

"We Seek to Serve and
Not to Compete"



MADRAS INFORMATION

ANNUAL NUMBER

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JANUARY 1956

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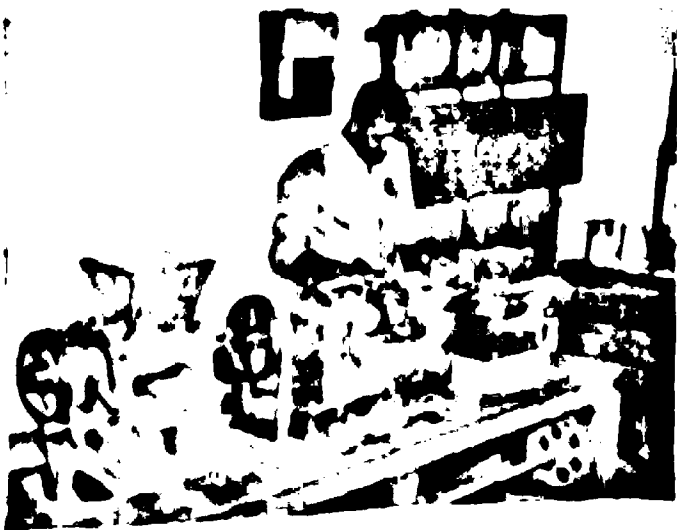
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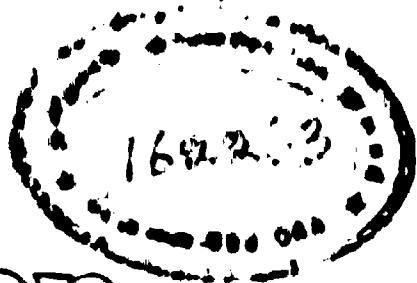
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**Continue
to
Keep the People
Informed**

ON the occasion of the issue of the Special Number of Madras Information in January 1956, I send my greetings to its readers, and congratulate our Information and Publicity Department on their continued and successful efforts to keep the useful journal going from year to year.

The activities of Government in all its varied departments, do really need to be widely known, for the common man must realise that Government exists primarily for him, and is striving incessantly for his behoof and prosperity. It is but natural that people generally do not know, and cannot be expected to know, on their own initiative, all that is being done, as the work is not directly before their eyes.

Madras Information supplies many useful and important facts and figures which would enable the public to appreciate the progress that is being made in our nation-building activities; the difficulties that we have still to overcome; and the directions in which our attention has to be given if we are to succeed in our endeavours. It is therefore a welcome idea that the Special Number seeks to review the progress made by the State under the first Five-Year Plan, and study the targets prescribed in the second Five-Year Plan.

The Journal has my very best wishes for continued success in the years that lie in front, in attracting to itself an ever-increasing circle of readers and their continued sympathy and goodwill.

S. C. Prakasa
Governor of Madras.



**THE COCONUTS—
A PRECIOUS
COMMODITY**



Medical help and Communications. District Plans are being prepared on this basis and arrangements have been made to actively associate the people at all levels and at every stage of planning. Local initiative and local effort and resources will be mobilized to the maximum extent possible in implementing the plans evolved by the villages and finance should not, therefore, be a serious bottleneck in the matter.

The National Extension Service movement will be extended to cover the whole State by the end of the Second Plan period and 40 per cent of the blocks will be selected for Intensive Development as Community Development Blocks. It is agreed on all hands that this movement is bringing about a silent revolution in rural India by helping it to shake off its inertia and improve its economic condition by self-help and co-operative effort. Each National Extension Service and Community Development Block will become a unit for integrated and all-round development covering Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Village Industries, Medical Facilities and Communications, and blocks nearer the bigger towns will be developed so as to cater fully to the needs of the towns and derive the maximum benefit by their proximity.

It is not possible within the compass of this article to cover in any detail all the schemes included in the Plan, but the more important lines of development visualized are indicated below:—

Agriculture

Allowing for the growth of population and a slightly higher standard of consumption, an

all-India target of 15 per cent has been suggested for increase in the production of foodgrains. The target proposed for the Madras State is an increase of 7 lakhs tons, of which 6 lakhs tons will be provided by an intensification of the various agricultural schemes already in operation, viz., use of fertilizers, improved varieties of seeds, popularising the Japanese method of cultivation, etc., and the remaining 1 lakh tons by minor and major irrigation schemes. A larger increase in the production of cereals and pulses may result in a sharp decline of prices and the bulk of the 25 per cent increase in agricultural incomes contemplated during the Plan period will, therefore, have to be achieved by a diversification of production with emphasis on increasing the production of the more valuable forms of food such as fruits, vegetables, milk and fish and commercial crops like sugarcane and cotton. Sugar production will be increased from 30,000 tons to 90,000 tons per year and the production of cotton from 2.85 lakhs bales to 4 lakhs bales per year. On the horticultural side, it is proposed to have a model Orchard-cum-Nursery in each district and at the end of the Plan period, 5 lakhs of plants will be distributed to cover an area of 10,000 acres. In view of the limited scope for extending the area under Irrigation in the State, special attention will be paid to soil conservation work on dry lands so as to preserve soil fertility and help in the retention of moisture. It is proposed to take up this work in about half the cultivated area in the Nilgiris (about 25,000 acres), about 1,250 acres in Kodakanal and some of the problem areas in



New Harijan Colony



Harijan children—learning a craft

other districts covering an extent of over 24,000 acres. A new Land Colonisation Scheme will be taken up in the Attappady Valley.

Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Milk-Supply

In order to improve the quality of the cattle, it is proposed to open 20 new Artificial Insemination Centres with 120 Key Villages (at six Key Villages per centre) during the Plan period and 12 more Artificial Insemination Centres in Madras and other bigger towns. Forty-two Supplementary Extension Centres will be established for the utilization of approved breeding bulls from the Key Village areas. A new Cattle Breeding Farm will be opened for the important Hallikar breed. Ninety-seven new Veterinary Institutes will be opened, in addition to dispensaries that may be opened in Community Development Blocks with people's participation. Poultry-keeping as a subsidiary occupation in rural areas will also be widely developed during the Plan period. A cattle colony will be established at Krukancheri in the first instance to accommodate 4,000 milch cattle (to be evacuated from Madras City). One more colony will be established during the Plan period when facilities for growing fodder from sewage farms are developed. The Plan also provides for the installation of a new plant for the manufacture of toned milk and for the organization of new co-operative societies, so as to increase the quantity of milk supplied to urban areas from 40,000 to 60,000 Madras measures.

Fisheries

In addition to intensifying the existing schemes for development of inland fisheries, it is proposed to give special assistance to fishermen on the coast to develop deep-sea fishing. They will be given training in mechanical fishing and will also be supplied with specially designed boats, nylon nets and improved hooks at subsidized rates. Fishing Harbours will be developed at suitable river mouths and two dredgers will be purchased to keep the river mouths open. A comprehensive scheme of assistance to fishermen co-operative societies has also been framed so as to improve their economic condition and to facilitate the preservation of fish and the marketing of catches.

Forests

All the minor forests which were under Panchayat management and all the forests in the old Zamindari areas have been recently taken over. Most of them are badly denuded and are in urgent need of rehabilitation. Soil conservation measures mainly in the form of new fuel plantations will be taken up on an extent of about 20,000 acres of these forests and pasture will be developed in forest areas situated near the bigger towns. Fodder crops and fodder grass will also be extensively raised in the North Arcot and Chingleput districts. Wherever possible, the more valuable timber trees such as teak and hard-wood will be planted in the existing reserved forests. Valuable trees will also be grown on river and lake margins and along canal banks and Railway lines. Soft-wood plantations will be raised on an extent of 16,000 acres to provide the valuable raw materials required for the match industry, which it is proposed to extend considerably on a cottage industry basis during the Plan period. The production of lac, casuarina, wattle, cashew, pepper and blue gum will also be stepped up during the Plan period.

Co-operation

The State Plan lays special emphasis on the organization of co-operative institutions to provide the bulk of rural credit and marketing facilities required by the agricultural population. It is anticipated that by the end of the Plan period, about 20 per cent of the credit needs of the agriculturists would be met by co-operative organizations and that 75 per cent of the villages would be served by co-operatives. The marketing



Madras children—learning spinning and weaving

societies will, by then, handle about 10 per cent of the marketable produce of the agriculturists. The Plan provides for the requisite number of additional credit societies, rural co-operative banks, primary land mortgage banks and marketing societies to be opened during the Plan period. Short-term loans will be issued on the security of anticipated crops. There will be a net-work of godowns in all important marketing centres for providing storage and marketing facilities and many of the larger credit societies will also be encouraged to construct godowns of their own. The various marketing organisations will undertake the simpler forms of processing before arranging for the sale of agricultural products, but separate processing societies will be organised wherever necessary. State assistance to the co-operative organisations will take the form of participation in share capital, loans and subsidies for the construction of godowns and subsidies to meet the cost of managerial and supervisory staff. The State will also share in losses resulting from the write-off of arrears that may become irrecoverable owing to failure of crops, and the issue of loans to backward areas and to backward people.

Irrigation

Two medium-sized projects which are now under execution will be continued and completed during the Second Plan period. These schemes will provide irrigation to an extent of about 1.89 lakhs acres. Six new schemes which will be taken up of which only two, viz., the new Kattalai Canal Scheme and the new Pullambadi Canal Scheme, will give any substantial addition to the irrigable area (12,000 acres and 15,000 acres respectively). Though this



Poultry farming

State has already practically reached the limit for extension of irrigation under big projects, it is possible to utilise the waters of certain streams now flowing through Travancore territory for the common benefit of large areas in both the Madras and Travancore-Cochin States. The most promising of such schemes is the Parambikulam-Sholiar-Aliyar Project which is essentially a scheme for utilising waters from a catchment area in Madras and it is hoped that with the good offices of the Government of India and co-operation of the Travancore-Cochin State it would be possible to take up this scheme during the Plan period.

The Special programme of improvements to minor irrigation sources and the filter-point scheme will be continued during the Second Plan period. In addition, it is proposed to spend a sum of Rs. 50 lakhs on a scheme of desilting and raising the F.T.L. of tanks and an organised attempt will be made to tap underground water resources by putting down 300 tube-wells at the rate of 60 wells per year.

Power

The Plan includes four power schemes in progress and 8 new schemes, with a total programmed expenditure of Rs. 61.10 crores. When all the schemes are completed, the generating capacity will be increased by 307 Mega Watts. The most important of the new power projects is the Kundah Hydro-Electric Scheme which provides for the development of the Kundah Basin in the Nilgiris in four stages. The scheme will provide 145 Mega Watts of power during the Plan period and 180 Mega Watts on completion. Electricity will be extended to 2,000 more villages and electric connection given to 24,000 pump-sets at an average of 400 villages and 4,800 pump-sets per year. The availability of cheap power will give a fillip to the extensive development of small-scale and cottage industries contemplated during the Plan period and the requirements of all the heavy and medium-scale industries that may be started whether in the public or in the private sector will also be adequately met by the new schemes proposed.

Industries

As already indicated, the main emphasis in the Second Five-Year Plan will be on the development of basic heavy industries which will be undertaken

by the Centre on an all-India basis. The development of heavy industries in Madras State has, so far, been negligible but the exploitation of the Neyveli Lignite deposits may open up a new era of industrial prosperity for the State. The investigations so far conducted hold out every hope that the difficulties caused by the high water-level would be overcome and that the mining operations could be carried on economically. As regards other heavy industries, the State Government have brought to notice of the Government of India, the facilities that exist for locating an Aluminium Plant in the Salem district and have also impressed on them the need for locating in Madras some of the major industrial projects in the public sector such as the manufacture of heavy electrical equipment, Pilsa Blast Furnace, etc. The number of major industrial projects that can be undertaken by the Central Government is, however, necessarily small and there is a very wide field in which private enterprise can play a vital and useful part. There is scope for developing in this State, industries like paper mills, sugar and cement factories, manufacture of power alcohol, sulphuric acid and superphosphate and soda ash. It has been decided that such industries should be left to the private sector and it is hoped that industrialists would be forthcoming to take them up. Whatever assistance is necessary for starting such industries will be given by the Government of India and other institutional agencies, provided only that the schemes are technically sound.

The State Plan contains numerous schemes for the development of small-scale and village industries. Special attention will be paid to industries which will provide employment to a large number of workers, the chief among which are the leather and hand-made match industries. Four model production-co-ops training units with mobile units attached to each of them have been proposed for the development of blacksmithy and carpentry which cater to the basic needs of the people. Other industries that will be developed are bee-keeping, village pottery, village oil industry, manufacture of Khamasari sugar, cotton ginning, groundnut decortication, handpounding of rice, cur, soriculture and palm gur. In addition to a provision of Rs. 50 lakhs for grants and loans under the State Aid to Industries Act, special schemes have been

framed for giving assistance to small industries by way of supply of machinery and improved tools and equipment on the hire purchase system at normal or subnormal rates, supply of raw materials at cost price, free assignment of lands and grants for the conversion of part of houses into workshops, subsidies for the supply of electric power, etc. The success of all the steps taken for the development of cottage industries will depend mainly on the arrangements made for marketing the finished products and the Plan accordingly provides for an efficient marketing organisation. Steps will be taken to ensure that, as far as possible, production is organised against assured orders. The Khadi development schemes, intensive and extensive, will be considerably expanded during the Plan period. Adequate provision has also been made in the Plan for the requirements of the handloom industry and for assistance to weavers both inside and outside the co-operative fold. It is expected that, at the end of the Plan period, 2.8 lakhs looms (about 50 per cent of the total number in the State) will be in the co-operative fold and the total production of handloom cloth will increase from 485 million yards to over 900 million yards per year. Many of the schemes framed are, however, of a tentative nature and will be finalised after decisions have been reached on the recommendations of the Karve Committee.

A provision of Rs. 100 lakhs has been made for the expansion of the Industrial Estate at Madras and for the opening of two other Industrial Estates at important centres. Buildings will be constructed on these estates with all the amenities that may be required such as water-supply, electricity, etc.,



Leather Institute—Tanjore

and these will be let or sold on the hire-purchase system to small industrialists. Provision will also be made for purchasing raw materials in bulk and supplying them at reasonable rates to individual units. The development of co-operative organisations in the industrial field would go some way towards achieving a socialist pattern of society and a provision of Rs. 80 lakhs has been made in the plan for assistance to co-operative sugar factories and another Rs. 70 lakhs for the formation of other industrial co-operatives in which the workers themselves would be members and would share in the profits.

Communications

A comprehensive scheme for road development in the State has been framed at a cost of Rs. 11.10 crores including expenditure on inter-State roads and works financed from the Central Road Fund. 2,300 miles of new roads will be formed and, at the end of the plan period, there will be no village with a population of over 500 which is not connected by a good road to the main arteries of communication. Road connections to the smaller villages will be provided in the Community programme.

Development of inland waterways will be undertaken directly by the Centre. The Buckingham Canal will be connected to the Madras Harbour and improvements effected to the North Buckingham Canal and the Vedaranyam Canal. This Government have also recommended to the Government of India the execution of the Sethu Samudram Project which will connect the gulf of Mannar with the Palk Bay and provide navigation for ships without having to go round Ceylon. The technical aspects of this scheme are now being examined by a special committee.



Neyveli Lignite

Education

Considerable headway has already been made in this State in the provision of facilities for elementary education and by the end of the current year, schools will have been opened in all villages with a population exceeding 500. During the Second Plan period, elementary and secondary education will be further expanded in keeping with decisions that may be reached on an all-India basis. Elementary schools will be converted into Basic schools to the extent that trained teachers can be made available. The Plan also provides for increasing the pay scales of teachers in elementary schools and for making a beginning in the provision of midday meals to poor children in these schools.

As regards technical education, five new Industrial Schools will be opened in the State and all the existing Government Polytechnics will be improved. In addition, a scheme of training for craftsmen has been framed at a cost of Rs. 64.68 lakhs. These schemes will provide an adequate number of qualified technical personnel for undertaking the large expansion of village and small-scale industries contemplated during the Plan period.

Health

All the District and Taluk Headquarters Hospitals will be expanded and improved. Tuberculosis, Venereal diseases, Dental and Family-Planning clinics will be attached to each District Headquarters Hospital and each taluk Headquarters Hospital will have a minimum bed-strength of 50. Special schemes have been framed for improvements to the various teaching institutions and attached hospitals so as to make up-to-date and advanced training available to under-graduates and post-graduates both in the pre-clinical and clinical departments. A new Mental Hospital will be opened at Madurai and a Chronic Diseases hospital with a bed-strength of 500 in Madras City. On the whole, at the end of the Plan period, there will be an additional bed-strength of 5,500 in the various medical institutions in the State, i.e., an increase of about 43 per cent over the existing bed-strength of 13,100. Malaria control will be extended to cover all the Malarious tracts in the State and the control of Filariasis to all the eight districts in which the disease is common.

Water Supply

The targets for the Five Year period are 10,000 new wells and 600 composite schemes each providing water supply to ten or more villages. In addition the National Water supply and Sanitation scheme which is intended to give protected water supply and sanitation in areas liable to be affected by cholera will be implemented in six districts. The allocation for water supply and drainage works in urban areas has not yet been fixed. The completion of works which are now in progress will involve an expenditure of Rs. 491 crores in the Second Plan period and it is hoped that it would be possible to take up a substantial number of new works in addition.

Social Welfare

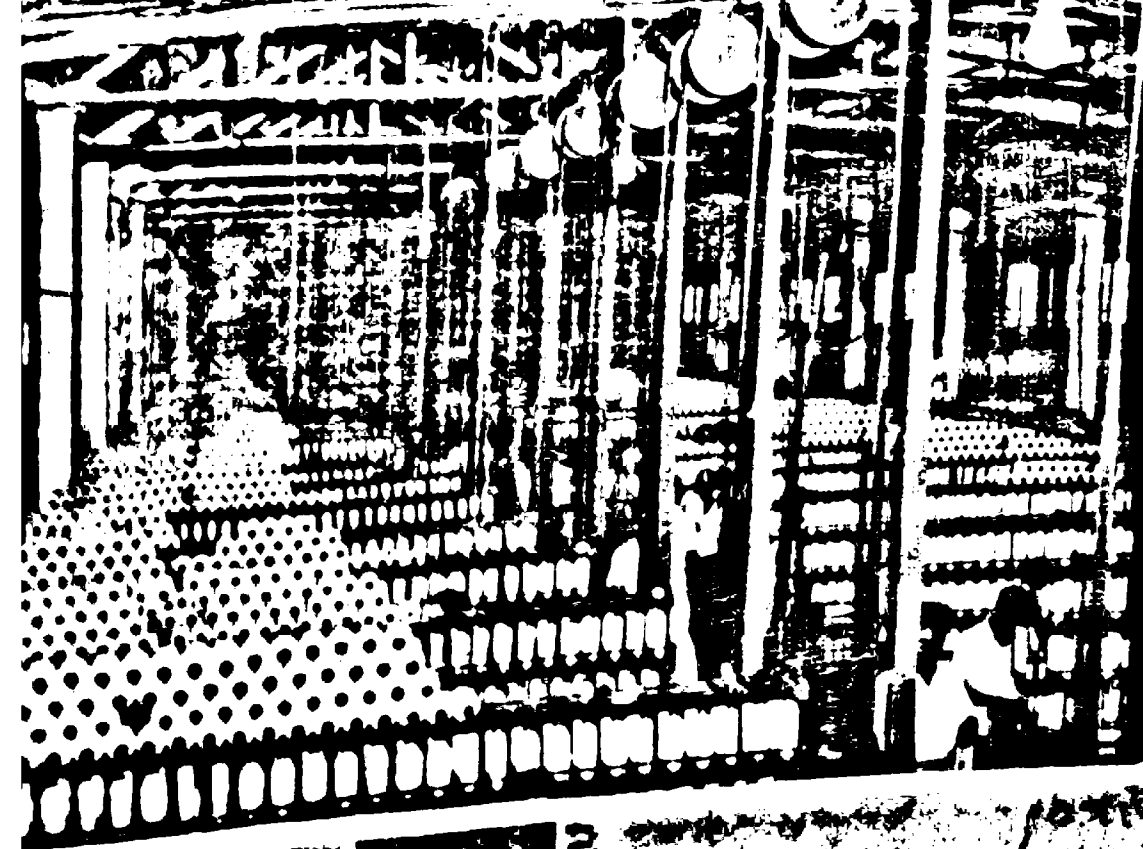
Housing is a field in which very little has been done so far and considerable headway has to be made during the Second Plan period. The actual provision to be made in the Plan under this head has not yet been finally decided but schemes have been drawn up to an aggregate cost of Rs. 10.24 crores including Rs. 1 crore for town planning and town development schemes and Rs. 9 crores for slum clearance work in urban areas outside the Madras City. In addition, special housing schemes on a subsidised basis have been proposed for the benefit of Harijans, Scheduled, scheduled tribes and ex-servicemen. In all, a provision of Rs. 7 crores has been made for schemes relating to the welfare of scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and backward classes. Labour welfare and Women's welfare will also receive special attention.

No definite decision has yet been taken in regard to the total cost of the Madras Second Five Year Plan. The provision to be actually made in respect of certain important fields of development such as housing, Urban Water supply and Social Welfare will be determined only after the eventual all-India allocations under these heads are fixed. But it is expected that the ultimate size of the Plan will be of the order of Rs. 200 to 210 crores. For implementing a Plan of this magnitude, it is very important to ensure that properly trained personnel both administrative and technical will be forthcoming in adequate numbers, and with this end in view, training schemes have been incorporated wherever necessary in the various departmental plans.

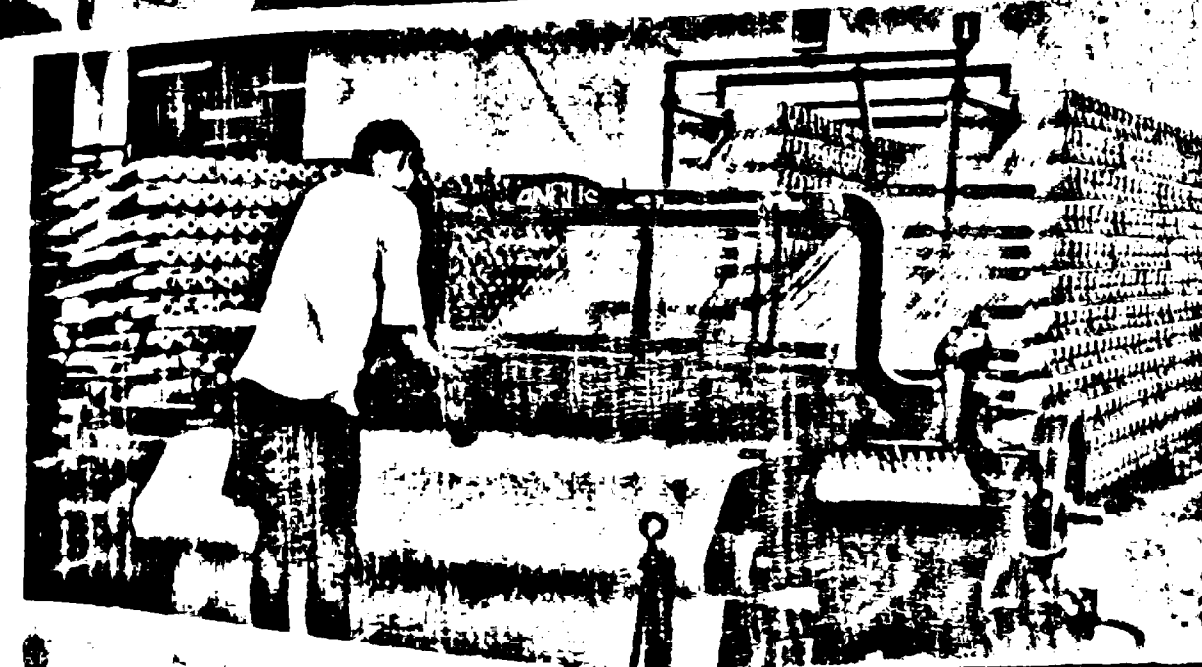
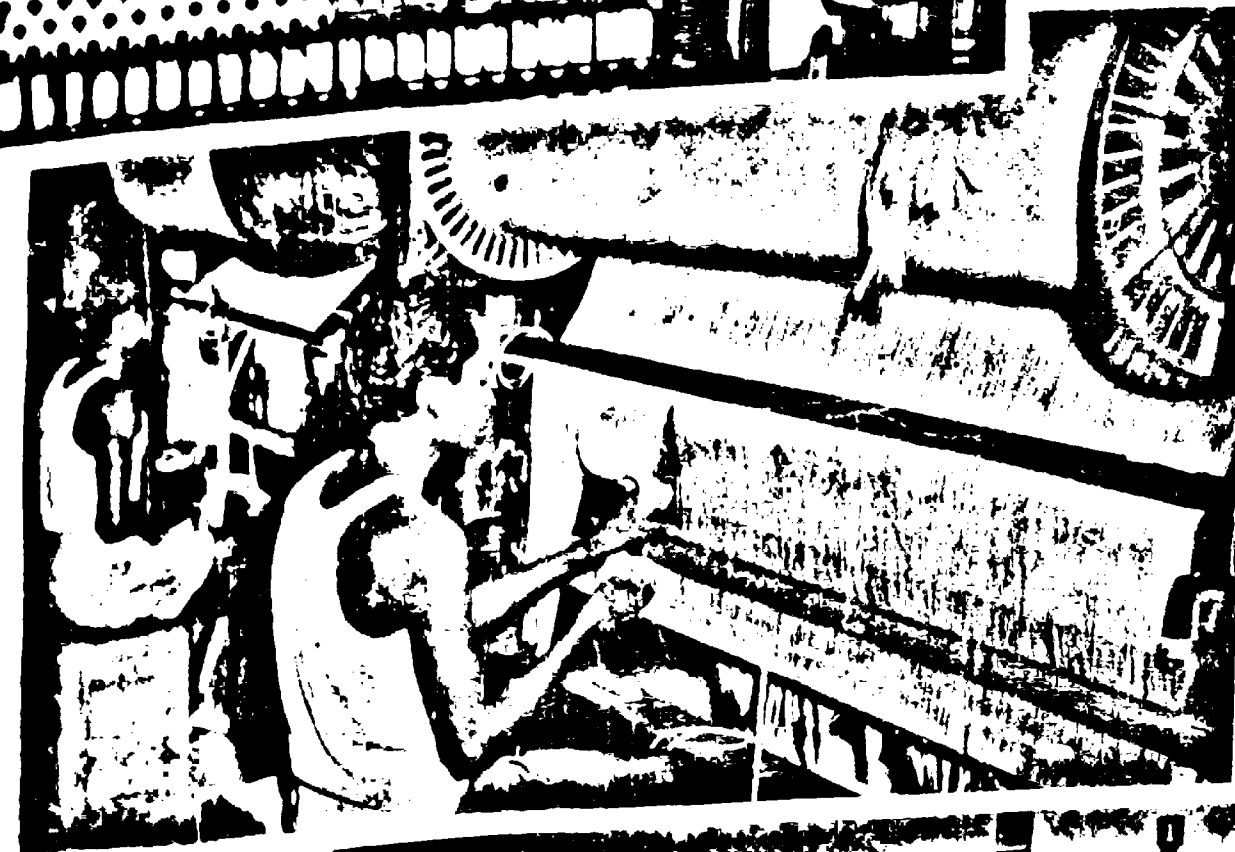
It has been estimated that the Plan will provide employment for about 3.50 lakhs persons. This is exclusive of the employment possibilities of the schemes relating to handlooms and Khadi. The former will give an appreciable increase of income to about two lakhs weavers and the latter will provide subsidiary employment to another 2 lakhs persons in rural areas. It is also expected that the various industrial schemes will provide subsidiary occupations to nearly 50,000 persons and secondary occupations for about 60,000 persons.

As pointed out by the Prime Minister, planning is a continuous process and the Madras Plan will, no doubt, have to be modified from time to time giving greater stress to the more promising schemes on the basis of the experience gained in the earlier years. A noteworthy feature of the Plan is the very large provision made for Social Services such as Housing, Education, Health, Welfare of Backward Classes, etc., which works out to 33 per cent of the total Plan expenditure as compared with 17 per cent in the First Five Year Plan. Local enthusiasm and local contributions will play an important part in the provision of these services and there is little doubt that these will be forthcoming in sufficient measure to make it possible to achieve a considerable advance in the living conditions of the people by the end of the Plan period. It must not be forgotten, however, that no country can have a standard of living higher than is warranted by its productive capacity and it is therefore essential that the maximum benefit should be derived from all the production schemes in the Plan. This calls for hard work on the part of everyone and for the fullest co-operation between the people and the Government servants on the one hand and between different sections of the people on the other. In particular, a tremendous organisational effort will be necessary if village industries are to play the vital role assigned to them in the Plan of increasing the production of consumer goods and of providing increasing employment opportunities. It is for every citizen to realise the problems and difficulties ahead and play his part in "this great adventure of building up a new and prosperous India".

* Does not take into account the additional expenditure of Rs. 16.50 crores added for the support of general educational schemes.



INSIDE OF A
TEXTILE FACTORY.



Achievements under the First Five-Year Plan

T. N. S. NAGHAYAN, I.C.S.,
Development Commissioner

THE period covered by the First National Five-Year Plan is April 1951 to March 1956. But the Plan itself was finalised only in 1952. The total outlay originally envisaged for the whole of India was Rs. 2,000 crores, made up of Rs. 1,241 crores by the Central Government and Rs. 759 crores by State Governments, but this was increased to Rs. 2,248 crores in 1952, mainly to provide for certain additional schemes for the reduction of unemployment and for special improvements in security areas. The Plan of the composite Madras State was originally fixed at about Rs. 141 crores, but with the formation of the Andhra State on the 1st October 1953, it became necessary to prepare a revised Plan for the present Madras State. This revised Plan provided for an expenditure of about Rs. 84 crores over the five-year period, excluding the outlay on all Centrally sponsored schemes like Community projects and Development Blocks, National Extension Service and Local Development works. This figure was subsequently increased to Rs. 105.43 crores consequent on the inclusion of new rural electrification schemes and certain other minor adjustments.

The size of the Madras Plan was fixed mainly on the basis of the total anticipated resources of the State including Central assistance for certain classes of schemes and new taxation measures. But there was very little room for choice in determining the priorities under the Plan. A number of Post-War Reconstruction schemes had been under implementation in this State from 1946 onwards and these included many major irrigation and power projects on which considerable progress had been made at the

time of the inception of the Plan. These schemes had, of necessity, to be continued and provided for in the Plan and the provision for major irrigation and power projects (Rs. 51 crores) therefore works out to as much as 60 per cent of the total outlay contemplated. Following the termination of hostilities in Korea, various inflammatory tensions were at work in the country and our foreign exchange resources were being used up quickly to import large quantities of food stuffs to cover the serious food shortage. The Plans of the Centre had therefore to provide for the elimination of various shortages and bottlenecks in the industrial and transport organisations, while special importance had to be given in State Plans for measures to increase food production. Only comparatively small provision could therefore be made for other fields of development, particularly for social services. The actual provision made in the Madras Plan and the progress of expenditure on schemes included in the Plan by major heads of development are as given on next page.

The first two years of the Plan period were years of drought, when extraordinary conditions prevailed in many parts of the old composite State of Madras and the financial resources of the State were put to severe strains. In 1953-54, all departments were mainly concerned with problems relating to the Partition of the State and this accounts for the very low expenditure on the Plan in that year. Allowing for these factors, the progress of expenditure during the first four years may be regarded as satisfactory except under Social Services the allotments for which had to be curtailed in the earlier years. Steps are now being taken with the assistance of the

Government of India to increase the tempo of development of these services. The arrangements for implementing the various schemes are well under way and it is anticipated that the large Budget provision of Rs. 25.79 crores on the Plan for the current year would be fully utilised and that consequently there would, on the whole, be very little shortfall in the expenditure provided for in the Plan.

Success in implementation should however be judged not on the basis of the actual expenditure incurred but on the extent to which the schemes have contributed to the well being and prosperity of the people and the more important achievements in different fields are briefly indicated below.

Irrigation

The progress in the execution of the various major irrigation projects has generally been according to schedule. By far the most important of these is the Lower Bhavani Project in Coimbatore district which will provide irrigation to an extent of 2.07 lakhs acres. The project has been nearly completed and an extent of 1.15 lakhs

acres was actually irrigated in 1954-55. Another project which is nearing completion is the Malam-puzha Project which will stabilise and improve the irrigation facilities for an area of 48,000 acres in Palghat taluk of the Malabar district and water is already being supplied to an extent of about 20,000 acres. The various schemes for drainage improvement in the Canveri Delta have been completed. The Manimuthar Project in Tirunelveli district provides for the construction of a storage reservoir across the Manimuthar river to supplement the irrigation of an existing ayacut of 83,000 acres under the Thamraparani System and to improve the irrigation under a number of rain-fed tanks in the district with a total ayacut of about 20,000 acres. The early launching of the scheme was facilitated by a contribution of over Rs. 100 lakhs made by the people of the district. The Mettur Canal Scheme which is intended to benefit an extent of 45,000 acres in Coimbatore and Salem districts is making good progress. The excavation of one of the main canals has been completed and water was allowed for the irrigation of about 7,300 acres in 1954-55. Other schemes under execution are the Vaigai Reservoir

Main heads of departments.	Provision made in the First Five-Year Plan.	Expenditure incurred to the end of 1954-1955.	Budget Estimate, 1955-56.	Total.	Percentage of column (3) to column (2).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(Rs. in lakhs.)					
Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Forests, Fisheries, etc.	1,141	768	168	936	67
Irrigation projects and Power projects.	5,105	3,610	1,759	5,369	71
Cottage industry and other industry.	172	133	30	163	77
Highways	358	257	56	313	72
Social Services including Education, Health, Housing and Amelioration of Backward Classes.	1,867	1,224	566	1,790	66
Grand total ..	8,643	5,992	2,579	8,571	69

Project which will irrigate large areas in Malabar and Kananthapuram districts, the Amaravathi River Project in Coimbatore district, the Kothanur River Project in Coimbatore district, the Kothanur Project in Salem district, the Arany Project in the Chingleput district and the Walar and Mangalam Projects in Malabar district. A provision of Rs. 47 crores has been made in the Second Five Year Plan for the completion of the various schemes under execution. The area that will ultimately be benefited by all the projects is 4 lakhs acres and an extent of 2.2 lakhs acres has been brought under irrigation already giving an additional production of 1.1 lakh tons of food grains.

Major irrigation schemes are, however, not possible everywhere, and the large number of tanks and other minor sources which provide small pockets of irrigation in the predominantly dry areas play an important part in the rural economy of the State. An ambitious scheme for the systematic improvement of these smaller sources was launched during the Plan period and so far improvements have been effected to nearly 3,000 sources, including a large number of tanks in the former zamindari areas which had been long neglected and were badly in need of improvement. A scheme of subsidies for the sinking of irrigation wells has been in operation from 1944 onwards and was continued in 1951-52. Extension of time for completing the wells was given from time to time and over 17,000 wells were completed during the Plan period. With the winding up of this scheme, more and more stress has been laid on a new scheme of sinking tube wells with filter points. This scheme is becoming very popular, particularly in certain districts where soil conditions are favourable. Nearly 2,000 such wells have been sunk in the State so far and are proving to be of great value as supplementary sources of irrigation in deltaic areas.

Agricultural Production

The bulk of the increase of food production in this State (3.48 lakhs tons in 1954-55) has been achieved by various agricultural schemes such as the supply of improved seeds, use of chemical manures and fertilizers, development of green

manure resources, transport making, extension of land cultivation and so on. The Government and the people have been working together to increase the production of food grains. The quantity of improved seeds of public works supplied to the farmers was stepped up to 1.5 lakhs tons in 1954-55 and is expected to be well over 12 lakhs tons during the current year. The Government of Andhra Pradesh has been distributing in 1954-55 and since then 12 lakhs tons up to the middle of November this year. A scheme for the liberal grant of short-term loans for the purchase of chemical fertilizers is in operation in areas with good irrigation facilities and loans amounting to over Rs. 1.50 lakhs were advanced to cultivators during the first four years of the Plan period. Soil conservation work has been done on an area of nearly 11,000 acres in Coimbatore district and in small scattered areas elsewhere. The Mettur Valley Project in the Nilgiris has been completed and valuable data have been obtained to make it possible to undertake a rapid extension of soil conservation work to cover the major portion of the Nilgiris during the Second Plan period. The production of cotton in 1954-55 was of the order of 2.50 lakhs bales thanks largely to the area newly irrigated under the Lower Bhavani Project. With the further extension of irrigation under the project and the improvement in cultural practices, it is confidently expected that the target (3.57 lakhs bales) will be achieved during the current year.

As a result of the various irrigation and agricultural schemes referred to above, this State has largely attained a state of self-sufficiency in regard to its requirements of principal food grains, and more attention may now be devoted to the production of the more valuable forms of food, such as fruits, vegetables, milk and fish, so as to correct the existing deficiencies in the food habits of the people and to provide a more diversified pattern of agricultural economy. The First Five-Year Plan period has not been negligible. The seed depot at Madras and the agricultural staff attached to it are doing very useful work by way of development of Kitchen Gardens in the city and its outskirts. The number of institutions for providing facilities

for treatment of cattle diseases has been increased and order has been brought under effective control. Four Artificial Insemination Centers in Madras and other bigger towns and 9 key village centres are now working and artificial insemination as a means of improving the quality of livestock is becoming more and more popular. The Madras Milk Supply Union has nearly reached its target for production of milk, viz., 7,500 litres measures per day, while there are 19 Milk Supply Unions and 376 Milk Supply Societies catering to the needs of the other bigger towns with an average daily production of nearly 30,000 litres measures. The Karunguzhi Creamery Madras measures. The Karunguzhi Creamery Society produced 3,200 lb of butter during 1954-55 as against a target of 4,500 lb. A scheme for the utilization of sewage water for growing fodder crops is being undertaken by the Corporation of Madras and arrangements are being made to establish a milk-men colony in the outskirts of the City.

As regards Fisheries, satisfactory progress has been made in the collection of fingerlings and stocking of inland waters and useful work has been done by way of improvement of indigenous craft and tackle and provision of quick transport facilities at certain centers. A cold storage and Fish Freezing Plant has been installed at Mangalore recently and this will go a long way to prevent wastage during peak fishing seasons. A plant for the production of quality fish meal and fish oil is also being established at Westhill near Kozhikode.

Considerable headway has been made in this State in the matter of provision of rural credit and marketing facilities through co-operative organizations and some further progress by way of expansion of the credit movement and conversion of rural credit societies into multi-purpose societies was made till 1953. The withdrawal of various controls during the Plan period made it necessary to give a new orientation to the activities of many societies and the problems of re-organization involved were successfully tackled. Each district was bifurcated into two circles to ensure adequate supervision and efficient working of the various societies. Twenty five rural co-operative banks are being organized for the issue of medium-term loans for agricultural

purposes. A pilot scheme of integrated rural credit and marketing on the lines recommended by the Rural Credit Survey Committee has also been recently sanctioned and will be worked in two taluks in each of the districts of South Kanara, Malabar, Coimbatore, Tirunelveli, Ramanathapuram and Chingleput.

Forests

A number of afforestation schemes have been taken up in the reserved forests and it is anticipated that by the end of the Plan period about 29,000 acres will have been planted up with fuel species, about 2,600 acres with soft-wood and another 4,300 acres with wattle and eucalyptus. It is proposed that teak and other valuable timber trees should be raised on an extensive scale in the forest areas during the Second Plan period and for this purpose experimental plantations are being raised in the Salem district. Systematic soil conservation work in the form of new plantations has been taken up in the low hill areas and about 3,000 acres will have been covered by the end of the Plan period. The 3,000 square miles of panchayat forests taken over by the Forest department are almost completely devoid of tree growth and large extents have also been badly eroded. Various experiments have been conducted to evolve the correct technique to be followed in rehabilitating these forests and working plans have been prepared for some of them. The Government have recently sanctioned a scheme for the establishment in the West Coast of a wood seasoning plant, with a saw-mill section and a treating section, for the supply of properly treated and sized timber to artisans. The plant will be run as a State concern on a no-profit no-loss basis.

Power

A rapid advance has been made in the development of Hydro-electric power during the Plan period. The Moyar Hydro-electric Scheme, the Papanasam II Stage Extensions, the Pykara III Stage Extensions and the Madras Plant (Thermal) I and II Stage Extensions schemes have been completed, giving 111,000 K.W. of additional installed generating capacity. An agreement was reached with the Travancore-Cochin State in regard to the royalty to be paid

for the utilization of Poyyur waters for generation of electricity and work on the Poyyur Hydro-Electric Scheme was commenced towards the end of 1954. This is by far the biggest scheme of its kind ever undertaken by this State and will be completed in 1955-56, providing an additional generating capacity of 100,000 K.W.

Madras leads all other States of India in rural electrification. By the end of 1954, electricity was extended to nearly 2,400 villages and connections given to about 25,000 agricultural pump-sets and about 2,500 rural industries, and it is expected that another 1,200 villages will be covered and electric connection given to 5,000 more pump-sets and another 600 rural industries during the current year. The availability of cheap power will also give a fillip to the development of larger industries in this State. Already the cement factories at Dalmiapuram and Mudlukkam, 18 new textile mills and certain other factories for assembling motor cars, manufacture of tractors, etc., have been added to the Madras steel and power has recently been given to the Integral Coach Factory, Perambur.

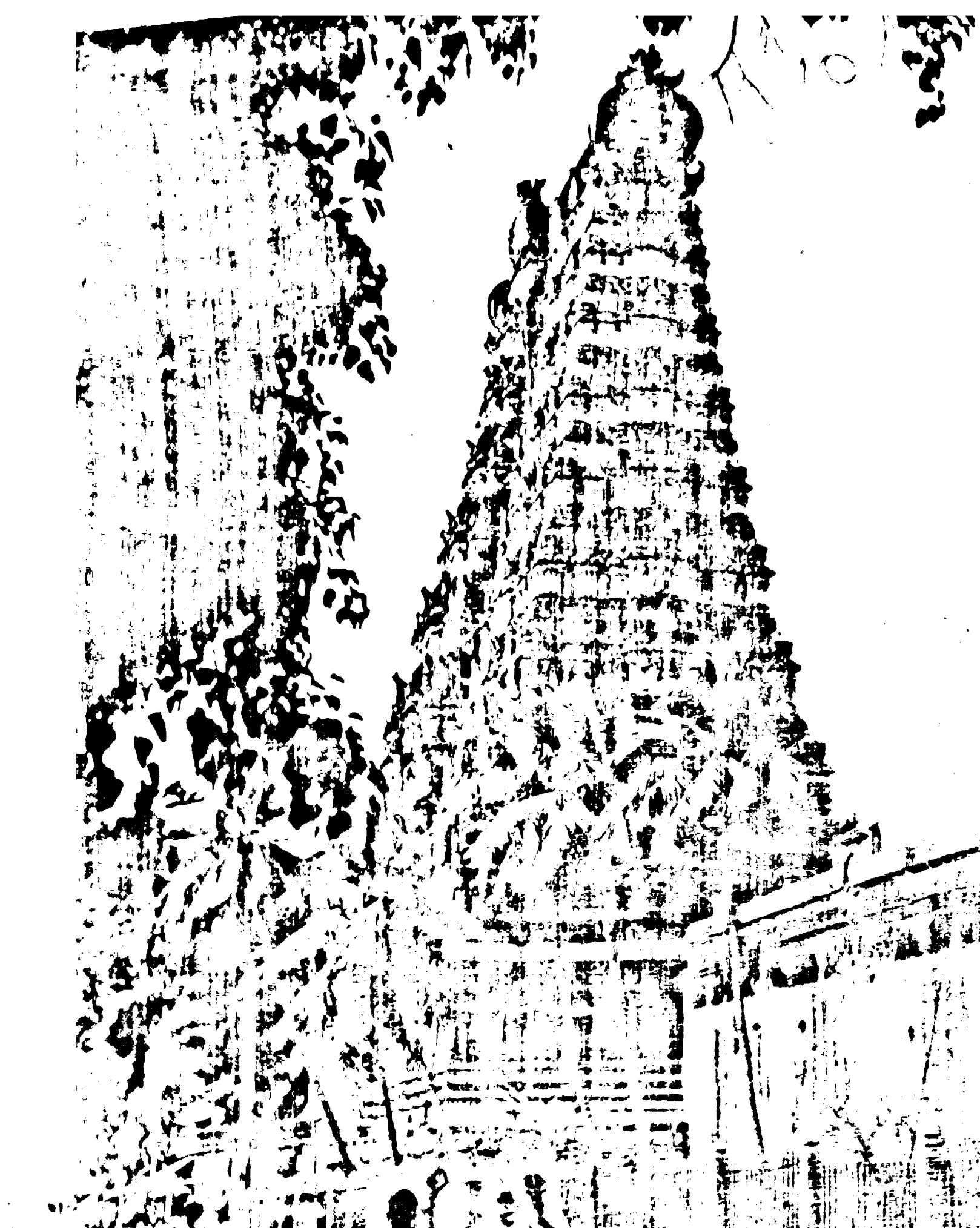
Industries

The results of the investigation of the Neyveli Lignite deposits are encouraging and hold out every hope that the mining operations could be carried on profitably. Further investigations and exploitation of the mineral have been taken over by the Government of India. A project report prepared by a British firm of experts provides for large-scale generation of power, an ammonium-sulphate factory and the conversion of lignite into briquettes for use in boilers and as domestic fuel. A number of subsidiary industries such as manufacture of paints, varnishes, paraffin, etc., could also be started in the area and the project will mark the first big step towards the industrial development of this State. The industrial units actually established during the Plan period, are a hydrogenation factory at Kozhikode for the manufacture of Vanaspathi and refined oil and a silk twisting plant as an adjunct to the Government Silk Filatures, Kollegal. Certain improvements were also effected to the Kerala Soap Institute, Kozhikode and the Government Industrial Engineering Workshops, Madras.

For the first attention was mainly concentrated on schemes for training technical personnel. Five polytechnics were opened in a regular mode for providing training in a number of certificate and diploma courses and arrangements for imparting advanced instructions in leather tanning and leather goods manufacture were made in the specialised Institute of Leather Technology. A chemical testing and analytical laboratory was established for analysing minerals and other raw materials available in the State. To provide the overall facilities required by private industry for the development of small-scale industries it is proposed to open an Industrial Estate at Guindy during the current year. The Estate will cover an extent of 40 acres with 100 structures to be used as factory premises. Other facilities required such as water supply, electric connection, etc., will also be provided.

Substantial results have been achieved under the Khadi Development scheme. The scheme has provided employment for 60,000 spinners and nearly 1,000 weavers and the actual production of Khadi has exceeded 30 lakhs yards as against the target of 45 lakhs yards fixed for the five-year period. With the liberal assistance now given from the Govt fund, the development of the Handloom industry has also been put on a satisfactory basis. Out of 4.20 lakhs of active looms in this State it is expected that 1.6 lakhs will be in the co-operative fold by the end of the current year and the value of the cloth produced by weavers' societies has gone up from Rs. 10 lakhs a month to Rs. 12 lakhs a month within about a year. Various steps have been taken to improve the technique of production and to build up an effective marketing organization. A co-operative spinning plant is being installed at Erode to give a better finish to handloom cloth and enable it to compete on even terms with mill cloth. The scheme for the development of the Palm-leaf industry by organizing co-operative societies for the benefit of rag tappers and giving them training in improved methods of ragging production has been working well. Targets of production have been every quarter and have generally been exceeded.

On the opposite page—Madras Temple.



Housing

This is the field in which a good deal remains to be done and the only substantial achievement has been the construction of about 2,000 houses by Urban Housing Societies up to the end of 1954-55. The results in rural areas are however very discouraging and only 36 houses have so far been provided by rural housing societies. Local contributions will necessarily have to play a vital role in any scheme for the improvement of housing conditions in rural areas and it is also important that local materials should be used to the maximum extent possible and the fullest co-operation enlisted between the poorer and the more well-to-do sections of the villagers. With the new impetus in these directions given by the Community Development and the National Extension Service movement, satisfactory results may be expected during the next Plan period.

Amelioration of Backward Classes

There has been a large expansion of the various special measures undertaken by the Harijan Welfare Department for the benefit of Harijans, Scheduled Tribes, Ex-criminal Tribes and other Backward Classes. Numerous co-operative societies have also been organised for improving the economic condition of these classes. There are now over 1,300 special schools maintained by the Department with a total strength of over 1 lakh pupils. About 16,000 scholarships are given in these schools and free midday meals are supplied to about 75,000 pupils. Nearly 32,000 Harijan families have been provided with housing sites during the Plan period and 624 wells have been newly sunk or repaired. A number of special schemes are also being implemented to bring about a change in the attitude of the general population and to eradicate untouchability.

Community Development and National Extension Service Schemes

The National Extension Service and the Community Development Programmes now cover the equivalent of 70 blocks in the State (4 Community Projects, 24 Community Development Blocks and 38 National Extension Service Blocks) with a population of about 85 lakhs out of the total

rural population of about 280 lakhs. The main objective of the movement may be said to be the initiation of habits and methods which would ultimately enable villagers to maintain, by their own efforts, a progressively rising standard of life. The extent of people's contributions to the various development works in the villages is therefore a measure of the success achieved by the movement. The average contribution per head in Madras is not yet as high as in some other States, but the people's response has been enthusiastic and brilliant work has been done in some villages and their example will no doubt inspire many others as the movement gains momentum.

The criticism has sometimes been made that the First Five Year Plan has not materially improved the standard of life of the people or the living conditions of the vast majority of the agricultural population. This is no doubt largely true and there are also disquieting signs of increasing unemployment, particularly in urban areas. But the Plan was primarily intended to meet the particular situation created by the conditions prevailing in the country at the time it was framed and within its limited objectives, it has achieved a very fair measure of success. The battle on the food front has been won and this has been of very great help in bringing inflation under control and evolving fairly stable conditions in the industrial and other sectors. While the actual progress made in certain directions has not been inconsiderable, the greatest achievement of the Plan is the change it has brought about in the outlook of the people. There has been a wide awakening in the community and the idea of planning for prosperity has permeated in every rank and corner. The people have gained confidence in themselves and the spirit of self-help which is so essential to bring about an improvement in the rural economy is more and more in evidence. There are basic requirements for any scheme of democratic planning and with the experience gained and the building up of the requisite administrative machinery, the First Plan may be said to have laid the foundation for 'bigger and bolder' plans in future to tackle the major problems of poverty and unemployment.



Agriculture Under the Second Five-Year Plan

M. BHAKTHAVATSALAM,
Minister for Agriculture.

B E F O R E
proceeding to
give an outline
of the Agricultural

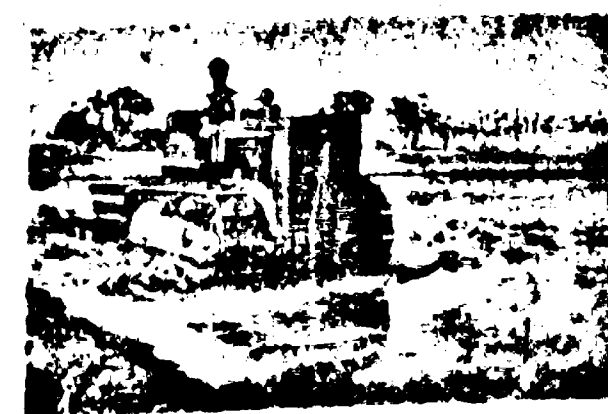
Substance in the Second Five-Year Plan, let me say briefly what we have been able to achieve in the field of agriculture during the First Five Year Plan period which is coming to a close. The first and foremost achievement is the considerable success that has attended our efforts to meet our food requirements ourselves without looking to external aid. Though there is no doubt that this was largely facilitated by the improved seasonal conditions during the Plan period, it can be said and we can justly be proud of the fact that a substantial portion of the increased food production was undoubtedly due to the special measures undertaken under the Plan.

Assured Water Supply

Our experience in recent years has shown that the most serious obstacle that has stood in the way of our agriculturists maximising agricultural production has been their complete dependence on the uncertain incidence of the monsoons. Thus an assured supply of water for cultivation has been the primary need of the agriculturist. Primary importance was therefore given in the First Five-Year Plan of this State to this item and nearly 25 per cent of the entire total outlay under the Plan was for the execution of major irrigation projects like the Lower Bhavani, the Malampuzha, the Mammuthar, the Araniar, the Walayar, the Amaravathi, the Krishnagiri and other projects. The Lower Bhavani and the Malampuzha projects have already commenced supply of water and the others are in various stages of progress.

In addition, innumerable minor irrigation works and tank-improvement schemes in all areas including the ex-Zamindari areas have been executed under the First Five-Year Plan. Steps have also been taken to develop and utilise the underground water resources. A scheme known as the Filter point Tube-well Scheme providing for the construction of tube-wells with filter-points so as to provide water during summer months to help the expansion of the cultivation of paddy and of cotton and other crops during the off-season in the rice fallows of the deltas was launched in 1951-52. The wells sunk under this scheme during the years 1953-54 and 1954-55 were 525 and 895 respectively and they exceeded the targets by 125 wells and 295 wells respectively which shows the immense popularity of the scheme.

Increased irrigation facilities are also provided for the ryots under the oil engine pump-sets and electric motors hiring and hire purchase schemes. Under the hiring scheme 1,726 oil engines and 411 electric motors, capable of irrigating 16,600 acres and yielding an additional production of 8,300 tons of foodgrains every year were hired out, to



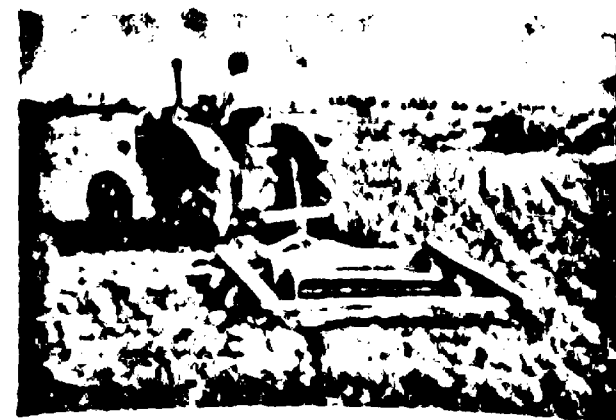
Tractor ploughing

ryota. The popularity of the scheme was increased after the oil engine pump sets which had been located previously at the district headquarters were stationed some time ago at the taluk headquarters in order to avoid the unnecessary movement of the engines over long distances. Under the hire purchase scheme, the Agricultural Department has distributed up to 30th September 1955, 1,304 oil engines and 551 electric motors to middle class agriculturists and it has been estimated that these machines have accounted for an increase in the production of foodgrains by about 7,000 tons.

Seeds and Manures

Next to water, the ryots need improved seeds and manures. Under the scheme for the distribution of improved seeds in the First Five-Year Plan 8,430 tons of improved paddy seeds were supplied to the ryots during the year 1954-55 against a target of 6,700 tons. Under the scheme for the distribution of ammonium sulphate, 70,300 tons were distributed during the year 1954-55.

Due attention is also being paid to the development of our green-manure resources. Green manures besides being relatively far cheaper than chemical fertilizers supply the organic matter necessary for pushing up the yield of crops and building up soil fertility. Under the scheme for the distribution of green manure seeds in the First Five-Year Plan, the targets fixed for 1954-55 were exceeded and the targets fixed for 1955-56 are expected to be achieved in full.



Tractor attached with 'undole' in a wet field

Urban compost which is another valuable source of manure is also being developed. A total quantity of 251,000 tons were produced during the year 1954-55 as against a target of 200,000 tons. There is also a Rural Compost Scheme under which 136,000 tons of compost were produced during the year 1954-55.

Mechanical Aids

There is provision in the Plan for making mechanical aids for cultivation available to the agriculturists under the Tractor Hiring Scheme and the Tractor Hire Purchase Scheme. There are now 158 tractors in the State out of which 85 are provided with tillage attachments. The contribution to increased production of these tractors and of the thirty-eight tractors with matched implements which were supplied to the ryots under the hire purchase scheme is estimated at nearly 6,000 tons of foodgrains in each year.

Plant protection work is also a chief item in the Plan. During the year 1954-55, crops over an area of 300,000 acres were treated and about 120,000 fruit and economic plants were treated and a quantity of 23,300 tons of foodgrains were saved.

Special attention is being paid under the Plan to increasing the production of cotton and sugarcane. As a result of the measures taken there was an increase in cotton production to the tune of nearly one lakh bales till 30th September 1955 while the additional production of sugarcane by the end of 1955-56 is expected to be 87,000 tons.

Agricultural development is the dominant activity in the Community Projects and National Extension Project Scheme which is one of the main planks of the First Five-Year Plan. The Plan envisages the covering of one-fourth of the population by the end of the Plan period, i.e., by 31st March 1960. This target has already been achieved in this State. With a view to increase the rice surplus of the Tanjore district by 75,000 tons a special National Extension Service scheme employing much more than the normal agricultural staff was launched in two revenue divisions of that district to begin with. An additional production of 50,000 tons of rice is expected even in the first year of the working of this scheme in these two divisions alone.



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Lift irrigation

Our schemes for inclusion in the Second Five-Year Plan of our State have been drawn up in the light of our experience in regard to the First Five-Year Plan. As the country has now largely fulfilled one of the principal objectives of the First Five-Year Plan and attained a measure of self-sufficiency in regard to its food requirements at the present levels of consumption, the emphasis in the Second Five-Year Plan will be shifted to Industries so as to help in providing larger employment opportunities and improving the general standard of living of the people, although agriculture will undoubtedly continue to receive its due share of attention. The National Extension Service Scheme, of which, as I have already said, agricultural development is the dominant activity, will be extended to the whole State by the end of the Second Five-Year Plan period.

Schemes under the second Plan

The Second Five-Year Plan schemes have not yet been finalised. But as they stand at present, a total net amount of Rs. 1,307.62 lakhs is proposed to be spent for Agricultural Schemes during the Second Plan. The schemes are broadly classified under two heads. The first falling under the group "running schemes", i.e., those that were taken up during the First Five-Year Plan and are to be further intensified and continued during the Second Five-Year Plan. The second part of the Plan deals with the schemes newly taken up, i.e., schemes proposed to be launched during the Second Plan period. The total expenditure provided under the Plan is proposed to be spent every year under the various schemes as detailed below :—

Year.	Expenditure in lakhs of Rupees.			Total.
	Agricultural Schemes including Minor Irrigation Projects.	Land Development including Soil conservation.	Development of integrated rural credit and co-operative marketing of agricultural produce, etc.	
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1956-57	140.47	33.40	83.62	257.49
1957-58	137.20	38.90	83.81	259.91
1958-59	144.77	44.40	63.13	252.30
1959-60	155.18	49.90	55.62	260.70
1960-61	162.41	55.40	59.41	277.22
	740.03	222.00	345.59	1,307.62

The agricultural schemes aim at a target of additional production of foodgrains of about 11 lakhs tons by the use of manures and fertilisers and improved seeds, and of over one lakh tons by minor and major irrigation schemes. The area under improved varieties of paddy will be stepped up from 2.1 million acres to 5.1 million acres by the end of the Plan period and the area under improved millets from 0.5 million acres to 2.6 million acres. Similarly, the area on which green manures are used will be increased from one million acres to 2.5 million acres and the quantity of Ammonium Sulphate used for cereals

from 0.68 lakh tons per year to 1.50 lakh tons per year. A new scheme is the opening of State Seed Farms of about 25 acres each in the various National Extension Service and Community Project Blocks. It is proposed to open 400 seed farms during the Plan period. They will, in all, produce 2,000 tons of primary seeds, 400 tons of millets and sufficient nucleus seeds of groundnuts, cotton and disease-free sugarcane cuttings, which, on further development, will be sufficient to saturate the entire State with improved varieties. The work of plant protection will be intensified by the opening of four regional centres at Tanjore, Coimbatore, Madurai and Madras where sufficient equipment and pesticides will be stocked to deal with large-scale outbreaks. This will be in addition to the normal equipment available with the district staff and the regional unit which the Government of India propose to maintain entirely at their cost.

Sugarcane

As regards sugarcane, the existing production of 25 lakh tons of cane per year will be increased to 45 lakh tons in 1960-61 and it is proposed to increase sugar production from 30,000 tons in 1959-60 to 50,000 tons per year. It is expected that the requisite number of additional sugar factories will be licensed during the Second Plan period. The present production of cotton in this State is 2.25 lakh bales and a 31 per cent increase proposed in the All-India Plan will work out 31,000 bales. Against this target, the Madras Plan will give an additional production of 1.05 lakh bales per year, the increase being achieved mainly by increase of irrigated area under the Lower Bhavani



Coffee field

Project and partly by the extension of high yielding strains, inter-cropping, cultivation in rice fallows and application of fertilizers. Every effort will be made to increase the production of oil-seeds in the State. The present production of 0.44 million tons will be stepped up to 0.98 million tons.

The existing coconut nursery schemes will be expanded to increase the output of seedlings from 50,000 to 2 lakhs. A Regional Coconut Research Station will be opened in the Tanjore district. On the horticultural side, it is proposed to have a model orchard cum nursery in each district and at the end of the Plan period 5 lakhs of plants will be distributed to cover an area of 10,000 acres. It is expected that these centres will also serve as demonstration units of modern scientific horticulture.

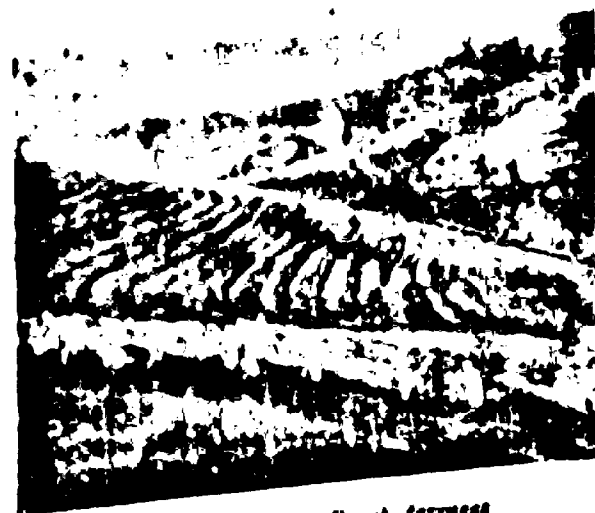
Soil Conservation

Soil conservation work in the State will receive special attention during the Second Plan period through the actual area to be tackled has had to be considerably reduced so as to bring the cost down to the limits indicated by the Planning Commission. Soil conservation schemes will be taken up in about half the cultivated area in the Nilgiris (i.e., about 25,000 acres), about 1,200 acres in Kodaikanal and some of the problem areas (covering an extent of about 30,000 acres) in other districts. In addition steps will be taken to encourage the cultivation of less and commercially valuable trees like walrus and blue gum on the steeper slopes in the Nilgiris.

The Wynad Land Rehabilitation Scheme will be continued during the Plan period and more land will be developed by forming new colonies including colonies of aboriginal tribes. Provisions for little 2000 (demobilized) personnel in the area are already pending. Provisions for a Rehabilitation Scheme to bring under cultivation an extent of about 1,000 acres in the Alappuzha Valley at a cost of Rs 20 lakhs has been included in the Plan.

New Schemes

Among the noteworthy new schemes are those relating to the development of cashew, papaya and areca. The schemes provide for research on cashew and expansion of area under rubber both



Soil conservation—Bench terraces

in the plains and in the forests. The production of pepper will be increased by distribution of vines from prolific bearers and by extending cultivation in all suitable areas including new forest areas. The production of abaca will be increased by improving the irrigation facilities and manuring and by supply of seedlings for extension to new areas.

Research schemes will be undertaken in respect of tobacco, betel vine and gur manufacture and storage. The aim of the scheme relating to tobacco is to improve the quality of Meenampalayan tobacco in Coimbatore district by adopting the Jaffna method of curing and increase the production by 2,500 tons. As regards betel vine, one acre of land in Salem district will be taken on lease for finding out the most effective remedial measures to combat the betel vine wilt which has been widely prevalent in large areas in the Salem and Tiruchirappalli districts. Under the scheme relating to gur, scientific data will be collected and reports will be advised regarding the proper manufacturing process to be adopted for the preparation of gur of good keeping quality and regarding the proper method of storage to be adopted for preventing deterioration in quality during storage.

All these new items of work will require a large number of qualified personnel and provision has therefore been made for increasing the strength of the Agricultural College, Coimbatore, to 162 students from the present strength of 108 students every year. The Agricultural College and the Research Institute attached to it will also be upgraded and increased facilities for research will be provided therein. A Statistical Section

has already been constituted and in addition spectrographic and X-Ray equipment as well as additional farm and laboratory equipment will be provided.

Finance and Marketing

Due attention has also been paid to the important items of agricultural finance and marketing. There can be no better incentive to the farmer to go all out and produce all he can and no better means of securing his full and willing co-operation in achieving the targets of agricultural production fixed in the Plan than assuring him a reasonable return for his efforts and exertion. The fall in prices which agitated the minds of the agriculturists about this time last year has luckily been arrested. But it helped to focus attention on the need for providing the agriculturist with enough credit and marketing facilities to enable him to hold on to his produce and sell it if and when he gets a reasonable price instead of being practically compelled as at present to part with his produce as soon as it is harvested. A permanent solution must be found for this old problem. Schemes have therefore been included in the Second Five-Year Plan for the expansion of co-operative credit and marketing and for bringing about a full co-ordination between credit and other economic activities especially marketing and processing.

The scheme in the Plan for the development of integrated rural credit in the Madras State envisages among other things the supply of at least 20 per cent of the credit needs of the agriculturists by co-operatives during the fifth year of the Plan. It seeks to cover 75 per cent of the



Tapioca peeling

villages and serve 80 per cent of the rural population by co-operatives by the 15th year of the Plan.

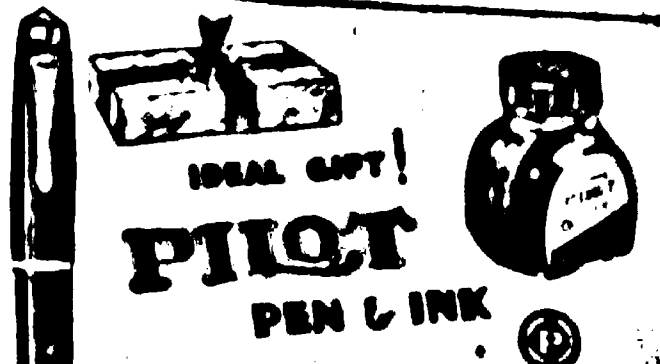
Under the scheme for the development of co-operative marketing of agricultural produce that has been included in the Plan it is proposed to establish 30 primary marketing societies in addition to the existing 120 such societies to cover the entire State. The object of the scheme is to put up a net work of societies in all important market centres for procuring storage and market facilities. At the end of the Plan period it is expected that these marketing societies will handle about 10 per cent of the marketable produce of the agriculturists.

Integrated Rural Credit

In view of the importance attached by the Government to the problem of agricultural finance and marketing they have already constituted a joint scheme of integrated rural credit and marketing costing Rs. 4.34 lakhs which it is proposed to launch before the end of this month in 12 taluks in six districts of the State. This scheme which is part of the programme drawn up for the Second Five-Year Plan for the expansion of co-operative credit and marketing referred to in the preceding

paragraph envisages the establishment of 12 large-scale primary credit societies at the rate of one in each of the 12 taluks for supplying short and medium term agricultural credit and developing marketing of agricultural produce through marketing societies and also the development of the bank branches of the existing rural credit societies and primary local savings banks etc. The large-scale primary credit societies, the existing rural credit societies and the primary marketing societies will construct 16 godowns of different capacities at a total cost of more than three and a half lakhs which will be provided by the Government one half at least and the other half by a subsidy.

Our programme of work in the sphere of agriculture under the Second Five Year Plan is thus well balanced and full of possibilities. If the public follow these co-operative fully and wholeheartedly we cannot only achieve but even exceed the targets fixed under the Plan. There is no doubt that such co-operation will be forthcoming because the First Five Year Plan has been implemented enthusiastically not as a Government Plan but as a People's Plan and the Second Five Year Plan also will be worked in the same spirit and I am sure with better results.



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Irrigation Projects

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THE art of Irrigation Engineering is no new venture in the State of Madras. Irrigation for increasing the yield from soil dates back to the era of Chola kings and the benefits have been enjoyed by large tracts in the various districts. Even during the days of foreign rule lasting well over 150 years, irrigation works in this State were constructed in the form of ancient systems along the major river basins and these works being mainly commercial ventures with assured return on the capital, it may not be incorrect to surmise that there had been no planned development of irrigation with due regard to the acceleration of individual areas and it was only after the Nation gained independence that National Development in the form of a Planned Programme came into being. In the State of Madras at the time of independence in 1947 a few irrigation schemes were under construction and these were taken up under the post-war reconstruction programme. The launching of the First Five Year Plan helped to make a rational study of the availability of water resources and the needs of the various regions and the tempo of construction on the projects on hand were speeded up.

First Five-Year Plan

The First Five Year Plan of Madras State provided for the construction of the following major irrigation projects—

Name of the project.	Cost in lakhs.
1 Lower Bhavani Project	1,000
2 Melampuzha Project	328
3 Mettur Canal scheme	245
4 Manimuthar Project	303
5 Araniar Project	104
6 Walayar Project	100

Name of the project.	Cost in lakhs.
7 Mangalam project	89
8 Sathanur Project	289
9 Krishnagiri Project	202
10 Amaravathi Project	297
11 Vaigai Project	330

Among these, the last four projects which were originally intended for the Second Five-Year Plan were taken up during 1954 to accelerate the development of irrigation and these will be continued during the Second Plan period.

Lower Bhavani Project

Of these projects, the Lower Bhavani Project is the biggest costing Rs. 10 crores. The dam is across the Bhavani a tributary of Cauvery and is 5½ miles long. The area of water spread when the reservoir is full is 30 square miles. The dam consists of both earth and masonry sections, this being the first earthen dam of over 100 feet height to be built in India. The completion of this huge dam in such a short time was made possible by the use of earth moving machinery on a large scale. The modern practice of passing the floods over the dam itself instead of at the flank has been incorporated in this design. The main masonry dam rises to a height of 140 feet above the river bed and the floods can be passed over the dam itself which is designed to allow for the free flow of water. The main canal on the right side is 124 miles long and will irrigate 207,000 acres of land of half cotton and half millets in the Coimbatore and Tiruchirappalli districts. This project envisages growing crops other than rice. The work on this project is practically over and a large area has already been brought under cultivation during the last two years.

Malamputha Project

The next major project the first stage of which was completed a few months back is the Malamputha Project in Malabar district for the benefit of Palghat taluk. The dam located 8 miles east of Palghat town is across the river Malamputha which runs in the Western Ghats. Even though this area receives an average rainfall of 80 inches the rainfall is so unevenly distributed, that for want of wetting or too, the ryot helplessly witnesses the failure of his crop to mature. More often than not, only one crop is successfully harvested. The heavy rainfall combined with the very uneven contours of the country have contributed to the non execution of any irrigation schemes in this region till now. But the acute food problem and the district becoming highly deficit in rice have contributed to the immediate taking up of two more schemes, viz. Walayar and Mangalam and some more are proposed in the Second Plan.

The Malamputha Dam which is 100 feet high above the river bed is 6,000 feet long and helps to store the supplies of the river in a beautiful lake surrounded by picturesque slopes of Western Ghats. This lake covering an area of 9½ sq. miles will feed and stabilise the I and II crops of rice on an area of 45,000 acres and a new III crop can be raised on an area of 16,000 acres. Even before its completion the project was opened for part irrigation in 1953 and 1954 and in September this year 35,000 acres were benefited by the project. The project as sanctioned in 1949 provided for the formation of the reservoir and the construction of the left main canal system feeding 40,000 acres at a cost of 445 lakhs. Subsequently to extend the benefits of irrigation to the area lying on the right side of the Malamputha river the Government sanctioned the Right side canal scheme to benefit an area of 6,000 acres at a cost of Rs. 85 lakhs. This scheme was launched this year and will be completed during the Second Five Year Plan period.

The formation of a storage reservoir across the Manimuthar river 2½ miles upstream of its confluence with the Tamiraparani river is envisaged in the Manimuthar Project. The capacity of the reservoir will be 4,000 M.cft. up to the crest of the spillway and 3,511 M.cft. with 15 feet high lift shutters over the crest of the spillway. The

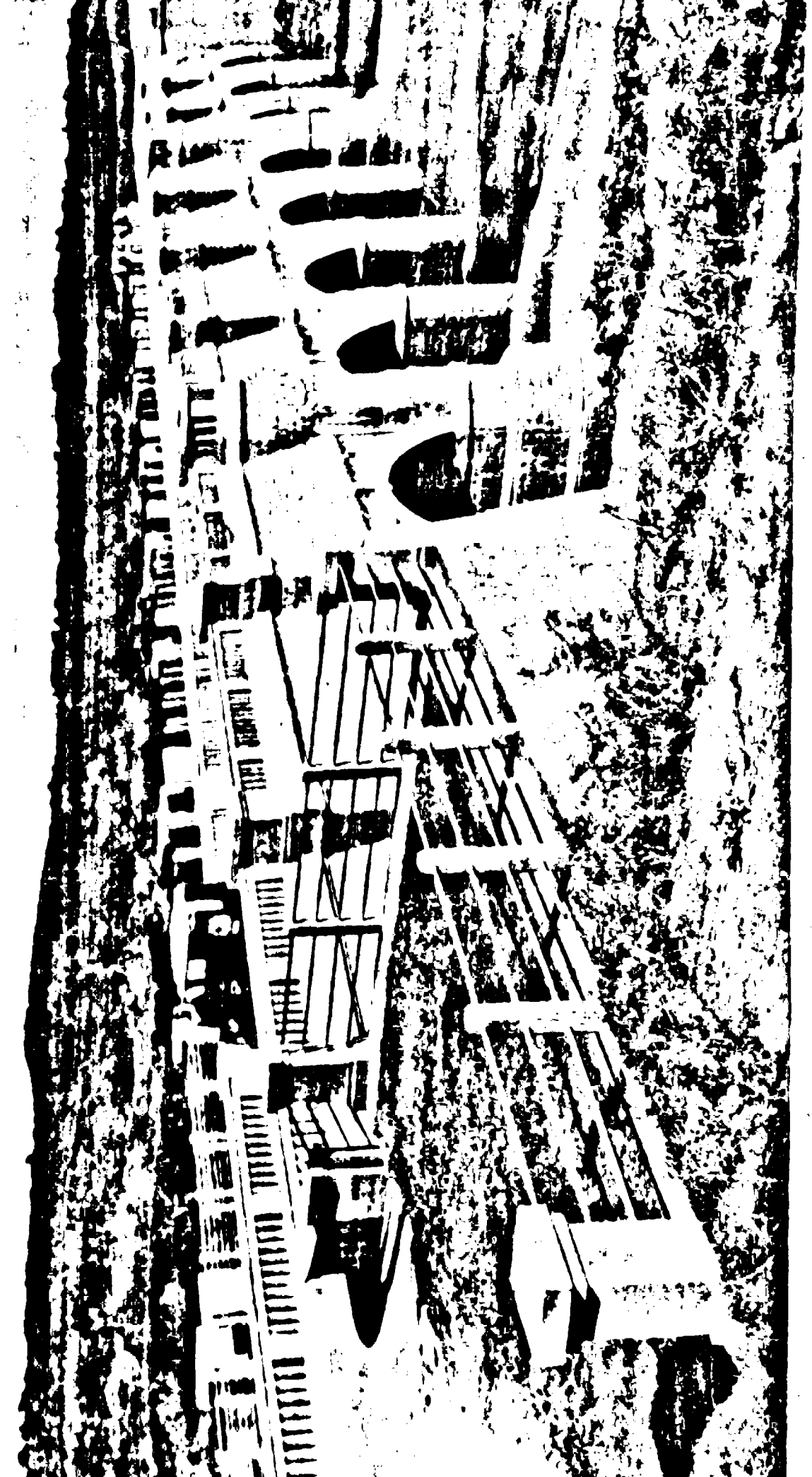
reservoir on formed will (1) supplement the supply of water in the existing extent of 41,000 acres under the Tamiraparani system and (2) supplement supply to the existing system under the several rainfall tanks in Tirunelveli district with a total system of about 20,000 acres. The total length of the dam is 11,300 feet of which 1,200 feet will be of masonry in the spillway portion located in the river reach and the remainder will be of earth. This project costing 505 lakhs is in an advanced stage of construction and the benefits are expected to accrue by the end of this year.

Mettur Canal Scheme

The Mettur canal scheme located in Salem district consists of the excavation of a canal from the High Level dam of Mettur Reservoir which will run for about 27 miles and irrigate 17,000 acres in Coimbatore district and 1,000 acres in Salem district. Supply will also be tapped from the low level vent of Mettur reservoir when necessary arises. At about the 16th mile of the west bank canal, a branch will take off and run for about 40 miles after crossing the Cauvery by a pressure aqueduct. This will irrigate 27,000 acres in Salem district. The total irrigation under the two canals will be 45,000 acres and will consist of 22,500 acres of dry and 22,500 acres of wet crops in alternate blocks in alternate years. The work on the scheme is mostly complete and the canals are ready to irrigate the entire system in the coming season according to the availability of water from the Mettur Reservoir.

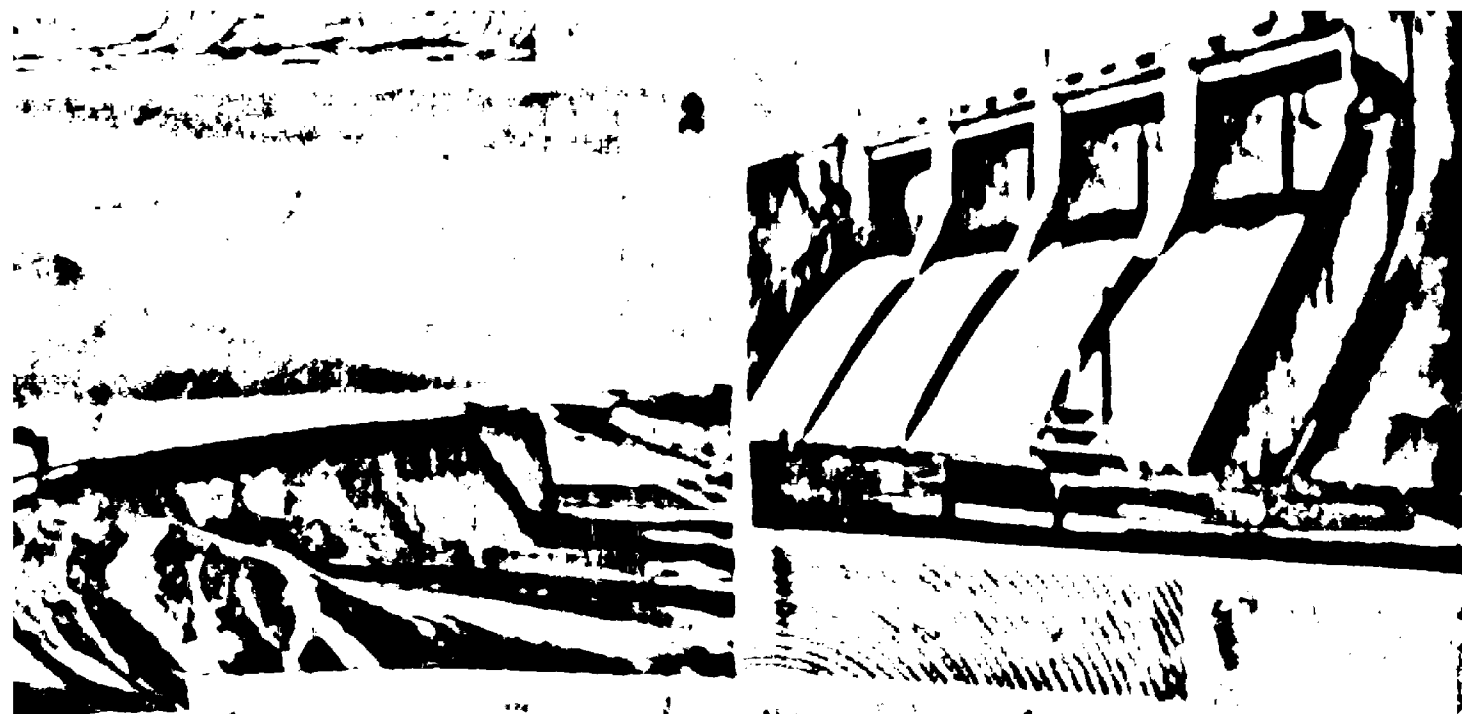


Malamputha Dam



Malamputha Project—Korayar Aqueduct

OUR Irrigation Projects



1-3 Mettur Dam
2- Lower Bhavani
3- Mainamathi



Aravali Project

The Aravali Project in Chingleput district and the Walayar and Mangalam Projects in Malabar district are smaller projects costing about 100 lakhs each and work on these is expected to be over by the end of the year and these will benefit a total ayacut of 17,000 acres. To speed up the irrigation development, the Amaravathi (Coimbatore district), the Vagai (Madurai district), the Rathnagiri (North Arcot district) and the Krishnagiri (Nalmed district) projects originally proposed for the Second Five-Year Plan started in 1954 itself under the First Plan. Rapid progress has been in their execution and they will be completed well within the middle of the Second Plan Period. The Amaravathi Project costing Rs. 297 lakhs is across the river Amaravathi and will irrigate an area of 15,000 acres in the famine-stricken Dharapuram and Uthamapettah taluks of Coimbatore district. The Vagai Reservoir Project costing 330 lakhs will conserve mainly the surplus waters of Periyar river now going to waste from the Periyar lake and benefit 30,000 acres in Madras State. This reservoir will substantially help to conserve the flood flows of Vagai and stop summer tail race water from the Periyar Hydro-electric works. The Rathnagiri and Krishnagiri Projects costing Rs. 280 and 202 lakhs respectively are across the river Pennar, the former in North Arcot district and the latter in the Salem district. These reservoirs will help to conserve the surplus waters of the Pennar river after meeting the demands of the existing ayacut of this river basin and will irrigate 30,000 and 7,600 acres respectively. Besides these major schemes, there are many other smaller



Mangalam dam—General view of construction

schemes under Grow More Food Works and Special Minor Irrigation Programme which have been completed and these works are spread in all the districts of the State. These small schemes benefiting generally the existing or abandoned tanks serve areas extending from a few acres to over 100 acres each. These extents here and there though apparently small go to swell the total area like "little drops of water making the mighty ocean". The major irrigation projects mentioned above cost in all Rs. 36.8 crores and benefit 5.24 lakhs of acres the yield being 1.18 lakh tons of foodgrains and 14,700 tons of cotton.

Second Five-year Plan

With the formation of the Andhra State, the lion's share of the water resources of the composite State of Madras went over to that area and the Second Plan schemes of the residuary State of Madras are proposed so as to utilise the surplus waters of the major river basins without detriment to the existing irrigation and by forming reservoirs across the minor rivers. The residuary State of Madras is left with only one major river, viz., the Cauvery, and other smaller rivers. Of these, the Cauvery is an inter-State river, and the waters of this river have already been fully utilised and naturally we have to turn to other smaller rivers whose waters are yet left untapped fully or partially. Some of the rivers still to be tapped lie in the Malabar and South Kanara districts where the need for such projects was not felt till now, due to the bountiful rainfall available. With the deficiency of food in this State, and need for making each district self-sufficient in the matter of food, the State Government is developing all the available water resources to increase the acreage under irrigation. The possibilities of diverting the surplus waters of the Western Ghat rivers flowing west into the Arabian sea into the eastern plains of the districts of Coimbatore, Ramnad and Tirunelveli of this State, without detriment to the needs of the neighbouring State are being examined. Since these Western Ghat rivers lie also in the territories of another State, these projects can be successfully executed only with the expected co-operation of that State.



Mettur Canal Scheme - View of the pressure aqueduct across Cauvery

In the Second Five-Year Plan, the following irrigation projects are proposed:

1. The Kattalai High Level Canal Scheme.
2. The Pullambadi Canal Scheme
3. The Parambikulam Reservoir Project.
4. The Vidur Reservoir Project.
5. The Meenakari Reservoir Project.
6. The Haladi Reservoir Project.

The salient details of the above projects are as follows:

Under the Kattalai High Level Canal Scheme the proposed canal will take off from a head sluice located just to the right of the off-take of the existing channel of the South Bank Canal above Kattalai Rest Regulator across Cauvery. The main canal will be 86 miles long and will carry a discharge of about 1,000 cusecs at the head. This scheme costing 157 lakhs will benefit 20,825 acres in Tanjore and Tiruchirappalli districts.

Pullambadi Canal Scheme

The Pullambadi Canal Scheme proposes the formation of a canal from a head sluice to be located close to the head of the existing Peruvilai channel from the Cauvery above the upper and on left side. The scheme costs 142 lakhs and the main canal running for a length of 54 miles will benefit 22,114 acres in Tiruchirappalli district of which 1,451 acres will be existing wet lands.

The proposals for diverting the waters of the west flowing rivers into the eastern plains have gained currency of late. Three major projects of this category appear feasible and investigation

is being undertaken in respect of one of them, namely, the Parambikulam Project. This project aims at benefiting large tracts in Coimbatore district utilizing the runoff of the Parambikulam river and other streams whose catchments lie in Madras State. This scheme is a multi-purpose project costing nearly Rs. 20 crores which will provide irrigation and power besides yielding flood space for game sanctuary and pisciculture. Though the scheme was thought of even in 1947, it was not pursued as more restorative schemes like the Krishna, Pennar, etc., were then in the offing in the erstwhile composite State of Madras and as these sources have now gone over to the Andhra State this scheme has again come into limelight. The scheme is at present under detailed investigation.

The Vidur Reservoir Scheme located in North Arcot district will form a reservoir across Varnanathi below the junction of Varnanathi and Tirunelveli rivers having a capacity of 120 M. ft. This scheme costing 61 lakhs will benefit 2,700 acres in Madras and Pondicherry States.

The Meenakari Reservoir Project located in Palghat taluk in the Malabar district estimated to cost 80 lakhs will form a reservoir of 3 M. ft. to enable the extension of irrigation to an area of 4,100 acres.

The Haladi Project located in Channarayana taluk of South Kanara district is estimated to cost Rs. 100 lakhs and with a reservoir of 3,400 M. ft. capacity, this scheme which is the first major irrigation project in South Kanara district will enable irrigation to an area of 10,000 acres.



Haladi dam construction

Besides these major schemes, a special minor irrigation programme consisting of small diversion works, etc., which embraces a greater range of areas and which will yield quicker results is also proposed to be continued during the Second Five-Year Plan at a total cost of Rs. 2.5 crores. Improvements to small tanks of this State which are going out of maximum utility due to gradual silting up every year is also proposed under this plan, the expenditure being Rs. 50 lakhs. A reclamation, has been proposed to restore these tanks to full utility. Under this proposal, about half the lost capacity will be restored by raising the tank bed and the other half by raising the F.T.L. of the tank. The desilted earth will be partly utilized to reclaim the foreshore lands and bring them under cultivation in cases where they are not hitherto cultivated. The above schemes proposed in the Second Five-Year Plan will cost about Rs. 81 crores and will benefit an area of 7.0 lakhs of acres yielding 2.00 lakh tons of food-grains and 23,000 tons of cotton.

Milestones

We are now on the threshold of the Second Five-Year Plan. Looking back at our achievements during the past 5 years, we can conclude that the results are re-assuring and this achievement will strengthen us in no small measure in realising the targets of the more ambitious Second Five-Year Plan well ahead of the Plan period. In the life of a nation, these five-year plans are only milestones and it is not possible to fix a goal to our achievements for the welfare of the nation. However, the completion of the various irrigation schemes of the First Plan have changed the landscape of many an area of this State beyond recognition and the further fulfilment of the contemplated target under the Second Plan will raise the standard of living of the common man to a considerable extent. These projects besides fulfilling their primary object of increasing the food output will enable other side developments in these project areas and the general public, it is hoped, will commend these works as "JOBS WELL DONE".

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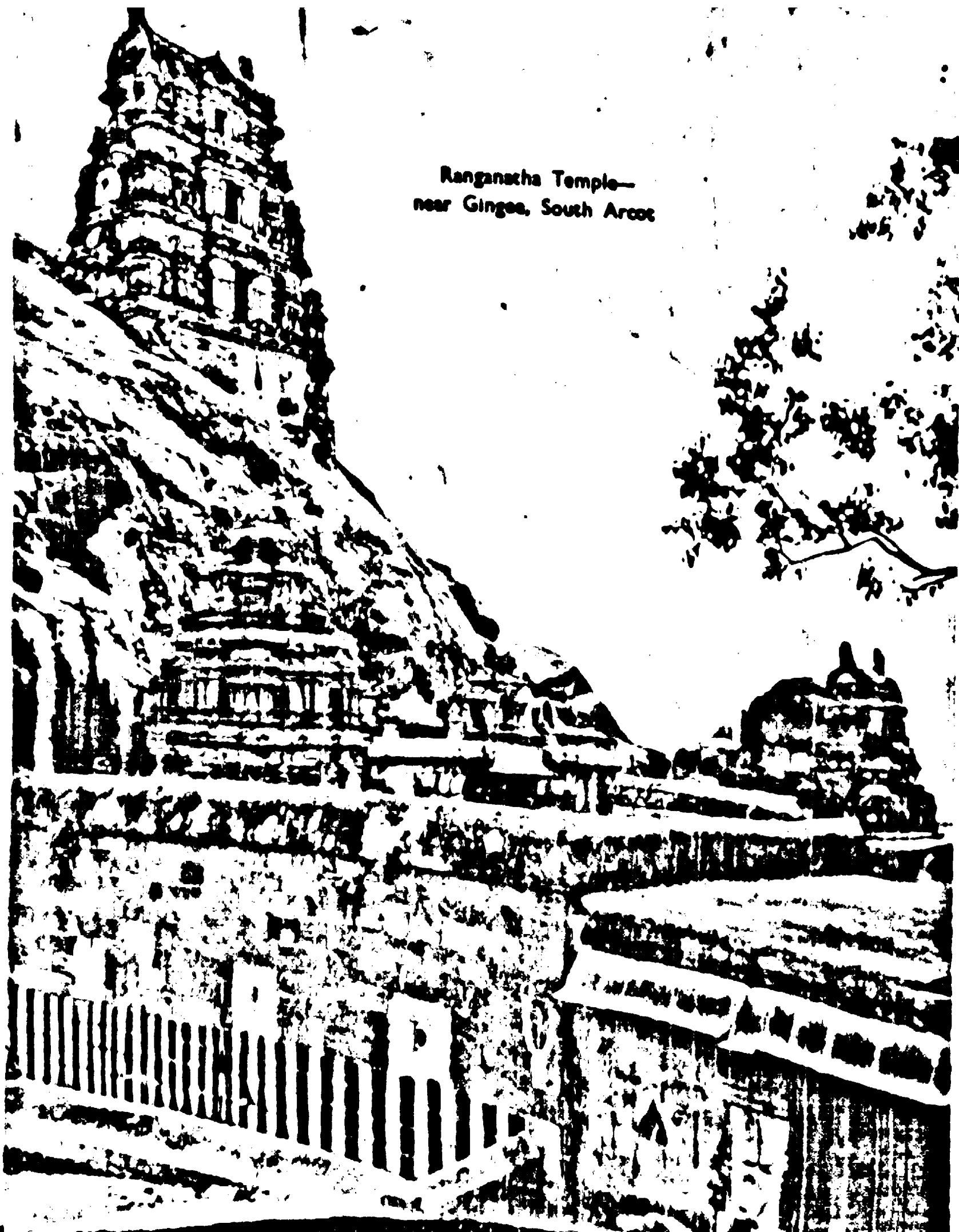
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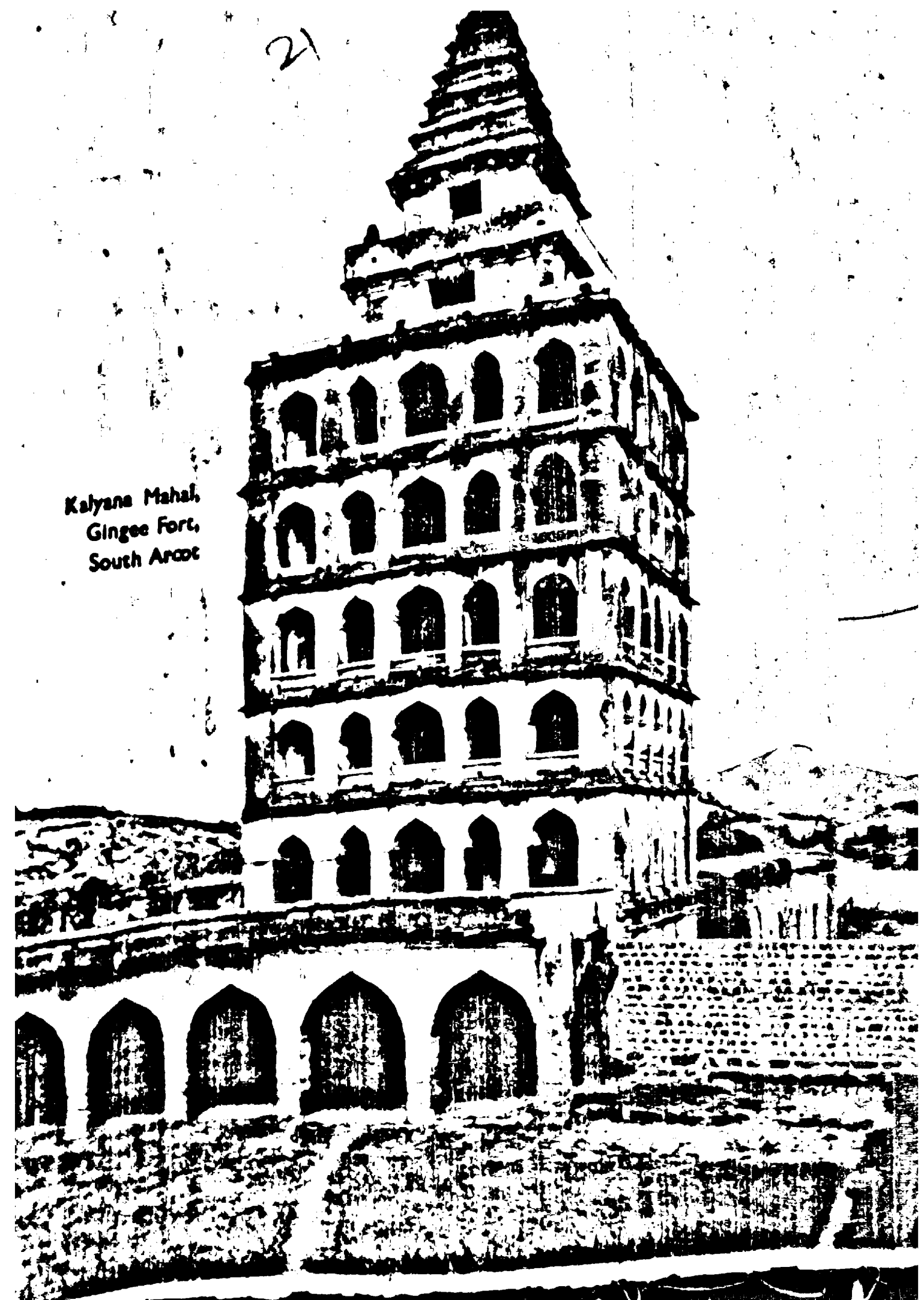
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Power Projects and the Plan

V. P. APPADURAI,
Chief Engineer (Electricity)

WITH the ending of the war in 1945, the State Government sanctioned several schemes constituting a post-war plan of development for the State in 1946-51. This plan provided for—

- Two new power houses at Moyar and Madurai.
- Extensions to three existing power houses, viz., Pykara III Stage, Papanasam II stage and Madras plant extensions, and
- High tension lines and distribution lines for conveying the additional generation to existing and new load centres.

As a result of delayed delivery of steel, cement and power plant during the period of post-war strain none of the schemes could be completed before 1951.

As such, all these schemes were included in the First Five-Year Plan (1951-56) formulated by the Planning Commission of the Government of India in 1951. The Periyar Hydro-Electric Scheme was later included in the Plan in 1954 and provision was made therein for commencement of work from 1954-55. Subsequently, to speed up the rural electrification programme, Government of India offered to the State a loan of Rs. 300 lakhs for rural extension schemes in addition to those already included in the Plan. The schemes of the first Plan are estimated to cost a total of Rs. 3,046 lakhs.

A brief description of the progress of the schemes of the first Plan are given in the following paragraphs:

Moyar Hydro-Electric Scheme

This scheme envisages the utilisation of the tail waters of the Pykara Power House in the Moyar Valley over a drop of 1,200 feet, nine miles

lower down. The main features of the scheme are as follows:

Construction of a masonry diversion weir 200 feet long and 10 feet high across the Elan Murgan stream to divert the tail waters of the Pykara Power Station. Construction of channel, 7,000 feet long to carry the diverted water to an adjacent stream, and formation of a regulating



Moyar Power House

reservoir of 88 million cubic feet capacity at Maravahandy by the construction of a masonry dam 1,200 feet long with earthen bunds on either side. Water from the reservoir is taken by a flume channel to the forebay and from there to the power station by means of a 7-foot diameter low pressure pipeline to the surge tank at the head of the Moyar gorge and three penstocks 45 inches by 42 inches diameter running down the hill slope to the power station. The power station is equipped with three 18,000 H.P. impulse turbines coupled to 12,000 KW 11 KV. alternators. The power generated is stepped up to 110 KV and transmitted to Pykara and Koda through 110 KV. double circuit transmission lines carried on steel towers.

The first generating unit came into operation in April 1952, the second in September 1952 and the third in January 1953.

The transmission lines connected with the scheme, viz., a double circuit 110 KV line from Moyar to Koda and another 110 KV double circuit line inter-connecting Pykara and Moyar power stations were completed even before the first unit came into operation.

Pykara Third Stage Extensions

The scheme comprises a second dam across the Pykara river to provide a storage of 2,000 million cubic feet, a new penstock line (laid along the existing three penstocks) and two generating units of 13,000 K.W. each, at the Pykara power house extended suitably.

Building masonry for the main dam structure, earth bund at right flank, retaining walls for earth bund and concrete for R.C.C. core wall on the left flank have made advanced progress. The dam is expected to be completed by middle of 1954.

Construction of the power house extensions and machine foundations were completed during 1953-54. The erection of the fourth penstock line with its valve has also been completed.

The erection of the 6th and 7th generating units, as also the necessary step-up transformers and switchgear, have all been completed and the generating sets were commissioned in July 1954.

The construction of the Pykara-Coimbatore-Madurai third circuit 110 KV line for transmitting

the additional power that becomes available under this scheme has been completed and the sub-station extension works at Coimbatore and Madurai are in progress.

Papanasam Second Stage Extensions (Including Madurai Thermal Station)

The scheme includes provision of spillway gates at the Papanasam Dam enabling additional storage in the reservoir and extension to Papanasam power house by an additional generating unit of 7,000 KW.

This work has been completed with the commissioning of the fourth 7,000 KW set in July 1951.

The scheme also includes the installation of an auxiliary steam station with a total installed capacity of 14,000 KW at Samayanallur near Madurai. A 4,000 KW turbo-set with two coal-fired boilers was commissioned in February 1951 and the third boiler associated with this later in July 1951. The second turbo-set of 10,000 KW was commissioned in April 1953 and the two 55,000 lb./hour boilers associated with the above turbo-set commissioned in March 1954, thus completing all the works.

The following transmission lines included in the above scheme were also completed during 1953-54:—

- Papanasam-Tirunelveli-Kayathar 66 KV lines.
- Madurai-Sivaganga 66 KV line.
- Madurai-Thirumangalam-Rajapalayam—Tenkasi 66 KV lines.

Madras Plant Extensions

This scheme is to augment power supply in the Madras City by extending the Basin Bridge Power House to receive 60,000 KW additional power plant in three stages.

The civil works for the first stage, viz., piling and foundation slab for the power station main building, office and control block, coal conveyors 1 to 5 and ash conveyors, steel work for the main building RC ash bunker, RC ash conveyor tunnel and crusher house have all been completed. The natural draught cooling tower of 15,000 gallons per minute capacity has also been completed.

at the exit end of the irrigation tunnel, a new power tunnel 4,200 feet long, a surge shaft at the end of the power tunnel and three rows of penstocks about 3,200 feet long, each supplying power water to one 35,000 KW set at the power-house to be constructed at the exit of the penstock. The power house is designed for accommodating a fourth generating unit later. A system of 110 KV, 66 KV and 33 KV transmission lines and sub-stations connecting the power-house to the Madras Grid will convey the power to the various load centres.

The scheme was inaugurated on 11th February 1955 and the construction of camps and roads have now been practically completed. Excavation for the highway dam and power-house and grading of penstocks are under progress. Orders have been placed for the power transformers and the materials and construction of transmission lines. Orders for the generating sets, sub-stations, penstocks, etc., will be placed before the end of the year. The scheme is expected to commence operation in 1954-55 with 105,000 KW installed capacity. The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 10.48 crores.

Achievements under the First Five-Year Plan

The capital invested and in operation increased from Rs. 18.44 crores at the beginning of the Plan to Rs. 38.04 crores, i.e., nearly by 100 per cent by the end of 1954-55 and is expected to increase to Rs. 46.00 crores or over 150 per cent by the end of the Plan period. Outlay on construction of new projects touched record figures each year during this period of four years and it is expected that the figure for 1955-56 will be higher than any so far.

The installed generating capacity in the Grid increased by nearly 60 per cent from 156,000 KW to 253,300 KW by the end of 1954-55. The full Five-Year Plan target for additional generating capacity has been realised even by the fourth year of the plan.

The details of additions to power generating capacity in the Grid are as follows:—

	KW
1. A new Hydro-Electric power station under the Moyar Hydro-Electric Scheme.	26,000

2. Additions to existing power stations	KW
(a) Papamona II Stage (Hydro)	7,000
(b) Madurai Thermal Station (Thermal)	10,000
(c) Madurai Thermal Station (Thermal) I and II Stages	20,000
(d) Pykara III Stage Station (Hydro)	27,300
Total	110,300

Power demand met and energy generated in 1950-51, the year preceding the Plan, and in 1954-55, the 4th year of the Plan, and the anticipated figures for 1955-56 are as below:—

	1950-51	1954-55	1955-56 (Anticipated)
Aggregate power demand in KW.	120,250	181,800	200,000
Total number of units generated in Government power stations in millions	680.97	928.97	1,080
Total number of units generated for the whole State.	684.92	938.94	1,086

Progress under Rural Electrification

Madras State leads all other States of India in rural electrification. The number of villages electrified in the State as at the end of each year from 1950-51 onwards is given below:—

1951	..	..	1,613
1951-52	..	..	1,830
1952-53	..	..	1,961
1953-54	..	..	2,089
1954-55	..	..	2,793
1955-56 (Anticipated)	..	..	2,900

The number of villages electrified during the Plan period will be about 1,300. Considering that the target as per the Plan was 250 villages to be electrified for the Government States (including Andhra) the actual achievement of about 2,700 villages per year even for the present Madras State may be considered very satisfactory, especially in spite of the acute financial stringency that prevailed in 1953-54 and the first half of 1954-55.



Papamona Power House

The most popular use of electricity in the village is for agriculture by means of electrical-driven pumps for lifting water. The number of agricultural consumers in the areas served by the Government directly and by the distributing agencies taking power from the Government is given below:—

	1950-51	1954-55	1955-56 (Anticipated)
Number of pumps served directly by Government	11,850	19,676	24,300
Number of pumps in Government area	2,767	4,976	5,600
Total number of agt. cultural pumps	14,616	24,652	29,900

More than 15,000 pumps would have been added to the Grid at the end of the Plan period.

Next to agriculture, the use of electricity in villages is becoming popular for the various rural industries. The expansion of rural industries may be gauged from the following figures for the areas served directly by the Department:—

	1950-51	1954-55	1955-56 (Anticipated)
1. Number of rural industries	1,426	2,455	2,900
2. Connected load in KW	19,510	27,261	28,000

The rural industries comprise mostly industries for processing the village produce, like tea-curing, rice hulling, cotton ginning, sugarcane-crushing, groundnut decorticating, flour milling and oil chok-lus and a few industries like fountain pen making, silk throwing, tape-weaving and woollen carpet druggist industry.

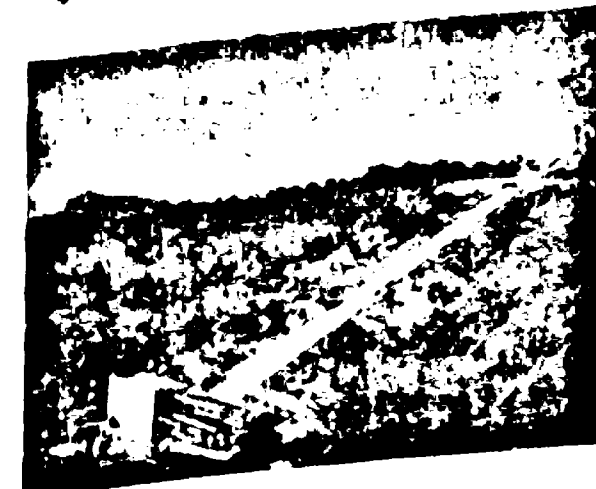
Electricity in the development of industries
Important among the major industries added to the Grid in the first four years of the First Plan period are—

1. Extension of the existing Cement factory at Madukhurai and Dalmiapuram.
2. Addition of over 18 new textile mills.
3. New factories of various types like motor car assembly, manufacture of bicycles, manufacture of batteries, etc.
4. Integral Coach Factory at Perambur of the Indian Railways.

The number of small-scale industries increased from 3,639 (with a connected load of 30,982 KW) in 1950-51 to 6,197 (with a connected load of 80,341 KW) by 1954-55 and is expected to increase to 7,500 (with a connected load of 61,000 KW) by end of 1955-56.

Second Five-Year Plan
The First Five-Year Plan is coming to an end and we are on the eve of the Second Plan.

The draft Second Five-Year Plan for the power schemes of the Madras State has been prepared keeping in mind the anticipated demand and the



Papamona Power House

resources of the State. The Planning Commission have tentatively approved a figure of Rs. 61 crores for power projects out of a total of Rs. 190 crores, the ceiling limit fixed for Madras State Plan. The provision for development plant under electricity thus forms 33 per cent of the total amount allocated for the State. The additional generating capacity that will be installed by end of 1951-52 will be 317 MW which will more than double the present installed capacity of the Madras State.

The power projects included in the Plan comprise the balance of works on schemes of the First Five-Year Plan which are under execution and new schemes to be taken up in the Second Plan. The schemes of the First Plan, which are to be continued in the Second Plan, are the Madras plant extension, the Periyar Hydro-Electric Scheme, the transmission and distribution scheme and acquisition of electrical undertaking, all estimated to cost Rs. 18 crores. These will bring in an additional generating capacity of 155 MW. Details of these schemes have been given in the earlier paragraphs. The new schemes included in the Plan will bring an additional generating capacity of 162 MW by the end of the Second Plan and are described below.

Kundah Hydro-Electric Scheme

Kundah Hydro-Electric Scheme is the biggest of the new schemes of the Second Plan and will be the biggest of all the hydro-electric schemes of the State. The development of the Kundah basin in the Nilgiri Hills is proposed to be taken up in four stages. Only the first two stages have been investigated and will be taken up during the Plan period. The first stage involves the construction of two power-houses, the first with an installed capacity of 40,000 KW with a gross head of 1,100 feet. The storage will be built by constructing a dam across the Avalanche and Emerald streams at elevation of about 6,500 feet.

The tail waters of the first power-house and the free flow from the Kundah basin below Avalanche-Emerald Dam will be utilized for generating power at a second power-house with an installed capacity of 100,000 KW comprising 3 units of 25,000 KW each. The gross head for this station will be 2,800 feet.

The first stage of the scheme is expected to be completed by the end of 1951-52 bringing in an installed capacity of 145 MW. The second stage contemplates an additional storage of about 2,000 M.C.F. at the Upper Bhavad catchment at elevation of 7,470 feet and extension to Power-house 2 with a fourth 25,000 KW generating unit.

Out of the total cost of Rs. 25 crores for the scheme, a sum of Rs. 22 crores is expected to be spent during the Plan period 1951-52.

Transmission and distribution

The transmission and distribution project under the Second Plan envisages the construction of a few major transmission lines and a number of secondary transmission lines required for taking the additional power to the remotest corners of the State. This includes the 110 KV line to be erected from Travancore-Cochin border to Palamalai to enable Madras Grid to avail the 20,000 KW of supply which the Travancore-Cochin Government have promised to give us from their Angulim and Perungulthi Hydro-Electric Schemes.

Including the transmission lines proposed under the Kundah and Periyar Hydro-Electric Schemes, an additional 4,200 miles of H.T. and M.T. lines and 8,500 miles of L.T. lines will be erected in the Second Plan period.

Besides the above, a provision of 12 crores of rupees has been made for rural electrification in the State. This is intended for building up distribution lines of voltages 22 KV, 11 KV and 400 volts to expand rural electrification programme and bring electricity to the towns and corners of the various districts of the State.

It is proposed to electrify at least 2,000 additional villages and give supply to 24,000 additional pump-sets during the Second Plan period.

Sandynallah Reservoir Scheme

The Sandynallah Reservoir Scheme envisages construction of a storage reservoir across the Sandynallah river about 6 miles from Chidambaram. The water thus stored will be diverted to Pykara Reservoir through a tunnel and this will result in an additional total annual generation of 64 million units at the Pykara and Moyar Power-houses.

The scheme is proposed to be completed by 1955-56 and would involve an expenditure of Rs. 12 crores.

Pykara Dam and Papamona Dam Power-house

These two schemes envisage the installation of generating stations run at the end of the Pykara Dam and the other at the Tambaparam Dam to utilize the heads available at the dams for power generation. A single generating unit of 2,500 KW capacity will be installed at the Pykara Dam station and a single 4,000 KW unit at the Papamona Dam power-house. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 20 lakhs for Pykara Dam power-house and Rs. 41 lakhs for the Papamona Dam power-house.

Conclusion

The Electricity Department has a very heavy responsibility to carry out in the launching of our programme in the Second Five Year Plan. With the unstinted support which the department is

getting from the State Government and the Ministers and with the loyal co-operation of the officers, subordinate and workmen of various categories of this department, the department hopes to carry on successfully the task assigned in the building up of the Nation.

The per capita consumption of electricity which is a recognized index of the economic advance of any State is now about 21 units for Madras. It is hoped to raise this figure to 40 units by the end of the Second Plan period. This state will be still far behind the Western countries where the per capita consumption is of the order of 2,000 to 3,000 units. We have, therefore, to go a long way ahead if we are to attain a standard anywhere near that of the Western countries. With the unswerving efforts of all concerned, we hope to march ahead in the field of socio-economic development of our State by the spread of electricity and raise the standard of living of the common man and bring brightness and happiness to every home.

NATIONAL PROSPERITY NEEDS
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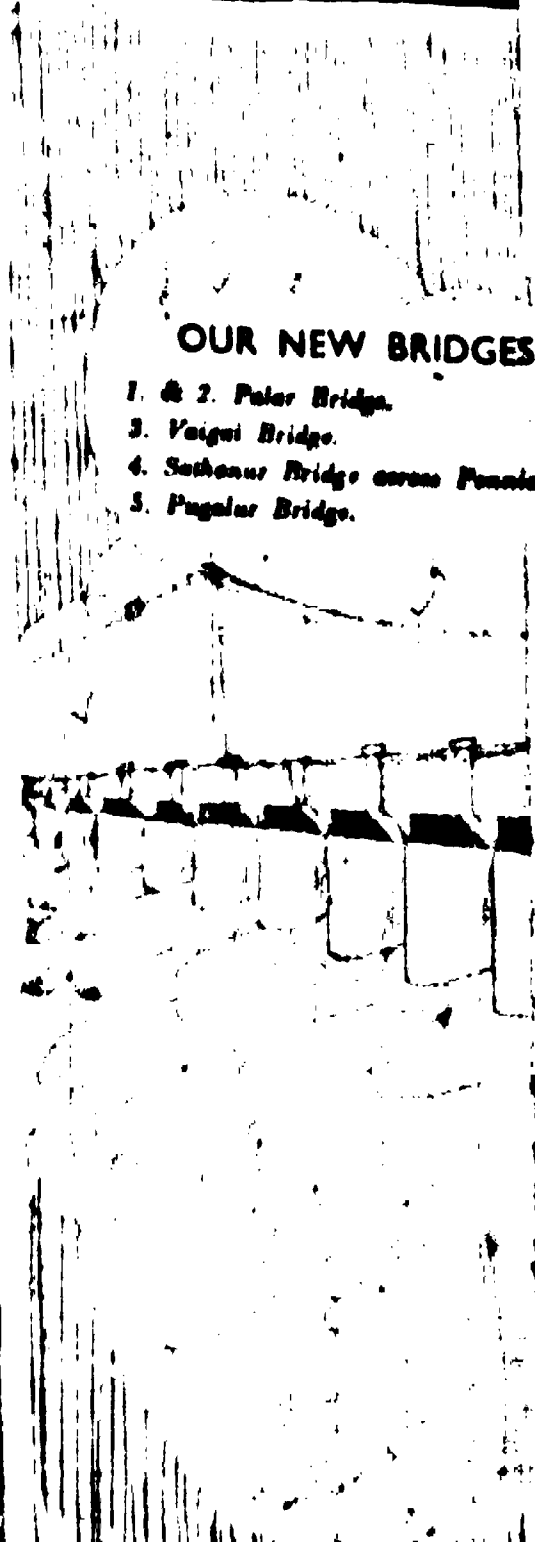
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OUR NEW BRIDGES

1. & 2. Polar Bridge.
3. Vaigai Bridge.
4. Sethanur Bridge across Ponnai.
5. Pugalur Bridge.



Development of Highways

K. K. NAMBIAR,
Chief Engineer (Highways).

GOOD roads are the vital life lines of the Nation. To-day there is a general awakening and an intense urge for an efficient transport system in the country. A good net work of Highways directly or indirectly contributes much towards the development of the primary needs of mankind such as food, shelter and clothing. Serving as a means of conveyance for agricultural produce or for the movement of the raw materials to the factories and finished products of the Industry to markets and railheads, an effective system of communication will cut down industrial cost and will reduce the price of the agricultural produce. Easy, quick and economic transport should be the aim of a country for its general progress. The dawn of Independence has afforded an opportunity for reconstructing the Nation's economy in the form of various developmental activities. Road development should precede all other developmental activities, if the objectives are to be accomplished quickly and economically.

Modern Highway Design

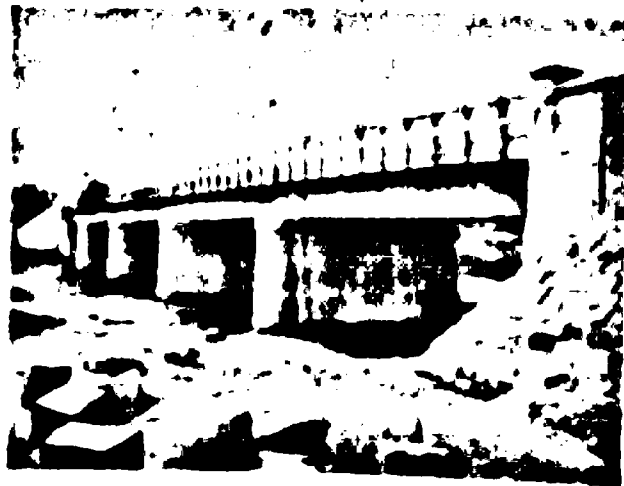
None decades ago the existence of a few dusty roads was sufficient for the use of animal-drawn vehicles. Today the concepts of transportation have undergone a revolutionary change with regard to time and space. In course of time, the animal-drawn vehicles will almost be replaced by modern fast moving automobiles. This presumption is confirmed by experience in other advanced countries. There is a remarkable increase in the number of automobiles in the Madras State, growing from almost nothing in 1914 to about 40,000 in 1952. To-day this will be much more. The demands of such fast moving vehicles should be provided for by roads of adequate structural strength. Essentially geometrical features such as smooth curves, sufficient widths and super-elevations, etc., will have

to be incorporated in the Modern Highway Design. The large number of bridges and culverts presenting weakest links in the chain of communication as far as load carrying capacity is concerned must receive immediate attention. Excellent cement concrete road will be practically of no use if warning signs are put up here and there limiting axle loads to three to four tons. Heavily loaded trucks are at times forced to unload the cargo while crossing a bridge and reload the same owing to such restrictions.

The first scientific approach towards the Development of Highways in Madras State was made in the year 1935, and the scheme for the Road Development in the Madras Presidency known as "Vipan Scheme" was published. The Second World War spotlighted the importance of road communication during times of war. It was also realized that even during peace time, road communications plays an important role in the well being of the people. Fully alive to the basic requirements in our State in regard to communication, a number of plans have been drawn out. The question of road development was considered of a national basis at a conference of expert Road Engineers at Nagpur resulting in the drawing of "Nagpur Plan". This plan emphasised that the road system of India should be looked up as an integral whole and that development should be balanced as between different categories of roads in a planned sequence.

Road Development Programme

Based on the recommendations of the Nagpur conference Madras State decided to prepare and execute a Road Development Programme for the State. A small engineering group constituted to supervise the construction and maintenance of the strategic roads during the war period was the



Agucolam Bridge—Arconam-Jobert Road

nucleus with which the department started to function. Then a separate Highways Department was formed in the State, with the engineering personnel in the charge of roads in the district board as well as a few more drawn from other branches of Public Works Department. A comprehensive Post-War Road Development Scheme was drawn by the Highways Department for a period of 25 years. This scheme provides road access to all villages with a population of more than 500 and contemplates adding 4,239 miles of new roads, converting 17,034 unmetalled fair-weather roads into water bound macadam all-weather roads, providing blacktop surfacing to 1,257 miles and cement concrete surfacing to 1,229 miles, and constructing bridges and causeways across all unbridged river crossings, the total scheme costing Rs. 40 crores or Rs. 60 crores at the present day rates. The targets of the scheme are given in figure 1. There are about 19,500 villages in Madras State. 78 per cent of the population live in these villages. Of these, 38 per cent live in 7,000 villages having a population of more than 500 and served by the existing road system. Under the Post-War Road Development Scheme, an addition of 5,000 miles of rural roads is contemplated to connect 38 per cent of the population living in the remaining 6,500 villages with a population of over 500. Under the development programmes, such as National Extension Service, Community Projects, Local Development Works, etc., roads are being constructed to serve the remaining 4 per cent of rural population scattered

in 6,500 villages with a population of less than 500. The targets of this Post War Road Development Programme could not be fully achieved due to lack of adequate funds. Hence this was merged with the National First Five-Year Plan, inaugurated in the year 1951.

Position in 1950-51

The First Five-Year Plan was drawn taking into account the extensive and complex needs of the fast increasing traffic and the growing population, with due consideration towards the road system that existed in 1951. The situation regarding the communications services (excluding National Highways) as existed in the year 1950-51, in the erstwhile Madras State is given in table below :-

Type of surface		
1. Blacktopped surface	..	221.28
2. Cement concrete surface	..	24.3
3. Water bound macadam surface	..	14.57
4. Other types	..	1.00
Total		23,000

The mileage per square mile was then 0.29 and it appeared that we must go ahead and build new roads at least ten times the total mileage of the existing roads in order to come up to a satisfactory standard. A sum of Rs. 700 lakhs was targeted for expenditure on the systematic programme of the rural development in the First Five-Year Plan under the following heads :-

		LAKHS.
1. State Highways	..	170
2. Other Roads	..	50
3. Tolls and Plant	..	30
Total		250

Towards the end of the First Five-Year Plan in 1955 the total length of the roads will be 28,400 miles (excluding National Highways) with the following types of surfaces :-

	MILES.
1. Cement concrete surface	150
2. Blacktopped surface	4,000
3. Water bound macadam surface	11,900
4. Other types of surface	10,350
Total	26,400

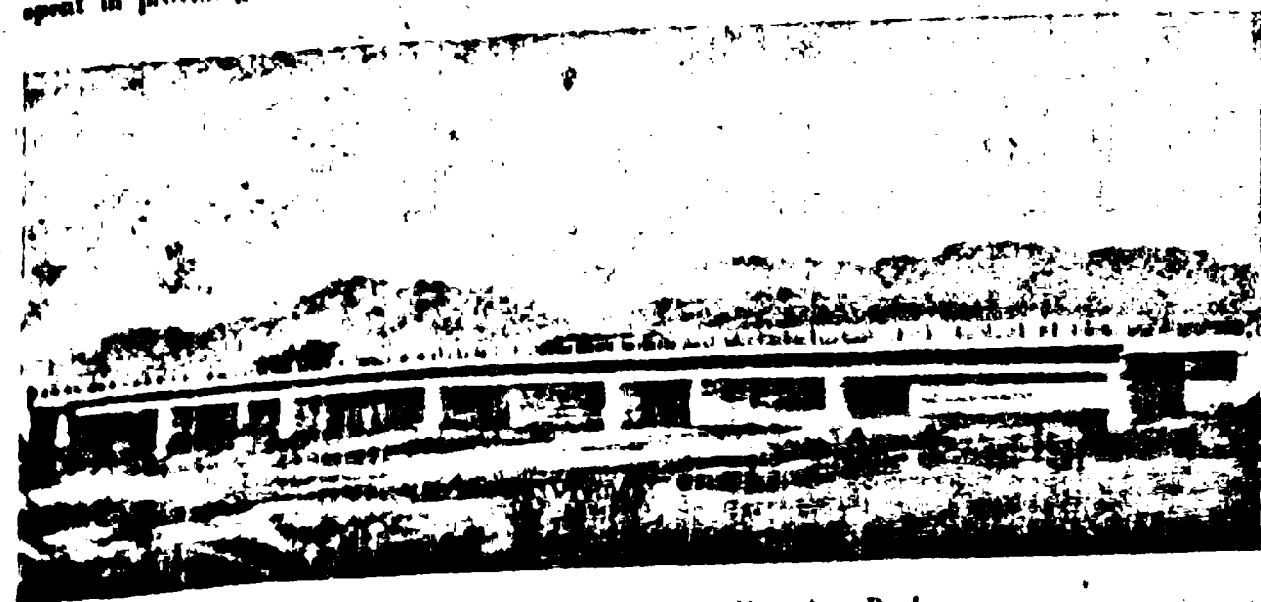
About 134 schemes under major bridges and 241 schemes under minor bridges and culverts were completed till the end of March 1955. Many such schemes are now under execution. Since the formation of the Highways Department from 1946, about 3,000 miles of new roads have also been formed to benefit the isolated villages with easy access to the urban areas.

First Five-Year Plan

The First Five-Year Plan for the development of National Highways was a separate scheme by itself wholly aided by Government of India and the total estimated value of the schemes included in the approved programme was Rs. 405 lakhs. Out of this provision, about Rs. 30 lakhs have been spent in providing 45 miles of cement concrete

roads and a sum of Rs. 25 lakhs was utilized in blacktopping about 35 miles of roads. About 140 miles of roads were newly constructed (this includes improvements and widening also) at a total cost of Rs. 20 lakhs. About 70 schemes have been completed under major and minor bridges and culverts at a cost of Rs. 70 lakhs. Above all these, many major schemes are also now under progress. A remarkable achievement in the First Five-Year Plan Period in the Madras State is the completion of providing improved surfacings to the entire stretch of the National Highway system in the State. The programme and achievement of the First Five-Year Plan are shown in figures 2 and 3. Some of the important bridges constructed within the First Five-Year Plan Period are shown in photos.

With the advent of large number of automobiles the subject of surfacing of roads assumed great importance, to protect the water bound macadam surface from quick deterioration to obviate the dust nuisance and to afford a smooth riding surface with lesser amount of wear and tear of the vehicles. The methods that have been evolved to achieve this have also led to economy in the cost of maintaining roads besides attaining the desired object. A large mileage of bituminous surfacing was done mostly under the maintenance programme, diverting the funds available under the Plan for other improvements.



Qutub Bridge—Arconam-Jobert Road

Second Five-Year Plan

Through the program has been well up with the programme. It is still felt that the First Five-Year Plan has met only a fraction of the present Highways needs. To provide for the Highway of to narrow adequately improved and properly correlated, to form a unified and complete transport system, the Second Five-Year Plan was drafted. The programme under the Second Five-Year Plan will go a long way to establish an improved communication system in this State reaching all the villages in interior having a population of over 500. The villages of smaller magnitude will be connected prior to the various development programmes such as National Extension Service, Community Projects, Local Development Works which are now being worked out. The improvements of these numerous feeder roads, the construction of culverts and bridges on these will be included in the Third Five-Year Plan. It is proposed in the Second Five-Year Plan period to widen the National Highways to provide for the two lane carriageways at least in heavily trafficked stretches if not in the entire system. The future lay will be the distribution of funds for State and other roads in the Third Five-Year Plan.

1. State Highways (Departmental Roads)	367
2. Other Roads (District Roads)	367
3. Towns and Places	100
4. Establishment Special Staff	66
Total	800

It may be mentioned in this connection that the scheme submitted by the department for a comprehensive development was at a total cost of Rs. 1,400 lakhs for roads other than National Highways. But due to financial stringency and the consequent restriction in the allocations, the expenditure target of the programme for roads other than National Highways has to be cut down to Rs. 800 lakhs as shown above. However, works to the extent of twice the amount are proposed to be sanctioned and put under execution

during the Second Five-Year Plan period, reducing the expenditure to Rs. 400 lakhs carrying the balance as expenditure for the Third Five-Year Plan period. The scheme under the Central Road Fund Works programme will cost over Rs. 100 lakhs. With the target of Rs. 400 lakhs, the expenditure for the National Highways in the Second Five-Year Plan will consist of about 90 major and minor bridges and culverts and 20 other important works at the cost of Rs. 240 lakhs and Rs. 22 lakhs respectively. About 1,200 miles of roads will be provided with bituminous surfacing (including widening carriageways) at a cost of Rs. 1,000 lakhs and about 1,100 miles will be opened to provide 161 miles of cement concrete roads.

The development of West Coast Road is another major project mentioned in the First Plan period and is at full stage of progress which encompasses the main artery along the West Coast for economic, commercial and industrial development of that region. The project is estimated to cost Rs. 200 lakhs. Already the bridge over Nharu bridge at a cost of Rs. 22 lakhs in Malabar district and Puzhasseri Bridge in South Kanara district at a cost of Rs. 11.5 lakhs have been completed. The stretching over the Railway bridge at Palupat in North Malabar is long but work was also completed under this scheme. Bridges over Nilachur, Kariyapuzha, Puzhasseri, Kuppam and other rivers are in progress. All these works are being taken up with the aid of the Government of India.

Inter-State roads

The scheme for the development of Inter State roads of economic importance under the grants in aid of the Central Government consists of 31 major works costing Rs. 145 lakhs. Works to the value of Rs. 25 lakhs will be completed before 1953-54 and the balance of works costing Rs. 110 lakhs to complete the remaining parts of a scheme will be carried out in the first two years of the Second Five-Year Plan.

It must be noted that the Government in the history of bridge construction in this State and for that matter the whole of India, the construction of first prestressed concrete road bridge near Chingleput on National Highway 5 being the first of its kind in India. A large bridge across

Ordovon adopting a similar technique of the prestressed concrete on a more daring design is under construction and will be completed within about a year. The Madras State can well be proud of having developed the new technique of constructing roads utilizing the locally available soil materials where the conventional construction materials such as rolling stone, granite, etc., are rare and costly. More than 50 miles of stabilized soil roads have been constructed at lower cost than usual method. One more project of stabilized soil road construction for a length of about 12 miles is in progress between Kovalam and Mahabalipuram.

Equipments

A number of equipments are essential for the use of the field Engineers for a speedy and economic execution for the various projects. The Madras Highways Department has, therefore, organised a central workshop at Guindy solely to attend to the repairs of all the departmental equipments such as road rollers, asphalt and concrete mixers, road graders, hull dozers, etc., and also the manufacture of bearings for bridges, asphalt mixers, trailers, etc. Much headway has been made in manufac-

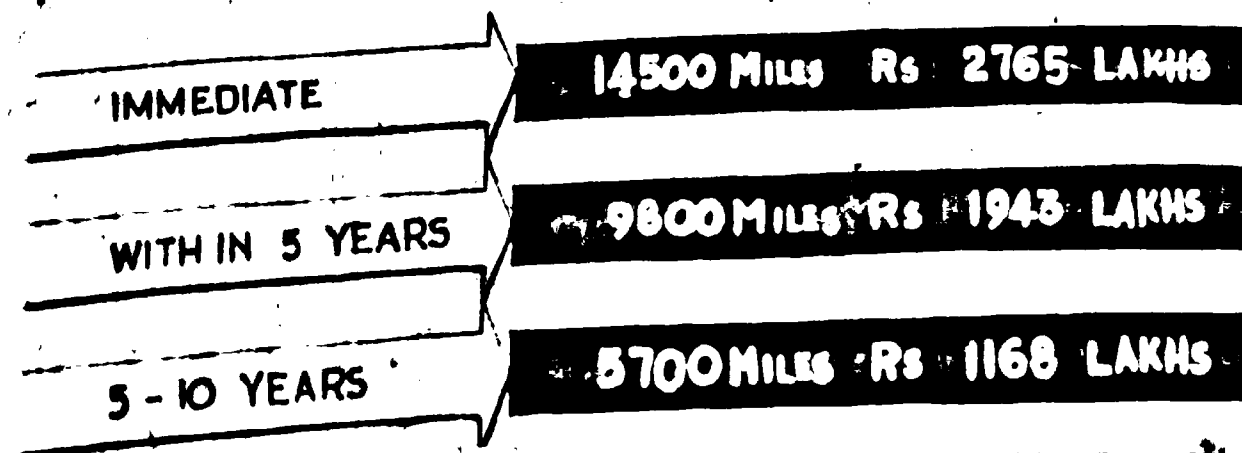
ture of a few important equipments like sheepfoot roller and pneumatic tyred rollers, specially required for soil stabilization works. The installation of a well-equipped workshop to meet the increased demands of the various units of the department is included in the Second Five-Year Plan.

Research

In this context, the need for a research station for the assimilation and developments of new knowledge and technical information has not been lost sight of. A sum of Rs. 13 lakhs has been sanctioned for starting the research station for the Highways Department and arrangements are under way to start the construction of necessary buildings to procure the equipment and machinery required for the purpose.

In short, the Development of Highways in the Madras State since the formation of the Highways Department in 1946 can be made clear from the table below which shows the past condition, present position and the anticipated future development with regard to the mileage of various road surfacings.

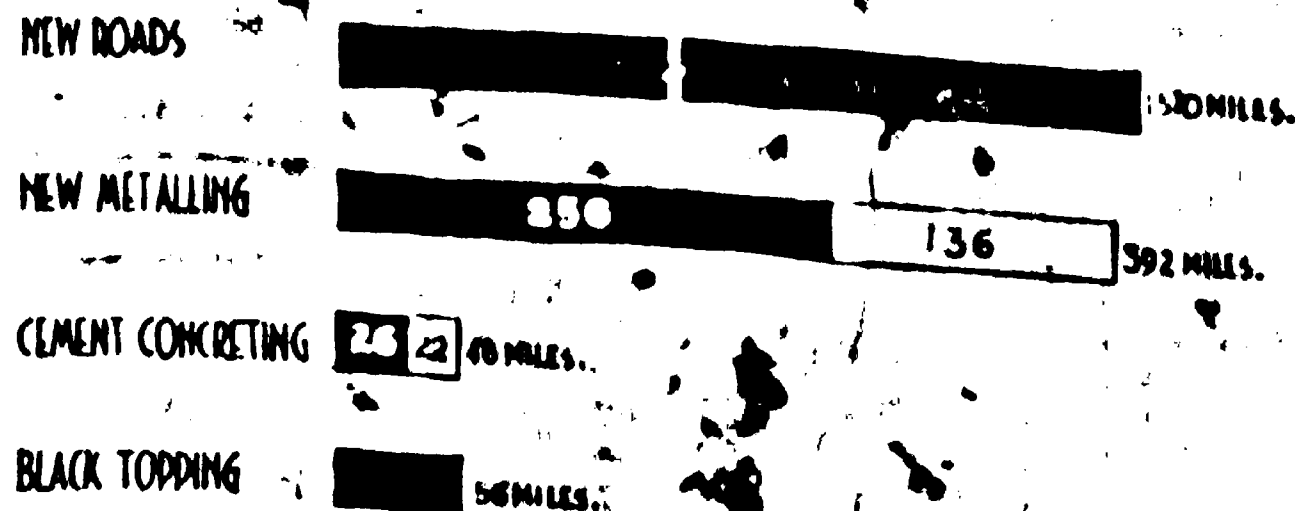
COMPREHENSIVE P. W. R. D. SCHEME.



	CEMENT CONCRETE (MILES)	BLACK TOP (MILES)	NEW METALLING (MILES)	NEW ROADS (MILES)	BRIDGES COST Rs. IN LAKHS
IMMEDIATE	500	4000	7000	3000	800
WITH IN 5 YEARS	300	3000	5000	1500	600
5-10 YEARS	200	3000	2000	500	400

Programme and Achievement

NATIONAL FIRST FIVE YEAR PLAN (1951-52 TO 55-56)
(INCLUDING NATIONAL HIGHWAYS).



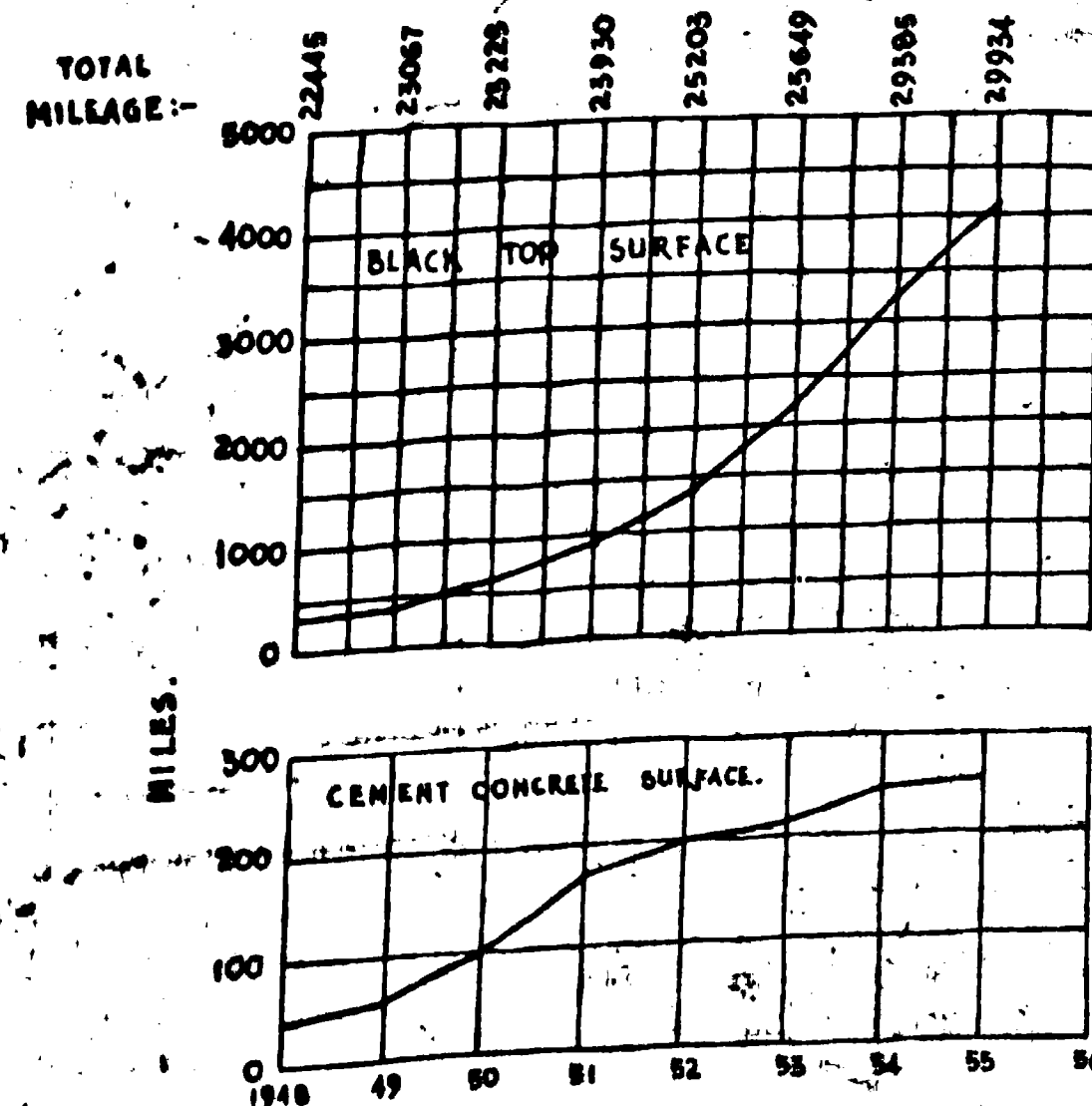
TOTAL AMOUNT ALLOTTED FOR ROAD DEVELOPMENT IN THE PLAN INCLUDING BRIDGES - Rs 568 LAKHS

AMOUNT SPENT TILL MAR '56 INCLUDING BRIDGES - Rs 259.08 LAKHS

	1951-52	1952-53	As the end of Second Five Year Plan
1 Cement concrete Road	31	340	481
2 Blacktop Road	314	1,041	8,170
3 Water Bound Macadam	12,636	12,079	12,142
4 Unmetalled Road	4,424	9,016	11,313
Total	17,405	21,476	29,906

FIG 3.

