.

Sericulture: As a result of large-scale imports of foreign silk, the prices of cocoon and silk fell down to uneconomic levels and the outlook for the silk industry was not encouraging.

Iron and Steel Control: During the year under report, the Government of India envisaged a new scheme for the distribution of iron and steel, according to which the actual allotment made was 21,000 tons.

Paper control: The various mills in India who were asked to send paper by the Government of India to this Province, sent in all 5,140 tons of paper against a quota of 10,596 tons. The supply position in general was fair.

Post-war schemes: The following post-war schemes have been sanctioned:—

- (1) Polytechnics scheme.
- (2) Porcelain and semi-porcelain service centres.
- (3) Stoneware and rockinghamware centres.
- (4) Expansion of the Leather Research Institute.
- (5) Establishment of an Oil Technological Institute at Anantapur.
- (6) Glass bangle and bead industry.

Textiles: As a result of reduction in working hours, strikes and general unrest among labour, it was apparent that production could not meet demand.

A scheme was introduced whereby mills were required to utilise all their spinning and weaving capacity fully on standardised counts of yarn and standardised qualities of cloth.

Oil Technology

(Continued from page 19)

(d) Fat splitting and manufacture of fatty acids and their metallic compounds.

(e) Sulphonated oils and other detergents.

(f) Manufacture of groundnut butter from groundnuts.

(g) Paints, varnishes, and drying oils.

(h) Essential oils—preparation of concentrates, isolates and synthetics.

(i) Soaps—improvements in soap technology.

(j) Plastics—preparation of plastic powders and moulding.

(k) Vegetable oil lubricants and greases.

(l) Cracking of vegetable oils of making motor spirit.

The building for the Institute will be a two-storeyed building designed on modern lines. The library, workshops, store-rooms, students' laboratory, and the pilot plant will be located on the ground floor and the staff rooms, office, lecture halls and the research laboratory on the first floor.

Personnel

Director	1
Research Officer ..	1
Chemical Engineer ..	1
Scientific Staff ..	10
Technical Staff ..	6
Ministerial Staff ..	6
Inferior Staff ..	5
Total ..	30

Finance.—The financial implications of the scheme have been roughly estimated as follows:—

	Rs.
Land and Buildings.	3,37,450
Electrical Installation and Water-supply	21,000
Apparatus and Equipment ..	2,52,400
Books and Furniture.	19,000
Total ..	6,29,850

	Rs.
Recurring expenditure:—	
Staff	33,000
Equipment, books and periodicals and contingencies.	16,400
Total ..	49,400

Irrigation Scheme

Nellore District: The Government have sanctioned the scheme for improvements to Siddaraju tank (cattle pond) and the excavation of a supply channel thereto from Rallayeru in Navurpalli village, Atmakur, taluk, Nellore district. The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 35,500 for works or Rs. 46,788 inclusive of direct and indirect charges. As a result of the execution of the scheme, it is expected that about 50 acres of dry land in Navurpalli village will be brought under wet cultivation.

THE NEW DRAMA

(Continued from page 11)

The moral of all this is fairly obvious. The movement needs a public criticism that is sufficiently vigorous to prevent stagnation and to stimulate ideas, and I suggest that the only way to obtain that criticism is to create it for yourself. Just as the "old gang" ruined the critical taste of amateur-show audiences, so must you restore that taste by raising your standard of work and showing that you are prepared to be criticised on higher standards.

Pioneering Spirit

Behind that movement to put amateur drama on a new footing there must be a strong pioneering spirit. There can be no real progress if the staple fare of the movement is once popular but "dated" plays. The amateur theatre should regard it as a duty to encourage new playwrights and to perform worthwhile plays which for various reasons are outside the scope of the so-called "commercial" theatre.

It is a pleasing thought that a new seriousness of purpose has been introduced into the movement by the Festivals promoted by the Andhra Nataka Kala Parishad. These competitive events are doing much to raise the general standard of acting, production and presentation. But here again, there is latent danger. The fact that the festivals are competitive is apt to drive clubs to safety-first measures when they are selecting their plays and I do hope that the festival authorities will succeed in their efforts to find some really satisfactory means of encouraging the progressive element.

MALTED FOODS

Government Factory Uses Cholam For Barley In Pioneer Venture

Malt Food From Cholam

Malted foods have been widely recognised as one of the most important infant and invalid foods, as they afford proper nutrition to babies and sick people with undeveloped or impaired digestive powers. The fact that India annually imports large quantities of patent and farinaceous foods, such as 'Horlicks Malted Milk', 'Benger's Food', 'Keplers Cod Liver Oil with Malt Extract', and others, amply proves the popularity of such products and the dire necessity of developing infant and invalid food industries in our country. The want of these industries was keenly felt during the war years, when import was scarce and people were prepared to pay any price for such products.

The Government Malt Factory, Coimbatore, is a pioneer industry of its kind in India. It is an indigenous industry employing local talent and using locally fabricated machinery. It was started with the object of developing the patent food industry in this country, utilising the raw products produced in the Province, and with the object of replacing a portion of the imported malted foods.

Barley, the grain that is generally used for malting, is not grown to any large extent in this Presidency. Researches were, therefore, undertaken by the Department of Agriculture, in the laboratories of the Government Agricultural Chemist, Coimbatore, to find out a suitable substitute for barley. These investigations showed that cholam and ragi could be successfully malted. After a series of experiments pursued for a number of years, it was possible to evolve the proper technique for manufacture of Malt Food and Malt Extract from Cholam. Malted products thus prepared were subject to clinical tests in various hospitals and the reports were unanimous in testifying to the excellence of the product.

Based on these results an enterprise was launched, and the Government Malt Factory came into being in 1943 in a small way. It was soon developed into a full-size factory to meet the large demands of the Defence Forces during the last war for Malt Extract with Vitamins A and D.

The Malt Factory is organised into two sections for the manufacture of 'Malt Food' and 'Malt Extract with Shark Liver Oil.' The machinery and equipment was fabricated in the Province. Cholam is the raw material utilised, and Shark Liver Oil of high Vitamin A content is got from the Government Oil Factory, Calicut, a sister institution in this Province. Bottles used for packing the products are also made in India. The industry is thus essentially an indigenous one. Its importance as a national asset was recognised by the Government of India at the meeting of the Food Products Panel Committee in 1948. Preliminary experiments have shown that several important patent malt foods can be prepared from Malt Food and Malt Extract.

The processes employed have been standardised. Cholam seeds of high germination capacity are cleaned, steeped in water for 24 hours and allowed to germinate for three to four days on wire-gauze trays placed inside conching chambers. During this process the grains develop an enzyme called 'diastase'. This enzyme helps to break down the starch in the grain into readily digestible sugars. After germination the malted grain is dried in the sun. The green malt thus obtained is polished, roasted, ground and passed through a very fine sieve. The fine powder which is called "Malt Food" is packed into bottles. This Malt Food mixed with milk and sugar, is an excellent substitute for malted milk. The manufacture of malt food has been temporarily stopped for further research, in improving the product before putting it in the market.

With Shark Liver Oil

Malt Extract requires use of expensive machinery and careful technical supervision. The malted grain mixed with an equal quantity of roast malt is mashed with water at 60°C. for four hours and the thin extract centrifuged and passed through activated carbon through vacuum filters. The clear filtrate is concentrated in

vacuum stills to a highly viscous malt extract, rich in maltose sugar and amine acids which are nutritious. This extract is blended with shark liver oil to give Malt Extract with 200 I.U. of Vitamin A per gram. It contains Vitamins D and B-1 also.

The final product is thus an excellent predigested vitamin food for growing children, sick people, nursing and expectant mothers. There is strict technical control and supervision at every stage of manufacture and the finished product goes out into the market backed by sound experience and confidence.

During the war the major portion of the output was set apart for the Defence Services. The product is now being released to the public. Almost all the Government, Municipal and Local Fund Hospitals in the Province have taken to this product. The present price of the product is rupees four per one pound bottle. The cost would be much less, but for the present abnormal prices of raw materials like cholam, fuel, containers, etc. When the industry has been stabilised and the off-take steady, the cost will come down considerably. Every attempt is being made to achieve this object.

The malted products industry is a very important basic industry for the manufacture of patent foods and is, therefore, of great importance in the economy of the country. From this point of view alone the industry deserves encouragement and patronisation at the highest level. The Agricultural Department is watching with keen interest this pioneer enterprise which is the result of its own efforts. (Please see pictures on third cover page.)

Deep X-Ray Set for Hospital

The Government of Madras have sanctioned the purchase of a 250-KV Deep X-Ray apparatus for the Government Hospital for Women and Children, Madras, for replacing the existing old apparatus. The purchase of an additional diagnostic set for the hospital has also been sanctioned.

POWER SCHEMES SANCTIONED

Eight extensions costing over Rs. 10,000 and less than Rs. 30,000 were sanctioned by the Chief Engineer for Electricity and Chief Operation Engineers at an estimated total cost of Rs. 1,38,546.

Supply to 1,134 domestic services, 123 agricultural services and 41 industrial services was given during the month.

The Anantapur Municipal electrical undertaking was taken over by Government on 15th July 1949. The work on major schemes and extensions are progressing.

The schemes given in the statement were sanctioned during the month.

Name of Scheme.	Brief details of Scheme.	Estimated cost.
Kurnool Thermal Scheme.	For the installation of a Central Thermal Steam Electric Station at Kurnool with two 5,000 K.W. generating sets in replacement of the existing oil engine sets, with Sub-stations at Dhone, Gooty, Pamidi and Anantapur.	Rs. 145.27 lakhs.
Acquisition of Rajahmundry Licences' Electrical Undertaking.	For the acquisition of Company electrical undertaking at Rajahmundry and improvement of supply.	Rs. 7.75 lakhs initially rising to 15.866 lakhs in five years.
Kakinada Diesel Generating Station.	For the installation in the Diesel engine electric power station at Kakinada of 2-175 K.W. sets and 2-267 K.W. sets with necessary transformers, etc., in replacement of the existing 2.80 K.W. set and 1.50 K.W. set.	Rs. 10.126 lakhs initially rising to 14.799 lakhs in five years.

Premier Inspects Technical Training Centres And Employment Exchanges

Sri P. S. Kumaraswami Raja, Premier of Madras, accompanied by Sri P. S. Viswanatha Iyer, I.C.S., Development Secretary, and Mr. S. A. Qadir, Regional Director of Resettlement and Employment, inspected the technical training centres and Employment Exchange in Madras City recently. The Premier went round the various sections of the Technical Training Centre attached to the Strathie Co-operative Engineering Workshops and watched the production work in progress.

The Premier then inspected the Training Centre attached to the Corporation Electrical Workshops where he was received by the Corporation Commissioner and Mr. Patnaik, Chief Electrical Engineer. The trainees are taught here servicing and repair of electrical machinery including armature winding.

The party then visited the Government of India Training Centre at Chengalvaraya Naicken Institute, Vepery. The Premier inspected the workshops and was greatly impressed with the work which was in progress in the Mechanical Draughtsmanship trade in which category there is shortage of personnel.

After inspecting the Employment Exchange at Mount Road the party visited the Instruments Mechanics Training Centre at Thyagarayanagar

where precision instruments including laboratory balances are made and radio servicing done.

Labour's Role

Later, the Premier addressed the gathering of trainees and exhorted them to put in a sincere effort in their work for the good of the country and not fritter away their energy in unimportant pursuits. With the attainment of freedom, the part that labour has to play in shaping the destiny of the country has increased, he said. He hoped that the trainees as workmen would contribute their utmost towards more production and national prosperity.

The inspection of the Premier follows the decision of the Government of India to extend the Technical and Vocational Training Schemes and the Employment Service for a further period of two years, by which time it is hoped that a permanent scheme would be evolved. With the termination of training schemes for ex-service-men trainees on July 1950, facilities will be thrown open to civilians for technical and vocational training. The Government of Madras are considering the extension of the scope of this training facilities to civilians in the various training centres in the Province.

The Premier recorded the following observations in the Visitor's Book :—

"They are turning out very useful kind of work, which is absolutely necessary in our country at present when the employment problem confronting us needs to be tackled earnestly and seriously.

"The Institution of Employment Exchange acts as a liaison between the employers wanting hands for work and the employees standing in need of employment. The important feature of the training centres is that they produce artisans and skilled workmen who are mostly needed at present. The work done by trainees in the several workshops is very interesting and the products displayed at the Exhibition Hall show the skill and technique acquired by such training. I wish them all success." (Please see pictures on fourth cover page.)

Army Engineers for Water Supply and Drainage Schemes

The Government of Madras have accepted, with the concurrence of the Government of India, the recommendation of the Water Supply and Drainage Committee that the Army Engineering Divisions and Labour Corps, stationed in any area during peacetime, may be employed in the execution of water supply and drainage schemes in the neighbouring localities.

Madras Information

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"WE SEEK TO SERVE AND NOT TO COMPETE"

October 15, 1949

SEPARATION OF JUDICIARY FROM THE EXECUTIVE

SCHEME INTRODUCED IN TWO DISTRICTS

Madras Government's Lead To Implement Basic Democratic Principle

October 2, 1949 marks the commencement of a new era in the judicial administration of not only this Province but also the whole of India. For the first time in this country, criminal cases will be tried by Magistrates who are not under the control of the Executive head of the district, that is the Collector. Criminal Judiciary, just like Civil Judiciary, will be brought under the control of the High Court. The Madras Government would in fact have given effect to a reform which has been agitating the minds of practically every Indian for several decades.

The principle of separation of functions is an ancient one and is based upon the essential need to preserve the independence of the Judiciary. This is an indispensable hypothesis of any democratic constitution, and has accordingly been accepted by the framers of our constitution.

Political philosophers, down from the ancient Greeks, who have conceived the State as a Platonic harmony of balance of forces, have, in fact, stressed the need for the functional differentiation of the Legislature, the Executive and the Judiciary. Aristotle in his *Politics* refers to these forces as follows: "The first of these is the public assembly; the second, the officers of the State . . . ; the third, the judicial department." Cicero, with his mixed State theory and Polybius, with his insistence on the system of checks and balances, were among the ancients who subscribed to the theory of separation of powers.

Later theorists like Locke, Harrington, Blackstone, Burke, Bolingbroke and Hegel ("balancing of opposites in mixed constitutions leading to moving equilibrium") and finally Montesquieu, who enunciated the theory in his *Spirit of the Laws*, actively promoted the axiom that unless the judicial system, the

executive administration and the legislative body were free and independent of each other, serving to act as mutual checks or brakes, the peoples' interests would not be safeguarded.

Historical Development

In ancient India, the theory of "Divine Right of Kings" helped to work the monarchical system to the extent of making the rulers, prosecutors, judges and executioners, all rolled into one. The people's safeguard lay only in the *Dharma* that laid down the Kings' duties and responsibilities. During the Moghul period, the arbitrary and summary will of the officials was law. With the advent of the British, the role of Government resolved in the early days into the twin functions of preservation of their might and collection of revenue. As more and more areas came under their sway, and as the East India Company yielded

place to the Crown, the former function turned from military to police work, while the latter changed from trading to administrative task.

These twin duties of the administrators, coming down to district units, were assigned to a single person who functioned as Collector and District Magistrate. And, as Dr. Percival Spear in his book *India, Pakistan and the West* says: "This system has continued up to the present, partly on grounds of economy, and partly because it has not excited sufficient indignation in practice to provoke a change."

Historically, nothing had demanded so much attention as this question. As early as 1793, Lord Cornwallis had stated: "the revenue officers must be deprived of their judicial powers." This was done, but in 1821 by a permissive regulation which eventually became a rule, the Collector was again

invested with the powers of a magistrate. This resulted in heavy accumulation of arrears and in 1873, Lord Auckland took up the question of separation for active consideration and gradual adoption; but shortly after the Mutiny, this was abandoned and the functions were united again.

The reform found its supporters in such distinguished persons as Lord Macaulay (1837) and Sir Harvey Adamson (1908). However, the reform also had its critics like Sir John Shore who declared, "People accustomed to a despotic authority should look to one master", an argument which would be rejected with indignation in these days!

Congress Demand

In the peculiar circumstances in which India found herself under the foreign domination, the demand for separation of functions assumed a political colour, and the Indian National Congress had been, times without number, pressing for this reform. After their first deputation in 1886-87 headed by Dadhabai Nowroji, down to 1931, there was a period of uncertainty in which several schemes for effecting the reform were considered, only to be ultimately shelved. After World War I, there was a pressing public demand but the Government of India was marking time and in 1931, postponed consideration of the subject 'until the picture of pending political reform became clear'. In 1935, it was given out that "separation is an exploded theory."

It was only in 1946 that the Madras Government took up the matter in right earnest and appointed a Committee of Experts to make a detailed study of the possible schemes of separation and to recommend the best for implementation by Government. The Rajah Ayyar Committee (named after the Advocate-General who acted as Chairman) included Sri T. R. Venkatrama Sastri (Advocate-General, 1924-28), Sri V. L. Ethiraj President, Madras Bar Association and Public Prosecutor), Sri Pappu Somasundaram (President, Madras Advocates' Association), the Hon. Mr. Justice P. V. Balakrishna Ayyar, I.C.S. (then District and Sessions Judge, South Arcot).

Rajah Ayyar Committee

The Committee met on 17 occasions in all and examined 22 witnesses, including senior Civil Servants and the Inspector-General of Police.

Twenty five Collectors of districts and 26 District and Sessions Judges sent their opinions. Numerous retired officials and many sections of the public also contributed their suggestions for the consideration of the Committee. After a thorough deliberation, the Rajah Ayyar Committee submitted its report in November 1946.

The Committee studied all the schemes formulated in the past. These were:

- (1) R. C. Dutt's Scheme (1893),
- (2) Sir Harvey Adamson's Scheme (1908),
- (3) Sir P. C. Mitter's Scheme (1912),
- (4) The Bengal Committee of 1921-22,
- (5) The Bihar Committee of 1921,
- (6) The Punjab Committee of 1921,
- (7) The U.P. Committee of 1921,
- (8) The U.P. Scheme of 1939 and The 'Madras Schemes'
- (9) of Sir Arthur Lawley (1908),
- (10) The Coleridge Committee (1922-23),
- (11) The Rutherford Scheme,
- (12) C. V. Venkataramana Iyengar Scheme,
- (13) Justice Coleridge's Scheme and
- (14) The K. Bashyam Scheme (June 1946).

The Rajah Ayyar Committee decided in favour of a scheme which is a modification of the one drawn up by Hon'ble Sri K. Bashyam, the then Minister for Law.

The Scheme recommended by the Rajah Ayyar Committee has found almost universal acceptance and in fact the Bombay Committee presided over by Mr. Justice Lokur had incorporated in their report most of the suggestions of the Madras Committee and paid a very warm tribute to them.

Implementing The Scheme

The Scheme recommended by the Expert Committee had been under the consideration of our Government all along and for various reasons it could not be implemented till now. In June this year, the matter was taken up and the detailed proposals for the implementation of the scheme were examined in full by the Cabinet Committee under the presidency of the Hon'ble the Premier. Concrete proposals framed under the

directions of the Cabinet Committee are under the active consideration of Government and final orders will be passed thereon very soon. Pending such orders, Government considered it desirable to introduce the scheme as a token measure on the basis of the proposals under examination in the two districts of North Arcot and Chingleput on the 2nd of October 1949, a date of national importance.

The Scheme has been designed within the framework of the existing Criminal Procedure Code and hence no amendment to the Code or any other statute is necessary to implement it. It can be put into operation by executive orders alone. Broadly speaking, there will be under the scheme a separate hierarchy of magistrates for doing purely judicial work, who will all be qualified in law. These officers will be in three tiers—the District Magistrates, the Sub-Divisional Magistrates and the Sub-Magistrates. Recruitment to these posts will be made from the members of the Bar and from legally qualified men in certain classes of Government servants in a certain proportion. In special circumstances and for large cities like Mathurai and Coimbatore there will be non-gazetted additional first-class magistrates.

Appointments to the Magistracy will be made by the Public Service Commission except in the case of immediate recruitment by transfer from other services.

Non-Judicial Work

For doing non-judicial work including that relating to the preservation of peace and tranquillity and the prevention of crime, the Revenue Officers will also be magistrates and will be invested with the requisite magisterial powers. The existing powers and responsibilities of these executive officers for preservation of law and order remain unaffected. The powers of the Police are untouched.

Executive instructions are issued by Government to these two sets of Magistrates (Judicial and Executive) explaining their representative sphere of duties. On certain occasions of great emergency and gravity requiring urgent action to preserve peace (say by promulgating an order under Section 144, Cr.P.C.) when the executive magistrate is absent from the spot, the Police can move the Judicial Magistrates available on the spot. The latter will render the necessary assistance by passing such orders

as he considers adequate, although the matter is one for action by the Executive Magistrate.

The moment, the concerned Executive Magistrate arrives on the scene, the functions of the Judicial Magistrates come to an end. It will thus be seen that the new scheme is an improvement over the existing arrangements by providing an additional set of Magistrates to take action in times of emergency.

Simultaneous System

For certain pairs of districts, where the work is light, there will be a common District Magistrate. In areas of vast distance and thin population, such as the Ceded Districts, and in respect of certain Courts of District Munsifs whose files are light, what is known as the "simultaneous system" will be put into force. By this, the same officer will be a Munsif and a Sub-Divisional Magistrate. This will result in considerable saving of expenditure and convenience to the public and the Bar. The system will be extended to such other areas as may lend themselves to such an arrangement.

One of the main recommendations of the Expert Committee is the combination of the cadres of Civil Judicial and Criminal Judicial Officers in the categories of District Munsifs, Sub-Divisional Magistrates and Sub-Judges. Rules relating to recruitment and other conditions of service will shortly be taken up for consideration. Recruitment to posts of District Magistrates will be made purely by promotion from the category of Sub-Judges, for the reason that the post requires considerable administrative knowledge and judicial experience and not merely legal acumen.

No Extra Cost

One of the main features of the Madras Scheme is that it does not involve any extra cost to Government as was anticipated. In fact, one of the reasons for postponing the reform had been the fear of extra cost. The Rajah Ayyar Committee estimated the cost of the scheme at about Rs. 3½ lakhs per annum. Actually, however, it is found that no extra cost is involved and that on the other hand, there is a saving. This is due to the systematic

working out of administrative details and the adoption of certain features like "Common District Magistrates," "Simultaneous Method," etc. The need for avoiding expenditure on buildings was constantly kept in view, and all sources were tapped for spare accommodation. As a result, there will be no capital cost on the Scheme.

It is very gratifying to note that a reform which had been engaging the attention of administrators and politicians for several decades past is introduced in our Province without any material alteration in the existing structure and by executive orders alone.

Within the limits prescribed by the existing Code and other Statutes, the Scheme outlined above reconciles the need to provide for adequate safeguards for peace and tranquillity with the need to secure the independence of judiciary, freed from even the suspicion of executive influence. An incidental, but nonetheless important consequence of the Scheme, will be that Criminal law, just like Civil law, will be administered by those qualified in law.

Leaders Hail New Measure As Significant Reform

C. RAJAGOPALACHARI
Governor-General of India

I welcome and give my best wishes to the step taken by the Madras Government and hope that the new judicial officers appointed under the scheme may bring credit to the Government.

There are occasions when there is conflict between the State and the citizen, which has to be justly examined and solved. Again, the officer who investigates crime should not also be invested with authority to decide or improperly influence the decision of those who sit as judges. There should be no fear or prospect of personal favours influencing the minds of those who sit as judges.

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU
Prime Minister of India

I am glad to learn that your Government has decided to bring about separation of the Judiciary from the Executive and that this will take effect, to begin with, in North Arcot and Chingleput districts. I wish you success in this scheme.

SARDAR VALLABHAI
PATEL
Deputy Prime Minister of India

I am very glad to note that you are introducing the scheme of separation of Judiciary from the Executive in North Arcot and Chingleput districts. There can be no two opinions on the question of the desirability of this reform. The only question is one of practicability and time.

DR. RAJENDRA PRASAD
President of the Constituent
Assembly of India

This question has been one which has been raised by the Congress almost from its birth. Now that Congressmen are in charge of the Governments of Provinces, it is but meet and proper that practical steps should be taken to give effect to this reform which has long been overdue. I am therefore happy that your Government is going to inaugurate it on an auspicious day.

SRI P. S. KUMARASWAMY
RAJA
Premier of Madras

Our Province has been a pioneer in many a reform. While other Provinces were only thinking of reforms which we have been asking for for the last half a century, we have accomplished them already. In the matter of removal of civil disabilities for Depressed Classes, of temple entry, of Zamindari abolition, of rent reduction and Prohibition we have led the way to other Provinces and we can justly take pride in the fact that we here in Madras have solved a problem which has for over 70 years been in the forefront of all discussions on administration.

The separation of Judiciary from the Executive is one of the fundamental principles underlying any administration based on democracy.

We, the elected representatives of the people, do not want nor will dare to interfere with or influence the Judiciary. Even so, we do not want even a temptation to interfere with the course of justice and that is why we have given the matter the prompt attention it deserves and have decided to bring about this reform.

COMMUNIST PARTY BANNED

Madras Government Move To End Red Atrocities Of Murder, Loot And Arson

The public are no doubt aware of the fact that in recent months the activities of the Communists in this Province have been increasingly based on the doctrine of violence and that they have not hesitated to stoop to crimes like murder, loot and arson to gain their own ends. Their atrocities were particularly pronounced in the districts of Malabar, Krishna and Tanjore and although the Provincial Government were able to deal with the situation in a fairly effective manner by ordering the detention under the Madras Maintenance of Public Order Act of a good many of the important leaders, it cannot be said that the nefarious activities of the Communists have been brought completely under control.

Taking advantage of the disturbed conditions prevailing in the areas bordering Hyderabad, the Communists of the Circar Districts, in collaboration with State Communists of Telengana, are continuing a programme of murder and loot. The victims of their attack are invariably either persons co-operating with the Police or Congressmen and sometimes their attacks are directed against the Police also.

At the beginning of this year the Communists attempted to take advantage of the strike move on the part of the Railway and Post and Telegraph workers. When they, however, found no public support or enthusiasm for their activities, they switched on to a programme of sabotage. But for the adequate precautionary measures taken in time, the situation, particularly in the South Indian Railway, would have become serious and caused considerable inconvenience to the public, besides affecting food movements.

Even apart from the violent nature of their programme, the Communists in this Province do not at all have the national interests at heart. In their pamphlets and propaganda meetings, they invariably stress the importance of sabotage, creation of general confusion, etc., with the object of making any form of settled Government impossible. As a result of their Kisan agitation, food production has been

affected, especially at a time when the country is striving its utmost to curtail all imports and increase production; it is a crime against society to encourage the damage of foodgrains ready for harvest. They have also hampered production in other industrial fields, especially in the textile industry. It will be abundantly clear that they have not been caring for the promotion of any national interest. On the other hand they have been seriously hampering the efforts of the Government at minimising the difficulties of the common man after the attainment of independence and partition.

For nearly 18 months, the Provincial Government have watched the situation very carefully to see if the Communists of this Province showed any inclination to change their violent tactics and adopt constitutional and peaceful methods; they even released hundreds of persons who had been in detention. The Government, however, regret to note that there has been no evidence whatever of any change

of attitude on the part of their leaders or members: the Communists, including some of those who had been released, have been sparing no opportunity to create trouble.

During the last three months, the activities of the Communists have extended to general attacks on the Police and open defiance of authority. Closely on the heels of the Velivolu incident in Krishna District, there have been several murders of a number of village officers by Communists; there have also been murders of prominent Congressmen and other in several villages in the Circars. Owing to the terrorist method's followed by them villagers have become panic-stricken and as a result considerable difficulty is experienced in the investigation of of these crimes.

Even the Communist detenus and prisoners have not been quiet; they have, of late, displayed a marked tendency to violence. The public are, no doubt, aware of the recent vile attack at Vellore Jail on officials including the Inspector-General of Prisons and of a desperate attack on both Jail and Police officials at Cuddalore.

The recent circulars of the Party and literature that have come into the possession of the Government afford sufficient proof that this programme of violence is not a passing phase but one that the Communists wish to pursue in utter disregard of the national interests and that they do not place any limitation on the methods to be adopted or any limits on the objects to be achieved. Such a programme can hardly be tolerated and it is quite clear that finding themselves unable to evoke any sympathetic response or support from the public, the Party is now desperately trying to aim at creating chaos and seizing the opportunity to come into power. Such a policy of intimidation, loot, murder and arson cannot be allowed and the Provincial Government feel that the time has come when the Party can no longer be allowed to function as a legal party. They have accordingly decided to declare the Communist Party an unlawful organization in this Province.

COVER PAGE

Our cover page spotlights the Man of the Moment (perhaps for the next few years), the man behind the plough. The transition from war to peace is termed "swords into plough-shares" period. Mr. John Strachey, Britain's Minister for Food, recently overhauled the phrase and gave a new slogan: "Tanks into Tractors."

We in India, advancing from the political to the food front, will use plough and tractor to reach our objective—self-sufficiency in food production by 1951.

NOTIFICATION

WHEREAS, in the opinion of the Provincial Government, the under-mentioned associations, namely:

The Tamil Nad Communist Party,
The Andhra Communist Party,
The Kerala Communist Party, and

The Karnataka Communist Party, all being branches of the Communist Party of India, and the committees, sub-committees and branches of the said associations in the Province of Madras, have for their object interference with the administration of the law and the maintenance of law and order, and constitute a danger to the public peace

AND WHEREAS in the opinion of the Provincial Government the organizations mentioned in the schedule below which are under the control and direction of the Communist Party of India, have also the same object, viz., interference with the administration of law and order,

NOW THEREFORE, His Excellency the Governor of Madras, in exercise of the

powers conferred by Section 16 of the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908 (XIV of 1908) hereby declares every such association, every such committee, sub-committee and branch, and every such organization and every branch thereof, if any, to be an unlawful association within the meaning of the said Act.

Schedule

1. Madras Electric Tramways and Madras Electric Supply Corporation Workers' Association, 34, Iyyah Mudaly Street, Chintadripet, Madras; 2. Madras Corporation Labour Workers' Union, 11, Arunachala Mudali Street, Chintadripet, Madras; 3. The Madras Harbour Workers' Union, 157, Broadway, Madras; 4. The Binny's Beach Engineering Works Union, 157, Broadway, Madras; 5. South Indian Railway Labour Union and all its branches in the South Indian Railway; 6 Kisan Sanghs and Kisan Sabhas of Tanjore, Ramnad, Malabar, South

Kanara and Mathurai Districts; 7. Cigar Workers' Union, Woriyur, Tiruchirappalli; 8. Tiruchi-Srirangam, Municipal Workers' Union, Tiruchirappalli; 9. Madura Textile Workers' Union, Mathurai; 10. Mill Workers' Union, Coimbatore and its branches in the Coimbatore District; 11. Coimbatore Cement Factory Labour Union, Madukkarai, Coimbatore District; 12. Brooke Bond Labourers' Association, Coimbatore; 13. Scindia Shipyard Workers' Union, Visakhapatnam; 14. Jatu Worker's Union, Rajahmundry; 15. Andhra Provincial Press Workers' Union, Vijayawada and its branches in the districts; 16. Andhra Provincial Agricultural Labourers' Association, Governorpet, Vijayawada and its branches in the Madras Province; 17. Andhra Provincial Ryots' Association, Vijayawada and all its branches in the Madras Province; 18. Textile Workers' Union, Vikramasingapuram, Tirunelveli District; 19. Tannery Workers' Union, Dindugul, Mathurai District.

[September 26]

IMPROVING PALAR ANICUT IRRIGATION FACILITIES

A conference was held in the Committee Room of the Secretariat on 26th September to discuss ways and means of improving irrigation facilities in North Arcot District. The Hon'ble Sri M. Bakthavatsalam, Minister for Public Works, presided.

The Hon'ble Sri C. Perumalswami Reddiar, Minister for Industries, Sri V. M. Ramaswami Mudaliar, Members of the Legislative Assembly of North Arcot District, representative ryots of the Palar Anicut system and others were present. The Chief Engineer for Irrigation, the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, and the Commissioner for Irrigation took part in the discussion.

The Chief Engineer opened the discussion by pointing out that full use of the waters of the Palar is being made already and that in a normal year, there is not much further scope for extending irrigation. The non-official members pointed out that there had been progressive diminution in the flow of the river over the past 50 years and that this might be due to the increased abstraction at the source of the river in Mysore Territory. The Chief Engineer pointed out that this

question had been gone into elaborately on various occasions and that it did not appear to him that very much more could be done in the way of further representations. He was now investigating a reservoir of a capacity of about 4,000 million c.ft., to be located in the higher reaches of the river after it emerges from Mysore. When this Project is executed it will act as a balancing reservoir for use during lean years in the Palar Anicut System.

The Chief Engineer promised to examine whether any assistance could be given to the Palar from the Krishna in the Krishna-Pennar Project; but the difficulties of the country make it problematic whether a channel could be taken from the Krishna reservoir to the Palar. However, since the lower reaches of the Palar will be commanded by the Southern Canal of the Pennar Reservoir, that much of water saved from the Palar may be available for higher reaches of the Palar System.

When it was pointed out that the canals taking off from the Palar Anicut were badly silted up owing to the drift of river sand, the Chief

Engineer explained that he was already taking action for improving the Palar Anicut by providing falling shutters. He also agreed to examine whether further improvements were necessary to increase the storage of the Kaveripak tank. The vexed question of the distribution of waters between the Kaveripak tank and the Govindavadi channel was now engaging his attention and the matter would be decided in a conference of the Collectors of Chingleput and North Arcot Districts, assisted by the Superintending Engineers of Coimbatore and Madras.

Sri V. M. Ramaswami Mudaliar thanked the Hon'ble Minister and the officials for the opportunity given to the representatives of the people for discussing in a frank and helpful manner the difficulties with which ryots of the system are faced.

Villages Renamed

The Government have renamed the villages of Sadras and Covelong in Chingleput taluk as Sadurangapattinam and Kovalam, respectively.

[September 14]

TOTAL PROHIBITION

Premier Reviews Successful Working Of Social Reform Act to End the Drink Evil

Radio talk by Sri P. S. KUMARASWAMI RAJA, Premier of Madras

A year ago, on October 2nd, the birthday of Mahatma Gandhi, the Government of Madras introduced a social reform of vital significance and set in motion a silent but glorious revolution. The Province of Madras went 'dry', for the Government had implemented the total Prohibition programme in all the 25 districts that constitute this Presidency. Today, on the anniversary eve, I have great pleasure in announcing that Prohibition has completed one year of successful working. Madras may well be proud of the triumph of this socio-economic measure, for it reflects to the credit of the people's paramount desire to end a force of evil which till a year back menaced the Province.

Many factors have contributed to this victory of moral good over social sin which is the ethical significance of Prohibition. The wholehearted support of the people was the main reason why Prohibition could and did succeed. Had the public been antagonistic or even indifferent, Prohibition would have proved a dismal failure. The popular will backed the people's mandate in this great reform.

Again, the officials who administered the working of this Act, unique in its application, were equally enthusiastic about the working of Prohibition, so that both the spirit and the letter of the Law were satisfied. Finally, the very addicts who were affected by the ban, proved amenable to ameliorative measures, so that the enforcement work yielded place of importance to constructive activities aimed at the rehabilitation of former drunkards.

Critics Confounded

We may still recall the violent opposition that prevailed at the time when total Prohibition was about to be launched. Scathing criticism from vested interests denounced the contemplated reform as an attack upon the personal liberty of the individual, and as Governmental encroachment upon the rights and privileges of the free citizen. A few, who believed in the policy of Prohibition, nevertheless expressed grave misgivings at its actual introduction, contending that the time was not opportune and that the Government could hardly afford a costly socio-economic experiment at a period of stress and strain in the national and provincial history.

However, the faith and common-sense of the people prevailed and the critics stand confounded. The citizens understood better than the legal theorists that this benevolent restriction had reclaimed from the drink evil valuable manpower to national needs; that it would be a cruel insult to the institution of civil liberty if a man was allowed full freedom to drink himself to ruin, without a single effort being made to see that the man is rescued from the drink danger.

Obviously, such restriction can never be a half-hearted murmur of weak protest; it must be absolute, total complete prohibition.

Rights Of Citizens

To that section of the public which still feels that the privileges of the citizen have been usurped by the Prohibition Act, I would like to quote a significant paragraph from the book *Roads to Freedom* by Bertrand Russell, that famous mathematician, philosopher and anti-fascist. Russell says:

"Take, for example, the liquor traffic, or the opium traffic in China. If alcohol could be obtained at cost price without taxation, still more if it could be obtained for nothing, as Anarchists presumably desire, can we believe that there would not be a great and disastrous increase of drunkenness? China was brought to the verge of ruin by opium, and every patriotic Chinaman desired to see the traffic in opium is restricted. In such matters, freedom is not a panacea, and some degree of legal restriction seems imperative for the national health."

To the second class of critics, those who feel that this reform could have been postponed to some later date when conditions, they believe, would be more propitious, I can only say: "The best time to save a man from drowning is when he is struggling in the water; not when the tide is changing, or the flow is less or when one is dressed for swimming."

Recognized Evil

Drink is a recognized evil and many attempts have been made by poets and politicians, religious teachers and moral preachers, legislators and law-makers to put an end to this social sin from time immemorial. One author graphically declares: "The drunkard is the annoyance of modesty; the trouble of civility; the spoil of wealth; the distraction of reason. He is the brewer's agent; ale-house benefactor; the beggar's companion; the constable's trouble; his wife's woe; his children's sorrow; his neighbour's scoff and his own shame. In short, he is a tub of swill, a spirit of unrest, a thing below a beast and a monster of a man." How appropriate, then, is the saying that "drink is not only the devil's way into a man, but a man's way to the devil!" "What is a drunken man like?" asks Shakespeare and replies thus: "Like a drowned man, a fool and a mad man. One draught above heat makes him a fool, the second, mads him and the third, drowns him."

I have ventured to repeat all these commonplace truths even though everybody in this land knows them, because during the last 12 months we miss in our Province certain scenes which bear eloquent testimony to the evils of drink. It has been said that the sight of a drunkard is a better sermon against vice than the best that was ever preached by temperance lecturers. But now, no person drinks in public and no sale of drink is permitted by the Government. This is, no doubt, a moral victory over the social crime.

Enforcement

At the same time, I am not unaware of the fact nor do I try to conceal the

truth that illicit distillation, illegal tapping, smuggling of liquor and intoxicating drinks, are going on in this Province at various places though on a small scale. Taking into consideration the population—50 millions—of this Province, about 2,800 cases of illicit distillation, 300 of illicit tapping, 70 of smuggling of liquor and 130 relating to illegal possession of intoxicating drugs on an average per month, constitute a negligible fraction of Provincial crime. This not merely testifies to the efficiency and vigilance of the Government officials appointed to enforce Prohibition, but also to the people's wish to make the Act a success.

But more enforcement is not what the Government aim at. They are keen on improving the social and economic conditions of the masses. Here, they had to encounter huge problems which baffled them in the beginning. Steps had to be taken to secure alternate employment for the ex-toddy tappers thrown out of employment consequent on the enforcement of Prohibition. In the districts of South Kanara, Malabar, Coimbatore, Tirunelveli, Ramnad, West Godavari and Madras City, the problem of providing jobs to them became very acute.

Amelioration

The ameliorative work was transferred on October 15, 1948, from the Revenue to the Co-operative Department which has more experience in starting and supervising co-operative enterprises. During the last year, nearly 1.63 lakhs of ex-toddy tappers were absorbed in other avocations and on their behalf a number of co-operative societies were organized in various parts of the Province. More than 1,500 jaggery manufacturing societies, 120 milk-supply societies, 20 cottage industry societies are functioning to-day.

Many land colonization schemes have been launched by which nearly 700 ex-tappers and 800 ex-addicts were assigned 2,300 acres of land, and 1,160 acres have already been brought under the plough. It must be said to the credit of the ex-tappers and ex-addicts that the major share of the capital required for these societies came from them. The Government also contributed some amounts by way of grants and loans.

To ensure that the Prohibition Act is administered in an atmosphere of cheer

WARNING . . . Hand Over Ration Cards Only To Circle Rationing Officers

Instances have come to the notice of the Board of Revenue (Civil Supplies), Chepauk, of cardholders upon leaving a rationed area either temporarily or permanently, instead of surrendering their ration cards to the Rationing Officers, giving them to their friends or relatives or even to their ration-shopkeeper. This practice, besides being illegal, is anti-social as it helps unscrupulous people to draw rations illegally.

Cardholders are therefore warned that when they leave a rationed area either temporarily for more than a month or permanently, they must hand over their ration cards to the Circle Rationing Officer concerned. If they fail to do this, they will be prosecuted for an offence under the Madras Rationing Order, 1947. The cards should not be handed over to dealers or any other person in the Circle Rationing Office except the Circle Rationing Officer.

and good humour, counter-attractions are provided and the aesthetic sense of ex-addicts thereby kindled. Folk dances, Katha Prasangams, Kalakshepams, Harikathas and village dramas provide recreation for the ex-addicts and indigenous games like Chedugudu and tug-of-war, aid physical exhilaration. In order to encourage local talent in preference to professional performers, the Government have provided funds for payment as subsidies at the rate of Rs. 25 each to deserving dramatic troupes.

Prohibition films and newsreels are exhibited in the villages through the cine projectors attached to the propaganda vans and thereby the rural public understand the benefits of prohibition as well as current movements in world affairs. A number of songs on Prohibition in all regional languages have been recorded and arrangements have been made to popularise them in rural parts. Radio plays a very vital part in Prohibition areas providing enlightened entertainment and mass education. A number of community sets have been installed by the Government and the public, and the rural programmes are gradually making the villagers radio-minded.

Loss And Gain

"What about the loss you incur? Sixteen crores of rupees in these critical times can be well spent on various nation-building activities!" cry out some of the critics of the Prohibition policy. My answer is this: The aim of all nation-building activities worth

the name, is to raise the standard of the masses, and that can be easily achieved by Prohibition. Besides we are spending vast sums of money on activities like Firka Development, cottage industries, adult education, village uplift; all these activities would be waste of our efforts if the drink evil, the greatest force of disintegration, still persists.

Experience had taught us that the people derive more benefits by the loss of 16 crores to the Government exchequer than by utilizing that 'tainted money' in nation-building activities. That was the fundamental reason for the introduction of Prohibition.

Moreover, Sales Tax was imposed on the guarantee that Prohibition would be introduced in this Province and we are morally bound by that pledge. I also want to point out that the habit of thrift is being inculcated among the people, especially the ex-addicts, and I am glad to reveal that savings to the extent of rupees 4.62 lakhs have been effected through the Hundi-boxes—nearly 33,000—distributed to the families of ex-addicts by the ameliorative staff. The National Savings Scheme is also being encouraged.

Prohibition Pioneers

On this memorable occasion, I would like to pay my respectful thanks to my predecessors who have launched this admirable adventurous programme from 1937. Our revered Rajaji is the Father

(Continued on page 11)

CATTLE WELFARE

Agricultural Minister Pleads For Better Standard Of Breeding And Feeding

An earnest plea for better breeding, feeding and management of cattle was made by Sri A. B. Shetty, Minister for Agriculture, at the South Indian Cattle Welfare Conference, held recently in Madras City. The Agricultural Minister also stressed the importance of cattle in a country like India, where they are needed as draught animals, manure producers and milk yielders. Sri A. B. Shetty outlined some of the steps taken by the Government in cattle welfare work, as cow salvage scheme, calf subsidies, breeding bulls, animal nutrition, Veterinary Science, milk societies and dairy farms.

TEXT OF SPEECH

It is hardly necessary to say that cattle welfare is a matter of great importance in this predominantly agricultural country. We require cattle as draught animals for the plough and the cart. From cattle we also derive farmyard manure which is a large and easily available supply of valuable plant food. The *per capita* consumption of milk in this part of the country being low, the increased production of milk is essential for the better nutrition of the people. The improvement of cattle is, therefore, a matter of primary importance from this point of view also.

There is a large cattle population in this country but their quality is low as regards stature, stamina and productive capacity. It is no advantage to have large numbers of diminutive cattle whose working capacity or milk yield is poor. On the other hand, they become a serious drain on the supply of fodder and other cattle food which are short of requirements. Herds of wretched and starving cattle in search of something to feed upon is a common sight in this country. The maintenance of useless and decrepit cattle is an economic waste, though popular Hindu sentiment is in favour of the protection of all kinds of cattle against slaughter.

Sanctity

Cattle are kept in more hygienic condition and they are better fed and better cared for in countries where they are not held to be sacred animals and worshipped as such. It is not known why no special sanctity is attached to the buffalo. The she-buffalo is an economic producer of milk. It is a hardy animal which can

live on coarse fodder and it yields more milk of a richer fat content than the cow.

Cows are not looked after properly when they become dry and their condition deteriorates on account of such neglect. Dry cows and cows-in-calf should receive better treatment. A scheme for the salvage of dry cows of this city is being worked at Kambakkam in Chingleput district, and another scheme for the salvage of dry she-buffaloes of the city has been taken up by a co-operative society in Nellore district. Proposals for the opening of dry stock farms in four other mofussil stations are under consideration. Satisfactory provision for the salvage of dry cattle must be made in every district. Calves also must be well cared for. There is a Calf Subsidy Scheme working in Madras City.

Selective Breeding

The improvement of cattle depends on selective breeding and proper feeding. There is scarcity of good breeding stock. Inferior bulls are not castrated. Indiscriminate breeding takes place on account of communal grazing. Good bulls of known pedigrees are issued from the cattle farms at Hosur and Lam near Guntur. There are 80 breeding bulls at our veterinary institutions and about 1,100 under the Premium Scheme. This number is quite inadequate. There are proposals to start new cattle breeding stations in the various districts of this Province. Buffalo breeding is done mainly at Lam. Dehi buffaloes are used for breeding up local stock.

The three breeds of cattle available in this Province are the Kangayam and Hallikar which are draught animals

and Ongole which is good both for draught and milking purposes. A scheme for improving the milking qualities of the Kangayam is being worked since 1942. There are no good private breeding farms except that of the Pattagar of Palayakottai who is the biggest breeder of Kangayam cattle. Artificial insemination work is being done at the Veterinary Hospital, Madras, and it is proposed to extend it to other centres in course of time, since there is scarcity of good breeding stock.

Better Fodder

Whatever is done in the way of breeding will not be of much help unless cattle can be better fed. The plough cattle receive better attention from ordinary cultivators. The cows are left to seek for themselves the greater part of their food on common grazing lands or jungles where no proper fodder is available or they are allowed to raid the crops of neighbours which is a serious matter for the cultivator in villages and for the grower of vegetables in towns also. The supplies of fodder are inadequate. Paddy straw which is commonly available has poor nutritive value.

What can be done by growing valuable fodder crops or grasses like Napier grass, Guinea grass, etc., has been shown on Government cattle farms. More lands will have to be set apart for grazing purposes and the productivity of the existing grazing grounds must be increased. The growth of fodder crops should be encouraged. Popularization of silage making is necessary, so that grass may be stored in a form which can be consumed during seasons of scarcity. The hardship which cattle undergo in periods of fodder scarcity before monsoon time makes them irregular breeders, reduces their working capacity and milking quality.

Animal nutrition has become the subject matter of study just as human nutrition and so much newer knowledge has been gathered. Cattle require roughages such as straw, sufficient green fodder and grass and also concentrated feeding stuffs like oil-cakes,

cotton seeds and rice bran. Cattle, like human beings, must have balanced rations if they are to become more efficient for work and give increased yield of milk.

Cattle Diseases

The poor condition of our ill-fed cattle makes them more liable to disease also. There are several contagious diseases which affect the cattle. Among these, rinderpest levies the heaviest toll. A considerable number of cattle that get attacks of epidemic diseases die and a still larger percentage are left in an enfeebled condition. The purchase of cattle forms a big part of the poor cultivator's budget. The direct and indirect losses suffered annually by the death and illness of working or milking stock impoverishes the owners of cattle.

Great advances have been made in veterinary science and sera and vaccines are now available for immunising cattle against rinderpest and other contagious diseases. We have 138 veterinary hospitals and dispensaries and 165 touring veterinary officers in our Province, but this number is hardly sufficient to render veterinary aid to the large cattle population in this province. Fifty of the sanctioned posts are remaining vacant due to lack of veterinary graduates to fill them.

A larger number of students are now being admitted and trained at the Veterinary College. A course of two years has been started to train veterinary and livestock inspectors for assisting the veterinary surgeons in their work. The Serum Institute at Ranipet prepares sera and vaccines and veterinary research is being carried on there as well as at the Veterinary College.

Dairy Farms

Nutrition experts consider milk to be almost a perfect form of food, well suited for our consumption from babyhood to our old age. Increased production of milk is, therefore, a matter of vital importance for better health and nutrition. The breeding of milch cattle should be encouraged in every way possible. Keeping cows for supply of milk and manufacture of dairy products is a valuable occupation and it will give subsidiary income also to the ryots and other people who take to it.

We have 23 co-operative milk-supply unions and 354 milk-supply societies in this Province. There are

three Government dairy farms and about 12 private dairy farms. Adulteration of milk, butter and ghee is unfortunately a common practice in this land. Many devices are employed to avoid detection. Milk cans which are proof against adulteration during distribution have been devised at the Dairy Research Institute at Bangalore. They must be manufactured and used by our milk-supply unions and societies so that milk unadulterated by water

or other substances may be distributed to the people.

Your Association must follow up the educative propaganda done at this Conference by setting up a Committee of Action to work towards the better breeding, feeding and management of cattle. You will be rendering real good service by such practical work in the matter of promoting cattle welfare and development in this country.

Madras Conducts Pioneer Campaign Against Rinderpest—Cattle Plague

Rinderpest or 'Cattle Plague' as it is commonly called, is an infectious disease of ruminants, especially of cattle. The disease is caused by a virus and is characterized by high fever, eruptions on the lining membrane of the mouth, bloody diarrhoea and heavy mortality.

It has affected all the continents of the world at one time or other but Asia is generally considered to be its home. Fifteen lakhs of cattle perished in Europe on account of Rinderpest in 1711-14. In the 18th century, in Germany alone three crores of cattle perished on account of this disease. In the British Isles, about the year 1865, five lakhs of cattle died in 1½ years. In Italy, about the end of the 18th century, 30 lakhs of cattle died in three years. But the effective measures adopted by the Governments concerned have driven back the disease again to its home continent.

The disease travelled to South Africa where in Transvaal alone ten lakhs of cattle died in 1897 and in the Cape Colony about 13 lakhs in 1897-98. But in South Africa very effective measures were taken by immunising the cattle on a large scale by creating immune belts and by fencing extensive areas lest the disease may be spread by wild animals. The disease spread to Japan in 1872 and it is surprising how they managed to eradicate totally the disease in less than two years.

Occurs in Waves

The origin of the disease in our country may perhaps be traced back to the days of the Aryan invasion. It is still with us claiming heavy toll year after year. From a study of the

prevalence of the disease, it is observed that it occurs in waves, the peak being reached in every ten years. It was so in 1909, 1919, 1929 and 1939 and it is feared that 1949 may be such an year.

It is proved beyond a shadow of doubt that the disease is preventable. The Government of Madras deserves to be congratulated for starting an Anti-Rinderpest Campaign in view of the importance of cattle wealth to the farmer. They fully realize how important it is to prevent the disease in our Province. During the past we had several waves of infection gaining access into our Province from the adjoining territories. With an end to put down these incursions, the Government have selected border areas to create immune belts.

Pioneer Campaign

The Madras Government recently undertook an Anti-Rinderpest Campaign, the first of its kind in India. In Visakhapatnam district, they appointed a Special District Veterinary Officer, a Special Deputy Tahsildar, eight Veterinary Assistant Surgeons and four stock men compounders and supplied them with four motor vans. The scheme is sanctioned for a period of six months and the District Veterinary Officer, Dr. S. Jacob, is keen on finishing his job within the given time. Along with his energetic young assistants the District Veterinary Officer has already finished the work in six taluks in North Visakhapatnam.

He is particularly pleased that he had no need to apply the provisions of the Madras Rinderpest Act for compulsory inoculation, for the ryots realize the beneficial measures adopted for improving the health of cattle.

Premier Presents Insignia of Poet-Laureateship in Telugu to Sathavadhani Venkata Sastri

"Sri Venkata Sastri has done a great service to Society through his works. By conferring this honour on him, we are honouring ourselves and our language," declared Sri P. S. Kumaraswamy Raja, Premier of Madras, while awarding the insignia of Poet-Laureateship in Telugu to Sathavadhani Sri Chellapilla Venkata Sastri at a recent ceremony in Vijayawada.

TEXT OF ADDRESS

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Today is a memorable day in the history of Telugu language and literature. You know that the Government have conferred on Sri Chellapilla Venkata Sastri the Telugu Poet-Laureateship. We have assembled here today to honour him. I am thankful to you for the opportunity you have given me to confer on him the Poet-Laureateship. It would have been more appropriate and fitting if you had selected one who is well-versed in language and literature for conferring the honour of Poet-Laureateship on Sri Venkata Sastri, in this assembly of great scholars and poets. Taking into consideration scholarship, I am quite unfit to take part in these proceedings.

I belong to that group of Telugus who have made Tamilnad their home since a long time back. We are in touch with our mother-tongue Telugu so far as speaking is concerned. We do not know how to read and write. I know only how to speak. The Telugu language spoken by the Telugus of the South is neither pure Telugu nor pure Tamil. An illustration for this is the fact that I am now reading this speech in Telugu, written in Tamil script. Such being my acquaintance with Telugu, I feel nervous to take part in the proceedings of this Conference of learned men.

Telugu And Tamilnad

It seems to me that the fact that I happen to be the Premier of this Province, is not the only reason that might have prompted you to invite me to this Conference. There might be a special reason for inviting particularly one from among the Southern Telugus. The Southern region has played an important part in the progress of Telugu language and literature. The Telugu language since times immemorial has earned for itself the glory of being the "best of all Indian languages."

Poets like Nannayya, Tikkana, Potana and Srinatha adorned the Telugu mother, with their exquisite writings. Our Thyagaraja, the great musician and devotee, has adorned her with his sweet music and 'kritis.' Thyagaraja has enriched this musical language with his profound music. So I may have the right to take part in these celebrations, in virtue of my belonging to the Southern Telugu section to which Sri Thyagaraja belonged.

There seems to be another reason also. The *Vishnuchittecayam* otherwise known as the *Amuktamalyada*, written by Sri Krishna Deva Raya, is considered to be one of the greatest *prabandhas* of Telugu literature. The theme of the book is the importance of the pilgrim centre of Srivilliputtur, which is situated in our Ramnad district. Hence the material of this great work is ours. I belong to the district of Srivilliputtur and taking this fact into consideration, I will satisfy myself that after all my taking part in these celebrations is not out of place.

Call To Andhra Scholars

Let me take this opportunity to invite the attention of all of you, the Andhra public, to an important thing. There still remains a large and valuable treasure in the South, which can enrich the glorious heritage of Telugu language and literature. You might have heard of the 'Saraswati Mahal,' a big library of old manuscripts in Tanjore. It contains innumerable ancient Telugu manuscripts on palm leaves, liable for destruction in the long run. For the non-Andhras, they are mere palm leaves of no value. For the Telugus they are precious gems. It is my earnest desire that scholars, poets and the Andhra University should come to their rescue, and use this great valuable treasure by publishing the old manuscripts and bringing them within the reach of the common man.