GROWTH OF ROADS IN MADRAS STAT



After 10 years, the following will be the pleasant picture of Madras Highways provided of course enough funds are placed for the much needed road development:-

	MILES.
Cement concrete Road	1,200
Blacktop Road	12,000
Water Bound Macadam Road	14,000

Unmetalled Road ... and bridges over almost all river crossings.

The Development of Highways at the tempo contemplated, will accelerate the various developmental activities in State, contribute towards stabilization of the economic system, exercise influential nationalising force and in short re the progress of the Nation.

The Public Servant: His Outlook on Life

N. S. SATTIANADHAN, I.C.A.

Chief Engineer, Government

There seems to be no exact definition of a 'public servant' in the wide sense of the term. The Indian Penal Code has defined a 'public servant' in a restricted sort of way; but, for the purpose of this chatty article, I should like simply to define a 'public servant' as one who is in the service and employment of Government.

Of late, there has been a spate of articles with heads of platitudinous exhortations to public servants. They have been asked to be upright, honest, hardworking, fair in their dealings, amenable to discipline and so on. Platitudes there may well be, but they are none the less true and constitute the bulwark of a public servant's equipment. But it is often erroneously assumed that the mere possession of these estimable qualities is sufficient to make good as a public servant. It is to refute such a supposition that I venture to indulge in the following rather rambling observations.

It is well known that a large number of public servants choose their vocation, not because they are enamoured of the work, but because it affords safety and a sure future free from worry. The public servant possesses a steady income, obtained usually by a pension, he has to face none of the uncertainties of those who earn their livelihood outside the Government departments, such as in business, the legal profession, the private medical profession and the like.

The Two Types

I often wonder why it is that a particular public servant, fully equipped educationally and properly trained according to prescription, should often prove a dismal failure, while another, equally well equipped, should prove a signal success. I cannot but feel that a large number of Government

servants are doing their work quite well as such, but in a thoroughly routine manner, and really, interested in or anxious to have the imprint of their personality upon it, feeling their daily routine work tedious and uninteresting and reluctantly doing only that much work as will earn them their pay without getting into trouble. They, in fact, exhibit a strange ability to emulate the habits and characteristics of the common or garden vegetable! Others, on the other hand, are zealously interested in their work, anxious to make a mark, keen at pushing through their tasks with expedition, and are always thinking and planning ahead.

Transformation of the Indifferent

A Government servant when he enters upon his duties, is equipped with certain qualities. He has had a fairly upbringing, inherited traits from his parents and grandparents, passed through a school or college education and come into contact with certain situations and people. All these environmental influences along with his inherited traits, go to make the man what he is. These contrasts are, in my mind, very largely due to the type of upbringing people receive in their own homes, though heredity no doubt plays a small part. Some children have been fortunate in their parents, who with wise understanding have trained them in all the qualities of good conduct and disciplined citizenship. Others, alas, have not been so fortunate and this indifference or incapacity on the part of parents is the best reason why the children neglected in their physical youthfulness grow up to be mental, particularly in a Welfare State. The question is whether, at the stage when a person has reached mature manhood and has entered upon his duties, it would

be possible to change his conduct and outlook from the negative into the positive. From my own experience in dealing with my subordinates, I have found that this transformation is not merely a possibility but it is a certainty in a majority of cases, provided of course that the "man" has the capacity, patience and wisdom by most sympathetic and careful handling to transform an indifferent type into a first class public servant. This can and has frequently been done.

One cannot sufficiently condemn the very common complaint made by certain officers that they are unable to turn out good work in their departments because of the poor quality of their staff. He is indeed a poor general who complains about his men. Now, this rambling of the staff is an art in itself. More harsh words won't do. The first violent punishment is of no use at all. The first thing to do is to study the psychology of the individual and then, by precept, patient teaching, admonition and—I stress this point—by praise whenever praise is due, we can gradually turn him into an excellent worker. Discipline to him must always be maintained and punishment is necessary where it is richly earned; but a steady word of praise and encouragement for good work is as essential in sound administration. Above all the Administrator should never stifle individuality in his subordinates. A quotation from *L. I. Review* published in the *Indian Journal of Public Administration* bears full repetition.

"The greatest crime the administrator can commit is to be too authoritative, too impatient of criticism and discussion, too quick to resort to a duty-free frank difference of opinion as to policy. Disloyalty arises when decisions have been taken, in lack of energy in implementing them, never in the process through which they are formulated. To treat opposition as something to be crushed or swept aside is to start the insidious process by which candid officials are turned into 'Yes-men', creatures who first enquire what will be 'liked' by their superiors before formulating their own views, who have lost the taste for honesty when thinking about the affairs of the organization. Once that process is started it will corrupt

a whole undertaking like a leprosy. The direction will be robbed of the greatest contribution the personnel can make to the undertaking, unbiased and fearless statement of the best thought of which they are capable. Enthusiasm will be stifled, ability frustrated and energy turned inwards to concentrate on self-seeking. The administrator who gives way to the temptation to use his authority to suppress rather than to develop the views of his subordinates is committing the sin against the Holy Ghost."

Inertia

Coming now to the inertia which so often overtakes our public servants like a creeping paralysis, how can it be overcome? I feel that a Government servant cannot really be regarded as a fine type unless he is continuously being driven to do good and honest work by an inward urge, that is to say, his own nature should drive him on to reach continually for excellence. The advice of one whose opinion I value highly, remains indelibly printed in my mind. "In doing public service, do not seek for praise from the powers that be or for wealth, titles or public recognition. Your regard must solely lie in self-satisfaction on good and honest work done and in thus earning the lasting gratitude and affection of the poor and needy." Such advice, if taken to heart will surely go a long way to make a good public servant.

We, public servants, if we are not to die of boredom, must strive to make our work interesting. We have to develop a strong sense of humour. No doubt, public service, generally speaking, especially in offices, is a routine grind with little sunshine in it. But it is extraordinary how one can derive pleasure and real enjoyment out of one's work if only one seeks for it and vitalizes the work and makes it a living thing. Hard work never killed a man. When on duty, let us, public servants, bring to our work all the sustained concentration and energy we are capable of, attune ourselves to the rhythm and swing of public administration and weave into the pattern of our tasks whatever they may be some bright threads of humour and human interest. After our day's work is over, do let us forget completely about it, relax, go and play, improve our general

knowledge and return next day to our duties with a light heart and a fresh and clear mind. We are not a race apart from others. The public servant must realize that "his capacity for highest enjoyment is just as great as any honest man's." Nothing disgraces me more than when a subordinate of mine who has done a piece of good work which I should thank for it, replies, "It is my duty, Sir." I consider this reply thoroughly nauseating. Good work should be his duty no doubt but it should be equally a pleasure in addition to being his duty. We are occasionally fortunate in coming across bright patches in our official life, as when a clerk of mine applied for casual leave on the plea that he had a cough in both noes.

Primary Duty to the Public

The very name 'public servant' clearly tells us that his primary duty is to serve the public. A good way of realising this is for the public

served to put himself in the place of the petitioner and try to visualise how the petitioner would react to the way in which he is dealing with his petition. We should remember that practically every file originates from a petition from some friend or other, and more often than not, from some poor and needy man or woman. Only when the public servant can visualise with what eagerness the petitioner is awaiting a reply to his petition or appeal and how much his welfare and happiness for the future often depend on the nature of the reply, then only will the public servant become galvanised into putting all he has got to the work, trying his utmost within the rules to help and that as soon as possible.

The Tough File

There is a tendency on the part of us, Government servants, to take the easy way. Whenever we are confronted with a difficult file, we are

tempted to put it aside or to pass it on to some other department to gain time, or to make a series of unnecessary references to subordinate offices and then wait lethargically till all the replies are received, which might take years. The way to deal with a tough file is to attack it boldly from the very outset, irrespective of the difficulty. It is a good rule to get close to men and matters. Only by plunging boldly into life can we effectively solve our complex problems. Never shirk around a difficulty. I have coined a phrase for myself and it is "proximity is the secret of life."

We, public servants, are living in stirring times. I should thank God that we have been privileged to take a part, however insignificant it may be, in shaping the destiny of and in building up sound traditions for our young nation. It is for us, 'public servants' to dispel all fear and suspicion of ourselves from the minds of our non-official friends and to make them trust and, above all, to like us. In order to do so, let us approach them with no sense of superiority whatsoever. Remember it is only by fortunate circumstance that you and I hold the offices we do and possibly, given the same opportunity, many a non-official would have done better than we. In the very offices we are holding. So, we and non-officials must look upon each other as brothers. We have to co-operate in the real sense of that word and real co-operation can never materialise without mutual regard and affection and without the complete absence in ourselves, public servants, of snobbery, false pride and a nauseating superiority complex. We, public servants, must serve the public in a truly missionary spirit of genuine brotherhood. If all of us realize this and act accordingly, I am sure we will be laying the solid foundations for a magnificent Welfare state.

Above all, let us, public servants, never lose our individuality. Let us realize that we are men and women with all the vital soul and lambent fire of human beings as distinct from animals and machines. Emerson puts it in his inimitable way thus:

"The common experience is that the man fits himself as well as he can to the customary

details of that work or trade he falls into, and tends it as a dog turns a spit. There is he a part of the machine he moves; the man is lost. Until he can manage to communicate himself to others in his full stature and proportion, he does not yet find his vocation. He must find that an outlet for his character, so that he may justify his work to their eyes. If the labor is mean, let him by his thinking and character make it liberal. Whatever he knows and thinks, whatever in his apprehension is worth doing, that let him communicate, or men will never know and honor him aright. Foolish, whenever you take the meanness and formality of that thing you do, instead of converting it into the obedient spiracle of your character and aims."



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Progress of Community Development in Madras State

N. R. S. RAMAIAH, I.C.S.,
Director of Community Development.

UNTIL a few years back, visitors to India were interested in learning something about our ancient culture. They would visit some of our famous temples, the freeways of Ajanta, the Taj Mahal at Agra and exclaim what a wonderful past India has had. They would in contrast either refrain from commenting on the present or express their sympathy for our present plight. India had to send students and scholars abroad to study modern developments in other countries, but very few students used to come to our country to study the modern developments here. But within the last few years, there has been a significant change. Visitors to India are no longer content with looking at our past. They are more interested in seeing our present day activities, to see our achievements under the Five Year Plan and to witness the silent revolution which is taking place all over the country. Students come to this country, sponsored either by their Governments or by International agencies to study developments in this country under the Five Year Plan. Last year, the United Nations under its Technical Assistance Programme sent a team of officers from a number of Asian countries to study the working of the Community Development Programme in this country. A team of officials from Indonesia are now in this country to study the organization of the programme in detail with a view to its introduction in their country. A team of high ranking officials from Afghanistan are also now in this country studying the Programme.

A Bold Conception

What is this Community Development Programme? What have we achieved that we should

attract all these visitors? The Community Development Programme is one of the bold conceptions of the framers of the First Five Year Plan. It aims at revitalising the villages so that largely by a process of self help and assisted by the Government in the shape of technical services and supplies, they can march forward. Our villages, which had grown so depopulated, much to the detriment of the provision of services, are now making a revival that they should exert themselves and act together in a community spirit. The villagers are able to realize that without increased production their standard of living cannot be improved and that to achieve this they must exert themselves.

The programme is thus essentially a people's programme conceived and executed by the people themselves. To make the programme a success, people's organizations have to be built up in every village. Wherever panchayat boards have been constituted and are fully representative of all sections of the population, these are entrusted with the task of preparation and execution of the village plan. In other cases, Development Panchayats or Grama Panchayats have been constituted for the purpose. In order to develop village leadership, special village leaders' training camps are held. Such camps have been held in the last twelve months in every block. To assist in the drawing up of the village plan, advisory committees have been constituted for each block with a certain number of non-official members besides the official members. In order that these non-official members may fully understand the objectives of the programme and thus assist in its effective implementation,



32
COMMUNITY
DEVELOPMENT—
PEOPLE'S
PARTICIPATION





WOMEN'S WELFARE

special domain for the non-official members of the Block Advisory Committees were held during the last twelve months.

Success so far

To what extent have we succeeded in our objectives. Firstly, agricultural production has increased considerably. People have realised the value of chemical fertilisers, with the result that the demand for fertilisers has increased considerably. It is a matter for gratification that Madras State leads the rest of India in the quantity of fertilisers distributed in the C.P. and N.E.H. areas. At the same time, the use of green manures has increased especially in areas where the value of such green manures was practically unknown some years back. There is a great demand for improved seeds and with the introduction of the village seed farm system, it is expected that, in a few years, every field in the State will be sown with improved seeds. There has been a significant increase in the area under vegetable and fruit cultivation. With a view to improve the diet of the people and to give them a supplementary income, pidgeon birds have been supplied and there is an increasing demand for them. Large areas have been brought under irrigation with the help of loans for sinking wells and for installation of pumps.

Contribution Instead of Petitioning

In regard to provision of village amenities, considerable progress has been made. Several miles of village roads have been formed by the villagers themselves and culverts have been provided for them from the project funds. Wells have been either newly constructed or renovated. Community recreation centres have been started.

In regard to the provision of these amenities, special mention must be made of the great awakening among the people. In the old days when people required these amenities they used to depend entirely on the Government or the local body. They would send innumerable petitions and, in most cases, these petitions were of no avail either due to want of funds or because the machinery of Government moved rather slowly. Now, people come forward with offers of contribution for part of the cost by way of cash, labour or materials and they find that the organisation in the

Community Projects and the National Extension Service blocks is prepared to assist in the quick execution of works. As and when works in one village are executed, the neighbouring villagers who might have been slow in the first instance rush forward with offers of contribution for works for their own village. In some of the blocks, the funds available are found to be insufficient to meet all the demands. The value of the people's contribution so far has exceeded rupees fifty-five lakhs.

Special mention must be made of schemes for the development of village industries. The most important village industry to-day is handspinning. It requires very little capital, and can be taken up with a brief training. It provides part-time employment and the final product, viz., cloth can be used in the villages. Women spinning Organisers have been posted to each Community Development Block to instruct women in spinning. The Government Khadi Department supplies the cotton and arranges to take back the yarn for weaving. The initial target for each block is 1,000 charkas which will be supplied at a concessional price. There is a great demand for charkhas wherever the scheme has been introduced. In addition, a number of units have been set up to demonstrate the value of the improved Ghani or Chekku in oil pressing. A number of schemes for tanning, blacksmithy, etc., have been sanctioned by Government.

Mahila Samajams

As women have an important part in Community Development, Women's Clubs or Mahila Samajams have been organised in several villages. Women of the village gather together at these centres periodically and discuss problems of mutual interest. Here they also learn tailoring, embroidery and other useful arts. Women Social Education Organisers help in the formation of these clubs, assisted by trained Grama Sevikas.

The other day a friend of mine asked me "There is so much talk about Community Development these days. Is it all mere talk or has anything substantial been achieved." My answer was that he should personally visit some blocks and see for himself. He will observe a gradual change in the attitudes of people, but those of us interested

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Land Reforms

M. A. MANICKAVELU,
Minister for Land Reforms.



THE question of land reforms has been engaging the attention of the Government ever since Independence. The first step in that direction was the abolition of the zamindari system which had not only interfered with direct relationship between the State and the ryots but had also subjected the peasant to various exactions. Enactment of legislation to replace the zamindari system and a ryotwari settlement of all the estates are however matters which take time. As it was essential meanwhile to grant some immediate relief to estate ryots, the Rent Reduction Act was passed in 1947 in order to reduce rents payable to landholders approximately to the level of the land revenue assessment in the ryotwari areas. Up to the end of November 1955 over ten thousand villages have benefited by this measure.

More important was the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, which was passed in 1948. This Act empowers the Government to take over, subject to the payment of reasonable compensation, all estates except those inam villages in which the original grant consisted of both the melwaram and the kudikaram. Provision has also been made in this Act for the grant of ryotwari pattas to estate ryots after the estates are surveyed and settled on ryotwari principles.

Estates Notified
2,674 estates with an area of 10,500 square miles have been notified under this Act and all of them except 71 with an area of 37 square miles have been taken over by the Government up to 31st October 1955. There are only 68 estates to which the Abolition Act is applicable but which

have not yet been notified for one reason or other. In the estates taken over 7,521 square miles have already been surveyed and ryotwari settlement has been introduced in eight estates. With the introduction of this reform the last vestiges of feudalism can be said to have been wiped off ushering in an era of contentment and self-reliance in the former estate areas which form one-sixth of the entire State.

Rent Courts in Malabar

In Malabar there was already a tenancy legislation dating back to 1930 providing for the fixation of fair rents, fixity of tenure, etc. Applications for fixation of fair rent had however to be made to the Civil Courts. In 1951 and 1954 certain amendments were made to the Malabar Tenancy Act which in addition to the grant of greater fixity to tenants and the reduction of the rent payable by them, also provided for the constitution of Rent Courts, presided over by Revenue officers or determining the fair rent payable in disputed cases. This machinery proved so popular that as soon as the amending Act for the constitution of Rent Courts came into force there was an avalanche of applications for fixation of fair rents by these Courts. The Government have therefore constituted as many as 18 Rent Courts in the Malabar district and in 33 villages of South Kanara district and these Rent Courts have up to the end of October 1955 disposed of over 18,000 out of about 34,000 applications received by them.

Tanjore Act

(Barring the West Coast districts, leasing of lands is more common in Tanjore which is the granary of the State than in any other district. Hence before attempting tenancy legislation in other districts the Government decided in 1952

in the programme would like to see a more rapid change. But it is not easy to effect a rapid transformation in the attitudes of people who through years of neglect have come to be indifferent to their own position. However, there is a greater realisation of the position in some of the villages than in others. In order to foster a spirit of healthy competition, a system of prizes for the best village in each block was recently instituted. The representatives of each village received certificates from the Prime Minister during his visit to Madras on Gandhi Jayanti Day. Each selected village is given a prize of Rs. 1,000 to be utilised for some common purpose like the provision of Community recreation centres, Children's parks, etc.

In Madras State, more than one-fourth of the population is already covered by the programme. The entire State will be covered by the National Extension Service Scheme during the period of the Second Five-Year Plan. About 40 per cent of the area will be taken up for intensive development as Community Development blocks. On completion of the period of intensive development, each block will revert as a National Extension Service block. The entire basic staff of the National Extension Service will be continued permanently so that their services are available to the villagers.

The expansion of the programme on the large scale envisaged requires necessarily a very large number of trained personnel. Arrangements have been made to train the personnel required especially the Grama Sevaks, who are the pivot of the scheme. About 600 Grama Sevaks will be trained every year in agriculture, animal husbandry, public health and other aspects concerning rural life. Similarly the capacity of our technical institutions is being expanded to meet the increasing demand for technical personnel.

Thus by the end of Second Five-Year Plan, every village in the State would have had the benefit of the Community Development Programme. Every villager would have had by then an opportunity of improving his standard of living. He can hold his head erect and be proud that he is a citizen of Free India.

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to devote their immediate attention to the strained relations which were then prevailing between owners of the mirasidars and their tenants and in some cases between the mirasidars and their customary farm labourers or panniyals. The Tenants and Panniyal Protection Act, 1952, was enacted and this has since been extended to certain parts of North Arcot district also. This Act gives security of tenure for five years to the cultivating tenants and also fixes the maximum rent which they should pay. The Act also provides for a machinery to settle disputes between the cultivating tenants and the land-owners and also between them and the panniyals. This Act has restored peace in an area where till then ill feelings had threatened to retard agricultural production. Up to the end of June 1955 about 28,000 applications have been received under this Act and orders have been passed on over 23,000 of them.

I have indicated briefly some of the major reforms which have been brought into force after independence. Most of them were implemented

during the First Five Year Plan period but the Government are well aware that many more steps have to be taken before we reach our goal of a unified State. Comprehensive land reforms are under consideration but for the success of every reform it is necessary to create an atmosphere of peace and calm. That is why the Government have brought forward temporary measures to prevent arbitrary evictions of cultivating tenants in places where they have no statutory rights. The North Kanara Cultivating Tenants Protection Act, 1954 and the Madras Cultivating Tenants Protection Act, 1955 are only a pointer to better things to come. But it is still to remember that land reforms legislation is not a magic wand which can transform the impoverished country side into a paradise. That can be done only by hard work. Blood and sweat can be expected but land and sweat are essential. Fortunately there is no dearth of willing hands and let us hope that with our united efforts we shall make our dreams come true and transform this land into a progressive State.

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Development of Health Services

A. R. SHETTY,
Minister for Health.

PUBLIC Health
administrations
in India are

generally working under most difficult conditions. We have tremendous health problems, the health personnel is inadequate and the financial resources of the country are limited. In spite of the meagre provision made for improvement of health conditions under the First Five Year Plan in Madras State, five schemes are being implemented during this period in addition to the usual activities of the department and these are detailed below.

Malaria Control

The Malaria Bureau of the department with the assistance of the Central Government under the National Malaria Control Programme, has implemented 23 malaria schemes and controlled malaria in most of the malarious tracts in the State. The scheme has benefited a population of 3 millions living in an area of 10,000 square miles. The estimated expenditure on this scheme during the First Five Year Plan period will amount to 400 lakhs.

Nutrition Work

The Nutrition Branch was reorganized in 1950. It carries out investigations on the composition of food, conducts sample surveys on diets and nutritional status and trains various health and other personnel in nutrition. Ameliorative measures by way of distribution of skim milk, multi-vitamin tablets, shark liver oil, etc., to mothers and children at maternal and child health centres and hospitals were also undertaken. This scheme has been extended to school children in Community and National Extension Service areas. Intensive education on nutrition was carried out by

film shows, demonstrations, talks, lectures, and nutrition exhibitions along with general exhibitions. The estimated expenditure on this scheme during 1951-56 will be Rs. 3.33 lakhs.

Health Education and Publicity

Health education is admittedly a most effective method of raising health standards. In 1954, the activities of the Bureau of Health Education have been expanded and a Health Officer has been placed in charge of this work. A mobile van equipped with cinema projector and radio equipment for audio-visual education is being fitted up to enable the Bureau to participate in exhibitions organized in various parts of the State. Leaflets in English and the regional languages on various health subjects are being prepared. The estimated cost of this scheme will be about Rs. 1.36 lakhs.

Expansion of Health Services

The Health Unit in Poonamallee area (Chingleput district) provides intensive health services to 36 villages and serves as a training ground for medical and health personnel. In order to meet the urgent need for more Health Visitors, the Government School for Health Visitors has been expanded. The Government of India has subsidized a scheme to train 60 Health Visitors in two batches within a period of three years. Proposals to construct a Health Visitors' school at a cost of Rs. 1.90 lakhs are under consideration.

Proper disposal of night soil is one method of controlling bowel diseases like cholera, dysentery and diarrhoea. It is, therefore, proposed to persuade house owners in rural areas to construct borehole latrines with water seal squatting slabs by providing tools, slabs and technical services.



MEDICAL RELIEF

1. 2 & 3. Inside a City Hospital.
4. Rural Medical Relief.
5. Madurai Medical College.

Community Project and National Extension Service

With a view to speed up the pace of progress on all phases of rural development, Community Projects were organised in October 1952 in blocks each comprising 100 villages with a population of 40,000. In each of these blocks, a primary health centre was to be established with medical and public health staff to afford medical relief and institute preventive measures in the areas around the centre. So far primary health centres have been organised in 17 out of the 35 blocks and steps are being taken to open such centres in all the other blocks. In October 1953, the National Extension Service Scheme was launched and so far 39 of them have been opened in blocks of villages. As the public health work in those blocks was not satisfactory, it is now proposed to establish primary health centres in the National Extension Service areas also. Sanction has already been given for opening such centres in 10 of the National Extension Service Blocks.

The Second Five-Year Plan

The schemes for malaria control, health education and publicity and improvement of environmental hygiene undertaken in the First Five-Year Plan have been included in the proposals for the Second Five-Year Plan also on a broader basis. Provision has been made for some additional Public Health schemes in the Second Plan and the total estimated expenditure during this period will amount to Rs. 190.77 lakhs.

National Malaria Control Programme

This scheme will be extended to cover all the malarious areas in the State, including Madras City. The cost of the scheme is expected to be Rs. 78.35 lakhs.

National Filaria Control Programme

It is proposed to extend this programme so as to cover the entire population exposed to the risk of filariasis. The districts of Tanjore, South Arcot, Alirajpet, South Kanara, Malabar, Tiruchirappalli, North Arcot and Ramanathapuram where filariasis is prevalent will be benefited by this scheme. The total cost of the scheme is estimated at Rs. 52.25 lakhs.

B.C.G. Programme

It is proposed to provide six additional B.C.G. field teams so as to cover the entire susceptible population of about 16 millions in the State. The provision required for the implementation of this scheme will be Rs. 13.70 lakhs, spread over a period of five years.

Maternal and Child Health Services

We have at present 616 maternity and child-welfare centres and 84 maternity homes. Probably no other State has developed this service to such an extent. Provision has been made in the Second Five-Year Plan for 600 additional centres in the rural areas at the rate of 120 per year. This will cost about Rs. 21.72 lakhs and benefit a population of about 36 lakhs.

Mobile Epidemic Unit

Two mobile van units and five jeeps with trailers have been proposed for carrying out anti-cholera inoculations and epidemic control measures and for distribution of free food supplements, vitamins, etc., to those needing them at a cost of Rs. 4.65 lakhs.

School Health Services

Medical inspection of school children in secondary schools is contemplated in Madras City and in 18 centres to be selected in the districts. These centres are expected to serve about 1.5 lakhs of school children and the scheme will cost Rs. 8.10 lakhs spread over the Second plan Period.

Public Health Propaganda and Publicity

Further expansion of this scheme and the establishment of a Health Museum in Madras City will be undertaken at a cost of Rs. 5.32 lakhs.

Environmental Hygiene

Under this scheme, it is proposed to take up soil sanitation work based on the designs approved by the Public Health Board. Squatting slabs will be provided at concessional rates or supplied free in deserving cases so that house owners may have borehole latrines of a sanitary type. This is expected to benefit a population of about 70 lakhs. About 6,500 latrines will be constructed each year during the Plan period.

Planned Parenthood and Control of Population Growth

The Planning Commission have rightly put family planning and population control among the priorities in the Health Plan. The State Government have started family planning clinics in some of the big hospitals in the city and in the district. Nine clinics are being run by the Matrons Corporation. Maternity centres also will be taking up this work. Medical graduates will be given training in family planning work during the period of their house surgery. Nurses and maternity assistants also will receive such instructions as a part of their regular training course. Pamphlets on family planning will shortly be published with a view to educate the public and create a favourable atmosphere for the acceptance of family planning.

The Outlook for the Future

The limited resources available for expenditure on medical relief and preventive work makes the fixing of priorities essential in drawing up health programmes. In the immediate future additional resources will have to be concentrated on preventive work rather than on extending curative facilities. The grant of substantial assistance from the Centre and the State for urban and rural water supply schemes in the present year and in the period of the Second Five Year Plan is a welcome indication of the trend of events in the future. The establishment of health centres rendering integrated medical and public health services to the Community Development and National Extension Service blocks is a recognition of the need for putting more emphasis on preventive work in the years to come.



Trends in Local Administration

S. S. RAMASWAMI PADAYACHI,
Minister for Local Administration.

EFFICIENT local administration is of vital importance to the people living in towns as well as in villages.

Local bodies should be regarded as complementary to the Government machinery, in that they help the State Government in building up and maintaining a welfare State on the socialistic pattern. The services rendered by local bodies to the people are basic and are indispensable for civilised life in any modern community. The need for encouraging a sound and active system of Local Self-Government is now increasingly recognized, as evidenced by the keen interest evinced by the Central Government in local administration and the Constitution of the Central Council of Local Self-Government in September, 1954 by an order of the President of India.

Local Bodies and Planning

The Council had at its first meeting held in Simla in June 1955, emphasised that there should be a definite place for local bodies in the Second Five-Year Plan, keeping in view their role in the implementation of local development programmes and the principles on which financial assistance was made available to them not only by the State Government but also by the Central Government to supplement their own resources. In the preparation of village and district plans of this State, the municipalities and Class I panchayats have been recognized as the Planning Committee for their respective areas. Further, wherever panchayats exist, they are being utilized to the maximum extent for planning purposes. The plans prepared by local bodies are sent to District Collectors for incorporation in the District Plan. Panchayats particularly in the areas covered by the National

Extension Service, Community Projects and Local Development Works Programmes, are forming themselves into development committees for the purpose of executing all local development schemes. A few outsiders are also co-opted to serve on these committees with a view to make the committees representative of all sections of the people in the village and to make them more competent to undertake village works programmes.

Subsidies to Local Bodies

It is intended under the Second Five-Year Plan, to subsidise local bodies by way of loans for carrying out essential schemes of public utility which are remunerative in character and which otherwise they will not be in a position to undertake. A sum of Rs. 100 lakhs is proposed to be distributed to local bodies as indicated below:—

	LAKHS.
	RS.
1956-57	13.00
1957-58	18.00
1958-59	21.00
1959-60	23.00
1960-61	25.00

Out of this sum, 227 markets, 48 cart-stands, 164 bus-stands and 36 slaughter-houses will be newly constructed, besides improving the existing ones. During 1956-57, the Government propose to distribute the quota of Rs. 13 lakhs as detailed in the next page.

In addition, special schemes concerning local bodies, relating to urban water-supply and drainage, low income group housing for local body servants, slum clearance and town-planning schemes have also been included in the Plan at State Level.

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Roads and Bridge Works

It is also proposed to provide in the Second Five-Year Plan a sum of Rs. 3.75 crores for giving grants to District Boards for roads and bridge works. For the year 1956-57 (i.e., the first year of the Second Plan) the grant likely to be given to District Boards will be Rs. 45 lakhs as against Rs. 25 lakhs distributed in 1955-56. There will, therefore, be greater progress during the Second Plan period in the execution of road works.

Development of Panchayats

A sum of Rs. 15 lakhs will be set apart for development of panchayats during the Plan period (1956-61). It is proposed to constitute at least 6,000 new panchayats during the Plan period. The scheme also provides for better supervision and inspection of panchayats by strengthening the existing staff and for the training of members and servants of panchayats by conducting classes at taluk headquarters and arranging for talks by the District Officers like the District Health Officer, District Educational Officer, Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies and the Divisional Engineer (Highways).

The Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, has been amended recently to enable the municipalities to obtain of a Government service for the municipal commissioners. This is intended to strengthen their position as the Chief Executive in the municipalities and to enable them to discharge their duties efficiently without fear or favour.

With the passing of the Madras Land Revenue (Additional Surcharge) Act, 1955, an effective step has been taken in the matter of finding additional funds for affording financial assistance to districts, municipalities and panchayats.

The Cantonment Township Act, 1955, which has been brought into effect from 1st October 1955, is another outstanding event of the year. The Act is designed to improve the area, so that the usefulness of the Cantonment will be enjoyed by a larger section of the masses.

The future of local bodies in the administrative set up of our country looks bright. I must emphasise once again that an unswerving responsibility lies on those serving in them to render a good account of themselves and contribute to the healthy and efficient administration, devoid of faction.

	Art-stands.	Dis-stands.	Markets.	Streets, houses.	Total.
	(NUMBER IN LAKHS)				
Panchayats	0.84	1.87	1.70	0.44	4.85
Municipal Councils ..	0.40	2.02	2.05	0.25	5.12
District Boards	..	..	1.72	..	1.72
Total	1.24	3.89	5.47	0.69	11.29



Township Conference at work





THE SHORE TEMPLE, KANCHEEPURAM

contains the most delicate sculpture of all, to be seen unfortunately by such light as the pujari of the temple waves. In addition to Varaha there is an utterly marvellous carving of Lakshmi, as she is bathed by two elephants, while her hand-maids stand by. There are also two reliefs of the rulers with their two wives carved so finely that every line is alive and warm.

The third group is of scenes sculptured on large upright rock faces the outstanding ones being Krishna in a pastoral scene lifting mount Govardhan, while maids, delicately carved, look at him with affection, and Arjuna doing penance with multitudes of men, gods and animals in the same attitude sculptured over an area exceeding a thousand square feet. Nothing equal to the beauty of the Krishna picture or the wealth and realism of the Arjuna scene can be found anywhere on rock. The expression of the cow licking its calf when it is being milked in the Krishna sculpture and of the cat, which ignores mice as it is doing penance in the Arjuna sculpture, give some clue to the meticulous perfection of the artists' imagination and skill. Every one of the hundreds of faces sculptured has its own expression.

The Shore Temple

In the fourth group are temples, the most important being the Shore Temple, which is similar to the Pallava temple in Kancheepuram, and believed to be the last of the Seven Pagodas, the other six being under the sea, now to be seen as mounds of rock when the tide retreats. The temple makes a wonderful silhouette against the sea, its rocky masses piling up against the waves

and the clouds. To the Pallavas leaving the shores for new lands, the temple probably bears the last message from their home.

Mahabalipuram, in the two square miles which it stands, is another world. The sculpture which survives is not only evidence of the skill and patience of the Pallavas, but of their sensuous and varied thought. Each of the sculptured figures has individuality of form and expression. The lines of the female figures are more exciting than anything even in modern sculpture. The stories rendered cover the greater part of the Vedas. If men did so much for their gods, what they did for themselves can be guessed, though nothing now remains of it. After Mahabalipuram one does not wish to see more.

If one has a whole day to be spent and is interested in temple architecture, the itinerary may be by the Grand Western Trunk road. On the twenty-fifth mile is Sripurumbudur, the birth place of Sri Ramanuja, the great apostle of the Vaishnavite revival. The Bashyakarnaswami temple is within 50 yards of the main road. Facing it is the 100-pillared mandapam on which is inset is the Avatharasthala, commemorating the birth spot of Ramanuja, with his image and those of his 95 disciples sculptured on the wall in a long and continuous frieze.

Kancheepuram Temples

Kancheepuram is 25 miles further away. It is considered as the second holiest city in India, reputed to possess 1,000 temples and 10,000 lingams. Approaching it by road from Madras for a long time one sees the skyline of temple gopurams. Nearer, the reflection of the Ekambaranathar Temple may be seen in the three-mile stretch of water banked by the road. This temple in Big Kancheepuram and the Varadharajaswami Temple in Little Kancheepuram are gigantic structures, erected by the Vijayanagar rulers, dedicated to Shiva and Vishnu respectively. The temple of Kamakshi, the goddess with eyes of love is the third of the important temples, at which the Great Shankara is reputed to have defeated Buddhist philosophers and re-established Hinduism.

The Niva Temple is staggering in its dimensions, the gopuram at the entrance rising 184 feet in



Mahabalipuram—Anantapuram

eight storeys, being the most massive and tallest of its kind. The holy of the holies lies deep in a many pillared hall. It contains a huge lingam of mud of great antiquity, which has never been washed. Near it is a mango tree reported to be a thousand years old, bearing four varieties of fruits and sheltering an exquisite sculpture of Siva and Parvathi in a pose of dalliance. In the arcade which measures about 600 feet 100 lingams are spaced along near the walls. The entire Hindu pantheon, Subrahmanya, Ganesh, Parvathi and Vishnu among others are commemorated in shrines of varied suggestion. There is also a giant lingam in which 1,000 lingams are met. A mandapam of 1,000 pillars now in a state of disrepair, recalls the Coliseum at Rome. The gilded temple car and the various images taken in procession are housed in apartments of their own. Everything about the temple has the immense suggestion of the Vijayanagar Empire, with reminders here and there of earlier rulers. The legend of the temple is that, while Siva was performing the united offices of the Trinity, creating, preserving and destroying, his wife Parvathi, in a mood of levity, put her hands on his eyes as a result of which the whole world went dark. Siva punished her by exile to this temple.

Hundred-Pillar Mandapam

The Varadarajaswami Temple abounds in majesty. Its origin is traced to the story of Narasimha's revenge on Brahma, when he preferred Lakshmi to her. Surprising him, when he was performing horse sacrifice at this temple, she descended in a flood which could only be stopped when Vishnu, taking the form of a naked man, lay on the way. A full length statue of a man, probably a Buddhist relic, in the clay bed of an arm of the Palar river may account for this story. The most noteworthy features of the temple are its 100 pillar mandapam and its jewels. The pillars of the mandapam in the form of rulers and horses in granite, each carrying a different legend of Vishnu, are probably the most imaginative and artistic plastic rendering in the South. From each of the four corners of the roof, chisels ten feet long carved out of the same rock reveal the unbelievable skill of masons of the Vijayanagar period. The jewels of the temple are gifts of Lord Clive and

Collector Place and Garrison, and of a Brahman who took a vow that he would collect Rs. 10 each day till he made a total of Rs. 24,000.

The Kamakshi Temple is much smaller, but has traces of Buddhist origin. The shrine itself is gloomy, with a circular ring of stone which is believed to have impounded the evil aspects of the goddess. It enjoys great popularity because of its capacity to give material benefits.

Much smaller, but historically and architecturally far superior are the two Pallava temples, Kailasanath for Siva and Vaidyanathar for Vishnu. About 1,000 years old, the temples have an atmosphere of splendour different from all temples except those at Mahabalipuram. At the entrance of Kailasanath Temple is Siva's bull, and eight shrines for the different Pallava rulers. The garbhagrha, holy of holies, contains a huge peonate lingam with the sculpture of Siva seated, with Siva and Parvathi behind. Other shrines contain frescoes of great vitality which were originally painted. The walls of the Mahamandapa throughout their length carry sculptured reliefs of different legends of Siva with regularly placed niches obviously for contemplative devotees. The Vaidyanathar Temple is on the same pattern except that it is dedicated to Vishnu, and its sculptured gallery contains the history of the Pallava rulers. The Vimana tower has three tiers, each with its shrine with an abundance of sculpture of the most imaginative and delicate workmanship.

The roads of the town, first aligned by the Pallavas, are broad, straight and probably the



Mahabalipuram Mahabalipuram

best in any town of its size in India. This may be due to the history of Kancheeपुरam, the seat of rulers for at least 1,400 years, the Pallavas, the Cholas and the rulers of Vijayanagar. The Muslims, the French and the British have also fought for the town, and the Ekambaranath temple contains evidence of the damage done by the cannon of Hyder Ali and the fire of the French. There is no other city in the South, where the tale of history and religion has left so many well-preserved relics and an atmosphere redolent of past greatness.

After three hours at Kancheeपुरam the visitor can take the eastern road to Chingleput. On the way he passes the Hindu Religious Endowment School at Walajabad, a unique institution for 800 boys who lead a community life, which recalls the public schools of England. Six miles from Walajabad the visitor can see at Palayaseevaram a temple like that of Tirupurur, which stands in sky like an exhalation of human piety framed in imperishable stone.

Tirukalikundram

Chingleput Town from which the district derives its name is interesting only on account of its fort, which stands on a large artificial lake, the Muslim rulers constructed not only for purposes of defence but for their pleasure. Beyond Chingleput the country becomes undulating with hillocks rising on all sides. This area is also under the Community Development Project and exhibits throughout houses which have been given a "new look." At Kulpanthandalam the visitor can see perhaps the most developed village in this State. If he stops at the community centre there will always be some one to take him round to show the development activities. Before reaching Kulpanthandalam the visitor however is likely to be attracted by Tirukalikundram, the hill of sacred kites believed to have been fashioned out of the Vedas. It contains a temple on its rocky edge 500 feet high which is visited every day from Banaras. Though there are many temples on hill tops in the district none can rival the heaven-reaching aspect of this temple which can be seen for miles around. At Tirukalikundram the visitor has an alternative

of proceeding to Mahabalipuram or to Sadras which are both nine miles by road.

Sadras is interesting because of the Dutch Fort which is in ruins except the cemetery which is a protected monument. The beach at Sadras is clean and is perhaps the best for bathing on the Madras coast.

If the visitor has still another day to spare he can take the Grand Southern Trunk road at the seventh mile of which he passes St. Thomas, Mount with its Portuguese church on the most dominating hill built on the tomb of St. Thomas, the apostle of Christ, who is believed to have been martyred here. The Military Cantonment is neatly laid out, and neighbouring to it is the Meenambakkam Airport. Ten miles further is Tambaram, which has three important institutions, first the Tuberculosis Sanatorium believed to be the best in the country, second the Indian Air Force base and third the Christian College, which has been modelled on the University of Cambridge. One mile from Tambaram, near Vandalur, is the Automobile Factory producing Standard cars and Ferguson Tractors. Eighteen miles further is Chingleput. If the visitor is interested, he can visit the Leprosy Sanatorium two miles away at Tirumani, the premier institution of its kind in the country. During the cold weather the visitor can go to Vedanthangal, 20 miles from Chingleput, which is one of the two birds sanctuaries in the country. Literally hundreds of thousands of birds nest on the Barringtonian trees grown in the large waterspread. At certain times the leaves of the trees cannot be seen because of the number of birds on them.

The other picnic spots are, first the three lakes in the system which supplies water to Madras City. The first lake is Poondi, which is 37 miles from Madras by Tiruvallur road. The reservoir, enclosed by hills, formed by damming the Courtalliar river, has a waterspread of 12½ square miles. On one side of it is the Rest House, looking steeply down on the waters. The dam itself is more than 500 yards long. When the tank is full or when the waters are released, the visitor standing on the dam or on the constructions, which are two storey high, has almost the feeling that he is

on board a ship. Beyond the dam is a vast forest, attractive for hiking. The water from Puzosli Reservoir is let in (Chelavaram Tank, which is only 13 miles from Madras but nowhere is relatively unknown to the visitors. The Public Works Department Rest House is an ideal one, built at the very edge of the tank. The embankment, which is very high, provides a beautiful view of the water spread and of the surrounding country-side. The third tank is the Red Hills Tank, which is ten miles from Madras and has a magnificent spread of water. The Corporation Rest House is always available to the visitor.

However, nine miles away to the north of Madras, attracts the visitors because of its beach and inland waters on which boating is a cheap and easy pleasure.

Kambakkam Scenery

Kambakkam in the north about 67 miles away attracts visitors interested in natural scenery. When the visitor reaches the 30th mile on the Grand Northern Trunk road, he enters a wooded

area very sparsely populated. Kambakkam itself is reached by a Forest road. At the foot of the hill is the Cattle Maltage Farm, which is a cattle during their dry period. The Fisheries Department utilizes the ponds made by the hill streams. One pond contains such a clear water that its flow, 6 feet below, can be seen from above. It is popular with film companies for shooting water scenes. The top of Kambakkam Hill itself can be reached after an hour of steady climbing. It is worth doing so not only for the view of the hill remaining and throughout the year but also because of the wonderful panorama of the country. Even if a visitor has to spend a night in (Chingleput) Madras, he can see something new and interesting every day. *Hydrus, 1955, p. 100*

"Clive kissed on her lips, her hair, her eyes, And she became queen among others."

It could be said of Chingleput that history and nature have united her that she has the infinite beauty and interest of Venus rising from the sea.

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Cyclone and the Relief Measures

ON 30th December 1955, nature's fury struck the people of Tanjore, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai and Ramanathapuram districts. A cyclone worst in people's memories swept across the four districts,

causing immeasurable tragedy and wide-spread destruction to life and property. The sight was ghastly. Let figures speak.

	Tiruchirappalli.	Tanjore.	Madurai.	Ramanathapuram.
Number of human lives lost ..	16	394	6	40 to 50
Mortality of cattle ..	5,054	73,357	1,500	40,000
Total acreage of crops totally lost according to estimates of Agriculture Department.	5,228	20,000 paddy, 1,000 tobacco, 4 lakhs coconut trees.	1,000	125,000 acres approximately, i.e., 25 to 40 per cent of the total acreage under cultivation.
Number of buildings damaged : Houses.	29,650	162,205	Not correctly assessed but is expected to be a few hundreds.	75,000 in all.
Number of buildings damaged : Others.	3,754	160	Do.	
Number of tanks breached : Public Works	31	368 in all.	100	257
Others	608		120	4,000
Number of supply channels and rivers breached.	1	17 and all rivers in Tiruthuraiyandi taluk.		

(Figures checked up to 12th December 1955.)



Cyclone House - Damaged House at Pattakottai, Tanjore District



Cyclone House - the Sole Survivor of a Family at Vedaranyam, Tanjore District



RELIEF WORK
IN CYCLONE
AREAS



Relief to Cyclone Victims at Vedaranyam, Tanjore District

As soon as reports were received, the Collectors of the districts were authorized to incur all expenditure in anticipation of sanction subject to the orders of the Board Members in their districts. The Chief Minister made an aerial survey of the areas on the 5th itself. The aerial survey revealed that large areas were completely isolated by floods.

Ramanathapuram Division as a whole needed food supply and arrangements were made to transport 500 tons of rice on 6th by two steam launches from Tuticorin to Mandapam. Arrangements were also made for dropping of rice bags in the isolated areas in the districts by I.A.F. Aircraft. The air dropping of rice was commenced on 7th and was continued till communications were restored in the Ramanathapuram area.

In the meanwhile, the Prime Minister of India sent on 6th December a cheque for Rs. 50,000 which was followed up by another cheque for Rs. 1,00,000 on the same day on receiving an appeal from this Government for aid. The Governors of Orissa and Andhra contributed Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 500 respectively and the Government of Andhra sent Rs. 5,000 for relief work. An appeal was made to the Defence Ministry to send spare Army salvage clothing as most of the poorer section of the people lost their all and barely managed to escape from the fury of the cyclone with their lives. There was a magnificent response from the Defence Ministry in the shape of allotment of 375,000 articles of clothing. A similar appeal to the Ministry for Food and Agriculture resulted in an allotment of 2,000 tons of rice and 230 tons of jawar.

At the request of the Government, the Southern India Millowners' Association have promised a contribution of one lakh yards of cloth from its members. Eight thousand yards of these were collected almost immediately after the appeal was made and the balance is under collection. The Ramakrishna Mission has sent two teams of workers, one for the Vedaranyam area in Tanjore district and another in the Mandapam area in Ramanathapuram district. Other organizations also came forward with generous offers of help.

At a Sheriff's Meeting on 6th December 1955, the Madras Cyclone Relief Fund, 1955 was constituted with the Secretary to Government, Finance Department, as its Secretary and Treasurer. The Dinamani, a Tamil Daily, has started a relief fund and arrangements have been made for the proper co-ordination of the expenditure on relief work from out of these funds.

The Government have sanctioned the purchase of two tons of bleaching powder, 500 tons of cresol, and four lakhs of sulphaguanidine tablets for the four districts. Twenty-five lakhs of anti-cholera vaccine have been sent to the area. Fifty anti-cholera inoculation sets have also been sent there.

The Agricultural Department have sanctioned the supply of nets and ropes to fishermen at Adirampatnam and Arcotthurai at a cost of Rs. 1,000 and ordered the Chief Conservator of Forests to despatch 10 wagons of bamboo to Tiruthuraiipoondi area. The Director of Animal Husbandry has been instructed to despatch sera and vaccines to inoculate cattle and issue instructions to local officers for the disposal of dead cattle. The Assistant Collector, Nagapattinam, was directed to purchase and send 2,000 bags of rice and 100 tins of kerosene to Tondi, approach to which place by land was not possible till the 13th.

The Government have addressed the Ministry of Finance, Government of India, for exemption from income-tax of contributions made to the Madras Cyclone Relief Fund, 1955. They have also ordered the payment of an advance of two months pay to Government servants who have suffered material damage in the cyclone affected areas.

The Problem of Incentive in the Public Service

N. MURTHIA MUDALIAR,
Deputy Secretary to Government, Agriculture Department

"THE Civil Service" wrote Mr. William Beveridge, "is a profession and I should like it to have and realise itself as a learned profession. This realisation involves a great deal of study and experiment with technique and the solution of the largest volume of available experience to its specific problems. The article seeks to examine the place of incentive in the public service."

Incentive in the final analysis may be defined simply as the impulse of an individual or a group to do his or their best out of hope of gain or fear of loss. The problem of incentive in the Public Service is a difficult one unlike in other fields of work where profits are directly related to work. For example, in the case of a commercial agent who is paid wholly or partly on a commission basis, the commission earned may be a sufficient incentive to be a good salesman. In industrial employments, the incentive to perfection in skills is rewarded by higher grading and higher wages automatically. In the civil service, there is no doubt the motive for good work by way of increments, promotion and a retiring pension. But these rewards in most cases come as a matter of course that they are obtained with the minimum of good work. A further factor which kills incentive is occasional injustices in the matter of promotions or performances which act as a damper on persons who rely mainly on good work instead of other extraneous circumstances. Promotions are also governed by rigid classification of services and compartmentalisation and not by capacity or merit.

The motive of gain is therefore not very strong for excellence in achievement. The loss motive is equally weak because unless one is thoroughly inefficient or demonstrably culpable, it is difficult to punish and degrade. The merely indifferent and indifferent individual therefore slips through and passes the muster at every stage without much impairment or trouble. The severity of civil servants in the majority of the cases rests on custom and not on contract and the objective measurement of inefficiency is also well nigh impossible. It would be difficult to gauge material or some quality of work even though the chief officer is a discriminating individual who can distinguish good work from indifferent. He would also be unable to remunerate good work for reward in concrete shape as in speedy time when it is recognised.

The drawbacks to incentive in public service are also routine and draggery. Routine is inevitable in any large scale organisation. In all stages of the Service there is ample work of responsibility in addition to the usual quantity of routine and the latter cannot be regarded as something which would justifiably motivate the best for excellence.

What is it then that can be the most powerful incentive for honourable and distinguished work? Indisputably, it is the tradition of good work for its own sake—the very love of habit that makes a man to do good work because he knows he has to do his work. This tradition must be carefully developed so that a public servant may imbibe it from the very moment of his entrance into the service. He has to regard himself as one of the architects—be matter whether he holds a high or a low position in the hierarchy whose work will directly reflect on the efficiency, usefulness and reputation of his department. The civil servant must be trained to get an intellectual and moral satisfaction of having done his duty thoroughly and well. He should also be made to realise that what he is doing daily will affect a wide mass of others the

material well adversely or beneficially, according to the attitude, the painstaking care, the thoroughness and sincerity he brings to bear on his daily tasks. This powerful force of tradition can be infused by example and not merely by precept by seniors at all stages. The Curzonian prescription of severe rebuke and personal example for the shaping of junior officers has to be applied with sympathy and understanding. Praise and chastisement have an equally potent influence if judiciously applied. Very often the function of praise and appreciation as a factor for improvement and satisfaction is overlooked and more often it is believed that it is conducive to smoothness and good management if neither praise nor chastisement is employed. In any circumstance, unless there is *esprit de corps* and common sharing of pride in the work done, neither loyalty nor efficiency, nor incentive to good work is developed. The principle of *primus inter pares* if consciously followed also contributes to mutual confidence and homogeneity of feeling and endeavour and avoid complexes.

In the hierarchical system in the Public Service, except in routine duties, there will be no clear definition of responsibility of individuals in the

day's job. Each matter is put up from one grade of official to another and in the process the sense of responsibility tends to be lost and incentive is correspondingly weakened. A clear definition of duties and freedom for initiative and a reduction in the number of grades between the bottom and top ranks will enhance the scope for incentive to show up solid work and merit which should be spontaneously recognized and rewarded.

The Public Service at the present day calls for the greatest talents, industry, discipline and understanding in all ranks. The passion for perfection and the satisfaction of work well, dutifully and reverently done without regard for material gains can be the most abiding incentive.

This idealistic attitude is fostered where the personality of the individual is given due respect and given sympathetic scope for self-expression. The creative impulse is the most potent urge and more satisfying than any material incentive. If the public servant is to be used to the fullest advantage, it is spiritual necessity to ensure this not only for the satisfaction of the individual but also for a healthy and high-souled public administration.

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Besides the patient, there is the problem of his family. It is in the case of the patient and his family the medical, social, welfare and voluntary organisations have a major role to play.

How can others be protected?

By preventing tuberculosis from spreading, others can be protected. Knowing that tuberculosis is caused by germs that come from a sick person it is easy to understand that the sick person should be isolated at once and treated promptly to eliminate him as a source of infection.

But remembering that tuberculosis often begins without any symptoms, it may be realised how difficult it is to recognise early stages of tuberculosis. If only there is a positive means of detecting tuberculosis, say by sight or by a symptom, continuation of protective measures is possible, to a great extent. By and large this is almost an impossibility. The best one can do is to play away from known patients of tuberculosis or watch out for people who cough and spit and undergo frequent check-ups to make sure.

Such indirect measures as keeping the mind healthy, eating well and the right kind of food, living in well lighted and well ventilated houses and surroundings, getting comfortable relaxation, rest and enough sleep and avoiding frequent illnesses will certainly help to keep the natural resistance of the body in good trim to deal with any infection. But then to provide oneself with all these amenities a high standard of living should be obtainable to everyone.

What can be done about it? In a country like ours where the socio-economic status is below standard we are driven to consider not only measures directed towards improvement in the living standard of the population in general but also some reliable alternatives to combat the problem of tuberculosis.

B.C.G.

One of the best alternatives to the harm to medical science is B.C.G. vaccination. Of course, it does not afford complete protection against tuberculosis. But it is known, however, to afford

protection as is afforded by natural infection by the germs of tuberculosis, but with this important difference that whereas a natural infection instead of lowering immunity may produce varied disease, B.C.G. vaccination does not. It has been scientifically proved that B.C.G. vaccination is harmless.

B.C.G. vaccination has been adopted as an important tuberculosis preventive programme in many parts of the globe. Over a 100 million persons have been so far vaccinated. In our own country this programme has been adopted and over 15 million persons have been successfully vaccinated. The programme continues.

It is worthwhile to quote Mr. William Ober, who said about tuberculosis prevention programme, "the battle against tuberculosis is not a doctor's affair, it belongs to the entire public." Five hundred thousand persons will die this year of tuberculosis and two and a half millions will have the disease. As it is obvious that everyone has to do a lot about protecting the nation in the fight against tuberculosis.

Summary

Tuberculosis is a "spiriting" disease and is caused by a germ. As long as body resistance is good it is able to fight back the infection; when it breaks down, disease occurs. Tuberculosis often begins without signs. Fatigue for no apparent reason, loss of weight and lack of energy, persistent cough or cold, evening temperature or night sweats may be danger signals. The best prospects for early cure are early detection of the disease and prompt treatment. To live a healthy life, to stay away from known or suspected cases of tuberculosis and to undergo medical check-ups every two and then are sound preventive measures. In our country, the socio-economic standards of the population are below par and amenities are lacking. Realising that five lakhs of people die of tuberculosis and 20 lakhs suffer from active tuberculosis annually in our country, we have adopted B.C.G. vaccination as a preventive against tuberculosis, after careful consideration. The battle against tuberculosis belongs to the entire public.

Khadi Development in Madras under the Five-Year Plan

S. SWAMINATHAN,
Khadi Special Officer.

THE Khadi Schemes in operation in the State at the commencement of the first Five-Year Plan period consisted of two parts, viz., (i) the Intensive Khadi Scheme, and (ii) the Extensive Khadi Scheme.

The Intensive Khadi Scheme was formed in 1946. The immediate objective of the Scheme was to arrange for the production of khadi in each of the centres sufficient to make available to the local population supplies at the rate of 20 yards for an adult and 10 yards for a child per annum. In other words, the object was to intensify production of khadi in selected areas to make them self-sufficient in cloth. Seven centres were selected for the purpose in 1947. They were: (1) Avanashi, (2) Vellakudi, (3) Chinnasalem, (4) Payyanur, (5) Gurnavardipalem, (6) Kota Urtala and (7) Kragundipalem.

The extensive part of the scheme was designed to pave the way for the introduction of the Intensive Khadi Scheme. Under it, arrangements were made for supply of charkas at a concessional price and supply of cotton and instruments. It provided for the introduction of 1,000 charkas a year in each of the firkas in which the scheme was introduced. It was first introduced in 19 selected firkas in October 1949 and subsequently extended to 36 additional firkas in March 1951.

Under the scheme (comprising the Intensive and the Extensive parts), a total expenditure of Rs. 23 lakhs was incurred from the inception up to 31st March 1951. The receipts by sale of khadi implements, etc. including the Government of India grant during this period amounted to

Rs. 55.83 lakhs. The production of khadi in the seven Intensive Khadi Centres averaged 8.5 lakhs of yards per annum. The number of registered spinners was 33,600 by the end of March 1951. The number of weavers engaged was 1,500.

First Five-Year Plan

In framing the First Five-Year Plan for the khadi scheme, it was originally proposed to introduce the Intensive Khadi Scheme at least in one new centre each year. Subsequently in its review of the draft two-year and five year plan of the Government of Madras, the Planning Commission observed that the scheme called for a fresh objective assessment on economic and other grounds. In view of this observation, the question whether any new centres should be started was considered and it was decided that the proposed five-year plan should provide only for the opening of one new Intensive Khadi Centre during 1951-52. In the other years, the Plan provided only for a normal expansion of the then existing centres with slightly increased expenditure from year to year. Similarly, the Extensive Khadi Scheme was proposed to be confined to the then existing 55 firkas.

The table in Appendix I shows the expenditure under the Plan frame as originally envisaged and the table in Appendix II shows the physical targets aimed at.

The separation of the Andhra State took place in the year 1953-54 and the figures in Appendices I and II were therefore split up into two parts relating to the Andhra State and the Residuary State. The figures of the two States are given on the next page.





COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

In our optimistic days, we were drawing inspiration from the thoughts of the glories of Ind of bygone days. Well, of course, to different from dreaming. But we have put our shoulders to the task!



48

(1) Expenditure

Net expenditure (in lakhs of rupees)

	1951-52.	1952-53.	Total for the Plan period.
(1) Andhra State	1.01	1.13	6.90
(2) Residuary State	3.03	3.42	20.71

(2) Physical Targets

1951-52. 1952-53.

Khadi Production (in lakhs of yards)—	3	3.7	22.5 (total for 5 years.)
Andhra State	9	11.3	67.6 (do.)
Residuary State			
Number of Spinners employed—	10,000	12,500	20,000 (fifth year of the Plan).
Andhra State	30,000	37,500	60,000 (do.)
Residuary State			
Number of Weavers employed—	350	450	625 (fifth year of the Plan).
Andhra State	1,040	1,350	1,875 (do.)
Residuary State			

The actuals achieved during the Plan period are given below:—

(i) Receipts and expenditure (in lakhs of rupees)

Year.	Expenditure.	Receipts.	Net expenditure.
1951-52	43.45	33.85	9.60
1952-53	39.35	29.80	9.55
1953-54	21.02	24.31	3.29
1954-55	30.84	34.21	6.63
1955-56 (up to end of September 1955).	27.55	18.84	8.71

Note.—The figures of net expenditure given above include also the value of khadi held in stock at the end of the year.

(ii) Physical Targets

Item	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56 up to end of September 1955.
Number of Spinners	40,000	49,403	49,644	49,086	59,000
Number of Weavers	1,400	1,785	1,658	1,469	1,685
Khadi production (in lakhs of yards).	12.00	21.82	6.85	8.85	7.71



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(ii) Physical Targets.

Item	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56 up to end of September 1955.
Number of Spinners	40,000	49,403	49,644	49,086	59,000
Number of Weavers	1,400	1,785	1,658	1,469	1,685
Khadi production (in lakhs of yards).	12.00	21.82	6.85	8.85	7.71

Notwithstanding the fact that only one new Intensive Khadi Centre had been proposed to be opened during the Plan period, the following new centres were actually opened:

Year	Year of new centre opened
1951-52	Kodhanthala and minor additional sub-centres to existing centres
1952-53	Karunapuram, T. Kallupatti
1953-54	Mishachapuram

Note: Karunapuram and Mishachapuram Centres were opened as a famine relief measure.

1953-54	Karuvithulam centre with three sub-centres
	Majapalayam independent sub-centre
	Veduranayam independent sub-centre

At the end of the plan period, the following centres will be functioning in this State:

- (1) Aranaudi, (2) Vellakudi, (3) Chinnambur, (4) Paryanur, (5) Kallupatti, (6) Karuvithulam, (7) Majapalayam and (8) Veduranayam

Extensive Khadi Scheme

The scheme which was introduced in the selected blocks administered by Rural Welfare Officers in the first instance was extended to the National Extension Service blocks subsequent on the merger of the Rural Welfare Scheme in the National Extension Service in October 1953. The working of the scheme has been entrusted to the Block Development Officers in charge of the National Extension Service blocks. At the end of the Plan period, the scheme will be in operation in the following National Extension Service blocks:

Tirunelveli	Dindur
Mauri	Taliparamba
Tellicherry	Cannur
Kargavam	Majapalayam
Manjeruvu	Puducherry
Kallupatti	Puthudurai
Kurinjipadi	Kudhali
Tiruppur	Arkal
Chinnambur	Mayuram, East
Paryanur	Mayuram, West
Pulur	Kumbakonam, North
Thiruvallur	Kumbakonam, South

Papamam North	Kudaloh
Papamam North	Nilachar
Kilichimankuppam	Miyampuram
Vadala	Karuvithulam
Neppuram	Vellayur
	Valluvali or Thondar

Comprehensive Khadi Scheme in the Community Projects and Community Development Blocks

During 1953-54 the Government have introduced a comprehensive Khadi scheme in the form of the Extension Khadi Scheme in the Community Projects and Community Development blocks. The general outline of the scheme is as follows:

- (i) Charkas will be introduced at the rate of 1 unit for every block in a year at substantial rates.
- (ii) Cotton will be purchased and supplied at cost price.

(iii) Yarn produced will be purchased by the Government from the spinners at the rate fixed under the Government Intensive Khadi Scheme from time to time and transferred to the nearest Intensive Khadi Centre; and

(iv) Low cost spinning machines and spinning sets will be supplied free of cost to each block.

The most important developments during the first Five-Year Plan period are:

- (i) the formation of the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board by the Government of India and the establishment of the Government Khadi Scheme in that Board. Consequently, several committees which were set up by that Board in the khadi industry in the country have been made available to those engaged in khadi production under the Government Khadi Scheme. The sale of Government khadi has been pushed up vigorously through the efforts of that Board and a lift has been given to the production of khadi on a large scale. It must be mentioned here that the sale of khadi was a very discouraging thing in the middle of the Plan period that prices had to be considerably shored down. In that context the advent of the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board on the scene and the help rendered by it in pushing up sales and clearing the accumulated stocks were well known to the Government Khadi Scheme. If the method of the

Government Khadi schemes looks bright at the close of the First Five-Year Plan period, it is not a little due to the abovementioned factors:

- (ii) the extension of the National Extension Service and Community Development schemes over a large area of the State and the systematic introduction of the khadi scheme in that area. This is another factor which has contributed greatly to the propagation of the khadi ideal in the State; and

(iii) the establishment of a Central Khadi (shown in Tiruppur, a Dyeing and Printing Unit in Tiruppur and the opening of seven Government Khadi Depots at Tiruchirappalli, Coimbatore, Madras, Madurai, Kumbakonam, Mangalore and Oudalore.

Second Five-Year Plan

Thus, it may be safely stated that at the commencement of the Second Five-Year Plan period, the Government Khadi schemes are about to enter a period of increased tempo in production and achievement. The plans for the Second Five-Year period have accordingly been framed on a fairly big scale consistently with the background of the industry's satisfactory development in the immediate past and also with the most important objective of the second plan, viz., the provision of sure employment on a large scale to the unemployed and the underemployed in the rural areas. Big as the plans already are from the points of view of improvements in quality and quantity, increase in expenditure and in production and the potentialities in terms of employment, it is quite likely that the beneficial results at present envisaged may be greatly multiplied and the industry itself revolutionized as a result of the introduction on a large scale of the Amber Charka, experiments on which are almost concluding satisfactorily. The Amber Charka is calculated to ensure a great improvement in the quality of the yarn and three-fold increase in the earning capacity of the spinner and the tripling of the rate of production of yarn.

The plans envisaged for the Second Five-Year period are:

- (i) Intensive Khadi Development Scheme:

(ii) Intensive Khadi Development Scheme—Opening of a workshop for the manufacture of charkas;

(iii) Intensive Khadi Development Scheme—Training, marketing, propaganda and publicity; and

(iv) Extensive Khadi Development Scheme. These are in addition to the current annual budget of about Rs. 70 lakhs per annum involved in the working of the existing centres, etc.

(i) *Intensive Khadi Development Scheme*.—Under this scheme, it is proposed to introduce six new centres with ten sub-centres each during the plan period as follows:—

First year	1 centre	6 sub-centres
Second year	1	12
Third year	1	14
Fourth year	1	14
Fifth year	1	14

(ii) *Intensive Khadi Development Scheme—Opening of workshops*.—It is proposed to open five workshops at the rate of one for each year with a view to facilitating the manufacture of a large number of charkas and other implements so as to meet the expected large demand as a result of the intensification of the Khadi production under the Second Five-Year Plan.

(iii) *Intensive Khadi Development Scheme—Training, Marketing, Propaganda and Publicity—Training*.—It is proposed to start one Khadi Vidyalaya to give training to 100 persons per year.

Research.—So far, no serious research work in khadi has been done in the State. It is, therefore, proposed to open a Research Institute manned by men with suitable qualifications with a view to doing research for the improvement of implements and technique so that there may be progressive improvement in the quality and quantity of production and also in the wage earning capacity of the spinners, weavers, etc.

Marketing.—It is proposed to open three regional emporia one in the third year, another in the fourth year, and the third in the fifth year of the Plan period.

Propaganda and Publicity - It is proposed to open one Central Khadi Museum and Emporium and display exhibits there in the Second Year of the Plan period.

Dyeing and Printing Units - It is proposed to start the dyeing and printing units during the Plan period.

Extensive Khadi Development Scheme - It is proposed to introduce this in 225 centres in all during the Second Five Year Plan period as follows:

First year	25 centres of 5 villages each
Second year	25 do
Third year	25 do
Fourth year	25 do
Fifth year	25 do

The scheme is intended for areas where khadi has not taken strong root already.

The estimated net expenditure on each of the four items in the proposed plan is given in Appendix III.

The physical targets in respect of each of the four items in the plan are given in Appendix IV.

APPENDIX I

Statement of estimated expenditure during the First Five Year Plan period

Item	1951-52	1952-53	Five years Total	1953-54	Five years Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
I. Propaganda and Publicity					
Museums	10.27.000	10.02.700	20.29.700	20.29.700	40.59.400
Exhibitions	10.00.000	10.00.000	20.00.000	20.00.000	40.00.000
II. Dyeing and Printing Units					
Units	1.00.000	1.00.000	2.00.000	2.00.000	4.00.000
III. Extensive Khadi Development Scheme					
Centres	225	225	450	450	900
Total	21.27.000	21.02.700	42.29.700	42.29.700	84.59.400

APPENDIX II

Statement showing physical targets aimed at during the First Five Year Plan period

Item	1951-52	1952-53	Five years Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Khadi production (in lakhs of yards)	10	15	25 (total for five years)
Number of spinners employed	10,000	15,000	25,000 (total for five years)
Number of weavers employed	1,000	1,000	2,000 (total for five years)

APPENDIX III

Value of scheme

Item	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	Five years Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
I. Propaganda and Publicity	10.27.000	10.02.700	10.00.000	10.00.000	10.00.000	50.30.700
II. Dyeing and Printing Units	1.00.000	1.00.000	1.00.000	1.00.000	1.00.000	5.00.000
III. Extensive Khadi Development Scheme	225	225	225	225	225	1,125
Total	11.27.000	11.02.700	11.00.000	11.00.000	11.00.000	56.30.700

APPENDIX IV

Physical Targets

	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	Plan, 1955-61
I. Intensive Khadi Development Scheme						
(a) Production of yarn (in lakhs of hanks)	100.80	135.20	100.80	273.60	381.60	1,080.00
(b) Production of khadi (in lakhs of yards)	10.16	25.64	37.16	53.72	75.32	211.00
(c) Weavers employed	1,100	1,300	1,500	1,700	2,000	...
(d) Spinners employed	44,800	54,400	65,600	76,800	88,000	...
II. Opening of workshops						
Production of charkas (in thousands)	75	150	225	300	375	1,125
III. Training						
Number of persons to be trained	100	100	100	100	100	500
Research Institute - Opening of Institute	1	...	...	...	...	1
Marketing - Opening of Emporia	...	1	1	1	1	4 or 3 Regional, 1 Central, 2.
Dyeing and Printing Unit - Opening of Units	1	...	1	...	...	...
IV. Extensive Khadi Scheme						
(a) Production of yarn (in lakhs of hanks)	28.16	67.50	118.15	180.00	472.50	866.25
(b) Production of khadi (in lakhs of yards)	5.02	13.50	23.63	36.00	94.30	172.25
(c) Weavers employed	400	960	1,680	2,560	3,600	...
(d) Spinners employed	12,500	30,000	52,500	80,000	112,500	...

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Cottage Industries in Madras State

T. H. FULTON, Inc.
 Division of ~~General~~ ~~and~~ ~~Construction~~

3. A third role which foreign institutions must play in the economic reconstruction of war-torn countries cannot be overestimated. The importance of these institutions are only seen from the point of view of solving the tremendous unemployment and underemployment problems facing the country but also from the standpoint in the power of them of concentrating in a form of economic activity that would by its very organization and set up and its financial distributive mechanisms provide for the dispersal of purchasing power in as wide a circle as possible to bring increasingly impoverished

Important Cottage Industries

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different ratings instructions and different aspects of ratings instructions are now being dealt with in different departments. AN work connected with the organization and working of industrial

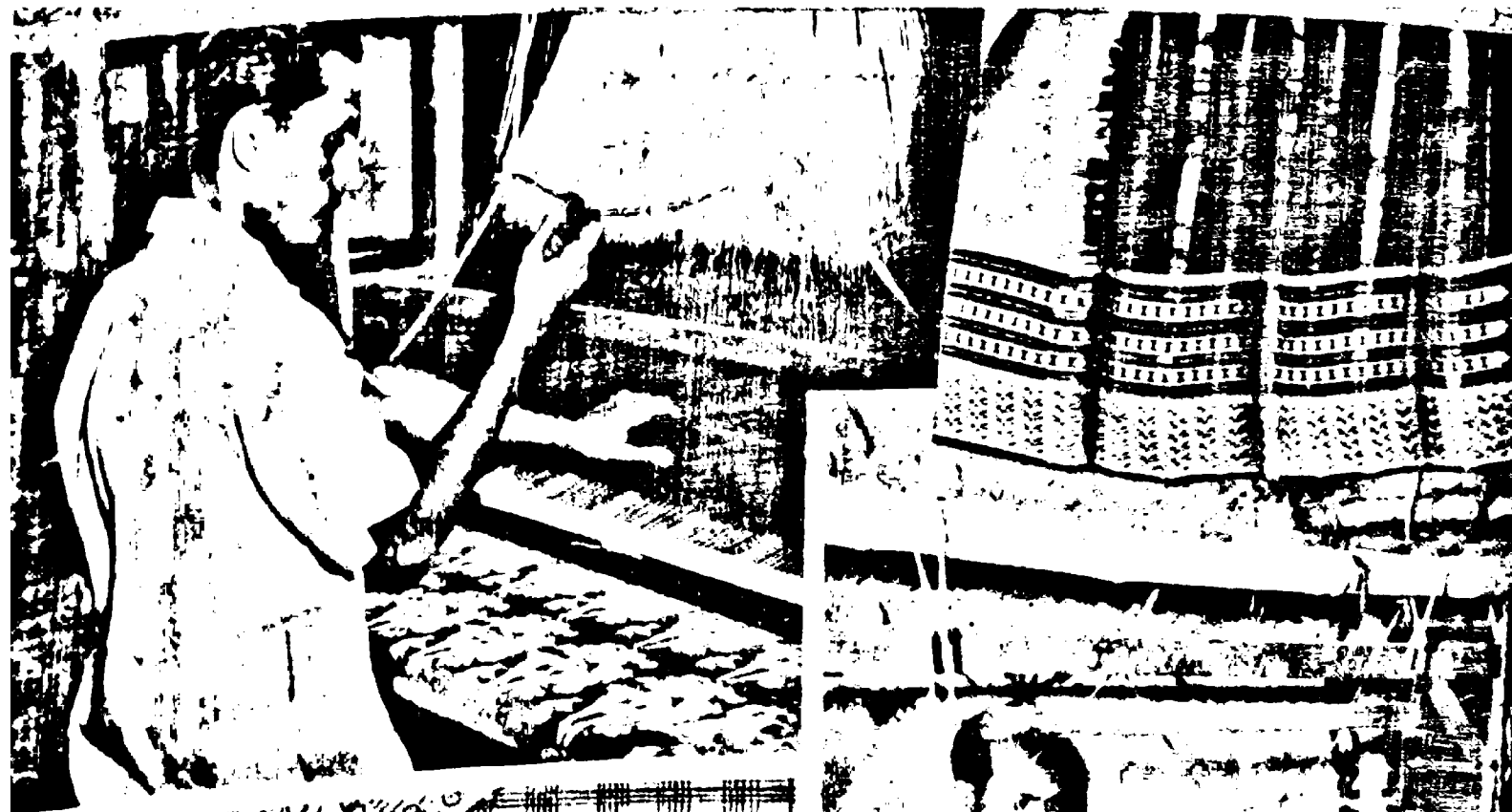
Department is being handled in the Incorporated
Department. The most important in the industry
back with by the Incorporated Department is
healthcare, covering. The Department of Agriculture
and Animal Husbandry, are generally in charge
of the work relating to the development of the
keeping sheep husbandry, dairy farming, forestry
etc and other related industries. The production
and development of other industries such as
cotton is one of the more important aspects of
the Ministry. Welfare Department is also
work relating to cottage industries is vested in the
Department of Industries and Commerce with
which rests the general responsibility for the
development of industries in the State.)

With a view to making the co-operative of all anti-
social elements interested in the development of
co-ops, instruction a number of advisory boards
and committees have been formed, charged with
the task of an advising character, from time to
time on the measures to be taken for the develop-
ment of co-ops education in the state. The
most important of such boards and committees are

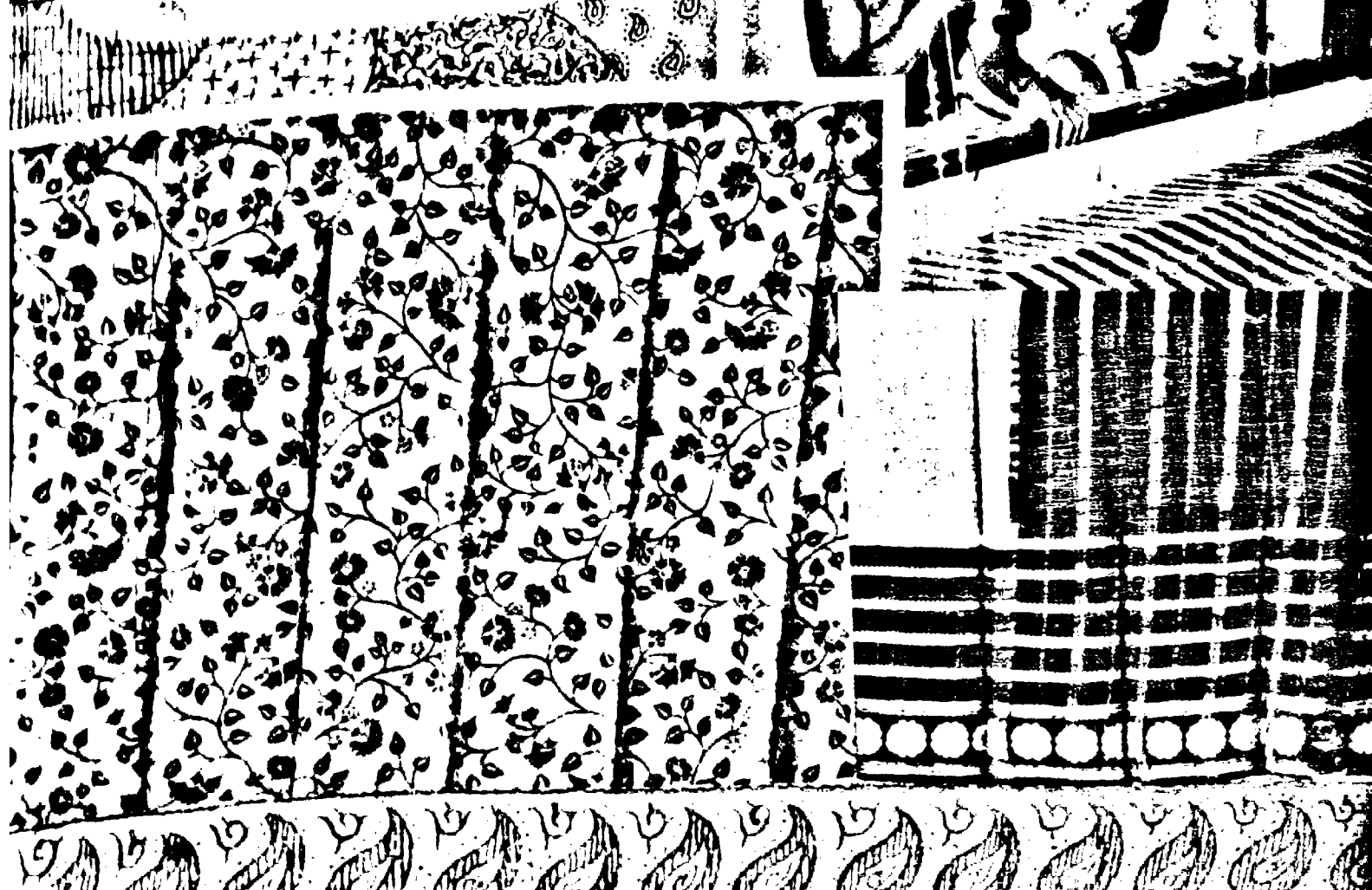
These State Board with the Minister of Rural
Development as Chairman and the Director of
Rural Welfare as Secretary is responsible for the
development of block and village extension in
the State.

State Health Department. The Marine State Health Department recommended in 1961 with the Director of Fisheries and Game, various measures to improve the environment for all species existing in the propagation and development of the freshwater industries on the State.

Regional Laboratory Records for Village Industries
Regional Records for the development of



HANDLOOM: A PRECIOUS HERITAGE





Industries like matches, palmyrah fibre and leaf products and leather goods manufacture which have developed from local tradition have been constituted with a view to stimulate intensive development of these industries in the regions where they are important and where there is scope for quick development.

The Director of Industries and Commerce, Madras, is the President of each of these regional Boards. A Technical expert of the department, the Local Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies and representatives of the industry constituted the members of the Board.

Joint Drugget Industry Advisory Board for Mysore and Madras: With a view to reviving the drugget industry which is one of the Dollar earning industries of this State and of Mysore, a Joint Drugget Industry Advisory Board has been constituted for Madras and Mysore. The Board is in general charge of the development of the drugget industry.

State Coir Advisory Board: The Madras Government have constituted a Coir Advisory Board with the Director of Industries and Commerce as Chairman and the Superintendent, Government Coir School, Beypore, as Secretary to advise them in regard to the development of coir industry in the State. Non-officials engaged in coir industry constitute the members of the Board.

Training and Research have always been considered the chief responsibility of the Department of Industries and Commerce in the campaign for development of cottage industries. Courses in theory and practice of various cottage industries and basic trades like smithy, carpentry, handloom weaving, bleaching, dyeing and printing, light metal casting, leather goods manufacture, coir, soap, wood work, glass bangles and beads, etc., are provided in the various industrial schools and institutes run by the Department. The period of training varies from five months to three years depending on the craft.

Research into the techniques, processes, appliances, etc., used in cottage industries has been undertaken in the Cottage Industries Research Institute of the Department of Industries and Commerce.

Financial Assistance

The financial resources of almost every cottage industry being slender and even too precarious, the need for financial assistance to the establishments engaged in cottage industries has long been realized in the State. Statutory provision has been made in this regard under the Madras State Aid to Industries Act. The Director of Industries and Commerce is empowered to grant a loan or subsidy not exceeding Rs. 500 to any cottage industrialist who desires to start or carry on any cottage industry which has an important bearing on the economic development of the country.

To promote the popularisation and speedy disposal of the products of the cottage industries, industrial and commercial museums were started during the period 1937-42 at several district headquarters, with a Central Industrial Museum in Madras. To ensure better functioning of the museums, a sales emporium was attached to each of them in 1947, where the sales of the products exhibited in the museums were organized. To facilitate better display and advertisement of products of cottage and small-scale industries and to bring the consumer in touch with production units, these museums were subsequently re-organized and regional museums were set up at Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Coimbatore and Kozhikode.

The department has been paying special attention to the promotion and development of industries in rural areas. In order to revive and develop rural industries, particularly those which satisfy the basic needs of the villager, a



Glass chimneys

comprehensive scheme for the development of rural industries in the Pirkas selected under the Pirkas Development Scheme was sanctioned in 1946. The primary object of the scheme was to train rapidly local workers in up-to-date methods of manufacture of articles of daily use. Under the above scheme, about 43 units were started and implements worth about Rs. 1.4 lakhs were purchased by Government. Three hundred and twenty-six artisans were trained of which 320 were given proficiency certificates. This was followed up in 1948 by another scheme which contemplated the starting of a number of production units by private agencies utilizing the equipment and the services of the workers trained under the previous scheme. Twenty-two of the Demonstration-cum-Training units started under the 1946 scheme were transferred to private management for being run as production units. Rs. 12,418 worth of tools, equipment and raw materials were sold to the newly started production units and Rs. 6,301 worth of tools and raw materials were transferred free of cost to a few deserving agencies. These production units were confined to the development of basic industries, namely, blacksmithy, wood work, sheet metal work, light metal casting, pottery, tanning and leather goods manufacture.

Revival of Indispensable Village Industries

The special committee appointed by the State Pirkas Development Board in 1947 pointed out that certain village industries like hand pounding of rice, flour grinding, ghanny oil pressing which were indispensable for village economy were decaying and that it was necessary to undertake their immediate revival. A scheme designed to



Latex factory - Crops rubber

achieve this objective was sanctioned in 1948 and implemented in selected compact groups of fifty villages in each district. This scheme aimed at helping the villagers to produce their daily requirements for consumption in their own villages, thus making the villages self-sufficient economic units. It provided for a free distribution of improved labour saving tools and implements worth Rs. 8 lakhs in value to enterprising village artisans engaged in the village industries. It also provided for the supply to the artisans of cost price raw materials such as timber for car-pentry, iron for smithy, oil seeds for the village ghani, etc., estimated at a total cost of Rs. 12 lakhs and encouraged the formation of multi-purpose co-operative societies in the villages for undertaking the procurement and distribution of raw materials to village artisans. Provision was also made for on the spot technical assistance and guidance through technical instructors under the general supervision and guidance of the District Industries Officers.

In order to bring about an intensive development of industries in rural areas, the Government sanctioned in 1951 Mr M. Visweswaraya's industrialisation scheme as an experimental measure in two districts of the State. The scheme aims at the development of industries in every part of the country with a view to increasing production and income by encouraging the growth of the spirit of self help, initiative and enterprise in the rural population by offering them opportunity to acquire higher operative knowledge, skill and practice in industries. The special feature of the scheme is that it tries to achieve the objective of rapid industrialisation of rural areas through the agency and active participation of the people themselves at every stage from planning to execution.

In the residuary Madras State the scheme was tried in Musiri taluk of Tiruchirappalli district. Nearly fifty different industries were taken up for development in this area. The results obtained so far are, on the whole, encouraging and it is proposed to extend the scheme to additional areas.

Proposals under Second Five-Year Plan

An intensive development of cottage industries throughout the State is envisaged in the Second Five-Year Plan. Numerous schemes have been

proposed under this Plan for the development of village industries like bee-keeping, pottery, oil pressing, manufacture of Khandhari sugar, cotton spinning, groundnut decorticating, hand-pounding of rice, etc. One hundred small units for making matches and twenty production-cum-training units for the manufacture of fish-nets, etc., are proposed to be started in the coastal and other backward areas of the State to provide subsidiary employment to fishermen, Harijans, etc. Twenty-six demonstration-cum-training centres for the development of village tanning and leather goods manufacture and allied industries like preparation of bone-meal, etc., are proposed to be set up throughout the State. These units will demonstrate the proper utilization of carcasses of animals, improved methods of tanning and of leather goods manufacture and preparation of bone-meal, etc., and train villagers in each of these industries. The staff will also visit the workers in their homes and assist them in improving the quality of the articles produced by them. Coir, which is one of the important cottage industries of the State, is proposed to be developed intensively throughout the State on co-operative lines. Provision has been made for the manufacture of Ambar Charkas (which was originally designed in this State) and for supplying them on hire-purchase basis to spinners with a view to providing employment to a large number of people. Provision has also been made for the supply, on the hire-purchase system, at subsidized rates of other improved tools and equipment such as reeling machines for silk, improved potters' wheel, etc. Village artisans will also be given assistance by way of supply of raw

materials at cost price, free assignment of lands and grants for the putting up of work-sheds or for the conversion of part of their houses into work-shops. As the success of all the steps taken for the development of cottage industries will depend mainly on the arrangements made for marketing the finished products, an efficient marketing organisation is proposed to be set up for the purpose. Besides carrying out market analysis and research and advising cottage workers on market trends and facilities, steps will be taken to ensure that, as far as possible, production is organised against assured orders.

Certain handicrafts such as art metal work, sculpture, mat-weaving, pith work, etc., which are now being practised at specialized centres, have won all-India renown and it is proposed to open training or servicing centres for these handicrafts with a view to giving the artisans training in improved methods so as to improve quality and reduce costs, supplying raw materials at reasonable prices, introducing new and attractive designs, undertaking certain processes of manufacture which the individual artisan will not be able to do efficiently at his workshop, provision of facilities for fine finishing, and so on. The main difficulty now experienced in marketing the products is proposed to be met by creating a network of handicrafts emporia throughout the State and in major cities of India, with mobile vans attached, which will purchase the finished goods in the villages and producing centres and arrange to market them at important tourist and pilgrim centres.



Handi work on silk

Tuticorin Pearl Fisheries

PEARL fisheries and **Chank** fisheries have been sources of revenue to the Tamils for ages. In the absence of any recorded history it is not possible to say when these 'industries' began to be operated. In the very early days when Pandiyas ruled South India they were reported to have been trading in pearls. The Greeks, Egyptians, Moors, Arabs and Venetians have referred to the pearl fisheries in the Gulf of Mannar as among the notable sights seen during their travels. It was Marco Polo who recorded the first description of diving for pearl oysters in the Gulf of Mannar.

First After Independence

The Portuguese had the control over the pearl banks off the coast of Tinnevely district from the 16th to the middle of the 17th century, the Dutch from the 17th to the end of 18th century and thereafter the British took possession of them. Under the British there have been 16 fisheries, the last being in 1926-28. This year's fishery after a lapse of 27 years is the first one conducted after India attained independence. The irregular nature of the pearl fishery in the Gulf of Mannar has been the subject of research for over two decades but so far no satisfactory explanation has been found though it has been established that the physical and chemical changes in water ocean currents and the presence of certain predatory fishes which are enemies to the oysters contribute to the irregular cyclic character of the fishery. Though the potential pearl banks extend from Cape Comorin to Rameswaram coast, the banks which bear sufficient oysters to conduct a good fishery lie off Tuticorin at a distance of 8 to 15 miles from the coast. These banks are patches of hard stony bottom formed mostly by the

V. JOTHI,
Deputy Director of Fisheries.

consolidation of sand and organic remains with dead coral and shell deposits. The pearl oysters generally attach themselves to these hard objects and when accreted they adhere to one another. The average life of an Indian pearl oyster has been ascertained to be 2-3 years by the experiments conducted in the pearl farm at Kumbakonam Island. Experience has shown that the best period to fish the oysters is when they are between 2 1/2 to 3 years of age. If they are not lifted within 3 years, they are likely to die young.

Origin of Pearls

As to the origin of the pearl many fantastic theories are found in the literature of different countries. The usual legend or popular belief has been that at certain seasons of the year the pearl oysters rise to the surface of the sea in the morning, open their shells and inhale the dew drops, these acted by the breath of the air and warmth of the sunlight are in course of time transformed into lustrous pearls. The well informed know that this is impossible as the pearl oysters are sedentary animals.



Pearl diving - Tuticorin

The latest and most accepted theory is that pearls originate in pathological secretions either by the intrusion of some irritating foreign matter or by the covering of ova or internal organisms or due to the deposits of concentric layers of nacre on cyst containing parasitic worms within the soft tissues of the mollusc. Thus it is interesting to know that this precious gem is born out of the pain of the poor animal. Pearl is the queen among gems that give joy to man. Unlike other gems the pearl comes to us perfect and polished, direct from nature. It neither needs nor admits of any improvement by man. Its perfection and purity, its soft glow, its shape and sublimely beauty and its price which is not fluctuated and will continue to fascinate mankind for all times. Its magical charm has fascinated the uncivilized as well as the ultra-modern both in the east and the west, and it is sought after and adorned by the Prince and the commoner. Women of rank and refinement, and wealth and beauty prize them more than the dazzling diamonds.

Sources

The sources of pearls are fairly widely distributed throughout the world, but the places where profitable fisheries occur are limited. In point of production and value and probably of antiquity also, the fisheries of Persian Gulf and Gulf of Mannar stand pre-eminent. According to London's Hatton Garden, the world centre of the pearl market, the pearls coming from the Gulf of Mannar are equal in quality to those coming from any other part of the world. Cleopatra's pearls were probably born in the Gulf of Mannar.



Pearl Oysters

The pearl banks in the Gulf of Mannar are being inspected every year by the Fisheries Department to find out the prospect of a pearl fishery. In the course of such an inspection a heavy spat fall was detected in 1949 and the development of the oysters was carefully watched. During the inspection carried out at the beginning of 1955 it was estimated that the pearl banks off Tuticorin contained about 271 lakhs of oysters, of which nearly 2 crores were in the famous Tholayuram par which has been the homeland of innumerable valuable pearl oysters from time immemorial. The test conducted by the department showed that oysters were fairly rich in pearl content, and that the pearls were of good quality and value. Therefore the Government decided to hold a pearl fishery in March-April 1955. Accordingly notice of it was given in all prominent dailies in and outside the State and speedy arrangements were made to put up a pearl fishery camp in Siluvathurai, two miles north of Tuticorin, where successive pearl fisheries had been conducted in the past.

The 1955 Operation

A small pearl town with all modern amenities such as electricity, water supply, sanitary arrangements, canteen, post office, medical and public health units, police force and sheds for officials, divers, merchants, etc., and pearl bazaar, shops, kottas, thotties, etc., sprang up in the course of a fortnight. The 1955 Pearl Fishery was inaugurated by Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Minister for Agriculture, Fisheries and Industries at 7.15 a.m. on the 19th of March in a beautifully decorated pandal in the Siluvathurai Pearl Fishery camp, in the presence of a large gathering of a variety of people, traders, businessmen, ordinary citizens, distinguished persons, and Government officers.

The regular routine of the operations was the same as followed in the previous fisheries and may be described as follows: A signal gun was fired from the office premises at 3 a.m. every day to remind the divers residing in the office compound and in the town that it was time to start to the pearl banks. At the same time a bell was rung from the camp by the Beachmaster to wake up the divers there. By special arrangements buses

were run during this fishery, from the very early morning to enable the divers to reach the camp site where their catches were left.

Diving Operations

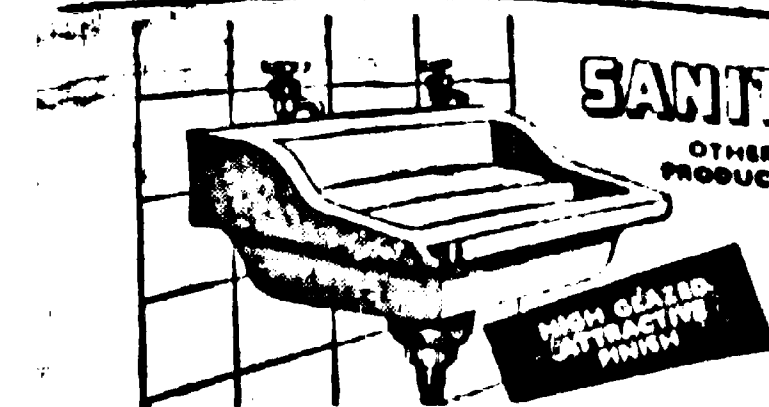
In spite of all these facilities provided the divers went to work only by sunrise. By sunrise the divers, about 600-700 in number, were on their way to the pearl bank in their fleet of canoes (vallams) 60-70 in number, towed by the departmental motor vessels "Gouher Khaleeli", "Tatturcin" and "Chakut". The smaller vessels "Kee Koodi" and "Loverett" accompanied them to the banks to patrol the area, to see that the divers fished only in the area marked for the day's fishing. When the fleet reached the marked area the vallams were let loose and they distributed themselves in the area. The diving operations started usually between 9 and 10 a.m. The signal to commence diving was given by blowing the fog horn from the large vessel "Gouher Khaleeli". Thereupon the divers said their prayers and started diving from both sides of their canoes. As soon as each diver reached the bottom he collected as many oysters as he could, while holding his breath, put them in the bag tied round his waist, and then came up and emptied his catch into the canoe. He took rest for about 5 minutes and then went down again. This process went on, all over the marked area for about 3-4 hours till a signal was given from "Gouher Khaleeli" to stop the operations. The vallams then returned to the parent vessels for dividing their catches. One third of the day's catch was given to each diver in a marked bag on his share, and the divers were allowed to re-

ceive, after searching them and their vallams for hidden oysters or pearls. The vallams were given a time back to the shore if the wind was not favourable.

Net Revenue Realised

At the pearl fishery camp the divers sold their oysters in retail to the large crowd eagerly waiting to purchase oysters and try their luck. On the first day the oysters fetched from Rs. 1 to Rs. 4 each, and later on the prices came down to one anna and nine paise per oyster. The largest amount share of oysters bagged in gunny bags 60-100 each were sold to the Deputy Director of Fisheries, Madras, who in turn sold them to pearl merchants and ordinary citizens took them in auction. The bid ranged from Rs. 30 to Rs. 120 per bag of 100 oysters. Those who took large numbers usually extracted the pearls by affixing the oysters to red in tubs kept in the shade, and washing out the shelled matter. Pearls costing a few hundreds of rupees were common and a few pearls costing 100-2000 and more were also obtained. As a result of the fishery this State realised a net revenue of nearly a lakh of rupees. About an equal amount was realised by the 600-700 divers who took part in the fishery of 14 days, the average earning per diver per day having been about Rs. 5.

It is worth mentioning that thanks to the excellent arrangements made by the various departments that took part in the fishery no untoward incidents happened during the fishery. In all previous pearl fisheries outbreak of cholera was a usual occurrence.



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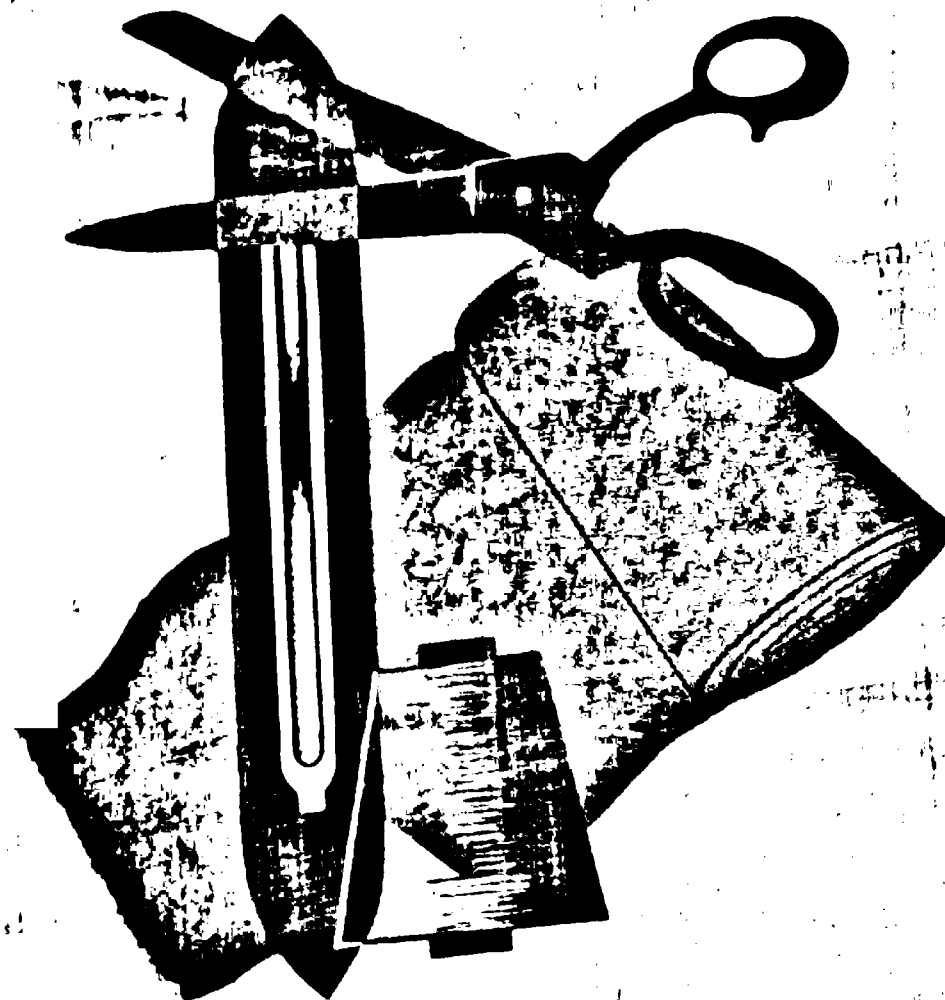
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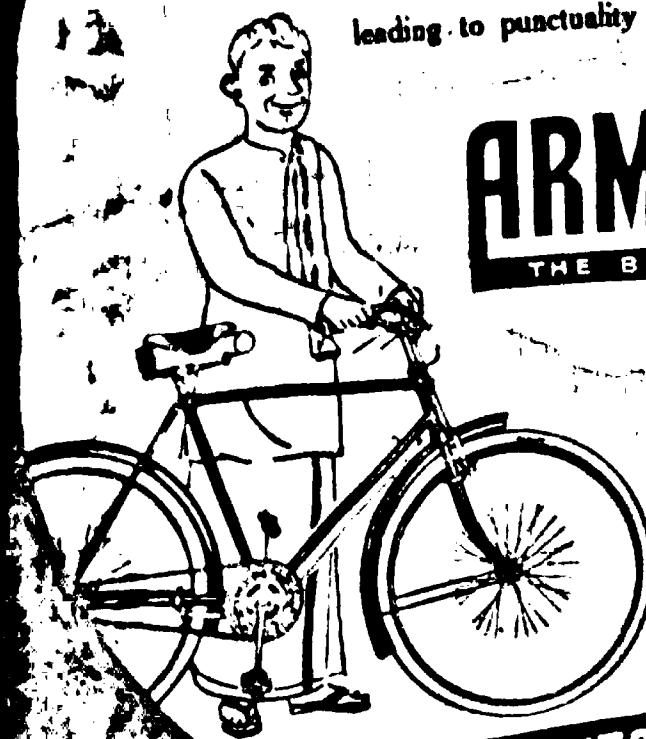
At the present time the answer must be "No". In 1950 only two out of every five children of the school going age attended a primary school. However, one hundred and fifty crores of rupees have been set aside in the Five Year Plan for the development of education in India. Everyone realises that this amount cannot possibly do the whole job. At the end of the Plan it is hoped that three out of five children will receive the benefits of primary education. The number of pupils in secondary schools shall have increased only by thirty-two per cent. In technical education, the number of institutions will have increased by fifty-seven per cent, but these are too few. The Plan admits the necessity for private

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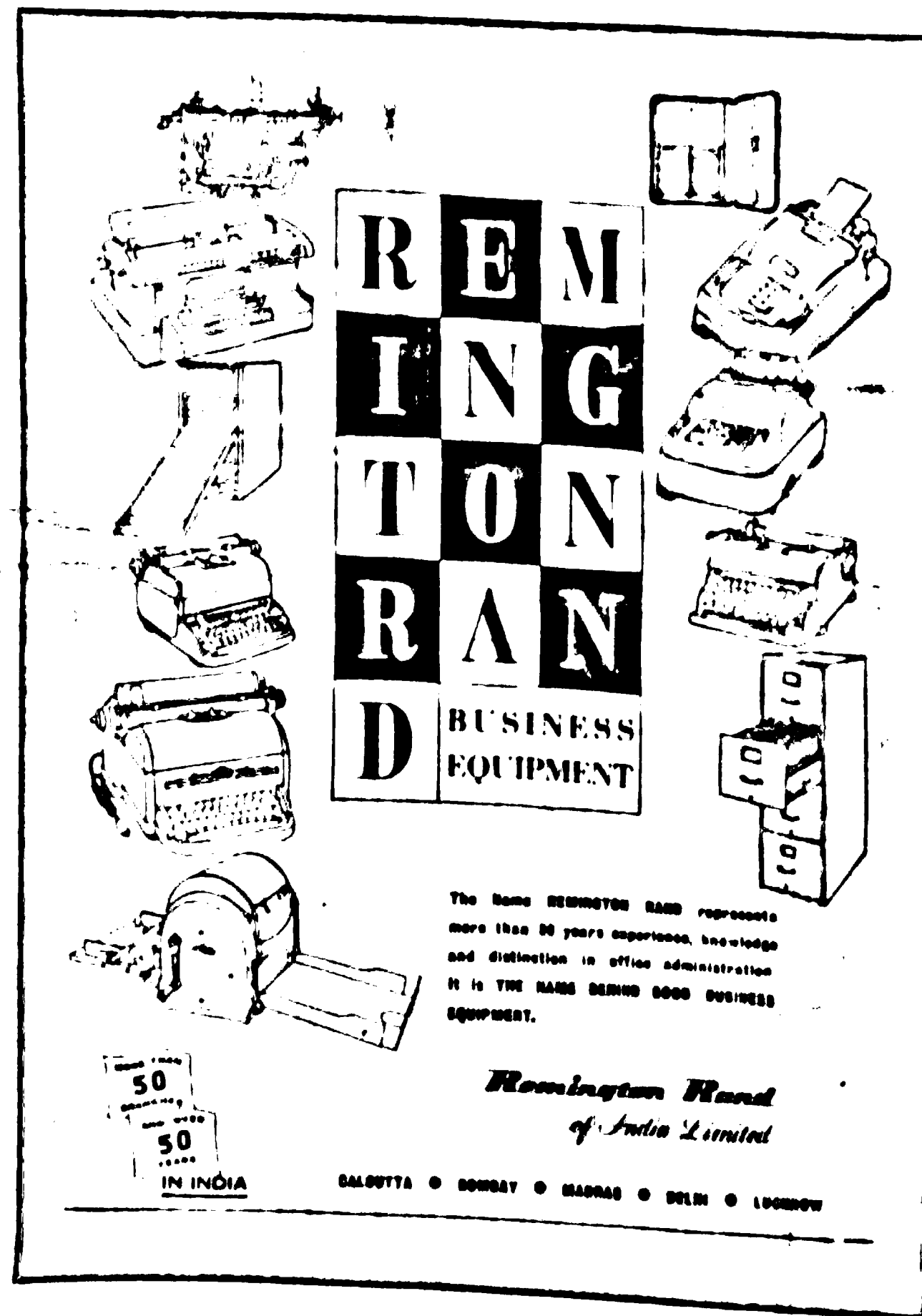


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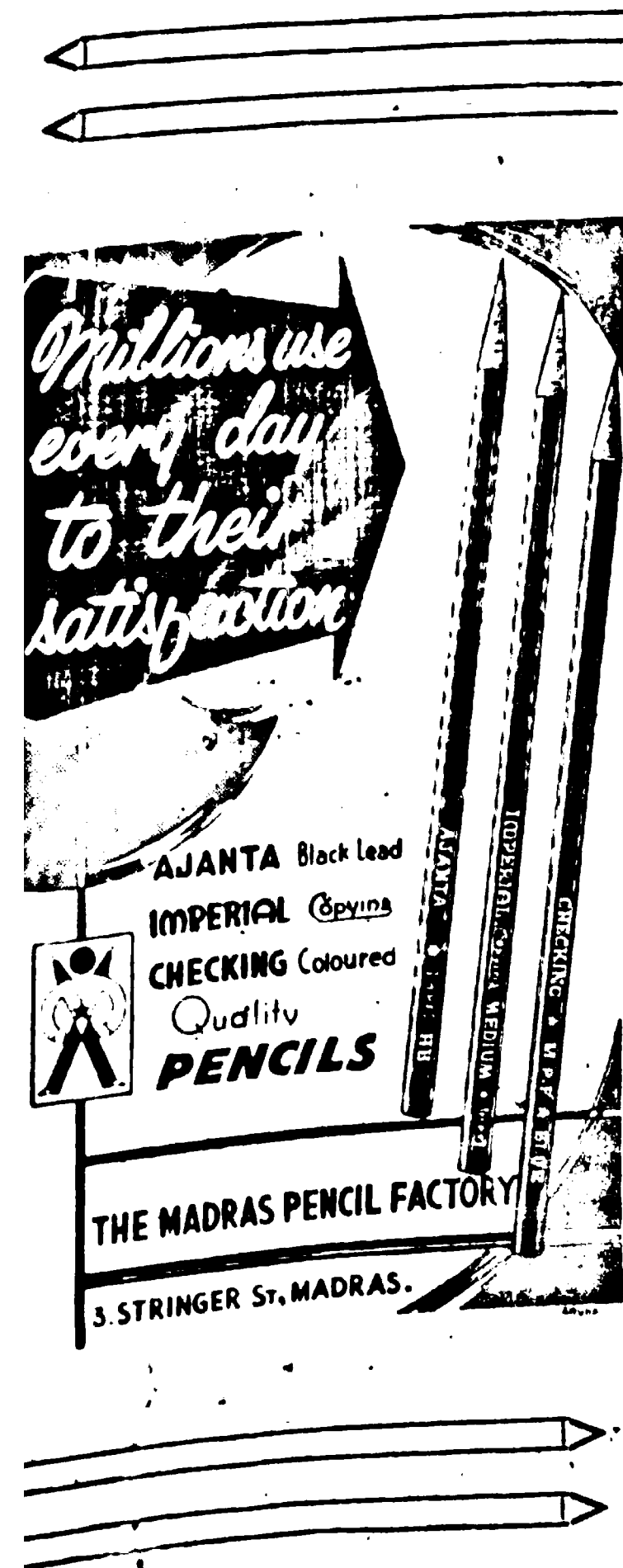
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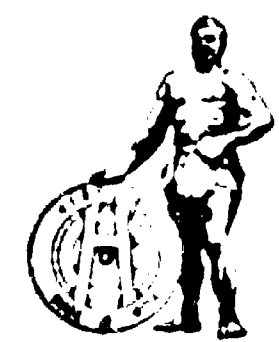
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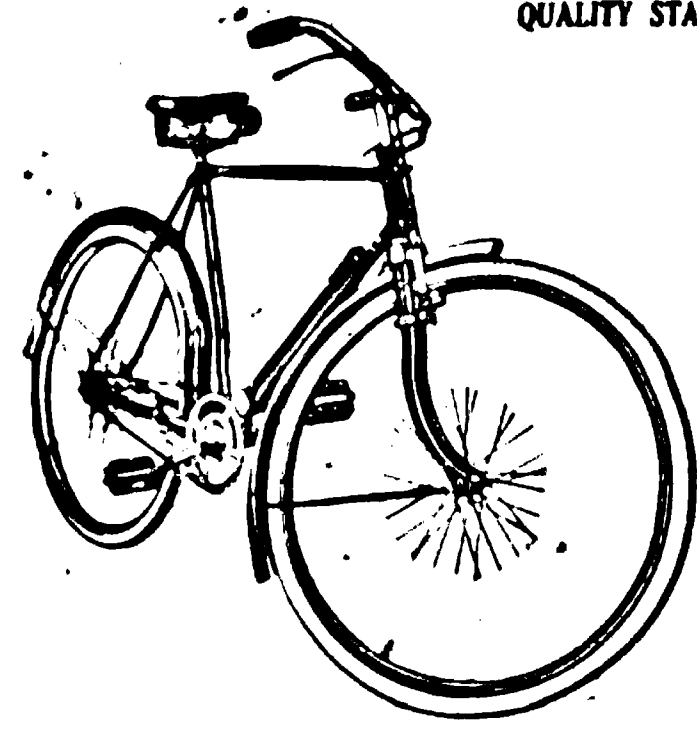
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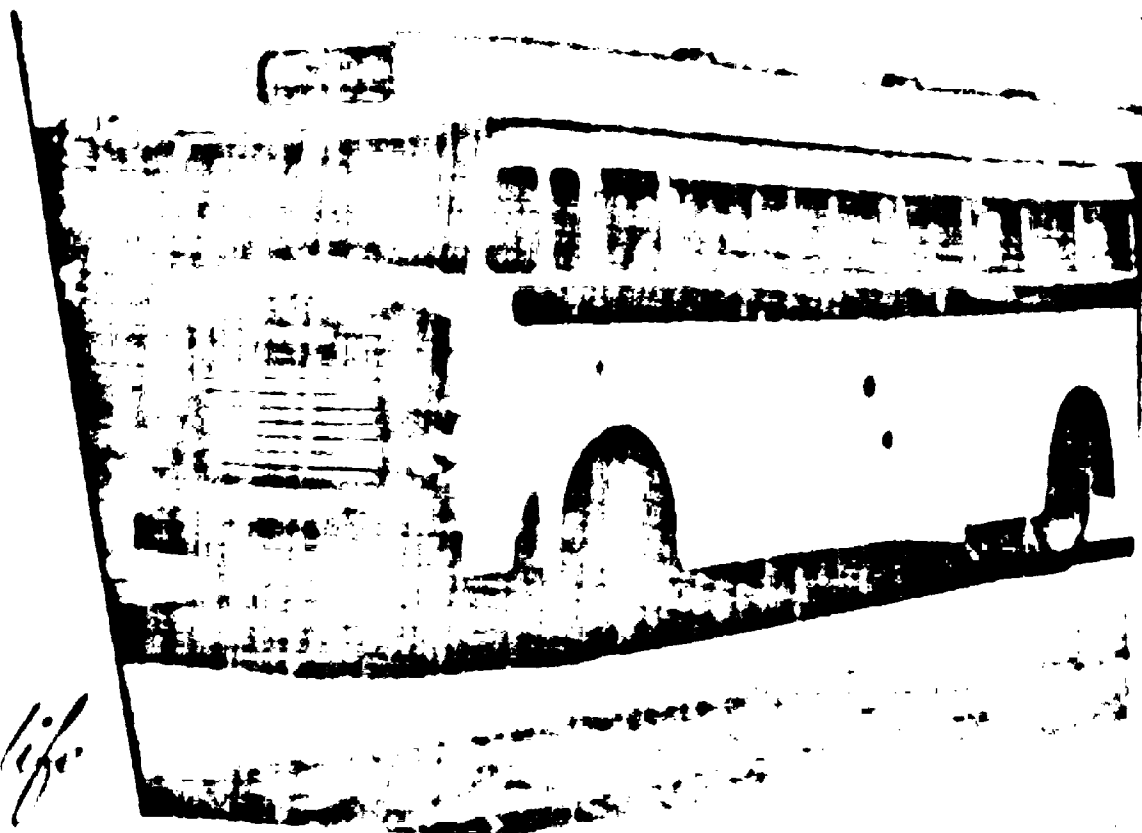
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Industrial Development

By Sri C. G. REDDI, Secretary, Department of Industries, Labour and Co-operation.

The schemes now taken by the Department of Industries and Commerce, Madras, in the First Five-Year Plan were under the following major heads:

- 1 Industries
- 2 Cottage Industries
- 3 Agriculture—Minor Irrigation.

In the Second Five-Year Plan, schemes have been proposed under more major heads like—

- 1 Medium Industries.
- 2 Small scale Industries.
- 3 Cottage Industries and Handicrafts.
- 4 Sericulture.
- 5 Handloom Industry.
- 6 Technical Education.
- 7 Agriculture—Minor Irrigation.

The type of schemes that were taken up under each major head and the progress achieved in the First Five-Year Plan and the type of schemes proposed for the Second Five-Year Plan and objectives thereof are briefly as follows:

Industries.

The schemes taken up in the First Five-Year Plan under Industries are mostly of developmental nature, emphasizing laid on the development of the activities of the Department through new schemes as well as through the expansion of the existing activities of the Department in the various branches like Reorganization, Training, Research, Marketing, etc.

Reorganization. The District set up of the Department of Industries and Commerce, Madras, originally consisted of only two Assistant Industrial Engineers, their Headquarters being at Tirunelveli and Coimbatore and five District Industries Officers with their

Headquarters at Tirunelveli, Madurai, Madras, Vellore and Kozhikode. These officers were assigned with the work of giving assistance to Industries in general and concentrating on the development of various Industries and the Assistant Industrial Engineers, were entrusted with the work relating to pumping and boring operations in their regions. As the Engineering activities of the Department were on a constant increase, the Assistant Industrial Engineers were finding it difficult to exercise proper supervision and control over the vast area and the District Industries Officers could not be of much assistance in the Engineering activities of the Department as most of them did not possess technical qualifications. In the circumstances it was planned to reorganize the District set up of the Department by abolishing the posts of Assistant Industrial Engineers and the District Industries

Officers and to appoint in their places seven Assistant Directors of Industries and Commerce with technical qualifications at the rate of one Assistant Director for every two districts. Accordingly all the seven Assistant Directors have been appointed and they are able to exercise adequate supervision and control in respect of both development of Industries and Engineering activities of this Department.

Training.—Originally the Department of Industries and Commerce was running Government Industrial Schools with a few certificate and Diploma Courses in each school at Madras, Madurai, Mangalore and Kozhikode. As the demand for technically trained personnel was found to be increasing, these Government Industrial Schools were not found adequate to cater to the needs of Industrial and Technical



Sri Sri Prakasa, Governor in Uzbek National dress at the party given to the Uzbek Cultural Delegation by the State Committee on 12th January 1956.



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Education of the various districts in the State. Therefore with a view to make the progress of the Government educational institutions, it was planned to establish five polytechnics in the State for providing training in various branches of engineering and technical education. All the five polytechnics have been started, one at Mumbai, Mumbai, Mumbai, Mumbai and Mumbai. These polytechnics are providing instruction in various branches of engineering and technical education. In fact these polytechnics have proved an asset to the State in providing instruction in technical education and the work for education in these polytechnics has been more than the maximum capacity.

Further the Department has had an educational institution known as the Leather Trade Institute where instruction in leather and leather goods manufacturing is provided. The goal for the development of the leather industry in the State was laid out in the First Five Year Plan. The Institute was established and developed with its name changed to the Institute of Leather Technology and Leather Goods. It has been started and a certificate course in leather goods manufacturing of three years duration and a certificate course in leather goods manufacturing of three years duration. The Institute has a large library and a library for the students and faculty. The Institute is also providing instruction in leather goods manufacturing and leather goods manufacturing.

With a view to provide more skilled workers to be absorbed in the leather goods industry, the Department has started a leather goods training school which is providing instruction in leather goods manufacturing and leather goods manufacturing.

Second—With a view to making the leather goods industry and leather goods industry to be a self-sufficient industry in the State, the Department has started a leather goods training school which is providing instruction in leather goods manufacturing and leather goods manufacturing.

rendering very useful service by looking after the needs of the leather goods industry and by contributing towards the leather goods industry.

Marketing—In order to augment the marketing of the leather goods industry, the Department has started a leather goods marketing centre which is providing instruction in leather goods marketing and leather goods marketing.

The Government Industrial Engineering Workshop was provided with a leather goods machinery with the result that the leather goods industry has been increased and it has been able to manufacture the 12,000 worth of leather goods a year.

The Government Industrial Engineering Workshop has been provided with a leather goods machinery with the result that the leather goods industry has been increased and it has been able to manufacture the 12,000 worth of leather goods a year.

The Department has had an educational institution at Mumbai for the manufacturing of leather goods as a small scale. This educational institution was converted into a manufacturing centre so that goods of various varieties may be produced and marketed. The leather goods industry has been started and a certificate course in leather goods manufacturing of three years duration and a certificate course in leather goods manufacturing of three years duration. The Institute has a large library and a library for the students and faculty. The Institute is also providing instruction in leather goods manufacturing and leather goods manufacturing.

The Government Industrial Engineering Workshop has been provided with a leather goods machinery with the result that the leather goods industry has been increased and it has been able to manufacture the 12,000 worth of leather goods a year.

Further in addition to improving the existing commercial centres of

the Department, it was also proposed to establish a new commercial centre for the manufacturing of leather goods and to provide facilities for training of students and technical personnel in all branches. With this aim in view a factory was established with its name as the Government Industrial Engineering Workshop at Mumbai. The factory has been started and it has been able to manufacture the 12,000 worth of leather goods a year.

The Government Industrial Engineering Workshop has been provided with a leather goods machinery with the result that the leather goods industry has been increased and it has been able to manufacture the 12,000 worth of leather goods a year.

As far as the remaining industries are concerned, some of them are being considered by the Planning Commission on an All India basis and in some of them the Government the Planning Commission is considering to be started but they could be implemented by the private sector.

In the U. N. 1955 dated 21st April 1955 the Government considered a committee to consider the leather goods industry and small scale industries for the Second Five Year Plan period.

The recommendations of this Committee have been largely incorporated in the plan. The plan lays special emphasis on industries which will provide employment to a large number of workers, the chief among which are the leather and hand-made match industries. As regards the leather industry, the bulk of the exports from the Madras State at present are in the form of half-tanned leather and the extra income that could be derived by further processing and finishing is lost to the State. With its large production of hides and skins, there is very considerable scope in the State for the development of the leather industry, and the plan accordingly includes schemes for proper tanning and finishing of leather at three centres and for the manufacture of hand-made match industry which will be scattered all over the State.

Match—The present production of hand-made matches is 1.6 grams per year providing employment to 100 to 150 persons for every five to 10 villages. There have been proposals for the development of the match industry, each producing 100 grams per day and providing employment for about 50 persons. With a view to supply the raw materials to these as well as for the existing match

factories a scheme has been drawn up for the manufacture of spinta and veneers.

Among the various dispersed industries, blacksmithy and carpentry, which cater to the basic needs of the people, have been selected for development. For blacksmithy and carpentry, four model production-training units have been proposed with mobile units attached to each of them.

Other existing industries.—The other existing industries selected for development are—utensils, hand tools etc., which are now being operated in groups in different places. In these cases, provision has been made for servicing centres for the supply of raw materials at reasonable rates, for undertaking operations requiring costly machinery and for introducing additional and new lines of manufacture.

New Industries.—The new industries proposed are for the manufacture of articles which are in great demand or imported from other places or are in short supply in this State. These industries include electrical goods, sports goods, pressed metal goods, hurricane lanterns, surgical instruments, manufacture of scientific glass apparatus, laboratory and scientific equipment, etc.

Industrial Estates.—It is proposed to set up two more industrial estates at two important centres besides the two proposed to be set up during the current year. The scheme provides not only for the erection of buildings and the provision of the amenities required, such as water-supply, electricity, etc., but also makes provision for affording facilities to purchase raw materials in bulk and supply them at reasonable rates to the individual units. Another scheme has also been drawn up for the acquisition and development of lands suitable for the location of small industries with a view to their assignment to small-scale industrialists. A sum of Rs. 70-80 lakhs has been set apart for the formation of industrial co-operatives in which the workers themselves would be members and would share in the profits. It is expected that 150 units would start working during the five year period including units for the production of umbrella ribs, sewing machines, milk substitutes from groundnut, fruit canning, manufacture of shoe-lace, etc. Another sum of Rs. 200 lakhs has been provided for grant of loans under the State Aid (Industries) Act. It is also proposed to subsidize the cost of transmission lines and electricity charges in deserving cases. A provision of Rs. 75 lakhs has been made



The members of the United Cultural Delegation watching with interest the Bharata Natyam performance given by Sri Smt. Kameswari Lakshmi.

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for the supply of machines on hire-purchase system to small-scale industries.

Final List of Schemes proposed for inclusion in the Second Five-Year Plan under Small-scale Industries.

Serial number and name of the Scheme.	Net cost.
1 Establishment of a production unit for spools and cones required for hand made match industry.	4-25
2 Establishment of three service centres for tanning, finishing and construction of cold storage rooms for preserving the skins and raw hides.	15-00
3 Establishment of 25 training cum production units for training 15 artisans in each unit for the manufacture of both Indian and Western types using manually operated machine.	25-50
4 Establishment of one production centre for the manufacture of both Indian and Western types of foot wear using power operated machine.	4-00
5 Establishment of two model combined carpentry and blacksmithy workshops with mobile units attached to them.	7-75
6 Establishment of two service centres for the utilization of timber rejected in the forests.	5-00
7 Establishment of a service centre for the production of Textile Mill parts.	5-00
8 Establishment of one servicing centre for the production of pressed metal products.	6-50
9 Establishment of one service centre for the manufacture of hand tools.	7-00
10 Establishment of a servicing centre for farm implements and agricultural machinery.	4-00
11 Establishment of a servicing centre for handloom looms.	2-00

Serial number and name of the Scheme.

Net cost.

Cottage Industries

12 Establishment of two service centres for brassware industry.	15-00
13 Establishment of a service centre for the manufacture of surgical instruments.	6-50
14 Establishment of a service centre for electrical goods.	21-50
15 Establishment of a service centre for Laboratory and Scientific equipments.	6-00
16 Establishment of one service centre for sports goods.	5-00
17 Establishment of model scientific glass apparatus factory as an adjunct to the existing Government Glass Blowing centre.	5-00
18 Establishment of marketing organisation with live chain stores.	41-25
19 Establishment of a stores purchase section in the Office of the Director of Industries and Commerce, Madras.	5-00
20 Formation of Industrial Co-operatives.	10-55
21 Aid to Private Sector (Loans) under State Aid to Industries Act.	200-00
22 Subsidy over cost of transmission lines and on power rates to small scale industries and allotment of lands.	60-00
23 Supply of machines on hire purchase system to the small-scale units of the Madras (Private Sector).	75-00
24 Organization of the Office of the State Director of Industries and Commerce.	10-30
25 Requirements of eight Foreign Experts to implement some of the schemes.	1-44
26 Establishment of two Industrial Estates and Expansion of the existing Industrial Estate at Madras.	..
27 Establishment of three servicing corporations for the Industrial Estates.	..

The total role which Cottage Industries must play in the economic regeneration of our country cannot be overestimated. The importance of these industries not only from the point of view of solving the tremendous unemployment and underemployment problem facing the country, but also from the necessity in the present context of concentrating on a form of economic activity that would by its very organizational set up and inherent distributive mechanism provide for the disposal of purchasing power in as wide a circle as possible is being increasingly recognized.

The important Cottage Industries of the State are Handloom Textile Weaving, Handloom Silk Weaving, Hand Spinning Cotton Weaving, Mill Weaving, Handloom Wood Weaving (including manufacture of wooden Cumbles, Kugs and Druggals), Basketry, manufacture of Cane or Carpet, Cotton and Silk Yarn Dyeing, Dyeing and printing of cloth, lac and of skins and hides, matting, oil pressing, rubber and gum processing, cane and bamboo handicrafts, pottery, glass, metal, and clay modelling, wire and ear goods, palm-leaf and palm-leaf products, cane and bamboo work, metal work including brass, aluminium and bell metal, art metal work, metal utensils, Keros, Palm-leaf and date wood work, smiddy, carpentry and carpenter work, manufacture of toys and dolls, glass bangles and beads, cigars, chewing tobacco, etc. The total number of workers engaged in these industries run into several lakhs and the value of the products turned out is several crores.

Different Cottage Industries and different aspects of cottage industries are now being dealt with in different departments. All work connected with the organization and working of industrial co-operatives is being handled in the Co-operative Department. The most important cottage industry dealt with by the Co-operative Department is handloom weaving. The Departments of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry are generally in charge of the work relating to the Development of Bee Keeping, sheep breeding, dairying, poultry farming, etc., and other allied industries. The promotion and development of cottage industries among women is one of the more important activities of the Women's Welfare Department. All other work relating

to Cottage Industries is looked after by the Department of Industries and Commerce with which rests the general responsibility for the development of Industries in the State.

With a view to enlist the co-operation of all non-official elements interested in the development of Cottage Industries, a number of advisory boards and committees have been formed charged with the task of advising Government from time to time on the measures to be taken for the development of Cottage Industries in the State. The more important of such boards and committees are:

1. **Rural and Village Industries Board.** This State Board with the Minister for Rural Development as Chairman and the Director of Rural Welfare as Secretary is responsible for the development of Khadi and Village Industries in the State.

2. **State Handloom Committee.** The Madras State Handloom Committee constituted in 1954 with the Director of Industries and Commerce as Chairman advises Government on all matters relating to the protection and development of the handloom industries in the State.

3. **Regional Advisory Boards for Cottage Industries.** Regional Boards for the development of industries like mat-making, palm-leaf fibre and leaf products and leather goods manufacture which have developed from local tradition, have been constituted with a view to stimulate intensive development of these industries in the regions where they are important and where there is scope for quick development.

The Director of Industries and Commerce, Madras is the President of each of these regional projects. A Technical Expert of the department, the Local Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies and representatives of the industry constitute the members of the Board.

4. **Joint Druggal Industry Advisory Board - Mysore and Madras.** With a view to reviving the Druggal Industry which is one of the Dollar earning industries of the State and of Mysore, a Joint Druggal Industry Advisory Board has been constituted for Madras and Mysore. The Board is in general charge of the development of the druggal industry.

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5. **State Coir Advisory Board.** The Madras Government have constituted a Coir Advisory Board with the Director of Industries and Commerce as Chairman and the Superintendent, Government Coir Schools, Beypore as Secretary to advise them in regard to the development of coir industry in the State. Non-officials engaged in coir industry constitute the members of the board.

Training and Research have always been considered the chief responsibility of the Department of Industries and Commerce in the campaign for development of cottage industries. Courses in theory and practice of various cottage industries and basic trades like smithy, carpentry, handloom weaving, bleaching, dyeing and printing, light metal casting, leather goods manufacture, coil, soap, wood work, glass bangles and beads, etc., are provided in the various industrial schools and institutes run by the Department. The period of training varies from 5 months to 3 years depending on the craft.

Research into the techniques, processes, appliances, etc., used in cottage industries has been undertaken in the Cottage Industries Research Institute of the Department of Industries and Commerce.

The financial resources of almost every cottage industry being slender and even too precarious, the need for financial assistance to the establishments engaged in cottage industries has long been realized in the State. Statutory provision has been made in this regard under the Madras State Aid to Industries Act. The Director of Industries and Commerce is empowered to grant a loan or subsidy not exceeding Rs. 500 to any cottage industrialist who desires to start or carry on any cottage industry which has an important bearing on the economic development of the country.

To promote the popularization and speedy disposal of the products of the cottage industries, industrial and commercial museums were started during the period 1937-42 at several district headquarters, with a Central industrial museum in Madras. To ensure better functioning of the museums, a sales emporium was attached to each of them in 1947, where the sales of the products exhibited in the museums were organized. To facilitate better display and advertisement of products

of cottage and small-scale industries and to bring the customers in touch with production units, these museums were subsequently reorganized and regional museums were set up at Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Coimbatore and Kozhikode.

Industries in Rural Areas

The department has been paying special attention to the promotion and development of industries in rural areas. In order to revive and develop rural industries particularly those which satisfy the basic needs of the villagers, a comprehensive scheme for the development of rural industries in the State selected under the Five-Year Development Scheme was sanctioned in 1946. The primary object of the scheme was to train rapidly local workers in up-to-date methods of manufacture of articles of daily use. Under the above scheme about 45 units were started and implemented worth about Rs. 1.4 lakhs were purchased by Government. 236 artisans were trained of which 300 were given proficiency certificates. This was followed up in 1948 by another scheme which contemplated the starting of a number of production units by private agencies utilizing the equipment and the services of the workers trained under previous scheme. Twenty-two of the Demonstration cum Training units started under the 1946 scheme were transferred to private management for being run as production units. Rs. 12,418 worth of tools, equipment and raw materials were added to the newly started production units and Rs. 6,301 worth of tools and raw materials were transferred free of cost to a few deserving agencies. These production units were continued to the development of basic industries namely, blacksmithy, wood work, sheet metal work, light metal casting, pottery, tanning and leather goods manufacture.

The special committee appointed by the State Five-Year Development Board in 1947 pointed out that certain village industries like hand-pounding of rice, flour grinding, ghanny oil pressing which were indispensable for village economy were decaying and that it was necessary to undertake their immediate revival. A scheme designed to achieve this objective was sanctioned in 1950 and implemented in selected compact groups of 50 villages one in each district. This scheme aimed at helping the villagers to produce their daily requirements for

consumption in their own villages, thus making the villages self-sufficient economic units. It provided for a free distribution of improved labour saving tools and implements worth rupees five lakhs in value to co-operating village artisans engaged in the village industries. It also provided for the supply to the artisans of good raw materials such as leather for carpentry, iron for smithy, oil seeds for the village ghani, etc., estimated at a total cost of rupees twelve lakhs and encouraged the formation of multi-purpose co-operative societies in the villages for undertaking the procurement and distribution of raw materials to village artisans. Provision was also made for on the spot technical instruction and guidance through technical instructors under the general supervision and guidance of the District Industries Officers.

In order to bring about an intensive development of industries in rural areas the Government sanctioned in 1941 the M. V. Srinivasa and Associates scheme as an experimental measure in two districts of the State. The scheme aims at the development of industries in every part of the country with a view to increasing production and income by encouraging the growth of the spirit of self-help initiative and ambition in the rural population by offering them opportunity to acquire better technical knowledge, skill and practice in industries. The special feature of the scheme is that it tries to have the objective of rapid industrialisation of rural areas through the agency and active participation of the people themselves at every stage from planning to execution.

In the Madhavaram Madras State the scheme was tried in Madhavaram and Tiruchirappalli districts. Nearly fifty different industries were taken up for development in this area. The results obtained so far are on the whole encouraging and it is proposed to extend the scheme to additional areas.

Artisan Classes

An intensive development of cottage industries throughout the State is envisaged in the Second Five Year Plan. Numerous schemes have been proposed under this plan for the development of village industries like bee-keeping, pottery, oil pressing, manufacture of Khadi and sugar, cotton spinning, garment making, hand-pounding of rice, etc. One hundred small units for making matches and twenty production units

training units for the manufacture of fish nets, etc., are proposed to be started in the coastal and other backward areas of the State to provide subsidiary employment to fishermen, Harpans, etc. Twenty six demonstration co-operating centres for the development of village tanning and leather goods manufacture and allied industries like preparation of bone meal, etc., are proposed to be set up throughout the State. These units will demonstrate the proper utilisation of carcasses of animals, improved methods of tanning and of leather goods manufacture and preparation of bone meal, etc., and train the villagers in each of these industries. The staff will also visit the workers in their homes and assist them in improving the quality of the articles produced by them. One of the main aims of the important cottage industries of the State is proposed to be developed, intensively throughout the State on co-operative basis. Provision has been made for the manufacture of Amara (Charkas) which was originally designed in this State and for supplying them on hire-purchase basis to spinners with a view to providing employment to a large number of people. Provision has also been made for the supply on the hire-purchase system at subsidised rates of other improved tools and equipment such as reeling machines for silk, improved potter's wheel, etc. Village artisans will also be given assistance by way of supply of raw materials at cost price, free assignment of lands and grants for the putting up of work sheds or the conversion of part of their houses into workshops. As the success of all the steps taken for the development of cottage industries will depend mainly on the arrangements made for marketing the finished products, an efficient marketing organisation is proposed to be set up for the purpose. Besides carrying out market analysis and research and advising cottage workers on market trends and facilities, steps will be taken to ensure that as far as possible, production is organised against assured orders.

Certain handicrafts such as art metal work, sculpture, metal-working, path work, etc., which are now being practised at sporadic centres have, with all India co-operation and it is proposed to open training cum working centre for these handicrafts with a view to giving the artisans training in improved methods as well as to improve quality and reduce costs, supplying raw materials at

reasonable prices, introducing new and attractive designs, undertaking certain processes of manufacture which the individual artisan will not be able to do efficiently at his workshop, provision of facilities for the finishing and so on. The main difficulty now experienced in marketing the products is proposed to be met by creating a net work of handicrafts emporia throughout the State and in major cities of India, with mobile vans attached, which will purchase the finished goods in the villages and purchasing centres and arrange to market them at important fairs and pilgrim centres.

Handloom

The scheme proposed for the Second Five Year Plan under agriculture includes the continuance of the existing scheme, viz., that manufacturing co-operatives, to meet the requirements of the unobtainable variety of silk worm reeling of the Indian Medical Directorate and also new schemes, viz., introduction of sericulture in Trichy and Tirunelveli districts.

Establishment of a Glazette unit in Krishnagiri taluk to help the weavers in Madam district to get their requirements of silk for weaving and to enable the silk-worm rears in Madam district to find a ready sale of their cocoons.

Training of requisite technical personnel for implementing the various sericultural schemes of the department under the Second Five Year Plan and a tentative provision of Rs. 20.75 lakhs has been recommended to the Planning Commission.

Handloom

A scheme with the object of increasing the production of handloom cloth and to provide employment for the weavers outside the co-operative tal at a total cost of Rs. 10000 lakhs has been proposed in the Second Five Year Plan.

Technical Education

As pointed out in the particulars of the schemes undertaken by this department in the First Five Year Plan, five polytechnics were opened with new certificate and diploma courses and the Leather Trade Institute was expanded into an institute of Leather Technology with additional courses and better facilities for training.

(Continued on page 22)

Fisheries Technological Research in Madras State

By SRI M. VENKATARAMAN, M.Sc., A.M.I.C., Superintendent, Fisheries Technological Station, Kozhikode.

TABLE II.—Analytical values for different fish meals.

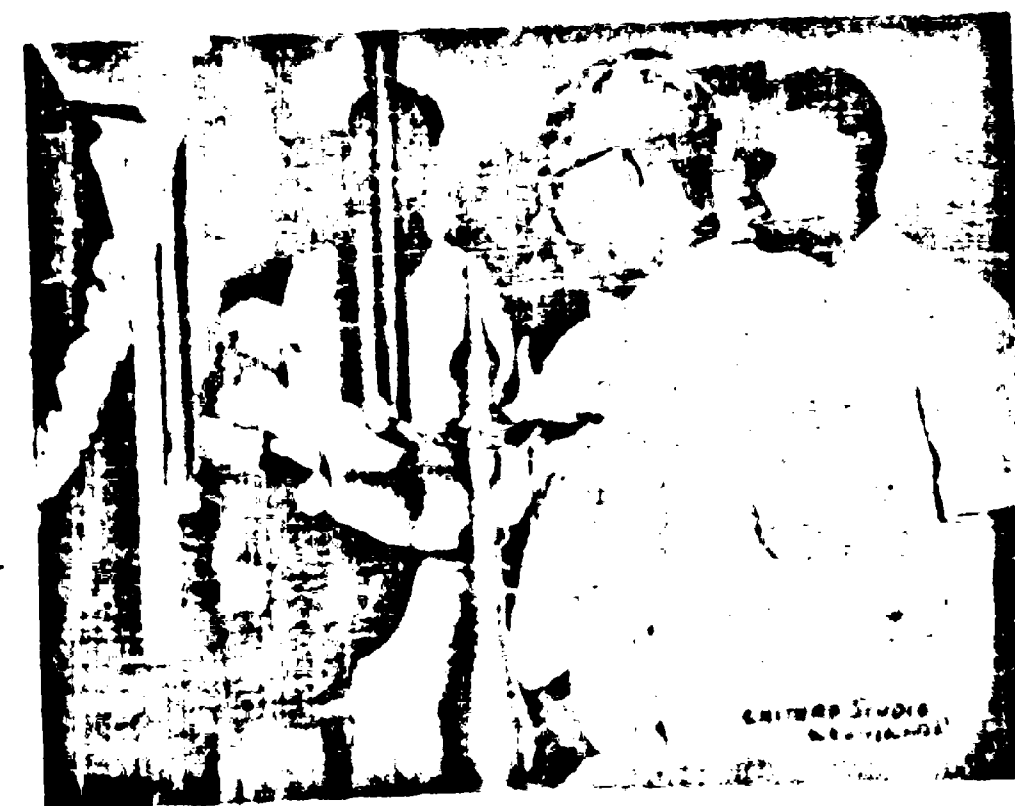
TABLE II.—Analysis of fish meal.				
Number and name of fish meal.	Protein.	Fat.	Phosphorus (P ₂ O ₅)	Calcium (CaO).
PER CENT OF MOISTURE FREE BASIS.				
1 Mackerel	63.1	6.11	6.43	9.00
2 Sole	61.42	9.01	2.75	6.23
3 Horse mackerel	60.05	4.11	3.37	6.68
4 Anchovy	62.66	4.00	4.92	7.37
5 Ribbon fish	72.21	6.55	3.78	5.36
6 White bait	68.25	8.34	4.03	4.86
7 Oil sardine	65.27	9.54	5.79	6.61
8 Shark	77.84	3.31	3.00	2.79
9 Skate	77.93	2.19	3.93	0.04
10 Dolphin	69.71	6.91	5.96	4.89

The Fisheries Technological Station, Kozhikode, is in existence since 1943. The main activities of this important limb of the Fisheries Department are the technology of by-products such as fish meal, fish oil, fish manure, etc., research on the nutritive values of fresh and preserved fishes, research on the spoilage and preservation of fish, and research in standards for fresh and preserved fish. The work done at Fisheries Technological Station is of direct applied value to the fishing industry and with the help of the demonstration units spread all over the State the results of research are extended to the field.

A few achievements stand out among others, viz., work on fish meals, resulting in the erection of the first fish meal plant in South East Asia, at Kozhikode. At first, work on the utilization of 'glut' fish and fish waste was carried out in the laboratory. Using whole fish, the yield of fish meal from various species was worked out. The results are given in Table I. The yield works out to nearly one-sixth the raw weight of ungutted fish. The next step was the determination of 'feed value' of these meals by analysis of various fish meals. The results are presented in Table II. Sharks and skates, which are considered 'junk' species yield the best meals followed by the ribbon fish. These fish meals are rich in proteins, calcium and phosphorus.