Ladies and gentlemen! Our country remained under foreign rule for a long

time. Since the rulers were English people, naturally the English language acquired the highest place. This being the reason, our language were not given as much importance as they deserve. But now, the time has come when the Indian languages should have their due place. It is the duty of the Government to restore their importance. The policy of the Government is that the regional languages should have the highest place in the reorganised system of education. The Government have appointed five poets laureate, one for each of the five languages—Sanskrit, Telugu, Tamil, Kannada and Malayalam. The honour to be the first Telugu poet laureate belongs to Sri Venkata Sastri.

Poet-Laureateship

In the past, the languages and literature received due encouragement from the Courts of Rulers. Rajas and Zamindars used to encourage poets and scholars by appointing them as poets laureate. Those poets laureate used to write and dedicate their works to rulers. Thus literature was encouraged. We all know of the "*Ashtadiggajas*" in Sri Krishna Deva Raya's Court and of how they enriched Telugu literature by their exquisite writings under the patronage of that great king. Likewise, some of the Zamindars also maintained poets laureate, honoured them, and through them gave great impetus to the development of literature. It may seem to you strange that the Government who are going ahead with their policy of winding up the Zamindaris and their *Asthanas* are now, for the first time, reviving the system of the maintenance of poet-laureateship. The poets laureate may fear that the Government after winding up the Zamindaris may even consider the abolition of the poet-laureateship also. I assure you that such a thing will never happen.

Ours is democratic Government. The policy of the Government is that the people should be the real owners of everything in this country. Just as the Government thought it fit to transfer the Zamindari estates to the people, in the same way they have intended to bestow on the people the valuable treasures of literature. It is with this intention that they have

now appointed poets laureate. The peoples' Government is their *Asthana*. The honour shown by the people is their property.

The persons who have now been appointed as poets laureate have done a great service to Society and to the cause of the country's freedom. Generally, poets bestow little attention on worldly things. Their attention is focussed mainly on nature and its beauty. But our poets laureate proved an exception to this and did great service to the country in social as well as political spheres. Their activities, particularly in the political sphere, have been inspiring. When millions of our countrymen were participating in the freedom struggle and were courting many a hardship, these poets did not sit at home quietly nor did they limit their poetry to the description of the beauty of nature or some such thing. Their works inspired the people and filled them with courage.

Sri Venkata Sastri has done a great service to Society through his works. By conferring this honour on him, we are honouring ourselves and our lan-

guage. Let the Almighty bless him with many more happy years of literary activities! I will now present the

insignia of poet-laureateship to Sri Venkata Sastri on behalf of the Government.



TOTAL PROHIBITION

(Continued from page 7)

of the Prohibition movement in our Province, nay in India itself. But for his tenacity and foresight, this revolutionary scheme could not have been implemented. It was he who proved that the Government can be run without getting the 'tainted money' from the poor. Sri T. Prakasam and Sri O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar likewise introduced Prohibition step by step throughout the Province from 1916 after careful thought and considered planning. I offer my sincere thanks to all my predecessors on behalf of the people of this Province for their meritorious services.

One indisputable fact no critic can ignore: and that is that there is a tangible increase in domestic happiness and social harmony to an unprecedented extent today. More than anybody else, the women folk who suffered a lot at the hands of ex-addicts know the benefits of Prohibition, and they cannot

forget the blessings the Congress Government conferred on them by banning liquor. Their sorrow, their tears, their misery are no more to be found; on the other hand, intense joy and prosperity light up the houses of ex-addicts today.

Memorial To Mahatma

"Intoxicating drinks have produced evils more deadly, because more continuous, than all those caused to mankind by the great historic scourges of war, famine and pestilence combined," declared Gladstone, the Grand Old Man of England. And it was left to us to eradicate this deadly scourge in our Province and thus pave the way for world peace and order.

By introducing total prohibition in our Province, we have raised an imperishable monument to Mahatma Gandhi to whom this scheme was the dearest of all. In the name of the Mahatma, therefore, I appeal to all of you to do your bit and continue to make the scheme a success. In particular, I would plead for co-operative effort to see that the minor blemishes

that spoil the otherwise brilliant victory over the drink evil are removed. Illicit distillation and tapping should end forthwith and this is possible only when every citizen feels that he or she should not tolerate any crime committed under this Act. False sympathy should not blind us in bringing such illegal incidents to the notice of the Government. Wide propaganda should continue to be carried on vigorously by the enlightened public through grama-sanghams, social clubs, youth organisations, students associations, and service guilds. More amusements and entertainments have to be provided for the benefit of the masses.

Let us remember this: If we are able to eradicate completely the liquor menace from our country, we will not only earn the gratitude of such of those who till recently were slaves to this abnoxious habit, we will also reap the reward of seeing new and finer generations of men and women, sober, temperate and glowing with health, rising to take their places in our stead.

JAI HIND.

*Through the bedlam din of the tumult
His voice rang firm in the shout,
"Long live United India!"
Till the crack of the guns rang out.*

THE MARTYRDOM OF MIR SHERWANI

Born in a poor Muslim family of Baramulla, about 34 miles from Srinagar, Muhammad Maqbool Sherwani was actively associated with the movement for Kashmir's liberation since his early boyhood. A staunch follower of Sheikh Abdullah even in his school days, he participated in every struggle launched by the Sher-i-Kashmir and was arrested a number of times. While still in teens he became the moving spirit of the organization in this part of the Valley and led a number of peasants struggles against the landlords.

However, it was in 1944 that he shot into prominence, when the Muslims of Baramulla under his leadership refused to be moved by the communal politics of the Muslim League, even though the late Mr. Jinnah attempted to address a public meeting there. Despite Jinnah's appeals in the name of religion, the audience showed their displeasure at the remarks against Sheikh Abdullah and the National Conference.

The news of this meeting was splashed in the Press all over India and the Muslim League Press and followers felt bitter and expressed violent feelings against Sherwani. Soon after this incident, reports came one morning of Sherwani's narrow escape from the hands of a band of Muslim Leaguers who had attacked him with axes and knives late in the night while he was returning home from the District National Conference headquarters. He had escaped by jumping into a river and swimming across to safety.

During the "Quit Kashmir" movement launched by the National Conference in 1946, Sherwani came once again into the limelight when he baffled the State Military and Police by dodging arrest and working "underground" for about two months. Even inside the jail his rebellious spirit would not allow him to be idle and he took up cudgels for the ordinary prisoners and went on a hunger-strike to get their lot improved.

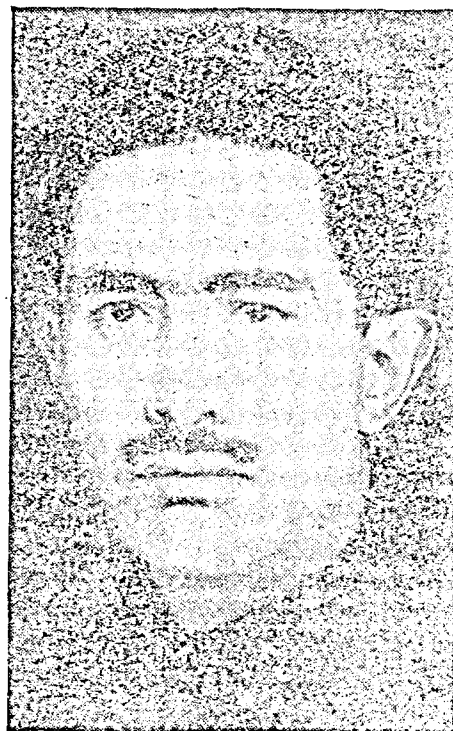
Released from jail soon after Sheikh Abdullah's release in October 1947, he had hardly settled down when the tribal raiders from Pakistan invaded Kashmir. Tens of hundreds of non-Muslim refugees driven out of their homes by the raiders in Muzaffarabad came to Baramulla bringing their woeful tales of the raiders' atrocities. Sherwani brought relief and succour to his unfortunate brethren who had suffered so heavily at the hands of raiders from Pakistan.

Meanwhile, Sheikh Abdullah gave a clarion call to the people to rise in defence of their country. A Peoples' Militia was organized and the Indian Army came to the help of Kashmir.

By then, the raiders had occupied Baramulla and laid it in ruins. The raiders made a futile search for Sherwani, who, however, had escaped to Srinagar to join the resistance forces there. He led a number of detachments of militiamen which toured different areas instilling confidence in the people.

On a fateful day while he was on one such tour in Sambal, a village about 16 miles from Srinagar, he fell into the hands of the raiders who dragged him to Baramulla. There he was asked to reveal the positions of the Indian Army and the National Militia. He refused to do. Indignant at his blunt refusal to comply with their wishes the raiders decided to award him a "fitting" punishment.

He was fastened to a pillar in the Central Square of his home-town. Even while blood was gushing through several wounds he had received, he preferred death to the betrayal of his country. He was again offered "amnesty" if he would but shout the slogan of "Down with Sheikh Abdullah". Instead of shouting the slogan he spat in the face of the person standing before him, and shouted "*Hindu-Muslim-Sikh Itihad*", "*Azad Hindustan Zindabad*". A volley of shouts burst and pierced through his heart. The inhuman raiders were not satisfied with this and



shot fourteen times at the dead body of Sherwani, which they nailed to a door-post.

Though Sherwani is dead, his name has become a legend throughout Kashmir. His unflinching loyalty to his country and his acts of heroism provide inspiration to thousands of Kashmiris, young and old, who, as members of the National Militia, today stand guard on the frontiers of Kashmir. He is dead, but his spirit lives in the hearts of millions of Kashmiri people.

Malayalam Booklet Banned

The Government of Madras have prohibited the entry into or the circulation, sale, or distribution in the Province of Madras, of the Malayalam booklet entitled *Revolutionary Songs* by Sri T. M. Prasad, Alapuzha, and printed at the Sharada Press, Quilon.

[September 8]

ZAMINDARI ABOLITION

Administrative Procedure in Taking Over Estates, Ryotwari Settlement, Calculating Compensation

Radio talk by Sri C. V. NARASIMHAN, I.C.S., Additional Secretary, Board of Revenue, Madras

The question of abolishing all the zamindaris in the Province and bringing the zamindari tracts under the ryotwari system of land tenure was taken up by the first Congress Ministry which held office in Madras during 1937-39. A Committee under the Chairmanship of the then Hon'ble the Revenue Minister, Mr. Prakasam, was constituted to go into the question and it prepared a long report on the subject. Before legislation could be drafted on the basis of the Committee's report, the Congress Government went out of office, late in 1939.

The question was taken up again by the present Congress Ministry as early as 1947 and a draft Bill prepared. The Bill was considered exhaustively by a Joint Select Committee and came up before the Legislature for its second reading in September 1948. The various clauses of the Bill were warmly debated on the floor of the Legislature and over 400 amendments were tabled and discussed. The Bill was passed by the Legislature in November 1948 and received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on April 2, 1949.

In order to implement the provisions of the Act, a post of a Fourth Member of the Board of Revenue was created to be solely in charge of the Settlement of Estates. An officer was also appointed as Director of Settlements, which is a post expressly created by the Statute to carry out survey and settlement operations in estates, and introduce ryotwari settlement therein.

First Batch

The first step towards implementation of the Act was announced on August 15, 1949, by the Government. Government announced that, owing to administrative exigencies, the estates could be taken over only in batches and not all at one time. The biggest estates were to be taken up first:

Vizianagaram with a rent-roll of about 20 lakhs of rupees; Ramnad with a rent-roll of about 25 lakhs of rupees; Sivaganga with a rent-roll of about

18 lakhs of rupees; Venkatagiri with a rent-roll of about 13 lakhs of rupees; Pithapuram with a rent-roll of about 8 lakhs of rupees; and Bobbili with a rent-roll of about 6½ lakhs of rupees. These big estates have well-established Huzur and Taluk or Tana offices and this makes it easier to take them over.

In order to gain administrative experience of the problems involved in taking over smaller zamindaris, some of the zamindaris in Krishna district were also notified; of which the biggest is the Devarakota estate, better known as the Challapalli estate. A number of smaller estates which can conveniently be administered by Government as parts of the larger estates were also notified in the first batch.

All these estates were taken over on September 7, 1949. The necessary managerial staff have been appointed to take charge of the estates on that date. Instructions have also been framed by the Government to guide the managers in their task of administering the estates until such time as the ryotwari settlement is completed and the estates become part of the regular revenue administration of the district.

Inam Villages

Under the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948, inam villages which were estates by virtue of Act I of 1908 (commonly known as the Estates Land Act), are also to be taken over, but not inam villages which become estates by virtue of the amendment to the Estates Land Act in 1936. It is therefore necessary to obtain a finding as to which are the inam villages, which are estates for the purposes of the present Act and which are not. Government have appointed six Settlement Officers under section 9 of the Act to give a finding on this question in regard to whole-inam villages.

There are approximately 7,500 such whole-inam villages in respect of which a finding will have to be given by these officers. From the findings of these

Settlement Officers, an appeal to the Tribunal appointed under section 8 of the Act is provided. It is only after this preliminary work has been completed that the inam estates can be notified and taken over under the Act.

Survey Work

Before these estate villages can be settled on a ryotwari basis, all the lands in the villages will have to be surveyed, holding by holding. In some estates survey has already been done under the Survey and Boundaries Act, but maintenance of the survey records and survey marks has not been up-to-date and it is therefore expected that a supplemental survey or re survey would be necessary even in regard to those villages. After survey comes settlement, under which each holding will be classified as dry or wet with reference to the irrigation facilities and the soil also will be classified under various grades. The rate of assessment for each holding will then be fixed and regular ryotwari pattas issued to those entitled to them.

There are nearly 20,000 Zamindari and inam villages in the Province and they extend over approximately 20,000 square miles. The work involved in the survey and settlement of this vast area is tremendous and will naturally take time. The Survey Department will have to be expanded to something like eight times its present strength in order to get through the work of survey within a reasonable time. The department is very short of technical personnel and it will be quite a problem to form the new Survey Parties quickly.

A number of Settlement Parties will also have to be formed to take up the work of settlement immediately the survey is over. Two Survey Parties started work on September 1. When they have made sufficient progress, Settlement Parties will take up the work of settlement.

Calculating Compensation

Under the Act compensation can be paid to the landholders only after the estates have been surveyed and settled

and the aggregate ryotwari assessment for the estates is known. Until this is done, the landholder will be entitled only to an interim payment representing roughly the estimated basic annual sum. This interim payment will not be counted against the compensation finally payable to the landholder.

The method of calculating the basic annual sum differs for Zamindari estates and inam estates. For Zamindari estates the basic annual sum will be calculated in the following way. To start with, the gross annual ryotwari demand in respect of all ryoti land in the estate except land for which the Zamindar himself has got a ryotwari patta will be computed. One-third of this figure will be taken to be the Zamindar's share, on the basis that this was the portion allowed to the Zamindar at the time of the Permanent Settlement of 1802.

This one-third portion is subject to two deductions—a deduction of five per cent of the gross annual ryotwari demand on account of establishment charges, and another deduction of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on account of the maintenance of irrigation works, which is the Zamindar's responsibility even now under the Estates Land Act of 1908. There is no such deduction in respect of miscellaneous revenue, such as revenue from lanka lands, forests, fisheries, etc. When this miscellaneous revenue has been calculated according to the provisions of the Act, one-third of it will be added to the basic annual sum.

The important difference in calculating the basic annual sum for inam estates is that we take the annual gross ryotwari demand and not any fraction of it, as the starting point. From this figure $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent is deducted, on account of maintenance of irrigation works where there is an irrigation work in the estate which the landlord is obliged to maintain. Then the quit-rent or *jodi*, etc., payable annually to the Government by the landholder is also deducted. The balance represents the basic annual sum for inam estates.

Payments

Once the basic annual sum has been calculated, it is easy to work out the compensation. The compensation is the basic annual sum multiplied by a certain number of times. The multiplier varies according to the basic annual sum, between $12\frac{1}{2}$ times and 30 times. Where the basic annual

sum is below Rs. 1,000, the multiplier is 30. Where the basic annual sum is over 1 lakh of rupees, the multiplier is $12\frac{1}{2}$. There are four intermediate stages, viz., 15 times, $17\frac{1}{2}$ times, 20 times and 25 times depending on the basic annual sum.

All payments, whether on account of interim payment or compensation, will not be paid direct to the landholders but deposited with the Tribunal appointed under Section 8 of the Act. It will be the task of the Tribunal to apportion the compensation or the interim payment among the various claimants. For the present the Government have decided to appoint two Tribunals immediately. More Tribunals may have to be appointed as the work progresses.

Rent Reduction

In 1947, the Government passed through the Legislature, as an interim measure of relief to ryots in estates, an Act known as the Madras Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) Act (XXX of 1947). The object of this Act is to reduce the rents payable by ryots in estates approximately to the level of the assessments levied on lands in ryotwari areas in the neighbourhood. A Special Officer has been doing this work since December 1947 and rapid progress is being made. Under this Act, the responsibility for collecting the reduced rents from fasli 1357, i.e., July 1, 1947, devolves on the Government in any case.

The Government therefore intend to take over the remaining Zamindari estates as quickly as possible. All the Zamindari estates in certain districts will be taken up in the second batch as soon as the necessary preliminary investigation has been completed, say before the end of the calendar year. The remaining Zamin estates will be taken over in another batch as early as possible in the next year. The inam estates will come last.

There are educational, religious and charitable institutions now working in estates which have been supported by endowments of Zamin or inam villages. In order that these institutions may not suffer by the change, Government have made provision for assuring that these institutions continue to get their present income even after the estates have been taken over. Provision has also been made for the continuance of all educational and charitable institutions which were

being maintained by the landholder during faslis 1354 to 1356 and which the Government consider it desirable to continue to maintain in the public interest.

Arrears

Another interesting provision of this Act deserves mention. In Section 55, a concession has been shown to ryots owing arrears of rent to the landholders. The section provides that where the ryots pay the reduced rent for faslis 1356 and 1357, within a period of two years, the arrears due for earlier faslis will be deemed to be wiped out. It is hoped that a large number of ryots will take advantage of this concession.

Government also hope to effect considerable improvement in irrigation works in estate villages as soon as circumstances permit. It is expected that such improvement will not only add to the material prosperity of the estate ryots, but also augment the production of food at this critical time.

—By courtesy, A.I.R., Madras.

Chairman Of Advisory Council

The Government of Madras have appointed the Hon'ble Mr. P. Satyanarayana Rao, Judge, High Court of Judicature, Madras, as Chairman of the First Advisory Council, constituted in connexion with the administration of the Madras Maintenance of Public Order Act, 1947; in the place of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice K. Subbarao.

[September 15]

Ongole Electrical Undertaking

The Government have sanctioned a scheme for the acquisition of the Ongole Company licensed electrical undertaking and for its management by the Electricity Department at an estimated cost of Rs. 5.52 lakhs initially rising to Rs. 8.35 lakhs at the end of five years.

[September 16]

Gift Of Ophthalmic Ward

The Government have accepted, under certain conditions, the offer of Miss Zimha Lazarus to donate a sum of Rs. 10,000 for the construction of an Ophthalmic Ward in the Headquarters Hospital, Ootacamund.

[September 23]

Ensuring Planned Prosperity For Rayalaseema

Ceded Districts Economic Development Board To Be Reconstituted

The Ceded Districts Economic Development Board has been in existence for the last eight years. A short sketch of the origin and the functions of the Board is given below.

New Board

It is now proposed to abolish the existing Ceded Districts Economic Development Board which is not able to achieve speedy and effective results and in its place constitute the Rayalaseema Economic Development Board with the Hon'ble Minister for Land Revenue and Labour as the Chairman. The new set-up is expected to be formed soon and with it the present Ceded Districts Economic Development Board will cease to function after achieving what little has been possible within its limited capacity.

The Madras Famine Code Revision Committee was appointed in G.O. No. 1137, Revenue, dated 2nd May 1938, to investigate and suggest measures to prevent and mitigate famine and to protect the population in those parts in the Presidency which are liable to frequent failure of the monsoon. To begin with, the Committee had to determine the area of the Province liable to famine and from the historical survey of the areas liable to famine, it came to the conclusion that the Ceded Districts and particularly certain portions of them were peculiarly liable to famine owing to the frequent failure of the monsoon and the absence of protective irrigation works.

The Committee's recommendations were accordingly intended to apply to the Ceded Districts as a whole, more particularly to the eastern part of Bellary, part of Kurnool and the greater part of Anantapur District. In the course of its suggestions the Committee recommended the constitution of a special board to be called the Ceded Districts Economic Development Board, for at least a period of five years, with a full-time secretary for implementing the Committee's recommendations.

4A

Functions

The functions of the Board as described in paragraph 27 of the Madras Famine Code Revision Committee were (1) to conduct an investigation into the existing agricultural, animal, forest and mineral resources of the Ceded Districts and consider the industrial possibilities; (2) to promote the formation of big scale industries and organize the cottage industries, place them in touch with the markets and generally assist them to find their feet; (3) to make a special study of all the problems connected with the Tungabhadra Project in its development stage so that there should be no avoidable delay in its completion, and to the development of other projects and minor irrigation schemes; (4) to co-ordinate the work of all the departments; (5) to be responsible for demonstration and propaganda and in general to act both as the adviser and agent of the Government in the task of planning the prosperity of the districts.

Original Members

In G.O. No. 2939, Revenue, dated 27th November 1949, the Government accepted the Committee's recommendations and in G.O. No. 641, Development, dated 29th March 1941, orders were passed constituting the Board. The Board was originally constituted with the following official and non-official members:—

1. The member of the Board of Revenue in charge of Famine (Chairman).
2. The Chief Engineer for Irrigation.
3. The Chief Conservator of Forests.
4. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies.
5. The Director of Industries and Commerce.
6. The Director of Agriculture.
7. Sri R. Suryanarayana Rao.
8. Sri A. Krishnappa of Messrs. A. Krishnappa and Sons, Cuddapah.

9. Sri Y. Mahabaleswarappa, Bellary.

10. Sri Rao Bahadur B. P. Shesha Reddy, Batemcherla, Dhona Taluk, Kurnool District.

The non-official members are being nominated periodically. The Board has so far held eighteen meetings and discussed important subjects regarding economic development and has made recommendations to Government in all deserving cases. The Board has from its inception been trying to serve as an advisory body to the Government on all economic problems of the Ceded Districts. At the instance of the Board several matters connected with the economic development (irrigation and industries) are being taken up by the Government. After the expiry of the sanctioned period of five years, the life of the Board was further extended in G.O. No. 564, dated 6th February 1946.

Divisional Work

The Board is further responsible for the formation of Divisional Development Committees in each revenue division in the Ceded Districts. There are thirteen such divisional development boards, the object of which is the economic development of those areas. The Divisional Development Boards are given an annual subsidy of Rs. 1,000 each.

The objects of the committee are: (1) to co-ordinate the activities of the officials of the different departments in the respective jurisdiction and enable them to maintain close contact with the villages; (2) to discuss matters relating to the development of industries and agricultural conditions and work out plans; (3) to do propaganda for stimulating a spirit of self-reliance among the ryots and for inducing them to adopt improved methods of agriculture and to develop their livestock and cottage industries; (4) to conduct periodical agricultural and industrial exhibitions and award prizes for the best cattle; (5) to import seeds, manure or implements that may be supplied through the Agricultural Department and paid for by the committee concerned.

With a view to take stock of the work so far done on the recommendations of the Madras Famine Code Revision Committee and to chalk out a plan for better and effective development of this tract, the post of a Development Commissioner for Rayalaseema was sanctioned in 1947.

Premier Lays Accent On "Ind" In Industry

"Our industrial policy and creed should be that capital goods must be produced on our own soil and that the component parts of the machinery should be manufactured here itself. Everything from start to finish in the machinery should be Indian," declared Sri P. S. Kumaraswamy Raja, Premier of Madras, opening the new factory premises of the Radio and Electricals Company in Madras recently.

In the course of his speech the Premier said:

Having regard to the present economic backwardness of our country, industrialisation is mostly needed in order to absorb the spare energy and talents of the Nation which remain unutilised today. Industries do absorb the spare energy of the Nation. They are passports to a country's prosperity. It is well known that the previous Government run by foreigners as it was, did not pay much attention in the past to industrialisation in our country. There was not only indifference on their part but also discouragement to the starting of industries in our country.

How could we expect the foreign rulers to equip us with industries conducive to our country's industrial development, when from the very inception of their rule they consistently pursued a policy of stifling our industries and making us more and more dependent on their finished products? Any progress in industrialisation in our country would tend to affect the market for the finished products of their own country. It is an open secret known to one and all of us, how industrial schemes for manufacture of aeroplanes, cars, machinery, etc., were hanging in the balance, depending on the goodwill and mercy of our erstwhile rulers.

Vested Interests

The Britishers would not consent to the starting of industries in our country as they were aware that any industrial development in our country would affect their own vested interests in England. They kept countries like ours under subjection only for ensuring a good market for their manufactured products. We were made to depend more and more on their finished products.

But the days of our dependence have gone. The policy of subordinating our country's industrial interests to those of Britain has also disappeared

with the disappearance of the foreign rule. Now that we have thrown off the shackles of bondage, our responsibility for industrialisation has increased tremendously. We can no longer be indifferent to the need for industrialisation. The dawn of our independence calls for our Nation's united effort at tapping all available resources to start industries and we must keep pace with the advanced countries of the world in the field of industries.

The development of modern science has disclosed the possibility of enhancing the wealth and prosperity of the people. The potentiality of science to bring prosperity to the people is immense and immeasurable. The country's progress depends upon the extent to which science and scientific inventions are harnessed for the development of industries. We shall not be satisfied by the mere use of scientific machinery and contrivances imported from foreign countries. But we must work on a policy and programme of making our own contribution to the manufacture of machinery conducive to the development of industry.

No Dearth Of Talent

Our country is never lacking in talents. It is rich in talents of a high order of which we should really be proud. It has already produced a brilliant world record by the unique contributions to modern science made by our eminent scientists, of whom we can rightly boast of Sir C. V. Raman, Sir K. S. Krishnan and others. I am sure there are many talented men in our country, who, perhaps for want of opportunities, have not come to the forefront. By utilising talents we should try to speed up industrialisation.

We cannot take credit on ourselves by merely importing parts of machinery from foreign countries and assembling them in the factories here. By such process, the country's problem is really

not solved. Our industrial policy and creed should be that capital goods must be produced on our own soil and that the component parts of machinery should be manufactured here itself. Everything from start to finish in the machinery should be Indian. Judging by these standards, I am glad that today's function marks a step towards the achievement of our ideal.

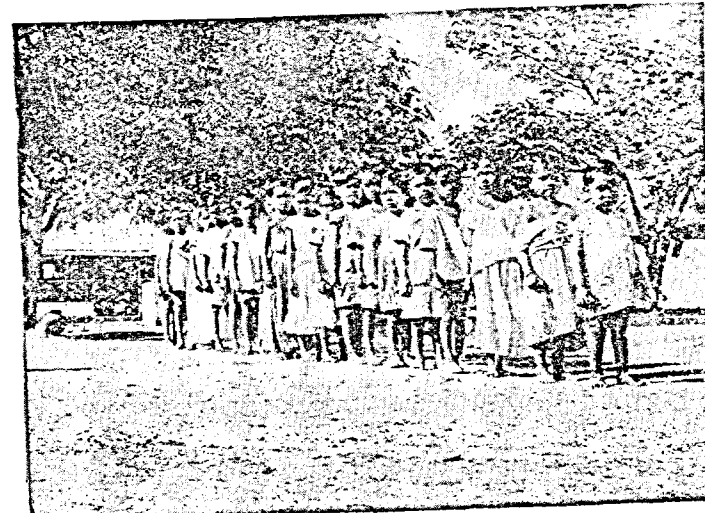
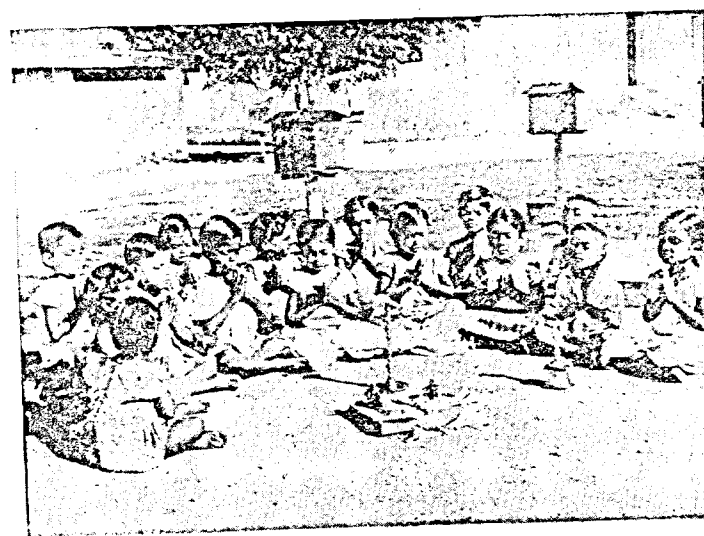
This company, radio and electricals, confined its business to the importing from foreign countries of spare parts of radio and other electrical instruments and assembling them into full units here. But they have now taken a step in the right direction, aiming at manufacturing the parts necessary for radio and other electrical instruments. I heartily congratulate the company on the opening of the new factory, in which they are going to manufacture transformers, high tension switches, radios, etc. We should welcome the opening of this factory, more particularly for the reason that it is going to be the place of manufacture of parts which are in great demand for various rural electric distribution lines and also for the supply of electrical power for irrigational and agricultural purposes.

Priority Schemes

Irrigational and agricultural schemes are occupying the topmost place of importance today. The policy of the Government, both Central and Provincial, is to leave no stone unturned in getting over the situation of food insufficiency. "Grow More Food" is the problem that calls immediately for the application of all the talents and energy of the Nation in order to solve the problem satisfactorily. This problem should be tackled by us with all speed and haste, as it is our target that India should reach the stage of self-sufficiency in food production by the end of 1951. Every effort is taken by the Government for improving the sources of irrigation and improving irrigation facilities.

In the "Grow More Food" scheme, electricity plays a prominent and vital part. Electricity must be made available to the villages and to rural parts. The supply of electricity to every nook and corner of our country involves the supply and availability of electrical materials at our disposal. It is well known how the distribution of electricity could not be extended to many parts of the Province for want of materials. The need is urgent.

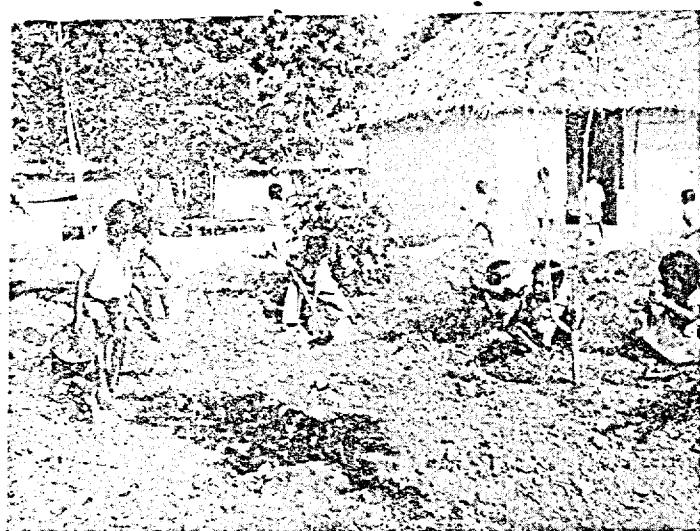
SELF-RELIANT CHILDREN AT A PRE-BASIC SCHOOL



Left (top to bottom).—(1) The Kiddies pray, (2) then an orderly queue is formed, (3) which waits patiently at the well for a wash.

Right (top to bottom).—(1) Mutual aid makes toilet easier, (2) tiny hands make a clean sweep (3) and then dusty hands are washed.

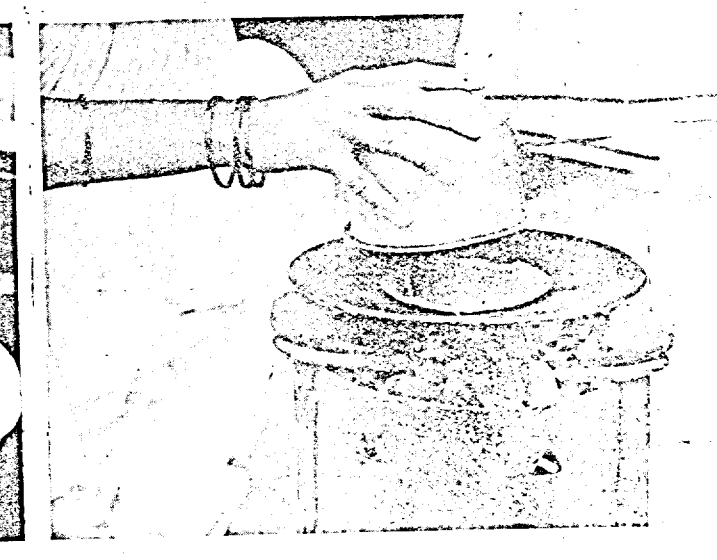
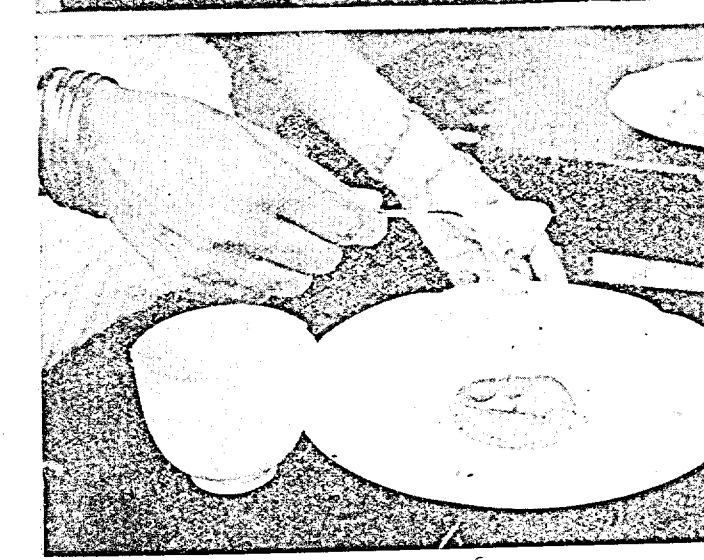
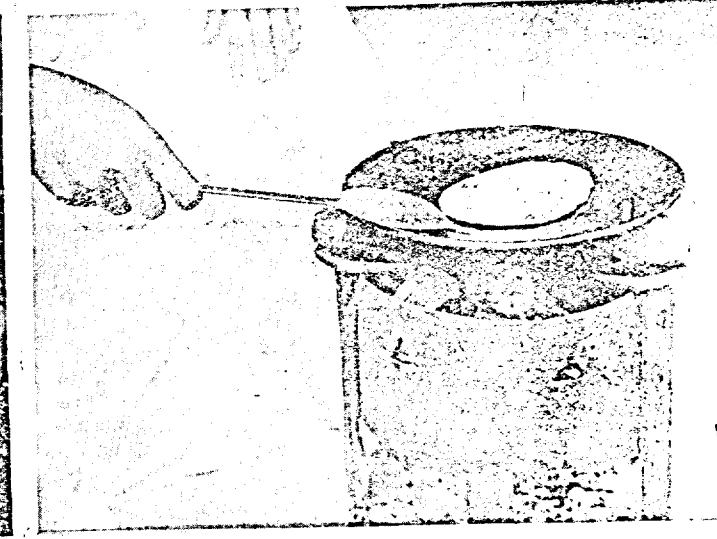
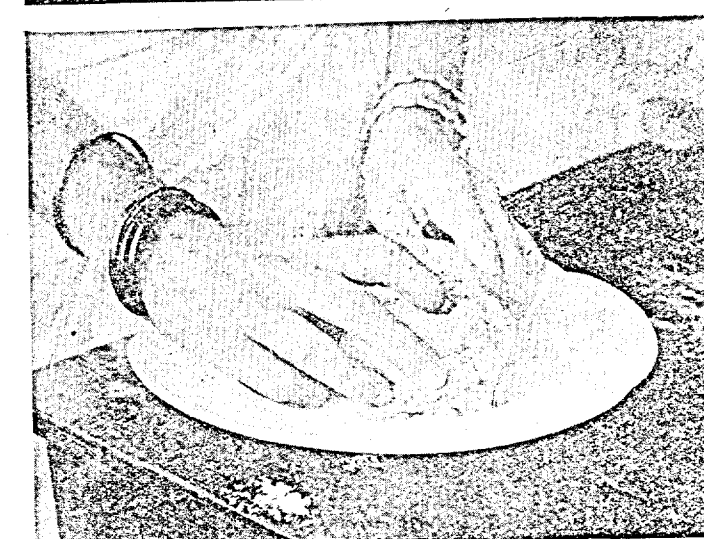
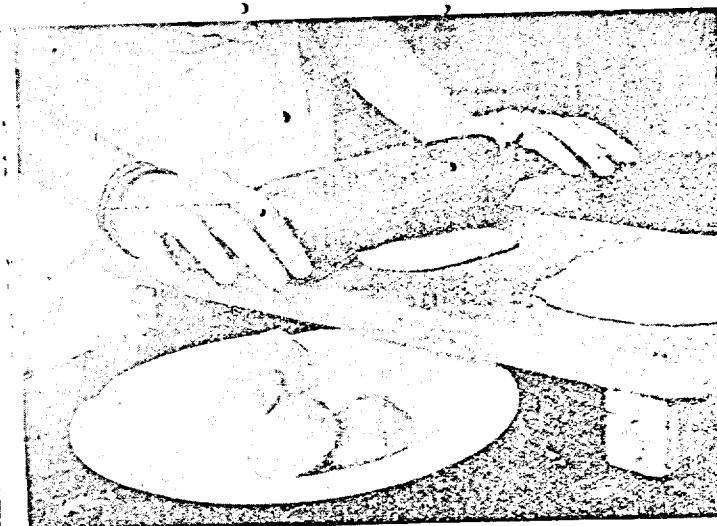
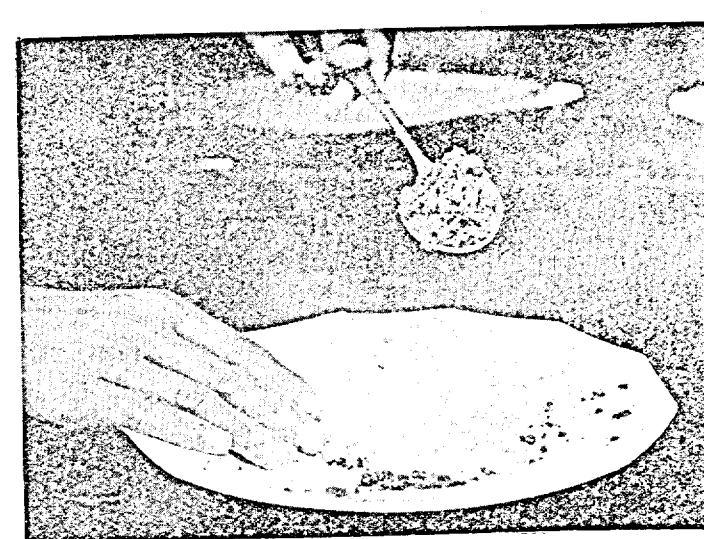
GARDENING, LESSONS, FIRST-AID, SPINNING



Left (top to bottom).—(1) Gardening includes watering, weeding and hoeing. (2) A tiny tots' class in session. (3) One child learns that First-aid is the best aid.

Right (top to bottom).—(1) The class prefect distributes cotton. (2) The class removes seeds, incidentally learns to count. (3) Concentrated activity is a normal feature.

RAJAJI SENDS A RECIPE



Left (top to bottom).—(1) Mix ragi or maize flour with a little palm-jaggery and (2) knead well (3) adding a little butter or pure gingelly oil.

Right (top to bottom).—(1) Roll the dough into flat circular adais and (2) bake on a thawa (3) under an inverted vessel. (More pictures overleaf.)

Planning A Pedigree Cow: Growth Rate Of Heifers: Fodder Research: Kudzu Vine

Since primitive days animals have played a great part in meeting the needs of man. The nomadic man met all his needs from the flock, its meat and milk as his food, its fur as his clothes, and even sometimes its bones as his weapons.

But then, to expect the best out of the animals, the latter also needs in turn proper and adequate food, proper maintenance and care during sickness. If the land is to be ploughed properly the bullocks should be strong and healthy. If fresh milk is required for the child, the mother cow—so aptly venerated in India but so poorly looked after from a practical point of view—should be properly treated, should have enough food to eat, enough concentrates to provide for the necessary nutrition and adequate attention when she is sick or in a delicate state of health.

Sahiwal Breed

Although India possesses the largest cattle population of the world, the milk production in the country is extremely low. The average daily consumption of milk per head in India is 5 oz. as against 41 oz. in the U.K. and 36 oz. in the United States of America. In the cattle division of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, experiments on the improvement of the Sahiwal breed of cattle—a milk breed—have been undertaken for a long time and some striking results obtained.

The experiments on the Sahiwal breed are directed towards (1) increasing the milk yield; (2) early maturity of cows; (3) reduction in the dry period; and (4) production of good breeding bulls.

Some of the interesting results obtained through careful management and controlled feeding are:

The increase in milk yield recorded has increased from 10.5 lb. in 1914 to 20.9 lb. in 1947.

The age of calving has been reduced from 41 months in 1904 to 29½ months in 1947.

The dry period of the cows has been reduced from 208 days in 1938 to 133 days in 1947.

Besides, a large number of good breeding bulls has been produced and sold to Provinces and States. The milk yielding capacity has been substantially improved as compared with the normal cow. A cow kept under controlled condition in this Dairy produces as much milk as ten village cows. The consequent economy in fodder is remarkable, as while the pedigree cow in the Institute requires 13 lb. of dry fodder and 8 lb. of concentrates, the food requirements of ten village cows are at least 120 lb. of dry fodder and 8 lb. of concentrates.

Tamili, one of the cows in the Institute, has yielded 13,004 lb. of milk in a lactation period of 306 days which works out at 42.5 lb. or roughly, more than ½ maund of milk per day. India, however, has still to make up a large leeway, as this result, though satisfactory, is less when compared with the maximum yield in some other countries.

Growth Rate Of Heifers

The growth rate of heifers is studied at the Institute and steps are taken to check any deficiency or deformity as soon as they are noticed. A healthy heifer in the Institute is expected to grow at the rate of 1 lb. every day up to the age of six months and at the time of mating, which is not permitted before she is one and a half years old, she should weigh at least 600 lb. If she does not show these results, expert veterinarians take measures to correct the deficiency.

Pedigree cows and bulls bred under controlled conditions in the Institute are supplied to Provincial Governments to serve as nucleus stock in experimental cattle farms. Some of the animals are also occasionally sold to the public, although all cows above certain standards are usually given to Provincial Governments and cattle farms.

Fodder Requirements

Provision of good food to the cattle is an important requisite for maintaining their efficiency as well as their productive capacity. India's fodder resources are limited while the cattle population is very large. The result is that most of the cattle are undernourished, except probably the few owned by wealthy people.

The Institute is doing considerable research work for improving indigenous grasses and in introducing some of the foreign fodder plants in India. A grass and legume nursery has been established in the Institute which has collected sixty different species of grass, both indigenous and exotic. There are besides 33 legumes. A species of grass from Madras Presidency—botanically called *Panicum repens*—on which research is progressing, promises to produce good results. Preliminary investigation has shown that its protein content is very high.

Investigations are in progress to study how grasses and legumes could be associated in the cropping system, with a view to ensuring a perennial supply of fodder. The Provincial Governments have been supplied with names and specimens of 15 different types of grasses and legumes to try them in their areas as they have shown promise both as good fodder as well as for soil conservation.

Kudzu Vine

An interesting experiment is being carried out at the Institute of the possibilities of cultivation of Kudzu Vine, a climbing plant which is used extensively in the U.S.A. as fodder as well as for soil conservation. The fodder growing capacity of this plant is great; it produces as much as 500 maunds of fodder per acre. A variety of this plant is also found in India in the Khasi Hills in Assam. If successfully introduced, it is likely to relieve to a great extent fodder shortage in the country.

One species of this plant which was sown at the Institute two years ago has spread rapidly to cover a circular area of 1,400 sq. feet. The plant is evergreen, needs no irrigation and is perennial. Its soil-holding capacity is very great. The roots which go down deep hold the soil in its numerous roots like an octopus; so that Kudzu Vine, if cultivated on the hill slopes or where soil is loose should also serve as a great preventive to erosion.



Left (top to bottom).—(1) Spread some sesame-seed chutney on the adais, (2) test for taste and (3) serve hot.

Right (top to bottom).—(1) For dosais, add sour buttermilk to the maize or ragi flour, (2) fry and (3) satisfy persons with delicate palates!

FOOD YEAST OBTAINED FROM MOLASSES

Yeast is actually a minute plant organism which can grow in any medium containing carbohydrates. It absorbs nitrogen provided in the substrate and converts it into proteins and 'B' Vitamins. The possibilities of using a cheap carbohydrate to prepare food yeast have been engaging the attention of scientific workers for a long time. In recent years a process has been developed whereby yeast could be produced and made available to the people in a palatable form and at a fairly cheap cost by allowing it to grow on molasses, a waste product in sugar industry.

The process consists in using molasses as the source of carbohydrate. It contains about 50 per cent sugars mixed often with impurities. The impurities are largely eliminated by a clarification process which consists in treating the molasses with chemicals such as superphosphate and sulphuric acid and then boiling. It is then diluted to bring the sugar content to about eight per cent. Commercial ammonium sulphate and superphosphate form the sources of the required nitrogen and phosphorous; 24 parts of nitrogen and 6 parts of phosphorous per 100,000 are given in the form of ammonium phosphate. The medium has to be sterilized by boiling to eliminate contamination by other organisms.

The 'wort' (the medium thus prepared) is let into a generating vessel of suitable capacity. The organism used for development is *Torulopsis utilis* var. *Major*, a particular variety of yeast which has been chosen primarily for its palatability and mild flavour. A calculated quantity of yeast culture composed of viable and active cells of the organism is then introduced in the medium. The wort is then vigorously aerated by blowing filtered air through ceramic aerators. Under these conditions the formation of alcohol is inhibited and yeast growth prompted.

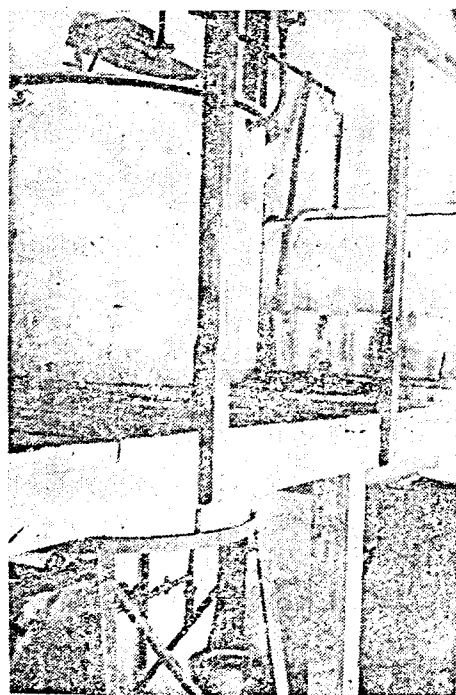
The sugar and nitrogen are rapidly consumed by the yeast cells and additional quantities of the nutrients are given at intervals according to the need. The process could be carried on for a fixed number of hours. Yeast is allowed to settle down after draining the spent wort and recoverable by centrifuging and washing. The wet yeast thus recovered is pressed and dried and made into powder.

For some time past exploratory trials on several aspects of yeast production were carried out at the Mycological Laboratory at the Agricultural College and Research Institute, Coimbatore, with a laboratory plant. With the knowledge gained in the laboratory plant, a pilot plant has

recently been set up wherein investigations are in progress for evolving a standardized method of production suitable for our conditions and which would be capable of being adopted by private enterprises in our Province. The pilot plant is already attracting the attention of the sugar industry and sugar chemists are coming in to acquaint themselves with the details of the process.



Centrifuge and press



Yeast generating tank

Advisory Board for Civil Supplies Transport Units

The Government of Madras have constituted an Advisory Board for the Civil Supplies Transport Units under the control of the Board of Revenue (Civil Supplies). The following will be the members of the Board: The Commissioner of Civil Supplies; the Director of Civil Supplies; the Transport Commissioner; the Assistant Commissioner of Civil Supplies (Movements); Sri V. Nambi, Service Manager, Messrs. Sundaram Motors, Ltd., Madras; Sri N. Krishnamurthi, General Manager, Messrs. S.R.V.S., Ltd., Madras; and Sri R. N. Pillai, Assistant Manager, Messrs. Ford Motor Company of India, Ltd., Madras.

The Commissioner of Civil Supplies will be the Chairman of the Board.

The functions of the Board will be to advise the Government on administrative and technical points, relating to the Civil Supplies Transport Organization, whenever necessary, with a view to increasing the efficiency of the Organization.

ERGOT PRODUCTION IN THE NILGIRIS

Ergot represents one stage in the life cycle of the fungus *Claviceps purpurea* Tul. which infects the rye ear. It is a hard dark sclerotium about an inch or more in length formed in the place of the grain. Infection takes place when the flower opens and in the initial stage a drop of viscous sweet honey dew develops. Later this is replaced by the sclerotium, i.e., in about two to three months.

Ergot is poisonous but is extensively used as a drug for the treatment of postpartum haemorrhages, some types of nervous diseases, etc. Before the war this drug was being imported from Europe. During the war it was very scarce in India. It was at this juncture the Madras Agricultural

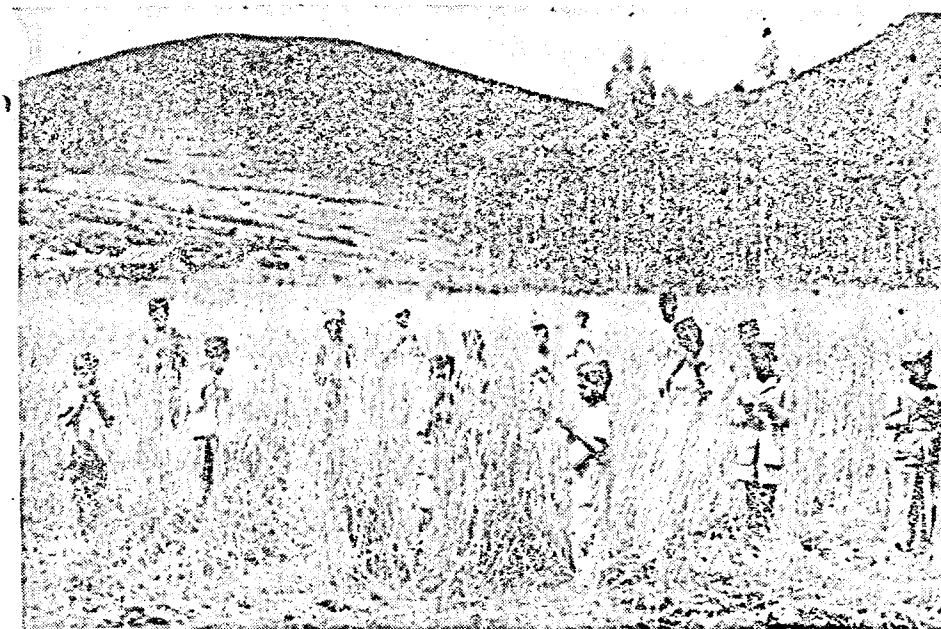
Department commenced the large-scale production of ergot on the Nilgiris.

Rye is specially cultivated for this purpose in rotation with potato. When the crop comes into flower in 2½ to 3 months the opening flowers are spray inoculated with a suspension of the conidia (spores) from pure cultures of the fungus. The fungus is usually grown on sterilized rye grains. In one month the whole medium is overgrown with the fungus and the culture is ready for use. Stirrup-pumps or field sprayers are used for spray inoculation. About eight sprayings are given as the plants produce new tillers and flower opening continues for over a month.

Four to six weeks after inoculation evidences of infection are visible and in another six weeks the sclerotia would have developed well, ready for picking. The intensity of infection depends largely on weather conditions.

Maximum infection occurs when the crop is protected from wind and mist or showery weather is prevalent during and after flowering. Under favourable conditions a yield of over 100 lb. of ergot can be obtained from an acre. The quality of the Nilgiris ergot has been considerably improved and an average alkaloid content of 0.4 per cent of alkaloid calculated as ergotamine has been reached. Ergot production is highly remunerative if weather is favourable. The Nilgiris and Pulneys are best suited for ergot production.

The raw ergot is processed into *Ergota preparata* and *Extractum ergotae liquidum* by the Medical Stores Depot, Madras, or other pharmaceutical firms. Ergot is believed to deteriorate with age. Therefore fresh ergot is always preferable to old stock. The potency of the drug depends on the alkaloid content.

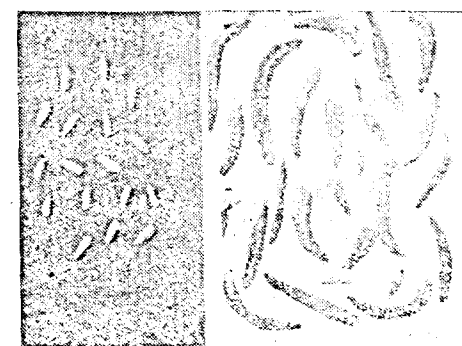


Picking ergot from infected ears

Pipes, Tubes And Fittings

In the Press Note No. 53, dated 14th March 1949, the Government of Madras directed that all applications for pipes, tubes and fittings for public electric supply undertakings controlled by the Government, municipalities and local boards, should be addressed to the Iron and Steel Controller, Calcutta, through the Chief Engineer for Electricity the Administrative department of the Secretariat concerned, and the Central Electricity Commission, 'Clermont,' Simla.

To avoid unnecessary delay, the Government now direct that, in future, applications from these bodies may be addressed to the Iron and Steel Controller, Calcutta, through the Chief Electrical Inspector to Government, Madras, and the Central Electricity Commission, 'Clermont,' Simla.



Rye grains (left) and sclerotia of ergot (right)

Electric Stills For Hospitals

The Government of Madras have sanctioned the purchase of 35 automatic electric stills for the following medical institutions:—

Headquarters Hospitals, King George Hospital, Visakhapatnam, City

State Hospitals (excluding Government General Hospital, the Stanley Hospital, Rayapuram), Lady Willingdon Leprosy Sanatorium, Tirumani, Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Tambaram, and Government Wellesley Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Bellary.

LEPROSY PATIENTS

Welfare Work To Solve Socio-Economic Problems Forms Part Of Medical Care

By Sri N. RAMAKRISHNAN, Welfare Officer, Willingdon Leprosy Sanatoria, Chingleput.

The scope of health work has of late very much widened. It includes not merely the physical but also the whole health of man. In leprosy, medical care by itself is not all. The patient has to take a normal part in life with the consciousness of his social value in society. It is immediately important therefore to enable a patient to undertake his former job or to be trained for another job, and to keep him physically and mentally fit while at Sanatorium.

This raises the morale, as it introduces a new purpose into the life of the patient who came into the institution weighted down by frustration. This makes for "complete cure". In short, welfare work means efforts to solve economic and social problems created by leprosy and to make the lives of the patients worth living.

Welfare activity can be broadly divided into (1) Work in the Sanatorium and (2) Work outside the Sanatorium.

WORK IN THE SANATORIUM

This can be further divided under the following heads: (1) Vocation, (2) Effective Treatment, (3) Health, (4) Education and (5) Social Life.

(1) Vocation

As far as possible every patient has to be employed in some suitable vocation or other. Suitability depends on many factors—physical, economic, therapeutic and recreational. The occupation chosen should ordinarily be the family occupation or one in which he has been trained or one for which he has a special aptitude. This will not only ensure his future in society but also enable him to earn something in the Sanatorium itself.

But the more important factor is the therapeutic value of the vocation. Keeping engaged the fingers, hands and feet in a proper way, arrests deterioration and gives the patient a long lease of activity so necessary for his self-respect and self-reliance. Fingers, for instance, may be all right or anæsthetic

or contracted or seriously damaged. Occupation chosen should suitably take into account all these and at least prevent further deterioration.

Various phases of work in spinning, weaving, printing, carpentry, knitting, rattan work and agriculture provide a wide range of occupations suitable to the needs of patients. Moderately hard and light manual work, intellectual and artistic work, all find their place therein. Moreover, the transfer of the patient's attention from a subjective to an objective centre has an immense therapeutic value by itself.

The vocation should have a recreational value or else it will be a strain. The patient must desire to occupy himself in that vocation.

Incentive for the vocation must ultimately be the honour and privilege of contributing to minimise the expenses of the Sanatorium, so that Government finance may be used to the maximum in the leprosy relief in the Province. But this is not ordinarily an incentive. A wage to cover the pocket expenses will have to be given. It may be, therefore, nominal.

(2) Effective Treatment

Treatment of leprosy is often very prolonged. It is necessary to create confidence in the treatment and keep up the morale. This work is evidently an adjunct to the work of the medical staff. Intimate and individual contact with the patients has to be maintained. A record of each patient wherein all the human factors find place has to be kept. In a large Sanatorium with hundreds of inmates, it is impossible for the medical staff to be in close touch with individual patients and the Welfare Section has to function as a liaison to maintain the happy understanding between patients and the doctors.

Much of the physical deformity among patients could be prevented or corrected by their own efforts. The feeling of blank despair which engulfs a patient even at the onset of the disease makes him helpless. He very soon

loses courage necessary to combat the disease. There are many small things on which a patient can devote his attention and thereby prevent deformity. Massage, for instance, can help to prevent contracture in fingers.

Care and protection can save him from burns and wounds, which entail deformity. Also correct modes of squatting, standing and walking contribute to avoid ulcers in the feet. The Welfare Section has to infuse hope in the patient so that he can persevere to combat the disease, look after himself and "manage" his body.

All the numerous aids of the healing art have to be applied to the treatment of leprosy to end or rectify physical deformities. Mechanical devices such as splints, orthopaedic shoes, for instance, play an important part in this regard. The Welfare Section can function very effectively in securing proper aids to individual patients.

There is bound to be a long gamut of small grievances on food, clothing and accommodation down to minor conveniences. Immediate attention to these is also called for.

(3) Health

The Welfare Section has to tone up health—physical, mental and moral.

It has to look to the personal hygiene and to protect patients from the incidence of scabies and the like which so easily help disablement. Personal talks and periodic examination individually have to be conducted. Arrangements should also be made to preserve cleanliness of the dwelling places and surroundings. Incidentally, an artistic planning will have a psychological effect also. Arrangements for games and mass *yoga asanas* have also to be made.

Organization of dramatic club, literary association, reading room, library, music concerts and lectures by leading public men create the necessary mental atmosphere.

Organization of religious discourses and observance of religious festivals cater to the spiritual phase of the life of the Sanatorium.

(4) Education

The school attached to the Sanatorium must receive the special attention of the Welfare Department. Proper and efficient standard of education has to be imparted to the children so that their period of stay in the Sanatorium, perhaps for two or more years, does not leave a gap in the educational continuity. Towards this end, it should be Basic Education. All the best in the child has to be brought out naturally and given full scope for development. A craft-centred education is eminently suited for children of the Sanatorium who can go back to their village homes, self-reliant and self-confident.

Night schools for illiterate adults is a necessity of greater import in the Sanatorium than outside. Literacy will enhance their social status when they go back to their homes.

(5) Social Life

Wide divergence in education, social status, economic standard, culture and temperament among patients who are brought together in a Sanatorium create a sufficiently taxing problem.

The Welfare Section has to run democratic organizations among the patients to manage their peaceful daily routine and happy communal life.

WORK OUTSIDE THE SANATORIUM

This can be divided under the heads of (1) Care of Family, (2) Follow up, (3) Rehabilitation, (4) Out-patients and (5) Publicity and Propaganda.

(1) Care Of Family

Anxiety of the inmates of the Sanatorium about the economic position of his dependants is a very serious handicap to his full response to medical treatment. To obtain best results the whole man has to be considered in all aspects, viz., his mind, body, his occupation and not the least, his home. The Welfare Section has to invoke the sympathy and aid of social service organizations or social-minded individuals in the vicinity for the care of the family of the patient. Dues and concessions to the patient have to be secured for the benefit of his family.

Employers in individual cases have to be persuaded to relax leave rules or to modify gratuity rules to the benefits of the patient. Generally they should be made to sympathize with the patients and continue their contact with them whenever possible.

(2) Follow up

Boys sometimes abscond from the Sanatorium. They are ignorant of the benefits of the institutional treatment and escape its discipline. At times even adults leave the institution against medical advice. They have to be traced and persuaded to continue some sort of treatment nearby and advisable.

Constant touch has to be maintained with patients discharged as quiescent cases to see that they get themselves periodically examined and treated if they get a relapse. Services of the Health Staff with knowledge of leprosy have to be secured for this purpose.

(3) Rehabilitation

Discharged cases are a huge problem by themselves. They have to be reinstated in society shorn of all stigma. They have to be absorbed by society in their family vocations or in the jobs they have been trained in the Sanatorium. The Welfare Section has to canvass the aid of all institutions and individuals to do the rehabilitation work. The success in this alone will justify the welfare work. The whole range of activity in the Sanatorium has to be so ordered as to enable a patient to be easily absorbed in society.

Those that cannot find a place in the ordinary society have to be taken to a post-Sanatorium colony wherein there are facilities for agriculture and cottage industries. They will have the scope to work for themselves and be useful citizens of the country. The Welfare Section has to organize such a colony in the neighbourhood of the Sanatorium.

(4) Out-patients

Many patients from far and near attend the Sanatorium for out-patient treatment. If the scope of medical help is limited inside the Sanatorium, it is more so in the case of out-patients. Many of them are irregular in attendance. They have to be visited in their homes and persuaded to be regular.

Home or village segregation for infective cases has to be arranged in the villages wherefrom the patients come. A net work of village or home segregation arrangements around a Sanatorium can alone justify its existence.

The Welfare Section has to arrange for food and shelter to the out-patients who come from far-away villages to

which they cannot trudge back in the hot sun after the injections. Private effort has to be encouraged and backed up.

(5) Propaganda

Propaganda has to be done among patients who leave the Sanatorium and among out-patients. This will include spread of knowledge about healthy living, segregation, suitable vocation and not the least important, the nature of the disease. That leprosy is a disease treatable and preventable and is not a bar to the opportunities of life and the rights and duties of citizenship, has to be inculcated.

Publicity among the public has to be launched, in a campaign, if rehabilitation is at all to be successful. Social ostracism and wrong notions of infection on the one hand and indifference and lack of awareness to the disease on the other hand have to be combated.

Health Group Centres

The Government of Madras have sanctioned, in the first instance, the opening of twenty-one Combined Medical and Public Health (Primary) Centres and one Group Centre in the following 20 districts during the current year. Two primary centres and one group centre will be opened in Mathurai District and one Primary Centre in each of the other 19 districts.

Anantapur, South Arcot, Bellary, Chingleput, Chittoor, Cuddapah, East Godavari, West Godavari, South Kanara, Krishna, Nellore, The Nilgiris, Ramnad, Salem, Tanjore, Tirunelveli, Visakhapatnam (North), Visakhapatnam (South) and Mathurai.

This action has been taken by the Government as a measure of implementation of the Post-war Reconstruction Schemes for the provision of medical relief and public health amenities.

Gift Of Hospital for Vijayavada Accepted

The Government of Madras have accepted, under certain conditions, the offer of Sri C. V. Reddy to construct on the Public Works Department land between the Eluru canal and the Ryves canal at Vijayavada a Women and Children Hospital at a cost of Rs. 6.4 lakhs and to hand it over to Government for maintenance.

Cabinet Decisions On Harijan Welfare Work

In 1947 the Government constituted the Harijan Welfare Committee to formulate a five-year plan for Harijan welfare in all directions and draw up a scheme for the utilisation of the sum of Rupees one crore set apart for Harijan welfare work, to suggest improvements to the Harijan welfare work undertaken by the Government, to enquire into and report on the progress of the enforcement of the legislative measures in this field and to examine the possibility of extending the work relating to the amelioration of the conditions of the Harijans and other backward communities. The Committee submitted its report in 1948. A Sub-Committee of the Cabinet examined the recommendations of the Harijan Welfare Committee and made its recommendations to the Cabinet.

The following are the decisions of the Cabinet on the more important recommendations made by the Harijan Welfare Committee and the Cabinet Sub-Committee :

1. In the place of Deputy Tahsildars who are now attending to the Harijan welfare work in each district, one senior Tahsildar will be appointed but in eight districts where the work is heavy, a Deputy Collector will be appointed. The Honorary Director of Harijan Welfare will also be given the assistance of a Deputy Collector for inspecting the work of the Tahsildars in the districts.

2. The One Crore Fund set apart for Harijan welfare will be available to all rural areas, irrespective of their population, but Municipal areas and the Corporation of Madras will be excluded from the benefits of the Fund. The expenditure from the One Crore Fund will not be confined to the provision of general amenities only, but the limits of expenditure for scholarships, boarding grants, etc., from the general fund will be fixed on the basis of the expenditure incurred during 1948-49 and any amount required over and above this limit will be debited to the Harijan Fund. The Harijan welfare work will be undertaken in all districts simultaneously.

3. House-sites which will not exceed three cents in wet and five cents in dry areas for each family will

be given free of cost to all Harijans who do not already own a site, except where they can afford to pay. Harijan converts to other religions will also be entitled to this concession. The grant of house-sites will be given top priority.

PROGRAMMES AND POLICIES

4. The existing practice followed in the matter of sinking wells in the cheris according to the needs, will not be interfered with. No contribution towards the cost of digging wells for the residents of cheris will be insisted upon. As regards provision of sanitary amenities to Harijan cheris, preference will be given to the formation of approach roads, provision of drainages, public conveniences, burial grounds and flaying enclosures.

Scope And Effect Of The Administration Of Evacuee Property Ordinance, 1949

In order that the problem of evacuee properties may be dealt with on uniform lines throughout India, both the Chambers of the Legislature of this Province passed, in June last, resolutions under Section 103 of the Government of India Act authorising the Central Legislature to enact the necessary legislation for this Province also. The Governor-General has accordingly promulgated the Administration of Evacuee Property (Chief Commissioners' Provinces) Amendment Ordinance, 1949, applying the Administration of Evacuee Property (Chief Commissioners' Provinces) Ordinance, 1949, to this Province with suitable modifications.

The latter or principal Ordinance was published in the *Gazette of India Extraordinary*, dated 13th June 1949 and republished in Part III-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 28th June 1949, while the former or amending Ordinance has been published in the *Gazette of India Extraordinary*, dated

5. Separate schools will be run for the Harijan pupils and the supply of midday meals will continue.

6. No fee will be levied from deserving Harijan pupils in high schools and colleges. These pupils and those prosecuting technical studies will be given substantial scholarships. Scholarships will be awarded to all Harijan girls even in the high schools and they will be of sufficient value to cover the expenditure on books, clothes, toilet, etc. Residential scholarships will be enhanced in value so as to cover all items of expenditure, especially when the recipient is living in a recognised Hostel.

7. The Removal of Civil Disabilities Act need not be amended so as to make it applicable to civil disabilities amongst the different sects of the Harijan community.

8. Separate provision will be made for the amelioration of the conditions of backward communities as before and the list of backward communities as in the Madras Educational Rules will be adopted for the purpose of giving scholarships, etc., to their members.

23rd August 1949 and republished in Part III-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 30th August 1949.

2. The Evacuee Property Law has thus come into force in this Province from August 23, 1949, when the Amending Ordinance referred to above was promulgated. The terms "evacuee" and "evacuee property" have been defined in precise terms in Section 2 of the Ordinance. Evacuees may fall under one or more of the following three categories :

(i) Those who, on account of the partition of India or on account of civil disturbances or the fear of such disturbances, have migrated from this Province on or after March 1, 1947, to any place outside the territories comprising the Dominion of India.

(ii) Those who are resident in Pakistan and are consequently unable to occupy, supervise or manage a person their properties here, or whose properties here have ceased to be occupied, supervised or managed by

any person, or are being occupied, supervised or managed by any persons without the Custodian's approval.

(iii) Those who have, after March 1, 1947, acquired in any manner whatsoever any right to, interest in, or benefit from, any properties situated in Pakistan which are treated there as properties of evacuees from Pakistan.

"Evacuee property" means any property in which an evacuee has any right or interest or which is held by him under any deed of trust or other instrument, but does not include any movable property in his immediate physical possession or any property, belonging to a joint stock company, the Head Office of which has continued to be in Pakistan from the pre-partition period.

All evacuee properties situated in this Province automatically vest in the Custodian, who has powers to take possession of them and arrange for their management and disposal in accordance with the provisions of the Ordinance.

3. The following organisation has been set up for the enforcement of this law in this Province :

(i) The Member of the Board of Revenue, Madras, who is, for the time being, the Commissioner of Land Revenue, is the Custodian of Evacuee Property in the whole of the Province.

(ii) The Collectors of districts are the Deputy Custodians of Evacuee Property within their respective districts.

(iii) A Special Deputy Collector is being posted as the Assistant Custodian of Evacuee Property in Madras City. (He will work at the office of the Collector of Madras.)

(iv) In the districts in the Province outside Madras City, the Revenue Divisional Officers are the Assistant Custodians of Evacuee Property within their respective jurisdictions.

All the original administrative work and inquiries in respect of evacuee properties will be attended to by the Assistant Custodians to whom all representations in regard to such properties should accordingly be made in the first instance. The Deputy Custodians will dispose of appeals against the orders of Assistant Custodians within their respective jurisdictions. The Custodians and the Deputy Custodians will have revisional powers under Section 30 (4) of the Ordinance.

4. (1) Under Sections 15 (2) and 25 (1) of the Ordinance, the Government have specified July 19, 1948, as the date for the purposes of those sections. The implications of this date are as indicated below :

(i) Any transfer of evacuee property made under the orders of a Court or any other authority after July 19, 1948, will be set aside if an application is made to such Court or authority by the Custodian before November 23, 1949.

(ii) No transfer of any right or interest in any evacuee property, made in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of an evacuee after July 19, 1948, can be effective so as to confer any rights or remedies on the parties to such transfer or on any person claiming under them, unless it is confirmed by the Custodian.

(2) Under Section 26 of the Ordinance, the Government have prohibited,

for one year from September 10, 1949, transfers of all immovable properties situated in the districts of Madras, North Arcot, Malabar, South Kanara, Kurnool, Krishna, Bellary, Guntur, West Godavari and East Godavari.

Under the latter part of this section, however, transfers of immovable property may be made with the previous approval in writing of the Collector of the district in which the property or the greater part of the property is situated.

(3) Transactions relating to evacuee properties which ignore these and other provisions of the Ordinance will not be valid. All persons who are in any way interested in evacuee properties are therefore advised to consult the Assistant Custodian concerned without any delay, so that they may avoid inconvenience and pecuniary loss.

Decentralised Treatment For Cancer

In a Press Communiqué issued on August 2, 1949, the Government indicated that they were examining in detail the question of the best method of providing medical relief for Cancer cases. They have completed the examination and have come to the conclusion that while a separate and self-contained Cancer Hospital would be desirable, particularly from the point of view of research and training personnel for treatment, the large areas and distances involved in the Province and the difficulty experienced by patients from the mofussil and their relatives in finding accommodation and other conveniences in the City, render it undesirable to concentrate treatment in any such single institution.

As a matter of fact, the concentration of treatment in one or two medical institutions in the City of Madras and the difficulty of travel and accommodation involved in it, appear to have led to the vast majority of cases, particularly those from the mofussil, being diagnosed at too late a stage, when a cure is difficult, if not impossible.

The Government have therefore decided that in the conditions of this Province, Cancer relief should be broad-based and widely distributed to facilitate early diagnosis and treatment and to avoid congestion. Such decentralised treatment will be provided as rapidly as possible, as and when funds become available.

In order to make a beginning without delay, the Government have passed the following orders :

1. The order, dated June 22, 1949, which kept in abeyance certain arrangements for the treatment of Cancer cases in the Government General Hospital, Madras, will now be implemented, subject to the following modification :

Instead of constructing a pavilion at an estimated cost of Rs. 25,000 near the Machine Room of the Barnard Institute of Radiology, an unsuitable location, the offer of the Provincial Welfare Association and the Cancer Association, to have a larger pavilion constructed on the other side of the passage, with accommodation for waiting Cancer patients and cubicles for examination would be accepted, subject to certain conditions regarding design and execution of the work.

All new patients would be admitted through the general outpatients section and arrangements would be made to facilitate early and proper diagnosis of suspected Cancer cases by a team or group of medical officers consisting of the Surgeon or Physician of the day, the Radio-therapist and the Pathologist, or their assistants. The lines of treatment would be decided by the group and not by single officers.

The cases for periodical further check-up after a course of treatment, would be received and dealt with in the separate Cancer Unit Pavilion proposed to be constructed, and such check-up would also be done by the group or team. Pending the construction of the pavilion, temporary arrangements would be made for the check-up.

2. In addition to examining the question of extending the facilities already available in the treatment of Cancer in the Government Women and Children Hospital, Madras, the Government propose to consider the provision of arrangements as quickly as possible for the treatment of Cancer cases in the

King George Hospital, Visakhapatnam, and the District Headquarters Hospital, Mathurai. The possibility of making similar provision in the Stanley and Kasturbhai Hospitals in Madras, will also be taken up.

3. In order to implement the schemes indicated above as and when they are decided upon with reference to the funds available, the Government propose to introduce a scheme of training doctors who have taken the D.M.R. qualification and selected Surgeons in the application of Radium and Deep X-Ray Therapy in the treatment of Cancer.

Better Strains Of Medium-Stapled Cotton Evolved For Rayalaseema

The economic development of the Ceded Districts is intimately connected with the improvement of the types of cotton under cultivation in these districts.

There are three important commercial types of cotton under cultivation in the Ceded Districts. 'Westerns' is by far the largest commercial group with roughly about seven lakhs of acres spread chiefly over the districts of Bellary and Anantapur and partly over Cuddapah and Kurnool Districts. 'Northerns' is another commercial group of cotton cultivated over about a lakh and a half acres and confined to a few taluks of the Kurnool District. Both these are short-stapled cottons. Side by side with these cottons, 'Westerns' and 'Northerns,' there is also another very short and coarse cotton under cultivation in these districts over a lakh of acres known as 'Mungari' cotton.

Improvement work on a moderate scale for the 'Westerns' and 'Northerns,' has been in progress and as a result the H.1 and N.14 strains of cotton have been evolved for the respective areas. These medium-stapled strains are now under general cultivation, H.1 over 70 per cent of the 'Westerns' area and N.14 over 30 per cent of the 'Northerns' area, and are eagerly sought for by the cotton trade and mills as they yield enormous extra profit to the Ceded Districts cultivator. The spread of H.1 cotton alone is responsible for an extra profit of Rs. 40 lakhs a year to the Ceded Districts cultivator.

Consequent on partition to a major extent and due to the post-war 'Grow More Food campaign' to a small extent, there is acute shortage of cotton in India at the present time. For the economic advancement of India as a whole, the Indian Central Cotton Committee and the economic experts realise that India must develop her resources of medium and long-stapled cottons to make headway in her textile industry both as a short range and as a long range policy.

Towards this, a number of cotton improvement schemes have been sanctioned recently by the Indian Central Cotton Committee and among the schemes sanctioned for Madras, the 'Westerns' Improvement Scheme for work on the Agricultural Research Station (Hagari), Bellary, and the 'Northerns' Improvement Scheme for work on the Agricultural Research Station, Nandyal in Kurnool District, are due to be launched shortly for the economic advancement of the Ceded Districts. Intense breeding work is envisaged in these schemes so that cotton superior to the Westerns H.1 and the Northerns N.14 are evolved and spread in their respective tracts. Work for replacing the coarse and short-stapled Mungari cotton has already been in progress through the financial aid of the Indian Central Cotton Committee.

The cumulative effect of these schemes will be to open a new era for the economic development of the Ceded Districts through the evolution of medium and long-stapled new types

Subsidiary Food Recipes

CHAPATTIS

Ingredients—
Atta 4½ chattaks (22½ tolas).
Groundnut cake ½ chattak (2½ tolas).
flour.

Method—
Sieve the mixture of flours, mix with water and make into a soft dough. Leave aside for an hour. Knead well and roll into thin chapattis. Bake them on a hot *tawa* over a good fire. About ten chapattis can be made out of the ingredients mentioned above.

TORI BHUJIA

Ingredients—
Tori 1 pao.
Onion 1 medium size.
Green chillies .. 3
Salt, haldi, red
chilli powder .. to taste.
Ghee ½ chattak (1½ tolas).
Groundnut cake ½ chattak (1½ tolas).
flour.

Method.
Scrape, wash and cut tories, onion and green chillies into small pieces. Heat ghee and fry onions to light brown; add the other masalas and fry for two minutes. Add tori pieces, stir well and cover it for 8 to 10 minutes, stirring it occasionally. Then add the groundnut cake flour (roasted), mix well, cook for another five minutes and remove from fire.

BREAD

Ingredients—
Maida 2 chattaks (10 tolas).
Groundnut cake ½ chattak (1½ tolas).
flour.
Sweet potato flour. ½ chattak (1½ tolas).

Salt to taste, water to mix.
Fermenting matter. (Hops).

Method—
Sieve and warm the flours and mix all the ingredients together into a soft dough. Leave it aside in a warm place in a greased baking tin for an hour or so for fermenting. Then bake it in hot oven till it rises to double its volume and the top of the bread turns brown.

of cotton for the large rainfed zone. Upland types of cotton are already in the process of evolution for the Tungabhadra Project area. There is indeed a bright future for the poor Ceded Districts cultivator and for the development of textile industry in Rayalaseema.

DEPARTMENTAL ACTIVITIES

Supply Of Agricultural Requirements

The following is a review of the supply and distribution position of iron and steel, manures, etc., handled by the Department of Agriculture during the month of July 1949 for which figures are now available.

I. IRON AND STEEL

Standard Steel.—The opening balance for the month was 1,697 tons. Against an allotment of 3,142 tons for the quarter ending 30th September 1949 a quantity of 411 tons only was received during the month. A quantity of 540 tons was distributed during the month, the closing balance for the month being 1,568 tons.

Non-standard Steel.—The opening balance for the month was 45 tons. Out of the allotment of 1,000 tons for the quarter ending 30th September 1949 a quantity of 23 tons was received during the month. Twelve tons of steel were distributed during the month, leaving a balance of 56 tons at the end of the month.

II. CHEMICAL FERTILISERS

Ammonium Sulphate.—Out of an allotment of 52,700 tons of Ammonium Sulphate for the fertiliser year 1948-49, a quantity of 31,211 tons was distributed till the end of June 1949, the quantity distributed during the month under review being 2,442 tons. There were no receipts during the month. A quantity of 19,047 tons has yet to arrive out of the allotment for the year.

Ammonium Phosphate.—The quantity allotted by the Government of India for the fertiliser year 1948-49 is 400 tons, out of which a quantity of 377 tons was supplied up to the end of July 1949. A quantity of 23 tons is yet to be supplied against the allotment for 1948-1949.

Di-Ammonium Phosphate.—Out of the allotment of 1,250 tons for the fertiliser year 1948-1949 a quantity of 1,033 tons was distributed till the end of June 1949, and a quantity of

74 tons was distributed during the month. The balance yet to be supplied for the year is 143 tons.

III. COMPOST

The total quantity of the ripe compost including the stock on hand at the commencement of the month and the quantity that became ripe in the course of the month was 39,822 tons. Out of this a quantity of 7,930 tons was sold during the month, leaving a balance of 31,892 tons at the end of the month. These figures relate to 59 Municipalities and 46 Panchayat Boards.

IV. GROUNDNUT CAKE

The opening balance for July 1949, with the Co-operative Societies on (1st July 1949) was 2,154 tons and 2,204 lb. A quantity of 462 tons and 1,135 lb. was received during the month. Out of the above, a quantity of 391 tons and 1,605 lb., was distributed during the month, the closing balance being 2,225 tons and 1,734 lb.

V. PIPES AND PIPE FITTINGS

The opening balance for the month was 70,086 and a quantity of 41,868 feet was received during the month. Out of this a quantity of 15,053 feet was sold during the month, the closing balance being 96,901 feet.

certain Cigar Factories in Erode, Coimbatore District, regarding increase of wages by As. 12 per 1,000 cigars rolled, whether they were entitled to a Deepavali bonus of Rs. 25 and whether they were entitled to a minimum wage of Re. 1 on days on which there is no work, in G.O. Ms. No. 4505, Development, dated 6th September 1949.

The Government have enforced the award of the Industrial Tribunal, Vijayawada, in the dispute between the workers and the managements of Jayalakshmi Tile Works, Anjaneya Tile Works, Universal Tile Works and Deccan Tile Works, Samalkot, East Godavari District, regarding minimum wage, dearness allowance, holidays on Sundays with pay, in G.O. Ms. No. 4324, Development, dated 23rd August 1949.

The Government have exempted the Oriental Engineering Company, Mangalore, who have represented that they employ only two persons, from the operation of the award of the industrial

Settlement Of Labour Disputes

In the Ministry of Transport Notification No. 19-F (136)/48, dated 8th July 1949 the Government of India have in pursuance of Section 9 of the Madras Port Trust Act, 1905 (Madras Act II of 1905), appointed Sri G. Rajamannar Chetty, M.L.A., as a representative of Labour on the Board of Trustees of the Port of Madras for a period of two years.

In G.O. Ms. No. 4281, Development, dated 19th August 1949, the Government of Madras have declared September 1, 1949, as the date on which the Madras Shops and Establishments Act, 1947, shall come into force in the Pudukkottai Municipality and in all panchayats constituted under the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, in the States of Banganapalle and Pudukkottai which are classified by the Provincial Government as Major Panchayats.

The Government have extended by a period of six months commencing on 15th September 1949 the period of declaration of transport by water in minor ports in Madras Province as public utility services under Section 2(n) (VI) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, in G.O. Ms. No. 4349, Development, dated 26th August 1949.

The Government have enforced the award of the Industrial Tribunal II, Madras, in the dispute between the workers and the management of the Standard Engineering Works, Madras, regarding the dismissal of eight workers and the discharge of four workers, in G.O. Ms. No. 4514, Development, dated 7th September 1949.

The Government have enforced the award of the Industrial Tribunal, Coimbatore, in the dispute between the workers and the managements of

Tribunal in the dispute between the workers and the managements of Motor Transport Services and Motor Transport Workshops (G.O. Ms. No. 2169, Development, dated 29th April 1948) in G.O. Ms. No. 4238, Development, dated 17th August 1949, on the recommendation of the Commissioner of Labour.

The workers of the Indian Steel Rolling Mills, Nagapattinam, who were on strike from 11th July 1949 demanding increased wages and other privileges have resumed work on 5th September 1949 on the advice of the Commissioner of Labour, to call off the strike pending the result of his conciliation.

The Government have enforced the award of the Industrial Tribunal, Mathurai, in the dispute between the workers and the management of the Andhra Trading Company, Tiruchirappalli, regarding reinstatement of 28 dismissed workers, and competency of the Workers' Union to represent the Workers' case, etc., in G.O. Ms. No. 4337, Development, dated 29th August 1949.

The dispute between the workers and the management of Chittivalsa Jute Mills, Limited, Chittivalsa, regarding reinstatement of 39 women workers discharged on 12th November 1948 and 200 permanent workers discharged after 28th July 1949, payment of compensation for the period of unemployment has been referred to the Industrial Tribunal, Vijayavada, for adjudication in G.O. Ms. No. 4260, Development, dated 17th August 1949.

The Government have enforced the award of the Industrial Tribunal, Vijayavada, in the dispute between the workers and the management of the Hindustan Construction Company, Limited, Visakhapatnam, regarding rates of wages to different categories of workers, scale of increments to be fixed, reinstatement of discharged workers, etc., in G.O. Ms. No. 4338, Development, dated 24th August 1949.

Progress In Power Services

Twenty-three extensions costing over Rs. 10,000 and less than Rs. 30,000 were sanctioned by the Chief Engineer (Electricity) and Chief Operation Engineers at an estimated total cost of Rs. 3,91,930.

Supply to 1,168 domestic services, 134 agricultural services and 40 indus-

trial services was given during the month.

Acquisition of the following undertakings was approved by Government:
Bellary Municipal Electrical Undertaking.

For the acquisition, improvement and conversion from D.C. to A.C., etc.—Initial expenditure, Rs. 3.42 lakhs.

Revenue And Expenditure

According to the Budget Estimate for 1949-50, the revenue to the Government stands at Rs. 5,575.32 lakhs; revenue account to the end of June 1949 totals Rs. 975.63 lakhs, as against Rs. 1,078.00 lakhs during the corresponding period in the previous year. Expenditure on revenue account to the end of June 1949 totals Rs. 9,63.64 lakhs, as against 877.76 lakhs during the corresponding period in the previous year.

Revenue.—The total revenue realised to the end of June 1949 shows a decrease of Rs. 102.37 lakhs as compared with the revenue for the corresponding period in 1948-49. The decrease is the net effect of decreases totalling Rs. 223.71 lakhs and increases totalling Rs. 121.34 lakhs. The chief decreases occurred, among others, under items such as Land Revenue, Provincial

Excise and Irrigation (net). The main increases are with reference to items such as receipts under Motor Vehicles Act, Other Taxes and Duties, Industries and Supply and Receipts from Electricity Schemes (net).

Expenditure.—The total expenditure on revenue account to the end of June 1949 shows an increase of Rs. 85.99 lakhs as compared with the expenditure for the corresponding period in the previous year. The increase is the net effect of increases totalling Rs. 117.67 lakhs and decreases amounting to Rs. 31.71 lakhs. The increases are with reference to items such as Provincial Excise, General Administration, Police, Education and Civil Works. The decreases are under heads such as charges on account of Motor Vehicles Acts, Irrigation—Other Revenue Expenditure, financed from ordinary revenue, and Miscellaneous.

Review Of Work On Highways

Reviewing the administration of the Highways Department during 1947-48 the Government of Madras have observed that the allotment under post-war road development for war arrear renewal works was utilised to improve a considerable portion of bad stretches and that with the increase in the maintenance grants for 1947-48, there was an improvement in the condition of roads.

The other salient features of the Government's review are as follows:

A total length of 15,024 miles of important roads in the Province were maintained by the Highways Department, while 791 miles of roads were maintained by the Public Works Department, and 24,818 miles of roads of local importance remained under the

control of the district boards and municipalities.

Expenditure.—A total expenditure of Rs. 262.03 lakhs was incurred during the year on the maintenance of roads by Government. The Government of India assumed responsibility for the maintenance and development of national highways with effect from 1st April 1947, and allotted a target expenditure of Rs. 2.5 crores for improvement works. An expenditure of Rs. 33.49 lakhs was incurred on original works in the year and a large number of works, costing over Rs. 1 lakh each, were in progress.

Firka Development Works.—The Highways Department attended to district board works, involving an expenditure of Rs. 91.54 lakhs on maintenance works and Rs. 60.23 lakhs on original works. Proposals for 192 works, amounting to Rs. 11,52,350 under the Firka Development Scheme, were also examined.

Ongole Electrical Undertaking.

For the acquisition of Ongole Electrical Undertaking—Rs. 5.62 lakhs initially rising to 8.35 lakhs in 5 years.

The work on the major schemes and extensions was progressing.

Food Advisory Committee Reconstituted

The Government of Madras have reconstituted the Provincial Food Advisory Committee with a view to enable the Committee to advise the Government in regard to their programme for making the Province self-sufficient in food and to secure the advice and co-operation of non-officials in respect of the problems of food control and distribution in the Province.

The following are the members of the newly constituted Provincial Food Advisory Committee. The Premier will be the Chairman of the Committee and the Secretary, Food and Agriculture Department, will be its Secretary.

Official Members

The Premier, the Minister for Food, the Minister for Agriculture, the Minister for Land Revenue, the Minister for Finance, the Minister for Public Works, the Secretary to Government, Food and Agriculture Department, the Commissioner of Civil Supplies and Food Production, the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, the Director of Agriculture, the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, the Chief Engineer for Electricity, the Regional Food Commissioner, Southern Region, Madras, the Deputy General Manager (Grain-shops), South Indian Railway, Tiruchirappalli, and the Deputy General Manager (Grain-shops), M.S.M. Railway, Madras.

Non-Official Members

Janab M. Mohammad Ismail, M.L.A., Madras; Sri R. Suryanarayana Rao, M.L.C., Madras; Sri K. Brahmanandam Reddi, M.L.A., Narasaraopet; Sri M. Pallam Raju, M.L.A., Kakinada; Sri Adusumilli Gopalakrishnaiah, M.L.C., Masulipatnam; Sri B. Ramachandra Reddy, Buchireddipalem; Sri J. Kuppuswami Chowdhry, ex-M.L.C., Guntur; Sri V. C. Palaniswami Gounder, M.L.A., Coimbatore; Sri G. Brahmaiah, Ghantasala; Sri Mulangudi Gopalakrishna Ayyar, Mulangudi; Sri N. R. Samiappa Mudaliar, ex-M.L.C., Nodumbalam; Sri V. Nadimuthu Pillai, M.C.A., Pattukkottai; Sri B. P. Sessa Reddi, Bothamcherla; Sri Vagesam Pillai, Pinnalur; Sri P. Venkatasubba Reddiar, ex-M.L.A., Tindivanam; Sri K. V. Srinivasa Ayyangar, Marudur;

Sri L. N. Paramasivam Pillai, Lalgudi; Sri K. B. Jineraja Hegde, Mangalore; Sri Munagala S. Pattabhiramaiah, M.L.A., Sholavandan; Sri C. R. Cunniah Chetti, Nellore; Sri K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder, M.L.A., Kongannapuram; Sri V. I. Munuswami Pillai, M.L.A., Ootacamund; Sri Alluri Satyanarayana Raju, M.L.A., Jinnuru; Sri P. Kumaran, Kozhikode; Sri A. S. Kuppuswami Ayyar, Tirunelveli; Sri R. Krishnaswami Naidu, Srivilliputtur; Dr. V. K. John, M.L.C., Madras; Sri S. V. Ramamurthy, Madras; Sri T. Subramaniam, Bellary; Sri O. V. Alagesan, M.C.A., Chingleput; Sri R. Venkata Reddi, M.L.A., Chittoor; Sri N. Ranga Reddi, M.L.C., Cuddapah; Sri A. S. Annamalai Pillai, M.L.A., Tiruvannamalai; Sri G. Latchanna, M.L.A., Baruva; Janab Mohammad Miran, ex-M.L.C., Tenkasi; Sri G. Venkata Reddi, M.L.C., Anantapur; Sri P. Kakkan, M.L.A., Melur.

PEPPER FORECAST

The area under pepper up to 25th August 1949 in the districts of Malabar and South Kanara is estimated at 93,500 acres (85,200 acres in Malabar District and 8,300 acres in South Kanara District) as against 92,500 acres (83,400 acres in Malabar District and 9,100 acres in South Kanara District) estimated for the corresponding period of last year. Due to excessive rains in Malabar at the time of ploughing and setting the yields are expected to be below normal in that district. The condition of the crop is fair in South Kanara District and normal yields are expected.

The wholesale price of pepper per Imperial Maund of 82.2/7 lb. or 3,200 tolas as reported from important market centres on 10th September 1949 was Rs. 331-4-0 in Kozhikode, Rs. 308-8-0 in Mangalore and Rs. 305-8-0 in Tellicherry, when compared with the prices published in the final forecast report for 1948, i.e., on 8th January 1949 these prices reveal an increase of 181 per cent in Kozhikode, 145 per cent in Tellicherry and 62 per cent in Mangalore.

Working Of Bus Services

Following is the report on the working of the Government Bus Service for August 1949.

The total strength of the fleet continued to be 322. As the rail bus service between Central and Egmore Railway stations was poorly patronised, one of the two buses plying on this route was withdrawn from 4th August 1949.

On account of the prevailing petrol shortage, the following changes were effected on route Nos. 7A, 7B and 8A.

Route No. 7C (Parrys-Kellys) has been abolished.

Route No. 7A (Kellys-Agaram) is now run between Perambur and Parrys via Brick-kiln Road and Purasawalkam High Road.

Route No. 8A (Mint-Perambur) has been extended up to Agaram with effect from 14th August 1949.

Route No. 29 (Parrys-Villivakkam) has been abolished with effect from 6th August 1949 and instead Route No. 7B (Parrys-Ayanavaram) has been extended up to Villivakkam.

A shuttle service is now run between Secretariat and San Thome with

effect from 19th August 1949 in the evening peak hours for the convenience of the Secretariat staff.

On 17th August 1949 two special buses were run from Kodambakkam Railway Station to Vadapalani temple for the Adi Krithigai Festival at Vadapalani. As usual, week-end excursions on specials were run to Mahabalipuram via Tirukkalkundram.

On the technical side buses are maintained according to the schedule prescribed. Two more T.G. Sheds for the purpose of maintenance and repairs are being constructed.

General.—The Government Bus Service Employees' Co-operative Canteen is functioning satisfactorily. On 31st August 1949 the Public Affairs Officer, United States Information Service, Madras, exhibited free films on Automobile Operation and Maintenance at Bodyguard Lines for the benefit of the employees of the Government Bus Service and Government Automobile Workshop. The films were both interesting and instructive and were greatly appreciated.

RURAL UPLIFT

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

Gara Firka (Visakhapatnam District): Two sanitary drives were conducted and arrangements were made to start a housing scheme on co-operative basis at Machilesam of Calingapatam.

Kumbala Firka (South Kanara District): A Basic Training School was opened at Maipady. Eighteen works were selected for execution with the Collector's discretionary grant at an estimated cost of Rs. 21,470 of which the Collector's grant will be Rs. 7,020 only. Afforestation work has been taken up and a large number of teak, casuarina, etc., plants were supplied to the ryots with the assistance of the Forest Department.

Proddatur Firka (Cuddapah District): A public meeting was held under the auspices of the Grama Seva Sangam at Dorasanipalli and a programme of work was drawn up for the next two months. The Firka Development Committee met on 5th June, 1949, and reviewed the work done during the year. A sum of Rs. 400 was collected from the villagers as contribution towards the cost of a radio set. Cleaning drives were conducted by the members of the Grama Seva Sanghams.

Vijayawada Firka (Krishna District): Three well works were completed during the month.

Tellicherry Firka (Malabar District): A Women's Welfare Centre was opened at Kadeyeri. An adult education class was opened at Vedakkumpad village. A new shed was constructed by the villagers of Pinarai for accommodating an adult education school.

Nagari Firka (Chittoor District): Six road works were completed up to the end of the month and two were in progress. Twenty-four well works were completed up to the end of the month and 36 were in progress. Meetings were held under the auspices of the Grama Seva Sanghams. Cleaning drives were conducted and model manure pits were formed.

Hindupur Firka (Anantapur): Two new District Board Elementary Schools and one night school were started. Magic lantern shows were held in six villages. Foundation stone

was laid for the construction of a Basic Training School on a site given free of cost. Bhajana competition was conducted and prizes were given.

Pendurthi Firka (Visakhapatnam District): Three road works were completed and four were in progress. Two well works were in progress. Eight co-operative societies were started during the month and ten were organized. Seeds were supplied to the ryots and teachers for raising vegetable gardens. A congregational spinning demonstration was organized on the occasion of the Firka Development Committee meeting on 29th June, 1949. The Firka Development staff, the teachers and the pupils of the Basic schools including some villagers took part in the demonstration. Extensive casuarina plantation was done in two villages.

Chinnasalem Centre (South Arcot District): One new well work was completed and nine old wells were repaired. Roads to a length of seven miles and four furlongs had been executed till the end of the month. Two new elementary schools were opened, the buildings for which were given free of rent by the villagers. Nineteen compost pits and 20 manure pits were dug. First Aid training was given to Grama Sevaks. Four House Construction Co-operative Societies and one Blacksmith and Cumbli Weavers' Co-operative Society were formed. One Women's Social Welfare Sangham was organized.

Alur Firka (Bellary District): Three well works and one road work were completed. Six sanitation drives were conducted. Five co-operative societies were formed and five spinning demonstrations were held.

Kalasapakkam Firka (North Arcot District): Roads to a length of 4½ miles were formed during the month. Twenty-three wells works were in progress. Three old wells were repaired. A spinning club was started at Kalasapakkam.

Dendulur Firka (West Godavari District): Roads to a length of about two miles were widened and levelled by the self-effort of the villagers. Fifteen sanitation drives were conducted.

Palladam Firka (Coimbatore District): Five well works were completed and two new road works were in

progress. Co-operative societies had been formed in all the villages of this firka. Well works were in progress in 18 villages.

Rajahmundry Firka (East Godavari District): Two new well works were completed during the month. Two sanitation drives were conducted and three insanitary pits were filled up. Four magic lantern shows were held. Two spinning demonstrations were organized.

Veerapandi Firka (Salem District): One well work in Veerapandi Firka and four in Puliankurichi (Chinnasalem Centre) were completed. Four road works were in progress. Cleaning drives were conducted and public meetings were held. One latrine was constructed. A Branch Post Office was opened at Muruganpatti.

Kundah Firka (Nilgiris District): Intensive propaganda was done through magic lantern shows on soil erosion, sanitation, poultry farming, etc. The Kundah Bridge-Yedakkadu Road had been formed up to a length of seven furlongs. The Mukkimalai water-supply scheme was in progress. Ten charkas were distributed.

Madugula Firka (Visakhapatnam District): One magic lantern show was held. Forest growths near Paderu were cleared by the villagers' own efforts and arrangements were made to hold a weekly shandy there. A meeting was organized and the people were addressed on Gandhiji's constructive programme.

Yerragondapalem (Kurnool District): Several road works were in progress. One sanitation drive was conducted and the streets were kept clean. Propaganda on the use of trench latrines was made.

Musiri Firka (Tiruchirappalli District): Twelve wells had been completed by the end of the month and 12 were in progress. One stud bull was stationed at Etoor. Two libraries were opened. Thirty charkas were distributed.

Kurnool Firka (Kurnool District): Two sanitary drives were conducted and three magic lantern shows were held. Six spinning demonstrations were conducted. House-sites were acquired and allotted to the Harijans.

Vellakoil Centre (Coimbatore District): Five major road works and 44 well works were in progress. Eight co-operative societies were organized and two were registered during the month. Grama Sanghams were formed

FOOD OFFENCES IN MADRAS PROVINCE

In Madras Province (except Visakhapatnam, Coimbatore and South Arcot) during the fortnight ending 31st July 1949, 622 prosecutions for food offences—violation of foodgrains control orders and rationing orders were launched and disposed of. Of these, two were disposed of in the Nilgiris District, four in Cuddapah District, five in Kurnool District, six each in Chittoor and Ramnad Districts, seven in Anantapur District, 13 each in Nellore and West Godavari Districts, 14 in Bellary District, 23 each in Malabar and Mathurai Districts, 26 in Salem District, 29 in South Kanara District, 34 in Tirunelveli District, 36 in Guntur District, 56 in Tanjore district, 63 in North Arcot District, 83 in Tiruchirappalli district, 99 in Chingleput District and nil in other districts.

A few cases in which heavy punishments were awarded are furnished below :—

The Nilgiris District: Linga Gowder, proprietor, Mysore Modern Flour Mills, Coonoor, was awarded R.I. for two months and a fine of Rs. 200, in default R.I. for two months, for unauthorized acquisition of two bags of rice.

Bellary District: (1) I. V. Malappa, merchant, Bellary was fined Rs. 100, in default R.I. for one month for transporting five bags of cholam and one bag of soja without a permit.

(2) K. Bastayappa was awarded R.I. for three months and a fine of Rs. 300, in default R.I. for one month for transport of groundnut without a permit outside the Province.

Salem District: (1) Ponnuswamy, driver, who was in possession of paddy in wholesale quantities without authorisation was fined Rs. 200 with R.I. for two months in default.

(2) Vadamalai Chetty was fined Rs. 200, in default R.I. for two months, for unauthorised purchase of paddy.

(3) Rajammal, Karimangalam, was fined Rs. 200, in default to suffer R.I. for two months for unauthorised purchase of foodgrains.

Tiruchirappalli District: (1) Ramaswamy Gounder, Chinna Gounder, Nalli Gounder, Ramaswamy Gounder, Kuppanna Gounder, Ramaswamy Moopan and Chinna Goundan, culti-

vators, were each awarded R.I. for six months for illicit transport of foodgrains from Tiruchirappalli to Salem District.

(2) Abdul Kareem Sahib, maligai merchant, was awarded imprisonment till the rising of the Court and a fine of Rs. 500, in default R.I. for six months, for possession of foodgrains for sale in the rationed area without a permit.

(3) Periasami was awarded imprisonment till the rising of the Court and a fine of Rs. 300, in default R.I. for six months, for illicit import of rice from outside into the rationed areas.

Nellore District: (1) K. Venkatappa was fined Rs. 500 for illicit import of foodgrains.

(2) S. Chenchu Subbiah was awarded R.I. for two months and a fine of Rs. 300 for possessing cholam in excess of 25 maunds for sale without a permit.

Guntur District: Koppuravari Nagabushanam and Kotta Cheniah were fined Rs. 200 each, in default R.I. for three months for violating delta upland ban.

West Godavari District: Cheakuri Venkateswara Rao, rice mill owner, was fined Rs. 500 for dealing in controlled foodgrains without a permit. Oblisetti Venkata Narasiah was also fined Rs. 300 for the same offence.

During the same fortnight other punishments such as warning, fine, forfeiture or enhancement of security deposits, cancellation or suspension of wholesale or retail dealerships, procurement authorisation, etc., were also awarded in 90 cases. Of these, one case was disposed in each of Malabar and Chingleput Districts, three in Tirunelveli District, four in Guntur District, eight in the Nilgiris District, nine in South Kanara District, 12 in Tanjore District, 13 in Madras City, 15 in North Arcot District, 24 in Mathurai District and nil in other districts.

Board Of Film Censors

The Government of Madras have appointed the Secretary to Government, Home Department, as an ex-officio member of the Board of Film Censors, Madras.

PROHIBITION Review Of Enforcement And Ameliorative Work

The following is a report on the enforcement of Prohibition during June 1949 and the ameliorative work connected with it.

ENFORCEMENT

Cases.—The total number of cases detected during the month in the 25 districts of the Province was 5,155 as against 5,581 cases detected during the previous month. The total number of cases reported in the 16 districts to which Prohibition was extended in 1946 and 1947 was 3,364 as against 3,904, during the previous month. In the nine new Prohibition districts, the total number of cases reported during the month was 1,791 as against 1,677 in the previous month. There was a slight decrease in the number of cases detected during the month.

Detection at night in Kurnool and Dhone Taluks was handicapped owing to the activities of a gang of dacoits under the leadership of one Nakkalappalli Golla Ramudu who posed themselves as Prohibition staff. These persons were molesting villagers and committing dacoities by pretending that they had come to detect prohibition offences. The leader Golla Ramudu and one of his henchmen have since been shot dead by the police, and the gang has disappeared.

Illicit distillation.—Of the total number of cases reported in the 25 districts, 2,587 cases related to illicit distillation and kindred offences as against 2,791 cases during the previous month. In Salem District 7,755 gallons of wash and about 468 bottles of illicitly distilled arrack were seized. Of these 2,850 gallons of wash contained in 349 unclaimed mud pots were seized in open places and destroyed. In North Arcot District in four cases alone 1,665 gallons of wash were recovered in open places and destroyed. In East Godavari District three organized raids were conducted in notorious black spots, resulting in the detection of 59 cases of illicit distillation crime. In Krishna District 654 pots containing 2,182 gallons of fermented wash, kept concealed in open places, were unearthed and destroyed.

To combat *sonti soru* crime in the Royapuram-Kuppam area of Madras City, the Prohibition staff conducted incessant train checks at stations between Tondiarpet and Ennore with a

view to prevent transport of rice from Ponneri Taluk by the *sonti soru* manufacturers. This resulted in seizure of over 600 measures of rice and the culprits were handed over to the Police. In Saidapet area 20 gallons of wash were seized. Twenty-four cases of illicit distillation were detected during the month in Cholvancheri village of Ponneri Taluk. When the Deputy Prohibition Officer, Villupuram, led a Prohibition party on the night of 29th June to raid a suspected locality, the Prohibition lorry met with a very serious accident which unfortunately resulted in the immediate death of three prohibition guards, besides 12 guards being seriously injured.

Illicit tapping.—In the 25 districts, 168 cases of illicit tapping were reported during the month as against 331 in the previous month. Of these 129 related to tapping for fermented toddy, eight to permitting sweet toddy to ferment and 31 to tapping for sweet toddy without licences. In almost all the districts decrease in figures was noticed under this head due to the termination of the sweet juice season.

Smuggling of liquor.—The total number of cases of smuggling of liquor reported during the month was 66 as against 56 in the previous month. In one of the cases detected in Krishna District six bottles of brandy concealed in a trunk were detected at the V. Jayavada Railway Station. Sixteen cases of smuggling of liquor from French territory were reported in South Arcot District involving two gallons 22 drams of French arrack, 46 quart bottles and six pint bottles of brandy and one pint bottle of gin. A case of smuggling of 12 bottles of Colombo arrack was reported in Rameshwaram. The liquor was smuggled by sea in a boat by seven persons.

Intoxicating drugs.—A total of 206 cases relating to intoxicating drugs were reported in all the 25 districts as against 153 cases reported during the previous month. Of these 194 cases related to possession of drugs.

AMELIORATION

Provision of employment to ex-tappers.—During the month 17 jaggery manufacturing societies were organized in the districts where tapping of sweet palm juice was permitted and 155,088

maunds of jaggery, valued at Rs. 6.7 lakhs were produced by the jaggery manufacturing societies during the month. Three milk supply societies were organized in East Godavari District, two societies in South Arcot District and one society each in the Chittoor and Coimbatore Districts. The Government sanctioned a subsidy of Rs. 100 per mensem for a period of six months to the Sembiam Milk Supply Society in Madras City.

Two Land Colonization Societies were organized at Avarampatti and Seruvaduthi villages in Tanjore District for settling ex-tappers and Harijans. A Field Labourers' Co-operative Society at Utukur in Krishna District was organized and registered for the Gowdas of the place. The Government sanctioned a subsidy of Rs. 100 per mensem for a period of one year to the Cottage Industries Society at Melshanankuppam in North Arcot District.

Co-operative Societies.—Several co-operative societies were also organized for the benefit of the ex-addicts and members of the general public as well as ex-tappers. The most important of them were 70 rural credit societies, seven milk supply societies, one Labour Contract Society, three House-site Societies, one society for serewpine-mat weavers, a Fishermen's Co-operative Society, one Irrigation and Agricultural Improvement Society, five Egg Marketing Societies and one Cottage Industry Society for basket makers. The Government have also sanctioned a scheme for the formation of a Cattle Breeding Society at Odugathur in North Arcot District and sanctioned a non-recurring subsidy of Rs. 2,500 and a recurring subsidy of Rs. 2,248 for a period of three years.

Gramasanghams and Rural Credit Societies.—During the month 40 Gramasanghams were formed in various districts of the Province bringing the total to 12,740. Of the Gramasanghams so far organized 3,834 Sanghams were reported to be active providing counter-attractions to drink, attending to public health activities, sanitation, village communications, education, agricultural improvements, women's welfare, etc. In Kurnool District the Hon'ble Minister for Prohibition opened a reading room which was constructed and donated for the public use by Sri Bugga Reddy at Bethamcherla. The Hon'ble Minister for Finance laid the foundation stone for a school building proposed to be constructed by the Sydapuram Gramasangham in Nellore District.

SERVICE HOME FOR WOMEN

Vocational Training For Destitute Females On Self-sufficiency Basis

The Service Home of the Department of Women's Welfare, Government of Madras, is intended to help such women, who because of their unfortunate circumstances, require State aid to enable them to obtain general education and special vocational training in order to become decent citizens earning their own livelihood.

The Home and the Training Institute are at present temporarily located in 'Primrose' and 'Locksley House', Main Road, Rayapuram, Madras, less than a furlong north of the tram terminus.

Admission.—Admissions are made in July. Seats are very much limited, being only 50 a year. The total strength of the Home is 150, besides the children's section.

Selection will be made only after careful investigation by the field workers of the Department of Women's Welfare, who are also investigation officers in each area for this purpose, or by the Police and Revenue Officers where there are no field workers. Preference will, therefore, be given to such applications whose cases can be thoroughly investigated by the field workers of the Department themselves, as these are also the officers who must help them after the candidates return on the completion of their training in the Home.

Within the Home it is just one family and there are no differences whatsoever. There is no such thing as caste, helplessness and destitution being the only criterion for admission.

Only one member in a family will be taken so that the available seats can be distributed fairly. At the time of admission, candidates must have completed 18 years of age. Those above 30 years will not be eligible for admission.

Applications must be in the prescribed form which are available with the Superintendent, Service Home, Locksley House, No. 55, Main Road, Rayapuram and in the office of the Women's Welfare Officer, Government House, Mount Road, Madras. Poverty certificates and birth certificate must be enclosed without fail.

Applications should reach the Superintendent, or the Women's Welfare Officer before 30th April and selection will be in accordance to the panel prepared as a result of the investigation by field officers of the Department of Women's Welfare. Preference will be given to candidates who have studied up to I Form or 5th class. The class certificate or a certificate from the headmistress of the school mentioning the class and year of study by the applicant, must accompany the application.

As the Home is intended to give relief mainly to destitute widows and wives deserted by their husbands for no fault of their own and having no other help, only such applicants will get the first preference, and if, after this, seats are available, cases of other destitute orphans and deserving women will be considered.

No children belonging to such selected candidates will be taken in the Home if they are above five years.

Instruction.—Courses of study are for three years. Instruction will be in general and vocational subjects and as follows:

1. *General.*—Three R's instruction in mother-tongue, science and social subjects up to III Form; Hindi, first aid and home nursing, spinning, cutting, and sewing, simple handicrafts as side hobbies, gardening.

2. *Special.*—Special instruction in one of the following:

- (1) Tailoring, spinning and weaving.
- (2) House-keeping.
- (3) Balasevikas (with training in pre-basic education).
- (4) Midwives.
- (5) Teachers.
- (6) Women's Welfare Organisers.

Certificates approved by Government will be given on the completion of their stay in the Home and in the subject specialised.

Selection for special training will be according to special aptitude of such candidates who will be observed for this purpose in the course of the first year.

Training in special subjects will be for two years and will commence in the second year of their stay. Training for midwives will be in consultation with the Lady Doctor of the Home. Only a few will be selected for training in midwifery, teaching and Welfare Organisers. The majority will be selected for tailoring, balasevikas and house-keeping.

Arrangements are being made to send candidates for E.S.L.C. Public Examination and for group certificate examination in tailoring.

3. *Community life.*—An important part of the training is the community work. Turn duties will be assigned to the group for all work within the Institution, i.e., cooking, serving, washing, drawing water, saphai, stores, accounting, games, in charge of sick room, etc. The home is run on self-sufficiency basis of Gandhian ideology: the members themselves will be taught to manage, organise and plan the work of the Home as a whole through the general sabha and chosen leaders. No one is exempted and every one is expected to cheerfully and loyally take part in community work.