TABLE I.—Percentage yield of fish meal from fresh fish

Number and name of fish	Yield, per cent.
1 Mackerel	17.0
2 Sole	16.5
3 Horse mackerel	15.0
4 Anchovy	17.3
5 Ribbon fish	15.0
6 White bait	16.3
7 Oil sardine	16.3
8 Shark	20.0
9 Skate	17.0
10 Dolphin	17.0



The Minister looking over the inauguration of the Fish Meal Plant

growing needs of Veterinary Institutions and Poultry and Cattle Farmers. However it should be noted that the fishermen themselves could manufacture fish meal on a cottage industry scale, thus preserving fish and obtaining additional income. But yet the demand for fish meal for animal feeding is so tremendous that mechanical production is also needed to augment production. Hence a small fish meal plant at a cost of about Rs. 25,000 was put up at Koshikote by the Government.

Fish Meal Plant—National features

This consists of a vertical boiler to produce steam for "cooking" and drying fish in the jacketed concentrator, where the fish is continuously taken up by a rotating shaft, resulting in evaporation of moisture. The moisture and volatile vapours pass up to a condenser where the obnoxious vapours are drawn out and the "condensed fish solution" are retained. In a single shift of eight hours, this plant can handle 1,200 lb. of raw fish and yield about 250 to 300 lb. of finished meal. The dried meal is powdered in a disintegrator, passed through a fine mesh sieve and then packed in aluminosilicate lined woven bags. Fishermen's

Co-operative Societies and middle class merchants can instal such small units which will work very profitably. Apart from whole fish, fish offal, beach dried fish or dry salted fish can also be processed into fish meal. Meals from star fish, cuttle fish, etc., can also be prepared. For processing fatty fish like oil sardine, a cooker with a press may have to be added to the unit, so that the excess oil present in the fish can be cooked and pressed out before converting the residue into meal.

Though the subject of fish meal has been dealt at length, fish oils and fish manures are no less important. In fact fish manures are one of the best organic manures for food crops as well as commercial crops. Fish oils are also likewise produced from the Fisheries Demonstration Units and refined at the Fisheries Technological Station, Koshikote. They are in great demand in the leather industry. If only the fishing industry is able to make good quality fish oil, then import of lakhs of rupees worth of the same for the leather industry can be stopped. By technological modifications, some of the fish body oils can be made to substitute for "sperm oil" of whales which is used in textile industry.



Material being fed to the disintegrator

Semidried Prawns

Another product perfected at the Fisheries Technological Station is the semidried prawns. The production of semidried prawns is so very simple and needs no machinery or costly equipment that it should form a cottage industry. In fact the nature of the prawn is such that the fishermen can prepare this product and thus supplement the income of the season. The prawns are simply boiled in weak brine, the shells removed by hand, the meat immersed in saturated brine for 15 to 20 minutes and dried in the sun on raised platforms or 'thatties'. In prawn fishing areas like Pulicat, Porto Novo, Muthupet, Tranquebar, Pamban, etc., this method can be profitably adopted since it is so simple and costs very little. But it keeps for as long as two months and is as good as fresh prawns in value.

The Fisheries Technological Station is carrying out research on the preservation of fresh and cured fish. Preservation with 'chemicals' and 'antibiotic free' are being tried to extend the 'life' of fresh fish. Effective methods of insulating fish boxes have been studied and also methods of transporting cool fish. On cured fish more work has been done. The optimum ratio of salt to fish for curing various fishes during wet weather and dry weather has been worked out. The biological stability and breeding

Sri M. V. Sethu Rao

Winner of the 1954-55 State Paddy Crop Competition Award

Sri M. V. Sethu Rao, a young, fair complexioned, law graduate hailing from a well-known agricultural family of Markayankottai in Madurai district is the proud winner of the State Paddy Crop Competition Award for the year 1954-55. By adopting scientific methods of agriculture and by introducing improved strain and good manuring, Sri Sethu Rao has been able to raise 8,000 lb. of paddy per acre on his wet lands in Markayankottai, one of the best paddy production centres in the Gumnam Valley. It is indeed remarkable that this industrious farmer in spite of his having quality land to be a lawyer prefers the plough to the black gown. By his own efforts he has demonstrated that the land which was yielding 3,500 lb. of paddy per acre on an average could be made to yield one and a half times that produce. He owns in the whole 40 acres of wet lands and 50 acres of dry lands in this area, but he personally cultivates only 20 acres of wet lands where he raises paddy and 20 acres of dry lands where he raises dry crops like chillies, ragi,umbu, etc.

Sri Sethu Rao attributes the primary cause of his success to the high yielding quality of 'Veedi Valangan', a strain evolved by the Madras Agricultural Department and technically called ARI-3 and the systematic care he has taken. Prior to the sowing of seeds in the nursery beds, primary of seeds were treated with a bucket of salt water for eliminating seeds of poor quality. The nursery was prepared under the Japanese method and the land ploughed in thoroughly. Farm-yard manure mixed with broken brick at the rate of one cart for 2½ cents of land was applied. Adjacent beds were spaced one foot apart to facilitate drainage and intercultural. Besides, a layer of compost, one eighth of an inch in thickness was spread over them beds and covered with a thin layer of ash.



Sri M. Bhartanatham, Minister for Agriculture, presenting the medal

After sowing, the seeds were covered with a thin layer of fine soil and watered. Ten days later, the beds were weeded once and after this, a mixture of cattle manure and Ammonium Sulphate at the rate of 300 lb. and 100 lb. respectively per acre were applied.

Transplantation

It was found that the seedlings thus raised on 10 cents of land were sufficient for transplantation over an acre. Before transplantation, green manure and farm-yard manure were applied and after ploughing in twice, a pulchella was also used to mix them well. The seedlings were planted vertically at a distance of 10 inches and in rows which were again spaced 10 inches apart, the number of seedlings in each hole being two or three.

One month after cultivation and subsequently seedlings were done twice at an interval of 15 days. Intercultivation was done once immediately after weeding.

The crop was ready for harvest in about 125 days and the net profit obtained per acre was estimated to be Rs. 866 and odd.

Sri Sethu Rao says that one of the advantages of adopting 'Veedi Valangan' (ARI-3) is that at the time of harvesting there is no shedding of corn and thereby there is considerable saving.

Crop competition was first introduced in 1950-51 and has been an annual feature in the State ever since. In 1954-55, 10,248 agriculturists had entered the competition and it has been estimated that the area under competition was 6,004 as against 4,914 in the previous year. There were 2,443 entrants—the highest in the State—in Tanjore, followed by 1,224 in South Kanara and 1,220 in Ramnathapuram. Sri Sethu Rao won the State Prize and the Madurai district prize with the highest yield of 8,000 lb. per acre.



The Minister Sri M. Bhartanatham going through some of the exhibits at the time of the inauguration of the Fish Meal Plant. The Additional Director of Industries and Commerce, Madras, and Superintendent, Fisheries Technological Station, Koshikote, are explaining to the Minister.

(Continued on page 20)

BOOKS ON FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

The publications of the Madras Government listed below cover a variety of subjects on Food and Agriculture such as Food and Commercial Crops, Agricultural Economics and Agronomy. Written by experts and available in English, Tamil, Malayalam and Kannada, these moderately priced booklets will be particularly useful to persons interested in scientific farming, market gardening and rural husbandry.

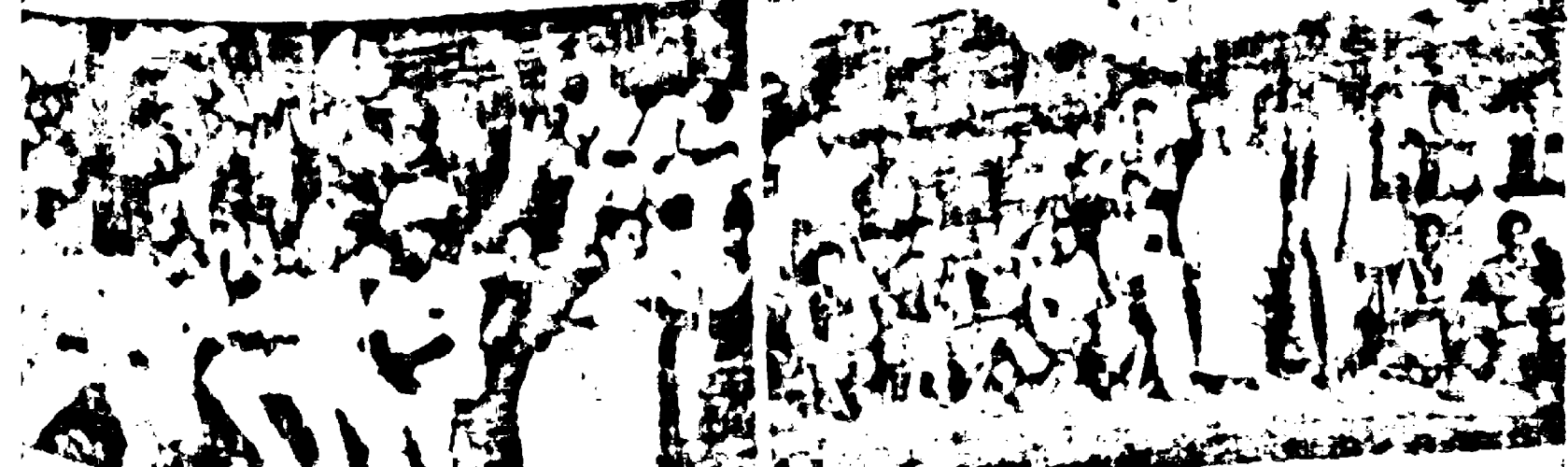
Name of the publication.	Language.	Price	Name of the publication.	Language.	Price
		RS. A. P.			RS. A. P.
1 Fooder Trees and Fodder Cereals	English ..	0 0 0	13 Vegetables	English ..	0 2 0
2 Hedge Plants	Do. ..	0 1 0	14 Tobacco	Do. ..	0 2 0
3 Some Experiments of Plant Production Work in different districts of Madras State ..	Do. ..	0 4 0	15 Reclamation of Allotment Soil	Do. ..	0 2 0
4 Booklet on Millets	Do. ..	0 2 0	16 Potatoes	Do. ..	0 2 0
5 Some South Indian Oil-seeds	Do. ..	0 2 0	17 Avenue Trees	Do. ..	0 0 0
6 Booklet on Peppers	Do. ..	0 2 0	18 Fruits	Do. ..	0 2 0
7 Tapioca	Do. ..	0 2 0	19 Sugar-cane	Do. ..	0 2 0
8 Turmeric	Do. ..	0 2 0	20 Agricultural Implements and Tools	Tamil ..	0 2 0
9 Agricultural Implements and Tools	Do. ..	0 2 0	21 Guide Book on Vegetables	Do. ..	0 2 0
10 Growers' Pocket Guide on Commercial Fruits in South India	Do. ..	0 2 0	22 Guide Book for Vegetables	English ..	0 2 0
11 Sweet Potatoes	Do. ..	0 2 0	23 Millets	Tamil ..	0 2 0
12 Green Manure Crops	Do. ..	0 2 0	24 Millets	Kannada ..	0 2 0
			25 Sugarcane	Tamil ..	0 2 0
			26 Sugarcane	Kannada ..	0 2 0
			27 Tobacco	English ..	0 2 0

The publications below are under print and expected to be available for sale to public shortly :—

Name of the publication.	Language.	Price.	Name of the publication.	Language.	Price.
		RS. A. P.			RS. A. P.
1 Hedge Plants	Tamil ..	0 2 0	13 Turmeric	Malayalam ..	0 1 0
2 Do.	Malayalam ..	0 2 0	14 Do.	Kannada ..	0 1 0
3 Do.	Kannada ..	0 2 0	15 Tapioca	Tamil ..	0 1 0
4 Cotton	Tamil ..	0 2 0	16 Do.	Malayalam ..	0 1 0
5 Do.	Kannada ..	0 2 0	17 Do.	Kannada ..	0 1 0
6 Fruits	Tamil ..	0 2 0	18 Sweet Potato	Tamil ..	0 1 0
7 Do.	Malayalam ..	0 2 0	19 Do.	Malayalam ..	0 1 0
8 Do.	Kannada ..	0 2 0	20 Do.	Kannada ..	0 1 0
9 Oil Seeds	Tamil ..	0 1 0	21 Rice	Tamil ..	0 2 0
10 Do.	Malayalam ..	0 1 0	22 Do.	Malayalam ..	0 2 0
11 Do.	Kannada ..	0 1 0	23 Do.	Kannada ..	0 2 0
12 Turmeric	Tamil ..	0 1 0			

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Withering of Leaves of Plants in the Coastal Areas of North Malabar

By MR V. P. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR,
Head of the Department of Physics, Puthayappa College, Madras.

My attention has been drawn to a report that appeared in the newspapers some months ago about a strange phenomenon reported to have been observed in some of the coastal belts of North Malabar. The report stated that following cyclonic weather and heavy gale in those areas in last May, it was noted that the leaves, bark and even the tiny twigs of certain trees and plants were found 'charred' on the surface facing the sea and directly exposed to it. Most of the affected leaves and twigs withered away subsequently leaving the parent plants in a state of awful disfigurement.

Specimen cuttings of the affected plants were made available to me almost immediately after occurrence for experimental study and investigation. A more look at them was enough to convince me of the truth of the report about the destruction suffered by the plants. It was striking that the damage in all cases was confined to certain areas only—presumably the areas exposed to the sea. In the case of leaves in some cases only a portion thereof was found to have been affected the rest of it appearing surprisingly healthy and normal.

This mysterious phenomenon seems to have led to a kind of wild thinking and speculation among the local people and others in Malabar. Not knowing what this was due to the report even went to the extent of suggesting whether the trial atomic explosion by the U.S.A. and anything to do with it and whether this was due to the radio activity emanated as a result of these explosions.

While the conjecture about the emanation of radio activity seems far-fetched and improbable it cannot also be lightly dismissed as brushed aside.



The author with the specimens of withered leaves.

As a merely possible explanation of a segment of fantastic imagination especially in view of the reports dated in the press some time ago about the observation of radio activity and about some 'charred' leaves. If such things could make their continuous presence felt in the atmosphere over Malabar there was no reason why they could not extend their deadly journey a little further and invade the shore near Malabar. The possibility is there through records and in my opinion the suspicion about radio activity had to be cleared.

Hence in the affected specimens received from North Malabar have been in progress as a sole investigation in the laboratory of our college and as a result thereof certain definite conclusions have been arrived at.

No Sign of Radio Activity

My first finding is that I find no grounds for experimental evidence to warrant the conclusion that the

effect was due to radio activity. The damaged plants in the coastal areas showed absolutely no signs of radio activity or changes in the nature of their particles along with it. The investigation of all radio active phenomena as conducted in various ways in our modern days by the modern scientific techniques of studying their effect on photographic emulsion. It will be revealed that the phenomenon of radio activity was discovered by Rutherford because of the action of the radiation on ionisation plates. The radio waves particles in passing on the ionisation plates a trail on it, the nature, length and thickness of the track revealing the identity and energy of the particles. This discovery is due to the great British physicist Rutherford who was awarded the Nobel Prize for it in 1908. Ordinary photographic plates are not however very efficient for this purpose and special plates called 'Nuclear Research plates' are being manufactured especially for this kind of investigation. Such plates are extremely sensitive for the study of the nature of the particles passing over them. With attention observed from they get automatically coloured and develop the tracks into a visible spectrum of particles on the plate for examination and study. These plates are also used for other information about the disintegration of radio active elements in plants and animal tissues and also to determine the extent of exposure of a living being to radiation.

The Nuclear plates are extremely sensitive and do not have long 'lives' (lives) these plates like they have to be prepared and extremely carefully. I had with me at the time the investigation was taken up about a box of them and the most sensitive variety especially prepared from England for my research.

work. Examination of the specimens for radio activity using such plates yielded results which were purely negative, the plates being found as progressing to be clear except for a few isolated random tracks which are naturally to be expected in such experiments. It should be observed that these tracks are not visible to the naked eye and have to be carefully observed through a high power microscope.

These experiments, I believe, put at rest speculations about the presence of lingering radio activity released and let loose over this planet by the trial atomic explosion and the consequent radio active contamination of the atmosphere. The destruction observed in the present case does not seem to be due to radio activity.

No Fungus Disease

The ruling out of radio activity made it imperative to investigate whether



The Official Language Commission taking evidence in the Secretariat. These show the Chief Minister, the Finance Minister and Officials of the Government giving evidence on 14th January 1954.

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The destruction of the plants was due to our fungus disease which multiplied continuously producing the same lethal effect on them and under them in winter ages. This aspect of the problem has been thoroughly investigated in the Botany Laboratory of the University of Montreal thanks to the interest evinced in it by the Director of Laboratory. Here again the results have been definitely found to be negative.

Spring in Bottom Water

The destruction of the plants is presumably the effect of the continuous action by the high winds of minute droplets of saline water remaining in the ligatures of the parts, the salt in the pores of the plants. These pathologists are agreed that such salinity is impracticable, & salt in the pores of the plants has the effect of carrying the delicate tissues of the plants away from them in due and winter away. The fact that the instructions are observed after a thick cloud was composed of high winds and that the action of winds is very destructive to them, is very apparent to the eye as well as the theory.

It might also be of interest to mention
that the same case has been observed
in the same part of the population. I
was able to get some reliable evidence
that this is not the first time that a
phenomenon of this type has been
observed in the West Coast. There
have been a few cases of such
the same in the northern part of the
country. The first case was in 1914
The first case was in 1914. The first
case of the disease was in 1914.

Letter from

The above statement is being made
in the presence of the fact that
the above statement is being made
in the presence of the fact that
the above statement is being made
in the presence of the fact that

77.

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

REPUBLIC DAY

Republic Day was celebrated with great enthusiasm throughout the State. Large masses of people participated in the functions held in the City and in the mufassil centres. Along with the ceremonial parade held in the City, there was an Inauguration function at which nine recipients—one of them posthumously—heroes of the Kashmir operations were decorated with the insignia of the Vir Chakra. They are: PU. II, A. Brikhari (posthumous), Spdn. Leader (then PU. LA.) A. I. K. Nurea, Spdn. Leader (then PU. LA.) V. P. Hegde, Warrant Officer (then P/Sgt.) Arulappu Thomas, Jitmedar (now Subedar) B. Thangaredu, Haridwar (now) Kurup, Lance Naik

Perimeter Inc. Gunner
E. Joseph and Gunner
Volamulhu.

Another novel feature this year was the participation of some of the leading firms in the City in the program in the evening. Along with the State Government, the All India Handloom Board and the Madras State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society, the following firms also participated:—

**Messrs. Simpson & Co.,
Ltd., Parry & Co., Nantles
and T. V. N.**

The prizes were awarded to the following in order of merit:-

Milo Tuleen (Nathan—
rolling shield and cup).
Nanyuma and All India
Handloom Board.



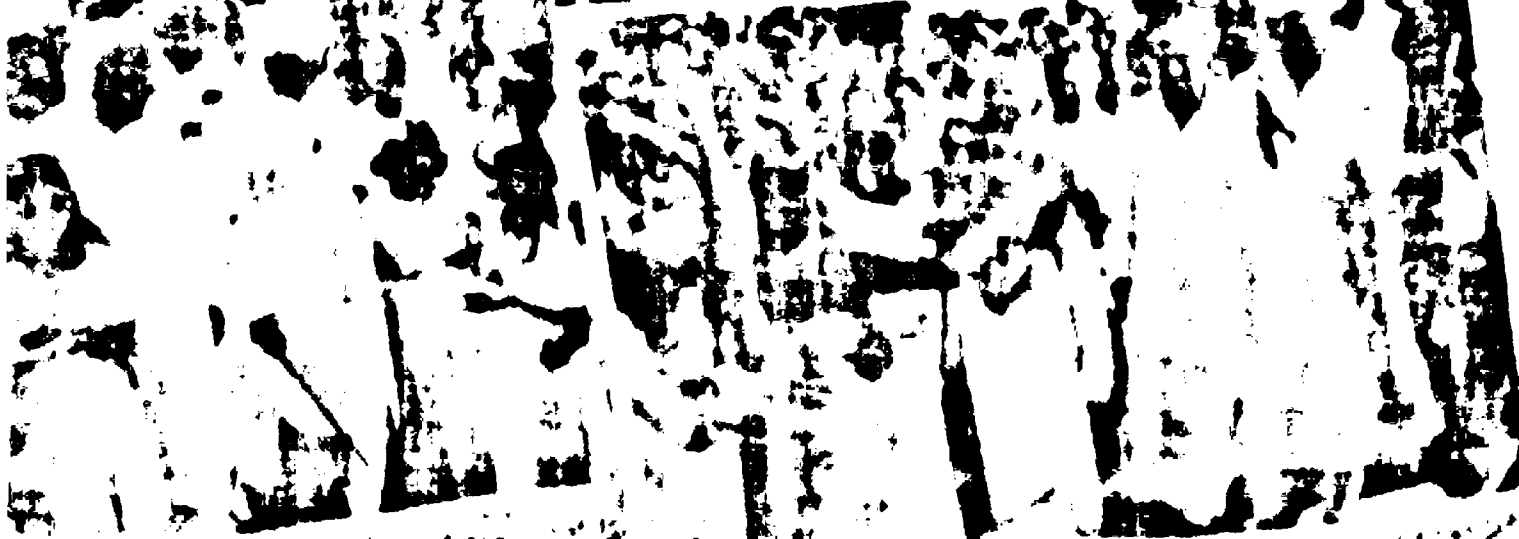
REPUBLIC DAY SCENES IN THE CITY





THE PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT

The Prime Minister was with us again. This time he met the people of Coleraine, Malabar and South Korea. He inspired them and they in turn inspired him. He charged him with energy for greater service to the people of this land.



Development of Cattle Wealth

By Dr. V. R. RAJAGOPALAN, D.V.C., D.V.S.T. (Manchester), Director of Animal Husbandry, Madras.

During the period of World War II nearly all the available food material was diverted to meet the needs of the defence forces, considerably depleting the usual reserves of grain, leading to acute shortage in the country necessitating imports of food grain and imposition of rationing. After the attainment of independence, the partition of the country took place resulting in the separation of food surplus areas and in the exclusion of vast numbers of displaced persons. The food problem of the country became acute. The shortage of food became so grave that the govt had to be bridged as quickly as possible. Food grains could be produced in a season, while the production of animal food was fairly a long range policy the results of which could be felt only after a number of years. It was only natural that the First Five-Year Plan which was initiated against this background, had its emphasis on the production of food grains and cereals and that the production of food of animal origin was not given serious consideration.

The progress of the First Plan

The scheme included in the First Five-Year Plan, the direction of the nature of continuation of the existing work with such provisions as were necessary to rehabilitate the cattle economy which had suffered previously from the war. There was great depletion of cattle even of quality stock because of army requirements of beef. It was necessary to conserve the remaining cattle from the ravages of disease and to raise the quality of the stock.

At the beginning of the plan, there were in the State (Composite States) 144 veterinary institutions and 119 minor veterinary dispensaries, six live-stock farms and a farm for salvaging of dry cows. The veterinary facilities thus afforded and the pedigree seeds that could be obtained from these few State farms could scarcely meet the real

demand. The Animal Husbandry Scheme, which was 24 in all, secured a provision of Rs. 68.28 lakhs under the Plan (1951-52). The administrative machinery of the department was strengthened to meet the situation by the appointment of two Deputy Directors of Animal Husbandry and four additional District Veterinary Officers. The schemes under the plan can be broadly classified under (1) Improvement of Livestock, (2) Veterinary Education and Research and (3) Disease Control.

Improvement of Livestock—The live-stock development schemes in the Plan were directed towards arrangements for the production and use of an adequate number of superior bulls of known parentage and productivity and the elimination of inferior and unapproved bulls.

During 1952-53 there were 8 Key Village Centres and 6 Key Farm Centres in private institutions. These Key Centres are compact areas where breeding is restricted by law only to pedigree bulls stationed by Government. After the partition of the State in 1953 there were five Key Village Centres and six Key Farm Centres in private institutions in the residuary State. Two Key Village Centres in each of the years 1953-54 and 1954-55 have also since been opened. Thus there are at present, in this State, nine Key Village Centres and six Key Farm Centres in private institutions. In the above centres a total of 140 breeding bulls are stationed. The work turned out by these centres is as follows:—

(1) Number of collections of semen	4,818
(2) Number of inseminations done	29,470
(3) Number of natural service performed by bulls	5,067
(4) Number of calves inseminated	1,642

(5) Number of calves for which subsidy was paid	167
(6) Number of inseminations conducted	43,981
(7) Number of castrations performed	4,361

The key villages are located only in the breeding tracts of the State and in order to improve the quality of animals in the urban areas four Artificial Insemination Centres have been started and they are located at Madras City, Madurai, Coimbatore and Ootacamund towns. Twenty-nine breeding bulls are maintained in these artificial insemination centres. From 4,634 semen collections 41,183 inseminations were carried out in these artificial insemination centres. Of calves born by this method 4,607 were inspected. Calf rallies were held to popularise the artificial insemination technique and for spotting prospective seed bulls.

The number of bulls at stand under the scheme for the distribution of male breeding stock at the end of 1954-55 was 229 and the number of services performed by the bulls under the scheme during the first four years of the Plan was 55,111, the number of calves verified being 16,228.

A steady supply of pedigree bulls had to be made to assure the success of all these schemes and more cattle breeding farms were required. The development of District Livestock Farm, Pudukottai, Malabar and South Kanara therefore came under the Plan. The former Agriculture Farm at Pudukottai was taken over by this department in June 1951 with a stock of 103 cattle most of which did not conform to any recognised breed characterisation. All the non-descript were culled out and disposed off and pedigree stock introduced. The strength of the farm at the end of 1951-52 was 64 which rose to 155 at the close of 1954-55 and bulls were produced. During this period this farm



Sri T. T. Krishnamachari, Union Minister, Sri C. Subramaniam, Minister for Finance and Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Minister for Agriculture, visited the cyclone-affected areas. They met the victims, consoled and infused courage and organised relief.

produced 237,943 lb. of milk of which 173,510 lb. were sold to the public. The area under plough in this farm is 6.24 acres and in this a total quantity of 9.74 lb. of fodder has been produced.

The District Livestock Farm, Madhav, was opened in 1950 on an area of 200 acres with a foundation stock of 64 and made of Murrah and Sahiwal breeds. In 1951-52 a small stock of 150 was introduced in the farm. The strength of the farm at the end of 1954-55 was 131. This farm maintains a flock of Murrah goats also from the beginning. The number of this flock which was 21 at the end of 1954-55 rose to 54 at the end of 1955-56. During the first four years of the plan 34 bulls and 23 farm bred heifers have been moved from this farm for breeding purposes. During this period 24,110 lb. of milk were produced of which 21,100 lb. were sold to the public. An area of 1.20 acres has been brought under plough and cultivation and 2,904,967 lb. of fodder have been produced.

The District Livestock Farm, South Kanara, was opened in 1950-51 on an area of 600 acres. The breeds maintained are Sahiwal, Murrah, Dharwar and the Pontry is also maintained in the farm. The strength of the stock in the farm was 70 at the end of 1950-51 and 306 at the end of 1954-55. The stock of poultry was 140 at the end of 1951-52 which rose to 727 at the end of 1954-55. During this period 1,104,021 lb. of milk were produced of which 743,616 lb. were sold to the public and 30,770 lb. were converted into milk products. Twenty-three bulls have been moved from this farm for stud purposes. In respect of poultry, so far 784 birds and 974 setting eggs have been moved for breeding purposes and 1,817 eggs and 227 birds for table purposes.

In order to prevent spread of the virus of the disease from their way to the catchment houses when they go to a farm for the salvage of dry cows has been established in the Kambhikam forests and up to 1954-55, 2,227 cows have been salvaged. Five breeding bulls are maintained in the farm for the service of the cows admitted for salvage.

Many breeds in an important industry and the breeders have to be educated in the correct aspects of sheep husbandry. There were 100 sheep demonstration units at the beginning of 1951-52 and four artificial centres were established during the plan period. Of these three units remain in the ordinary State of Madras. These three units have only about 270 sheep distributed on the improved methods of working, shearing and grading of wool and on the use of the shearing and shearing. As many as 1,138 sheep have been moved and several light improved breeds have been distributed. These units have participated in 141 exhibitions.

A flock of Murrah cows is maintained at the House Cattle Farm, to make available Murrah cows for introduction as an improvement of the State to improve their market quality. The strength of the flock at the beginning of the year was 144. So far 21 cows and 20 calves have been distributed from this flock for breeding purposes. This flock apart from Bhatary and Bikaner stock which are maintained for cross breeding experiments out of the normal breed. On account of the rapidly with which it can be multiplied at a time when productive food of animal origin is in great deficit, poultry holds the key for a balanced diet for the nation. The position of keeping healthy and poultry is not only what is required to be to upgrade the stock with high productive

animals. Additional poultry seed farms at Channarayana and Kanchi were added to the existing farm at the end of 1954-55. House and Madras and Channarayana.

The District Livestock Farm, Channarayana, maintains a flock of White and White Leghorns. There were 624 birds at the end of the fourth year of the plan. During this period 1,527 chicks were hatched at the farm of which 1,522 birds were sold for breeding purposes, 26,138 eggs were produced of which 9,402 eggs were sold for setting and 4,813 eggs were sold for table purposes.

In all a total of 50,100 eggs and 4,813 birds have been moved for breeding purposes besides a large number of eggs and birds supplied for table purposes.

White day old chicks were introduced from United Kingdom with a view to introducing one blood in the stock of poultry. These birds are now being reared at the Poultry Research Station, Madras, so that they may get acclimated to the new conditions.

Veterinary education and research

Under the scheme for the training of personnel offered five officers of this department were put through in the specialized branches of veterinary and animal husbandry matters. Of these three officers are now serving in the ordinary State of Madras.

Owing to the expansion of the activities of the department there has been an acute shortage of veterinary personnel and the Second Five-Year Plan and the Community Development Programme would demand the employment of a considerable number of technical personnel of all categories. The need of a batch of veterinary graduates would take a period of four years and in order to meet the immediate needs a

short course of eleven months' duration was introduced in the Madras Veterinary College during 1954, with 50 admissions (40 for the Madras State and 10 for the Andhra State) and this number has been increased further to 100 during 1955. The candidates of the first batch of the course who have passed out have all been absorbed in the department.

Statistics plays a very important role in research and planning. A statistical section was formed in the Animal Husbandry Department during 1954-55 under the charge of a gazetted officer, specially trained in statistics. The object of this is to analyse statistically all the problems connected with Animal Husbandry, breeding, feeding, and disease control as well as collection and compilation of statistical data in all Animal Husbandry matters including research. Valuable information, have now been analysed in order to formulate a sound breeding policy. The progressive working of the farms in all their aspects has been fully evaluated. The incidence of diseases on various animals and various areas has been worked out to evolve policy for advance vaccination to prevent the occurrence of the endemic diseases.

A scheme for investigation into the diseases of sheep and goats and to evolve suitable remedial measures has been in operation in the State. Much work has been done on the sheep diseases, Enteric Toxemia and sheep Dystocia. The work of the scheme is generally regulated by a technical programme approved by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

For effective implementation of disease control schemes, biological products of proper quality in adequate quantities are required. Provision was therefore made to modernize the Institute of Veterinary Preventive Medicine, by the purchase of laboratory equipments. Most of the equipments have already been purchased and it can be said that this Institute is equipped now for current needs.

Disease control

The Royal Commission on Agriculture had recommended that there should be a Veterinary Assistant Surgeon for every 20,000 head of cattle but it would be some time before this goal was reached. As a preliminary step provision was made in the scheme for the opening of a Veterinary Institution so that a veterinary

dispensary and a touring bullet with function in each of the taluks. So far 22 Veterinary Dispensaries and 21 Minor Veterinary Dispensaries have been sanctioned. To aid the timely diagnosis of the infectious and proper diagnosis of the infectious diseases the opening of 13 clinic laboratories at the headquarters veterinary hospitals and livestock farms has also been sanctioned. The disease control activities carried out by the department during this period are:—

1. Immunizations and vaccinations	4,492,805
2. Cattle treated	1,225,265
3. Castrations performed	921,319

A scheme for the control and eradication of Brucella has been introduced in Coimbatore district as a Pilot measure. Under this scheme 354 Blood Sera and 140 Synovia have been tested and 5,932 Brucella Vaccinations have been conducted to the end of October 1955.

The Second Five-Year Plan

The Second Five-Year Plan in the Agricultural Sector has been drawn with emphasis on Animal Husbandry and ambitious plans to cover all aspects of development have been drawn up. The cattle population of the State is 16 millions against the All-India figure of 198 millions. The per capita consumption of milk in this State is only 4.18 lbs., as compared to States like East Punjab where the rate of consumption is 10.40 lbs. per capita. This is mainly due to the comparatively low production of milk in Madras State. The condition of cattle in this State is not quite satisfactory and the average yield per cow is 2 to 3 lb. This state of affairs necessitates an intensive campaign towards the livestock development for improving the quality of the animals and the quantity of milk production and demands concerted action on all matters pertaining to animal breeding, nutrition and disease control.

The scope of the Second Plan.—The Key Village Scheme, introduced during the first plan period, has paved the way for the further development of livestock of the State. The intensive programme that has been carried out in the breeding tracts of the State so far as proposed to be extended to the other areas of the State during the Second Plan period by starting additional Key Village

Centres besides Artificial Insemination Centres in all the cities of the State. Twenty additional Artificial Insemination Centres with 120 Key Villages (at six Key Villages for each centre) are proposed to be started during the Second Five-Year Plan period and each Key Village will cover 2,500 acres of breedable age. This scheme will bring into its fold an additional number of 280,000 acres of breedable age for the production of better stock. With the propagation of scientific knowledge, the demand for more artificial insemination centres in the State is ever on the increase, and therefore to develop the urban cattle 13 artificial insemination centres will be started so as to have a centre in each of the towns and cities of the State. The Key Village Scheme also contemplates fodder production in the areas selected to meet the optimum requirements. Accordingly, with a view to creating interest in the cultivation of fodder crops, it is proposed to subsidize an area of about 40 acres in each Key Village where fodders are grown, the rate of subsidy being Rs. 10 per acre of irrigated land and Rs. 5 per acre of unirrigated land. According to the estimates drawn up, by the end of the plan, 20,520 acres of land would have been brought under the cultivation of fodder crops. In the Key Village areas there is a tendency to sell away the superior calves born to the approved bulls even when they are young for economical reasons. In order to give an incentive to the cattle owners to rear the calves up to maturity it is proposed to pay a subsidy of Rs. 10 per calf per annum from the date of weaning to the date of maturity and 2,000 calves will thus be subsidised during the plan period. This would result in the availability of a large number of superior stock for further livestock improvement work in other areas.

In order to obtain full results from the breeding schemes it is essential that records should be maintained correctly for evaluating the results. Study and utilization of records of breeding and milk production will help the process of selection of breeding bulls for further use. Therefore, it is proposed to organize 13 units in the Key Village areas for the collection of such vital data.

A scheme for the utilization of the bulls produced in the Key Villages of



Kangaroo bull (left)
and
Shahid bull (right)



the State in 42 extension centres is proposed by the plan. This operation during the second Plan. This scheme has been drawn up on the recommendation of the Animal Husbandry Wing of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. A considerable number of approved breeding bulls required for producing a large number of cattle in the breeding areas are required to be made available from the Key Villages of the State. Extension centres will be started in selected areas with a view to producing 1,000 calves of breeding age and 10,000 calves of breeding age and will bring about very rapid increase in production. In order to intensify breeding operations in the areas outside the Key Village plan and to effect general improvement by the introduction of better sires, 200 breeding bulls will be purchased and distributed during the plan period at Rs. 40 per year. The bulls on distributed will reasonably cover about 72,000 acres.

The Key Village Scheme envisages the development of a dairy cattle but all aspects of its stock. In order to accelerate the development of poultry, 20 poultry units are proposed to be established in the Key Villages. In the first instance, 200 chicks will be distributed for each of the Key Village Centres and it is proposed to supply 100,000 eggs annually for the centres. The chicks supplied will be replaced in alternate years.

Under the All India Plan of Poultry Development, 10,000 day old chicks of various breeds of Hissie, Bantam and White Leghorns will be supplied from U.K. and will be raised in a number of the State Farms up to 4 months of age and then supplied to the rural areas of

development. A regional farm under this scheme will be started at Chinnai with 25 extension units. Each extension unit will get 100 birds and will be established in a National Extension Service or other development block. The scheme also envisages supply of chicks and pullets in transport areas and training of breeders in poultry husbandry. The scheme, when fully worked, is expected to result in the production of 110 lakhs of birds and 21,000 lakhs of eggs.

To encourage private individuals and agencies to take to poultry breeding, it is proposed to subsidise 50 private breeders during the first period with a subsidy of Rs. 1,000 each for the purchase of farm labour stock, construction of poultry houses, purchase of installations, etc.

A cattle farm and a sheep farm are proposed to be started. The principal aim is to help in overcoming the difficulty in obtaining male stock for breeding, will serve as demonstration centres in scientific breeding. In the sheep farm, research will be undertaken in well-known breeds of woolly and medium types of sheep as also cross breeding for production of wool, medium and better quality of skin.

In the existing livestock farms, and conservation measures will be introduced in about 2,000 acres to improve soil fertility and to improve cattle production to make the farms self-sufficient in fodder and grains. Intensive cultivation of fodder and grains in 225 acres in the Livestock Research Station, Hissie Estate Farm will be undertaken on irrigated condition in order to develop mixed farming. Construction of residential and non-residential buildings in the existing livestock farms is proposed to be undertaken at a cost of Rs. 4.41 lakhs.

Four Orphanages will be developed during the period of the plan. Only Orphanages which serve to maintain productive animals will be started. Each such Orphanage which has already animals of foreign breed will be helped by the donation of ten cows and one bull of good pedigree breed.

During the second Plan period it is proposed to render assistance to ten private cattle breeders to establish ten Orphanages at the rate of two per year. Small establishments owned by individuals who are cattle breeders and

taking been interested in their welfare and improvement and who own a minimum of 25 acres of irrigable land and are willing to maintain 20 productive cows and set apart a suitable portion of their holdings for raising higher class to meet the requirements of their cattle will be registered as Orphanages. Under the scheme, each Orphanage will be given a subsidy of Rs. 2,000 towards repairing charges of building, stock, purchase of equipment, etc., and a good pedigree bull to improve the herd. A premium of Rs. 300 per annum towards the maintenance of the bull and a subsidy of Rs. 2,000 annually for the maintenance of the herd will also be granted. Besides these, the calves born in the Orphanage are also eligible for a subsidy of Rs. 10 each per month for a period of two years from the time of weaning. The introduction of these schemes will greatly aid the mixed farming practices in the State.

During the period of the plan, one All State and 14 district centres for cattle, sheep and poultry will be conducted each year to create co-operative spirit among the livestock owners and aid the general improvement in the production of livestock of the State.

Dairying and milk supply

It is proposed to develop average farms at the outskirts of the Madras City and to enhance cattle in the neighbourhood by gradually increasing the city milk supply. In the first instance a dairy will be established at Madhavaram to accommodate 1,000 milch cattle. The target for the plan period is the rearing of 2 lakh head of cattle. There will be provision in the cattle colonies for the care of dry cows, rearing of calves, veterinary aid, etc. The sub-subsistence hygiene milk produced in the colony will be supplied to the city population.

In order to supplement the supply of fresh cow milk in the City and to ensure that the poorer sections of the people may get milk at cheaper rates, it is proposed to install a new plant at the Government Milk Factory, Madras, for the manufacture of condensed milk. The rate of production will be 13,000 lbs. per day during the first year of the plan and gradually rise to 40,000 lbs. per day at the end of the plan. Many children who have not known even the taste of milk will now be enabled to have some quantity of this most essential nutritious food.

Veterinary education and research

The foremost of the Biological Institutions in the Southern region is the Institute of Veterinary Preventive Medicine, Ranipet, where almost all the required biologicals are manufactured and certain amount of research is carried out. In spite of vast resources and ample facilities, due to the ever increasing demands of the nation, the Indian Veterinary Research Institute is not able, of late, to produce the country's needs in biological products.

There is an immediate need to develop the Institute of Veterinary Preventive Medicine, Ranipet, into a regional centre and to expand its productive capacity of biologicals and increase facilities for research. Therefore it is proposed to strengthen the Institute by appointing a Pathologist, a Bacteriologist and a Research Officer for Bacteriology with corresponding expansion of laboratories and building facilities. The Animal Nutrition and Animal Genetics Sections of the Madras Veterinary College which are of recent origin are proposed to be expanded into full-fledged Laboratories and training sections for the graduates of the Madras Veterinary College and for Research Scholars.

The expansion of the normal activities of the department, the execution of the schemes under the Community Development Programmes and the Five-Year Plans have all created an acute shortage of Veterinary personnel. To overcome this situation the number of admissions to the B.V.Sc. course which was increased from 80 to 100 during 1954-55 is proposed to be further increased to 120 during the year 1955-56. Since the duration of the course is 4 years and the need for the personnel is very acute, a shorter course of Veterinary training of two years' duration is proposed to be started at the District Livestock Farm, Orathanad, with 60 admissions per year. To meet the needs of the increased number of admissions, a three-storied building with lecture halls, laboratories and other facilities and an additional hostel are proposed to be constructed. In order to impart specialised knowledge to the students of the Madras Veterinary College in the subjects of (1) Therapeutics and Toxicology and (2) Gynaecology, special chairs are proposed to be created in those subjects.

Control of cattle diseases

To reduce mortality and to combat contagious and other diseases which reduce the vitality and working efficiency of the animals it is necessary that this State should have adequate facilities for the protection of cattle from contagious diseases. Ninety-seven Veterinary Institutions will be opened during the Plan period besides the provision of permanent buildings to the existing Veterinary Institutions and their electrification. Fifty additional stockmen will be appointed for assisting the Veterinary Assistant Surgeons in their routine duties in the rural areas.

The State of Madras is now practically free from Rinderpest and it is proposed to divert attention towards the control and eradication of other contagious diseases of cattle like Anthrax, Hemorrhagic Septicemia, Black Quarter, Brucellosis, etc. Under this programme, mobile Veterinary units will be provided in each of the districts and advance preventive inoculations will be carried out in the endemic areas. In addition, the Plan provides for adequate measures for the control of Ecto-Parasites and Antifluke treatment. Though as already mentioned the State of Madras is free from Rinderpest the other States adjoining are not free from Rinderpest and the All-India Programme of Rinderpest Eradication is in operation in the States like Andhra. To meet the needs of this campaign in the Southern region with regards to biologicals, it is proposed to increase the production of Rinderpest Freeze Dried Vaccine by 3,700,000 doses. The entire cost of this Vaccine Production Scheme will be borne by the Government of India.

Animal Husbandry under the Community Development Programmes

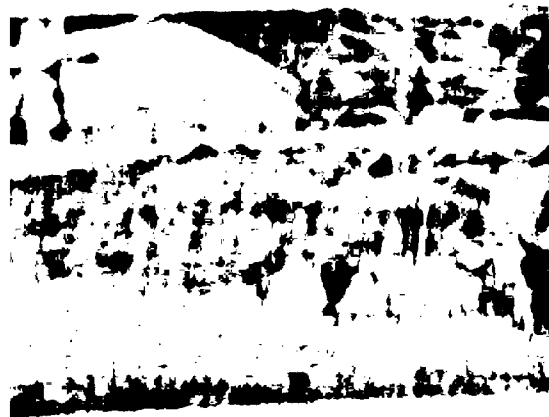
The objective of the Community Development Programmes is to change the outlook of the rural population, arouse enthusiasm in them for new knowledge and new ways of life and fill them with ambition and the will to live a better life. The fulfilment of this objective will require:

- (a) Extermination of the greatest evil of property, which is mainly due to underproduction in Agriculture and unemployment and under-employment.
- (b) Extermination of disease and ignorance by providing health, education and other social welfare services.

The aim of the Community Development Programmes is therefore to raise the level of rural life. The various aspects of rural life are inter-related and one or a few of them cannot be developed in isolation while others remain untouched. In the co-ordinated approach to the rural life, the part played by the Animal Husbandry is of no small measure. The cattle are the main stay of the Agriculturists in the village parts without which the acreage of land owned by them cannot be enriched in manure and made fit for Agricultural operations and therefore under the present conditions, Agriculture cannot be intensified without Animal Husbandry work. Agriculture and Animal Husbandry should go side by side to solve the food problem of the State. Milk and milk-products give the animal protein required for the human diet and they are indispensable to humanity to maintain good health. The duty of the Animal Husbandry Department, therefore, with regards to the Community Development Programmes, is to improve the quality of the cattle both for milk and draught purposes in the development areas and to provide Veterinary aid within the easy reach of the stock owners. Up to the end of March 1955, 116 Breeding and Artificial Insemination Centres were started.

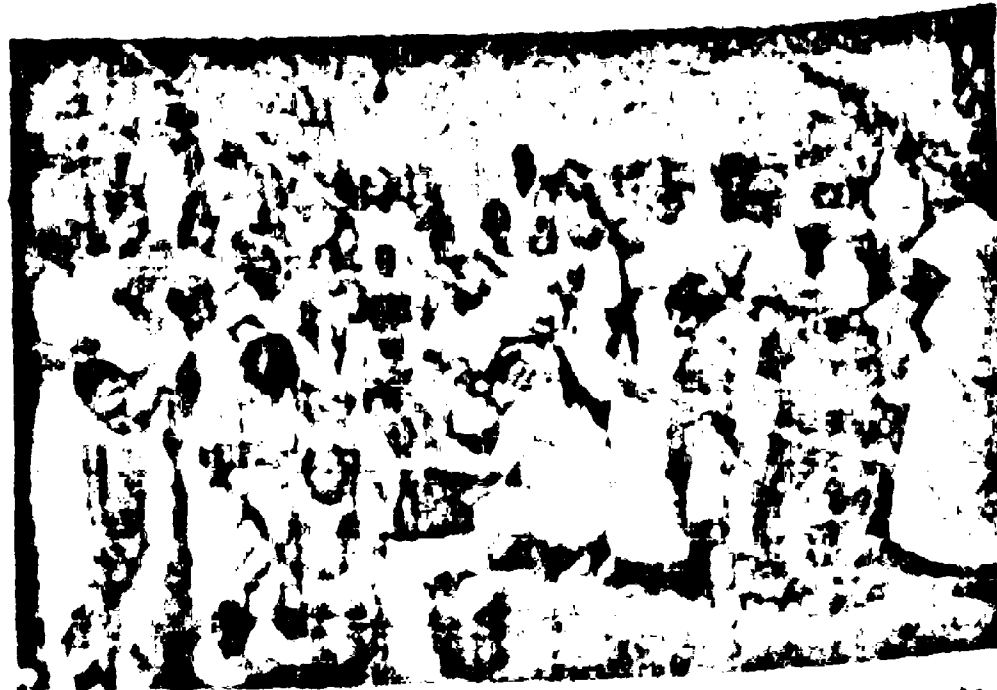
There are at present 38 National Extension Service blocks, four Community Development Blocks, four Community Projects functioning in the State. During the period ending 31st March 1955, 308 pedigree bulls and 3,693 pedigree birds have been supplied. Thirty-two thousand eight hundred and five scrub bulls have been castrated, 185,470 animals have been treated and 456,488 animals have been protected against diseases through inoculations and vaccinations. During the Second Five-Year Plan it is proposed to cover the entire State. A total of about 350 blocks will come into being. When this materialises it is anticipated that the target of the Royal Commission to have a Veterinary Assistant Surgeon for every 25,000 head of cattle would have been realised and every village and every cow in it would come under the active influence of the departmental activities.

The production of foodgrains is proposed to be increased to about 63.5 million tons of cereals and 11.5 million tons of pulses in 1960-61 as compared to 55 million tons of cereals and 10 million



South India

task of pulses expected to be produced in 1955-56. This will give a per adult availability of 15.5 lbs. of cereals and 2.6 lbs. of pulses as compared to 11 lbs. of cereals and 2 lbs. of pulses recommended by the Nutrition Advisory Committee for a balanced diet. The higher rate of consumption of cereals is warranted by the fact that the recommended level of protective foods like milk, ghee, eggs, etc. will not be attained by 1955-56. Increased effort has to be paid to the development of subsidiary and protective foods of animal origin to ensure a balanced diet. The per adult availability of milk in India is at present about 5 lbs. as against 10 lbs. recommended by the Nutrition Advisory Committee. A substantial increase in the supply position of food of animal origin is possible only with all round improvement of cattle breeding, rearing, feeding and disease control. A draft which has been made in this direction in the First Five-year Plan will be introduced during the Second Plan period. The effect of these schemes will be to bring about an improvement of cattle in the several aspects mentioned above but the supply of adequate quantities of 2½ and other food of animal origin to ensure a well-balanced diet of both animal and plant origins cannot be achieved unless the carefully planned during the Third Plan period, particularly with reference to the optimum



Members of the Veterinary College at a planning talk to one of the staff of the College. A Rural Service Camp was recently held in the College Mary's College.

utilization of land. It has been estimated that about 55 per cent of available land should be utilized for the production of cattle fodder. The available land that about a sixth of the total agricultural land will have to be assigned by rotation for the production of cattle fodder. A mixed farming practice should become the normal agricultural pattern. A long-term plan is proposed

particularly in the Kuv Village areas in the Second Plan. It should become an established general practice during the Third Plan period.

Growth

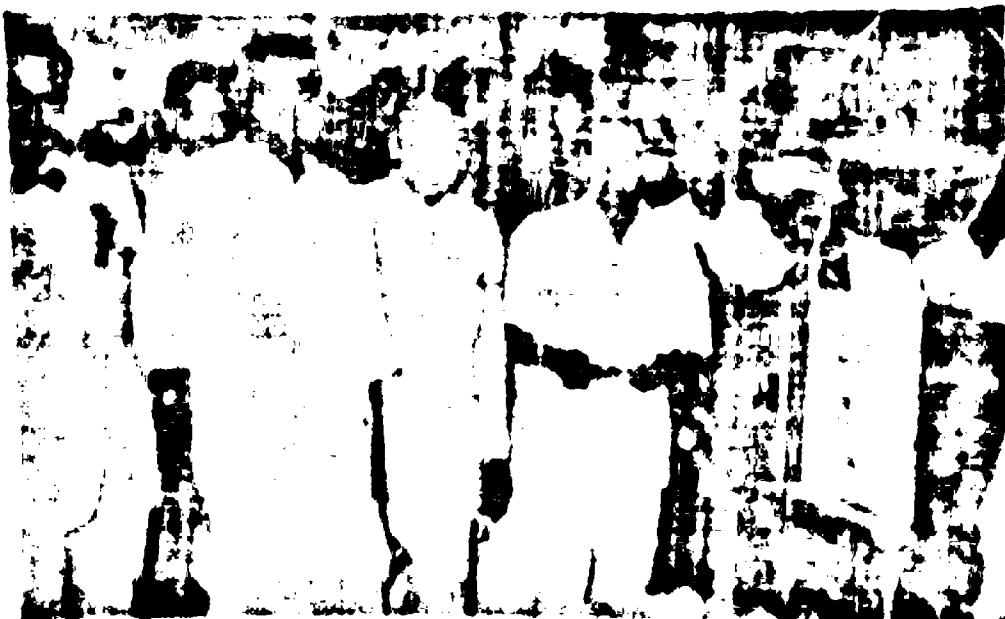
Four hundred and fifty-two health centres have been opened at various places under the Community Development Programme.

The Government of India have provided Rs. 6 crore as grants and Rs. 2.4 crore as loan for the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board for the development of khadi and village industries during 1955-56.

There are at present 31 Primary Health Centres, two Mobile Health and one High School in the Annamalai and Natchikottai.

From January to October 31 this year, 6,710 and persons have been vaccinated with B.C.G.

A sum of Rs. 14,34,478 was realized from Central Government Grants towards the Contributory Health Service Scheme and a sum of Rs. 24,11,570 under a grant-in-aid was spent up to the end of September this year by Government on the staff and equipment since the inauguration of the scheme.



The foundation stone of the Police Station was laid by Sri K. Ramana, Chief Minister, in Porur Madurai in the November 1955.

A Day in Mudumalai Wild Life Sanctuary

By Sri M. A. BADSHAH, Personal Assistant to the Chief Conservator of Forests, Madras.

On Sunday the 10th November 1956, I left Ooty at 8.30 a.m. with pack lunch and arrived at the Mudumalai Wild Life Sanctuary at 10.15 a.m. with the object of spending the day, view and photograph Wild Life, an ever-thrilling experience even to a Forest Officer.

This Sanctuary extending over an area of about 120 square miles is situated at a distance of 42 miles from Ootacamund along the black-topped well maintained Ooty-Mysore road. The drive to the Sanctuary from Ootacamund is very pleasant besides exhilarating as it commands a number of magnificent views commencing with the world famous Wenlock Downs dotted with shrub forests and ending with several enchanting Valley views on the Nilgiri Ghat Section.

The Forest Rest House in the Sanctuary at Kargali stands on a hilltop overlooking a major portion of the Sanctuary and is approachable by car. It is well furnished and a small car is in charge of the Watcher-in-charge is attached to it. There is no risk of any visitor being strangled for want of crackers, bedding or food. Timed food is always available and a reasonably good lunch or dinner can be had at short notice.

Anticipation Filled

On arrival at the Sanctuary, my enthusiasm was appreciably chilled when I was told that wild animals could be seen only between 5 a.m. and 9 a.m. and again between 4 p.m. and 6.30 p.m. as during the midday they normally rest in deep Forest Glades both from the heat of the sun and their natural timidity. This news came to me as a bolt from the blue.

I was not prepared for this emergency as I had programmed to return to Ootacamund before lamp light the

same day. Raman Nair, the Game Ranger, suggested that I may take some rest and have my lunch and commence perambulation at about 3 p.m. when the afternoon feeding session of the animals would commence. I became impatient. Waiting four solid hours to suit to the timing of the animals was out of question. I did not go all the way to take rest. I was looking forward to enjoy every minute of my stay in the Sanctuary as nothing fascinates or amuses me more than Wild Life. In sheer despair I sat on the easy chair but soon started twisting and turning; restless to go out and try my luck despite the advice of the local pundits. At about 11 a.m. I jumped into the jeep and summoned the driver to take me along the Mudumalai Benne Road. Raman Nair came with me. We motored five miles along this road but we could see nothing. Then we took the branch road to Kakkannalla.

Bison's Greeting

The jeep was going fast as the driver was quite certain that no Wild Life would be visible at the time as he also professed to know something about the habits of animals having been on this road with some other visitors previously. But determination and love seldom fail to evoke a response. I had not gone far from the junction of this branch road when a massive solitary bison greeted me. I saw its huge head sticking out of the tall elephant grass close to the road. The jet black head with pale horns appeared to me like the moon coming out of the clouds. In a moment of excitement having seen the unexpected, I pulled the driver by his collar to stop the jeep. He suddenly applied the breaks and the jeep came to a sudden halt with a thud. This made the bison suspicious and it just disappeared with a most graceful leap into the tall elephant grass.



Bison peeped through the tree like gooka lady

A Gooka Lady's Peep

I got down from the jeep and followed the bison on foot with my camera well set, breathlessly waiting for its reappearance. The grass was taller than me and I am a six-footer. I knew the bison was hiding close by as the rustling of the elephant grass did not proceed further than a stone's throw. The bison was curious to know who the intruder in its domain was and I was curious too. Soon the bison peeped through the trees like a gooka lady seeing unseen little knowing the intruder had stolen a march over her by shooting her with the camera. After bidding good-bye to this bison and thanking her for giving me an audience at such an odd hour to the pleasant surprise of the local pundits accompanying me, I wended my way in very high spirits.

Talking of bison one cannot help recollecting the ruthless destruction

Community Projects Bring New Life to South Sea Islanders

A team of seven F.P.S. Specialists have brought a new life to the tiny island of Malathi. They made a comprehensive survey of the island's problems, submitted their findings and plans, and set to work to carry out the development programme. The job was completed in 18 months, a point which the further South Pacific Development Plan.

More than 75 per cent of the island's population are engaged in agriculture. The islanders are very poor and live in a state of poverty. The islanders are very poor and live in a state of poverty. The islanders are very poor and live in a state of poverty.

Malathi is a small island, of less than five square miles. The population is about 100. The islanders are very poor and live in a state of poverty. The islanders are very poor and live in a state of poverty. The islanders are very poor and live in a state of poverty.

shows the planning and setting of a programme to be carried out in the island.

The special programme, on which the first steps were made, provided for a school, a maternity home, the improvement of existing arrangements, such as the water supply, and the improvement of the island's roads.

Village development, on which only a few steps were made, was put off because of the time taken to set up the school and maternity home. The islanders are very poor and live in a state of poverty.

Team of Specialists

The team who set out to turn the island into a better place for its people consisted of an F.P.S. Specialist in Agriculture, an F.P.S. Specialist in Health, an F.P.S. Specialist in Education, an F.P.S. Specialist in Social Work, an F.P.S. Specialist in Planning, and an F.P.S. Specialist in Finance.



Left to right: F.P.S. Specialist in Agriculture, F.P.S. Specialist in Health, F.P.S. Specialist in Education, F.P.S. Specialist in Social Work, F.P.S. Specialist in Planning, and F.P.S. Specialist in Finance.

a) one teacher specially trained in the island. They worked through the islanders to set up a school, a maternity home, and a village development programme. The islanders are very poor and live in a state of poverty.

The islanders are very poor and live in a state of poverty. The islanders are very poor and live in a state of poverty. The islanders are very poor and live in a state of poverty.

Independent Leadership

Agricultural development quickly showed results. The people's health improved.

if crops resulted in its cash value being doubled. Transport from the island to marketing areas has been improved by the building of a special cargo-carrying unit. The sale of firewood allowed some £50 to be subscribed to the Development Fund after the producers had been paid and similarly, the new rubber industry yielded £60 to the fund. Newly opened rice areas produced a crop half of which was sold for £100 and 1,400 new trees were planted in a soil-conservation scheme.

The islanders are convinced of the value of a proper development plan within their own economic ken. Probably the most important conclusion formed by those who have studied this pilot scheme is that a people will follow leaders of their own race if the right men, who know their job, are picked. The second point is that some results quickly, and the rest is fairly easy. (Issued by British Information Services).

(Continued from page 25)

looked at us suspiciously and I would not have been surprised had it charged at us. But we sat quite and innocent as always and soon there was a change in his attitude. Presumably our innocent and harmless looks assured him of our peaceful intentions. The way we were tracking this herd suggested to me that we were shepherding these beasts. I spent nearly 20 minutes in their midst and took several snapshots. I had a look at them to my heart's content.

A Jeep and a Prayer

It was getting dark and threatening to rain. I asked Maria to take us back to the jeep. He took us along one of the elephant paths expecting to show me some elephants which were getting conspicuous by their absence and in the bargain I received several bruises and injuries when the elephant had to make way through a sea of lanterns and a impenetrable thorny bush. At one place a gigantic overhanging thorny climber caught hold of my arm and lifted my leg and I fell on the iron rod of my low-lying jeep. I got up and the leg came down with a big bang near the lamp. I could see no elephants. The thick lantern bushes were rich in grey parrot feet and we often saw glimpses of their brilliant plumage through the branches as the elephant was disturbing them.

Malathi and the Author

Notes for Malathi.

I arrived at Theppakulam at 5 p.m. where the jeep was waiting. I got down from Malathi's back and patted her for the excellent day's enjoyment she offered, and gave her some sweet pulses and jaggery obtained from Theppakulam Tea Shop which she acknowledged with a bow and I wished her well and got into the jeep and left for Ottacamund. (Photographs by the author.)



Prinatha Durgabai Deshmukh addressing the members of the Women's Welfare Department Social Service Home on 22nd December 1955.

Snippets

About 5,000 tubewells are expected to be completed by the end of the First Five Year Plan period as against the target of 4,000. These will provide irrigation for two lakh acres of land.

Over one million acres of Kankar-infested land in Central India and about 41,000 and 48,000 acres of jungle land in Uttar Pradesh and Bhopal respectively have so far been reclaimed by the Central Tractor Organization.

The output of factory workers in India rose by 43 per cent during 1950-54, i.e. at an average rate of 8.6 per cent per annum. This period coincided with the First Five-year Plan. During 1943-54, however, the average rate of increase in worker's productivity per year was 2.7 per cent.

The Government of India have introduced 44 scholarship schemes. Of these, 27 are for studies abroad and 17 for higher studies within the country.

Up to the end of October 1955, the Rehabilitation Finance Administration had disbursed Rs. 98,97 lakhs as loans to displaced persons from East and West Pakistan.

Increasing Rice Production

By S. K. RAMASWAMY, Paddy Specialist.

Rice is the most important food crop of the State. It is cultivated on nearly 75 per cent of the population. From an area of six million acres we produce every year, nearly three million tons of rice, which quantity is hardly sufficient to meet our full requirements. We have to produce much more than this for covering the deficit and to provide for a rapidly multiplying population as also to counter against unforeseeable seasons and the ravages of pests and diseases. The only way is to increase the yield which now stands at about 1,000 lb. of paddy per acre by at least 50 per cent. It is found that scientific methods of cultivation and the knowledge of the paddy seed can be harnessed and utilized to solve our food problem to a very material extent.

Soil and seeds

While talking of increasing production we have to consider the different aspects, namely, the nature of the soil, the seed, the water and the way of growing. The seeds must have the inherent capacity to give increased yield and must be pure and free from admixture of inferior types. From the different Agricultural Research Stations in our State over 100 improved strains are now being distributed to cultivation. The improved varieties are capable of yielding 15 to 20 per cent more than their local counterparts. These are of different durations and are adapted to different seasons and tracts. Of these, Co. 12, PTH 10, ARI 10 and T.M. 6 stand foremost as short-term varieties which can be grown in any season. Strains like Co. 28 and ARI 25 are also in the forefront as they are resistant to the fall disease. These, which take heavy toll of the crop in certain parts of the State, being improved strains sown in a later and disease resistant strains wherever the disease is prevalent in a sure way of increasing production and stabilizing yield. Low in production due to uneven growth and loss to

rotting could also be reduced by growing large and sturdy healthy seedling quality.

Manuring

As is well known the adequate manuring of the field is an all-important factor in rice production and paddy seedling quality has been reflected by adequate manuring. Good yields in all the different districts, particularly in the delta, are obtained by application of nitrogen, the cheapest and most efficient manure for rice paddy being green leaf supplemented by artificial manure like ammonium sulphate. The optimum dosage amounts to 2,000 lb. of green leaf and 100 lb. of ammonium sulphate. The phosphate fertilizers can also be applied with benefit in the form of superphosphate at 150 lb. per acre. Time and method of application of these manures have to be borne in mind for their maximum effectiveness. Green leaf is to be thoroughly incorporated into the soil a week or two before transplanting. Super is best applied

just before the final ploughing in order to place the fertilizer as near the roots of the plants as possible. A quick acting fertilizer like ammonium sulphate is effective when applied a month before the sowing of the variety grown. This would roughly correspond to 20 to 25 days after ploughing according to duration. The quantity of these manures generally that of ammonium sulphate should be adjusted according to experience, due attention being paid to see that the plants do not burn later seedling growth.

In the case of transplanted rice manuring of nursery also is essential. Ten to twenty cart loads of cattle manure or well prepared compost for dry nursery and about 100 lb. of green leaf for wet nursery are to be applied and to be incorporated. The object is to encourage the seedling to get robust and vigorous. These again are well got as seedlings. Here again a good adjustment has to be made regarding dosage of manure according to the fertility of the land. A top dressing of

ammonium sulphate at 50-75 lb. per acre could be given ten to twelve days before pulling out, if seedlings are found to be stunted in growth. Where paddy is sown directly in the field as in the case of rain fed crop, manuring of the field with 10 to 20 cart loads of cattle manure is compulsory. A top dressing of ammonium sulphate may also be given later for the crop grown under semi-wet condition.

Nursery in using seed

Certain important points bearing upon the way in which the crop is raised may now be indicated. It is not uncommon to find cultivators using a large quantity of seeds in raising nursery and in direct sowing in the field. It must be remembered that 20 to 30 lb. seed would be sufficient to transplant an acre, provided sufficient care is taken to see that best seeds alone are used to ensure that every seed germinates and gives a healthy seedling. A thorough preparation of the nursery beds and adequate attention to dispersing the seeds at uniform depth in the soil, are required to get complete and uniform germination. Such reduction in seed rate is possible in direct sowing also and ten to twenty per cent seeds could be saved thereby.

The age of seedlings had also an important bearing on yield. One week's growth in the nursery for every one month of duration of the variety is a thumb rule which is found to work well in practice. But care should be exercised when conditions other than the normal prevail. The aim should be to produce strong and healthy seedlings and plant them before formation of nodes.

In the transplant field a spacing of 4' with two seedlings per hole may be used for short duration varieties, while 6' to 8' may be given for longer duration varieties, three to four seedlings being used per hole. It would be advantageous to plant the seedlings in regular lines so as to facilitate weeding and application of fertilizers.

Seeds

It has been stated already that the most important factor influencing yield is field manuring and that green leaf is the most economical. It must be stressed in this connection that every cultivator should aim at self-sufficiency in green manure. Plants like Sesbania

speciosa can be raised in the field itself, when it is found to give good tonnage. What is produced from an acre would be sufficient to manure five or six acres. Sesbania seedlings could be planted along the rims of planted field at the time of transplanting paddy for production of manure for the succeeding crop. In lands of high fertility, it is possible to get up to 3,000 lb. green leaf in this manner. Perennial green manures like Gliricidia maculata and Indigofera teryanensis grown in vacant sites and corners are also found to yield large quantity of green leaf to supplement field production. In fact these plants have come to our aid in adequate manuring of over quarter the area under irrigated paddy, resulting in appreciably increased production. The practice needs to be encouraged for covering the entire area. It is now established that by adequate field manuring alone, an extra production of 30 to 40 per cent could be obtained from every acre of our land.

Correct irrigation

It is necessary to point out in this connection the wasteful method of irrigation that is being widely adopted. Smaller quantities of water given at shorter intervals are preferable to the

prevailing practice. It is quite possible to economise water and utilize more area for growing paddy.

Irreparable damage to crop is sometimes brought about by pests and diseases. While diseases could be avoided by growing resistant strains, dusting and spraying of chemicals are necessary to prevent ravages by pests. There are now many such products in the market. There are indeed very effective, provided the application is done in time.

I have indicated briefly the various aspects of rice cultivation, attention to which would enable us to increase production. It is up to the cultivators to take advantage to the maximum possible extent. The price support announced by the Government is also there to allay their fears of any slump in the market.

"Produce more or perish" may well be a slogan in the endeavour towards increasing rice production which, by the way is a duty we owe to our country and our people.

(By Courtesy, A.I.R.)



The Transport Advisory Committee met in the Government on 21st September 1955.



The Dava Commission on Indigenous Medicine. Photo taken when the Members were entertained to a party by Sri A. D. Shetty, Minister for Health.

Pain Abdomen

By Dr. P. S. MENON

No other in medicine is early diagnosis more important than in the acute abdominal pain for an early diagnosis and prompt surgical intervention the life of a patient often depends. Pain is with few exceptions, the first in the most important symptoms of an acute abdominal catastrophe and its varying as a diagnosis or one found to reply on the patient's statements as to the quality and situation of the pain and on the various objective findings as to any associated tenderness and rigidity. But it is still to hope for accuracy in diagnosis unless we have in addition to the clinical data a record of the mechanism of the mechanism of abdominal pain. The most useful and accurate clue may come to an extent from a knowledge of the nature of the pain. The most common in which an abdominal pain is caused is that the pain is the result of the mechanism of abdominal pain. The most common in which an abdominal pain is caused is that the pain is the result of the mechanism of abdominal pain. The most common in which an abdominal pain is caused is that the pain is the result of the mechanism of abdominal pain.

One may ask why there is such difficulty in interpreting abdominal pain. A part of the answer lies in the comparative nature of pain and the explanation is simple for the pain is due to the mechanical stimulation of the extremely sensitive nerve terminals. But in abdominal pain we are confronted with variations in the quality and distribution of pain and in the presence of numerous rigidity or tenderness on palpation that offer a potential difficulty in interpretation.

Classification of Pain

Abdominal pain can be classified under four categories: peritoneal, inflammatory, obstructive and other. Obstructive pain shows well marked rigidity of the abdomen. Inflammatory pain shows marked tenderness in an area which is referable to the site of the inflamed organ and the rigidity will be localized. In obstructive abdominal pain, in the majority there will be variable amount of distension of the abdomen, with very little rigidity and almost no tenderness. In the most except in the intestinal colic which is the symptom of the intestinal obstruction. The other colic like renal colic, biliary colic have got characteristic features.

Rural Electrification

The number of additional villages electrified during the month of October 1934

Pykara System	20
Mettur System	18
Papanasam System	20
Madras System	20
Total	88

The names of villages together with details of taluk and district are below

List of villages electrified during the month of October 1934

Name of village or town	Taluk	District
Pykara System		
1. Palavali	Chidambaram	Chidambaram
2. Muthupalayam	Do	Do
3. Marudamangalam	Do	Do
4. Inbharipatti	Do	Do
5. M. Nagar	Do	Do
6. M. Nagar	Do	Do
7. Kankarapalayam	Do	Do
8. Kankarapalayam	Do	Do
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Name of village or town	Taluk	District
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In diagnosis listening to the abdomen gives clue to the cause of obstruction. One can eliminate paralytic ileus because intestinal sounds will not be heard whereas in mechanical variety loud gurgling noise will be heard. The real difficulty arises in distinguishing between strangulated and non-strangulated varieties.

Correct Diagnosis

Abdominal pain is a very serious condition in all but the mere colic and is a common cause of death. Its correct diagnosis and management is very essential and the general practitioner is most concerned in the early diagnosis of such cases. The term acute abdominal pain barring simple intestinal colic is used for the condition which denotes any interference with the progression of the intestinal peristaltic movements. The patient's attention is always drawn to one important symptom and that is inability to pass flatus and often faeces. Inability to pass flatus is much more important. In the out-patient department of any big hospital cases come in frequently with pain abdomen. Often with a history that acute pain of abdomen started about four days ago and that he or she was not able to pass motion or flatus since then. It is quite customary to hear from these patients that they have tried various purgatives with no result. It might have been on the advice of a medical man or by himself. And by the time they arrive at the hospital several previous hours have elapsed, the condition of the patient very critical, very badly deteriorated and sad to say all too often nothing could be done.

In other cases the patient has received a dose of morphine and pain is relieved and he feels that everything is all right with him. It is emphasized that the effect of morphine gives him a temporary feeling of well being and all the dangerous symptoms and signs are masked. After the action of morphine passes off the masked symptoms reappear and several previous hours are lost. Here again the patient comes to the hospital in a moribund condition and very little could be done to save him.

Hospitalization Essential

It is on this account that pain abdomen is said to be a very serious condition the sooner the patient reach a

Name of village or town	Taluk	District
14. Unjalur Kolathupalayam	Erudalur	Coimbatore
15. Horur	Horur	Salem

Name of village or town	Taluk	District
1. Vayalunkulam	Sankarankoil	Trichy
2. Kurinjakulam	Do	Do
3. Chinnambur	Do	Do
4. Kallikulam	Do	Do
5. Aruppankulam	Sattur	Ramanathapuram

Name of village or town	Taluk	District
1. Kilmanambur	Sriperumbudur	Chingleput
2. Chinnambur	Do	Do
3. Paraniyathur	Do	Do
4. Pulidivakkam	Do	Do
5. Madipakkam	Do	Do
6. Sundaravaram	Do	Do
7. Thiruvikadu	Do	Do
8. Kolathur	Do	Do
9. Karai	Kanchipuram	Do
10. Vedal	Do	Do
11. Uthiramerur	Do	Do
12. Manampadi	Do	Do
13. Senji	Trivallur	Do
14. Sennavaram	Do	Do
15. Tirupachur	Do	Do
16. Talakancheri	Do	Do
17. Vadaperumbakkam	Saidapet	Do
18. Adayalambuttur	Do	Do
19. Kuppam (hamlet of Ambattur village)	Do	Do
20. Mangalapuram	Do	Do

Work on a large number of rural extension schemes spread over the entire state was progressing. The following are the particulars of length of new lines constructed and energized during the month in the various systems:—

	Length of line H.T.	Length of line L.T.
Pykara System	17.92	57.40
Mettur System	82.97	48.11
Papanasam System	7.96	18.16
Madras System	22.03	22.60

In the Madras System a total number of 239 services with an approximate load of 222 K.W. were changed over from D.C. to A.C. supply on a voluntary basis.

During the month 52 extensions were sanctioned by the Chief Engineer for Electricity and Chief Operation Engineers at a total estimated cost of Rs. 27.3 lakhs.

The number of villages electrified during the month of November in the various systems was as follows:—

Pykara System	20
Mettur System	39
Papanasam System	30
Madras System	19
Total	108

MADRAS INFORMATION

29

complaints from the latter to be taken as a deterrent. Fair specimens of the various variety known to be reared in the house and the fishery is essential where only enclosed basins are used for rearing and treatment and the given. This is especially true of children where diseases of skin and treatment even more so. Hence an appeal is made to the public to purchase pure specimens as a very serious condition which takes a very heavy toll of human life and should not be taken lightly.

(By Courtesy—A. I. R.)

(Continued from page 10)

quality of salted fish has been checked. Nothing, as at present time, will preserve the fish for two months. The quality of cured fish of districts was studied. The observed that there was a high A minimum salt, minimum water content for the cured fish has been suggested. The State Curing Yard measure about 100 lbs. monthly of salt. The quality of salt is a primary factor in production of quality cured fish. Hence a series of trials on the salt supplied is being for practical analysis of salt. This salt with an NaCl content above 90% per cent are accepted now, and it will be gradually raised. Investigations at the Fisheries Technological Station have shown that the spoilage of salted fish is due to salt being and salt content bacteria. The reworking of salted fish is caused by salt bacteria and they spoil the fish. The greater the moisture in salt the greater is the number of them and bacteria. Salts with very low content of magnesium had no red bacteria or had very few

of them and these will should be used for curing fish. Methods of curing fish these red bacteria have been studied.

Besides these problems, research work on the methods of curing fish, storage, methods of fish storage, special methods of curing of fish, etc., are also being pursued. Technological advances directly help the industry in producing quantities of products and preserving them longer and producing better. Technological research is a handmaid to the national development of the fishing industry.

Parts and Figures

22,014 tonnes belonging to the Fisheries Department, Indian Navy ships during 1953. The number of applications received for these ships, ships are 10, 101.

The Government of India have announced during the current financial year Rs. 1,37,473 as grants to State Governments for the development of fisheries. India has at present 24,000 boats with a total strength of 71 lakh.

India has set up yet another board. At the end of December 27, 1953, India's production figure of American shell fish for the year reached 220,272 tons as compared with the target of 27,000 tons.

The insurance business in India reached a new high in 1953. As compared with 1952, the number of policies issued by Indian companies increased by about 100 per cent, the premium income by Rs. 20 crores.

(Continued from page 8)

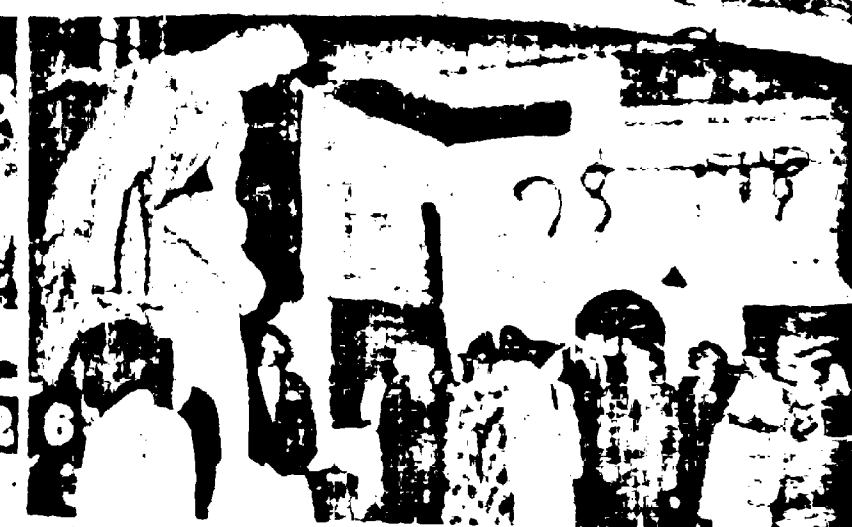
As the implementation of the various schemes of the State in general and the department in particular will involve a huge demand for capital and other resources, government is to proceed under the Second Five Year Plan to develop the Fisheries and the Industries of Leather Technology further by provision of more number of centres in regard to the number of units and provision of better facilities etc. and also to open five more technical institutes, Polytechnics, Magistrates and Chauras.

Agriculture—More Irrigation

In the First Five Year Plan, with a view to help the agricultural in bringing more areas of land under irrigation, 101 schemes were sanctioned in the South Asian district and 23 additional dams were sanctioned to be built out in the intervening period for putting them into service. Further to accelerate the distribution of the water more expeditiously in irrigated lands in rocky areas, three Air Compressor Borehole units were formed.

As the demand for bore wells from the agricultural is still increasing, it is proposed to take up a scheme in the Second Five Year Plan for sinking 200 more bore wells at 100 wells per year, for which a tentative provision of Rs. 75 lakh has been recommended by the State Government to the Planning Commission.

The 13th Manipal Executive Works has as its main objective 200 to 300 million while the annual rate of interest is around 120 average per cent.



Uzbek Cultural Delegation in the City

They brought the message of art and culture. They laughed. They danced. They sang. And they proved that in basic fundamentals men and women everywhere are alike.



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FOR UNDERGROUND DRAINAGE

(A Dalma Product)

DALMA CEMENT (INDIA) LIMITED

DALMA CEMENT WORKS, BENT TRUCKHALL

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M.R.O

It's not
how much
but **WHAT**
he eats
that
matters



A rounded shoulder of back is an indication of healthy development. Your child may all along get these subtle symptoms of bad nutrition - lack of normal growth, the appearance of teeth and susceptibility to cold. The first sign of poor food is ADAMIN (Shark Liver Oil) and cod liver oil. It is the best source of Vitamin A, D and E and is the most effective in building up the body and maintaining it in good health.

Adamin  **SHARK LIVER OIL**

Standardized to		Standardized to
Vitamin A 12,000 I.U.	Vitamin D 1,000 I.U.	Vitamin E 100 I.U.
100% pure	100% pure	100% pure

**GOVERNMENT OIL FACTORY,
ROBINSON ROAD.**

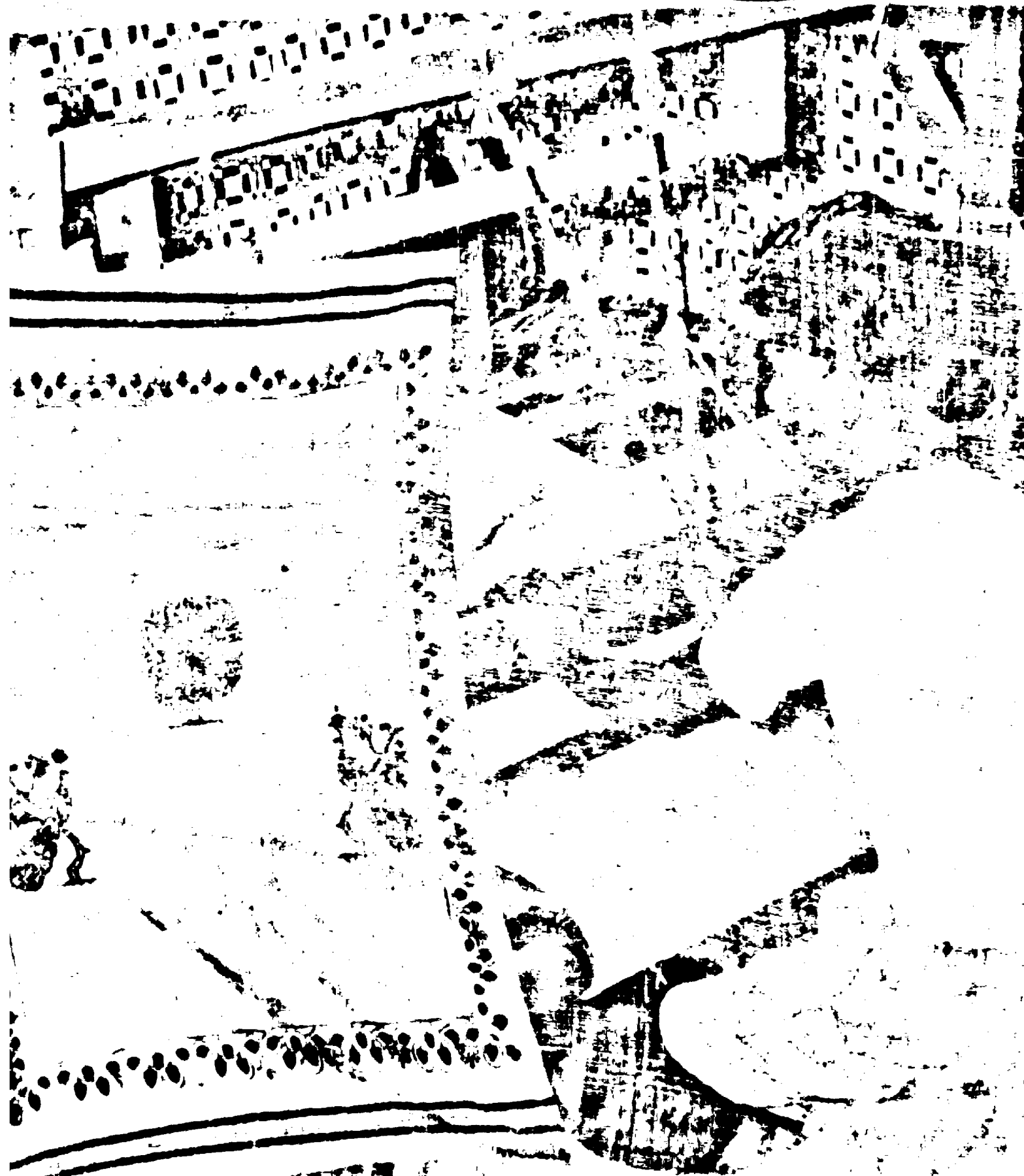
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MARCH 1956
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Information



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"WE SEEK TO SERVE AND NOT TO COMPETE"

March 1954

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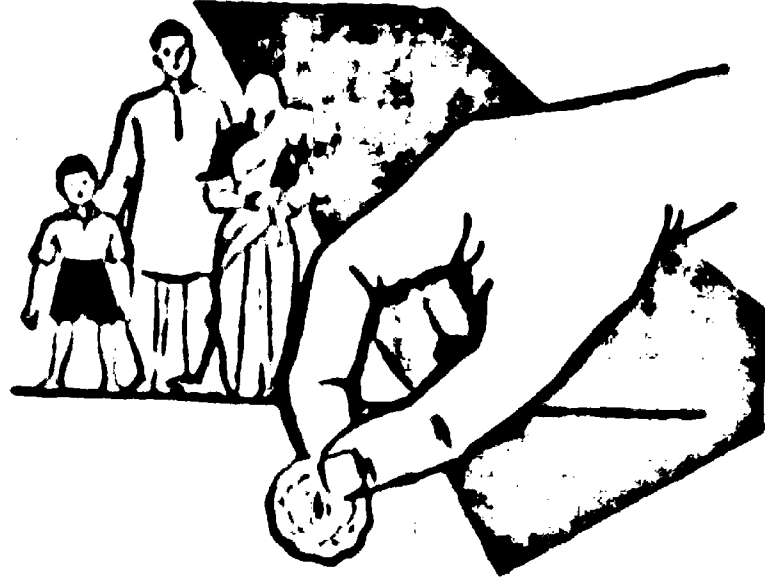
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In connection with the celebration of the Handloom Week and the National Savings Fortnight special articles explaining the various aspects of the working of handloom industry in this State and the progress of the National Savings Campaign in Madras Region are included in this issue.

Cover page: Rhythm of the loom and the velocity of moving fingers merge in harmony.

Dr. Rushbrook Williams and Mrs. Williams visited Madras recently. Pictures show their arrival at the Airport; meeting Sri C. Subramaniam, Minister for Finance, and Dr. Williams addressing City Journalists.





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If every Indian family decides to save even so small a sum as one anna more per day it will all add up to Rs. 12.5 crores in Small Savings per month and Rs. 162 crores a year. Small Savings by millions will help finance all our ambitious development programmes. Remember that National Savings Certificates and National Plan Certificates can be purchased for as small a sum as Rs. 2/-.

Invest in
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

SMALL SAVINGS SCHEME

For further particulars and the rules governing these schemes please refer to the Government of India, Ministry of Finance, or to the Regional Offices.

10-10-10	NATIONAL SAVINGS CERTIFICATE
10-10-10	NATIONAL PLAN CERTIFICATE
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Neyveli Lignite Investigations

The investigations in progress, with the object of drawing up an integrated project for the mining, processing and utilisation of lignite in the Neyveli area in the South Arcot District, are rather technical, and may not be easily intelligible to the lay man, without some explanations of what they are about. An attempt has been made to explain in the form of questions and answers, what is being done and what the objectives are. The opportunity has been taken to give some further information on certain points.

Question.—There is a lot of talk about Lignite in the Neyveli area of the South Arcot district. What exactly is Lignite and how does it occur at Neyveli?

Answer.—Lignite occurs not only in the Neyveli area of the South Arcot district but also elsewhere in the country; but the Neyveli Lignite is probably of better quality. As regards what Lignite is, it is an inferior type of coal, brittle, tan brown in colour, and light to the feel. It is formed from vegetal matter, the transformation taking place in two stages. Millions of years ago, the rate of plant growth was probably much more rapid. The accumulation of the plant material and biochemical decay resulted in peat, which is just rotten wood. This was the first stage. The second stage was probably brought about by the pressure of soil, deposited over the ages on account of floods and movements of earth's crust, stopping the bacterial action and initiating the consolidation and dehydration of the peat into Lignite. When the pressure on the Lignite, particularly horizontal thrust pressure, is further increased, the Lignite is made more dense and less in volume, giving coal. In the case of the Neyveli Lignite, the deposition of soil and the movement of the earth's crust seems to have been over vegetal matter growing over water-logged areas. Probably this resulted in artesian aquifers, i.e., water bearing strata,

being found below the Lignite, apparently connected to one or more water courses which survive today. At Neyveli, such water bearing strata consist of unconsolidated sand, the water occupying the interstices between the sand particles. These water bearing strata exert an upward thrust on the Lignite which is kept in check by the weight of the Lignite and the overburden above it. There are several such water bearing strata below the Lignite at Neyveli.

Q.—What is the quantity of Lignite available in the area? Why can't it be just dug and taken out?

A.—The experts have calculated that there are 2,000 million tons of Lignite over an area of 100 square miles of Lignite bearing lands. The upward pressure of the water bearing strata on the Lignite bed has been estimated to be about 6 to 8 tons per square foot. This makes it difficult to extract the Lignite by just digging it out.

Q.—There should be no difficulty in pumping the water out and then removing the Lignite?

A.—Yes. Pumping will be needed. If the overburden is removed without controlling the water, the confined artesian water may heave the Lignite up, break through and flood the mine, damage the mining machinery and imperil the lives of the workers. There is no need to pump out all the water. In fact this may not be practicable. All that is necessary is to remove some of the water, to lower the water table in the immediate locality, to a depth of at least 50 feet below the base of the Lignite, thus reducing the pressure of water, after which only the Lignite can be taken out safely. On the basis of the reduction in the water level secured by pumping from a few holes, using small capacity pumps, experts have calculated that, to mine and remove Lignite safely from an area corresponding to a mining strip in regular open-cut mining, by effecting

a local depression of the water-pressure, it would be necessary to pump out about 20,000 gallons of water per minute from the aquifers below the Lignite, over a period of about 100 days. It would obviously be imprudent to start a huge project, costing several crores of rupees, on the strength of calculations based on an inappreciable lowering of the water level with a few small pumps. To make certain of the extent of pumping needed, a full-scale pumping test is to be carried out, with 20 pumps of a capacity of 1,000 gallons per minute each, in two rows of 10 pumps each, the rows being 250 feet apart, and a rectangular grid covering a length of 1,000 feet. A few single pump tests to determine the draw-down of water level over a period of pumping, and the time taken for the water to rise up to its usual static level after pumping has been stopped, are also proposed to be conducted.

Q.—Will the pumping be from bore wells? What is the depth?

A.—Yes. The bore wells are about 400 feet in depth from the surface. The overburden above the Lignite extends to a depth of about 160 feet to 250 feet from the ground in the area, and the thickness of the Lignite seam varies from 0 to 80 feet, with an average of about 55 feet. If the water table has to be reduced another 50 feet below the Lignite, it follows that the pump wells must be drilled to about 400 feet below the ground. They will then deal with the water in the first two aquifers below the Lignite. It will not be necessary to bother about the remaining aquifers still further down.

Q.—How can you be sure that you have lowered the water table below the Lignite after pumping?

A.—A number of smaller holes, 21 in number, have been drilled to about the same depth, viz., about 400 feet, at a number of places in the vicinity of the grid to measure the level of

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water from time to time as the pumping goes on. In four more holes, automatic recording instruments have been put in for a continuous measurement of the water level. If the water level in the observation and recording holes goes below the level of the lignite to the extent required, then the pumping has been effective.

Q.—What is to happen to the water pumped out?

A.—In the proposed perfect proper, all the water pumped may be needed for operating the reclamation scheme. Any surplus can be made available for irrigation or other purposes. The water pumped out during the Pumping Tests will be passed into existing irrigation tanks.

Q.—Is there any other object underlying the Pumping Tests?

A.—The pumping tests will show whether the water pressure can be lowered to a safe level and kept under control by a pumpage of 20,000 gallons per minute. They will also give an idea of the amount of power needed and the total expenditure that will have to be incurred in reducing the water pressure over a given area. We can, then, evaluate the cost of de-watering, a component of the cost of raising and winning the lignite, which will, of course, include also the cost in respect of mining machinery, labour, repairs of pumps, interest charges on capital equipment and so on.

Q.—What is the diameter of the bore holes, both for pumping and observation, and how do you ensure that the holes will not cave in and fill up?

A.—The casing in is prevented by putting steel pipes throughout the entire depth of the well, with slots in the casing in that portion which will come opposite the water bearing strata. To be able to use pumps with a capacity of 1,000 gallons per minute the inner diameter of the steel pipes must be about 18 inches. To insert pipes of this large diameter, the holes themselves must be drilled with a diameter of about 26 to 27 inches. The observation holes are of course smaller, with steel casings of only about 4 inches, the portions coming opposite the water bearing strata being of course slotted. For the casing pipes required for the tests (as well as for actual mining, if the tests prove successful) very large quantities of steel which is difficult

to get, are necessary. The annular space between the well as drilled and the outer side of the casing is filled with gravel, so that only the water, and not the sand and other material in the water bearing strata, passes into the casing through the slots.

Q.—What can be done with the Lignite after mining it?

A.—A number of things. It can be used as fuel even in the raw state, and also after the moisture has been removed and or it has been briquetted. The lignite can also be carbonized and the carbonized briquettes will be a much better fuel, probably better than charcoal. Lignite can serve as a cheap fuel and this will help to preserve our forests and also release valuable coal-tar for reclamation purposes. In the process of carbonization, a lot of volatile matter is given off and this can be converted into a number of products including tar and diesel oil, petrol, etc. The gas can be used to produce ammonium sulphate with the help of gypsum or sulphur.

Q.—Can't the Lignite be used for a thermal power station?

A.—This is one of the main objectives of the Government. The intention is to install a thermal generating plant with a capacity of 20,000 K.W. and burning lignite as fuel. Wherever lignite is mined elsewhere in the world, it is used at once to run steam for thermal power plants. The next objective is to produce about 20,000 tons of fertilizers at Neyveli and also three quarter million tons or more of carbonized lignite for use as domestic and industrial fuel. The idea is to have these schemes as integral parts of a large Project. Later it may be possible to contemplate the production of synthetic fuels such as diesel oil, petrol, etc.

Q.—Have they made an analysis of the Lignite?

A.—Yes, small samples have been analysed. As mined, it contains from 80 to 90 per cent moisture. On a dry basis it contains 65 to 70 per cent of carbon, from 20 to 25 per cent of oxygen and about 5 per cent of hydrogen. There are also present small amounts of nitrogen and sulphur, together about 1 per cent. The calorific value of the dry lignite is about 11,000 to 12,500 British Thermal Units per pound. The amount of ash is between

8 and 10 per cent. The Lignite burns readily and the volatile content makes it easy to produce gas from the lignite for various purposes, in the process of carbonization.

Q.—Would it be prudent to draw up a Project on the basis of analysis of a few small samples?

A.—No. A bulk sample of 20 tons has been taken out recently, with some difficulty, by cutting out only the top part of the Lignite seam (and leaving the rest as a buffer against the water pressure below the seam) from a trial quarry, and sent to the well known German Analysts, Lurgi, for complete tests including results of low and high temperature carbonization. The final scheme must of course take account of the results of these elaborate tests.

Q.—Why has such a long time been taken to start the Pumping Tests?

A.—Calculations had to be made on the basis of small scale experiments to decide on the extent of pumping needed, the numbers and sizes of the holes to be drilled and the capacity of the pumps. The specifications of the pumps had also to be determined. No fewer than 23 pump holes of which 20 will be in a grid, 20 observation holes and 3 reserved holes had to be drilled, cased and developed to allow the free flow of water into the wells, before the pumping tests could start. To drill holes with a diameter of 26 to 27 inches to a depth of 450 feet is no easy matter and takes time. It had to be done in three 'gears' first to a smaller diameter such as 18 inches which is enlarged in the second stage to 24 inches and finally further enlarged to 27 inches. The drills themselves had to be imported, as well as the large capacity deep-well pumps, as all these items are not manufactured in India. The men had also to be trained on the spot. All the drilling was completed and the holes cased by about the end of November, but the development of the holes to allow the free flow of water into the wells and to make the water level in a pipe flow really into the wells took about a month. Then the holes were developed (drilled and cased) to the full depth of 450 feet. The result is that the pumping out of only a small amount of water in the wells would by its means effectively reduce the water table in the area. It also takes time to install the pumps in each deep well (out of the 23 pumps

ordered, 16 have arrived at site and the remaining 7 which have only recently been shipped from Germany are expected to reach the site by the end of March. The large-scale tests in the grid of 20 wells are to be started with 16 pumps, four more being added as soon as the last batch of pumps have arrived. As the water has to be lowered to 40 feet below the Lignite, the pumps must work in the wells at a depth of 350 feet from the ground, during the later stages of the test.

Q.—What types of pumps will be used?

A.—Some will be turbine pumps with the motors above the ground and some will be submersible pumps with the motors under water. It is proposed to try both these types.

Q.—Could not the same pumpage be secured by using a larger number of smaller pumps in smaller diameter pump holes?

A.—The possibility will be incidentally looked into on the basis of the results of the pumping tests. It might be doubt be easier, quicker and cheaper to put down and run smaller diameter holes, but the total cost of a larger number of smaller pumps and their consumption of current, might be greater than the corresponding figures for larger pumps. Also, considering the magnitude of the pumpage to be maintained larger bore-wells would be better and probably safer. The two sets of considerations will have to be balanced. The trouble is that nowhere in the world does Lignite occur with artesian high pressure aquifers below it. The problem presented by Neyveli Lignite is rather unique and has taken time to study and deal with.

Q.—When will the Project be inaugurated? What component schemes will be taken up first?

A.—Some time will be required to analyse the results of the pumping tests and the cost figures thereof. After this analysis, the Government should be able to have a detailed project report drawn up by their foreign consultants and checked by their own experts. The economics and cost figures of the project will then be carefully considered and the project sanctioned. Roughly speaking, if all goes well, the sanction may be accorded before August 1960. The first, and virtually the fundamental part of the scheme,

would be the development of the mine. It is only after Lignite has become available, that the other parts of the Integrated Project such as the power plant, the fertilizer plant and the carbonizing and briquetting plants could begin to function. The economics of these schemes will depend on the cost of winning Lignite.

Q.—When is Lignite expected to be available for utilization?

A.—The development of the mine will take some time and in the initial periods the quantities of Lignite mined will be small and will be progressively built up as development proceeds. It is expected that reasonable quantities would become available from January 1961, when the first 50,000 K.W. unit of the power plant will probably commence operation. It is hoped to extract at least about a million and a quarter tons by the end of 1960. The rate of production will be considerably higher in 1961 and will go on progressively increasing till the target figure needed for the entire scheme is reached.

Q.—When is the fertilizer plant expected to go into production?

A.—By June 1960. Every effort will be made to commence the operation of the briquetting and carbonizing plant much earlier.

Q.—Is nothing more to be done between the date of completion of the pumping tests and the date of sanction?

A.—Plans are being drawn up for preparing the ground with easily available conventional machinery, so that when special excavation machinery arrives, it can be put into operation without delay. Detailed specifications of the conventional and special mining machinery needed have already been worked out and tenders for supply called for, pending the completion of the pumping tests. The Power Station and Fertilizer Plant parts of the Project are also being planned and designed. This will take some time, and all plans and specifications are expected to be ready by about the time Government sanction can be accorded. There will, thus be no avoidable loss of time. Immediately after the Project has been sanctioned, and before the specialized mining equipment for the regular development of mining could arrive at site, the construction of quarters and the preparation of the ground with the

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help of the conventional equipment could be completed. Orders could also be placed for the power plant and fertilizer plant and also the carbonizing and briquetting plant and construction of buildings therefor taken up. In short, a detailed programme will soon be drawn up, phasing the work of construction as well as the development mining, pending the receipt of the results of the tests and the sanction of the Government to construct the Project. The most favourable area in the locality will be taken up for mining first. It has been estimated that this area contains 200 million tons of Lignite.

Q.—When are the Pumping Tests to start?

A.—On the 29th February 1960.

Q.—What would happen if the final results of the tests indicate that the water could not be controlled?

A.—This contingency is not likely to arise. The working of 12 or more pumps, for purposes of developing the pump wells prior to the test, resulted in an appreciable draw-down of the water level in the test area. This is most encouraging and suggests that the tests will show that the ground water can be controlled.

Q.—What will be the total cost of the Project and how much Lignite is to be mined?

A.—It is estimated to be about Rs. 70 crores and with the expenditure we should be able to mine and utilize about three and a quarter million tons of Lignite per annum. If it is found that the Lignite can be carbonized suitably to obtain a satisfactory type of coking material, it should be possible to use the material in a low shaft furnace along with the Salem iron ore to produce steel. If the use of Lignite as fuel becomes popular and if steel production and the production of synthetic fuels would be possible and economic, much larger quantities of Lignite than three and a quarter million tons per annum would have to be mined. It is not possible now to estimate the additional quantity to be mined.

Q.—Is anything being done in the matter of steel production in Salem?

A.—The possibility is very much in the minds of the authorities concerned. The East Germans have developed

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the low shaft furnace method for producing steel with the help of an inferior type of coke obtained from these Lignite. The Neyveli Lignite does not appear to be inferior to the German Lignite. If this is correct, there may not be much difficulty in producing a suitable type of coke. The cost of the matter would be the cost of the coke. If the cost of coke needed per ton of the finished steel could not be greater than the cost of pure coke and available elsewhere in the country, there should be no difficulty in launching upon a steel project in the Madras district after winning of Lignite has developed.

Q.—Does the same sort of thing apply to the production of power?

A.—Power has become a vital and essential requirement in the South. In particular, strong thermal backing is necessary for the hydro-electric power already available and to be generated from future hydro-electric projects. No long as the cost of the Lignite per unit of its thermal value is not more than the similar cost of coal brought into Madras from the coal fields in Northern India, the power project must of course be taken up at Neyveli, utilizing the Lignite available there. The cost of coal per ton as delivered at Madras is high, and it does not seem that under the most possible conditions the cost of Lignite of equivalent thermal value would be more. The power project will, therefore, be a certainty. The other component parts of the Integrated Project will also be economic propositions. The Government may be trusted to go into the economics of the component schemes fully and do what will be best in the tax-payers' interests.

Q.—How many men are likely to be employed in the Project?

A.—About 5,000 to 7,000 of all grades. Of course the entire operations must necessarily be highly mechanized. When the turn-up of the Project comes into being, the usual services including training personnel will also come in and the employment potential may be nearly for 10,000 people.

Q.—What is the total extent of land that will be taken over for purposes of the Project?

A.—All the land required to mine the Lignite and operate the Project

during the first forty or fifty years would be acquired quickly in the first instance. This would be 50,000 acres. Another large area of about 10,000 acres would be acquired later with reference to needs. The question of acquisition of further areas would be thought of even years hence.

Q.—What is to happen to the people now owning or cultivating lands in the area, when the lands are taken over for mining and other purposes under the Project?

A.—They will be resettled on other suitable Government lands in the district. Detailed and liberal proposals for the rehabilitation of those who will be dispossessed are being drawn up on the lines of what was done in the Lower Bhavani and Tungabhadra Projects. The cost of the rehabilitation will be part of the cost of the Project.

Q.—How long will the Integrated Project take to complete?

A.—It should be possible to complete the major part of the Project within the period of the Second Five-Year Plan, provided construction work and development of mining are started not later than early 1967. This is probably the largest project for the South proposed for inclusion in the Second Five Year Plan. If the Project materializes it would transform the economic condition of the South and enable the South to achieve a more balanced economy.

Q.—It was reported some months ago that the East Germans had offered assistance. Have the Government of India engaged the services of the East German Experts and have they arrived?

A.—A number of Experts from East Germany are now at Neyveli on an informal visit, studying the data available and the conditions at site. It is expected that after completing their study, they will indicate the possibilities and in what respects East Germany could assist in the planning and construction of the Project.

Q.—When are the East German Experts likely to complete their study?

A.—That is a matter for them. They are not officially connected with the Project. It is however believed they will take a month or so.

Q.—The fertilizer plant will need some Gypsum or sulphur. Where are they to come from?

A.—There are large gypsum deposits in Tiruchirappalli district. Gypsum could also be imported through the Cochin Port. It is not proposed to use sulphur but gypsum which is a compound containing sulphur.

Q.—Is there any China Clay available in the area?

A.—None of the strata in the area consist of ball clay and China Clay of fairly good quality. This clay will be excavated during the mining operations.

Q.—Can't ceramic industries be established to utilize the clay?

A.—Yes. The question of a clay washing plant and the establishment of ceramic industries, particularly for the manufacture of crockery, sanitary ware and electrical porcelain, is under examination by the Government of India and the Government of Madras. The clay could also be supplied to other existing ceramic units in the South.

Q.—Is there any proposal to put up a plant for the production of synthetic fuels?

A.—The feasibility and economics of such a plant are being examined in consultation with experts. Until the results of tests and analysis of bulk samples now in progress become available, it would not be possible to say whether the tar which would be a by-product of carbonization would be suitable for hydrogenation, to produce the synthetic fuels.

Q.—Which Government has been financing the investigation? The Central Government or the State Government?

A.—The State Government were conducting the investigations at their cost, assisted to some extent with funds provided by the Technical Co-operation Mission for joint excavations in the trial quarry. The Government of India have accepted full financial responsibility for the expenditure on the investigation from the 1st January 1966.

Q.—Are the investigations administered by and under the control of the

Government of India or the Government of Madras?

A.—The Government of Madras were in charge of the administration and control of the investigations till the 15th of September 1965, from which date the Government of India in the Production Ministry have taken over the direct control and administration of the investigations and the planning and execution of the proposed integrated project.

Q.—What was the total expenditure incurred by the Madras Government on the investigations?

A.—An expenditure of Rs. 108 lakhs was incurred by the Madras Government from 1945-46 to the end of 1964. From 1st January 1965 up to date the expenditure incurred by the Central Government on the investigations amounts to about Rs. 66 lakhs.

Q.—What is the administrative set up in control of the investigations?

A.—The field staff consists mainly of technical personnel such as Engineers, Chemists and others, under a General Superintendent. When the Government of India took over direct control of the Project from the 15th of September 1965, a full time Chief Executive Officer and an administrative staff under him were appointed with headquarters at Madras, to be in general charge of the investigations. The General Superintendent and the field staff work under the control of the Chief Executive Officer. There is also a Lignite Project Co-ordinating

Committee consisting of six representatives of the Central Government, including the Chief Executive Officer, and two representatives of the Madras Government, to be in general charge of the investigations and to make recommendations to the Government of India on all matters relating thereto. This Committee meets from time to time and is assisted by a Standing Committee of Technical Experts, consisting of appropriate technical officers of the Government of India and Madras. The Project Co-ordinating Committee has been charged with the duty of completing the investigations and submitting proposals for an integrated project for the mining, processing and utilization of the Lignite.

Q.—Are any Consulting Engineers employed?

A.—Yes. In 1964, the services of Powell Duffryn Technical Services, Limited were obtained under the Colombo Plan as Consulting Engineers to study the data available and to prepare a report on the mining, utilization and processing of the Lignite. On the basis of the recommendations in their report which was submitted at the end of 1964, the pumping test and further investigations are being carried out. The services of Powell Duffryn Technical Services, Limited, have been continued for a further period within which the Consulting Engineers have to submit proposals for the initial removal of the overburden and for the development of the mine to achieve the production target contemplated.

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Facts and Figures

The Hindri Fertilizers Factory, which went into production in October 1951, has so far produced over one million tons of fertilizers, equivalent to a saving of Rs. 33 crores in foreign exchange.

There are at present 105 co-operative societies on the seven zonal Railways. The co-operative movement on the Railways had its origin in the setting up of certain co-operative stores as far back as 1890.

Crop competitions in recent years have proved to be one of the best means of inducing farmers to adopt improved techniques. Their popularity can be gauged from the fact that there were 191,000 competitors in 1953-54 as against 19,000 in 1949-50.

The additional foodgrain production resulting from Crop Competitions in 1953-54 was about 20 lakh maunds.

The earnings of Indian Railways from air-conditioned class from April 1st to 31st October 1965 were Rs. 35 lakhs as against Rs. 28 lakhs during the corresponding period of the previous year. During the current financial year 32 air-conditioned coaches have so far been put into service. In the previous year, the number was 21.

Uttar Pradesh has the largest number of power alcohol producing units. Out of a total of 19 in the country, 12 are in the State.

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Standardisation of Handloom Products

By **ARI A. PALANIAPPA MUDALIAR, M.A.,** Registrar of Co-operative Societies

The handloom industry constitutes the premier cottage industry in India. At the production end of the industry there are more than 20 lakhs of active weavers who are masters of their craft and have inherited a high degree of skill handed over from generation to generation. They can adapt themselves to any pattern of production easily and quickly adjust themselves to shifts in the tastes of the consumers. An equal number of weavers assist these masters in the processes preparatory to weaving like winding, warping, sizing, etc. At the consumer end the field is vast. Not only India but several foreign countries provided an extensive market for Indian handloom goods. The number of potential consumers is therefore large and unlimited.

The present annual production of cloth in handloom is estimated at 1,000 million yards. It has been proposed to double the production in the Second Five-Year Plan period to keep pace with the growing needs of the country arising from expected increases in the per capita consumption of cloth and the increase in population. The increased production is sought to be achieved by reviving all inactive handlooms and preventing further such in partly active looms thus ensuring to the handloom weaver adequate work.

The importance of the handloom industry as a provider of employment for lakhs of weavers is therefore great. No doubt, the charm of the handloom lies in the variety of design that can be produced with it. But this charm will have to be preserved and sustained continuously by taking steps calculated to retain the patronage of the consumer. An important step to organize the handloom industry on a sound footing is standardisation.

Need for Standardisation

The handloom cloth has to contend with several difficulties both at home

and abroad. There is the formidable rival in the shape of mill made cloth at home. The standard of living of the common man in India is rising. The consumer who hitherto to the price factor alone formerly is now particular about the price in the context of quality. In several foreign countries also a remarkable change has come over. Their national flags have been redrawn and they have attained independence. They have been taking steps to develop their cottage industries including textiles, and placed several restrictions in the shape of total or partial ban on imports. For example, the Burma Government totally prohibited the import of handloom goods like *lungys*, *sarees* and *dhobies*. In Ceylon the local handloom industry is sought to be protected by regulating the import of textiles from abroad. It is required that an importer should purchase a prescribed

quantity of named local product before he can import textiles. The Indian Government has banned the import of Indian handloom *sarees* which in the past used to be imported in very large quantities through Singapore and from India direct.

It must be admitted that the handloom cloth suffers from certain pronounced defects which affect its sales in the markets available to it. The Port Finding Committee (1941) has listed them out as (a) lack of uniformity in texture, (b) inequalities regarding dimensions and (c) lack of finish, etc. Lack of standardisation in this and other respects has generated an apathy on the part of the consumer and resulted in a decline in the market. We find that a cloth said to be of five yards length is not sometimes so long. In some cases yarn of different counts, say

60s and 80s is mixed up. There have been several cases where colours guaranteed fast, faded away quickly. These practices are obviously resorted to for reducing the cost of production; but the consequence of such practices is a loss of confidence in the quality of handloom cloth, even amongst those who will like to patronise it.

Owing to lack of standardisation it is difficult to arrange for bulk sales either in the home market or abroad. It is not possible for exportation merchants to place their orders with weavers. Export of handloom cloth has also been considerably affected by lack of quality of the handloom fabrics.

Steps to promote quality and enforce Standardisation

A fabric has to be judged as a quality product with reference to utility value, beauty, elegant weaving, durability, draping quality, harmony, economy and purpose. The aim of all well-wishers of the handloom industry should therefore be to devise such measures as to ensure the production of handloom cloth on lines which will promote quality as indicated above. It is, therefore, necessary to lay down a standard first for handloom cloth in the internal market. Against this standard, cloth should be inspected and stamped. It has to be ascertained whether there are adequate facilities for inspection and stamping of cloth for the home market and whether handloom cloth can at all meet such requirements. The essential raw material that a weaver uses is the mill yarn, the quality of which he is not sure. The industry has to be assured of the supply of yarn of uniform and standard quality. The next is the construction of cloth. The use of the standard reel assures correct number of ends in the cloth and it is easy to ensure that the weaver uses the reel supplied to him for the production of a specified variety. It is difficult for him to keep to the required number of picks per inch in the cloth; the use of take-up motion attachment for regulation of picks will however help him in this regard. Another important factor affecting quality of handloom cloth is colour—both its shade and fastness. Yarn is dyed in the handloom by a handloom weaver in small lots. Even though he now uses mineral or synthetic dyes, his apparatus and method remain mainly traditional. Difference in shades between any two lots is therefore inevitable, though

unevenness of shade in the same piece or lot can be prevented by careful dyeing.

The handloom cloth is preferred in several quarters for its embellishment. Art silk, gold thread and synthetic products used along with cotton yarn add largely to the varieties produced on handlooms. The production of cotton fabrics with such admixture is a handicap and such fabrics cannot be easily standardised.

A start may be made with a scheme of standardisation of handloom cloth by guaranteeing length and width, the picks and ends per inch and counts of yarn. The strength of the cloth, particularly of sarees and dhobies depends on the strength of the borders; greater attention should therefore be paid in prescribing for selvages.

Co-operative Method

Control over the production of handloom cloth will have to be exercised at every stage. The co-operative method of production affords great scope for the exercise of that control. In Madras State, about 800 weavers' co-operative societies are affiliated to the Madras State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society and get their supplies of yarn from it. This ensures to some extent, the quality of yarn used in production. The society has its own dye houses and technical supervisors. These ensure fast colours and correct dimensions. The wages paid to weavers are regulated by district conferences of weavers' co-operative societies held periodically. This ensures that the cost of production is not inflated by wages being fixed above their obtaining in the industry of the district as a whole. The margin of profit is fixed at a percentage of the cost of production and is determined from time to time. Thus the sale price is kept at a reasonable level.

In the Madras State, the Madras State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society has prescribed standards for various varieties of handloom cloth including dhobies and sarees and has formulated a scheme for their enforcement. According to this scheme, about 15 to 20 looms in each of selected societies will be switched to the production of such standard varieties of cloth as may be required by the selling units of the Madras State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society. It has been proposed thus to allocate about 10 per

cent of the looms within the co-operative fold to produce standard varieties of cloth. Even though the problem of marketing can be solved only by production of varieties according to standards, more could not be done at present in view of the fact that the average weaver is generally not inclined to improve his method of weaving.

The Madras State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society has introduced a system of quality marking and affixes the local 'Co-optex' on all goods produced according to its specifications. To extend the scheme further, the society is arranging to manufacture or purchase more than 10,000 standard reeds at a cost of Rs. 1,66,200 for supply, free of cost, to such of the weavers' co-operative societies as they adopt its standards. Another sum of Rs. 1,33,100 has been sanctioned from the Cess Fund for the purchase and supply of 2,600 devices to regulate picks to members of weavers' co-operative societies. Schemes have also been formulated for the supply of accessories to improve the quality of production during the period of the Second Five-Year Plan. When these accessories are distributed, it is hoped that a large number of members enlisted within the co-operative fold will have taken to the production of goods of standard varieties.

Priority for Quality

The progress of the handloom industry and the consolidation of the socio-economic condition of the millions of handloom weavers depend directly on the marketability of handloom cloth. Marketability in turn hinges on quality production. Quality production should therefore be given utmost priority in any scheme of development of handloom industry. The Union Minister for Commerce and Industry has quite rightly laid emphasis on this aspect in the following words:

"We have however to keep well before our mind the fact that we are only at the beginning of our important task. We have to apply ourselves still more strenuously so that we may help to secure for Indian goods universal acceptances for their quality and dependability. We must continue to strive to evolve larger number of standards and to make those already published more widely popular with consumers in India and abroad as also with manufacturers". This is true of the handloom industry as well.



Shri M. Subramaniam, Minister for Agriculture, at the Handloom Products Exhibition.

Handloom Industry in Madras State

By Sri A. NIRUDAYASWAMY, Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies

The handloom industry is a major village industry in this country next to agriculture. The artisans that man this industry have made it an occupation since times immemorial. The industry attained a very high degree of perfection in India centuries before machine was invented to produce cloth. The growth of industrialisation, however, affected its fortunes to a great extent. But, even now, it occupies a place of prominence in the fast developing economic pattern of New India.

It is estimated that there are about 20 lakhs of handloom in India and that about 10 million people are directly connected with it. In the Madras State there are about 50 lakhs of handloom. About 20 lakhs of people depend on this industry directly or indirectly for their livelihood.

Causes for its Decline

The industry which has been flourishing well for centuries suffered a severe set back immediately after the second world war due to several reasons. There was a yarn famine as far as the handloom weavers were concerned. Since 1942 the usual imports of cotton and artificial silk yarn (chenille and silk) and other threads had virtually ceased and the Indian mill yarn was hoarded and freely flowed into the black market for exports and other purposes. The absence of a rational system of procurement of yarn from the mills and its distribution caused severe local shortages and wide disparity in its price.

Besides, the weaving mills which were geared to maximum production during the war years for clothing the defence personnel, turned their attention to domestic trade after the cessation of hostilities. They took various steps to capture the home market by taking advantage of the change of fashion of in the dress habits of the people.

Above all, there was shrinkage in the export trade of handloom cloth. The conditions in foreign countries have undergone a remarkable change in the post war era. Several countries have attained political independence. Their leaders are taking steps to foster and develop their home-industries in order to stifle and in the process have placed several restrictions in the shape of total or partial ban on imports. For example, in Ceylon the local handloom industry is sought to be protected by regulating the import of textiles from abroad and by restricting the purchase of a prescribed quantity of local product.

The handloom industry was really in a sad plight in 1942. Government, both at the Centre and in the States, realised that in the large number of handloom weavers, something should

be done immediately to rehabilitate the industry and to consolidate its position in the national economy. The Government of India set up an All-India Handloom Board with the Textile Commissioner as its Chairman in the year 1942, to advise Government generally on the problem of handloom industry and to recommend schemes for its improvement and development with assistance from the Government. They also issued orders reserving certain varieties of production exclusively to the handloom industry so that it might expand production and enjoy a free market in its sphere of production.

Pattern of the Industry

Before referring to the various schemes formulated and sanctioned by the Government of Madras for the development of the handloom industry



The All India Handloom Week being inaugurated by Sri T. T. Krishnamachari, Minister for Commerce and Industry, Government of India, at Constitution Hall in New Delhi.

It will be interesting to note the pattern of the industry in this State. There is the independent weaver who purchases yarn, produces cloth on his loom and markets it at a price which the season or his salesmanship can command. He has no facilities for improving the technique of production and in the context of the present conditions, it is difficult for him to keep his independent existence, earn a substantial income and improve his social and economic condition.

A large number of weavers work under master-weavers. The master-weaver finances production, sets the patterns and designs and arranges for marketing. The weaver working under

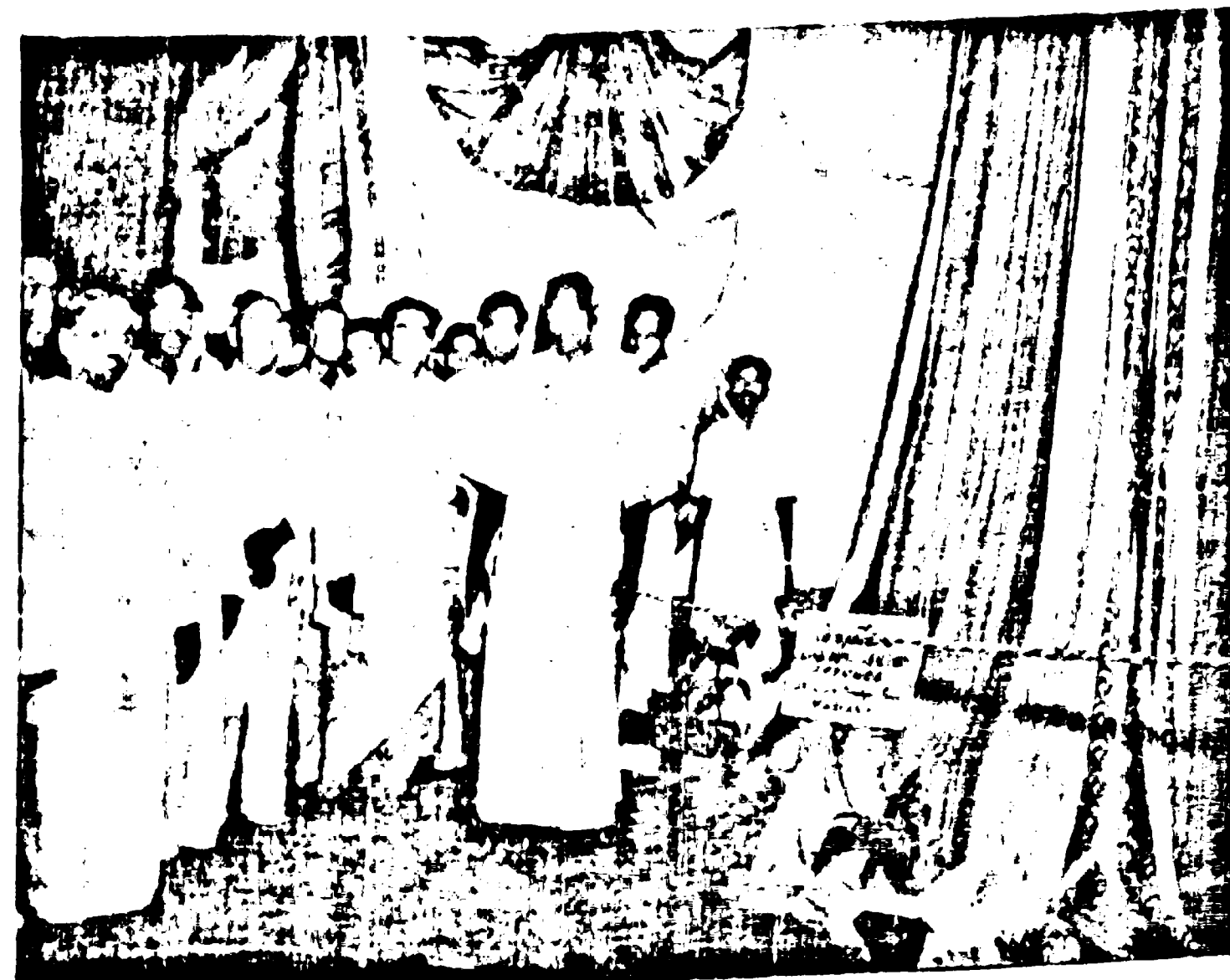
him is paid wages at a rate fixed by him without reference to his condition or his toil.

Besides, a large number of weavers work in factories as in Malabar. In a factory, the workers work in one work spot. But they are not able to enjoy the full fruits of their labour, for the profits go to the proprietor.

A large number of handloom workers have been organized into weavers' co-operatives. The position of a weaver in a weavers' co-operative society is entirely different from that occupied by a fellow-worker under a master-weaver or in a factory. In a co-operative organization a member is a self-employed worker. The co-operative

society supplies yarn, takes back the finished goods and arranges for their sale. A sense of self help, mutual help and thrift is fostered in the society. The members are required to contribute a part of the wages towards their thrift fund which in the course of some years accumulate to a handsome amount. A part of the profits earned by the society is distributed among the members by way of bonus with reference to the quantity of finished goods delivered to the society or the wages earned.

The co-operative organization is therefore the best suited instrument of economic development of the lakhs of handloom weavers. The Government



The Handloom Week Celebrations organized by the State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society were inaugurated by Sri Kamaraj Natar on 10th February in Madras. Picture shows the Chief Minister and Sri P. V. Rajamannar, Chief Justice of Madras, who presided over the function.

of India recognised this position and decided that the co-operative society should be the medium through which they should realise their assistance to the handloom weavers. They constituted a Cess Fund with a view to finance a number of schemes for developing the handloom industry in the States and for improving the standard of living of the lakhs of handloom weavers.

Schemes for Development

The Government of Madras have sanctioned as far a large number of schemes for the purpose involving an estimated expenditure of Rs. 212.72 lakhs. The schemes relate to several phases of the industry, such as provision of share capital advances to weavers to join the co-operatives, extension of working capital to the societies to give continuous work to the weavers, the expansion and reorganisation of the marketing activities of the Madras State Handloom Weavers' Society, provision of adequate working capital to facilitate its expansion, supply of improved appliances to weavers and weavers' societies as to improve the quality and production of the handloom fabrics, sanction of rebates to reduce the sale price of the handloom cloth and place it in the hands of the consumer at lower price, etc.

The schemes were introduced one by one from January 1956. Before the introduction of the schemes there were 57,462 handlooms in weavers' co-operative societies. Under the Cess Fund scheme more than 45,000 looms have been brought into the co-operative fold. The number of looms brought into the weavers' co-operative societies has increased by 67 per cent. About 500 new societies have been registered for the purpose. The number of societies has increased in all 20 districts. The number of societies are provided with interest free advances by way of working capital up to Rs. 75 lakh. A sum of about Rs. 4 lakhs was then made available for the same purpose. The co-operative societies have made available Rs. 95.77 lakhs to the societies towards working capital from their own resources and from the amount sanctioned to them from the Cess Fund. A sum of Rs. 44.44 lakhs was sanctioned to the Madras State Co-operative Bank to the Cess Fund to enable it to provide through Central Banks, working

capital to weavers' co-operatives. The Madras State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society has been provided with a working capital of Rs. 40 lakhs from the Cess Fund to expand its marketing activities in the State as well as in the other States of India.

These measures have served to stop up production in the weavers' societies and enabled weavers to get more work and increased wages. While the average production of goods per month in weavers' co-operative during the pre-scheme period was only Rs. 18 lakhs, it has gone up to Rs. 33 lakhs per month after the introduction of the scheme. The weavers' societies pay wages up to 10 annas per hour.

Organisation of Marketing

To find an outlet for the increased production of primary weavers' societies and to strengthen the arrangements for marketing the Madras State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society undertook to work the marketing scheme—internal and external. It has so far opened about 150 retail depots within the State in addition to the 63 depots already existing. Five inter-State depots have been opened at Bombay, Vijayawada, Delhi, Kurnool and Bhubaneswar. In addition to the existing 11 depots. Almost every municipality and major panchayat are served by a retail selling unit of the State Society in this State. The State Society has put up the road line mobile vans intended to cover as selling-van publicity media. The entire State has been divided into six marketing regions, each in charge of a Marketing Officer of the grade of a Deputy Registrar for the purpose of procuring goods from the primary weavers' societies and supplying them to the several selling-units of the State Society.

As a result of these measures, there has been better improvement in the marketing of handloom cloth produced by weavers' societies. Formerly the average monthly sale effected by weavers' co-operative societies was about Rs. 21 lakhs. Now the average sale per month has gone up to more than 30 lakhs.

In order to encourage the public to buy more handloom cloth, consumers are given a rebate at the rate of Rs. 0.10 per rupee in the case of retail sales effected by the societies of the State Society and the weavers' societies

while fair price shops and consumer organisations give a rebate of 1 anna per rupee. These enable a consumer to pay only Rs. 0.10 or 10 annas for every rupee of handloom cloth purchased in retail. The total amount of rebate sanctioned under this scheme was Rs. 49.46 lakhs.

A scheme designed to promote foreign markets for handloom goods in India East and Far Eastern countries is being worked by the All India Handloom Board through the agency of the State Society. Two handloom cloth Marketing Officers have been appointed at Singapore and Aden. Handloom cloth depots have been opened in Aden, Colombo, Singapore and Bangkok. The depot in Ceylon, especially has effected very good sales, amounting to Rs. 11.49 lakhs during the past seventeen months.

Improvement of Technique

Under the scheme of improvement of technique and progress, the State Society has been taking steps to supply looms and weaving accessories to members of weavers' societies such as standard reeds, take-up motion attachments, semi-automatic looms, ribbed, varnished hanks, jacquard looms, etc.

Silk Handlooms

The promotion of the interests of silk handloom weavers has also received the attention of the Government. A start was given in the direction of help to silk handloom weavers by forming a Silk Weavers' Co-operative Production and Sales Society at Kanchipuram. Provision was made initially for the admission of 120 silk weavers including 20 female weavers. These weavers were given interest free advances from Cess Fund up to 75 per cent of the share capital required, for enabling them to become members of this society. Provision was also made to give working capital to this society at the rate of Rs. 500 per loom. Assistance was also given for the supply of looms and accessories, charhans, warping frames, reed, hanks, etc., to the members. The total assistance sanctioned to Rs. 60,700 under loans and Rs. 7,000 under grants. A sum of Rs. 67,700 has been made available towards working capital.

The society is developing rapidly since the start in March 1955, and has produced silk goods to the extent of

Rs. 58,364 and effected sales for Rs. 50,302. Government sanctioned a Co-operative Sub-Registrar, two House Inspectors and a designer free of cost for work connected with the society. With a view to enlarge the scope of its production of quality goods, a pattern-making unit was set up as its adjunct. This unit was inaugurated by the Union Minister for Commerce and Industry on 2nd January 1956. The Kanchipuram Silk Weavers' Co-operative Society will be expanded soon by the admission of 100 more members with the assistance of Cess Fund to the extent of Rs. 63,000 by way of loans and grants. Another Silk Co-operative Marketing Society has also been started at Kanchipuram for helping the independent silk handloom weavers who are prepared to produce silk handloom fabrics on their own account.

Schemes were also formulated for the formation of silk weavers' co-operative societies in Thanjavur, Kumbakonam, Arni and Salem on the lines of the Kanchipuram Silk Society. The Mannuthachari Weavers' Co-operative Society has also been reorganised and converted into a silk cum-cotton weavers' society with the assistance of the Cess Fund.

Conditions in Malabar

The conditions facing the handloom industry in Malabar are peculiar. Most of the handloom weavers are working in handloom factories. Steps were taken to organise two industrial co-operatives in that district by taking over the closed factories at Chova and Totady. Government sanctioned Rs. 1.12 lakhs for the purchase of these factories along with the looms and other accessories and provided for a part of the share capital and working capital to run the industry. The free services of a Co-operative Sub-Registrar for each of these two factories were also provided. These two co-operatives were started six months back. They provide work for more than 150 members and produce shirtings, furnishing fabrics, etc. They have produced so far goods to the value of more than Rs. 10,000 and effected sales to the extent of Rs. 57,000. The workers in the co-operatives are now assured of continuous employment and reasonable wages. The Union Minister for Commerce and Industry when he visited

Madras sometime back inspected some of the samples produced by these institutions and expressed great satisfaction at their excellence.

Two housing colonies (of 200 houses each) for the benefit of the members of Ammapet Weavers Co-operative Society in Salem district and the weavers' co-operative societies in Aruppukottai area of the Ramanathapuram district will be started shortly. They will cost about Rs. 18 lakhs. Two more schemes for setting up housing colonies for the benefit of the members of the Kallidai-kurichi Weavers' Co-operative Society and the Coimbatore Devanga Weavers' Co-operative Society are under the consideration of Government.

Handlooms in the Second Plan

The development of handloom industry has been given due consideration in the State Plan drawn up for execution during the Second Plan period. A sum of Rs. 4 crores has been earmarked for the development of this industry. At the end of the Plan period, more than 50 per cent of the handlooms in the State would have been brought into the co-operative fold. A provision of Rs. 162.88 lakhs for issuing interest-free advances towards share capital for weavers to join weavers' co-operative societies and providing working capital to the co-operatives has been made. Fifteen housing colonies of 100 houses each will be established at a cost of Rs. 70.36 lakhs. Model pattern-making factories will be set up as adjuncts to 25 weavers' societies at a cost of 3.91 lakhs. Ten industrial co-operatives will be formed at a cost of Rs. 6.70 lakhs.

Provision for the supply of several kinds of accessories free of cost aimed at improving the technique of production has also been made. Two thousand weavers will be trained in improved methods of weaving. A provision of Rs. 41.25 lakhs has been made for opening 100 new depots. It is hoped that the provision made in the Second Five-Year Plan will further help to stabilize the industry and improve the condition of the handloom weavers.

Trying Period Over

The various measures initiated by Government have tended to stabilize the industry. It can be said without fear of contradiction that in Madras State particularly, the condition of

handloom weavers has improved appreciably. There was a time especially in the dark days of 1952 and 1953, when alarming news appeared in the Press. From many a platform there was representation about the plight of the handloom industry. The Press in the country spotlighted the need for a firm handling of the situation and called for some concrete assistance to the industry. The Government of Madras were fully alive to the needs of the hour. They took up the situation in hand and by a series of measures financed from the Cess Fund are improving the condition of the weavers steadily.

Today, happily, the trying period is over and the initial difficulties have been overcome. The handloom weavers can look forward with confidence to an era of consolidation of the position under the Second Five-Year Plan through the agency of co-operative organisations.

(Courtesy A.I.R.)

Snippets

The Employees' State Insurance Scheme at present covers about 10 lakh factory employees.

The estimated total cost of rolling stock required by the Railways against the 1965-56 programme is Rs. 108.40 crores. This includes cost of 622 locomotives, 37,000 goods wagons (in units) and 1,208 ordinary passenger coaches.

The total gross sea and land customs revenue collected in the Indian Union during September 1955 amounted to Rs. 14.16 crores as compared with Rs. 13.02 crores in the corresponding month of the previous year.

During the same month, the total gross collection of Union excise duties amounted to Rs. 12.38 crores as compared with Rs. 8.53 crores collected in September 1954.

The Indian Railways lifted on an average 255,000 tons of goods per day in October 1955. In terms of food-grains, this quantity would be sufficient to feed 1,000,000 people for a year at the rate of 16 ounces per head per day.

Silk Handloom Weaving Industry

By **RAJ P. AUDIKENAVA MUDALIAR**, Special Deputy Registrar for Weavers' Co-operative Societies

The silk handloom industry is one of the oldest cottage industries in India. For centuries, the skilled silk handloom weavers had been producing artistic silk fabrics which were sought after by Imperial Courts. Though silk is considered an article of luxury, it is used on all important religious or festive occasions by all strata of society.

Silk handloom industry is mainly concentrated in the States of Madras, Assam, Mysore, Uttar Pradesh and Bombay. The Post Planning Commission (1942) stated the number of handlooms engaged in silk and art silk as 3.46 lakhs. According to the recent report of the Village and Small Scale Industries (Second Five Year Plan) Commission, the total number of handlooms engaged in silk and art silk weaving in the country is about 2 lakhs. Assuming that 3 persons are concerned with weaving or processes connected with weaving relating to one loom, at least 6 lakhs of persons depend directly or indirectly on the silk handloom industry. In view of this important fact, the need for the development of this industry has been realised.

The Government of India constituted a body called the Central Silk Board and charged it with the responsibility for the development of this cottage industry. As the resources available with this body were limited, it was suggested that assistance from the Cess Fund constituted for the development of the handloom industry should be made available for financing the silk industry also. The Standing Committee of the All India Handloom Board recommended the matter and recommended to Government that the Central Silk Board might be made responsible for the development of silk up to the stage of weaving and the All India Handloom Board might be responsible for all aspects from the stage of weaving. The recommendation was accepted and assistance from the Cess Fund was made available for the silk handloom industry from the time of the general principles applicable for cotton handloom industry.

Marketing
The Standing Committee of the All India Handloom Board also recommended to the Government of India

that the marketing of silk handloom fabrics should be entrusted with the national marketing scheme for cotton handloom fabrics and that a grant of Rs. 10 lakhs should be initially made to assist the marketing of silk fabrics being produced and sent to the handloom centre, including interest on marketing scheme. The Government accepted the recommendation.

Silk Weaving in Madras State
In the Madras State, the silk handloom industry is flourishing in several centres like Kanchipuram, Maraimalai, Kumbakonam, Madurai, Tiruchirappalli and Mayavadi. In Tanjore district, Madurai, North Arcot, Chingleput and Salem districts, the silk weavers can be classified into two distinct categories with reference to the pattern of employment. In the high cost of raw material and the need for a large outlay on silk than on cotton yarn, the number of independent handloom weavers in the silk industry is not considerable. A large number of such weavers are therefore

working under master weavers. Under this system, the raw material is supplied, the pattern and design are evolved and marketing is undertaken by the master weaver. The master weaver is responsible only for weaving and the wages paid to him for often not in conformity with the work involved or the profits earned by the master weaver. The system benefited only the master weaver but did not conduce to the betterment of the economic condition of the poor silk handloom weavers. The well-wishers of the industry became anxious that something should be done to improve the condition of this section of the community. It has been considered that development of this industry could be properly ensured through the medium of co-operatives organised for the benefit of silk weavers and that all forms of assistance to these people should be channelled through them.

Co-operatives for Silk Weavers

A start was given to the scheme of State-wide organisation of silk weavers co-operatives by the formation of a silk weavers' co-operative production and sale society at Kanchipuram. The atmosphere was quite favourable in that place for the formation of such a society as there was keen agitation among silk weavers that they were not getting reasonable wages and that they were denied a fair share of the fruits of their toil.

To help these weavers, a silk weavers' co-operative society was started in the place. Provision was made initially for the admission of 120 silk weavers including 20 women weavers. The value of each share was fixed at Rs. 100. Twenty-five per cent of this amount should be contributed from the weavers' own resources and the balance will be contributed by the Government as interest free advance from the Cess Fund recoverable within two years. Provision has also been made to give working capital at the rate of Rs. 100 per loom. This scheme envisages supply of looms and accessories, such as warping bunnies, reeds, heddles, etc., to the members. Its total cost amounts to Rs. 60,700 under loans and Rs. 7,034 under grants. The society was started on 6th March 1935. There are at present 124 members on the rolls with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 10,125. Its area of operations extends to the municipal limits of the Kanchipuram town and some surrounding villages.

Eighty-six looms are working for the society. A loan of Rs. 60,000 has been made available towards working capital. Accessories to the extent of Rs. 2,780 has been purchased and supplied to the members. It produced saris of six to nine yards length, pavadas and blouses—pieces of good quality.

The Madras State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society, the Handicrafts Emporium and the All India Handloom Board are the main purchasers of the society's products. Government have sanctioned a Co-operative Sub-Registrar, two Senior Inspectors and a designer free of cost for work connected with the society. The society is shaping well and its products gaining popularity.

Encouraged by the working of the silk weavers' co-operative society, it was felt that further steps should be taken to bring in more weavers within the existing silk weavers' co-operative society. It was also decided that an adjunct should be set up to this society to function as a pattern weaving unit to evolve novel designs and produce representative samples. The expansion of the society will be brought about by the admission of 100 more members with the sale of assistance from the Cess Fund which is admissible to silk handloom weavers joining the co-operative fold. The total cost of the expansion scheme will amount to Rs. 55,000 under loans and Rs. 5,500 under grants from the Cess Fund. This scheme will be implemented soon after the number of looms provided for in the original scheme is admitted into the society.

The Pattern-making Unit

The pattern making unit of the society which the Union Minister for Commerce and Industry inaugurated on 2nd January 1936 is designed to promote quality weaving of silk handloom fabrics. It will evolve good designs and produce samples to suit the varying tastes of the consumers in different parts of India, as well as in foreign countries. Kanchipuram fabrics could be made more popular by adopting designs which will attract the consumers. The looms are installed in the society's premises. Each design will be one and a half yards in length and will embody all the features of a fully woven sari or other fabrics. Government has sanctioned

a grant of Rs. 40,000 to set up this unit. It is manned by expert weavers. The starting of this unit has satisfied a felt need in regard to the improvement of the technique of production and of quality of silk handloom fabrics woven in the society, and tended to exercise a healthy influence over the quality of production in the area.