4. *Cultural.*—Attention is paid to art, cultural and physical development besides providing facilities for recreation. Festivals are celebrated and excursions arranged: team games and entertainments are conducted. A radio is supplied.

Probation.—Every candidate will be on probation for a period of two months from the date of admission. If during this period, her conduct and behaviour are unsatisfactory, she will be sent away. The candidates will be medically examined, and on no condition will candidates with contagious diseases be taken in the Home.

After training.—No work is guaranteed but every effort will be made by the field staff of the Department of Women's Welfare to secure them work suited to their training. The care in the Home will be followed up by the field staff.

Stipend.—Each student will be given a stipend to meet boarding and lodging charges, purchase of books, clothes, etc.

Balvadi.—A Balvadi—children's section—is attached. No outside children are taken: only these whose mothers are admitted in the Home and who cannot otherwise make arrangements are taken into the Home. These must be below five years of age. Pre-basic instruction is imparted to the children. This will also be the practising section for those students who take up Balasevikas as their vocational training.

Vacation.—There is no vacation.

Rules of the Service Home and Training Institution.—These must be strictly adhered to in the interests of the discipline, tone and community life of the Institutions:

1. Each selected candidate will bring with her the following articles without fail:—

(1) Dress, (2) Bedding, (3) Mirror and comb, (4) Plate, (5) Tumbler, (6) Chembu and (7) Bucket.

(Continued in column 2)

The Executive seeks to enforce the law and the Judiciary interprets the law. Let us not therefore view this reform in terms of conflicts and the solving of such conflicts. The Executive under a responsible Government is as much interested in maintaining law as the Judiciary is interested in the preservation of order. There could be no two opinions on the safeguarding of the civil liberties of the people in a democracy. But action taken by a popular Government is sometimes sought to be condemned in the name of civil liberty. This attitude arises on account of an over-emphasis on the liberties of individuals even against the general interest of the people.

Political freedom cannot mean license for the individual. The interests of the State should not be permitted to be prejudiced for the sake of individual liberties and interests. No democracy can recognise the liberty of an individual to injure others. Nay, the free individual will not even be permitted by the free State to injure himself. Those who seek to criticise the Government in the name of civil liberty should realize this limitation. And both the Executive and the Judiciary have to exercise their respective functions with this point of view.

SRI M. BAKTHAVATSALAM,
Minister for Public Works.

CENTRES OF CULTURE FOR WOMEN

It is a matter for gratification that there are several Women's Welfare branches scattered all over the Presidency, both in urban and rural areas. And the opening of several more branches is in contemplation; and I am sure that the popular response to these institutions would give an incentive to the workers to work more intensively. These Women's Welfare Centres are really centres of culture where women move and mix up freely without distinction of caste, colour and creed.

The differences among them based on the so-called social inequalities are bound to disappear. The aim of this organization being to work for the women's cultural, social, civic and economic welfare, these Welfare Centres are engaged in the spread of social and adult education, cottage industries, etc. And instructions are also given on nutrition, dietetics, home-craft, cooking, etc., i.e., every subject the knowledge of which would make the women useful citizens of the State.

P. S. KUMARASWAMY RAJA,
Premier of Madras

Each candidate must have these articles and they should not, under any circumstance, be exchanged or used by others.

2. Each candidate must have a strong trunk with a safe lock. There shall be no occurrence as a thing being 'lost'. Every one must be careful with their own things and that of others as well.

3. The candidates will not be permitted to go out under any circumstance.

4. They should not correspond with outsiders except with relations whose names and addresses are given to the Superintendent beforehand at the time of admission. They will be permitted to write once a fortnight only.

5. They are not permitted to have any visitors except on Sundays between 3 and 6 p.m. Those who have their relations in the City will be allowed to see them only once a fortnight, i.e., on Sundays between 3 and 6 p.m. Full name with address and relationship of

the persons must be given at the time of admission and these alone will be permitted to visit the candidates.

Diet.—Food is purely vegetarian and simple; special dishes are allowed on all important festival days which will be celebrated. No coffee is permitted. Each member is given 6 oz. milk daily in the morning together with poori, chappathi or uppuma.

Staff.—The Superintendent is in charge of the Home and Training Institution and has an L.T. Assistant, two Secondary Grade Teachers, Sewing Mistress, Spinning and Weaving Instructor. A lady doctor is attached to the Home. With the exception of the Specialists, the staff are residential and give personal attention to each student. Every student is therefore expected to co-operate with them and help them by obeying the rules of the Institution with a view to promote fellowship and community life in the Institution itself during their stay and to become useful citizens inspired by service to the State and love for neighbours after they leave the Home.

Madras Information

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"WE SEEK TO SERVE AND NOT TO COMPETE"

November 1, 1949

Concerted Efforts To Solve Food Problem

The two-day meeting of the Provincial Food Advisory Committee which commenced on 13th October 1949 at the Madras Secretariat, concluded by the evening of 14th October. Out of the 52 official and non-official members of the Committee, 41 attended. The members presented a number of suggestions for implementing the Madras Government's scheme to intensify food production and improve food procurement. The Government promised to give careful consideration to the various suggestions put forward.

Sri P. S. Kumaraswamy Raja, Premier of Madras, who presided, gave the Committee the benefit of his valuable personal experiences as a cultivator. His lively remarks proved very helpful in the discussion of detail.

Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Minister for Public Works, Sri A. B. Shetty, Minister for Agriculture, and Sri H. Sitarama Reddi, Minister for Land Revenue, participated in the discussions.

The officials including the Secretary to Government, Food and Agriculture Department, the Commissioner of Civil Supplies and Food Production, the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, the Director of Agriculture, the Chief Engineer for Irrigation and the Chief Engineer for Electricity took part in the deliberations and supplied necessary information. The non-officials present included Sri S. V. Ramamurthy, Dr. V. K. John and Janab Mohamed Ismail.

The discussion was held in an atmosphere of co-operation and goodwill and it centred round many subjects like better methods of procuring food-grains and the advisability of introducing rationing in surplus areas and improved methods of cultivation, etc. The schemes outlined in the Note placed before the members by the Food Secretary, was generally described as being comprehensive and valuable, and the members supplemented the note with useful suggestions.

The question of replacing the intensive procurement system by the levy method was discussed at length, and in this connexion certain alternatives like partial payment of taxes in kind were expressed. Mechanical cultivation, improvement of irrigational facilities, reclamation of

waste land, supply of improved varieties of manures and seeds and utilization of subsidiary foods, like tapioca, banana, etc., loomed large in the discussions. It was disclosed that a sum of rupees one crore was allotted by the Government for improving the irrigational facilities. As regards the supply of iron and steel implements for agriculturists, it was revealed that an additional quota of nearly 3,500 tons was allotted by the Government of India for use as cart-tyres.

Proposals relating to the constitution of Taluk or District Committees, after the British model consisting of technical experts to advise the ryots in improved methods of cultivation were put forward. Peculiar conditions prevailing in certain regions were explained by some members, who also gave their views to rectify the defects now noticed. All the suggestions put forth by the members were duly recorded and the Premier assured the meeting that Government would give careful consideration to the views expressed by the members of the Committee.

During the course of the two days' session, the Provincial Food Advisory Committee was able to secure free exchange of suggestions and ideas, constructive and helpful, between the official and non-official members, all directed toward the one aim of making the Province attain self-sufficiency in food production.

In winding up the proceedings, the Premier thanked the members for their co-operation and suggested that the Committee might meet once in a quarter.

COVER PAGE

Our cover page gives the picture of an Adult Literacy class in a rural part in the Province. Abolition of illiteracy is one of the major problems facing the Government. The Women's Welfare Department and the Firka Development Department are making a combined assault on the problem.

Recruitment Drive For The Territorial Army

Premier's Stirring Appeal

" . . . the very essential thing that is necessary for preserving the peace and prosperity of the people, unimpaired by external aggression or by internal disorders is the Military strength of the nation."

TEXT OF THE ADDRESS

Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is a unique pleasure and proud privilege for me to be associated with the function this evening; and I offer my grateful thanks to the organizers of this function for their kind invitation to me for the opportunity they have given me to participate in this function. It is not only with feelings of pleasure but also with a sense of duty that I accepted the invitation for this function. Because as one representing the Government of this Province, I am in duty bound to take part in this function. Not only for me and those connected with the Government of the day, but also for every free citizen of this land, this function is one of great national importance, in which all are bound to participate with a sense of national pride and a feeling befitting a free and independent nation. We have assembled here to celebrate, so to say, the glorious and meritorious achievement of our military and armed forces in the hour of trial, and to inaugurate a scheme aiming at strengthening our national army in all possible ways and means. Our countrymen should respond to the scheme of recruitment to the territorial armed forces, with readiness and with feelings of patriotism and service to our country.

The very primary thing required of a nation for retaining its freedom and independence, is its own inherent strength which is measured in terms of its military equipment. In any state, law and order must be maintained. Peace and tranquillity must prevail, enabling the civil administration of the State to function. The State is to be protected from external aggression. It must equally be protected from internal disorders. The normal functions of the State can be discharged most benevolently and to the good of the people, only in an atmosphere of peace and security. That atmosphere of peace and security and also protection from any foreign invasion can be secured only by armed forces of the country. Therefore, the very essential thing that is necessary for preserving the peace

and prosperity of the people, unimpaired by external aggression or by internal disorders, is the military strength of the nation.

Past History

India was till two years ago, a country subject to British Suzerainty. And our country was protected by British military strength from external aggression. In times of war the responsibility of securing protection to India, was that of Britain and was not left with the people of this country. The British had to protect India in order to safeguard their own vested interests in our country and to preserve their imperialism. And we, as subject nation, did not worry much about the defence. Because, for us, the success in the wars in the past only meant retention and strengthening of foreign rule over us; and likewise any defeat to India in those wars, would mean the substitution of another foreign rule in the place of the British. The absence of responsibility in Indians in securing safety and protection for India against foreign invasion, was due to the fact that there was no right vested in Indians themselves in the governance of their country. When there was no right vesting in us, naturally there was no duty or responsibility cast on us. And as stated already, in the past set-up any effort on the part of the Indians to strengthen the military, only meant co-ordination for strengthening the British Imperialism. We can easily recollect many phases in our freedom-struggle, when we even refused to co-operate with the efforts of British to strengthen the military in India.

The Position has Changed

But now the position is changed. Our outlook of the problem of the defence of our country is entirely different. The advent of freedom and independence of India, which has brought to us not only the right to rule our country ourselves and be masters in our own soil, but has also brought in its wake a tremendous responsibility on us.

Our new acquisition is an invaluable right to rule ourselves without any assistance from outside. Similarly the new responsibility that has arisen in us is the enormous responsibility to defend ourselves against aggression and disruptive forces, both external as well as internal, without depending on the help or assistance from outside; and it will be a shameful thing for us, an independent nation as we are today, to depend upon or even to expect assistance from any external sources for the preservation of our hard-earned freedom. If, however, events happen, creating a need for us to rely on foreign help for the preservation of our freedom, that day may be taken as a day of doom of our independent existence.

Our military strength must be enhanced, commensurate with the great responsibility that we have assumed on our attainment of freedom. We are not wanting in man-power or in talents for building up a strong army for protecting ourselves. Both in quantity and quality we can maintain a large and efficient army, to give us safety and security against any foreign aggression. Numerically we are one of the top-ranking people, and we can easily build up a large army. In military prowess and skill, our armed forces have already established a record, which we can rightly boast of. In the recent world-war, the part played by our Indian forces was remarkable. They could easily be ranked as the best fighters, whose indomitable will and courage in the theatres of war stood second to none. Our military has also established a tradition which is our national pride.

In the days of trouble and turmoil which followed the partition of India and which made the people face untold suffering and misery of the worst type involved in the transference of population in lakhs and lakhs from one part of the country to another, our armed forces behaved excellently well and remained true to the high tradition worthy of our country. Again it

Kashmir, which even today is the theatre of military operations, our forces have achieved a brilliant record by cheerfully undergoing the trial of their physical and moral strength. There cannot be least doubt that in future also their achievement there will remain with undiminished brilliance.

The World Dense with War Clouds

The world, though emerged from the Great War recently is unfortunately getting fast into an atmosphere, dense with war clouds. The conflict of ideologies and the run for power and for world domination are already causing a great alarm in the minds of peace-loving people. But in the present set-up of the world, the countries and nations are so inter-linked by various causes and factors that any rupture in the relationship between any two individual countries will be sufficient to ignite the conflict into a major flare-up, resulting in a war affecting the entire world. And in such a world conflict, no individual country could remain unaffected by the evil effects of war. The events in the past have proved that in the mad race for power, the virtue of international morality and convention to respect the nationals, was the very thing that was sacrificed by the belligerents of war. Weaker nations who were to be protected by stronger nations were not spared. And they are the first objects of attack by the stronger nations to satisfy their own ambitions of conquest and territorial acquisitions. The recent world wars have given us instances showing how the weaker and smaller nations were the first objects of attack by the aggressors, who ran amuck with thirst for acquisition of fresh territories. The events of the world wars have disclosed to us how dangerous and suicidal it will be for us to pursue a policy of indifference to the world events and developments. India cannot rest with a sense of safety or security entertaining a fond hope that she being an infant independent nation would be spared as an act of compunction and sympathy by the aggressors starting the world wars. We can save and preserve ourselves only if we are strong. If we are weak we would be carried away in the whirlpool of world wars. From time to time our leaders make no secret of the fact that our country's policy is not one of acquisition of new territories or people outside our territorial limits. All the same, we should be strong militarily, for the sake of self-defence and self-preservation. Even to maintain our position of neutrality and to guard ourselves against



being dragged into the world conflict, we should be militarily strong. And our military forces should be maintained in a state of efficiency and perfection. We want to be a settled and peace-loving people, engaged in the world for the betterment of our neglected masses. We have no designs of aggression or acquisition of any country outside our own. But any external aggression designed to conquer us or interfere with our solidarity, will not be tolerated by us. Should any invasion or aggression from outside happen, we should resist it with all might and strength at our command. So we want a large and strong army, purely as an invulnerable measure of self-defence.

A Large Standing Army, No Country Can Afford

But at the same time it is to be realized that no country can afford to have a large standing army for the defence of the country against all possible external aggression. To go on expanding the regular army or even to maintain it in sufficient strength to meet all eventualities, will be very costly, which the Government's finances may not admit. And it is also uneconomic, as it ties up the valuable man-power of a nation which otherwise would be employed in a more productive capacity. Further, it may not be possible for everyone to adopt as a permanent career the professional life of a soldier. But it will always be possible for every able-bodied person to join the territorial army, as he can do so without detriment to his other

work. The territorial army gives him only a part-time military career. For every country it is essential to have a reserve and trained and disciplined man-power to enable a rapid expansion of the armed forces in the event of an emergency. The territorial army which India has decided to raise, is intended to create a reasonably large reserve force, the efficiency of which will greatly strengthen the defence position of our country.

Territorial Army—A Second Line of Defence

The object of the territorial army is to form a second line of defence to the Regular Indian Army in the event of a national emergency. That is, the territorial army is to function as additional units to reinforce the regular army immediately if emergency arises. Therefore it will be a great supplementary force to the regular army. Both in war and in an emergency the territorial army would greatly relieve the regular army of its internal security commitments. In times of war when the regular army is engaged in resisting the enemy even outside our territorial limits, if need be, the territorial army can maintain the internal peace and order. Furthermore it can also engage itself in discharging many defence functions. It could take up the world in the anti-air craft and coastal defence of our country and also supply technical units to assist the regular army in war. The territorial army gives the youth of the country an opportunity of receiving part-time military training, so that in emergency they would be capable of bearing arms for the defence of our country. When a man's home is attacked by an outsider, his wife and children and parents being exposed to peril, does he not instinctively rush into action in defence of his dear souls, even at the risk of his own life? His dear ones, hearth and home, are more valuable to him than his own life. Likewise, when our country which is the home of our entire nation is subject to any external aggression, every one of our able-bodied men, particularly the flower of Indian youth, should rush to defend and save our country. But, however large the available man-power may be, it may not be utilized to the maximum advantage, if it had not been trained in military operations and to discipline. The territorial army, however, gives such a training and discipline to the young men. It affords opportunities to men with different technical attainments, like doctors,

(Continued on page 5)

WELFARE STATE

State trying to be Father and Mother to all the
People instead of being just a Magistrate
or a Tax Gatherer

Blood like water is good and healthy if moving; if it stagnates
it is a source of trouble

Governor-General's Impassioned Plea for National Savings

Now, the Welfare State may be good or bad but *welfare* is essential and there is no doubt we must work for it if we deserved the independence we have achieved.

National Income Has Been Redistributed

Some things have happened which perhaps had better be set out broadly. No one will deny that the standard of life of the masses of our people was low and required to be raised. And whatever else may be necessary for this—education and all that—the income of the toilers had to be raised as a first step and a step necessary to inspire all else. This has been done. The national income has come to be redistributed more favourably to the workers and farmers. As a result of a series of measures, a great part of what used to go into the coffers of owners, employers, landlords, etc., has now been taken down to the basement and distributed in larger wages and earnings among the workers and farmers.

The Tasks Ahead

Now, there is a great deal more to be done by the State, and for this the State requires to be kept not only going but made strong for fresh effort. The annual expenditure for administration and preservation of law and order, for the maintenance of all the public institutions necessary for normal national life and for the security of the country against internal disorders and crimes and external dangers—all this in a large country with a numerous and not too homogeneous a population—makes a good big sum. It costs a poor nation as much as it costs a rich people to maintain an efficient army or an efficient set of hospitals or a good road and rail system. Some one must



pay for all this. The rich used to pay when they were happy. Now *we*—may I use the first person plural, it comes more natural?—now *we* have to pay for it. Those who share the bulk of the national income must necessarily bear the burden of State finance. Let this not frighten anyone. Just as we got each only a little extra though the total redistributed was much, we can get a lot together by paying a little each, for we are so many and we are interested in the maintenance of ordered Government.

Again, it is not enough to carry on just as we were doing before. We have to develop our resources a great deal. We have to build new dams, new power-houses, new steel works and expand other basic industries. And for these we require what is called capital, i.e., we should put down money for initial expenditure which will yield income and serve to make life happier for future generations.

Now, about the ways and means for these plans of development, the annual recurring revenues of a State can never cope with such capital expenditure. One generation cannot pay taxes enough for the execution of large schemes benefiting future generations.

Future Welfare Must Be Built On Solid Foundations

Future welfare must be built up on solid foundations. We must all pay each a little, and as we are so many, we can get together quite a lot of money that way. If a rich trader's business is taken over by the consumers and a co-op is formed, the consumers must each pay a little to replenish the stock and expand the business, and make the co-op a flourishing concern. So, if the State must be a Welfare State and also be a prosperous and growing State, it is necessary now that the poor must make it their business to put money into the National Savings Certificates. To hold National Savings Certificates must be looked upon with pride as a kind of national decoration. It is a gallant act to put a part of your money, though you are poor, in the hands of the State. Your National Savings Certificate is therefore as good as a decoration for gallantry. The State is your own and your little sum of money is safe there for your children. The State pays a handsome interest on these Certificates, higher than what the old Government loans carried. Hundred rupees becomes hundred and fifty rupees if you leave it there till your baby grows to the age of twelve. Interest or not, must we not enable our Government to develop the country? They cannot do it unless they make bridges, build dams and reservoirs and power-houses, and

these require preliminary expenditure which must be met from National Savings.

An Appeal

Farmers and wage-earners! The Sahukars have gone under. Rise to the occasion realising your new status. You are the new clientele of the Reserve Bank of Free India. I have talked about money matters. Money is the token of co-operation if it flows freely in good channels. Money freely flowing will bring about our triumph over the difficulties we face in our march to welfare. Ravana had secured a boon of invincibility as against all the Gods and all the big monsters of the world, but God took the shape of humble man who had been forgotten by Ravana. God came down as man and went through all the incidents of human life—jealousy, exile, misfortune, trials and griefs. Yet man triumphed over Ravana in the end. That is Vijaya Dasami that people all over our motherland celebrate to-day. May you all have good luck and honour.

JAI HIND.

Royalaseema Development Board

The Government have directed that the Royalaseema Development Board be reconstituted with the following members:—

(1) The Hon'ble Minister-in-charge of Royalaseema Development—Chairman; (2) five members of either House of the Legislature, one from each of the five districts; (3) five members of the public, one from each district; (4) not more than five members of the public of the Province, from among those, who are actively interested in the development of Royalaseema districts; (5) The Superintending Engineer, Anantapur Circle; (6) The Registrar of Co-operative Societies; (7) The Director of Agriculture; (8) The Director of Industries and Commerce and (9) The Development Commissioner (Secretary).

[October 11]

Two District Boards in Visakhapatnam

The Government of Madras have directed that the existing local fund district of Visakhapatnam should be divided into North Visakhapatnam and South Visakhapatnam local fund districts with effect from October 1, 1949.

ADMISSION TO MILITARY COLLEGE

In connection with the admission of candidates to the Prince of Wales Royal Indian Military College, Dehra Dun, who desire subsequently to enter a cadet College, with a view to obtaining commissions in the Indian Land Forces, the Royal Indian Air Force or the Royal Indian Navy, full particulars regarding the aim and scope of the course of training, rules for admission to the College, fees, etc., will be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* on the 13th and 27th September and 11th and 25th October 1949.

Copies of the "Regulations for the Prince of Wales Royal Indian Military College, Dehra Dun," the "Regulations respecting admission to the Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun," the "Regulations respecting entry to the Royal Indian Air Force" and the "Regulations respecting recruitment, training, rules of pay, etc., of Commissioned Officers of the Royal Indian Navy," can be obtained from the Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi, on payment.

All applications should be submitted in the prescribed form in duplicate to the Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Madras, Madras Governor's Camp, not later than the 15th November 1949. Applications received after that date will not be considered.

(Continued from page 3)

electrical and mechanical engineers, men in postal and railway services, etc., to serve in the territorial army and discharge their respective functions in defence of our country. It affords opportunities to non-technicians also, as they can serve as soldiers. Thus the territorial army will be drawn from all classes of people.

Appeal for Response

I have no doubt that the people of this Province will welcome this scheme of recruitment to the territorial army and that there will be a ready response by them in joining the force in large numbers. The people of Madras will not lag behind in their patriotic response to the call of the nation. The Madras Regiments in the Indian Army have achieved a brilliant record and also a great name for their gallantry. It is a matter of special pride for us that Madras Units are playing their part heroically and courageously in the Kashmir theatre, in a manner worthy of their military traditions. Their courageous action, enduring cheerfully the biting cold in snow clad mountains in Kashmir, and their determination to defend that land in redemption of India's sacred pledges to it, are something marvellous. The Madras Force are also renowned for their high talents and efficiency in war-technique. In the modern mechanized warfare, where it is the brain and talents of the

soldier that count more than his muscle strength, our Madras soldiers have established a record of which we are all proud.

I appeal to the people of this Province to awake to the call of our country and make huge response to it by joining the territorial army in large numbers and thus make Madras lead the country in this respect, in the same way as it leads in many other measures of reform and reconstruction.

While thanking the organizers of this function once again for the privilege given to me this evening, I now discharge the pleasant function of inaugurating the Territorial Army.

Import Of Vegetable Seeds

The Government of India have recently noticed certain advertisements issued by some of the seed firms in India offering imported vegetable seeds for sale. These advertisements are misleading. Under the existing orders of the Government of India import of vegetable seeds, other than late cauliflower seeds, for commercial purposes is strictly prohibited. The Government of India state that no seed merchant has been given permit to import such seeds. The public, therefore, should be on guard against such advertisements. Seed merchants are also warned against advertisements of imported seeds which are not genuine.

WHY THE COMMUNIST PARTY WAS BANNED

A Black Record of Murder, Arson, etc.—Anti-national Activities —A Reign of Terror

Government's Imperative Duty to Maintain Law and Order

"The Government of Madras are confident that in this crusade against lawlessness, anarchy and chaos and in their efforts to preserve and consolidate peace and order in the country they have the solid support of the people behind them" observed Sri K. Ramunni Menon, I.C.S., Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, broadcasting from the A.I.R., Madras, recently.

TEXT OF THE BROADCAST

One of the necessary corollaries of good Government is the maintenance of law and order in the country, so that the people can attend to their normal duties without any fear of riots or personal attack. Every good citizen wants peace in the land, and it is the popular will that strengthens the hands of Government in preserving law and order. Only anti-social and subversive elements thrive on turmoil and turbulence. With the dawn of freedom, the responsibilities of Government have increased manifold and certain lawless elements have tried to take advantage of the critical times to create as much trouble as possible.

It is in this context that the recent action of the Madras Government in banning the Communist Party in the Province must be viewed. No Government can afford to ignore or yield to the coercive tactics or terrorist activities of anti-social and subversive elements whose avowed aim is to upset the administration and paralyse the various organs of the State.

A Black Record of Murder, Torture, Arson, Pillage, Loot

The Government of Madras were forced to take such drastic action because the Communist tactics violated a basic tenet of the democratic way of life—that all political activities be carried on by law-abiding, constitutional means. A black record of murder, torture, arson, pillage, loot catalogued in every district over many months, bears grim testimony to the fanatic faith of these elements that out



of chaos and anarchy, systematically engineered by them, they can emerge triumphant in power. If they really had the support of the masses, there would be no need for creating conditions of unrest to upset the existing administration; but they realise only too well that their future lies not in parliamentary opposition or through democratic means, but in intimidation and violence.

The Indian Communists are Anti-National

Fundamentally, the Indian Communists are anti-national, disowning all allegiance to their mother country. And this lack of nationalism is not replaced by an international outlook

either, based on the inter-dependence of nations.

The word "Communism" is cognate with "Community," but these elements have little thought for the needs of their fellowmen. Their fanatic faith impels them to pursue their own sinister paths of intrigue and terror, and the welfare even of the people they purport to represent—workers and peasants—suffers as they urge them on to meaningless and ill-advised strikes, agitation and movements. Neither the public nor the demonstrators benefit when essential services like Transport, Railways, Conservancy, Health, Education, Post and Telegraphs are suspended, or production of cloth, machines and manufacture of goods are stopped or cultivation and procurement of food grains hindered. These subversive elements work against public interest, and are the bitter enemies of the community.

Finally, they hardly constitute a party. In the hierarchy of their organization, the rank and file serve only the fiat of a caucus that reigns supreme. The few individuals at the top, therefore, are free to inflict their dictates on their followers.

The Communists in Madras and elsewhere refuse to accept the democratic principles, merely because they fail to impress the electorate either by their policies or records of public service. In Madras Province, Communists were given every opportunity to contest all the elections held: local boards, municipal, provincial legislatures, Central legislature. If they

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really represented the masses, if they sincerely had the good of the general populace in mind, the Communist Party would have swept the polls and today would have been at the helm of State affairs.

The cold fact that they form a negligible factor in district or provincial parliamentary politics indicates the utter lack of faith, the people have either in the Communist Party or its members. But apparently the Communists care little for the verdict of the people: though thwarted by their crushing defeats the Communists now seek to mend their frustration by the time-dishonoured tactics of opportunity through anarchy.

The conflict between the Government and the Communist Party had never been on the ideological plane. This is a significant feature which must not be overlooked. The Madras Government have banned the Communist Party not because its political faith is at variance with that of the Government, but because its murderous activities frighten the people. No Government worth the name can tolerate violent disorders, death and lawlessness in its domain, nor view with equanimity the existence of an organization pledged to promote such crimes merely to serve its own selfish ends. Yet the recent history of our Province records incident after incident of armed Communists attacking villages, torturing the villagers and village headmen, looting and plundering and setting fire to houses.

A Grim Catalogue of Atrocities

The list of atrocities perpetrated by such subversive elements makes gruesome reading. In March 1948, at Velivolu in Krishna District, Communists incited their followers to vengeance, and the Village Munsif of Kattur was done to death. In May 1948, Communists attacked the State Congress Camp at Yelamarri in Krishna and killed two persons. In November 1948, at Takkilapadu, Krishna District, Communists speared a Congressman to death. In December 1948, Communists raided the border village of Madhavaram, shot dead one Home Guard, stoned another to death. The supervisor at Mutyal Estate, Krishna District, was killed by Communists. Two days later a resident of Narasimhalegudem, a border village, was shot dead. In June 1939, Communists of Venturi, a village in East Godavari, hacked a local landlord to death. In Achanka Vamavaram, West Godavari,

one person was beaten to death. Similar cases of murder are reported from Mallavaram, Konijerla in Velivolu in Krishna District, Devajugudem, and in Edida, East Godavari, over the past few months. Further south, in Coimbatore, some Communists threw an acid bulb at the manager of a mill causing serious injuries to him. The recent disastrous fire in the Madukkarai Cement Works is attributed to the Communists of the locality. In Tanjavor District several instances, where Communists set fire to hay-ricks, looted property, etc., have been reported.

The unruly elements frequently launch attacks on police parties, obstructing the forces of law and order. Many policemen have suffered grievous injuries in their encounters with such mobs. Armed robberies are a normal feature in the activities of these anti-social elements; they hold up supply parties or enter private house and decamp with cash and jewellery. Arson is also common with them, and cattle-sheds, hay-ricks, groundnut heaps have been set on fire. Many incidents of loot and arson have been reported from the districts. Again, desperate attempts of sabotage in railways have also been recorded.

It is very gratifying to note that the public have not only expressed their open disapproval and disgust at such crude, violent tactics, but have also co-operated a lot with the authorities to bring the desperadoes to book.

Public Resentment Against Communists

Recent instances depict clearly public resentment at the action of the anti-social elements; they show how the people have organized themselves for self-protection against gang raids, and how they have co-operated with the police to round up mischief-makers. In many cases villagers apprehended law-breakers and handed them over to the Police.

Law and order are the twin pillars on which rests a stable administration. Any move to upset them should be construed as open rebellion, not political manoeuvre. All-out efforts are required to crush such attempts at armed threats and acts of violence, designed to strike terror into the hearts of the innocent masses. The ban on the Communist Party, was, therefore, none too soon in the Governments task of preserving law and order. This is a point which should be particularly studied by that section of the public interested in civil liberties.

MADRAS INFORMATION

While admittedly it devolves on Government to provide adequate protection for the public and also launch prosecutions against accused persons in cases of murders and atrocities, the Government also have to consider and decide on one issue: "Would civil liberties constitute freedom to kill, loot, burn and torture?"

It will, therefore, be appreciated that had not this ban on the Communist Party been placed, the Government would have imperilled the personal safety of thousands of innocent people by the menacing depredations of an organized, ruthless, microscopic minority free to wreck personal and political vengeance against the background of ancient feuds and grudges. Unless strong, stern, immediate action is taken now, such constant breaches of the peace will lead to the complete break-down of law and order and thereby bring about the collapse of the Government and Society.

Pandit Nehru observed recently: "The Communist Party of India does not want communism in India. They have adopted a degrading policy which no country or individual can accept. If it is proper communism I would not object to it, but their communism has nothing to do with India or the Indian people. Their objective is to have a weak India. According to their own arguments they aim at chaos, increasing unemployment and want, which will bring in complete misery for a generation or so. Through their present methods only large-scale famine and frustration can come and this break-down, they hope, will lead people to a desperate act of revolution." This is Pandit Nehru's scathing criticism of Indian Communists.

The action of the Madras Government in banning the Communist Party may, therefore, be likened to police action against a crimewave, and on no account an attack upon the politics of the Party.

Communists' Havoc in Different Spheres

These anti-social forces seek to make themselves felt in three spheres—in particular, College students, industrial workers and agricultural ryots. It is easy to see why their pseudo-revolutionary tenets should have a kind of attraction for some sections of the student population. The young mind adopts an idealist approach, and it chafes at the workaday restrictions that apparently stifle the birth of a 'brave new world.' The student tends to believe that only a radical change

can alter conditions and so welcomes a revolutionary rather than an evolutionary faith. Finally, the student is at an age when cloak-and-dagger melodrama, secret cells, underground activities, and shadow pursuits have a thrilling romantic attraction. Fortunately, few students are converted to that degree of fanaticism that these elements want in their followers.

The Trade Union movement has had an uneven development in India, and hence many unions of capable workers are led astray. With their stress on strikes, they seek the failure of industry by less production and thereby the weakening of national economy. While it is a healthy sign of labour advancement that many trade unions responded magnificently to Pandit Nehru's call for an 'Industrial Truce,' the Communists still seek to guide the few unions they control to the path of ruin. These misled workers will have to be saved from the effects of their own folly. It is also wrong to assume that these elements have made workers politically literate. They are only interested in exploiting workers for their own nefarious ends,

and so have neither time nor interest to educate labour.

The influence of these anti-national elements in agricultural circles, though restricted, is nevertheless a factor to be watched. Food has become a problem of paramount importance today, and we would be jeopardising national economy if we ignore the serious complications that may arise if the kisans are plausibly directly either to produce less or hinder procurement. If we are to succeed in reaching the target of national self-sufficiency in food production by 1951, the ryot must play a vital role. The Government are likewise implementing a number of reforms as Zamindari Abolition, Village Uplift Schemes, Adult Education and the like, all of which will not only make the ryot a more useful member of the community but also a person of greater standing than at present.

Reign of Terror

To counter-act this dual campaign of food production and rural reconstruction, these elements have launched their "Reign of Terror" activities, carrying death and devastation to unprotected villages, expecting the

villagers to be too scared to oppose their will.

Mahatma Gandhi once said: "What does communism mean in the last analysis? It means a classless society, an ideal that is worth striving for. Only I part company with it when force is called to aid for achieving it."

Government's Imperative duty . . . to Maintain Law and Order

It is clearly the duty of the Government to do everything that lies in their power to preserve law and order, and protect the citizens of the Province from the harassing depredations of anti-social and subversive elements that try to create anarchy in the country. Swift and stern action will be taken against elements which by trying to upset the administration, place the lives and property of the common people in jeopardy.

The Government of Madras are confident that in this crusade against lawlessness, anarchy and chaos and in their efforts to preserve and consolidate peace and order in the country, they have the solid support of the people behind them.

By courtesy, A.I.R., Madras.

DEPARTMENTS' ACTIVITIES

Department of Industries and Commerce

Borewells

1. *Coimbatore district—Vedapatti village.*—In a 4-inch diameter boring put down in a well 34 feet deep to a depth of 110 feet from ground level good springs were tapped at 80 feet and 97 feet below ground level as a result of which the water level in the well rose by 4 feet. The well gives a discharge, 7,200 gallons per hour at 28 feet from ground level. The approximate cost of boring is Rs. 1,200.

2. *Chingleput district—(i) Elvampedu village.*—In a 6-inch diameter boring put down in a well 23 feet deep to a depth of 65 feet from ground level good springs have been tapped at 59 feet from ground level as a result of which the water level rose by 4 feet. The yield of the well is 10,800 gallons per hour at 20 feet from ground level. The approximate cost of boring to the

party is Rs. 440 and about 8 acres of land will be benefited.

(ii) *Ramareddipalayam.*—In a 6-inch diameter boring put down in a well 23 feet deep to a depth of 95 feet from ground level good springs have been tapped at 94 feet 6 inches from ground level. The well gives a discharge of 10,800 gallons per hour at 16 feet from ground level. The approximate cost of boring to the party is Rs. 107 and about 12 acres of land will be benefited.

3. *South Arcot district—Cuddalore taluk.*—In a 6-inch boring put down in a well 14 feet deep to a depth of 46 feet good springs have been tapped at a depth of 40 feet from ground level. The well gives a discharge of 10,800 gallons per hour at 14 feet from ground level. The approximate cost of boring is Rs. 150 and about 13 acres of land will be benefited.

Villupuram taluk.—(i) In Sornavoor village a 6-inch boring was put down in a well 32 feet deep to a depth of 46 feet good springs have been tapped at a depth of 38 feet from ground level as a result of which the well gives a continuous discharge of 4,800 gallons per hour at 30 feet from ground level.

(ii) In the same village another 6-inch ground boring was put to a depth of 52 feet, good springs were tapped at 40 feet from ground level and it gives a discharge of 4,800 gallons per hour at 29 feet from ground level.

(iii) *Siruvandadu village.*—In a 6-inch boring put down in a well 24 feet deep to a depth of 65 feet good springs have been tapped between 55 feet and 65 feet from ground level as a result of which the water level rose by 14 feet in the well. The well

gives a discharge of 10,800 gallons per hour at 21 feet from ground level.

(iv) *Tanneri village.*—In a 6-inch boring put down in a well 24 feet deep to a depth of 42 feet good springs have been tapped at 38 feet from ground level. The well gives a

discharge of 7,200 gallons per hour at 22½ feet from ground level. The approximate cost of boring is Rs. 120.

Vriddhachalam taluk.—In a 6-inch boring put down in Tholur village to a depth of 416 feet from ground level good springs have been tapped between

406 feet 6 inches and 416 feet from ground level as a result of which the water level rose up to 3 feet 3 inches above ground level. The water overflows at a rate of 18,000 gallons per hour. The approximate cost of boring is Rs. 4,500 and an extent of 30 acres will be benefited.

Education Department

[Financial assistance to indigent refugee pupils—Improvement of their educational facilities—Printing of guide books]

Teachers—Candidates and S.S.L.C. Public Examination.—The period of concession granted to Higher Elementary Grade trained teachers and other members of the teaching profession for appearing for the S.S.L.C. Public Examination as private candidates has been extended up to March 1953.

Prime Minister Nehru's National Relief Fund.—The Government of Madras, with the approval of Hon. Prime Minister of India, have placed a sum of Rs. 55,806 being the unspent balance collected for the purpose of helping the refugees by the Prime Minister in Madras Province, with the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, for the following purposes:—

(a) Financial assistance to indigent non-Muslim refugee students from Pakistan for payment of school fees, purchase of books, dress and season tickets for train and tram, grants of stipends to deserving students.

(b) To meet the entire expenditure on the refugees school at the Refugee Camp, Avadi.

Several children who are not otherwise eligible for assistance under the existing rules of the Government of India are being helped from this fund.

2. A special officer was deputed by this Department to improve the facilities for the education of refugee children in the school in Avadi Camp. The school has increased in strength. Books have been supplied to the pupils and an adequate number of teachers have been appointed including a Physical Training Instructor. There are about 400 children in the school.

Library Service to the Province.—Plans and arrangements are in progress for the holding of an exhibition

by the Department of Education of the Government of Madras during the third week of December of this year as a part of the general exhibition to be arranged by the College of Engineering at Guindy.

Among other items of activities there will be an exhibition of model reference books for teachers and a model elementary school library. The Madras Director of Library Services of the United States Information Service and of the British Information Service and all other prominent booksellers and publishers of Madras whose co-operation has been sought in this connection have all very kindly come forward to send their respective exhibits (looks, charts, pictorial illustrations, models, etc.) for the occasion.

Departmental publications.—The printing of the guide books is under

progress. The guide books on the teaching of English, Mathematics and Social Studies and a booklet called "A General Introduction to the New Syllabus under the Scheme of Reorganization of Secondary Education" are available at the Government Press, Mount Road.

The other guide books, nine in number, are to be printed and made available at an early date.

Citizenship training forms part of Basic Education Scheme. A part of such training is the formation of a Cabinet of Ministers whose duty is to serve the community and pick up such experience as will be necessary to become full selfless members of the future parliament of a democratic country.

Madras Agriculturists Relief Act of 1938

Review for the quarter ending 30th June 1949

The number of cases under the Madras Agriculturists Relief Act disposed of by Civil Courts in the Province during the quarter ending 30th June 1949 was 420. For the period between the 22nd March 1938 (when the Act came into force) and 30th June 1949 (covering 136 months) the total number of cases disposed of was 209,963.

2. The amount involved in the applications disposed of under sections 8, 9, 19 and 19-A of the Act for the quarter ending 30th June 1949 was Rs. 78,760. The amount involved in such applications for the period between 22nd March 1938 and 30th June 1949 stood at Rs. 9,92,48,933.

3. The amount as scaled down by the courts on the applications of

indebted agriculturists for the quarter ending 30th June 1949 was Rs. 34,762. For the period between 22nd March 1938 and 30th June 1949, the amount as scaled down was Rs. 4,76,45,599.

4. The amount reduced as a result of the scaling down of debts for the quarter ending 30th June 1949 was Rs. 43,998. For the period between 22nd March 1938 and 30th June 1949 the amount similarly reduced was Rs. 5,16,03,385 and the percentage of reduction was 51.99.

5. The number of cases pending at the close of the quarter ending 30th June 1949 was 789.

6. The figures given above exclude the number of cases voluntarily settled by private parties without recourse to courts.

Labour Situation in the Province

Government Enforce Awards in Five Cases

Two Labour Disputes Referred to Industrial Tribunals

The Commissioner of Labour attended the meeting of the First Session of the Standing Plantation Committee on the 20th and 21st September 1949 at New Delhi. Sri Lall, Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Labour, presided. The Committee discussed the tentative replies of the Government of India on the International Labour Organization Questionnaire on Plantations. It also discussed the lines on which the Plantation Code should be drafted.

Orders issued in G.O. Ms. No. 5069, Development, dated 1st November 1947, in the dispute referred to the Industrial Tribunal, Madras, for adjudication relating to the dispute between the workers and the management of the Original Shanmugham Company, Madras, have been cancelled by notification No. 903, dated 7th September 1949, published at page 1517 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 20th September 1949.

The Government have enforced the award of the Industrial Tribunal I, Madras, in the dispute between the workers and the managements of the Associated Printers and the Addison Press, Madras, regarding payment of bonus equivalent to three months,

wages inclusive of dearness allowance, grant of wages for the period of lockout following the stay-in-strike in November 1948 revision of the scales of pay, leave facilities, etc.

The Government have enforced the award of Industrial Tribunal, Vijayawada, in the disputes between the management of the India Sugar and Refineries, Limited, Hospet, Bellary district, and Sri A. T. Dorai Raj, ex-Assistant Mechanical Engineer, regarding his reinstatement and payment of bonus to him for the year ending 30th June 1948.

The disputes between the workers and the management of the Proddatur Power and Light, Limited, Proddatur, Cuddapah district, regarding payment of wages for the period of strike between 1st June to 17th July 1949 and the date by which the said payment of wages should be paid have been referred to the Industrial Tribunal, Vijayawada, for adjudication.

The dispute between the workers and management of the Umayal Weaving Establishment, Cannanore, in respect of fixation of basic wage for handloom weavers in Chirakkal and payment of bonus for the years 1946, 1947, 1948,

has been referred to the Industrial Tribunal, Coimbatore, for adjudication.

The Government have enforced the award of the Industrial Tribunal, Coimbatore, in the dispute between the workers and the management of the Metal Industries, Shoranur, Malabar district, regarding basic wage for the workers, increments, rate of dearness allowances, etc.

The Government have enforced the award of the Industrial Tribunal, Mathurai, in the disputes between the workers and the managements of Tobacco factories in Dindigul regarding the number of Labour Unions in existence and are all or any of them entitled to be recognized by the management, fixation of wages, reinstatement of discharged workers, bonus, etc.

The Government have enforced the award of the Industrial Tribunal, Mathurai, in the dispute between the handloom workers and the master-weavers of Sankarankoil in Tirunelveli district, and of Sankarapandiapuram in Ramnad district regarding fixation of basic minimum wage, payment of bonus and refusal by master-weavers to supply yarn to handloom weavers.

[Second Fortnight of September 1949].

Administration of Motor Vehicles in 1948

A Period of Steady Expansion

The Motor Vehicles Administration Report for 1948 is as usual, mainly a compendium of statistics showing the number of vehicles of different types, the number of drivers, conductors and operators of public passenger transport services and the number of prosecutions and convictions under the Motor Vehicles Act and the Madras Traffic Rules. The report also contains information on the working of the Motor Spirit Rationing Order and the Government Bus Transport Services in Madras City. Goods vehicles numbered 7,318 in 1947 and 9,260 in 1948. The corresponding figures for buses were 5,659 and 6,211; for motor cars 16,303 and 20,174; for taxis 639 and

1,475; for motor cycles 3,239 and 4,008; for driving licences 68,244 and 69,603; for public service vehicle driving licences 20,269 and 19,713; for conductors' certificates 16,552 and 18,150; for convictions under the Motor Vehicles Act 26,433 and 45,342 and for convictions for traffic offences 66,301 and 94,168. The figures are an index to the growing popularity of motor transport.

2. The increase in the number of goods vehicles was mainly due to the release of surplus army vehicles. Notwithstanding this increase there was noticeable demand for grant of more permits for goods vehicles. The increase in the number of buses was also

considerable and yet there was demand for additional facilities, but further increase could not be allowed in view of the fuel position both in respect of petrol and charcoal.

3. The policy of the Government to discourage monopolies by big operators continued. Several new operators sprang up and there was tendency for constituents of the major operating companies to deamalgamate and to take to the transport field independently. The number of operators owning less than 20 vehicles increased from 201 in 1947 to 337 in the year under review; those possessing 20 or more vehicles showing a decrease from 118 to 97.

4. *Petrol rationing.*—The petrol quotas allotted to this Province were found to be very inadequate on account of the large increase in the number of vehicles and no corresponding increase in the quotas. During the quarter ending 31st July 1948 basic rations were reduced by 50 per cent on account of the acute petrol scarcity. But during the last quarter of the year petrol position improved slightly and certain restrictions were relaxed and liberal rations issued. The 50 per cent cut in basic ration was also removed. Further with a view to afford greater facilities to passenger transport buses, operating in ghat sections buses with a wheel base 174 inches and over and buses on routes the single trip distance of which was 15 miles and less were allowed to run on petrol.

5. Under the Madras Civil Motor Cars Control Order, 1947, 20 per cent of the total number of cars imported by dealers were reserved and allotted to essential users by the Provincial Motor Transport Controller and the remainder were allowed to be sold in the open market by dealers themselves. In view of the fact that the

number of trucks of standard make received was small, it had not been possible to meet in full the demand for vehicles from Government Departments and other essential users. In December 1948 the Government exempted all Commercially imported transport motor vehicles fitted with wheels of 17 inches and less from certain provisions of the Commercially Imported Transport Motor Vehicles Control Order, 1945. Commercial vehicles of 165 inches W.B. fitted with Diesel Engines have also been similarly exempted.

Nationalization.—The scheme for the Nationalization of passenger bus service in the Madras City was completed in June 1948. At the end of the year under review there were 314 buses in the Government bus service as against 239 buses owned by private operators previously. Thirty-seven routes were served by the Government Transport as against 17 served previously by private operators.

The nationalization of the motor transport is administered by the Transport Commissioner with the assis-

tance of a Deputy Transport Commissioner and with the necessary traffic and technical personnel. The automobile workshop which was under the Civil Supplies Department and which was taken over by the Transport Department was developed into a major workshop so as to enable the vehicles of the Transport Department being repaired with the utmost expedition. A Coach Building Factory was also established at Chrompet with a view to build bodies for the vehicles required in connection with the scheme of extension of nationalization to the mufassal. But as the Government decided to defer the question of extension of the scheme, the factory was allowed to carry on as a commercial concern catering to the needs of the other Departments of the Government and private concerns.

The year under review was of steady expansion on all sides attended also by certain unavoidable inconveniences. All things considered motor transport is establishing for itself a very important place in the Provincial economy.

GROW MORE FOOD CAMPAIGN

“Grow More Food is not a mere slogan - - - but something that demands hard work and results”

Rapid Strides made in Mathurai

To meet the food shortage and to increase production, the Madras Government are hiring tractors, bull dozers, etc., to Agriculturists at concessional rates. The introduction of modern engineering aids to Agriculture is not only revolutionary but educative since it benefits agriculturists to the maximum extent and saves a lot of time and money by employing more power on the land and increases the output per acre.

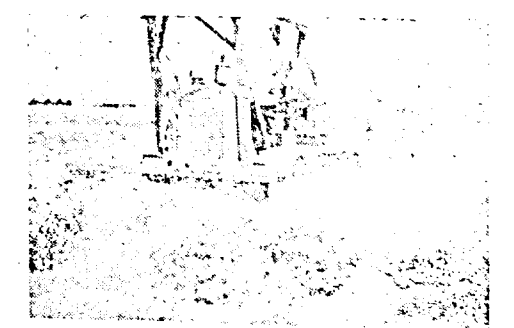
2. One D.7 Bull-dozer which was hired to Dr. Alagappa Chettiar's College, Karaikudi had cleared an area of 253 acres covered with wild trees and shrubs. It laid roads to a length of 5 miles in connexion with the visit

of the Hon'ble Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru at Karaikudi and the College has its own farm for producing vegetables and other minor kitchen requirements.

3. Lands which have been fallow and full of weeds are reclaimed for cultivation by deep ploughing with tractor ploughs which root out the weeds and loosen the soil. Tractor ploughs are hired out to ryots at Rs. 5 per acre of single ploughing at concessional charges.

4. In Mathurai there are four tractors and all of them are fitted with disc ploughs and they have ploughed about 726 acres of lands belonging to private owners for sowing food crops.

5. Where the supply of electricity for agricultural purposes has been made by the Electricity department the Agricultural Engineering branch assists



D6 Bull-Dozer

A view showing the work of D6 caterpillar engaged in clearing lands at Karaikudi for Dr. Alagappa Chettiar College



Another view showing the bull-dozer engaged in clearing wild shrubs to an extent of 250 acres for the college at Karaikudi



Picture shows W6 McCormick engaged in converting waste land into a cultivable area near Pattiveeranpatti

the ryots by advising them regarding the size of electric pumpsets suitable for their needs and by arranging supply of motors, pumpsets, starters, switches, pipes and fittings and other accessories. For more than 200 ryots pipes and fittings were recommended and arranged supply in this district. Where supply of electricity is not feasible the ryots are advised to go in for suitable small size oil engines and pumpsets for their wells. Fifty ryots from all over the district have been assisted in purchasing oil engines of the popular standard types. They are also given practical assistance for the erection of such engines and electric motor pumps. Maintenance help is also rendered wherever there is any trouble. Supply of corrugated iron sheets for the construction of engine sheds was arranged for 150 ryots, after scrutinising their demands. The Agricultural Engineering Staff inspect and render all help in repairing and putting into working order the oil engines of private agriculturists and arranging replacements for the same.

6. Advice was offered to the selection of tractors or ploughs for big landlords who wish to purchase them. So far eight landowners have purchased their own tractors in the district.



A full view of W6 McCormick Deering with 4 disc plough in operation at Periakulam



Picture showing the 4 disc McCormick Deering plough's operation

Cultivator to Play Big Role in Country's Economy

Expressing the view that the crores of India's cultivators had a big part to play in the task of achieving self-dependence in the matter of food, Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram, Minister for Agriculture, Government of India, in a message on the eve of the Gram Sudhar Saptah, said :

"Mahatma Gandhi is a standing example of progress through self-action. He is also the greatest teacher of self-action by the masses to improve their condition. It was he who mobilised the masses of India for active participation in our great national movements from 1920 onwards. The masses rose as one man repeatedly in our national struggles and but for their action India would not have been a free country today.

"Freedom from foreign rule, however, has little value if we have to continue to depend on foreign countries for our daily food. Self-dependence in this matter, is, therefore, our immediate

object. Here also the masses of India, the crores of India's cultivators have a big part to play. It will be through their self-action that India will reach the goal it has set of self-dependence in 1951.

Every tiller of the soil has to put more heart and effort into his daily task if the national purpose has to be achieved. The peasant of Japan produces three times what the Indian peasant does from each acre of his holding. This is done by better watering, greater manuring, richer seeding and more careful and patient tillage of the soil. These apparently small measures lead to great results.

Prime Minister's Exhortation

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, in a message to the people of the Bombay Province on the

occasion of the Gram Sudhar Saptah, says that the 'Grow More Food' is not a slogan or a mere matter of resolutions, but something that demands hard work and results. "It is by results that everyone will be judged", he adds.

"In particular, I would appeal to the cultivators to throw themselves into this great task which affects them more than others. They are the backbone of the Nation and it is on their progress that the progress of the Nation depends."

Grow More Food Drive on War Basis in C.P.

The cultivator is the hero of the piece in the battle of food. To associate him more and more with the Grow More Food drive and to conduct the campaign on a real war footing, the Provincial Government have, it is understood, chalked out a plan for non-official food production committees throughout the Province from the districts to villages.

Stepping up Food Production

18 New Schemes—Salient Details

In March 1949, the Government of India communicated their decision to stop all imports of foodgrains from foreign countries from the end of 1951 and asked the Provincial Governments to intensify their food production schemes in order to achieve self sufficiency. To implement this policy the Government have approved a Two-Year Plan of Intensive Cultivation Scheme relating to the Agricultural department for the years 1949-50 and 1950-51.

2. The following brief details of the plan are published for general information :—

The net cost of the schemes is about Rs. 3½ crores, of which the Central Government's share is estimated at about Rs. 1.4 crores and the Provincial Governments' share at about Rs. 2.1 crores. The anticipated additional production of foodgrains (rice and millets) as a result of these schemes is about 4.71 lakhs tons at the end of 1949-50 and 5.87 lakhs tons at the end of 1950-51 on the assumption that the seasonal factor, etc., would be normal.

3. The schemes included in the plan are the following :—

(1) Land development by mechanical cultivation and installation of pumping sets ;

(2) Land development by mechanical cultivation and supply of electric motor pumpsets, etc.

(3) Opening of a Central Agricultural Engineering Stores and Supply Centre for the benefit of ryots ;

(4) Land development by mechanical cultivation and reclamation by tractors and bull dozers ;

(5) Soil conservation and contour bunding in the Ceded districts and Visakhapatnam district ;

(6) Distribution of iron and steel for agricultural purposes ;

(7) Scheme of subsidy for rural compost making ;

(8) Control of pests and diseases of crops ;

(9) Scheme for the subsidized distribution of phosphatic manures to increase food production ;

(10) Scheme of distribution of ammonium sulphate to increase production of food grain ;

(11) Scheme for intensive multiplication and distribution of improved paddy seeds ;

(12) Scheme for intensive green measuring of food crops and

(13) Scheme for intensive multiplication and distribution of improved millet seeds.

4. Schemes Nos. (1) and (2) above are intended for lift irrigation wherever adequate irrigation facilities are not now available. Oil engines and electric motor pumpsets will be acquired on Government account by the Agricultural department and hired out to the ryots and also sold to them on an instalment payments system wherever necessary. Applications for pumpsets should be made in the prescribed form to the concerned District Agricultural Officer. Scheme No. (3) is intended to cater to the needs of agriculturists for securing agricultural machinery and implements at fair prices. Scheme No. (4) relates to the purchase by this Government of tractors with and without bull dozers and to hiring them out at concessional rates to the agriculturists for ploughing and reclamation of waste lands. Applications for the supply of tractors should be made to the District Agricultural Officer concerned. Allotments will be made in the order of priority, preference being given to cultivation of waste lands and reclamation of new areas.

5. Scheme No. (5) aims at undertaking contour bunding and contour trenching operations in lands subject to heavy soil erosion in the Ceded districts and the Visakhapatnam district, with a view to conserving rain water and the fertility of the soil. It is proposed to take up initially bunding operations on 7,500 acres of lands in the Hagari, Guntakkal and Alur areas in the Ceded districts. Fifty per cent of the cost of bunding will be recovered from the ryots who will be benefited by the scheme. In order to empower Government to enter upon and execute works in private lands and to recover the cost, or part of the cost thereof from the ryots, the Madras Land Improvement Schemes (Contour Bunding and Contour Trenching) Act, 1949 has been enacted.