Silk Co-operative Marketing Society

It was felt that steps should also be taken to help individual handloom weavers who were prepared to produce silk handloom fabrics on their own account. Accordingly an independent marketing society was formed to undertake the marketing of the goods produced by independent weavers as their agent at rates advantageous to them. The scheme for the formation of this society contemplated the admission of 100 independent silk handloom weavers in the society. Each member seeking admission should contribute at least Rs. 35 and the balance of Rs. 65 will be advanced from the Cess Fund recoverable from members in the course of two years. Capital will be provided for the requirement of 100 weavers which is intended for giving advances on the pledge of goods bought by the members up to the extent of 60 per cent of the cost price of goods (up to a maximum of Rs. 250 at any time). A sum of Rs. 58,500 has been sanctioned towards share capital advance and working capital. The Government have sanctioned the services of a Senior Inspector of Co-operative Societies free of cost and the appointment of a marketing expert at a pay not exceeding Rs. 125 per mensem, at Government cost. The area of operations of this society is confined to the municipal limits of Kanchipuram. It was started on 2nd December 1935. The working of the society will be watched and steps taken to expand it in due course with a view to bring more independent silk handloom weavers within its fold.

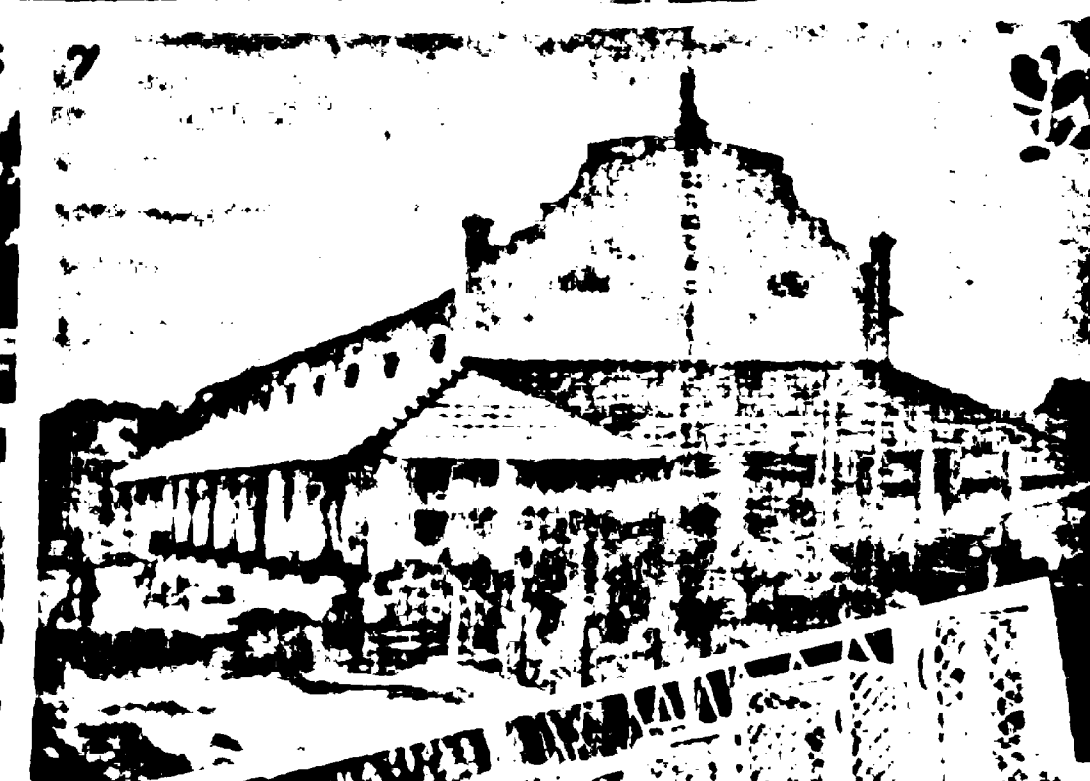
Spread of Silk Handloom Societies

The successful working of the Kanchipuram Silk Weavers' Society attracted the attention of silk handloom weavers in other parts of the State. In Kumbakonam and Thirubuvanam, there was discontent and agitation against the master weavers with regard to wages. Two silk handloom weavers' co-operative societies were formed in

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Third All India Handloom Week Celebrations at Coimbatore



THE CHANGING FACE OF RURAL LIFE

A Party of the Pressmen visited the Mangalore Community Project area. Pictures show the various scenes of rural reconstruction. (1) A newly built primary school, (2) and (3) Community entertainment, (4) and (5) Members of the shikari go to, (6) to (7) New buildings, -Health Centre, High School and Community Hall, (8) Construction, (9) Training...



The first meeting of the Fisheries Research Council.



A NEW DEAL FOR LABOUR

The Regional Council of the Employees' State Provident Fund Scheme held its meeting recently under the chairmanship of Sri C.G. Reddy, Secretary, Department of Industries, Labour and Co-operation.



To mark the celebrations of the Savings Fortnight a public meeting was held at the Rajaji Hall. Picture shows Sri Sri Prakasa, Governor of Madras, who presided, addressing the gathering.

The agents were also adopting irregular methods which made the Government to pay heavy commission. In 1947-48 alone an amount of Rs. 34 lakhs was paid by way of commission in Madras. The Government discontinued the agency system from 1st June 1948.

Reorganisation and After

The underlying principles of the scheme viz. to inculcate the habit of thrift and saving were found to be best suited to the interests of common man. The Government of India therefore, decided to make it a permanent socio-economic measure and reorganised the scheme. The organisation was taken over for administration by the Central Government direct, through the National Savings Commissioner. The Scheme was given an impetus after Independence. Big development programmes were envisaged under the Five-Year Plan involving a huge capital expenditure. The National Savings Scheme was assigned a vital role in this process. The Scheme which was started as a purely war time measure had, by now, been established on a more permanent basis for the social uplift of the masses and the economic well-being of the country. It was intended to make the Scheme popular among all classes of people by methods such as systematic publicity, appointment of authorised agents and formation of saving groups and savings committees. In the seven years that has passed after reorganisation, a great deal had been achieved.

To publicise the advantages of National Savings Scheme among the people, special occasions like festivals, exhibitions and melas are taken advantage of. Every year Savings Fortnight is held during which a planned drive is made to collect as many investments as possible. The public meeting at Rajaji Hall during every Savings Fortnight is always looked forward to, since such important personalities like the Governor of Madras, Chief Minister, Ministers and other leaders of all parties participate in the gathering. Until 1st October 1953, the Andhra districts formed part of Madras State. This region, with headquarters at Madras comprised the State of Madras, the Coorg from December 1951, the Travancore-Cochin State. On the formation of Andhra State the organisation in the Madras Region was split into Madras and Andhra Regions. The Madras Region continued to hold jurisdiction over Travancore-Cochin and Coorg States and Mysore to a limited extent. The Scheme has also been extended to Pondicherry State.

The Experimental Authorised Agency System was introduced in Madras State, along with Bombay and Bengal States on 1st June 1950. A commission of 1 1/2 per cent was given on sales of 12 Year National Savings Certificates (including Provident Amount investments) to the accredited authorised agents and 2 1/2 per cent commission on sales of Rs. 5 denomination certificates. The Government of India were satisfied with the working

of the system and therefore decided to make it permanent measure from 1st January 1954 with the concurrence of the State Governments under the name of General Authorised Agency System. There are now 221 agents in Madras, 13 agents in Travancore-Cochin State and two agents in Coorg State. Since the launching of the All-India Women's Savings Drive in 1953, there are at present in Madras State 16 Agent Organisations working as Women's Savings Campaign Agents, three in Mysore, four in Travancore-Cochin State and one in Pondicherry. The target for collections through the Women's Savings Campaign in Madras zone is Rs. 81.85 lakhs, Travancore-Cochin Rs. 20.50 lakhs, Mysore 20.32 lakhs and Coorg 0.48 lakh.

State Governments' Co-operation

The State Governments in this region are giving the Savings Campaign due co-operation. This year the Government of India have announced that, as a measure of further assistance to the State Governments, in addition to the whole of the excess over the individual targets at present admissible, 30 per cent of the excess over 80 per cent of individual targets may also be made available to the State Governments in the form of loans for financing their development works. In the Central Budget for the current year the net collection to be made through Small Savings movement has been estimated at Rs. 5 crores. In the context of the Second Five-Year Plan, wherein the Small Savings Scheme

Figures Tell The Story

The gross value of National Savings Certificates in the Madras Presidency, year-wise—

1944-45	Rs. 2,25,67,000
1945-46	1,00,00,000
1946-47	1,79,21,000
1947-48	1,79,21,000

After reorganisation on 1st June 1948, the gross value in Madras, Coorg and Travancore-Cochin States (from December)—

1944-45	Rs. 2,08,48,270
1945-46	2,51,21,370
1946-47	2,10,67,000
1947-48	2,01,20,000
1948-49	1,74,17,220

The value of Ten Year Treasury Savings Deposits introduced from 1st February 1951 in Madras, Travancore-Cochin and Coorg States—

1949-51 (from 1st February 1951)	Rs. 84,71,000
1951-52	1,51,10,000
1952-53	69,26,700

The value in Madras Region in 1952-53—

National Savings Certificates	Rs. 1,34,15,000
Treasury Savings Deposit	79,16,700

In 1954-55 on this year two additional creations, viz., National Plan Certificates and 15 Year Annuity Certificates were introduced; the gross value were as follows—

National Savings Certificates	Rs. 1,41,11,100
Treasury Savings Deposit	41,42,000
National Plan Certificates	37,00,000
15 Year Annuity Certificates	5,23,000

In 1954-55, the net targets and the net value, statement were as follows—

State	Net targets in lakhs	Net value in lakhs
Madras	220	240
Travancore-Cochin State	50	40
Coorg	4	3
Mysore	80	80

The total target fixed for 1955-56 by the Government of India for Madras Region is Rs. 3 crores 20 lakhs. The collection up to 31st December 1954 in Madras State amounted to Rs. 167 lakhs as against Rs. 120 lakhs in the corresponding period of last year.

is expected to contribute a total amount of Rs. 100 crores or an average of Rs. 100 crores per annum, the Government of India have felt that the existing

targets are no longer relevant in view of the very large increase in the targets for the National Plan. However, they have now evolved a new formula

for sharing Small Savings collection and it will be to allow the State Government to retain up to 25 per cent of its savings collections during the last three years 1952-53, 1953-54 and 1954-55 plus 50 per cent of the value from the excess of this average. The arrangement will be applicable to the loans to be given from 1955-57 onwards.

In the second fortnight of August 1955, the Madras Government floated their 4 per cent Madras Loan 1957. They were requested to combine the loan drive with small savings schemes propaganda and collections. The officials engaged in it were directed to canvass for Small Savings collection also by the State Government.

Facilities for Small Savers

The Small Savings scheme offers the following facilities to the public—

1 Post Office Savings Bank, offering an interest of 2 per cent on balance of Rs. 25 to 10,000.

2 Seven-Year National Savings Certificates redeemable at any time yielding an average interest of 2½ per cent per annum.

3 Ten-Year National Savings Certificates yielding an interest of 4-10 per cent.

4 Ten Year National Savings Certificates yielding an interest of 4½ per cent.

5 Fifteen Year Annuity Certificates providing for a monthly payment for 15 years yielding an interest of 3½ per cent paid annually.

The interest on all these securities is free of income tax, gift tax and corporation tax.

These securities are designed to suit all conditions and all pockets and they carry with them the security of the Government and offer very attractive returns.

One of the main features of the savings movement is the formation of the savings groups in institutions, which enable individuals to build up a reserve for sudden emergency by resorting to regular monthly savings. The industrial establishments offer a

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The National Savings Movement

By SHRI K. S. MALHOTRA, I.A.S., National Savings Commissioner for India

Many of you have, no doubt, heard of "National Savings" yet there are many more who know little or nothing about it. To trace the beginnings of the Savings Movement, one has to go back to the end of the 19th century, when much thought was given to social problems, and in particular to the social problems of the poorer classes—the most prominent among their needs that was stressed being the need of making some provision for old age.

The beginnings of the Savings Movement had thus their roots not in any economic theories, such as the consequences of savings for capital formation or the relationship of savings to full employment etc., but in social benefits which accrued from wise spending and wise saving. And it is most important for all of us to remember that "Savings" in its broader aspect, is a part of "Citizenship" and that the habit of saving leads directly to national well-being. Viewed thus, it becomes the bounden duty of all those who understand the importance of National Savings to preach this gospel to those who do not know about it.

Better to Lend than to Spend

During the First World War, the National Savings Movement got a great impetus when it was explained to the public by their leaders in European countries, not only how individual spending mattered to the nation, but also why during times of any national endeavour, it was better to lend than to spend. It was at that time that the foundations were laid in Europe of that wonderful voluntary organisation of "Savings Groups" which helped people of small means to save of their own free will by making, of course, a very conscious effort to save and to lend those savings to the country. These Savings Groups

comprised of a varying number of voluntary savers who helped themselves by wise spending and at the same time helped the nation by freely lending these savings to Government. Each Savings Group thus became the growing point of this national movement. Even today the base on which the structure of the National Savings Movement rests in Europe and America is made up of these Savings Groups run in places of employment, in schools, streets, villages and various units of the armed forces, by a band of Honorary Social Workers, who bring a sort of missionary zeal to their work.

In India during the First World War, while people were encouraged to help the war effort by buying war bonds and in other ways by lending money to Government, no National Savings Movement, as such (with the long-range objective of teaching Indians the virtue of wise

spending) was launched in the country and no effort, worth the name, was made to form Savings Groups of small savers on the lines of the very laudable voluntary effort which was being put in this direction in England. Even during the Second World War, when a National Savings Organization was set up, and a National Savings Commissioner for India appointed, nearly all the energies of the organization were concentrated on the sale of Government scrips like the National Savings Certificates. The educative aspect of savings (with its emphasis on personal happiness on the one hand as a result of well-planned spending, and the common national good on the other) did not receive the emphasis that it deserved. Thus the most important aspect of this nation-building work continued to be ignored. This aspect of National Savings is now beginning to receive its due attention.



A view of the new building of the Ladies' Club Health Centre, Adyar, declared open by Sri K. Kamaraj, Chief Minister.

Most of you have, no doubt, read the recent resolution on "Savings" passed at the All India Congress Committee's Session at Amritsar. A lot has been given by our leaders who have stressed the paramount part which the small savings of millions of Indians have to play in the development of our country. It would be superfluous for me to repeat what has so often been put before the country in the resolution moved by Shri K. P. Pathi and seconded by Mrs. Indira Gandhi.

The framers of the second Five Year Plan expect to raise a sum of Rs. 500 crore per annum during the second Plan period. This really works out to about five paise per person per head of our population. I remember that there are many of our unfortunate brothers and sisters who cannot hope to save even that small sum of money. Let those who are more happily placed in life save for them. Let us determine not to fail in this modest target that has been set for Small Savings by our planners.

The aim of Government in most countries today is a more equitable distribution of wealth. As time goes on, therefore, all over the world there may be fewer left of the very rich. In the past vast fortunes had been saved by some lucky ones, which in most cases were left intact for many generations and on the spoil of which the family estates used to be carried on. The places of those fabulously rich will have to be taken by millions of common citizens, individuals of modest means with their modest savings, wisely invested through the agency of their democratic governments.

The Escape out of the Paradox

Our Government is committed to the attainment of a socialist pattern of society. I wish to point out that the attainment of this laudable objective would not be without its repercussions on the total savings in the country. A more equal distribution of income would tend to reduce the level of savings for past experience indicates that the poorer people save a smaller percentage of their income than those who are more wealthy. At the same time our Government is pledged to a vast programme of development which would necessitate maintaining capital investments at a high level. We thus face something of a paradox. While on the one hand the more

equitable distribution of wealth in itself might tend to reduce the level of savings on the other we not only will have to maintain but also to increase the existing level of our capital investment engaged on an ever increasing scale of our Prime Minister. In a vast enterprise of building a New India. And the escape out of this paradox lies in the realisation by each one of us of the need for greater personal savings.

The disposition to save is determined by the size of the income and (ii) by psychological and traditional factors. And while the size of the income is in the power of society, giving a big change, the psychological and traditional factors will change more slowly. Luckily we in India are traditionally a saving lot. Every one saves for some purpose or other. Be it the children's marriage or their future or be it the building of a family home or provision for old age, most people put by some savings regularly and systematically. And whether a husband saves or not, the wife invariably tries to have a small nest-egg put by out of her modest pay money, in the shape of ornaments.

We save up all day but do we save enough? And do we invest our savings wisely?

You may well ask: "What a man or a woman does with his or her money is strictly their own affair." Of course it is but nothing but good will come out of encouraging people to make the best use of their earnings. A person with a lot of a nest egg behind him is better able to meet the ups and downs of life. Savings give him a security and freedom from financial worries. Further more, he can get more out of life, and take advantage of its opportunities, buy a car, a big or a small house, or the best for his children and secure additional comforts for the old age. Last, yet most important perhaps, in another generation one who has money can afford to be generous. All told because of his happier circumstances a man has a better chance. And on top of it all, the value of savings goes further than these advantages to the individual. Savings are essential for national development.

The Changing Phase

As time goes on our savings will grow and more be people of modest

means whose savings will usually be spent within their lifetime. The wealthy class of the past saved so that he and his children might live off the accumulated income. The saving of the wealthy can never hope to be able to do this. He will save and in the course will spend his accumulated savings in his old age. Thus some years hence the savings picture in the country would be of more people saving out of their current income, and others dissaving and spending what they had accumulated in the past. The level of new savings in fact would therefore have to be high enough to offset this dissaving and to provide for new capital investments in addition. Thus will increase all the more significant of all time as a means of better standards of public education and population begins to live longer.

And that explains why all of us will have to save more in the future and to be able to do so we will have to make a conscious effort to avoid all wasteful expenditures. There again, ladies and gentlemen, we will have to keep that old saying always in mind, which taught that a man is rich in proportion to the number of things that he can do without. With simple living will come a fuller and richer life not only for some but for most of our people.

(Continued from page 19)

very wide scope for the formation of savings groups and active participation of the management and members in this direction is expected.

The Prospects

In view of the gigantic programme of economic reconstruction and of the vast scope of Indian industry, the small savings scheme and its extension, which with participation are essential in a democratic country, economic planning can only with the active participation and participation of the people. Many roads that pass into the future by way of the savings scheme seem back in the days with double advantage. For the individual the savings scheme leads to the future of money and the share in the increased national prosperity.

A Study Tour in Rural Development Areas

By Sri S. VENKATASWAMY, M.A., Public Relations Officer, Community Development

With a view to study the working of the Rural Development Projects in a few districts, a team of persons from Madras proceeded on a tour on 3rd February 1966. They spent nearly nine days in Coimbatore, Malabar and South Kanara districts, visiting a number of villages in the remote areas and discussing the problem with different types of people.

What is all this talk about Community Development? Is there any real work done in rural parts? What is the reaction of the people to the programme? Is there any substantial progress? What has been done in the field of agriculture? What is the way out of the vexed problem of rural indebtedness? Is there any solution for securing better prices and marketing facilities for the produce in villages? Are there any attempts towards affording educational and medical facilities for rural population? What about the plight of rural women and children? Has anything been done for their uplift and amelioration? Are there any facilities for providing subsidiary occupations? Numerous questions on these lines are repeatedly asked on the subject.

The answer to these questions is very simple. No useful purpose will be served if a catalogue of suitable replies is furnished to these never-ending questions. The best answer is to request the questioners to go to villages in Rural Development Project areas and see things for themselves. This observation was made by Sri N. K. S. Raghavachari, I.C.S., Additional Development Commissioner, Government of Madras, in a recent broadcast on Community Development.

The Press Party consisting of the representatives of 'The Hindu', 'The Mail', 'Sudarshan', 'Press Trust of India', 'Daily Thanthi', 'Nava India', 'Mathrubhoomi',



The Press Party at Malapuzha.

'Dinabhimani', 'Kalki' and 'Kumudam' visited the various institutions developed during the past two or three years, inspected the new housing colonies and witnessed the new agricultural practices advocated on modern lines. Demonstration poultry farms, artificial insemination centre, primary health units, veterinary dispensaries, co-operative societies, community halls, women's groups, children's centres, roads, bridges, culverts, foot-bridges, cause ways, etc., made an impression on them.

Questions were asked by persons for eliciting information on the people's participation in implementing development works. A comparative study of the degree of co-operation in different

regions was also made. The officials and non-officials co-operated in making the study tour as useful as possible.

Incidentally, the special features of the regions concerned were also studied. Among other things cultural programmes such as 'Kathakali' of Kerala and 'Yaksha Gana' of South Kanara were witnessed by the members of Press Party at Kollengode and Karkal respectively. The Irrigation Projects of Lower Bhavani in Coimbatore district and Malampuzha in Malabar district were also visited. The Kangayam breeding bulls were inspected at the Cattle Farm of the Pattagar of Palayakottai. They also visited the famous temples of Guruvayur and Udipi. The Kasturba Medical College at Manipal and the Social Welfare Projects sponsored near Manipal and Udipi were also seen by the party. The Minister for Health, Sri A. B. Shetty, met the members of the party at a dinner on the eve of their departure from Mangalore.

Today more than one-fourth of the State is covered by Community Projects, Community Development Blocks, National Extension Service Blocks and the Special National Extension Service Blocks in Tanjore district. Local Development works are in progress in areas not covered by these Rural Development Projects. Besides these, Welfare Extension Projects are also in progress under the Central Social Welfare Board for the benefit of women and children of rural areas.

On the whole, a new movement has been vigorously launched for solving the age-old rural problems all over India by the inauguration of Community Development programmes. The special significance of these projects lies in decentralising rural planning and compelling the enthusiasm of the people of the areas concerned for social betterment and economic development. The Government are giving a helping hand



Solution of an age old problem - First bridge under construction at Muthupatty, Mangalore Community Project area. This bridge connects two remote villages to the rest of the Western Ghats. These villages are usually cut away from the nearest town for more than six months during the rainy season. This bridge solves an age-old problem.

In providing the necessary technical services and supplies and offering a portion of the estimated cost of works, as an incentive to local contribution of the people. From the statistical data available with the Government for the period ending September 1953, it is found that the total contribution made

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by villages in each kind or in terms of labour amounted to about Rs. 73 lakhs out of which Government contribution of Rs. 24 lakhs 112 thousand (the figure does not include the expenditure on the 9 lakhs distributed). This is quite a small achievement.

Do you know?

The first management of DDT—about 10 tons—Produced at the State-owned factory in India, known as the Hindustan Insecticides, Limited, has been dispatched to Japan for use in anti-malaria operations. The factory is one of the industrial undertakings under the Ministry of Production and has been set up in co-operation with United Nations India. The factory has a production of 112 tons of DDT.

The designing of the additional equipment and plant for increasing the capacity of the Hindustan Insecticides, Limited, to 1,000 tons per year is being completed by Indian technicians in collaboration with experts sent by the U.N. India. The purchase of machinery, according to the design is now in progress. A few portions of the new equipment is expected to be fabricated in India.

The Central Rural Welfare Board has decided to establish one urban family welfare project in each State during the First Plan period. The scheme will be worked through voluntary co-operative organisations by the Board in collaboration with the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. A match factory started under this scheme is already working in New Delhi.

It is also proposed to give an increasingly rural bias to the activities of the Central Rural Welfare Board in the Second Plan period. It is estimated that out of a total outlay of Rs. 15 crores expected for the Board's work during the next Plan period, Rs. 9.5 crores would be utilised on the Board's contribution towards welfare projects expenditure. It is proposed to have three such projects in each of the 120 districts of the country during the next Plan period, in addition to the one already started or to be started in the First Plan period.

Agriculture in an Expanding Economy

By Sri N. MURUGESA MUDALIAR, Deputy Secretary, Agriculture Department

Agriculture which contributes to nearly 80 per cent of the national product and which preponderates the occupational pattern of the economy will play a decisive role in the national economy. The greatest operational significance of the First Five-Year Plan was the increase of agricultural production by 20 per cent and overcoming of shortages in essential commodities like cotton required by the industrial sector.

Although agriculture came to the rescue of the entire economy, it was not well served. The pressure of population on land had not decreased and prices showed a tendency to decline owing to lack of rapid development in the industrial sector to draw off the surplus labour force of nearly 2 millions entering the national economy every year and keep up the purchasing power. The shift in emphasis in Second Five-Year Plan is therefore on heavy industries to help capital formation and to provide over 11 million jobs. Such a shift is necessary



Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Minister for Agriculture, inaugurating the 30th Conference of the Representatives of Primary Land Mortgage Banks at Mysore.

in an employment-oriented Plan. Although priority of investment is in

favour of industries, the second Plan is doubtless agriculture as well as industry based.

Utilisation of Man-power

The infrastructural reorganization in agriculture necessary and inevitable for the realisation of the social objectives of a national plan and the impact of an embarrassing rate of population growth on the agricultural sector will create situations to be solved. The surest means of capitalising the unused and underutilised man-power and the utilisation of savings in co-operative action in its widest sense. This is the rationale of community development and national extension projects and local development works. The proliferation and development of hand and cottage industries in the rural sector will be of further help.

Large-scale Credit facilities

The effects on institutional changes on the finance for agriculture will be

(Continued on page 22)



Sri A. Nannalaga Reddy, Chairman, Coimbatore Municipality, receiving a shield from Sri G. Subramaniam, Minister for Finance, for producing the best quality compost manure in the State.

A Land Mark in the History of Tamil Language

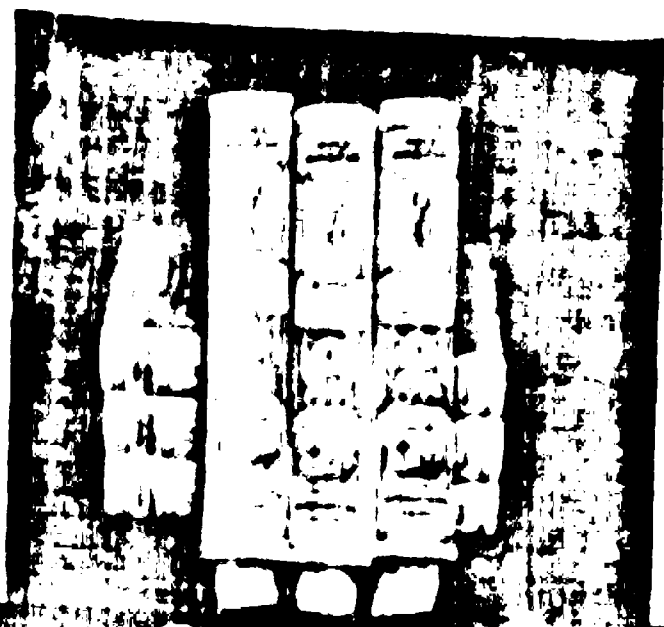
It is said that knowledge is power. If so, encyclopaedia is the reservoir of knowledge and the arsenal of power as well. The weapons produced and kept ready in this arsenal are of a different denomination, their basic use being in the sphere of construction, i.e., freedom. More weapons of this kind open more broadening of the humanity's mental frontiers. One can safely say that encyclopaedia is the synonym for enlightenment. The Age of Enlightenment is associated with the Age of Encyclopaedia. Eighteenth century France provides the classical example. The native power for the socio-political changes that took place in the later half of eighteenth century France and spread all over Europe like freedom's torch flames was supplied by the Savants. History christened them the Encyclopaedists.

The perspective that an encyclopaedia opens up, therefore, is that of cultural and spiritual regeneration. The depth of a language or literature can be measured by the volumes of encyclopaedia that it has produced, as the material prosperity of a nation is bound up with the irrigation and power projects and other technological developments. Happy is the land that possesses both the resources integrated in its life. Tamilnad has begun the march in this direction with creditable success and caution. The release of the Third Volume of Tamil Encyclopaedia is as unique an event as the opening of the Lower Bhavari Project. The use goes direct into the green fields while the water into the fertile minds of men working there, both the processes resulting in people's prosperity, and integral personality.

The compilers of the encyclopaedia and all those who, in one way or other, contributed to its successful publication can quite rightfully claim distinction.

They have enriched their mother-tongue and shown an example worth emulation to others. And the latter did not lag behind. Sri T. N. Arumugam Chettiar, the President of the Tamil Academy, who presided over the function held on the occasion of the release of the Third Volume of the

encyclopaedia at the University Department Buildings, Chennai, on 11th February 1966 observed that the efforts to produce an encyclopaedia of this proportion in Tamil had inspired other languages to make similar efforts and that the Government of India had also sought to be benefited by



The third Volume of the Tamil Encyclopaedia was released on 11th February 1966 at a function held at the University Buildings. Sri K. Santhanam, former Lieutenant-Governor of Vindhya Pradesh, inaugurated the function.

their experience by nominating the Chief Editor of Tamil Encyclopaedia as a member of the Hindi Encyclopaedia Committee.

The first volume of the Tamil encyclopaedia, it may be recalled, was published on the Tamil New Year's Day in 1964 and the second volume one year later. The third has been released nine months after. It contains 766 pages with contributions from 223

authors. There are 395 illustrations including colour pictures and it is priced at Rs. 25 only. The fourth volume is expected to be released within a period of six months. The promise and fulfilment of the progressively speeding up of the release of the volumes of Tamil Encyclopaedia commands sincere appreciation and heart-felt thanks from all quarters. The programme is to bring about the encyclopaedia in ten volumes.

To sum up, in the words of Sri K. Santhanam, former Lt. Governor of Vindhya Pradesh, who performed the inauguration ceremony of the present volume, "Tamil encyclopaedia is bound to be a landmark in the history of Tamil. It has infused the confidence that the ancient and beautiful Tamil language will before long become capable of being the vehicle of modern science, politics and economics."

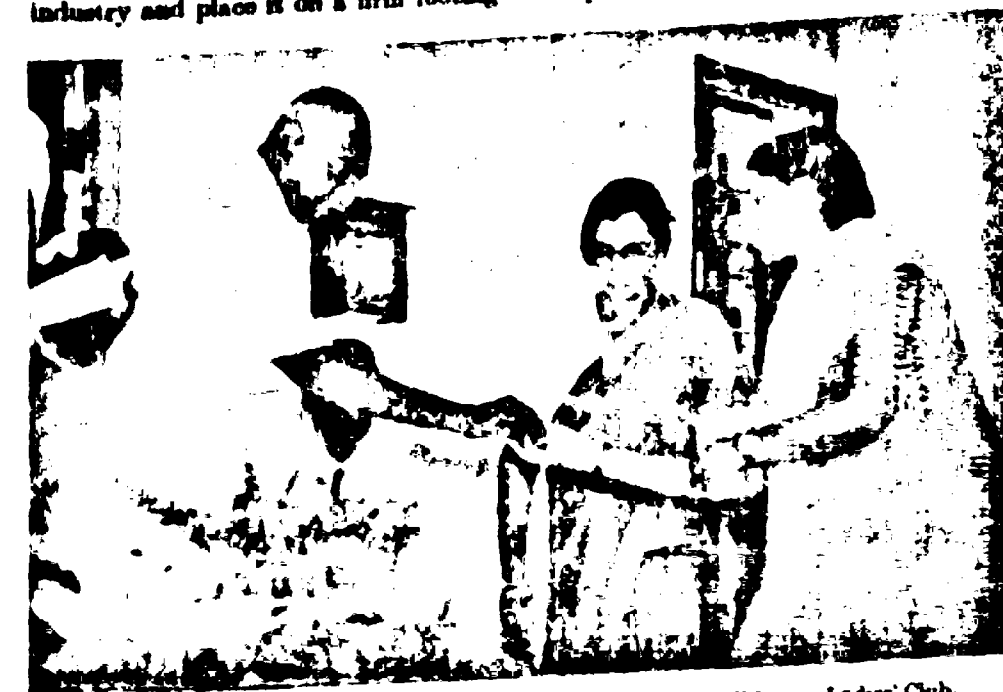
(Continued from page 18)

these places for the benefit of the silk handloom weavers there. The scheme is broadly on the lines of the scheme for the formation of the Kanchiapuram silk handloom weavers co-operative society. In order to rehabilitate the condition of the silk handloom weavers in Manambuchavadi in the Tanjore district, steps were taken to convert the existing cotton handloom weavers' society into a silk-cum cotton handloom weavers' co-operative society with the assistance of Coe Fund. Proposals for the formation of silk handloom weavers' co-operatives at Arni in North Arcot district and Nalem on a pattern similar to that of the Kanchiapuram Silk Weavers' Co-operative Society have been sent to Government. Arni is noted for its Mallama border sarees and Nalem for dhurries and Angorathammes.

The leaders of the country have laid great emphasis on the development of cottage industries as they provide employment to millions of people. The workers in the silk handloom industry are excellent craftsmen and help to maintain the glorious traditions

of India from times immemorial. It is therefore proper that concrete steps should be taken to consolidate the industry and place it on a firm footing

with a view to better the economic condition of the lakhs of weavers engaged in it through the aegis of co-operatives.

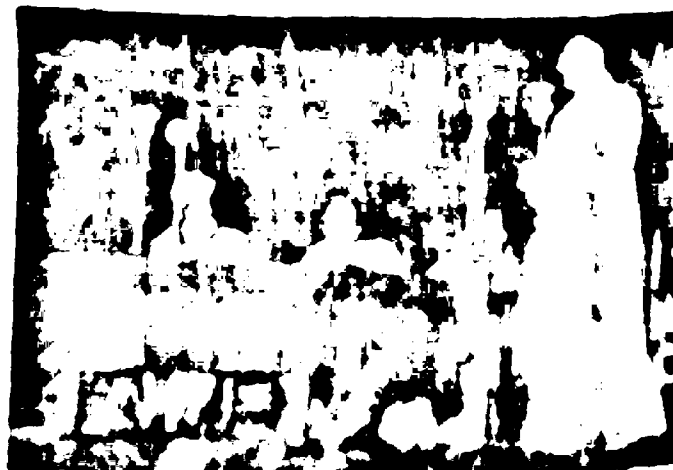


Sri K. Kamaraj, Chief Minister, distributing prizes at the Gandhinagar Ladies' Club.

Sangith Vadyalaya



Shri Sri Prakasa, Governor of Madras, inaugurating the Sangith Vadyalaya.



Shri M. A. Vaidyanathan, Director of Music, Tamil and Sangith, speaking at the inauguration.

The Vadyalaya, first of its kind in India, is the direct outcome of the efforts of the All India Handicrafts Board, to have two institutions for manufacturing Indian musical instruments, one in the north, mainly for manufacturing northern instruments and the other in the south largely for producing southern instruments. The objectives of the Handicrafts Board in starting the Vadyalaya, in the words of the Chairman of the Board, are to preserve the rich and ancient knowledge music and further enrich it through proper research.

Shri Sri Prakasa, the Governor of Madras, in the course of his inaugural address referred to the steady deterioration in the quality and standard of musical instruments and said that it was high time they set themselves to the task of producing the proper kind. Manufacture of musical instruments was a hereditary art in many cases he added and for want of patronage and encouragement, the families which had been engaged in the great work, had to give it up and resort to some other profession for eking out their livelihood.

There are two sections in the Vadyalaya. The first one is the Musical Instruments Gallery where more than 100 musical instruments are kept and the second for giving training in the making of instruments, vina, tambura,

vijana, arathana, other outlets and of India. It is understood, 9,000 pieces of spare parts for instruments are in the inventory and for the separate Forest Department of the Government, 100 of the instruments.



Shri Sri Prakasa, Governor inspecting some of the musical instruments of the Gallery of Musical Instruments. Along with him are Shri M. A. Vaidyanathan, Director of Music, Tamil and Sangith, and Shri M. A. Vaidyanathan, Director of Music, Tamil and Sangith, and Shri M. A. Vaidyanathan, Director of Music, Tamil and Sangith.

Labour Welfare in Madras State

By Shri K. V. PANTRARATHY, Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Labour

Labour Welfare which is an integral part of social welfare is of recent origin in our country which many an employer have still to recognise. Resources in more and material how ever abundant cannot take shape and become useful to society without the willing co-operation of labour. The creation of an industrial democracy is therefore a pre-requisite to the establishment of the society envisaged for the future.

With the advent of Independence, the assurances given to labour in recognition of its natural rights had to be fulfilled in the context of a mixed economy. The basic policy of the

Government, since then, has been to associate the workers with the industry as partners with the management, so that we can achieve full industrial democracy in all respects at every stage whether it may relate to industrial relationship, human factors in industry, production programmes or problems connected with increased efficiency, wage level or profit sharing.

Employees' State Insurance

Among the various statutory enactments intended for the benefit of labour, the Employees' State Insurance Act of 1948 the first of its kind in social security measures marks an important landmark in the legislative pro-

gramme of the Government, in that it gives full protection to all wage earners against some of the economic risks to which they are exposed. This Act formulates, for the first time, an integrated scheme of insurance against sickness, maternity and employment injury applicable to all workers in factories but capable of being extended to others. The scheme was inaugurated first in Coimbatore, the major industrial town in this State, in January this year, where about 40,000 employees including 7,000 women employees working in 100 factories are now getting benefits under the scheme. There are about 45 panel doctors and 5 State Insurance Dispensaries with full-time paid staff spread over Coimbatore and its suburbs for providing medical treatment to the insured employees. There is also a mobile van to cater to the medical needs of the employees residing in villages and out-lying areas of Coimbatore.

The scheme has been extended in November to Madras City and suburbs, where about 52,000 employees working in about 200 factories are now receiving the benefits under the Scheme. The workers covered by the scheme in Coimbatore and Madras City are entitled to the medical benefits and the cash benefits, viz., sickness benefit, disablement benefit, dependants' benefit and maternity benefit. It is proposed to set up an independent hospital in the City containing 100 beds for the workers under this Scheme to give them free in-patient treatment and pending construction of such a hospital it has been arranged to provide beds in a rented building, purely as a temporary measure. Arrangements are also made for providing costly medicines to the insured persons at a number of places in the City so that the workers could get them from places nearest to their residence and for disbursement of cash benefits through the Local Cash Pay Office.



In this section of Sangith Vadyalaya Musical Instruments are manufactured.

Employee's Provident Fund

The Employee's Provident Fund Act 1952, has benefited the employees in our major industries, viz., cement, cigarette, electrical, mechanical and general engineering products, iron and steel, paper and textile. The workers are required under the scheme to contribute 4½ per cent of their wages every month towards the Provident Fund to which is added an equal contribution from their employers. The amount of contribution is invested in securities and the interest earned together with the amount of contribution will be ultimately paid to the employees on leaving employment.

Working Journalists

The Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Act of 1952, besides providing for payment of compensation for involuntary unemployment equal to half the total wages, also requires a month's notice or the payment of a month's wages in lieu of notice and compensation calculated at the rate of 15 days wages for every year of service prior to retrenchment besides preference being given to them when re-employment is available subsequently. The provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act of 1947 have also been extended to cover the Working Journalists (Industrial Disputes) Act of 1965. Statutory provision of retirement benefits at the rate of one month's pay as gratuity for every year of service whenever the workman retires, quits or is forced to quit on grounds of continued ill health is also under consideration.

The idea of creating Welfare Trust Funds to finance welfare activities for the benefit of labour has been engaging the attention of Government for long and it was recommended to the industrialists who showed little or no enthusiasm with the result that it is now under the consideration of the Government to place it on a statutory basis.

Canteens and Dispensaries

No programme of improvement and amelioration of the conditions of workers can succeed unless it provides good nourishing food to all workers and ensures supplies of essential commodities to the workers at reasonable

prices through the medium of co-operative stores. Most of the mills and industrial establishments including the Government (Cinema) Department have set up co-operative canteens and dispensaries.

The industrial accidents, the occupational diseases and the fatigue factor which have become the necessary evils of modern factory organisation have necessitated the provision of medical facilities voluntarily by many employers which is now supplemented by the Employees' State Insurance Scheme in Coimbatore and Madras City. The Madras Mills Managing Committee has equipped a dispensary with a qualified dispenser, dressing attendants and a registered nurse and ambulance service for the benefit of women workers and their children to give free medical treatment. The American Cotton Company has provided an Hospital at Madhavaram which is also fully modern in its equipment and arrangements under the charge of a qualified Medical Officer and a Lady Nurse to give free medical treatment to the employees and their families with separate in-patient wards for men and women, a maternity ward, a delivery room and an operation theatre. Ultra-ray and infra-ray treatment are also given. Some of the Plantation Estates have also provided hospitals for the benefit of their workers.

Education and Recreation

Free education is imparted to children by some of the management authorities. The Plantation Labour Act of 1951 makes a provision in this direction in that for the first time it makes it obligatory on the part of the employers to provide free educational facilities to the children of workers living on the Plantations.

Recreation plays an important part in the lives of the workers, which is in conformity with the oft quoted proverb "A sound mind in a sound body". Recreation, tournaments, excursions, sports, games, lectures and excursions to places of historical interest are some of the things which enable the workers and the management to come together on a common platform and to work with a spirit of fellowship. Recreation clubs have been well organised by the A.C.U.

where besides outdoor games like cricket, hockey and football, facilities for indoor games like ring tennis, chess, draughts and billiards are also provided. A few dramatic stage with orchestra and singing has been provided, besides a library, reading room and radio.

Women and children

For the benefit of the large numbers of women workers now employed in Textile Mills, Calamandula Factories, Cotton Spinning Factories, etc., the Government have appointed an Inspector of Factories with headquarters at Coimbatore to enlighten them about their rights and also to ensure proper administration of the provisions relating to women and children. Baby Clinics are provided by many of the employers to enable the women workers to leave their young children without care and anxiety under the care of qualified nurses who will provide cradles and other necessary equipment besides supplying free milk and nourishment.

A Lady Labour Welfare Officer has also been appointed by the Government for the Nilgiris district with headquarters at Coimbatore to work out and promote a welfare scheme for the benefit of the workers employed in Plantations in the district, to contact the workers in each estate and teach them the elements of sanitation, house-keeping, etc.

Housing

Apart from contributions to the health and comfort of the worker, housing provides him with a better standard of living and increases his productivity. Money spent in providing decent houses will yield returns in dividends of human happiness, contentment and increased efficiency. While some of the Textile Mills in the State and the Cement Factories at Madhavaram and Chinnaiyapuram have already provided houses with free electricity and water facilities to their workers others are taking advantage of the National Industrial Housing Scheme of the Government of India under which the Central Government grant 50 per cent of the actual cost of construction including cost of land as subsidy and 50 per cent as loan, repayable with interest at 4½ per cent in 15 years.

If housing is undertaken by State Governments or Statutory Housing Boards, the Government of India grant 50 per cent of the actual cost of construction including cost of land, as subsidy and the remaining 50 per cent as loan repayable with interest at 4½ per cent in 25 years. Standard of accommodation, cost of tenements for purposes of land and subsidy and the rent to be charged have also been prescribed in the scheme.

The Government of India have approved the scheme of the State Government for the construction before 31st December 1955 of 930 one-roomed single storied tenements, 400 at Kumbakonam and 450 at Erudalur, in accordance with the plans and specifications approved by them for housing the industrial workers for which they have sanctioned a subsidy of 12.44 lakhs and an equal amount as loan to the State Government. The upkeep and maintenance of the two labour colonies as well as the allotment of houses and collection of rent will be entrusted to a managing committee consisting of three representatives each of employers and employees with an officer of the Labour Department as Chairman.

There was a synthesis of different influences in the progress and policies of the First Five-Year Plan, which took in its stride many a progressive trend calculated to do justice to labour. The emphasis in the Second Five-Year Plan has been shifted to provide for larger employment opportunities and for the improvement in the general standard of living of the people.

Towards a Socialist Society

In the drift towards the attainment of a Socialist Society a modest scheme of Labour Welfare has been prepared by the Government of Madras as part of their Second Five-Year Plan during which period it is proposed to open five Labour Welfare Centres to start with, two at Coimbatore, two at Madras and one at Madurai at an estimated cost of Rs. 12-15 lakhs, to provide educational and recreational facilities to the industrial workers and the families and to teach them some spare-time occupations. Each centre will be placed under the charge of a Physical Instructor to provide indoor and outdoor games and will also be

equipped with sewing machines and equipments for sewing, knitting and embroidery to give training to the working class women.

A full-time nursery school equipped with scientific Montessori and Kindergarten apparatuses may be provided at each centre for the benefit of children up to five years besides conducting adult education classes.

A separate literary class may be conducted at each centre for the benefit of women workers with the object of bettering their conditions of living and also to provide proper training to women in the daily maintenance of their homes, particularly with regard to the proper care and bringing up of their children.

A radio will be installed and musical instruments like violin and harmonium will be kept at each centre for purposes of entertainment and the workers encouraged to make use of them to organise amateur dramas, musical entertainment programmes, etc.

A library and a reading room equipped with newspapers and interesting periodicals including easily understandable journals of special interest

to industrial workers, women and children may be provided.

It is also proposed to take the workers on excursion to places of importance. A swimming pool is also proposed to be attached to each centre.

The extension of the Employees' Provident Fund Scheme to cover industries employing more than 10,000 workers in the country, the extension of the Employees' State Insurance Scheme to cover all factories under the Factories Act of 1948 and if possible to Mines and Shops and Establishments employing a specific number of persons, extension of the benefit period for sickness benefit, extension of adequate hospital facilities, the encouragement of workers' education by the offer of free scholarships, training of graduates and non-graduates in approved institutions for giving training to Trade Unions, employers, etc., the setting up of industrial museums at important industrial centres as part of a co-ordinated plan for education in safety, health and welfare, training of 500 personnel, expansion of the activities of the Employment Exchange in certain fields are some of the other schemes under consideration.



Sri C. Subramaniam, Minister for Education, inaugurating the Pilot Scheme for Integrated Co-operative Credit under the Second Five-Year Plan at Coimbatore.

Welfare of Plantation Workers

The Central Tea Board, Calcutta, has made a grant of Rs. 25,000 to the State of Madras for being utilised in Labour Welfare measures in Tea Plantations in this State. The Government of Madras have sanctioned a scheme for the opening of a Demonstration cum-Training Centre in the basket-making from bamboo and rattan in Madhav area where there is constant and demand for baskets and a number of the estate labourers and their dependents are willing to take up this training. An initial expenditure of Rs. 250 for constructing a suitable

shed for the training centre has also been sanctioned and the centre has been actually opened on the 1st September this year by the Labour Welfare Officer, Chennai, with 25000 rupees as a monthly stipend of Rs. 15 per month.

The provision of other forms of welfare work such as training in handicrafts, basket weaving, carpentry, tailoring, lessons in house keeping and family planning for women and girls, visual education through film shows, exhibition charts, talks and news broadcasts, lectures on maternity and child welfare, ante-natal and post-natal care

of children, lessons in cooking and nutritive value of food is also under consideration.

Welfare work cannot yield quick results. But there can be no doubt that measures calculated towards securing labour welfare would at the ultimate analysis lead to increased output, increased efficiency, diminished sickness and increased happiness of the greatest number of workers. This will lead to increased national wealth and will place the State in a rightful place in the comity of Nations and with this the foundation for industrial peace would have been truly laid.



A group of Telugu of the Nalgonda who had gone to Delhi in part agents to the Republic Day Celebrations visited Madras on their way back. Picture shows the visitors with Sri K. Ramaswami, Chief Minister, C. V. R. Krishnaswami, Chief Secretary, and others when they called on the Chief Minister at the Secretariat on 24th February 1956.

All India Radio, Tiruchirappalli

Rural Programmes for March 1956

Thursday, 1st March 1956—

'Singing Ningsi'—Dance Drama.
Market rates, water level readings
and weather report.

Friday, 2nd March 1956—

'Oyil Kurumi' by M. N. Mathuram-
rappa Mudiraj and Party
Karaha Attam by R. Alayi Arimal.
Market rates, water level readings
and weather report.

Saturday, 3rd March 1956—

Lavan: by M. K. Kammal and
N. Shaik Dawood.
Market rates, water level readings
and weather report.

Sunday, 4th March 1956—

Poona Sweet Potato—Discussion.
Manchal Veyyil—Song.
Kulumbu Machubani—Sketch.
Market rates; water level readings;
topical discussion; weather report.

Monday, 5th March 1956—

Cattle welfare: Prevention of disease.
Nayandi Melam by K. Karuppiah
and Party.
Market rates; water level readings;
topical discussion; weather report.

Tuesday, 6th March 1956—

Farm Forum—Discussion.
Punnana Nimanayile—Song.
Namakku Vendam (2) Min Mural.
Market rates; water level readings;
topical discussion; weather report.

Wednesday, 7th March 1956—

Listener's Letters.
Pancharam.
Market rates; water level readings;
topical discussion; weather report.

Thursday, 8th March 1956—

Farm Forum—Discussion by
N. Mathuramwami Gounder.
Tudippadalgal.
Market rates; water level readings;
topical discussion; weather report.

Friday, 9th March 1956—

The Village Welfare Association:
Participant: Rev. Fr. Rex-
Manikkam.
Irulil Oli—Feature.
Market rates; water level readings
topical discussion; weather report.

Saturday, 10th March 1956—

Grama Kalakshapa Mandapatil:
'Sivaratri Mahatmyam'.
Weekly review of market rates.
Market rates; water level readings;
topical discussion; weather report.

Sunday, 11th March 1956—

Grama Panchayat: Kshandalyal
Pallikku Anuppada Vashakku.
Market rates; water level readings;
topical discussion; weather report.

Monday, 12th March 1956—

Kashmir: Gardens of Kashmir.
Kalla Part Songs.
Market rates; water level readings;
topical discussion; weather report.

Tuesday, 13th March 1956—

Farm Forum—Discussion: Partici-
pant: N. Chockalingam.
Ethamraikhanum—Song.
Sillara Vashayungal—Sketch.
Market rates; water level readings;
topical discussion; weather report.

Wednesday, 14th March 1956—

Diet and Health: Discussion.
Folk songs.
Market rates; water level readings;
topical discussion; weather report.

Thursday, 15th March 1956—

Farm Forum—Discussion.
Grama Pattam Katchiyum—Musical
Feature.
Market rates; water level readings;
topical discussion and weather report.

Friday, 16th March 1956—

Folk song Lesson.
The Village Women's Forum.
Thalattu Padalgal.
Market rates; water level readings;
topical discussion; weather report.

Saturday, 17th March 1956—

Mudiyor Kalvikoodam: Tirukkural
(Vehamai—Kural Nos. 171 and
172).
Valluvar Thanthu Tirumurai—Song.
'The Scheduled Tribes'—Talk in
Tamil by Sri G. E. Muthirulandy,
Director of Harijan Welfare, Gov-
ernment of Madras.
Weekly review of Market rates.
Market rates; water level
readings; topical discussion;
weather report.

Sunday, 18th March 1956—

Gramam Puvome—Programme
recorded at a village.
Market rates; water level readings;
topical discussion; weather report.

Monday, 19th March 1956—

Naveena Nayanam—Dama-
yanthi: Play by 'Sukhi'.
Market rates; water level readings
topical discussion; weather report.

Tuesday, 20th March 1956—

Farm Forum—Discussion.
'Sikhanamayiurupom'—Song.
Namakku Vendam (3) Sooryam
Vnithal.
Market rates; water level readings;
topical discussion; weather report.

Wednesday, 21st March 1956—

'Aindandu Sadanai' Feature on
Five-Year Plan.
Market rates; water level readings;
topical discussion; weather report.

Thursday, 22nd March 1956—

Farm Forum—Discussion.
Tudippadalgal.
Market rates; water level readings;
topical discussion; weather report.

Friday, 23rd March 1956—

The P. School of Political Science—
Discussion.
Irulil Oli—Feature.
Market rates; water level readings;
topical discussion; weather report.

MADRAS INFORMATION

29

Wednesday, 24th March 1956—

Muliyar Kalvi Kuzham.
Tirukural.
Vehama (Kural Nos. 173 and 174)
Folk songs.
Weekly review of market rates.
Market rates, water level readings,
topical discussion, weather report.

Thursday, 25th March 1956—

Grama Kalakshetra Mandapattil—
Pattinathar.
Market rates, water level readings,
topical discussion, weather report.

Friday, 26th March 1956—

Heat stroke in poultry: Discussion.
Lavan.
Market rates, water level readings,
topical discussion, weather report.

Saturday, 27th March 1956—

Farm Forum—Tharuvam.
Ponnam Nal—Feature in Ralled.
Market rates, water level readings,
topical discussion, weather report.

Wednesday, 24th March 1956—

Listen to Letters.
Pascharam.
Market rates, water level readings,
topical discussion, weather report.

Thursday, 25th March 1956—

Farm Forum—Tharuvam.
Pattinathar—Hanga on the Five-
Year Plan.
Market rates, water level readings,
topical discussion, weather report.

Friday, 26th March 1956—

Grama Palanmayil (2) Kumara
Kanjur.
Onu Kulam—Feature.
Market rates, water level readings,
topical discussion, weather report.

Saturday, 27th March 1956—

Muliyar Kalvi Kuzham—Tirukural.
Vehama (Kural Nos. 173 and 174)
Folk songs.
Weekly review of Market rates.
Market rates, water level readings,
topical discussion, weather report.

(Continued from page 28)

overcome by State participation in agricultural credit on a large scale and development of warehousing and processing as envisaged in the Rural Credit Survey Report. The most important problem would however be to maintain the production equation in agriculture at the highest level possible so that the comparative advantage of a depressed industry may not be further lowered. The price factor should not therefore be lost sight of. Even though the economy-wide overheads like irrigation and power will directly help the agricultural sector, it must depend largely on its own resources and savings which largely depend on the price factor.

Agriculture will play a large part in keeping the national economy at an even keel in a rapidly developing economy.

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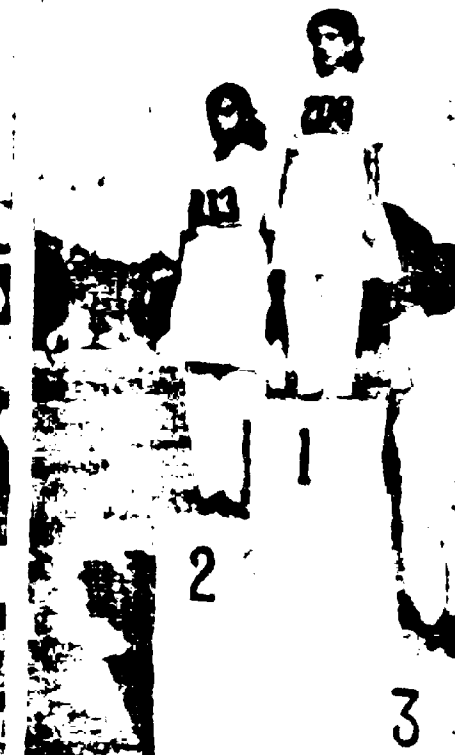
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Pictures taken on the occasion of National Cadet Corps Sports and Parade held in the City. Bottom-right: Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar, Vice Chancellor, Madras University, giving away the prizes.

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Madras Budget for 1956-57

Salient Features : Relief, Reconstruction and Stress on Rural Industries

Highlights

This year's Budget proposals include four taxation measures to cover a deficit budget of Rs. 311 lakhs. The new taxes are expected to yield Rs. 155 lakhs leaving a deficit of Rs. 166 lakhs which has been left uncovered. The new taxes are—

(1) The tax on diesel oil will be enhanced from 1½ annas to 4 annas per gallon to bring in an additional revenue of Rs. 30 lakhs per annum.

(2) An additional sales tax of one anna in the rupee will be levied on the sale of sugar at any one suitable point, to yield about Rs. 40 lakhs per annum.

(3) The rate of supply of electric energy to licensees and bulk consumers on the High Tension

tariff in the Hydro-electric areas will be stepped up by 30 per cent. The proposed measure may bring in about Rs. 45 lakhs per annum.

(4) Ryotwari assessment will be levied on inam lands in lieu of quit-rent. This measure may bring in about Rs. 30 lakhs per annum.

The one tax relief proposed is the exemption from sales tax on the sale of palm-gur at all points. With the additional taxation now proposed, the Revenue gap will be reduced to Rs. 166 lakhs. The deficit is still large but should not cause alarm, because it is of the order which can be wiped off by the upward trend in revenues in a year of fair seasonal conditions.

Capital Expenditure.

The Capital Expenditure for the year is estimated at Rs. 27.61 lakhs made up of Rs. 13.07 lakhs on



The Finance Minister presenting the Budget to the Legislature

Electricity, Rs 309 lakhs on Irrigation, Rs 415 lakhs on Roads and Buildings, Rs 191 lakhs on Industrial Development, Rs 135 lakhs on Public Health and Rs 121 lakhs on other items. Of the expenditure on buildings, a sum of Rs 45 lakhs is for the construction of quarters for those authorized in the city and the suburban. We have drawn up a housing programme for the future, starting about Rs 5 crores to be implemented during the Plan period so as to ensure the personnel of this Ministry for us for living quarters in all the districts. Another significant item in the capital head is the provision of Rs 62 lakhs for the purchase of about 150 new motor vehicles for augmenting the City Transport.

Concessions to Public Servants

Other highlights are concessive to public servants, from village officers to gazetted clerks, revision of their pay and grades. Teachers are also benefitted as all secondary grade teachers are brought to the higher grade. Children of Government servants will enjoy full fee concessions up to Form VI. The Budget provides for a few concessions to public servants. The salaries of village officers in estates taken over by the Government are being upgraded to the level of those in revenue areas. This measure is expected to cost about Rs 4 lakhs per annum and will benefit a large class of loyal public servants.

The scales of pay for Veterinary Assistant Surgeons and District Inspectors are being revised and a corresponding allowance is being given to their Assistant Surgeons working in key villages. District Doctors and Districts in charge of special sub-divisions will get a

little enhancement in their pay. Upper division clerks in the Secretariat will get higher increments in the earlier stages of their career. Certain disabilities of typists and stenographers in the fixation of their pay on promotion and of Personal Assistants and clerks of Ministers in their leave salary, are being removed. Attenders in Government offices and Civil Courts will get a slight enhancement in their annual increments. Typists and Examiners in Criminal Courts will get on regular scales of pay instead of being paid on the basis of percentage. The scales of pay of compounders and Law Secretaries of Hospitals will be revised in their favour. District Officers will be given a higher rate of mileage on journeys in cases of 60 miles, when done in their own motor vehicles.

Community Development

The Budget provides for the opening of four new community development blocks in the first stricken areas of Ramnathapuram district in April. 25 blocks opened over the State by October, and another 24 blocks towards the end of the year for which preliminary work will be done during the Budget year. Rs 2.6 lakhs has been earmarked for these services.

On the Local Development works, the original provision of Rs 40 lakhs was enhanced to Rs 115 lakhs in the course of the year; and with the people's contribution in cash, works costing about Rs 1.5 lakhs are expected to be done in the year. The Budget provision for the ensuing year is now being fixed at Rs 1.2 lakhs enabling the execution of works costing about Rs 1.90 lakhs including people's contribution.

Full Text of the Speech

I rise to present to this Legislature the Budget Estimates for 1956-57 and the Revised Estimates for the current year. Both these estimates reflect the adverse turn in our fortunes caused by the recent drought which devastated large areas in the districts of Ramnathapuram, Tanjore, Madurai and Tiruchirappalli. The disruption of communications was so severe that it took time for information to trickle through to the centres of district administrations. The Chief Minister immediately made an aerial survey of the affected areas along with Members of the Board of Revenue, and personally took charge of all relief operations. The havoc caused in the areas can be roughly assessed from the figures of 620 people killed, 65,000 heads of cattle and 110,000 sheep and goats perished in the floods, 200,000 houses damaged or destroyed, 200,000 trees, mostly coconut, uprooted and 4,000 irrigation tanks breached. Immediate arrangements were made to air drop rice supplies to the marooned people. Relief centres were opened in all the affected villages, and special staff was organized to restore communications, repair irrigation works, and assist the people to reconstruct their dwellings. A free grant of about Rs. 10 per family was made to all those who had lost their houses, and free distribution of clothing was also arranged to indigent people, especially women.

Adequate stocks of foodgrains were rushed to the area and sold at pre-arranged rates to keep down the price level. Takkars and subsistence loans are now being distributed on a liberal scale for the relief of the middle class people who had lost their houses, cattle, crops and other means of livelihood. Free supplies of chemical manures and seeds have been arranged where crops can be raised afresh. Water was let down from the Periyar Reservoir to the tanks in the Vaigai system, which could be replenished. Remissions will be granted on a generous scale and instalments of Takkari loans will also be postponed. All steps necessary to place the stricken people back on their feet have been taken, and we may take with some satisfaction that this task is being generally accomplished.

It is not easy to reckon the loss sustained by the people in terms of money, but we can have a measure of the distress from the net to the Government in direct relief. The Revised Estimates for the year provide for an outlay of Rs. 120 lakhs on these measures, and the spill-over into the ensuing year is expected to be Rs. 212 lakhs, making in all about Rs. 332 crores. Another sum of about Rs. 14 crores will be required for distribution to agriculturalists. More than half the direct outlay goes to

on repairs to irrigation works, for which a special Superintending Engineer's Circle with five Executive Divisions has been organized. The Chief Engineer has been instructed to give the highest priority to this work and complete the repairs to all tanks by July, in time for the next monsoon rains. In view of the exigent resources of local boards in the areas, it has been decided to repair the damaged roads and buildings in their charge at Government cost. Assistance is also being rendered to aided educational institutions on a liberal scale for repairs to their damaged buildings. Under the general orders of the Government of India on assistance in natural calamities, we may expect on specified items of relief, a 50 per cent grant on the first Rs. 2 crores of outlay, and 75 per cent grant on the outlay in excess of Rs. 2 crores. We have also sought a loan of Rs. 1 crore from the Centre for being disturbed as loans to agriculturists in the current year. Let us hope that the anticipated measure of Central assistance, the terms of which are certainly not ungenerous, will reach us in time.

We must record our gratitude to the Prime Minister who gave the lead to our appeal for funds, with a donation of Rs. 2 lakhs from his Relief Fund. We should also be grateful to the King of Saudi Arabia who happened to be touring in the country at that time for a contribution of Rs. 50,000. The response from the general public has been most heartening, especially the fact that a large number of people of very small means and workers in organized industries have spontaneously come forward with their humble contributions in cash and kind. It is obviously not possible to name the individuals and institutions who donated generously, but special mention may be made of the Indian business community in Singapore and Malaya who made a handsome contribution of over Rs. 8 lakhs. Amongst the non-official relief organizations, the work of the Ramakrishna Mission stands out in high distinction. The workers of the Mission were in the worst affected Vedaranyam area immediately after the disaster, and practically set the pattern of relief, for which the people in those villages will ever remember them. We owe a deep debt of gratitude to these workers and also the Diamond Newspaper which organized the necessary relief fund to sustain them in the field. Our district officials in the area had to bear the brunt of this trying work, and they did discharge their duties with devotion and sympathy. Let us hasten to place on record our appreciation of the good work turned out by one and all of them. We may also note with satisfaction the speed with which the Railway Administration repaired the damaged track and restored through communications in the affected areas.

Seasonal Conditions

Even though we regret the heavy loss sustained in the cyclone, we are thankful for the widespread rains which accompanied the gale. These rains were timely all over the State and have ensured fair seasonal conditions for the year. There is still some distress in the Nanguneri area of Tirunelveli district, and adequate measures are being taken to meet that local situation. Crop reports being reported from certain districts but the department has been able to deal with them and avert extensive famine. Grain prices are steady and we may generally hope for a fair agricultural year. The storage in the Periyar Reservoir is, however, low and there may be some difficulty in maintaining power supplies in the

BUDGET AT A GLANCE.

Revenue and Expenditure on Revenue Account.		Budget Estimate, 1956-57.
		Rs. LAKHS.
A. Revenue		60,77.95
B. Expenditure on Revenue Account.		62,43.83
Final Revenue, surplus (+) or deficit (-).		-165.88

summer, but let us hope that the reservoir will still get the necessary replenishment during the April showers.

Current Five-Year Plan

While presenting the Budget Estimates for this year, I had indicated that with the outlay of Rs. 25.83 crores proposed for the year on the present Five-Year Plan, that Plan would be implemented more or less in full. But the actuals of 1954-55 showed a gap of about Rs. 2 crores. This is being made up in the Revised Estimates for this year, now fixed at Rs. 27.92 crores and therefore, our expectations on the current Plan are being generally fulfilled. On irrigation and electricity works, which together account for 60 per cent of the planned outlay, we have reached the targets set in the Plan. There are short falls in certain other departments like Agriculture, Highways, Public Health, Forests and Education which occurred mostly during the famine years owing to our inability to raise the necessary revenue resources during those lean years. This spill-over will be carried forward for implementation early in the new Plan period.

The New Five-Year Plan

The House had an opportunity earlier to discuss the broad outlines of the draft State Plan that was presented to the Planning Commission. The Commission suggested various modifications to limit the outlay within the resources in sight for the country as a whole. The pattern of Central assistance on the various schemes to be financed from the current revenues has yet to be finalised in many cases. The size of the State Plan will depend largely on the resources which can be raised within the State during the next five years. It is not, therefore, practicable, nor is it the intention of the Planning Commission, to give a precise shape to the Plan forthwith. Alterations will have to be made from year to year according to the availability of resources, both local and Central, and the ability of the administrative machinery to implement the Schemes sanctioned for that year. What is of immediate significance is the programme of work to be carried out during the coming year within the broad frame work of the Plan. Hon'ble Members may kindly peruse the list of nearly 500 new schemes proposed for inclusion in the Budget printed

APPENDIX I.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE IN RESPECT OF THE MADRAS STATE DRAFT SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN.

Main Heads of Development

(1)

(2)

(3)

RS. CR.

RS. CR.

LAKHS.

LAKHS.

Schemes included in the Draft Second Five-Year Plan.

Agriculture and Community Development—

Agricultural Production ..	3.10	68
Minor Irrigation Projects ..	4.25	1.25
Land Development ..	2.22	17
Animal Husbandry ..	2.40	23
Dairying and Milk Supply ..	1.71	12
Forests ..	2.25	45
Fisheries ..	1.31	24
Co-operation ..	2.45	45
Miscellaneous (Statistical) ..	20	4
Community Projects ..	15.00	2.75

Total I .. 30.07 6.45

Irrigation and Power—

Irrigation ..	14.64	4.63
Power Projects ..	61.10	13.09

Total II .. 75.74 17.72

Industry—

Medium Industries ..	1.00	30
Village and Small Scale Industries ..	9.00	2.42
Khandi Development ..	1.44	6
Handloom Co-operative Department ..	4.00	22
Handloom Industries Department ..	1.00	6

Total III .. 16.44 3.97

Transport and Communication—

Roads ..	9.50	1.45
Broadcasting ..	20	..

Total IV .. 9.50 1.45

V. Education—

Education ..	12.00	1.25
Technical Education ..	1.35	18

Total V .. 13.35 1.43

Main Heads of Development

(1)

(2)

(3)

RS. CR.

RS. CR.

LAKHS.

LAKHS.

A. Schemes included in the Draft Second Five Year Plan.—cont.

VI. Health—

Medical ..	9.25	95
Public Health ..	7.61	97

Total VI .. 16.86 1.92

VII. Housing ..

4.50 65

VIII. Other Social Services—

Welfare of Backward Classes ..	5.25	93
Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ..	2.04	29

Total VIII .. 7.29 1.22

IX. Miscellaneous ..

1.15 12

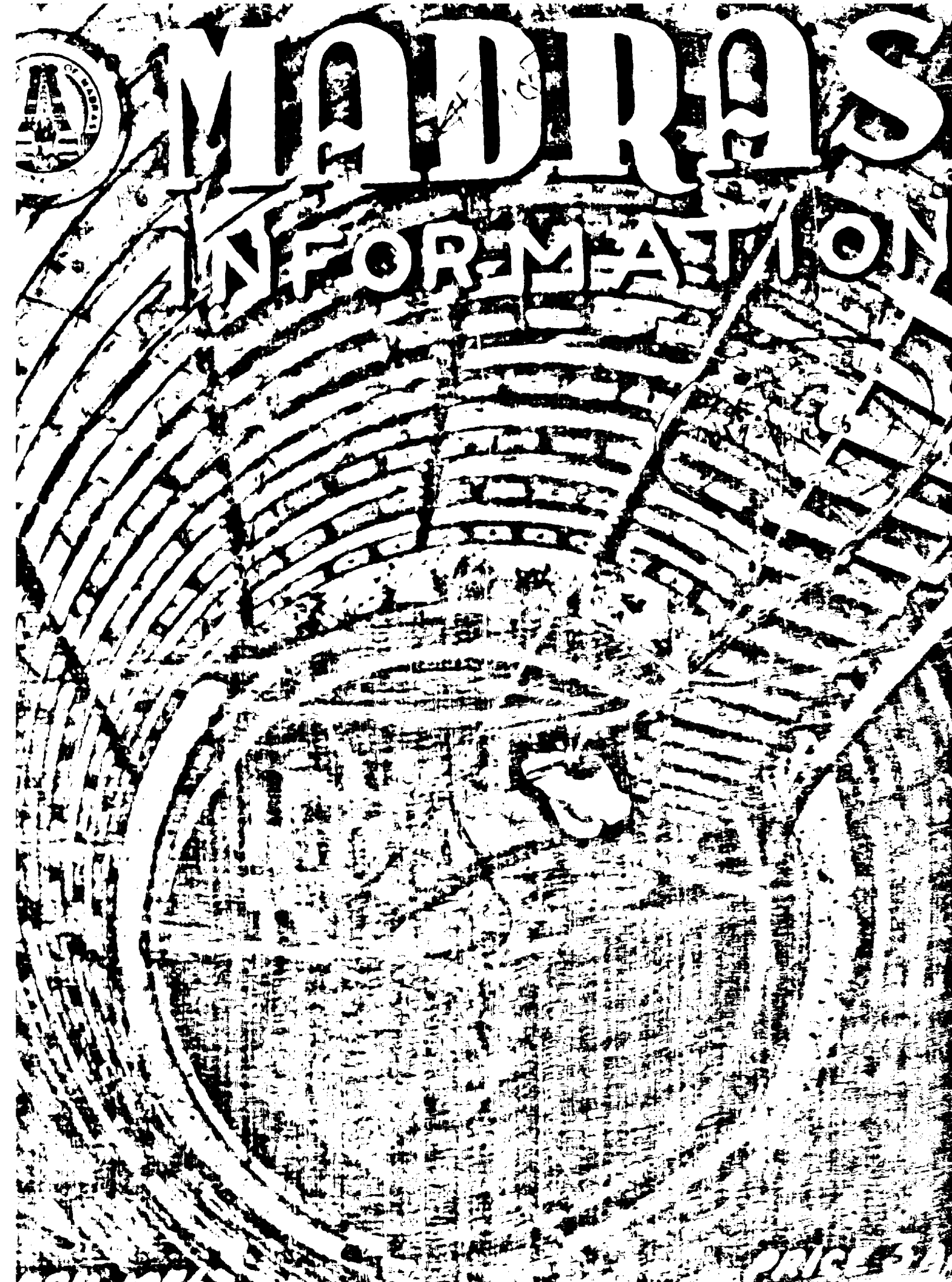
Total A .. 1,24.95 24.89

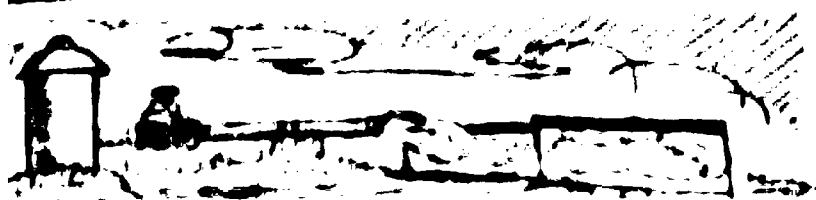
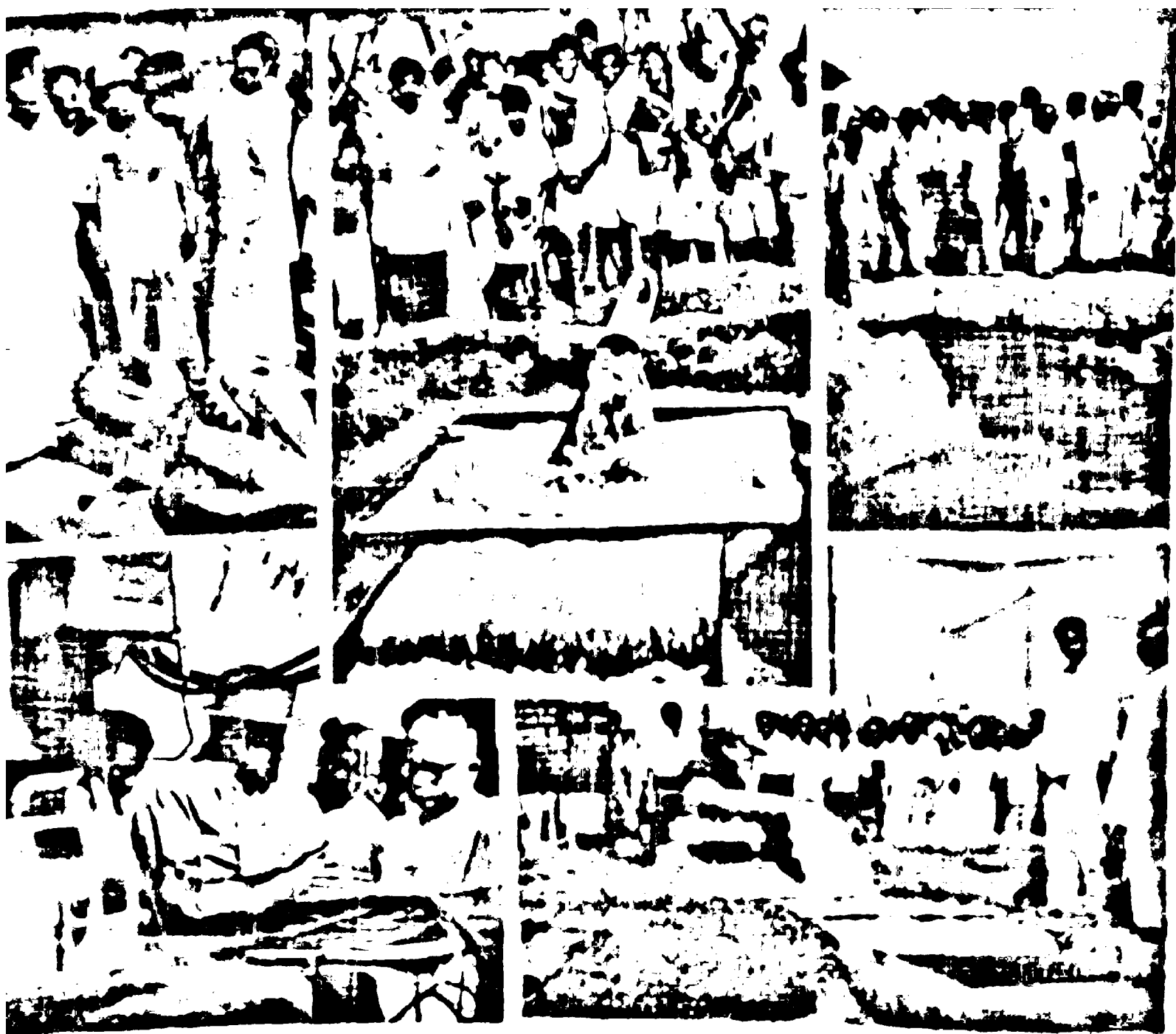
B. Schemes which are considered indispensable and for which additional allotment have been asked for

(i) Education ..	14.35	..
(ii) Technical Education ..	65	..
(iii) Health ..	7.81	90
(iv) Housing—	..	..
General ..	5.54	9
Police ..	4.50	50
(v) Labour Welfare ..	12	..
(vi) Women's Welfare ..	40	..
(vii) Certified Schools, Vigilance Service and Distress Homes ..	54	..
(viii) Local Development Works ..	2.00	80
(ix) Miscellaneous (Village Panchayats, Employees State Insurance and Employment Exchanges) ..	44	6

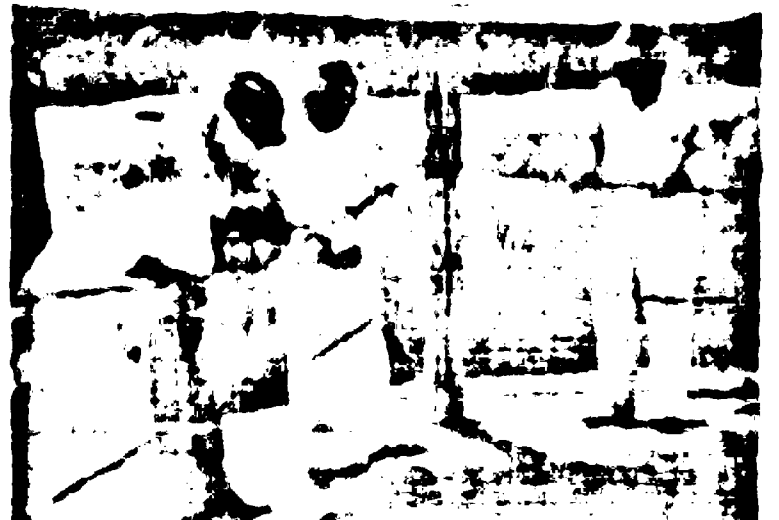
Total B .. 24.25 2.41

Grand Total A and B .. 1,49.20 27.30





WATER, WATER EVERYWHERE!
The Minister for Industries inaugurated the Pumping Operations at Neyveli.



Madras Information ¹⁰⁶ 46

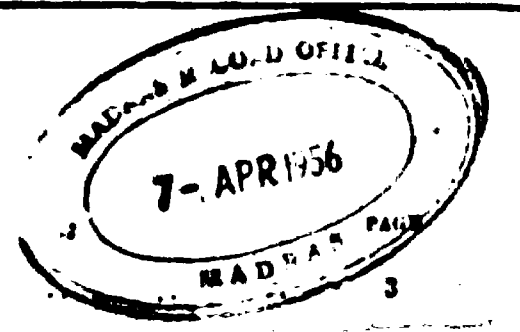
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"WE SEEK TO SERVE AND NOT TO COMPETE"

April 1956

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Cover page: Open treasure of the modern science enables the present-day Alibabes to get into the dangerous world of Nature's vast and mysterious investments. See this man taking out a huge lump of a "brown jewel" from the side of Mother Earth. Neyveli Lignite Operation in full swing.

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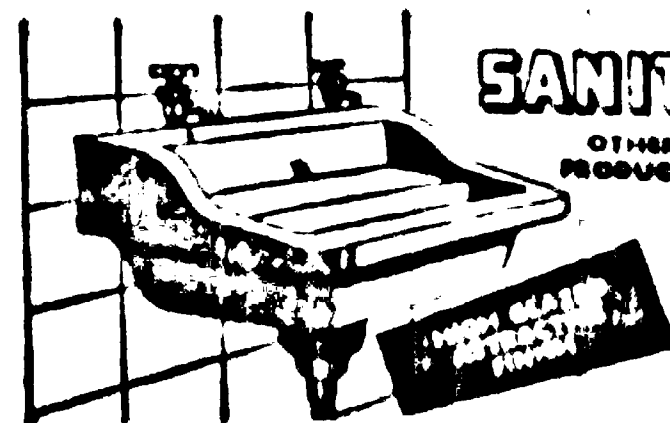
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1946-47

Where does India fit in?

Prime Minister Nehru on Indian Culture in a Changing World

What is culture? I look it up in the dictionary and I find a variety of definitions. One great writer has called it "the acquainting ourselves with the best that has been known and said in the world". Another definition says that it is "the training, development or strengthening of the powers, mental or physical, or the condition thus produced. Improvement or refinement of mind, morals, or tastes; enlightenment of civilization". Culture, in this sense, is something basic and international. Then there are the national aspects of culture and there can be no doubt that many nations have each developed a certain genius and individuality.

Growth of National Culture.

Where does India fit in? Some people have talked of Hindu culture and Muslim culture and Christian culture. I do not understand these terms, although it is true that the great religious movements have influenced the culture of a race or a nation. The origins of this culture may be traced back on the one hand to the pre-Aryan period, the civilization of Mohenjodaro, etc., and the great Dravidian civilisation. On the other hand, it received a powerful impress from the Aryans who came to India from Central Asia. Subsequently it was influenced by repeated incursions from the North-West and later by the people who came across the seas from the West. Thus, this national culture gradually grew and took shape. It had a remarkable capacity for synthesis and of absorbing new elements. So long as it did so, it was dynamic and living. In later years it lost the dynamic quality and became essentially static which led to weakness in all fields. Throughout India's history we see the two rival and contradictory forces at work—those in favour of a synthesis and absorption and those favouring tendencies which separate. To day we face the same problem in a

different context. There are powerful forces working for unity, not only political but cultural also. There are also forces that disrupt and lay stress on separateness.

The question, therefore, for us to-day is not an academic one but a vital issue, on the understanding and solution of which depends our future. Normally, it is the business of the intellectuals to give a lead in dealing with such problems, but our intellectuals have failed us. Many of them do not even seem to realise the nature of this problem, others suffer from frustration and a crisis of the spirit, not knowing where to turn.

Continuity and Change.

Marxism and its progeny attracted many of the intellectuals and there is

no doubt that it gave a certain analysis of historical developments which helped us to think and to understand. But even that proved too narrow a creed and whatever its virtue as an economic approach, it failed to resolve our basic doubts. Life is something more than economic growth, though it is well to realise that economic growth is a basic foundation of life and progress. History shows us two principles at work, the principle of continuity and the principle of change. They appear to be opposed to each other and yet, each has something of the other. We notice what we consider sudden changes in the shape of violent revolutions or an earthquake. Yet, every geologist knows that the major changes in the earth's surface are gradual, and

(Continued on page 16)



Members of the Uganda Goodwill Delegation photographed with the Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, when they called on him in New Delhi.

Neyveli Operations—A Preface



The drill at work. Drilling a hole of 26 to 27 inches in a depth of 400 feet is no easy matter.

Large-scale pumping tests were inaugurated by Mr. M. Haktavatham, Minister for Industries on 20th February 1955 in the Neyveli lignite area. This is the last phase of the preliminary investigations before plans for actual mining and utilisation are finalised.

The Neyveli Project is probably the biggest project for the South proposed for inclusion in the Second Five Year Plan. Estimated to cost Rs. 70 crores, the project is expected to enable the nation to mine and utilise about three and a quarter million tons of lignite per annum.

Large Deposits.

Experts have calculated that there are 2,000 million tons of lignite over an area of 100 square miles at Neyveli. When fully developed lignite mining here can help the material economy in many ways.

Wherever lignite is mined elsewhere in the world, it is used at once to raise steam for thermal power plants. A thermal generating plant with a capacity of 20,000 KW burning lignite as fuel is included in the project. The expectation is that the first

20,000 KW unit of the plant will commence operation from January 1959.

By-products

The gases thrown off by lignite in the process of combustion may



After drilling, the holes had to be protected by steel casing and prepared for pumping.

be used to produce fertiliser (ammonium sulphate) with the help of gypsum or sulphur. There are large gypsum deposits in the Tiruchirappalli district and gypsum could also be imported through the Cochin port. A plant for producing about 20,000 tons of fertiliser has also been included in this many-sided project. Synthetic fibre such as rayon and polyester can also be produced from lignite.

Uplift Fuel

Through the project, there has grown possibilities, geological history has revealed tremendous distribution for us. In the case of the Neyveli lignite, the deposition of the coal and the movement of the earth's crust seem to have been more vegetable matter growing over water-larged areas. Nowhere else in the world does lignite occur over strata containing water under high pressure. This has created unique problems in the exploitation of Neyveli lignite.

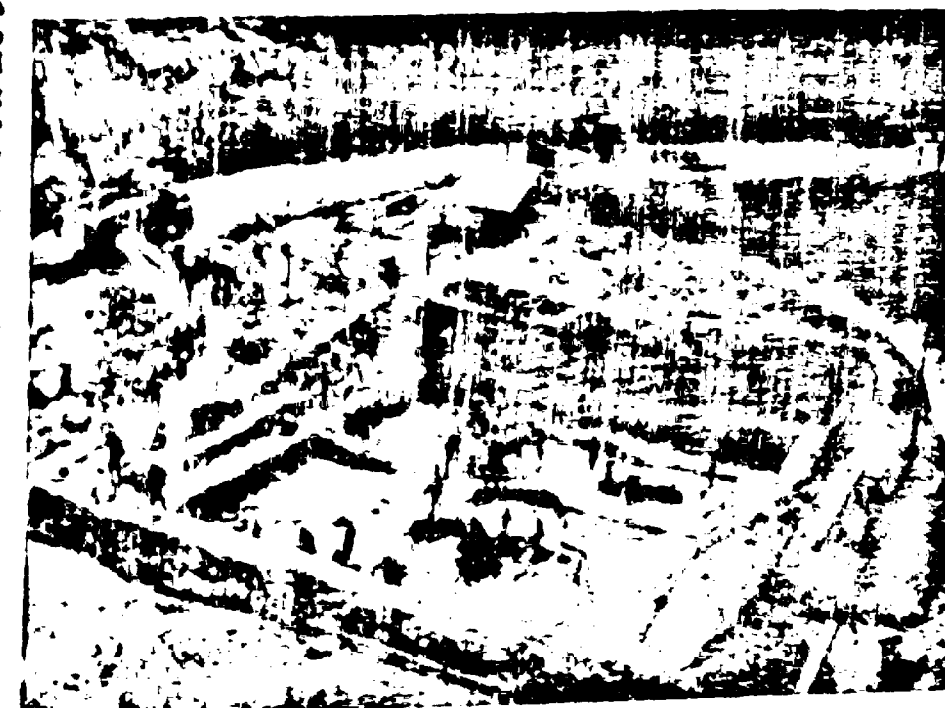
Final Check

Complex and difficult though the initial work has been the preliminary investigations have been completed. But before launching the project it

has been felt advisable to have a final check. On the basis of the reduction in the water level effected by pumping from a few holes, using small capacity pumps, experts have calculated that, to mine and remove lignite safely from an area corresponding to a mining strip in regular open cut mining, by effecting a local depression of the water pressure, it would be necessary to pump out about 20,000 gallons of water per minute from the water-bearing strata below the lignite, over a period of about 100 days.

This final tests was initiated on the morning of February 20th. The pictures on these pages explain the difficult processes of the preliminary work. Drilling a hole with a diameter of 26 to 27 inches to a depth of 400 feet is no easy matter. The drills themselves had to be imported. After drilling, the holes had to be protected by steel casing and prepared for pumping. Men had to be trained on the spot.

Sixteen of the pumps of a capacity of 1,000 gallons per minute each are now ready—four more will be added shortly—and, on February 20th went



Excavation work in progress for bulk sample of lignite.

into action for the final check before this project with many beneficial possibilities for the economy of the nation, and of the Madras State in particular, enters its last phase—the

utilisation of a buried treasure chest, which is a legacy from a time when the earth was very much younger to men who are willing to work hard for their rewards.

Do You Know . . . ?

The percentage of children of school-going age, who actually attend schools, has now gone up to about 60 per cent. Between 1947 and 1951 the percentage went up from 30 to 40.

The consumption of ammonium sulphate in India increased from 2.7 lakh tons in 1950 to about 6 lakh tons in 1953, which is very near the First Plan target.

For the first time, India exported about 78,000 tons of motor spirit and 123,000 tons of furnace oil during the second half of 1955. Main importers were Pakistan, Burma, the Philippines, Australia and Ceylon.

The value of capital assets of the Post and Telegraphs Department rose to Rs. 24 crores at the beginning of the first Five Year Plan from Rs. 21 crores after partition. It is expected to

increase to Rs. 92 crores by the end of the Plan period.

The Rs. 16 crores rail-cum-road Ganga bridge in Bihar, the foundation stone of which has been laid would be the largest of its kind in the world.

Soil conservation work is to be undertaken in 4 million acres of land under the Second Five-Year Plan. Nearly 7 million acres are expected to be surveyed in this connection. About 2.4 million skilled and unskilled workers and about 5,000 administrative, clerical and technical personnel will be required for the work.

The Government of India have set up a 10-member Committee to review the existing capacity for the manufacture of machine tools and assess the country's requirements.

Production of handloom cloth in India rose to 1,450 million yards in 1955 from 1,320 million yards in 1954.

The Government of India have earmarked Rs. 40 crores for the develop-

ment of major ports and Rs. 5 crores for minor ports under the Second Five-Year Plan.

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research sponsored 138 research schemes in agriculture, animal husbandry, veterinary science and other related spheres in 1955-56 at a total cost of Rs. 64.61 lakhs.

Production of finished steel is proposed to be increased from 1.3 million tons to 4.3 million tons under the Second Five-Year Plan.

The number of handlooms run on co-operative lines rose from 6.82 lakhs in September 1953 to 9.60 lakhs in September 1955.

Coal production in India is proposed to be increased from 37 million tons to 60 million tons during the Second Five-Year Plan period.

The total area under cashew crops in India is about 2.2 lakh acres.

The Employees' Provident Fund

In spite of the Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1948 and the Scheme and the rules framed thereunder conferring real benefits on the workers and in spite of the beneficial social legislation operating in the State since 1948 very little is known of its working in the general public, and perhaps even to the workers themselves. Quite often the Employees' Provident Fund is confused with the Employees' State Insurance Scheme, another beneficial social legislation which has been working for some time in Madras and which has recently been extended to Madras City and its suburbs. While the Employees' State Insurance Scheme is concerned with relieving medical, unemployment, sickness, maternity and dependent benefits on the workers, the Employees' Provident Fund looks after retirement, retirement and age and death benefits to the workers analogous to that of pensions and gratuity existing in the Service. While the Employees' State Insurance Scheme applies to factories employing 50 or more persons the Employees' Provident Fund applies to factories employing 50 or more persons. While the Employees' State Insurance Scheme extends to all factories using power the Employees' Provident Fund Scheme, for the present is limited to an specified industries only. Another limitation for purposes of the scheme is that of the Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1948 and its Scheme is that a factory should not be an infant factory i.e. it must have established itself at least for three years.

In the course of his speech delivered at the Inaugural meeting of the Regional Committee Employees' Provident Fund, Madras State, Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Minister for Labour, said:

"With the achieving of our independence and the framing of our constitution we have entered upon a new era of advancement. The idea

of the Brotherhood of Man and the Parliament of the World perhaps has no better illustration than in the way in which we are solving our problems today. Our Republic with its commitment towards a Socialist Pattern of Society emphasises the twin political equality and economic equality for all citizens. We have left no stone unturned such as free trade versus an inviolable economy, labour and are progressing towards the ideal of each individual and each unit consciously striving for the betterment and the benefit of society as a whole.

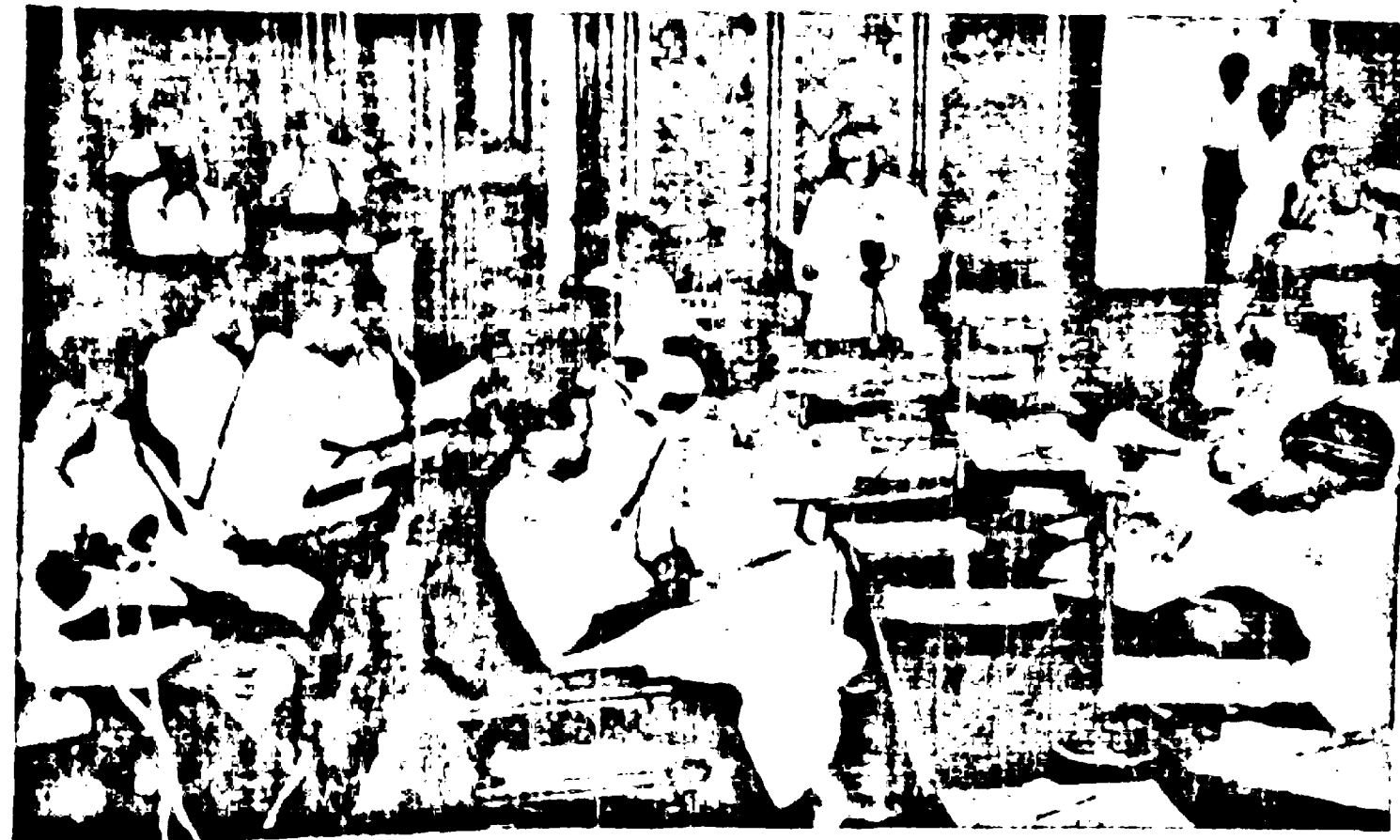
Step by step with the mass of legislation which is the lot of a welfare state like our social legislation also has grown and brightened. Many important measures and activities have been taken for the improvement of the workers, standards of living and for their economic and social well-being.

The Story of Employees' Provident Fund

Of these the Employees' Provident Fund Act and the Scheme are a vital step in advance as they provide old age benefits and loans in the nature of a pension for the workers. I am sure that you will all appreciate that these financial resources help to create in the worker an interest in the employer and the feeling that they have a stake in the industry as much as any other person. Similarly the welfare of the employees towards labour has under gone and is undergoing a change whereby the share for supplying labour is receding and giving place to working in partnership with labour for the stabilisation of industry and for the general advancement of the country. Thus the goal of all such types of legislation is to aim at a high standard of efficiency by co-operation effort which can only be expected from workers who are physically fit, who are properly housed and fed and whose employment being assured they are free from mental worry. As much for the background for the beneficial social

legislation of which the Employees' Provident Fund Act and the Scheme form an integral part.

The first Provident Fund Act, was passed in 1924 for regulating the provident funds of some private concerns and was limited in its scope. In 1929 the Royal Commission on Labour stressed the need for formulating schemes for instituting a provident fund for industrial workers. In the same year the Indian Income Tax (Provident Funds Relief) Act 1929 was enacted. This subject of provident funds came up for discussion at the Third Conference of Labour Ministers held in 1942. The Conference generally accepted the institution of provident fund but its recommendation was of a restricted nature in that it envisaged each fund on a voluntary basis. The Conference also recommended the framing and the regulation by the Central Government of model rules to the employers for adoption. These model rules were framed and circulated to employers of industrial concerns in 1943. Only some employers during last few years started provident funds on a voluntary basis but the general response was poor. At the Asian Regional Conference of the International Labour Organisation the position was reviewed and it was considered that on account of the conditions prevailing in the east the introduction of a scheme of old age pension as adopted in the industrially advanced countries of the West was not feasible. The Conference took into consideration various difficulties in the institution of a provident fund and it finally decided that the most appropriate course would be the institution of a system of a compulsory provident fund in which both the employer and the employees would participate. This matter was again discussed at the Tenth Session of the Indian Labour Conference held in 1946 and it was generally agreed that the introduction of a provident fund scheme statutorily for industrial workers should be taken up.



Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Minister for Labour, addressing the meeting of the Madras State Labour Advisory Board held at the Secretariat.

To start with, it was considered desirable to test such a scheme in a restricted field. Accordingly, in 1948, the Coal Mines Provident Fund Scheme was introduced. The Scheme proved successful. In 1949 the Labour Minister, Shri Jagavan Ram, assured the House that an official Bill on the subject instituting a provident fund scheme generally in respect of industrial workers would be launched. In 1950 the subject was exhaustively discussed at the meeting of the Standing Labour Committee. In January 1951 the Conference of Labour Ministers decided that legislation should be undertaken for instituting provident funds in industrial undertakings. On 5th November of the same year the Employees' Provident Funds Ordinance was promulgated. This was replaced in March 1952 by the Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1952. The Employees' Provident Fund Scheme, 1952, framed under section 5 of the Act was brought into force by stages and finally in its entirety, by the first November 1952. In the working of the Scheme certain defects in the Act

were noticed. As some amendments necessitated urgent implementation an amending Ordinance was promulgated on 14th October 1953. The Ordinance was replaced on 12th December 1953 by the Employees' Provident Fund (Amendment) Act, 1953. As certain further loopholes in the Act and the Scheme have been noticed even after the amending Act, further amendments are now under the consideration of Government.

At present the Act applies to six major industries, i.e., Cement, Cigarettes, Electrical, Mechanical or General Engineering Products, Iron and Steel, Paper and Textile. The Act does not apply to factories employing less than 50 workers and to factories which are of less than three years standing. Factories belonging to Government or local bodies are also not covered by the Act. Exemptions from the Scheme framed under the Act are granted on application in cases where the employees are in enjoyment of benefits superior to or similar to those provided under the Scheme.

The advantages are many

The Fund inculcates the spirit of thrift in the worker-members. Both the employees and the employer contribute a sum equivalent to 6 1/2 per cent of pay and dearness allowance of the employee-member. A provision against old age is assured. The tendency of migration from one employer to another is minimised and a sense of security is instilled. The funds are generally deposited in Government securities and are safe. In the case of death of the bread-winner the Provident Fund accumulations come to the rescue of his bereaved and poor family. The accumulations in the Provident fund are statutorily unattachable by any debtor under any decree or order of any Court. As regards eligibility, at present all employees who have put in 240 days of actual working in a continuous period of one year and drawing a basic pay of Rs. 300 and below are covered.

The Scope of the Scheme

In cases of death, migration for permanent settlement, retrenchment,

retirement on attaining the age of 35 years, permanent medical invalidation and on suffering from tuberculosis or leprosy full accumulations in the fund (both employers and employees contributions) are paid immediately except in the case of retrenchment. In the case of retrenchment, full payment is made but after a waiting period provided the employee has not been able to secure employment in a covered factory in the meanwhile. In the case of "mass retrenchment" and in other deserving cases, however, immediate payments are made on special sanction of Government. In all other cases, full payment of employers' contributions are made after a continuous membership of 20 years. In cases of resignation, etc., before the expiry of the 20 years period, graded deductions of the employers share of contributions are made. The Scheme has a provision against granting of loans or withdrawing the dues hastily. Loans are not admissible except for insurance purposes which is an ideal means of provision for old age. There is also provision in the Scheme for deduction of employers contribution during the two previous accounting years and the current year for gross, serious and wilful misconduct while in service and consequent dismissal. The amount credited to the forfeiture accounts is at present utilised for paying money order commission on remittances of provident fund amounts made to the ex-members or their nominees. The question of utilisation of the amount for the general welfare of the labour class is now receiving the attention of the Government.

To the employer, the advantages derived from the institution of the provident fund are significant. The migratory character of the labour which is one of the most important causes of poor turnover in factories and a constant headache to the employer is minimised and larger output is ensured. The continued availability of a trained worker able to efficiently and quality. An incentive is placed on good behaviour on the part of the worker and thus industrial unrest, strikes, etc., are minimised.

Experience has shown that some small employers have not still understood the underlying implications and the obligations of this legislation. They try to evade the Act. The Act provides for firm and effective measures

to bring round such employers. Such employers are fortunately exceedingly few. The Act and the Scheme have been implemented so successfully that there has been a persistent demand from all quarters for the extension of this important piece of legislation to all industries, plantations and commercial undertakings. The Government are seized of this matter and the Act is being to cover by stages all industries and commercial undertakings.

It augurs well for the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation that during this infant period of three years it has so successfully implemented the Act that the Government are now contemplating the extension of the Act to cover other industries. Already, last month, the Act has been extended to the journalistic institutions. The legislation is for the welfare of the working class and the success of it depends upon the cooperation of the employer and the employee. The burden of implementation of this legislation has been rightly entrusted to the representatives of the Government, the employers and the employees. The Act and the Scheme are now administered by a Central Board of Trustees with the assistance of Regional Committees of the respective States whose functions are of an advisory nature. I may mention that the Central Government is considering the transfer of the administration of the Act and the Scheme to the States and

it appears as though this transfer will be completed in the next few months. The Regional Committee will then give place to a State Board also consisting of representatives of the Government, the employers and the employees.

Some Facts and Figures about E.P.F.

The Act and the Scheme now extends to 240 factories with a total strength of 120,000 workers of which 45 with a strength of 77,000 employees have been exempted and allowed to administer their own provident funds. The total contributions remitted to Employees' Provident Fund by the exempted factories amount to Rs. 670,456 3 6 per annum while the total administrative charges remitted by the exempted factories and the inspection charges remitted by the exempted factories amount to Rs. 20,625 5 3 and Rs. 3,042 3 0 per annum. These figures are based on the position in December 1955. Larger cards for 22,000 members are being centrally maintained at the Regional Office in Madras, their accounts being posted up to date with the use of the Remington Accounting machine.

Though, at present, only factories engaged in the manufacture of the following articles, i.e. Cement, Cigarettes, Electrical Mechanicals, general engineering products, iron and steel, paper and textiles, come within the purview of the Act and the Scheme, the following 17 industries have been

recently surveyed and full data supplied to the Union Government:—

1. Heavy and fine chemicals, including artificial manure.
2. Matches.
3. Edible oils and fats.
4. Printing presses including printing by letter press, lithography, photography, photogravure or other similar work or book binding which is carried on by way of trade or for purposes of gain or incidentally to another business so carried on.
5. Tea factories.
6. Rice flour and dhall mills.
7. Sugar factories and refineries.
8. Glass and glass products.
9. Leather products.
10. Tanneries and leather finishing.
11. Cotton spinning and baling.
12. Rubber and rubber products.
13. Electricity generating, transforming and distributing stations.
14. Coin and rope works.
15. Automobile repairing and servicing workshops.
16. Pottery, China and Earthenware.
17. Cashewnuts.

In addition to this commercial establishments, plantations, mines of coal, mica, manganese, iron ore and limestone have also been surveyed. As a result of the passing of the Working Journalists (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955, the newspaper establishments employing 20 or more persons are being surveyed. In the Madras region the Motor Road Transport Services have been surveyed with special reference to the running staff employed. It is a open secret that some atleast of the additional industries surveyed are bound to be brought within the Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1952 and the Scheme shortly by legislation. The Union Government have also under active consideration proposals for the amendment of the Scheme liberalising some of its provisions so as to include the grant of advances to workers for purchasing a house, a house-site for constructing a house, etc. For the present withdrawals from accumulations of the workers are being allowed only for the purpose of financing life insurance policies.

In the early stages of the implementation of the Act and the Scheme certain difficulties were encountered mainly due to opposition or lukewarm support from certain quarters probably

due to a lack of understanding of the scope of the legislation and the benefits envisaged under it. But the steady enforcement of the Scheme, closer contact between the enforcing staff, the managements and workers, and above all the enjoyment of the real benefits accruing from the Act and the Scheme by actual participation, have allayed the fears and misgivings of all parties. The difficulties now experienced are not only comparatively less but appear more due to real financial embarrassment of a few of the managements rather than a spirit of non-cooperation. As stated by the Minister for Labour, the general feeling amongst the workers, the public and the officials and the persistent demand

now for including additional industries from all quarters and for the expansion of the Act and the Scheme to cover additional industries, plantations, commercial undertakings and newspaper establishments reflect in some measure the successful working of the Act and the Scheme by the Central office at Delhi and the Regional offices in the various States.

Considered as a whole there can be no two opinions on the fact that the Act and the Scheme have worked satisfactorily and the stage is now set for covering more industries. The ideal however will be reached when every worker will be brought under this beneficial social legislation.

The Electrical Wiremen, Supervisors and Contractors Licensing Board

Rule 48 (1) of the Indian Electricity Rules, 1937 (extracted below) has come into force in Madras State from 1st October 1955:—

"48 (1): No electrical installation work, including additions, alterations, repairs and adjustments to existing installations, except such replacements of lamps, fans, fuses, switches and other component parts of the installation as in no way alters its capacity or character, shall be carried out upon the premises or on behalf of any consumer or owner, for the purpose of the supply of energy to such consumer or owner, except by an electrical contractor licensed by the Provincial Government in this behalf and under the direct supervision of a person holding a certificate of competency issued by the Provincial Government."

The notification in the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 30th November 1955 gives detailed information on this.

Works handled by Wiremen and Supervisors without certificates and contractors without licences will not be given electrical connection after 30th September 1956.

All concerned are therefore advised to apply to the Board on prescribed forms together with the required fees paid in the form of Crossed Postal Order or Demand Draft duly crossed and obtained from the State Bank of Madras or any of its branches drawn in favour of the President of the Board for issuing certificate to Electrical Wiremen and Supervisors and licences to contractors. Remittance of the fees by Money Order or cash or by any method other than by Postal Order or Draft from State Bank or branches will not be accepted.

All communications to the Board should be addressed to the Secretary, Electrical Wiremen, Supervisors and Contractors Licensing Board, office of the Chief Electrical Inspector to Government, 157, Mount Road, Madras 2, with a self-addressed sufficiently stamped envelope. No notice will be taken of the references received without the self-addressed stamped envelope.

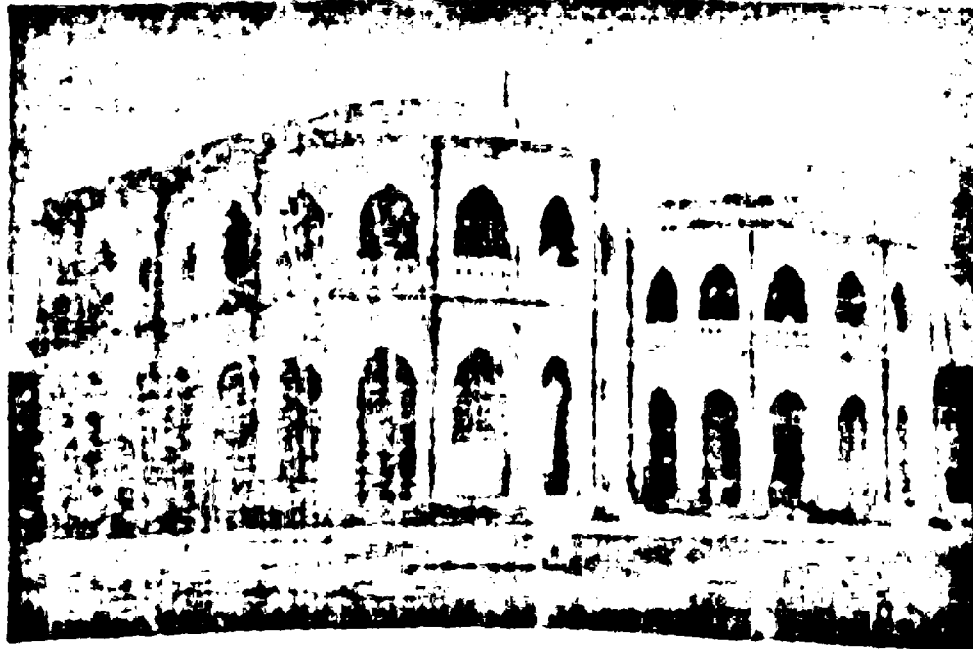
PRESIDENT.



The Regional Committee of the Employees' Provident Fund Scheme at a meeting held recently at the Secretariat.

A Century of Educating the Educators

The Achievement of Teachers' College



Teachers' College, Solapur.

The Teachers' College is the oldest and also the largest Teacher Training Centre in our State. Its origin can be traced back to 1st March 1904 when the Government Normal School was opened in Vepery. It is the Centenary of this school, which in the course of time grew into Teachers' College, that was celebrated recently.

In the early days, the Normal School gave free instruction to public in general as well as in professional courses conducted its own examinations and awarded its own certificates. All the students were trained for two years and were required to serve as teachers at least for five years after the training. The students were given stipends varying from Rs. 15 to Rs. 30 according to the merits of the candidates secured at the written examination for admission.

When the Madras University was established the Normal School had to be reorganised. The affiliation of the

school with the University marks an important stage in its history. The institution came to be called as the Teachers' College and the College was transferred to Solapur. The College presented students for the first time for the I.T. Degree Examination in 1908. From 1908 all the graduate pupils of the college were required to appear for the I.T. Degree Examination.

The next stage in the development of the College was 1900 when a revised Code specifying the rules regarding admission to colleges and the control and conduct of the students under training came into force. According to the revised Code the period of training was extended from 12 months to 18 months divided into three sessions, in special cases to two years in order to allow time for the study of two special subjects apart from the professional subjects which included Drawing, Drill or Gymnastics. The College hostel was constructed in 1907.

A special block of buildings was erected in 1908 to accommodate the Kindergarten Section and a Lady Superintendent trained in England was placed in charge of the section.

In 1911, the College was reorganised with reference to the new M.N.I.C. Scheme and the new syllabus prescribed in 1910 for the I.T. Degree Examination of the Madras University. Provision was made for giving training in the teaching of special subjects like Physical Science, Natural Science, History and Geography and the I.T. Students were required to specialise in one of these subjects besides going through a course in professional subjects and a course in the Methods of Teaching English. As the activities of the College increased it was removed to the building formerly occupied by the Agricultural College and the Agricultural College was shifted out of the campus. The staff of the College was separated from the school which had formed an integral part of the College before. The school department was provided with separate permanent staff of teachers thus obviating the necessity of employing the normal students to do the major portion of the teaching work in the school. A section was opened in 1914 to train Manual Training teachers and when the section developed, an Arts and Crafts class was attached to it in 1923. The importance of Adult Moral Education was felt as early as 1927 and an Adult Night School was started in the College in 1927. When the regulation of the I.T. Degree Examination was revised in 1909, English became one of the two optional subjects for the I.T. Degree Examination instead of being a compulsory subject. In 1946 the University reorganised the I.T. Course and gave its present name, the B.T. Course.

In 1948, the Faculty Training Scheme was added to the College and in

(Continued on page 23)

Music in Poland

Its Development during the Post-War years

Music has a very ancient tradition in Poland. The story of the development of Polish music since the end of World War II is a fascinating one. It provides a picture clear enough to show the character of music in People's Poland. This development embraces all spheres of music—spheres which are interdependent and complement one another—the creation of musical works as well as various organisational forms of musical composition. This includes musical training, the rapidly developing amateur groups, music publishing houses, the production of instruments and records, the radio, finally the science of musicology.

The period 1945 to 1955 is marked by the revival and systematic development of music in Poland. In fact, this is the period of the great cultural renaissance which has occurred in the Polish People's Republic.

Chief Characteristics

The chief characteristic of this renaissance is the creative musical work which aims at linking itself as closely as possible with the spirit of the present epoch and satisfying the needs of the common listener, who, for the first time in the history of Poland, has the opportunity to frequent concert halls.

The spirit of the new age is reflected in the works of the composers as well. Their main emphasis today is on the creation of a new style with distinctly national features connected with the rich Polish folk art and tied to the national traditions, thus linking the musical creativeness with the life of the whole country. The basis of change which has taken place in the attitude of Polish composers can be summed up in what can be called the humanistic approach.

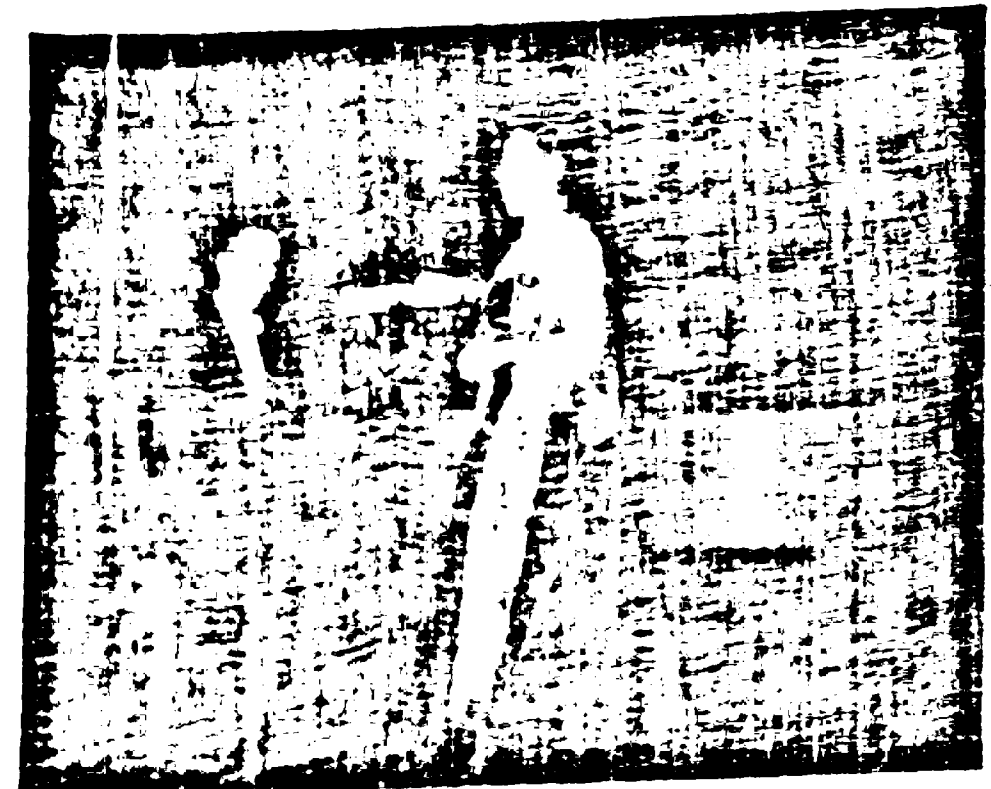
Institutional Decentralisation

Another interesting development in the field of music during this period has been the decentralisation of such institutions, as opera houses, symphony orchestras and concert organisations, which in the past were concentrated exclusively in a few Polish cities. Now as a result of the decentralisation, there is throughout the country an evenly spread-out network of symphony orchestras, opera houses and concert organisations which would cover both large cities, rural areas and industrial towns. In addition to the permanent symphony orchestras, mobile orchestras were also organised to tour the neighbouring towns, mainly workers' colonies with the same repertoire as in the large cities.

Children's Music

Besides, symphony orchestras have their own choirs which enable them to perform long works, such as oratorios and cantatas. In addition, there are boys' choirs and children's choirs. Polish radio has also taken a leading part in the musical renaissance of Polish People's Republic. It devotes 65 per cent of its programme to music and thus plays a very important role in popularising it. Concerts are very popular in the countryside also.

The objective which music institutions in Poland have set before themselves, is not only the quantitative increase in concerts given in all parts of the country but to bring music within easy reach of all sections of the population.



Music of Poland at the Marlene Museum Theatre. An item from the concert given by the members of the Polish Delegation.

Four Objectives of Planning

By Sri J. M. LOBO PRABHU, I.C.S.

Is it possible that the lack of interest in the Five-Year Plan is due to the fact that they have not been set in a definite perspective? A conglomerate of ideas may produce mixed results. But only clear objectives evoke high endeavour. In our planning, multiple objectives, higher production, employment, consumption and income have been used from time to time. No doubt, all four objectives are related to each other, and lead to nearly the same results, but their appeal and evolution is different. It is necessary to examine each of these objectives, in respect of their appeal, their workability and results. If any one is better than the others, it may still be possible to restate our plans so that they gain effectiveness.

Planning for Production.

Planning for Production is a neutral concept of capitalistic origin. It relates to resources and is more the means than the end. Even projects like irrigation and electricity serve only the interests of groups of individuals. Mills, steel, cement and other factories may represent the country's wealth, but their appeal to the common man is indirect and remote. Even, if in the long run, the increase in the country's wealth will benefit all, in the short run it is looked at with indifference by those not benefited. Production, then has always been. Even if it is planned or managed by the State, it belongs to the order that has produced capitalists and professional classes. Normally, planning for production is easy when finance and technical skill are available to fill up the known requirements of the people. The results also are quickly visible as far as the production itself is concerned. They are not so visible, as far as the use and benefit of that production go.

Planning for Consumption.

Planning for Consumption, or for a better standard of life appears vague

and difficult. Yet, we have done it successfully. The drive to provide food for all, protected from uncertain individual requirements. Similarly in respect of cloth, the target referred to the consumption is desirable. The simple question then is, if other requirements, in respect of housing, hospitalisation, education, recreation, the plan should not proceed on requirements of the entire population, duly ascertained and announced. When the population knows what the plan holds for each, a new expectancy and endeavour will

be sparked, making the plan a responsibility of the people. This periodical aspect is important, as it will spur consumers, there to be benefited, as well as those who are in the line of production and distribution. Of course the Plan will not be so near to draw, as it will have to take into account the various moods of production necessary to meet the blue print of individual requirements. But it will have a definite foundation, which will assure that only what is required will be produced.



Two designs have been selected for the special Buddha Jayanti Commemorative Postage Stamp. One is an emblem designed by the State and Telegraph Department. The other was selected by a judging Committee out of the entries sent by nearly 100 artists from all over the country. The emblem which design has been selected will each receive a prize of Rs. 1,000 as a token of appreciation of the design by the Department. The selected designs will be noticed in media through adaptable for reproduction on postage stamps.

One of the selected designs sent by Sri R. D. Nair of Madras. Design Theme: It is a composite design incorporating the Round Pagoda, a view of the Shakti Tree and three figures in prayer.

Planning for Employment.

Planning for Employment is the other side of planning for consumption. It implies placing all persons in production for achieving the targets of consumption. In a sense, though it is only the executive part, employment is an end in itself, as idle labour is a burden to the State, as it is for any enterprise. At present only 64 per cent of the population is fully employed which means that nearly a third of the population makes no return to the State for the food and services it consumes. The question is, if a plan can be drawn up, village and town-wise to fully employ everyone. A practical approach is a national scheme of unemployment insurance. All included in the Scheme who cannot find their own employment, should be transferred to State projects of which any number can be drawn up, for making roads, reservoirs, building schools and hospitals, afforesting or otherwise reclaiming waste. As these add to the wealth of the State, the wages paid will be absorbed in the economy of the country, without causing inflationary effects.

Planning for Income.

Planning for national and individual incomes, is now more or less a statistical process. A practical approach to it may be a system of minimum wages, not only in industry, but also in agriculture. As present the wages of our labour are not one-tenth of those of labour in U.K. or one-twentieth of those in the U.S.A. We cannot match our economy with that of other nations unless the largest part of our population has comparable wages. The process of paying labour adequately does not, as U.S. experience shows, impoverish the employers. It actually adds to the purchasing power on which the totality of enterprise depends. It may appear a bold step to take, but it is one that is equitable, maintainable and feasible. No doubt minimum wages are not an entirely considered by the Government. And were three years ago, but this has been overlooked, may be due to the fact that the proposal was not sufficiently brought to the attention of the people. If the intention is to increase the average income of the country minimum wages must not be debatable.

The best among the lot.

Which of the four objectives, production, consumption, employment or

income, can we now adopt for our national planning? Planning for consumption is ideologically the best as it accords with Socialist policy now adopted as the aim of the country. It is also the most complete basis for planning. Perhaps it is too late now to restate on this basis the plans drawn for village, districts, States and the country. In the circumstances, since the Second Five-Year Plan is stated to be flexible, to be reviewed and revised every year, it is possible that at least one of the items of Planning for Consumption, an adequate house for all can be added to the existing Plan. Similarly unemployment insurance from Planning for Employment and minimum wages from Planning for Income can be grafted on the existing plan. These extensions of the plan will add to it an appeal, which will make it at once, a People's Plan, calling for wider interest and response.

Can the finance for these extensions be found? I was the first proponent of deficit finance, which having been since tried tentatively is now the basis of nearly one-fourth of the Second Five-Year Plan. Some 300 crores of created money in the last three years has not caused inflation. On the other hand, it has given the economy a tone, which made it possible to think of the much bigger Second Five Year Plan with 1,200 crores of created money. In my view, as the Second Plan proceeds, it will be found that that created money will not create even a ripple of inflation. If this is watched and recognised, it should be possible to double and treble the provision of deficit finance in the Second Plan. Our currency per head of population is now about 11 dollars, as against 220 dollars in U.K. and 840 dollars in the United States. If we could raise it to 24 dollars, which is the average per head in the neighbouring country of Ceylon, even the whole Second Plan can be doubled and trebled.

Mechanism to check Inflation.

Are any mechanisms necessary against inflation? In the first place, the productive aspect of public expenditure is a certain check. To the extent the production is concretised and permanent like new houses, roads, schools, irrigation works, the deficit finance employed, only converts the idle labour available into wealth. In the second place taxation is always

available to reduce excess of purchasing power. It is a corrective of private expenditure and a source of public expenditure. In indirect forms, it can reach all classes of people, who hold excessive purchasing power. A third mechanism may be to keep public expenditure, as far as possible, in the form of loans. This mortgages income and reduces the tendency to spend. For the lower income groups, particularly for items like house construction, which bear no income, repayment of loans may be in labour to be rendered on public projects. A complete plan on this basis was drawn up for the Chingleput district for a One Crore Scheme of rural housing.

The future therefore of planning is hopeful. Only, it is necessary that the subject remains under constant study so that the plan is steadily enlarged on the basis of its success, to cover the vast deficiencies that exist both in the production and consumption of the country.

India has at present 5,000 Telegraph Offices as against 3,324 at the time of independence. Besides, 4,000 Telegraph Offices have been set up for the railways and at various irrigation project areas.



Facsimile of one of the selected designs showing the Shakti Tree in full moon light. The entry was sent by Sri C. R. Pakrashi of India.

Rural Development Work in Madras

Some Random Thoughts

By Sri A. R. VENKATRAM, Chief Reporter, "The Hindu"

Of the many progressive activities undertaken in the country since attainment of independence, the most significant, it has been claimed, has been the growth of Community Development and National Extension Service in the vast rural areas of India. This development has been described as a process of self-help primarily on the part of the village community, a people's movement assisted by Governmental participation.

Recently, the writer of this article had the opportunity, along with a number of other persons, to go round some of the areas under the Community Project and National Extension Service Programmes in Coimbatore, Malabar and South Kanara districts. The trip offered us an opportunity of gathering first hand impressions of what has been done and the benefits resulting therefrom.

Malabar has led

In terms of money spent on other quantitative measures the rural work has been considerable and there is no charge can justifiably be made about it. Hundreds of miles of road, huts and piers, have been laid. Several remote areas have been opened up and isolated villages brought within the regular lines of communication. Drinking water wells have been provided in a number of places where this elementary necessity was lacking. Housing has been made available for some Harijan and labour group families, and the construction of one of such colonies in certain villages in the Lower Malabar Project area was very good indeed. Attention for providing essential services like medical relief, maternity centres, schools, recreation centres for the young, and other such amenities was also in different stages of progress. Public participation has been an indispensable factor in Coimbatore and North Kanara

than in Malabar. In North Kanara district, an area well known for difficulty of communication on account of hills and forests, considerable work has been done by way of laying roads, building huts and piers and other amenities. In the Malabar Project area, the work has been done by way of laying roads, building huts and piers and other amenities. In the Malabar Project area, the work has been done by way of laying roads, building huts and piers and other amenities.

One need not elaborate on the benefits that are being derived in the economy and life of the people in the several

areas in question as a result of such work. At the same time it is no secret that the work done and the results achieved so far should not be taken as a sign that all that is to be done has been done. There is still a long way to go. What has been done so far is a good start and it is to be hoped that the Government will continue to support the work and that the people will continue to participate in it.

While such type of work has its own special characteristics and characteristics, it is not a matter of doubt that the work done so far is a good start and it is to be hoped that the Government will continue to support the work and that the people will continue to participate in it.



Public water supply. Village people are happy to get the water from the public supply.



A tobacco field, once a dry area, now yielding rich commercial crop.

such all round progress every family has to be an active and conscious participant. That is the ideal set and the philosophy underlying the programme.

"People's Movement" will far-off

The overall impression left, after our tour of the areas, has been that the stage is still far off when the work can be described as a "people's movement" of this kind, or an effort of the community, for the community and by the community, with Government's help. On the other hand, in many of the places we visited it struck us that the initiative as well as the bulk of the effort has been governmental. Such participation as has been forthcoming on the part of the people, we learnt, was the result of a lot of persuasion and even a gentle handling of local magnates and village factions. In fairness, I must add that we came across several individual cases of generosity and willing assistance by philanthropically inclined villagers and even groups of villagers, but such instances only served to emphasise the impression that the generality of the rural population were still not in it, and were apathetic, and in quite a few places even sceptical, in regard to these activities.

Reassuring features

A variety of reasons may be given to explain this state of affairs, but it is needless to go into these now. The conclusion, however, may be drawn,

and hesitant at first and he even slow to start; but once the advantages of a change are positively demonstrated, his co-operation is wholehearted. All this indicates the importance of organising the educative side of the campaign adequately to cope with the situation.

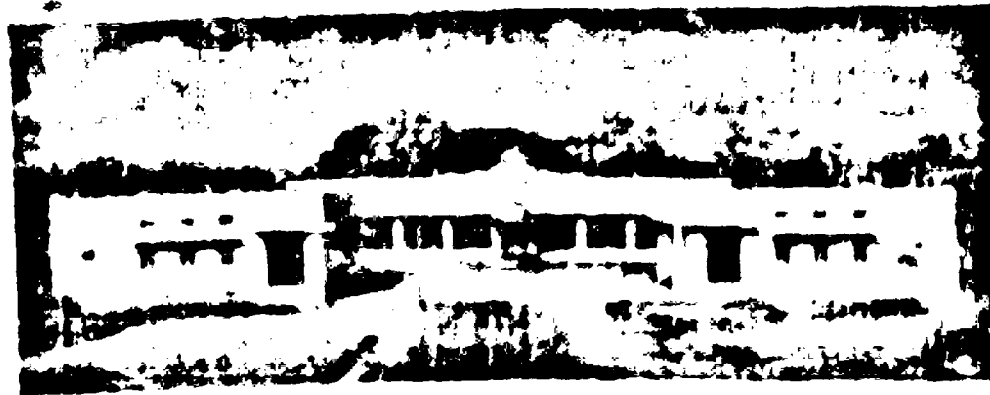
Another equally reassuring feature is the keenness and enthusiasm we noticed among the workers, both official and non-official, at various levels. Some of us were struck by the extent of personal identification and missionary zeal shown by a number of them for the cause. That should augur very well indeed for the future of the effort.

Propaganda has also to be directed to getting the people to participate in the work on the basis of mutual goodwill and harmony and not merely with a view to getting certain targets reached somehow. The whole programme has been conceived by the planners as a means to regeneration of the village not merely on the material but on the social and moral side as well. In fact, to me this latter appears to be an even more important objective than the material improvement aimed at. The need for recapturing the spirit of co-operation and sense of corporate life cannot be over-emphasised in this connection.

The immediate needs of the people in each area should receive priority



View of Lower Malabar Main Canal which irrigates and brings prosperity to Community Project areas of Coimbatore district.



Dr P. Narayana Guru, Municipal Maternity Home, Perakhi, recently dedicated open by Sri P. S. Kumaraswami Raja, Governor of Orissa.

of attention. That would be a sure means of enlisting active co-operation and participation of the people. Drinking water facilities, medical service centres, a badly needed elementary school or a small irrigation work which may make all the difference between total failure of crop and reasonable harvest, — such things touch the villagers intimately. Cooperation for such urgently needed works can be expected in larger measure and with greater readiness than for putting up a community hall, a library or other such amenity, which, however good in itself, may not be equally urgent.

Speed and Elasticity Needed

In providing for such works, one should desire to see a greater amount

of speed and elasticity in execution. Where procedural requirement or centralisation tends to retard speed, necessary relaxation must be effected, so that the work can progress at greater tempo and yield quicker results. Of course, care should always be taken to see that actions annex worth is secured for every rupee spent.

All these indicate a field where dynamic and imaginative leadership is necessary, and call for an effort in a big way to mobilise the resources, — human as well as material, available in each area. One hopes that the work, now fairly well set, will continue unabated, or, may we hope even in larger amplitude and at greater pace because of the promise it holds for better life in our villages.

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earthquakes are trivial in comparison to them. So, plans, regulations are merely the outward evidence of a long process of change and subtle evolution. Thus, change itself is a continuous process, and even a static continuity must yield to gradual change as long as it is not overcome by complete stagnation and death.

There are periods in history when the process and tempo of change are more in evidence. At other times the appearance is much more static. The static period in the life of a nation is a period of progressive deterioration and stagnation, leading to the decay of the creative spirit and leadership and often to judicial subjugation.

The Split Personality

In India, we developed at one and the same time the freest tolerance and catholicity of thought and opinion, as well as the most rigid social forms of behaviour. This split personality has persisted in and we struggle against it even today. We overlook and excuse our own failings and narrowness of custom and habit by reference to the great thoughts we have inherited from our ancestors. But there is an essential conflict between the two, and as long as we do not resolve it, we shall continue to have this split personality.

At the Atomic Threshold

In a more or less static period these opposed elements did not come into conflict with each other much. But as the tempo of political and economic change has grown faster, these conditions also have come more in evidence. In the atomic age, at the threshold of which we stand, we are compelled by overwhelming circumstances to put an end to this inner conflict. To fail to do so is to fail as a nation and lose even the virtues that we have possessed.

(From the Foreword, written by the Prime Minister Nehru in a new Hindi book—Four phases of Culture—by H. D. Datta Dutt)

India, with an annual production of 60,000 tons of cotton, has a monopoly of cotton in the World. Ninety per cent of the trade in Indian goods. The principal buyers are the United States and the United Kingdom who import 75 per cent of the total production.



THE POLISH CULTURAL DELEGATION IN THE CITY

The pictures show their arrival at the Central Station; the members of the Delegation with Mayor and Chief Justice. His Excellency J. K. Wende calling on the Chief Minister.



The Co-operative Movement in the State

By **SHRI A. R. SHETTY**, Minister for Co-operation.

The co-operative movement has been making steady progress in this State. At the end of June 1955, the total number of societies of all types was 15,100, with a membership of 35.62 lakhs and their working capital was Rs. 64.72 crores. Out of this number, 10,460 were agricultural credit societies which cover 69 per cent of the villages and serve 23 per cent of the rural population. These societies extend loans to their members to the extent of Rs. 4.35 crores recording an increase of Rs. 45 lakhs over the previous year. Marketing societies also issued loans to the extent of about Rs. 10 lakhs as against Rs. 45 lakhs in the previous year. The Reserve Bank of India provided increased accommodation to the Madras State Co-operative Bank for financing the Central Banks both under Short Term and Medium Term.

New Phase of Development.

The year 1955-56 has been one of great importance to the co-operative movement all over the country. In co-ordination with the Government of India and the Reserve Bank and with their assistance, each State is taking steps for the development of co-operative credit, marketing and other economic activities broadly on the lines recommended by the Rural Credit Survey Committee. Under the scheme of Integrated Rural Credit and Marketing included in the Second Plan of our State, the co-operatives are expected to provide annually three times the volume of credit now provided by them to the agriculturists. By the end of the next Plan Period, the agricultural credit societies are expected to cover 75 per cent of the villages and serve 50 per cent of the rural population. These societies together with the marketing societies and land mortgage banks should annually provide credit to the cultivators to the extent of Rs. 16 crores, meeting thereby

21 per cent of the credit requirements of the cultivators in the State.

Schemes of Expansion.

Four hundred large-sized societies including 25 rural banks will be organized at the rate of 80 large-sized societies and 5 rural banks per year. The activities of the existing credit societies will be intensified. Loans will be given on the security of anticipated crops of the members so as to extend the credit facilities to the smaller cultivators. Twenty-five land mortgage banks will be organized and special emphasis will be laid on loans for land improvement. A major feature of this scheme of expansion will be the participation by the State in the share capital structure of financing banks and large-sized societies. The administrative and supervisory staff will be strengthened and subsidized to some extent.

Marketing Societies and Godowns.

On the marketing side, 30 new marketing societies will be established, of which 4 will be formed during the next year and the marketing activities will be expanded so as to handle at least 10 per cent of the surplus agricultural produce brought to the mandies. The existing co-operative wholesale stores will be reorganized as district supply and marketing societies and this process is already going on. A State Co-operative Marketing Society will be established during the second or the third year of the Plan Period. The marketing societies, the large-sized societies and the existing credit societies will put up 391 godowns for the storage of their members' produce with the help of Government loans and subsidies. Fifty-eight of these godowns will be constructed during the next year. Marketing societies will also undertake processing activities with loan assistance from Government.

Pilot Schemes and Rural Co-operative Banks.

Preliminary to the implementation of the main scheme of integrated rural credit and marketing on a State-wide basis, a pilot scheme is being worked since January 1956 in two select taluks in each of the 6 districts chosen for this purpose. The 25 rural co-operative banks which have been established on limited liability basis for the provision of medium-term loans have been welcomed by the co-operators. They have been able to raise large share capital from the members and attract deposits from non-members also.

Land Mortgage Banking.

The Central Land Mortgage Bank with its net-work of 73 primary banks continued to do useful work during the year. More loans are being issued for land improvement and for periods less than 20 years. The debentures have been oversubscribed. In the Second Five-Year Plan, the business of these banks will be accelerated and greater emphasis laid on loans for land improvement.

Milk Supply.

The milk supply unions and societies continued to function satisfactorily and their production and sales improved. They have been the major suppliers of milk to the State hospitals in the city and the mufassal. One hundred and fifty new milk co-operatives will be formed during the next five years and Government loans on an increased scale will be provided through them for the purchase of milch animals. The other schemes for the development of milk production include the installation of pasteurisation plants, the establishment of salvage farms and cattle breeding societies.

The artists from Poland are witnessing a folk dance performance with keen interest. The artists of the two countries with the Ministers, Press Conference, Leader of the Delegation receiving a gift, Golluvadyam from Sri K. Kamaraj at the Secretariat with the Chief Secretary. The itinerary of the Polish Delegation included Mahabalipuram also.

Consumers' Co-operatives.

The consumers' co-operative societies have had a bad time after the removal of controls over foreign trade. Special efforts are being made to weed out bad societies and retain those which will survive under conditions of normal trade.

Housing Urban and Rural.

The urban housing societies provided loans to the extent of Rs. 13.94 lakhs and 151 houses were constructed during the year. They also implemented the Low Income Group Housing Scheme sponsored by the Government of India. The Rural Housing Scheme is yet to become popular. Plans have been evolved for houses at a minimum cost of Rs. 400. Under the sub-subsidiary Industrial Housing Scheme of the Government of India, societies have been formed for the benefit of the workers of three mills and of a litho works. In the Second Five-Year Plan, a sum of Rs. 190.25 lakhs has been provided under the urban housing scheme for the construction of 2,000 houses and Rs. 110.25 lakhs under the Industrial Housing Scheme for the construction of 5,000 houses.

Weavers' Co-operatives.

The assistance provided by the Government of India out of the Co-operative Fund has enabled the weavers' co-operatives to make considerable headway. Fifty-one thousand seven hundred and ten looms have been brought into the co-operative fold making a total of nearly 25 per cent of the looms in the State which number nearly 5 lakhs. Their production and sales have been increased. A sum of Rs. 100 lakhs has been given as loans to provide working capital to these societies. Two hundred and seventy-five depots in addition to 53 emporia have been established to arrange for the marketing of goods. Improved appliances for rearing are being distributed to the weavers' co-operatives. A sum of Rs. 1,000 lakhs has been spent by way of rebate to consumers in order to encourage sales. It is proposed to establish a second spinning mill during the Plan Period. Three co-operative societies for the establishment of sugar mills have been organized in the districts of North Arcot, Coimbatore and Chingleput. A sum of Rs. 20 lakhs has been provided for Government to take shares in these mills. Increased attention is being paid to improving

the sugary manufaturing industry and finding a market for the goods produced by the co-operatives.

Training of Personnel.

The various schemes in force and proposed to be launched during the plan period require a large number of trained men at all levels for management of societies, supervisory staff, etc. A new Training Institute has been set up at Bangalore this year and it is proposed to establish another institute at Madras during the next year. The Central Institute at Madras will be upgraded into a College. Government have also a proposal for the training of parishayathis and members of co-operative societies in the principles and practice of co-operation on a State wide basis.

Tightening up control.

Steps are being taken to tighten up the control over the societies. Supervision of societies is being done in necessary cases, and criminal complaints are being filed in cases of misappropriation of funds by officers, board members or employees.

It may be said, in conclusion, that the co-operative movement has entered upon a new era of planned development with the full support of the resources of the Central Government and the Reserve Bank of India. The co-operative staff, official as well

as non-official, and the public should give their full co-operation in strengthening the co-operative institutions and enabling them to play their part in the economic development of the country in future.

Snippets

The Government of India have, up to January 1954, sanctioned Rs. 20,74,002 as grants to various State Governments for advancement of basic education during the current financial year.

The Union Government have reserved 750 beds in various hospitals in the country for the free treatment of indigent leprosy patients from East and West Pakistan during 1954-55.

Up to June last year, India has granted 210 training awards and dispatched 14 experts to various countries under the Five Year Plan.

Date production in India rose to 10 lakhs tons in 1953 from 10.1 lakhs tons during 1952.

A new method for the preparation of Orange Juice Powder has been standardized at the Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore. The juice powder can now be fortified with vitamin C and can be used for the preparation of sweetened orange juice.