6. Under Scheme No. (6) the ryots will be supplied with cart tyres, axles, G. C. Sheets and other agricultural implements at controlled rates through the Agricultural depots with the allotment of iron and steel made by the Government of India.

7. Under Scheme No. (7) above, the Government have provided for the payment of Re. 1 per ton as subsidy to the ryots for the compost made by them from waste vegetable matter in pits dug by the ryots subject to the supervision of the local Agricultural Demonstrator.

8. Under Scheme No. (8) pesticides are stored in agricultural depots and supplied to ryots at concessional rates. Sprayers and dusters are also lent to ryots for carrying out remedial operations. A special plant protection staff has also been sanctioned to attend to plant protection work promptly.

9. Schemes Nos. (9) and (10) provide for the supply through the agricultural depots of phosphatic manures (bone-meal and super phosphate) at a concessional rate (half the cost in selected areas and of ammonium sulphate at the controlled rate (cost price). Large stocks of nearly 48,000 tons of phosphatic manures and 80,000 tons of ammonium sulphate are expected to be made to the several districts during this year.

10. Schemes Nos. (11), (12) and (13) aim at the supply to ryots at controlled rates of improved varieties of paddy and millet seeds and also green manure seeds. These seeds will be raised in selected seed farms involving payment of subsidy by the Government to the seed farm ryots and then distributed to the ryots in the districts as usual through the agricultural depots at controlled rates.

11. General.—The Government trust that ryots will co-operate with the Agricultural department in maximising food production by the various means provided for in the Two-Year Plan.

"Fertiliser Fortnight" Observed in C.P.

'A fertiliser fortnight' was observed at different centres in the main paddy growing districts in order to effect timely utilization of fertilisers.

FOOD FRONT

Solving The Food Problem—A Joint Responsibility Of The People

Premier reviews Food Position at the Food Advisory Committee Meeting.

"We are not here to wield power, but we are here to serve our masters—the people of this Province. We are actuated by the desire as to how best we can serve them and save them from hunger and Starvation by making our position self-sufficient in food production."

TEXT OF THE ADDRESS

On behalf of the Government of Madras, I heartily welcome you, the members of the Provincial Food Advisory Committee for this meeting. We have met here today to consider most important and major problems which we have to solve in the interests of the people. We are assembling here to discuss the present food situation in our Province and to consider problems relating to the production of more food and the procurement and distribution of the same among the people. That the food produced in our country is insufficient for our normal need of consumption is a fact wellknown to all of us. All these years, our country has been importing foodgrains from outside in order to make up the deficiency in food production here. However, our position of dependence on external sources of supply, supplementing our food resources, was not felt by us in the pre-war period. But the difficulties created by the war, rendering the facilities of transport and trade more difficult, has exposed the precariousness of our position. Furthermore, the loss of large food-producing tracts occasioned by the partition of our country has also aggravated the food situation.

However, it may not be quite relevant on an occasion like this to talk about these events which have become things of the past. We are immediately concerned with the problems of the present. Situated in a grave position of food insufficiency and facing serious problems, as we are to-day, requiring immediate solution, we shall not worry ourselves about the past. But we shall become alive to the need of the day. Our immediate

concern is how best we can get over the situation and how to save our people from hunger and starvation. If we do not concert measures to tide over the situation facing us, woe and misery may perhaps await us.

It is the declared policy of the Government of India that the import of foodgrains from countries outside should be stopped by December 1951. That time limit is fast approaching. And it behoves every right-thinking person, having the country's cause at heart, to think over the problem in all earnestness and seriousness and suggest ways and means to reach the stage of self-sufficiency in food production.

Grow More Food Campaign in Full Swing

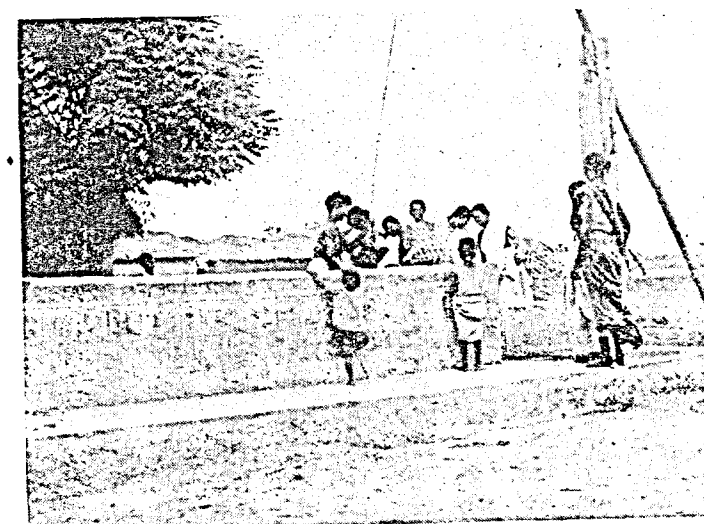
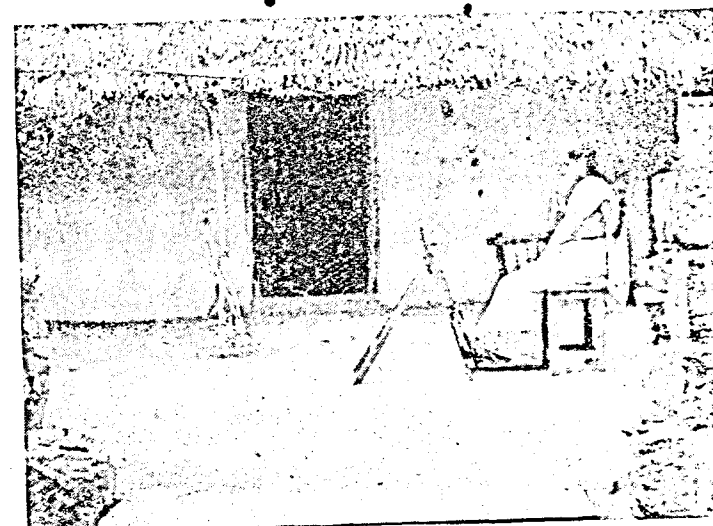
We have met here today to discuss and consider as to how best to tackle the problem so far as our Province is concerned. Our Province is not a self-sufficient unit in food production. We are importing foodgrains from outside. To make up our deficiency we are depending on the quota supplied by the Government of India. Our Provincial Government are not sparing any pains and are making every effort at growing more food. We have already launched several schemes aiming at increasing food production. They are, agricultural schemes, schemes to improve irrigation sources and facilities in zamindari and ryotwari areas, and subsidised schemes for sinking of wells. Arrangements have also been made for the supply of manure to the ryots at concessional and favourable rates, for distribution of improved seeds of paddy and millet, for supply

of iron and steel for agricultural purposes, etc. In the regions of precarious rainfall and not served by delta or river projects, the wells constitute a very useful supplementary source of irrigation. And all efforts are made by the Government to expedite these schemes. I need not worry you now with details of all measures adopted by the Government as you might have had an account of them from the notes on the agenda for this meeting.

Procurement System is Unavoidable

Closely connected with the Grow More Food is the problem of procurement and distribution. Of course, procurement in whatever form may not be welcomed by the producer, as it takes away the available surplus food from his hands which he could otherwise dispose of for fancy prices. But the adoption of the system in some form or other, is absolutely essential as otherwise it would be very doubtful whether we could expect the producers to part with the food surpluses on any voluntary basis. No doubt, the present system of procurement, which is in vogue, is subject to much criticism. The present system aims at maximum procurement of grains, after leaving the required quantity, in the hands of the producer sufficient for his domestic consumption, seeds payment of wages, etc. Of course, there are complaints against this system that the working of it results in harassment to the producers, which takes away all incentive and inducement to grow more food crops, from them. There is a school of thought which advocates the introduction of what is called the 'levy system' as the suitable one to

FIRKA DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES IN PICTURES.



Top : Left.—Recreation for women. Village culture.

Right.—Spinning on Bi-sindle charkha (full speed).

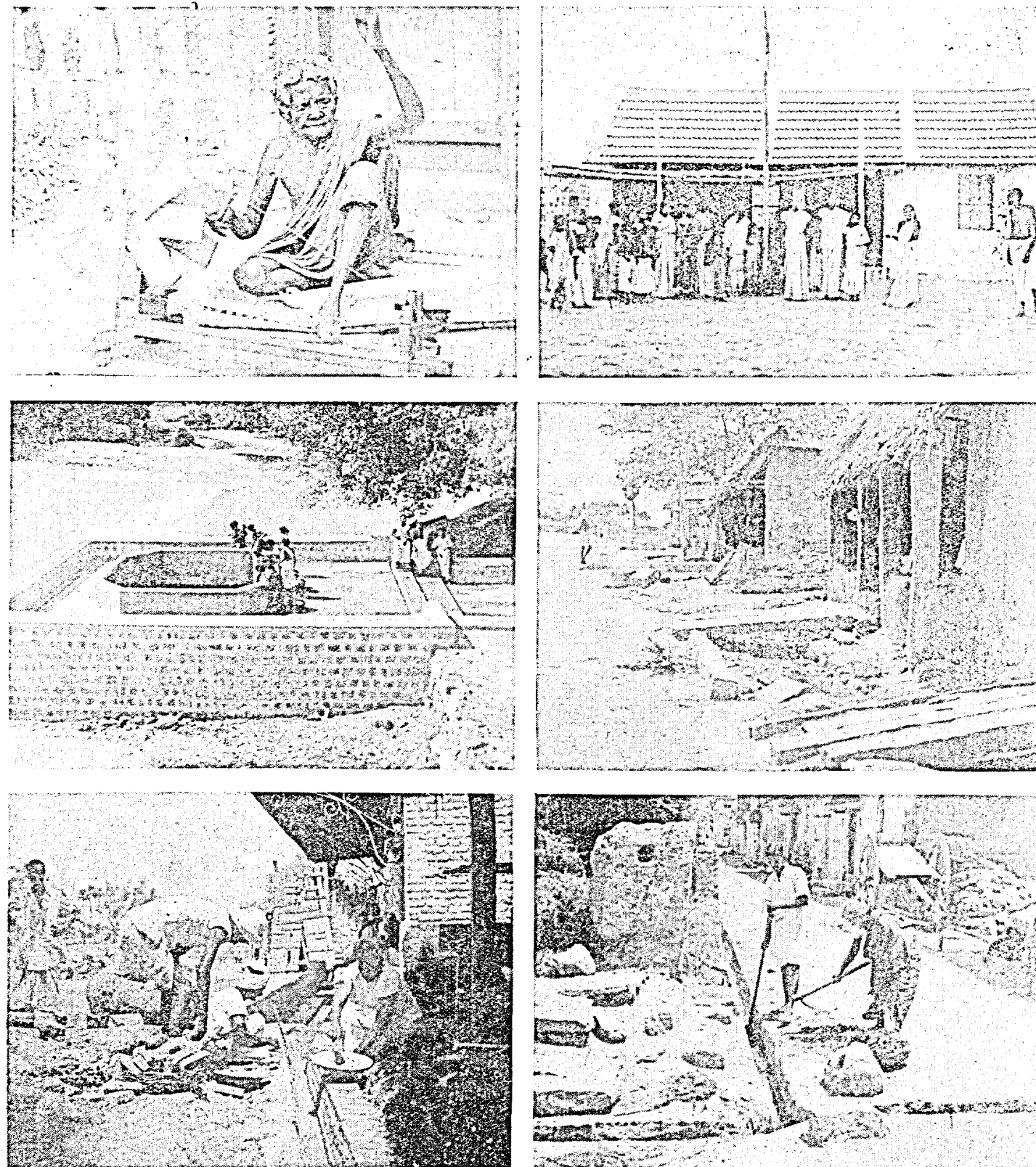
Centre : Left.—A Harijan family jointly doing handicraft by charkhas and takli under the shade of a tree at noon.

Right.—A clean view of the chery and their maidan where public meetings are held.

Bottom : Left.—Drinking water well provided by the Government with bathing facilities for Harijans.

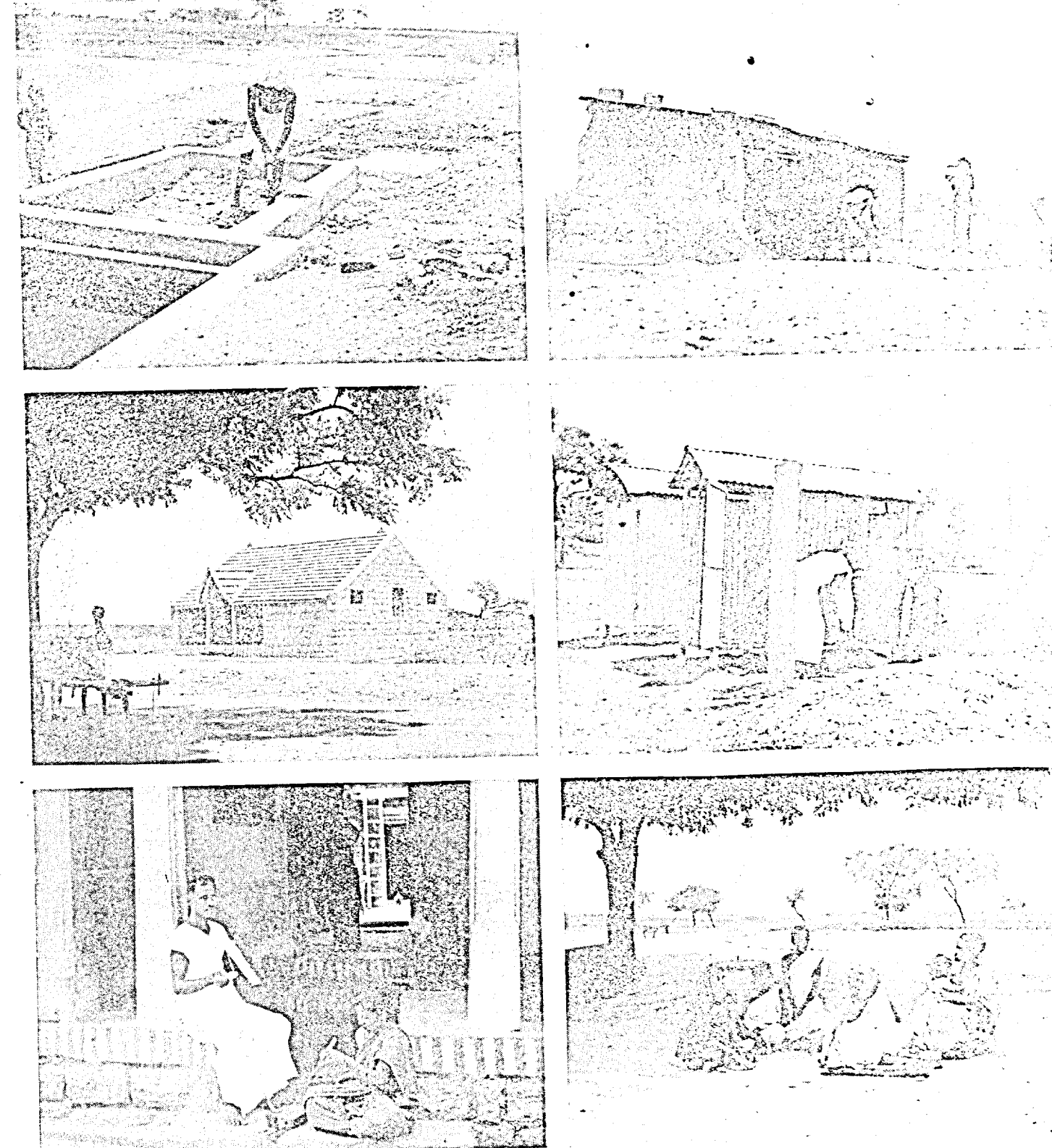
Right.—The shady tree in the chery provides natural shelter to the Harijan folk.

THE VILLAGE IS CHANGING ITS COMPLEXION



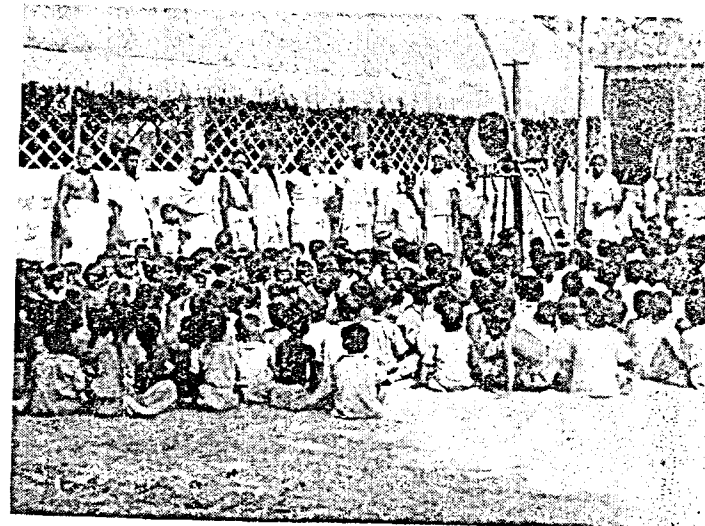
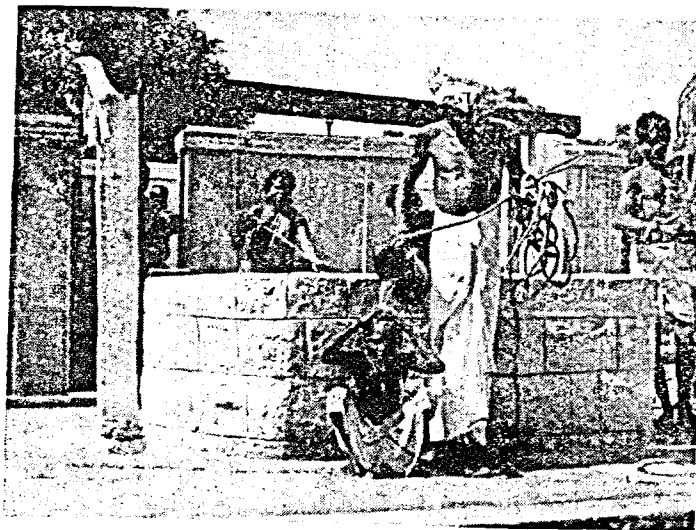
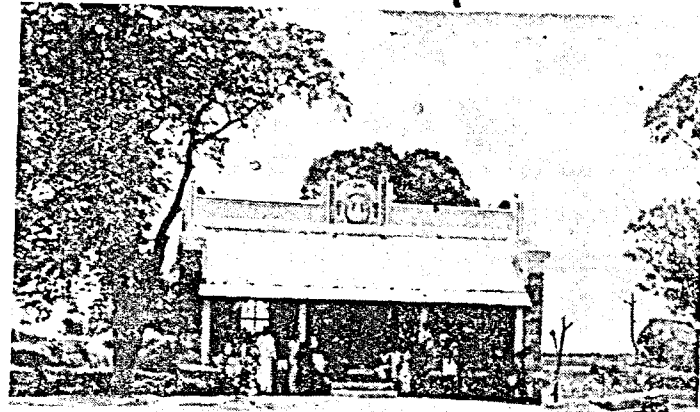
Top : Left.—In this atomic age, the old woman is competing with her charkha as old as she is.
 Right.—Another women bajan madam.
 Centre : Left.—A big, and nice well constructed by the villagers.
 Right.—A dirty village with the drainage water flowing through the streets like a river.
 Bottom : Left.—After one year's intensive propaganda the villagers are constructing drains with their own funds.
 Right.—Drains are cleaned by the Crama Seva Sangham voluntary workers. Both rich and poor are sharing the work.

QUICK IMPROVEMENTS ARE TAKING PLACE



Top : Left.—Drainage disposal pits.
 Right.—A model farmyard manure pit with roofing to prevent sun's heat on the manure.
 Centre : Left.—A modest maternity centre built by the Government.
 Right.—Community latrines—night soil converted into strong organic manure by composting under Wardha method.
 Bottom : Left.—Household spinning during leisure hours. This makes the family self-sufficient in cloth.
 Right.—Women spinning even while chit-chatting under the shade of a tree.

RURAL AMENITIES MAKE VILLAGES ATTRACTIVE



Top: Left.—A community centre constructed by enthusiastic villagers.
Right.—The ryots are benefited by the Firka branch library in this village.
Centre: L-ft.—This is a drinking water well with a bath room for Harijans.
Right.—A Radio Nilayam of this village. The boys and adults are listening to talks every evening.
Bottom: Left.—Young and old are participating in folk dances.
Right.—Hon'ble Premier addressing the audience explaining the Firka Development Scheme.

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be adopted; and they are optimistic about the success of that system as they are of opinion that under the 'levy system' the producer, after parting with his quota of grains to the Government, will have some surplus left with him, which could be disposed of by him at his will and pleasure. And that, therefore, the said system would give him an inducement and incentive to grow food crops.

But equally emphatic is another school of thought which holds the view that in view of the general reluctance on the part of the ryots to part with the produce, the collection of foodgrains under the 'levy system' will be a dismal failure and will lead to grave situation, making the landless people face hunger and starvation. This latter view is strongly held by the Government of India also. I am thus giving you briefly the merits and demerits and hopes and apprehensions felt with regard to each system for your thought and consideration. We have to depend upon the quota of supply of foodgrains from the Government of India. However we cannot hope to get the supply from the Government of India to meet the entire deficiency, as they have expressed their inability to allot more quantity on account of the limited availability of rice in the rice producing countries. 1951 December is the mile-stone to mark our effort at attaining self-sufficiency and every ounce of our energy should be put forth for the satisfactory solution of the problem. If, however, the food production is to continue in the same level as it exists today, I am afraid that people in our Province will have to face a grave and precarious situation after 1951 December.

Government can do Little Without the Co-operation of the People

I have already told you how our Provincial Government are sparing no pains and are exploring every venue of development of food production. But however much the Government may try to work the several schemes launched by them, they cannot hope to have success without the hearty and willing co-operation of the ryots throughout the Province. But their co-operation is to be secured not under any scheme of coercion. Their co-operation must come as a result of conviction on their part about the dire need of the day, which the Province is subject to. It is also true that their co-operation can come in an increasing measure in the presence of

some natural inducement to them, by way of some gain for their increased effort at food production.

Solving the Food Problem—A Joint Responsibility of the Public

Gentlemen! The responsibility in solving the present food problem is not only on the Government but on the public as well. The present Government are people's Government. The few who constitute the Government of the day are people's representatives, who are ever anxious to serve the people, particularly in times of dire need like the present one. We are not here to wield power; but we are here to serve our masters, the people of this Province. We are actuated by the desire as to how best we can serve them and save them from hunger and starvation, by making our position self-sufficient in food production. It is this ambition of ours that led to the recent reconstitution of the Provincial Food Advisory Committee, with the present personnel, on considerations of their rich experience, mature wisdom, and above all their readiness to respond to the call of the hour to co-operate with the Government and serve the people. So, on behalf of the Government of the Province, I appeal to you, Gentlemen, to give us your wise and

valuable counsels, advising us and guiding us to the goal of food self-sufficiency. We have not met here to have a mere wordy discussion and disperse by leaving it there. But you have come here to bestow your serious thought and earnest attention on the major problem confronting our people. When hunger and starvation face our own families, can we afford to assume an attitude of indifference or carelessness and allow the calamity to take place? Will we not make endless efforts to save our families from misery? Likewise, why should we not solve the problem that confronts our Province and also the Country?

Freedom from Needs and Wants to be Achieved

We got the political freedom two years ago. But the political freedom does not by itself take us to the goal. We cannot pride ourselves on that achievement, unless and until we achieve freedom from elementary wants and needs of our masses. The food is the primary need of everyone. Self-sufficiency in food will solve the primary economic difficulty. So the need for more food production cannot be exaggerated. And everyone must contribute his due share in the food production. Most of you are food producers yourselves. You being men of ripe experience and wide knowledge of the practical methods of food production, the Government are anxiously awaiting your advices on the measures to increase the food production in our Province. Each one of you must consider the problem with reference to your local conditions. You should suggest ways and means to improve food production that may be considered suitable to the respective regions you hail from.

I Appeal to You

I appeal to you once again, Gentlemen, with all earnestness at my command, requesting you to think of the problem in all its aspects seriously, and take decisions, having regard to practicability and feasibility also of the measures, which you may advise the Government to adopt aiming at self-sufficiency in food production and its fair distribution among the people. If your wise counsels and valuable guidance enable us to surmount the situation, not only the Government but the entire population of this Province will be under a debt of deep gratitude to you. I heartily thank you, Gentlemen, for the kind response you have made to the Government's invitation.

INSET PICTURES

The inset pictures in this issue will give an idea of the various ways in which the Government, through the Firka Development Department, are endeavouring to improve rural standards. The task is by no means a simple one and cannot be accomplished overnight. However rays of light are slowly penetrating the heavy clouds in the village horizon and we may well hope that a new era in rural prosperity will be ushered in. But the fact needs to be emphasised again and again that the Government by themselves cannot achieve quick success without the close and willing co-operation of the villagers. Given this co-operation in abundant measure, the Gramarajya which Mahatma visualised will not be long in coming.

How far can rice be replaced by other cereals

DR. S. B. LAL, Officer-in-charge, Nutrition Scheme, Bihar.

A Nutrition Expert Answers the Question

Bihar is predominantly a rice-eating area. In the urban areas some of the middle and higher classes consume wheat for a part of their meal, while in the rural areas majority of the people have rice as their staple diet. Bihar is a deficit province so far as rice is concerned and we have to import rice from outside to fill up the gap. The purpose of this article is to elucidate the purpose rice serves in our diet and to see how far it could be replaced by other cereals and millets which are locally available in this province without detriment to the health of the consumer. The function of rice is essentially two only—supplying carbohydrate which gives energy and Vitamin B1 which prevents us from Beriberi. The other important constituent of rice is the protein which is not of very great value, being present in such small quantity, though qualitatively the rice protein is of very high order from the nutritional standpoint.

The substitution of rice in full or in part can be suggested with those grains only which are almost of the same chemical constitution and not dearer in price too. Of the grains of this province, Marua, Jao, Makai, and Janera are easily available. The figures given below show the comparative constitution of all these grains:—

Grain.	Protein g. per cent.	Fat g. per cent.	Carbo- hydrates g. per cent.	Calcium g. per cent.	Phosphorus g. per cent.	Iron mgm. per cent.	Vitamin B-1, mgm. per cent.	Calories per ounce *
Rice (Parboiled Homepounded) ..	8.5	0.6	77.4	0.01	0.28	2.8	90	99
Marua	7.1	1.3	76.3	0.33	0.27	5.4	140	98
Jai	11.5	1.3	69.3	0.03	0.23	3.7	150	95
Makai	11.1	3.6	66.2	0.01	0.33	2.1	Nil.	97
Janera	10.4	1.9	74.0	0.03	0.28	6.2	115	101
Bengalgram	17.1	5.3	61.2	0.19	0.24	9.8	100	103

* 2 oz. — 1 chhattak.

The above table shows that judging from the composition of the cereals and millets, on the whole, rice is inferior to the rest of the grains except that 'Makai' is absolutely devoid of Vitamin B1, hence it cannot by itself be consumed for a long time without detriment to health, and as such it should be mixed with some other cereals. The other objection why Makai alone cannot be recommended

as the staple diet is that it is deficient in some of the essential factors too which are necessary for health and body building. It was found that peasant in Albania and in some parts of America whose sole diet consisted of Maize only suffered from deficiency diseases.

Objection may be raised that the figures as stated above are only good in theory as nobody knows how far and how much they are utilized by human system. Experiments carried on laboratory animals and human beings have revealed the following facts with regard to their utilization by the living organism:—

	Percent- age.
Rice	80
Marua	89
Jao	71
Makai	60
Janera	77

The figures given above would show that Marua is better than rice and that Janera is better than Jao and Makai.

Pulses

Of the pulses, specially those which can be used as food in a variety of ways, gram or bengalgram ranks best from the nutritional standpoint and is best of all the cereals and

Grain.	Protein g. per cent.	Fat g. per cent.	Carbo- hydrates g. per cent.	Calcium g. per cent.	Phosphorus g. per cent.	Iron mgm. per cent.	Vitamin B-1, mgm. per cent.	Calories per ounce *
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Makai	11.1	3.6	66.2	0.01	0.33	2.1	Nil.	97
Janera	10.4	1.9	74.0	0.03	0.28	6.2	115	101
Bengalgram	17.1	5.3	61.2	0.19	0.24	9.8	100	103

millets. Not only this but its nutritional value is of a very high order. The composition of the protein is such that it could be useful for growth, maintenance, and repair of body tissues.

Factors in Dietary Habits

In spite of the good nutritional value of some of the cereals, millets and pulses, the cultivation of these in

larger amount have not been taken up by the people for the obvious reason that people take a long time to change their dietetic habits. One man's meat is another man's poison and Janera which is so much used by the people of other provinces has no substantial place as an article of food in this part of the country. In a somewhat lesser degree, the same is true of others too. The acceptance of any article of food by the people of any country depends on its availability, digestibility, palatability and social customs. Persons accustomed to one article of food would be very averse to change their habits and would always feel that the change, however better, is going to do them no good and for this purpose the people will have to be trained, informed and their habits slowly made to change. Violent and sudden changes would make the people antagonistic.

The other reason for no change in dietary habits are the social prestige. There is saying in Hindi which connotes that Marua and Makai are for the low class only. Probably this may be the correct state of affairs at a time when there was plenty of other cereals but now when rice is so scarce, we have to overcome this dogma.

The third reason is the palatability and digestibility. People not accustomed to a type of diet do not know

how to make palatable dishes and to make them easily digestible.

The question of making any preparation palatable is more of individual taste than of the masses and hence no attempt is being made here to say anything on this matter. With regard to digestibility, it is no doubt true that if persons not accustomed to eat, let

(Continued on page 27)

ACTIVITIES AND ACHIEVEMENTS

Irrigation Development In The Province—New Schemes Sanctioned

During the month of September 1949 the Government sanctioned the following irrigation schemes:—

(1) *East Godavari district.*—A scheme to provide proper irrigation facilities to certain high level lands in Gangalakurru village limits, Amalapuram taluk, was sanctioned the estimated cost being Rs. 44,200 for works or Rs. 58,310 including direct and indirect charges. The scheme comprises (1) the construction of a head sluice with a vent way with screw gearing arrangements in the place of the existing pipe sluice in Pedapudi main channel; (2) the excavation of a channel along the existing bothie leading from the pipe sluice, 10 miles in length, crossing the drain by means of trough; and (3) the excavation of a branch channel one mile one furlong long branching off from the channel referred to above and running eastwards. The scheme is intended to provide irrigation facilities to 336 acres of dry lands including old coconut gardens which are already dead or dying and which are to be converted to wet and also to provide occasional wettings in about 317 acres of young coconut and batavia jaranga gardens. The annual additional yield of food grains anticipated as a result of the execution of the scheme is estimated at 168 tons in terms of rice.

(2) *West Godavari district.*—At the tail end of the Madapalli channel in the Krishna Eastern Delta there is a block of 566 acres of land of which only half is at present irrigated for wet crop. With a view to irrigate the remaining extent of 283 acres, a scheme for extending the Madapalli channel and taking over its control from the ryots has been sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 31,900 for works or Rs. 41,620 inclusive of direct and indirect charges. After the completion of the scheme an additional yield of about 212 tons of rice annually is anticipated.

(3) *Krishna district.*—With a view to comply with the demand

of the ryots in Pittalanka village in Divi taluk, for provision of better irrigation facilities to their lands in the village and also as an intensive cultivation measure the Government have sanctioned a scheme for taking a full fledged channel along the existing bothie from mile 3/1-75 left bank of the north channel making a few alterations in its course. The Scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 28,000 for works or Rs. 37,112 including direct and indirect charges and is expected to benefit an extent of 273 acres. As a result of the execution of the scheme, an additional yield of about 136 tons of rice annually is anticipated.

The Government have also sanctioned a scheme for the excavation of a new channel from mile 7/7 on the right bank of the Beemanadhi channel in order to bring under irrigation an area of 1,311 acres of dry land in Chilakalapudi, Gandasala, Velamulli, Rudravaram and Kovur villages in Bandar taluk. The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 67,000 for works or Rs. 88,630 inclusive of direct and indirect charges. An annual additional yield of 656 tons of rice annually is anticipated as a result of the execution of the scheme.

(4) *Nellore district.*—The Government have sanctioned a scheme for the construction of an anicut across the Nonneru river and the excavation of supply channel from Karedu tank supply channel, for improvements of supplies to Karedu, Gokula and Kamula tanks in Karedu and Chakicharla villages, Kandukur taluk. The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 3,95,000 for works or Rs. 3,14,760 inclusive of direct and indirect charges. The scheme is expected to benefit a new extent of 158 acres of dry land besides assuring timely and adequate supplies to the existing ayacut of 2,350 acres under the three tanks. The additional annual yield expected as a result of the execution of the scheme is 190 tons of rice.

(5) *South Arcot district.*—The scheme for providing 2 feet falling

shutters for a length of 300 ft. on either end of the Tirukoilur anicut across the river Pennar has been sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 67,000 for works or Rs. 27,172 inclusive of direct and indirect charges. The scheme is intended to improve the existing conditions and as a result of the execution of the scheme there will be an additional annual yield of about 538 tons of foodgrains from the existing area.

(6) *Malabar district.*—The Government have sanctioned a scheme for the construction of dam across the Mudichira river in Kottayam taluk at an estimated cost of Rs. 75,000 for works or Rs. 97,581 inclusive of direct and indirect charges. The dam is intended to prevent the ingress of the tidal salt water from the sea and to head up the fresh spring flows on the upstream side for irrigation purposes. It is expected thereby to convert 315 acres of the existing ayacut into double crop land and 277 acres of dry land into double crop wet resulting in an additional production of 435 tons of rice annually.

Communist Ideology

"The Communist Party of India..... have made it abundantly clear through oral and written propaganda as well as by their open activities that in their view such rights and liberties (democratic rights and liberties) not only include the freedom to murder, maim, pillage and sabotage but also exclude the right of the State and the public to prevent and oppose such activities."

The Blind In Madras Get A Square Deal

With a view to expand the scheme for ameliorating the conditions of the blind in the Presidency, the administration of the Victory Memorial School for the Blind, Poonamallee (12 miles from Madras), Chingleput district, has been assumed by the Government of Madras. Some improvements have already been made and some others are under their active consideration in order to increase its usefulness. The staff was increased, the additions being a physical training instructor for boys, a physical training instructor for girls, and a music teacher. The appointment of another music teacher is under consideration. Higher Elementary Grade teachers were replaced by Secondary Grade Teachers, and the pay of the staff was brought on Government scales. Instruction in Telugu besides in Tamil will be an accomplished fact shortly when a Telugu Secondary Grade teacher is appointed. The most urgent want of specially trained teachers is supplied by the establishment, in the school, of a normal class to train ordinarily trained teachers for the Diploma Examination in Teaching the Blind. The

selected teachers are paid a monthly stipend of Rs. 25 during the ten months' course in addition to the pay and dearness allowance they were getting before selection. The teachers of the school and the trainees will be provided with quarters free of rent. During 1949-50 (the normal class begins work on 1st July 1949) two Kannada and two Malayali teachers will be trained for being appointed in schools for the blind to be started in the Presidency according to the expansion scheme of the Director of Public Instruction. The question of paying a higher salary to diploma holders is also receiving attention.

Besides imparting general education of the Elementary Standard, training is given in weaving and cane work, the Government aim being to help fit the blind to a self-reliant and self-respecting life by the time they complete their course in the school. Among other industries to be added, tailoring is most likely.

The Students Association is working satisfactorily, in that opportunities are given for the blind not only to

hear cultured people but also to take part in debates with a view to draw them out from their forced hiding and encourage them to take their place in society.

A Hostel is attached to this school, with structurally separated dormitories for males and females. There is arrangement for regular medical attendance, all free to the poor and deserving. Breakfast will be served at 7-30 in the morning, midday meal at 1 p.m. and the evening meal at 7 p.m. Special feeding is arranged for on festival days as well as on any other days when philanthropic ladies and gentlemen want. Cost of such feasts ranged from Rs. 30 to Rs. 60 a meal for the total strength of 120 in the hostel. Contributions towards their own wards or towards upkeep of the Hostel are welcome from philanthropists and such of the parents and friends as are well to do.

All queries relating to admissions, studies, contributions, appointments and other matters may be addressed to the Principal, Government Victory Memorial School for the Blind, Poonamallee, Chingleput district.

Madrassi Troops' Remarkable Record In Kashmir

Mr. M. Ratnaswamy recently delivered a Radio talk from the A.I.R., Madras, on his visit of Kashmir. He referred to the brilliant manner in which the Madrassi troops are acquitting themselves in Kashmir and said

"And I thought it would be a good thing to visit South Indian troops, wherever and whenever I could. Thanks to the courtesy of the Minister and Ministry of Defence and the permission given by Major-General Timmayya commanding the forces in Kashmir. I was able to visit units where Madras troops were stationed, in forward areas. At Uri about 3 miles from the cease-fire line I saw a considerable number of them, many of them, at their work, at school, with their guns, and lunched at the Madras Battalion mess in the company of South Indian Officers with familiar South Indian names. At Gurais there were only a few of the n. But they kept their end up—only they pined for South Indian delicacies like appalam

and sambhar and they seemed to have plenty till they were forgotten by people in Madras. In Srinagar itself there were quite a number of Madras troops. The signals were full of them—nearly 98 per cent of the whole unit—that was because, I was told, intelligence was required of men in the signals. The Madras troops were in good mettle, full of good humour and ready for anything. I was surprised especially at the way they stood the climate—the winter snows of Kashmir. Incidentally they disproved all the British theories about the unsuitability of Madras troops for North Indian warfare. On the way to Gurais about 3 miles from the cease-fire frontier there is a point 11,000 feet above sea-level, where I found this proud inscription

put up by the Madras Sappers. 'This road is the highest in the world. And we can do it.' They have proved here in Kashmir as elsewhere that they can do it.

Social Sciences Scholarships for Backward Class Students

The Government of Bombay has decided to continue giving scholarships to Backward Class students at the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay, for three more years, i.e., up to 1951-52, subject to the condition that the expenditure involved would be adjusted within the revised cost.

Finding Jobs for ex-Tappers

Field Labourers Co-operative Societies Formed

As a result of the introduction of prohibition in Krishna district along with the other districts from 2nd October 1948 about 10,000 Gowdas (ex-tappers) of the district were thrown out of employment. With a view to ameliorate their economic conditions and to keep them engaged in their agriculture field Labourers' Co-operative Societies exclusively for their benefit have been organized and started and the Government waste lands are being got. Such type of field labourers co-operative societies played an important role in relieving their distress considerably.

Twelve field labourers cooperative societies were registered and started on their respective work so far in the district. Of these twelve, two societies, viz., Pedatumudi Field Labourers' Co-operative Society and Vutukur Field Labourers' Co-operative Society applied each for the assignment of about 360 acres of waste land in Vyvaka area of Kaikalur taluk, got to be assigned or leased out to these ex-tappers, by the Revenue authorities. In consultation with the District Collector, Revenue Divisional Officer, Gudivada, and Tahsildar, Kaikalur, proper,

distribution of this land measuring about 360 acres among the ex-tappers was arranged by amicable settlement between the members of these two societies by the ameliorative staff. As a result of this arrangement 230 Gowdas were provided for with land and employment in spite of much complication for the acquisition of this land.

The Gowdas of both the aforesaid villages are now well off economically and morally.

Animal Husbandry in the Province

The characteristic feature of contagious diseases among animals in the Province during the month of August 1949 was a fall in the incidence and mortality, as compared with the previous month. In all, 543 outbreaks with 2,785 deaths were recorded during the month under review, as against 574 outbreaks and 3,307 deaths in the previous month. There was a slight rise in the incidence and mortality from rinderpest during the month, which recorded 19 outbreaks with 89 deaths. The disease was prevalent in the districts of West Godavari, Krishna, Visakhapatnam, South Arcot and Tirunelveli.

There was a fall in the incidence of and mortality from hemorrhagic septicemia as compared to the previous month. Two hundred and fifty-seven outbreaks with 1,615 deaths were recorded during the month, as against 329 outbreaks with 1,977 deaths in the previous month. The disease was very severe in the districts of Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, Krishna, Nellore, Cuddapah, West Godavari, Kurnool and Tanjore. There was a rise in the incidence of and fall in the mortality from black quarter disease during the month, as compared to the previous month, the total figures being 202 outbreaks and 901 deaths, as against

186 outbreaks and 952 deaths in the previous month. The disease prevailed in the districts of Anantapur, Nellore, Cuddapah, Chittoor, Salem, Tiruchirappalli and Visakhapatnam. Twenty-three outbreaks of "Anthrax" with 173 deaths were recorded during the month, as against 30 outbreaks and 308 deaths in the previous month. There was a fall in the incidence of and mortality from this disease. There was a rise in the incidence of and mortality from foot and mouth disease. Forty-two outbreaks with 7 deaths were reported during the month, as against 18 outbreaks and no mortality in the previous month.

Recent Floods in Andhra

Government's Relief Measures

Owing to heavy rains towards the latter half of September 1949, there were extensive floods in the Pennar, Krishna and Tungabhadra rivers and in other minor streams mainly in the districts of Nellore, Guntur, Krishna, Bellary, Cuddapah and Kurnool. The damage was particularly severe in the districts of Guntur, Krishna and Nellore, less severe in the districts of Bellary, Cuddapah and Kurnool and negligible in the other districts. Forty-eight people lost their lives during these floods. They also caused extensive damage to dwelling huts, and breached several irrigation works and

means of communication. There was an appreciable loss of cattle in the northern districts but the damage to standing crops was not great. Under instructions from Government, the Commissioner of Land Revenue and Commercial Taxes, Sri W. R. S. Sathianathan visited the three northern districts of Nellore, Guntur and Krishna while the Commissioner of Land Revenue Sri S. Ranganathan visited the districts of Bellary, Cuddapah and Kurnool. They inspected the flood damage and gave instructions on the spot to the Collectors for the grant of monetary relief to

the affected persons and also for the free grant of building materials for the rebuilding of the huts lost by floods. To enable their orders being given effect to with as little delay as possible the Government have authorized the members of the Board of Revenue to incur expenditure not exceeding Rs. 1 lakh in each of the districts of Krishna and Guntur and not exceeding Rupees 50,000 in each of the districts of Nellore, Cuddapah, Bellary and Kurnool. The Government are also issuing instructions to the Board of

(Continued on page 24)

RURAL UPLIFT

Rural uplift work is forging ahead in the Province. Sanitation drives, sinking of wells, organization of Co-operative societies, formation of new roads, opening of reading rooms and Adult Education centres are some of the highlights of the activities of the month under report.

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

Proddatur firka (Cuddapah district).—Sanitation drives were conducted in the villages of Dorasanipalli, Narasimhapuram, Gopavaram and Tallemapuram. Co-operative credit societies were organized in three villages. Demonstrations on the preservation of manure were also held. General propaganda was conducted with the aid of magic lanterns.

Nagari firka (Chittoor district).—Eight well works were completed. Thirty-two well works and two road works were in progress. Sanitary drives were conducted in two villages. One co-operative society was formed at Padiri. Two magic lantern shows and two spinning demonstrations were held. Forty-three charkas were introduced.

Kurnool firka (Kurnool district).—One road work to a length of 1½ miles was completed. Twelve sanitary drives were conducted and streets were levelled. One cess-pool was dug and two cess-pools were repaired and cleaned. Six manure pits were constructed. Six magic lantern shows were conducted. Two charkas were renovated.

Tellicherry firka (Malabar district).—Two road works were commenced during the month. Two women's welfare centres and a spinning class were opened. A reading-room was opened at Vadakkampad.

Yerragondapalem firka (Kurnool district).—Two well works were completed. Five well works and three road works were in progress. Thirteen sanitation drives were conducted with the co-operation of the centre

khadi staff, women and school children taking part in the drives. House-to-house propaganda was made on Khadi. Eighteen adult education schools were started up to the end of the month. Two spinning demonstrations were held.

Dendurur firka (West Godavari district).—Thirty-seven sanitary drives were conducted. Five trench latrines and 15 compost pits were constructed. Three private adult schools and two board elementary schools were started. Two Grama Seva Sanghams were formed during the month. Six spinning demonstrations were held.

Ongole firka (Guntur district).—A sum of Rs. 4,332 was spent towards village communications. Twenty-eight sanitation drives were conducted. Two adult night schools were organized. Magic lantern show on health, adult Education, Prohibition and khadi was held.

Tirumangalam firka (Mathurai district).—One short camp was organized and the importance of the Firka Development Scheme was explained to the members. One rural dispensary and one reading-room were opened.

Kumbala firka (South Kanara district).—Five road works were in progress. Three road works estimated to cost about Rs. 3,000 were selected, the Government share of expenditure being Rs. 1,000 only. One footbridge work was completed, the villagers contributing more than 3/4th of the cost. Magic lantern shows on the constructive programme, adult education and leprosy relief were shown. A community radio set was installed.

Alur firka (Bellary district).—Three road works and one well work were in progress. Fifteen sanitation drives were conducted. Sixteen co-operative societies and 12 Grama Seva Sanghams were formed up to the end of the month. Five charkas were introduced and 40 yards of cloth was woven.

Palladam firka (Coimbatore district).—Five well works were completed and 18 well works were in progress. One Harijan well was repaired. Construction of new houses for the Harijans of Pallipalayam and Kalipalayam were in progress. Foundation stone was

laid for a school building at Mallai-goundampalayam and Pallipalayam.

Guravareddipalem centre (Guntur district).—Twenty-two well works and ten road works were in progress. Ten sanitary drives were conducted.

Pendurthi firka (Visakhapatnam district).—One well work and one road work were completed and 12 well works and seven road works were in progress. Six sanitation drives were conducted. One adult night school was started at Pendurthi. Six magic lantern shows and four spinning demonstrations were held.

Kundah firka (Nilgiris district).—Four magic lantern shows were held and intensive propaganda on sanitation, soil erosion, grow more food, health and hygiene was carried out. A khadi co-operative society was organized with a Government grant of Rs. 500. Three minor works were in progress. One is nearing completion.

Veerapandi firka (Salem district).—Fifteen well works were in progress in addition to the 12 well works completed up to the end of the month. Sanitation drives were conducted in the villages and in the cherries. About 100 manure heaps were removed to places outside the dwelling houses. A cesspool type latrine was constructed at Chinnaseeragapady at a cost of Rs. 810 out of which the contribution from the villagers was Rs. 310. One Wardha type latrine was constructed at Velanatham by the Grama Seva Sangham. Public meetings were held in eight villages.

Payyanur-cum-Nileshwar centre (Malabar district).—Ten compost manure pits were constructed by the villagers. One adult education class was opened at Mathuranikai. The construction of an Ashramam for housing the poor Harijans financed from public contributions was in progress.

Polavaram (West Godavari district).—One well work was completed. Two co-operative societies were opened, one at Ragolupalli and the other at Pochavaram. Grama Seva Sanghams were formed in six villages. A group conference of Grama Seva Sanghams was held at Dondapudi.

Musiri firka (Tiruchirappalli district).—A donation of Rs. 5,000 was collected for opening a maternity and child welfare centre. One school building was constructed at Amur. Three village chavidis were constructed by the villagers' own efforts. Six

charkas were distributed. Sanitation work was attended to and manure heaps were removed outside from the dwelling places.

Rajahmundry firka (East Godavari district).—Two road works were in progress. Fourteen sanitary drives were conducted and insanitary pits were covered up. Four magic lantern shows and 12 spinning demonstrations were held.

Kalasapakkam firka (North Arcot district).—Seven well works completed and one road and one well were repaired with 50 per cent local contribution. Sanitation drives were conducted in ten villages and seven cheris. Ninety cess-pools and 106 manure pits were dug in the villages.

Avanashi centre (Coimbatore district).—Two road works were completed

and five were in progress. Construction of a road dam on Kullengoundampalayam road was taken up. One dam work was completed and another was nearing completion. One well work was completed. Sanitary surveys were done by the Grama Seva Sanghams and steps were taken to improve the sanitation in the villages. Twenty-five charkas were distributed to the Harijans.

Kadambuliur firka (South Arcot district).—Forty-two well works were in progress. Roads to a length of two miles were formed. One hundred and twenty manure pits were dug. Two vegetable gardens were raised by the Grama Seva Sanghams near the public wells in Semmedu village and cheri. Forty small kitchen gardens were organized. One thousand two-hundred and fifty jack, 500 green manure plants and

50 mango plants were planted. Twenty acres of waste lands were brought under cultivation. Two leprosy clinics were opened, one at Semmedu and the other at Veeraperumanallur. The buildings for the clinics were secured by free gift. One building was made available for opening a dispensary at Kadambuliur. A new school building was constructed at Thalam-pattu. Twenty-two co-operative societies were organized up to the end of the month. A Khadi craft centre was opened at Semmedu.

Hindupur firka (Anantapur district).—Twenty sanitation drives were conducted in the various villages and insanitary pits were covered. Two girls' schools were started and one night school was opened at Sreekanthapuram.

“Raise Villages: Raise India”—New Slogan

“It is only by effecting an all-round improvement in the life of our villages that the Province and the country can reach the cherished goal of prosperity and happiness. This improvement can be successfully brought about by the Rural Home Guards,” thus observed Col. N. Ganguli, General Officer Commanding, Home Guards, C.P. and Berar, recently.

Continuing Colonel Ganguli said that the real well-being of the country ultimately lay in the well-being of our villages. The Government had, therefore, introduced the Rural Home Guards Scheme which sought to train villagers in social service as well as in

self-defence. As a result, nearly 3,000 Gram-Sainiks were ready to-day to throw themselves wholeheartedly in the task of rural uplift. He would act more or less as the parson of the English villages and the sanitation and health would receive the first attention at his hands. He would, of course, endeavour to push ahead the “Grow More Food Campaign” in the village with all resolution and vigour. He made a fervent appeal to the villagers to make common cause with the Gram-Sainiks in this sacred task and exhorted the Sainiks to live up to the ideals of a Gram-Sewak and make themselves harbingers of health and happiness in the village.

Home Guards In Bombay Province

Captain M. J. B. Maneckji, Commandant-General, Home Guards, Bombay, who visited Ahmedabad, last week-end, told a press conference there that there were about 16,000 home guards in the Province and almost all the districts had Home Guards Corps.

Of late, the Home Guards had helped the Police in maintaining order, detecting crimes, keeping vigilance over unlawful activities and helping the Government in the Grow More Food Campaign, the Commandant said.

Home Guards As An Educative Force

How the Home Guards could prove to be a great educative force in their own towns and villages was emphasized by Pt. G. S. Agnihotri, Parliamentary Secretary, in an address to the Sainiks of the Home Guards recently. The occasion was the final parade of the Sainiks, attending the supplementary annual camp of exercises at the Training Centre, Nagpur.

They could be said instil in the people truthfulness, habits of sanitation, team-spirit and above all, a sense of discipline. These were the qualities which

went to make a nation and as responsible and trained citizens, it was their duty to educate the people in their own way. They could also help the public welfare work of the Government like the Social Education and Rural Uplift schemes. In fact, they could play a great part and become assets to the society.

Ring of Exhibitions in Assam

The Government of Assam are sponsoring a ring of about 14 exhibitions in the Rural Development centres and hill areas of the Province, during the ensuing winter season, beginning from November 15, 1949. They also propose to bring out a provisional prospectus of these exhibitions with a view to popularize and advertise the industrial achievements and commercial enterprises in the various Provinces.

NON-VIOLENCE

Non-violence in its dynamic condition means conscious suffering. It does not mean meek submission to the will of the evil-doer, but it means the putting of one's whole soul against the will of the tyrant.

— Mahatmaji.

Visual Education going Ahead

Highlights of Government Scheme

In recent years educational authorities have come to recognize films as an excellent medium for instruction. Reports of the highly successful results of screening films in the class-rooms in Western countries have encouraged Indian educationists to study and experiment with similar techniques here. In Madras Province, the Government have approved the proposals of the Director of Public Instruction for the provision of visual education in schools and colleges in the Province.

The basic principle of visual education is that pictures convey ideas more graphically than either spoken or written words. Instead of tediously labouring at inadequate descriptions, the teacher has only to throw on the screen an enlarged image using either a magic lantern or epidiascope, and the pupils at once grasp the point. The production of short film features of educational interest has greatly enhanced the value of movie projectors in schools and colleges, for it has been found that students give concentrated attention to the moving pictures.

A well-written and thoughtful commentary pertaining to the subject will naturally supplement the visual education of the school movies. Even if only "silent" films are shown (the sound projector equipment is considered costly), the teacher can help his pupils to understand and appreciate the films better by a short talk before and after the screening.

The Madras Government have ordered that films approved by a Special Visual Education Board be shown in schools and colleges, as an interim arrangement, until the Government are in a position to take up the production of educational films and arrange for their exhibition through their own agency.

Main Features of Scheme

The Visual Education Scheme was introduced in Madras Province in September 1947. The salient features of the scheme are:

(1) Annual fees of Re. 1 from students in Forms I to III, Rs. 2 from students in Forms IV to VI and Rs. 3 from College students are to be levied and collected.

(2) The films should be approved by the Director of Public Instruction

and listed in the *Fort St. George Gazette*. The Visual Education Board, with 11 non-official and three official members, will help in the task of evaluating and approving the films for educational use. The Board members are selected on cultural grounds.

(3) The school or college authorities should make their own arrangements with firms or agencies recognized by the Director of the Exhibition of Films, and draw up the year's programme.

(4) The maximum amount of charge fixed by the Director is Rs. 45 per show in a school or college.

(5) The optimum strength for a "group" audience is 200—250.

(6) The schools and colleges are expected to arrange ten or at least eight shows in a year.

In April 1948, the Government permitted the Director of Public Instruction to purchase eight projectors at a cost of Rs. 5,000 each for eight districts. This was subsequently modified sanctioning the purchase of one projector, etc., and making use of the balance of the allotment for buying films. Government have also approved the proposal to start a central film library in the office of the Director of Public Instruction with a projector and a sufficient number of films for loaning to schools and colleges. A sum of Rs. 44,000 was sanctioned. In April 1949, the Government sanctioned an allotment of Rs. 23,200 for the purchase of equipment. There is a scheme under consideration to equip all colleges and schools with 16 mm. projectors and allot half-grants towards the cost.

The Director of Public Instruction, Madras, has recommended to schools and colleges that a "show" should ordinarily consist of the exhibition of not more than four different films, representative of different subjects, the normal running time being one hour. Large number of 16 mm. pictures suitable for class-room use are available. They are, however, mostly American or English. Suitable films of Indian origin or not yet available in good number.

Projectors and Films

Film strips cost Rs. 10 to Rs. 18 each, suitable for all aspects of the school

syllabus. There are 16 mm. films silent teaching from Rs. 85 to Rs. 100 for lengths of 400 feet which take 16 minutes to screen. Sound pictures of 16 mm. size cost about Rs. 390 or 400 for 400 feet. They run for 11 minutes on the screen. The commentary explains the picture.

As the use of 16 mm. motion picture films is considered a very important aspect of visual education, it is highly necessary that every Secondary School that can afford it should have its own 16 mm. projector, preferably one suitable for sound and silent pictures. A talkie projector is preferred if funds permit. And if this is selected, it would be wise to buy one with provision for attaching a microphone, so that the teacher is able to give a running commentary during the screening, in the regional language if necessary. The mike arrangement can be used with a sound film, and the sound can be cut off so that the teachers voice alone is heard.