Members of the N. S. S. Band, who visited Madras in February this year, with Mr. K. Narayana Chel Minister, Mr. C. Subramaniam and prominent N. S. S. members, who presented a cheque given by Mr. C. Subramaniam of Madras Chapter, to the band of the N. S. S.



The Finance Minister, who presided over the Anniversary Day Celebrations of the Stri Sadana and Vigilance Home, addressing the gathering.

Stri Sadana and Vigilance Home

Stri Sadana and Vigilance Home are two of the statutory institutions, working under the Madras Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act. Their aim is to receive and remould the "Sex-delinquents" and "Morally Vulnerable" girls and women of our State as normal and self-respecting citizens, useful to themselves and to others.

These two institutions have completed seven years of their existence. The Stri Sadana Rescue Home, with a shelter, is housed in Nanthome High Road and is mainly meant to take in minor girls below 18 years of age, rescued from brothels under Section

4(1) of the Madras Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act. In addition to this, the Home also harbours girls, who have strayed away from their homes, unmarried mothers, destitute girls, disowned and deserted by their relatives because of their moral lapses and kidnapped minor girls above 13 years of age, whose relatives have denied to receive them back in their homes.

The Vigilance Home is the only State Institution that takes in women below 30 years of age, given to street solicitation and charged by the Police under the Madras Suppression of Immoral

Traffic Act and sent to the Home by the Magistrates in the State for varied periods ranging between 2 and 5 years.

The majority of these unfortunate girls and women are victims to circumstances having been driven to bad ways by want of a real home due to neglected care of parents and guardians, lack of education and proper association and absence of facilities for proper upbringing.

The training imparted in these institutions is of an all-embracing character, comprising educational and vocational physical culture, moral and religious and practical guidance in life.

Child's Place in Community Development

Until recently the village child was practically nobody's concern. His development was left entirely to chance and the prevailing circumstances. There was no planned provision for him of things that a child, at his or her time of life, needs most, such as schools, playgrounds, healthy environment and opportunities for developing the creative instinct.

A Sense of Being.

With the attention paid to all-round progress of the village community under the Community Projects, the child, however, has come in for his share of the benefits derived from the scheme. He now has a sense of being, and as the future citizen of India, a hope of doing well by his country and community.

In most of the Community Projects, the care of the child is now an important item in the development programme and the idea is catching on. Both his physical and mental needs are catered to in a planned manner. It is undoubtedly a vast problem—the welfare of the millions of village children in India—but a beginning has been made.

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Community Development

How at work in Madras

By Sri P. S. IYER-KACHARI, Chief Reporter, "The Mail"

Madras, February 1, 1958.—One thousand miles by rail and over one thousand miles by road were covered in nine days in the Community Projects, National Extension Service Scheme, Community Development and Local Development areas in Coimbatore, Malabar and South Kanara districts by a dozen representatives of newspapers and news agencies in a conducted tour arranged by the Government. A young, active and intelligent Public Relation Officer accompanying and guiding them. The community development plan sought to revitalize the villages as that by a process of self-help and assisted by the Government in the shape of technical service and supplies they could march forward. The villagers who depend on the Government for everything had to realize that they should act together in a community spirit and realize that without increased production they could not improve their standard of living. In the circumstances, the whole reconstruction programme is regarded as essentially a people's programme, designed and executed by themselves and with this object in view people's organization were built up in rural areas and wherever panchayats were in existence they were entrusted with the designing and execution of the village plan and in other cases development panchayats or Grama Sevaka Sangham had been constituted for the purpose. To train village leaders ships training camps were held in over a hundred and fifty communities had been constituted to draw up integrated plans for the benefit of the community members and to

for the construction of culverts, etc., which had been constructed now or repaired and community recreation centres had also been started. There was really a great awakening in the people to provide themselves with the necessary amenities instead of going to the Government or local body with beggars bowls.

People now came forward with contribution in the form of cash, labour or materials and find that the agencies in the community projects and N.E.S. blocks were prepared to assist them in expeditious execution of works for their benefit. There was, in fact competition among the inhabitants of villages to offer their contribution for works in their areas and in some cases the funds available were insufficient to meet all the demands. The value of their contribution till now had exceeded Rs. 50 lakhs. There were schemes also for developing village industries including handspinning.



"LONG LONG AND THE DEVIL"
A dance performance in a South Kanara village

Women were taught to spinning the Government Khadi Department had made arrangements to supply the spinners with cotton and collect yarn from them for weaving. There is great demand for charkhas. Schemes relating to looting, blacksmithy, etc., had been sanctioned by the Government.

There were women's clubs or Mahila Samajams in several villages where they meet and discuss their common problems besides learning tailoring, embroidery, etc.

In this State more than a quarter of the population has already been covered by the development programme and the entire State would be covered by the N.E.S. schemes during the Second Five-Year Plan.

The press party left Madras by train on February 3 night for Erode en route to the Lower Bhavani Project area. They were struck by the immense variety of scenery, people and customs which are peculiarly their own. Everywhere they went they received a most wholehearted welcome.

The party's first visit was to the veterinary dispensary at Kavanthipatti where they found that horn variety of poultry and also stud bulls being maintained for service. Nearby Harijans were hard at work in building up substantial townships for themselves. There were schools, buildings, new oil press, library, distribution centre, cooperative supply system at Kavanthipatti.

At Kallipatti we saw a new Harijan Colony arising with 30 houses, land being donated by Mr. C. K. Kumaraswamy Mudaliar. At the nearby Hengalpur we saw the buildings of a high school being expanded with Government assistance and also arrangements

for protected water supply. Mr. P. C. Karuthiruman, M.L.A., entertained the Party at lunch in his spacious and new bungalow. He is also an expert agriculturist, adapting the Japanese method of paddy cultivation.

Later we saw at Thukkanaickenpalayam a health centre, newly constructed Harijan houses, roads and culverts, tobacco, farm, etc. There was also a Harijan colony at Periyakodivari with 34 houses decently kept with a maternity centre. After visiting some more centres we reached Bhavani Nagar dam for the night's stay.

One striking thing was that cheries were close to Hindu quarters and at one place only a drain dividing the communities. At another place a Harijan convert was seen living amicably with Hindu Harijans. What provoked a burst of laughter in a cheri was the question put by a reporter whether he could marry a Harijan girl and whether he would be served with food as Harijan leaders favour inter-dining and intermarriages, encouraged by the offer of a bride made openly in the Legislative Assembly some time last year of a Harijan bride to the confirmed bachelor Mr. K. Kamaraj, Chief Minister. But the reporter did not get a favourable response. Next he inquired a Harijan woman whether she could offer him some illicit liquor to quench his thirst and her reply that she had not had it herself for ten days provoked not only suspicion but also laughter!

II

We had a bird's eye view of the Lower Bhavani project and the lake which was about semi-full. And the officials showed us the supply of water through the Bhavani river and the channel. Very little water was let into the river as the harvest season was approaching. The project supplies water to a large area and the local feeling is that the area should be extended and more water resources be found. On the fifth morning we visited the extension training centre where Grama Sevaks were trained and we were welcomed.

We proceeded next to Tiruppur Khadi Production Centre where we saw the manufacture of Charkhas and spinning and dyeing process. We were amazed to see large stocks of shirting, coatings, towels, bed sheets, etc., piled at the godown, valued over Rs. 5 lakhs. Most of the stock were

supplied to railway and police departments for uniforms. The centre covers a number of adjoining villages where the village folk were supplied with cotton and yarn was later collected from them regularly, the work being part-time, lasting a few hours a day. Before we reached Perundurai late in the evening we visited Harijan colonies at Nariparichal and Samigounderpalayam, school buildings at Chengapalli and Narianur and maternity centres at Vijayamangalam and Narianur besides a recreation centre at Karumandichellipalayam constructed under the aid system by the localities.

Perundurai, which has become famous because of the T.B. Sanatorium, fighting the foul disease successfully was buzzing with life, not on account of our presence, but by the presence of the Governor Shri Sri Prakasa and the District Collectors of Coimbatore and Salem and the music concert at the nearby Erode by Mrs. M. S. Subbalakshmi. The Coimbatore Collector entertained us at a tea party. We were told that most of the work for improving the local areas were achieved through the enthusiasm and contribution of the middle and lower classes. But it was explained that a portion of the allotment for the works from Government sources came from about Rs. 17 lakhs paid by the Coimbatore mill owners in the form of income-tax and it could not therefore

be stated that the rich neglected the all-round development of the lower classes.

We resumed our journey on the 6th morning and visited first Chennimalai town built at the foot of a hill on the top of which there was the popular Subramaniaswami temple which attracted thousands of pilgrims on the Thaipusam day and which was as famous in that area as the Palani temple was in the South. Chennimalai is also famous as a handloom weaving centre and its bed-sheets have won fame for their durability and attractive design. Recently it was awarded a prize at the Delhi competition.

The famous cattle farm of the Pattagar of Palayakottai engaged our attention next. Before we were taken round the farms the Pattagar received us at his old fashioned palatial residence, the long pials of which were covered with mats and carpets and the walls with photos of distinguished visitors including some of the ex-Governors, and entertained us at breakfast. Then he drove us to his extensive farms and explained to us the breeding operations of the cattle. He told us with pride that not a day passed without a cow calving. We saw magnificent breeding bulls tied to strong posts and also the padlocks where growing bulls were confined, till they were sold out for Rs. 1,000 each. There was also a special forest area where horses were let loose.



Additional block to Government Hospital in Palghat constructed with the initiative of Community Project Staff and Public Contribution.

After wishing goodbye to the Pattagar we proceeded to Muthur primary health centre and the artificial insemination centre at Kangayam and the Harijan colony at Pudukkottai which was neat and tidy and with which the inhabitants were satisfied, en route to Palghat via Coimbatore.

Palghat is a growing area and has gained additional importance by the execution of the Malampuzha project. It needs more and more electricity supply for domestic and industrial purposes. We were not satisfied with the sanitation. There was Kalpathi area on one side and it had produced great and good men in several walks of life, it being an intellectual centre. There almost all those who retired from Government service had settled down and we were told that they drew from the Government treasure a pension of some lakhs of rupees a year.

On the 7th morning we were taken to an artificial insemination centre, youth club and health centre at Koyalamannam, Mahila Samajam, recreation club, etc., which were in fact similar to those we had already seen. What was most interesting was the project and the pupils undergoing training included a member of the Bar and belonged to all communities. The man in charge gave interesting demonstration of the scenes. The Nayadi colony at Olavakkot does not seem to be popular as the inmates

who were few were not happy and did not give up the begging habit. Though they were granted land to the end of their livelihood they preferred begging and this the authorities could not stop because the yield from their land lasted them only five months in the year. In the evening after visiting the Malampuzha dam which and the Lower Bhavani dam were visited for brilliant engineering enterprise, we proceeded to Kollongale the headquarters of the Rajah of Kollongale. We were whole heartily received by the manager and the Junior Raja and his sister who showed us round the school. The pupils staged Kathakali which was interesting. Through there were a number of intelligent girl students and a special course for Kathakali had been introduced they did not take part in the Kathakali. The management proposes to convert the school into a college as soon as sufficient funds are available. After a sumptuous dinner we returned to the Malampuzha dam rest-house for the night.

Earlier we visited the Mahila Samajam at Kollongale, the parishayat office in a mango grove, and a Harijan colony under construction at Perungottururam, the land for which was donated by Narayanan Nambudripad, who though belonged to a conservative family which observed untouchability, was present in the colony in the midst of Harijans who he remarks were "after all God's creation and were similar to ourselves", witnessing

with keen interest the folk dance they performed. We then lunched at a typical Malabar house, the host being at his brother's house.

On the eighth day we drove a long distance through a hilly country to the famous Krishna temple at Guruvayur which is as popular as the Venkateswara temple at Tirupati. The temple is small, particularly the inner sanctum, but its sanctity is great. The pujas began at about 3 a.m. and proceeded through out the day with, of course, small breaks and terminated shortly after 10 p.m. The early morning time and the evening programmes are much popular (the thing that attracted our attention was the absence of many langars in such a place of pilgrimage). There were local marriage ceremonies performed at the temple and these were simple and the contracts and their exchange garlands or in a few instances the groom presents his bride with Thundu and in no case we saw the tying of the tali as in the south. The next morning after witnessing the early pujas and receiving prasadam we resumed our journey for Mangalore.

Leaving by road early on the 10th morning to go to the Udipi end of the district hardly had we passed a few miles we saw young girls neatly dressed wearing flowers and carrying their tiffin baskets proceeding to workers' rest-houses. We wished that workers in the Malabar area were as clean and healthy. Villagers of Radhagayadapada and Iravall laid roads.

What South Kanara needs most are culverts, bridges and road to span jungle streams and rivers which hindered communications from one end of the district to another end. We were told at one place the inhabitants of some village in the hilly area could not get out during the monsoon months because the streams were not bridged. They would have therefore store up provisions for that period earlier lest they should starve. The National Extension Saving Scheme and the Local Development scheme were, therefore, a blessing to them in opening up new areas through the establishment of roads and culverts or bridges. Most of the achievement they owed to the enthusiasm and leadership of the project Executive Officer, Mr. Narasimham and the District Collector who did not boss over the people but sought gently and persuasively the people's co-operation and contribution in executing most of the works.

At Moodbidri we found the people, men and women, rich and poor were really enthusiastic about the development projects and schemes. This was evident in veterinary dispensary, community hall, women's centre, children's corner. These were also evident in Shirhady and few other adjoining places we visited. We had a magnificent reception at Karkal where after dinner we were entertained with a cultural programme of entertainment including devil dance, ordinary dance by small girls from adjoining centres, etc., which were greatly appreciated by 10,000 gathering who applauded the artists frequently.

We next went to the Udipi temple and offered prayer to Lord Krishna and later paid our respect to the Madathipathi in charge of the temple. He spoke in English fluently and after giving us his blessings and prasadam advised us to visit the temple annually.

We then toured the Medical institutions at Manipal which were built from a scratch and which stood in an expansive colony, commanding a good view of the sea on two sides. The institutions had been fitted up up-to-date and experienced professors employed. Dr. Pai explained to us the difficult circumstances in which the institutions rose and he was now happy that his own and co-workers' endeavours were bearing fruits. Mr. and Mrs. Anantha Pai, the latter doing intensive social service work, explained to us how a maternity centre with 12 beds had been constructed at almost half the official estimated cost. They contented accordingly that more such work could be done cheaply and satisfactorily, though the official eye was on long-range programme, involving of course high expenditure.

We resumed our return journey to Mangalore through another route. The Health Minister, Mr. A. B. Shetty who was there then gave a dinner in our honour and this was followed by a farewell breakfast by Mr. Vaikunta Baliga at his residence on our way to the railway station. We entrained on Sunday morning and without incident arrived in Madras the next morning.

Facts and Figures

An expenditure of about Rs. 143.87 lakhs was incurred on the B.C.G. vaccination programme up to the end of 1955-56. Of this, the Union Government spent Rs. 22.06 lakhs and the State Governments Rs. 121.81 lakhs.

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 212 lakhs for agriculture and animal husbandry research schemes for the next three years.

Soap production in India in 1955 stood at 94,000 tons, which was 6,000 tons more than the output in 1954.

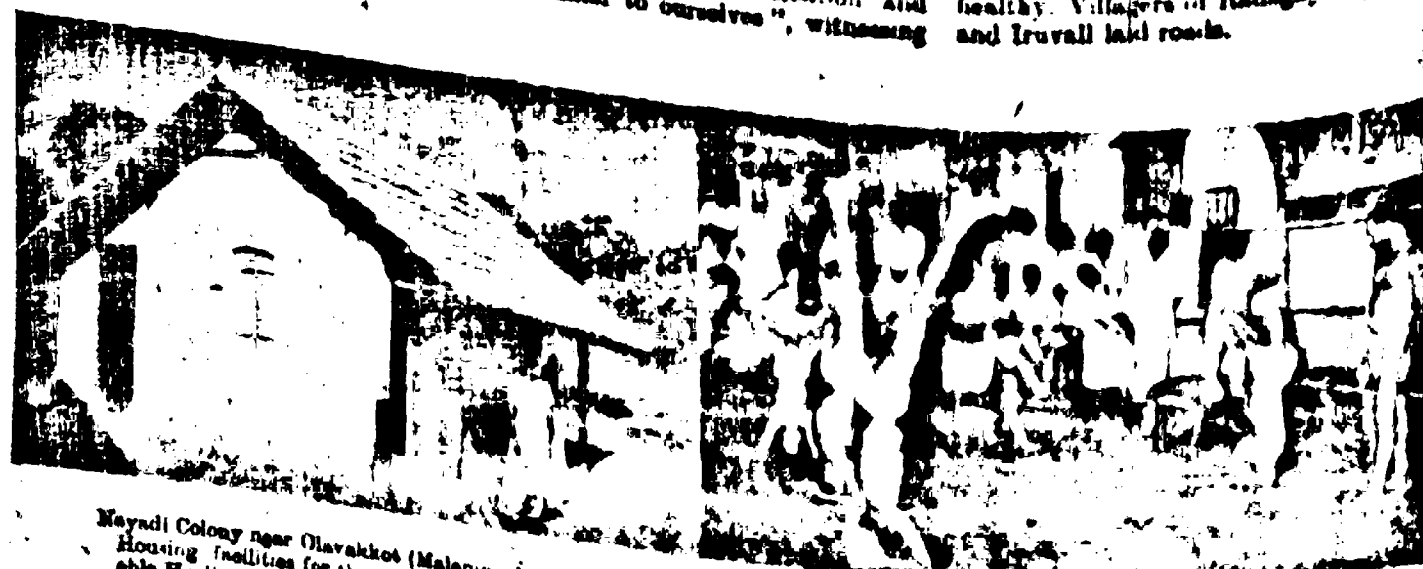
India's earnings from the export of Palmyra products every year are about Rs. 90 lakhs.

The Chittaranjan Locomotive Works has produced 337 locomotives during the First Five-Year Plan period as against the target of 268 locomotives.

Over 45,600 goods wagons are expected to be produced by the end of the first Five-Year Plan as against the target of 30,000 wagons.

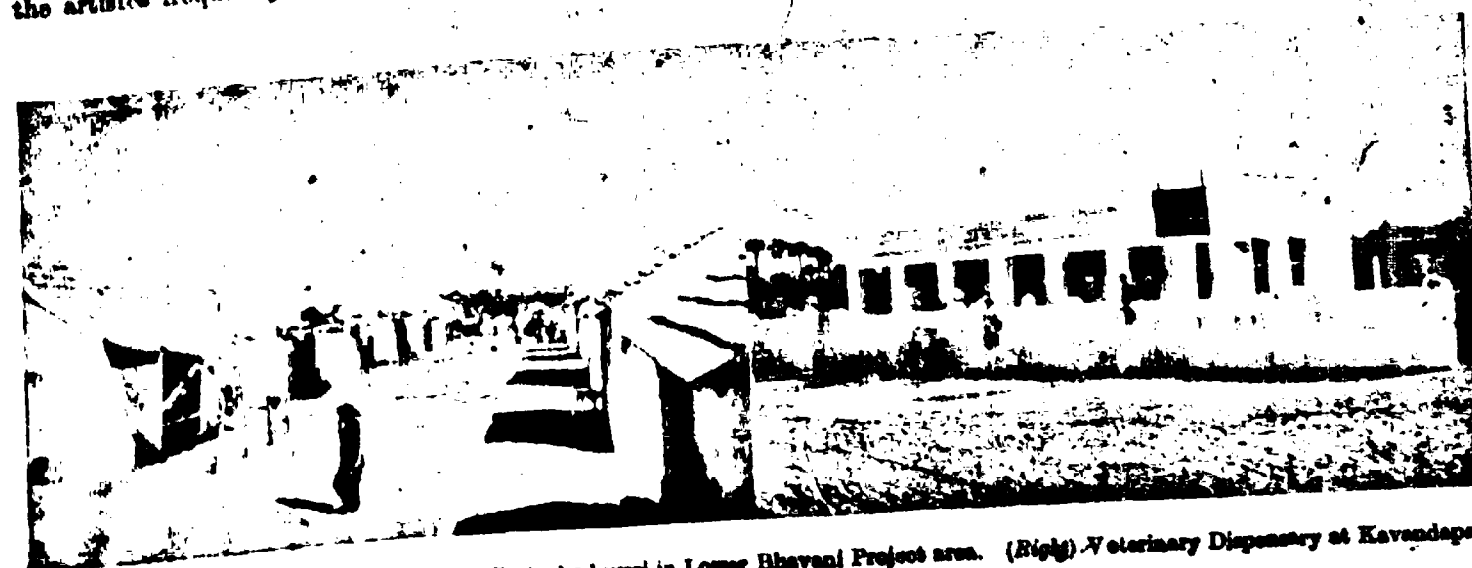
The Government of India have so far sanctioned Rs. 62.95 lakhs to Uttar Pradesh for improving roads leading to Buddhist pilgrim centres for affording facilities to pilgrims attending Buddha Jayanti celebrations.

The production of mill cloth in India rose to 5,046.4 million yards during 1955 from 4,997.7 millions yards in 1954.



Nayadi Colony near Olavakkot (Malampuzha Project) - Housing facilities for the depressed and once untouchable Harijans provided under Community Projects.

Yogesana Centre at Palghat - An honorarium of Rs. 50 per month is given to the instructor in charge of the Training Centre.



(Left) A general view of Harijan colony at Periyakoduvuri in Lower Bhavani Project area. (Right) Veterinary Dispensary at Kavandepadi.



The symposium on Housing and Building Materials was inaugurated recently by Sardar Swaran Singh, Minister for Works, Housing and Supply, Government of India, at the Exhibition Ground, New Delhi.

Housing in India

Housing, man's basic need next to food and clothing, is still a major problem before the nation. The rapid rise in population, movement from rural to urban areas by large numbers in search of employment, and the influx of displaced persons have added to the complexities of the problem, which, on account of other more pressing demands, could not be given a high priority in the First Plan allocations. Nevertheless, a beginning has been made by the State in the First Plan to take on, to a limited extent, the responsibility of housing the people which till then was purely a private enterprise.

Realising the profound influence of proper housing on the health and the working capacity of the individual, the Planning Commission made an allocation of Rs. 38.5 crores for this purpose in the First Plan. This amount was mainly utilised for making a start with housing colonies for industrial workers and giving financial facilities to low-income groups.

Second Plan Proposals

In the Second Five-Year Plan, the allocation is likely to be raised to Rs. 120 crores. It is intended that, in addition to industrial workers and low-income group housing, emphasis should now also be laid on slum clearance and middle-income group housing.

The progressive deterioration in urban housing, despite a spurt in Government and private building activities during recent years, can be gauged from the fact that the number of city dwellers has been increasing by 5.2 million between 1921 and 1931, by 10.6 million between 1931 and 1941 and by 16.3 million between 1941 and 1951.

To cater to the housing requirements of a growing urban population, over nine million houses will have to be constructed during 1953-51. The cost of building these will be enormous, but even if calculated for a target of three million houses, it will run to Rs. 1,250 crores on a conservative reckoning. On the present basis of the country's planned development in all sectors of public life and the financial resources, it was obvious that it is not possible to fix such a huge amount for housing alone. At the same time it is not in keeping with a socialistic pattern of society to ignore it and to allow the situation to worsen especially for the low-income groups in the country.

Subsidised Industrial Housing

Industrial workers are about the worst housed section of the population. After two schemes to encourage the industrialists to build houses for their workers had failed, the Government of India launched the

Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme late in 1952

Under this scheme 50 per cent of the cost was paid as subsidy to State Governments, and 25 per cent as subsidy to employers' and workers' co-operatives. The Union Government has so far sanctioned Rs. 21 crores for the construction of about 78,000 houses, 85 per cent of which will be built by the State Governments, 12 1/2 per cent by employers and 1 1/2 per cent by the workers' co-operatives.

Figures of financial assistance sanctioned and disbursed under the scheme up to November 30, 1955 are:

	(In lakhs of rupees)	
	Loan	Subsidy
Financial assistance sanctioned	1,120	1,140
Financial assistance disbursed	600	280
Number of tenements sanctioned till 30th November 1955	78,000 approx.	
Number of tenements constructed till 30th November 1955	24,000 approx.	

Over 9,000 tenements have so far been completed in Uttar Pradesh while in Bombay over 1,000 have been built for the industrial workers.

Following are the figures for other States: Andhra 204; Bhopal 268; Bihar 1,613; Delhi 100; Hyderabad 3,804; Madhya Bharat 2,818; Madhya Pradesh 864; Madras 547; Mysore 2,838; Orissa 624; Pepsu 192; Punjab 924; Rajasthan 388; Saurashtra 842; Travancore-Cochin 50 and West Bengal 807.

During the Second Plan it should be possible for all the three agencies—Government, employers and co-operatives—to increase their effort to provide houses for industrial workers, whose number is expected to grow with the greater emphasis on industrialisation in the Plan.

On its part, Government proposes to divert more money to industrial workers' houses and the impact of this is likely to result in larger contributions from private employers.

Slum Clearance

Despite limited funds at its disposal, Government is planning to make some provision for clearing slums in urban areas. The principle of subsidising slum clearance schemes has been accepted and subsidies as well as loans are proposed to be given to the State Governments to work out their schemes for slum clearance. In this connection the Housing Ministers' Conference last year felt that subsidisation of less than 50 per cent would not really help to solve the problem. It suggested that a beginning might be made by creating a central fund to which contributions could be made both by the Union and State Governments for making available financial assistance strictly on the merits of each slum clearance scheme.

The Union Minister for Works, Housing and Supply, Sardar Swaran Singh, recently indicated that if about Rs. 20 crores were allocated in the Second Plan for slum clearance, it might be possible to rehabilitate a little over 100,000 families by making available to half of them well-laid-out houses and to the other half developed plots on which they could build their own houses with their own labour.

He felt that Government itself should step in to redress a long-standing evil "without entering into fine calculations about whether the rent-paying capacity of the slum-dwellers would

justify giving them better surroundings and better dwellings".

Low-income Group Housing Scheme

To help low-income groups, the Union Government announced late in 1954 a scheme, under which persons whose earnings were less than Rs. 500 per month could get a loan up to Rs. 8,000 for constructing houses. The Union Government disburses loans to the States, which in turn give advances to individuals or co-operative housing societies belonging to low-income groups. So far, about Rs. 21 crores have been sanctioned for distribution to the States.

The State Governments can also, if they desire, loan the money to Housing Finance Corporations providing facilities to low-income groups for the construction of houses. The loan assistance by the Centre will not exceed 80 per cent of the cost of the house, including land, for which the State Governments may apply for aid subject to a maximum of Rs. 8,000 per house.

Middle-income Group

A scheme for housing the middle-income group is expected to be introduced shortly. As at present contemplated, it envisages loans advanced by Government and insurance companies to individuals up to Rs. 25,000 per house, or 80 per cent of the cost of the

house, whichever is less. Every joint loan will be shared by the Union Government and the insurance company in the ratio of 1:3, and the loan which will be repaid in 15, 20 or 25 years, will be secured by the mortgage of the house and the land.

Rural Housing

A problem bristling with difficulties is the housing of 83 per cent of the country's population in villages. The immediate needs of rural areas are adequate water-supply, improvements in communications and proper disposal of sewage and waste product. The best way of raising the existing standard is obviously to utilise local labour and building materials and to give technical assistance for replanning villages and houses. The magnitude of the problem and the lack of funds make it rather difficult at the moment to make provisions for subsidies and loans for rural housing. Government, however, is attempting a solution through construction of model houses built in selected areas so that villagers themselves could effect improvements in their housing standards and put up new and better houses with the resources readily available to them.

Experiments are being carried out to test the economics of the operations on model villages and to evolve a pattern to improve rural housing standards throughout the country.

(Continued on page 30)



Sri B. Panamerwaran, Minister for Harijan Welfare, inspecting the City Slums.

Kendall Humanity Medals for Madras Police



VALIANT Mr. PRINCE.

His presence of mind challenged cruel Destiny, subdued her in the duel and saved two innocent lives from her fatal grip.

A Sub-Inspector's Gallantry.

Sri J. S. Prince, a Sub-Inspector of Police, Kumbakonam South Police Station, helped to save the lives of two small children, under the following circumstances: On the rainy and chilly night on November 28, 1953 at about 8.45 p.m. the Sub-Inspector heard the alarm raised by a man, who reported to him in the station that he saw a woman throwing her two children into the Pottamarai tank and then throwing herself also into the tank. The Sub-Inspector rushed out of the Police Station and casting off his shoes, plunged into the water, 15 feet deep. After a strenuous search, he succeeded in rescuing one child after the other in an unconscious state from the maze of moss-grown and weedy water. The poor victims were soon brought back to life by Head Constable Abdul Latiff and constable Sundaramoorthy, who gave artificial respiration quite promptly and effectively.

Still the task of the valiant Sub-Inspector was not over. The mother of the two children remained to be traced. He continued his search by diving again and again into the pond until he was completely exhausted.

But the noble example set by the Sub-Inspector was followed by constables Thiagarajan and M. Ganapathy and they succeeded in bringing out the woman out of the pond. But the woman was found dead.

It was learnt later that the woman had some misunderstanding with her wayward husband.

The saving of the lives of two innocent children from the jaws of death by the Sub-Inspector by risking his own life was very much appreciated by the people who gathered round the spot by this time. The Sub-Inspector was congratulated on the great courage and pluck which he displayed. The Head Constable and Police Constables who had so boldly assisted the Sub-Inspector have been rewarded departmentally.



Head Constable Arumugam.

The other recipient of the Kendall Humanity Medal is Head Constable Arumugam of Madras City Police Armed Reserve, who saved a man from drowning in a tank.

On January 9, 1954, at about 6 p.m. Head Constable Arumugam, while going along Park Road, found a crowd near the tank. On nearing the tank, he saw a person struggling in the water. It was obvious that the man had been caught in the weeds and none in the crowd dared to go to his rescue.

(Continued from page 19)

and the results achieved so far are encouraging.

In working for the village child's welfare his educational needs, of course, claim first attention and the village people have been generous in their contributions in this respect. In 1952, they made gifts of 318 primary and middle schools to the Prime Minister on his birthday. The number of such gifts has since increased and in 1953 the number of schools donated was 832 and in 1954 it was 953. In addition gifts of 2,567 acres and 5,314 acres of land were made in the years 1953 and 1954 respectively, the land to be utilised for the construction of buildings for schools or for other purposes concerned with child welfare.

DUTY CONQUERED DEATH.

So magnificent was his heroism that Death who came in the shape of water and weeds had to give way meekly.

for fear of being caught in the weeds. The Head Constable with rare presence of mind jumped into the water and rescued the person by releasing him from the weeds. After rendering first aid, he took him to the General Hospital and got him admitted. The next day the patient was discharged hale and healthy.

Reports from different States show that, apart from the provision of school recreational parks have been constructed in a number of Community Project areas and clubs have been organized there, against the background of development work, children are taught the ideals of community life and co-operative effort and are encouraged to cultivate the habit of "learning by doing". The clubs aim at all-round development of the child, keeping in view his future role as a patriot and a useful member of the village community.

During the last two years the villages in Community Project areas have also made substantial contributions for the provision of libraries and sports equipment for children. In 1953, the total amount given was Rs. 80,837 and in 1954, it came to Rs. 1,30,440.



MR. TRIMONI Here lies the saviour of this land and the miraculous greatness of the century. The members of the Polish Cultural Delegation at Rajghat.

Books.

Guides to Gandhian World

The Navajivan Publishing House, Ahmedabad, has been bringing out since a long time past a series of cheaply priced books explaining the various aspects of Mahatma Gandhi's life and philosophy. There cannot be too many opinions as regards the usefulness of these publications. In the troubled world of to-day what is generally described as the Gandhian approach is gaining widespread support both in the West and the East as the best means of solving the vexed problems that face humanity. Consequently, a close study of Mahatma Gandhi's life and philosophy is becoming increasingly popular in many countries. This should be more so in India for more than one reason. India is the accredited exponent of Gandhian philosophy and it therefore behoves every citizen of this country

to make himself thoroughly familiar with this branch of knowledge. It is this philosophy that brought India her freedom and it is this philosophy that has to help her in the future also to solve her numerous internal problems. Hence, it is very essential for her citizens to imbibe thoroughly the teachings of the Father of the Nation. No doubt there are many books about Mahatma Gandhi's life and philosophy but there are few which have been brought out in a cheap and handy fashion as the Navajivan Publishing House is doing. Thus these publications have come within the easy reach of all classes of people and it is to be hoped that the mass of people will avail themselves of these informative publications. In this connection, a suggestion may be ventured. The

translation of these publications into all the regional languages is a desideratum if mass knowledge of Mahatma's life and teachings is to be widely and speedily disseminated.

1. GANDHIJI'S FIRST STRUGGLE IN INDIA. By P. C. RAY CHAUDHARI. Price Rs. 2.

The book deals with Gandhi's struggle on behalf of the peasants of Champaran in Bihar, who had been groaning under the tyranny and injustice of the Indigo planters there. The Champaran struggle brought into prominence the rare qualities of Mahatmaji's leadership. Mahatmaji did not belong to Bihar; yet, when he went there for the first time, the people

were impressed by the pains he took and the sacrifices he made to promote the cause of the innocent peasants. His example proved an unfailing source of inspiration to many of the leaders then and later. The fearless attitude which he took towards the arbitrary authority of the Government and the brutality of the Indigo planters had an almost electric effect on the masses in that they who till then had been oppressed by fear of authority shed their fear overnight and lined up with Mahatmaji to achieve their liberation. It has been rightly said that the seed of Indian Swaraj was sown in Champaran. It demonstrated Gandhiji's basic principles in action.

The book is written in simple language and is interesting reading. The author has taken pains to give an authentic narration of events. It is also well documented the author having used original documents from the archives of the Bihar Government.

2. THE STORY OF MY LIFE.

By M. K. GANDHI. Abridged and simplified with topics for essays by BHARATHAN KUMARAPPA. Price Rs. 1-8-0.

Carlyle said that history is philosophy teaching by examples. From time immemorial, lives of great men have been a source of inspiration and have provided stimulus to the rest of mankind. The poet sang:

"Lives of great men reminds us
We can make our lives sublime."

This is more true of Mahatmaji's life who occupies a unique position among the great men of the world. The present publication is an abridgement of Mahatmaji's autobiography, which runs to 1,000 pages and is mainly intended for the school-going population. Matters which are not likely to be of interest to students have been omitted and the language has been simplified wherever possible. Topics for essays and discussion have been suggested at the end of most of the chapters. Another useful feature lies in the grammar exercises available at the end of the book. These exercises are well graded and proceed on a plan so as to cover the whole syllabus in formal grammar prescribed for the classes for which this little book has been designed.

The book will certainly be useful not only to students but also to adults who can gain without much difficulty an intimate knowledge of the essential principles that guided the life of the Father of the Nation.

3. KHADI. By BHARATHAN KUMARAPPA. Price Rs. 3.

Khadi is described as the livery of Indian freedom. Actually it is something more than that. Some people have a tendency to think that Gandhiji's movement for reviving hand-spinning was solely dictated by political motives. This is not wholly correct. Gandhiji wanted our people to utilise hand-spinning to enable them to shake off their inertia and to develop a sense of self-reliance. Obviously, mill cloth cannot do this. It is Khadi only which can teach our village population to depend on their own efforts to improve their lot and thus learn the first lesson in real independence. Hence Khadi had not only an economic significance but also a great cultural or psychological value. Again Gandhiji thought that, in a country like India where people shunned manual labour and thought it degrading—hand-spinning when universalised, would teach our population the dignity of labour.

Thirdly, the caste system combined with the system of education which obtained under the British regime called into being a big gulf between the rich and the poor, and that gulf and the unbridled, if hand-spinning were carried on by all, this gulf could be bridged and a bond of unity between the classes and masses would be forged anew. Gandhiji also thought that the decentralisation of industries was necessary as centralisation thereof led to imperialism, international strife and war. And hand-spinning was an attempt to promote decentralisation and to ensure the economic independence and liberty of the common man.

Gandhiji started his movement for Khadi in 1918. His emphasis at first was on Khadi as providing relief to the poverty-stricken masses of this country. But one finds a change in the emphasis somewhere about 1935 when he began insisting on Khadi for villagers, own use rather than merely for sale to others.

Since then until his death, the encouragement of Khadi was almost one of the major pre-occupations of Mahatmaji. He wrote and spoke much on Khadi and the present publication includes important speeches, writings and conversations on the subject. According to the Editor, the volume has been compiled keeping in view the needs of the Khadi workers and those of students qualifying for village work. But others also can find in this book ample light on Mahatmaji's views on national reconstruction and the place which hand-spinning and hand-weaving should occupy in any programme designed to improve the condition of the rural folk.

All the three books are published by Navajivan Publishing House, Ahmedabad.

—THOMAS K. GEORGE.

(Continued from page 27)

The Union Government has also established a Rural Housing Cell which prepares designs suitable for different rural areas of the country, keeping in view local building materials and regional climatic conditions. The plans drawn up by this cell are passed on to the particular areas for which they are intended through the Community Projects Administration. The latter, with its administrative and technical staff, encourages the villagers to adopt the designs.

Low-Income Group Housing Grants

The Union Government have sanctioned Rs. 21.08 crores up to December 1955 as loans to various State Governments under the Low-Income Group Housing Scheme. Of this amount, Rs. 6.07 crores have been disbursed.

During December last year, an additional loan allocation of Rs. 33 lakhs was made to the Madras Government, a sum of Rs. 84 lakhs was disbursed to four State Governments—Rs. 50 lakhs to Madhya Pradesh, Rs. 25 lakhs to PUNJ, Rs. 6 lakhs to Uttar Pradesh and Rs. 4 lakhs to Madras.

A.I.R., Tiruchi—Rural Programmes for April

Sunday, 1st April 1956—

Dry Farming—Discussion.
Grama, Kalakshopa Mandapathil:
(Shri Andal)—Musical discourse.
Market rates and water level readings.
Topical discussion; weather report.

Monday, 2nd April 1956—

Yoke-gall—Discussion.
Folk Art: Kuravan Kurathi
Darkkam.
Market rates and water level readings.
Topical discussion; weather report.

Tuesday, 3rd April 1956—

Udai Alankaram (1) Nool Adai:
Musical feature.
Farm Forum; Discussion.
Folk songs.
Market rates and water level readings.
Topical discussion; weather report.

Wednesday, 4th April 1956—

Listeners' Letter.
Poocharam.
Kashmir Lakes—Discussion.
Market rates and water level readings.
Topical discussion; weather report.

Thursday, 5th April 1956—

Gnana Chuvadi; Isai Nikazhchi.
Farm Forum—Discussion.
Folk Art; Udukkadi Kathai.
Market rates and water level readings.
Topical discussion; weather report.

Friday, 6th April 1956—

Appakkara Angayee (1) Serial
Sketch.
Irulil Oli; Serial Feature on Gandhiji's life.
Namadu Dittam (Second Five-Year Plan) (1) Food: Discussion.
Market rates and water level readings.
Topical discussion; weather report.

Saturday, 7th April 1956—

Deva Nalam Peruka—Song.
Mudiyor Kalvi Koodam Tirukkural:
Vehamai (Kural Nos. 177 and 178).
Kalai Malarndidum rojave—Song.
Feed your cows and drink more milk—Talk in Tamil arranged by the Department of Animal Husbandry.



The Inter-University Debating Competition held under the auspices of All-India Radio as part of their Radio Week programme at New Delhi on March 1, 1956. This Inter-University Debate in English, which was open to all the Universities in India, was instituted by A.I.R. in November 1954, as a part of the special programmes arranged during the 'Radio Month'.

Photo shows Dr. B. V. Keskar, Minister for Information and Broadcasting, presenting the trophy to Shri C. K. Thirumalani of the Tanjore University, which annexed the shield for the third year in succession in this competition.

Weekly review of market rates.
Market rates and water level readings.
Topical discussion; weather report.

Sunday, 8th April 1956—

Palmyrah cultivation: Discussion.
Varna mettu—Folk tunes.
Namakku Vendam (1) Sombal: Serial
feature.
Market rates and water level readings.
Topical discussion; weather report.

Monday, 9th April 1956—

Care of the Cows: Discussion.

Folk Art: Dummy Horse Dance.
Market rates and water level readings.
Topical discussion; weather report.

Tuesday, 10th April 1956—

Pazhamozhi Pazhaniswami—Sketch.
Suttum Vizhi Chudar: Song.
Farm Forum—Discussion.
Folk songs.
Market rates and water level readings.
Topical discussion; weather report.

Wednesday, 11th April 1956—

Summer Boils: Discussion.
Poocharam.
Valarum Payir (1) Discussion on
First Plan achievements.
Market rates and water level readings.
Topical discussion; weather report.

Thursday, 12th April 1956—

Pattai Kelungal: Songs on the
Plan.
Farm Forum—Discussion.
Valli Kanavan: Play.
Market rates and water level readings.
Topical discussion; weather report.

Friday, 13th April 1956—

Kavi Arangam:
Theme: 'NAME THUNAI'.
Subjects—
(1) Food (Unavu): Maran.
(2) Clothing (Udai):
K. C. Thyagarajan.
(3) Housing (Veedu):
M. Viswanathan.
(4) Education (Kalvi):
Thuraivan.
(5) Health (Sukhadaram):
N. Raghavan.
(6) Communications (Pokku-
varathu): N. Vasudev.

Market rates and water level readings.
Topical discussion; weather report.

Saturday, 14th April 1956—

Devi Parvathi: Song.
Mudiyor Kalvi Koodam: Tirukkural:
Vehamai (Kural Nos. 179 and 180).
Vedam Padiya Jyothi: Song.
Cottage Industries: Toy-making—
Interview.

Weekly review of market rates.
Market rates and water level readings.
Topical discussion: weather report.

Sunday, 15th April 1956.

Fruit-growing: Discussion.
Varna mettu: Folk tunes.
Gramathu Machan (1) Serial sketch.
Market rates and water level readings.
Topical discussion; weather report.

Monday, 16th April 1956—

Feeding the goats: Discussion.
Grama Nataka Sabhaiyil: 'Nagavalli'—Play by N. Raghavan.
Market rates and water level readings.
Topical discussion; weather report.

Tuesday, 17th April 1956—

Avarukku Ivar (1) Pichaikkara Dampathigal: Serial sketch.
Kadaigal Solli—Song.
Farm Forum: Discussion in Tamil.
Folk songs.
Market rates and water level readings.
Topical discussion; weather report.

Wednesday, 18th April 1956—

Listeners' Letters.
Poocharam.
Mittai Tayarippu—Discussion.
Market rates and water level readings.
Topical discussion; weather report.

Thursday, 19th April 1956—

Farm Forum—Discussion.
'Raman Pirandan'—Musical discourse.
Market rates and water level readings.
Topical discussion; weather report.

Friday, 20th April 1956—

Gopura Bommai—Sketch.
Irulil oli—Serial feature on Gandhiji's life.
Namadu Dittam (2) Clothing: Discussion.
Market rates and water level readings.
Topical discussion; weather report.

Saturday, 21st April 1956.

Thikkutheryatha Kattil—Song.
Mudiyor Kalvi Koodam: Tirukural—Purankooramai (Kural Nos. 181 and 182).
Tamizhnadu ulagodu—Song.
'Oil and Wax': Discussion in Tamil arranged by the Director of Agriculture, Government of Madras.
Weekly review of market rates.
Market rates and water level readings.
Topical discussion; weather report.

Sunday, 22nd April 1956—

Water-divining: Discussion.

Grama Siruvargal: Feature on the Five Year Plan with rural children participating.

Market rates and water level readings.

Topical discussion; weather report.

Monday, 23rd April 1956—

Rinderpest in Cattle: Discussion.
Folk art: Lavani.
Market rates and water level readings.
Topical discussion; weather report.

Tuesday, 24th April 1956—

Murai Mappillai—Sketch.
Kallinutruttherai—Song.
Farm Forum—Discussion.
Folk songs.
Market rates and water level readings.
Topical discussion; weather report.

Wednesday, 25th April 1956—

Maternity Welfare: Ante-natal care: Discussion.
Poocharam.
Valarum Payir (2) Discussion.
Market rates and water level readings.
Topical discussion; weather report.

Thursday, 26th April 1956—

Tudippadalgal.
Farm Forum—Discussion.
Gramappattum Katchiyum—Musical feature.
Market rates and water level readings.
Topical discussion; weather report.

Friday, 27th April 1956—

Folk song lesson.
The Village Women's Forum: Discussion.
Kummipadalgal.
Grama Padasalaiyil: Naladiar.
Market rates and water level readings.
Topical discussion; weather report.

Saturday, 28th April 1956—

Valluvar Thanthathirumurai—Song.
Mudiyor Kalvi Koodam: Tirukkural—Purankooramai (Kural Nos. 183 and 184).
Muttum Pavalemam—Song.
Cottage industry (2) Broad-making: Interview.
Weekly review of market rates.
Market rates and water level readings.
Topical discussion; weather report.

Sunday, 29th April 1956—

Grama Panchayat: 'Iru Thara Vazhaku'—by N. Vasudev.
Varna Mettu.
Market rates and water level readings.
Topical discussion; weather report.

Monday, 30th April 1956—

Fish-rearing: Discussion.
Folk Art: Villupattu—Onre Kulam.
Market rates and water level readings.
Topical discussion; weather report.

(Continued from page 10)

1949 the Collegiate Teachers' Certificate Course. Another important landmark in the history of Teacher Education was the reorganisation of the B.T. Degree Course in 1950 to suit the 1948 S.S.L.C. scheme. In 1952 the Collegiate Certificate Course in the College was affiliated to the Madras University and this course is now known as the Shortend B.T. Course. The M.Ed. class in Educational Administration was introduced in the college in 1953. Twelve additional class rooms for the Kindergarten Section and Model High School Section were constructed in 1954 to meet the increased strength. At present, there are eight sections in the College:

1. The Regular B.T. Class.
2. The Shortend B.T. Class.
3. The Tamil Pandita' Training Class.
4. The M.Ed. Class in Educational Administration.
5. The Model High School.
6. The Kindergarten Section with Nursery Classes.
7. The Craft Instructors' Class and
8. The Free Adult Night School.

The strength of the College, today, is as follows—

Regular B.T. Class	143
Shortend B.T. Class	29
M. Ed. Class in Educational Administration	3
Pandita' Training Class	46
Craft Instructors' Class	44
Model High School	770
Kindergarten Section	553
Nursery Section	93
Free Adult Night School	25

There are 19 members on the staff of the College department, 47 on the staff of the High School, 23 on the staff of the Kindergarten section and 11 on the staff of the Craft Instructors' section.

This is the brief history of the College. The growth of this college was continuous and steady. None of the things mentioned before could have been achieved without the services of the many able men who laboured there during the past hundred years.



LEAD, KINDLY LIGHT!

Sri C. Subramaniam, Education Minister, in the course of his recent tour in Malabar and Coimbatore Districts, laid the foundation-stone for the new building of Tellichery Government Brennen College, opened the Chovva High School by kindling a nilavilakku and visited the School of Technology at Coimbatore.



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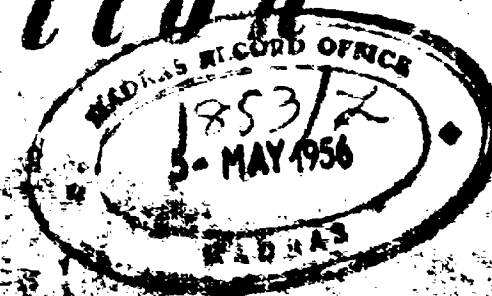


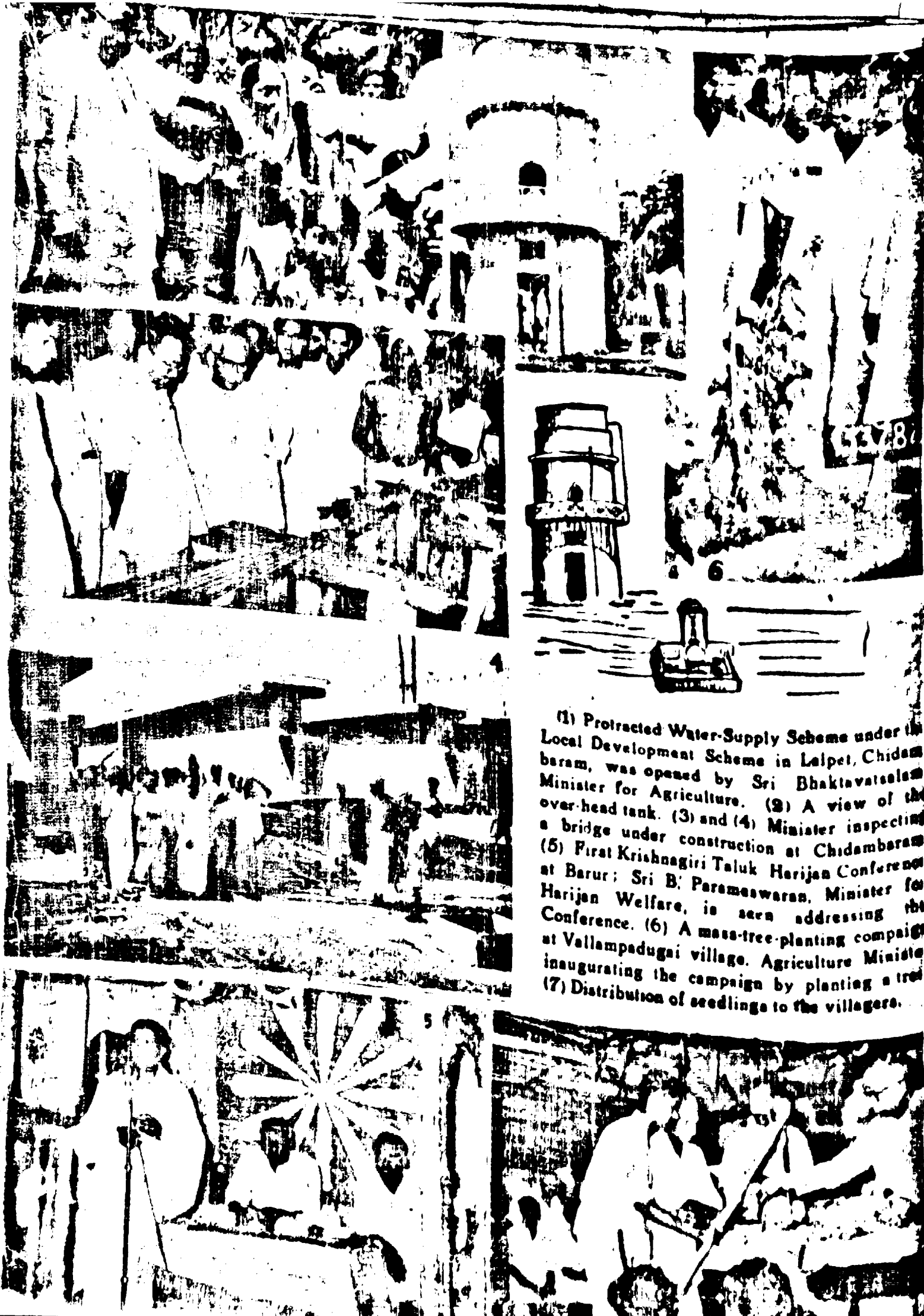
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MAY 1956

M A D R A S Information





(1) Protracted Water-Supply Scheme under the Local Development Scheme in Lelpet, Chidambaram, was opened by Sri Bhaktavatsalam Minister for Agriculture. (2) A view of the over-head tank. (3) and (4) Minister inspecting a bridge under construction at Chidambaram. (5) First Krishnagiri Taluk Harijan Conference at Barur; Sri B. Parameswaran, Minister for Harijan Welfare, is seen addressing the Conference. (6) A mass-tree-planting campaign at Vallampadugai village. Agriculture Minister inaugurating the campaign by planting a tree. (7) Distribution of seedlings to the villagers.

Madras Information

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Vol. X, No. 5

"WE SEEK TO SERVE AND NOT TO COMPETE"

May 1956

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Cover page: Dam at Krishnagiri—under construction.



Shri Sri Prakash unveiled a Plaque in front of the cell in Vellore Jail where Sri C. Rajagopalachari was confined in 1911-12.

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Madras State Poultry Show and Exhibition

The Madras State Poultry Show and Exhibition, first of its kind to be ventured upon a Statewide basis, was held a few weeks back at the Agri-Horticultural grounds, Teynampet, Madras. The Government of Madras mooted the idea, the Department of Animal Husbandry took it up with alacrity and the result was the grand, successful and highly utilitarian Poultry Show eagerly and enthusiastically participated and witnessed by the poultry-minded public of the State.

In the exhibition stalls, posters, coloured photographs, water-colour paintings, models and materials of the Animal Husbandry Department, covering all aspects of the Poultry Industry, were put up. In addition sera, vaccines and pathological specimens of poultry diseases from the Institute of Veterinary Preventive Medicine, Ranipet, were also exhibited. Coloured paintings of the important poultry breed, specially prepared, were also put on the exhibition. A very interesting exhibit which attracted the attention of everybody was the method of transport of day-old chicks by plane with live day-old chicks in it, kindly prepared by the Gemini Studios. The Government Milk Factory also took part by displaying the exhibits connected with the preparation of toned milk. The following stalls

exhibited their products and materials pertaining to the poultry industry:—

(1) Imperial Chemical Industries, Limited, who displayed their Veterinary products of the poultry industry.

(2) May & Baker, Limited, who displayed their Veterinary products pertaining to the poultry industry.

(3) The Medico Agencies and General Traders put up poultry equipments and other medical products.

(4) The American Arcot Mission, Katpadi, exhibited their poultry equipments, charts, posters, etc., on poultry.

Special arrangements were made for the proper view of the show birds brought for competition, by constructing raised exhibition runs. Since a very large record number of birds were received, additional provision of port-

able runs and even open fixed runs had to be constructed. There was a heavy rush of exhibits and to cope with the rush more than one admission booth was opened and birds were admitted even as late as 1-30 p.m. on the day.

The opening ceremony was performed by the Committee-President Sri P. T. Rajan, Bar-at-Law. Sri P. T. Rajan addressed the gathering and dwelt on the importance of poultry industry in the nation's economy. He went round the exhibition, appreciated the show birds and the excellent arrangements made.

Judging commenced at 3 p.m. Officers of the Animal Husbandry Department, including the two Deputy Directors, acted as Judges. The Championship classes were kindly judged by the Head of the Poultry Section of the Indian Veterinary Research Institute of the Government of India.

Four hundred and fourteen birds comprising of eleven classes of breeds like the White Leghorn, Rhode Island Red, Black Minorca, New Hampshire, Australop, Orpington, Light Sussex, Barred Plymouth Rock, Ancona, Desi and Graded, entered for the competition and the quality of the birds in general was very good. Another interesting feature was the exhibition and competition of birds specially brought from the Block Development and National Extension Service Areas. Another feature worthy of mention is that a large number of birds from far-flung places like Bangalore, Salem, Madurai, Katpadi, Tiruchengode, Coimbatore, and other places attended the show thus indicating the interest and response of the Poultry public of the State.

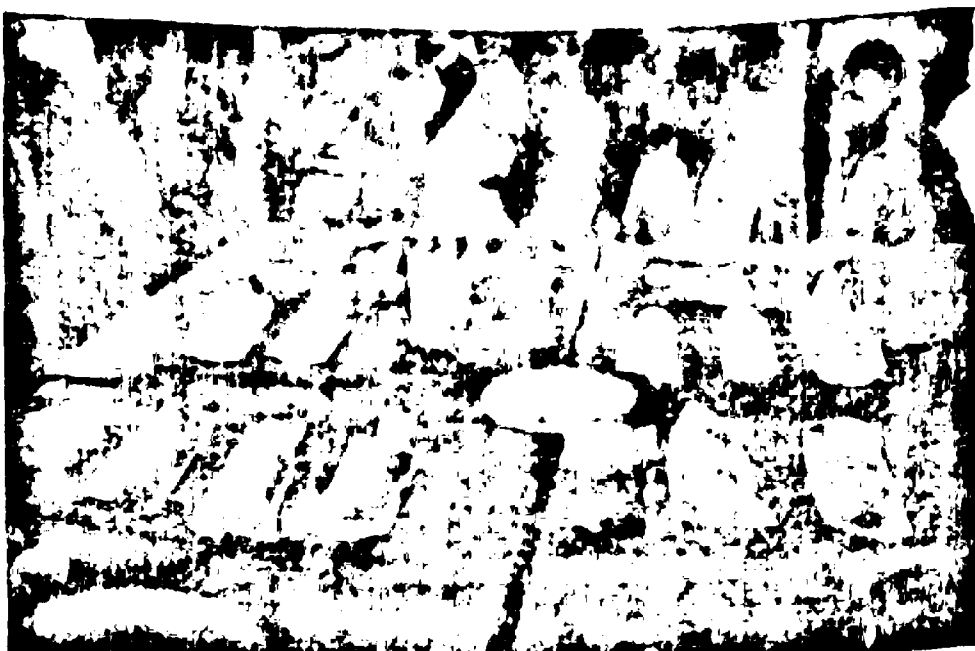
Forty-one silver cups and 47 silver medals, all engraved, were purchased at a cost of Rs. 531-11-9 for distribution as prizes. In addition to these, four special cups were donated.



The First Madras State Poultry Show presided over by Sri M. Haktavasaniam, Minister for Agriculture, was held at the Agri-Horticultural Society's Gardens. Picture shows: Exhibits are being put in the judging cases.

A public meeting in connection with the poultry show and exhibition was held in the beautifully decorated and flood-lit shamiana in the evening, when the Minister for Agriculture, Hon. Sri M. Bakthavatsalam, presided. Sri D. Pattabiraman, Deputy Director of Animal Husbandry (Livestock), in welcoming the Hon. Minister and others briefly addressed the gathering on the activities of the Animal Husbandry Department with particular reference to poultry improvement in this State. Then the Head of the Poultry Section, Indian Veterinary Research Institute, who was present on the occasion addressed the gathering on the schemes of the Government of India with reference to poultry development. The Minister for Agriculture addressed the gathering and distributed the prizes. The Minister's speech is as follows:—

I am happy to associate myself with the first Madras State Poultry Show which is being held at the instance of Government in order to draw public attention to the importance of poultry industry not only from the point of view of our rural and domestic economy, but also from that of our national wealth. Therefore when I talk to you to-day, I am not speaking only to the fanciers, the hobbyists and the exhibitionists who have brought their birds for the Show but to the poultry breeder, the general farmer and the backyard breeder who are all interested in this industry. Poultry keeping is an important subsidiary industry and a source of income to a large section of the people. It is a useful occupation to utilize the unused labour and the leisure in the countryside and even women and children could engage themselves in it. While the greatest operational achievement of the First Five-Year Plan is the overcoming of foodgrains shortage, not the least significant of its other achievements through the method of National Extension is the increased interest in poultry breeding. To-day, one of the features of the increased activity in National Extension and Community Development areas is the increased demand for pedigree birds for poultry keeping. The Second Five-Year Plan aims at 20 per cent increase in the production of foodgrains and 25 per cent increase in livestock products like eggs, milk, meat, ghee, etc. The production of such products is bound to become elastic with expected



Quality eggs exhibited in the Eggs Competition section.

increase in the per capita income of the people. The poultry industry does not require much capital but involves great care and intelligence and the selective use of breeding material. Breeding factors, especially affecting production, experts say, are early sexual maturity, non-broodiness, intensity and persistence of production. In all these matters, the guidance of scientific experts and extension workers is necessary for the ordinary poultry breeder. But unfortunately not much attention has till recently been paid for extension work in poultry and I believe a Show like this will provide an opportunity to stimulate interest in this matter. A day might come when commercial poultry farming will become a profitable industry, but I am more interested that poultry keeping should become a vogue with the common people in order that the level of national health might be increased, because the egg is the most perfectly balanced food and poultry meat contains the highest protein content. It will be remembered that when egg was rationed in the United Kingdom, poultry keeping by middle class families became very popular. I envisage a stage of development in our State, when every family which requires eggs will maintain a few poultry for their own use and supply eggs and chickens to the towns nearby. In course of time, the poultry keepers could form themselves into a co-operative society and market their eggs. Such societies have been successful in

a few centres in this State, and particularly in Marthandapuram in Travancore-Cochin State. Even the Madras Co-operative Milk Supply Union under assistance from Government is collecting eggs from its dairy farms and is marketing them. The Rural Credit Survey recommends credit for such co-operative enterprises. The Government themselves have two or three big schemes under the Second Five-Year Plan to which I shall refer presently.

In this vast country where agriculture is the primary industry, there is great scope for developing the poultry industry. For, who does not know the value of poultry meat and eggs in the diet? As vital protective food they have been commended and recommended by food experts. This recommendation I need hardly say, is based on nutrition experiments carried on for over a period of years. It has been proved that eggs contain most of the vitamins and a good assortment of mineral elements. There are about 72 millions of fowls in the country as a whole with the fowl population of Madras State standing at about 10 millions. Though by themselves these figures are impressive enough, they could stand no comparison with the corresponding figures in other Western countries. In the United States, for example, the fowl population is about 600 millions. The per capita consumption of eggs per annum in our country is 8, while it is 263 in the U.S.A.



Model illustrating air transport of day-old chicks.

State, 260 in Canada, 236 in United States of America, 158 in United Kingdom and 115 in Germany. These figures are a clear indication that even though the fowl population in our country can be considered as a respectable one, the economic value of fowls leaves much to be desired. This is due to, as so many of you may know, to the fact that our indigenous fowls are small-sized, weighing less than 3 pounds per bird. They lay on an average 53 eggs of small size per annum, each egg weighing less than 1½ oz. I may tell you that the position was no better in the United States of America some thirty years back. The average annual production of country hens there was only about 80, but today the flock averages about 150 or above. Nobody need therefore look down upon every thing indigenous as it is the habit in our country. What is needed is careful, detailed and persistent work to produce results. Not a little effort therefore should be spared to increase the body weight of the bird, the size of the egg and above all the egg laying quality of the bird. These can only be done by a slow process either by introducing exotic birds or by adopting selective breeding. You would perhaps wish to know what our State has been doing in the direction of the improvement of poultry industry. From 1928 onwards every effort has been made to develop the poultry industry in the State. A large-scale poultry section was orga-

nized and developed at the Livestock Research Station, Hosur, from the year 1930 with improved breeds of White Leghorn, Rhode Island Red, Black Minorca, etc. In 1940 what is now the Poultry Research Station at Madras was started. In this farm also the pedigree breeds as well as other indigenous variety are maintained. As the demand for poultry and eggs grew, other poultry units were attached to the existing Livestock Farms.

Besides the Farm at Madras, there is another fairly big farm at Cannanore solely devoted to poultry. These farms and units attached to Livestock Farms supply pedigreed birds and eggs to the demonstration units scattered all over the State to demonstrate methods of proper breeding and management in rural areas and also to supply foundation stock of eggs and birds. Poultry development is also going apace under the Rural Welfare Scheme. Malli in Ramanathapuram district and Kingoli in South Kanara may be mentioned as examples under this Scheme. In the Block Development and National Extension Service areas, poultry development has been given adequate attention and it must be said that these areas have a good record in the development of poultry industry. It is also proposed to import 5,000 day-old chicks from abroad for distribution in Block Development areas.

Private poultry industry has also not been neglected. It may be mentioned that the American Aroor Mission, Katpadi, has been doing very good work in this line for which Government subsidy is being given. A hatchery Scheme is also being located at Katpadi with the financial assistance of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. Other private breeders are also given assistance wherever found possible.

Under the Second Five-Year Plan a few important schemes have been formulated to develop the poultry industry in Madras State. One Scheme contemplates the establishment of 20 poultry units in Key Village areas to encourage poultry industry at village level. Another aims at encouraging private breeders to take up poultry industry by providing necessary facilities. But by far the most important scheme of poultry development is the one which seeks to establish 25 poultry units in National Extension Service and Community Development Blocks for rearing exotic breeds to form a nucleus for poultry expansion. This is sponsored by the Government of India themselves and it aims at intensive developmental work in the poultry in compact areas through the distribution of imported baby chicks and through advice, propaganda, demonstration and other developmental measures required for the rapid development of poultry in India. Under the Second Plan, the ideal is to achieve the target of one egg per day per person.

How far this target could be achieved will depend not only upon the willing co-operation of those interested in poultry development but also upon the vigour with which poultry schemes are executed. Poultry industry is, it is well known, a precarious one, in that epidemics and diseases frequently visit poultry units and wipe out whole flocks sometimes. Disease control is therefore a primary factor which goes a long way towards success in this line. It is here that the Animal Husbandry Department may give much technical guidance and be of help. It is well known that Ranikhet disease is effectively controlled by preventive inoculation. But there are insidious diseases like avian leucosis, roup, etc., which depend on environmental hygiene. Much educative propaganda has therefore to be done by the Animal Husbandry Department and the poultry-



First Prize Winner among Black Minorca Cocks. Owner Sri P. A. Ramaswami Gounder of Mallur.

difficult as household management and is a good training ground in home economics. As Agriculture Minister, I am interested in developing this industry to contribute to the health and income of the large masses of our people.

I am glad that the response to this Show has been successful and I must congratulate all those who have organised it and all those who have sent their birds for the competition and all those who have contributed to the Exhibition. I must particularly thank all those non-official bodies and gentlemen who have agreed to serve on the Committee. Let me close by expressing the hope that the enthusiasm generated by this Show will be sustained and canalised in a tangible programme of work for the speedy development of this rural industry."



Championship for the Rhock Island Red Cock. Owner P. O. Vela of Perambur.

keepers should be ready to receive such advice and act on it to their own benefit. Disease-resistant breeds have also to be evolved and proper feeding schedules should be adopted. In this connection I would like to tell you that Madras State was the first to import day-old-chicks from the United Kingdom last year and distribute them as pullets after sometime. I am glad to know that these birds have thrived very well and the success of further consignments is encouraging. I am also told that the evolution of a high yielding strain at our Poultry Station called the 'Madras Blue' promises to be successful although the strain is not yet ready for release. Poultry breeding is no doubt a science but is more an art. Almost every breeder can contribute to the sum-total of the knowledge on the subject. It is in this respect that I am glad that a move is afoot to form a Poultry Association. Such an association is to be welcomed as it will help breeders to come together and discuss common problems, exchange ideas and materials. In this context I would particularly suggest to ladies to take interest in poultry keeping and also get children interested in it. Hostels, orphanages, and welfare homes could maintain their own poultry and market the surplus product of eggs and chicks. Poultry rearing is truly called poultry management as it is



Miss Angala of Madhavaram receiving the Championship Cup from the Agriculture Minister for the best S.I.R. hen.



Sri Sri Prakasa, Governor of Madras, opened a new building for Police Radio Station at Marina, Madras. Picture shows the Governor, Chief Minister and Inspector-General of Police at the wireless receiving section.

"Prophylaxis for Crime"

SRI J. M. LOBO PRABHU, I.C.S.

Of the dual aspects of my work, Home Secretary, prevention and punishment of crime, the former has attracted me more. The social value of punishment is small, except to the extent it is also a cause of prevention. Therefore in dealing with punishments, I have always applied my mind to the causes of crime and the means of curing them. One general cause is poverty in which connection it may be mentioned that in 1933, when drought conditions reached their peak in the Madras State, the number of offenders were 60,216 as against 42,842 in the combined Madras and Andhra State in 1945 when the war had brought on general prosperity. Another cause is absence of appropriate employment, the devil of finding work for idle hands. The analysis of individual cases, as

of general tendencies seems to show that the offenders knew nothing better to think or do. Murders, which I have to examine in respect of reprieves from hanging, are in a large majority, due to frustration. Similarly people indulge in drinking, cotton betting, quarrelling or loafing, generally to fill up their enforced leisure. Police action, which has been stepped up is not wholly effective, as human nature somehow finds a way to satisfy itself. The basic problem is of the use of leisure. Since no attention is paid to this, people only know the abuse of leisure generally from purveyors who make a comfortable living from it. It is possible to convert the people only along the line of their habits, by rendering innocuous the forms of their indulgence. The

strategy may be considered in respect of the broad classes now prominent for delinquencies, arising from unemployed leisure.

Gymnasium for Children

Children, unfortunately in our country receive less attention than they deserve. Except when they are at school or on work they have to find their own means of employing their time. In 220 villages of Chingleput I set up Children's Gymnasiums, at a cost of Rs. 300 which each drew at least a hundred children, in the hours of the morning and evening. The Madras Corporation has followed my advice and is setting up a Children's Gymnasium in each of its 50 Divisions. The Corporation is adding to each Gymnasium, a little covered platform



Sri Sri Prasad, Governor, presided over the Anniversary celebrations of the Government Senior and Junior Certified schools for Girls.

which can serve for public speaking, dancing and dramatics, a radio which will attract the adult population and a weekly cinema show. The Chief Minister will shortly open these recreation centres, which are expected to make available to the poor, recreation now outside their means. The success of these centres will depend largely on the co-operation of the voluntary workers, who will organize the programmes, and the audiences. For Delinquent Children, a Work House to accommodate 500 has just been started by the Madras City Child Welfare Committee which may serve as a model to other Municipalities.

The Problem of 'Roadside Romans'

The next age group is of the students. Recently the police have been alerted to look for 'Roadside Romans' who disgrace themselves in public because they are not provided appropriate opportunities for social life in private. It must be admitted that college boys and girls live separated like animals in a Zoo. With a student population of nearly 20,000 there is not one students club in Madras where boys and girls may meet each other in the right atmosphere. The reasons may be first that no one has thought of the value of social contacts for students during the hours of their leisure, second that accommodation for the purpose was not readily visible



Children of the Junior Certified schools entertained the audience with folk dances.

used only occasionally. The idea is the same that our student population should learn to use its leisure itself with respect and restraint, if its education is to be complete.

Need for Amusement Parks

The working classes have leisure and holidays added to them in a measure wholly unknown before. It is not only wasteful but mischievous to leave this time unemployed. At present some find their way to cinemas and coffee hotels. Some others prefer cotton betting and drinking. There are a few who gather to nurse grievances. Many remain at home to quarrel with their families. We cannot fully eliminate gambling. It has been suggested that it may be legalised, as racing is, in a few places, and under methods which allow no cheating and are for the benefit of public purposes. For instance, in the recreation centres, to be opened by the Corporation, Fruit Machines may be allowed to be owned and operated by organisations approved by Government, on the Beach and elsewhere, on open spaces. Amusement Parks, with shops, games of luck and skill may be allowed, a part of the proceeds of the gambling being reserved for public purposes. The idea is that open and controlled facilities like these, will replace the secret and dishonest gambling, which now ruins the poor. Amusement Parks,



Sri S. Parthasarathy Iyengar, Commissioner of Police, distributing the prizes.

a regular feature of other cities in the world, can engage the people now condemned to drinking and betting, in happily shopping sight seeing and taking calculated chances on games of luck and skill. It is for the Corporation or others interested to satisfy Government that such Amusement Parks deserve some relaxation of gambling rules, in the wider interest of diverting the people from worse pursuits.

In respect of their leave, the working classes have not so far been habituated to travel or visit holiday resorts. In the result, leave earned is spent at home in enforced idleness, frequently in quarrels and intrigues. Organised holidays should be considered as a labour ameliorative measure, which employers can jointly provide. In a place like Mahabalipuram the accommodation and catering necessary for a camp of say 500 workers can be easily arranged.

Another important class, is the increasing body of intelligentsia. At present, a few of them may attend the public meetings notified in the Papers, but the greatest number have nothing in the evening to do. Can the Corporation organize in the Napier Park, or other suitable open place, a kind of Hyde Park corner where there may be, orderly public speaking? What may be necessary is first a few small platforms, second a supply of folding chairs to be hired, say at one anna an hour. In the beginning both

speakers and audiences may be reluctant, but in due course this forum of democracy particularly in a city like Madras may attract those who hesitate to go privately organised meetings. The Marina also could be more attractive, if the Corporation undertakes, first provision of folding chairs for those who do not like to sit on the sand, second flood lighting of a small space, where those who do not like darkness, may sit late in the evening.

Another feature is public entertainment in the open, the spectators paying what they like in the hat taken round. A space could be set apart for this on the Marina. It is possible that even open air cinemas may use it, as the draft Cinema Rules now allow such shows at a licence fee of only Rs. 5. With folding chairs on hire, and the hat taken round for contributions, the takings could be sufficient even without restricting admissions. Democracy in Greece and Rome was integrated with public games. Almost all modern countries have facilities to engage the leisure of the people. Our democracy has to come in line.

These are a few among many suggestions which can be made for better use of our leisure. They deserve each to be fully examined, not only by the authorities, but by the people themselves. It is only when the people are satisfied that any measure is for their benefit, that the authorities can be expected to carry it out. Unfortunately at present the public only reserves criticism for itself, and leaves not only action but also thinking to the authorities. In the matter of the proper use of leisure, not only pleasure but Law and Order are involved. A people happily engaged, are lawfully engaged. Crime arises because of lack of work and play. Recreation is therefore an important prophylactic measure for crime.

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SRI T. P. MEENAKSHISUNDARAM, Chief Professor of Tamil, Presidency College, Madras.

The Taj Mahal is a more artistic wonder of the world, than the Pyramids. It rises high aloft on the dead body of the beloved of an Emperor. The loving symphony rather than a sermon in stone, has become eternally frozen into this mausoleum of white marble, the dead stone vivified and made immortal by art. The Tanjore Gopuram encloses no dead corpse; but it represents the lofty aspiration of another emperor, for something eternal and majestic, sublime, and divine, as the skies in his search for the eternal principle, which he called "Anandam" after Sundarar, by which term this emperor called all his imperial measurements of weights, length and volume. *Anandam* means the expert in dance, i.e., Nataraja, the King of Dance, dance which is one of the only three arts of the Tamilians; for the Tamilians divided their arts into three: Literature, the art of the mind or thought, Music, the art of the voice or melody and Dance, the art of the body or action.

The Sangam Age

Dance is accompanied by poetry and music; they are inseparable. The Sangam age had its dance and Madhavi was the best exponent of this art. The Sangam poems speak of the Dance of Siva, on the battlefield and on the universal cremation ground. Siva holds in his hand the skull and becomes white with the ashes of the grave, whilst whirling round in his Dance. Behind all this terrific aspect and terrible appearance, reminds the author of Kalithokai, is the all embracing love of the eternal Mother of the Universe, to whose tune He dances. Love therefore is the moving force of what might have been mistaken for a devil dance. Karnikkal Ammaiyar, a poetess of Tamilnad, loses herself in this dance of

love on the universal cremation ground, identifying herself in her mystic language, with the ghosts of the grave, the shadows dancing in unison with the Lord on the nocturnal fire of the burning corpse.

The Saivite Nayanmars give expression to their mystic experience and divine vision in the language of mythical stories then current among the people. This language of the Puranas become symbolic in the hands of the Tevaram composers, the language of Puranic mysticism as termed by my friend Dr. Durai Arangannay of the Madras University. It is indeed a great revolution in thought.

The Story of Rudra

For what is the story? Siva, the racing Rudra, almost like a woman rushes at the haughty creative Brahman and plucks away one of his five heads with his nail. But the skull sticks on to Rudra's hand. The murder of Brahman—thought it be the head, cries thus for expiation. One has to wipe it away with the overflowing blood of life. Who is capable of that self-sacrifice? Rudra, as a Kapali Vadin living by begging in the grave yard ruins yet like a whirlwind all through the three worlds to no purpose, till He meets Vishnu the protector of the universe. The tribent passes through the forehead and Vishnu's life blood fills for once, the skull which therefore becomes loaned from the hands of Rudra. Rudra carries the skeleton of Vishnu and the skull of Brahman and still remains a beggar. The wives of Rudra become intoxicated with the divine beauty of the Lord and run after him forgetting this world and its laws. The Rishis get enraged and conduct sacrifice from which arise all deadly things over dreamt of in this world. But the Lord

welcomes them all and adorns Himself with them. The Rishis in the end see that this is none other than the great Divinity and they succumb to him.

Divine Dance

This is the wild story but this is beautified and made to express the divine vision of the mystic seers of Tamil land. The creator is purified; the pride and haughtiness, illit the creative art which has to lose all its personality and separatism in the universal creative activity. The creator is an artist in a higher sense; for, life itself is an art, and this self-immolation is nevertheless very painful even to the poet and the principle of poetry. It cannot be a mere resignation, for if it be that, it is never removed; it jumps up now and then, it ever sticks on to the artist's hand, as it were to rush into his art even without his knowledge. Types of self-sacrifice that love, which according to Tiruvalluvar offers the very bone of life to the beloved—alone can atone for this self-immolation; the conscious effacement of self. The principle of protection is this love and self-sacrifice. The King's protection is not a life of luxury and pompousness. It is this life of self-sacrifice where the criminals become dyed, dyed in the very life blood of the King to become pure and innocent. The principle of protection bears the cross and wipes away the sins of the universe. Death—the gulf—the skull—no longer laughs at us. It has its terror; it is a doorway which one has to pass through, from one sphere to another. Death becomes the ornament of eternity. Once this is realised and the women folk with their inferior love of motherhood realise this earlier than man. They feel something deeper in this world—far beyond the mundane relationship of husband and wife.

They listen to the inner voice of the Lord; they melt in love; they run after something beyond the five senses and the mind. Their intuition is correct; the Lord runs after their souls lagging for their pure love. Their hearts realize the truth and they in their nakedness of soul, run intoxicated after them. The Rishis who are materialistic enough to see only the phenomenal are not blessed with the real vision of Truth. They have not that innocence and love of their wives. Their powers are great, their powers of death, their power of matter but that is powerless before the God of Love—that universal spirit of Truth, Goodness and Beauty. All death and deadly things find their respective place in that divine orchestra. Everything is there vivified and beautified, made whole and perfect, in that Absolute—the harmony of the dance of joy. Thus a blood curdling gruesome story becomes the highest poetry—both symbolic and mystic. The Bhikshatana becomes as it were the Hound of Heavens. The Rishipatnis remind us of the Gopis of Rasalila. The fruition and consummation of all this saga of mysticism is the Divine Dance of Nataraja, when the Lord reveals His inner reality in concrete art to the Rishis "the seers" whose eyes are now opened. He dances the dance of Joy, the dance eternal, the dance which is the secret of every movement of this universe and beyond of every atom and of every soul. The haughty philosopher and the cruel scientists are thus converted to love and light.

Matter Becomes Motionless

The power of intoxication of science and philosophy is represented as the deadly dance of Kali—the dance of the atomic bomb, if one may use a modern term. When truth dawns on us Kali collapses within herself into the silence of impotence. This is the story of the Lord dancing in the tournament with Kali. The foot of the Lord in His whirling dance goes unconsciously high up in the sky revealing Him in all his naked glory. How can a woman dance like that? Kali the phenomenon the powerful matter and science, is ashamed and becomes motionless. This is another truth of the poetry of Tevaram describing the Dance of the Lord.

Perhaps Nataraja form as it exists at Chidambaram today, is the choicest product of the Pallava age. The dance here is all love and joy. The absolute

is there made to live in concrete form in that bronze of the artist—a greater wonder the world has not seen. Dry philosophy has said that the activity of the world is all but a *lila* or play of the Lord. He plays. But who plays in the world? One whose heart is full and who has no care. Play is the expression of the inner joy and overflowing energy. There in the presence of this Dance in Bronze, we have a vision of the divine activity of joy. Foreigners stand enchanted by this divine vision of something beyond, inexpressible like the song of Keats' Nightingale, a reminder from the absolute beyond words and thought. The Tevaram hymnists get intoxicated at this sight—it is the wealth of wealth, happiness of happiness. Ah! birth in this world is something not to be abhorred but to be welcomed for having a glimpse of this divine beauty and smiling joy. The very pose of the hand is so inviting. Is it not enquiring, when you had come? The sweep of the leg how sweet, how blissful—what more to see in this world. No more the fears of death and Hell! Thus the poets give expression to their joy at the sight of the Lord of Dance and our hearts echo the same words, becoming one with their vision at least for the time being.

The Poses and their Meaning

There are various poses of Nataraja, showing the various stages of the growth and development of the perfect dance of supreme joy in Tillai. There is the demon underneath—the evil principle—the ego. It plays with the serpent of an evolving world symbolised by the extending and expanding hood. Slowly this is trampled down till it becomes thoroughly quiescent, adding another colour to the variegated hues of the dance portrait. This cry of the subdued ego the moaning tune becomes one with the melody of the dance—no more a jarring note. The foot is lifted up in joy and its place slowly rises just from above the demon to the very skies in various forms of the dance. The golden mean is found at Chidambaram—the Kunchitapatha and the turning—up sweep of the foot—a blissful sight to the devotees. The matlock of hair is found, to start with, tied up as in Kattu-Jatai-Nataraja, but in the end flows out and whirls, in tune with the dance. The whole form becomes a perfect circle—the *pranava* the sound of the vibration of the universe.

Generations of poets have sung this beauty and glory, praying to become one with that dance. Manikka Vaachakar, pointed out to this image, as the significance of his poem and with that realisation, he disappeared into that dance. Pattinathar and various poets of Tirumurai sang of His dance. Sakkilar, expounded his Peria Puranam here. In the presence of this dancing form Nandanar was yearning for the glorious sight of this dance, every day, every minute of his life, living in the only hope of seeing Him the next day. He is therefore known as Tirunalaipovar. Finally, the untouchable became greater than the Holy Priests; baptised in the Fire of Love he disappeared in that absolute. Cheraman-Perumal ever contemplating on the feet that dance could not taste a morsel of food before listening to the jingling of the anklet of the dancing foot—a music much more divine and intrinsic, more sweet and blissful than the music of the spheres.

Beatific Vision

Mighty Powers fell at the feet of the Lord. Ravana is said to have sung the Tandavam. Pallavas and Cholas glorified this temple; so, too, the later day Kopperun Cingan and the kings of Vijayanagar.

Philosophers can never forget this vision—an artistic expression of their truth. The Tirukkalkirupadiyar is the name of the philosophical and mystic work, called thus, because the author felt it was, as it were, the stepping stones in front of the temple, leading on to the beatific vision. The great poet and philosopher Umapati Sivam was a priest of this temple, glorified for having freed himself away from the trammels of caste and creed.

Patanjali, the grammarian and the yogi along with Viyagrapada, one who prayed for the feet of a tiger to offer his flowers in worship better, receive their inseparation from this secret Dance of Vibration or Nada and the quintessence of all grammar and yoga. Paniri's Maheswara Sutra are said to be the sounds of the kettle drum in the hands of Nataraja. All art and science, all activity—all is but a reflection of the divine harmony of this Dance. "Yes, Look within," the saints say; "there is the Dance within your heart." May we realise this great truth and become one with it crying "Thy Will be done". (A.I.R., Madras.)

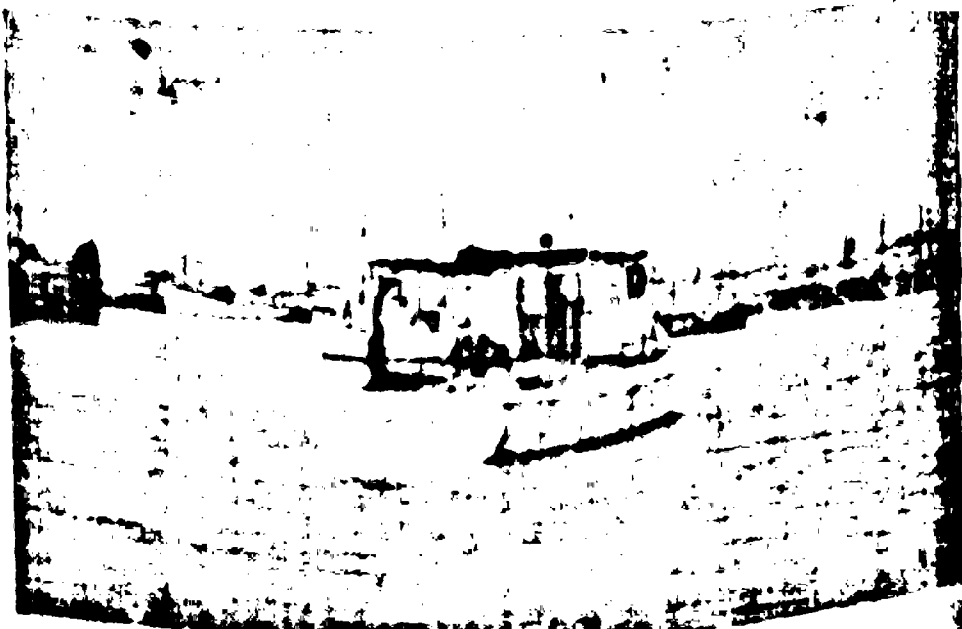
Modern Fishing Vessels in Madras

Under the Indo-U.S. Technical Co-operation Mission Programme, four modern types of fishing vessels have been received in the Madras State in the course of last year. These vessels are intended for the operation of different kinds of fishing gear like set gill net, drift net, trawl net, ring net and purse seine and are provided with modern "aids" to fishing like echo sounder and radio direction finder. These vessels are expected to be engaged in operating the different kinds of modern fishing gear throughout the coast of Madras State with the object not only of increasing the catches of fish from the sea and demonstrating to the fishermen of the use of the new gear but also of surveying the still unexplored but fishable parts of our seas and finding out new fishing grounds and thus adding to our knowledge of the fishery wealth of the State. When the schemes for the gradual introduction of mechanised boats for fishing included in the Second Five-Year Plan bear fruit, the information gathered by these vessels will be useful to fishermen for seeking new grounds and exploiting the fisheries to the best advantage.

The vessels have recently started work on both the coasts operating nylon bottom nets and trawl nets under the guidance of Mr. G. N. Illugason, F.A.O. Fishery Engineer, now on assignment to this State. A brief description of the boats with photographs is given below.

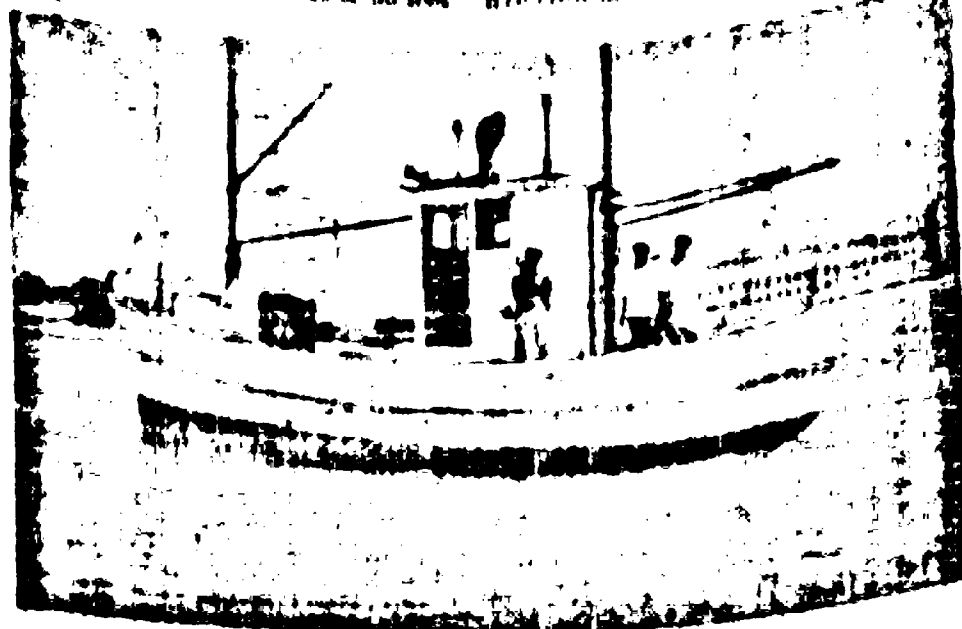
M.V. "Samudra"—This is a 12-ton fishing vessel 34 feet in length and 11 feet beam and fitted with a 42 H.P. Yanmar diesel engine. An echo sounder is provided on the vessel. There is accommodation for five crew and the insulated fish hold has a capacity of 5 tons. It has storage tanks for 200 gallons of diesel oil and 100 gallons of fresh water.

The vessel was constructed in Japan and received in May last year and is best suited for trawling. It has been



SAMUDRA

engaged in experimental trawling under the guidance of the F.A.O. Expert. It is 36 feet in length and 10 feet in breadth, with a 42 H.P. Yanmar diesel engine like the "Samudra". It is provided with an echo sounder and a direction finder, with provision to accommodate five crew and store 200 gallons of diesel oil.



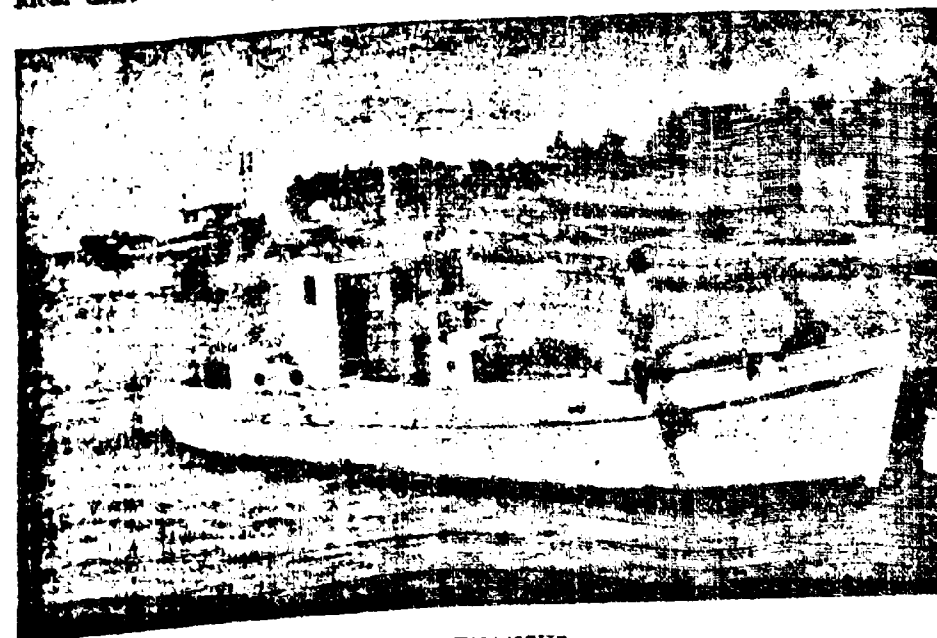
SARDINDILLA

oil and 100 gallons of fresh water. The insulated fish hold is 5 tons in capacity. The vessel is best suited for gill netting and is girdly powered from the engine enables the quick and easy hauling of the nets. The vessel commenced fishing operations under the guidance of the F.A.O. Expert from October last.

M.V. "Meenakshi"—This is an ideal drift net fishing boat of about

on the starboard side of the vessel which enables hauling of nets with considerable ease. The vessel was taken delivery in December last year.

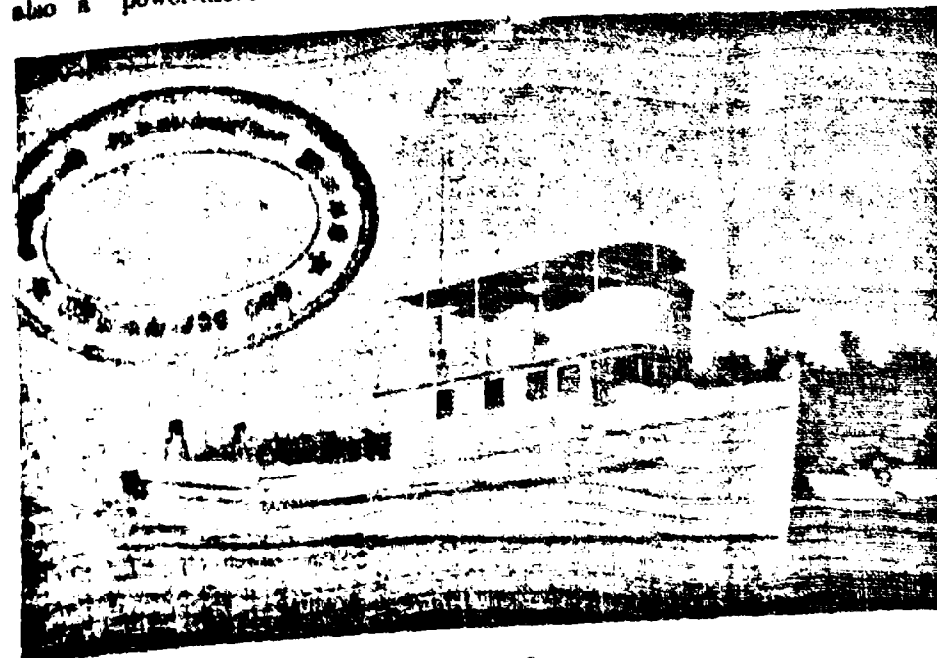
M.V. "Gudjon"—This is the largest of the four vessels and the last received "Gudjon" is a 50-ton purse seine boat of the Californian type constructed in Norway. It is 57 feet long and 16 feet 9 inches beam and has a 215 H. P. Caterpillar diesel engine. An echo



MEENAKSHI

the same dimensions as "Sardindilla". It is also provided with echo sounder and insulated fish hold. There is also a power-driven wooden-roller

sounder, direction finder and radio telephone are also provided on this vessel. There is accommodation for eleven crew and the insulated fish hold is



GUDJON

14 tons in capacity. The vessel has a storage capacity for 2,000 gallons of fuel oil, 100 gallons of lubricating oil and 500 gallons of fresh water. There is a turn table at the stern, and this is characteristic of all purse seiners. A power winch is also provided.

The vessel will operate the purse seine net as soon as this special kind of net is received. It has also been made suitable for trawling operations under advice from Mr. Gudjon Illugason, the F.A.O. Expert. Purse seining is a very effective method of catching shoaling fishes like sardines, mackerel, etc. A large quantity of fish can be caught in one haul.

Offences under Companies Act

During the first quarter of the year 1956 ending March 31, 1956, 53 complaints for offences under the various sections of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, were filed by the Registrar of Companies, Madras, in the several courts against 21 companies (some for single offences and others for two or more offences) and 84 officers of those companies, ending in convictions.

Fourteen companies and their officers were fined for defaults in not holding the annual general meetings.

Twenty-three companies and their officers were fined for defaults in not laying the annual balance sheets and profit and loss accounts of the companies before the members in general meetings.

One company was fined for default in not filing the return with the Registrar regarding the change in the situation of the registered office of the company.

One company and its officers were fined for not filing the change in the particulars of the directors of the company.

One company and its officers were fined for failure to file the return of allotments.

Five officers of a company were fined for failure to furnish the information and explanation called for by the Registrar in relation to the returns filed before him.

Two liquidators of companies were fined for default in not filing the statement of accounts with respect to the proceedings and position of the liquidation.



The Second National Convention of Farmers was inaugurated by the President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, at Talkatora Gardens in New Delhi.

The Second National Convention of Farmers

Delegates visit Reconstruction Centres, Giant Projects, etc.

A special train carrying 603 farmers, including 25 women, from almost all States of India steamed into Kurukshetra railway station at dawn last Saturday. The visitors—delegates to the second National Convention of Farmers held in Delhi during first five days of April—were received by the local farmers and members of Panbhayats with music and the traditional Bhangra dance of the Punjab. Many visitors joined in the group dance.

The visit to Thaneshwar Community Project organized by Community Project Administration was meant to provide a get-together for the visiting farmers—among whom were several Krishi Pandits and winners of State crop competitions and the local farmers and Project personnel to exchange experiences, discuss common problems and to enable them to view their problems in the larger countrywide context.

Many devout visiting farmers took this opportunity to have a bath in the sacred Samhit tank, holy since the days of Mahabharata, and visited ancient temples of Kurukshetra, one of the most sacred places of religious and historical importance.

The day's programme included a discussion forum in which local farmers and several visitors took part. One

point which was emphasized by most speakers from their own experiences was that the Community Project movement had raised their pattern of life and work to a plane which made it richer and more worthwhile.

The one-day visit ended with a cultural programme, including group dances and a film show, in which docu-

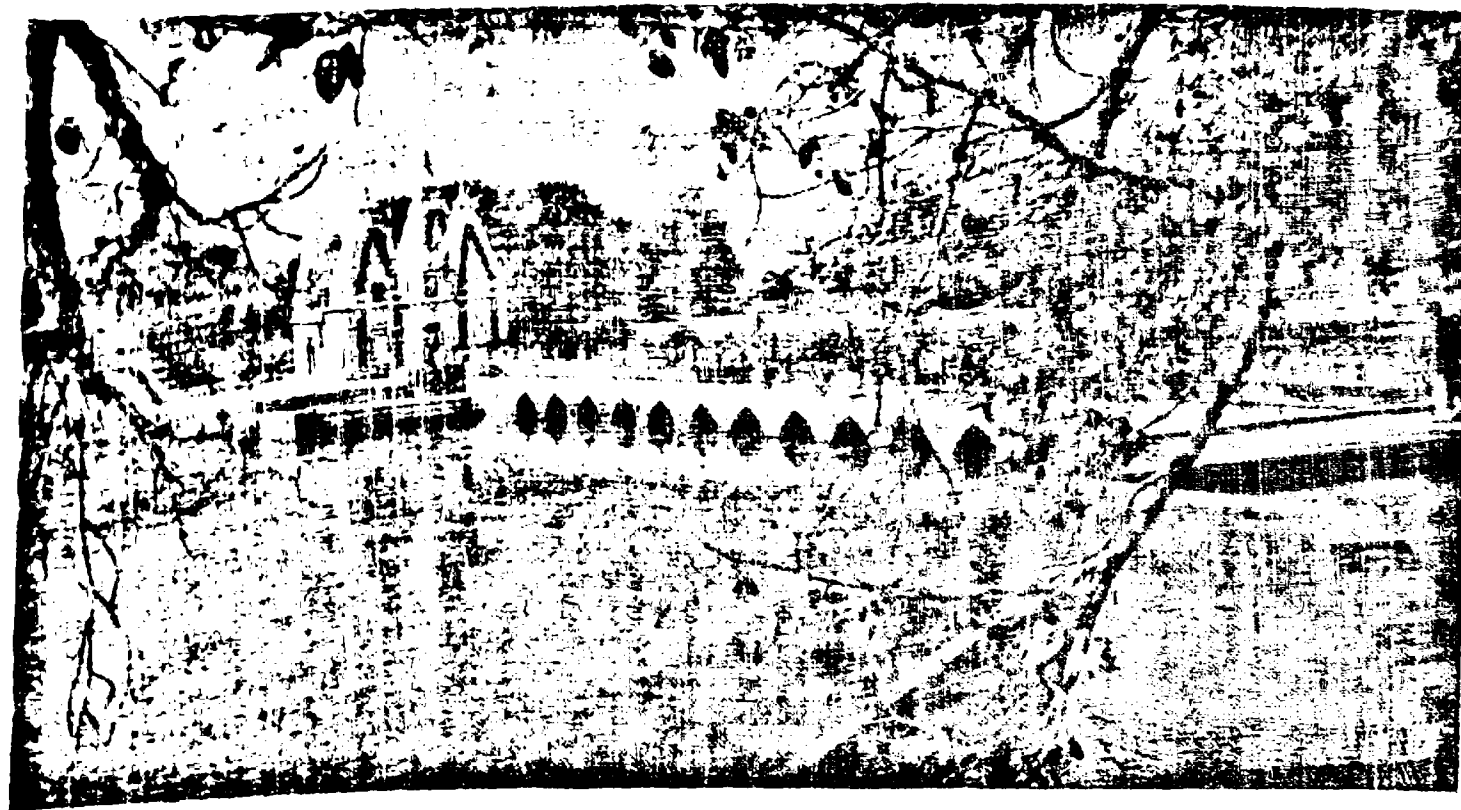
mentary films on aspects of Indian life, culture and development were screened.

The Press Information Bureau of the Union Information and Broadcasting Ministry organized a trip to enable the farmers to see the giant Bhakra Irrigation and Power Project.

A fleet of buses took them to the Bhakra Dam site where guides and



The visiting farmers were received at the Kurukshetra railway station by about 600 local farmers with music and the traditional Bhangra dance of the Punjab. Many visitors joined in the group dance.



Many devout visiting farmers took this opportunity to visit ancient temples of Kurukshetra, one of the most sacred places of India.

Even the most cynical among them went home with a new vision



603 farmers, including 25 women, among whom were Krishi Pandits and winners of State crop competitions, visited Bhakra. A special train-tour was organized by the Press Information Bureau of the Union Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. Many a cynical young farmer went to the Bhakra Dam site in a sceptical mood and came back with a new outlook and vision.

engineers showed them round in batches and explained to them the scope of this Rs. 168 crore irrigation and power project meant to irrigate 10 million acres of land in the Punjab, Pepsu, Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh, and produce one million K.W. of electricity.

Eager farmers—many literate ones among them, equipped with note-book and pencil and a few farm-exchange programme boys even with binoculars—were anxious not to miss anything. They saw, unit by unit, the fully mechanised construction plant established on two big terraces cut into the hill site on the downstream side of the Bhakra gorge. They had a panoramic view of the dam site from the top, and looked down into the foundation pit where giant cranes on trestles are building up the dam which will, in another three years, tower up to 680 feet—the highest straight gravity dam in the world.

The farmers were not only inquisitive about the construction plant and the technique of construction; they asked numerous questions on the



The farmers visited Anand Co-operative Farm to have a first-hand idea how such a farm in the Punjab is run by Punjab farmers.

problems of organisation, co-ordination, supply of materials and funds and, equally important, the social aspects of the project such as labour welfare. Many a cynical young farmer went to the dam site in a sceptical mood and came back with a new outlook and a new vision. Typical of these, to take one example, was 39-year old Chinagan Bhai, a well-to-do educated farmer from a village near Ahmedabad who said: "It is just not true that the Government is doing nothing. Bhakra has proved it to me that India can do things on as grand a scale as any other country in the world."

Reaction of the older generation was typified by 65-year old woman farmer Yamuna Bai from Guttal in Dharwar District who said she was lucky to have come to Bhakra. It was a pilgrimage like she made to Mathura many years back.



The farmers visited Nangal Dam and Gangwal Power House.

The farmers, later in the evening, visited Nangal Dam and Gangwal Power House.

Facts and Figures

Production of boot polish in India rose to 10 million tins of 2 oz. each in 1955 from 2.31 million tins in 1950.

The Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund has so far started 44 adult education centres for providing educational and recreational facilities to adult miners.

India's rice production during 1955-56 is estimated at 23.8 million tons.

More than 110,000 mounds of ghee were graded in 30 laboratories in India in 1954.

The number of power-looms in India in 1954-55 is estimated at 38,000.



LEGISLATORS' HOSTEL DAY CELEBRATIONS

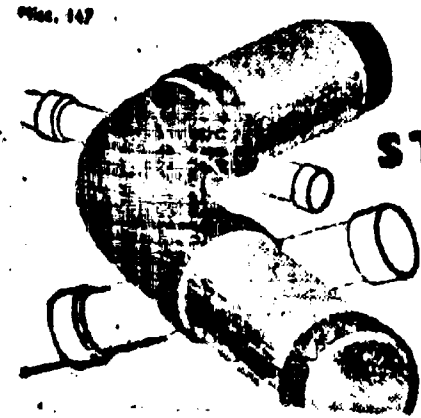
A "Pilgrim" and a "Lady" won the prizes



(Top left) Fancy Dress Competition—Prize winners—The Lady of 2956 (2nd prize Sri P. Ramamurthi), A Pilgrim to Benares (1st prize Shri Sri Prakasa). (Top right) Snake-charmer. (Centre) Tug of war—The Governor's team and the Chief Minister's team. (Bottom left) Prize distribution—Governor giving away the prize to Sri P. Ramamurthi. (Bottom right) Buffet Party.



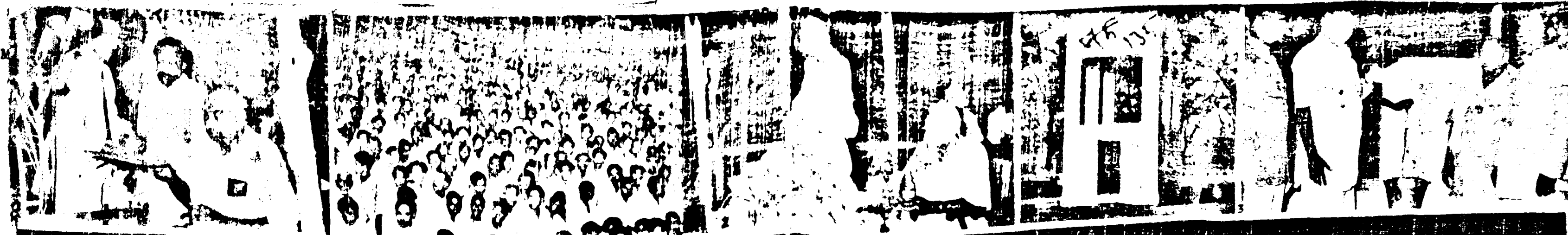
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STONEWARE PIPES SALT-GLAZED

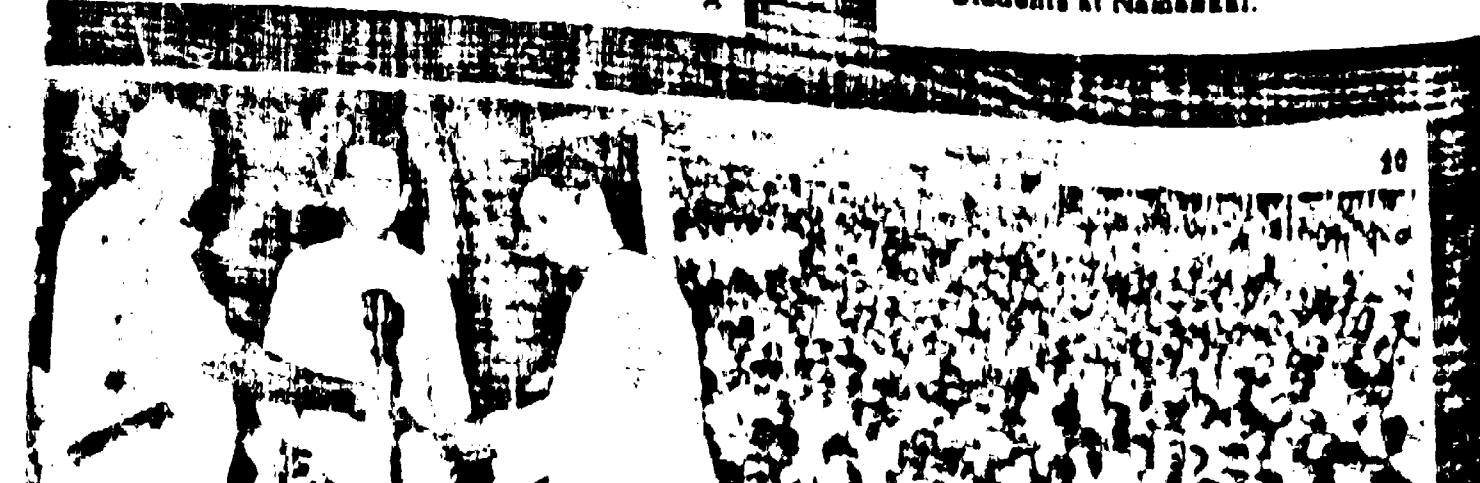
FOR UNDERGROUND DRAINAGE
(A Dalmia Product)

DALMIA CEMENT (SHARAT) LIMITED
DALMIAPURAM — DIST. TIRUCHIRAPPALLI.



THE CHIEF MINISTER'S TOUR IN SALEM DISTRICT

(1) Muslim leaders presenting the welcome-address (2) Public meeting at Salem (3) Opening of an overhead tank at Krishnagiri. (4) The Chief Minister amidst school children. (5) The hill-tribes from Nadiannur meeting the Chief Minister and making representations. (6) Laying the foundation-stone for a Weavers' Colony at Ammanpet to be constructed by the Local Weavers' Co-operative Society. (7) A view of the Maternity Hospital declared open by the Chief Minister at Berur. (8) and (10) Appreciating a fine specimen of handloom bedsheet. Giving away the prize for the best handloom design made by the Ammanpet Weavers' Co-operative Society at a function held at Salem in connection with the Regional Handloom Design Competition. (9) Declaring open a high school at Denkanikottai, Hosur Taluk. (11) Hostel for the Harijan Students at Namakkal.





(1) The Chief Minister chatting with the children of the workers employed in the Krishnagiri Project. (2) Inspecting the progress of the Krishnagiri Project. (3) A pleasant trip to a pleasant function. (4) An unusual guest at a Lambadi wedding ceremony. (5) The Lambadi couple.



Shri Govind Ballabh Pant, Minister for Home Affairs, Government of India, inaugurated the Seminar on 'Rural Reconstruction in India' in New Delhi. The Seminar has been organised in connection with the Second National Convention of Farmers held here from 31st March to 5th April 1958. Photo shows Shri G. B. Pant delivering his inaugural address. On his left is Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh, Union Agriculture Minister, and President, Farmers' Forum, India.

People's Participation: Pivot of Community Development

Entire State to be covered by N.E.S. in Second Plan Period

SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM, Minister for Agriculture.

The Community Development Programme was first launched in this State in 1952-53. Today the Programme is in operation in 4 Community Projects, 24 Community Development Blocks and 38 National Extension Service Blocks covering a population of about 88 lakhs as against a total rural population of 290 lakhs in this State. The National Extension Service Programme will be taken up in 4 Blocks in some of the cyclone-affected areas in the Ramanathapuram district from 1st April 1959 in which Blocks pre-extension work is now being done. Eleven of the National Extension Service Blocks are being converted into Community Development Block from the same date.

The present Budget provides for the setting up of 22 National Extension Service Blocks by October 1956 and another 28 Blocks towards the end of the year for which preliminary work will be done during the Budget year.

During the Second Five-Year Plan, the National Extension Service will be gradually extended to about 315 additional Blocks so as to cover the

entire State by the end of that Plan. Some of the National Extension Service Blocks will also be converted into Community Development Blocks during the period.

As a result of sustained and strenuous efforts, the programme has undergone considerable improvement in the standardisation of methods and procedures. The widely dispersed areas have begun to function in an integrated way and the progress of work in the various blocks has lent itself to close check and supervision. The Collectors of the districts who have been made primarily responsible for the successful implementation of the programme have spared no efforts to improve the tone of the work in the field.

The principal Force behind the Programme

In this arduous and difficult task, the Collectors have been ably supported by the Block and Project Advisory Committees which have been constituted one for each block or project. Apart from the principal district officials, these Advisory Committees include Members of the Legislature,

Members of Local Bodies, and leading social workers. These non-official members have been playing a useful role in stimulating the people's participation in the implementation of this programme. They have assisted in mobilising local opinion in support of this programme, seeking from the people a larger effort for production and social services. They have given valuable assistance in the preparation of the integrated programme for each block and in working it out. In order to promote greater understanding between these members and the officials connected with the programme, this Government have organised a series of Seminars during the current year. Several valuable suggestions were made by the non-official members of these committees regarding the working of the programme.

People's Contribution

Public co-operation and public opinion constitute the principal force and sanction behind the programme. During the past few years, the villagers have responded generously in contributing in kind or in cash or in terms

THE WOMEN'S DELEGATION FROM INDONESIA.



A party of women officials and non-officials on a study tour visited Madras recently. The picture shows the delegation with Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Minister for Agriculture and Community Development.

of labour for the execution of works under this programme. When the scheme was first launched, there were misgivings and suspicions. People in the villages used to ask why they should contribute anything when various departments of the Government were doing work in the villages with Government funds till then and no one asked for free labour or gift of land for a road or a well. It took time for the Community Development staff to make the people aware that it was because people depended wholly on the Government that various amenities were not reaching the villages as needed by them and the secret of getting them was for the villagers to share the burden of contribution and co-operation. When the initial suspicion gave way, the villagers began to clamour for the provision of more and more amenities by offering their quota of contribution and co-operation. Once this tide got started, it steadily grew. From the statistical data available before the Government for the period ending December 1955, it is observed that the total contribution made by villagers in cash, kind or in terms of labour amounted to about Rs. 85 lakhs. We have now reached the stage where, owing to want of funds, fresh works cannot be taken up in certain blocks, although the requisite contribution from the villagers is forthcoming.

Progress—slow, steady and rapid

A programme which is essentially a people's programme and in which the people concerned have a vital part to play naturally takes time to gather momentum. In the initial stages of each block, the expenditure on works shows a slow progress as the people have to mobilise their resources. But once the people have understood the significance of the programme, the progress is rapid and as I have observed above, the funds are soon found insufficient to meet the demand.

But provision for works is only a minor part of the programme. The principal role of the Government is to provide for supplies and services according to a co-ordinated programme. The standard establishment for a National Extension Service Block includes Extension Officers for the three vital subjects affecting rural population, viz., Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Co-operation. These are assisted



Sri K. Kamaraj, Chief Minister, declaring upon the seven-furrow Tiruvannamur Kuppam Road, newly constructed under Local Development Scheme.

by 10 Gramasevaks who are trained multipurpose workers and provide the vital link between the villagers and the various Government departments. The work turned out by these officers cannot be measured in terms of the

cost of their salaries. It can only be measured in terms of the resultant benefit to the people of the area by the extent to which the standard of living of the people of the area is increased.

The Agriculture Front

Agricultural production is intensified by such means as better varieties of seeds, better control of pests and diseases, prevention of soil erosion, better use of manures and fertilisers, better tools and implements, better systems of cropping, fuller utilisation of land by reclamation of waste lands, etc. A great impetus is given to the formation of co-operatives in these areas to provide ample facilities for credit. In addition, the Government have been giving loans to agriculturists for cultivation and sinking of wells and installation of pumps. Every effort is taken to improve the minor and other irrigation sources in the selected blocks. Livestock improvement has also received special attention. A large number of breeding and artificial insemination centres have been started. Poultry breeding and sheep rearing have been specially encouraged. A Deputy Director of Cottage Industries has been appointed to be exclusively in charge of the Cottage Industries. Steps have been taken to provide for as large a measure of increased employment as possible through different village and small scale industries. A special scheme for khadi development is being implemented in Community Development areas and it is expected that the earning capacity of at least a thousand families in each Block will be increased by Rs. 100 per family per

annum and that the consequent increase in the annual earning of the Block will be at least Rs. 1,00,000.

Welfare Items

A systematic effort has been made to provide medical aid to the villagers. Local Fund Dispensaries have been upgraded and grants have been given to them for purchase of medicines, equipment, etc. Maternity and Child Welfare Centres have also been opened wherever necessary. A number of Primary Health Centres has been opened. Special attention is being paid to Rural Water supply. A large number of village roads has been formed and culverts and bridges constructed over waterways so that every village can be reached, as far as possible by vehicular traffic.

A minimum programme of Social Education has been chalked out and is being assiduously followed. The Government have taken on hand the intensification of adult education in the selected areas. The conversion of elementary schools into basic schools is also proceeding satisfactorily. The achievements under the programme have indeed been considerable under various heads.

Any one visiting villages where the schemes are in operation cannot fail to notice the great change in the



Sri K. Kamaraj, Chief Minister, addressing the Bhodan Volunteers' Camp at 'Sarvodaya village,' (Soyyar in Uthiramerur taluk, Chingleput district) on the 5th April 1956.

attitude of the people there. The people are determined to improve their lot and are prepared to exert their utmost to achieve this end. They are aware that the Community Development Programme is essentially their programme and will assist them to reach their goal.

The Local Development Works Programme was launched during 1953-54 and is implemented in those parts of this State which are not covered by the Community Development Programmes. The expenditure on this scheme is being shared by the Government of India and the beneficiaries on a 50:50 basis. Some concessions are shown in respect of Rural Water supply Works and works intended to benefit mainly the Harijans. In these cases, the State Government meet the balance of contributions.

There has been an amazing response from the public in the matter of execution of these works with the result that the Planning Commission has increased the Grant for the year 1955-56 from Rs. 59.40 lakhs to Rs. 109.40 lakhs. The Grant for 1956-57 has been tentatively put at Rs. 49.45 lakhs. I trust that the response from the public for the execution of these works will be even more encouraging in the coming year than it was before.

Snippets

The per capita generation of electricity in India increased by more than a hundred per cent between 1938 and 1953.

Indian Railways at present carry about 3,600,000 passengers daily as against about 1,450,000 passengers in 1938-39.

Schemes costing Rs. 3.4 crores for the development of inland water transport are proposed to be included in the Second Five-Year Plan.

During 1955-56, 3,558 girl cadets received training at 29 National Cadet Corps (Girls Division) camps.

A scheme for the development of fruit production costing about Rs. 8 to 9 crores has been included in the Second Five-Year Plan.

The Role of Milk Co-operatives in the Second Five-Year Plan

MR. A. PALAXIAPPA MITHALLAN SA

[illegible][illegible]

Madison State has the 10th largest
health care expenditures amongst all States
in the Nation. Despite these the per capita
expenditures in health is phenomenally
low when compared to other States.
The need for increased planning in the
State is therefore most important and
necessary.

[illegible]

As an implement by the Machine

That fact has been recognized by
Congress and in 1941 a study

The assigned officer was appointed to patrol 1.

It has my remembering and says it
and saying that in which says
that I cannot get you any but
knows.

Provisions of various laws
relating to the position.

and my representative for the
powerful nations, some of them
distributed of gold and white powder.

every one that is acquainted with the
management and for labor conditions and
prevailing conditions and

Illustration of approved evidence for the development of the brain, & its through voluntary system, for paragraphs and sections.

The Government announced in 1960 a three year plan for the program of

Organizing work with injury results in a great deal more not covered by them.

It is not surprising that the
the results are positive and

During the period when the
company was in these conditions
operated was 18 years and a staff of 25
thirty employees. Of these employees
and 25 years experience for the
management of the company.

Answered

When the year was closed there were 22,114 lbs. of shoes on hand in the store in the Marine Barracks. There were a total of 100 shoes on hand in the store in the Marine Barracks. At the end of the year there were 100 shoes on hand in the store in the Marine Barracks. At the end of the year there were 100 shoes on hand in the store in the Marine Barracks.

the Government after reviewing the plan were pleased to extend the period of the plan by another three years from 14th October 1951.

By the end of September 1963, i.e., after a period of five years from the inception of Dairy Development Scheme, there were in all 41 unions and 784 co-operatives in the Coimbatore Madras State as against 15 Unions and 100 co-operatives about 13 years ago, i.e., as on 24th June 1949. After the separation of the Andhra State, there were 20 unions and 320 co-operatives in Bombay State as against a total population of about 37,000 Madras measures per day.

At the time of drawing up of the Seventh Five-Year Plan, there were 10 milk supply units and 100 milk supply centers under the plan affiliated to the Orissa Handloom 40,000 Madrasa members of milk a day.

Approved Five-Year Plan

The program achieved so far by the Government is to supply to urban areas the necessary contracting. Under the two and three year plan it has been planned to step up this rate of progress and intensify the achievements reached so far. For this purpose, a scheme has been drawn up under the following heads:-

(1) Development of urban milk supply

(ii) Installation of pasteurization plants in the larger co-operative societies.

(iii) Improvements in the Hygienic handling of milk by the Matras Co-operative Milk Supply Union.

(iv) Establishment of savings farms for dry cattle and

(v) Establishment of cattle breeding co-operative societies.

1. Development of Urban Milk Supply. The scheme drawn up for inclusion under the Second Five-Year Plan aims at increasing the production of milk by the Milk Supply Co-operatives by 10 per cent each year, over the present production, so that by the end of the Plan period the production will be raised from 40,000 Madras Measures a day to 60,000 Madras Measures a day. To achieve this object, it has been decided to encourage 150 new societies

prepared to organize the milk business during the Plan period on a phased basis. These societies will cover the milk packets in all but the urban areas and enable the existing unions to feed and in that more milk."

With a view to enable the milk producers to augment their production, it is proposed to provide a large amount of Government loans for the purchase of milch animals by members, the amount of such loans being Rs. 12

lacks in the last year as against Rs. 8 lakhs now. These funds will increase the quality and number of the milk cattle and also help scientific collection and packing of milk produced in the villages. To implement the scheme, additional staff, both supervisory and technical, has been provided for. There are at present 549 Milk supply societies and 19 milk supply unions, with the daily average production of 40,150 Mndras measures per day.

Quality control—Side by side with increased production, enforcement of quality is essential. This important factor has not been lost sight of. Provision has been made in the scheme for subsidising the Central Milk Testing Laboratory at Madras under the Control of the Dairy Officer, Madras State, towards the cost of maintenance of equipment.

11. *Installation of pasteurisation plants by the larger co-operative milk supply unions.*—In order to preserve milk for longer periods and to increase its keeping quality, pasteurisation is essential. The installation of pasteurisation plants will help co-operative milk supply unions in the State to dispose of profitably the surplus milk available with them. This could also enable the village producer to adjust the milking time more conveniently to the needs of supply. Out of the 19 milk supply unions in the State, the Madras Co-operative Milk Supply Union alone is equipped with a pasteuriser. This union has purchased land in Kodambakkam to set up another factory. With these steps, the Union could easily double its present production. It is proposed to equip 9 of the other larger unions with pasteurisation plants during the plan period with suitable financial assistance from the Government.

III. *Improvements in the Approximate handling of milk by the Madras Co-operative Milk Supply Union.*—The Madras Co-operative Milk Supply Union has been the pioneer in the field of urban milk supply in the State and the success it has attracted the attention of co-operatives all over India, many are striving to emulate its example. The union is at present handling about 20,000 lb of fluid milk which is no small achievement. The Export Committee constituted under the Chairmanship of Dr. Lakshminarasimham



ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-28-2013 BY 60322 UCBAW



Step 1. In my relations to Matron. Another was Dr. M. Hukhteridze, Minister
for Agriculture, distributing power to R. Kappasvany. Needs of Government were

Page 60-61

Madras State has a large population of about 40 lakhs. The Government of Madras is committed to the improvement of the health of the people of the State. The Government has a number of schemes for the improvement of the health of the people of the State.

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This is a photograph of a group of people, possibly a family, standing in front of a building. The people are dressed in traditional Indian attire. The building has a simple, rectangular structure with a flat roof.

The Government has a number of schemes for the improvement of the health of the people of the State. The Government has a number of schemes for the improvement of the health of the people of the State.

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Public Health in Madras State

Over 10 crores to be spent on new Schemes in Second Five-year Plan

Shri A. B. SHETTY, Minister for Health.

The Second Five-Year Plan provides for the following medical schemes which may be considered to be important:

(1) Increase of bed strength in Government Hospitals by 45 per cent over the existing bed strength of 12,000.

(2) Extension of medical schemes to the three teaching institutions in Madras and Madurai and for some of the other hospitals.

(3) New buildings as well as additional equipment and staff to 15 new and Taluk Headquarters Hospitals.

(4) One Hundred and Forty additional primary health centres in Madras State and in other States.

(5) Special training schemes for technicians, nurses, maternity assistants, midwives and pharmacists.

(6) Provision of some local and medical institutions and rural dispensaries.

(7) Establishment of regional and district laboratories.

Public Health is the main concern of the Government.

(8) Extension of malaria and diarrhoea control programmes.

(9) Six more B.C.G. field teams.

(10) Supply of latrine slabs at concession rates.

(11) Medical inspection of secondary school children in 10 centres.

(12) Extension of Health, Education and Publicity activities.

The total provision for Medical and Health Schemes amounts to Rs. 1,117 lakhs in the Second Five-Year Plan as against Rs. 325 lakhs in the First Plan. The budget for 1956-57 provides for 60 new medical schemes costing Rs. 47,57,000 and 26 new public health schemes costing Rs. 41,03,500. This includes Capital Expenditure as well as loans and grants.

The Health Situation — Essential Requirements

The two serious impediments to the improvement of public health in our country are the low economic status of the people and the lack of education among them. The unsatisfactory condition of environmental sanitation has created a situation far from conducive to healthy living. Owing to the inadequate and poor quality of the diet consumed by the majority of the

people, malnutrition is common. The incidence of communicable diseases and food deficiency diseases is high. No substantial improvement in public health can be achieved unless we develop our national economy and raise the living standards of the people.

Most of our people are not only ill-fed and ill-housed but also ill-doctored. It is difficult for economic reasons to provide adequate hospital facilities for the tremendous number of disease-ridden people among us. The number of qualified medical practitioners is short of requirements and most of them are concentrated in urban areas. There is a great need for an early expansion of medical and health care, particularly in our rural areas where the great majority of our people live. Three of the essential requirements for improving the health situation are: (1) production of a larger number of scientifically trained medical and auxiliary personnel and their even distribution in urban and rural areas, (2) re-orientation of the pattern of medical training so as to equip the medical practitioners to perform simultaneously both curative and preventive work, (3) special attention to the needs of the rural areas which are medically underprivileged. The conditions of service for doctors in rural

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The new National Institute of Education and the associated National are being developed under a dual National institution for training to be conducted in an organized way of the 1970s and which is the national way for the present requirements. Department of Education and Professional Education are expected to be established in the national colleges in the near future. This will help to shift the emphasis from the past emphasis on individual and career development to a more national, organized and planned approach. The national Primary Health Centers that are going to be set up in the National Institutes of Health will provide facilities for a integrated form of curative and health services in the rural areas.

Control of Communicable Diseases

With an above mentioned background and the availability of foreign aid for post-war reconstruction it has become possible for a new, a post-war money like more to undertake some emergency expenditure of the early post-war period. The business which have been engaged the people for construction. The National Monetary Council Programme which has been in operation has had produced remarkably great results. Money has previously unemployed form all available source. The National Bank is participating in the National Finance Development Scheme. Two national units have begun work at Shanghai and Hankow. Furthermore, measures to be an emergency measure for post-war reconstruction has been undertaken by the government. Large has now become possible for early years.

[illegible]

The Committee has been informed that the
 following information was received from the
 Bureau of the Census, Washington, D. C.,
 on January 10, 1968:

Indagaciones de primer orden

Medical systems on the contrary do on the one hand encourage more the medicinal application of medicine, and on the other hand, prevent more its rational and scientific application. They encourage medicinal things that may be of the most injurious and even necessary. They suppress medicinal things that are of the most salutary and indispensable. Medicine as a profession has become The unregulated system of the thing subject is the fundamental principle of Medicine. Medicine in Medicine is more in line with the nature of medicine than of science. I am convinced that the system under question is in fact a generally accepted proposition that the principle of early intervention should prevail in the treatment of the disease. In the case of all the diseases along with intervention in the first instance and not general systems. From July 1874 to the end of the 18th century there was of Medicine Medicine has been characterized and the Administration present under the control of the Faculty of Medicine. The teaching of medicine has been approached by approaching more and more, gradually from the things we have to be taken for proper medicinal treatment.

in Independent Medicine and were generally trained teachers in the public schools and teaching others to improve. A new hospital had been opened that year and the last strength of the hospital had been about 1000. The hospital building has been reconstructed as a part of the building. New Physics and Chemistry Departments have been founded in the building. Physicians and several surgeons were employed for the building and Hospital of Independent Medicine had been included in the Annual Report of the State.

History and Development

There were 142 yesterday and still
under review and all testimony to date
in the year. (This showing an increase of
the average and 11 more over the
previous year. One hundred and
twenty witnesses and still under
review are proposed to be opened in
next week being the last year of the
fifteen year plan to 1955-57.

References

Then to the home center which affords health and efficiency in daily living. Good ways to reach our countrymen have become a major factor in many of the domestic offerings in stores and buildings as well as other corners of the popular town. The few elements of art and science with and without have kept records of modernity and even the use of yesterday.



That the President contemplated the return of the city, eventually at a late party of the day, the day.

most prevalent rise in hospitals the overmanagement given to larger families than of birth and development of children are among the measures taken for a healthy nation. The State in Bureau of the Public Health Department is showing special attention to the question of raising maternal and child standards among the people.

Family Members

The Planning Commission has recognized the imperative need for encouraging the Family Planning and population control movement in the interests of the national economy and public health and particularly for promoting the health and welfare of mothers and children. They are providing for a family planning programme on a national scale throughout the next Plan Period. The Madras State is taking several steps to implement the family planning programme.

Water supply and drainage

• The government should have a high priority in the development of health services. The Second Five-Year Plan provides for

(1) National water-supply and sanitation scheme in villages were affected by floods in our districts at a cost of Rs. 12 lakhs.

A Call to Save Life

This is an appeal to every one by the State Blood Transfusion Service, Madison. We request you to donate a little of your blood to be used in the hospitals on various cases requiring transfusion. Loss of blood from accidents, operations, child births and diseases like anaemia, are instances where blood alone are not of much use, and blood transfusion is the only way save the patient. The life saving blood must come from the golden rule. That means you. Blood alone can replace blood. There is no risk whatever attending the drawing of blood. Your blood will be taken only if you are found fit to part with it. A reward of Five Dollars is made to every donor. We appeal to you to call at the nearest Registered Hospital Blood Bank to offer blood and thereby join the thousands of combatting disease and death. The little blood drawn from you means nothing to you, but it may prove to be the gift of life to a fellow human being dying from loss of blood. Donate a little blood and save human life.

on the further particulars, write to:

THE ASSISTANT DIRECTOR (BLOOD TRANSFUSION),
THE KING INSTITUTE, QUINDY.

MEMOIRS OF THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

The publication contains detailed information on the work done by the Madras Agricultural Department from its inception in all fields of activities. The sale price has been reduced from Rs. 36-10-0 to Rs. 22-8-0 per copy.

The copies can be had from:

**The Superintendent,
Government Press,
Publications Branch, Mount Road,
MADRAS-2.**

now under execution. A further sum of Rs. 300 lakhs has been asked from the All-India Allocation for some more water supply schemes which are considered indispensable.

We may look forward with hope to a slow but steady improvement in our health status. It will automatically follow improvements in the educational, economical and social status of the people resulting from our five-year plans of development.

Do You Know . . . ?

The Government of India have made a provision of Rs. 559 crores for payment of compensation to displaced claimants from West Pakistan during 1956-57.

Schemes costing about Rs. 20 lakhs for the control of sugarcane insect pests at regional centres have been sanctioned by the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee.

The Geological Survey of India has discovered the occurrence of good quality limestone deposits of about 254 million tons in the Dehra Dun-Munawar area in Uttar Pradesh.

India's annual requirement of raw-
boned is 100,000 to 150,000 tons.

Nineteen paper mills are working in India at present.

Projects for Prosperity

Irrigation and Power Schemes under the Second Plan

MR. MANJUNATHA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHY, Minister for Public Works

I. Irrigation

The "Irrigation and Power" section of the Plan has naturally to provide for the commencement of the major projects included in the Second Five Year Plan and completed during the period of recovery of that Plan. There are two such projects including the Lower Bhavara Project. The two new projects are proposed by the Government for inclusion in the Plan by the Planning Commission. But the Government of India have decided that only one of them could be included in the Plan, viz. the Kattalai and Pottur Project. The other project, the Bhavara Project, and the scheme of diversion of water from the river.

With the formation of Andhra State, the area share of the water resources of the Government of Madras was reduced to the Madras State and the boundary water of Madras was with only one river, viz. the Pottur and other small creeks. The Government of India have decided that only one of them could be included in the Plan, viz. the Kattalai and Pottur Project. The other project, the Bhavara Project, and the scheme of diversion of water from the river.

The project of building large tanks in the Government of Madras by utilizing the surplus of the Pottur Project and the other water resources of the Government of Madras.

New Schemes

Of the other two new irrigation projects, the Government of Madras have decided to include the Kattalai and Pottur Project in the Plan. The other project, the Bhavara Project, and the scheme of diversion of water from the river.

The New Kattalai High Level Canal Project envisages the construction of a canal of about 10 miles in length, the right of the Government of Madras and the Government of India. The canal is estimated to cost about Rs. 1.50 lakhs and is expected to irrigate an area of about 10,000 acres. The project is included in the Second Five Year Plan.



The Government of Madras, in co-operation with the Government of India, is undertaking a large project of irrigation in the Pottur Project. The project is included in the Second Five Year Plan.

The Pottur Project and the excavation of the canal of about 10 miles in length. The project is estimated to cost about Rs. 1.50 lakhs and is expected to irrigate an area of about 10,000 acres. The project is included in the Second Five Year Plan.

examined and sanctioned for execution in the course of the Second Five-Year Plan Period. Thus while a total provision of Rs. 202.24 lakhs has been made in the Budget Estimates for 1956-57 for the execution of the First Five-Year Plan continued during the Second Plan Period, the total provision made in the Budget Estimates for the four new schemes of the Second Plan to be taken up in the budget year is only Rs. 200 lakhs, which includes the provision of Rs. 100 lakhs for three schemes.

Minor Irrigation Programmes

In the Special Minor Irrigation Programme, which includes also Tank Improvement Schemes for each year 1946-57 (i.e., July 1956 to June 1957) it is proposed to include 900 continuation works and new schemes costing on the aggregate nearly Rs. 297 lakhs. A provision of Rs. 114.61 lakhs has now been made in the Budget Estimates for 1956-57 for all these works. A novel and economic scheme called "Dugging cum reclamation" has been proposed for restoring the old tanks to full utility. Under this proposal, about half the lost capacity will be restored by raising the F.T.L. of the tank and the other half by removal of the silt from the bed. The cleared earth will be partly

utilized to reclaim the forebare lands and bring them under cultivation in areas where they are not hitherto cultivated. A separate provision of Rs. 8 lakhs has been made in the Budget Estimates for 1956-57 for desilting cum reclamation of irrigation tanks. Adequate provision has also been made in the Revised Estimates for 1956-57 and Budget Estimates for 1956-57 for the execution of repairs to irrigation works. A separate P.W.D. Circle has been formed.

From 1947-48 to the end of the current year, about Rs. 40 crores have been spent on capital outlay on irrigation in the areas comprising the present Madras State. In the Budget Estimates for 1955-56 the provision under this head was Rs. 7.74 crores while the provision made in the Budget Estimates for 1956-57 is Rs. 8.19 crores. Every year we are providing substantial amounts and are achieving progress in the field of irrigation. All these have been possible with the assistance given by the Government of India financially and in other ways. With their continued assistance, we shall forge ahead in the matter of extending irrigation to the various parts of this State. We wish to acknowledge that the co-operation and enthusiasm of the people of the State in fostering irrigation development have contributed in no small measure to our achievement in the field.

II. Power Projects

In the Second Five-Year Plan, a provision of Rs. 6,110 lakhs has been made in respect of power schemes in the State to cover expenditure on schemes like the Pottur Hydro-Electric Scheme and the Melur Plant Extensions, which have already been taken up, and a few new generation, transmission and distribution schemes. The most important generation scheme to be included in the Second Five-Year Plan for this State is the Kundah Hydro-Electric Scheme which is the largest Hydro-Electric Scheme so far undertaken by the Electricity Department. The preliminary works on the scheme have already been taken up. The additional installed capacity proposed to be added to the grid during the Second Plan Period is 287,000 K.W. Another important aspect of the power



The Government of Madras, in co-operation with the Government of India, is undertaking a large project of irrigation in the Pottur Project. The project is included in the Second Five Year Plan.

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November 1948

Hospital Budgeting
 Medicare is better than ever. Traditional
 financing is still used but the old
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 With a 10% surcharge to the
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FILE NO. 104-

1. The following information was obtained from the files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C. on the subject of the above captioned case:

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Abstract

Tuesday 7:15 AM
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1. Increase in the
 2. number of people on the local market
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 4. Market value and water level road
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 6. Transport disruption - weather report.

Thursday 11th May 1966

[illegible]

January 1945

These are the first of many documents
I have written. I have written
many more. I have written many more
and many more.

100-44161-122

It is noted that the above information
concerns the activities of the [redacted]
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[redacted] [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] [redacted]
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Feb. 27 1944

[illegible]

Wednesday 10th May 1978

Lecture 1
Introduction
History of the field
The role of the teacher

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

(Continued on p. 10) - See p. 10 for
 Form 1040 - (Continued on p. 10)
 (Signed by [illegible] and [illegible])
 Notarized by [illegible] Notary
 on 10/10/10

Marked returned to us - and you for
 [illegible] 10/10/10 at [illegible]

10 May 1940

[illegible]

Revised: 2001. 01. 12.

[illegible]

11-14-68

1. Name of the subject: Intermittent
 2. Date: 1/20/68
 3. Place: San Francisco
 4. Name of the person: John J. ...
 5. Address: ...
 6. City: San Francisco
 7. State: California
 8. Zip: 94102
 9. Phone: ...
 10. Other: ...

Teacher _____

Marked - tree and water level and
right

Tropical - vegetation - mountain peaks

Wednesday, Feb 12, 1958

[illegible]

Thank you very much for the information.

- 1. Weather (Temperature, Humidity)
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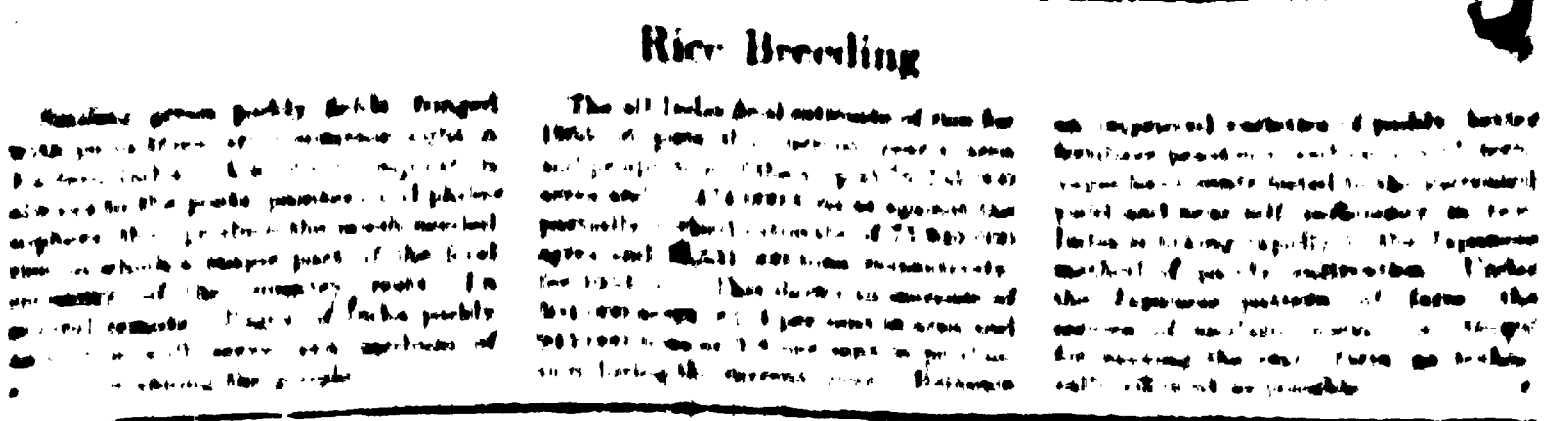
Published every month by the Director of Information and Publicity
Fort St. George

"WE SEEK TO SERVE AND NOT TO COMPETE"

June 1956

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1. The General Manager of the company is responsible for the overall management of the company.

an important restriction of possible border transitions between countries is that the border between a country located in the permanent period and one in self-determination in the future is always opposite to the temporary border of possible restrictions. Under the temporary restriction of future the country of transition moves to the first border, the new future is border only with the permanent.