Projectors are built for AC, DC or AC/DC current. The nature of current therefore should be specified. Towns not provided with electricity can utilize projectors operated by a six-volt car battery. Apart from projectors, auxiliaries as projectors for film strips, magic lanterns for glass slides and epidiascopes for any type of illustration will also be found useful in the class-room.

Audience and Teachers

It has been recommended that the optimum strength of a group of audience should be 250—300. If each form cannot constitute a group by itself, then students can be graded as junior school group (middle form pupils), senior school group (high school students) and college group (intermediate and degree course students). The year's programme of ten shows may be spread over as one per month.

The concerned teachers should help to introduce the film with some brief remarks, and then give a resume after the show, to emphasise the important points in the picture. If required, the film may be repeated, either then or at a subsequent session. It is vital that teachers prepare the minds of their pupils and satisfy themselves that they

have benefited by the show, as otherwise the purpose of visual education is defeated.

The Central Film Library

With a view to provide the schools and colleges in the Province sufficient facilities for getting loans for 16 mm. film strips, a Central Film Library has been opened in the office of the Director of Public Instruction, Madras. The library is being built up gradually. There are 212 films (16 mm.) and a small number of film strips (35 mm.). More films and film strips are being added.

The Library is intended for the benefit of schools and colleges in the Province, and it is also proposed to serve the adult population through Youth Clubs and Social Welfare Organizations. Membership of the Library is opened to recognized institutions. No monthly subscription is levied, but members are expected to make a deposit of Rs. 100 (in the case of schools and colleges) as security against films lent.

The loan is applied for in prescribed forms supplied by the Library. The number of films which can be borrowed at one and the same time is limited to four, and the maximum period for which they can be kept is six days. Films are sent out by registered post parcel where personal delivery is not availed of or is not possible. The member borrowing has to bear the postal charges both ways or arrange for taking delivery through own messenger and for returning the films is the same manner.

"Lesson Materials"

The films stocked in the Central Film Library are mostly teaching films, or films which can be described as "Lesson material". Most of the present stock are "silent" and a few are "sound films". Silent films have the advantage that the teacher who shows the films to the pupils can explain the picture in his own way in a manner suited to the understanding of the pupils. The usual commentary in a sound film is in a foreign tongue and is not readily understood by the average audience.

The Department of Public Instruction has also published a "Guide Book on Visual Education in Schools", which gives full and detailed information about different aspects of Visual Education, and the way education is enriched by adopting the use of audio-visual aids of all kinds. All queries for further information should be addressed to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

AGRICULTURAL NOTES

Modern Soil Conservation Methods Prove Valuable on American Farms

Good crop rotation and livestock management programs combined with a complete soil conservation programme have greatly improved the fertility and productiveness of many American farms, particularly in the corn and small grains region around Des Moines in the mid-western State of Iowa.

A typical farm, where these modern agricultural methods have proved their worth, is the farm of Chris Jensen near Audubon, a small city of 2,500 population located about 80 miles (128 kilometers) west of Des Moines. The soil map of the farm shows moderate slopes ranging from 3 to 5 per cent and rolling slopes ranging from 5 to 18 per cent. There are three principal soil types, but the bulk of it is Marshall silt loam.

The oddly-shaped fields, which follow the contour of the land, interspersed with terraces, buffer strips and grassed waterways have led strangers from the city and even old-fashioned farmers to call the Jensen farm a "crazy quilt" farm. And so, in truth, does the pattern of his farming appear on a chart. However, to Jensen and hundreds of Iowans who are farming the modern way, everything in that crazy quilt pattern helps save precious topsoil, conserves water and prevents erosion and the formation of gullies. The unusual layout means increased yields of corn (maize) for animal feed, oats, and a heavier, thicker growth of nutritious grasses and legumes which, in turn, mean more and higher quality pork, beef, milk and eggs.

Comparison of Yields

The often-heard criticism that too much land is taken out of production and that farming such oddly-shaped lands is a nuisance can best be answered by Jensen, who, in a recent interview, declared, "I would farm no other way."

Jensen's farm is two and a quarter miles (three and one-half kilometers) north-east of Audubon. He moved there in 1935 and started the "face

lifting" in connexion with a long-time soil conservation plan in 1939. As a comparison of yields, the land formerly produced 75 bushels of corn (65,308 hectoliters per hectare) and 45 bushels of oats (39,185 hectoliters per hectare) to the acre. These averages have now been increased to 100 bushels (87.1 hectoliters per hectare) of corn and close to that quantity of oats in the best of crop years.

Jensen had one 10-acre (four-hectare) field of contoured corn (that is, corn planted on land that had been plowed horizontally along slopes to hinder water run-off and erosion) which yielded 137 bushels per acre (119,318 hectoliters per hectare) in 1944 in the official State contest conducted by the Iowa Corn and Small Grain Association. This yield, the third highest in the State that year for corn grown on the contour, was made on ground where sod and a covering of barn-yard manure had been turned under. No commercial fertilizer was used.

As for oats, Jensen says 1945 was his best year in a long time. He had an average yield per acre of 95 bushels (82,723 hectoliters per hectare).

Jensen currently has turned much of his land over to production of certified brome grass seed, a grass having large spikelets, and grown for forage. He is producing a Fischer strain developed by Iowa State College, and last year produced 250 pounds to the acre (283.75 kilograms per hectare) on 25 acres (10 hectares). He received for the grass seed approximately 40 cents a pound (454 kilogram). Moreover, this grass can be grown on many of the soil-conserving strips of land between the row crops.

Various Devices Used

There is nothing revolutionary about the devices Jensen uses, but he has combined them skilfully to achieve maximum yield and soil protection.

Terraces are used on the steeper slopes, at or near the crowns of hills. These level off the land enough to keep the soil in place and hold sufficient

rain water for the crops. The nine terraces on the farm total two miles (three kilometers) in length.

Where the land is only gently sloped, "buffer strips" take the place of terracing. Long, narrow strips of grass are left between row crops, with both the rows and buffer strips following the contour of the land. The strips are sufficient to hold the soil above them in place, and keep gullies from forming. Left from year to year, they also serve as guide lines for plowing on the contour.

At a few points, terrace outlets (narrow gutters sown with grass) run down the hills from terrace to terrace, to carry off rain water which the terraces cannot absorb. These lead into waterways, winding across the lowest land, which carry excess water into nearby brooks. The waterways are heavily planted in grass so that their soil cannot erode, and vary in width from 16 to 25 feet (4.8 to 7.5 meters) according to the amounts of water they may have to carry.

Jensen also leaves belts of grass 16 feet (4.8 meters) at both ends of the rows in fields which he plows and plants in corn and oats. These "turn strips" allow enough room for cultivating machinery to be turned around at the ends of the rows, and become useful grazing areas instead of being left to erode.

Jensen estimated that he had from 15 to 18 acres (6 to 7 hectares) in use as turn strips, buffer strips, waterways, terracing and outlets. Sometimes the uninformed refer to this as a "waste of cropland," he said, but in reality it is highly important in developing sound farming practices. Since all this land is planted, like some of the fields, in grasses and legumes, it provides a sizeable addition to his hay crop.

The brome grass is planted with alfalfa, in order to tie down the soil, and because the alfalfa provides nitrogen both for the brome grown with it and for corn or oats which may be planted in the same areas in later years. Since the brome grass grows several inches (centimeters) above the alfalfa, the brome seed can be harvested separately by setting the combine high enough to clear the alfalfa but catch the grass tops. After the seed is taken, the fields can be used for hay or pasture.

On the waterways and turn strips, the first hay crop is taken between

the second and third cultivation of corn, if time can be spared to do it. This permits the maximum amount of hay to be harvested before it is mired down by cultivating machinery turning on it or crossing it repeatedly.

Later after both the grass seed and the corn and oats have been harvested, Jensen turns his cattle and hogs into the fields to clean up the stalks and any corn which was missed or dropped by the machine picker.

The livestock also feeds on the remains of the alfalfa and grass in the waterways, buffer strips, and turn strips.

Five-year rotation followed

Like most progressive United States farmers, Jensen rotates crops on each part of his growing fields, but without disturbing the permanent layout of terraces, buffer strips, and waterways. The crop rotation followed is two years of corn, one year of oats with brome and alfalfa seeded on the same ground later in the year, then alfalfa and brome for two years before returning to corn. This five-year rotation is carried on normally in all six fields on the farm. By this system, one field is in retirement each year. This rotation is out of balance, temporarily, on the Jensen farm because of the present emphasis on brome seed production.

Jensen, for the past four years a member of the State of Iowa Soil Conservation Committee, says Iowa's good soil needs the best of management with a good rotation.

That these modern methods of farming being applied in Iowa are successful is proved by the current estimates of a record crop of nearly 700,000,000 bushels (246,000,000 hectoliters) of corn for the State of Iowa this year, an average yield throughout the State of 61 bushels to the acre (53,117 hectoliters per hectare)!

REAL STRENGTH

Strength does not come from physical capacity. It comes from an indomitable will.

— Mahatma Gandhi.

4,179 get jobs through Employment Exchange

During August 1949, 4,179 persons secured employment assistance through the various employment offices in the Madras Presidency. These included 1,602 posts with salaries of Rs. 30 and below and 1,871 posts ranging between Rs. 31 and Rs. 60 per mensem and 115 posts between Rs. 61 and Rs. 100 per mensem. Five hundred women secured employment assistance during the period.

Labour shortages are still noticed amongst skilled workers and technicians such as blacksmiths, turners, boiler foremen, vegetable oil refining operators, overseers, compounders, draughtsmen, tracers, stenographers, typists, teachers, midwives, etc., while large surpluses are observed in clerical and unskilled categories like office peons, attenders, watchmen, motor drivers, etc.

A total of 4,324 persons are undergoing training in various technical and vocational trades in the 84 training centres in this region.

Age-Limit Relaxation

The concession regarding relaxation of age-limit for purposes of recruitment to the public services in favour of candidates who took part in the 'National Movements,' announced in Press Note No. 58, Public Works (Information and Publicity), dated 26th March 1949, will apply only up to 31st December 1950.

(Continued from page 19)

Revenue and the Chief Engineer (Public Works Department) (Irrigation) to give the highest priority to the repair of irrigation works affected by floods, whether they lie in ryotwari or zamindari areas. In most of the districts, the Collectors have formed non-official relief committees to secure non-official help for relief measures.

Local philanthropists contributed foodgrains and money for the feeding of the affected people in Vijayavada, Guntur and other places. About 2,500 were fed in this manner at Vijayavada and about 12,000 in various centres in Guntur district. Non-officials also assisted in the actual feeding arrangements. They also distributed clothes in Krishna district. The Government wish to convey to all these persons their appreciation of the valuable services rendered by them in this cause.

PUBLIC HEALTH COLUMN

Modern Weapons in the Fight Against Malaria

PAUL F. RUSSELL, M.D., M.P.H., Chairman of the WHO Expert Committee on Malaria.

The impossible has happened! Malaria, after successfully defying Caesars and Popes, Kings and Dictators for centuries, has recently been eradicated from the Pontine Marshes and the Roman Campagna. Probably not one case was contracted there in 1948. The place where the very name "malaria" originated has been purged of an ancient evil. Thus the Second World Health Assembly which met in Rome a few weeks ago, had at its doorstep, dramatic proof of the soundness of its malaria policy. For the aim of the World Health Organization (WHO) is to eradicate malaria by modern methods, such as were applied in Italy by the Allied Military Government in 1944-45 and which have been carried out so effectively since then by local authorities.

The plans of WHO are important because, even today, malaria is the cause of several hundred million cases of preventable illness. The microscopic parasite holds in thrall millions of tillers of the soil. Their malaria infection is like the proverbial millstone, an unbeatable handicap, so that relatively few ever reach their goal of freedom from want. Malaria in a majority of tropical and subtropical countries, is still killing infants and children, weakening adults, sapping the very life-blood of nations. This major affliction precludes the agricultural and industrial development of large areas; it lessens the production of important food crops, and it increases the cost of most items imported by temperate zone from the warmer regions.

Naturally, therefore, malaria is one of the major subjects upon which WHO is focussing its attention, all the more so because now at last man has fashioned against malaria weapons which are effective and cheap. Malaria, whether rural or urban, in wealthy or in poor nations, is now truly preventable. It can be avoided wherever there is the necessary initiative and knowledge to set up a modern control organization. WHO is prepared, within the limits of

its budget, to assist nations in the building of such Governmental malaria control services.

Modern control principles are based upon the fact that malaria is transferred from one man to another in nature only when carried by certain species of *Anopheles* mosquitoes. If the malaria mosquito is killed before it picks up the parasites, or before parasites develop within its body, then the line of malaria transmission will be broken. The moral, is of course, *destroy anopheline mosquitoes*.

This lesson has been obvious for 50 years and many successful projects for mosquito destruction have been carried out. But up to 10 years ago the cost of such malaria control was too great for average rural areas, where malaria has been most prevalent. The recent basic advance in malaria control has been the discovery of powerful insecticides. These make it possible to destroy malaria mosquitoes at annual costs much less than the price of malaria itself. No nation can now afford not to control this disease in afflicted areas.

The insecticide which thus far has proved most practical and successful, and which therefore is being emphasized now by WHO, is commonly called DDT. The new method, known as "residual DDT spraying", consists essentially in the application of DDT to the inside walls of houses and outbuildings where malaria-carrying anophelines usually rest. Mosquitoes which come into contact with the DDT absorb, through their outer cuticle, sufficient amounts to cause their death. If a mosquito stands for 15 minutes on a surface properly coated with DDT, it will certainly die within a few hours. The special point is that once a proper amount of the DDT, in a suitable formulation has been put on a surface, this one application will continue to kill mosquitoes not merely for hours, or even for days, but actually for months. Here is the new factor in malaria control—a residual mosquito killing action, previously unknown. Naturally, organization,

trained personnel, proper equipment and supplies are essential to the success of a DDT spraying project. There must be the will and the wisdom to train, equip, and finance the necessary malaria control organization.

The World Health Organization is fully aware of these new developments and already in its first year it is actively co-operating with no fewer than 17 Governments in the development of modern malaria control. WHO has established 7 malaria teams (6 in co-operation with the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund) which are demonstrating the techniques of DDT residual spraying, surveying the needs, training local personnel, and building control organizations. A WHO Expert Committee on Malaria has been appointed. One full-time expert Malaria Consultant is in Asia and a dozen short-term Malaria Consultants have been sent to as many countries in response to requests for special help. Assistance has been given to Schools of Malaria and 28 fellowships have been allotted for basic or advanced malaria training in 1949.

The ultimate malaria aim of WHO is the eradication of this disease from the world. Already certain nations, on their own initiative, have made great progress. DDT has been used very successfully in places as widely scattered as Brazil, Venezuela, British Guiana, the U.S.A., Italy, Greece, Cyprus, Bombay Presidency, Ceylon and South Africa.

In conclusion, the immediate malaria objectives of WHO may be stated as follows:—

1. To assist and encourage Governments in the control of malaria by modern methods.
2. To prove that malaria control is now financially feasible in any country.
3. To demonstrate malaria control benefits, not only in public health but also in greater agricultural and industrial production, and in general economic and social welfare.

Books and Publication

"THE TEACHING OF ENGLISH ABROAD." By F. G. FRENCH. Part I.—Aims and Methods—Oxford University Press.

This small book is one of a set of three all addressed to the teacher in his class room offering him a variety of practical teaching devices. It contains eleven chapters which are all lucidly set out.

English is an international language and authoritative opinion has it that its study is necessary to advance the frontiers of knowledge irrespective of the political changes that may come over the world in future. This fact is well recognized in Independent India and English has been given a proper place in the curricula of studies. At this time, therefore, the present publication is an opportune one and is sure to prove helpful to those engaged in teaching a foreign language to the citizens of to-morrow.

—T.K.G.

"INDIA CALLED THEM" By LORD BEVERIDGE—Published by George Allen and Unwin, Limited, London.

This book is a record of the experiences of Henry Beveridge, who, as a member of the Indian Civil Service, served this country for thirty-five years during the latter part of the nineteenth century. Reading through the book, one is reminded of the words of Edward VII as Prince of Wales while addressing the Indian Civil Service Club in London years ago. He said to the effect that when the future history of India came to be written, the solid but silent work done by civil servants in remote nooks and corners under extremely uncomfortable conditions would form a glorious chapter. The book under review gives an insight into the hardships, inconvenience and uncomfortable conditions of life which Henry Beveridge suffered during his official career in India. And these may be taken as typical of the times. Yet he was a conscientious officer and, as a District Judge, was remarkable for his independence of character and integrity. It is also a noteworthy fact that at a time when many British civilians looked upon India as their permanent possession and conducted themselves accordingly, Henry Beveridge possessed a Nationalist outlook and was for the progressive satisfaction of Indian political aspirations.

The book is interesting reading. It runs nearly to 400 pages and is well documented.

—T.K.G.

"AT FREEDOM'S DOOR." By MALCOLM LYALL DARLING. Oxford University Press—Price, not mentioned.

This book records the impressions of an itinerant Englishman, once an official in the Punjab, who went through the villages of North India, particularly in the North-West Frontier, the Punjab, United Provinces and Central Provinces with the avowed object of studying the peasant life of India. He sums up his impression with an interview with one who took to the improvement of the lot of the Indian peasant as his life mission—Mahatma Gandhi. Mr. Darling prefers a journey on horseback in these days of quick locomotion to have the requisite leisure and freedom to see the peasant at close quarters, and enquire about his problems and difficulties.

The journey was undertaken at a momentous period in the history of India, during March and April 1947, when the transfer of power from Britain to India and the partition of India were the burning topics of the day. The author has intimate knowledge of the conditions in the Punjab where he spent the major portion of his official life, and whose peasantry had already claimed his attention and earned immortality in his works. Only two more provinces out of the eleven which constitute the sub-continent of India, have now been added to his survey.

Even in these, he sees more of Punjabis—Muslims, Sikhs and Hindus—than others who sometimes give a different picture. Nearly three-fourths of India is still beyond his purview. This is a weakness which he shares with his compatriots who see a part of India and generalize for the whole of it. Most of them forget that the sub-continent extends beyond the Vindhya mountains and presents a country whose history and culture are often at variance with what they see in the North. Books like this feed the indifferent public of England and the West, whose knowledge of the country they were ruling for nearly two hundred years, are often coloured by half-truths and misstatements contained in such works. It is interesting to recall in this connexion that it has been for long a part of British propaganda to exhibit films about Indian

life in which only the frontier life of the Pathans and their inroads into "Hindustan" for booty is featured. That is why, when great sons of India like Mahatma Gandhi, Tagore, Jawaharlal, J. C. Bose and Radhakrishnan visited England, they were 'greeted' as surprises—sometimes agreeable!

In the course of the author's talk with the peasant, complaints about rationing, dearth of essential commodities like rice, cloth and oil, the Congress Government's partiality to their own followers and such like are invariably heard. One gets the impression when reading the book that the Congress Government is responsible for such evils, although occasionally as when commenting on the neglect of the village by the authorities, the author makes the admission: "For this, the Government of past were mainly responsible."

But the same vision does not extend further to enable him to think that such evils and suffering were the legacy of a world war and the exploitation and wastage of the resources of India on that occasion—the responsibility for which could not by any stretch of imagination or logic be laid at India's door, though the major share of the sufferings arising from that devastating war was hers. India is still groaning under the burden. The only silver lining is that, during the war, many a peasant of India volunteered for service in the field and earned a little money as reward. But the erstwhile soldier also acquired a few luxury habits—smoking and tea-drinking (page 334)—luxuries which he can scarcely afford now. No writer who deals with the present situation in India can afford to ignore this background of war and it is this vital perspective that the author lacks. The author has taken great pains to collect a vast amount of details about the peasants he saw and studied. The outlook would have shown that the evils India is now suffering from are not of her making, though fate has thrown upon her the onerous task of fighting them and rooting them out—no enviable position!

Another consideration which the author would do well to bear in mind is that the Indian peasant of to-day near the Indian village is also a creature of 200 years of British rule.

The peasant has forgotten his past culture of which self-sufficiency of the village and its peace are the most characteristic feature. Modern civilization has not improved his lot, though it has considerably added to his misery,

depriving him of his self-confidence and courage. To a hungry man, radio is no solace and that is why leaders like the Mahatma abhor its influence.

The picture of the tribal structure of the people of the Punjab, particularly of the Ranji (p. 60-68), affords pleasant and useful reading. The custom of showing one's courage before marriage and the curious form in which a modern youth evinced it by attacking an innocent neighbour, are interesting; similar traditions exist among other aboriginal tribes, as for example among the Todas of Nilgiris.

On the same footing stands the question of the Communist problem in the Punjab. The author gives a graphic account of this problem in the earlier part of the book.

—K.C.N.

"INDIA PAKISTAN AND THE WEST"

By DR. PERCIVAL SPEAR, Oxford University Press—Price, Five shillings.

While Dr. Spear's purports to be a study of the cultural clash between the East and the West for the soul of India, and the impact of Western influences on Indian institutions, it can hardly be said to be a objective survey or a detached view of the historical process. There is the unconscious European bias for the Muslim way of life (. . . "there is a common approach to life, a common way of looking at things, which makes the Westerner and the Muslim feel more akin"—Page 78) and the self-conscious prejudice against the Hindu mental make-up ("—these ideas equip the Hindu with a set of values quite different from those of the West, and it is these values which form the core of his socio-religious system."—Page 75). Such pre-conceived notions inevitably lead the author to subscribe to the two-nation theory and to develop the thesis that the partition was the logical outcome of "the difference in texture and outlook" between Hindus and Muslims. Such facile reasoning is hardly worthy of a contemporary historian and Dr. Spear does less than justice to Mr. Jinnah's role in founding Pakistan.

This misplaced accent on the superficial differences between Hindus and Muslims leads Dr. Spear to separate considerations of Anglo-Islamic synthesis and Hindu-British synthesis. The former, he declares, was delayed till

the late eighties of the last century, when Sir Syed Ahmed Khan modernised Muslim society and discouraged Muslims from joining the Indian National Congress. Dr. Spear concludes: "In his whole attitude was implicit the concept of Pakistan". Thus the author strives to give an historic origin to a move which even Muslims Leaguers did not take seriously in 1945.

But for this straining after a pet theory, the book makes very enjoyable reading. It is no easy task to pick out the salient features of the history of an entire sub-continent and make a racy, readable account of it, but Dr. Spear does it. Chapters like "Problems", "The Country" and "The Peoples of India" form excellent reportage by a shrewd observer, while the studies on Hinduism, Islam and organization of power, economic life and welfare, indicate how well Dr. Spear has grasped the principles and details of the various aspects of Indian institutions.

Dr. Spear chronicles the school-boy lesson of the benefits of British rule—posts, telegraphs, railways, roads, law, education, hospitals and other reforms—but wisely he does not dilate on British altruism. On the contrary, he even goes to the extent of criticising efforts at grafting on Western ways at the expense of Indian culture. It is this appreciation of the continuity of Indian civilization and its capacity to absorb ideas that leads him to hope: "If Hinduism cannot hope to be the heir of all the ages, she may in the course of time become the Mother of the heir."

—P.V.S.

"PRACTICAL PROBLEMS AND ANSWERS IN ELEMENTARY BOOK-KEEPING."

By SRI SURYAPRAKASAM, Lecturer in Book-keeping—Ramdas Co-operative Trading Institute, Rajahmundry—Price, Rs. 2-8-0.

The book has been written to serve as a guide for students appearing for the S.S.L.C. Examination. The author has selected 120 problems from the S.S.L.C. question papers and worked out the answers. The problems cover the various principles in Book-keeping and may prove to be very helpful to students.

—S.K.

Concession to Wives and Widows of Soldiers

The Government of Madras have directed that young wives and widows of soldiers, who have passed Form I or II or Standard VI or VII, and who desire to become teachers, be admitted into ordinary training schools or higher elementary schools, so that they may complete Form III or pass the E.S.L.C. Examination, as the case may be. The candidates so admitted will be exempted from the payment of tuition and special fees and examination fees, if any. They will also be given a scholarship of Rs. 14 per mensem and a book allowance of Rs. 10 per annum.

Society must Change Its Attitude towards Harijans

Mahatma Gandhi devoted his life to the cause of Harijans and the Government was also trying its best to eradicate untouchability from society said Mr. G. D. Vartak, Minister for Local Self-Government, addressing a Harijan Day meeting in Poona recently. Unless, however, society itself changed its age-old attitude towards Harijans and reformed its outlook, equality given to Harijans by law would not be a reality, he added.

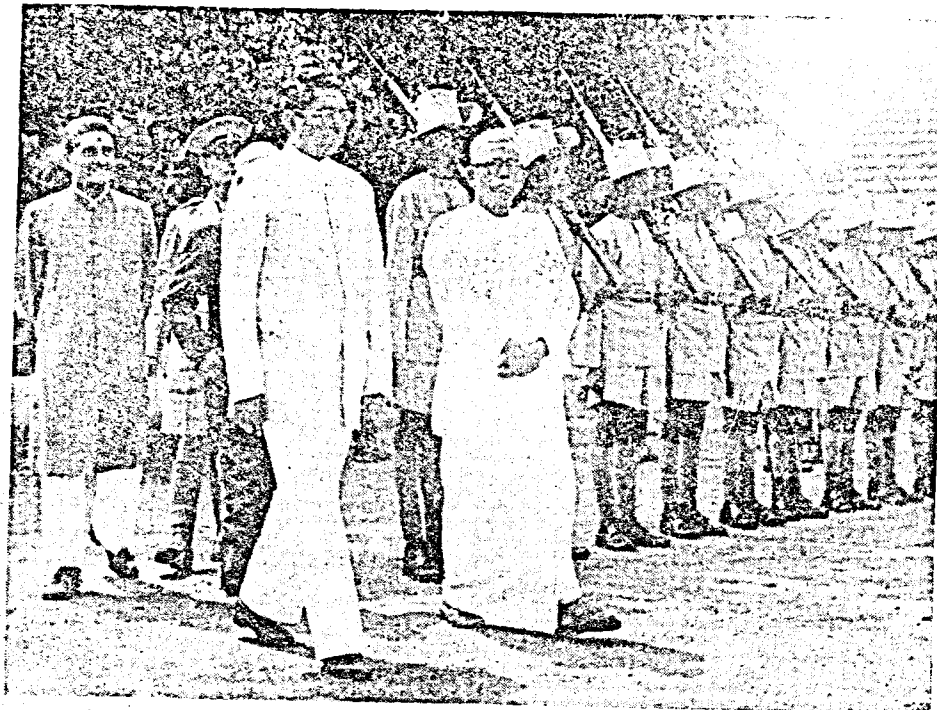
(Continued from page 16)

us say Marua, are liable to suffer from disorders of digestion. But it is not a matter which should deter us from consuming these. All grains can be made easily digestible and more palatable by the process of malting. Malting essentially consists in soaking the grains overnight in water and allowing them to germinate. The germinated grains are then dried in shade till they are just moist. The sprouts are broken off, the grains fried and made into flour. The flour could be used for food in any form as desired.

A Suggestion

I would suggest for those people specially who are not in a position to get adequate quantity of rice, for whatever reason there might be, to take recourse to the other foodgrains. It may be that in the beginning there may be some slight digestive disorder but with patience and gradual increase in consumption, it is expected that their system would adapt and they would be as healthy as they were or rice diet only.

SÉPARATION OF EXECUTIVE AND JUDICIARY



A Guard-of-Honour was presented to the Hon'ble Minister for Public Works and the Chief Justice of Madras at Chingleput when Separation of Judiciary and Executive was inaugurated

Hon'ble Sri Bhaktavatsalam addressing the gathering



The Chief Justice making the inauguration speech

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"WE SEEK TO SERVE AND NOT TO COMPETE"

December 1, 1949

FOOD PRODUCTION DRIVE

"Our concern for the present is to see whether we can, with fair hope of success, deal with the present food crisis. I think we can. The first lesson we must learn is of self-help and self-reliance. If we assimilate this lesson, we shall at once free ourselves from disastrous dependence upon foreign countries and ultimate bankruptcy."

—MAHATMA GANDHI.

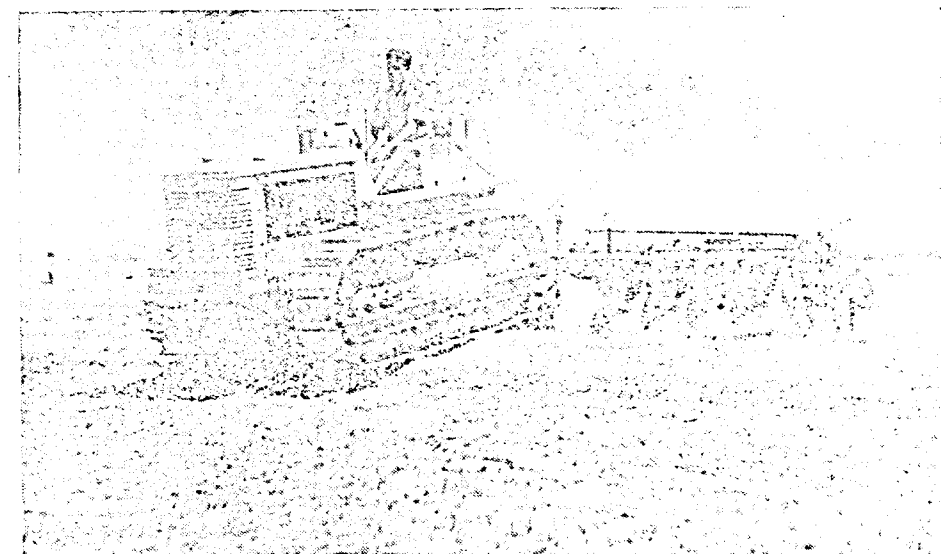
Two or three points made by Mr. R. K. Patil, Food Commissioner, Government of India, during his recent stay in this Province may be emphasized again. There was a general feeling he said, that food production was the responsibility of the Government and if things went wrong, the blame lay on Governments shoulders. He said that he did not want to minimize Governments share of responsibility, but pointed out that just as a war could not be won by a Government alone, the food problem cannot be solved by the Government alone irrespective of the co-operation of the people and all concerned. Mr. Patil said that when India achieved self-sufficiency by 1951, the credit should go to the cultivator. The function of the Government was to help with facilities, but the actual work of growing more food was done by the ryots without whose enthusiastic co-operation their objective would not be achieved.

Speaking further Mr. Patil appealed to the commercial community to invest capital in schemes which would increase food production. Business men he said could get a return on their investment in agricultural schemes. There was great need for such schemes in India—schemes

such as for land reclamation by means of tractors on a hire basis. By investing in such schemes for the production of food, business men will not only help the country to attain self-sufficiency in food and get a return on investments but would also help to secure peace in the country.

COVER PAGE

The Food Production Commissioner, Government of India, recently visited this Province to study firsthand the progress of the Food Production drive. The cover picture shows one of his inspections in Chingleput district.



"The real unity among all religions must be realized"

Premier's exhortation at the Sikh function

"There is no use in calling ourselves as the followers of this religion or that unless we practise the moral virtues prescribed and taught by our religions" observed Honourable Sri P. S. Kumaraswami Raja on the occasion of laying the foundation stone for the Sikh Gurdwara at Madras, recently.

TEXT OF THE ADDRESS

I offer my grateful thanks to the Guru Nanak Sat Sangh Sabha for the honour done to me in having invited me to lay the foundation-stone for the Gurudwara building this evening. I deem it a great privilege to be associated with this function, connected as it is with a sacred institution. My pleasure and pride increase all the more at the thought that to-day's function serves as a landmark in the annals of the sacred shrines in our Province, as this is going to be the first Sikh shrine in this part of our country.

A Day of National Honour and Pride

To-day is a day of universal celebration for the Sikhs. To India as a whole, this day is one of national honour and pride. Because to-day is the birthday of the great Guru Nanak, the founder of Sikhism. How appropriate it is that this sacred day has been chosen for the initiation of the Gurudwara here which is to function as a spring-head of spiritual bliss to the Sikh residents of Madras. This Gurudwara shall remain as a sacred memorial reminding us of the great Guru Nanak, who like many apostles of spiritual eminence, has enhanced the glory of India.

India the Cradle of Many a Cult

From the early Vedic times, India has been occupying a high pedestal of sacredness, serving as the giver of messages from time to time, for the uplift and guidance of humanity. In this respect, she alone among all the countries of the world can boast of, not one or two, but many of her divine sons, being the apostles of great religions. She has been the cradle of many a cult, by which the humanity has been benefited. Therefore, she richly deserves being called the mother of religions and cults. The Sikhism founded by Guru Nanak has taken its worthy place in the ranks of religions which India delivered to the world.

True Aim of All Religions

The ultimate aim of all religions and cults, is to make the man lead a life of virtues and morals and with character. All religions convey the same message, preaching the fundamental human virtues, though they prescribe different methods of procedure for the realisation of the same common goal. The followers of different religions are seekers of the same eternal truth and bliss, though through different channels of thought. So all men being members of the same fraternity, bound for the common goal, the real unity among all religions must be realised. But how miserably is this fundamental virtue sacrificed at the altar of fanaticism and rudeness? Atrocities and cruel events have taken place in our country in recent times, in the name of the very religions and civilisations which preach against commission of such acts. The mad display of fanaticism has resulted in bloodshed and costed human lives on a scale unparalleled in history. Those events have marred the fair name and traditions of India. The misery that had befallen us is due to the fact that the followers of religions have not realised the truth and virtues, preached by those religions. The ideal of oneness of God and the brotherhood of man has been lost sight of. The result is that woe and misery followed. And we paid heavily for the ignorance and fanaticism of the so-called followers of religions. The only remedy for the ills is that people should try to be true devotees of their respective religions.

The Gurudwara that is going to spring into existence here, shall function as a sacred place for cultivation of morals and virtues, that make men realise the oneness of God and the brotherhood of man. These are the very fundamentals of the religion propounded by Guru Nanak. His preaching were of such a catholic outlook and general nature that he was claimed by the Hindus as well as the Muslims as one among their sect. The miracles

played by the Guru have also conveyed the same message of unity among religions. His life and teachings had a persuasive appeal to both the Hindus and Muslims. The great Guru worked for social justice and fairplay irrespective of caste, colour or creed. The caste system, which is a blot on the society, appeared to him as the worst form of social injustice. The said injustice, he wanted to set right by himself living up to the ideals that he preached. He preached and practised anti-untouchability with great fervour. The writings of Harijan Bhaktas have been incorporated as an integral part of the sacred book, the Guru Granth Sahib. Guru Nanak's realisation is that it is the one Divine light that pervades all human beings; and nobody is good or bad simply by the nature of the community he belongs to.

We should Live up to the Ideals and Tenets of That Great Apostle

The virtues of charity, sympathy for the poor, the weak and the down-trodden, the unity in man's thought, word and deed, are but a few of his preachings. The sword worshipped at the Gurudwara is the sacred symbol of the virtue of protecting the poor and the weak from the aggressor.

Gentlemen! There is no use calling ourselves as the followers of this religion or that, unless we practise the moral virtues, prescribed and taught by our religions. The celebration of the birthday of Guru Nanak shall not be a day of mere rejoicing and festivities. Rather, this shall be a day to take a vow that we should live up to the ideals and tenets of that great apostle, and spread the sacred message left by him. This shall be a day when his followers should consider, how far they have succeeded in implementing any practising the virtues of the Guru. His ideals and teachings shall inspire us and lead us to the Bliss. The Gurudwara here shall help you in early realisation of that Bliss. I hope that this

(Continued on page 14)

Financial Position of the Province

Revenue Position—Development schemes for the future—Stringency of Finance—Appeal for public assistance.

"It is up to the public spirited men and women of this province to help the Government in this necessary and desirable task . . . ours is a common duty to help our brethren in a planned way for the common good" observed Honourable Sri B. Gopala Reddy, Finance Minister, broadcasting from the A.I.R., Madras, recently.

TEXT OF THE TALK

I presented the Budget of the Madras Government for 1949-50 to the Legislature on the 26th February 1949 and you may remember that I explained the proposals in a broadcast talk the same night. Some time later—in the beginning of May 1949—I was again before you describing our development plans for the future. I believe that the recent devaluation of the Sterling and the Indian rupee in relation to the American dollar and the measures of retrenchment and control that have followed or are expected to follow in its wake have made some of you at least anxious about the financial position of our own Province.

Revenue Position

2. How do we stand today after 3 years of Congress administration in Madras? Our revenues, taken as a whole have improved. The total revenue which stood at Rs. 47.99 crores in 1945-46—the last year of the Advisors' regime—rose to the record figure of Rs. 53.25 crores in 1948-49. This increase of Rs. 5.26 crores occurred not withstanding the fact that the revenue derived from Provincial Excise which was Rs. 16.80 crores in 1945-46 was reduced to Rs. 3.67 crores in 1948-49, i.e. by over Rs. 13 crores, as a result of the extension of that great measure of social betterment—Prohibition. (Practically the whole of the Excise revenue has been wiped out from this year with the full impact of Prohibition.) As you know, the mainstay of our revenues is now the Commercial Taxes especially the General Sales Tax. While we obtained from the General Sales Tax less than Rs. 6 crores in 1945-46, we got as much as Rs. 13.03 crores in 1948-49. This is mainly due to the enhancement of the rates which came into force from the 1st January 1948, though the general rise in prices is also reflected here. The Sales Tax receipts are still rising.

The increase in the other Commercial Taxes was nearly Rs. 1 crore. The receipts from Motor Vehicle Taxes have also doubled—from less than Rs. 1 crore in 1945-46 to nearly Rs. 2 crores in 1948-49. Our share of the income-tax levied by the Central Government was as high as Rs. 8.24 crores in 1948-49 (including an arrear payment of Rs. 90 lakhs), as against Rs. 4.31 crores in 1945-46. The Government of India also gave us Rs. 3.10 crores last year as grants for Post-war Development Schemes and Grow More Food Schemes. Our revenue position would thus appear to be hopeful, but the position has to be viewed in the context of our growing needs.

Development Schemes Need Finance

3. The advent of political freedom to the Nation will have no real meaning to the large mass of our countrymen, until it results in their economic and social betterment. We have many development schemes to secure this end, but at the moment, the problem of food has to take the first place. During the six years from 1943-44 to 1948-49 the Madras Government have incurred a total expenditure of about Rs. 17.5 crores by way of food subsidies, besides a sum of about Rs. 4.5 crores on staff for procurement and rationing. The Government of India have planned to attain self-sufficiency in food in the next two years and the Madras Government are taking all steps to maximise production and procurement. They have a two-year plan of intensive cultivation consisting of (i) Agricultural schemes (ii) Schemes relating to irrigation both under Public Works Department and minor irrigation in zamindari and ryotwari areas and (iii) subsidised schemes for the sinking of wells. The success of these schemes depends to a large extent on the willing and hearty co-operation of all the agriculturists in the Province in

assisting and making use of the several measures initiated by the Government. The expenditure on developmental activities in other spheres has also risen greatly. The expenditure in 1948-49 under the heads, Education, Medical, Public Health, Agriculture, Veterinary, Co-operation and Industries, excluding expenditure on Government buildings was greater than that in 1945-46 by Rs. 7 crores. The unsettled times we are living in, have also led to an increase in the annual police expenditure by Rs. 3.54 crores, i.e. from Rs. 2.98 crores in 1945-46 to Rs. 6.52 crores in 1948-49. Inevitably, the growth in the developmental activities of the Government and the rise in prices have also meant a rise in the cost of the administrative machinery of the Government. As a result of all these factors, the total expenditure on revenue account (i.e. excluding capital expenditure) rose from Rs. 30.67 crores in 1945-46 to Rs. 52.73 crores in 1948-49. The surplus in 1948-49 was nearly Rs. 52 lakhs. You will now see that our revenues have just kept pace with our needs.

Funds

4. The outlay on large projects—irrigation, electricity, civil works and industrial development—is treated as capital expenditure and financed from borrowed money or accumulated balances. During the three years, 1946-47 to 1948-49, we have incurred a total capital expenditure of about Rs. 16 crores. The main items are—Irrigation works (Tungabhadra, Lower Bhavani and other schemes) Rs. 4.38 crores; Electrical schemes—Rs. 9 crores, including Rs. 1.33 crores on the acquisition of the Madras Electric System; Industrial Development—Rs. 1.48 crores including Rs. 51 lakhs on the purchase of the shares in the Industrial Investment Corporation. The gross capital investment on State

Transport was nearly Rs. 60 lakhs. During the three years ending 1948-49, the Government also gave loans to local bodies, cultivators, etc., for recognized purposes to the extent of Rs. 9.66 crores, after setting off the recoveries from them in respect of the loans given in previous years.

Consequently, the public debt of the Madras Government increased during the same period, but not to the full extent of the capital and debt outlay, as part of the requirements was met from general balances. A loan was raised in the open market only in 1946-47—Rs. 4.09 crores at 2½ per cent interest.

In the next two years, the requirements were met from borrowings (Rs. 9 crores) from the Central Government. The total outstanding debt on the 31st March 1949 was Rs. 27.87 crores against Rs. 16.06 crores on the 31st March 1946. This debt was about only one-half of the annual revenue, and more than 50 per cent of it was covered by loans due to the Government from local bodies, etc. (Rs. 14.92 crores). The rest of the debt and other liabilities (provident fund, deposits, deposits from the public, etc.) was adequately covered by the assets of the Government in the shape of irrigation, electricity, etc., works, buildings and investments. (The total amount held in Government of India Securities in respect of all accounts was Rs. 46.67 crores.) The margin of the assets over the liabilities was Rs. 18 crores.

The balance in the Revenue Reserve Fund at the end of the year 1948-49 was Rs. 33.37 crores, which represented an increase of nearly Rs. 3 crores over the position at the end of March 1946. To sum up, while our public debt has increased by less than Rs. 12 crores during the three years ending 1948-49 the assets newly created during the same period were of the value of nearly Rs. 30 crores.

You will now see that the general financial position of the Province has been maintained in a very sound condition so far.

The Future

5. But what of the future? In February last, I anticipated that the budget for the current year could be balanced only by imposition of additional taxes yielding a revenue of about Rs. 4 crores. As you know, most of the new taxes originally contemplated were not actually levied

as a result of fuller consideration and in deference to the wishes of your representatives. The only new taxes so far introduced during this year are—

(i) enhancement of the rates of tax on motor vehicles,

(ii) levy of a sales tax on cotton at a single point, at the rate of one-half of one per cent,

(iii) enhancement of the turnover tax on bigger coffee hotels and boarding houses, and

(iv) a small tax on cinema shows.

The yield from all these new taxes will be less than Rs. 1 crore in this year. But the receipts from the general sales tax have continued to rise remarkably, and the total collections in the current year may go well over Rs. 15 crores, which means an increase of Rs. 3 crores over the budget estimate. Thus so far as the Revenue Account is concerned, I expect that the financial position will be satisfactory this year, as was the case last year.

The real anxiety is about the financing of the capital expenditure in this year and the next. In the Budget, it was estimated that we would require about Rs. 11 crores for meeting the net disbursements under capital expenditure and loans and advances, and we hoped to get a loan of about Rs. 6 crores from the Government of India. In view of the special difficulties now facing them, the Government of India have recently intimated that they would not be able to give any loan in this year and that they would not be able to give any loans next year also; except for productive schemes which have been approved by their Priorities Committee and which are already under execution. The Government of India have also reduced their maximum grant for Post-war Development Schemes by Rs. 1 crore in this year, and intimated that no grants at all will be available for Development Schemes next year. I must say here that this action of the Government of India was quite unexpected. I am aware of their difficulties, but from the point of view of the Provincial Government, such a sudden change of policy in the middle of the year is very embarrassing. This only adds force to what I have been urging all along that Provinces should have adequate resources of their own and should not be made to depend on 'doles' from the Centre which sap responsibility and initiative. I am

glad that Dr. Rajendra Prasad recently urged in the Constituent Assembly the need for an equitable distribution of the proceeds of income-tax to the Provinces.

If this were only a passing phase, the Madras Government could meet the situation by issuing treasury bills. As a matter of fact, three months' treasury bills for a total sum of Rs. 5 crores were issued by the Madras Government in August and September, last, and it was fully taken up at reasonable rates. This was the first series of issue of treasury bills after 1945-46 and I am gratified at the response and hope that it will be forthcoming in future also.

But if the Government of India are not able to give us any loan in the next year, we cannot go on issuing treasury bills without limit or taking advance from the Reserve Bank. In the ordinary course, the Madras Government will go to the open market for their loan requirements, but as Capital seems to be very shy just now, they do not intend to float any loan until conditions improve. For the present, they will slow down the capital expenditure on some schemes, where this can be done without detriment to the general welfare.

Public Spirited Men Should Help Government

I cannot at this stage forecast the budgetary position during next year. Simply because the Government of India may not give us any grants for Development Schemes (apart from Grow More Food or Intensive Cultivation Schemes), we cannot stop their progress suddenly. On the basis of the sanctioned estimates, the expenditure to be incurred after 31st March 1949 for completing the works under execution amount to nearly Rs. 50 crores, the major items being Rs. 22 crores under 'Irrigation', 20 crores under 'Electricity' and 1½ crores under 'Buildings'. The payment to zamindars, etc. (Rs. 17 crores) consequent on the taking over of their estates have also to be provided for. All this expenditure will be spread over some years, but our reserves will not be adequate to meet the entire commitments. Further, it will be neither prudent nor desirable to sell most of our investments within this year and the next. We will also have to undertake some new schemes every year in the interest of food production as well as of the physical, material

and intellectual advancement of the people. The devaluation of the rupee will have the effect of increasing the cost of vital machinery that will have on necessity to be imported from the dollar areas. The scope for retrenchment is very limited in this Province, and the Government have already taken up all possible steps in this regard. Special measures will therefore have to be taken to ease the difficult ways and means position that will result from the sudden stoppage of Central grants and loans for Development schemes. Development schemes are designed to improve the general condition of the mass of the people on all fronts, in a planned way. It is up to the public-spirited men and women of this Province to help the Government in this necessary and desirable task. If capitalists will not come forward with loans to this Government on reasonable terms, it is for the general public to help themselves by affording the requisite means for the Government to help them. As Rajaji appealed on the Vijaya Dasami Day, it is now the turn of the small man to take up the role of an enlightened capitalist. The Government will in due course, in consultation with the representatives of the people, indicate the method and the direction in which you can help. I am sure that all of you, rich and poor, will respond nobly and quickly. For ours is a common duty, to help our brethren in a planned way, for the common good.

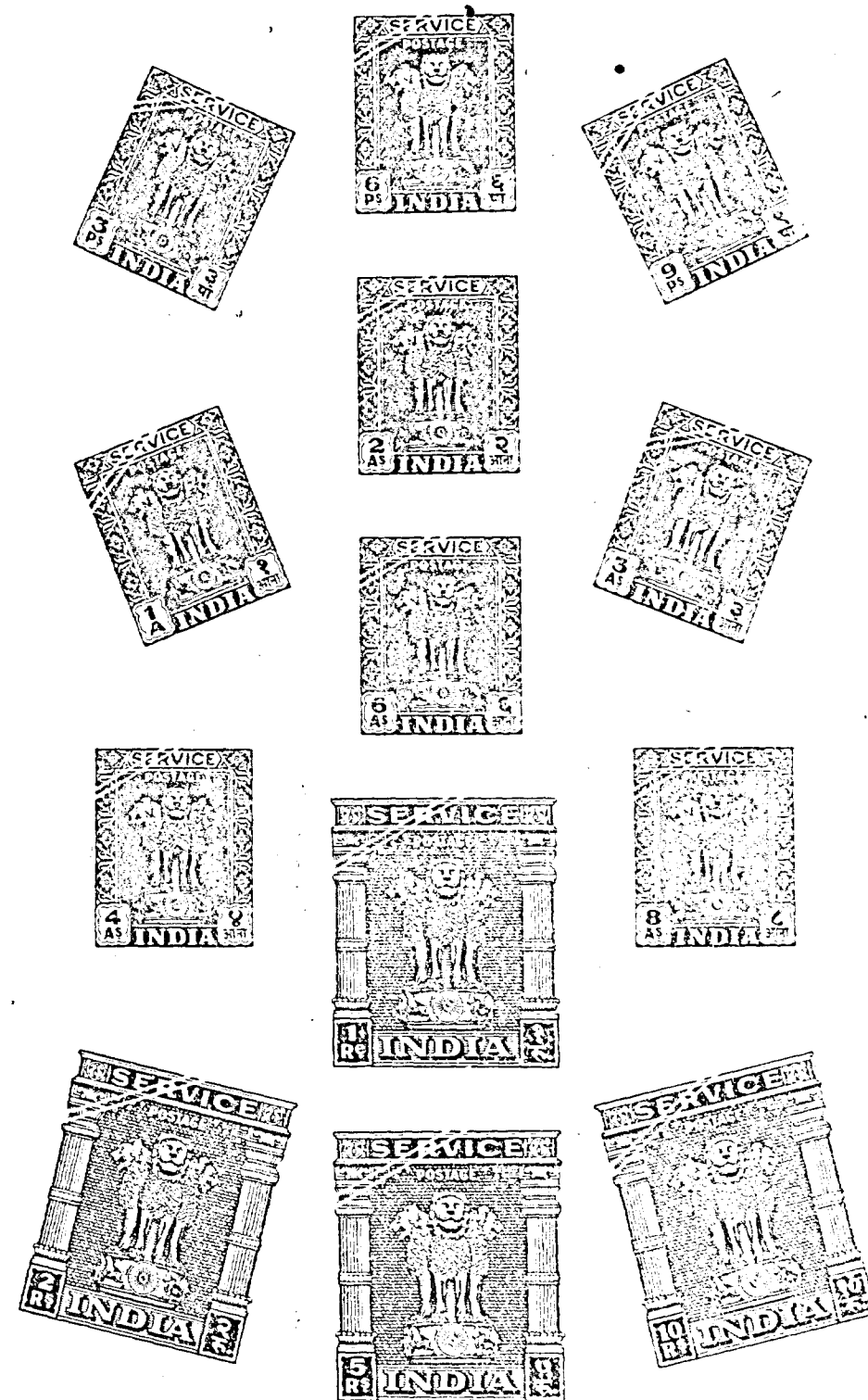
"JAI HIND."

—Broadcast from A.I.R., Madras.

I have no doubt that, if we conduct ourselves as practical men, as those interested in and concerned almost solely with the problems of everyday life, as those to whom what matters is practical results, rather than theoretical debates, we shall see through our problems and difficulties much quicker and much more effectively than if we engaged ourselves in perpetual wrangles about rights and wrongs of one principle or another or of different 'isms'.

—SARDAR PATEL.

INDIA SERVICE POSTAGE STAMPS



A new series of Service Postage stamps will be in use from January 1950, replacing the present King George series of Service stamps. The design on the stamps consists of the State emblem, the Ashoka Pillar, imprinted against a solid background with a scroll work border. The word "Service" appears at the top in bold letters and just below in small white letters is the word "Postage". The value of the stamps appears in English and Hindi.

Topical Notes

The Electricity Bill

The Madras Presidency Electric Licensees' Association waited on a deputation on the Hon'ble Sri M. Bakthavatsalam, Minister for Public Works at Fort St. George, recently with reference to the proposed Bill for the compulsory acquisition of electricity undertakings in this Province. The Officers of the Electricity Department were present.

The Association considered that the provisions of the Bill by which the licensees were given the option of choosing between three alternative bases of compensation were generally fair. They recommended that in addition to the three bases, one more may be added by which the licensee is assured his paid-up share capital plus a solatium of 20 per cent on it. The Hon'ble Minister pointed out that this basis would actually be preferred by only one or two licensees and doubted whether it was really necessary to add to the number of bases now provided for. The deputationists enquired when the proposed nationalization was expected to be completed. The Hon'ble Minister promised to make a statement soon after the Bill became Law explaining the Government's programme. Inefficient licensees will be liquidated first and the more efficient ones, with good rural services, will be assisted by the Government to carry on their

obligations till the Government are able to absorb them. The Association represented that the provisions for the termination of Managing Agents' contract with the companies, were drastic and should be modified. The Hon'ble Minister explained that this provision was intended to safeguard the interests of the share-holders and that the question could be further examined at the Select Committee stage. The deputationists also objected to the provision by which compensation is to be deposited in a Court instead of being paid straight to the concerns. This provision was again considered necessary to safeguard the share-holders but it could be examined at the Select Committee stage. While the deputationists welcomed the provision by which the Government would pay 75 per cent of the compensation amount in advance, they wanted an assurance that the balance should bear interest. The Hon'ble Minister considered this request reasonable and promised to examine it further. The Hon'ble Minister also assured that it was the intention of the Government to absorb into Government Service the bulk of the staff now engaged in these companies and that only men who were obviously unsuitable will be disbanded. A Press Communique to this effect will be issued when the Bill becomes law.

Paddy Procurement

The Government have, as usual, examined the question whether the existing procurement prices for paddy, rice and millets require any change, having regard to the cost of cultivation and to the cost of other essential commodities. They came to the conclusion that there was no material change in the situation to justify any change in the existing procurement prices and they informed the Government of India accordingly. The Government of India, however, while recognizing the force of the arguments adduced by this Government in support of their proposal, pointed out that in

view of their policy of integrated reduction in the prices of essential commodities in order to check inflation and prevent further deterioration of the economic situation in the country, it has become necessary to make some reduction in the procurement and issue prices of foodgrains. They also pointed out that last year while other Provinces were permitted to increase their procurement prices only up to 25 per cent of the prices that were in force in 1947, the Madras Government was as a special case permitted to increase their procurement prices up to 50 per cent of the prices in force in 1947 and it is

therefore incumbent upon the Madras Government to agree to a slight reduction especially as a gesture to other Provinces which would agree to a reduction in their own prices only if there was a uniform reduction throughout India. They have therefore suggested that the Procurement prices should be reduced by 3 annas per maund in the case of paddy first sort and 4 annas per maund in the case of paddy second sort and millets. In view of the appeal made by the Government of India, the Madras Government have decided to accept the Government of India's suggestion and to reduce the procurement prices accordingly. They have decided to give effect to the reduction in prices from 4th December 1949 in order to enable the producers of short-term crops to deliver their surpluses at the present rates. The producers of the short-time crops are therefore requested to take advantage of this concession and to deliver all their surpluses to the Government Procurement Agents before the reduced prices come into force from 4th December 1949.

International Criminal Police Commission

It has been come to the notice of this Government that the office of the International Criminal Police Commission at Paris has been receiving numerous requests or applications for membership from private individuals. The Commission in question has been set up for the purpose of ensuring and officially promoting the growth of the greatest possible mutual assistance between all criminal police authorities, within the limits of the laws existing in the different States and for establishing and developing all institutions likely to contribute to an efficient repression of crimes and offences against common law. The membership of the Commission is restricted to Governments of Countries and is not open to private individuals or to any regional organizations. The Government of India are already represented on it and the Director of Intelligence Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, is the representative of this country for the purposes of correspondence with the Commission.

[November 11]

Labour Contract Societies in Kurnool

The facts given here are a concrete demonstration of the benefits of the co-operative principle and an eye-opener to those who still doubt the economic benefits of Prohibition.

The Peddapadu Labour Contract Society.—Peddapadu is a fairly big village with a population of about 3,500, situated 5 miles from Kurnool on the Kurnool-Bellary road. The village is a selected firka in Kurnool district. There are about 50 families of Harijans and Boyas in the village who have hereditary aptitude for road works, sinking of wells, construction of small road bridges, manufacture of cement bins, repairs to breaches in the canals and tanks and taking out of stones from the quarries. Capital is a prime necessity for taking on contract such works and executing them. But as the labourers are poor, neither the Highways Department nor the Minor Irrigation Department or any other department can entrust contract works direct to the labourers. The labourers were hitherto in the clutches of the contractors who generally took maximum labour for a minimum wage.

Prohibition relieved the labourers from the evils of drink and extravagance. The ameliorative branch of the Prohibition Department afforded the relief needed by them by bringing them into the co-operative fold. A co-operative society under the name of the

"Peddapadu Labour Contract Co-operative Society" was organized in November 1948 with 20 members. To induce in them the habit of thrift, these prospective members were asked to save in dribblets from time to time till all of them could raise Rs. 1,000 and contribute it towards share capital. As they were anxious to get out of the hands of the exacting contractors, the labourers readily responded to this suggestion and pooled Rs. 1,000 by the end of January 1949. The society was registered on 3rd February 1949 and was started on its work on 5th February 1949. The Collector and the Highways Engineer promised all help to the poor members of the society. The Highways Engineer was pleased to entrust to the society road works estimated at Rs. 13,857 less 20 per cent. By 30th September 1949 they completed road work estimated at Rs. 9,043. It is expected that the Highways Engineer will entrust other works to the society in the near future. The Central Bank has granted a cash credit of Rs. 3,000 to the society in July 1949. The labourers have realized at once the benefits of co-operative effort and the benefits of Prohibition.

A similar society for the benefit of the Harijans, ex-addicts and quarry workers of Loddipalli was registered and started on work during the quarter ended 30th September 1949. Loddipalli is a village in Kurnool taluk

situated 11 miles from Kurnool. A rich contractor of the village kept the poor quarry workers in his clutches by issuing them small sums of money as advances and making them work as coolies in quarrying the mines on daily wages. Prohibition relieved the labourers from the evils of drink and the ameliorative branch of the Prohibition Department inculcated in them the practice of saving through thrift. Seventeen labourers with the assistance of 3 sympathisers saved Rs. 1,050 and invested the amount in the Central Bank. The Collector, Kurnool, got the sanction of the Board of Revenue for giving the society the lease of the two quarries "Nakkalamoti" and "Yedurudada." The society was started on work on 17th September 1949 with 21 members and a share capital of Rs. 1,050. The society remitted in the Kurnool sub-treasury on 17th September 1949 security deposit, etc., amounting to Rs. 342-3-0. The bond regarding lease of quarries has since been registered. The ameliorative branch of the Prohibition Department has afforded the poor labourers the economic relief they needed.

During the quarter, a labour contract society has been organized at Polekal 24 miles from Kurnool. Sixteen members have joined the organization and a share capital of Rs. 1,000 has been collected and deposited in the Central Bank.

The promoters of the Bandi-Atmakur Labour Contract Society which was organized in June last have not yet raised the required amount of share capital of Rs. 1,000. The matter is being pursued.

Mathurai District

Scheme for improvements to the existing anicut across the Santhanavarthini river and the supply channel feeding the Periyakulam tank in Mullipadi village, Dindigul taluk, Mathurai district.

The supply channel to Mullipadi Periyakulam tank takes off from the anicut across the Santhanavarthini river on its left margin in Kovilur village, limits in Dindigul taluk. Its (supply channel's) right bank for a length of about 1,200 feet from its head, which was close to the river, was washed away during the floods of 1936 and 1940. The ryots' efforts to reform and retain the tank have not been successful and the tank is not getting adequate supply of water. It is now

More Irrigation Facilities

New Works Sanctioned

During October 1949, the Government sanctioned the following irrigation schemes:—

Krishna District

Construction of a combined bridge and regulator across the Chandrayya drain at mile 3/4-5-20 near Polukonda village, Kaikalur taluk, Krishna district, at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,05,000 for works.

The regulator is intended to facilitate the holding up of water in the drain for proper supply to about 1,100 acres of the tail end ayacut of Neharalli channel,

the major portion of which is subject to submersion by floods in July and August. The regulator to be constructed will enable transplantation being completed early in July so that the crops can withstand the submersion. It will also obviate the necessity of putting up and removing the temporary cross bund every year. It is also expected to be capable of bringing under cultivation a new extent of 765 acres. The total additional yield anticipated is 658 tons of rice. The regulator will also connect the Polukonda-Putlacheruvu road obviating the construction of a separate bridge.

proposed to extend the anicut by 80 feet and to shift the head reach of the supply channel away from its old course and also to raise the crest of the anicut by one foot and to provide a head sluice for the supply channel and scouring sluice in the anicut. The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 23,680 including direct and indirect charges. It is expected to bring under cultivation and additional area of 69 acres and to produce 35 tons of rice annually.

Coimbatore District

Scheme to raise the crest of the existing dam across the Siruvani river by 4 feet.

The existing dam across the Siruvani which was constructed as a part of the Coimbatore Water-supply Scheme is impounding the Siruvani waters in a small reservoir on the hills from which water is diverted through a tunnel into the Anayar and from it by an anicut into the settling tank of the water-supply system, the surplus flowing down the Anayar into the Noyyal. It is now proposed to increase this surplus by raising the Siruvani dam by 4 feet and passing more water down the tunnel so as to benefit irrigation under the Noyyal. The scheme is estimated to

cost Rs. 52,000 for works or Rs. 67,660 including direct and indirect charges. The scheme is expected to supply additional water to the 3,500 acres of existing wet lands and an additional yield of 175 tons of rice per annum is anticipated thereby.

Malabar District

Scheme for the restoration of the Ayinikad dam in Kurumbranad taluk.

The Ayinikad dam across the Agalappuzha river which had been put up long ago by the Government was washed away in 1924 and rebuilt in 1926 but it breached again in 1929. The area being subject to tidal action, sea water enters through this branch and as a result nearly 200 acres of the ayacut under the dam are lying waste. It is now proposed to restore the dam. The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 43,000 for works or Rs. 55,946 including direct and indirect charges. It is expected that the entire existing ayacut of 518 acres could be cultivated with two crops and that an additional extent of 39 acres of poramboke lands could also be converted into double-crop lands by the restoration proposed. The extra annual yield of rice is expected to be about 258 tons.

Adult Education Workers Confer

An Adult Education Worker's Conference was held under the presidency of Lieut. Col. M. A. Hamid, the Joint Director of Public Instruction on 19th October 1949 at Teachers' College, Saidapet. It was in connection with the re-training of the staff appointed to work as headmasters and assistants in six training schools to be opened in all the linguistic areas of the Province in this month. Sri G. Harisarvothama Rao, M.A., Honorary Director of Adult Education, Andhra Desa, and Sri A. G. Vilvaroy, B.A., L.T., Adult Education Officer, were also present on the occasion.

Topics connected with certain practical aspects of Adult Education were discussed. Some of them were about accommodation to training centres, admissions to candidates, Hostel arrangements, equipment, fixation of working hours and fitting of the village games into the training school curriculum.

Practical hints were given by the Joint Director to the workers. Talking

about accommodation, he advised the workers to find all possible ways and means to make the accommodation self sufficient, use all possible situations to that end, and finally to make the best use of the available accommodation with the most accommodative spirit.

Touching upon the admission of candidates for training, he warned the workers not to be satisfied with mere educational qualifications. Over and above these qualifications he said the trainees should have real interest in Adult Education work. This he said would avoid irresponsible young men coming in for training out of fancy and keeping quiet afterwards.

In organizing the hostel, the Joint Director advised the headmasters and their assistants to see that timely meal is served to the trainees.

The village games are to be conducted for half an hour before the morning session and again soon after the evening session.

Finally he advised the workers that they have to keep up the neces-

sary enthusiasm and interest all through and this service in the cause of the illiterate adults would be an additional feather in the cap of each one of the workers.

Sri G. Harisarvothama Rao also gave valuable advice to the workers and finally asked them to fight for the freedom from illiteracy in our Motherland as we fought hitherto for freedom from foreign rule.

Progress of Employment

One thousand and seventy-six women were placed in employment as against 946 during August. With a view to providing fresh avenues of employment to women, arrangements have been made in Madras for the training of 50 women in printing trades such as, book-binding, composing and mono, lino-type operators. The Government Press, Madras, has agreed to employ these 50 women, initially, after giving them the required training.

There was a shortage of midwives, trained nurses and trained women teachers in many parts of the country. The offer of facilities at the Military Hospitals, Delhi and Poona, for training women as nurses held little attraction as it involved, in most cases, leaving of their home towns.

Regarding the manpower position in skilled trades and occupations the general shortage of skilled technicians, stenographers, trained teachers and qualified doctors continued.

Fifteen thousand, nine hundred and three persons, including 7,645 displaced men and 210 displaced women, were undergoing training at 471 training centres at the end of the last month. Of these persons, 1,834 including 1,250 displaced persons, were apprentice-trainees undergoing practical training in production work at 318 factories.

Educational Concessions

The Government of Madras have ordered that the salary drawn by the M.L.As. and M.L.Cs. should not be treated as income for the purpose of granting educational concessions to their children under the Madras Educational Rules.

[November 4]

Ex-Government Servants— Re-employment

Following the decisions reached by the Government of India in the matter of re-employment of ex-Government servants, who had been removed, discharged, or dismissed from service on account of their patriotic activities or who resigned their appointments out of patriotic motives in order to participate in the national movements, the Government of Madras issue the following orders in the matter of re-employment of their ex-Government servants, who were removed, discharged or dismissed from service or who resigned their appointments on the grounds mentioned above :—

(i) These ex-Government servants will be eligible for re-employment under the Government of Madras (but not re-instatement, unless in any case this has already been ordered). They should be re-employed, as far as possible, in the same posts or grades from which they were removed or dismissed or from which they resigned, or in equivalent or higher posts, and if they are eligible for employment in all other respects, the restrictions regarding age limits shall be relaxed in their case. The age of superannuation of such persons shall be the same as would have been applicable to them if they had continued in service uninterruptedly.

(ii) On re-employment which will in the case of persons who previously held their appointments in a substantive capacity and subject to the availability of permanent posts, be in a permanent capacity, the actual previous service rendered by these Government servants should be treated as qualifying service for purposes of pension (if and to the extent to which it would have been so treated but for their discharge, dismissal, etc.) and seniority. They will also be allowed to carry forward the balance of leave on average pay due on the date of their discharge, dismissal or resignation, calculated with reference to the leave rules to which they were then subject or the maximum amount of earned leave which they can accumulate under the new leave rules applicable to them in their re-employed posts, whichever is less. The period of break in service would itself not count for any purpose but otherwise the service will be regarded as continuous.

(iii) The initial pay of such Government servants on re-employment

should be determined in the following manner :—

(a) If they are re-employed in their original post or grade or in a post or grade corresponding thereto, their basic pay in the prescribed scale of pay for the post or grade in question should be fixed under Fundamental Rule 22 (a) (ii) with reference to the substantive pay last drawn and they should be granted, in addition, one increment for every three completed years of the break in their service. If before dismissal, discharge or resignation a person had been officiating continuously in a post higher than his substantive post for a period of not less than three years, then his officiating pay may be treated as his substantive pay for the purposes of fixation of his initial pay at the time of re-employment.

(b) If in any case they are re-employed in posts lower than those previously held by them they should only be allowed to count their total past service for increments in the prescribed time-scale of their present post plus one increment for every three completed years of break in service.

NOTE.—For the purposes of these orders, posts or grades will be deemed to be "corresponding" posts or grades if the difference between the minimum and the maximum of the 'prescribed' time-scales thereof is within 20 per cent of the lower figures, doubtful and hard cases, if any, being referred to the Government for decision.

(iv) The above concessions, in so far as they relate to facilities for re-employment, and to fixation of pay and counting of previous service for leave and seniority on such re-employment, shall also be applicable to the cases of persons who may have been holding their previous posts temporarily and who may have been discharged on the basis of adverse police reports, etc., provided that, so far as fixation of pay is concerned, no benefit will be given if the period of service in those posts was less than three years.

(v) Persons who may be employed in pursuance of these orders and who may already be in receipt of any pension in respect of their past service will have such pensions held in abeyance and any gratuity received by them in respect of their past service shall also be subject to refund, in order to enable

them to count their past service for future pension.

(vi) The Madras Public Service Commission shall be consulted, as usual, in cases in which such persons may be re-employed in posts direct appointment to which can be made only in consultation with the Commission.

Municipal Administration— Reorganization

The question of reorganization of the municipal administration so as to make Municipal Councils more autonomous has been engaging the attention of the Government for some time past. The Chamber of Municipal Chairmen has also suggested for consideration of the Government several amendments to the existing laws, the main proposal being the abolition of the post of Municipal Commissioners in the present form. The Government have decided to appoint a Committee consisting of the following non-official gentlemen and Heads of Government Departments connected with municipal administration to scrutinize the existing laws and to suggest for consideration of the Government suitable amendments to them :—

Members of the Committee.

- 1 Sri C. S. Ratnasabapathi Mudaliyar, Coimbatore—Chairman.
- 2 Sri T. K. Rama, Chairman, Municipal Council, Mathurai ;
- 3 Dr. T. V. S. Chalapathy Rao, Chairman, Municipal Council, Vijayavada ;
- 4 Dr. P. S. Srinivasan, M.L.C., Chairman, Municipal Council, Kancheepuram ; and
- 5 Sri L. C. Pais, M.L.A., Chairman, Municipal Council, Mangalore—Representatives of the Chamber of Municipal Chairmen.
- 6 Sri V. V. Ramaswami, Virudhunagar ;
- 7 Sri C. S. Ramajiah Chetty, Chairman, Municipal Council, Tirupati ;
- 8 Dr. G. Venkata Rao Naidu, Chairman, Municipal Council, Sriakulam ;
- 9 Inspector of Local Boards (ex-officio—Director of Town-Planning) ;
- 10 Chief Engineer (Public Works Department) ;
- 11 Chief Electrical Inspector to Government ;
- 12 Chief Engineer (Highways) ;
- 13 Director of Public Health ;
- 14 Director of Public Instruction ;
- 15 Sanitary Engineer ; and
- 16 Surgeon-General.

Evacuee Property—Regulations for Transfer

There is some misapprehension among the general public in certain quarters that under the Administration of Evacuee Property Ordinance, 1949, transfers of property are prohibited and would not be registered in registration offices. This is not the case. Under the notification, dated 9th September 1949 issued under section 26 of the Old Administration of Evacuee Property Ordinance promulgated in June 1949, transfers of properties were prohibited in certain districts except with the prior approval of the Collector of the district concerned. This notification has become inoperative by virtue of the promulgation of the New Ordinance on 18th October 1949 repealing the old Ordinance. Under section 20 of the new Ordinance, no person who has been declared to be an intending evacuee may transfer any immovable property in which he has a right or interest, except with the previous approval of the Custodian. Under section 38 of the same Ordinance, no transfer of any right or interest in any property made in any manner after 14th August 1947, by or on behalf of an evacuee or by or on behalf of a person who has become an evacuee after the date of the transfer, will be effective unless it is confirmed by the Custodian.

The Custodian of evacuee property for this Province is the Member of the Board of Revenue who is the Commissioner of Land Revenue for the time being. The Collectors of districts are Deputy Custodians of Evacuee Property within their respective districts and the Revenue Divisional Officers are Assistant Custodians within their respective jurisdiction. A separate

Assistant Custodian for the Madras City has been appointed and his office is in the office of the Collector of Madras. But all these officers are Custodians for the purpose of the Ordinance. An application for confirmation of any transfer should be made to the Custodian before 18th December 1949. On receipt of such an application, the Custodian will hold an enquiry and either confirm the transfer unconditionally or subject to such terms and conditions as he thinks fit to impose or reject the application if, in his opinion the transaction has not been entered into in good faith or for valuable consideration or is prohibited under any law for the time being in force or the transaction ought not to be confirmed for any other reason.

Under section 39 of the Ordinance, no Registrar should register a document presented to him for registration if it purports to transfer any right or interest in any property in contravention of the provisions of sections 20 and 38 referred to above, unless the party presenting the document for registration produce a certificate from the Custodian declaring that the property is not property belonging to an intending evacuee or that it is not evacuee property or that the transaction has been confirmed or that the Custodian has given his previous approval to the transfer.

The Government desire to make it clear that these restrictions are applicable only to cases falling under sections 20 and 38 of the Ordinance and that there is no prohibition against transfers, or the registration of documents relating to transfers, in other cases.

Handicrafts of Kashmir

Kashmir has been famous from early times for its artistic products and handicrafts. Kashmiri craftsmen are superb at moulding little lumps of paper-pulp into delicate articles of various shapes and designs and the art of Kashmiri woodcarvers is famous for its exquisite workmanship. Their little deft fingers skilfully turn simple rough walnut wood blocks into articles

of great utility. When you enter the shop of a Kashmiri papier-machie worker or a woodcarver, you are lost in his little museum. The eye wanders in amazement from article to article and one is filled with surprise and admiration for these simple folk who, despite their poverty react so sensitively to the beautiful nature around them.

In this process of development of the decorative arts and handicrafts of Kashmir spread over several centuries, her liberal-minded rulers like Zain-ul-Abdin played no small role. He is believed to have invited artists and craftsmen from far and near to introduce the various art designs and traditions in Kashmir. It was during this great ruler's reign that Kashmiri craftsmen learnt the art of paper making. Other industries like sericulture and shawl-manufacture were also introduced in Kashmir during the same period. During the Mughal rule, the shawl-making industry of Kashmir received a further impetus when Kashmir shawls were used at the Mughal Court not only by Mughal courtiers but also by ladies of the Harem.

Shawls

Kashmiri shawls are world famous for their delicate workmanship. History throws an interesting light on the beauty of Kashmiri shawls. In ancient days these shawls were prized not only in Persia and other Eastern countries neighbouring India but also in Europe, where ladies of fashion wore them in courts and on select occasions.

The story goes that Napoleon Bonaparte presented Princess Josephine with a Kashmiri shawl who marvelled at its fine workmanship. These Kashmiri shawls are very popular in India, particularly in Calcutta, Bombay and Lucknow. The greatest market for Kashmiri shawls today is West Bengal, Bombay and United Provinces.

These shawls are woven from the soft Pashmina wool of Tibetan and Ladakhi sheep and goats which pasture on the highlands. This Pashmina is unsurpassed for its warmth, durability and fine, soft texture. Of the Kashmiri shawls, the ring shawl which can be made to pass through a signet ring, is the most famous and fetches very high prices.

Pattoo and Tweeds

While Kashmir gets Pashmina wool for her fine shawls from Tibet and Ladakh (Leh), she also produces, a local variety of coarse wool used in the manufacture of "Pattoo" cloth and tweeds. The fact that pattoo and tweeds of Kashmir are handspun and hand-woven, received a great deal of encouragement from the Swadeshi Movement started by Gandhiji. Under the auspices of the All-India Spinners Association various centres

were opened in the Valley where Pattoo and Tweeds were produced and exported to the different towns of India. These woollen clothes are in great demand today partly because of their comparatively lower prices.

Besides Pattoo and Tweed, hand-spun blankets and milled blankets (called Pattis) are also produced from this local wool and they are chiefly sold in Amritsar and East Punjab markets.

Silk and Embroidery

Kashmir is no less famous for its silks and silk-industry. Silks are exported in large quantities to different places in India. The climate of the valley is especially favourable for rearing silk-worms. Of the different varieties of silks produced in Kashmir, parachute silk is the best and the most durable. It received a great encouragement during the war when it was exported in large quantities. The Jammu and Kashmir Government silk factory—one of the largest and biggest of its kind in the world—produces a large variety of silks; silk Tabby, Twill, Clifton, parachute, etc.

The silken articles of Kashmir are made more attractive by their delicate embroidery. The designs of various kinds, are copies of Persian and Mughal patterns. Designs of leaves and flowers are generally inter-woven with roses, narcissuses and Chenars. There are also various kinds of embroidery stitches of which "A'mli", or the dense stitch, is reported to be the best.

Gabbas and Namdas

Kashmiri gabbas and namdas are very attractive and yet cheap. Those who cannot afford to purchase precious carpets and rugs, can make the best use of the Gabbas for decorative purposes. They are mostly used as floor-rugs, couch coverings, cushion covers and furnishings. The gabba industry today flourishes mainly at Anantnag—a town about 34 miles from Srinagar. Gabbas are made from old worn-out blankets. A number of pieces are dyed in different colours and stitched and patched together to form symmetrical patterns and designs.

Namdass are also used as coverings for floor or as bed mattresses. Two varieties of these are common—plain and embroidered. Plain namdas used to be imported from Yarkandi; now

both plain and embroidered variety is manufactured in Kashmir. Gabbas and namdas find extensive markets in Amritsar and East Punjab and other towns in India. During the war Namdas found a market even in America.

Carpets

Carpet weaving is one of the most ancient and principal industries of Kashmir. Since the days of the Mughals, Kashmiri carpets have been extremely popular in Royal Courts and palaces. Originally their designs and patterns were copied from the Persian and Turkish carpets but now new designs which are adaptations from Yarkandi and Central Asiatic rugs and carpets have come into vogue. The carpet weaving industry is so popular in Kashmir today that many private individuals and families have established carpet weaving factories or looms in their houses. Five or six members of the family combine to set up a shed and during the spare hours of winter, when work out-of-doors is almost an impossibility, they produce several pieces which are either sold or used for personal comforts.

Papier Machie

Papier Machie, speciality of Kashmir, came originally from Persia. That the art was originally learnt from Persian craftsmen is evidenced from its popular name "Kumangiri", which means, bow and arrow, the weapons of the old Persian warriors. The art is even today largely a monopoly of the descendants of the original Persian craftsmen—and the locality they inhabit in Srinagar is called Kumangarpura.

Papier Machie articles are made from paper pulp moulded into special moulds of various shapes and sizes. These are dried glazed and painted into various designs of different hues. All kinds of ornamental designs appear on them—floral designs interwoven with birds and Chenar leaves, figures of animals, etc. Some of these papier machie articles look like exact reproductions of ornamental designs of Persia and many depict Persian battles, hunting animals, or playing polo, etc. Delicate, attractive powder bowls, toilet or jewellery boxes, cigarette cases and table lamps are some of the very common articles which are sold as luxury goods.

Wood-carving

Wood carving is another ancient craft of Kashmir. Simple rough walnut wood is cut and polished and carved into various articles of everyday use, fancy tables, boxes, cigarette and jewellery boxes, toilet sets, vases, trays, screens, book ends, etc.

There are three well-known varieties of wood work—i.e., engraved, undercut and raised. The carver is extremely skilful both in design and workmanship and produces excellent pieces of decoration.

Minor Crafts

Engraving on silver articles is also very common in Kashmir. Engraved boxes, bowls, cups, tumblers, tea sets, scent and toilet sets, combs, picture frames of silver are very popular. On these a Kashmiri engraver produces elaborate designs of lotuses and Chenar leaves.

Kashmiri copper-ware is chiefly an imitation of the Tibetan style. Teapot bowls, tumblers, and tiny fancy boxes are extremely attractive with their Persian designs and inscriptions.

Stone jewellery, such as ear-rings, necklaces, bracelets and rings for women and studs, buttons, etc., for men, is one of the many specialities of Kashmir. These ornaments are available in a variety of stones like jade, cornelian, agate, turquoise, moon-stone, lion stone, etc.

Kashmir is also rich in furs and skins and fur rugs, fur coats, fur gloves and fur caps are greatly valued by the visitors.

Boxes, chairs, tables, frames, cradles and baskets of willow are very common. Walking sticks with decorated willow handles are a great attraction to trekkers and mountaineers.

In addition to these main arts and crafts, Kashmir has a number of small industries. The paper making industry dates back to the 15th century, the time of King Zain-ul-Abdin. In the Mughal period Kashmiri paper was considered useful for painting. The artist pasted a number of sheets together, one above the other, and polished the ground with a smooth agate stone. This prepared it for the colours which were to be painted on it.

Some of the precious paintings of the Mughal period remind us today of the debt which India owes to Kashmir in this sphere.

Departments' Activities

Education Department.

Adult Education—Visual Education—Citizenship Training Course—Education Week—Scout Week

Adult Education.—Government Training Schools for Adult School Teachers will be run in all the four linguistic areas.

Forty candidates would be admitted at a time on a monthly stipend of Rs. 22-8-0. Teachers from recognised schools will receive stipend in addition to their pay and dearness allowance. Local bodies may in respect of their deputees also pay T.A. and an allowance of Rs. 10 for the purchase of drawing materials.

Applications for admission from those that have passed III form or VIII Standard or Entrance Test to Oriental Titles Examination should be made to the District Educational Officers concerned for non-Telugu centres. Application for admission to Telugu Training Centres should reach Sri G. Harisarvathama Rao, Honorary Director of Adult Education for Andhra Desa, II Street, Gopalapuram, Madras-6. Those that successfully complete the course will be eligible to run a social (adult) Education Centre on Rs. 8 plus Rs. 4 (contingencies) per mensem.

Visual Education.—A Central Film Library has been opened in the Office of the Director of Public Instruction with a view to enable the schools and colleges to get a good number of educational films on varied subjects. The library has a stock of 245-16 mm. sound and silent films and 32 film strips. All preliminary arrangements have been made with regard to the loaning of films and the films will be issued to schools and colleges from 15th October 1949.

Citizenship Training Course, 1949-50.—Government have sanctioned Rs. 10,800 for the year 1949-50 to conduct the Citizenship Training course to teachers. Accordingly, it was proposed to conduct eleven training courses in various centres of the Province, six for women and five for men. The maximum number of trainees to be admitted is 40 for women training courses and 80 for men training courses. The teachers deputed for

training will be paid a single III class Railway fare to and from and Re. 1 per day per head as food allowance. It was also decided that teachers who have undergone special training course at Coonoor, during May 1949 may be appointed as instructors for the eleven training courses in citizenship for which they will be paid Rs. 2 per day per head. So far eight training courses were conducted in various parts of the Province during the year.

Payment of stipends to students in Aided Training School.—Till now Junior students in newly opened aided training schools were not given any stipends. This hardship has been removed now and Government have ordered that even Junior students admitted into newly opened aided training schools may be paid stipends.

Lawrence School, Lovedale.—The Government of India have decided that "The Lawrence Memorial Royal Military School, Lovedale (Nilgiris)" which is now maintained by the Ministry of Education as residential school will henceforth be known as "The Lawrence School, Lovedale (Nilgiris)."

Vidyamandir, Sandur.—Government have permitted the students of the eleventh class of the Vidyamandir (High School) at Sandur to appear for the S.S.L.C. Public Examination to be held in March 1950.

Education Week.—The Madras City and mufassal station have celebrated the Education Week from the 10th October 1949. In the Madras City competitions for Boys and Girls in Education and Music were held on the 11th October. On the 12th October Citizenship activities were demonstrated at the Meston College grounds when Sri Lobo Prabhu, Secretary to Government, Education and Public Health Department, presided. Many interesting and instructive items were demonstrated by the pupils of the several schools. On the 13th there was a big meeting at the Kellet High School when Miss Brookway, Principal, St. Christophers Training College, presided and the Rev. Foulger, Principal,

Meston Training College, addressed the teachers on "The Crisis in Education." A music concert was held on the 14th October at the Lady Willingdon Training College when Sri P. Sambamoorthy, Professor of Music, presided. On the final day, the 15th October, three teachers spoke on three different subjects of importance, viz., (1) Teachers and social service, (2) The place of English in reorganised education and (3) Examinations. Sri P. Duraikanoo Mudaliar, President of the Teacher's Guild, presided. There was prize distribution for the pupils who were successful in the Music, Elocution and other competitions. The week on the whole was very successful.

Scout Week.—The All-India Scout Week was celebrated by the groups in the various schools in Madras City and in the mufassal. They co-operated with each other and with the open groups and held rallies and meetings at which the value of scouting as useful training for the youth was emphasised. A day was set apart for paying homage to the great heroes, another day for carrying out a good turn campaign of fellowship and kindness to animals and another one for tree-planting. The message of "Grow More Food" and "Grow More Vegetables" was expounded by the scouts during the week and adopted by them in practice. The importance of the scout movement was thus brought before the public and they were made to realise how very useful it is in national rebuilding.

Labour Situation in the Province

In Eleven Cases Awards Enforced

The Government have enforced the award of the Industrial Tribunal I, Madras, in the dispute between the workers and the management of Messrs. T. K. M. Bus Service, Madras, regarding reinstatement of Inspector S. K. Narayanaswami, and return of fines to driver Krishniah and Checking Inspector Venu.

The Government have enforced the award of the Industrial Tribunal for Engineering Firms and Type Foundries in the dispute between the workers and the management of Messrs. S. Lakshmi Engineering Works, Madras, regarding turn duty imposed on seven workers from 20th August 1949.

The Government have enforced the award of the Industrial Tribunal for Engineering Firms and Type Foundries, Madras, in the dispute between the workers and the management of the Standard Engineering Company, Madras, regarding the dismissal of one Ramaswamy, a watchman of the company.

The Government have enforced the award of the Industrial Tribunal for Engineering Firms and Type Foundries, Madras, in the dispute between the workers and the management of the Ajax Products, Limited, Madras, regarding minimum wages, dearness allowance, bonus, etc.

The Government have enforced the award of the Industrial Tribunal, Vijayavada, in the dispute between certain merchants of Guntur in Sri Kanyakaparameswari area and Muta coolies employed by them regarding wages, whether the disputes referred to the Tribunal for adjudication is an industrial dispute, etc.

The workers of Sri Bajrang Jute Mills, Limited, Guntur who struck work at 7 a.m. on 10th October 1949 suddenly without notice resumed work on 19th October 1949 on the intervention of the Labour Officer, Guntur.

The Government have enforced the award of the Industrial Tribunal, Combatore in the dispute between the workers and the management of the Commonwealth Trust, Limited (Hosiery Factory), Mangalore, regarding reinstatement of eight dismissed workers and compensation to workers for period of involuntary unemployment for want of work.

The Government have enforced the award of the Industrial Tribunal,

Mathurai, in the dispute between the workers and the management of the Deccan Sugar and Abkari, Company, Limited, Pugalur, Tiruchirappalli district, regarding the dismissal of Kelappan, Secretary of the Deccan Sugar and Abkari Company Labour Union and whether he is entitled to reinstatement, unjust transfer of eight workers, etc.

The Government have enforced the award of the Industrial Tribunal, Mathurai, in the dispute between the workers and the management of the Sundaram Transports, Limited, Ariyalur, Tiruchirappalli district, regarding reinstatement of a dismissed conductor and payment of compensation to him for loss of wages.

The Government have enforced the award of the Industrial Tribunal, Mathurai, in the dispute between the workers and the management of the Tiruchirappalli Srirangam Transport Company, Limited, Tiruvanaikoil, Tiruchirappalli district, regarding Deepavali bonus, ordinary yearly bonus, batta, etc.

The Government have enforced the award of the Industrial Tribunal, Vijayavada, in the dispute between Sri R. Appa Rao, Fleet owner, Bheemuni-patnam, Visakhapatnam district and his workers, regarding retrenchment, victimisation, reinstatement, etc.

The Government have enforced the award of the Industrial Tribunal, Vijayavada, in the dispute between the workers and the management of the Vizagapatam Sugars and Refinery, Limited, Anakapalli, Visakhapatnam district, regarding wages and scales of pay, retrenchment, bonus, etc.

[Second fortnight of October 1949]

Electricity Department

Construction Branch

Moyar Hydro-Electric Scheme.—Civil works such as construction of diversion weir at Singara, the Maravankandy Dam, flume, Moyar forebay were in an advanced stage of progress, and the manufacture of pipes for the low pressure pipe line and penstock by Messrs. Indian Hume Pipe Company was proceeding. Excavation for the foundation of the power house at Moyar was commenced.

Labour strength during the month : Departmental : 250, Contractor : 335.

Pykara Plant Extensions.—Excavation for foundation of the Pykara dam in various reaches was in progress. Grading for the 4th penstock line was nearing completion.

Two consignments totalling about 73 pipes for high pressure penstock were received from abroad.

Labour strength during the month : Departmental : 229; Contractor : 207.

Pykara-Moyar-Erode 110 K.V. Line.—Tower erection was nearing

completion and stringing of the line for 21 miles was completed. Telephone line for the entire length was completed.

Papanasam Plant Extensions.—Second low pressure pipe line, surge tank and fourth penstock were completed. Generator bed for the fourth unit was nearly completed. Turbine and generator were awaiting shipment in England.

Madura Thermal Station.—Construction of the power house building was progressing rapidly. Work on cooling water pond, foundations for the turbo set and boilers were nearing completion.

Madras Plant Extensions.—Piling for the foundation of office block and control room was completed and laying of foundation slab was proceeding. All the required number of piles for No. 2 natural draught tower were driven and those for No. 3 tower were being driven.

Nellore Thermal Scheme.—Construction of 16 feet diameter well was in progress. Column foundations of M.B. sheds for the power house was completed and the erection of Nissen sheds for the workshop, excavation for foundation of cooling pond and foundation for generator and boiler units were in progress.

All the boiler parts of the transportable sets were at site. One of the two 52 tons packages containing turbine assembly was moved by rail in special wagon from Basin Bridge unloaded at Padugapadu railway station.

Ceded Districts Scheme.—66 K.V. Line from Sokke to Dam site was completed and energised and supply given to Tungabhadra Dam Works and Hospet. In the Hospet-Bellary section hoisting of insulators and stringing of the line was in progress. Works were unduly held up due to delay in receiving insulators.

Hindupur Scheme.—Works on this scheme are held up for want of transformers.

Machkund Hydro-Electric Scheme.—Preliminary works such as land acquisition, roads and bridges, temporary camps, water-supply and electrification of camp building were nearing completion. Cofferdam first stage for the Divisional Dam was completed and that for second stage was in progress. Earth work excavation for Diversion Dam, flume, tunnel pond was in progress. Work on the pressure tunnel by the contractors, Messrs. John Mowlam, was progressing.

Line survey for Machkund-Visakhapatnam-Rajahmundry 132 K.V. line was completed and tree clearance was proceeding in certain reaches.

Orders for penstock, valves, meters, gates and screens had been placed. Orders for the power plant and indoor switchgear were placed on Messrs. Westinghouse, U.S.A.

Labour strength during the month was 2,909.

Vijayavada Power House Extensions.—Foundation works for the power house extension were completed and masonry in basement was in progress. Turbo generators were at site and parts of the 55,000 lb. hr. boilers were being received.

About 75 per cent of the towers on the Vijayavada-Rajahmundry line were erected and stringing was completed for three miles of line. Godavari river crossing foundation works were completed for 12 locations out of 18.

INSETS

The inset pictures of this issue give an idea of the work done in the Central Poly-technic, Madras. It is an acknowledged fact that the spread of technical education is one of the conditions precedent to the economic advancement of the country. The Poly technic trains our young men in the various fields of technical education in order that they may be best equipped to assist the country to its ultimate goal of economic independence.

Visakhapatnam Power House Extensions.—Foundations for the fifth boiler and fourth turbo set were completed and the boiler was under erection.

General.—Eight extensions costing over Rs. 10,000 and less than Rs. 30,000 were sanctioned by the Chief Engineer for Electricity and Chief Operation Engineers at an estimated total cost of Rs. 1,43,745.

(Continued from page 2)

shrine shall come into being soon and shine as a luminary radiating spiritualism all around.

Ladies and Gentlemen! While thanking you once again for the honour done to me, I shall now discharge the sacred function of laying the foundation-stone for the Gurudwara building.

PROVINCIAL BROADCASTING DEPARTMENT

Installation of Community Radios

Community radio receivers are installed in panchayat boards, district board schools, grama seva sangams, co-operative Societies, etc., under the following conditions. The custodian of the set shall remit in advance the cost of the radio receiver and accessories at the rates noted below.

	RS.
(a) Battery operated radio receiver	350
6 V 100 AH capacity batteries in teak wood box—2 Nos.	200
Aluminium horn	55
Installation materials and incidental charges	45
Total	650
(b) Mains operated receiver with installation materials, etc.	390

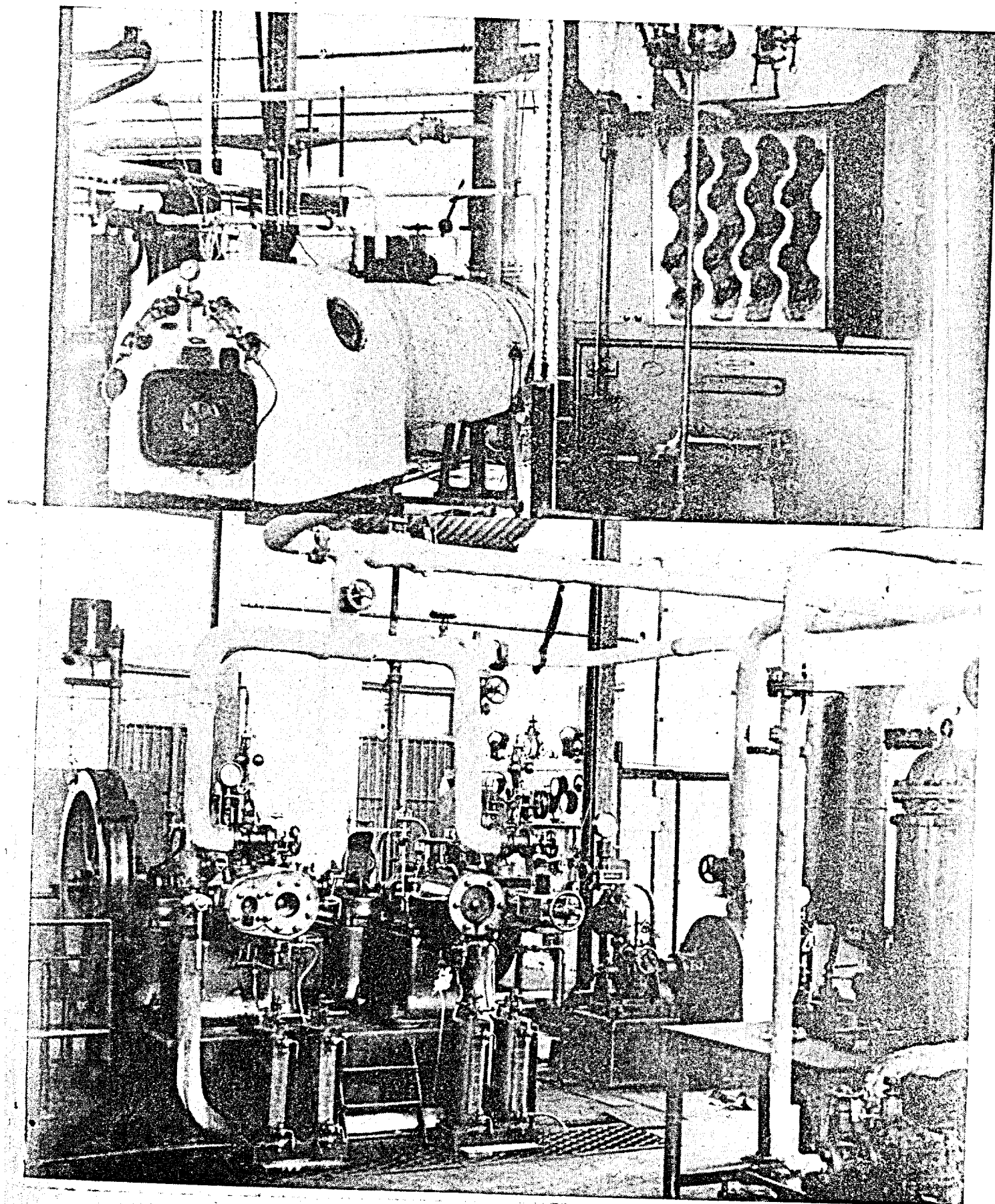
The set shall be maintained by the Provincial Broadcasting Department and maintenance charges shall be collected in advance from the custodian at Rs. 90 for battery or mains sets in the case of Panchayat Boards and District Board Schools and Rs. 240 for battery set and Rs. 230 for mains sets in the case of Co-operative Societies, Grama Seva Sangams and other private bodies. A sum of Rs. 10 being the postal licence fee will also be collected in addition to the maintenance charges. All remittances shall be made under the account head "XLVI-n. Miscellaneous—Mis. Contribution to Provincial Broadcasting". Panchayat Boards shall obtain the prior approval of the Inspector of Local Boards for meeting the non-recurring and recurring cost of the installation. It is possible to install a radio receiver at any centre within a fortnight of the receipt of the chalan for the remittance of the charges for installation and maintenance of receiver.

2. Any further particulars regarding the installation of community radio sets, public address equipments in local bodies and public institution may be obtained direct from the Radio Engineer, Provincial Broadcasting Department, Madras-10.

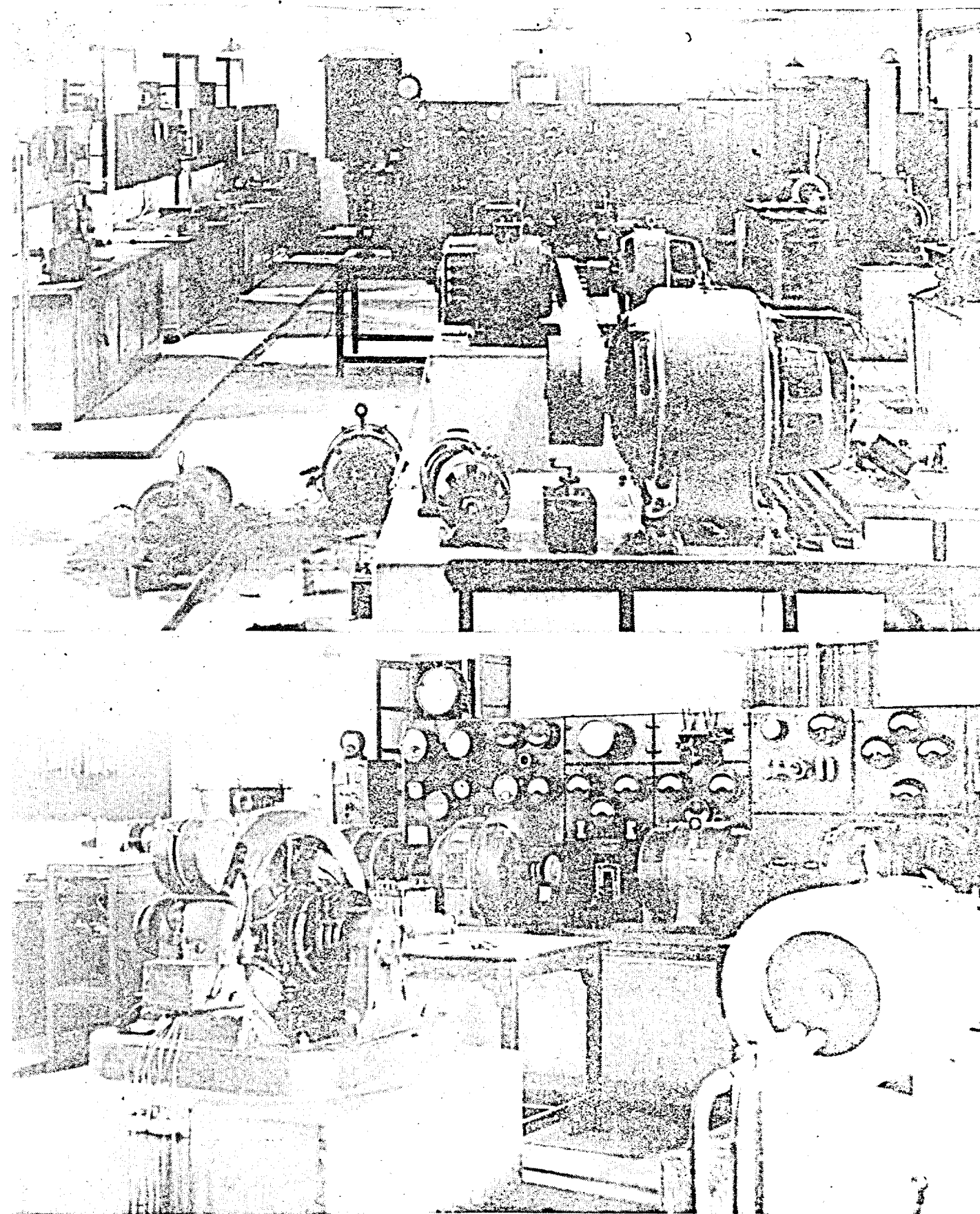
CENTRAL POLYTECHNIC, MADRAS—FLASH LIGHTS



Power House, Generator and Panel Board



Boiler and Engine Sections



Electrical Laboratory—Panel Board

Food and Nutrition

Grow More Food Campaign

Quick Progress Everywhere

The Governments of Madhya Bharat and Orissa have under consideration the promulgation of ordinances requiring all municipalities to prepare compost manure from 'night-soil' and other rubbish.

Extension of Cultivation

In Bombay, officers of the Agriculture Department, with a view to enlisting non-official enthusiasm in food production plans, have been visiting schools and colleges and persuading the authorities to bring their compounds under cultivation. In about 19 cities of the Province, vegetable seeds have been supplied free for cultivation in compounds of officers' bungalows, colleges, schools, hospitals and hostels.

In the Delhi Province and New Delhi a scheme was launched about a month and a half back to bring available fallow land under cultivation. Reclamation of about 2,750 acres of fallow land on both sides of the Jamuna is almost nearing completion and in some parts of the reclaimed land winter crops have been sown. A large number of bungalows in New Delhi which have sufficient lands to grow cereals or vegetables have been ploughed up.

In the Central Provinces and Berar, the Government is considering a scheme to extend the lease period of reclaimed land from 5 to 10 years as an encouragement to those who are willing to reclaim waste lands. The longer period, it is hoped, would make it attractive for the lessee to invest more money in the land.

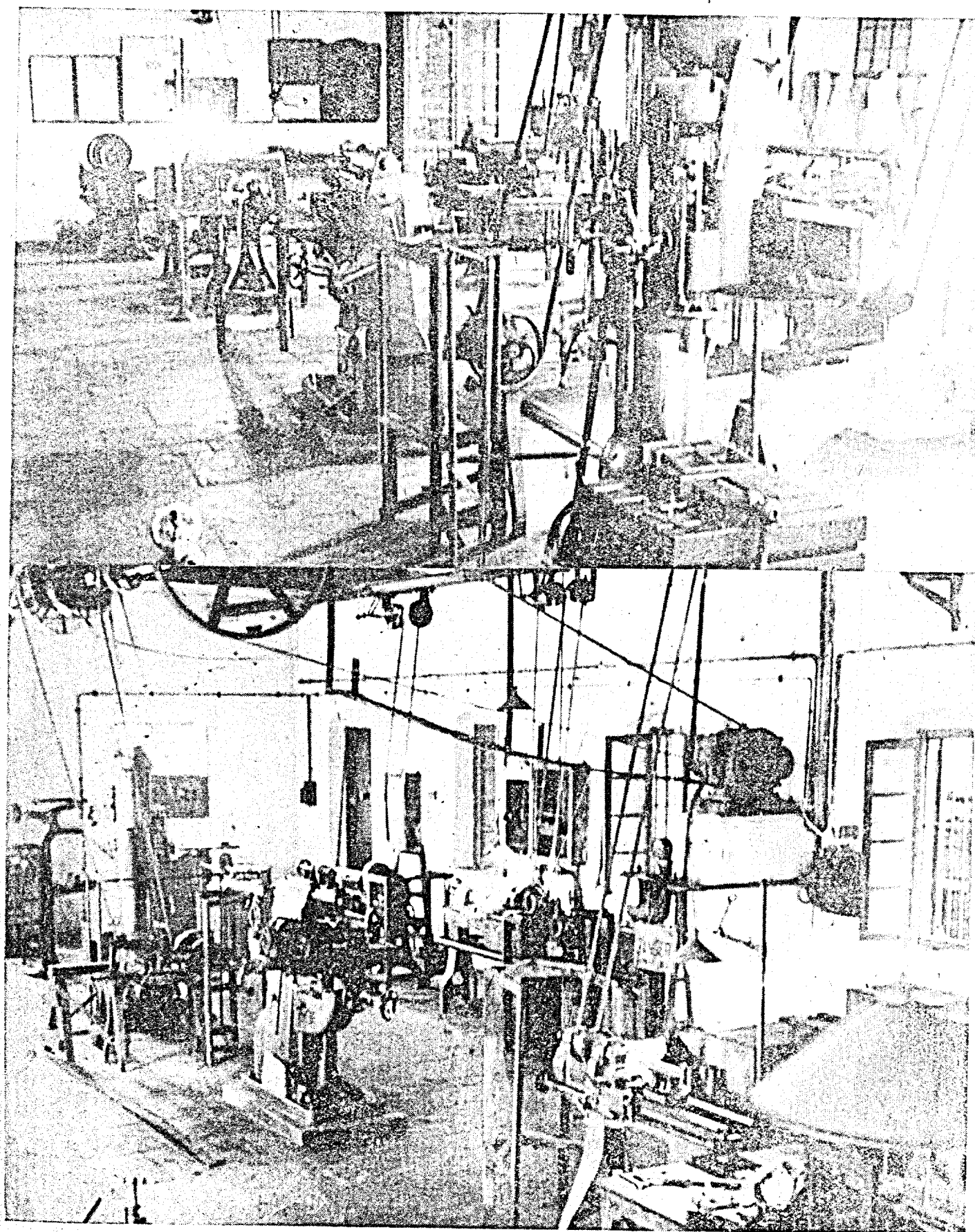
In Madhya Bharat, which has large areas of land at present uncultivated but which, after eradication of the *kans* grass, would be suitable for cultivation, reclamation work has been undertaken both by the Central and the Provincial Governments. The Central Tractor Organization of the Ministry of Agriculture has allotted six units of tractors for work in the Madhya Bharat and the Provincial Government have sanctioned Rs. 5 lakhs for the purchase of tractors.

Efforts are also being made to encourage private persons and agencies to purchase tractors. A Land Utilization Ordinance has been passed in the Union enabling district officers to allot unoccupied but culturable lands in Zamindari or Jagir villages to the cultivators.

Water Requirements

Water requirements of the soil are being particularly attended to and a number of provinces have initiated measures for rapid construction of minor irrigation projects, e.g., wells, tanks, etc. In Madras, 81 wells were completed during the fortnight ending October 15. During this period, more than 800 tanks were taken up for repairs under the General Tank Improvement Scheme and the Government also sanctioned Rs. 23,000 for other minor irrigation works.

The Government of the United Provinces have placed a special Chief Engineer under the Director of Food



Machine Shop

Drive for Compost-making

Millions of tons of village and town refuse which have long been wasted are now being converted into valuable compost to add fertility to the soil. While some provinces have launched comprehensive schemes of compost making, a few others have gone further and issued Ordinances or passed legislations making preparation of compost compulsory in rural areas.

The Government of East Punjab have issued an Ordinance making preparation of compost compulsory in the villages and rural areas. Bombay has drawn up an ambitious scheme of composing farm yard manure involving an expenditure of Rs. 35 lakhs. A subsidy of Rs. 2 per compost pit of the standard size will be given. In Madras, 60 municipalities and 43 panchayat boards are already doing the work of compost making. Thousands of tons of compost are distributed to the farmers every week. Ripe compost available with these municipalities in the middle of last month stood at 29,754 tons.



Hon'ble Roche Victoria, Minister for Food and Fisheries, addressing a conference of Fishermen in Tirunelveli district.

Production for all irrigation schemes under the Grow More Food Campaign.

Cutch has a scheme for constructing 275 tubewells. Forty-five per cent of the wells so far bored have yielded good sub-artesian flow of water. In Bombay, efforts are being made to

make well irrigation self-supporting and the watercess has been increased.

Experiments with a view to improving the work of persian wheels have resulted in the evolution of a new type of persian wheel by a retired engineer of the Punjab. This persian

wheel, besides saving a good deal of bullock power, will draw larger quantities of water. The details of this new wheel have been brought to the notice of the provincial and state governments by the Central Ministry of Agriculture.

The Function of Fruits in the Diet

Fruits and nuts are often grouped together since botanically they represent seed-bearing parts. But their food values and functions in the diet are not alike. Fruits are used daily in an adequate diet. Nuts are an accessory, but may be used as vegetable protein foods as substitutes for meat and fish.

Fruits make a strong appeal to the appetite through the senses of sight, smell, and taste. Their shape, colour and flavour contribute to make them particularly valuable as appetisers.

Most fruits have a comparatively low calorie value, which in itself may be an asset. They have a high proportion of water which has no nutritive value but plays an important physiological role in the exchange of body-nutrients and metabolic products. The cellulose content aids digestion. Fruits

are rich in vitamins. These vary in different fruits and even in the same fruit grown under different conditions of soil and season.

Food value.—The calorie value of fruits lies chiefly carbohydrate content, generally in the form of sugar. Dried fruits, from which a large amount of water has been removed, have a comparatively high calorie value. The calorie value of canned fruits is increased by the sugar syrup used with them.

Digestion of fruits.—Fruits are easily digested by normal individuals as much of the carbohydrate is in the form of simple sugars like glucose and fructose, which are readily assimilated in the system. The colour and flavour of fruit combine to whet the appetite

and stimulate the flow of digestive juices, thus rendering digestion and absorption easy. The following are some useful points to remember.

Fresh fruit should be ripe but not over-ripe. Bananas should preferably be eaten when the skins are flecked with brown spots. For infants they should be mashed or strained. Certain fruits which are not tolerated in raw form are easily digested when cooked.

Some fruits like the apple when eaten with the skin on, furnish an appreciable amount of bulky residue which serve as an aid to peristalsis (movement of bowels), thus increasing the benefit derived from fruits. The skin of apples, however, is astringent and may be constipating to some people. Fruit acids are, in general, laxative.

Nutrition Institute in U.P.

On the first of July 1948, a nutrition institute has been set up in Lucknow by the Provincial government. The technical staff consists of one Nutrition Survey Officer, two chemists, two laboratory assistants and two animal attendants.

The objects of the institute are—

(1) To conduct diet surveys and investigation into the state of nutrition of representative groups of people. This would be done by the Nutrition Officer and chemists by biochemical and physiological tests.

(2) To collect data about the province's food, its requirements, production, export and import; also to advise the government on food policy through the provincial nutrition committee which would be set up.

(3) To analyse foodstuffs available in the region through both chemical and biological methods.

(4) To advise industrial concerns, schools and other institutions, after

dietary surveys, in practical methods of improving the diets of the vulnerable groups.

(5) To disseminate correct knowledge about nutrition through posters, pamphlets and lectures by the Nutrition Survey Officer.

(6) To conduct research into the nutritional importance of unusual foods before recommending them for general adoption.

Physical Education in East Punjab

In order to push ahead the scheme of imparting sound physical education to the whole of school population in the Province and to provide the requisite trained staff, the East Punjab Government propose to start a regular Physical Training College at Dalhousie, District Gurdaspur.

Whether in political or in economic matters, let us face the issues as realists, as men of responsibility and of practical outlook. If we do so, we shall soon learn to distinguish between what is helpful and what is unhelpful for our immediate purpose. Let us then separate the one from the other and settle down to our task of rehabilitation and rebuilding on helpful lines unaffected by those idealistic dreams which must remain dreams and uninfluenced by any vision of a distant utopia which is pleasant as long as it lasts, but which, in its immediate consequences, merely acts as a mirage.

—SARDAR PATEL.

Tackling Food And Cattle Problem in Bombay

"India of yore was a land of plenty and the countryside was known to be flowing with milk and honey. There was no short age of milk, nor was there a scarcity of good draft animals for agricultural purposes. The country being mainly pastoral and agricultural, her whole economy depended to a very large extent on the production of milk for human consumption and good bullocks for cultivation. To-day owing to the operation of a number of factors, into which I need not go, the conditions have materially changed and our country is faced with scarcity not only of milk but of foodgrains and good draft animals. The problem is indeed serious and has to be tackled immediately if we are to survive as a free and independent people. The responsibility for improving these conditions in our country now rests upon ourselves. There is already an awakening in the country, which will not be satisfied until the deficits in the essentials of our daily requirements are wiped off," observed the Premier of Bombay recently.