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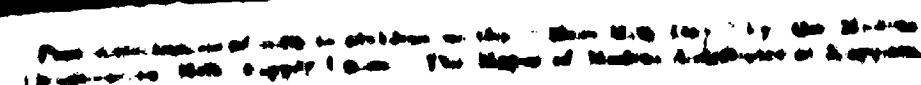
That the Company will be spent making the annual 100 Year Plan for the development of the company's future work. This will be the opportunity of the last year and development of our priorities were an area of their last year.

More Milk Day Celebrated

members of the City who are very important persons, and had attended the birth. The Government Milk Station at Tulumcay supplied about 10 of these milk bottles. Corporations authorized by distribution in the school children and the child welfare and health centers in the City. Hence the Milk Station was the main source of attention in that city where more than 200 school children were supplied with free milk with the active cooperation of the Health Office Corporation of Mexico. Despite the fact that the children of Key Village and the Regional Office for Milk. There were child welfare and health centers were also supplied with milk by distribution systematically. In all nearly 1000 children were supplied with milk by the Corporation authorities. As usual with supply for the school children was arranged at the Ray Mexican School. Due to the un-expected acquisition of the Government

A cattle show was organized by the department of Animal Husbandry at the S. I. A. grounds on the 12th inst. The show was well represented and different breeds of milk cattle, beef, horses and calves and breeding bulls and calves were brought through various international programs were brought by cattle owners as exhibits. Judging of the exhibits was done by the officers of the Animal Husbandry department and prizes were awarded to the owners of the best exhibits in different classes on the 13th by the Minister for Agriculture.

Representations made in English were
received on this day and about 30
requests of the same nature were later
forwarded to the public. Apart from these
requests from the American on the
important aspects of the same, were also
sent to the public. General Henry
Parrington was a delegate to the
Tenth session of the League of Nations
Held at Geneva and was available to the
public.



10. Work around on page 11

Community Project Study Team

A team consisting of officials in charge of the study team has been formed to study the situation in India. The team consists of Mr. A. J. B. Brown, Director of Training, Ministry of Education, Government of India, New Delhi; Mr. H. N. Prasad, Deputy Commissioner, Government of India, New Delhi; Mr. A. J. B. Brown, Director of Training, Ministry of Education, Government of India, New Delhi; and Mr. P. H. Brown, Director of Training, Ministry of Education, Government of India, New Delhi. The team will be in India for a period of six months, starting from the 1st of April, 1954, and will be assisted by the Government of India, New Delhi, and the Government of Madras, Madras. The team will be in India for a period of six months, starting from the 1st of April, 1954, and will be assisted by the Government of India, New Delhi, and the Government of Madras, Madras.

The study team will be in India for a period of six months, starting from the 1st of April, 1954, and will be assisted by the Government of India, New Delhi, and the Government of Madras, Madras. The team will be in India for a period of six months, starting from the 1st of April, 1954, and will be assisted by the Government of India, New Delhi, and the Government of Madras, Madras.

Parts and Figures

The Government of India have made a grant of Rs. 100 lakhs for the study team. The Government of Madras have made a grant of Rs. 10 lakhs for the study team. The Government of India have made a grant of Rs. 100 lakhs for the study team. The Government of Madras have made a grant of Rs. 10 lakhs for the study team.

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Members of the team with Mr. A. J. B. Brown, Director of Training, Ministry of Education, Government of India, New Delhi, during their stay in Madras on their way to Singapore.



Members of the team with Mr. A. J. B. Brown, Director of Training, Ministry of Education, Government of India, New Delhi, during their stay in Madras on their way to Singapore.

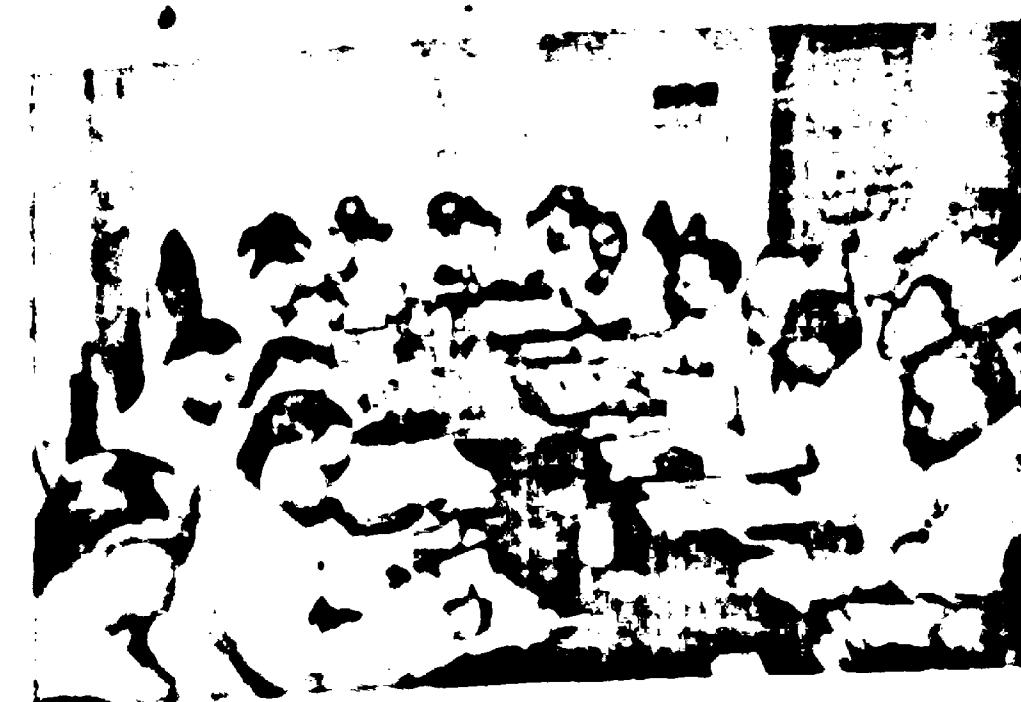
Intensive Monitoring (Sugar) Scheme

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It may be recalled that the Government have decided that the Intensive Monitoring (Sugar) Scheme should be implemented in the sugar industry in India. The scheme will be implemented in the sugar industry in India. The scheme will be implemented in the sugar industry in India.



Representatives of Government of India and Government of Madras during their stay in Madras on their way to Singapore.



The Chairman of the Intensive Monitoring (Sugar) Scheme, Government of India, New Delhi, during his stay in Madras on his way to Singapore.

Development of Khadi Industry

The Government of India have decided that the Khadi industry should be developed in India. The Government of India have decided that the Khadi industry should be developed in India. The Government of India have decided that the Khadi industry should be developed in India.

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The Government of India have decided that the Khadi industry should be developed in India. The Government of India have decided that the Khadi industry should be developed in India. The Government of India have decided that the Khadi industry should be developed in India.

The contributing research is likely a part of the 1971 study to be done, directed at the support of the Forest Service, directed to make plans to manage timber.

A review of the situation as far as the railroad for the purpose of transportation to the above only exist in the state of black water agency control. An application of the S. 201 has been submitted for financing in black water agency. A note of the interest in the production of black water and the surrounding area.

Training Facilities in Government Institutions

On May 1, the afternoon the primary teachers for training commenced in which emphasis was laid on the importance of the role of primary teachers in the national economic development of the country as well as the social and economic life of the people. On July 1, 1964, at the following date:

- 1 The Central Research Institute,
Moscow
2 The Central Image Laboratory,
Leningrad
3 The Hoffman Institute, Moscow
4 The Army Institute, Leningrad
5 The Institute of Physics,
Moscow
6 The Veterinary Research
Institute, Moscow

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Newton of Electoral No. 1

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The Executive Team meets for the purpose of to discuss the various projects, plans, and
 discuss the other things that are involved in the various projects, plans, and

Instructions to be used by a transferee's trustee in connection with a voluntary transfer to the trust

was immediately and now being published. (A further interview was set for a date about the publication of the work in other areas later.) The publication is being made by consideration in the office of the Executive Directorate (Internal Security) via the Turkish Ministry of Justice in order to have the work within the necessary and at a price within the necessary parameters of law. I have two requests: the assignment. The absence of

of any person's name in the roll and no
any person's name was added to the roll.
A person is qualified for membership in
the National Rifle Club of the United States
if he is a citizen of the United States and has been
21 years of age on the 1st March 1914
and has been an actual or potential
member of the club for at least one year
and has been an actual or potential
member of the club for at least one year
and has been an actual or potential
member of the club for at least one year.

3. There should be made in the general Form 11 and subpages at Form 1 a notation free of charge with the Federal Registration Office and also village offices. First the owner (proprietor) of the office and then the village (landowner) should be notified and the village and the owner of the property. The above and subpages should be presented to the village (landowner) and the village (landowner) Office and the village (landowner) Office.

2. Further political and economic
in the Middle East have not been on
to protect you in that in good in their
interests and work on relations and say a few
they prefer relations to the situation.

Agricultural Topics

Tackling Soil Erosion

[illegible]

Legislation against Racism

[illegible]

From the records of the Bureau for
the month,

Act to stop the present and conservative measures to quickly their office for deterring the company personnel from the industry to carry on the activities. That Act should however be formulated as appropriate only to the principal cases of certain Hall situations like the above and not Finance and the protection of personnel from existing and the opening of cheap shops in other areas etc. aiming to be subject further penetration of distribution of capital assets to only one aspect of the protection of that conservation. The other proposed measures are rather broadening towards increasing fully plugging and stopping stoppage, which have all got to be achieved. We were therefore considering whether the National Land Improvement Scheme of various Housing and Finance Transactions Act 1950 could be suitably amended to cover all these proposals but we have been advised that neither the existing nor other governmental provisions can be brought within the ambit of the existing Act. This Act however is found to be comprehensive and inclusive in some respects. It has therefore been considered necessary to replace the existing Act by a suitable comprehensive legislation on land conservation. The Council of Conservation Board has proposed a model Bill for conservation Bill in consultation with the Central Law Ministry and has asked all other Governments to adopt the Bill as its own suitable amendments in the existing State Acts in this connection. The Model Bill covers, deals the constitution of a new Land Improvement Board and Land Use Improvement Committee as a statutory body and working on a non-official basis in the matter of proper town approach and regulation of land transactions etc. All these are the pending provisions.

I would however like to emphasize that however partial legislation on

this enterprise might be nothing less than
a great step towards the achievement of
a happy peace, a restoration of the integrity
of the continent and the unity we were
the witnesses and the promoters of bringing
the end of another era of the highest
political and moral values.

Advancements under the First Five Year Plan

[illegible]

In the Second Five Year Plan, we have made a provision of Rs 1071 lakhs on the agricultural side to tackle an approximate area of 20,000 acres in the Nagpur, 1,500 acres in the Kachh and about 30,000 acres in the plains in the Union between Madhya Pradesh, North and North West Provinces, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Punjab. In the Second Plan, we have made a provision of Rs 1150 lakhs for reclamation of wastelands, purchased reserved forests by afforestation, establishment of nurseries plantations to hedge cultivation, and the provision of water tanks and the provision of water agricultural lands from being brought up by them up to the canal, and all cultivation of low hill areas to prevent soil erosion. If the progress in future is going to be at the same rate as it has hitherto been, at the end of five years we may find that we have done little to solve this problem. It is therefore necessary that we should apply our mind to the various difficult tasks which retarded or impeded the progress during the First Five Year Plan and take suitable steps and adopt methods by which such results could be achieved. The first essential for speedy execution is a proper survey of the area and preparation of detailed contour maps. The next is the employment of competent and experienced officers who must know their job and carry out the work tactfully. Above all is the need for proper propaganda to educate the rural. In as much as there are numerous projects in the rural areas of the form, sometimes like the construction of irrigation projects, sometimes of dams and other engineering works, it is necessary that the people should be educated about the need and the value of such projects. I hope that the Government from the top down to the lowest machinery will keep these things in mind.

The negotiations attended to that dimension will be evident from the fact that the Planning Commission has made a provision for all India of Rs 2000 crores in the Fourth Plan against a provision of Rs 200 crores for the Third Plan. The Finance Minister for Food and Agriculture continued on and has standing at both of the State Ministers in charge of food crops, livestock during the last of last month to take stock of the situation and consider the various problems. It is

would have no doubt read from the papers the proceedings of that meeting. The problem is gigantic and people's co-operation is vital. Although legislation will be enacted in certain cases to enforce Soil Conservation measures, by and large it is the willing co-operation of the farmers and the availability of a large body of trained personnel that will make it possible to carry on the programme to a successful conclusion. As a first step in this direction we have already imparted training to the Village Officers and Revenue Inspectors in the Nilgiris and taken steps to train the Village Officers, Revenue Inspectors, Gram Sakshis, Assistant Project Officers, Block Development Officers in the Coimbatore district so that these persons who are in daily contact with the ryots may pass on their knowledge and create the necessary awakening in the minds of the farmers. A scheme for the training of 100 ryots in the Nilgiris in Soil Conservation has also been sanctioned recently. The Government of India have also under consideration proposals for effective propaganda and publicity on Soil Conservation in order to educate the ryots on the correct land use practices. The question of asking the Government of India to start a Soil Conservation Demonstration Centre near Kodaikanal besides the Pilot Scheme at Oudumandal, Namjandal and Kammathur is under consideration. Let us hope that with all these measures we shall be able to arouse public consciousness against the misuse of land and the proper conservation of our crop lands, forest and hill areas and above all the catchment areas of our rivers and

streams. Let it be remembered that we can annually remove probably about twenty times the plant food in soil as all the crops grown in the State take away. Millions of tons of soil are discharged into the rivers and streams and finally into river dams or to the sea. While you travelled to Chautauquus you might have noticed the muddy waters of the Chautauq and Hall's rivers that finally reach the Rhinoceros carrying away tons of soil. Similar losses are occurring everywhere at every rainfall and this continuous and waste profits no one but is on the other hand a revenue to our irrigation works. Millions of tons of plant food are thus lost and estimated at the current fertilizer prices the loss would be colossal and staggering. Our agriculture cannot withstand such losses indefinitely. Much of this loss is preventable as we now know and the destructive tide must be stemmed. Enough strikes at the root of our prosperity. It is a problem of the farmer the farmer the builder of waterways and reservoirs and in fact of every thinking citizen. In large part it is a problem for the Community the State and the Nation. In the permanent improvement of our agricultural production and livestock and of our waterways and of our forests and to maintain an industrial economy which we hope to build up, our efforts must begin on the land. Men may come and go our crops may perish by drought or storm our livestock may die but the land of our country never dies. Let us save it from impoverishment which is worse than death and thus save ourselves. That way lies wisdom.

MADRAS INFORMATION

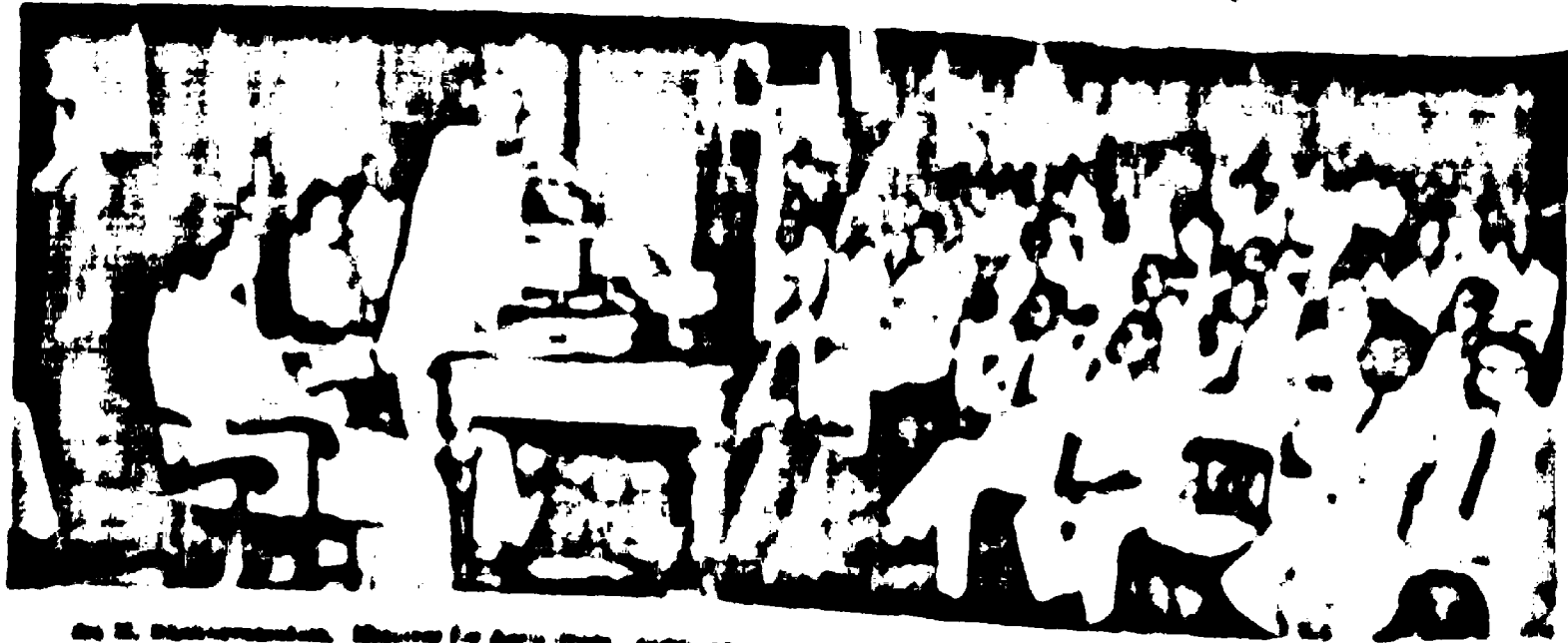
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SECRETARIAT . FORT ST. GEORGE . MADRAS-6



Mr. K. S. Narayanaiah, Minister for Agriculture, presiding over the meeting of the Madras State Agricultural and Allied Industries Development Committee on 15th May 1955.

Improving Agricultural Production

MR. K. S. NARAYANAIAH, I.C.S., Additional Development Commissioner

The Fifth Development Committee, Madras, held its 10th meeting on 15th May 1955. It was presided over by Mr. K. S. Narayanaiah, Minister for Agriculture, and attended by Mr. K. S. Narayanaiah, I.C.S., Additional Development Commissioner, and other members of the committee. The meeting was held in the Madras Legislative Assembly.

During the conference there was a discussion on the National Development Council of India on the 1st and 2nd May. The members of the Madras State Development Committee, including Mr. K. S. Narayanaiah, Minister for Agriculture, and other members of the committee, discussed the progress of the Madras State Development Committee.

Mr. K. S. Narayanaiah, Minister for Agriculture, presided over the meeting of the Madras State Development Committee on 15th May 1955. The meeting was held in the Madras Legislative Assembly.

The members of the committee discussed the progress of the Madras State Development Committee. They discussed the progress of the Madras State Development Committee, including the progress of the Madras State Development Committee, and the progress of the Madras State Development Committee. They discussed the progress of the Madras State Development Committee, including the progress of the Madras State Development Committee, and the progress of the Madras State Development Committee.

While the plan provided for an increase in production by 12 per cent, it was estimated that this should be stepped up to 20 per cent. The Prime Minister pointed out that the average yield per acre was very low in India when compared with other countries and he said that if the agricultural production in India is increased to 20 per cent, it should be possible to increase the production by 20 per cent.

In the N.E.S. and Community Development programmes, we have become aware of the need for agricultural development. It is necessary to increase the agricultural output and improve the living standards of the people. We should be able to do this by increasing the agricultural production and improving the living standards of the people.

The important action of improving agricultural production was one of the important actions which was taken by the Government of India. It was necessary to increase the agricultural production and improve the living standards of the people. We should be able to do this by increasing the agricultural production and improving the living standards of the people.

agricultural production, but not enough attention has been paid to the improvement of the agricultural production. We should be able to do this by increasing the agricultural production and improving the living standards of the people. We should be able to do this by increasing the agricultural production and improving the living standards of the people.

Another important action taken by the Government of India was the improvement of the agricultural production. It was necessary to increase the agricultural production and improve the living standards of the people. We should be able to do this by increasing the agricultural production and improving the living standards of the people.

During the conference, the members of the committee discussed the progress of the Madras State Development Committee. They discussed the progress of the Madras State Development Committee, including the progress of the Madras State Development Committee, and the progress of the Madras State Development Committee.

157 11 25
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whole country and 1120 of these blocks will be taken up for conversion to Government Development blocks. The probable figure for Madras is 115 N.E.S. blocks in the Second Five-Year Plan period out of which 121 will be taken up for conversion.

The Conference was also faced with the problem of keeping up the tempo of work in the Community Development blocks which will have completed their period of operation. There will be some permanent N.E.S. blocks with the staff of the N.E.S. continuing in position. In addition to this the Conference recommended that there should be a provision of Rs. 25,000 for local works and Rs. 5,000 for social education per block per year.

I have already stated that the Conference emphasized the need for increase in agricultural production. Another important recommendation of the Conference was that village industries, such as cottage industries, should be developed as a means for increased employment to the rural population. With increased agricultural production and increased opportunities for employment, the standard of living of the village will increase substantially during the period of the Second Five-Year Plan.

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Industries

Industrial Relations in Madras State

by V. BALASUBRAMANIAM, L.A.S., Commissioner of Labour, Madras

It is generally recognised that the preservation and maintenance of industrial peace and the establishment of friendly relations between employers and employees are essential for the progress and prosperity of the State. With increasing industrialisation, the importance of industrial relations has become more and more prominent. A true and healthy industrial relation is the backbone of industrial progress. It is the foundation of a strong and efficient economy. The Government of Madras has been keenly conscious of this and has taken various steps to promote industrial peace and harmony. The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, is a landmark legislation in this regard. It provides for the settlement of industrial disputes by peaceful means and for the prevention of strikes and lock-outs. The Government has also established various institutions for the promotion of industrial relations, such as the Industrial Disputes Commission and the Industrial Relations Commission. These institutions have been instrumental in the settlement of many industrial disputes and in the promotion of industrial peace.

The success of these efforts can be seen from the fact that the number of industrial disputes in Madras has decreased significantly since the implementation of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. This is a clear indication of the effectiveness of the Government's policy towards industrial relations. The Government has also taken various steps to improve the conditions of work and employment for industrial workers. These steps include the establishment of minimum wages, the provision of social security, and the improvement of working conditions. These measures have helped to improve the living standards of industrial workers and to create a more harmonious industrial environment. The Government's policy towards industrial relations is based on the principle of mutual cooperation and understanding between employers and employees. It is this principle that has guided the Government in its efforts to promote industrial peace and harmony in Madras State.

a labour union where the employees have their own voice. In such a union, the employees are not only protected but they also have the right to elect their representatives and to elect their representatives to the management. This is the only way to ensure industrial peace and harmony.

While it is a difficult task to say how far the Government has succeeded in the sphere of industrial relations, it is clear that it has made significant progress. The Government has been able to bring about a more harmonious industrial environment in Madras State. This is a result of the Government's policy towards industrial relations, which is based on the principle of mutual cooperation and understanding between employers and employees. The Government has also taken various steps to improve the conditions of work and employment for industrial workers. These steps include the establishment of minimum wages, the provision of social security, and the improvement of working conditions. These measures have helped to improve the living standards of industrial workers and to create a more harmonious industrial environment.

The Government's policy towards industrial relations is based on the principle of mutual cooperation and understanding between employers and employees. It is this principle that has guided the Government in its efforts to promote industrial peace and harmony in Madras State.

It is the policy of the Government to encourage the parties to settle their disputes by peaceful means. The Government has also established various institutions for the promotion of industrial relations, such as the Industrial Disputes Commission and the Industrial Relations Commission. These institutions have been instrumental in the settlement of many industrial disputes and in the promotion of industrial peace.

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through the medium of joint negotiating machinery.

The employees' organisations, on the other hand, are generally well organized. The main object of these organisations is to protect and promote the interests of the employees. They are also responsible for the promotion of industrial peace and harmony. The Government has been keenly conscious of this and has taken various steps to promote industrial peace and harmony. The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, is a landmark legislation in this regard. It provides for the settlement of industrial disputes by peaceful means and for the prevention of strikes and lock-outs. The Government has also established various institutions for the promotion of industrial relations, such as the Industrial Disputes Commission and the Industrial Relations Commission. These institutions have been instrumental in the settlement of many industrial disputes and in the promotion of industrial peace.

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Special Industrial Tribunal for adjudicating industrial disputes in a large number of industries in the State. After hearing the parties and investigating their claims and counter-claims, the Industrial Tribunal submits their awards to the Government which after publication in the Gazette become enforceable under law and binding on the parties.

Apart from voluntary conciliation and compulsory adjudication, there is also provision in the Industrial Disputes Act for the constitution of Courts of Enquiry wherever Government are satisfied that an exhaustive enquiry into the conditions of any particular industry or into any matter appearing to be connected with or relevant to an industrial dispute is necessary. But this provision for a Court of Enquiry is not generally resorted to in this State. The Government has, however, constituted tripartite committees to enquire into the conditions of employment of workers in Textile Mills, Engineering Firms and Type Foundries and Cement Factories. These committees have made exhaustive enquiries and submitted their reports to the Government. Further, the principle of settlement by voluntary arbitration though not provided under the Industrial Disputes Act, has been adopted with good results at the request of the parties for settlement of certain disputes, e.g., in the Textile Mills of Coimbatore and the R & C Mills at Madras.

While it is desirable to encourage the determination of wages and conditions of employment by voluntary joint negotiating machinery and through State assistance, the responsibility of the State in regulating the conditions of employment wherever necessary by statutory provisions cannot be over-emphasised. The various legislative measures adopted by the State are intended to guarantee certain minimum standards of wages, conditions of work and employment for industrial workers. But they are also useful from the point of view of industrial relations as they narrow down to that extent the sphere of difference and disputes between employers and workers and help in maintaining industrial peace.

Protective measures have been placed on the statute book for securing to labour the minimum requirements. Necessary safeguards have been provided in the Industrial Disputes Act

2

[illegible]

We are not in the character of a
great industrial power. The demand
for it is there and has been established
in the relations of the following principal
regions.

[illegible]

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific information required.

Through economic systems differ in various of central institutions the nature of behavior problems has been more or less the same. It is therefore to be expected that whatever may be the pattern of non-economic systems in nature we will continue to have the behavior of these few animals. This was the product of understanding on the part of some men and others. It should be possible to find satisfactory evidence to the problems.

A portion of the evidence has been
submitted in the General Plea and Plea for
an oral hearing presentation.

The development of India has an
the opportunity to
the Village Rural
consideration of the

Referred to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources
for consideration and report, together with such
amendments as may be deemed appropriate.



The Acharya talking to the villagers.



At the prayer meeting, Tiruvallure



ACHARYA VINOBA ENTERS MADRAS

Addressing the prayer meeting. Veppampalle.



South Indian sculpture depicting the life history of Lord Krishna. They exhibit a high degree of perfection which is achieved even at the present day.



SAINT ON THE MARCH



Acharya Vign
to have
entered Mad
ras State on
his walking
tour and was
received a
warm recep
tion near
Thiruvallur.

Acharya Vign
to go addre
sing a meeting.

Rehabilitation

Service to Ex-Servicemen Expenditure of Post-War Reconstruction Fund

After the cessation of the hostilities of the World War II, the Government of India faced with the problem of resettlement of ex-servicemen. The Government of India constituted the Post War Service Reconstruction Fund for the collective benefit of those who served in the ranks of ex-servicemen during the War 1939-45. A share of the War 1939-45 was transferred to the Madras State in 1946 for being administered by a Committee to be formed for the benefit of Madras Indian Ex-servicemen.

The Madras P.W.S.R. Fund was constituted in August 1946. The Committee consists of the Governor as Chairman in his personal capacity and five members. The following are the present members of the Committee—

1. The Minister for Health
2. The General Officer Commanding Madras Area
3. Dr. A. Lakshminarasimhan, Madras.
4. Dr. H. M. Alagappa Chettiar
5. Srinivasan Marudurai Jadhav.

The Fund has been rendering help in various directions to rehabilitate ex-servicemen who have returned to civil life. From its inception in 1946 till December 1953 the Fund has given grants to the extent of Rs. 1,19,40,007.15. It has also to the extent of Rs. 2,10,000.

The major schemes financed by the Fund are (1) educational concessions to children and dependents of Defence Service personnel, (2) medical facilities to ex-servicemen and (3) opening of hostel transport services, land colonization services and further and medical workshops for the resettlement of ex-servicemen.

Educational concessions

The Government of Madras introduced a scheme for further education

of ex-servicemen from 1946-47 and the Government of India undertook to meet 50 per cent share of the expenditure involved in the scheme. The Government discontinued the scheme from 1950-51 as the Government of India's 50 per cent share of expenditure was not forthcoming. The P.W.S.R. Fund met this expenditure in full during the years 1950-51 and 1951-52. The concession was extended to post-secondary but non-university courses of study also. The whole scheme was reviewed again in the light of the fact that most of the demobilized persons who were released from the Army about 9 years ago would have completed their education and therefore the scheme was discontinued from 1952-53. The total amount spent in pursuance of this scheme is Rs. 1,05,832.8-0.

Up to 1946-49 the Government were granting educational concessions to children and dependents of ex-servicemen. From 1949-50 the Government stopped the concessions to certain categories of pupils owing to paucity of funds and the P.W.S.R. Fund agreed to pay towards educational concessions, including boarding charges from 1950-51 to such of the students who had become ineligible for Government concessions and to fresh cases. The Fund is also meeting the University examination fees on behalf of children and dependents of Defence Service personnel. A sum of Rs. 30,172.15.3 has been spent on educational concessions and boarding charges for the period 1950-51 to 1953-54 and the number of students benefited is 41,249. A sum of Rs. 23 lakhs is estimated to be the expenditure for the years 1954-55 and 1955-56 and the number of students benefited would be roughly 10,000.

Medical facilities

The Committee thought that special arrangements should be made for

ex-servicemen suffering from T.B. and leprosy. To provide medical facilities for such ex-servicemen three wards of six beds each were built in the Lady Willington Leprosy Sanatorium, Tirumani at a cost of Rs. 25,000 for the admission and treatment of ex-servicemen. Special wards for ex-servicemen suffering from tuberculosis were constructed in the following sanatoria at a total cost of Rs. 2,10,000.

- (1) Government T.B. Sanatorium, Tambaram.
- (2) Ramalingam T.B. Sanatorium, Perumthurai.
- (3) Malabar T.B. Sanatorium, Pariyaram.
- (4) Mahatma Gandhi Memorial T.B. Sanatorium, Tanjore.
- (5) Rajaji T.B. Sanatorium, Thiruchirappalli.
- (6) Vennatipuram T.B. Sanatorium, Rajahmundry.

In addition the Fund is meeting treatment charges at the rate of Rs. 100 per month in respect of T.B. patients and at the rate of Rs. 50 per month (Rs. 40 treatment charges and Rs. 10 pocket money) in respect of leprosy patients. The Fund also meets the cost of expensive special drugs used in the treatment of T.B. in special cases. A sum of Rs. 5,40,002.8 was spent towards treatment charges from 1951 to 1953 and the number of ex-servicemen benefited by this scheme is 681. The Fund also paid a grant of Rs. 1,31,200 for the construction of quarters for the staff employed to look after ex-servicemen patients.

Rehabilitation facilities

The Co-operative department of the Government of Madras drew up besides other things schemes for co-operative motor transport services, co-operative land colonization services and co-operative workshops in which the ex-servicemen were admitted as

10) The year 1960-1961 was the most successful
 11) The year 1960-1961 was the most successful
 12) The year 1960-1961 was the most successful
 13) The year 1960-1961 was the most successful
 14) The year 1960-1961 was the most successful
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 18) The year 1960-1961 was the most successful
 19) The year 1960-1961 was the most successful
 20) The year 1960-1961 was the most successful

Name of the person who has been
 listed as the owner of the property

[illegible]

(1) grants in financial and
commodity resources also were put in
part of a portfolio in which some
were purchased separately and

Foodstuffs Milk Supply Program. There were no relations to the opening of Milk Supply Stations and other measures with both a general and specific character proposed as measures in Portugal.

Bygone and Faded Willyama
(Nabesno). This house is interesting in
possible connection with Madras boys
scholarship and as a residence for obtaining
a good early education in England, at
which in the literature and to select
outside candidates for the King George
Royal Indian Military College, Bangalore,
with a view to their returning to
the Indian Army as potential Indian
Officers or obtaining Army commissions
in the Indian Military Academy.

Electrification—Progress

Rural Electrification

The number of villages electrified during the month of February in the various systems—

Byland System	11
Madras System	19
Papanasam System	27
Madras System	13
Total	63

The names of villages electrified with the details of table and district are given below—

Name of village	Total	District
Byland Electricity System.		
1. Aranganthor	Aranganthor	Chidambaram
2. Vela	Do.	Do.
3. Kappanathur	Do.	Do.
4. Vellur	Do.	Do.
5. Karottai	Do.	Do.
6. Kammathur	Do.	Do.
7. Nallamangalam	Do.	Do.
8. Nallamangalam	Do.	Do.
9. Kallathur	Do.	Do.
10. Kallathur	Do.	Do.
11. Kallathur	Do.	Do.

Madras Electricity System.		
1. Kilianthor	Thiruvannamalai	North Arcot.
2. Chidambaram	Do.	Do.
3. Valayambath	Do.	Do.
4. Orilam	Do.	Do.
5. Pichipatti	Do.	Do.
6. Valapatti	Do.	Do.
7. Kallathur	Do.	Do.
8. Malar	Do.	Do.
9. Aranganthor	Do.	Do.
10. Kallathur	Do.	Do.
11. Alapatti	Do.	Do.
12. Kallathur	Do.	Do.
13. Kallathur	Do.	Do.
14. Kallathur	Do.	Do.
15. Kallathur	Do.	Do.
16. Kallathur	Do.	Do.
17. Kallathur	Do.	Do.
18. Kallathur	Do.	Do.
19. Kallathur	Do.	Do.
20. Kallathur	Do.	Do.

Papanasam Electricity System.		
1. Kallathur	Do.	Do.
2. Kallathur	Do.	Do.
3. Kallathur	Do.	Do.
4. Kallathur	Do.	Do.
5. Kallathur	Do.	Do.
6. Kallathur	Do.	Do.
7. Kallathur	Do.	Do.
8. Kallathur	Do.	Do.
9. Kallathur	Do.	Do.
10. Kallathur	Do.	Do.

Sculpture has been the richest source of the well-known south, black stone image and has also yielded an extensive series of Buddhist images. The importance of sculpture, as a source of knowledge and artistic education throughout the East, is well illustrated by the stone pillars that extend between Nalanda and Bodhi Gaya in the 3rd century, as shown by the copper plate of Varanasi, which in which sculpture was made in the important university at Nalanda built by Ashoka of Magadha in 261 B.C. and Nepal and Burma, were closely connected with Nalanda. Eastern India, comprising Bihar and Bengal, as one province from the point of view of the development of art, under Pala and Sena rule, and Mayurkhan. However the classical tradition continued in the Gupta period.

Buddhist bronze, though rare in North India, are occasionally found, mostly in Tanjore district, and they date from the 10th to 12th century A.D. From 10th about 12th century A.D. the Mahayana, some of which are Buddhist, were recovered from the sites of the stupas at Nagapattinam during the time of the Chola Kings, Rajaraja I and Rajendra Chola I. Some of these bronze belong to the early Chola period (971-1070 A.D.) and a large number of the rest to the later Chola period (1070-1250 A.D.).

Influence on South East Asia
The Amaravati, Mahabodhi and Nagapattinam Buddhist sculptures and carvings being as in a most interesting study, mainly, in that of the sculpture of South East Asia, and of the extent to which Indian, Thai, Malay, Siamese, Java and Indo-Chinese derived their art from India.

The influence of the Gupta school of art was felt in Ceylon, in lower and central Burma (Thamale) and in the Malay Peninsula. Burma and Ceylon are still Buddhist by faith, though they have witnessed repeated invasions through the centuries, including those in which Buddhist art and culture. The Indian influence was limited to the architecture by the other line of art, sculpture and painting. In the 10th century A.D. the Chola King Rajaraja I sent a large number of the famous Pandya art to the South in the sculpture and their culture.

(Continued on page 22)

(Continued from page 21)

The last trend of Indian art to influence colonial art is found in the 11th century products of the Pala Kingdom of Bihar and Bengal. Under the spell of Pala art and faith, the early Burmese Kings of Pagan became intimately connected with Bodhi Gaya and Nalanda which led to the introduction of a new image of the Buddha belonging to the Sthaviravada School. This form of the Buddha image gradually found its way from Burma into the North Bham where it became the forerunner of the Siamese National School. How the Siamese National School was later influenced by a new form of the Buddha image from Ceylon and from South India is shown over eight different periods of Thailand's interesting history.

The medieval period in Eastern and Western India was a period of intense activity in manuscript writing. As the authors of manuscripts wanted to embellish their books with illustrations, the use of miniature paintings came into vogue. The miniature paintings of Eastern India of the Pala period mostly deal with Buddhist gods and goddesses and the art, though simple in composition, is characterized by sinuous lines and subdued tone. Some of the best examples of miniature paintings are to be found in the *Prasanna* and other Buddhist texts of the 12th-14th century A.D.

Full Fee Concessions

The Government have issued orders, sanctioning with effect from the school year 1956-57, full fee concession, instead of the present half-fee concession, in Forms IV to VI of secondary schools, for children of elementary school teachers, employed in Government, local body and aided institutions, police constables and head constables and last grade Government servants.

Carlamom, a Commercial Crop

The Government have notified carlamom as a commercial crop for the purposes specified in section 10 of the Malabar Tenancy Act, 1929, with effect from the agricultural year commencing in 1954.

Name of village. Total. District.

Papanasam Electricity System—cont.		
7. Indai	Do.	Do.
8. Thiruvannamalai	Do.	Do.
9. Kammathur	Do.	Do.
10. Chidambaram	Do.	Do.
11. Aranganthor	Do.	Do.
12. Kallathur	Do.	Do.
13. Kallathur	Do.	Do.
14. Kallathur	Do.	Do.
15. Kallathur	Do.	Do.
16. Kallathur	Do.	Do.
17. Kallathur	Do.	Do.
18. Kallathur	Do.	Do.
19. Kallathur	Do.	Do.
20. Kallathur	Do.	Do.
21. Kallathur	Do.	Do.
22. Kallathur	Do.	Do.

Madras Electricity System.		
1. Kallathur	Do.	Do.
2. Kallathur	Do.	Do.
3. Kallathur	Do.	Do.
4. Kallathur	Do.	Do.
5. Kallathur	Do.	Do.
6. Kallathur	Do.	Do.
7. Kallathur	Do.	Do.
8. Kallathur	Do.	Do.
9. Kallathur	Do.	Do.
10. Kallathur	Do.	Do.
11. Kallathur	Do.	Do.
12. Kallathur	Do.	Do.
13. Kallathur	Do.	Do.
14. Kallathur	Do.	Do.
15. Kallathur	Do.	Do.

Work on a large number of rural extension schemes spread over the entire state was progressing. The following are the particulars of length of new lines constructed and energized during the month in the various systems.

	Length of lines in miles.	
	H.T.	L.T.
Byland System	10.14	23.61
Madras System	24.30	102.82
Papanasam System	39.10	65.42
Madras System	10.23	24.39
Total	84.77	216.24

In the Madras city a total number of 207 D.C. services with an approximate connected load of 211.31 K.W. were changed over to A.C. supply on a voluntary basis.

During the month 21 extensions were sanctioned by the Chief Engineer for Electricity and Chief Operation Engineers at an estimated cost of Rs. 10,72,700

His brother's life, he lives primarily upon
the perfect purity of a wage and
the punishment he would inflict - and
all this - and the richness of opinion
associated with his life - proved a
personal sin of suspicion to all.

Within the spirit of our happy life, it covers the whole permanent enjoyment of man's story: the buds of the mother's breast, the shift of play, the youth of her garments, then the awakening of the senses and the turning away from the shallow contentment beneath the murmurs of the wind whispering for release and the final disengagement and the return to the light of even to grief and its brief bitter Shaktiprasava.

There is to that the object and the branch throughout the length and breadth of latex for sections never tired of retelling those episodes in holy places, on the ruins of temples, public monuments and wherever pilgrims and devotees visit on them and to inspire.

• The Government have constituted an Advisory Commission to review and settle the minimum rates of wages for employment in industries and further manufacturing.

The following will be the other members of the Commission representing the employers: (1) Sri Nityan Nipa Mahomed Zakaria Makhia, President, Vengalambadi Tamils' Association, Vengalambadi; (2) Sri H. Vengalambadi Makhia, Chemburam; (3) Sri S. J. Sharmila, Pallavaram; (4) Sri H. H. M. P. Mahomed Yousuf, Madurai.

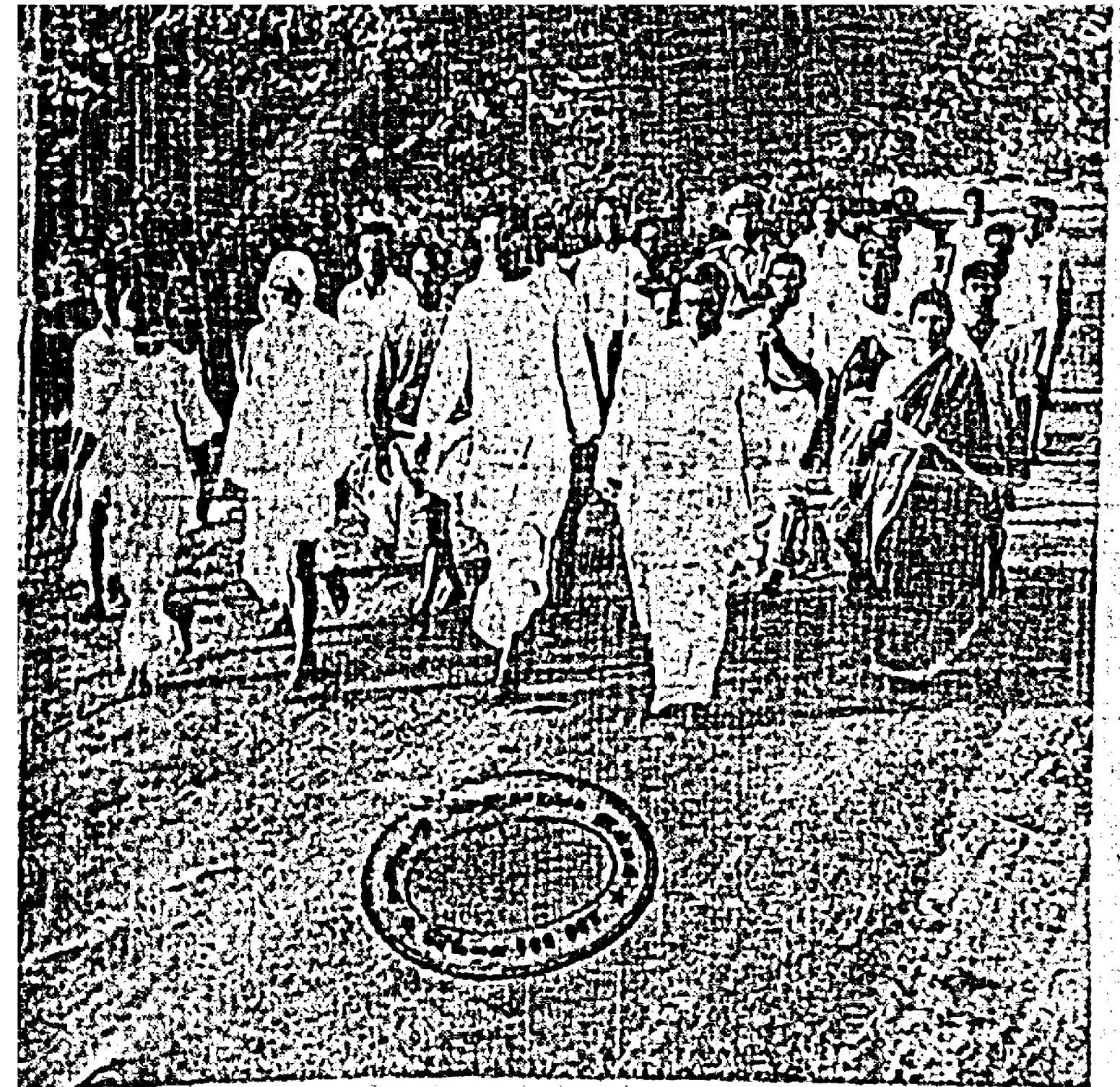
The members of the Commission who will represent the employees will be:

- (1) Rev. A. P. Thumacher, Milwaukee
- (2) Rev. A. E. Thumacher, Chicago
- (3) Rev. J. J. Kinnison, Indianapolis
- (4) Rev. M. Kinnison, St. Louis

The investigation procedure will be the function of the business and the price function of the business and the business.



MĀYĀDEVĪ
(BIRTH OF THE BUDDHA)
Circa 11th-12th Century A. D.
FROM HALANDA, DINAR.



Acharya
Vinoba
Bhave
now in
walking
tour of
Tamil-
nad at
Singam-
pettai
in Coim-
batore
District.



Registered No. 24-1187.

It's not
how much
but **WHAT**
he eats
that
matters



A happy child is one who is healthy and strong. Your child may not grow, but you can make sure he grows up strong and healthy. The secret is in the food he eats. The food he eats should be rich in vitamins A and D. The food he eats should be rich in vitamins A and D. The food he eats should be rich in vitamins A and D.

Adamin SHARK LIVER OIL

Manufactured by
VIA A 11,110 11,110 11,110
11,110 11,110 11,110
VIA B 11,110 11,110 11,110
11,110 11,110 11,110

**GOVERNMENT OIL FACTORY,
COCHIN.**

A DIVISION OF THE DEPARTMENT
OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE, GOVT. OF INDIA.



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No. 7

"WE SEEK TO SERVE AND NOT TO COMPETE"

July 1954

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Chief Editor: Muralidharan Pillai, Kumbakonam.

The first Irrigation Scheme under Second Plan

The Mankare River coming down from the hills south east of Kolhapur forms the boundary between Polland and Paldol which has a distance of about 10 miles up to Chivalepore in Maharashtra annex, where it enters the Paldol lake. About 2 1/2 miles below the Chivalepore road bridge on the Polland Kolhapur road a tributary called Repudipalgaon from Chivalepore district joins the main river. The river after its confluence

commence at 315, north, requiring
across the boundary line over the
boundary of Washington to Massachusetts
village opposite to 21 1/2 miles of National
Highway and the present road
across being Massachusetts. It is
not there to form along with
other territory and the right margin
of the road. In the end of the road
the land will be owned by a good
road. This also is the land available
to the boundary. The Federal National
Highway line is very near the end
of the road and the land of the land
to the boundary line by the end of the
line the F.N.H. and the property
line being land of 1000 and 115 as a
consequence. The line will be 115
and long, one of which 115 and will
be the north and the boundary line
to the north. In the country portion
there will be a 1000 ft. section within
the river land of the line. The survey
section as now land to 115 as a
which will be adjacent by the
line is the high over the road of the
survey section.

The Honorable Minister, Republic
of Guyana, Georgetown

[illegible]

Two weeks will take off for preparing the typical proposal, and having the list of the numerous clients and the other business clients the standing list of the clients of the business. The right side noted which is 1) and having with everyone 1) the same and the left side noted 1) and having with everyone 1) the same. (If the list of the 1) the same, 1) the same will) - the same and having, 1) the same 1) the same which will be suggested, in which the same and the remaining which being the same and which the same will be added by the proper value. The proper is suggested in the same and 1) the same of the same. In the same year a third copy will be found in an area of the same.

[illegible]

Madras Leads in Rural Electrification

Sri V. P. ATTADURAI, Chief Engineer (Electricity)

Rural Electrification has two primary objectives; one to improve the economic status of the rural population by increasing the productivity of human and animal labor and the other to promote rural welfare by providing an environment equal in comfort and convenience to that enjoyed by the urban population. Thus rural electrification can be a powerful factor in preventing the exodus of the rural population to urban areas where higher wages and greater amenities exist.

The present Malwa State has an area of 69,262 square miles and comprises 18,691 villages and 243 towns. (It a total population of 23,725 millions. In 1901, i. e. 77 per cent of the population. The Malwa, just as for the rest of India, Rural Electrification has therefore a special significance as it offers the solution for increasing food production, bringing more employment in the Rural population, providing various amenities for healthy and happy living and thus raising their standard of living.

The Electricity Department of Madras shows the very inception in 1977 A.D. at the main objective, the development of the available power resources of the State with power stations located at various places, transmission lines linking the power stations, substations located at local centers, and a network of transmission lines, forming the power grid for distributing cheap electric power for industrial, agricultural and domestic purposes throughout the length and breadth of the State. There are now four hydro electric power stations and ten thermal (steam) power stations in the grid with a total installed capacity of 2162 Mega Watts.

The total comprises about 12,000 miles of transmission and distribution lines of which transmission lines figure 50 per cent.

**Program of Rural Electrification
in the State**

The Government of Madras have been attaching considerable importance to rural electrification in the past and Madras leads the rest of the State in the matter of number of villages electrified. There are at present about 2,231 villages electrified to the cost of Rs. 16.20 per unit of the villages in the State have been electrified so far. With the Government of India loan of Rs. 200 crores for the years 1934-35, large scale programmes of rural electrification have been launched and 650 villages have been connected to electric supply during the year 1933-34.

(but of 241,107 villages and towns in the Indian Union only 5,532 have been electrified by the end of 1951, i.e., only 0.99 per cent of the villages and towns were electrified by 1951.

The growth of the rural electrical development in the Madras State may be seen from the following figures:-

In the matter of Rural Electrification Madras definitely leads the rest of the States in India. Madras accounts for nearly 30 per cent of all villages electrified in India, and Mysore comes next in rank with 649 villages electrified by 1954 as may be seen from the following figures as on 31st December 1954:—

States.	Number of villages classified having population below 10,000.	Number of small towns classified having population between 10,001-50,000.
Assam	10	2
Andhra	203	53
Bengal	361	14
Bihar	15	8
Madras	2,121	68
Madhya Pradesh	49	11
Orissa	21	5
Punjab	210	14
Uttar Pradesh	472	25
West Bengal	70	17
Hyderabad	2	1
Mysore	619	11
Madhya Bharat	20	8
Nepal	9	2
Rajasthan	42	12
Saurashtra	24	..
Tamil Nadu	315	29
Uttar	2	..

MADRAS INFORMATION

Place	Number of villages electrified	Number of villages having population over 1000	Number of small towns electrified	Year	Number of persons connected at the end of the year
Madras	1	1	1	1951-52	2419
	1	1	1	1952-53	2419
	1	1	1	1953-54	2419
	1	1	1	1954-55	2419
	1	1	1	1955-56	2419
	1	1	1	1956-57	2419
	1	1	1	1957-58	2419
	1	1	1	1958-59	2419
	1	1	1	1959-60	2419
	1	1	1	1960-61	2419
	1	1	1	1961-62	2419
	1	1	1	1962-63	2419
	1	1	1	1963-64	2419
	1	1	1	1964-65	2419
	1	1	1	1965-66	2419
	1	1	1	1966-67	2419
	1	1	1	1967-68	2419
	1	1	1	1968-69	2419
	1	1	1	1969-70	2419
	1	1	1	1970-71	2419
	1	1	1	1971-72	2419
	1	1	1	1972-73	2419
	1	1	1	1973-74	2419
	1	1	1	1974-75	2419
	1	1	1	1975-76	2419
	1	1	1	1976-77	2419
	1	1	1	1977-78	2419
	1	1	1	1978-79	2419
	1	1	1	1979-80	2419
	1	1	1	1980-81	2419
	1	1	1	1981-82	2419
	1	1	1	1982-83	2419
	1	1	1	1983-84	2419
	1	1	1	1984-85	2419
	1	1	1	1985-86	2419
	1	1	1	1986-87	2419
	1	1	1	1987-88	2419
	1	1	1	1988-89	2419
	1	1	1	1989-90	2419
	1	1	1	1990-91	2419
	1	1	1	1991-92	2419
	1	1	1	1992-93	2419
	1	1	1	1993-94	2419
	1	1	1	1994-95	2419
	1	1	1	1995-96	2419
	1	1	1	1996-97	2419
	1	1	1	1997-98	2419
	1	1	1	1998-99	2419
	1	1	1	1999-00	2419
	1	1	1	2000-01	2419
	1	1	1	2001-02	2419
	1	1	1	2002-03	2419
	1	1	1	2003-04	2419
	1	1	1	2004-05	2419
	1	1	1	2005-06	2419
	1	1	1	2006-07	2419
	1	1	1	2007-08	2419
	1	1	1	2008-09	2419
	1	1	1	2009-10	2419
	1	1	1	2010-11	2419
	1	1	1	2011-12	2419
	1	1	1	2012-13	2419
	1	1	1	2013-14	2419
	1	1	1	2014-15	2419
	1	1	1	2015-16	2419
	1	1	1	2016-17	2419
	1	1	1	2017-18	2419
	1	1	1	2018-19	2419
	1	1	1	2019-20	2419
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	1	1	1	2022-23	2419
	1	1	1	2023-24	2419
	1	1	1	2024-25	2419
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	1	1	1	2026-27	2419
	1	1	1	2027-28	2419
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	1	1	1	2029-30	2419
	1	1	1	2030-31	2419
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	1	1	1	2092-93	2419
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	1	1	1	2106-07	2419
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	1	1	1	2108-09	2419
	1	1	1	2109-10	2419
	1	1	1	2110-11	2419
	1	1	1	2111-12	2419
	1	1	1	2112-13	2419
	1	1	1	2113-14	2419
	1	1	1	2114-15	2419
	1	1	1	2115-16	2419
	1	1	1	2116-17	2419
	1	1	1	2117-18	2419
	1	1	1	2118-19	2419
	1	1	1	2119-20	2419
	1	1	1	2120-21	2419
	1	1	1	2121-22	2419
	1	1	1	2122-23	2419
	1	1	1	2123-24	2419
	1	1	1	2124-25	2419
	1	1	1	2125-26	2419
	1	1	1	2126-27	2419
	1	1	1	2127-28	2419
	1	1	1	2128-29	2419
	1	1	1	2129-30	2419
	1	1	1	2130-31	2419
	1	1	1	2131-32	2419
	1	1	1	2132-33	2419
	1	1	1	2133-34	2419
	1	1	1	2134-35	2419
	1	1	1	2135-36	2419
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	1	1	1	2137-38	2419
	1	1	1	2138-39	2419
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	1	1	1	2142-43	2419
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	1	1	1	2144-45	2419
	1	1	1	2145-46	2419
	1	1	1	2146-47	2419
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	1	1	1	2158-59	2419
	1	1	1	2159-60	2419
	1	1	1	2160-61	2419
	1	1	1	2161-62	2419
	1	1	1	2162-63	2419
	1	1	1	2163-64	2419
	1	1	1	2164-65	2419
	1	1	1	2165-66	2419
	1	1	1	2166-67	2419
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	1	1	1	2170-71	2419
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	1	1	1	2173-74	2419
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	1	1	1	2192-93	2419
	1	1	1	2193-94	2419
	1	1	1	2194-95	2419
	1	1	1	2195-96	2419
	1	1	1	2196-97	2419
	1	1	1	2197-98	2419
	1	1	1	2198-99	2419
	1	1	1	2199-00	2419
	1	1	1	2200-01	24

MADRAS INFORMATION

These concerns can be located at different places where there are extensive tracts of rural lands awaiting the prospective investors. As much as an experimental survey of each type operates successfully under various conditions, the results can be ascertained.

Conclusion
Even though the Madras State has the past in the matter of rural electrification, the fact is that it has not only about 15 per cent of the villages have not yet been electrified. The statistics of the State to be electrified every village within a short period. Towards the end, it is proposed to electrify a minimum of 100 villages every year commencing from the financial year 1934-35.

The availability of electric supply in rural areas is not only a help to increase the agricultural output but is of considerable social importance.

The availability of electric light and running water with modern sanitation improves the standards between the conditions of urban and rural houses. This should induce the prospective investors to invest in the rural areas which is a contributing factor to the population of the rural areas. With the supply of electricity the rural areas become a bright center of social life with more participation of educated people. The spread of electricity will raise the standard of living of the masses and bring happiness and prosperity to every home.

Large Cattle Population of India

The total cattle population in India in 1923-24 stood at 131,000,000 out of which 81,000,000 were cows and 50,000,000 bullocks yielding about 11,000,000 pounds of milk per year.

India produced 117,77,000 pounds of milk and 27,33,000 pounds of butter in 1931. Nearly 1,000,000 cows were produced during that period.

During 1931, there were 31,779,234 cows in India, 11,110,000 in the provinces and 20,669,234 in the States. The total number of cows in the provinces was 11,110,000 and in the States 20,669,234. The total number of cows in the provinces was 11,110,000 and in the States 20,669,234. The total number of cows in the provinces was 11,110,000 and in the States 20,669,234.

Statement A				
Serial number and name of State	Total number of animals for agricultural supply	Unmilked and to K.M. under irrigation	Cows and bullocks for irrigation	For irrigation
1 Madras	22,451	51,116	141,129	2,771
2 Mysore	2,340	14,403	12,000	1,111
3 Andhra	2,350	6,111	7,111	6,111
4 Bombay	1,000	6,111	7,111	6,111
5 Uttar Pradesh	1,000	6,111	7,111	6,111
6 Travancore-Cochin	1,000	6,111	7,111	6,111
7 Hyderabad	1,000	6,111	7,111	6,111
8 Madhya Pradesh	1,000	6,111	7,111	6,111
9 Punjab	1,000	6,111	7,111	6,111
10 Bihar	1,000	6,111	7,111	6,111
Total for India	30,017	102,505	211,171	6,441

Statement B			
Description	H.P. of motor	Output (in H.P. per hour)	Consumption of electricity in K.W.H. per hour
1 Rice mill and pulping (big)	25	2,000	50 to 100
2 Cotton ginning (small pulping type)	4 to 5	10	25 to 30
3 Handmills for crushing	25	1,000 (H.P. of motor)	50
4 Flour mill (the small type, 100 H.P. and above)	5 to 75	1,000 (H.P. of motor)	15 to 16
5 Ice processing (from all sources for ice, sugar, etc., and for medicinal purposes)	2	15 H.P. of motor	30
6 Sugar cane crushing	2	1,000	50

Statement C			
	Headings	Amount	Unit
Capital cost per horse	..	50	Rs.
Interest and depreciation	..	10	Rs.
Operation and maintenance	..	10	Rs.
Wages for the operator	..	10	Rs.
Energy charges for 24 hours of 1 horse per day	..	10	Rs.
Overhead	..	10	Rs.
Sum of all charges (24 hours of 1 horse per day)	..	100	Rs.
Cost of production per horse	..	100	Rs.

Rural Electrification

New villages electrified during April 1934

Village	Taluk	District
1 Kottapalayam	..	Chidambaram
2 Kottapalayam	..	Chidambaram
3 Kottapalayam	..	Chidambaram
4 Kottapalayam	..	Chidambaram
5 Kottapalayam	..	Chidambaram
6 Kottapalayam	..	Chidambaram
7 Kottapalayam	..	Chidambaram
8 Kottapalayam	..	Chidambaram
9 Kottapalayam	..	Chidambaram
10 Kottapalayam	..	Chidambaram
11 Kottapalayam	..	Chidambaram

Major Electricity System			
1 Kottapalayam	..	Chidambaram	North Arcot.
2 Kottapalayam	..	Chidambaram	Do.
3 Kottapalayam	..	Chidambaram	Do.
4 Kottapalayam	..	Chidambaram	Do.
5 Kottapalayam	..	Chidambaram	Do.
6 Kottapalayam	..	Chidambaram	Do.
7 Kottapalayam	..	Chidambaram	Do.
8 Kottapalayam	..	Chidambaram	Do.
9 Kottapalayam	..	Chidambaram	Do.
10 Kottapalayam	..	Chidambaram	Do.
11 Kottapalayam	..	Chidambaram	Do.
12 Kottapalayam	..	Chidambaram	Do.
13 Kottapalayam	..	Chidambaram	Do.
14 Kottapalayam	..	Chidambaram	Do.
15 Kottapalayam	..	Chidambaram	Do.
16 Kottapalayam	..	Chidambaram	Do.
17 Kottapalayam	..	Chidambaram	Do.
18 Kottapalayam	..	Chidambaram	Do.
19 Kottapalayam	..	Chidambaram	Do.
20 Kottapalayam	..	Chidambaram	Do.
21 Kottapalayam	..	Chidambaram	Do.
22 Kottapalayam	..	Chidambaram	Do.
23 Kottapalayam	..	Chidambaram	Do.
24 Kottapalayam	..	Chidambaram	Do.
25 Kottapalayam	..	Chidambaram	Do.
26 Kottapalayam	..	Chidambaram	Do.
27 Kottapalayam	..	Chidambaram	Do.
28 Kottapalayam	..	Chidambaram	Do.
29 Kottapalayam	..	Chidambaram	Do.
30 Kottapalayam	..	Chidambaram	Do.
31 Kottapalayam	..	Chidambaram	Do.

Peopled Electricity System			
1 Kottapalayam	..	Chidambaram	North Arcot.
2 Kottapalayam	..	Chidambaram	Do.
3 Kottapalayam	..	Chidambaram	Do.
4 Kottapalayam	..	Chidambaram	Do.
5 Kottapalayam	..	Chidambaram	Do.
6 Kottapalayam	..	Chidambaram	Do.
7 Kottapalayam	..	Chidambaram	Do.

(Continued on page 11)

MADRAS INFORMATION

Workshops for Carpentry and Blacksmithy

The Government have sanctioned a scheme for the establishment of two small combined workshops for carpentry and blacksmithy with mobile units attached to each, one at Tirunelveli and the other at Kanyakumari.

Sanction has been accorded to the training of 15 artisans in the carpentry section and 20 artisans in the blacksmithy section for a period of one year and the payment of a stipend of Rs. 20 per month to each artisan.

Since the workshops will not be able to cover more than a restricted area, a mobile unit equipped with improved modern carpentry and smithy tools will be attached to each workshop. The mobile workshops will visit and stay in each village for a few days, teach the village craftsmen the method of using the improved tools and equipment and where necessary, supply them with improved tools and appliances on easy terms. They will again visit the village after two or three months to see whether the craftsmen are correctly following the improved technique.

A warning

It has been brought to the notice of the Government that some private persons styling themselves to be firms of Industrial Engineers and Experts have used the name of Director, Small Scale Industries and advertised in the daily papers asking the applicants desirous of securing loans from Government or seeking information to remit a sum of Rs. 5-0-0 along with each application.

The public are hereby informed that the said advertisement was not issued by any officer of the Government. All applications for State Aid or other particulars for loan, etc., to small scale and cottage industrialists are obtainable free of cost directly from the office of the Director of Industries and Commerce, Chennai, Madras, or the office of the Assistant Director of Industries and Commerce in each district. Similarly for obtaining any technical help or advice from the Government, Department of Industries and Commerce, no fee is payable. Each of them who make payments to private firms, individuals, institutions, etc., in the hope of getting aid from Government will do so at their own risk.

12 Crores-Scheme for the Development of Fisheries



Fishermen on the Chomandhi Coast.

Tons of thousands of fish are being caught along the 3,500-mile-long coastline of India each year by catching and selling sea fish. In villages spread out along the banks of numerous rivers, lakes and ponds the fish are being sold in thousands of small shops by catching fresh-water fish.

Each year some 100 million pounds of fish are produced in India and of this only a small part is being sold through the initiative of the Central and State

Governments and from the technical and fishery development projects under the India Technical Programme and the Indo-Norwegian Fisheries Community Development Programme.

As against Rs. 2 crores allocated in the First Five-Year Plan, the Second Plan has earmarked a total outlay of about Rs. 12 crores for the development of fisheries. It is one of the main projects of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and about Rs. 8 crores is the share of States.

While statistics of fish production are still far from adequate, it is estimated that at the beginning of the First Five-Year Plan the total production was about 2 million metric tons, of which about 10 per cent was sold by fishermen for domestic use and the balance was sold to the Government. During the First Five-Year Plan, fish production increased by about 10 per cent, the production in 1951-52 being about 2.2 million metric tons. It is expected that during the Second Five-Year Plan, fish production will rise by about 25 per cent, i.e., to 2.75 million metric tons.

The development of inland fisheries and brackish water fisheries under the First Five-Year Plan has been slow but steady.

Greater part of the programme of inland fishery development, however, is concentrated in marine fisheries. And the Government has established fishery research centres for various purposes: for improvement of fishing methods, for development of new fishery products, for the production of fishery products, and for the improvement of fish processing, marketing and distribution.

Steps for handling of the following kinds of fishery are suggested for adoption in the development of inland fisheries, particularly:

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| 1. White Lagoon | Rs. 5 per acre |
| 2. White Lagoon Pond | |
| 3. Pond Culture | |
| 4. Light Culture | |
| 5. Aquaculture | |
| 6. Aquaculture | Rs. 10 per acre |
| 7. Pond Culture | |
| 8. Pond Culture | |
| 9. Pond Culture | |
| 10. Pond Culture | |
- Notes: 1. Pond Culture and Pond Culture are to be made to attract.

Educative Value of Exhibitions

The story of Agricultural progress told in Photos and Charts

The educative value of exhibitions cannot be overestimated. At the present day, it is one of the most powerful mediums for educating the vast masses in this country in regard to any new innovation. Exhibitions, being an assemblage of concrete things, makes a deeper impression on the common man. Recently, the story of agricultural progress of this country was told with the help of photographs, charts and models in the Panchsheel Exhibition at Rajahmundry.

Paddy production which was 51 million tons in 1950-51, has been stepped up to 65 million tons by the programme of the First Five-Year Plan and the target for the Second Plan is 75 million tons. Cotton production, which was 20 million bales in 1950-51 to 42 million bales with the First Five-Year Plan and the target for the Second Plan is 55 million bales. Oil seeds production, standing at 5.5 million tons at the beginning of the First Plan, has the target of 7 million tons in the Second Plan. All these facts have been brought out in a manner easily intelligible to the masses at the People's Fair Hall.

Two other features in the exhibition which drew the attention of the crowds are the models illustrating the Japanese method of paddy cultivation and soil conservation methods. Both models are instructional and give clear details of the operations. In the first model, the operations are shown in a series of pictures and finally a complete and working model is shown. In the second, the same operations are shown in a series of pictures and finally a complete and working model is shown. The models are made of wood and are very attractive. They are made by the Japanese people and are very well known.



Visitors studying the technique of Japanese method of paddy cultivation at the People's Fair Hall at an Exhibition.

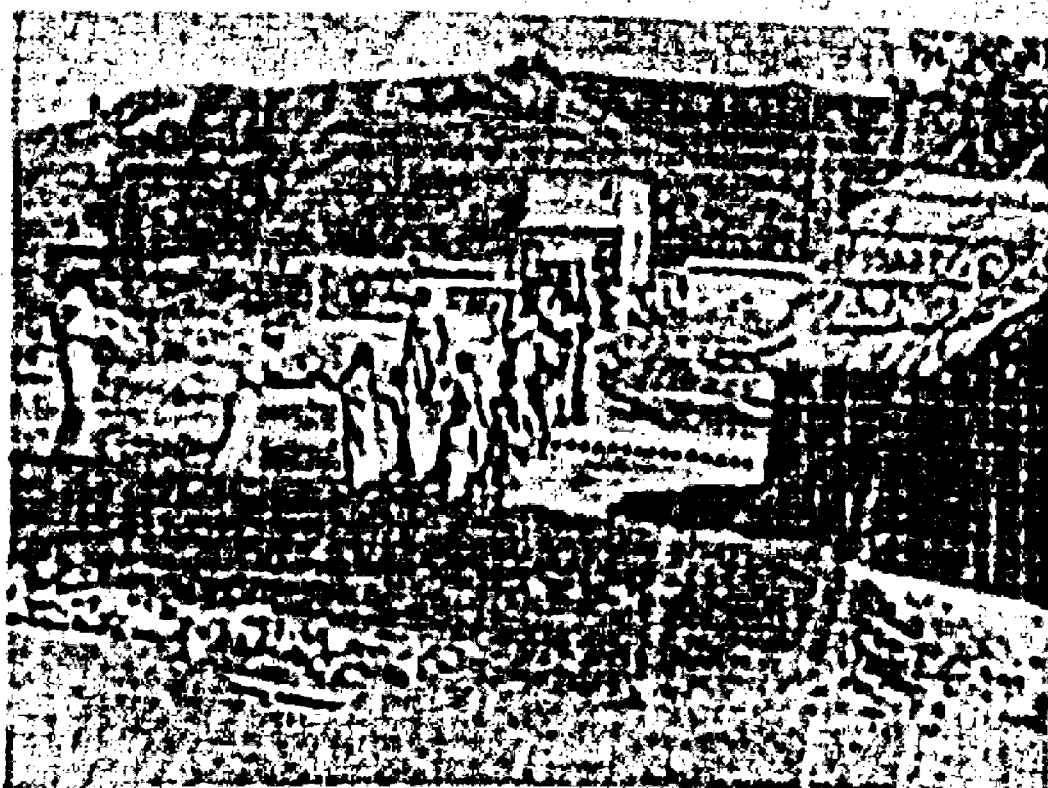
The Exhibition has also enabled the people to realise that the total area under irrigation in India, which was 20 million acres in 1950-51 has been stepped up to 67 million by the First Five-Year Plan, while the Second Plan target is 85 million acres. The production of electricity stood at 2.3 million KW in 1950-51 and the programme of the First Plan have stepped it up to 2.4 million KW. A hundred per cent increase is envisaged in the Second Five-Year Plan as the target is 4.6 million KW.

Photographs of Loree Bhawan, Tangalash, Tilaya, Papanasam,

Hirakud, Mayurakshi and other projects and three dimensional models of the Bhakra Dam, the Tangalashra project and the Deharu Thermal Power Station further reinforce the impact of the magnitude of the programme in the masses.

The total balance in the First Office National Bank, Accounts in India stood at 2.43 crore in 1952 as compared with 1.63 crore in 1951.

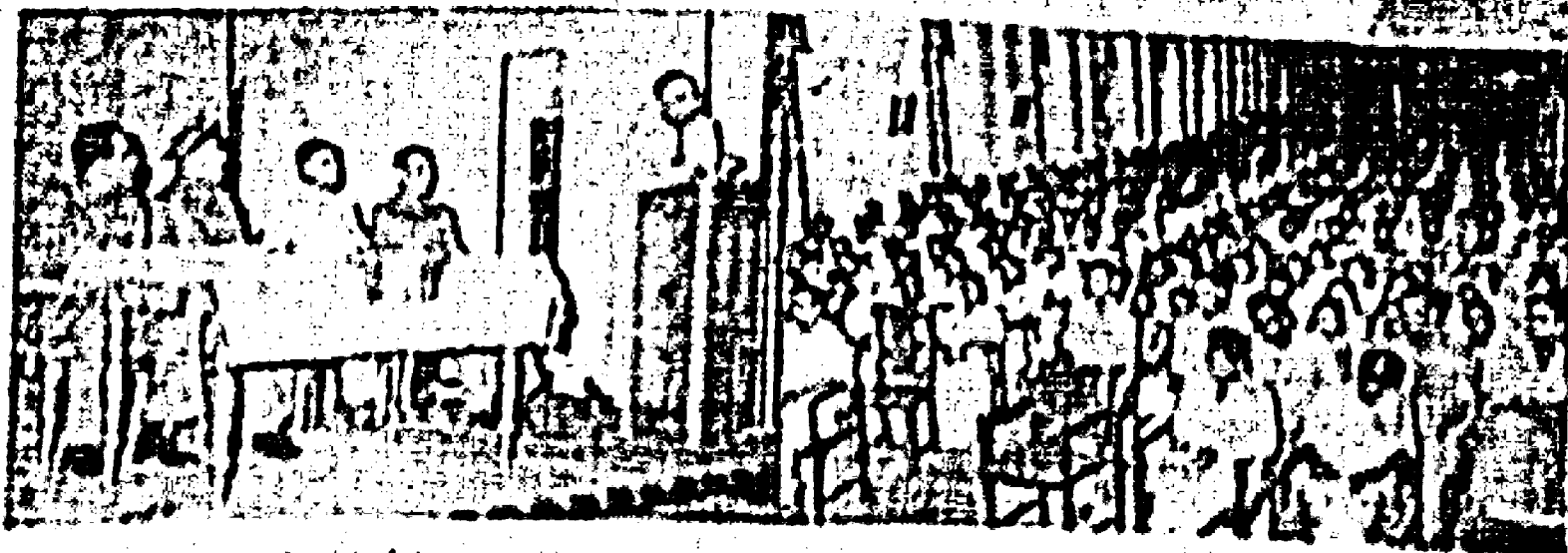
Cadet Corps Builds a Colony



Training in domestic leadership - N.C.C. Cadets working on the construction of a new colony for the N.C.C. In the Madras State, the provision of a colony for the N.C.C. is one of the main objects of the Government. The N.C.C. Cadets are working on the hill slopes at Ponnambalam, Madras, and are building a colony of 15 acres of land, and built a 15-mile long road and about a 1000 ft. long wall in the Madras district.

In pursuance of the scheme to construct a new colony for the N.C.C. Cadets, nearly 1,000 men were sent to the hill slopes of Ponnambalam in 1934. The N.C.C. Cadets are working on the hill slopes of Ponnambalam, Madras, and are building a colony of 15 acres of land, and built a 15-mile long road and about a 1000 ft. long wall in the Madras district.

The primary aim of the training scheme will be to acquire the technique with the Cadet Corps movement and to develop by them discipline, leadership and a sense of responsibility. After training, these leaders will return to their respective schools, where they will instill and create habits. Each leader is required to form a group of followers. The leaders who volunteer for this course are selected by the Inspectors of Public Instruction in the Districts. The course is organized and run by the N.C.C. Cadre Commandant, and are now being held in 10 Districts, namely, Madras, Pudukkottai, Tirunelveli, Thanjavur, Tiruvarur, Tiruvellore, Tiruvarur, Tiruvarur, Tiruvarur, and Tiruvarur.



See-Navy Cadet Corps Camp inaugurated by Sir M. J. Subramanyam, Education Secretary, at the Ponnambalam Barracks.

The Role and Responsibilities of Labour Officers

Addressing recently the conference of the officers of the Factory and Labour Department, Mr. M. Subramanyam, Minister for Agriculture and Industries, observed:

"Labour occupies an important position in the life of a nation and no scheme for raising the general standard of living can be successful without the active co-operation and help of labour. To keep labour contented and to enable it to put forth its best, special laws have been enacted to ensure adequate working and living conditions for them. Yours is the onerous duty of enforcing these labour laws. On your successful working depends the development of our industries and improvement in production.

"The directive principles of the State policy laid down in the Constitution

Education is presumably meant to fit an individual as well as the social group to live the good life and to take us to the Welfare State that we aim at. This must lay stress on individual development, in character training, etc., and the capacity to co-operate with others in the social framework that is gradually evolving.

—Prime Minister of India.

of India lay much stress on the protection and welfare of workers. In the labour policy of the First Five-Year Plan emphasis was placed on the effective administration of labour laws.



Mr. Subramanyam, Minister for Labour, addressing the Labour Officers' Conference.

In its essentials the labour policy and approach to industrial relations outlined in the first plan will also hold good for the period of the Second Plan. Much therefore depends on the way in which you go about your task of enforcing the labour laws.

"While labour welfare is the prime consideration in your work, I would at the same time like to remind you that a strict enforcement of the labour laws need not necessarily lead to the harassment of the industrialists.

"A rapid industrialization with particular emphasis on the development of basic and heavy industries is one of the important objectives of the Second Five-Year Plan. For its successful implementation and for bringing about increase in productivity, association of labour with management and the improvement of industrial relations are essential. In this sphere the officers of your department, especially those on the labour side, can play a very effective part. Your aim should be to promote mutual negotiations and settlement of disputes by conciliation. The Government are aware that the existence of more than one union in industries has not been conducive to good industrial relations. A Bill for the recognition of a single trade union in each industry with certain rights conferred on them is under consideration.

"I am sure you would continue to maintain the high traditions and standards in the administration of various laws for which this State has been noted. You should never falter to do what is just and proper."

More than the value of about Rs. 1,20,00,000 was exported from India last year. The maximum quantity valued at about Rs. 22,50,000 was exported to Australia.

Tree-planting for Plenty

1. The names of the persons of letters shown at least of some were placed in the ground near them while in 1912. 2. At least were placed and in this the number mentioned in 27. 3. The target for that year is 17. 4. Although the planting campaign was common from July to they can go on till the end of October.

however, took up the continuous growths but not the cellular organization. Most common phenomena are purple skin, edema and later the brownish discoloration and swelling of the continuity and finally swelling of the vessels. The cells in the heart of being burst the striking fact that the young will migrate the tissue of the embryo. This will add weight and density to the body tissue.

COTTON YARNS

Telegram: - HARRY -

Pictures show: the project site, the Chief Minister waving the flag as a signal to start the blasting operations, and addressing those gathered at the pleasant function.





THE NATION MOVES
TOWARDS LIGHT,
MORE LIGHT



The historic city of Kanchipuram, famous for its glorious Chersonese, beautiful temples and Sanatan dharma, witnessed the presence of another very notable person at the All India National Conference and NAI Talim Conference held there. The presence of Acharya Vinoba Bhave and Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the President of India, added additional significance and solemnity to the occasion.

Acharya Vinoba Bhave lighting the lamp, prior to the commencement of the NAI Talim Conference.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of the Conference, addressing the gathering.

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Congress President and Dr. S. S. Srinivasuluiah, Minister for Education, speaking on the occasion.

The students dancing from Kanchipuram add gaiety, rhythm and movement to the conference programme by their performance.

Jayaprakash Narayan who has dedicated his life to the cause of Khilafat and Acharya Bhave, the founder have something sincere and constructive to impress on the audience.



NAI TALIM CONFERENCE IN SESSION





The Art Exhibition opened by the Metropolitan was one of the highlights of the Madras Jayanti Celebrations to the Gov. Ministers distinguished visitors and onlookers who admired the beautiful mural paintings and sculptures, reliefs and carvings of the Hindu art and architecture exhibited at the Museum Centenary Hall.



Animal Husbandry in Madras State Schemes under Second Five-Year Plan

Dr. D. PATTABHARAN, Director of Animal Husbandry, Madras

India is predominantly an agricultural country and the cattle are the backbone of Indian agriculture. Though India possesses large number of cattle, their productivity for milk production and capacity for work are comparatively low. This is due to indiscriminate breeding and lack of breeding, feeding and management on scientific lines.

Madras State possesses 15.1 million cattle, 2.45 million buffaloes, 80 million sheep, 4.5 million goats and 10 million poultry. They are indirectly contributing to the tune of Rs. 110 crores annually by their work, production and manure which raises the rural economy in this State.

Animal Husbandry Department has been doing yeoman service to the rural public to raise the standard of the cattle, sheep and goats, and poultry for improved production of milk, meat and eggs and to raise the working capacity of the work animals.

There are five livestock farms in this State at Hosur (Madras district), Orathanad (Tamil Nadu district), Koda (South Kanara district), Thiruvananthapuram (Malabar district) and Palakkad (Tamil Nadu district) with the main object of supplying improved and pedigreed bulls of Simsbury, Kangayam, Gir, Jamunapuri and Murrah Buffalo breeds to the public for breeding purposes. The farm at Hosur is one of the premier farms in the State and breeding of Simsbury bull for production of purebred and pedigree bulls has been of a very high order in this farm when compared to the other farms in the State of the Indian Union. Breeding of Kangayam bull both for milk and work is being done separately. Gir breed which is noted for its milk production was also introduced about five years ago in this farm and it is

progressing very well and a number of bulls have also been supplied to the public. It needs mention that the Simsbury breed, the horse tract of which is Karachi, is available only in a few places in India and the demand for breeding bulls is so great that this State is receiving orders for supply of pedigree breeding bulls from States like Orissa, Bihar, etc. The other livestock farms at Orathanad, Koda, Thiruvananthapuram, and Palakkad are of recent origin and they have already started distribution of pedigree bulls from the foundation stock supplied from Hosur Cattle Farm. These farms were opened as part of Post-war development schemes.

The Government have got about 1,405 bulls of different breeds under various schemes in the State. The provision scheme envisages the grant of Rs. 200 per annum to owners of approved bulls maintained under certain conditions stipulated by the department. The Government Free distribution scheme and the District Board contribution scheme aim at distribution of breeding bulls of distinct breeds suited to the locality to cattle owners who are interested in the improvement of livestock and who own large number of cattle. These bulls are purchased by Government and by District Board with Government grant respectively and distributed to selected custodians and after the maintenance of the bulls for a period of three years by the custodians under certain conditions, the ownership is vested with the custodians.

Apart from the sale of breeding bulls and bulls distributed under the above schemes, Madras State has introduced the technique of Artificial Insemination to meet the shortage of pedigree bulls. This technique was

first started at the Madras Veterinary College during the year 1918. There were only two centres at Madras and Coimbatore at that time and now there are seven artificial insemination centres spread over in the State in important district headquarters. Though this technique was not appreciated in the beginning from a sentimental point of view, it has now gained momentum, especially in the breeding tract of Kangayam cattle in Coimbatore district and the demand for such centres has considerably increased throughout the State as a result of which about 15 more centres are to be started during the Second Five-Year Plan period. The advantages of having the animals artificially inseminated are as follows:—

- (1) There is no necessity to worry about the size of the breeding bull when compared to the size of the cows;
- (2) the semen from a bull can be utilized to inseminate at least 40 cows;
- (3) semen from different breeds of cattle can be easily made available to the cattle owners by quick transmission throughout the State.

Key Village Scheme

For effective livestock improvement throughout the Indian Union, the Government of India sponsored a scheme called "Key Village Scheme" by which livestock improvement is to be effected in a compact and contiguous area by castration of all scrub bulls with the enforcement of Madras Livestock Improvement Act, by having an Artificial Insemination centre in the main centre with a few sub-centres round about and by distribution of pedigree bulls in the area for natural service. These Key Village centres are mainly to be located in the breeding tract of distinct breeds so that the first generation of bull calves will be utilized

for further development as present facilities are too small. Simultaneous provision relating to the development of better nurseries, such as nurseries, poultry houses, co-operative societies, etc., should be looked on as being taking more consideration the prevailing conditions in the area. Such Key Village nurseries were opened in this State as early as 1933-34 and of persons there are now Key Village nurseries and even artificial nurseries exist. Apart from the above, Key Village nurseries, there are also Key Village nurseries on private premises where sometimes in private nurseries are given to supplement the work carried out by the Key Village nurseries. Since there is a tendency to sell every superior stock to the State, the Government has to be made an incentive to cattle owners to give calves up to the State, a subsidy of Rs. 10 per calf per annum from the date of weaning to the date of maturity is being paid. Calf sales and cattle shows are arranged periodically to create public interest and competition spirit in raising quality of animals. At present there are Key Village nurseries in Madurai in the breeding lines of Kanyasas and will be gradually extended to other areas during the Second Five year plan.

Crossbreeding scheme, Chittoor district

With a view to improve the local and foreign cattle in the hilly high rainfall areas in the State, a scheme called the "Crossbreeding scheme" is being worked at Chittoor district as part of the scheme sponsored by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. From June 1947 to the present, the scheme is being worked on three days a week by the Government Veterinary Laboratory at Chittoor and the Veterinary Laboratory at Chittoor and the Veterinary Laboratory at Chittoor. The scheme is being worked on three days a week by the Government Veterinary Laboratory at Chittoor and the Veterinary Laboratory at Chittoor. The scheme is being worked on three days a week by the Government Veterinary Laboratory at Chittoor and the Veterinary Laboratory at Chittoor.

Sheep farms

The Madras Sheep Station was started in 1907 with a view to produce purebred sheep for the State and to supply the Government with purebred sheep for the State and to supply the Government with purebred sheep for the State.

purebred and the want of proper facilities in the State and the want of proper facilities in the State and the want of proper facilities in the State. The Madras Sheep Station was started in 1907 with a view to produce purebred sheep for the State and to supply the Government with purebred sheep for the State and to supply the Government with purebred sheep for the State.

Sheep and goat development

It has been estimated that the sheep and goat population in the State is about 1.7 million. The Madras Sheep Station was started in 1907 with a view to produce purebred sheep for the State and to supply the Government with purebred sheep for the State and to supply the Government with purebred sheep for the State.

With this object in view, the Government has started a scheme for the development of sheep and goat in the State. The Madras Sheep Station was started in 1907 with a view to produce purebred sheep for the State and to supply the Government with purebred sheep for the State and to supply the Government with purebred sheep for the State.

The Government has started a scheme for the development of sheep and goat in the State. The Madras Sheep Station was started in 1907 with a view to produce purebred sheep for the State and to supply the Government with purebred sheep for the State and to supply the Government with purebred sheep for the State.

are the Madras Sheep Station and the Madras Sheep Station. The Madras Sheep Station was started in 1907 with a view to produce purebred sheep for the State and to supply the Government with purebred sheep for the State and to supply the Government with purebred sheep for the State.

As regards goats, the Madras Sheep Station was started in 1907 with a view to produce purebred goats for the State and to supply the Government with purebred goats for the State and to supply the Government with purebred goats for the State.

Poultry development

Poultry farming has become a popular industry in the State. The Madras Poultry Station was started in 1907 with a view to produce purebred poultry for the State and to supply the Government with purebred poultry for the State and to supply the Government with purebred poultry for the State.

There are 11 Poultry Stations in the State. The Madras Poultry Station was started in 1907 with a view to produce purebred poultry for the State and to supply the Government with purebred poultry for the State and to supply the Government with purebred poultry for the State.

There are also Poultry Stations in the State. The Madras Poultry Station was started in 1907 with a view to produce purebred poultry for the State and to supply the Government with purebred poultry for the State and to supply the Government with purebred poultry for the State.

district, Madurai in Namakkal district, Kanyakumari in South Kanara district and T. Kanyakumari in Madurai district which are in the rural development areas selected for intensive livestock improvement.

Animal control

In the foregoing paragraphs the details as to the livestock improvement work done in the State were furnished. It is a well known fact that there are certain contagious and non-contagious diseases among the cattle which are the impediment to livestock improvement work. Among the contagious diseases of cattle, the most dreadful disease is Brucellosis which was sweeping away cattle in large numbers in previous years. It is a matter of public interest to this State, that, in having eradicated this disease throughout the State and in order to avert the possible danger of infection of Brucellosis from the adjoining States, quarantine stations have been opened in the border areas under the All India Scheme for eradication of Brucellosis wherein all the animals entering the State are inoculated against Brucellosis, brucella and allowed entry into the State. The rest of the common contagious diseases like Haemorrhagic Septicemia, Black Quarter, Anthrax are controlled by vaccination of the cattle and by adopting preventive measures. In addition to the vaccination of cattle, sheep and poultry against all contagious diseases in the State by Veterinary Assistant Surgeons in charge of having bills and other Veterinary diagnostic treatment of non-contagious diseases is being done in Veterinary Institutions located almost in every taluk headquarters of the district throughout the State. Now there are 101 Veterinary Institutions in the State which render Veterinary aid to the cattle owning public. In some of the major Veterinary Institutions, the Veterinary Assistant Surgeon is assisted by a Veterinary and Livestock Inspector as a responsible in the treatment of cases, etc. These Veterinary and Livestock Inspectors who assist the Veterinary Assistant Surgeons are also attending Veterinary first aid centres particularly, say, three a week located in and around the Veterinary Institutions within a radius of about 10 to 15 miles. 12 clinical laboratories in the district headquarters Veterinary Institutions and Livestock farms for the early diagnosis and confirmation in the control of epidemic are functioning in this State under

the scheme in the First Five Year Plan. In addition a scheme for the control of Brucellosis in the hilly tract with headquarters at Ootacamund is working for quick diagnosis and treatment of Brucellosis which is responsible for heavy loss of milk cattle.

The various biological products required to combat contagious diseases like Brucellosis, Black Quarter, Haemorrhagic Septicemia, Anthrax, etc., among cattle, Brucellosis, Brucella, etc., among sheep are produced at the Institute of Veterinary Preventive Medicine, Madurai. These vaccines are produced under experts trained in the manufacture of biological products both in this country and abroad and the efficacy of these vaccines is well appreciated in the field. Besides this, there is a well equipped and up-to-date laboratory at the Institute for serological examination and diagnostic purposes.

The trained personnel required for the department to work out the various schemes and to be in charge of various institutions are produced at the Madras Veterinary College, Madurai. Since the inception of the College in 1940, there was only a diploma course of three years and this has, by gradual improvement and expansion, now been affiliated with the Madras University with the B.V.Sc. degree course which runs to four years and one term. The degree holders are well trained in the different branches of Veterinary and Animal Husbandry subjects. The redeeming feature of this College is that it trains students not only from this State but also from other States like Andhra, Mysore, etc. Periodically students from countries like Iran and Iraq, China and Burma are also entertained for training. The Veterinary and Livestock Inspectors' Course which was started during 1946 was intended to give training in the broad principles of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry for a period of two years so that the Veterinary and Livestock Inspectors can be employed in rural areas through a co-operative agency. To meet the increased demand for technical personnel and to train persons in still more short a time, the above course was abolished during June 1951 and the Stockmen course was started in 1951-52. This is intended to give the candidates training in the elementary knowledge in the subjects related to Veterinary science with special emphasis on animal

husbandry. The number of seats in this course is confined to 55 for the present. In addition to the above course, a daying course is conducted to train professional as well as amateurs in the art of daying as to prevent the skin value is lost by unscientific and crude method of daying.

Animal Husbandry and the Community Development Programme

In the rural sphere of community development programmes Animal Husbandry plays an important part. In fact the rural development work connected with Animal Husbandry is not new to the Veterinarians. The major portion of the work has always been done in the rural parts in the past and this department continues to do so even now. Every body is aware of the fact that both Agriculture and Animal Husbandry are related together and no Agriculture can prosper, unless the cattle prosper. The duty of the Animal Husbandry department in the Community Development programme is to improve the quality of cattle both for milk and draught purposes in the development areas and to provide Veterinary aid within the easy reach of the Agriculturists.

The Livestock improvement work in the Community Development areas has received much attention. The work is concentrated on grading of village cattle, poultry and sheep. Artificial insemination centres, poultry units and centres for sheep and goat rearing are in progress in the community Development Projects and blocks. The village livestock improvement scheme for grading up the local cattle is in operation in Five National Extension Service blocks of this State.

The details of work done in the various community development blocks which number 83 so far are given below:—

1. Breeding and artificial insemination centres started	6
2. Bulls castrated	25,000
3. Polioviruses supplied	428
4. Polioviruses supplied	7,200
5. Cattle inoculated and vaccinated	132,544
6. Cattle treated	261,453
7. Poultry units started	123
8. Breeding bulls of milch	330
9. First aid centres working	24
10. Veterinary Institutions run	10

According to the plan, the entire State will be covered by the National Extension Service which has the goal of the Second Five Year Plan. It is hoped that at the end of the Second Five year period, with the implementation of the various community, group and individual improvement in the development of Madras can be achieved.

Schemes under Second Five Year Plan

Taking into consideration the demand for Veterinary aid, livestock development work, etc., in the State, the Second Five Year Plan programme has been drawn for the department. In addition to the improvements already made in livestock aid, it is hoped that the implementation of the various schemes under the Second Five year plan will not only improve the standard of the livestock in the State but also raise the productivity of the State.

1. Livestock improvement and development

1. All India Key Village scheme for cattle development.

2. Establishment of Livestock Extension centres in towns of Madras State.

3. Scheme for the development of back and hill areas in key villages.

4. Organisation of rural land and milk co-operatives for rural dairy development.

5. Establishment of 15 supply, veterinary extension centres for the extension of dairy production in key villages of the State.

6. All India Key Village scheme for cattle improvement - Cattle Health Centres.

7. Development of fine cattle.

8. Special schemes for the development of cattle in the State.

9. All India and Imperial cattle shows - Back hills and hill areas.

10. Improvements in the various livestock farms - Milk breeding at the Government Veterinary Research Station, Madras.

11. Improvements in the various livestock farms and milk breeding at the Government Veterinary Research Station, Madras.

12. Improvements in the various livestock farms - Milk breeding at the Government Veterinary Research Station, Madras.

13. Buildings and roads - Construction of modern buildings for various purposes, improvement of the premises and building roads to various livestock farms.

14. Improvements in the various livestock farms - Construction of modern buildings for various purposes, improvement of the premises and building roads to various livestock farms.

15. Establishment of a system of livestock extension centres.

16. Scheme for the development of livestock in the hill areas of the State.

17. Opening of a dairy farm in Chingleput district.

18. Further improvements in key villages.

19. Further development - Establishment of supply units at Government Veterinary Research Station, Madras.

20. Scheme for private poultry breeding and development.

21. Control of livestock diseases.

22. Control of insect diseases.

23. Improvement of livestock in the various livestock farms - Construction of modern buildings for various purposes, improvement of the premises and building roads to various livestock farms.

24. Opening of new veterinary hospitals.

25. Purchase of equipment.

26. Location of livestock and poultry extension centres in the various livestock farms.

27. Purchase of livestock and poultry extension centres in the various livestock farms.

28. Establishment of veterinary hospitals.

29. Improvement of livestock and poultry extension centres in the various livestock farms.

30. Improvement of livestock and poultry extension centres in the various livestock farms.

31. Improvement of livestock and poultry extension centres in the various livestock farms.

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60. Improvement of livestock and poultry extension centres in the various livestock farms.

The Five-Year Plan and Rural Industrialisation

Development of Cottage Industries in Madras State

It has been rightly said by the genius Sir M. Viswamacharya that prosperity of a country depends on its industry. This statement of one of the leading industrial architects of Madras is fully justified by the wealth of the industrially advanced countries of the world - United Kingdom, France, Japan, America and Germany. It is no exaggeration to say that America and Russia are trying to shape the destiny of the whole world. This is mainly due to the industrial advancement they were able to make in the last two decades. Every country can claim for its rightful place in the world unless it has developed the industrial potentialities of the country according to a planned programme.

India had lost its glory and eminence on account of her political subjugation under the yoke of foreign rule for the last two hundred years. The foreigners had killed all the indigenous industry in the country during the regime of ten hundred years and had made it, predominantly an agricultural country. The lasting influence of our country are now depending on land and are stopped in poverty and ignorance.

The country was a deep debt of gratitude to the Father of the Nation, Mahatma, whose political sagacity and strenuous struggle against the yoke of the British who had ultimately resulted in the demand of the country and declared Independence in India on August 15, 1947. Ever since India has been every effort is being made to make India strong industrially, economically and politically.

In the Union of India, Madras State is industrially very backward. With a view to make India strong the Government have drawn up the First Five Year Plan to develop the country in every field. In the programme of development planned by the Planning

Commission, development of industries has been planned on the following lines:-

- (1) Large Scale Industry.
- (2) Medium or Small Scale Industry.
- (3) Village and Cottage Industry.
- (4) Handicrafts.
- (5) Silk Industry.
- (6) Coir and Fibre Industry.

To develop each branch of industry detailed above there are appropriate Boards. The All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board and the Handicrafts Board have taken up the responsibility of developing Village and Cottage Industries of the country through the agency of the several State Governments.

Under the First Five Year Plan the Government of Madras have sanctioned the following schemes for the development of Cottage and Village Industries:-

1. Village Industries.
1. Blacksmithy unit at Karattupalayam (Lower Bhavani Project).
2. Wardha Ghani unit at Miragiri.
3. Thirty Wardha Ghani units in Community Projects and National Extension Service areas.
4. Distribution of beehives in Tellicherry block at subsidised rates.
5. Distribution of beehives at Utharapatti block at subsidised rates.
6. Establishment of workshop at Kalupatti for smithy, carpentry, housing design, etc.



State Khadi Board meeting at Karattupalayam - (1) G. Venkatasubramanian, Joint Development Commissioner, is explaining the progress of Khadi Development in the State.

- 7 Blacksmithy-cum-welding centre at Buntwal, South Kanara.
 - 8 Scheme for opening a service centre for clay pipe manufacturers in Andimadam.
 - 9 Manufacture of cart wheel hubs in Periyar Project.
 - 10 Manufacture of Chappals in Periyar Project.
 - 11 Manufacture of Chappals in Lower Bhavani Project.
 - 12 Manufacture of Chappals in South Kanara Project.
 - 13 Manufacture of Appalams in Cheranmahadevi, Chidambaram, Attur (Madurai) and Tirukalukundram.
 - 14 Community Smithy shop in Attur Block.
 - 15 Cartwheel hub manufacturing centre in Malampuzha Project.
 - 16 Two carpentry units one at Hebri and another at Sullia, South Kanara district.
 - 17 Blacksmithy centre at Sullia.
 - 18 Gun-metal industry at Kurumbapatti, Periyar Project.
 - 19 Establishment of Demonstration centre for handpounding of rice in Tirunelveli district.
 - 20 Establishment of a production centre for manufacture of Appalams in Madras.
 - 21 Establishment of a training-cum-production centre for pottery at Manamadurai.
 - 22 Establishment of a training-cum-production centre for pottery at Alankar.
 - 23 Establishment of a training-cum-production centre for pottery at Arayacode.
 - 24 Scheme for training of Kudiya youths in Kerala Polytechnic and tribal youths at Karnataka Polytechnic.
 - 25 Scheme for establishment of Demonstration Centres for manufacture of Gur and Khandsari sugar.
- 2. Handicrafts.**
- 1 Scheme for manufacture of fancy articles from fine kora-mats at Pattamadai in Cheranmahadevi Block.
 - 2 Scheme for manufacture of paper toys in Pulivalam village.
 - 3 Scheme for starting of two training centres to develop skill for bamboo workers in Lower Bhavani Project area.
 - 4 Scheme for the development of Cumbly weaving in Attur Block.
- 5 Scheme for starting a Glass bangle and Bead training centre in Chidambaram Block.
 - 6 Scheme for starting a training centre for the manufacture of bamboo and cane articles in Mudradi.
 - 7 Scheme for setting up of a demonstration unit for sunbamp fibre cleaning and spinning in Gopala-samudram.
 - 8 Scheme for the establishment of a service centre for the cutlery industry in Malampuzha Project.
 - 9 Scheme for opening of a training centre for basket making in Manjeshwar Block.
 - 10 Scheme for organizing Palmyra fibre extraction industry in the Lower Bhavani Project Area.
 - 11 Scheme for setting up of a production unit for the manufacture of bamboo articles required for daily household purposes at Chinna-salem.
 - 12 Scheme for starting a training centre for the manufacture pith articles at Tiruthuraiipoondi.
 - 13 Scheme for establishment of a centre for development of pottery at Karigiri.
 - 14 Scheme for research on glazed pottery in the Ceramic School Laboratory and Kiln, Gudur.
 - 15 Establishment of a Handicrafts Emporium, Madurai.
 - 16 Establishment of a wood seasoning plant at West Coast.
- 3. Coir.**
- 1 Coir demonstration in the Laccadive group of islands.
 - 2 Training of island boys in the Government Coir School, Bepore.
 - 3 Supply of Charkas to the Islanders of the Laccadive and Amindivi groups of islands.
 - 4 Coir Demonstration in the South Kanara district.
 - 5 Training-cum-production centre in coir at Sullias in the Tirukalukundram Block.
- The object of these schemes is to improve the existing skill of the artisans in the country, improve technique by introducing improved tools and equipments and to make quality goods of manifold utility. Some of these schemes have been implemented in the course of 1953-56 and the others will commence working in the course of the next three months. The aim of the Government is to

establish the units sanctioned in the schemes detailed above after the period of training as permanent production centres by converting them into industrial co-operatives managed by the artisans trained and other sympathisers. To solve the problem of marketing under the Second Five-Year Plan period which is to commence from 1956-57 the Government sanctioned marketing organizations in the headquarters of each district to render effective assistance in marketing the surplus products that do not find ready market at the place of production. Besides this there are Sales Emporia to be established in each district to display Cottage and Village Industry products calculated to get wide publicity and marketing facilities. There is no doubt that the development of Cottage and Village Industries is bound to reach the target of the plan period and solve the problems of unemployment and under-employment to a great extent.

Under Second Five-Year Plan period the Government of Madras have proposed the following schemes for the production of Village and Cottage industries. These schemes have been approved by the Union Government and the estimated expenditure on these schemes for the five-year period is Rs. 426.30 lakhs.

List of schemes proposed for 1956-57

Village Industries

- 1 Scheme for providing financial assistance to cottage industrialists.
- 2 Scheme for supply of improved tools and appliances on hire-purchase system to village artisans.
- 3 Scheme for supply of raw materials to village artisans and workers engaged in cottage industries at cost price.
- 4 Scheme for assisting village artisans and others engaged in cottage industries by free assignment of lands and grants to convert part of their houses into workshops.
- 5 Establishment of a marketing organization for sale of cottage industries products.
- 6 Scheme for conducting experiments on Japanese and other types of Cottage Industries machinery.
- 7 Establishment of a production-cum-training centre for manufacture of Amber Charkas, Bee-hive boxes, chokkus, etc.

(Continued on page 23)

Rural Credit through Co-operative Structure

The problem of rural credit is a vast one observed the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras, speaking recently at the Rotary Club. Continuing he said: It is an old problem, but none-the-less an urgent problem especially in the present context of increased agricultural production and improvement in the standard of living of the people. More than 80 per cent of the rural population is dependent on agriculture and possibly the remaining 20 per cent on rural industries. India is a Rural country and the population here is increasing by 4.5 millions every year. To meet the growing needs, agricultural production has also to be stepped up and in the Second Five-Year Plan period it is expected that the production would be increased by about 20 per cent. For this purpose, a dynamic programme of expansion of agricultural credit is necessary particularly as more than 70 per cent of the agriculturists are medium and small scale cultivators. It has been estimated that about 70 crores of rupees are required by the cultivators by way of loans for short, medium and long-term purposes. Loans are required for cultivation, for improvement to lands, for buying fertilisers and also for sustenance until the harvest. Though several measures have been taken in the past, village money-lenders still hold the field. The problem of rural credit is therefore one of supplying credit through institutions which, in the act of supplying will elevate the position of the farmer. The problem is not merely one of giving credit at a low rate of interest or to the extent needed, but is one where the farmer is enabled to use the credit properly and to derive the benefit of increased production and to take advantage of the other economic activities which will give him more return for the produce he raises and make him a better man than what he is to-day.

The Rural Credit Survey Committee has emphasised that co-operation must succeed and made several recommendations of great significance. One major recommendation is that the State

should not merely administer but enter as a partner in the co-operative organizations at various levels and participate in the management of co-operative organizations. In Madras we have got a strong co-operative financing structure. The short term financing structure consists of the Madras State Co-operative Bank, the Central Co-operative Banks and the agricultural societies in the districts. The long term structure consists of the Central Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank and the primary land mortgage banks. The Central Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank raises funds by floating debentures and finances the primary banks for the grant of loans to their members for improvement to lands and discharge of prior debts. In this way loans are issued to the extent of about Rs. 5 crores every year. Under the Second Five-Year Plan it is proposed to provide three times the volume of credit and to give during the last year of the plan period fifteen crores of rupees.

Another important recommendation is the establishment of large sized societies, familiarly known in Madras as agricultural banks. The present rural credit societies are small with limited transactions on unlimited liability basis. They have no paid staff. The idea is to form bigger societies with about 500 to 600 members and with transactions ranging from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 lakhs and with paid staff so that they can serve the needs of the agriculturists more efficiently than at present.

The other important recommendation of the Rural Credit Survey Committee is that the main approach to the problem should be an integrated one. If the ryot is to reap the full benefit of his labour he should have facilities for marketing and processing. The marketing society will also arrange for processing wherever possible. To provide storage facilities, nearly 400 godowns are proposed to be constructed at a cost of 70 lakhs of rupees. The State will take shares in the marketing societies also and provide funds to the societies for the construction of godowns

and the installation of processing plants. The godowns will be constructed in villages and at taluk levels. The All-India Warehousing Corporation and the State Warehousing Corporation will construct godowns in bigger towns and other important centres, while the co-operatives will confine their attention to the construction of godowns at the village and taluk levels. Co-ordination between these organizations will be brought about later. These measures are bound to bring about a decided improvement in the economic condition of the agricultural population of the country.

(Continued from page 22)

- 8 Development of handpounding of rice as a cottage industry by establishment of a production centre and District Organization centre.
- 9 Development of village oil pressing.
- 10 Development of Village Tanning allied industries.
- 11 Establishment of multi-purpose work centre.
- 12 Development of Village pottery.
- 13 Development of ginning of cotton.
- 14 Development of decorticating of groundnuts as a cottage industry.
- 15 Establishment of twenty cottage type match factories.
- 16 Demonstration-cum-training centre for extraction of cashewnut oil and manufacture of syrup, jam, etc.
- 17 Establishment of a training centre for manufacture of ornamental handles for almirahs, doors, etc.
- 18 Establishment of a demonstration centre for manufacture of Gur and Khandsari sugar.
- 19 Development of Bee keeping by establishment of research farm at Kodaikanal Nurseries in all districts and distribution of boxes in 60 blocks.

With the completion of the Second Five-Year Plan period it is expected that the Cottage and Village industries will regain its past glory and contribute its share in building up the industrial wealth of this State.

All Roads lead to Prosperity

Quite a big transformation has been achieved in the development areas in Palghat in regard to rural communications according to a report received from the Project Executive Officer. It is reported that there is not a single village now which is cut off from the main roads for want of village link roads or bridges across rivers or streams. This has been largely made possible by the whole-hearted co-operation of the villagers who had readily come forward either in surrendering their lands necessary for the formation of roads or paying the required contributions. The importance of this development cannot be overestimated. According to a close student of rural economies, the most important needs of the village today are (1) drinking water wells and (2) village roads. These two, according to him, should require the highest priority. We are here concerned only with the latter, namely, roads. The development of village communication is one of the most important items in the field of rural reconstruction. It is a common place fact that civilisation

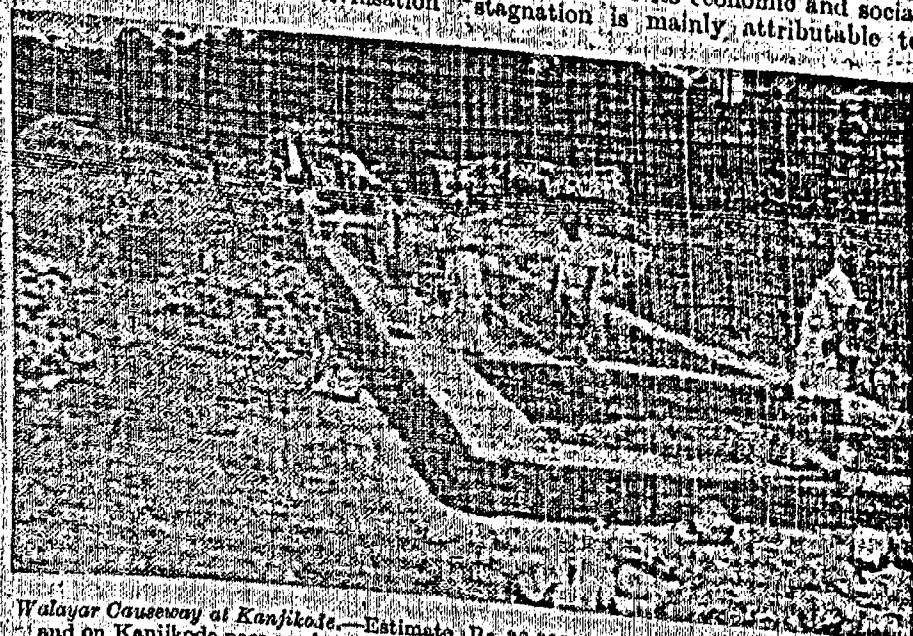


Mukkey Causeway.—Estimate Rs. 95,500. This is on the road connecting Palghat Town with Kadukkankunnam, Malampuzha and other hilly places beyond. This reduces the distance by 3 miles.

follows roads. The isolation of the Indian village which has been largely responsible for its economic and social stagnation is mainly attributable to

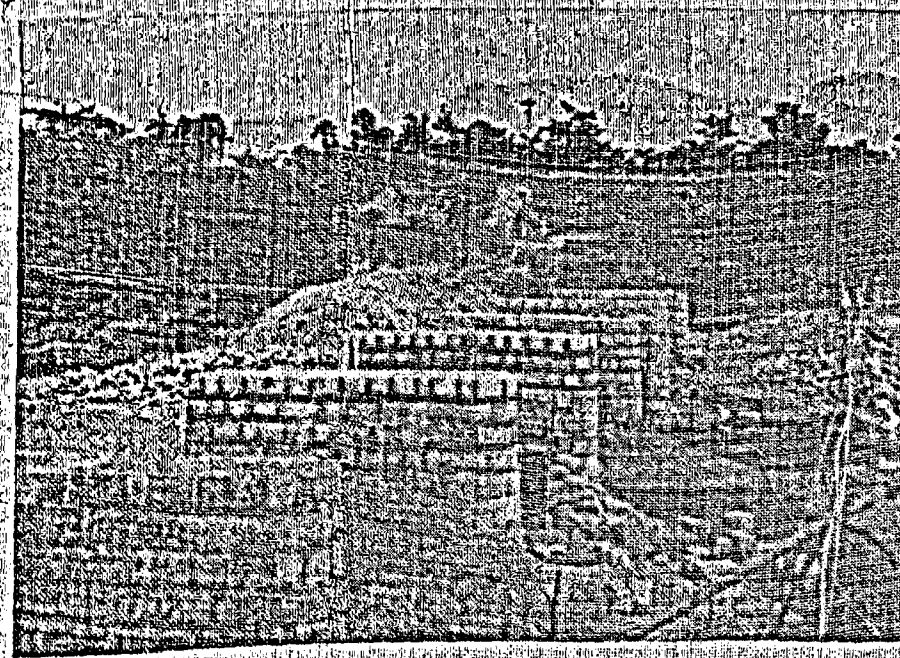
the lack of communications with the outside world. It has been said that the minimum requirement of road mileage in a country is one mile to a square mile. According to the statistics taken some years ago, the minimum obtaining in India at the present day is 18 miles per square mile at round about. So, our country obviously has to make a big headway in reaching the minimum and from this point of view, rural road development is a matter of utmost significance.

Now, a few facts about the improvements in Palghat may be told. Katcha roads for a length of 209 miles have been formed by the people surrendering valuable lands as free gift and by putting in voluntary labour. Also, a total length of about 103 miles of roads have been metalled with 50 per cent contribution from the people. A number of major bridges and causeways and other works have been undertaken in the community project areas. These include not less than 24 bridges and causeways, 17 minor bridges and 5 foot bridges.



Walayar Causeway at Kanjikode.—Estimate Rs. 38,000. This is across Walayar River and on Kanjikode para road—connects Kanjikode with Elappully and Chittur.

Progress of National Highway Programme



Bridge across Kannalorebhalavu Thodu.—Estimate Rs. 43,000. This is on the road connecting Alathur with Kollengode.

The total cost of the National Highway programme for Madras State under the Second Plan, it is expected, would be about Rs. 4 crores, including schemes carried over from the First Plan. In financial terms, the total estimated cost of works sanctioned on National Highways in Madras during the First Plan was Rs. 2.66 crores, of which a sum of Rs. 1.34 crores is understood to have been spent by the end of that period.

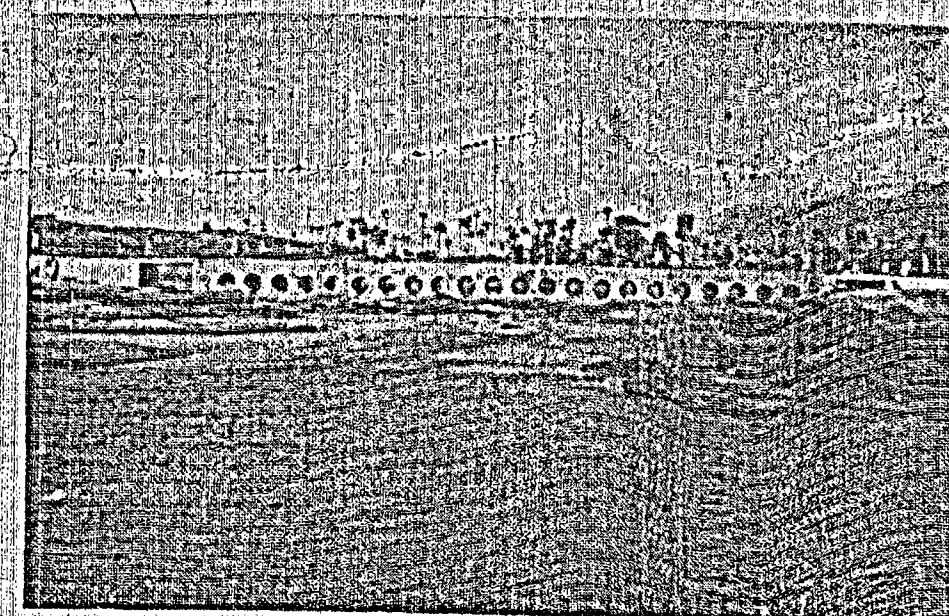
In respect of road development under the First Plan, the record of Madras was praiseworthy. Among the new schemes proposed were the reconstruction of the Gadilam bridge on the Madras-Thiruchirappalli-Dindigul road and the construction of a road bridge across the Pamban channel.

The entire National Highways system had been asphalted and a new road from Ramanathapuram to Mandapam, 23 miles long, had been built under particularly bad soil conditions. Further, the carriageway had been widened to make it suitable for two-lane traffic in a total length of

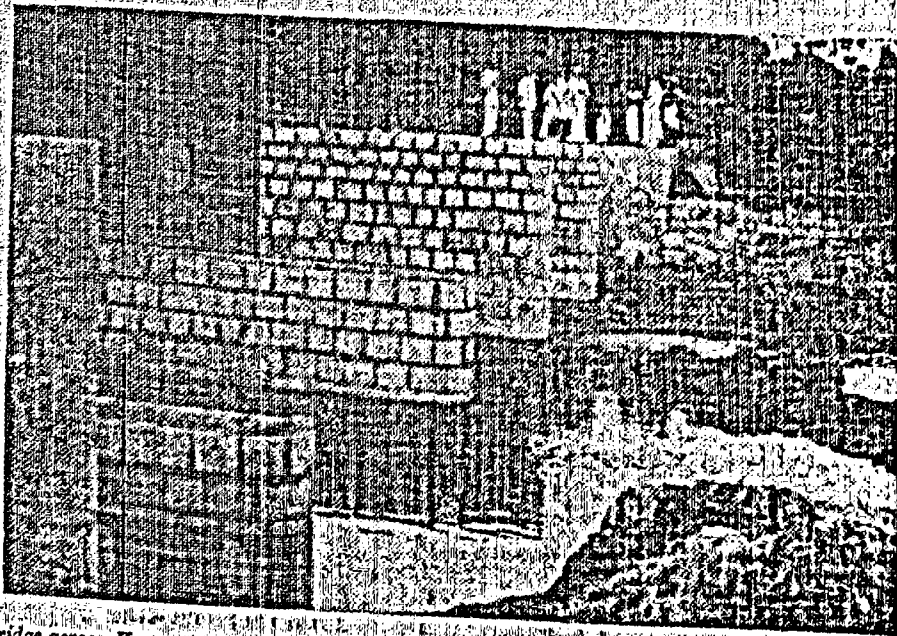
Under the Central Aid programme for the development of inter-State roads or roads of economic importance, 64 miles of existing roads in the State of Madras had been improved in the First Plan period.

At the end of the First Plan period work was in progress, or was about to start, on the construction of bridges in the National Highway system across the Ponniyar, south of Villupuram, on the Madras-Tiruchirappalli-Dindigul road; the Palar, near Ranipet, on the Ranipet-Krishnagiri road; and the Arjuna, Vaippar and Vaigai rivers on the Banaras-Cape Comorin road.

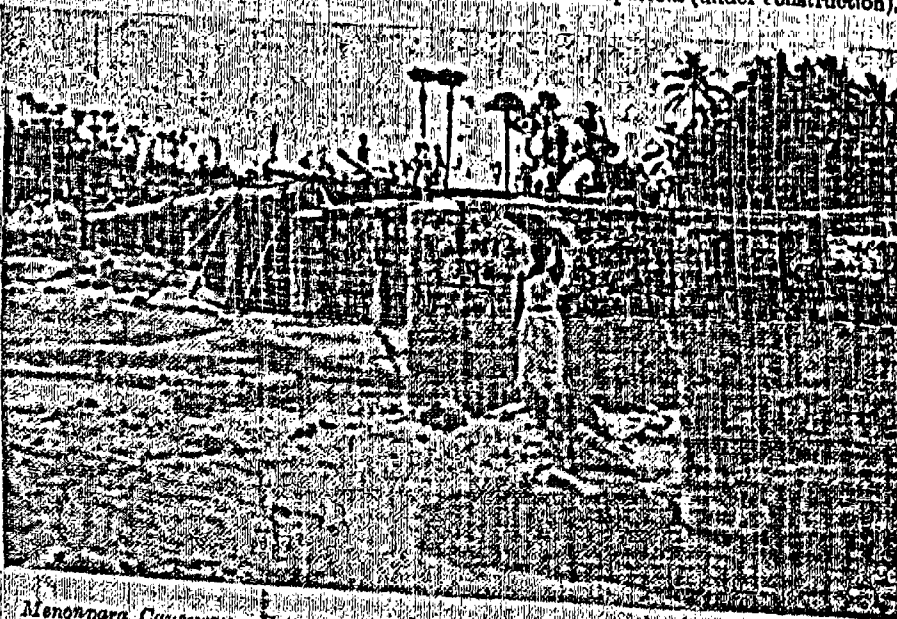
On the West Coast road, construction of bridges over the Nileswar, Perumbai, Puchumugar, Kariangode, Kuppam, and Kubja rivers and the improvement of about 200 miles of existing roads were in progress. Under the Central Aid scheme for roads of inter-State or economic importance, Government of India had sanctioned the construction of bridges, across the Pavanji, Mulki, and Udayavar rivers on the Mangalore-Udupi road and the Kannamangalam and Ponnai rivers on the Cuddalore-Chittoor road.



Chramangalam Causeway.—Estimate Rs. 36,000. This is on the newly formed 41-mile length road connecting Kunissori with Nemmara and reduces the distance by 5 miles.



Bridge across Kannanorepattola Thodu.—Estimate Rs. 23,700. This is on the newly formed 3-mile road connecting Pudukkote and Kannanorepattola (under construction).



Menonpara Causeway.—Estimate Rs. 34,500. This is on the newly formed 4½-mile length road connecting Elappulli with Menonpara and reduces the distance by 8 miles.

Work is also in progress on the construction of about 56 miles of new roads and the improvement of about 70 miles of existing roads under the same programme.

Among the other bridges built or strengthened in National Highways in Madras were the Noyyal bridge on the Salem-Cochin-Cape Comorin road and the Kodavanar and Kaveripattinam bridges on the Banaras-Cape Comorin road. On the West Coast road, the construction of a bridge across the Payaswami had been completed.

Facts and Figures

Oil reserves in Assam, which are being worked by the Assam Oil Company, are estimated at 18 million tons.

The output of iron-ore in India increased to 399,851 tons in March 1956 from 377,591 tons in the previous month.

The Integral Coach Factory at Paramburi during the first year of its production ending October 1956, is expected to turn out twice its target of passenger coaches fixed for the year.

Rural Uplift in Nilgiris

In a report sent by the Block Development Officer, Ootacamund, he has furnished statistics of the progress made in his area during April 1956. These may be rapidly told. Fifty-five compost pits were dug during the month. One thousand seven hundred and ten pound of paddy seeds were distributed; also 200 lb. of ragi and 224 lb. of ammonium sulphate. Three demonstration plots were laid and 17 acres have been brought under vegetable cultivation. Five hundred and three fruit trees were planted while the other trees planted numbered 4,000. Cattle welfare also received attention. Four hundred and twenty-one cases were treated during the month. Propaganda was done about the usefulness of guinea grass. In the field of public health, sanitation campaigns were conducted during the month. Propaganda about the B.C.G. was also done. A road measuring 6 furlongs was laid out during the month. Three adult schools were organised, also 3 branch libraries. Two cottage industrial societies were formed. Four spinning classes were conducted. Loans to the tune of more than Rs. 12,000 were also disbursed.

Urban Family Welfare Project in Hyderabad

One hundred and eighty-two women workers belonging to low-income groups of families are employed in the factory and 117 women are given work at their homes in the match factory started under the Urban Family Welfare Scheme of the Central Social Welfare Board at Hyderabad. The factory is run under the auspices of the Asifnagar Family Welfare Co-operative Industrial Society, Ltd.

The Hyderabad factory started commercial production in December 1955 and the manufacture of match boxes during the period rose from 3,113 gross per month in January 1956 to 4,006 gross in the month of April 1956.

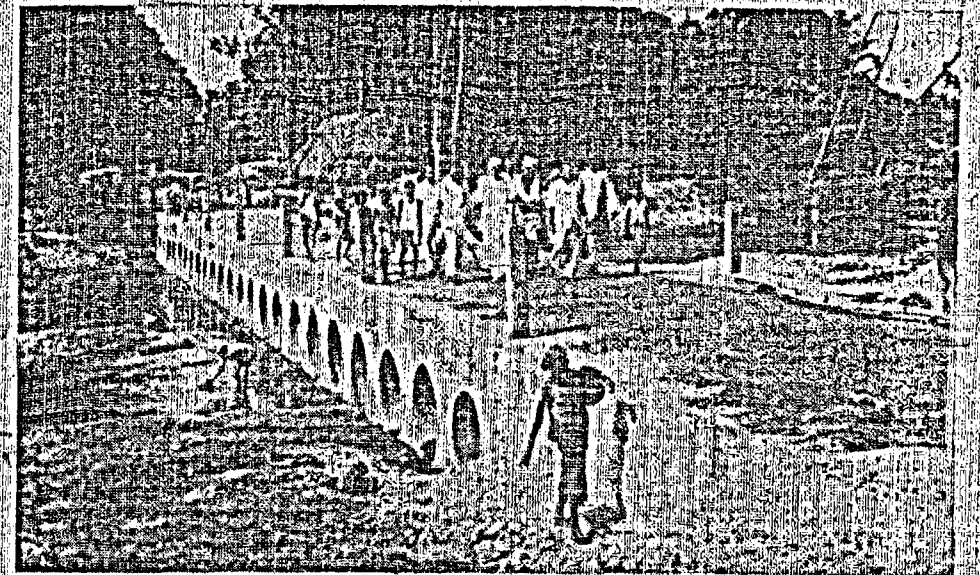
The Hyderabad match factory is the second project under the Urban Family Welfare Scheme to go into production, the first being the match factory started in New Delhi under the auspices of the Family Welfare Co-operative Industrial Society, Ltd.

Public Health Board

The Madras Public Health Board met in the Collector's Court Hall at Ootacamund on the 24th May 1956 at 3 p.m. The Minister for Health presided. A number of subjects of public health interest were discussed.

The Board again met on the 25th May 1956. Opportunity was taken to invite all the members of the Madras Legislature who were at Ootacamund at the time to attend the meeting. Dr. C. Gopalan, M.D., F.R.C.P., Deputy Director of the Nutrition Research Laboratory at Coonoor, attended by special invitation, and gave a talk on two important aspects of nutritional deficiency in our State. He first mentioned the large extent to which protein malnutrition exists among children in our State. He described how symptoms of such protein malnutrition develop soon after the baby is weaned from breast feeding. He also described some experiments that have been conducted at the Nutrition Laboratories in Coonoor, with a view to supplying this sudden lack of proteins in the children after the weaning period. He said that skimmed milk powder is not made in India and is costly. So, he described a substitute protein food made at his laboratory, using roasted Bengalgram powder, a little of skimmed milk powder and jaggery, made in the shape of a small bolus, which can easily be swallowed by children. It has been found from trial on more than 100 patients, that this is almost as good as skim milk powder in preventing the symptoms of protein malnutrition and costs only about quarter as much. Dr. Gopalan further stated that it is proposed to conduct a larger pilot experiment with this protein substitute in Poonamallee and Madura areas with funds placed at their disposal by the W.H.O.

Dr. Gopalan next described the great extent to which symptoms of Vitamin 'A' deficiency are prevalent among children in the Madras State, and how Vitamin 'A' deficiency is one of the chief causes of preventible blindness among children. He stated that green leafy vegetables are a cheap source of Vitamin 'A' and suggested that special efforts should be made by the Administration to popularise the use of green leafy vegetables.



Alampallam Causeway.—Estimate Rs. 49,000. This is across Gayathri River connecting Vadavannur and Alampallam with Kollengode.



Parli Causeway.—Estimate Rs. 76,000. This is across Kannadi River and on Parli-Kottayi road. This is an important link connecting Alathur with Kanhikulam and effecting a saving of 14 miles.

Dr. Gopalan also demonstrated a number of interesting cases showing signs of protein and Vitamin 'A' deficiency, and also some cases showing results of appropriate treatment.

The Public Health Board also discussed the need to popularise the use of hand-pounded or parboiled rice, and suggested that more measures must be taken to educate the public on this subject. A demonstration of some of the different methods of hand-pounding has also been arranged.

Health Centre in Tellicherry

A primary health centre (hospital) has been started at Pinerayi in N.E.S. Block, Tellicherry, since 10th May 1956 and has begun to function. The Primary Health Centre Committee is making arrangements to start the construction of the buildings. Fifty per cent of the cost of the building will be met from the N.E.S. fund. The cost of the building will come to Rs. 50,000. This is the first primary health centre started in the N.E.S. area in Malabar.

Railways in India and Abroad—A Comparative study

SRI L. A. NATESAN, Economic Adviser, Ministry of Railways.

The Indian Railway system is the largest in Asia and the fourth largest in the world. It is also the world's second largest nationalised railway undertaking. Despite this leading position, India has much leeway to make up. What is the route mileage per 1,000 square miles and per 100,000 of population in India? How do travelling habits in India compare with those in foreign countries? Answers to this and other similar questions are provided in this article.

With a total route mileage of 34,705, the Indian Railways from the largest rail transport undertaking in Asia, and the fourth largest railway system in the world.

With only some 550 miles of narrow gauge lines worked by private companies, the system owned and operated directly by Government is the second largest among the nationalised railways in the world, the first being the U.S.S.R. Railways. Among the railway systems in Asia, the Indian Railways are also the largest, the Chinese and Japanese Railways following as the second and third in point of the route mileage.

The following table brings out a comparison of the railway system of India with certain other foreign railways—

Route mileage of Indian and some Foreign Railways.

India	34,705
Japan	12,450
China (approximate)	19,000
Burma	1,787
Pakistan	7,082
U.K.	19,161
Canada	41,158
U.S.A.	224,816
South Africa (1953-54)	13,413
France	25,600
Australia (1953-54)	26,633

The comparatively leading position occupied by the Indian Railways should not obscure the fact that considering

the area of the country and its population, the extent of railway development is low.

Low Railway Development

A glance at the railway map of the world suffices to indicate the extent of rail transport in the country and of the scope for further development in this regard. This is brought out even more clearly by a comparison with some of the advanced countries of the world. Expressed in relation to the area of the country, India has only 27 route miles per 1,000 square miles, as compared with 74 in U.S.A., 204 in the United Kingdom, 12 in Canada, 120 in France and 87 in Japan.

Yet another measure of judging the adequacy of the transport system is to express it in relation to the population of the country. The route mileage in India is only 9 per 100,000 of population while the corresponding figures are 138 for U.S.A., 37 for U.K., 272 for Canada, 60 for France and 14 for Japan.

In making a comparison of this kind allowance should, however, be made for the variations in the density of population from country to country, the vastness of the territory served and the extent of industrialization, the availability of alternative means of transport, etc.

High Passenger Usage

Considering the low ratio of mileage, the transportation work done by the

	Passengers carried.	Passenger miles.	Tons carried.	Ton miles.
India	1,300,224	38,649,312	115,117	27,018,637
U.K.	991,193	20,712,000	283,498	22,089,487
Canada	27,398	2,753,951	133,544	58,550,048
U.S.A.	439,356	29,288,008	2,297,906	549,258,800
France	500,300	16,509,801	166,528	25,404,036
Japan	3,540,995	51,019,012	147,152	24,717,872
South Africa	275,030	Not available	62,445	15,234,600

Indian Railways, as measured by the passengers carried, passenger miles, freight tons moved and freight ton miles effected, does not, however, suffer by a comparison with the railways of other countries, as may be seen from the figures for 1954-55 presented in the following table.

An examination of the figures in the table would show that the only railway to record a higher figure under passenger traffic is the Japanese National Railway. The lower figures of U.S.A. and Canada are to be ascribed to the fact that the automobile accounts for the bulk of the passenger transportation in these countries.

The position in respect of freight transportation is somewhat different. The low figures of the tonnage carried on the Indian Railways as compared with the other railways, except those in South Africa, is indicative of the lag in the industrial development of the country.

Per Capita Rail Transport

The extent of improvement that one may look for in rail transport, both passenger and freight, in this country in the future may be indicated by a comparison with the statistics of certain other countries of the world.

From the figures summarised in the table on the next page, it would be seen that the rail journey per inhabitant

	Passengers carried.	Passenger miles.	Tons carried.	Ton miles.
(In thousands)				
India	1,300,224	38,649,312	115,117	27,018,637
U.K.	991,193	20,712,000	283,498	22,089,487
Canada	27,398	2,753,951	133,544	58,550,048
U.S.A.	439,356	29,288,008	2,297,906	549,258,800
France	500,300	16,509,801	166,528	25,404,036
Japan	3,540,995	51,019,012	147,152	24,717,872
South Africa	275,030	Not available	62,445	15,234,600

(Per capita 1954-55.)

	Passengers carried.	Passenger miles.	Tons carried.	Ton miles.
India	3.5	103	0.307	72
U.S.A.	2.7	180	14.149	3,382
U.K.	19.5	408	5.582	435
Canada	1.8	181	8.789	3,722
Japan*	40.9	599	1.697	235
France	11.7	385	3.887	593
South Africa*	20.9	Not available.	4.748	1,158

* Relates to 1953-54.

in India was 103 miles in a year, as against 408 in the U.K., 599 in Japan, 385 in France and 180 and 181 in U.S.A. and Canada respectively. On the goods side, Indian Railways handled per capita only 72 ton miles, against the high figure of 3,722 and 3,382 in Canada and U.S.A. respectively. The corresponding figures for U.K., France, Japan and South Africa are 435, 593, 285 and 1,158.

A study of these figures clearly indicates the leeway that has to be made up and the scope for further development.

Travel Habit

Another point worth considering here is the proportion of the per capita income spent on rail travel. The following table presents for the year 1953-54 a comparison of the per capita national income, per capita expenditure on rail passenger travel and the proportion which the latter bears to the former. For easier comparison, the respective national currencies have been converted into their equivalent Indian rupee value at the prevailing official rates of exchange.

Countries.	Per capita national income	Per capita expenditure on rail travel	Percentage of col. (3) to col. (2).
	RS.	RS.	
Australia	4,373	49	1.1
Canada	6,238	27	0.4
France	3,323	40	1.2
India	284	3	1.1
Italy	1,421	15	1.1
Japan	910	18	2.0
South Africa*	1,293	16	1.2
U.K.	3,880	30	0.8
U.S.A.	9,100	25	0.3

* 1952-53.

miles, tons and ton miles may be expressed as averages per employee.

The output per employee of rail transportation thus expressed for Indian Railways and for certain foreign railways for 1954-55 may be seen in the table on the next page. The averages show that with the exception of Japan, the output per worker, as measured by the number of passengers carried per employee and passenger miles per employee on the Indian Railways, compares quite favourably with the ratios of the foreign railways. The same claim cannot be made in respect of goods traffic and the position here is that the Indian figure is the lowest of all the countries both in respect of the average tonnage and ton miles.

Lowest Capital Investment Ratio

It should, however, be noted here that the productivity of a worker is also determined by the extent of capital equipment provided to aid him in his work. This is generally brought out by the average investment made in an industry per employee. The more elaborate and technically more efficient the tool, the greater the efficiency of the worker and his production per man-hour.

The ratio of capital investment affords an important clue to the index of productivity of labour and of the standard of the technique in the industry. Disparities in the employee averages of capital investment may be seen from the following table for 1954-55. It should be added that these figures are likely to be affected by past financial policies, over-capitalization, reorganization, writing-off of dead investment, etc., so that only a broad and general comparison can be made of these statistics. But the averages do convey an idea as to one reason at least why the output in terms of freight traffic moved per employee is so low.

Country.	Capital at charge per employee in rupees.
India	9,008
U.K.	35,007
U.S.A.	1,45,575
Canada—National Rail way.	1,11,702
Pacific Rail way.	95,429
South Africa (1953-54).	24,110

Volume of transportation work done per employee in India and certain foreign railways (1954-55).

	Passengers carried per employee.	Passenger miles per employee.	Tons carried per employee.	Ton miles per employee.
India	1,342	39,882	110	27,880
U.S.A.	413	27,506	2,158	515,878
U.K.	1,717	35,885	491	38,271
Canada				
National Railway	150	12,373	607	276,435
Pacific Railway	3109	14,726	623	271,824
Japan*	7,938	116,192	329	55,317
France	1,290	42,666	429	65,498
South Africa*	1,409	N.A.	320	78,040

* N.A.—Not available.

* 1953-54.

The figure of capital-at-charge per employee is the lowest on the Indian Railways. Railway operation by its very nature is capital intensive rather than labour-intensive. The figures appear to suggest that the Indian Railways may at the present stage of development profit substantially from a rise in capital investment per employee.

Appointments under Madras Government

The Government have directed that in the case of applications for posts to which recruitment is not made by the Madras Public Service Commission, copies of certificates certified as correct by retired officials of Government, doctors and headmasters of high schools

be accepted, provided that in the case of retired officials of Government, the certifying person is a retired Gazetted Officer.

The acceptance of certified copies of documents will, however, be subject to the condition that the production of original certificates is insisted upon by the appointing authorities before appointments are actually made.

Cattle Fair

Under the cattle rehabilitation scheme in the cyclone-affected areas of Tanjore, Ramanathapuram, Madurai and Tiruchirappalli districts, prizes were awarded to the first three largest cattle (work bullock) sellers at the cattle fair held recently at Neerathanallur near Kumbakonam. Cash prizes to the value of Rs. 300, 200 and 100 were awarded by the Revenue Divisional Officer, Kumbakonam.

Similar prizes were also awarded at Kalagumalai cattle fair for the first three largest sellers of cattle.

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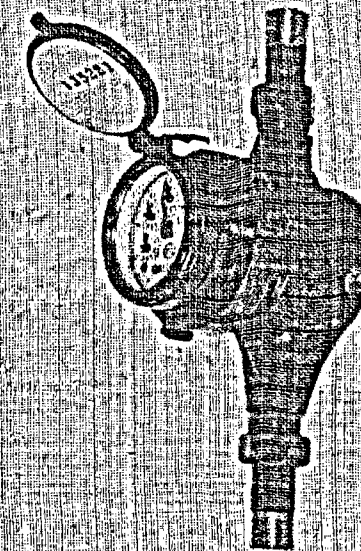
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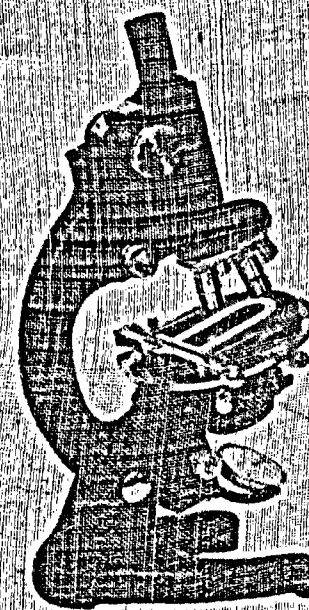
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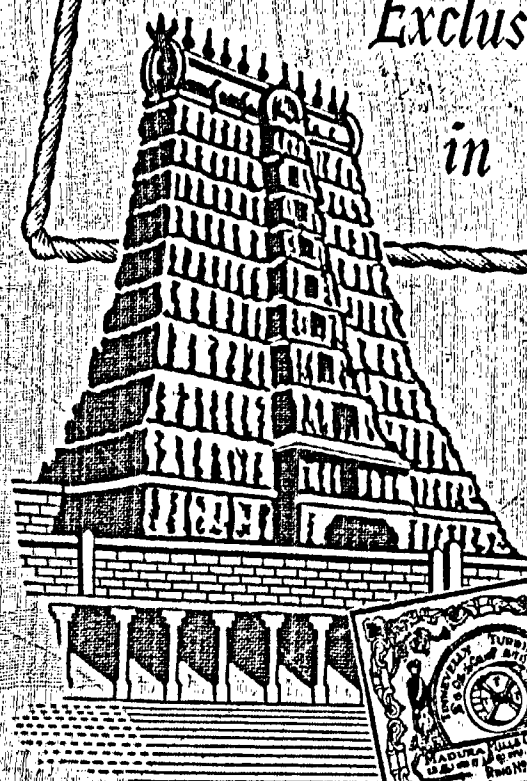
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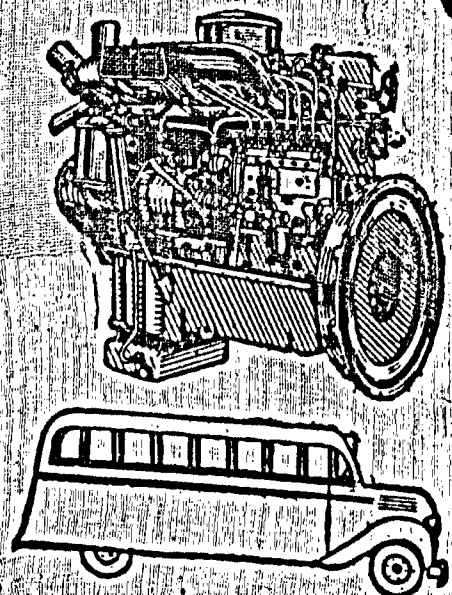
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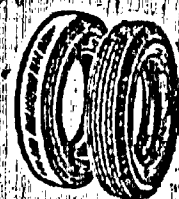
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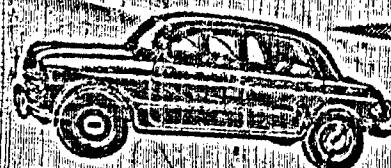
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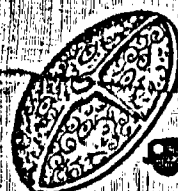
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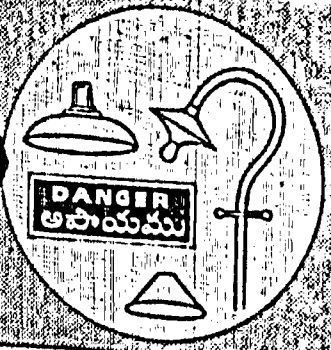
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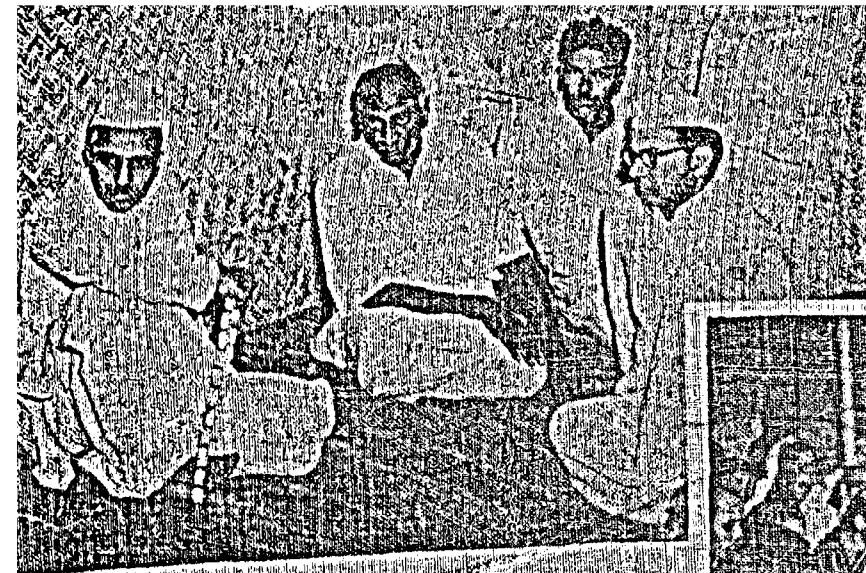


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The Congress President and the Chief Minister at the Sarvodaya Camp.



Acharya Vinoba Bhave commencing his prayer as a preliminary to his fast.

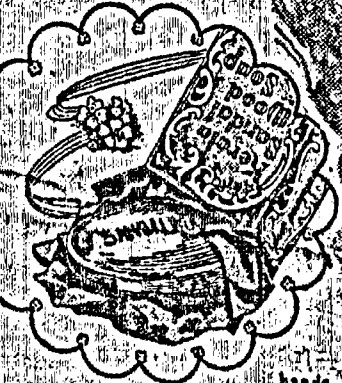
The Acharya and the President at the former's hut.

These two disciples of Acharya Bhave, one hailing from Japan and the other from America are engaged in the work of spinning and sweeping. They are seen earnestly practising the Sarvodaya principle—the dignity and desirability of manual labour.



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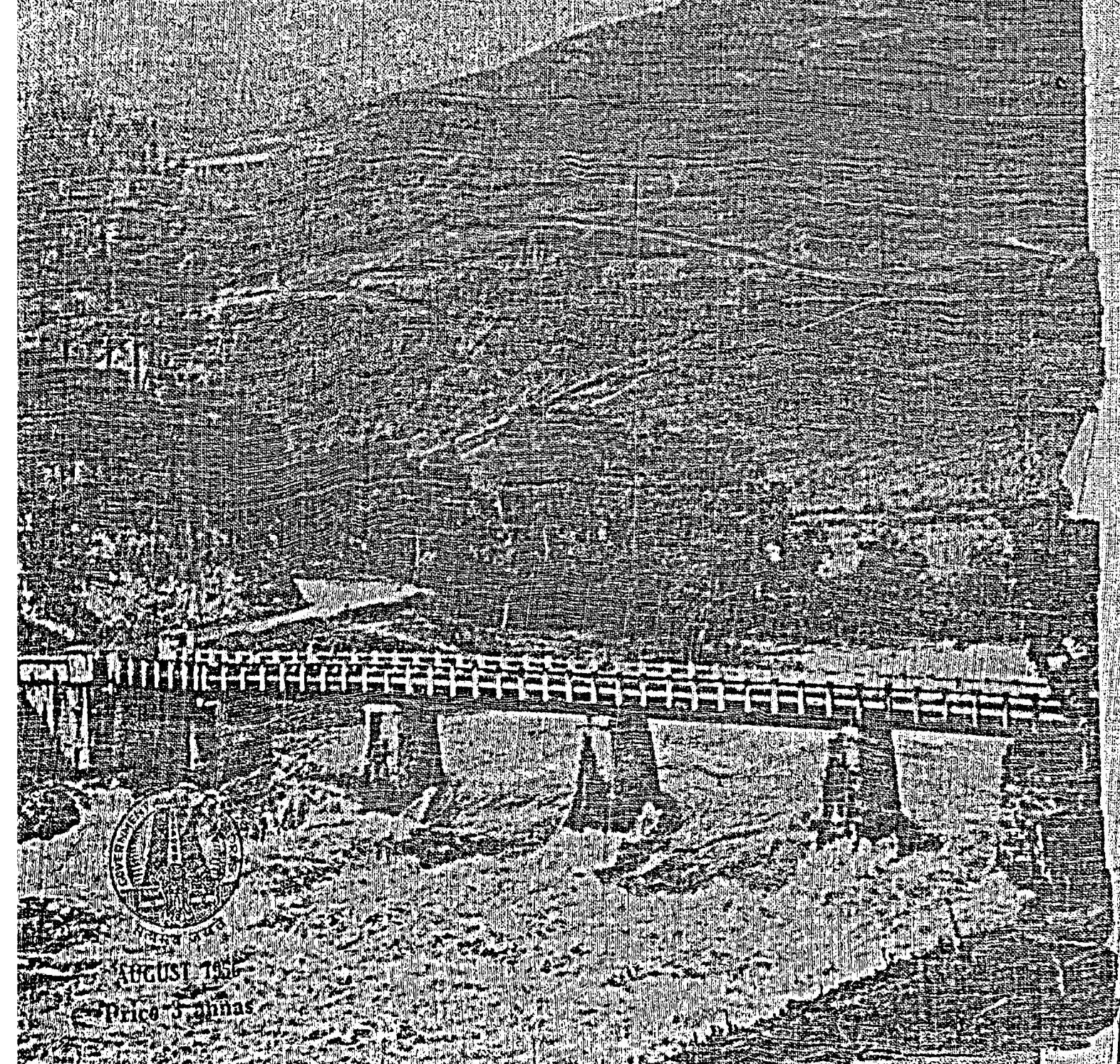
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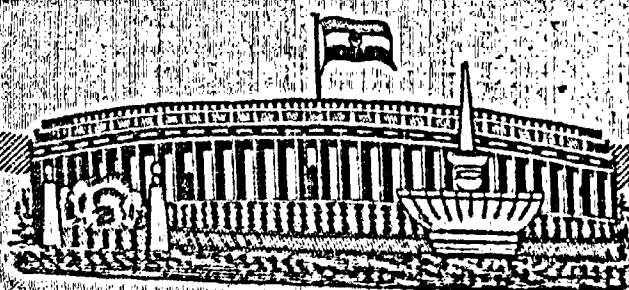


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Sri O. V. Alagesan, Union Deputy Minister for Transport, called on Vinobaji at Madurantakam. The Saint and the Minister are seen discussing Sri Divya Prabandham, a Tamil devotional classic.



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"WE SEEK TO SERVE AND NOT TO COMPETE"

August 1956

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Cover Picture: A beautiful view of the Kundah Bridge surrounded by solemn majesty and carefree playfulness. In the background is the imposing hill with its green trees and wild growths. The gushing waters of the river flow on in rapture. This idyllic scene is soon to become a busy centre of purposive human activity, for, it is near this bridge that the forebay dam is to be constructed. (For details see page 15.)



Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Minister for Labour, Government of Madras, and Leader of the Indian Delegation to the I.L.O. Conference, speaking at the I.L.O. Conference in Geneva on the 13th June, 1956 during the general discussion on the report of the Director-General. The full text of the speech is given below.

Better Relations Between Labour and Management

Indian way: Settlement of Conflicts through Conciliation

We are witnessing rapid economic changes all over the world, particularly in the under-developed regions which have politically come into their own recently. The Director-General has rightly pointed out that the essence of the 20th century revolution is the constantly growing importance, in the world affairs, of the nations of Asia, Middle East, Latin America and Africa. While the developments in these regions have, by and large, been welcomed by the countries of the West, mental adjustment to the changes occurring in the balance between the continents is still not unreserved. Even though facts and developments clearly show that certain changes have come about permanently, it is regrettable that we continue to look at these events with blinkers on. I am referring to the position of China. It is now crystal clear that the Chinese mainland has once and for all come under the control of the Government of the people's Republic of China, but still we are not ready to recognise this simple fact, but depend upon some political technicalities to keep out the true representatives of an appreciable proportion of the world's population. I hope that before long better counsel will prevail and that the I.L.O. will completely become representative of the working masses of the world.

I have taken the liberty of dilating a little on this point, as the Director-General himself, towards the very end of his report, has raised the issue as to how the work of the Organization can have the practical and realistic

emphasis which is essential if we are to make our full contribution towards balanced economic and social advance in a changing world. Unless we are able to settle in a practical manner extraneous issues whose discussion makes inroads into the valuable time of the I.L.O. meetings, we shall find it difficult to carry on our work in an amiable atmosphere.

Integrated Development

A perusal of the Director-General's Report, and his treatment of the impacts of economic and social changes and his analysis of the problem of the rural-urban employment reflects to a large extent the thinking that has been going on in India, in connection with the formulation of the Second Five-Year Plan. The Second Five-Year Plan aims at a larger increase in production, in investment and in employment. Simultaneously, it will accelerate the institutional changes needed to make the economy more dynamic and more progressive in terms not less of social than of economic ends. The plan recognises that development is a continuous and all-embracing process,

touching all aspects of community life. Economic planning in India extends itself into extra spheres, educational, social and cultural. There are no doubt, big gaps between what is desirable and what has been achieved. But the First Five Year Plan has laid the foundation for the development of the social relationships and social institutions which are in keeping with economic and technological progress.

Industrialisation, it is true, has resulted in vast numbers of people being uprooted from their traditional ways of life, and subjected to an unfamiliar rhythm of life and work. In India, however, we have been trying to find a solution for this problem by effort to contain the rural population within the rural areas by suitable programmes of land development, community projects, National Extension Services, and the development of the rural, cottage and small-scale industries. A fair amount of success had attended these efforts which will be further intensified during the Second Five-Year Plan period. Agrarian Co-operative

will develop to aid the rural worker, whether engaged in agriculture or in other employment.

Rural Industries

Ours is a country with predominantly a rural economy. The vast majority of our population depends on land for its existence. We have no surplus land and the land available in our country is not sufficient to provide full employment to all our population. Actually large number of our people in rural areas are unemployed or under-employed. In order to find employment for these, we are taking steps to develop rural, cottage and small-scale industries. It has been ascertained that employment potential on the basis of capital investment in these industries is several times more than what it would be in heavy industries. This does not, however, mean that we are not planning for setting up of heavy industries. On the other hand we are establishing all over our country as many heavy industries as possible. What I mean to stress here, is that for fighting unemployment and under-employment in our country, we have to



I.L.O. Conference—A Scene from another Session.

develop rural small scale industries and we have taken adequate steps to do the same in our Second Five-Year Plan.

Since an appeal has been made to the delegates to confine their observations to the points raised in the Director-General's Report, I shall not go into further details regarding what, we, in India, propose to do during the years to come. I may inform you, however, that while the main emphasis in the Second Five-Year plan is on the economic development of the country, it has recognized the need for the simultaneous building up of other social services like health and education. Provision has also been made for the development of several Labour Welfare Schemes.

The Director-General has envisaged three lines of activity for the I.L.O., namely, keeping in touch with developments in the new industrial processes such as automation in industry and the industrial use of atomic energy; a comprehensive worker's education programme; and a new programme for promoting better labour-management relations. The Government of India fully support these lines of activity. There is no doubt that not before long most of the countries would be using atomic power for industrial purposes. Such power is peculiarly useful and important for India and other under-developed countries. The use of atomic power will no doubt give rise to several labour problems and the I.L.O. would be doing a useful work by undertaking research into the labour and social problems connected with these new industrial processes.

The workers' education programme will be of considerable assistance in broadening the outlook, efficiency and perspective of the workers. I hope it will be possible for more funds to be set apart to finance this programme.

The Director-General has done well to lay emphasis on the need for promoting better labour-management relations. Economic development and increase in productivity is next to impossible if employers and workers fritter away their energies in endless conflicts. We, in India, have attempted to settle such conflicts by laying greater stress on conciliation, and where it fails, on voluntary arbitration. As a matter of fact, we have introduced a law to give legal sanction to such voluntary arbitration. Even so, the

provision for compulsory adjudication has been retained, and is used in the event of all other methods for settlement of disputes failing. This is so, because our country, at the present juncture, cannot afford loss of production consequent on labour management disputes. But the elimination of disputes cannot by itself ensure industrial peace. The technological changes have led workers, particularly in under-developed countries, to be scared by the fear of large scale unemployment. The I.L.O. has an important role to play in allaying this fear and also showing the way by which rationalisation and introduction of modern techniques of production can be achieved without any bulk displacement of labour.

Workers' Participation in Management.

One of the effective ways of bringing about cohesion between employers and workers is to promote active participation of workers in the actual running and management of the industrial undertakings. Particular emphasis is being placed on labour-management partnership in the development of

better industrial relations in India. Some studies are available of the working of such systems in other countries and I suggest the I.L.O. can be of further assistance by developing schemes of technical assistance and research in this important field.

We in India—Government, employers and workers alike—have watched with keen interest and appreciation the widening of the scope of the work of this great Organization, particularly its operational activities. The Technical Assistance provided to our country has been of some value in accelerating the tempo of our programmes of labour welfare. I would also like to take this opportunity to convey our gratitude to those countries which have been offering assistance to India, either under the various technical assistance programmes or through bilateral agreements, which has been given freely and which has been received without inhibitions. In our own humble way, we have also been attempting to give a helping hand to some of our neighbours.

Award to Police Constable Andy

Police constable Andy of Manantoddy Police Station, Malabar district, is the proud recipient of the Kendall Humanity Medal. He has been awarded this medal by the Bombay Humanitarian League for his valiant deed in saving the life of a student.

On April 27, 1955, a 14-year old boy named Jacob, studying in Fourth Form in the Board High School, Manantoddy, Malabar district, fell into a well accidentally in his own house. The servant boy of the house immediately raised an alarm that "Kunhi Ettan" fell into the well. Immediately the father of the boy rushed to the well and looking down, he saw the head of his son above the water. The elder brother of the boy also rushed to the scene, but as water was too deep, he was helpless to save the child.

The alarm raised by the servant of the house attracted the attention of Police Constable No. 1425, Andy by name, belonging to Manantoddy Police Station, who was on his round of beat in his village. When nobody had the courage to go down the well, Sri Andy got down into the well immediately at the risk of his life, and saved the



boy's life by lifting him up through a rope.

The valiant Police constable removed the child to the local hospital, where first-aid was rendered. The boy was soon restored to the father, hale and healthy.

Palm Gur Industry: Its Development in Community Project Areas

There are 247 jaggery manufacturing co-operative societies in the Community Development areas of this State. With a view to develop the palm gur industry on modern lines and also to increase the income of the ex-tapper members of jaggery manufacturing co-operative societies, Government have sanctioned free supply of improved gur making sets to the ex-tappers.

Improved method in gur manufacturing.

In the Lower Bhavani Project area, 197 improved gur making sets have been supplied free of cost to select jaggery manufacturing co-operative societies at the rate of 1 set for 20 members. One Palm Gur Instructor has been sanctioned to this area exclusively for the distribution of the sets and also to train the members to adopt the improved methods of jaggery manufacture. He has so far constructed 181 Kifayar furnaces and conducted 170 demonstrations. Similarly in the Malampuzha Project area, 502 gur making sets have been distributed to the members of jaggery manufacturing co-operative societies at the rate of one for 20. Another Palm Gur Instructor was sanctioned to this area and he attends to the distribution of the sets in the area. He constructed 502 kifayar furnaces and conducted 100 demonstrations in the improved methods of jaggery manufacture.

Government subsidy and help.

It is also proposed to supply pedal driven centrifugal machines and crystallisers to the select jaggery manufacturing co-operative societies in the two project areas for white sugar manufacture from palm jaggery. A scheme for the manufacture of white sugar through the Pallasana Jaggery Manufacturing Co-operative Society was sanctioned by Government with a subsidy of Rs. 9,942 towards the cost of staff, machinery, equipment, etc., and a loan of Rs. 20,490 for the purchase of rat. But the society has not yet commenced the scheme for want of electricity in the village. Hence a revised scheme has been drawn up for

using pedal driven as well as power driven centrifugal machines for training the new members of the society in the production of white sugar and to undertake such production on a commercial scale. The society has agreed to work the scheme and it is being submitted to Government separately for providing the necessary financial assistance to the society.

Improved gur making sets were also supplied free to the members of jaggery manufacturing co-operative society in other Community Development Block areas as shown below:

Name of the block and district	Number of sets supplied
1 Chermadevi, Tirunelveli.	51
2 Chidambaram, South Arcot.	2
3 Tirukalikundrum, Chingleput.	4
4 Chinnasalem, South Arcot.	3
5 Valathi, South Arcot.	8
6 Tiruthuraiipoondi, Tanjore.	37
7 Srivilliputtur, Ramanathapuram.	31
8 Ratanpalayam, Ramanathapuram.	
9 Sivakasi, Ramanathapuram.	

Besides the free supply of sets mentioned above 32 sets were supplied at half the cost to the societies in the Community Development areas in Tirunelveli and South Arcot districts.

The notable achievements of co-operative societies.

The Chintamani Jaya Vilas Jaggery Manufacturing Co-operative Society in the Sankarankoil block of Tirunelveli district has undertaken milking activities as subsidiary occupation for its members. A Government loan of Rs. 3,500 was disbursed to the society during the year 1955-56 to enable its members to purchase milch animals. The District Veterinary Officer, Tirunelveli has sanctioned a stud bull to the society free of cost for the benefit of the members. The Block Development Officer, Sankarankoil, has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 150 to other societies towards 50 per cent of the cost of

two Palgova making sets. Government have also sanctioned a loan of Rs. 375 to other society to enable it to purchase a tricycle to sell neera to the public.

The members of the Melmanagudy Jaggery Manufacturing Co-operative Society in the Chidambaram block were sanctioned a Government loan of Rs. 3,250 for the purchase of milch animals. The milk produced by the society was sold through the agency of Bhuvanagiri Milk Supply Society. Two societies in Kurinjipadi block obtained loans from the Central Bank amounting to Rs. 745 and disbursed them to 21 ex-tappers. The Tiruchopuram Jaggery Manufacturing Co-operative Society was supplied with one set of palatable products equipment free of cost by the Government for the use of the members. The ex-tappers and their family members were trained by the Palm leave instructor sanctioned by Government at Mettupalayam and Tiruchopuram villages in the manufacture of palm leaf products. They were also trained in the preparation of improved jaggery palatable products. During 1954-55 Government sanctioned a subsidy of Rs. 330 to each of the Chintamani Jaya Vilas, Vasudevanallur, and Subramaniapuram Jaggery Manufacturing Co-operative Societies towards the cost of establishment, godown rent and cost of a set of balance and weights. These societies carried on marketing activities without sustaining loss.

The Peddanaikanpalayam Jaggery Manufacturing Co-operative Society in Salem district has been sanctioned a subsidy of Rs. 655 towards half the cost of the capital expenditure to be incurred by it for undertaking the manufacture of palatable products by purchasing the centrifugal and confectionery machines by the Block Development Committee, Auttur, out of the National Extension Service Funds. The society has since remitted the other half cost of Rs. 655 towards the capital expenditure to the Block Development Officer and has requested him to purchase the machine early. The society will commence production as soon as the machines are supplied.

Domestic Spinning Unit The Economics of Sixteen-Spindle Mill

By D. BALASUNDARAM, B.Sc. (Sheffield)

In December 1955 Textool Research Section has taken up the problem to study the Amber Charka and to develop machine which can be usefully employed to increase employment without any detrimental effect to the overall economy of the country. It is to be used as a cottage industry plant. The owner is the worker and his home is his factory so that both capital and labour charges do not exist. Any one with very little capital can earn a comfortable livelihood selling his goods in the competitive market without the aid of any subsidies, thus running a business that will stand on its own legs. The 16 spindles unit was evolved as a result of this.

Before going into details of the new technological invention let us know

a little of the principle involved in cotton spinning.

Let us first see what is cotton yarn. Cotton yarn is nothing but a rope of uniform thickness having a certain amount of breaking strength to withstand the stress and strain during weaving. If an ideal yarn is taken the number of fibres at every cross-section of the yarn will be the same. In order to get strength, these fibres are twisted together. So an ideal yarn will be having the minimum number of twists and equal amount of fibres at every place in the yarn. This is an impossibility because the cotton contains fibres of different lengths and diameters, short and long fibres. So our attempt is to make the yarn as near to this ideal condition as possible.

In order to achieve this the following are very important requisites.

1. Removing the seed from the field cotton.
2. Opening the cotton and removing the impurities along with short fibres.
3. Paralleling the fibres without breaking or injuring them.
4. Putting a definite quantity of fibres per unit length and giving them the required amount of twist to get the required strength.

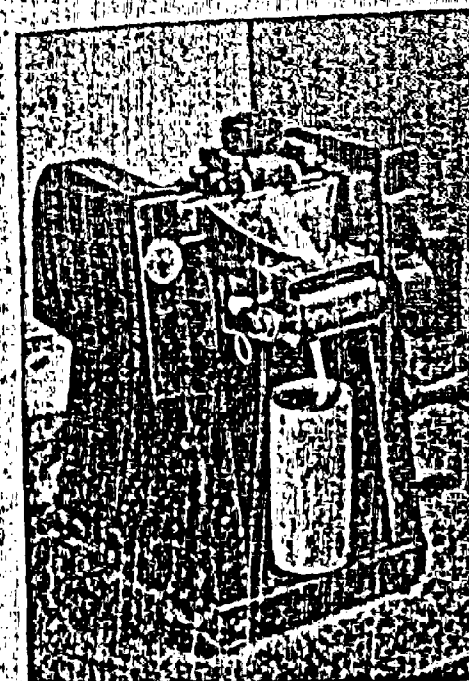
In our Domestic Spinning Unit the two processes of cleaning the cotton and forming a sliver are taken up by two different units. One is known as the Cotton Opener and the other is the Carding Engine. The Cotton Opener not only opens the cotton without injuring the fibres, it also removes the



Carding Engine.

short fibres and impurities and deposits the opened out cotton with uniform density over a definite area in the form of a lap.

This lap is fed to the next machine namely the card which opens out the cotton thoroughly, removes short fibres as well as foreign matter and delivers in the form of a web which is collected and consolidated by the machine itself forming a uniform sliver. A sliver resembles the yarn without strength. The next process is to elongate this sliver to the required extent and to give the necessary twist to obtain strength. This is achieved by the Domestic Spinning unit in two more stages known as Drawing Frame and the Spinning Machines.



Drawing Frame.

The Draw Frame consists of two pairs of fluted rollers the distance between them is kept in such a way that no fiber is gripped between the pairs at the same time. This is provided with a constant draft of four. By passing four slivers through this three times we get the fibres paralleled to the required amount in order to spin a uniform yarn. This finished sliver is put on the Ring Spinning Frame which is similar in all respects to its elder brother who is in the spinning mill. Here we use the most modern technique for the proper controlling of the fibres just by changing the small gear wheel we can change the draft that is applied in order to get the count that is required. The spindles are like the one in the mills. We can also change the turns per inch by changing one gear wheel.

All the parts are made of iron and steel so the question of wearing out is very little. It consists of 16 spindles. You need not stop the frame if an end is broken. It can be mended while working. Thus the production of the frame is not affected. The spindles are driven by means of tapes as in a mill. So there is very little slippage and thus the turns per inch in the yarn is kept constant.

Another good advantage is that there is very little skill needed on the

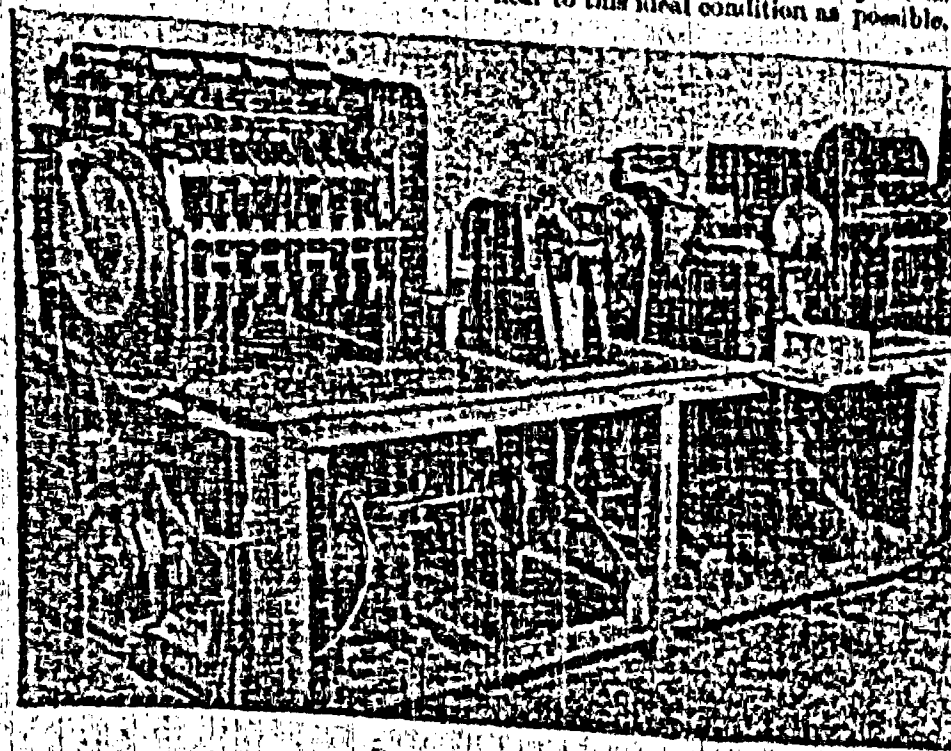
part of the worker. He has only to weigh a certain amount of cotton and then pass it through the opener, through the card where it is cleaned and made into a sliver. Four such slivers are passed through the Drawing Frame and this process is repeated three times. Then the sliver is ready for spinning. He has only to change two wheels according to the draft and twist required for that particular count.

In short this can be called a mill because all the principles employed there are also adopted in this unit and the yarn got by this process is in no way inferior to the yarn produced in a mill.

The most important factor is whether this unit can support a wage earner or not.

If it is worked by a small motor 1 H.P. one man can attend to all the 4 frames, and he can produce 7 1/2 lb. of 20s in 10 hours.

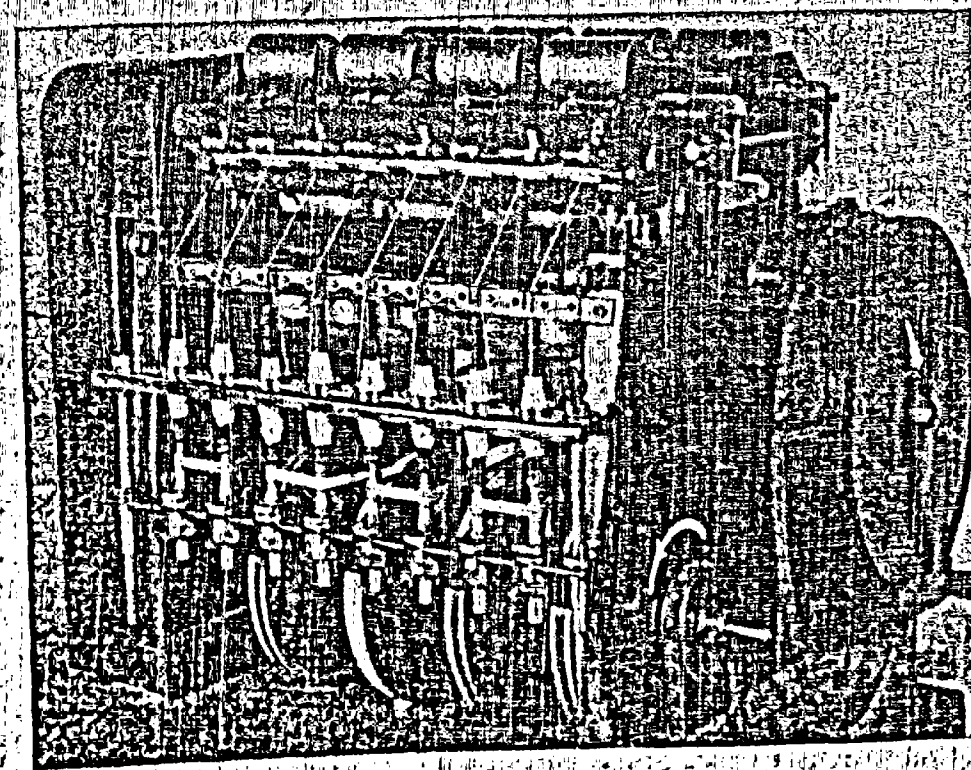
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
The cost of 7 1/2 lb. of 20s yarn at Rs. 17-8-0 per bundle of 10 lb.	13	2 0
Cotton required is 836 lb. at Rs. 1-1-1 per lb. priced at Rs. 850 per candy.	8	14 9



Domestic Spinning Unit.



Cotton Opener.



Spinning Frame.

Current charges 0 6 0
4 units at 14 annas per unit.

RS. A. P. RS. A. P.
0 6 0 3 13 3

and thus it will give an adult a gross earning of Rs. 114-13-6 per month of 30 days. Thus assuring a saving of Rs. 90 allowing all contingencies and leaving a safe margin in all items of our calculations.

It can also be worked by hand then one more man is required and the results will vary according to the capacities of each of them.

The cost of the unit when mass produced will be very reasonable compared to the production capacity.

By the introduction of this domestic spinning unit the Government can save several crores of rupees as subsidies as proposed by the Amber Charka.

The pilot plant was given a demonstration before the Khadi Board which met at Coimbatore and the members as well as the Finance Minister Mr. Subramaniam and the Labour Minister Mr. Bakthavatsalam were much impressed and the Madras Government has placed an order for 100 units to be given a field test by distributing it to the villagers.

We gave a demonstration before the National Development Council at New Delhi. The Prime Minister of India was much impressed by the quality of the yarn and the then Finance Minister of the Government of India, Mr. Deshmukh, was also impressed by the economics of this unit.

Snippets

1. A sum of about Rs. 25 crores has been allotted for the reorganisation and development of museums in India in the next five years.

2. Air-conditioners of the value of Rs. 40.9 lakhs were manufactured in India in 1955.

3. The area under cotton in India increased to 18.3 million acres in 1954-55 from 17.2 million acres in the previous year.

4. The Government of India have so far sanctioned 13 industrial estates in various States with a view to promoting industrial development on a decentralised basis.

5. About 2,300 family planning clinics will be set up during the Second Five-Year Plan period.

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Srimathi Durgabhai Deshmukh addressing the State Social Welfare Board meeting.

Conditioning Reflexes for Development

I. Distortion of Perspective

SRI J. M. LOBO PRABHU, I.C.S.

When in 1947, India became an independent country, pledged to democracy, the administrative change was difficult, but the psychological one was more so. Centuries of foreign and arbitrary rule had affected the very roots of our thought, not only on public questions but also on personal ones. In political matters there was some preparation in the preceding struggle. In social matters, the reaction

was a backward one, to the period before foreign rule. The question is if we can look forward in certain matters and look backwards in others? Between the two cross movements is there a stalemate in which we accept many concepts of our foreign rulers which have lost their purpose? Is it possible to integrate our thinking on the two new forces, democracy and science, which are the gift of 1947? This development is people's participation.

The first concept of community would give us a perspective, free from distortion and enable us, even in infancy of our independence to maturity of thought. The basic concepts of the Community and Extension development deserve to be examined with reference to the forces of democracy and science.

works are undertaken according to the contribution generally in labour which the beneficiaries make. It is stated that the people's contribution up to March 1955 has been of the value of 11.37 crores, against Government's expenditure of 21.30 crores. These are impressive figures, signifying idle labour converted into useful amenities. Only the labour was largely rendered by those who live by it, and could least afford to give it. By the test of democracy, the classes who for caste conventions or because they are rich do not labour, have benefited by the contribution of poorer classes of the lower castes who labour. In those instances where the rich have been made to contribute at least to the feeding of the workers, the inequality has been less. In the name of democracy, the workers are now tending to ask for payment to be made by the rich or by the State. In the name of science, economic science, it is claimed that only when labour is paid, is purchasing power created, which will bring the village economy nearer that of the towns. It would appear that the whole question of labour contribution deserves to be examined on ethical and economic grounds, while idle labour should be employed, it should be paid to raise its standard of life. In the Chingleput Five-Year Plan, it has been provided that idle labour may be utilised in constructing houses first for itself, the cash contribution required being made by Government, to be

repaid in labour which the owner will give to public projects. This is a measure of democracy, both on the production and consumption side, which on one hand brings money into the village with a higher standard of living for the poor, and on the other converts idle labour into amenities, now sadly lacking.

Education For Earning or Learning?

The second aim of development is to introduce dynamism in the village. The question is if Sarvodaya as it is now understood is dynamism. The original concept, which Gandhiji took from Ruskin's 'Unto This Last' implied priority for lowliest and humblest in the community. In the Gandhian programme special stress was laid on the social uplift of women, the untouchables and the tribals. Basic education and cottage industries were considered a means to this end. While uplift of the underprivileged is an essential part of democracy, it deserves to be examined if basic education and cottage industries are scientifically the best means of doing so. In the beginning basic education was a reaction to bookish education which failed to carry its own means of earning. But is education for learning or for earning? If it is for earning, the proper place for the child is in the fields or workshop. It is because the child should acquire new thought processes for the work it will ultimately do, that education

instructs and informs it. If instruction is confined to the child's craft, there may be a process of ingrowing. In any case, the mind will never be excited by new things and new ways, which is the meaning of education as of civilisation. If the child knew of American or European agriculture, it could see for itself the deficiencies in our agriculture. Similarly knowledge of social life in other countries would give the student the proper conscience in respect of untouchability, segregation of women and other social anomalies. Knowledge of foreign industrial processes would supply the impulse for change in our practices. The question then is if our education should be centered on crafts, which are obsolescent with the result that the mind lingers behind the hands, or it should inform and train the mind that hands follow new thoughts. Some fundamental thinking on the process and purpose of basic education seems necessary. If Gandhiji was alive now, he might have brought basic education up-to-date with the country's present ends and means.

Modernisation of our Crafts—

A basic need.

In respect of cottage industries, the mistake is being similarly made in the direction of revivalism. We may have to help old and obsolescent methods because until they are changed, they provide employment. But to maintain them, for their own sake, is to deny science and its progress returns to a section of the population. As the International Planning Team pointed out, our crafts have to be modernised if they are not to perish in a hopeless struggle. Japan is an example of an Eastern country, which applied science to every aspect of its production. Whatever was best in the world was tailored to fit the Japanese economy. This did not denationalise Japan, politically or culturally. On the other hand it constituted Japan as a formidable rival of her western masters in every one of their grounds. It is surprising that we have so completely ignored Japan in drawing up our plans. Critics may say that we still continue so much under the influence of our previous rulers that we think our villagers are only good enough to live 200 years behind the time. If we are to measure with advanced countries in the world—and we must do this to preserve our political and economic independence—we must give our workers advanced techniques and instruments.

There may be financial or practical limitations, but we should aim at removing them, instead of becoming complacent that our own methods are best, because we had them for centuries.

The note for development should therefore be modernisation, as quickly and fully as possible. That alone will enable us to get full value for the skill and industry of our people.

Man must master Matter.

Another aim of development is to increase production, as if production were an end in itself. This is also in the British tradition that the natives may work, ignoring that men can work with good heart only when they have something to work for. The programmes of development may add more food, roads, schools, which is also in the British tradition but they have no blue-prints or targets for the living and working conditions of the people. Man is more important than matter, and if he is properly fashioned, can master matters for himself. The reverse process of creating resources in the expectation that they will reach the people ignores first that what is added is to those who have more. This is the basis of the complaint that community projects have benefited only the upper strata in the villages which knows how to use its advantages. Secondly there is the inexorable economic law that demand commands supply. And demand is latent most in those who have least. If we could formulate and assess this demand production can be accordingly tailored, in respect of those items which are necessary to allow living condition their due scope. Thirdly this formulation of requirements and the drive to achieve them will have a tangible appeal. The responses of the people will pass to a dynamic stage, man, woman and child bearing their share for achieving the pattern designed for them. Our perspective is now distorted by thinking in terms of resources and not of individuals. Let us think of the Man of 1960 and bend all our resources to achieve him. It is very important where we base our thinking, because results follow from the spirit generated even more than matter produced. If we can make people think of the good things planned for them, they will spontaneously respond even to severe demands. So far we have not sparked them because we

continue to conceive them as instruments of production, and not objects of development. If our Destination is Man, then our existing plans will have to proceed from him, the beginning being made, in the Spirit of Sarvodaya with the lowliest. On the blue-print of what he should have, the programme can be drawn of what he and we should do. This is a fundamental change, which will require recasting of the existing programme of work. It is a change, nonetheless, in keeping with the Socialist policy of the Government and with the necessity to galvanize the work.

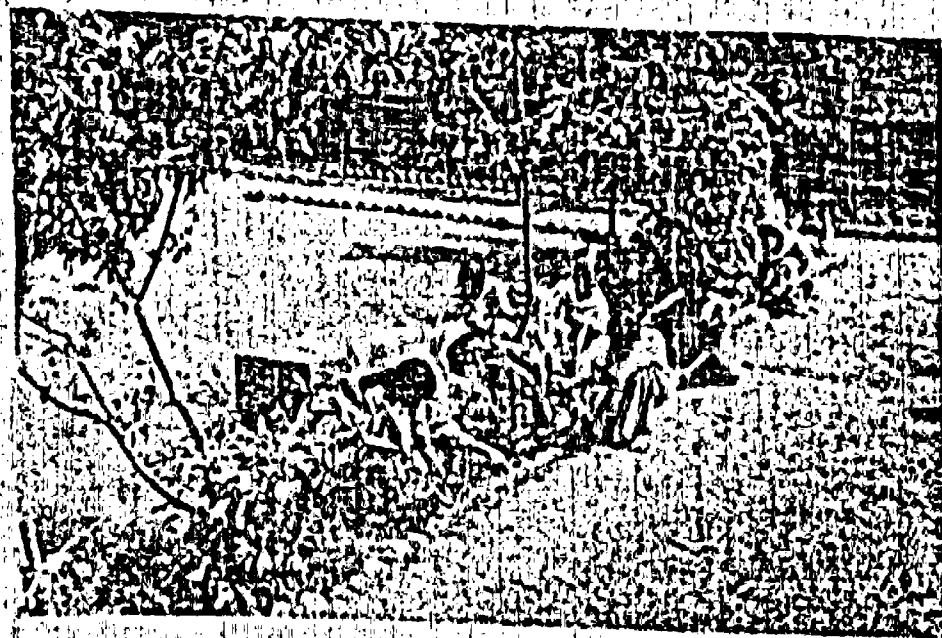
Helping the Individual to achieve a new Pattern of Living.

Another distortion arises from the relative importance given to community as against individual interest. While for ideological reasons, public interests should precede private ones, for practical reasons the latter have to be advanced at least to a minimum level. It is idle to expect that individuals struggling for existence can be enthusiastic about public amenities. Men are men all over the world and will think of themselves before they can think of others. If the movement can help the individual to realise his capacities, he will himself contribute to the institutions necessary to advance the community. There has been a confusion of priorities which may account for the fact that up till March 1955

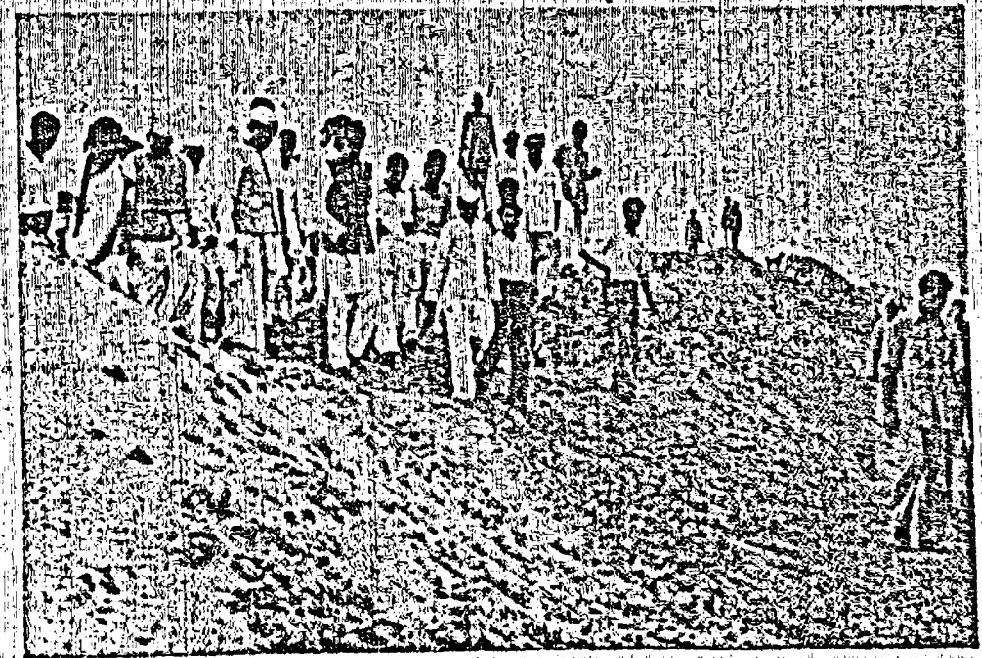
only 21.30 crores had been spent out of the total provision of 101.6 crores. The position would be the reverse, if four-fifths of the money which was unspent had been offered as loans or subsidies to improve the individual's way of working and living. To the extent this help is given to the lower strata, the democratic purpose of developing neglected potentialities will be served. It is also a scientific purpose, because it will strengthen the base, on which the economic structure rests. A wave of interest would sweep the village, if individuals who qualify themselves by their willingness are helped financially to achieve a new pattern of living and working conditions. These individuals would soon become fashion plates to all the others, the process being naturally automatic.

By Persuasion or Pressure?

On the question whether development should be achieved by persuasion or pressure, there is general division of opinion. Initially it was considered that the village level workers should be guides, philosophers and friends, so that the villager may become aware of a new attitude in the officials. There is a change now, and Bombay has adopted the existing revenue staff as agents for development on the theory that they have more authority and command more respect. It is no doubt ideal that development should not be forced



Girls working in the garden in a youth camp organised by the Bharath Sevaka Samaj, in co operation with the Community Project Administration.



Shri Gulzarilal Nanda, Union Minister for Planning, visited the site of the Shahdara Bund on June 21 when he saw a mile-long embankment constructed by members of the Students' Camp conducted by the Delhi State Bharath Sevaka Samaj.

but this requires first, evangelism in officials and second, discernment in the people. A village level worker, in spite of the care taken in his selection and training is rarely an apostle, whom the people can trust and follow. He may know something of his own work and of the village conditions but he rarely has the capacity to understand and undertake conversion of hardened minds to new ways. Even if the good is at the door, he cannot persuade the people to see it. Should he then push them, when they are hesitant and reluctant? Bombay thinks authority is necessary. There is another school, which thinks that in the social and economic field, the interests of the community are as important as in the field of criminal and civil laws, making authority necessary for due enforcement. The man who produces only half of what is possible starves the country. The man who does not provide light and space in his house, destroys the health and outlook of his family. The man who does not work is a parasite. Could these and other men be allowed freedom to injure others? Democracy implies rights as well as responsibilities. Nonetheless, it may be difficult to introduce a punitive regime in social and economic spheres. It is better to introduce a system of rewards for those who accept discipline. In the end, such rewards will pressure the whole body. If they fail, codes of economic and social procedures can be introduced.

Concentration on Younger Generation.

An important issue is to find out the most susceptible individuals and groups in the village, to be vehicles of change. There is some disappointment that village leaders are not available, except for a little lip service. In spite of camps and tours, leaders have not themselves been converted from preaching to practice. They are in no way examples of the new men we wish to produce. Is this because leaders are chosen because of their importance and not because of their capacity? It is certainly true that important persons can do more than mere enthusiasts, but few important people are willing to learn new things. In fact most leaders own their position because they stand for old values. Generally they are old and of a class which cannot and will not agree to learn anything new. Leaders have therefore to be found in the younger generation. But these will however have no following unless the whole body of the young men and women are converted at the same time. It has to be remembered that dictators in Europe concentrated on youth organisations for realisation of their ideas. They believed even in teaching and training children in their new ideologies. It is not easy, all the same, to give prominence to the younger generation in the patriarchal order prevailing in our village. The attack has to be indirect through the youth

clubs, volunteer organisations, which have to be financially helped and administratively encouraged. The old may be placated to be neutral, while the younger generation marches to the new positions.

Values—The True, Good and the Beautiful.

The prospective for development must pay attention to values. Religion as a force is decaying in our villages, even if it were wise to use it. Nationalism was effective when there were foreign opponents. We have therefore to fall back on philosophical values, basic to all religions, are truth, goodness and beauty. The villager does possess the quality of truth, but though he will not tell lies to others, he tells several to himself. This is the result of the mutilated life forced on him by history, which made self-deception necessary to explain what was missing. The task of disabusing the villager is not an easy one. A beginning may be made by showing the villager to himself, as he is. Dramas and films can do this but the tendency has been, particularly in films, to justify the ways of the villager. It will also be useful to show to the villager what he could be. In this connection pictures of the life of villagers in other countries may reduce some of the present complacency.

The Cult of Beauty, a creative ideal.

In respect of goodness, there is a substantial measure, arising from the common adversity in the village for centuries. Beauty is conspicuously absent. Houses, public and private, have neither form, tidiness, colour, and are completely out of line with the architecture of the past, surviving in temples and monuments. Men's clothes are only a concession to modesty though women occasionally show a taste for colour. Speech, songs and dance are arid of finer suggestions. It is not that utility takes the place of beauty. It is creativeness which is missing. The loss is profound because it is only by apprehension of beauty that mental powers grow, and civilisations arise. The cult of beauty has therefore to be introduced, first in schools, where teachers may be charged with keeping the school and students as attractive as possible. The idea that appearances do not matter has to be sternly discouraged. Beauty may be introduced

in houses, even by subsidies for certain essential items. In the village itself, there should be plans for removing ugliness. In the Chingleput district, creepers, which cattle do not eat, were grown to cover the roofs with flowers. Roads were cleared of vegetation on the sides. House frontages were improved. All this was achieved, because a few articles for the decoration of the interior of the houses were awarded to those who were most responsive. Whatever is done, the least will be to recognise beauty as a necessary value in the future we wish to build.

Introduction of new impulses in Village Life.

Another dispute about priorities is between men and women. So far no specific attention has been paid to women. Even when women workers are engaged, they have not been able to make any noticeable impression on their own sex. The fact however remains that unless the help of women in the village is enlisted, there will be little change in the way of life and even in the way of work. The woman rules the home and man remains subject to her prejudices even outside. The isolated woman contributes her ignorance to her free man's arrogance. This and other paradoxes in the social organisation of the village deserve careful and patient study. When so much research is being done, no one has so far enquired into the psychology of village women. What interests them, how and why, should help plans to win them to the side of progress. Judged by women outside the villages, the basic female instinct is to attract the opposite sex. Since village women have no choice in their marriage and have little freedom thereafter, they lack interest in men. But they remain interested in their husbands and children and would do much for them. Schemes therefore which enable women to reflect credit on their men may have some appeal. Can we, for instance, make it a rule that public office will be confined to men, whose women do social service? The compulsion this implies would draw many women out of their houses even as a service to their men. A second instinct in women is to outshine each other. Conditions however have to be created in which women may enter the field of competition. For a beginning two such fields can be organised, social service, and social recreation service has a natural appeal to women, and

it is possible to band women together to help in illness, poverty and other forms of distress. In respect of recreation, dances and songs attract women of all classes. In the Chingleput district, a beginning was made to collect women at performances by children. Gradually community singing and folk dancing followed. There was both co-operation and competition and always there was full attendance. From this stage it is possible to educate women in their own interests. The work is difficult and slow but if it becomes a definite item of developmental activity, a new impulse will be introduced in village life. Women are more realistic than men, and can become more effective agents for change if only they can be informed and inducted in the movement.

Basis of Development—Prosperity not Austerity.

The last question is whether development should be based on austerity or prosperity of the people. Austerity as a pattern has been imposed on our people by religion and history but there is a difference between austerity and privation. When the people live almost according to nature, in houses where they huddle on the floor, they are missing not luxuries but necessities and are starved to the point of impoverishment of both body and mind. To offer austerity to these people is like offering water to drowning men. But the greatest objection to austerity is that it is the enemy of prosperity. In civilised communities, it is the demand of every one for the production of others that enriches the economies. The artisans in the villages, the factories and offices in the town depend for their expansion on the increasing demand of the masses. We cannot expect to carry out the plan for higher employment and income, if the general mass of the people do not change the pattern of their consumption. While economists will accept this position,

they will inquire how the finance can be found for a higher standard of living. They proceed on the basis that money creates work and not the other way round. They ignore that even when people were engaged in building Delhi and Agra for the Mughals, Lucknow and Vijayanagaram for their rulers, they were on the highest tide of prosperity. It is the work that these projects gave to a section of the people, that excited the whole population to a new level of endeavour to produce food, clothes and other items. Similarly the recent war which absorbed a few lakhs in fighting, drew millions to the task of feeding and clothing them. Work is the cause of wealth, a simple fact in the economies of undeveloped countries. Russia and China have proved this, and have transformed themselves without money in the ordinary sense. We are now tending to accept that money can be created for productive purposes. We have however still to realise that consumption should be maintained correspondingly, by the same money, that only so the economic circle can spin wider and higher. Production and prosperity should go hand in hand, particularly prosperity of the lowliest, as economically they not only are the largest section of the population, but also the most deficient of items that support the production drive. This is Sarvodaya in its true sense, prosperity of the whole people by the capitalisation of their labour, and satisfaction of their requirements.

There are many heresies in the prospective I have proposed for development. Their logic has been stated, their proof awaits actual experimentation. It is a complex task to move millions who have stagnated for centuries. Every idea therefore must be welcomed for trial. Only then we shall have a body of rules capable of transforming our villages to new social, economic and aesthetic values.

Memoirs of the Agriculture Department

The publication contains detailed information on the work done by the Madras Agricultural Department from its inception in all fields of activity. The sale price has been reduced from Rs. 36-10-0 to Rs. 22-8-0 per copy.

The copies can be had from:

The Superintendent, Government Press,
Publication Branch, Mount Road, Madras-2.



Villagers offering 'Shramadan' in a village for the construction of an embankment. The Second Plan provides large opportunities for co-operative action.

The Role of Co-operative Banks in Rural Economy

Schemes for a network of rural banks to provide credit and marketing facilities to the farmers.

A second large-sized co-operative society in Madurantakam Taluk in Chingleput District at Cheyyur, styled as Cheyyur Co-operative Agricultural Bank, was inaugurated recently by Sri A. B. Shetty, Minister for Co-operation. Rao Bahadur M. Veda-chalam Mudaliar, President of the Kancheeppuram Co-operative Central Bank, presided over the function. Sri A. Palaniappa Mudaliar, Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras, in his speech observed that the large-sized societies in Madras State were called Co-operative Agricultural Banks, that 12 such societies had been organised in the pilot areas and that these banks were intended to serve the bulk of the credit needs of the cultivators whether they own lands or cultivate the lands as tenants. Sri A. B. Shetty, in the course of his inaugural speech dealt at length with the various aspects of the Co-operative movement in the State, especially the work done in the rural parts. The Minister said—

The Need for large-sized Societies

"As you are all aware, the village credit society is the base of the Co-operative credit structure. There are at present 10,500 credit societies in our State. Nearly one-third of these societies have worked at a loss. If these village societies have not succeeded better in catering to the needs of the agriculturists, it is because of their small area, limited transactions, lack of paid staff to attend to their day-to-day administration, and such other causes. To remedy the present deficiencies and place the village co-operatives on a sound footing, it has been suggested by the Rural Credit Survey Committee that the societies should be reorganised into large-sized primary credit societies. Steps are accordingly being taken to establish large-sized societies

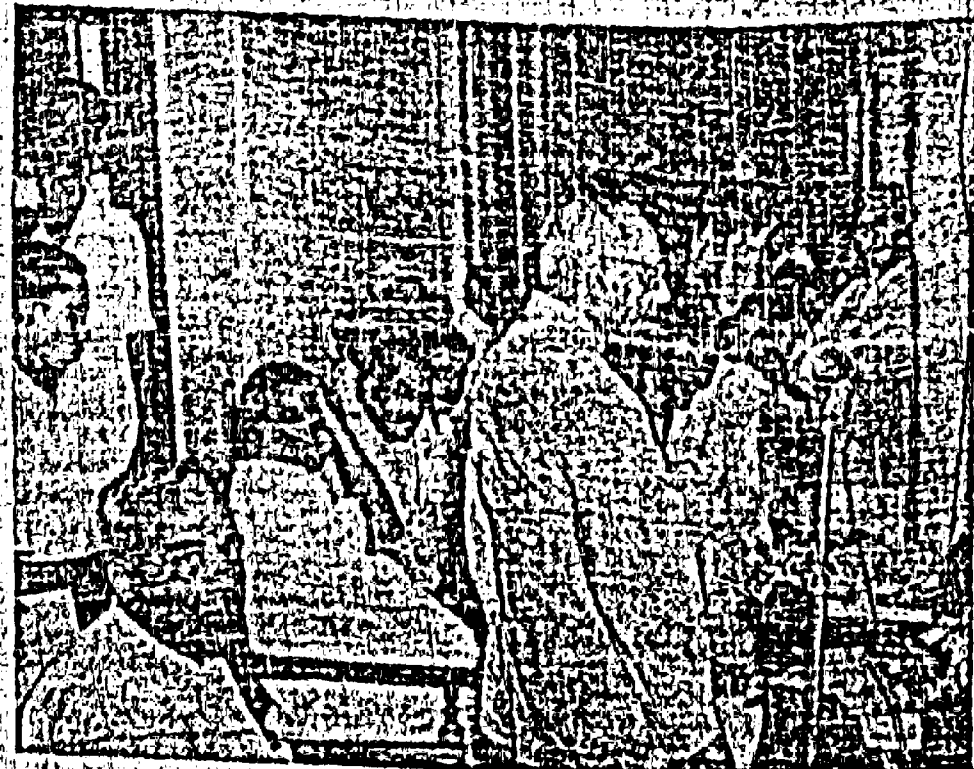
by the reorganisation and amalgamation of the existing small societies. These societies have to cover a group of five to ten contiguous villages dealing with a large clientele and have sufficiently large transactions. Such societies cannot for obvious reasons be based on unlimited liability. They will accordingly function on guaranteed liability, the liability of the members being restricted to a multiple of their share capital. These societies will not merely supply credit but also supply domestic and other agricultural requisites of their producers as their agents. They will issue short-term loans for cultivation purposes as well as medium-term loans for purposes auxiliary to agriculture. The loans will

be based on the security of anticipated crops and on the pledge of agricultural produce, deposits, jewels, etc. This new feature in the working of these institutions will make co-operative credit available to the small farmers and even to tenant farmers and thus effectively aid agricultural production.

Eighty Societies per year

In the Second Five-Year Plan, 12,000 large-sized societies are proposed to be established in the country and Madras will have 400 societies at the rate of 50 societies per year. In the Chingleput District, seven such societies are to be formed.

(Continued on page 27)



The Minister for Co-operation inaugurating the Cheyyur Rural Bank.

Kundah Hydro-Electric Scheme

Estimated Cost: Rs. 35.44 crores; Total Installed Capacity: 180,000 K.W.;
To be completed in four years.

The Kundah Hydro-Electric Scheme, which was inaugurated by Sri C. D. Deshmukh few weeks back, is the biggest of the new Power Schemes of the Second Plan of the Madras State. This is also the biggest of the Schemes so far undertaken by the Madras State and when completed will add about 180,000 K.W. to the State Grid.

The Kundah Hydro Electric Project in the Nilgiris is one of the projects mentioned by Mr. J. W. Meares (Chief Engineer for Hydro-Electric Survey of India) in his Preliminary Report on the Water Power Resources of India published in 1919. In that report the power envisaged was only about 15 M.W. utilising a head of 3,000 feet. The above estimate for power is a very low figure and the scope of the scheme as now enlarged by the addition of flow from neighbouring basins is intended to generate a firm power of 129 M.W. with an installed capacity of 180 M.W. in the first two stages.

The history of the scheme may be traced from about 1921 when a concession for developing power from the Kundah falls was given to Messrs. Tatas. No attempts were however made by them to develop power and the concession appears to have been subsequently withdrawn. The Pykara, Mettur and Papanasam Hydro-Electric Schemes were the first three Hydro-Electric Schemes to be developed by the Madras State and these came into commission in 1932, 1936 and 1944, respectively.

During the war years, no progress could be made as new schemes and after the end of World War II, a number of new schemes were sanctioned. Due to the post-war developments and consequent increase in power demand and the acute shortage of power experienced in the Madras Grid, the

necessity for going in for new power resources was keenly felt even after the commissioning of the extensive schemes covered by the post-war plan. The Madras Electricity Department, therefore, undertook in 1947 a State-wide study of Hydro-Electric Resources of the Madras State under which the investigation of Periyar and Kundah were given the top priority. Moyar Hydro Electric Scheme, Pykara III Stage, Madurai Thermal Scheme, Madras Plant extensions first two stages, etc., were the important schemes commissioned in the first five-year plan, but even so the demand for power has been out-stripping the generation. The Periyar Hydro-Electric Scheme was taken up for construction in February 1955 and the Kundah Hydro-Electric Scheme is being inaugurated today.

The Kundah Basin is situated to the South East of the Pykara Basin in the Nilgiris. Two streams, the Avalanche and the Emerald rising amidst the group of high peaks, Devabetta, Karaikadu, Koulumbetta and Porthimund, all over 8,000 feet in altitude, combine to form the Kundah river. After the confluence, the river takes a south-easterly course and is joined by the Sillahalla near Mondanai at an altitude of 6,000 feet. The Kundah has then a fall of about 200 feet and runs in a cascade for about 2,000 feet to reach the bridge near Kundah village. Here it is joined by the Kammahalla stream on its right at an altitude of about 5,280 feet. Below the bridge the river runs in cascades till it reaches a level of 2,100 feet about M.S.L. where it is joined by the Pogumbahalla stream. Beyond that confluence it runs in rapids for about a mile and a half and later, in an easy gradient, down to its junction with the Bhavani at an altitude 1,340 feet.

It is proposed to develop the catchment of the Kundah Basin in three power stations and in four stages. Only the first two stages involving the construction of the power houses have been investigated in detail and will be taken up simultaneously during the plan period. In the first stage, it is proposed to build three dams (including the forebay dam), two power tunnels, two sets of penstocks and two power stations. Each of the two dams across the Avalanche and the Emerald rivers will be nearly 200 feet in height and will be of stone masonry in cement mortar. Their lengths at top will be 1,200 feet and 1,000 feet, respectively.

The forebay dam near Kundapalam will be about 100 feet in height and 490 feet in length at the top. The tunnel Nos. 1 and 2 will be about 14,000 feet and 12,000 feet, respectively, with net diameter 10 feet and 10 feet 9 inches. They will be lined with cement concrete throughout.

In the first stage, only two penstocks will be laid with space provision for the third in Power House 1. The penstocks will be of 5 feet 3 inches internal diameter at the top tapering to 4 feet 6 inches diameter at the Power House end and is designed for a peak discharge of 250 cusecs. Each penstock will feed its own machine on unit system.

The first power station will be located on the right bank of Kundah very near where we have assembled today and the second power station on the left bank of Pogumbahalla about a mile and half above its confluence with the Kundah. Initially, there will be two generating sets of 20 M.W. coupled to 2 units of 28750 H.P. turbines with a net head of 1,135 feet at Power House 1.

The Power House No. 2 will have 4 penstocks of 5,500 feet long designed for a peak discharge of 200 cusecs each.

MADRAS INFORMATION

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The Power House will have four units of 50,000 H.P. turbines each directly coupled to 35,000 K.W. 11 K.V. Generator with a net head of 2,310 feet. This station will have provision for adding one more units at a later stage.

In the second stage, which will closely follow stage I, the flow from the 12.8 square miles of Upper Bhavani catchment will be diverted into the Avalanche reservoir by the construction of a dam and tunnel through the dividing ridge. A fourth generating set of 35 M.W. with a penstock will be added to power house 2. Thus at the end of the second stage the total installed capacity in the two power houses will be 180 M.W.

The scheme as now sanctioned covers the first and second stages only.

In the third stage the flows from the East and West Varahapallam streams will also be utilised by the construction of necessary dams and tunnels. The flows from the Western catchments will also be diverted into the Periyar reservoir and thence into the Emerald Valley by a tunnel. The penstock and generating capacities in the two power stations will also be increased suitably.

In the fourth stage the tail race waters of power house No. 2 in combination with the free flow of Pegumbulla will be utilised in a third power house which is proposed to be located underground at about level 1,300 feet. The gross head at this power station will be about 1,555 feet. Stages three and four require further detailed investigations which will be taken up in due course.

On the whole, it is proposed to utilise a gross head of nearly 5,200 feet in the three power stations in the ultimate stage of development.

The power generated at Kundah will be fed into the Madras Grid through a system of 110 K.V., 66 K.V. and 33 K.V. lines. The following lines will be erected initially:

- (1) Singarapett-Villivakkam D.C. line, 124 miles.
- (2) Kundah Power House 2 to Salem D.C. line, 110 miles.
- (3) Kundah Power House 2 to Coimbatore D.C. line, 25 miles.
- (4) Salem-Singarapett D.C. line, 66 miles.

(5) Kundah Power House 2—Kundah Power House 1 D.C. line, 6 miles.

In addition to the above, provision has been made for 83 miles of 110 K.V. lines, 158 miles of 66 K.V. lines and 200 miles of 33 K.V. lines to be erected in future as and when necessary.

As per the programme, it is proposed to complete stages 1 and 2 in 4 years time. The whole scheme is expected to cost about Rs. 3,544.01 lakhs including transmission lines and is expected to yield a net return of 4 per cent from the fourth year of operation.

During the visit of the Canadian Administrator of the Colombo Plan, Mr. H. G. Nickerson, to India in February 1955, the Government of India among other things suggested the possibility of providing the power house requirements of the Kundah Scheme under the aid. In a conference held at Madras, the technical aspects of the scheme were explained by the Chief Engineer. As a result of the Canadian Government's keen interest, the Canadian Government deputed during November, 1955, Mr. J. K. Stairs and Mr. J. K. Stairs of Messrs. Montreal Engineering Company, consultants to the Canadian Government. The consultants visited the project site, and had discussions with the Engineers of the Department. As a result of their favourable recommendation that the scheme is technically sound, a deputation consisting of Sri C. V. Narasimham, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs and Sri V. P. Appadurai, Chief Engineer for Electricity, Government of Madras, went to Canada in May 1956 for further discussions and finalising the agreement. The discussions were successfully concluded and the Canadian Government have since agreed to give aid to the tune of 20 million (about Rs. 10 crores) by way of materials.

The Canadian Government will supply the following for civil works:

- (i) Gates, screens, valves, etc., for the dams.
- (ii) Low pressure pipe line, Penstock meter and valves.
- (iii) Steel structural accessories for buildings for power house I and II.

(iv) Construction equipment for the civil works.

The power house equipments to be supplied by the Canadian Government will be as follows:

- (i) Turbines, inlet valves and accessories.
- (ii) Generators, exciter, voltage regulators and accessories.
- (iii) Switchgear.
- (iv) Power House auxiliaries including fire protection equipments.
- (v) Step up transformers and accessories.
- (vi) Outdoor switchgear and structures.
- (vii) Power and control cables.
- (viii) Handling equipments, cranes and accessories.

The Canadian Government will also supply the sub-station equipments and transmission line equipments subject to the total aid limited to 20 million dollars.

Now that the scheme receives assistance from the Canadian Government by way of materials and equipments it is expected, that the scheme could be pushed through and completed earlier. The first unit is expected to be commissioned by 1961 and the entire plants by 1966. The construction of the Emerald and Avalanche Dams are expected to be completed by 1961.

Facts and Figures

India produced Rs. 102 crores worth of minerals in 1954.

During 1955-56, 101 licences were issued for setting up new industrial undertakings as against 110 during the previous year.

India's exports increased from Rs. 503 crores in 1954 to Rs. 604 crores in 1955.

Sugar machinery of the value of about Rs. 19,03,500 was manufactured in India during 1955.

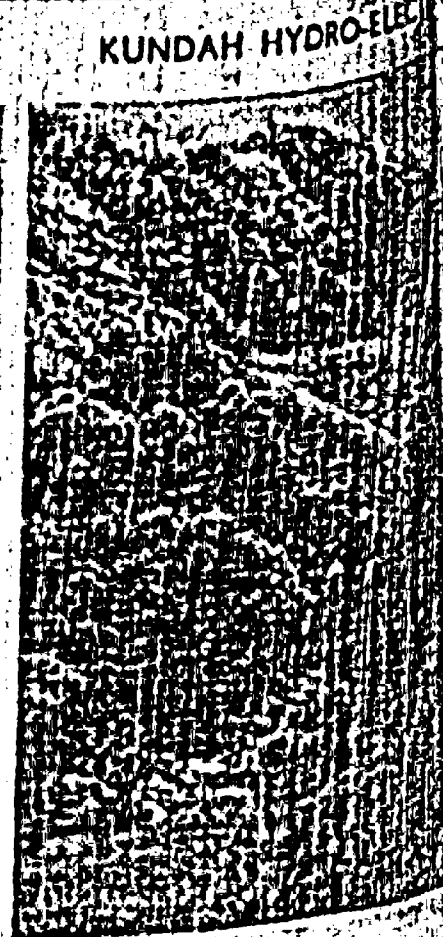
The Government of India have sanctioned Rs. 42.63 lakhs for road development schemes in Andhra, Bombay, Tripura, and NEFA.



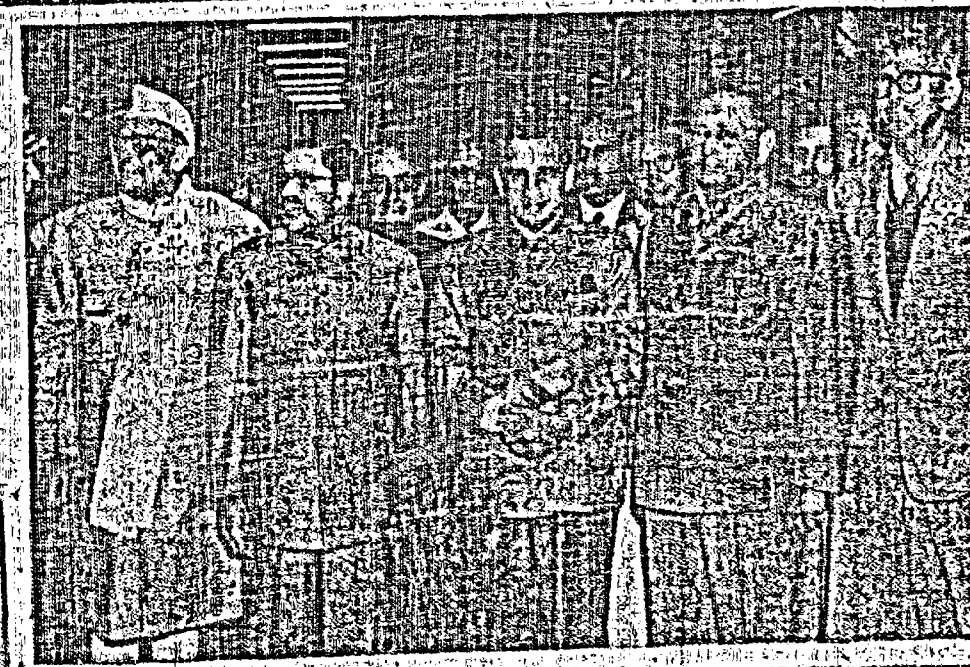
An Information Centre was opened in Madras City by Dr. B. V. Keskar, Union Minister for Information and Broadcasting, on July 3, 1956. Pictures show Sri C. Subramaniam Minister for Information, addressing the audience, the music performance by A.I.R. Artists, Dr. Keskar inaugurating the Centre by cutting the ribbon, and delivering the inaugural speech.

KUNDAH HYDRO-ELECTRIC PROJECT INAUGURATED

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Sri C. D. Deshmukh inaugurated the gigantic Kundah Hydro-Electric Project near Ootacamund recently. The Project contemplates in the Second Five-Year Plan period, installation of two units, each of 30,000 KW, in Power House No. 1 and four units, each of 35,000 KW, in Power House No. 2; the total installed capacity being 180,000 KW. The cost of the Project has been estimated at Rs. 35.44 crores. Pictures: (top left) A view of the site of the No. 1 Power House; (top right) Emerald Dam site; (centre left) Sri Deshmukh inaugurating the Scheme; (centre right) The Governor, Ministers for Finance and Works, Sri Deshmukh and P.W.D. Secretary, etc., on the spot; (bottom left) No. 2 Power House site; (bottom centre) Villagers studying a map of the Scheme; (bottom right) Chief Engineer explaining the model scheme to the distinguished visitors.



Vanamahotsava—Retrospect and Prospect

Details from a Landscape, in Green

Six years of successful tree-planting festival, which resulted in the changing of the country's face to an appreciable extent, has exploded the criticism of those scoffers and cynics of the earlier days who thought that Vanamahotsava was just another plant and clerical that it would bring nothing beneficial. The record of the last six years of successful tree-planting campaign belied their shameful prophecies. Vanamahotsava has come to stay. It had received warm support from persons in authority in all States. It has been blessed by intelligentsia who have a true understanding of the value of tree growth in our life. It has been welcomed by more sections of the people. No wonder, it cannot be otherwise; for, our tradition is

intimately linked with forests. It is in the primeval forests and in the shadow of giant hills that metaphysics was born, and the spirit of enquiry into the value of things saw the light of the day. The great parvas and Upanishads were written in the sylvan setting, peopled by forest giants, resting on the crest of everlasting hills.

Organisation of unlimited kindness

It can be rightly observed that India is a nation of tree worshippers, though it was never a superstition with us, but a healthy habit, cultivated in the process of day-to-day life. In the ultimate analysis, human beings at all times and everywhere have to depend on the tree for their very existence. As Buddha said, "The forest is a peculiar

organisation of unlimited kindness and benevolence that makes no demands for its sustenance and extends generously the product of its life activity; it affords protection to all beings, offering shade even to the axeman who destroys it."

Vanamahotsava was inaugurated in 1940, with the object of arousing mass consciousness regarding the value of trees and tree crops in the general economy of the country. The normal planting activities of the Forest Department do not fall within the purview of Vanamahotsava. Progress is assessed in terms of number of plants put out and the number of survivals at the end of the year.

According to figures furnished by the States, the number of trees planted in the country from the inception of Vanamahotsava and the number that survived at the end of the year are as follows:

1950—
Number planted—44,310,000.
Number survived—17,017,000.

Note.—Figures not received from Assam, Hyderabad and PEPSU.

1951—
Number planted—34,812,000.
Number survived—17,603,000.

Note.—Figures not received from Assam, Orissa, Hyderabad, Rajasthan, Coorg, Cutch and Tripura.

1952—
Number planted—41,212,000.
Number survived—22,552,000.

Note.—Figures not received from Orissa, Hyderabad, Mysore, Coorg and Manipal.

1953—
Number planted—22,822,000.
Number survived—9,278,000.

Note.—Reports not received from Bihar, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Hyderabad, Mysore, Rajasthan, Saurashtra and Himachal Pradesh.

Sri S. S. Ramaswami Padayachi, Minister for Local Administration inaugurated the Vanamahotsava Celebrations in the City.



The Minister and Sri S. Ramaswami Padayachi, planting tree saplings near the War Memorial.



The President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, planting a mango sapling at Ranthambore (Hyderabad) in celebration of the Vanamahotsava.

The important rivers in Myanmar
which are the Irrawaddy, the
Maganay river and the Salween.

Peruvani river is also known as
Sithathapuzha traversing the taluka
of Palghat and Kowari, joins the sea
at Peruvani. The Peruvani canal with
the backwater of Valankulam which
again communicates with them farther
north is navigable from Tutu town
to Tiruvallur a distance of over 100
miles. The other rivers in Walthavani
taluk are the Tharai, the Kowari,
the Kadalavil, the Upuzha and the
Tutthapuzha.

Thus the rivers and backwaters of the district linked up with some artificial canals serve as means of communication to the many parts in the hilly interior and in the sticky and swampy where road formation is very difficult and expensive.

Tyler Kathan was the pioneer of the roads in the district. Before his time, wheelbar traffic was unknown and even track bullocks were not used until comparatively in recent times. "No one travels in these parts" wrote the

In a City District like Malabar, cluttered with heavy rainfall, roads require specialising attention. Tiffin's heavily impervious roads which although were closely tracked as far as keep on the waterholes and steel pulley ladders were neither well-made nor properly drained and they were full of mud. In 1906 a military engineer was deputed in report on the state of the roads. The Collector of the district was engaged to pay special attention to the roads and the progress of ferry farms and mechanical farms were utilized for the maintenance of roads and bridges. In North Malabar the survey station gave a great impulse to road-making and the interior of Kullayam and Kuvendhal taluka were opened up by Military roads which for the most part still exist. The most important roads then were the coast road and those from Puzhath in Kuttalli (the) Taramangal from Kuttalli to Calicut and from Calicut to Taramangal.

During the long period of stagnation, communications was in a state of near (partial) anastomosis and the radio really deteriorated till 1919. It is deeply regretted that there were only two

The last one country was winning. The enormous extension of roads and great changes in their relative importance. With the advent of railway in Malabar the Walyye, Kundur, and others ceased to be the main artery of traffic between the Cochin and Kozhikode and with the extension of line to Mangalore the road went from Calicut to Cochin more had less much of its former importance. The great highways of the district are the great roads which are the planting channels of Cochin and Malabar, Wynad and ending in the

The Highways Department was formed on 1st April 1916 and for administrative facilities, the district is divided into two divisions, each under a District Engineer with headquarters at Calicut and Palghat. The jurisdiction of Malabar North Division extends over five revenue taluks, viz., Kozhikode, Kurumbanad, Kottayam, Chirakkal and Wynad and Malabar South Division has for its territorial jurisdiction the four revenue taluks of Kozhikode, Ponnani, Valluvanad and Palghat. Kozhikode, the District headquarters, is the headquarters of the North Division and Palghat, the sub-headquarters of Palghat is the headquarters of the South Division. There are two regular subdivisions and nine sections in North Division. The subdivision headquarters are at Kozhikode and Cannanore. The section headquarters are at Kozhikode, Madagaz, Jakkil, Kalpetta, Manan, Jakkil, Tellicherry, Cannanore and Talliparamba. There are three regular subdivisions and 11 sections in the South Division. The subdivision headquarters are at Manjeri, Shoranur and Palghat. The section headquarters are at Malappuram, Manjeri, Nilambur, Perintalmanna, Tirur, Pattambi, Chinghat, Ottapalam, Palghat North, Palghat South and Alathur.

Before the formation of the Highways Department most of the roads were under the control of the Malabar District Board. More than 400 miles of roads including trunk roads and important district roads were taken over by Government and they were under the control of the West Coast Road Division during 1913-14. When the Highways Department was formed in 1916 the roads were reclassified as (i) National Highways, (ii) Provincial Highways (State Highways), (iii) Major District Roads, (iv) Other district roads, and (v) Village roads. The National Highways are the main roads connecting the States within

The roads now existing in Malabar District under the different categories are detailed below :-

Thus there are 1,063 miles of road under the control of the Highway Department. In addition to this there are 16 miles of roads under the control of the Public Works Department and 107 miles of roads under that of the municipalities, making the total 1,186 miles.

The following are the particulars of the length and expenditure incurred by the Government and district boards for the various years since 1910-50.

Government Roads—		
1919-20	..	..
1920-21	..	..
1921-22	..	..
1922-23	..	..
1923-24	..	..
1924-25	..	..
District Board Roads—		
1919-20	..	..
1920-21	..	..
1921-22	..	..
1922-23	..	..
1923-24	..	..
1924-25	..	..

Lengths of runs and area.

A major portion of Malabar is mountainous and there is concentration of population in the plains. The proposal is to have a road to each village and every village will be served by a road when the five-year plan proposed is implemented fully.

Traffic in the District is rather very heavy and is on the increase every year, the peak load incurring in the month of April.

	Average impc intensity in a day 24 hrs.
1050	3.261
1051	4.173
1054	6.882

Owing to climatic conditions especially the heavy rains, road maintenance is a difficult problem in Malabar and during the last few years there has been a phenomenal increase in the intensity of traffic particularly in lorry traffic. In comparison with the circumstances, the expenditure per mile is too low. The existing type of road surface of important roads is not suitable to the present day traffic and the surface has to be improved by cement concreting the very bad portions. Another cause for the rapid deterioration of the road surface is the

The Working of Neera Parlour—1956

(1) The various attempts made to curb the operation of a tapper thrown out of employment on account of the introduction of prohibition the most popular was to organize them into jaggery manufacturing co-operative societies. The members of the societies were issued licenses for tapping sweet juice and for converting the same into jaggery. The Karalamnagar and Nalbandhoppur Jaggery Manufacturing Co-operative Societies were formed in the City of Madras under such facilities. Approximately 20000 and 12000 members were issued licenses for tapping sweet juice and converting the same into jaggery. The members complained that the prohibition of jaggery was unworkable owing to the high cost of fuel prevailing in the City and wanted the Government to sell the juice as sugar under the supervision of Government staff. A committee was constituted for running mobile sugar factories in the City of Madras with the juice procured by the members of the two societies and the aid of government staff provided by Government on no profit or no loss basis to Government. The proposals were submitted by Government and approved by the Government in 1931. Similar proposals were drawn for running the mobile sugar factories in 1932 under the auspices of the same two societies. In addition to the mobile sugar factories Government suggested the opening of a stationary sugar factory by the members of the Madras Legislative Assembly during the Budget Session in 1932. Proposals were thereupon submitted to Government for sanction the opening of the stationary sugar factory in the Madras Legislative Assembly session. Government sanctioned these proposals and placed a copy of the Bill at the disposal of the Special Representative Council. Madras, in fact, the representative had sanctioned the scheme. They also permitted the free action of the Sugar Cane Growers and the Special Representative Council and the Sugar Cane Growers and other organisations including the

help for running the stationery and in the purchase to 1944. Nelson Brown was named to the members of the Kamikawanagar Jagory Manufacturing Cooperative Society and 21 persons were named to the members of the Nellochappam Jagory Manufacturing Cooperative Society for tapping eucalyptus and to supply the same for running the two eucalyptus to 1944. The Assistant Secretary of the Madras Legislative Department and the Chairman of the Government's establishment were kind enough to lend free of rent the two floor by the Government's House Estate situated very near the Madras Legislative Assembly building. The Institutional Officer, Public Works Department, Government House Estate arranged for showing the online of the tent with limited walls. The Special Agent Madras, Mad Hills, Madras who was lent by the Commissioner of the Government's Household. The tent was decorated, a hand-painted 'Naga Palace' was past up and the stationery purchase was commenced on 12th March 1944. The mobile postbox was constructed on the next day.

The following staff were appointed to run the new postoffice:

Account, North Western (Chattanooga)	
Received on file 13 per statement	1
Chattanooga on file 13 per statement	1
Chattanooga on file 13 per	1

Make Your Pasture...

(Check on file #1) per [unclear] 1
 (Check on file #2) per [unclear] 2
 (Check on file #3) per [unclear] 3

It seeks to keep the ocean cool and free from fermentation the ice chambers of the ocean steamships both middle and stationary were filled with formal salt in layers and the ocean was practically treated with H.T.H. papers by procedure in a P.H. Room was also added to the ocean whenever required for maintaining a P.H. The role is the American and the outside ocean products commenced at about 1812. The middle ocean products commenced later at Philadelphia, Upper Middle, Middle West, Lower West, Middle West and the North Atlantic and Central Hills.



away by moving the agent to these places with the aid of the jeep and trailer till the entire stock was sent.

The news was purchased from the members of the two Jaggery manufacturing co-operative societies at Rs. 0-3-0 per Madras measure and sold in retail at Rs. 0-0-0 per one cask or Rs. 0-1-3 per quarter measure. In addition to the sale of news in the Assembly parlour ice cream was also prepared out of receipt by the Palm Gur instructor and sold. There was generally demand for ice cream after the sale of news was over. The Assembly news parlour was wound up on 31st April 1936 with the closing of the budget session of the Madras Legislative Assembly and the staff employed for the parlour were also disbanded. The entire production was then sold through the mobile parlour and one more cleaner was appointed. On 31st May 1936, the production of juice by the members of both the Karulamanagar and Nallankuppam Jaggery Manufacturing Co-operative societies fell below 150 Madras measures per day and the staff appointed for the mobile parlour was reduced by one server and one cleaner. On 31st June 1936 the production fell below 50 Madras measures per day and the remaining of the mobile parlour was now self supporting. The entire mobile news parlour staff was disbanded and



Hot fresh Xorra is being poured into clean pots.

the running of the parlour too was stopped from 8th June 1956 giving due intimation to the members.

During the period from 14th March to 4th June 1956 Kandamannagar and Nallankuppam Jaggery Manufacturers Co-operative Societies supplied as shown below.

Society.	Quantity supplied in measures.		Cost.	
	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
Kandamangar Jaggery Manu- facturing Co-operative Society.	7,000	1,248	7	0
Nallankuppam Jaggery Manu- facturing Co-operative Society.	5,616	862	3	0
Total ..	12,616	2,110	10	0

Twenty-one Madras measures were utilized for the preparing of ice cream. At the Assembly parlour 1,800 Madras measures of *neera* were sold for Rs. 615-0-0. Ice cream to the value of Rs. 92-5-0 was also sold there. 3,102 persons took ollock cups of *neera*. 3,931 persons took the greater measures cups of *neera* and 283 persons had ice cream at the Assembly parlour. The Hon'ble Chief Minister and other Ministers, Members of the Assembly and the public who visited the Assembly very often took *neera* in the Assembly parlour and appreciated it as a delicious drink during the scorching summer.

(Continued on page 32)



Strawite from the palm grove Nore is collected from the on-layers.

To whom it may concern:

It is necessary that such a historical proof of loyalty and the other virtues should be implemented properly, thoroughly and so carefully, as possible. Upon so many matters belonging to us, many subjects of British rule in the East have, during the course of the last and the future, as is obvious that every man there may come for dominion and rule; duties may have to be studied, and this would be especially true of a Legislature of our subjects where no mind is left at the last stage to the workers, and be those employees. The whole Government have duty cannot refuse, discussing the extreme staff and the staff of the future and the future is imperative to render every assistance in the manner of implementation of the future. The first and office at No. 111, Mount Road, Government Cathedral Hill, Madras, Telegraph No. 1000, will always be at the service of any one who wishes to obtain more information in that regard. The President of the Institution at No. 10, Chintamani, Madras Road, K. S. Kumar, President, with Telephone No. 1000, 1001, 1002, and at No. 20, Madras Road, Telephone No. 1003, will be at the service of any one who wishes to obtain more information in that regard.

I have traced the origin of the English-born President Ford to the Bohemian, surrounded its history and influence to all parties, and then emphasized the fact and thought that have been fostered in the history of extending the law and the influence to the 12 million population. It is really a tribute to the universal of justice, influence of the Bohemian to the universal influence, that there has been such a steady demand for all quarters and from all quarters for the extension of the law and the Bohemian to secure additional influence. The reason is a holy and worthy age; however we cannot afford to disregard the industrial workers and their claims for consideration in their old age, for after all they have given the best part of their lives in helping to increase production in the corner of the country. It is a lesson to state that even the best legislation in the world requires the cooperation of all concerned to make it a success. Hence in the interest of the industrial workers, of the industrial advancement of the industry and on behalf of the friends of Tinsman, we graciously the eye of the incorporation of the Bohemian to the universal industrial, I request the cooperation of the employers and the employees' organizations, of the officers and staff of the management of the universal industry, and instead of each industrial worker adopted, by incorporating the Bohemian to the universal industrial and therefore by working is valuable.

(10) Country All India Katar, Malabar

Washington, 1st August 1944 -

Synchroscopy - The working
Radio-Recording Machine.
Aerials - Kinkaid - (The Island in
Synchroscopy) - This machine can photograph
and measure wind waves barometer.
Machine takes and makes best con-
densed logical observations; weather
report.

Ducks, geese and swans from
Farm; Farm; 1 Muskrat -
Animal; Mammals; Fishes -
Fishes.
Market value and water level re-
ports; Special drawings; weather

Friday, 2nd August 1935.
 And Alandermus (?) Pond Fertiliser—
 Municipal Hospital.
 The Village Welfare Association—
 Insurance.
 Greenes Pudding(?) (?) Kala Bar—
 Reception.
 Market rates and water level road
 logs? Imperial Commission; weather
 report.

Saturday, 4th August 1956 -
 National Child Development Survey.
 The Adult Literacy (New) Test
 Exam - (Hygiene and Health) (Korea)
 Nov. 211 and 212).
 Chinese Examination - Hong.
 Talk by T. J. T. on the subject of the
 Ministry of Education, Government of Malaya.
 Weekly paper of medical news.
 Medical news and other local news.
 News, special announcements, weather
 report.

Monday, 24 August 1942 -
 - Kuching (P.O.) Baram, Sarawak
 - From Kuching to Baram
 - Public Road - Baram to
 - Baram
 - Motor car and motor boat for
 - trip; 1 day's allowance of food
 - August

Handwritten notes on the left margin of the document, partially obscured by the binding. The text is difficult to decipher but appears to include:

Handwritten notes on the left margin of the document, partially obscured by the binding. The text is difficult to decipher but appears to include:

Handwritten notes on the left margin of the document, partially obscured by the binding. The text is difficult to decipher but appears to include:

[illegible]

Water taken and water level
logs; typical description; weather
report.

Thursday, 24 August 1964 -
Farm Haven; Theodosia.
Port Nolloth; Chertemba.

Market rates and water level read-
ings; Imperial discussion; weather
report.
Friday, 10th August 1934—
Telford Memorial Day.
Irish Club—Several lectures on Gaelic.
His late by "Turinian".
News and Notes (1) Irrigation; The
element.
Market rates and water level read-
ings; Imperial discussion; weather

Saturday, 11th August 1954—
 Magazine Room—Kang.
 The Adult Literary Class: Third
 Level—Opposite Michel (Kang
 Nos. 212 and 211).
 Kangaroo Room—Kang.
 Radio Interview—Kangaroo Hall.
 Weekly review of market rates.
 Market rates and weekly level rates.
 Large topical discussion; weather
 report.

Monday, 17th August 1944
 Final Woodstock Memorandum.
 Various letters - 17th August.
 Committee Meeting (2) Social State
 Market value and water level pro-
 ceeds; regional development; growth
 report.
 Monday, 12th August 1944
 Committee Meeting - 12th August

[illegible]

Tuesday, 14th August 1946--
Farm Forum; Thurman.
Fish Mugs
Rushmore Invasion (1) Vandal
Korogal Mordred - Social March
by "Bella".
Market rates and water level read-
ings; regional discussion; weather
report

Wednesday, 12th August 1946--
Chronological background: Progression
research at a village
black, rain and water level read-
ings; typical dimension; weather
report.

Thurs., 14th August 1940.
 From Forest: Duncannon.
 P. H. Muller; Kella Brennan Keadell.
 Market sales and water level recorded; typical duncannon; weather report.

Friday, 15th August 1930.
Tyne Junction: Failure.
Twigg: failed.
Kamulahi Kanani: Hay.
Market rates and water level read-
ings: frequent discussion; weather
report.

Wednesday, 14th August 1940—
 (Bookkeeping : Song.
 The Adult Literary Class: Trial
 Moral—Oppositional (Kern
 Nos. 213 and 216).
 Naval Mechanics Handbook : Song.

The role of co-operatives in the National Extension Service and Community Project Scheme. Talk in Tamil arranged by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Government of Madras.

Sunday, 12th August 1914.
 Ikebana: Ikebana.
 Yama Natsu: Yama Natsu.
 Etsu Natsu: Etsu Natsu.
 Sketch by N. Yama.
 Market value and water level

by Dept. of Internal Security, with
expert.
Monday, Feb. August 1944 -
Gaines, born in Cuthbert, Georgia
Feb. 1911; Oklahoma.

Tuesday, 21st Aug. 1914.
 From Forest: 12 specimens.
 (Glean Chertall; 1st Nigrochloa;
 Family Planting; 1 specimen.
 Black tea and water level road.
 (1st; 1 specimen; 1 specimen; 1 specimen;
 report.

Photocopy - Subject on level 1000th
Palmers (1) Kitham - Rural Photo
by "Kiong".

Thursday, 22nd August 1946
 From: [illegible]
 To: [illegible]

Friday, 21st August 1968
Tonight's Feature:
Local (S) Social Entertainment

Some in Indiana (6) Kansas One.

Market value and water level each
day: typical dimensions; weather
notes

Saturday, 24 August 1946
 Vol. 1, No. 1, 1946
 The A. B. Lawrence Co.

1st - 2nd Library Class: 1st -
 1st - 2nd Library Class: 1st -
 1st - 2nd Library Class: 1st -
 1st - 2nd Library Class: 1st -

Radio Interview: Katharine Tegen
 News: Daily
 Weekly review of market conditions

Market rates and water level point
logs; regional distribution; weather
report.

Director, South August 12, 1944.
 (Greece, Panchayat, Kachibara
 Howell Vachandam No. 5, Kachibara

Yarna Metro: Full house.
Market rates and water level mod-
erate; tropical climate; weather

Monday, 27th August 1968
Cheltenham: Gloucestershire

Market rates and water level
bays; tropical diseases; weather
season

Tuesday, 22nd August 1944 -
Farm Forest, [unclear]
Kanan, [unclear]

Market rates and water level conditions, historical observations, and



Chief of Police, New York City, New York, is hereby notified that the following information was received from the New York City Police Department on 10/10/68:

Statenbury, 27th August 1964
Kilobits - 1000 bits
Per second

Specimens are the only specimens
as subjects of your interest
probably have not

[illegible]

Therapy, and August 1964 -
 First Forum: 1964

(Date Received: _____)
 (Date Received: _____)

Do You Know?

The Government of India have sanctioned Rs 74.40 lakhs for road development works in Assam, Manipur, Phreze and Kachin.

Report of John George Lewis, Police
touched the highest level of 441 both
times in 1954-55 and against 304 both
times in 1953-54.

The rehabilitation program is
administered and operated by the
Department of Corrections, No. 1217 44
of which no known or suspected
persons.

[illegible]

1. General Information
 2. Background
 3. Objectives
 4. Methodology
 5. Results
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 34. References
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 93. Index
 94. Glossary
 95. Abbreviations
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 99. Tables
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 118. Figures
 119. Summary
 120. Index
 121. Glossary
 122. Abbreviations
 123. Footnotes
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 125. Appendices
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 127. Figures
 128. Summary
 129. Index
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 131. Abbreviations
 132. Footnotes
 133. References
 134. Appendices
 135. Tables
 136. Figures
 137. Summary
 138. Index
 139. Glossary
 140. Abbreviations
 141. Footnotes
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 147. Index
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 149. Abbreviations
 150. Footnotes
 151. References
 152. Appendices
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 157. Glossary
 158. Abbreviations
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 167. Abbreviations
 168. Footnotes
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 177. Footnotes
 178. References
 179. Appendices
 180. Tables
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Friday, 31st August 1961 -
Sole, Cane, Lovers
The Village House, Lovers

Kelly Campbell
Pittsburgh

Marked stars and water level found
blue; beyond dimensions; weather
good.

11. Business and Personal Affairs

The sale of 11,731 1/2 Madras Annammas was introduced to the public auction from 15th March to 1st June 1897. The total sale to the public was 17,246 1/2 Madras Annammas and the amount realized was Rs. 4,40,13 1/2. In the public auction 34,131 pounds took which was of more and 31,152 pounds took the public auction. In the course of handling of more in both the auctions there were 11,731 1/2 Madras Annammas of interest and there was a total of 1,11-4 Madras Annammas. Both the auctions were popular and appreciation was expressed for them by the public of the City and State.

Approved by [Signature] Date [Date]
 Approved by [Signature] Date [Date]
 Approved by [Signature] Date [Date]

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

XXXXXX

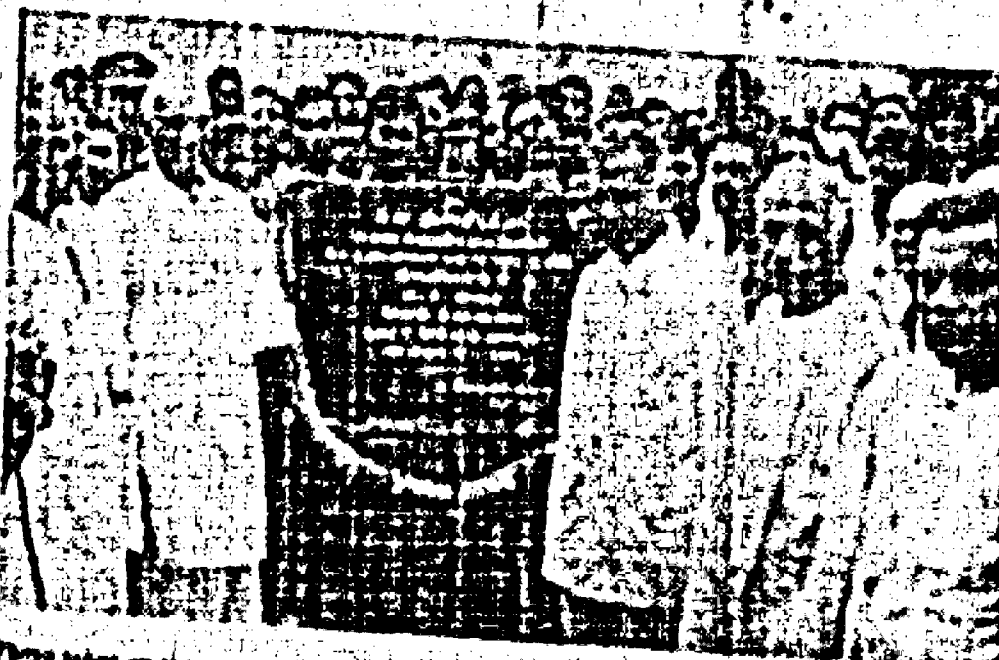
"WE SEEK TO SLAVE AND NOT TO COMPETE"

September 1956

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over Father's Independence Day this year in Mexico was celebrated cheerfully and with young under the distinguished presence of President Dr. Roberto Pravel. Father shows the President's State drive along the road toward the Hotel Churubusco where he witnessed the Independence Day parade.

[illegible]

In view of the difficulties experienced by small industrial units for raising sufficient funds required for putting up factory plants and at the same time working capital, capital from outside Government have started by establishing Industrial Estates at various places. These Industrial Estates will provide built-up factory spaces with all modern amenities like power supply, water supply, transport facilities, etc. to small industries who will be

[illegible]

contribution for supply of craft equipment to the schools has been continued into fiscal year 1965 and a further amount of Rs. 1.00 lakhs for land and buildings. There were four Post-Primary schools in the State during 1964-5.

During the 1946-47 college (and first grade and second grade) were accounted during the year. There were 13 colleges for general education from 1946, while the total number of colleges for general education for women was 16. The strength in the various categories shown was 27,707 men and 6,779 women.



They also report that the damage under the label "Bromine" was not serious.

* Five new Training Colleges were opened during the year, two by aided agencies and three by Government. Eleven existing training schools were also opened during the year.

The number of Social Education Centers was 1,022 and the number under investigation was 27,116 persons and 2,042 women.

One of the important measures introduced during the year was the decision to give exemption from fees in all children, the houses of whose parents or guardians did not receive less than 100 per year.

It was also decided by the Commission to grant permission to teachers to

secondary and certain categories of
teachers in Secondary schools who
retired from service from the 1st
April 1933.

A White Paper on Education was published by the Government in March 1944 and has been before the public for offering their opinion.

18-00000

Special attention was paid to the organization of co-operative processing societies for the benefit of producers. A co-operative society for the rubber and grooves of South Arica district and three co-operative sugar factories

Another outstanding feature of the movement in the past was the organization of Health Co-operatives to provide medical aid to the rural population.

Chunchoy Punta, El Chamanillo
Luchapunta, El Ch. and El Chamanillo
Kachumari, El Ch. and El Chamanillo
population of the latter out of a total
total population of the latter. The
Kachumari has, during the past, become
a "People's program" with the
and participation. The government
of a Government National program
was possible due to the enthusiasm
of the people and active participation of the
people in the development of the
the development and not for the

management of rural communities
the community development sector
and the development of a national
and international network of rural
and community development workers
the provision of such services
the village, town, district, state
supply, health and social services
management and development
the, etc. These development workers
are being given the responsibility
a well as a system of rural community
and a high priority for the country.

Waters' cooperation in the Mutual
Funds have enabled striking progress.
Both the Central and State Govern-
ments are making considerable invest-
ment in the case of banks and water
from them to meet. The Government
approves the operation of "waters"
cooperative societies, the financing
banks provide funds for working capital
and the Mutual Funds themselves
Waters' (cooperative societies) supplies
year and provide technical know how
in regard to production. At the cur-
rent level there is no agency to
coordinate the activities in either the
waters, cooperatives are masters of
own resources and to keep the two
Waters' production independent of the
general requirements of the population.
As far as the standard level with
a record of success for ensuring
sustainable maintenance among the
various aspects of development of the
waters' cooperative societies has not
yet been set up as a result of which
a healthy development of the waters
does not have been possible. To
remove this defect, the Government of

A Ladies' Handloom Weaver's Co-operative Federation has been organized. This Federation will not have general claims as the number of weaver production is not sufficient and it will have but an local supply for the textile market. Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society will have also the interests of the whole country. They were taken to organize Federation at three districts, viz., Madhwa, Madwa and Tirunelveli. The Madwa Handloom Federation was organized on 20th November 1933 and the Federation at Madwa on 10th April 1934. The Federation at Tirunelveli was organized on 20th July 1934 by Mr. A. Prinsappa Subbilla, M. C. Madhwa, one of Co-operative Societies, Mr. H. V. Kanna, I. C. C. Chairman of Tirunelveli, presiding.

examine the collection of evidence
 in support of the hypothesis and to
 form a conclusion. The first step
 is to select a hypothesis and to
 then to collect the data. The
 second step is to analyze the data
 and to form a conclusion. The
 third step is to evaluate the
 results and to form a conclusion.

The Education will be encouraged by
a growing body consisting of various
institutions of higher education,
university, Engineering College, School,
Technical course and Indian school
Hindustan. Western University
Business and outside like the (University)
Engineering and Technology Institute. The
need was of growing body in connection
by the progress of development
Industrial India.

The following are the principal reasons of an operative effect, inasmuch as there are too little the only of an exclusively agency among the different institutions in the economic context over the activities of various companies and individuals.

The newly set up office of the Deputy Iron and Steel Controller, Government of India, started work from 1st August 1964 at 17, Keshav Bazar, Madras 5.

The Regional office has been set up to handle expeditiously the increased targets of steel which will be needed for India's construction requirements under the Second Five Year Plan. The Regional office will not only look after the procedural requirements for long-lead steel but will also make speedy contributions in the form of steel, Castings, Railways and other accessories so that the target for steel can move to the consuming centers without any loss of time.

The Matras title is the result of the two offices set up for the purpose of the Western Regional office having several functioning at Bombay from June 15. The jurisdiction of the Matras office will be the same extended by the States of Madras, Andhra, Hyderabad, Coorg, Mysore, Travancore, Cochin and Pudukkottai.

The street number of this office will be as follows:

(1) Force of Impact - Truckers had
more and also responsible and the large
falling on the first 1 of
Yankee Control Submarine the largest

(1) Items not returned, donated
persons, willing to accept services
under the program plan.

the issue of a report regarding the
company's activities in the area after
the war.

(1) Distribution of industrial and
other assets within the group
structure.

11. All correspondence relating to the functioning of the project shall be the responsibility of the project leader, as determined by the management office of the project and the project leader.

for children and teenagers of the
movement are encouraged and
under the F.A.S. Program.



The latter were Commissioner of Municipal, recently opened by B. K. Kumar). Chief Minister of Madras.

This bridge leads to Masopid village which has (under) construction by Hitec Khammamet and the one without any direct communication with Kela village (Gallant) and Turukular. The people (tribesmen) and agitators in the border area made their efforts being to ruin for a long time.

Later, two philosophers (scholars) (Mamun, M. K. Murali and J. A. D. Prasad) came forward to construct a bridge at their own expense, and measured it in 1921 and opened on 12th September 1921. But as the bridge was constructed very near the sea without adequate waterproofing, it subsided in December 1923 and its further work was left alone.

Historically, interest in Managua
grew as the Government for some
years had a power struggle and the war
was particularly disastrous with
the national fund income.

After investigation of the site of which the letter from Oswald was written and a finding with 32 lead bullets was made on 10 Dec 2011 the FBI is aware of the fact that the evidence is the remains of a bullet found and the development of the investigation.

to the southeast of Thamburampal
bridge at Mulband the coastal route
from Tuticorin to Cape Comorin (via)
Thuvankur, Marapad, Kattam and
Orattin design had to be revised.
This coastal route is bound to develop
massive traffic of both light and
heavy vehicles and has therefore to
be maintained as a M.H.H. A bridge
of 12 feet width for single lane roadway
was considered insufficient in view of
the growing importance of the road.
Hence when the work was put on hold

In the article headed "Service to the Community" published on pages 17 to 20 of the National Information for June 1954, the following comment should not be made in the paragraph under "National Institute": end of article.

In the list of candidates given
therein: "(1) Mahabir T.N. Karamchand
Prasanna" and "(2) Mahabir
Ganesh Mahabir T.N. Karamchand
Prasanna" was included as
"Mahabir Mahabir T.N. Karamchand
Prasanna" added.

a vertical estimate for Rs. 350 lakhs including 23 feet carriageway over the bridge was got sanctioned. The bridge has a total length of 200 feet.

The bridge opens the door for the people of these parts for greater intercommunication and paves the way for the general improvement of the locality, by opening a through route from Cape Comorin to Thiruvananthapuram, west of two famous shores of South India and on the Tuticorin Port on the North side.

In explanation of the above, it may be stated that, though the recurring charges for treatment of ex-servicemen at the rate of Rs. 100 per head per month are paid to patients in the sanatoria mentioned in the article, with the addition of the Government Wesleyan T.N. Sanatorium, Madurai, the wards for ex-servicemen were restricted only to the sanatoria mentioned in (1), (2), (3), (4) and the Madurai Sanatorium. Item (5) is now under the Austin P.W.M. Fund and not the Wesleyan T.N. Sanatorium, Madurai, is under the Mysore Fund.

New Decimal Coinage

How many Naya Paisa and should get in exchange of a given number of annas and pice will probably be the principal worry of the average citizen when the new decimal coins are put into circulation with effect from April 1, 1957. There is no need for worry, however, as the public is assured, both the sets of coins will continue to be legal tender for a considerable period after the introduction of the new coins.

Conversion Rates Progress of

As more and more new coins are introduced, the existing coins will be gradually withdrawn. It is expected that in a period of three years, the process would be complete. During this period of transition, knowledge of the conversion rates between the old and the new coins is essential.

Simplified Ready Reckoner

The simplified Ready Reckoner table for conversion rates is given in annas and pice expressed as 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 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603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000, 1001, 1002, 1003, 1004, 1005, 1006, 1007, 1008, 1009, 1010, 1011, 1012, 1013, 1014, 1015, 1016, 1017, 1018, 1019, 1020, 1021, 1022, 1023, 1024, 1025, 1026, 1027, 1028, 1029, 1030, 1031, 1032, 1033, 1034, 1035, 1036, 1037, 1038, 1039, 1040, 1041, 1042, 1043, 1044, 1045, 1046, 1047, 1048, 1049, 1050, 1051, 1052, 1053, 1054, 1055, 1056, 1057, 1058, 1059, 1060, 1061, 1062, 1063, 1064, 1065, 1066, 1067, 1068, 1069, 1070, 1071, 1072, 1073, 1074, 1075, 1076, 1077, 1078, 1079, 1080, 1081, 1082, 1083, 1084, 1085, 1086, 1087, 1088, 1089, 1090, 1091, 1092, 1093, 1094, 1095, 1096, 1097, 1098, 1099, 1100, 1101, 1102, 1103, 1104, 1105, 1106, 1107, 1108, 1109, 1110, 1111, 1112, 1113, 1114, 1115, 1116, 1117, 1118, 1119, 1120, 1121, 1122, 1123, 1124, 1125, 1126, 1127, 1128, 1129, 1130, 1131, 1132, 1133, 1134, 1135, 1136, 1137, 1138, 1139, 1140, 1141, 1142, 1143, 1144, 1145, 1146, 1147, 1148, 1149, 1150, 1151, 1152, 1153, 1154, 1155, 1156, 1157, 1158, 1159, 1160, 1161, 1162, 1163, 1164, 1165, 1166, 1167, 1168, 1169, 1170, 1171, 1172, 1173, 1174, 1175, 1176, 1177, 1178, 1179, 1180, 1181, 1182, 1183, 1184, 1185, 1186, 1187, 1188, 1189, 1190, 1191, 1192, 1193, 1194, 1195, 1196, 1197, 1198, 1199, 1200, 1201, 1202, 1203, 1204, 1205, 1206, 1207, 1208, 1209, 1210, 1211, 1212, 1213, 1214, 1215, 1216, 1217, 1218, 1219, 1220, 1221, 1222, 1223, 1224, 1225, 1226, 1227, 1228, 1229, 1230, 1231, 1232, 1233, 1234, 1235, 1236, 1237, 1238, 1239, 1240, 1241, 1242, 1243, 1244, 1245, 1246, 1247, 1248, 1249, 1250, 1251, 1252, 1253, 1254, 1255, 1256, 1257, 1258, 1259, 1260, 1261, 1262, 1263, 1264, 1265, 1266, 1267, 1268, 1269, 1270, 1271, 1272, 1273, 1274, 1275, 1276, 1277, 1278, 1279, 1280, 1281, 1282, 1283, 1284, 1285, 1286, 1287, 1288, 1289, 1290, 1291, 1292, 1293, 1294, 1295, 1296, 1297, 1298, 1299, 1300, 1301, 1302, 1303, 1304, 1305, 1306, 1307, 1308, 1309, 1310, 1311, 1312, 1313, 1314, 1315, 1316, 1317, 1318, 1319, 1320, 1321, 1322, 1323, 1324, 1325, 1326, 1327, 1328, 1329, 1330, 1331, 1332, 1333, 1334, 1335, 1336, 1337, 1338, 1339, 1340, 1341, 1342, 1343, 1344, 1345, 1346, 1347, 1348, 1349, 1350, 1351, 1352, 1353, 1354, 1355, 1356, 1357, 1358, 1359, 1360, 1361, 1362, 1363, 1364, 1365, 1366, 1367, 1368, 1369, 1370, 1371, 1372, 1373, 1374, 1375, 1376, 1377, 1378, 1379, 1380, 1381, 1382, 1383, 1384, 1385, 1386, 1387, 1388, 1389, 1390, 1391, 1392, 1393, 1394, 1395, 1396, 1397, 1398, 1399, 1400, 1401, 1402, 1403, 1404, 1405, 1406, 1407, 1408, 1409, 1410, 1411, 1412, 1413, 1414, 1415, 1416, 1417, 1418, 1419, 1420, 1421, 1422, 1423, 1424, 1425, 1426, 1427, 1428, 1429, 1430, 1431, 1432, 1433, 1434, 1435, 1436, 1437, 1438, 1439, 1440, 1441, 1442, 1443, 1444, 1445, 1446, 1447, 1448, 1449, 1450, 1451, 1452, 1453, 1454, 1455, 1456, 1457, 1458, 1459, 1460, 1461, 1462, 1463, 1464, 1465, 1466, 1467, 1468, 1469, 1470, 1471, 1472, 1473, 1474, 1475, 1476, 1477, 1478, 1479, 1480, 1481, 1482, 1483, 1484, 1485, 1486, 1487, 1488, 1489, 1490, 1491, 1492, 1493, 1494, 1495, 1496, 1497, 1498, 1499, 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1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 217



11 NAYN PAIR		12 NAYN PAIR	
Competition	Points	Competition	Points
Stage	Points	Stage	Points
1st	100	1st	100
2nd	80	2nd	80
3rd	60	3rd	60
4th	40	4th	40
5th	20	5th	20
6th	10	6th	10
7th	5	7th	5
8th	2	8th	2
9th	1	9th	1
10th	0	10th	0
11th	0	11th	0
12th	0	12th	0
13th	0	13th	0
14th	0	14th	0
15th	0	15th	0
16th	0	16th	0
17th	0	17th	0
18th	0	18th	0
19th	0	19th	0
20th	0	20th	0
21st	0	21st	0
22nd	0	22nd	0
23rd	0	23rd	0
24th	0	24th	0
25th	0	25th	0
26th	0	26th	0
27th	0	27th	0
28th	0	28th	0
29th	0	29th	0
30th	0	30th	0
31st	0	31st	0
32nd	0	32nd	0
33rd	0	33rd	0
34th	0	34th	0
35th	0	35th	0
36th	0	36th	0
37th	0	37th	0
38th	0	38th	0
39th	0	39th	0
40th	0	40th	0
41st	0	41st	0
42nd	0	42nd	0
43rd	0	43rd	0
44th	0	44th	0
45th	0	45th	0
46th	0	46th	0
47th	0	47th	0
48th	0	48th	0
49th	0	49th	0
50th	0	50th	0
51st	0	51st	0
52nd	0	52nd	0
53rd	0	53rd	0
54th	0	54th	0
55th	0	55th	0
56th	0	56th	0
57th	0	57th	0
58th	0	58th	0
59th	0	59th	0
60th	0	60th	0
61st	0	61st	0
62nd	0	62nd	0
63rd	0	63rd	0
64th	0	64th	0
65th	0	65th	0
66th	0	66th	0
67th	0	67th	0
68th	0	68th	0
69th	0	69th	0
70th	0	70th	0
71st	0	71st	0
72nd	0	72nd	0
73rd	0	73rd	0
74th	0	74th	0
75th	0	75th	0
76th	0	76th	0
77th	0	77th	0
78th	0	78th	0
79th	0	79th	0
80th	0	80th	0
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93rd	0	93rd	0
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95th	0	95th	0
96th	0	96th	0
97th	0	97th	0
98th	0	98th	0
99th	0	99th	0
100th	0	100th	0

Year	Month	Day	Time	Place
1880	Jan	1	10:00	St. John's
1880	Jan	2	10:00	St. John's
1880	Jan	3	10:00	St. John's
1880	Jan	4	10:00	St. John's
1880	Jan	5	10:00	St. John's
1880	Jan	6	10:00	St. John's
1880	Jan	7	10:00	St. John's
1880	Jan	8	10:00	St. John's
1880	Jan	9	10:00	St. John's
1880	Jan	10	10:00	St. John's
1880	Jan	11	10:00	St. John's
1880	Jan	12	10:00	St. John's
1880	Jan	13	10:00	St. John's
1880	Jan	14	10:00	St. John's
1880	Jan	15	10:00	St. John's
1880	Jan	16	10:00	St. John's
1880	Jan	17	10:00	St. John's
1880	Jan	18	10:00	St. John's
1880	Jan	19	10:00	St. John's
1880	Jan	20	10:00	St. John's
1880	Jan	21	10:00	St. John's
1880	Jan	22	10:00	St. John's
1880	Jan	23	10:00	St. John's
1880	Jan	24	10:00	St. John's
1880	Jan	25	10:00	St. John's
1880	Jan	26	10:00	St. John's
1880	Jan	27	10:00	St. John's
1880	Jan	28	10:00	St. John's
1880	Jan	29	10:00	St. John's
1880	Jan	30	10:00	St. John's
1880	Jan	31	10:00	St. John's

[illegible]

exact equivalent should be worked out of the rate of 100 paise per 1 rupee or 16 annas or 64 paise or 192 paise.

Instructions on how to use the Table to find the "Naye Paisa" equivalent of any sum of "Annas" and "Paise" are found in the horizontal column that corresponds to the given number of "Annas". Then find the vertical column that corresponds to the given number of "Paise". The figure that appears where these two columns intersect is the correct "Naye Paisa" equivalent.

11	dan	1	dan	-73	dan
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Ready Reference No. 11.

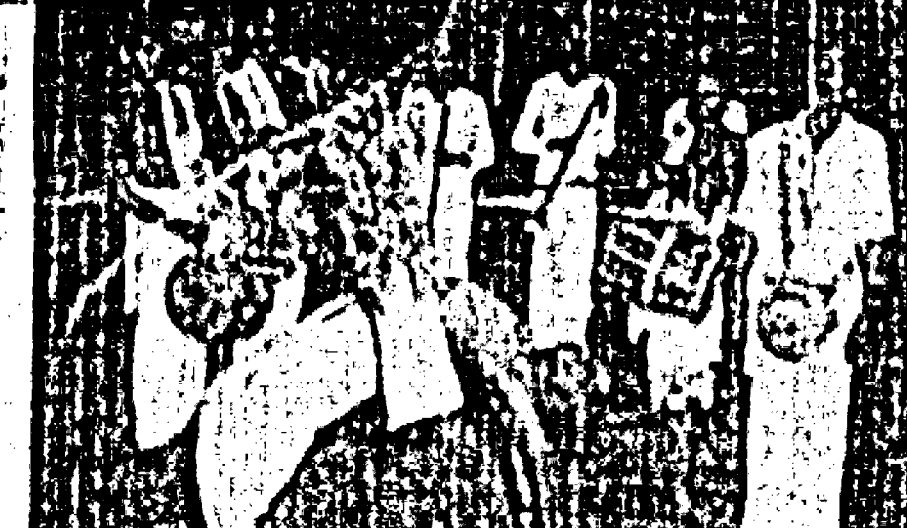
[illegible]

When a person is entering or re-
entering the program for the second time
the other program for program
other than the first time of entry is the
first time of entry.

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100	100	100	100	100



President Rajendra Prasad's visit to Madras last week coincided with the Independence Day celebrations in which he participated by driving in a parade and reviewing the parade. He also paid a visit to some of the Social Service Institutions in the City, the Integral Coach Factory, Indian Officers' Association and the Fort St. George Museum. He was also given a Civic reception by the Mayor of Madras.



PRESIDENT IN THE CITY



2/14



The President was given a warm welcome in Madurai. At Ganthigam he fulfilled a number of engagements including the inauguration of the Extension Workers' Training College and the opening of an Amber Charitable Parashramalayam.

PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO MADURAI



Archaeological Excavations at Kunnathur Revealing Relics of Prehistoric Burials Unearthed

The numerous prehistoric ruins in South India have been the focus of archaeological activity and archaeological excavations are being carried out every year by the Southern Circle of the Department of Archaeology, Government of India. This year, the Department undertook the excavation of prehistoric burials at Kunnathur, a village about 100 miles north-west of Madurai in the Nilgiris district of the Madras Presidency. These prehistoric burials are generally known as Megalithic burials and are the remains of the prehistoric people who lived in the region. The burials are of the type known as 'stone cists' and are made of large stones. They are usually found in groups and are often accompanied by other relics such as pottery, beads, and tools. The excavation at Kunnathur has revealed a large number of such burials and has also uncovered a variety of other relics. These findings are of great importance as they provide a valuable insight into the life and customs of the prehistoric people who lived in the region.

Kunnathur, overlooking the Chettiar lake, is the largest village in the district. It is a beautiful and prosperous village in the Nilgiris district. The ruins of the prehistoric burials are located in the village. The excavation was carried out by the Southern Circle of the Department of Archaeology, Government of India. The results of the excavation are of great importance as they provide a valuable insight into the life and customs of the prehistoric people who lived in the region.

early tradition of the Christian era, and the two villages were the birth places of two great Nayanam poets, Kanna Kilar and Kunnathur Kilar. This also happens to be the birth place of Jir-mall Thero, better known as Kallidhar Peruman, a great Nayanam saint of the 12th century. He was the Chief Minister to the Chola ruler Rajaratnam II (1122-1144 A.D.) who conferred upon him the title of Uthama Chola. Kallidhar Peruman was a staunch devotee of Nira and has compiled the life history of the 63 Nayanam saints or Nayanmars called Tirumozhiyam or Perumozhiyam, which incidentally forms the authentic biography of the Nayanmars. During his last days Kallidhar also resided in the adjoining village of Thiruvannamalai, a Nira temple and spent the evening of his life here worshipping the deity. This temple is a replica of the one at Thiruvannamalai in Tanjore district, to which he used to go while under the

service of the King. He attained 'Mukti' at Kunnathur itself and subsequently the house in which he lived was converted into a temple in which his image has been installed.

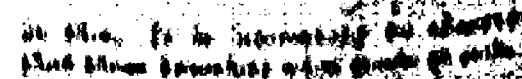


Image of Kallidhar, from Kallidhar temple.



A group of people, from Kallidhar temple.

Image of Kallidhar, from Kallidhar temple.

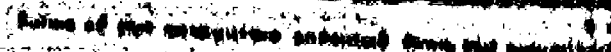


The immediate action of the people when presented with such a demand of the kind is quite revealing. They would almost always be extremely friendly to the good cause, but they are not the kind of people who will take the initiative to do so. They will be glad to be guided by a group of leaders who are in the "knowing" group, but they will not be a typical feature of the culture. The group of the good people of the world is not the product of the majority of the people, but the product of the minority of the people who are in the "knowing" group. They are the people who are in the "knowing" group, and they are the people who are in the "knowing" group.

100-443886-1

To have a really honest people, there is
 much to be done in a general direction the
 world-wide. For instance, as to
 the landings here, they are not
 better than elsewhere. The
 government of the United States
 in these cases has a long way
 to go. However, it is not for the
 purpose of the United States to
 have a really honest people. The
 world is not to be a really honest
 people. The world is not to be a
 really honest people. The world is
 not to be a really honest people.

41-66-4064



Always be changed from the second step to the third step and to the fourth step.

out in water worship. Every year
the men take turns at the end of May
and beginning of June. You'll then
have celebrated the birth anniversary.

Examination of this place revealed three barrels of barbed wire.

pos. (1) a circle with a center

(1) a child, and

by a granite slab, on which

[illegible]

Historical Context

In the construction of the base
character of Type 2, large granite cor-
ners have been used which are buttressed
with brackets on the outside and in
which is furnished by a stone cap.

Social Service Through Soil Conservation

Contour-bunding by Cadet Corps

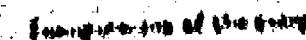
Every year each host of the N.P.P. holds its own Camp which was devoted exclusively to training and martial art. This formed part of a series known as Camp week. This year, there was a combined Indian and Javali Section Camp, where training was considered secondary to martial art. The fourth annual camp of I.L.L. No. 2 (Javali N. 112), was held near Shriamati Temple, eight miles away from Kulliamangal, in Chembur district, for ten weeks. The object of the camp was to provide well-instructed work as a kind of martial art.

The license and eulata of the NCC covered customs bonding work in the Richmondshire Fuel Store Fuel Company Scheme. The scheme was originally formed part of a Fuel Store which was formerly the Fuel Department. With a view to allow relief and compensation and to help settlement of the affected system, whose lands were submerged by the lower thermal storage, an area of 1,014 acres of covered forest has been discovered. These lands extend a few blocks and almost immediately were assigned to the affected system. The

area had been completely cleared of forest and vegetation cover. There are neither shelter belts nor wind breaks of natural trees. As such, the wind area is exposed to the vagaries of weather by wind and water.

The soil conservation section of the Mexican Agricultural Department has aimed at creating suitable soil conservation measures with contour-banking as the main feature over an area of about 25,000 acres of cultivable lands. Construction of water ways, at various points to drain off excess rain water, plugging gulches by constructing check dams and afforesting stream borders that are under excessive erosion, is also pursued in reforested the remaining area and in the erosion sections wherever necessary with view to protect the adjoining agricultural lands against the hazardous effects of flood and wind.

Two-thirds of working hours are devoted to counter-bumping with the arm. It is estimated that 100,000 men had part in about 20,000 hours and completed over 100 million counter-bumps which broke nearly eight-inch concrete.



Fact and Figures

During 1935-36, 1203 lakhs tons of
iron ore, valued at Rs. 600, crores
was exported from India.

Report was on the collected 1933-34 amount: in about 1,561,976 compared with 1,263,240 in the previous year. The conclusion was of reduction.

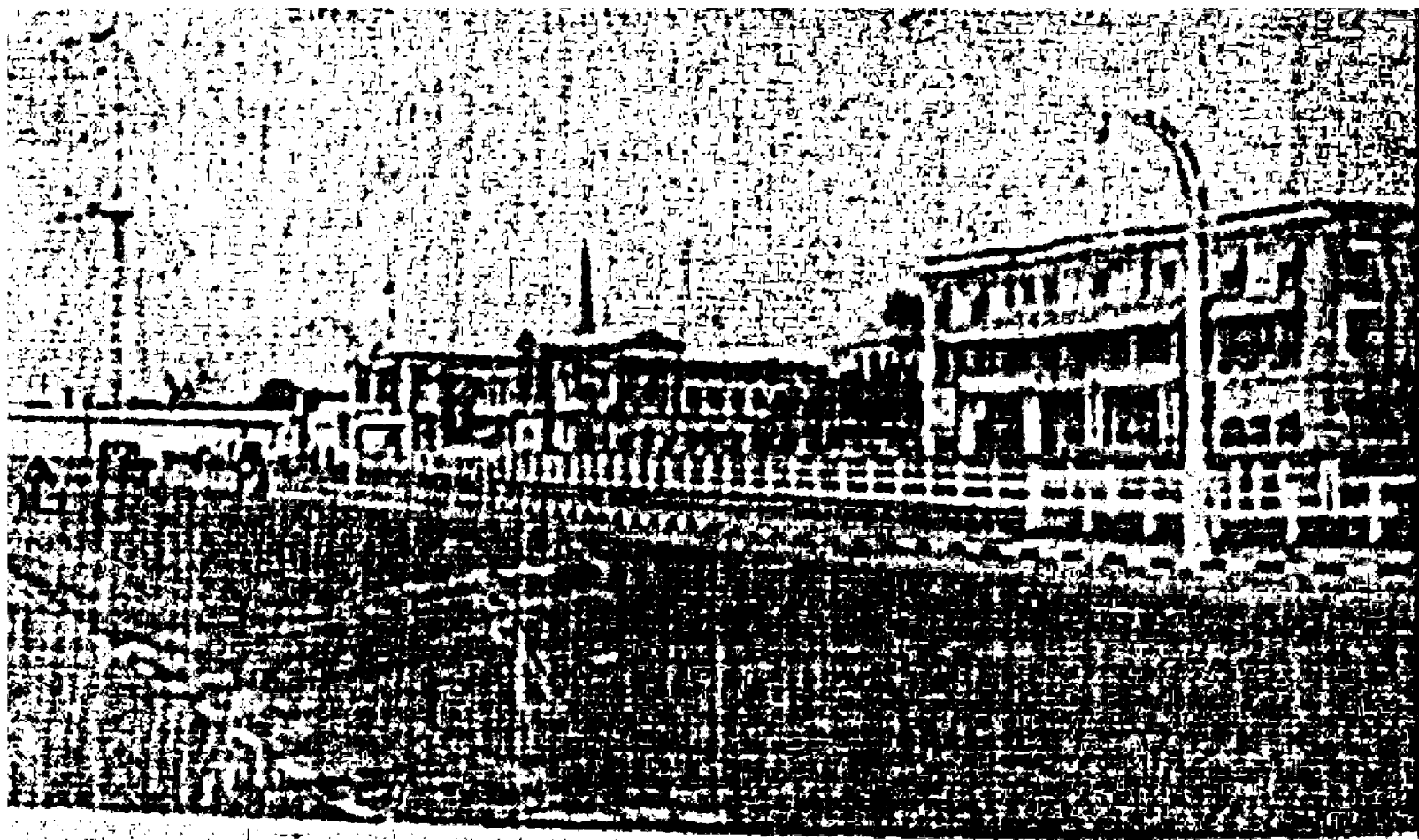
(General machinery of the value
Rs. 112,000) was manufactured
India during 1953.

(One hundred and fifty-five grade engineers have no far term view for training abroad as steel technicians already exist of those have already for West Germany).

(One hundred light houses are planned to be built during the five five-year plan period.)

Situation Required

[illegible]



Fort Museum inside Fort St. George with flag that hoisted and other buildings

Fort St. George Museum

By K. R. VIJAYANATHAN, Curator

18 February 1966. The Fort St. George Museum held its opening exhibition by invitation with the Fifth Division of the Central Advisory Board of Archaeology. The Museum was organized as a result of Fort St. George being declared a National Monument. The Museum was founded to house the relics and the movable antiquities associated with the Fort and its history. From then there had been a steady addition to the initial collection which has resulted in the Department recently to organize these and materials, so that the auster of galleries has been inaugurated from day to day.

The Museum is appropriately located in an ancient building facing the Bay of Bengal inside Fort St. George, occupying a prominent place among the important monuments inside the Fort. Along with the monuments the collection affords much scope for the study of the growth of this early British settlement and of the history of South India during the past three centuries.

The Museum is open to all days from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

History

The Fort St. George Museum owes its origin to Lt. Col. H. M. Hall, Commander of the Madras Garrison. Early in 1941 he suggested that as the use of Indian Interpretation, the historic buildings inside Fort

St. George, including its fortifications should be protected under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, and that a Museum should be established to house the antiquities within. Though Fort St. George is not the earliest British settlement in India, it constitutes, along with the earliest British settlement in India, the exception of the British settlement at Aden, and Pondicherry, which had been acquired a few years earlier in 1804. The British Military Museum, which was the oldest and through Lt. Col. Hall's help all antiquities relating to the Madras Garrison (including in 1917) which had been a long time been scattered inside the Fort and St. George's Church, the oldest Anglican Church in the Fort, which was then the greatest church.

were transferred to this building. The then Governor of Madras Sir Archibald Forbes (1941) had by agreement the historical value of the antiquities, some ancient and some modern, preserved in the Fort. They were displayed in the long Hall (Hall No. 1) and beyond the general nature of the Museum. With the opening and inauguration of the Fort, the antiquities, some and some others, as the present were transferred from the Government Museum, Madras, arranged by one of the halls of the present Fort as being the nucleus of the present "Hall of Arms". The Museum then opened with these two galleries.

Building

The present building, which was built in 1941, was inaugurated by



Chief Minister Sri K. Kamaraj, while inaugurating the Service Week of the Secretaries' Association, added words of wisdom and wit that produced peals of laughter in the audience and provoked some thought too.

Sri C. Subramaniam, Minister for Finance, opened the Police Exhibition arranged in connection with the Moral and Social Hygiene Conference.



Registered No. M-4767.

It's not
how much
but **WHAT**
he eats
that
matters



A hungry child of four is an indication of feeding ailments. Your child may be plump, yet show signs of weakness of his system - such as stunted growth, slow development, bad teeth, and susceptibility to cold. The little creature in his hand.

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A & B (SHARK LIVER OIL) is a low cost, reliable for him.

Adamin  **SHARK LIVER OIL**

1 LITRE - 100000 1/4 A 1250 1000 100 1/2 A 1250 1000 100 1/4 B 1000 1000 100 1/2 B 1000 1000 100	1 LITRE - 100000 1/4 A 1250 1000 100 1/2 A 1250 1000 100 1/4 B 1000 1000 100 1/2 B 1000 1000 100
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**GOVERNMENT OIL FACTORY,
COCHIN**

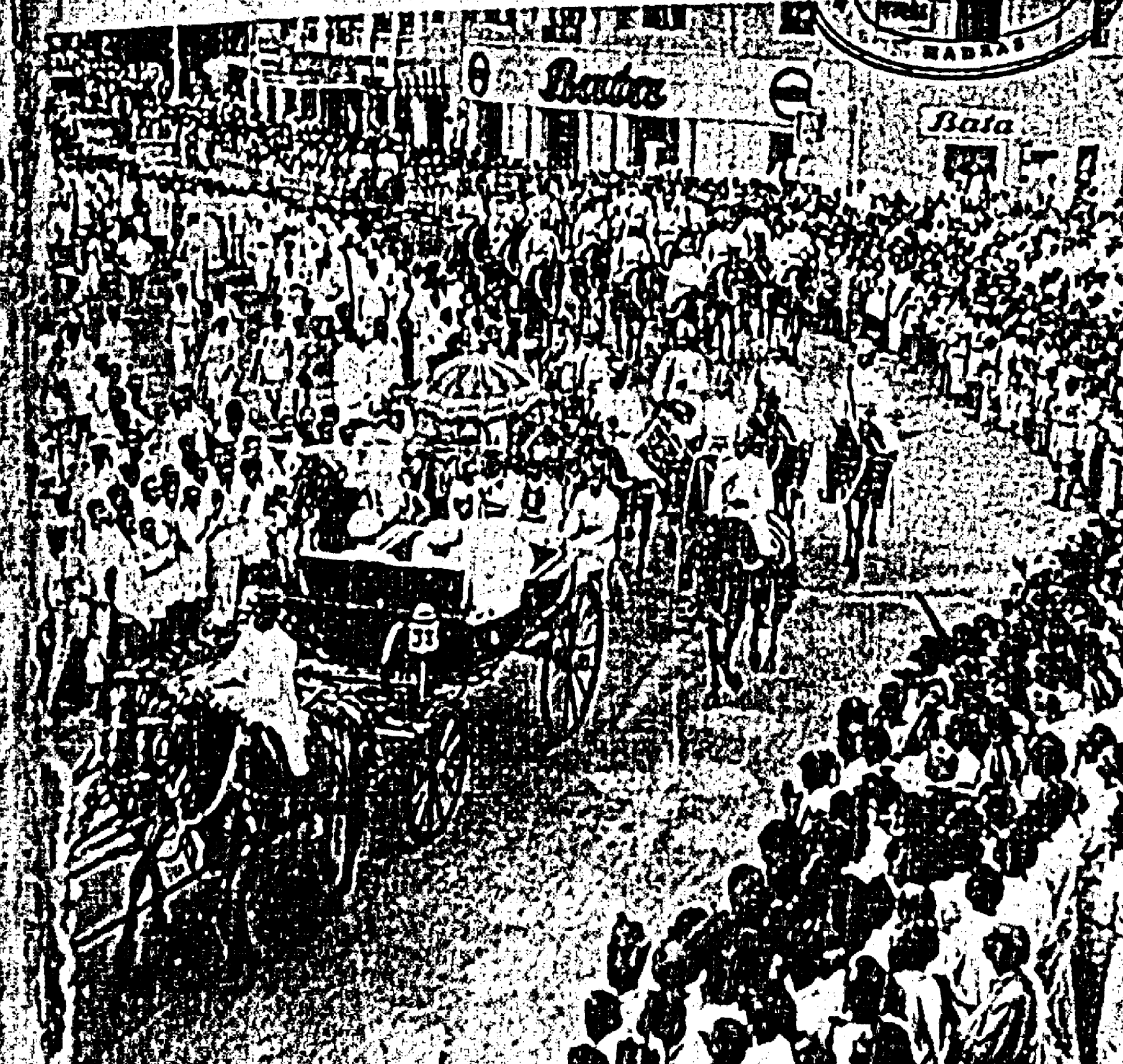
A DIVISION OF THE GOVERNMENT
OF INDIA AND CONTROL, 1917, OF INDIA



SEPTEMBER 1956
Price 3 annas

MADRAS

Information



PRINTED BY THE GOVERNMENT, MADRAS PRESS, MADRAS. AND PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
BY THE DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY, GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS



VILLAGE LEADERS' CONFERENCE, UTIUK-KOTTAL Mr. S. S. Pichay, Governor, addressing the Conference and a section of the gathering presents the scene from the folk drama enacted at the Conference.



JOINT SESSION OF MADRAS LEGISLATURE (above) The Governor delivering his address.

MID-DAY MEALS FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN (below) Mr. M. Bhaktoo, Minister for Agriculture, inaugurating the supply of mid-day meals for school children at Mysore.



218 Pages 1 to 20 missing

MADRAS INFORMATION

Since 1861, the building became the Officers' Mess of the British Regiment stationed in the Fort. It is interesting to note that the first Light House of Madras was constructed on the top of this building, as early as 1704.

Hall of Arms

The history of artillery in India really begins in 1520, when Babur invaded North India from Kabul and defeated Ibrahim Lodi, the Sultan of Delhi at Panipat. Babur alone had cannon which he called his 'Pringhi Perva' and his victory was mainly due to these weapons which till then were unknown in India. The early Indian guns were very crude, mostly of iron bars welded and bound by iron rings or iron cylinders with brass cast round them and the art of casting was not well established in this country before the middle of the 18th century. The Museum artillery pieces illustrate some of these early types and more are to be seen on the Fort ramparts opposite the building.

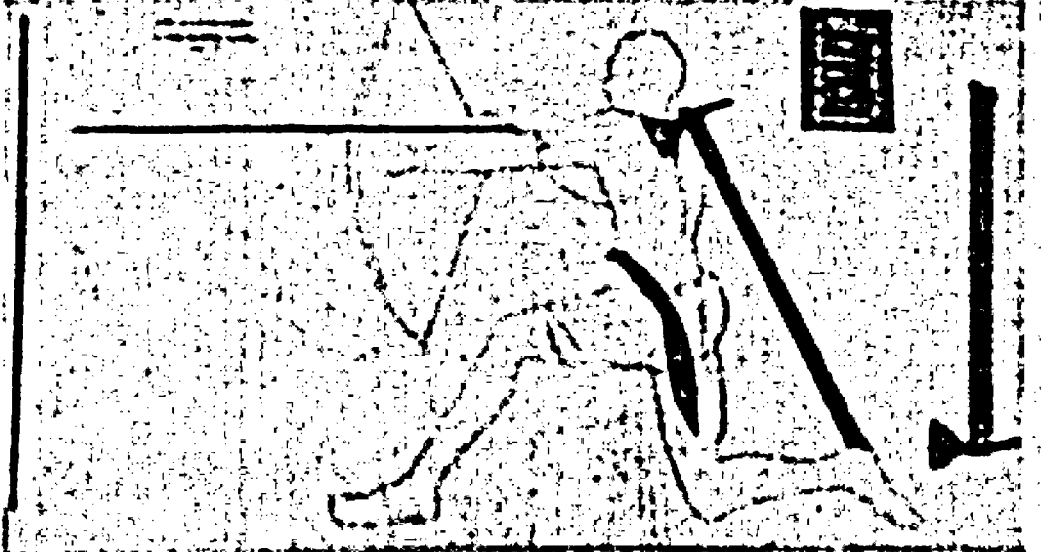


This collection of arms and armor provides an attractive introduction to the historical relics of the Museum for they are peculiarly adaptable to effective display. Moreover this 18th century hall furnishes a most suitable contemporary background for these weapons of war, regimental colours, uniforms and paintings.

An effective innovation in the new display is the use of large steel sketches to illustrate the handling of obsolete weapons. A large scale line-drawing of a 'Madras Soldier', with the actual

General view of the "Hall of Arms".

as the 'Kishango'. From the early days of this British settlement, the adjacent 'Red Gola' was the general resort of the merchants. Through the efforts of Peter Maury (Chow), a free merchant of Madras, this weapon was constructed near the shore where they could themselves export their merchandise for sale by sample as is the custom in most trading cities in Europe. The lower part of the building was made shell-proof, according to the requirements of those days. The apartments in the ground floor were used at different times as the Auction Room, Subscription Library, and the Madras Club. The 'Long Hall' on the first floor served successively as the 'Kishango', the Reception Hall and the Banqueting Hall.