"To give you an idea of the leeway that has to be made, I will mention to you the levels of milk consumption in some of the countries of the West. Finland tops the list with a per capita consumption of 65 ozs. and countries, like Belgium, Sweden and Norway come next with a per capita consumption of 62, 56 and 33 ozs., respectively. Compare these figures with the per capita consumption of milk in India, which is only 6.6 ozs., and you will immediately realise how grave the problem is. It is, therefore, time that we bestirred ourselves to the utmost and brought India to the level of other countries in regard to the production of milk on which the nation's health to a large extent depends. Concerted efforts by one and all are required, if the gap between the present unsatisfactory position and the goal is to be filled. The nutritional importance of milk is now well established and milk is considered to be Nature's complete food. In Indian diet milk is practically the sole source of first-class proteins, it is absolutely essential for infants and growing children and also for maintaining the general vitality of the grown-ups.

"The problem of milk production in India is, however, different from that in most other countries. The

cow in India is the producer of milk as well as of bullocks which supply the motive power for agriculture. Our policy of cattle improvement has, therefore, to be determined by these considerations. The cow should not only give a sufficiently high yield of milk but should also produce good sturdy bullocks for agriculture. The small size of our holdings and the illiteracy and poverty of the cultivating classes, in general, do not offer the same scope for mechanization of agriculture as some other countries. Our agricultural economy is intimately bound up with the availability of suitable bullocks which will remain as indeed they have done for many centuries in the past, the chief motive power of Indian agriculture.

"It is an extremely anomalous position that though we own 1/3 of the cattle population of the world, we should still be faced with shortage of milk. This is because even though the cattle population is high, the yield per head is low. The average milk yield of improved breeds of Indian cows is about 1,445 lbs. per year; while that of an ordinary cow is even less than 750 lbs. per year. If the milk yield per head is increased, we can produce the required quantity of milk without any considerable increase in the consumption of fodder. The burden lies on the shoulders of the Government and the public institutions interested in the work of cow improvement, such as, the Goshalas and Gowardhan Sansthas. Such Sansthas should breed good quality bulls and distribute them to the cultivators for the improvement of cows on a countrywide scale. Nutritional and breeding experiments should also be carried out at such Sansthas as the ordinary cultivators cannot do this. What the Panjrapole is doing is very laudable, but we need more and more of such Panjrapoles to breed the best types of animals. If scientific methods of breeding are followed, I am sure, the milk yield of our cattle can be improved very considerably in the course of a few years.

"According to the 1948 cattle census, the cattle population of our own Province was about a crore. The ratio of cattle to buffaloes in this figure being 3:1, it indicates the importance of cattle in the agricultural economy of our Province. The depressing feature, however, is that the majority

of our cattle population exists in a state of semi-starvation and consequently their growth is stunted, maturity delayed, production lowered and longevity shortened. It is common knowledge that when cattle are better fed, the milk yield increases immediately and the dry period is lessened.

"Unfortunately, Indian agriculture seems to have been moving in a vicious circle, because the cattle are not efficient, the standard of tillage is low and consequently the outturn of crops is poor, and again, because there is not sufficient fodder, the breeding of cattle and milk production are handicapped, with consequent malnutrition of the people. The Government, however, is determined to break this vicious circle and in its programme, therefore, cattle improvement occupies a very prominent place."

Dairy Industry in East Punjab

In order to develop dairy industry in the Province, the Veterinary Department, East Punjab, has undertaken a survey of milk-producing and consuming areas in all the districts. The Dairy Assistants are touring rural areas in this connection and are collecting data regarding cattle population, milk production and its products, their consumption, and fodder production, etc.

Further, with a view to developing dairy business on up-to-date scientific lines, the Dairy staff render free technical advice to dairy enterprisers and milk producers. Proper guidance is given with regard to sanitation, cleanliness of milk sheds, cattle stalls, hygienic milk production—its collection, handling and distribution advantages of proper method of milking in clean dry and modern dairy utensils and also the usefulness of feeding the dairy animals on balanced rations. The Dairy staff visited 197 dairies and dairy farms and 22 'Ganshalas' during the month of September 1949, and rendered necessary help.

Loans For Agricultural Machinery in Central Province

The Provincial Government have under their consideration a scheme to advance taccavi loans out of the Grow More Food Funds for the purchase of agricultural machinery such as pumping sets, tractors, etc.

MADRAS MANGOES

By K. C. NAIK, M.Sc., Fruit Specialist, Madras

Although mango is among the most popular fruits in this Province, it has hardly merited the distinction of a commercially remunerative fruit to be ranked with citrus, grape or banana. Its prominence in the extent of production is attributed to its high degree of adaptability to environmental conditions and to the economy and ease of its culture or maintenance. To the consumer quality of fruit is no less important than quantity, while to the producer too the size of profits is by no means governed by crop yields alone. Thus, the prosperity of mango growing is inextricably connected with the production of quality fruits in abundance.

Planning is necessary in the Production of Fruits

It seems clear to all who have given any thought to this subject that the present-day tendency to stock mango orchards with a collection of varieties of no guaranteed quality or performance provides neither a means of benefiting the producer nor the consumer. It is possible to visualise the effect on our mango wealth if all the existing orchards are somehow transformed to contain only intrinsically high-yielding trees of superior quality fruits. If in addition, the varieties are so chosen as to extend the bearing season and to yield crops of required size in each part of the bearing season, it will cater to the needs of the public, at the same time avoiding the marketing problems that are characteristic of all ill-planned industries.

Defective nursery trade is a feature that is usually associated with un-organized fruit-growing industries in all lands. With a fruit like the mango, wherein chance seedlings crop up in Nature with great frequency, the nurseryman is naturally tempted to exploit the public preferences to novelties by offering to sell grafts of new varieties with fancy claims. This together with the prevailing chaos in mango nomenclature, helps to augment the evils of lack of standardisation. The multiplicity of varieties may enrich the collection, but is no solution towards the objective of combining quality and crop size.

Our Mango Varieties run to over 300

A careful analysis of our mango varieties running to over 300 in the Province brings out the fact that almost all our choice fruited mangoes suffer from the defect of shy-bearing, while our heavy cropping varieties are largely of mediocre or poor quality. Variety improvement through hybridization is a means that naturally suggests itself. This has been attempted with encouraging results at Kodur, but it is premature to predict the extent to which such work will influence the future of our mango industry. Meanwhile the only means open to effect an improvement is through selection of varieties for different purposes and for different seasons from the extensive varietal collection that already exists in our Province.

The producers, however, have often been perplexed at the qualitative and quantitative variations even within a variety. The public too have found that even a variety fancied by them does not always taste alike. There is sufficient evidence to show that this variation is due to the existence of strains within a variety, each differing from the other in certain characteristics. Selection of individual trees reputed for high quality and bearing tendencies has been found to offer a solution to get over the existing range of types within a variety. Both to secure uniformly high yield from all trees and standardize fruit quality, tree selection has to be made with care along with varietal selection for every new orchard enterprise. There seems no work of mango improvement from the producer's point of view that excels in value this varietal and tree-selection work.

It is reasonable to expect that a variety may not perform as well in one region as in another. Unless trial plots

are established in every region, there is no means of judging the extent of adaptability of each variety. Until this is done, the information that can be presented can only be of a restrictive nature, based on the actual performances in specified regions.

Different Varieties

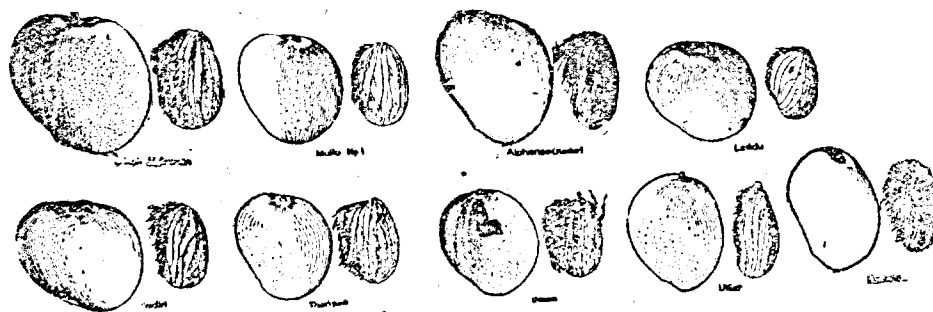
In listing out varieties of quality and high performance, the needs of the home-garden owners cannot be overlooked. Being not specially interested in reaping profitable harvests and often actuated by a desire to have a collection of high quality produce even at the expense of crop size, the home gardener's variety requirements may not all be identical to those of the commercial fruit producer. Accordingly, the list compiled below of varieties suitable to each region includes some that are likely to be of appeal to the class of persons specified above:—

Varieties recommended for the West Coast.

Early season—
1 Bennet Alphanso.
2 Pairi.

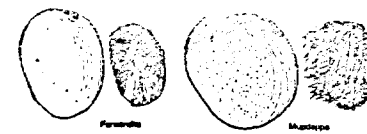


Mid-season—
1 Black Alphanso.
2 Moolky Nol.
3 Alphanso.
4 Laddu.
5 Kadir.
6 Tharipadi.
7 Dooma.
8 Uliar.
9 Porkal.



Mid to late season—

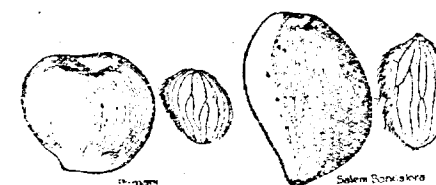
- 1 Fernandin.
- 2 Mundappa.



Varieties recommended for Tamilnad.

Early season—
1 Peter (Pairi).

Mid-season—
1 Alphanso (Gundu).
2 Salem Bangalore.
3 Padiri.
4 Rumani.
5 Panchavarnam.



Late season—

- 1 Mulgoa.
- 2 Neelum.



Varieties recommended for Rayalaseema.

Early season—
1 Peter.

Mid-season—
1 Jahangir (for home garden only).
2 Inampasand (for home garden only).
3 Alampur Baneshan (for home garden only).
4 Yerra Ayodhya.
5 K.O. 11 (A selection made at Kodur).
6 K.O. 22 (A selection made at Kodur).
7 Kalepad.
8 Nawab Mamidi.
9 Nat Hussennamma Pasand.
10 Baneshan.

Mid-to late season—

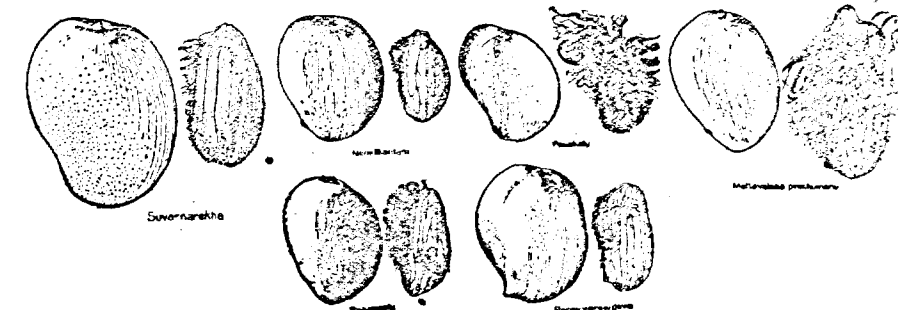
- 1 7/5 (A hybrid evolved at Kodur).
- 2 9/3 (A hybrid evolved at Kodur).
- 3 11/13 (A hybrid evolved at Kodur).

Late—

- 1 Mulgoa.
- 2 Rumani.
- 3 Neelum.

Varieties recommended for the Circars.

Early season—
1 Suvarnaksha.



- 2 Nemlikantem.
- 3 Panakalu.
- 4 Mettavalasa Peechumanu.
- 5 Rajamanu.
- 6 Pappayyaraju Goa.

Mid-season—

- 1 Firangiludva.
- 2 Panchadarakalasa.
- 3 Cherukurason.
- 4 Nagulapalli Irsala.
- 5 Dondakeyala-manu.
- 6 Jehangir (for home garden only).
- 7 Inampasand (Himayuddin) (for home garden only).
- 8 Sannakulu.
- 9 Gundra Banganapalle.
- 10 Kothapelli, Kobberi.
- 11 Mokkuvva.
- 12 Amrutarasayanam.
- 13 Totagareed.
- 14 Banganapalle (Baneshan).
- 15 Mooka Gulabi.

Late varieties—

- 1 Nazcampasand.
- 2 Octonumber Mulgoa (for home gardens only).
- 3 Assal Address (for home gardens only).
- 4 Neelum.

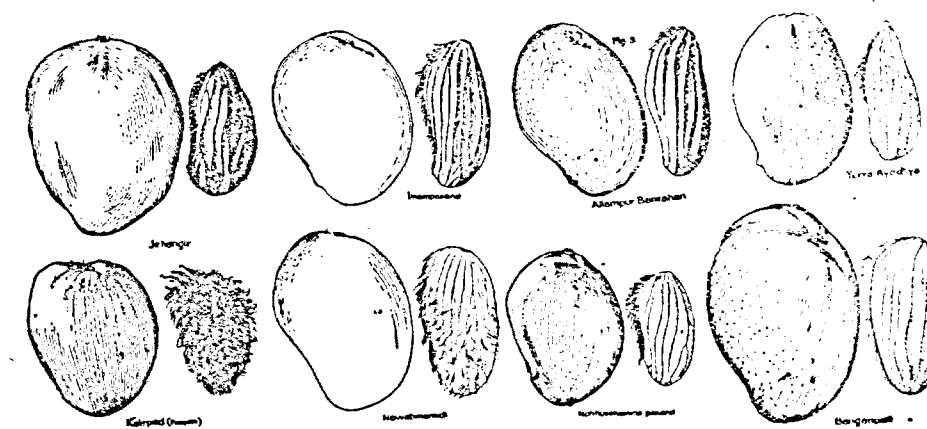
Off-season bearers—

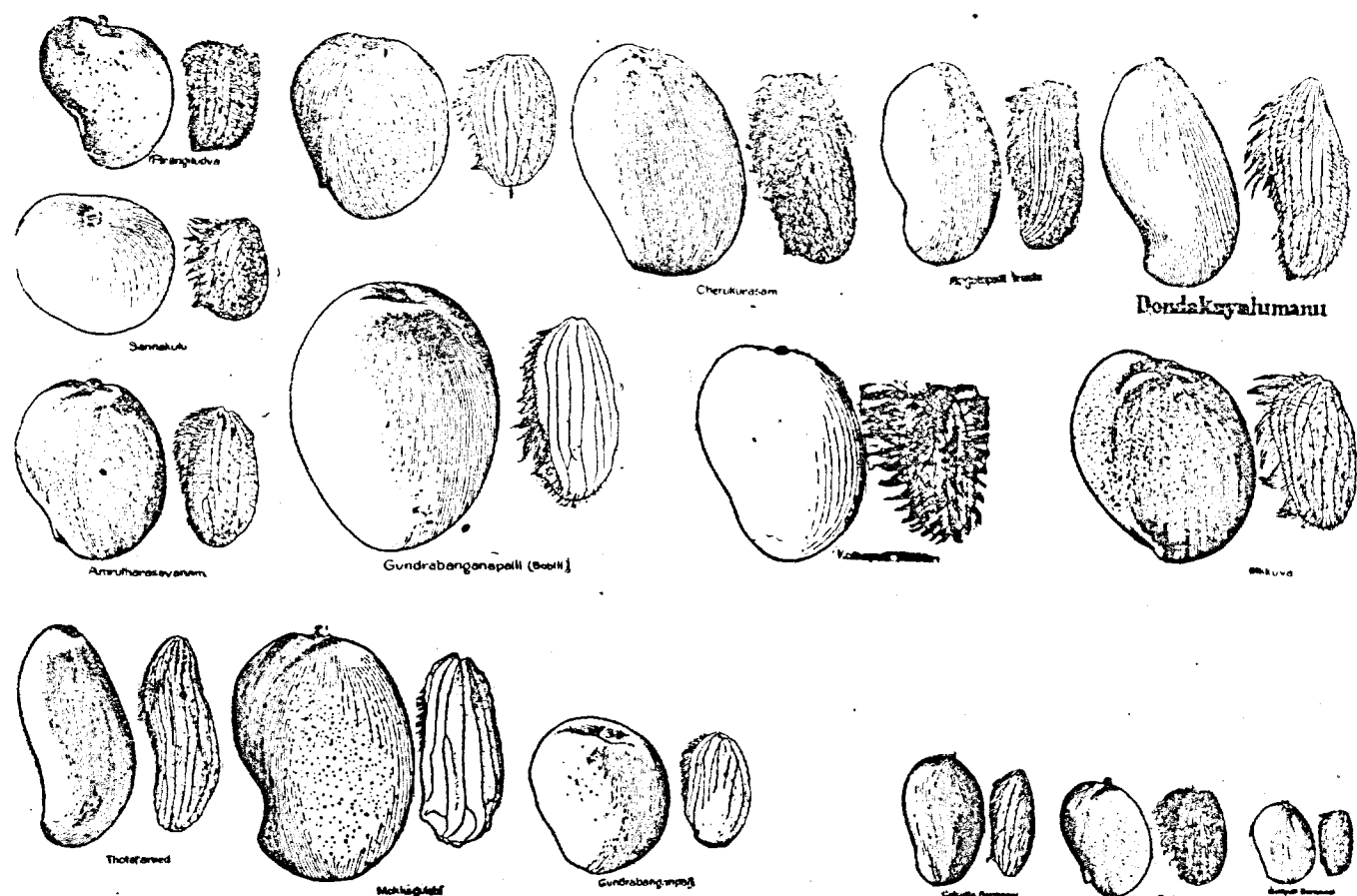
- 1 Calcutta Baramasi.
- 2 Dophulla.
- 3 Gottipalli Baramasi.

Volunteer's Helping Food Campaign In Bombay

The Government of Bombay has directed that the organisation of urban volunteers who are to assist cultivators, directly or indirectly, in the Grow More Food Campaign should be designated as "Kisan Shayak Dal."

Similarly, working parties are to be styled as "Pathaks," while their leaders may be called "Pathak-Nayaks."





Play Festival At Toda Centre In Ootacamund

A play festival was held in the Toda Centre at Ootacamund through the efforts of the prohibition ameliorative staff. The occasion was availed of to study the needs of the Todas in order that solution may be found for them. Representatives of the several departments of the Government were present. The event was a great success.



The Collector of Nilgris being received by the Todas on arrival.



Tug-of-war between the officers on one side and Todas on the other side was an interesting event. The official side (left) and the Todas (right).

Gleanings

"He Serves The Nation Best Who Produces More"

'It is the aim and purpose of the Government to remove obstacles and not to place new ones in your way' declared Sardar Patel addressing the Industrialists at a meeting of the standing committee of the Industrial Advisory Council at New Delhi. He added that it was Government's ambition to make a co-ordinated effort to serve a great national cause jointly by maximum co-operation.

Addressing himself specially to Labour, Sardar Patel assured that

none realized more keenly than himself what an important and decisive part labour could play in the great Industrial effort. He realized the difficulties that confronted both labour and labour leaders. At the same time he realized the gravity of the crisis that faced the country. The foundations of prosperity were often laid on self denial. Labour also he said should make sacrifices. Continuing he said, 'To-day he serves the nation best who produces more and none is a greater enemy of the country than he who

retards production'. Sardar Patel emphasized that the ultimate object of all efforts should be to attain that Industrial efficiency and self sufficiency which would increase general prosperity and thereby secure a higher standard of living for the common man. On the basis of that ultimate objective they could devise a plan for what was immediately or in the near future practicable. We could then—Government, Industrialists and Labour—participate in a great national effort for recovery and reconstruction, he said.

"Co-operation Can Help To Solve World's Problems"

The view that many of the economic and other ills of the contemporary world and, to some extent, even some of those of to-morrow were capable of being remedied if the spirit of co-operation pervaded all spheres of human activity was expressed by Mr. Malojirao M. Naik Nimbalkar, Development Minister, Government of Bombay, speaking at a function held to celebrate the All-India Co-operators' Day in Bombay recently. The function was arranged by the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute, and was attended by prominent

co-operators and workers in the field of co-operation.

It was now proposed to utilize the Co-operative Movement in the field of cottage and small-scale industries by providing them with cheap credit and such other assistance as was found necessary. He added that housing activity had already received a fillip through the organization of co-operative societies for the purpose. He hoped that the question of increasing the food production in the Province would also be effectively tackled through co-operative methods.

Proceeding, the Development Minister emphasized that co-operation was not merely an economic movement; it had a moral aspect, too, and it could pay a significant role in other fields of human activity also. He reiterated his faith that co-operation was destined to influence the future pattern of economic reconstruction of the world in a decisive way, and made an appeal to all to come into the fold of co-operation and to have recourse to it to solve most if not all of their day-to-day problems.

Co-operation In East Punjab

The Co-operative movement recorded further progress in East Punjab during the month of September 1949. Fifty-two new societies of various kinds, with a membership of over 2,150, were registered during the month.

The Sale Societies and Stores purchased stock worth Rs. 1,89,495 and sold out goods amounting to Rupees 2,18,631 during the month.

The Forest Societies sold forest produce worth Rs. 10,000 during the month.

The net earnings of Transport Societies in Ambala Division in the year

ending 31st July 1949 amount to Rs. 18,06,012 the societies making a net profit of Rs. 4,13,465.

The Ferozepur Mechanised Better Farming Society started its operation with tractor cultivation.

Finished goods of the value of Rs. 4,333 were marketed by the Industrial Societies during the month.

Better Living Societies in Jullundur Division collected by contributions Rs. 1,130 for rural development purposes.

The subsidized dispensaries run by medical Aid and Public Health

Societies afforded medical relief to about 30,000 patients during the month.

At the Co-operative Veterinary First Aid Centres 2,726 animals were treated.

Various Co-operative Societies are extending full co-operation to the Government in execution of various plans under 'Grow More Food' drive.

The Women Societies are also very active in their field. The Lady Welfare Workers did useful work in villages by imparting training in domestic science and handicrafts to women in rural areas and displaced women in relief camps.

Agricultural Notes

AGRICULTURAL NEWSLETTER

Punja crop.—The third crop of paddy cultivated between February and May under lift irrigation is known as 'Punja Crop' in Malabar. A short duration variety, Tekkan Cheera, is usually cultivated. At the Agricultural Research Station, Pattambi, PTB. 10, a strain isolated from the local Tekkan Cheera, recorded an yield of 2,788 lb. per acre in May 1949 over an area of 4 acres, transgressing the previous record of 2,571 lb. The acre yield of this crop in the locality is about 2,000 lb. This only indicates to what limits the yield of the third crop in the West Coast can be tipped up.

More profit on combodia cotton.—A new hybrid cotton 9030 has been evolved through a programme of multiple crossing employing the *hirsutum* cotton of Madras, Uganda, Sudan and Barbados variety of Sea Island from West Indies, as parents. This is a remarkable strain in that it combines, earliness, an increase in staple length by 1/16 inch over Co. 2, an increase of 4 per cent in ginning and a higher spinning value of 52 counts. The development of the new variety will help the growers to earn an extra profit of Rs. 30 per acre on account of the higher ginning outturn, and Rs. 5 per acre, due to the saving of one irrigation, and Rs. 40 realized on quality merit. Further particulars about this strain can be had from Cotton Specialist, Coimbatore.

Potato in Kurnool district.—The potato variety known as 'Maddigedda' or Mysore rickets (obtained from Hosur taluk in the Salem district) was tried in four centres in the Kurnool district, as an irrigated crop. Tubers were planted in well-manured plots in the last week of December and harvested at the end of March. The crops were reported to be fairly good and have encouraged the continuance of the trial in this coming cold weather on an extended scale.

Summer groundnut.—The practice of growing groundnut under irrigation in summer (March-July) is at present confined mostly to South Arcot, Tanjore, Tiruchirappalli and Krishna districts. There is still ample scope to bring more area under the summer groundnut in other districts also

where facilities for irrigation exist. Summer groundnut yields nearly 2,500 to 3,000 pounds of pods per acre and the kernels obtained from the produce contain 2 to 3 per cent more oil than the rain-fed crop. At the Agricultural Research Station, Tindivanam, a new strain, A.H. 334, in groundnut has been isolated for summer crop. In the trial conducted in ryots' fields in four centres in the South Arcot district, it gave increased yields of 27 per cent, 33 per cent, 46 per cent and 61 per cent. over the local strain.

Seedlings of potato crop.—On storing freshly harvested potato seeds for about two months, they break their dormancy and put forth vegetative shoots, when they can be planted. These shoots, being very fragile, break at the time of planting and are thrown away. Trials conducted at the Agricultural Research Station, Nanjanad, show that these broken shoots can be utilized to produce a crop. The shoots may be cut into bits of about 3 inches and transplanted in a well prepared nursery 2 inches apart. The bed should be shaded and watered as nursery. Within three weeks most of the transplanted cuttings will strike root and produce 2 to 3 pairs of leaves and will be ready for planting in the field. The seedlings are pricked with a ball of earth and planted in the prepared field 1 foot apart between plants and 2 feet between rows. The manure applied to a normal crop is applied to this crop also at the time of planting. If the weather is dry and hot, the seedlings need irrigation till they get established. However, the yield of this transplanted crop of sprout bits does not compare favourably with the average crop obtained by planting tubers. All the same, this method affords quick method of large scale seed multiplication of rare seed material.

Tip to Coconut Growers in Tanjore.—Coconut trees yield best only when they are planted 25 feet to 30 feet apart. The need for adopting judicious manuring of the coconut gardens cannot be over emphasized. In order to step up the yield of coconut tree and size of nuts in the Tanjore Delta, where the water table is high, it should be possible to dig a small well at a

very low cost for irrigating coconut gardens during summer. In overcrowded gardens, where there is thinning of trees, regular manuring and summer irrigation will contribute a progressive increase in the yield of existing coconut gardens. In the matter of establishing new plantations never plant the seedlings less than 30 feet apart.

Cotton for hand-spinning.—Next to self-sufficiency in food, self-sufficiency in cloth is to be achieved. Moco and Quebradinho, the perennial cotton from Southern America, have proved themselves to be promising types fit for planting in the backyards, hedges and canal and field bunds in this Province. The special merits of these tree cotton types are: (i) Resistant to stem weevil (a major pest of cotton in South India), (ii) very little attention is needed, when once the plants are established, (iii) negligible cost of cultivation, as the plants can be retained up to 5 years, (iv) the cotton is white and the staple is quite suitable for hand-spinning, and (v) easy to gin as the seeds are naked. The seeds may either be directly sown in June-July in pits dug 1½ feet square and 1½ feet deep filled with a mixture of earth and farm-yard manures or seedlings of two or three weeks old may be transplanted from a nursery. The pits are to be spaced 4 to 5 feet. The plants attain a height of 7 to 8 feet by December. Flowering commences in January and the kappas area ready for picking from April onwards and continues up to June. On an average, each plant may yield 3 to 4 ounces of kappas. In the subsequent years, immediately on the break of south-west monsoon rains, the plants may each year be cut back leaving 2 feet of the main stem and the plants fertilized with a basket of farm yard manure. They soon bush out and attain a height of about 5-6 feet and commence to flower a fortnight earlier than in the first year.

Vegetative propagation of camphor.—Camphor plant is generally propagated from seed. The germination percentage of the seed, however, is generally found to be very poor. Trials conducted in camphor plantation in Wynad on inarching camphor to cinnamon (*Cinnamomum Zeylanicum*) seedlings, both of which belong to the same natural order (Laraceae) have shown that camphor can be successfully inarched to cinnamon seedlings. Camphor seedlings are generally slow

growing. But the inarched plant is found to be making vigorous growth from sea level to nearly an elevation of 4,000 feet, while camphor does not make satisfactory growth at lower elevations. If, however, camphor is inarched in Cinnamon, there is a possibility of growing camphor successfully in lower elevations also.

Superior varieties of pear.—At the Pomological Station, Coonoor, the common pear or stock pear is found to be the most suitable rootstock for propagation of superior varieties of pear. This rootstock could be easily raised by planting cuttings for rooting during the month of September under Coonoor conditions. Usually, one year old shoots are selected for taking cuttings. The cuttings commence rooting within about three weeks after planting, and will be available for grafting in the next year. It has been possible to increase the rooting percentage of these cuttings from about 30 to 90, during the course of the past three years trials. The maximum rooting percentage was obtained, when the cuttings are planted during the third week of September, after giving an oval cut at the base to a length of about one inch. Propagation by whip and tongue grafting on one year old rooted cuttings, done during the months of January-February, has given a very high percentage of success up to 95 per cent. Pear grafts of a superior variety, called Keiffer, are available at the Pomological Station, Coonoor, for sale.

Combating Diseases.

Leaf spot disease.—Turmeric is every year subjected to severe leaf spotting. In bad years, a third of the yield in the crop is lost due to this disease. During 1948, Bordeaux mixture 1 per cent was sprayed on an area of 30 acres in the Cuddapah district during the months of September and October. Spraying from the first fortnight of October or with the onset of disease, whichever is earlier, is effective in reducing the incidence. As the disease spreads from field to field, it is necessary that apparently healthy crops in the midst of affected fields should also be sprayed as a preventive measure. The spraying may be repeated a month later. The cost of two spraying roughly comes to Rs. 66. The ryot may lose up to Rs. 700 if the disease occurs in the bad form and if care is not taken to have the disease treated in time. For further enquiries, please contact the nearest Plant Protection Officer.

Coconut bud-rot.—Coconut seedlings were reported to be dying in a garden at Ponnapuram, which is about 5 miles south of Pollachi in the Coimbatore district during last year. The fungus *Phytophthora Palmivora* was isolated from the diseased material. The Government Mycologist started an experiment to see if spraying with one per cent Bordeaux mixture; (2) application of copper sulphate-lime powder (1 part of Cu. So. 4, 3 parts of lime and 5 part of common salt) at the rate of one cigarette tin to the crown will prevent the spread of the disease. The garden was divided into 3 portions: (1) One portion was sprayed with one percent Bordeaux mixture; (2) Second portion was treated with copper sulphate lime and salt powder to the crown; (3) Third portion was left untreated. All the dead seedlings were removed and destroyed before the commencement of the experiments. The garden was examined six months later. It was found that there were no deaths in the sprayed portion, while 4 trees were found dead in the powder-treated area and 12 deaths in the untreated area. This shows that application of one per cent Bordeaux mixture prevents the spread of bud-rot to healthy coconut seedlings. It was then arranged to spray all the seedlings in the garden with one per cent Bordeaux.

Dharwar jonna types for the Tungabhadra Project.—Three types of Jonna of Dharwar N.J. H.J. FW. are being tried as an irrigated crop in the Mungari Season in the Irrigation Research Station, Siruguppa. Two of the strains N.J. and B.J. grow to a very good height, from 12 to 13 feet. The grains are bold and pearly white, borne on semi-compact earheads. The grain is also well relished by the local people. But the types are longer in duration by a fortnight and the straw is thick and pithy. They recorded an yield of 4,380 lb. and 4,131 lb. respectively, while the yield of local varieties shorter in duration, i.e., Co. 7 Madikattu and Chittoor types were 2,422, 1,923 and 2,457 lb. respectively.

Patcha jonna.—Among the jonna (sorghums) of the Madras Province, the variety 'pacha jonna' (or yellow sorghum) occupies the largest area, extending from the circars to the Ceded districts. The crop is usually grown under rainfed conditions and belongs to the botanical species *sorghum durra*. As the name implies, the grains are coloured yellow. The stalks may be

either pithy or juicy. The duration of the crop ranges from 110 to 130 days and the yields vary 700 to 1,499 lb. of grain and 2,000 to 3,500 lb. of dry straw. The earheads (Panicle) are usually ovate and their consistency ranges from compact to medium loose.

The patcha jonnas of the entire tract, although not marked by different in morphological character, show variations in duration and adaptability to the various climatic and soil zones of the tracts. Numerous physiological types occur and a high yielding strain of one zone was not found to fare well in the adjacent zone, if there were slight differences in climate and soil conditions. They are so sensitive to environment. The Nandyal valley between the two hill ranges, the Nallamalas in the east and Yerramalas on the west, is one such zone. An Agricultural Research Station is located in Nandyal, in which plant breeding work in respect of jonna is now in progress. Five improved strains have been isolated from the local varieties. Two of them, viz. N. 1 and N. 2 are juicy stalked and N. 3 and N. 4 and N. 5 pithy stalked.

Extensive trials in the various zones of the Cuddapah and Kurnool districts conducted with these five strains showed that the problem of evolution of strains for the two districts had not been solved completely. Although the above strains suited certain areas, they were found to be of a longer duration than the local varieties in certain other sub-areas and not quite suitable.

New strains.—Four new strains have now been isolated, suitable for four such definite areas and seed is being distributed in their respective zones through seed farm after sufficient district trials. The particulars regarding the four new strains are given below:—

(a) N. 6 (N.J. 926).—This is an early type with a pithy stalk compact panicle, suitable to Chagalamarri and Chintakommadina tracts of the Allagada taluk of the Kurnool district, where it has been found to be distinctly better than local varieties. The strain yields about 750 lb. of grain per acre, an increase of about 49 per cent over the local.

(b) N. 7. (N.J. 1003).—This is a juicy stalked compact panicle, early type, suitable to Polur and Balapanur tracts of the Nandyal taluk of the Kurnool district. The yield of grains

(Continued on page 25)

In the Field of Drama

Choice Of Play And Casting

S. J. ACHARYA

The propaganda value of dramas is a widely recognized fact. Ideas or themes put through dramas catch easily and sink deeply. Sir William Hunter, the great Historian, has observed that drama has an especially powerful appeal for the masses in this country. Dramas have a realistic air about them which the printed word does not have. In the sphere of rural reconstruction, dramas have, in the past, proved of especial value in bringing home new innovations.

This is the third in the series of articles on the subject.

There are two important problems in regard to the selecting of the play, viz., whether the club should launch out an ambitious and experimental play, or simply for safety with a proved "draw" is necessarily conditioned by the acting strength of your club and the ability of your producer. Like a child, the growing club should crawl before it walks, and although I have been stressing the need for a pioneering spirit it would obviously be foolish for a new and inexperienced group to plunge straightaway into experimental drama.

How to Select the Play

I would suggest that the Committee should read a number of plays and give the best of them to the producer. His decision must be treated with due regard for local circumstances. In the case of a wholly inexperienced club, the producer may be the one person with a knowledge of the theatre, and in those circumstances, it would probably be advisable to delegate to them the entire business of play selection. Beginners often fall into the trap of supposing that because a play reads well it must also act well. The two qualities do not necessarily go together, and it takes an experienced mind to appreciate the dramatic possibilities (or limitations) of a play which is still in cold print.

If it has been decided that your club is able to tackle a new and untried play, look out for one which has a simple story, recognizably human characters, and natural dialogue. Shun the author, who deals in stage types or who seems to be unaware that in real life people say "How do you do?" not "The pleasure of meeting you is mine." Incidentally, the question of dialogue is tremendously important if you are looking for a costume

play. Nothing kills a piece more readily than pseudo-historical dialogue.

In your search for the right play, you are certain to encounter many advisers, but resist all suggestions that the public has a preference at the moment for plays of this or that type. If you decide that a play is good in its own class go ahead with it. If a play does not impress you at first reading, cast it aside and do not allow a second thought to persuade you that it is not so bad after all. Remember that the audience will judge the play on a first impression. Unlike you, that have no chance to turn back to the pages and find out if they have missed something good. So stand or fall by the first impression; it is your best guide to the audience's probable reaction.

If the play which takes your fancy involves any question of procedure, find out if the author knows what he is talking about. Be on your guard too, against the writer of historical plays who assumes that the audience will know all about the events leading up to the beginning of his plot. The average theatre-goer's knowledge of history is, to put it mildly, rather hazy and unless all the important and relevant facts are clearly stated, the play is bad. It is, in fact, the wisest course to assume that your audience know nothing of the subject dealt with by the author. But that, on the other hand, is not to say that inaccuracies of procedure such as I have spoken of can be got away with. Professional men in the audience will soon find out and bad news soon spreads.

Characters in the Play

There is finally the problem of the number of characters. I know that there is a temptation to look out for a play which will give work to as many of

your acting members as possible, but when that temptation is strong, remember that it is a logical conclusion, that the more characters there are, the less time there is for a playwright to do them all justice.

Casting

Troublesome as casting is for the professional, it must be doubly difficult for the amateur producer. The knowledge that people do not, as a rule, join a dramatic club unless they have an occasional chance of a good part must force him into strange adventures of casting. Not that this is wholly a disadvantage, for his experiments are almost certain to throw up fresh talents.

I should like to say a word or two to the actors before I proceed to write on the casting. It may be that you have done well in a leading part, but you must not feel aggrieved if you are asked to do something smaller the next time. Do keep it in mind that the lead must go round if the enthusiasm of other members is to be kept from flagging, and remember that small parts sometimes bring big opportunities.

Now, producers, at the risk of being accused of putting the cart before the horse, I intend to start with a warning about the "tail" of the cast. Go all out for a good team. No matter how splendid your principles may be, their efforts will be spoiled if your small parts are badly cast. Whether you are considering large or small parts, please resist the fatal temptation of casting type. It is so easy to decide that so and so should "look just right." I can think of many actors who make up perfectly as "Shivaji" but in so many cases the resemblance very definitely ends there. Do not run away with the idea, however, that physical limitations can be entirely disregarded.

Quite obviously a short tubby fellow would be miscast as the lover of an exceedingly tall and willowy girl. But where these limitations are not absolutely abnormal, they can be surmounted by good acting. Physical limitations may also be overcome by more technical means, but these are rather out of the scope of the amateur club. On the other side of the scale there is the danger of "freak" casting. Too often in amateur productions, we find youngsters playing elderly parts and older people posing as juvenile lads; and although I see the amateur producer's difficulty—that his elderly people are generally more experienced and better fitted for a leading part—I do feel that he might sacrifice a little efficiency in his principles and attempt to get away from this topsy-turvydom. While older actors may, and frequently do, pull through in younger parts, young actors are very rarely capable of reversing the process. Youthful figure, movement, and voice clash very badly with the white wig and face lined like a railway station which are so often affected—the part of the old family butler, for instance. And, while on this subject of wigs, I do wish amateurs would show their passion for them. It really is impossible to be a good actor without having worn one.

Just as there are physical limitations in casting, so there are mental limitations. I was connected with a mythological drama "Karna-Arjuna." In this play, "Karna" was drawn as a saintly hero of Duryodhana, but unfortunately our Karna happened to be a staunch upholder of Pandava cause, and in attempting to play the part for sympathy, he very nearly ruined the play. He may have been right about the real Karna, but that was little consolation to the rest of us. It is, of course, rare to find anyone so enthusiastic about a long-lost cause, but the same danger may arise in more modern pieces.

It is essential that players should be cast in such a way as to be foils for each other. Unless there is some particular reason, do not cast a big, robust man as the younger brother of a slim and light-speaking juvenile. That probably sounds obvious, but the mistake is very frequently made. In the old days, on the professional stage these things were viewed in a different light. Leading actors were jealous beings, and before a juvenile lead could hope to be admitted to the hierarchy, he had to put in about thirty years' experience.

I spare neither friend nor foe, when it is a question of departing from the code of honour.

—MAHATMAJI.

At the beginning of the most printed plays, comes a list of the original cast but do not follow that list too closely. I know that amateur producers must sometimes feel severely handicapped when they begin their casting, but at the risk of being trite, I would advise them to remember that unexpected talent may be lurking round the proverbial corner, but I warn the producers that this kind of experiment needs courage. If you fail, the club will most surely arise and slay you.

And now, a final word on a pressing problem. Producers must stand firmly against the actor or actress who is canvassed as likely to "bring in a lot of stalls" or "be able to influence somebody or other." It is not worth while producing a play on those lines, and my advice to afflicted producers is: if forced to the point, tender your

resignation. It is not likely to be accepted by a really art-loving club.

(Continued from page 23)

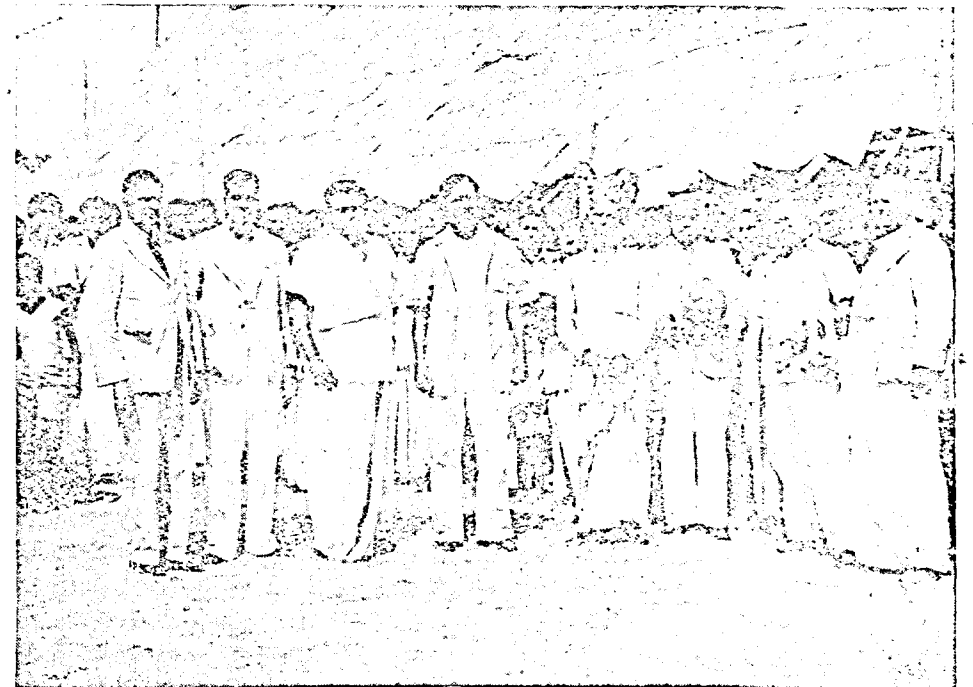
is about 1,200 lb. per acre which is nearly 20 per cent increase over the local.

(c) N. 8. (N.J. 993).—This is a pithy stalked, compact panicle early type, suitable to the pithy area of the Pulivendla taluk of the Cuddapah district. The yield of grain is about 1,200 lb. per acre which is nearly 20 per cent increase over the local.

(d) N. 9. (N.J. 995).—This is a juicy stalked, compact panicle early type, suitable to the juicy area of the Pulivendla taluk of the Cuddapah district. The acre yield of grain of this strain is about 1,300 lb. which is about 27 per cent increase over the local.

Livestock improvement.—A Ayre-shire-Friesian bull and a Jersey bull were stationed for breeding purposes in the Veterinary institutions in Nilgiris district. Sixty-six graded Sindhi breeding bulls have been supplied to the West Coast (South Kanara and Malabar districts) for distribution scheme. Two rams and 19 ewes of Mandya breed have been stocked in the Araku Valley as an experimental measure for the breeding of improved flocks in the area.

[SEPTEMBER 1949.]



Hon'ble Roche Victoria with the representatives of the Palmyrah Jaggery Producers Co-op. Societies in Tirunelveli district.

Rural Uplift

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

Tirumangalam firka (Mathurai district).—Fifty-four well works were completed up to the end of the month, the total value of the work done amounting to Rs. 72,900. Four new roads to a length of 17½ miles serving 45 villages were completed up to the end of the month. Construction of buildings for four reading rooms, four school buildings and two buildings intended for Women Welfare centres were in progress. A Co-operative building society was formed in Retrapatty village. Two bathrooms, eleven latrines and 1,500 yards of street drains were so far constructed in the firka. Seventy-six unhealthy pits were covered up during the month. Streets were levelled and cleaned in five villages. Many public meetings were held and the need to Grow More Food was explained to the villagers. Six charkas were newly introduced.

Avanashi Centre (Coimbatore district).—One road work and twelve well works were in progress. Seventy cherries were cleaned. Seeds were distributed to the ryots for raising vegetable gardens. One thousand six hundred and seventy-two trees were planted during the month and propaganda on Grow More Food was made. The construction of a new building for locating the Kasturba Maternity Centre at Vadupalayam, a voluntary effort of the Grama Sangam, was nearing completion.

Palladam Centre (Coimbatore district).—A road to a length of two furlongs was formed during the month. One road work and 18 well works were in progress. Nine cherries were cleaned and magic lantern shows were held in two villages. Propaganda on Grow More Food was made. Two thousand one hundred and fifty seedlings and cuttings were planted.

Saliangalam firka (Tanjore district).—One radio was installed at the village chavadi, Saliangalam.

Hindupur firka (Anantapur district).—Tree planting week was inaugurated on the Independence Day and 1,000 trees were planted. Fencing and watering was arranged for these plants by the Grama Seva Sanghams in some villages. A number of kitchen gardens were raised. One co-opera-

tive society was organized at Santhibidanur. Fourteen sanitation drives were conducted in various villages of the firka and the villagers were encouraged to clean the roads, prepare compost manure, remove dust from dust-bins and fill up manure pits.

Nagari firka (Chittoor district).—Arrangements to start agricultural demonstration farms in the firka were in progress. Tree planting week was

I have learned through bitter experience the one supreme lesson to conserve my anger, and as heat conserved is transmuted into energy, even so our anger controlled can be transmuted into a power which can move the world.

—MAHATMAJI.

inaugurated on the Independence Day and 19,113 seeds were sown and 1,248 sapplings were planted. Five kitchen gardens and one common cotton growing plot were raised. Sanitation drives were conducted in three villages. A magic lantern show was held at Tehrani village. Spinning demonstrations were held in three villages. Repairs to all the irrigation sources in the Nagari firka were being taken up under the Madras Irrigation Works Act to give impetus to Grow More Food drive.

Malli firka (Ramnad district).—One Grama Seva Sangham was formed during the month. Nine well works were in progress. One road to a length of about four furlongs was formed in Achandavilthan. One school building was completed and another school building at the villagers' own cost was in progress. One night school was opened in Achankulam village. Sanitation drives were conducted in seven villages. Several meetings were held and lectures on the importance of sanitation and firka development scheme were given. Bhajanas were conducted. Tree planting week was inaugurated and 522 trees were planted. A village tournament and several kinds of games, sports and

entertainments for children and adults were organized.

Proddatur firka (Cuddapah district).—Sanitation drives were conducted in seven villages. Streets were cleaned and pits and low lying portions were covered with earth and sand. A public meeting was held at Dorasanipalli to mobilize public co-operation for improving the sanitary conditions. Tree planting week was inaugurated on the Independence Day. Preservation of manure was demonstrated in six villages. General propaganda on rural uplift was carried on in the villages of Proddatur firka.

Kadambalur firka (South Arcot district).—Thirty-four well works and nine road works were in progress. Eight well works and three road works were completed up to the end of the month. Preventive measures against cattle diseases were taken. Magic lantern lectures on "Compost manure" were given in several villages. A marketing society for cashewnuts was organized. About 10,000 green manure trees and 200 fruit trees were planted. About 125 manure pits were dug up. A short Training camp for the training of the members of Grama Seva Sanghams was conducted.

Chinnasalem Centre (South Arcot district).—Four well works were completed during the month and 13 well works were in progress. New roads to a length of eight miles were formed up to the end of the month. Nine road works were in progress. Propaganda on sanitation and improving the livestock and poultry was made.

Musiri firka (Tiruchirappalli district).—Spinning competitions were held in the firka and prizes were distributed. The construction of a building for a Maternity centre at Ayyampalayam was completed. Two radio stations were opened, one at Mavilapatti and another at Veeramani. A building for the school at Amoor was constructed. Ten charkas were distributed and 1,033 chittams were collected.

Kumbala firka (South Kanara district).—Grama Seva Sanghams for two villages were formed. Seven road works and two foot bridge works were in progress. A number of fruit trees were planted during Independence week.

Kanupur firka (Nellore district).—Five road works and five well works

were in progress. An amount of Rs. 500 was spent out of the Collector's discretionary grant towards the hire charges for a tractor for reclaiming the waste lands of the firka granted to the Harijans and the landless poor for cultivation. One hundred and forty trees were planted and about 4,000 seeds sown. Thirty-five street cleaning drives were conducted. Three sullage water drains were closed and two pits were filled up during the month. Two compost manure pits were dug. One grama seva sangham and five panchayat boards were formed.

Kunda firka (The Nilgiris district).—Excepting for the bridge work, work on the "Kundah Bridge-Yedakkadu Road" was completed. The "Mukkimalai Water-supply Scheme" was in progress. Three minor works of public utility were also done. Street cleaning drives were organized by the grama seva sanghams and regular propaganda was carried on through magic lantern slides. Public meetings were held and lectures on the improvement of sanitation and public health were conducted. Common manure pits were dug in three villages. An agricultural show was held during the month. A demonstration of ploughing by power was also conducted during the month. Tree-planting week was organized and about 5,000 seedlings were planted.

Alur firka (Bellary district).—One well work and three roads were in progress. Nine sanitation drives were conducted. Four thousand five hundred and nineteen trees were planted during tree-planting week.

Vellakoil Centre (Coimbatore district).—Six wells had been completed and water level had been reached in respect of 29 other wells by the end of the month. Roads to a length of 20 miles and one furlong were formed up to the end of the month. Two road works were selected for execution during the month. Two co-operative stores were organized. Intensive propaganda on Grow More Food was done in the villages and green-manure seeds were distributed to the ryots. Five hundred trees were planted on the Independence day. The construction of a reading room at Kannadiapalayam was in progress.

Pazhancottai firka (Tirunelveli district).—Five well works are in progress. Four minor but urgent works of public utility were completed, and 18 more were in progress. Sanitation drives were conducted in three villages and eight cheris were cleaned. Three

Wardha type latrines were completed. One adult night school and a pre-basic school were started at Sevalkulam. A radio was installed in the same village. Five grama seva sanghams were formed and 11 branch libraries were opened. Six hundred and eight trees were planted.

Veerapandi firka (Salem district).—Thirteen well works were completed up to the end of the month and 14 were in good progress. Eight roads to a length of about 10½ miles were formed up to the end of the month and six road works were in progress. Trees were planted. A reading room was opened at Vembadithalam. The construction of a school building was started.

Rajahmundry firka (East Godavari district).—Six well works and three road works were in progress. Sixteen sanitary drives were conducted and 16 charkas were introduced. Nine hundred and fifty-five trees were planted. Two magic lantern shows and 15 spinning demonstrations were held. Four insanitary pits were covered, 40 manure pits were formed.

Kurnool firka (Kurnool district).—Two road works and three well works except for the platform were completed. Fourteen sanitary drives were conducted. Three charkas were renovated. One adult school was started. One thousand five hundred and eighty-nine trees were planted. Three magic lantern shows were held at Dimmedavarapad. Two spinning demonstrations were conducted.

Payyanur-cum-Nileshwar centre (Malabar district).—A mass spinning demonstration was held on the Independence Day. Tree-planting was inaugurated and about 4,600 trees were planted. Adult education classes were opened in four villages. Twenty compost manure pits were constructed. One breeding bull was stationed in the firka for the improvement of cattle. Twenty kitchen gardens were grown.

Kalasapakkam firka (North Arcot district).—Three new well works and one old well work were completed. One co-operative credit society was started in Banambat village. Sanitation work was done in 20 villages and 10 cheris and 82 cess pools, 15 soak pits and 152 manure pits were dug in the villages. Spinning classes were held. One battery radio set was installed in Palankoil village.

Yerragondapalem firka (Kurnool district).—Two well works were completed. Five Sanitation drives were

conducted. Three hundred and fifty trees were planted. Two spinning demonstrations and two magic lantern shows were held.

Garavareddipalem centre (Guntur district).—One road work was completed. Twelve Sanitary drives were conducted. Six charkas were introduced or renovated and 2,306 yards of cloth was woven during the month. Four magic lantern shows and one spinning demonstration were held. About 2,920 trees were planted.

Military Scholarships

The Government of Madras have directed that the military scholarships, which they have been granting every year to cadets belonging to this Province and studying at the King George Royal Indian Military College, Bangalore, and those undergoing training in the Royal Indian Navy, should be discontinued from 1948-49. The scholarships that have already been granted will, however, be continued, till the cadets, who are in receipt of them, complete their respective courses of training.

[November 4]

Help to Rayalaseema

The Government of Madras have sanctioned the payment of an annual subsidy, for a period of five years, to the five central banks at Anantapur, Hospet, Chittoor, Cuddapah and Kurnool, in order to enable them to employ additional Supervisors, at the rate of one Supervisor for every 15 agricultural credit societies, within their respective jurisdictions.

[November 7]

Harijan Converts Re-converted to Hinduism

The Government of Madras have directed that the full-fee concession, granted in their order, dated June 29, 1948, to Harijan converts to Christianity, who are reconverted to Hinduism should be made available to them only 5 years after such reconversion. In the meanwhile, such re-converts to Hinduism will be treated as belonging to the Backward Classes.

[November 9]

I hate privilege and monopoly. Whatever cannot be shared with the masses is taboo for me.

—MAHATMAJI.

Sugalis of Bellary

Sugalis or Banijars are one of the backward classes in Bellary district requiring attention. The Co-operative Department in Bellary district has taken up ameliorative work in right earnest. A Co-operative Credit Society has been recently started for the Sugalis of the Honnali Thanda, a small village, about seven miles from Bellary. Hundi boxes have been issued to them and the first collection was to Rs. 27-8-3 which is deposited in the Co-operative Central Bank Bellary. A breeding bull owned by one leader has been included in the premium scheme by the Veterinary Department. The Co-operative Society has been recommended for the grant of licences to deal in mill cloth, food grains and kerosene oil, etc.



A Sugali child on a drum held by her sister.

Sugali children snapping juss getting out of their school.

Sugali ladies in their best costume.



Sugali ladies in dance.

The touring Veterinary Surgeon and the Special Development Officer, Bellary, at the Sugali colony.

Better Manure for Increasing Food Production

Convinced of the fact that more and richer organic manure is the best method of increasing food production, the Government of Bombay has sanctioned a scheme, which will cost Rs. 35 lakhs between now and March, 1952, for encouraging cultivators to put all farm refuse, waste organic matter, cattle dung and urine into proper manure pits on scientific lines. Nearly Rs. 50,000 would be spent on educating the cultivator in the proper method of preparing rich compost and farmyard manure and a subsidy of Rs. 2 would be given for each pit of the standard size advocated by the Agricultural Department.

Prizes for Increased Food Production

The Government of Bombay has left to the Collectors of districts to authorize Village Food Committees or the managing committees of co-operative societies constituted into such Committees, to raise funds by voluntary contributions from villagers and other sympathisers for awarding prizes to cultivators in order to encourage them to increase food production. No pressure of any kind should, however, be brought on villagers to induce them to make such contributions. The Government has directed that the accounts of the funds so raised should be properly scrutinized by the Mamlatdars concerned.

Protecting Crops from Wild Animals in Bombay

In order to protect crops from wild animals, the Government of Bombay is encouraging the formation of gun clubs by villagers. Shikar staff for organizing such clubs and for training cultivators in the art of hunting, have already been appointed in some of the districts of the Province and is, in addition, being appointed in the district of Surat, Thana, Maharashtra, Sholapur, Bijapur and Kolhapur.

The Government will give financial assistance to new gun clubs. Each one of such clubs will be given an initial grant of Rs. 50 to meet organizational expenses and supplied with arms at half the cost.