"The Madras Soldier" before the formation of the Madras Army

weapons that were used sent to
 the body of the doctor in the prison
 house at which they were carried
 presents the "Madness Supper" before
 the formation of the Madras Army.
 when the "Supper" went whatever
 weapons they could collect and demand
 of the crowd. The Madras Army was
 later reorganized into a well disci-
 plined and properly organized force
 by Sir James Outram, who also com-
 manded the East India Company's
 European force. (The portrait is in
 the Long Hall on the first floor) Along
 with this group of early weapons
 a lot giving the people and value of
 pay for European and Indian officers
 and for other ranks is displayed. It
 is interesting to note that the rank of
 Major was the highest in the Com-
 pany's Army which was slowly in-
 creasing the whole time. The
 by the same method was illustrated
 the purpose and use of the "Pike"
 and a sketch of a "Pike-man in action"
 shows how the musketeers of the 17th
 and 18th centuries took advantage
 of the pike-man to prevent
 charging enemy cavalry when they had
 a power for volubility they spent
 muskets.

[illegible]

Government of our City, whose
enjoyment by the English artist
Thomas and William Thomas, however
some further work by the same
artists were acquired from the
and then of nature and to the
were added signatures from the
West's drawings purchased from a
local collector. The drawings of
Thomas was also used enough to pre-
sent the Museum with some good
specimens to the fact that the Thomas
must have collected. Many of the
pictures are examples of some work
of these artists in the 18th century
and the more recent authorities such
the collection large enough to contain
they represent. A special
gallery for the Thomas was therefore
opened in July 1852 and in the "Hall
of Art".

From the engravings and acqui-
sitions which gave a general idea of the
literary range of the Museum. The
collection came with early work of
17th and 18th century when the English
artists and the collectors had not
lost in nature to the degree when the
we looked again the lot with
within a few feet of the Museum. The
to be seen about half a mile

100

ways. Next to these are displayed other views of the Fort, Black Town and Ft. Thomas Mount. The series ends with Tanjong, Malacca, and The Straits; the southern ones from approached in age collection. The views exhibited are of considerable historical interest, representing the authentic aspects of these places as they were, some two centuries ago.

In one of the Darnley's plates can be seen the embankment constructed by Governor George Munro Pitt (1720-1733) extending from the sea gate of Fort St. George to the Fort Square supporting a terraced road and forming a sheltered way from the sea gate. The thirty-two painted embankment of black Pallavara gneiss were carried off by the French in 1769 and set up in Southberry. After the fall of that place in 1781 they were brought back to Malacca and incorporated in their original position. In 1910 the embankment was dismantled to make room for the new Council Chamber in the Construction of which the last terraced stairs were incorporated to form the Grade. Two other interesting and rare plates are the view of the City of Bengal almost touching the Fort, and British Officers and their

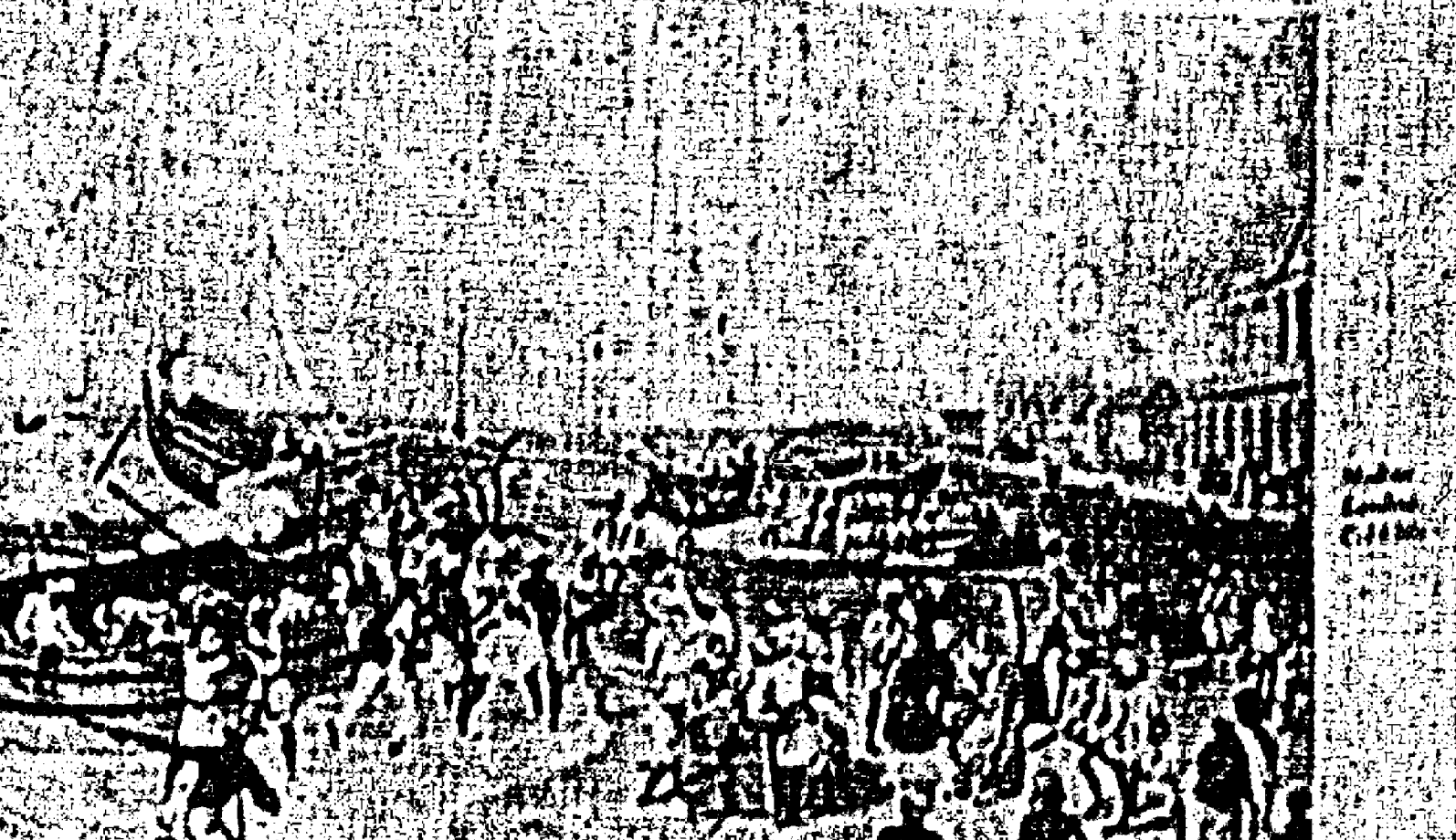
wires being helped to land and embark by the Malian fishermen. Since Malian had no natural harbor, the ships used to anchor at a distance and the merchants with their commodities had to reach the Fort in the small 'Mosaic' boats. These boats were fashioned in the same manner as today's planks sewn together with rat-tines, and caulked with coconut fibre.

Paras in 1633. This is the earliest date when silver coins began to be struck here. Sirree Roppee came to be minted only after 1692. Till 1725 the Three Rupee Pagoda (with Vishnu and his two consorts on the obverse and a granulated surface on the reverse) was the recognised coin of the Settlement. About this time a new Pagoda was introduced. This Madras Star Pagoda (with Vishnu and his consorts on the obverse and a granulated surface with a star of five rays on the reverse) was the official coin of the Company till 1857, when the Madras Roppee became the standard currency. The copper coins were 'Cash' and 'Doodoo' or 'Dalas'. Eighty cash went to form a Patam and ten a Dalas. All these coins were abolished in 1833 when the coinage of British India was unified and standardised.

In addition a few coins minted in the Bengal and Bombay Presidencies and others struck by the other European powers such as the Portuguese, Dutch, French and Danish trading in South India, are also displayed.

East India Company Medals.—Early medals awarded by the East India Company to their officers and natives. Some can be seen in a collection

100



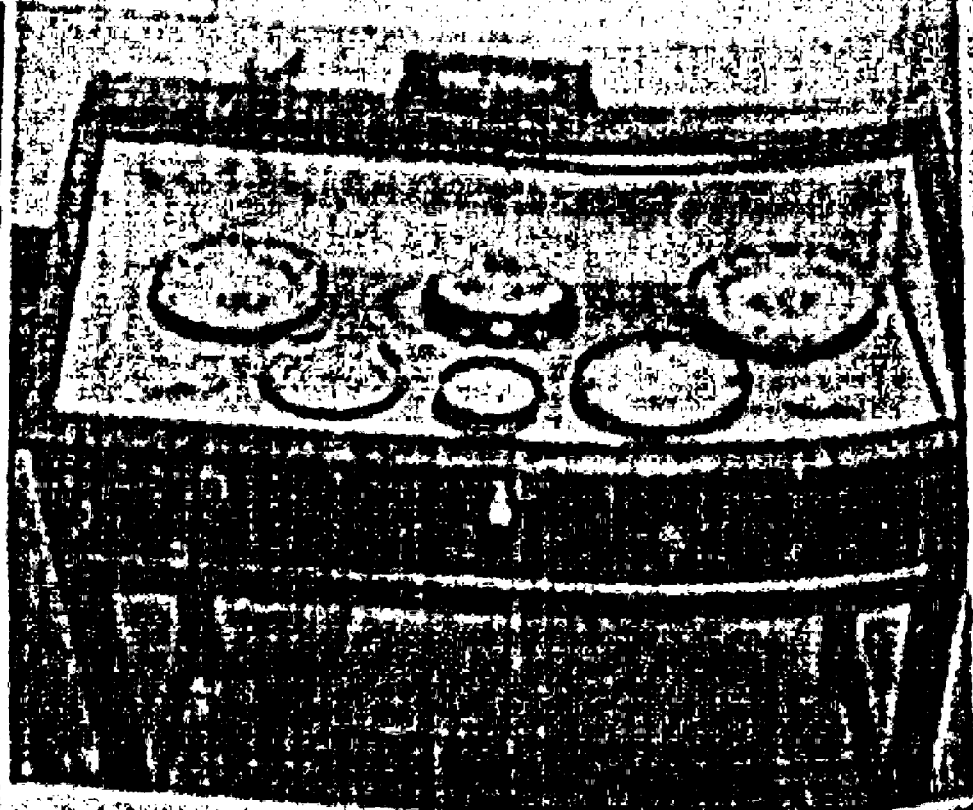
MADRAS INFORMATION



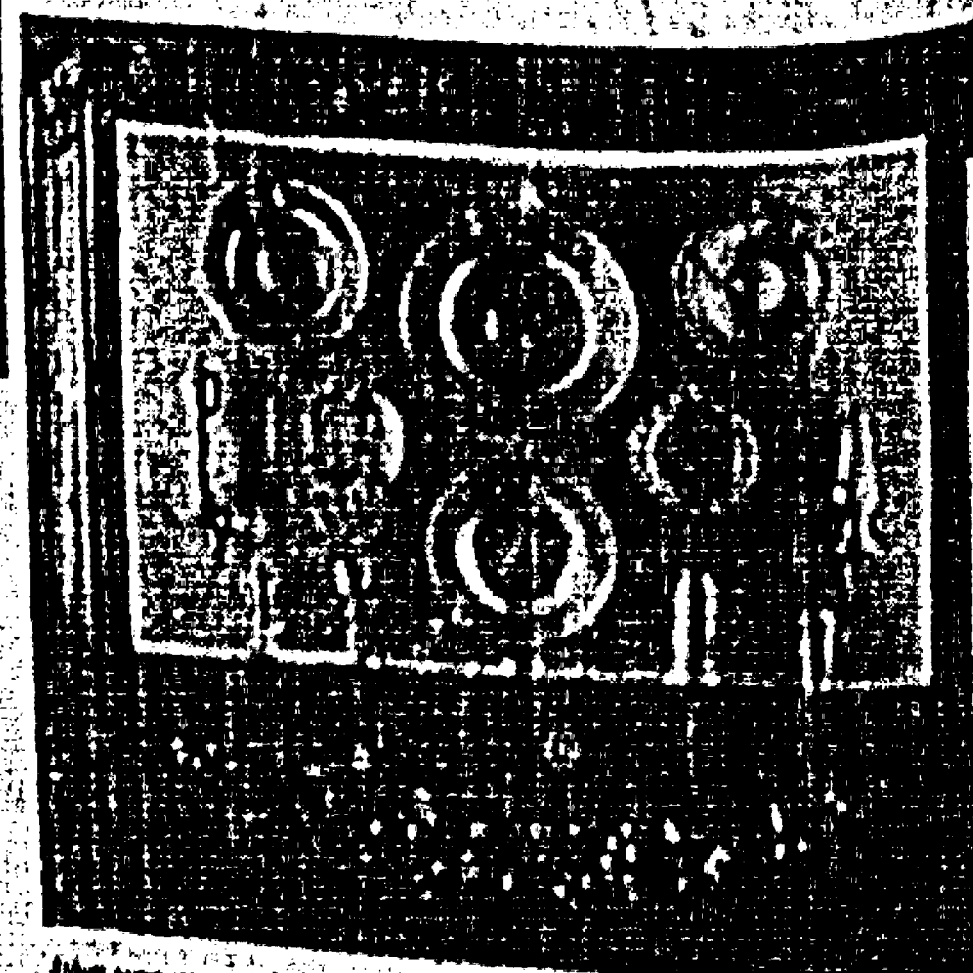
East India Company furniture of the 18th century.

to come to Madras in 1794 as Agent of War. It was after this that the Black Town was named George Town.

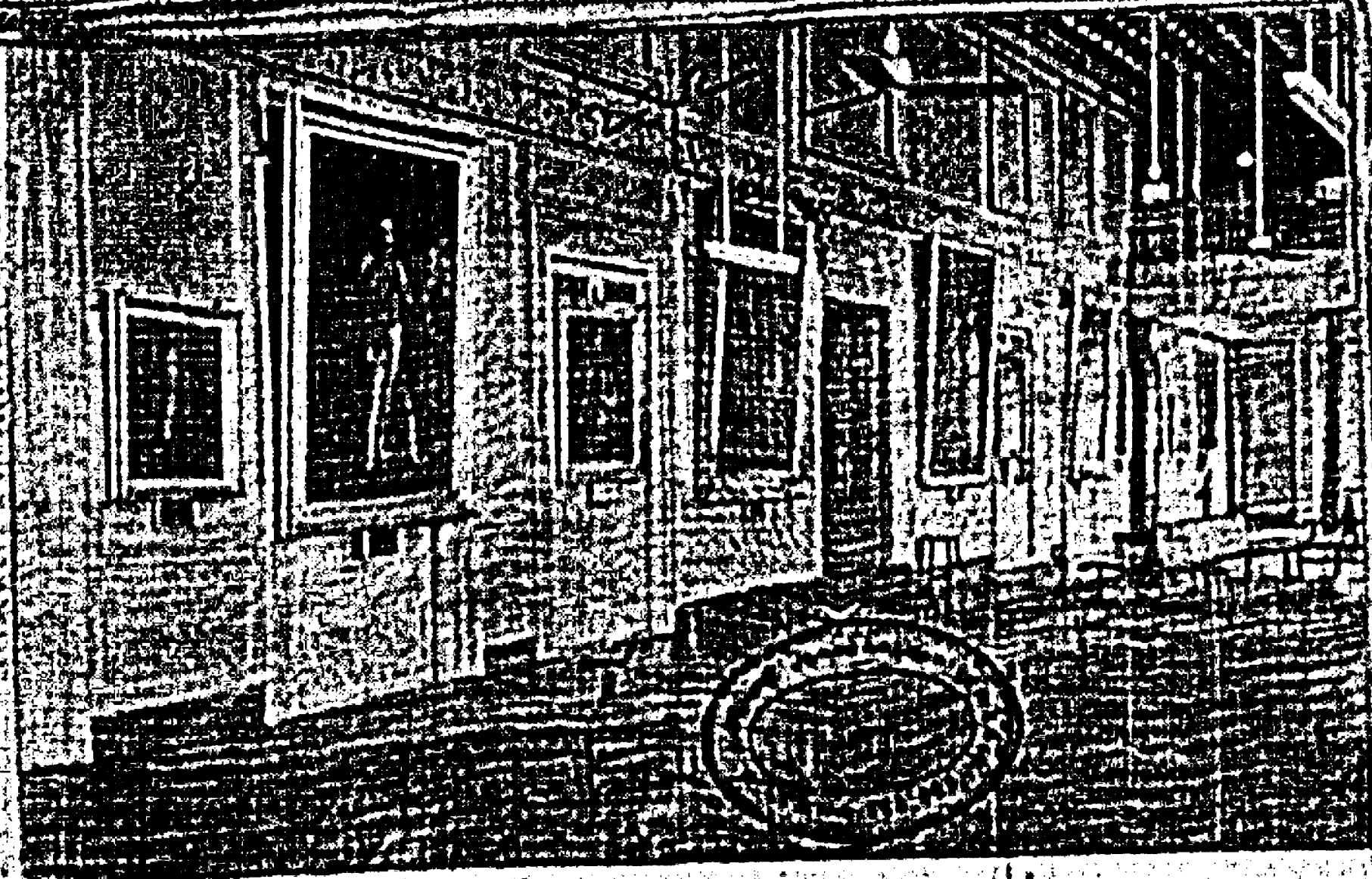
The Model of Fort St. George. At the meeting end of the same hall of the town the large-scale wooden model of Fort St. George, which was displayed formerly in the rooms opposite St. Mary's Church. It represents the fort as it was between 1721 and 1744, during the 18th century the poling was the chief mode of construction. The number of houses and attendants dependent upon the status of the British. From the contemporary plans in the Fort Museum we can have a graphic idea of the different types of buildings and how they were carried.



19th century furniture.



19th century furniture of the 19th and 20th centuries from the Fort St. George Museum. (Black and white and color photographs.)



Central view of the Fort St. George.

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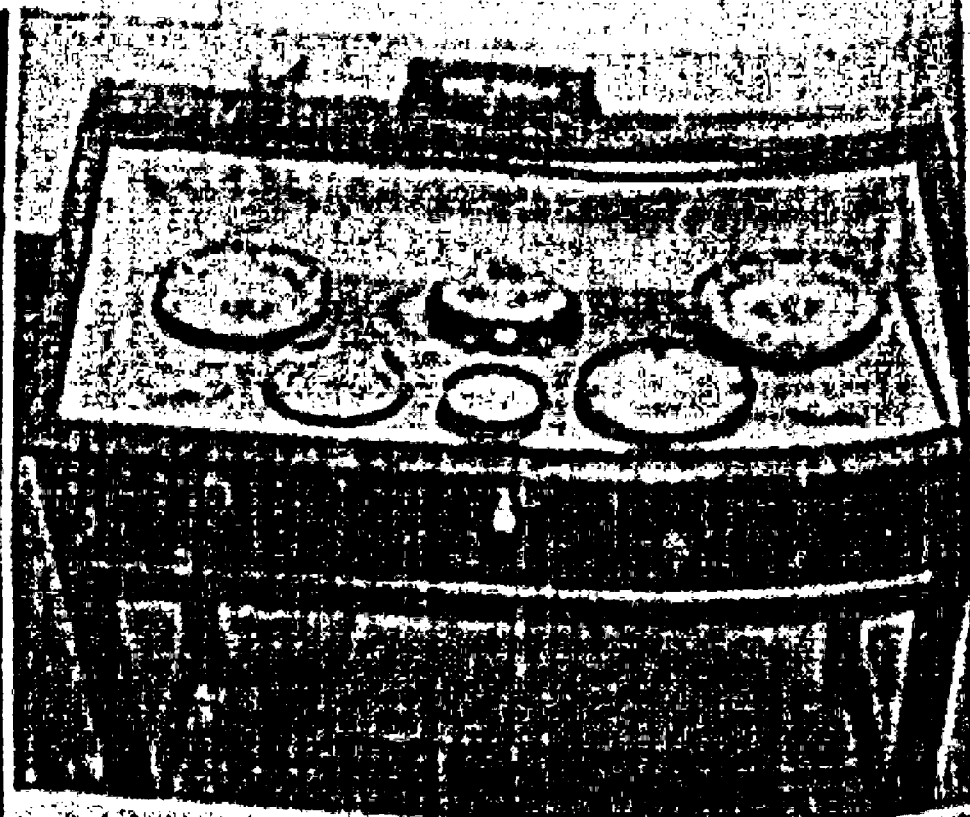
MADRAS INFORMATION



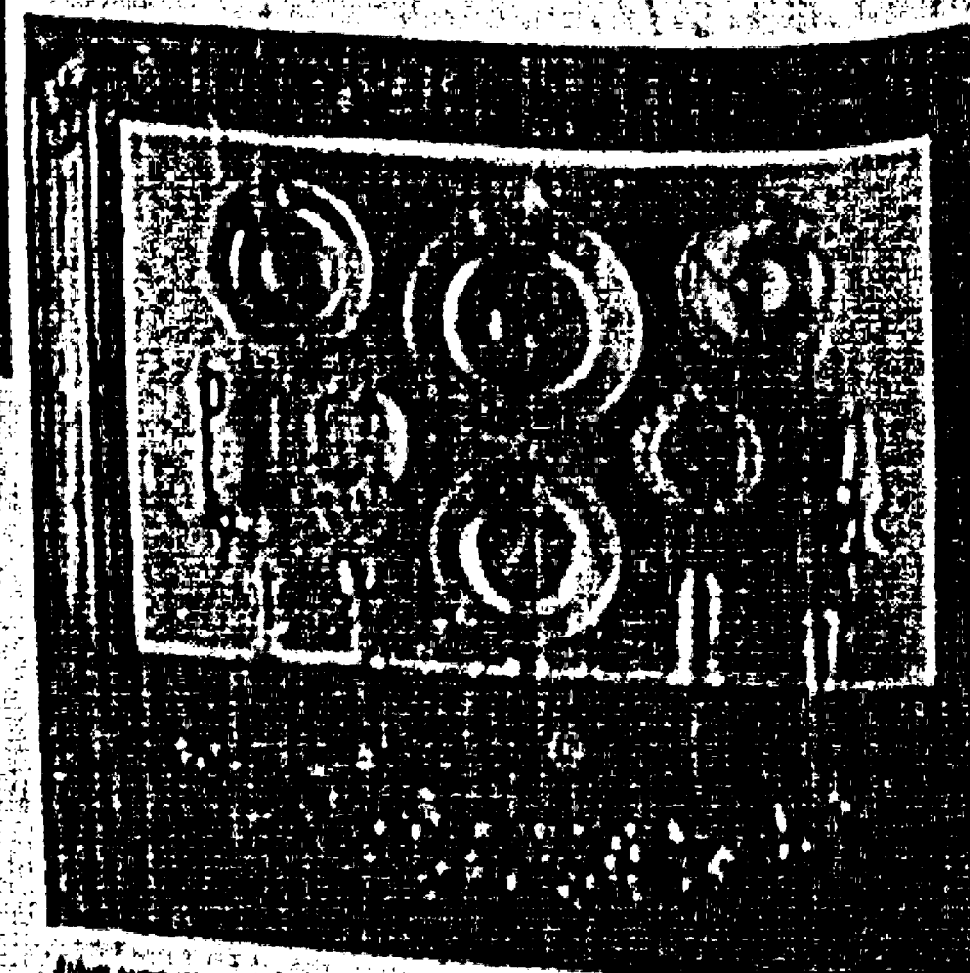
East India Company furniture of the 18th century.

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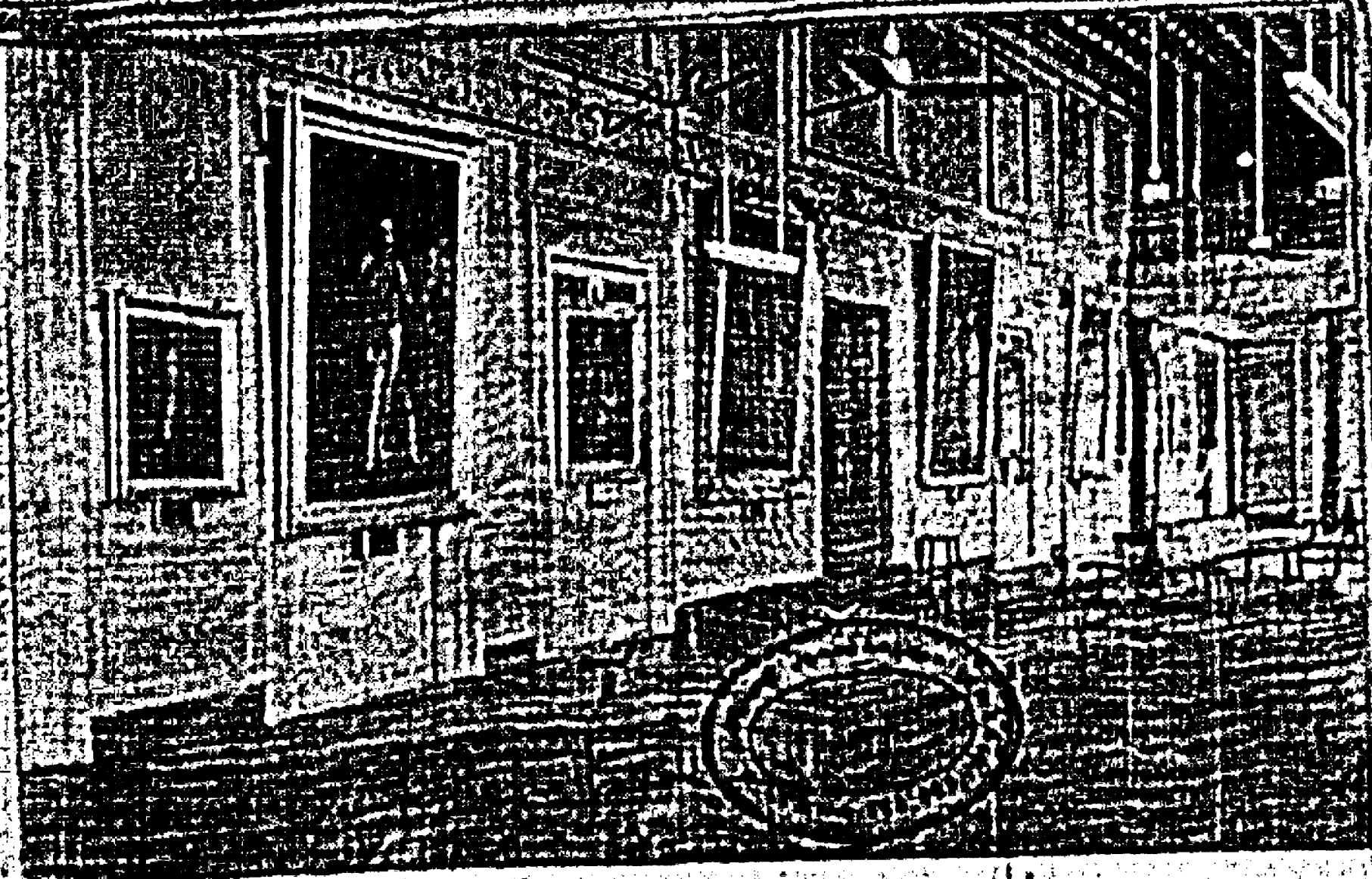
The Model of Fort St. George. At the meeting out of the same hall as he saw the large-scale wooden model of Fort St. George, which was displayed formerly in the rooms opposite St. Mary's Church. It represents the fort as it was between 1721 and 1744, during the 18th century the poling was the chief mode of conveyance. The number of houses and attendants dependent upon the status of the British. From the contemporary plans in the Fort's Museum we can have a graphic idea of the different types of buildings and how they were carried.



Large furniture of the 18th century.



Other furniture of the 18th and 19th centuries from St. Mary's Church (Black and White Town and Fort St. George).



Central part of the Fort St. George.

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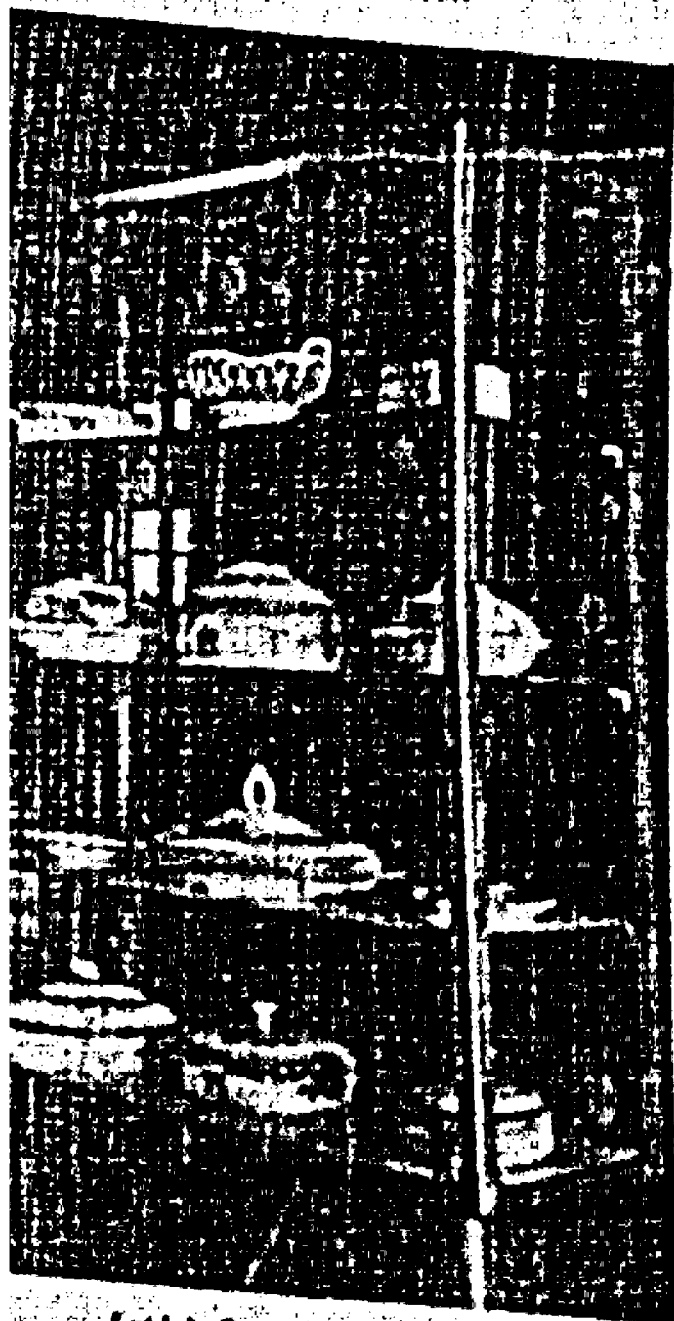
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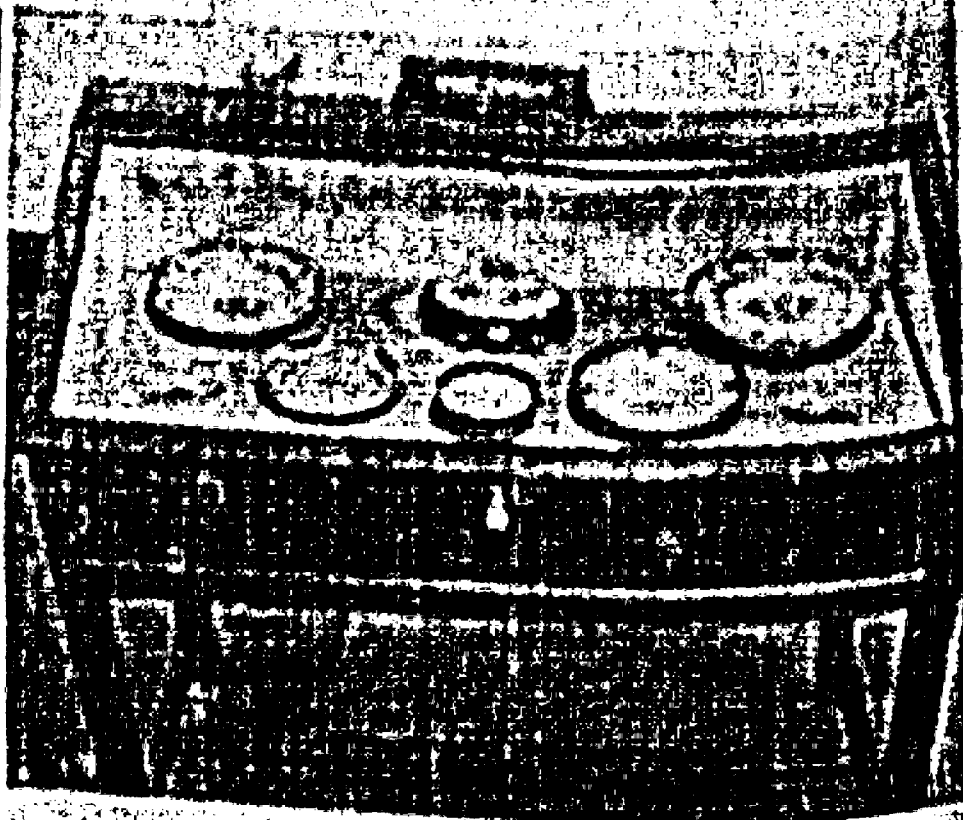
Telegram : "HARVEY"

MADRAS INFORMATION

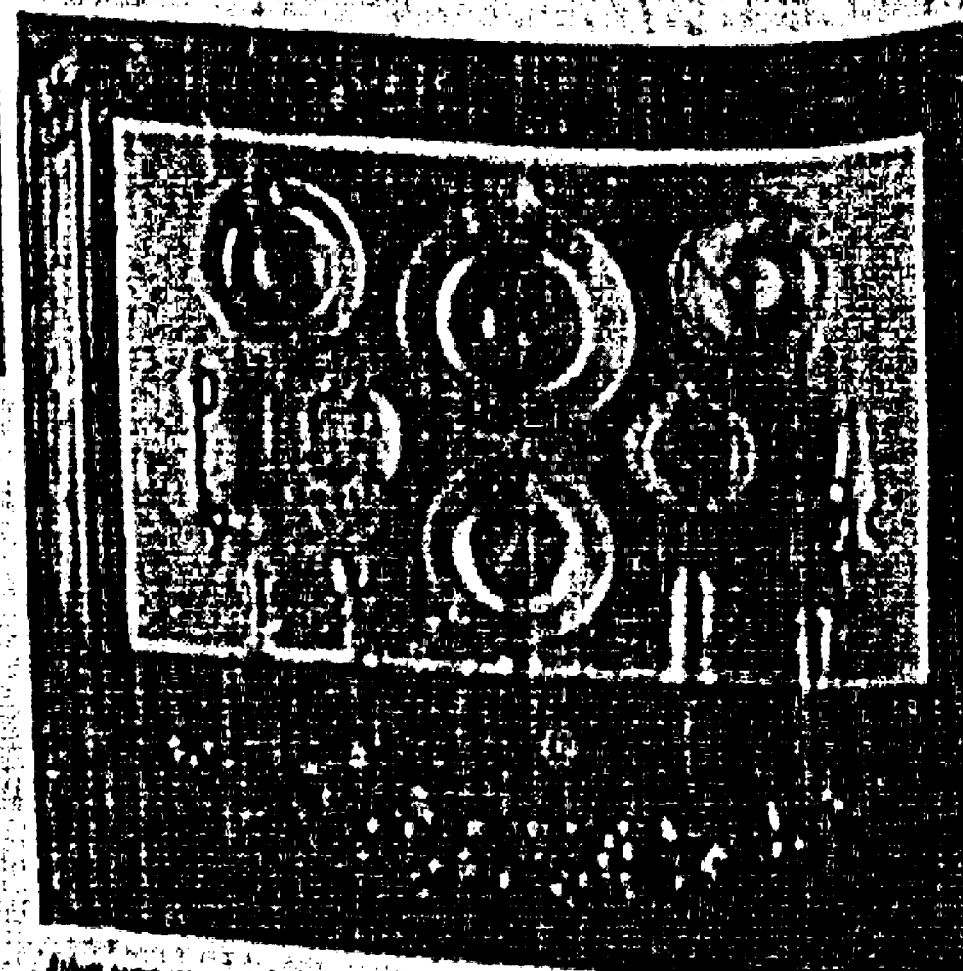


East India Company spindles of the 18th century.

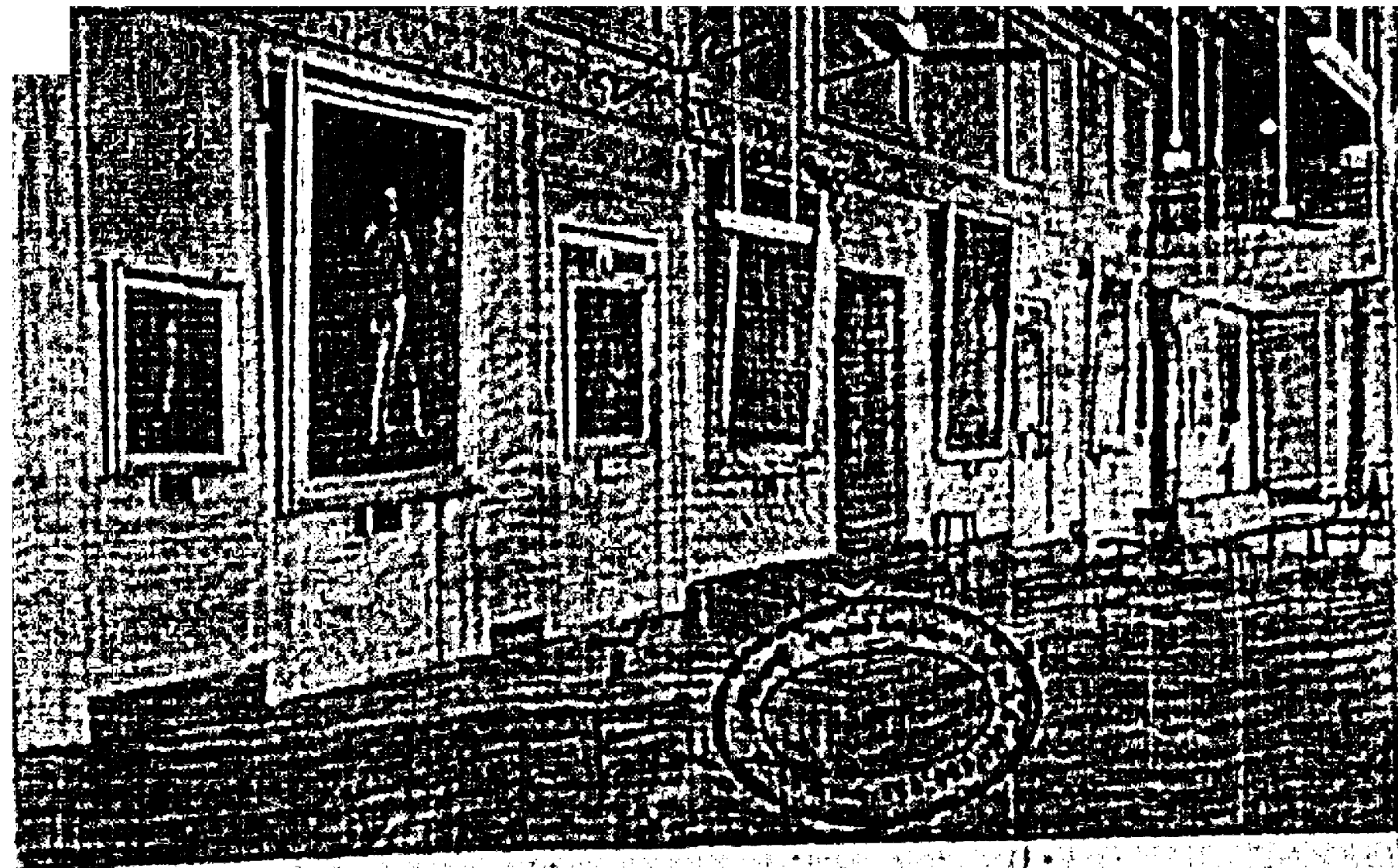
to come to Madras in 1804 as Agent of Wales. It was after this that John Black Town was named George Town. The Model of Fort St. George. At the mother out of the same hall as he was the large-scale wooden model of Fort St. George, which was displayed formerly in the rooms opposite St. Mary's Church. It represents the fort as it was between 1821 and 1861, during the 18th century the plan was the chief mode of construction. The number of houses and attendance dependent upon the status of the District. From the contemporary plans in the Fort's Museum we can have a graphic idea of the different types of buildings and how they were carried.



Large spindles of the 18th century.



Spinning spindles of the 18th and 19th centuries from the Fort's Museum (Black and White and Coloured Spindles).



Council room of the Madras College.

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The large statue of Lord Curzon, the great statesman, is the first of the steps leading to the first floor. It is a unique piece of workmanship by the famous British sculptor Thomas Jackson. The low sculpture, which was sent to India in 1902, represents the Governor-General in the robes of a great over military uniform. On the cylindrical pedestal in front of the statue Lord Curzon is standing in his private life, in a long coat and a top hat. The statue is the work of the famous sculptor, Thomas Jackson, who was born in 1824 and died in 1902. The statue is the work of the famous sculptor, Thomas Jackson, who was born in 1824 and died in 1902.



Historically speaking, the most important paintings in this hall are those of King George III and Queen Charlotte. These portraits by Allan Ramsay were the first ones by the East India Company to hang in the hall. The first portrait of King George III was painted in 1762 and 1763. The portrait of Queen Charlotte was painted in 1763 and 1764. The portraits of King George III and Queen Charlotte were painted by Allan Ramsay, who was born in 1713 and died in 1784. The portraits of King George III and Queen Charlotte were painted by Allan Ramsay, who was born in 1713 and died in 1784.

The portrait of the Duke of Devonshire by Sir George Kneller was the first portrait of a British nobleman to hang in the hall. The portrait of the Duke of Devonshire was painted in 1704 and 1705. The portrait of the Duke of Devonshire was painted by Sir George Kneller, who was born in 1657 and died in 1710. The portrait of the Duke of Devonshire was painted by Sir George Kneller, who was born in 1657 and died in 1710.

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Large statue of Lord Curzon by Thomas Jackson

The Portrait Gallery

The only portrait on the first floor is the 'Portrait Gallery', which is the latest addition to the Museum. It was opened in March 1914. It was the intention of the Government of Madras to present all the large portraits of the British Rulers and Governors of Madras, who were the first to come to Madras. The portraits of the British Rulers and Governors of Madras were painted by Sir George Kneller, who was born in 1657 and died in 1710. The portraits of the British Rulers and Governors of Madras were painted by Sir George Kneller, who was born in 1657 and died in 1710.

Memories of the Agriculture Department

The publication contains detailed information on the work done by the Madras Agricultural Department from its inception to all fields of activity. The only price has been reduced from Rs. 24-10-0 to Rs. 21-4-0 per copy. The copies can be had from:

The Superintendent, Government Press, Publication Branch, Mount Road, Madras.

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221

The question of codifying the House Law of Burmese has been engaging the attention of the Government since 1941 when a Committee was appointed for examining the existing law and removing any injustice that may have been done to the subjects. The Committee suggested the codification of the entire Hindu law and the King Commission's Code of 1947 was the result of that suggestion.

Two Sisters

The Mitsubishi law recognizes two
- nature of shareholders in one by separa-
- ship and the other by ownership.
The rule of citizenship applies to

The Swedish school programme only contains words of civility, courtesy, common sense. It does not recognize the rule of citizenship even when your party may be held jointly by several parties. Again, the determining factor in the Swedish system is to be found in the demands upon the quality of education in the Swedish school and on the official efficiency in the Swedish law.

1990

For let us remember our responsibility in the thousand instances of cases where they, the indigent propertyless, are without aid or aid, they not are often helped by their poor and on their death the property goes to persons who are known as "trustees". The National estate has been the cause of numerous litigation in every state because of the right vested in trusteeship in children to mismanage and spend with by each, some to others.

The constitutional system of which I have been speaking is the most-advanced of India which has been evolved by a long series of laws passed by the Madras Legislative and the Legislative Councils of the erstwhile princely States of Travancore and Cochin providing for uniformity in which descent is traced mainly through females. That is the root of India that system provides for equal rights for men and women, and therefore share equally with the men.

Keywords: child sexual abuse; disclosure; disclosure strategies

The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, will apply to all Hindus in a town which is deemed to practice the unitary form of Hinduism, the Hindu, Buddhist, Jain or Sikh religion, and to all other persons not professing the Muslim, Christian, Parsi or Jewish faith, who may wish to marry.

(Name of the person) (1) Name of the person

Monday, 2nd July 1940--
Hemorrhagic septicaemia in cattle?
Influenza.
Pink All; Kaurum Kurubi Thab.
Heat.
Market: rubber; water level; fuel.
Tide gauge.
Tropical diseases; weather report.

CONFIDENTIAL

Thursday, 2nd July 1964
 From Forest, (Surrey)
 Plot (Field 11) Rothamsted
 Kibb
 Moist soil and water level
 high
 Typical downy mildew; very few spores.

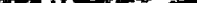
Friday, 4th July 1944
 And also person (1) Red Volody
 • Married person
 The Village Welfare Association
 (Barnes) Fortinglaid, K
 Varna

Saturday, 7th July 1946 -
 Kaituma Road, Hong Kong.
 The Adult Library (Class) Third.
 (Learner) Third. Arthur (Kaituma)
 Xmas 1945 and 1946.
 Xmas 1945 and 1946.

Monday, 6th July 1968 -
 Patients; Improved mental
 condition; Discharge.
 Name: Mr. J. H. Jones.
 Address: 10, Main St., New York.

Monday, 14th July 1964—
 Monday Dinner: Thursday.
 Path Art: Thursday. Home: Home:
 Participants: R. Gormley and
 and Party, T. P. Moniey and
 V. B. Gormley.
 Market sales and water level read-
 ings.

Typical conditions: weather report
Wednesday, 11th July 1956
Landscape Letters
Published in: Magazine Land 1956



The President, Mr. Howard's friend, performed the signing ceremony of the End of Segregation at the Commerce Bldg. Government Workers Union, on Dec 1 before about 500 President Day employees seated in the Ballroom of the Hotel of the same name.

31

Thursday, 18 July 1964 -
Farm Tour; Farmhouse - Farm
signed: A. Palazzi, etc.
Fidei Eufel; Nido Thengui
Market rates and water level
large
Temporal observations; weather
part.

Friday, 12th July 1964.
 Transmitted: *World Map* by K. F.
 (unpublished)
 Serial (K): Serial Station on the 12th
 12th July.
 New York: Illinois; Castle: weather;
 Transmission
 Market rates and water level sand-
 bags.
 Tropical Economics; weather report.

Thursday, 18th July 1968
 Kongsaputs Tamsakhaun; Phum.
 The 1st Library; Chao; Thak-
 haun; Thakhaun; Thakhaun; Thakhaun
 Nam 2nd and 3rd
 Yoyahua Varnakhaun; Phum.
 Khatu Interview; Phum; Phum
 Khatu.
 Weekly review of market rates.
 Market rates and water level condi-
 tions.
 Tropical diseases; weather report.

Monday, 14th July 1964.
 Kamohio : Agriculture : Education.
 + Yarrow Station : Fish Farm.
 Teahupo'o : Wharfedale : Period
 Sketch.
 Market rates and some best prod.
 items.
 Tropical climate : weather report.

2. On 14th July 1946 -
 Much quakes in earlier this year in
 1944 and 1945. Particulars:
 1. 1944 and 1945.
 2. 1946 and 1947.
 3. 1948 and 1949.
 4. 1950 and 1951.
 5. 1952 and 1953.
 6. 1954 and 1955.
 7. 1956 and 1957.
 8. 1958 and 1959.
 9. 1960 and 1961.
 10. 1962 and 1963.
 11. 1964 and 1965.
 12. 1966 and 1967.
 13. 1968 and 1969.
 14. 1970 and 1971.
 15. 1972 and 1973.
 16. 1974 and 1975.
 17. 1976 and 1977.
 18. 1978 and 1979.
 19. 1980 and 1981.
 20. 1982 and 1983.
 21. 1984 and 1985.
 22. 1986 and 1987.
 23. 1988 and 1989.
 24. 1990 and 1991.
 25. 1992 and 1993.
 26. 1994 and 1995.
 27. 1996 and 1997.
 28. 1998 and 1999.
 29. 2000 and 2001.
 30. 2002 and 2003.
 31. 2004 and 2005.
 32. 2006 and 2007.
 33. 2008 and 2009.
 34. 2010 and 2011.
 35. 2012 and 2013.
 36. 2014 and 2015.
 37. 2016 and 2017.
 38. 2018 and 2019.
 39. 2020 and 2021.
 40. 2022 and 2023.
 41. 2024 and 2025.
 42. 2026 and 2027.
 43. 2028 and 2029.
 44. 2030 and 2031.
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 197. 2336 and 2337.
 198. 2338 and

Tuesday, 11th July 1966.
 From Keweenaw; 12 miles.
 Full moon.
 From Keweenaw (2) - from Keweenaw
 - 11th July.
 Keweenaw and Keweenaw
 days.
 Typical Keweenaw; weather report.

Wednesday, 10th July 1962 -
 Television: 11.00am -
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Topical Anesthetics: wonder to cure
burns, 19th July 1946 -
Fores Farnon; Llanymorion
Pwllheli. Tested: Farnon by
J. M. Thomas
Tuberculosis
Starch paper and water level card
1946

Typical American weather report.
ruly, 24th July 1958.
Fair and warm.
The Village Women's Fancies (the
summer).
Thats in part.
Frosty nights.
Hated some and water heat some.

[illegible]

May, Third July 1936 -
 New Method of cultivating ground.
 and; ~~Improvement~~
 General Principles; Features and
 Properties; Their Distribution.
 Agricultural Engineer's High School,
 Tientsin.
 (over land) 1936

Typical ~~climate~~ weather report.
 today, third day, light
 steadily at dawn.
 Full Art. Archie Lister. Home.
 part: T. R. Macnamara and
 party
 blood roses and white roses, with
 leaves

T-powd chloromycin; washes repeat
 moulting, still late stage
 From Buenos Aires
 From Florida; late stage
 From Vicksburg; 1946; N. England
 From New York and other local points
 T-powd chloromycin; washes repeat

Washington, 21th July 1954.
 Dear Mr. Tolson:
 Enclosed are 10 copies of the report of the

Commence in the 1st. Proceedings on
subject of trial interest especially
those relating to agricultural
participation. It is important
that all A. V. members should
be at once and without delay
begin
Trial Proceedings. Immediately upon

[illegible]

Suber, Fish, July 1918
Korea, Manchuria & Japan by H.
L. Henshaw
Frank and Bertie Henshaw are the
officers.
Shanghai, October 1918 (Cathay)
Shanghai, Manchuria
Machung, Korea and Japan, Korea, Japan
Machung
Typical Manchurian, Manchurian, Manchurian

Monday, 22nd July 1978 -
 Anita Wilson: Nurse
 The White Library (Class: Tom
 Wood: Thomas Wilson (Nurse)
 No. 20 and 1103
 Suburban (Class: Nurse)
 Nurse: Suburban - Suburban
 Ethnic

Public review and market rates.
Market rates and water level gauge
by.
Tropical Development, Southern
Monday, March 2nd 1958.
Climate, March 2nd 1958.
Weather, March 2nd 1958.
by: N.

First floor: Full house
 Shaded porch and water, very comfortable.
 T-ward showering, excellent facilities.
 Laundry, 2nd floor (bath).
 Parking in outdoor, 1st floor.
 1st and 2nd floors in (bath).
 Kitchen.

Worked on the last winter level road
begin
Tupac's drawings of weather reports
Teacher, Dist. July 1922 in
from French & German; notes
report: P. Schmidt
Kath. Church
Kath. Church - K. Schmidt

Plants: Most are by the
 Herod and water level. plant
 type.
 Tottam, Canada.

to aide the power that he was
first governed by the House of
representatives before the commencement
of this Act.

The Act regulates connection in all purporting in respect of which a Hindu male or a Hindu female may have sexual intercourse. There are, however, certain exceptions of a minor character in respect of which the Act does not apply and these are—

(1) Any property mentioned in which is regulated by the Indian Marriages Act by reason of the provisions contained in section 21 of the Special Marriage Act. This means that if two Hindus marry under the Special Marriage Act, marriage to their property and to the property of the issue of such marriage will be regulated by the Indian Marriages Act;

(3) Any article which demands in a single bill by the terms of any enactment or agreement entered into by the ruler of any former Indian State with the Government of India or by the terms of any enactment passed before the commencement of this Act that he in any such ruler is being transferred to the United States of America.

31) Proportion in respect of which a Trust has been created by a law made by the Maharaja of Cutch immediately inform the Intergovernmental Council with India.

It may also be mentioned that nothing contained in the Illinois Commerce Act will have the effect of overruling any law passed by any State Legislature which makes provision for preventing fragmentation of agricultural holdings or for the better of such as for a special method of distribution in respect of tenancy rights in holdings.

subject to the above description
the Act regulates commerce to a
large or perpetration of a slave
trade. The property of a slave
may stand in his own self-interest
property or an interest in a slave
property. In the case of a
interest in a slave property in
property a special rule to hold them
which the interest of the slave
thereof as meaning the slave in
property which will have the

affiliated to him if there had been a partition immediately before the death of the decedent, and the fact that such some local law or the other the decedent had no right to claim partition is made immaterial by the purpose of determining the share. My another purpose is it is also made clear that if a member of a copartnership had separated himself from the copartnership before the death of the decedent he will not be able to claim more again an interest in the same copartnership property. The interest of a decedent stands in a copartnership property will divide in the same manner as his self-owned property under this Act.

The heirs to emceed in a noble Hindu are specified in two clauses in the Fichetale in the Act. The primary heirs who shall take the property of a deceased Hindu male in his death are first in number, and they are son, the daughter, the widow and the mother, and they all share equally.

If, however, a son had predeceased his father, his widow and his sons and daughters will take the share what would have gone to the deceased equally between themselves. Similarly if a daughter had predeceased the father, her son and daughter would take the share of the deceased equally between themselves.

If, again, each a son and his wife had purchased the interests, the value of the predeceased son of the predeceased son, the son of the predeceased son of the predeceased son and the daughter of the predeceased son of the predeceased son will take the share that would have fallen to the branch equally.

All the birds mentioned in the three preceding paragraphs are put in class as the first gubernatorial birds and their total number is 12. But grandchildren, granddaughters and great-grandchildren come in under the division of supercorrelation only by the absence of their parents and it is therefore well that in any case all the 12 birds be successively supercorrelated.

1. Father,

11. (1) Son's daughter's son, (2)
son's daughter's daughter, (3) brother,
(4) sister.

113. (1) Daughter's son's son, (2) daughter's son's daughter, (3) daughter's daughter's son, (4) daughter's daughter's daughter.

11. (1) Mother's son, (2) son's son, (3) brother's daughter, (4) sister's daughter.

V. Father's name: _____

VI. Father's Name: _____

VII. Father's brother; father's

Wm. Miller's father, and mother's
mother.

1. NAME _____

In this last, reference to a brother or sister who had forsaken reference to a brother or sister by whom blood

Among the bears specified in class II, those mentioned in the first entry will be preferred to those mentioned in the second entry, and those in the second entry to those in the third entry and so on to succession. The bears in the same entry will share equally.

In the absence of better evidence to show I or class II of the Schedule persons who are related to the deceased by blood or adoption wholly through males will be entitled to succeed, they being the agnates of the deceased. In the absence of agnates also, persons who are related to the deceased by blood or adoption but not wholly through males will be entitled to succeed, they being the cognates of the deceased. In the absence of any relative of class I or class II or agnates or cognates, the property will go to Government by way of escheat.

As far as property held by Hindu females are concerned, the first significant change that this law has made is that, subject to certain exceptions, where a limited estate has been created by a widow instrument, whatever property is in the possession of widow, whether it has been acquired before or after the commencement of this new law, shall be regarded as her absolute property. The limited estate known as the Hindu Woman's Estate will continue to be.

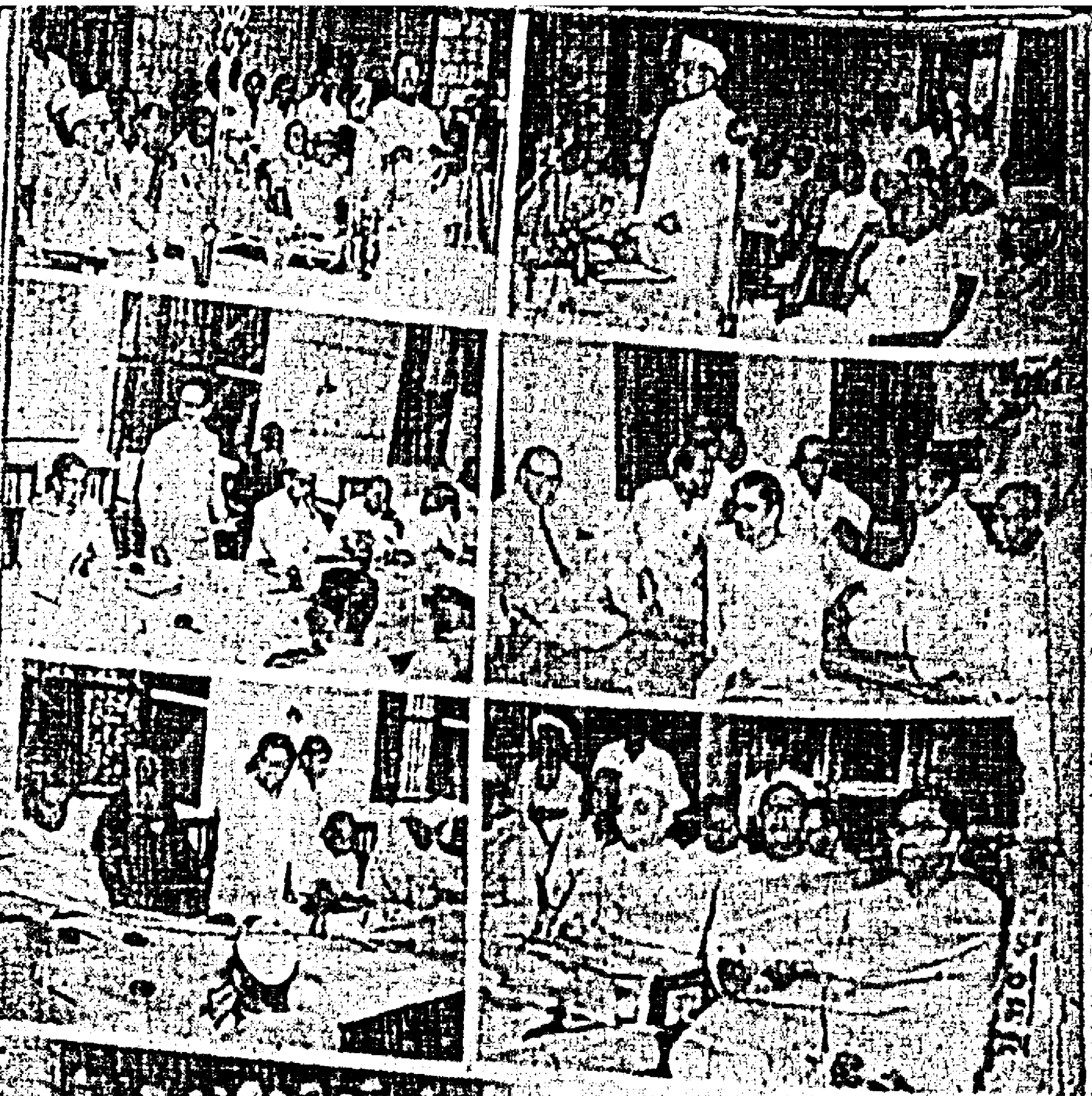


THE WELCOME WATERS OF PONNIAR

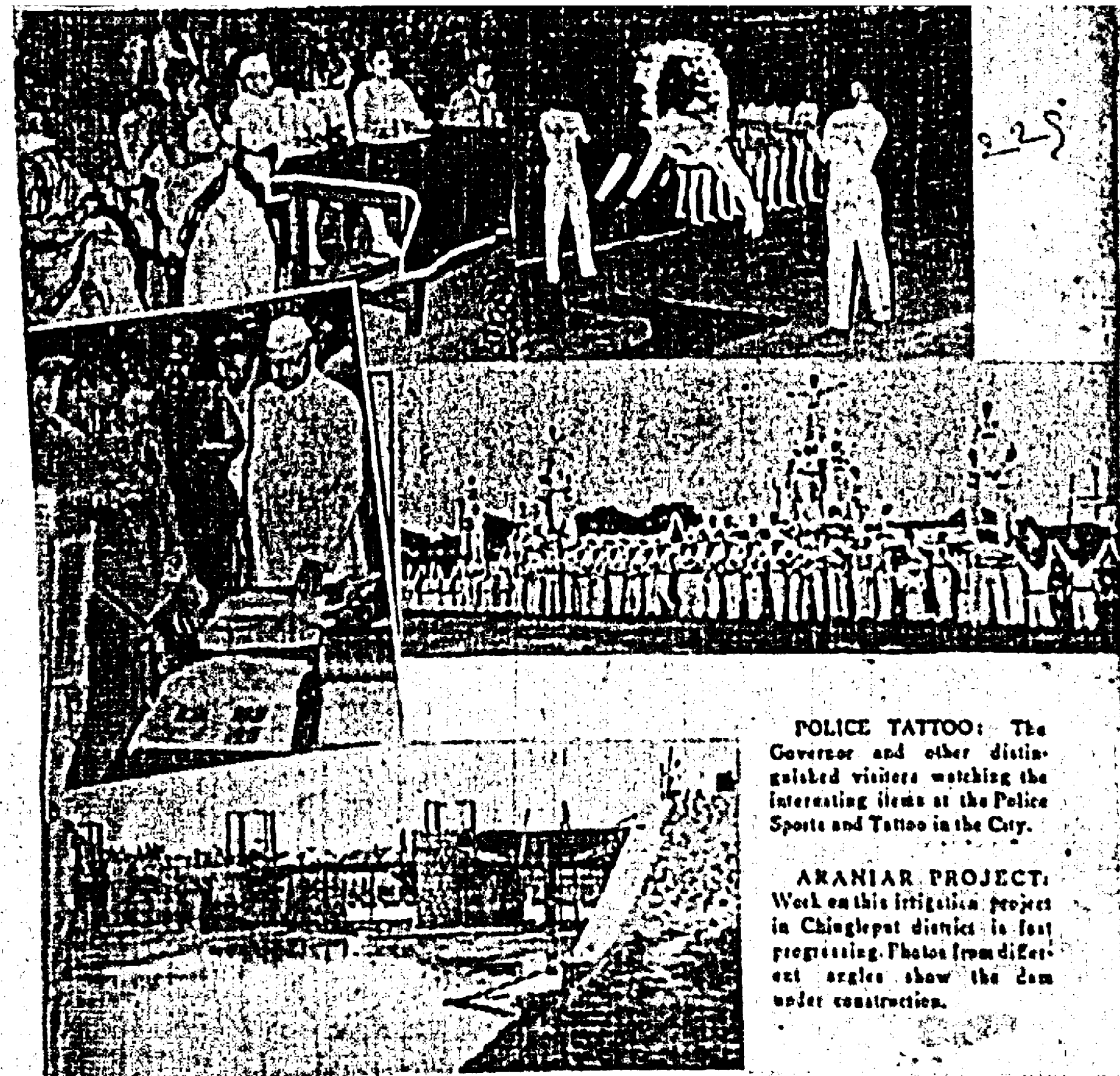
The gushing
waters of Ponniar
harnessed in the
Sethasur Project
have been let out
through canals
to bring new life
to 12,000 acres of
semi-arid land in
South and North
Arcot districts.







Educational Conference for the Southern Region was held at Coimbatore in the last week of August. Shri Sri Prakash, Governor of Madras, inaugurated the Conference and many eminent educationalists participated in it.



POLICE TATTOO: The Governor and other distinguished visitors watching the interesting items at the Police Sports and Tattoo in the City.

ARANIAR PROJECT: Work on this irrigation project in Chingleput district is fast progressing. Photos from different angles show the dam under construction.



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JUST AS
lovely



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The key to beauty is in your
bath. Use Kerala Sandalwood Soap
regularly. Its wonderfully perfumed,
creamy, foaming lather will give you a soft
and lovely skin.

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KERALA SOAP INSTITUTE,
KOTHAMANGALAM

A DIVISION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES &
COMMERCE, GOVERNMENT OF KERALA.



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BY THE DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION AND PUBLICATIONS, GOVERNMENT OF KERALA.

"Let us be worthy of him—Let us always be so!"



Madras Information

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

Vol. X, No. 10

"WE SEEK TO SERVE AND NOT TO CONQUER"

October, 1956

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Our Future: Handicrafts in every form and of various types have been built for Madras. In the past, handicrafts were mostly in the form of the National Handicrafts Corporation. This movement has now grown and spread to various districts and by the end of the Second Five-Year Plan it is proposed that the entire country be brought under the handicrafts movement. In this (Madras) State, too, we are going to the limit and by the end of the Second Five-Year Plan we shall have the whole of the State under the handicrafts movement.

MADRAS INFORMATION



State of Basic Education in 1956

This is the eleventh year of continuous work in the development of Basic Education in the Madras State. There was a large increase in the number of institutions over that of the previous year. The number of Basic Training schools increased by 22 per cent and Basic schools by 120 per cent. The number of Post-Basic schools has increased from 2 to 4. There was an extensive programme for retraining Elementary and Secondary Grade teachers.

One thousand and three hundred Elementary schools were converted into Basic schools during this year. The number of Basic schools in the last three years is given below—

1953-54	1954-55	1955-56
973	1,073	2,373

Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 12 lakhs for provision of craft equipment for these 1,273 Elementary schools converted into Basic schools. For the first time, the non-utilised portion of this provision has been ordered to be carried over for the next financial year.

Mr. N. D. SUNDARAVADIVELU.

A sum of Rs. 10,251 has been sanctioned as grant-in-aid for Basic schools for construction of buildings. A sum of Rs. 2,500 was given as subsidy

to a Rural Basic school for the same purpose.

The number of pre-Basic schools remained 22. No new pre-Basic schools attached to Basic schools were opened during the year, but in the previous two years.

Two new post-Basic schools were opened under private management during this year, one at Goudalagoodam in Madurai district, and the other at Perur in the Madurai district. The number of post-Basic schools is tabulated in the previous years is shown below:—

1953-54	1954-55	1955-56
1	2	1

MADRAS INFORMATION

Arrangements for the publication are in progress. A separate booklet explaining the aim and scope of these reading materials will also be published.

Committee and Conferences

Regional Basic Education Conference.—The Annual Regional Basic Education Conference was held in January and February 1954 in the Chindavaram Division, the Regional Conference was held at the Government Basic Training School, Arundel, Coimbatore in January 1954, and at the Madurai Division, it was held for three days in February 1954 at the Government Basic Training School (Hosur), Tanjore. They were organised by the Basic Education Officers. The Hon'ble Minister for Education was pleased to inspire and encourage all the workers in the field of Basic Education by his participation in one of them. The Director of Public Instruction attended and took an active part in the discussion of both these conferences. District Educational Officers, Inspectors of Girls' Schools, Headmasters of Basic Training Schools, Basic Training Deputy Inspectors of Schools and heads of Post Basic schools and of adult Basic schools attended the conferences. To the Conference held at Tanjore, besides the Basic Education Officers from the Early Wiltington Training College, Kanyakumari, the Madurai Training College, Kanyakumari, and the St. Christopher's Training College, Vepery, were also deputed.

These conferences provided opportunities for members of the staff of Basic Training schools and the Inspecting and Administrative Officers of all grades including the Director of Public Instruction to come into contact with each other and understand their common problems and difficulties in the field, review the work done and discuss ways and means for further development.

Quarterly Conferences

Quarterly conferences of one day's duration for Basic school teachers were also held at Basic Training schools with emphasis across country themes.

I am glad to state in conclusion that the year under report has been one of substantial expansion of all stages and aspects of Basic Education. Now that all the Administrative District Officers of the Education Department in this State are being oriented in Basic Education, I hope and trust that the expansion, the intelligence and the wisdom of the many will be available for solving the day-to-day problems of Basic Education and that the spread of Basic Education will receive further impetus. The fact that the strength of Basic Education Conference is held in this State is not only a proud privilege but also another source of strength and inspiration for the work in the coming years.

ANNEXURE

Expenditure

	Actual	Revised	Estimated
1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
1953-54	5,313	5,313	1,313
1954-55	5,313	5,313	1,313
1955-56	11,513	1,313	2,000
1956-57	20,200	2,311	2,311
1957-58	50,000	50,000	2,000
1958-59	50,000	50,000	2,000
1959-60	50,000	50,000	2,000

Two hundred (Hundred) of blocks

	Actual	Revised	Estimated
1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
1953-54	20,000	20,000	20,000
1954-55	20,000	20,000	20,000
1955-56	20,000	20,000	20,000
1956-57	20,000	20,000	20,000

Square yards of cloth purchased

	Actual	Revised	Estimated
1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
1953-54	14,730	14,730	14,730
1954-55	14,730	14,730	14,730
1955-56	14,730	14,730	14,730
1956-57	14,730	14,730	14,730

Number of Elementary and Secondary schools functioning in Basic Education

	Actual	Revised	Estimated
1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
1953-54	1,000	1,000	1,000
1954-55	1,000	1,000	1,000
1955-56	1,000	1,000	1,000
1956-57	1,000	1,000	1,000



Mr. A. B. Shetty, Minister for Co-operation, inaugurating the Annual Conference of the Madras State Co-operative Housing Societies.

Community Development

Salient Features of a Silent National Revolution

It has already been decided that the entire country will be covered by the National Extension Service by the end of 1950-51, and Rs. 200 crores have been allocated for the purpose. An overall programme for the entire country was discussed at the Fifth Development Commissioners' Conference at Madurai, and approved by the Central Committee of the Housing Commission. The State Governments programme are being drawn up in the light of these decisions and recommendations.

One of the salient features of the overall programme is that not less than 40 per cent of the 2,000 new N.E.S. blocks to be started during the Second Plan period, would be converted into Community Development blocks of the more intensive type.

As for 1,000 N.E.S. and Community Development blocks have been allocated and work has started in all of them. They cover 1,07,363 villages and a population of 100 million. In another 200 blocks which have also been allocated, work will start from October 2, 1954. In the meantime preliminary work, involving expenditure up to Rs. 10,000 per block, is being undertaken therein.

The actual allotment of blocks (both Community Development and National Extension Service) to the various States depends on the progress of work, people's response to the programme, the availability of fully trained personnel and other relevant factors. In regard to the conversion of National Extension Service blocks into Community Development blocks, the intention is that no such block, which will have worked for a full period of three years, would remain unconverted, provided it has reached the level of performance considered suitable for the purpose. Actual allotment of

blocks will continue to be made by the Central Committee.

Financial Allotments

As the whole of the country is to be covered by the National Extension Service by the end of 1950-51 and the total allotment made for this programme during the Second Plan period is Rs. 200 crores, the amount to be spent in each of the blocks has been slightly reduced. The revised estimated expenditure for a period of three years will be Rs. 12 lakhs for a Community Development block instead of Rs. 15 lakhs and Rs. 4 lakhs for a National Extension Service block instead of Rs. 11 lakhs. All N.E.S. and Community Development blocks started after April, 1954 will work on this revised budgetary pattern.

Provision has also been made for subsidy to private irrigation works. This subsidy will be shared later by the Central and State Governments.

In order to keep up the tempo of work in the Community Development blocks which will have completed their period of operation during the Second Five-Year Plan, a provision of Rs. 20,000 per annum per block has been made for a period of three years. Of this amount Rs. 5,000 will be spent



Mr. M. Bhattacharya, Minister for Agriculture, laying the foundation stone for the N.E.S. Community Hall at Tiruchendur.



Mr. Justice B. K. Viswanath, Chief Justice, Supreme Court, U.A., addressing the students of the Jawahar Education Centre, during his visit to the City.

on Education and Pa. II (III) on Local
Works.

An "ad hoc" provision of the 2
course has been made for certain
special terms and similar village, among
survey, pilot projects, research, public
cations, etc.

It has also been recommended that there should be a Black Level Extension (other Chicago industries) in each National Extension Bureau Black. These officers will first be posted to the Community Development Bank.

Industrial and Domestic

These investigations have now been approved by the Ministry of Industry and Commerce to carry out a survey of the industrial plant projects. These would all assist the States in financing up long range programmes for the development of villages and small scale industries in each plant project. Twenty five such projects are now functioning in the States.

The All India Khadi and Village Industries Board has already recommended to the Ministry of Production the appropriation of an amount of Rs. 1 crore for the development of Khadi and village industries in the pilot projects. The specific schemes for starting such industries are being studied and will come for authorization by the Board.

It has been generally agreed that a minimum of 35 per cent of the allocations for the various AID credit projects for the development of cottage industries should be reserved for starting such industries in Community Development Blocks.

Action Committees have been constituted in 12 of the Pilot Projects and necessary powers have been delegated to Community Involvement Project Officers (CIPOs).

Rule of Chivalry (17th century)

Following the Fifth Development Conference at Harstad, more and more attention is being paid to coordination of investments in development work. It is felt that the entire responsibility for planning and execution of the plan may be entrusted to institutions at the present stage, and that the official machinery should develop and protect

popular institutions during the
perestroika period so that those
institutions might take over the entire
responsibility of that stage.

The Project and Black Advisory Committee has a special role to play in the implementation of the Five Year Plan. In the Community Development Programme during the past intervention plan, one of their main functions will be to advise on the formulation and approval of schemes under local work and social education.

It is the will of the people to throw up their
connections like well-toiled and worth-
less institutions of the people in the
Black, or that they can be over him
all government pictures of the future.

Agriculture and Related Industries

Chlorine in the Community Development and National Economic Development Bank appears to be taking the largest number of applications and annual subsidy with individuality in the end of March, 1966 over 100 million pounds of subsidies and 100 million pounds of subsidies and 100 million pounds of subsidies have been distributed. 100 million pounds of subsidies have been distributed. The same which has been brought under the same in 1966 was not under regulation in 1966.

2,144 key villages considered have
 almost and 11,316 population considered
 and 71,000 population have been
 been supplied. The area particularly
 means for about 100 million people.



When attention is directed to the argument of
others under the First Plan, then the 31
cases (the 7 cases of 4 or 5 or 6 or 7 or 8 or 9 or 10 or 11 or 12 or 13 or 14 or 15 or 16 or 17 or 18 or 19 or 20 or 21 or 22 or 23 or 24 or 25 or 26 or 27 or 28 or 29 or 30 or 31 cases would be spent on trial within
The burden is affirmative of the 1
cases of 4 or 5 or 6 or 7 or 8 or 9 or 10 or 11 or 12 or 13 or 14 or 15 or 16 or 17 or 18 or 19 or 20 or 21 or 22 or 23 or 24 or 25 or 26 or 27 or 28 or 29 or 30 or 31 cases

Without programs are actually
substantiated health and safety. The
range extends from primary schools
to universities, and includes a
variety of activities. It is
important to be aware of the
importance of the health and safety
program, and the importance of the
program in the health and safety
program.

In their lamentation, therefore, the confession of the blind people to of the highest ignorance and the ignorance have to be based on purpose and understanding of their failure and blindness and an appreciation of the spiritual causal, physical, mental and emotional conditions with which they are faced. Blind people have to be content largely through their own observation and for this the understanding, the understanding of the spiritual and the material world have to go together as a team. This has been the basic approach of the Government of India.

Poondi Irrigation Research Station

Till early twentieth century engineering in general and hydraulic engineering in particular had not attained sufficient ground or development on the research side as to be used extensively in designs of hydraulic structures. Ordinarily not recommended type of designs based on empirical formulas were being followed. The subsequent general awakening and economic conditions with special reference to the acute fuel scarcity encountered upon Second World War gave a fillip and incentive to extensive research work for effecting overall efficiency and economy in the construction of river valley projects. These conditions created an urge for the opening of some research centres to deal with specific problems.

The Irrigation Research Station at Pinal, started in 1911, is 37 miles from Maricopa City and seven miles from the Threshold town. A reservoir exists here for augmenting water supply to Maricopa City. This reservoir, the Colts-mountain Reservoir, is formed across the Kumbhakayam river by the construction of a regulator flanked by earthen banks. Model experiments were originally conducted at the site for finalizing the design for the regulator and the downstream position. The study has now grown into a full-fledged research institution serving the needs of not merely the State of Maricopa but of adjoining states, Mexico and the United States. The location of the station at Pinal was not best functioned with its abundant water supply from the reservoir for running the models.

Up and Counted

The present organizational set-up of the station consists of an Executive Engineer (Research Office) with two Assistant Engineers (Assistant Research Office) with the requisite number of junior engineers, clerical staff and work thereof established.

The research station is under the administrative supervision of the Chief Engineer (Irrigation, Public Works Department, Madras State, the immediate command being vested in the hands of the Major-in-Charge Engineer (Irrigation). The duties of the station are usually divided between the Major-in-Charge Engineer, and a special team, problems are referred to the station, direct, by the Chief Engineer, Major Public Works Department, Madras State, or by the Government of the District.

The combined work also suggests that Indian, working class, culture of

U. P. JOHNSON

Agent of the Research Station

The scope of this research station is primarily to conduct model studies on irrigation and hydraulic structures, river training works, and other allied irrigation structures. The results of model studies are incorporated in the final designs of new works. Such studies are also being applied in day-to-day problems in suggesting additions and alterations to the existing hydraulic structures.

Stations on the production, construction, and the reorganization of the Howard Museum are also being started to work for the results and objectives are reached with the production and suggest ways and means of improving the technique and organization of each station.

Other problems of anatomical interest and scientific value to research are being solved by surgeons held under the auspices of the Central Medical Academy of Nanking, and scientific and industrial research organizations have shown, are also being referred to the station for study, comments on anatomical trends for such studies are also provided by the Union Surgeons. The station has been

authorized to conduct research studies on "High Pressure Cells", with the aid of a Control panel.

The research conducted at the station has greatly aided in the efficient and economical execution of the river valley projects, and other schemes taken up under the New More Food Campaign. With the completion of the scheme contemplated in the Second and Third Five-Year Plans, to keep abreast with the modern advanced scientific world, greater attention may have to be bestowed on the research side in adapting theories and scientific methods of pure sciences like mathematics and physics. It is hoped that with the advanced basic research to be done in future, the research would serve as a powerful foundation guiding the scientific and industrial knowledge, the field of engineering research.

4 Imported Products

Facing such a relatively short period of its existence the Panama station has achieved many an important and historic problem in hydraulic engineering and has all along been associated with the large river valley projects in the south, such as the Tanguillo, the Lerma-Matamoros, the Malmoguita, the Manzanillo, etc., and a number of other projects, big and small. The station also understood extremely well for the gigantic 1913-1914 project for the Manzanillo and the Kilauea River, when the station was actively considered.

Appendix A

These positive are being conducted in the presence of negative pressure or subatmospheric pressure, if any, symptoms of edema. These phenomena generally record invasion of transmembranal structure and onset of fluid

other. Tables of coefficients of discharge for several stages of flow over the spillways are also being drafted for adoption. In similar manner, spillway studies are also being done for determining the energy content of the flow of the spillways due to impact of flow, and devising the best means of protection.

Canal Structures

Some studies are also being conducted on canals and canal design to determine the flow and the best type of protection required in the case of such structures. As an alternative to construction of a series of dams in a rapidly falling country of an enormous cost, studies on the possibilities of canal construction at a comparatively low cost are undertaken with a great measure of success. A study is a canal canal with a relatively deeper slope obviating interferences in structures. Such studies have been advantageously adopted in some of the canal systems with excellent material economy.

Design of regulation are finished after extensive model studies. Some research is also undertaken in the station.

Food Crops

As is natural, most of the water courses in the country are overflowing and deep water and gullies are formed at the heads of the rivers up to the sharp bend of the river. These conditions encourage the growth of the neighbouring villages and in many instances the crops are ruined. Some of the agricultural population of the country. Model studies are being undertaken to suggest remedial measures to be adopted by the local authorities.

Study of Water Courses

It is a natural phenomenon for the river courses to get filled up, thereby depriving the country of the fertility of the soil. The study of the water courses, and all taken from canals and rivers, this country is there all taken off the soil up to the point of the river. Some of the agricultural population of the country. Model studies are being undertaken to suggest remedial measures to be adopted by the local authorities.

Investigation problems from other neighbouring States are also being referred

to the station. These studies are being undertaken on behalf of other States of the South Indian States. Problems dealt with on behalf of the Central Government (Madras Water and Power Commission) are undertaken as part of the work of the station.

Studies from Madras

It is difficult to assess the value of research in terms of money. As the value of the research effected as a result of research work undertaken at the Hydrology Research Station, Madras, is however given below.

As a result of the studies conducted at the station, the following suggestions are made for the Lower Phosor River, the length of the river is originally proposed was reduced considerably, effecting a considerable economy in the construction cost.

The emergency studies conducted at the station have been of great value to the Government. The studies conducted at the station have been of great value to the Government. The studies conducted at the station have been of great value to the Government.

Model studies and only some of the studies conducted at the station have been of great value to the Government. The studies conducted at the station have been of great value to the Government.

— Madras

Educational Broadcasts for Schools

Educational broadcasts for schools from Madras started the eighteenth part of series with the programme on the first term of the school year 1946-47, which began on Monday, July 9, 1946. Although Madras began a series for schools as early as 1938, a well-organized, closely integrated series covering all schools with radio sets in what was then the undivided State of Madras and now the States of Andhra and Madras, was made possible only in 1946. Two factors which made possible such integration and unity of communication were the opening of a new station at Vijayawada with the primary service area in the Telugu districts and the availability of an additional broadcast medium—radio—over the whole of Madras.

The educational broadcasts begin therefore to be planned covering the three stations, namely, Madras, Tiruchirappalli and Vijayawada, in Tamil, Telugu and English. The programme was made available to schools in Madras and Tiruchirappalli in the first term of the school year 1946-47. The programme was made available to schools in Madras and Tiruchirappalli in the first term of the school year 1946-47. The programme was made available to schools in Madras and Tiruchirappalli in the first term of the school year 1946-47.

primary listening facilities for these broadcasts and give them regularly for these broadcasts.

General Aim of Programme

The programme which commenced on Monday, July 9, 1946, seeks to broadening the minds of the students and have been planned with a view to supplement, as before, the instruction given by teachers in the class room, and to add to the general knowledge of the students. The topics selected and the style of the programme are the primary concern of the programme.

As before, programmes will be broadcast daily from Monday to Friday, except on school holidays, for the elementary schools, middle schools and high schools. There is however a slight modification of the programme. The elementary school programme will be from 8.15 to 8.30 p.m. (instead of from 8.15 to 8.30 p.m.). Middle schools from 8.30 to 8.45 p.m. for high schools and high schools from 8.45 to 9.00 p.m. (instead of from 8.45 to 9.00 p.m.).

The programme includes broadcasts in literature, Arts and Science, Geography, History, Social Studies, Home Science, Health Science, English, etc.

(Continued on page 11)

The Ketty Valley Transformation Successful Soil Conservation Project on the Nilgiris

The Nilgiris is a hilly country with a very steep slope. The Nilgiris is a hilly country with a very steep slope. The Nilgiris is a hilly country with a very steep slope. The Nilgiris is a hilly country with a very steep slope. The Nilgiris is a hilly country with a very steep slope.

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Mr. N. MURUGUSA MUDALIAR

Mr. N. MURUGUSA MUDALIAR is a hilly country with a very steep slope. The Nilgiris is a hilly country with a very steep slope. The Nilgiris is a hilly country with a very steep slope. The Nilgiris is a hilly country with a very steep slope.

Ketty Valley is the most fertile valley of the Nilgiris. It is about three miles north-east of Ootacamund and extends over ten square miles. From 1923 it was marked out for agricultural and horticultural development. The then Governor Mr. Douglas, Cunningham, ordered the starting of an agricultural farm at Ketty valley as the soil was good and fertile. The farm was unfortunately closed down in 1936 by the order of the Government of the East India Company. The farm lands were returned to the Nilgiris Plantation and the buildings were later on acquired by Mr. Clements, a Judge of the High Court who lived in Ketty in his later years. Ketty is a lovely land of 1500 ft. but

it is practically barren and unproductive. It is composed of several small catchments and the streams which flow at the bottom, join and run as Ketty river lower down. The river has been harnessed by the construction of a dam. The dam is a concrete dam which gives power to the Ketty power station. This is probably the oldest hydro-electric power station constructed in the year 1912. Enormous work that is against the original capacity of 3 million cubic feet of the Ketty lower lake, the capacity as recently observed is only about 2.5 millions cubic feet, the difference being accounted by the silting in the reservoir. Most of the silting is due to the continuous erosion in the valley during the past two decades. Any further silting will bring the Ketty valley to a standstill. The valley will be rendered by resistance and work and the power will be checked with infinite time of cost.

The average elevation of the valley is about 4,500 feet above M.S.L. and the slope of the cultivated lands range from 10 per cent at the bottom of the valley to 20 per cent on the steep lateral slopes. At times of heavy and erratic rains, the run-off causes heavy erosion resulting in loss of soil and crops. Enquiries indicated that about fifty years ago the ryots were in the habit of applying for their plots to crop only cattle manure of 1 to 2 tons per acre. With the introduction of chemical manure in the twenties the ryots used about 200 lb. chemical manure per acre. During 1923-24, the average yield was 1,000 lb. per acre, and today it is about

(2) Transmission and distribution project by the Travancore Government to Madras for 25 M.W. from Travancore-Chennai Government;

(3) Sanjivani Scheme;

(4) Pylone Dam Power House Scheme with an installed capacity of 2,000 K.W.

(5) Papanasam Dam Power House Scheme with an installed capacity of 1,700 K.W.

(6) Improvement in existing power houses, transmission lines and substations; and

(7) Investigation of new schemes.

The estimated expenditure in the Five-Year period on the new schemes is about Rs. 4,300 lakhs.

Travancore Scheme

Of the four schemes of the First Plan extending into the Second Plan period, the Travancore-Chennai Scheme is the largest. This scheme was sanctioned by the Planning Commission only in 1954 after the conclusion of protracted negotiations of the Government with the Travancore-Chennai State regarding the royalty to be paid for the use of the Poyyur waters for power generation. The scheme involves the construction of a power station in Madurai District for obtaining the irrigation discharge from the Poyyur Irrigation Reservoir below the existing irrigation tunnel where a head of about 1,200 feet is available for power generation. The Poyyur lake which is on Travancore side of the border of the Madurai and Travancore-Chennai States has a catchment area of 300 square miles and an average annual rainfall of 100 inches. With the proper regulation of the Poyyur waters, it will be rendered possible to develop power during the non-irrigation period when the water after generating power being stored in a new reservoir that has been proposed to be built at the lower reaches of the Vaidal Irrigation Sump area. A certain quantity of water will therefore be discharged even during the irrigation period and stored in the Vaidal reservoir to be used eventually for irrigation purposes. The capacity of the existing irrigation tunnel is only 1,200 cusecs and this will be increased to 1,800 cusecs.

The power house will be located on the right bank of the main canal from Chinnur to Thakkal and will be about 20 miles from Thakkal in Madurai district. There will be initially 3 turbines of 110 M.P.S. each with capacity of 2,000 K.W. respectively, with a total capacity of 6,000 K.W. and a head of 1,200 feet. A fourth set will be installed at a later date.

A system of 150/110, 66/11 and 22/110 voltage transmission lines and substations connecting the power house to the Madurai grid will traverse the project in the various land contours.

The scheme which is estimated to cost Rs. 100 crores will add 10,000 K.W. of installed generating capacity to the grid.

The scheme was inaugurated on 11th February 1954 by the Chief Minister and the water was first pumped. Concrete dams have been erected for supply of penstock, intake, generating plant, substation and transmission line. The first dam is expected to be completed by the end of 1957.

Madurai Flood Control Scheme

This is the second largest scheme of the First Plan extending in the Second Plan period. The scheme contemplates an additional generating capacity of 600 K.W. by three stages to augment power supply to the Madurai City. The 110/11 K.W. set under first stage and another 110/11 K.W. set under the second stage have been



Irrigation and Power

The cost of irrigation and power projects included in the First Plan was Rs. 900 crores, of which irrigation accounted for Rs. 750 crores. The Second Plan programme for irrigation includes taking up of 100 projects in Madurai, Tirupur, and Tirunelveli. With the completion of these projects, an estimated additional area of 12 million acres will be brought under irrigation, which was 8 million acres in 1951. The total irrigated area in 1951 was 15 million acres.

In the field of power generation, the gross up from 1,100 million K.W. in 1951 to 11,000 million K.W. by 1956-57, and the installed capacity has grown up from 23 million K.W. to 30 million K.W. The target for additional power capacity has been fixed at 15 million K.W.

The Second Plan aims at extending power facilities to all villages and small towns with a population of over 100 thousand. This is a very big achievement and it is being met by the Government by the construction of new power projects.

already. Consequently, preliminary work on the third stage involving the erection of a 20 M.W. set with two turbines have been commenced and others have been placed for the tenders. The third stage is expected to be completed by the end of 1957-58 and will involve an expenditure of Rs. 271 crores during the Second Plan period.

Acquisition of Electrical Undertakings

The First Plan envisaged the acquisition of 27 private and 27 local authorities undertakings in the present Madurai State. By the end of 1951-52, three private undertakings and 20 local authorities undertakings had been acquired. No progress could be made in the remaining years as the Madurai Electrical Undertakings Act of 1948 was invalidated by the Supreme Court. The legal defects have since been rectified in 1954 and during 1955-56, four private undertakings and two local authorities undertakings were taken over. The balance of 20 private undertakings and 20 local authorities undertakings are to be acquired during the First Plan period and the State Plan period for an expenditure of Rs. 200 lakhs. Recently the Planning Commission estimated a provision of Rs. 200 lakhs and allowed only Rs. 100 lakhs. As the acquisition of electrical undertakings has been decided by the Government as a matter of policy, in relation to the distribution of power to the ultimate consumer, the matter is being taken up further with the Planning Commission.

New Schemes under the Second Five-Year Plan

Madurai Hydro-Electric Scheme—This is the largest of the new schemes of the Second Plan and will be the largest of all the hydroelectric schemes of the State.

The development of the Madurai lake is proposed to be taken up in four stages. The first two stages only have been initiated and will be taken up during the Second Plan period. The first stage involves the construction of a storage reservoir of the capacity of 2,500 million cu. ft. on the Aravali and Kumbhari streams with two power

houses and penstocks leading to the power house No. 1 on the right bank of the Kumbhari river.

In the second stage, the storage will be improved by an additional reservoir on the Upper Aravali of capacity 2,500 m.cu. ft.

The gross head available for power house No. 1 will be 1,100 feet and the power house will have an installed capacity of 10,000 K.W. comprising 2 units each of 5,000 K.W.

A diversion dam on the Kumbhari river will be built below the power house No. 1 to collect the tail waters from power house No. 1 and also the free flow from 44 square miles of free catchment. This will form the head for power house No. 2 located on the left bank of the Kumbhari stream, a tributary of the Kumbhari. This station will have a gross head of 2,170 feet and an installed capacity of 10,000 K.W. comprising 4 units of 2,500 K.W. each.

The work is expected to be completed by the end of 1960-61, viz., the last year of the Second Plan period.

The power generated at Kumbhari will be fed into the grid by a system of 110 K.V., 66 K.V. and 22 K.V. lines.

The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 33-45 crores out of which it is proposed to spend Rs. 23 crores during the First Plan period.

The Canadian Government have approved to give aid to the scheme under Colombo Plan to the extent of 20 million by way of machinery and materials.

The Transmission and Distribution Project envisages the construction of a number of secondary transmission lines required for taking the additional power to the remote corners of the State.

Including the transmission lines proposed under the Kumbhari and Poyyur Hydro-Electric Schemes, an additional 2,500 miles of H.T. and L.T. lines and 4,500 miles of L.T. lines will be erected in the Second Plan period.

In addition, a provision of Rs. 12 crores was made for rural electrification in the State. The Planning Commission has now returned this by an

additional provision of Rs. 102 lakhs. The scheme is intended for building up distribution lines to expand rural electrification programme and bring electricity to the remote and corner of the various districts of the State.

Madurai State already ranks first in the matter of rural electrification with over 2,500 villages electrified up to the end of 1953-54.

There are now about 22,000 pump-sets working on electricity and this number will be increased to 27,000 by end of Second Plan period.

Sanjivani Reservoir Scheme—The Sanjivani Reservoir Scheme envisages construction of a storage across the Sanjivani river about 6 miles from Ottumman. The water thus stored will be diverted to Pylone Reservoir through a tunnel and this will result in an additional total annual generation of 54 million units at the Pylone and Moyar power houses. The scheme is programmed to be completed by 1958-59 and would involve an expenditure of Rs. 64.8 lakhs.

Pylone Dam and Papanasam Dam power houses—These schemes envisage the installation of generating stations, one at the foot of the Pylone Dam and the other at the Thambaparni Dam to utilize the head available at the dams for power generation. A single generating unit of 2,500 K.W. capacity will be installed at the Pylone Dam station and a single 4,000 K.W. set in the Papanasam Dam power house. The estimated costs of the schemes are Rs. 20 lakhs for Pylone Dam power house and Rs. 11 lakhs for the Papanasam Dam power house. Work on these will be taken up by 1957-58 and power houses commenced by 1959-60.

The per capita consumption of electricity which is a recognized index of the economic advance of any State was 10 units for Madurai at the commencement of the First Plan and is now 21 units for Madurai. It is hoped to raise this figure to 24 units by the end of the Second Plan period. We will be still far behind the Western countries, where the per capita consumption is of the order of 2,000 to 4,000 units. We have therefore to go a long way ahead if we are to attain a standard anywhere near that of the Western countries.



These dolls, better made, better, etc., are some of the beautiful products of our village.

Dolls for the Dear Ones Toy Industry in Madras State

Dolls and other toys are made in clay, wood, paper, and cloth in many places in the State. The artists and workers are found in the districts of North Kanara, Malabar, Coimbatore, Travancore, Tanjore and Madurai. The articles produced include variety of things such as imitation fruits and vegetables, animals, birds, insects, models of houses, etc. The toys produced in some of the places such as Coimbatore, Kumbakonam and Ananthapuram have won more than a dozen gold medals.

Each and Ananthapuram with a view to their best workers in the production of better and cheaper types of wooden dolls and toys.

Clay dolls

Small models of human figures, animals, etc., are made by hand by some of the workers in Madurai.

Clay dolls of various kinds are made in Madurai, and Travancore. The workers are found in the districts of North Kanara, Malabar, Coimbatore, Tanjore and Madurai. The articles produced include variety of things such as imitation fruits and vegetables, animals, birds, insects, models of houses, etc. The toys produced in some of the places such as Coimbatore, Kumbakonam and Ananthapuram have won more than a dozen gold medals.

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Clay to be replaced for pottery

As pointed out by the Government of India, the toys making industry can be successfully replaced by pottery. The workers are found in the districts of North Kanara, Malabar, Coimbatore, Tanjore and Madurai. The articles produced include variety of things such as imitation fruits and vegetables, animals, birds, insects, models of houses, etc. The toys produced in some of the places such as Coimbatore, Kumbakonam and Ananthapuram have won more than a dozen gold medals.

The Yarn Knot

In India, the yarn knot is a common sight. It is a small knot made of yarn, and is used as a toy for children. The workers are found in the districts of North Kanara, Malabar, Coimbatore, Tanjore and Madurai. The articles produced include variety of things such as imitation fruits and vegetables, animals, birds, insects, models of houses, etc. The toys produced in some of the places such as Coimbatore, Kumbakonam and Ananthapuram have won more than a dozen gold medals.

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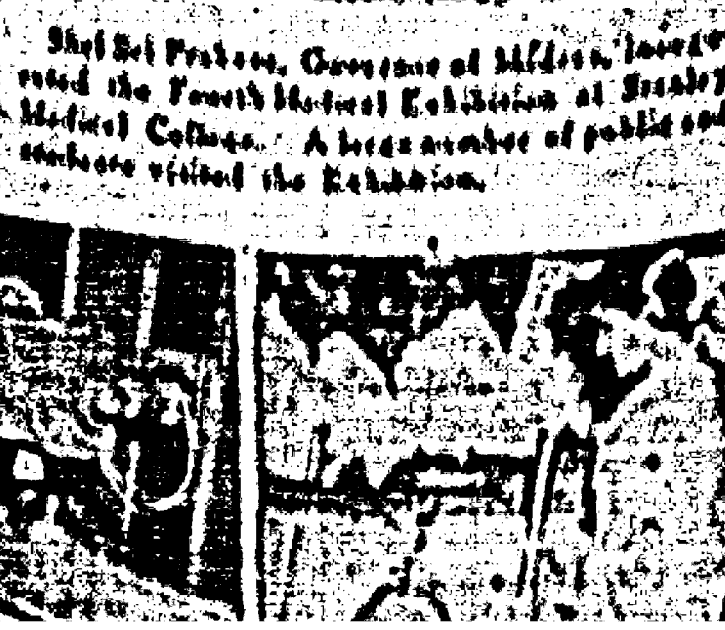
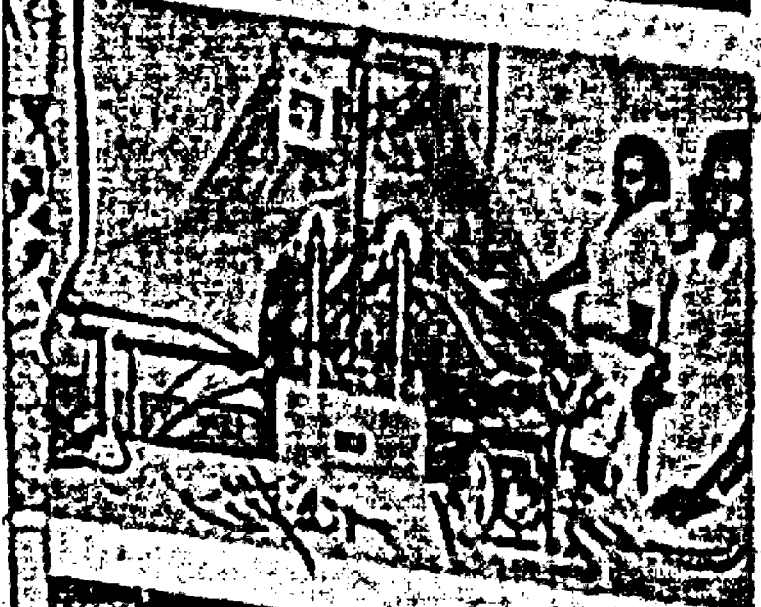


The Silver Jubilee Celebrations of the Government School for the Blind, Poonamallee, on the 8th September 1956 at Rajaji Hall—Mr. R. E. Castell, Sheriff of Madras, opened an Exhibition of articles produced by the pupils of the School for the Blind.

COTTAGE

INDUSTRIES

PILOT SCHEME in the development of Small Scale Industries in Ceylon. District includes improved methods of processing, modern simple implements and training facilities for unskilled artisans. The photos show some of the main Small Industries like palm fibre processing, basket making, paper, beads, metalwork, Woodho (Wood, palm, etc.) and weaving, etc. Many of these village industries are organized on co-operative basis.



Shri Sri Prasad, Governor of Madras, visited the Fourth Medical Exhibition at Stanley Medical College. A large number of public and students visited the Exhibition.

Livestock Improvement and Development

Animal Husbandry in the Second Five-Year Plan

Dr. D. PATTABHIRAMAN, M.V.C., B.Sc., Director of Animal Husbandry, Madras.

The Animal Husbandry schemes in the Second Five-Year Plan have been drawn up taking into consideration all problems connected with animals in health and disease and the expansion of animal husbandry in the First Five-Year Plan period, and cover all aspects relating to the development and improvement of livestock.

A sum of Rs. 314 lakhs has been provided for Animal Husbandry and Dairy schemes of this department.

The Animal Husbandry schemes included in the Second Five-Year Plan can be broadly classified under the following headings:-

- (i) Livestock improvement and development.
- (ii) Control of livestock diseases.
- (iii) Extension and research.
- (iv) Dairy and milk supply.

The All India Key Village scheme was introduced during the First Five-Year Plan with a view to improve the general efficiency of cattle by the adoption of scientific methods of breeding, feeding and management and to develop the cattle wealth of the country in rear villages. There are at present fifteen key village centres with sixty key villages attached to them. It is proposed to continue and expand the existing key village scheme by adding two key villages for each centre during the Second Five-Year Plan. The Second Five-Year Plan also provides for an addition of twenty key village centres with 120 key villages attached to them. Four centres with 24 key villages are proposed to be opened during each year of the Plan. Each key village will have an attached demonstration centre which will cover 2,000 acres and include all livestock species.

Scientific Breeding.

With a view to increasing the number of the required number of breeding bulls and to improve livestock improvement by the utilization of better bulls for breeding stock, a scheme for breeding bulls was started through artificial insemination in the Union areas of the State. It is proposed to start thirteen artificial insemination centres during the Plan period. In addition to the seven centres opened during the First Five-Year Plan which are functioning satisfactorily.

A considerable number of indigenous breeding bulls required for genetic up of non-descript cattle are expected to become available from the key villages of the State. A scheme for the utilization of such bulls has been included in the Plan. According to target estimates, fifty-two supplementary extension centres for utilizing bulls produced in the key villages are now proposed to be established during the Second Five-Year Plan. Each centre will have twenty approved bulls for using in a target area covering 2,500 acres of land.

The scheme for the distribution of indigenous bulls has been in vogue for several years in the State and is very popular. This scheme is proposed to be continued during the Second Five-Year Plan, so as to meet the needs of the Union areas covered by either the All India Key Village Scheme. The extension centres for the utilization of indigenous bulls in the key village centres, as the artificial insemination centres. According to the programme drawn up, fifty breeding bulls will be distributed during each year of the Plan.

In order to improve further the local stock produced through the All India Key Village Scheme and the artificial insemination centres, it is considered that the graded cattle produced in the areas covered by these schemes should be directed to properly up to standard.

as to make them available for breeding operations elsewhere. But there is a tendency on the part of the cattle owners to sell their cattle when they are young. In order to give an incentive to the cattle owners to rear their cattle up to maturity, it is proposed to pay a subsidy of Rs. 10 per bull per acre from the date of weaning to the date of maturity. The total number of months for which the subsidy is paid will extend eighteen months in the case of each bull. Out of each acre, male and female calves, in breeding farms and female calves only in non-breeding farms, are eligible for subsidy.

Improvement of Breeding.

An important aspect of livestock improvement is the proper feeding and management of animals. The efforts of better breeding can be largely realized if the animals are well properly fed. Feeding also improves milk production of cows. The supply of green fodder is necessary for the healthy upkeep of cattle and milk cows is essential. It is therefore necessary to provide adequately for increased production of fodder as well as the preservation of animals for the development of food and milk resources in the key villages to be contemplated under the Plan and to provide for increasing fodder production and acquisition of approved methods of preservation by payment of Rs. 10 per acre of irrigated land and Rs. 5 per acre of unirrigated land to key village areas. According to the programme drawn up, 7,600 acres will be brought under the cultivation of fodder crops during the Second Five-Year Plan period.

During the period of the Second Five-Year Plan, it is proposed to be started for the improvement of cow and milk production in these areas, together with the supply of milk, including processing, etc., will be done. Such

MADRAS INFORMATION

records are necessary for conducting the cattle census from the breeding colonies as to facilitate the collection of correct type of breeding stock for future use for breeding and milk production.

According to the provisions of the Plan, five guidelines are proposed to be developed during the second Five Year Plan period. Only guidelines which are to maintain production of milk will be asked. Each guideline which aims at raising the production of milk will be helped by the Government of the State and the Union of India.

A special scheme for the development of dairies is also proposed to be taken up in the State for the development of milk production. Assistance will be provided to the private dairies to establish two dairies at the rate of two per year. Small establishments owned by individuals who are engaged in the collection of milk and their improvement and who own a minimum of 10 acres of land and are willing to undertake a milk production scheme will be given a subsidy of Rs. 100 per annum for the first year. The subsidy will be given for a period of five years. The dairies will be given a subsidy of Rs. 100 per annum for the first year. The subsidy will be given for a period of five years.

Cattle, sheep and poultry exhibitions play a vital part in the efforts of Government to improve the breeding of the State. The spirit of competition and healthy rivalry created by such shows is a good incentive to the improvement of the stock. These shows will be held in the State and the Union of India. The shows will be held in the State and the Union of India.

The Proposals

A special scheme for the development of dairies is also proposed to be taken up in the State for the development of milk production. Assistance will be provided to the private dairies to establish two dairies at the rate of two per year. Small establishments owned by individuals who are engaged in the collection of milk and their improvement and who own a minimum of 10 acres of land and are willing to undertake a milk production scheme will be given a subsidy of Rs. 100 per annum for the first year. The subsidy will be given for a period of five years.

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records are necessary for conducting the cattle census from the breeding colonies as to facilitate the collection of correct type of breeding stock for future use for breeding and milk production.

Kind of Guideline Scheme

The Government will provide assistance to the private dairies to establish two dairies at the rate of two per year. Small establishments owned by individuals who are engaged in the collection of milk and their improvement and who own a minimum of 10 acres of land and are willing to undertake a milk production scheme will be given a subsidy of Rs. 100 per annum for the first year. The subsidy will be given for a period of five years.

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phases, etc., have all resulted in some shortage of Veterinary personnel. To overcome this situation, the number of admissions in the M.V. course of the Madras Veterinary College which was increased from 40 to 100 in 1956-57, has been further increased to 120 from the academic year 1958-59. Since the duration of this course is four years and the need for the personnel is very great, a shorter course of Veterinary training of 11 months' duration was introduced in the year 1954-55 with 25 admissions and this number has been increased to 100 from 1955-56. To meet the needs of the Government, a three-storied building with a lecture hall, laboratory and other facilities in the Madras Veterinary College and an additional hostel are proposed to be constructed. In order to impart specialized knowledge to the students of the Madras Veterinary

College in the subjects of (a) Therapeutics and Pharmacology and (b) Gynaecology, separate chairs in these two subjects are proposed to be created in the college. The Animal Nutrition and Animal Genetics sections of the Madras Veterinary College which are of great value are proposed to be extended into full-fledged laboratories and training sections for the production of the Madras Veterinary College and for research studies.

There is an immediate need to develop the Institute of Veterinary Preventive Medicine, Bangalore, into a regional centre and to expand its protective capacity of biological and various sections for research. Therefore, it is proposed to strengthen the Institute by appointing a Pathologist, Bacteriologist, etc., with corresponding expansion of laboratory and building facilities.

MADRAS INFORMATION

Milk Colony for City

It is proposed to establish cattle in a suitable place near the City by gradually evacuating the City Milk Station. In the first instance, a colony will be established at Madhavaram to accommodate 4,000 milk cattle. The target for the Plan period is the evacuation of 7,000 head of cattle from the City. There will be provision in the cattle colony for the care of dry stock, rearing of calves, veterinary aid, etc. Wholesome hygienic milk produced in the colony will be supplied to the City population. In order to supplement the supply of fresh cow milk in the City and in order that the poorer sections of the people may get milk at cheaper rates, it is proposed to install a new plant at the Government Milk Factory, Madras, for the manufacture of sterilized milk.

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MADEIRA INFORMATION

the boys they see. Few villagers are
like white village boys and women
are generally dying and. Life is simply
a problem between two weeks with
work and worry during the day and
with and misfortune during the night.
The result is a hostility of temper as
well as of nature.

Read while you play play while you
work

The Committee hopes programmes broadly conceived that the village must not only work but must also play. Unfortunately occasional towns and drama programmes and spots for the young in some places cannot add substantially to enjoyment of life. The surplus strategy is to increase production of commodities more quickly to the new opportunities the market. There must be more money and more ways of spending it. Surplus of commodities goods is possible on a co-operative basis, however to be enjoyed in China, where the farmers do not interest in their work, the mind, however sophisticated things of the first attraction kind. The International Planning Team thought that money would be a great asset, others who could support a programme of small industries. Money would at the same time tend to have that effect. Human construction will also contribute an important stimulus to increased work and spending.

In the case

In the existing conditions, and his contacts with the local people in the village's pods, the best means of his formation. This has to be directed from inside and legislation both with various socially beneficial. Public office is an outlet, and the existing order already provides for broadening the membership of the village committee with women and professionals. I went a step further, describing the French method of wall painting to assist in large sheets, the women of the French and Secretary of the Village Committee. (After women in the sheet, were there of hundreds who had worked for the last eight years, but each, had home, and highest social service. Another sheet, this by and give the formation of the village, the social structure, organized improved, social and human progress and education the population. However, what was? A third sheet gave the results of physical contacts in the various age groups.

[illegible]

(Initials and Name) for 1st class

The writer said during the 1960s that the American people had been misled by the government and the press, with the result that they were not able to understand the situation. A government of such a nature as the American, he said, could not have stood for so long as it has. The writer said that the American people had been misled by the government and the press, with the result that they were not able to understand the situation. A government of such a nature as the American, he said, could not have stood for so long as it has.

It is the same and was the object to
not up and about houses in the village,
the furnished and engaged for the
second month. A conspiracy of
the which had not been spiritual
particular was that the women and
children in the third house began to
show better. Some hierarchy to
copy to each house was also evident
in a few villages. Sometimes the vi-
lages were more enthusiastic about
and was due for the present and future
than for the past as comparison. This
may be because the first was the end,
and the second only the first. Some
times exhibition of the first is more
important than that of the second.

[illegible]

The amount of assistance to be provided, will vary according to the nature of the assistance. The highest rate to be received from the amount of aid offered is \$1000 for each year. The assistance is to be in the form of a loan and not a grant and the only way to get the money is to pay the interest on the loan. The interest is to be paid by the borrower, but the principal is to be repaid by the Government. The interest is to be paid by the borrower, but the principal is to be repaid by the Government. The interest is to be paid by the borrower, but the principal is to be repaid by the Government.

(Continued)

Continued from page 101

John F. Kennedy

Further the students may be made of the language an "English" ; inter-
fusing it with the Irish language and giving
it a new name - very important. The
fact that the human will be continued
continued by Mr. F. L. Sullivan and
the Rev. John Smith. The first lesson
will be at 2 1/2 p.m. on July 15. Of
course, besides that one will be the
English, human for William Smith and
it is a plan for the students, in which
several propositions of human con-
tinued when the report of Mr. F. L.
Sullivan, Principal, and John Smith,
will be brought.

[illegible]

India's exports to Pakistan began
at three times the level of 1964-65
in 1966-67.

Recommendations of the Finance Commission

Distribution of Income-tax between Union and the States

The Federal Government has to
be a permanent presence in the field
on the following matters --

(2) The detachment of the two great
banks of America lies between the Atlantic
and the Pacific and the alteration of the
shore-line during the glacial.

by the substitution of other dis-
cuss topics from the same general
category.

the amount to be paid to the
Director of Social Relief, (name will
be changed to that of the organization)
of pay sheet of the report they are paid
and forwarded.

By the primary which should
prevent the passage of the provision
of the House and of the Commission
Panel of Inquiry.

for the reason which are to be
of assistance by way of gratification
of the passions of those States and the
State as far as the State is concerned, the
State, making other arrangements, &
the arrangements of the State, the
State and the State and the
State as far as the State is concerned, the
State as far as the State is concerned, the
State as far as the State is concerned, the

with the paragraph which states that the destruction of the contents of the vehicle will be charge of property unless there is evidence to the contrary.

from the investigation of our
the issue of divorce and the
signature of the same shall be
bearing witness to the Government
which having the 12th August 19
and the 12th March 1994

At present, it is not clear if the United States government is planning to release the Carpenters. They are being held in a prison and their families are being held in a different prison.

Item	Price	Quantity	Total
1.000	1.00	1.00	1.00
2.000	2.00	2.00	4.00
3.000	3.00	3.00	9.00
4.000	4.00	4.00	16.00

Height	From village
St. Michael's	1.50
St. Mary's	1.51
St. John's	1.52
St. Peter's	1.53
St. James	1.54
St. George	1.55
St. Andrew	1.56
St. David	1.57
St. Elizabeth	1.58
St. Anne	1.59
St. Agnes	1.60
St. Margaret	1.61

The absence of the student body to
participate in a portion of the program
was anticipated and the program
was modified to meet the needs of the
students.

The above is to be retained by
Chicago and not to be distributed.

The general allocation to support
welfare and the other forms of aid given to
the population and to the youth
organizations.

The Board of Directors of the
the first time in the history of the
company. The Board of Directors of the
company is the only one in the world.

24 The collection of documents
the Bureau has;

For the purpose of providing
 financial assistance to persons who
 are in need of financial assistance in
 the form of a loan.

...the ... of ...

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[illegible]

...the ...
...the ...
...

1. The defendant is a member of the
advice to the

There is no division of order, merely, there is another, between and vegetable products are now divided between the Center and the State and as for most of the new products are distributed among the States on the basis of population. The quantity of the State to be transferred to the States, the volume to be transferred or made distributable and the basis of distribution, all fall to be considered by the Commission.

The First Finance Commission con-
siders that the grants on aid of Rs. 75
lakh each to Assam and Bihar, Rs. 15
lakh to Orissa and Rs. 125 lakh to
West Bengal for each year in lieu
of the assignment of a share of the
revenue is in line with the Commission
have to consider whether any change
in the figures suggested by the First
Commission and accepted by Orissa
and West Bengal.

In Chapter VIII of their Report, the Joint Commission formulated certain principles to govern the payment of sums in aid to the States which they considered had suffered in making their recommendations. The Commission will encourage those policies in the field of subsequent development and the changes in the positive and relative positions and interests of States necessary in doing so.

The Commission here to make recommendations regarding the future of the United States and the same to be presented to the Senate and the House of Representatives. At present, the Commission is in the United States, and the same to be presented to the Senate and the House of Representatives. At present, the Commission is in the United States, and the same to be presented to the Senate and the House of Representatives.

MADRAS INFORMATION

grants-in-aid of the revenues of such States. A large variety of considerations may enter into the determination of the need of the States and these may differ from State to State. The Commission will also consider the nature of the grants-in-aid such as whether they should be fixed or provisional, general or specific, conditional or unconditional.

In addition to the grant-in-aid which some of them may be receiving from Hyderabad, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Patna and East Punjab States Union, Punjab and Rajasthan are in receipt of special grants-in-aid for the expenses of primary education. The Commission will examine the results achieved by the special grants given to these States.

The net proceeds of the Forests duty on property other than an agricultural land is now being provisionally distributed among the States in the same way as the States' share of the net proceeds of taxes on income other than Corporation tax. In other words, it is being distributed by the percentage share fixed by the States in advance and except that the Centre does not retain any portion of the proceeds except those attributable to the Port of Madras. A more permanent basis of distribution has to be formulated by the Government. An important issue in this connection, would be whether the duty should be distributed on the basis of percentage share, whether assessed on the basis of the percentage share promised for the distribution of income tax or otherwise, as the distribution should be on the basis of income tax, the basis of the property tax and the problem of income tax.

Central taxes have been given to the States for a variety of purposes ranging from the construction of big irrigation and supply projects to the construction of minor irrigation works, grant-in-aid of hospitals, maintenance of highways, etc. Some of these have been given to the States to cover budgetary deficits. The terms of interest and repayment of these loans vary in different categories of loans. There will be no uniformity in the charges payable for the advance of central funds to the States.

The Finance Commission will examine the terms of these advances and suggest to the States a policy of these advances. They would be paid if such terms could be established as a self-sufficient arrangement and not to the Government. Finance Commission will examine these terms and suggest to the States a policy.

Book Review

EXPERIMENT IN EXTENSION - THE GOON SAIL

Compiled by the Extension Project of the Hindustani Agricultural Institute and published under the guidance of the Port Commission by the Government of India, Calcutta, 1950, pp. 200, Price Rs. 2.

The main theme of the book is the extension of the agricultural activities of the Hindustani Agricultural Institute. It is a book which is intended to be a guide for the extension of the agricultural activities of the Hindustani Agricultural Institute. The book is a collection of articles which are intended to be a guide for the extension of the agricultural activities of the Hindustani Agricultural Institute.

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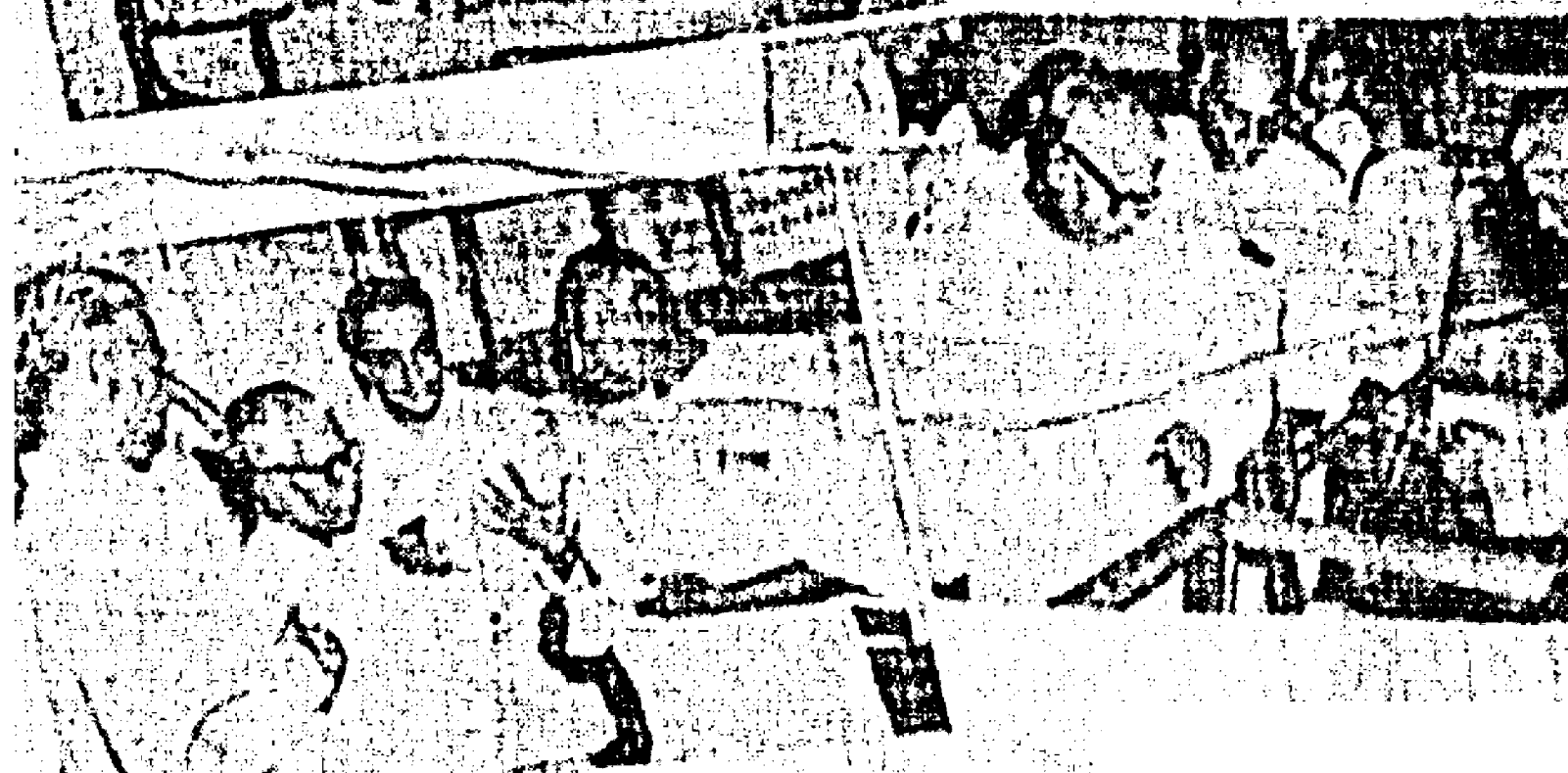
MADRAS CELEBRATES
GANDHI JAYANTHI—



—BY PUSHING
KHADI SALES



Another addition to the list of Khadi sales companies in the City was the one at the Triplicane Market which opened.



Re-organization of States

Chief Minister's Message

The re-organization of States is an important landmark in the history of independent India. It has been proved once again that an enduring and just solution of the most knotty problems can be attained at only by the democratic way. Let us put behind us the passions and suspicions that breed on all religious or linguistic differences. In the days that are ahead of us we will be called upon to show even greater courage and faith.

Madras, as a result of the changes that have happened during the last four years, has become progressively smaller in area. But I have no doubt that its contribution to the progress of the Nation will be as great as ever.

October 31, 1956.

[Signature]
Chief Minister.



Mr. P. Subramaniam presiding over the Madras Labour Advisory Board.

On the Road to Integrated Industrial Democracy

The Progress of Labour Welfare Measures in Madras State

Address by the Chairman, Mr. M. P. Subramaniam at the First Meeting of the Madras Labour Advisory Board

With the advent of independence, labour welfare has become the most important and essential part of social services and it has been given the due place in the directive principles of the Constitution. The need for a harmonious relationship between capital and labour is now being fully realised by the State, the workers and the employers.

In the labour policy adopted by the Government of Madras, the first principle was to provide the workers with the best possible conditions of work and to secure for them the highest possible standard of living. The Government has been working towards this goal by introducing various measures for the improvement of labour conditions and the welfare of the workers.

The labour policy adopted by the Government of Madras is based on the principle of integrated industrial democracy. This means that the workers and the employers should work together for the common good of the industry and the State. The Government has been working towards this goal by introducing various measures for the improvement of labour conditions and the welfare of the workers.

Employees' State Insurance Scheme and other measures for the welfare of the workers. The Government has been working towards this goal by introducing various measures for the improvement of labour conditions and the welfare of the workers.

In the meantime, the Government has been working towards the goal of integrated industrial democracy by introducing various measures for the improvement of labour conditions and the welfare of the workers.

In the Industrial Disputes Act, the Government has been working towards the goal of integrated industrial democracy by introducing various measures for the improvement of labour conditions and the welfare of the workers.

Important provisions

Another important provision in the Act is that it provides for the establishment of a Labour Advisory Board. This board will be composed of representatives of the workers, the employers, and the Government. It will be responsible for the implementation of the labour policy and for the improvement of labour conditions.

It is a principle of the Industrial Disputes Act that the Government should work towards the goal of integrated industrial democracy by introducing various measures for the improvement of labour conditions and the welfare of the workers.

changes brought about by the Industrial Disputes Act in the relations of the State Government.

Labour and the workers' movement

The Working Journalists (Conditions of Service and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1948, has not only made the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act applicable to working journalists but also provided for various special measures such as provision of gratuity, bonus and the maintenance of a Wage Board for the purpose. The efforts of the Labour Department have been appreciated by the workers and the employers alike. The provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act and the Working Journalists Act have been applied to every newspaper establishment in the State. As a result, the workers have been able to secure better conditions of service and the employers have been able to secure better service from their workers.

The Government of Madras has been working towards the goal of integrated industrial democracy by introducing various measures for the improvement of labour conditions and the welfare of the workers.

The Government of Madras has been working towards the goal of integrated industrial democracy by introducing various measures for the improvement of labour conditions and the welfare of the workers.

In addition to the measures mentioned above, the Government has been working towards the goal of integrated industrial democracy by introducing various measures for the improvement of labour conditions and the welfare of the workers.

months. In most of the cases, the workers have been able to secure better conditions of service and the employers have been able to secure better service from their workers.

Important provisions

Two important provisions brought about by the Industrial Disputes Act are the provision for the establishment of a Labour Advisory Board and the provision for the establishment of a Wage Board. These provisions are of great importance for the workers and the employers alike.

In the case of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly, the Government has been working towards the goal of integrated industrial democracy by introducing various measures for the improvement of labour conditions and the welfare of the workers.

The Government of Madras has been working towards the goal of integrated industrial democracy by introducing various measures for the improvement of labour conditions and the welfare of the workers.

In addition to the measures mentioned above, the Government has been working towards the goal of integrated industrial democracy by introducing various measures for the improvement of labour conditions and the welfare of the workers.

...the
...the
...the

[illegible]

I have been thinking of you a great deal lately
 and wondering how you are getting on. I hope
 you are well and happy. I am still the same
 old me, but I am getting on better and better.
 I have been thinking of you a great deal lately
 and wondering how you are getting on. I hope
 you are well and happy. I am still the same
 old me, but I am getting on better and better.

of the pumpin. In the forward Fire
your Pump. South engine and an
extension of the P.A. engine as against
the 100 engine in the Fire Pump. But
said this, somewhat more only 25
per cent of the total production of
the 100 engine. The large
surplus is in Indemnification
and Transport and Communication
which together are the 100 engine
in order to pump the goods
for these rapid movements of goods in the

Education and Training.
Provision has been made in the
National Plan for the expansion of the
existing number of colleges and other
institutions, the establishment of 3 or

Modern Trends in Indian Agriculture

Agricultural Research Today

There is very opposition for the agricultural movement and there is no order to try, toward the agricultural movement with greater depth as to how it is highly favorable for the fulfillment of the conditions program of the 15th October 1919 Commission as far as any production is concerned. For this reason that the "National Agricultural Movement" is now held in the first half of 1920, under the leadership of the 15th October 1919 Commission, Planning Commission, etc. Various organizations present there about at the beginning of a long series of what they are to present in the article.

Poland has just entered the Second Five-Year Plan period. It is sometimes claimed that the first Five Year Plan was mainly an agricultural plan. This was borne by the fact that progress in heavy manufacturing. The level of living improved in 1932-33 according to about 15 per cent when compared with that of 1928-29. In the Second Five Year Plan also sufficient attention has been bestowed on the development of agriculture. The target of crop production fixed for the current plan period is 10 per cent increase as for an average for the country.

When the price of the West Bromwich is considered as a whole it will be evident that the company is in a position to pay a dividend of 10% and only 10% of the profits are paid.

And even more in the House and Senate of
the U. S. is just as a day. The American
and a part of the dignification and progress
for the United States in this movement.

C. MILITARY INDIAN
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1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

[illegible][illegible]

Dr. Ferguson's statement, under the heading "Witnesses and Facts" is as follows:

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From the point of view of my present business transactions and trading relations of the sort to be entered on a contract of good and lawful commerce and progressing in the direction of useful production as being given as follows. The importance of order with reference to carrying out the daily action of the will and the persistence of various productive sides without working in other given that persistence is today's cultural and economic. Large-scale production of thousands and thousands is also possible advantage of the discipline. When the production is stopped especially fairly successfully in order and discipline will also be easy, perhaps will within the course of the ordinary process.

Coming to the question of price and
demand we speak the French Revolution
was giving very marked evidence to the
tendency to which attention was first
drawn by the English and continental
economists and philosophers several years
ago. A number of goods
and commodities are in the open market
the former for current production and
which of them we to send for a part
and they will have to be a part
of demand to the same way as. 73



• Section 1 of the Act is the General Provisions

order of civilization in the various
 divisions of Africa is also being accel-
 erated. The Faid Institute also co-
 operating their assistance in the pro-
 cess of African civilization system. It
 has been especially in the past few years in the
 organization of the promotion of African
 civilization the civilization of people and African
 men are being built a new stage of the
 existing modern civilization and this is
 what of the new stage of the African
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 civilization under the new civilization
 are also being created in the new
 order of civilization and the new
 and the new order of civilization.

Improvement in individual facilities
is also promising adequate attention.
The appreciation of parents, workers and
members of the church is the result of
a more comprehensive and deeper knowl-
edge of themselves and their environment.
The church is going to be able to
do more for the young people of the
world than ever before. This is a
fact which is being realized by the
church and the world. The church is
going to be able to do more for the
world than ever before. This is a
fact which is being realized by the
church and the world.

One of the major factors in the
participation in the 1964 election was

to crops by the sudden and unusual change in weather. Steps are being taken by the Modern Agricultural Experiment Co. to insure that corn will be the forerunner of the harvest of the season. ... Efforts are being made to insure that the crops will be harvested in a timely manner.

The government is bound to agricultural
economists to very largely to get the land
from the soil and also to guard the
interests of the tillers of the soil in all
possible ways and means. The agricul-
tural economists workers of to-day have
sufficient food for thought and they are
now to provide thought and the tools
to everyone in the country.

**Certification Mark for
National Flag**

The Indian Government has granted a letter of non-objection to the Mysore State and Government of Karnataka, India, for the proposed flag of India.

[illegible]

The National Flag bearing the standard must with every appearance in the prominence that they have been manifested and under standard and under and are of the quality last does as the Indian Standard. If any person has any complaint about the quality of the National Flag bearing the standard must, he must come to the standard as the first and also as the Indian Standard.

It has not been mentioned in our National Flag of all types of standard and under which being with even as mentioned standard. The new standard National Flag is not provided with the condition of standard flag.

The meeting of the boys will
commence some Sunday, 1944. The
history of the failure of the Korean

The Mangroves

The word mangrove, which is derived from the Malay word mangrove, is a term used to describe the low-lying, swampy areas found in the coastal regions of the Indian subcontinent. These areas are characterized by the presence of mangrove trees, which are adapted to grow in saline or brackish water. The mangrove ecosystem is a unique and valuable one, providing a habitat for a wide variety of plants and animals, and playing a crucial role in the coastal environment.

The mangrove ecosystem is a complex one, with a variety of plants and animals that have adapted to the unique conditions of the swampy environment. The mangrove trees, which are the most prominent feature of the landscape, are adapted to grow in saline or brackish water, and their roots are visible above the ground. The mangrove ecosystem is also home to a wide variety of animals, including birds, fish, and reptiles. The mangrove ecosystem is a valuable one, providing a habitat for a wide variety of plants and animals, and playing a crucial role in the coastal environment.

Mangrove plants are a type of plant which thrive in saline or brackish water. They are adapted to grow in these conditions, and their roots are visible above the ground. The mangrove ecosystem is a unique and valuable one, providing a habitat for a wide variety of plants and animals, and playing a crucial role in the coastal environment.

It is perhaps hard to believe that mangrove plants are a type of plant which thrive in saline or brackish water. They are adapted to grow in these conditions, and their roots are visible above the ground. The mangrove ecosystem is a unique and valuable one, providing a habitat for a wide variety of plants and animals, and playing a crucial role in the coastal environment.

Y. S. CHANDRASEKHAR
District Engineer, Madras

With the exception of a few plants, the mangrove ecosystem is a unique and valuable one, providing a habitat for a wide variety of plants and animals, and playing a crucial role in the coastal environment. The mangrove ecosystem is a complex one, with a variety of plants and animals that have adapted to the unique conditions of the swampy environment.

Plants in the mangrove ecosystem are adapted to grow in saline or brackish water. They are adapted to grow in these conditions, and their roots are visible above the ground. The mangrove ecosystem is a unique and valuable one, providing a habitat for a wide variety of plants and animals, and playing a crucial role in the coastal environment.

The mangrove ecosystem is a complex one, with a variety of plants and animals that have adapted to the unique conditions of the swampy environment. The mangrove ecosystem is a valuable one, providing a habitat for a wide variety of plants and animals, and playing a crucial role in the coastal environment.

This is a world where the mangrove ecosystem is a unique and valuable one, providing a habitat for a wide variety of plants and animals, and playing a crucial role in the coastal environment. The mangrove ecosystem is a complex one, with a variety of plants and animals that have adapted to the unique conditions of the swampy environment.

It seems as if the mangrove ecosystem is a unique and valuable one, providing a habitat for a wide variety of plants and animals, and playing a crucial role in the coastal environment. The mangrove ecosystem is a complex one, with a variety of plants and animals that have adapted to the unique conditions of the swampy environment.

The mangrove ecosystem is a complex one, with a variety of plants and animals that have adapted to the unique conditions of the swampy environment. The mangrove ecosystem is a valuable one, providing a habitat for a wide variety of plants and animals, and playing a crucial role in the coastal environment.

THE CHIEF MINISTER'S TOUR OF RAHANATHAPURAM



.. WAS THE SIGNAL FOR A NEW ROUND OF DEVELOPMENT ..

.. ACTIVITY IN THAT DISTRICT, WHICH GREETED HIM ..



.. IN WHICH CHILDREN AND ADULTS Alike PARTICIPATED.



.. WITH GAY SCENES OF FUN AND FESTIVITIES ..





It was not until all the way till the end, to the Albany when they visited
Sharon for a brief stay. The kindness of the people's regard for them as
the people of the same race, were evident wherever they went.



Progress of Work at Neyveli Lignite Project

Phased Programme for Purchase of Mining Equipment

Orders have been placed to the end of the month of September for the supply of major specialized equipment for the Neyveli Lignite Project, which is being carried out by the Neyveli Lignite Corporation. The equipment, which includes crushers, belt conveyors, stacker-reclaimers, etc., at a cost of Rs. 8 crores, is being supplied by the Neyveli Lignite Corporation. The equipment is being supplied by the Neyveli Lignite Corporation. The equipment is being supplied by the Neyveli Lignite Corporation.

As the Lignite Project is being carried out by the Neyveli Lignite Corporation, the equipment is being supplied by the Neyveli Lignite Corporation. The equipment is being supplied by the Neyveli Lignite Corporation. The equipment is being supplied by the Neyveli Lignite Corporation.

Plan for a Phased Programme

A phased programme of the entire work has been completed. A large quantity of equipment has been supplied to the project. The equipment is being supplied by the Neyveli Lignite Corporation. The equipment is being supplied by the Neyveli Lignite Corporation.

The plan for the Neyveli Lignite Project is being carried out by the Neyveli Lignite Corporation. The equipment is being supplied by the Neyveli Lignite Corporation. The equipment is being supplied by the Neyveli Lignite Corporation.

Great progress has been made by the Neyveli Lignite Corporation. The equipment is being supplied by the Neyveli Lignite Corporation. The equipment is being supplied by the Neyveli Lignite Corporation.

The Neyveli Lignite Project is being carried out by the Neyveli Lignite Corporation. The equipment is being supplied by the Neyveli Lignite Corporation. The equipment is being supplied by the Neyveli Lignite Corporation.

The Neyveli Lignite Project is being carried out by the Neyveli Lignite Corporation. The equipment is being supplied by the Neyveli Lignite Corporation. The equipment is being supplied by the Neyveli Lignite Corporation.

Importance of Phased Programme

The phased programme of the Neyveli Lignite Project is being carried out by the Neyveli Lignite Corporation. The equipment is being supplied by the Neyveli Lignite Corporation. The equipment is being supplied by the Neyveli Lignite Corporation.

The Neyveli Lignite Project

The Neyveli Lignite Project is being carried out by the Neyveli Lignite Corporation. The equipment is being supplied by the Neyveli Lignite Corporation. The equipment is being supplied by the Neyveli Lignite Corporation.

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Homo Sapiens

History of the Scientific and Cultural Development of Mankind

THE SCOPE of the work which has been entrusted to a group of scholars is to provide a history of the scientific and cultural development of mankind.

It would be difficult to try and do the history of the world in a single volume. It is a task which requires a long time and a large number of scholars. The history of the world is a vast subject which covers a long period of time and a large number of countries.

The work has been divided into three parts. The first part is a general history of the world. The second part is a history of the scientific development of mankind. The third part is a history of the cultural development of mankind.

The work is being carried out by a group of scholars. The work is being carried out by a group of scholars. The work is being carried out by a group of scholars.

The work is being carried out by a group of scholars. The work is being carried out by a group of scholars. The work is being carried out by a group of scholars.

The work is being carried out by a group of scholars. The work is being carried out by a group of scholars. The work is being carried out by a group of scholars.

The History of Mankind

The history of mankind is a vast subject which covers a long period of time and a large number of countries. The history of mankind is a vast subject which covers a long period of time and a large number of countries.

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The history of mankind is a vast subject which covers a long period of time and a large number of countries. The history of mankind is a vast subject which covers a long period of time and a large number of countries.

(Continued on page 11)



A group of students are seen in the library of the Neyveli Lignite Project, looking at a book.

Four Years of Community Development Programme

The Community Development Programme came into force at midnight on October 1, 1952, as a result of the Government of India's 11th Village and Panchayat Act. The programme is a comprehensive scheme for the development of rural areas in India. It is a joint effort of the Government of India and the State Governments. The programme is aimed at improving the living standards of the rural population and promoting economic growth in the countryside.

If the physical infrastructure and the people's consciousness were to be developed, the rural areas would be able to take full advantage of the Government's resources. The programme is aimed at improving the living standards of the rural population and promoting economic growth in the countryside. It is a joint effort of the Government of India and the State Governments. The programme is aimed at improving the living standards of the rural population and promoting economic growth in the countryside.



The programme of community development has been successful in many ways. It has helped to improve the living standards of the rural population and promote economic growth in the countryside. It is a joint effort of the Government of India and the State Governments. The programme is aimed at improving the living standards of the rural population and promoting economic growth in the countryside.

The people have been benefited in many ways. They have been able to improve their living standards and promote economic growth in the countryside. The programme is aimed at improving the living standards of the rural population and promoting economic growth in the countryside.

Community Development Programme

The first Community Development Block was set up in the district of Madurai. It was the first of many blocks that have been set up across the country. The programme is aimed at improving the living standards of the rural population and promoting economic growth in the countryside.

The programme has been successful in many ways. It has helped to improve the living standards of the rural population and promote economic growth in the countryside. It is a joint effort of the Government of India and the State Governments. The programme is aimed at improving the living standards of the rural population and promoting economic growth in the countryside.

Development of rural areas is the main objective of the programme. It is a joint effort of the Government of India and the State Governments. The programme is aimed at improving the living standards of the rural population and promoting economic growth in the countryside.

Physical Development

One of the main objectives of the programme is to improve the physical infrastructure of the rural areas. This includes the construction of roads, bridges, and other public works. The programme is aimed at improving the living standards of the rural population and promoting economic growth in the countryside.

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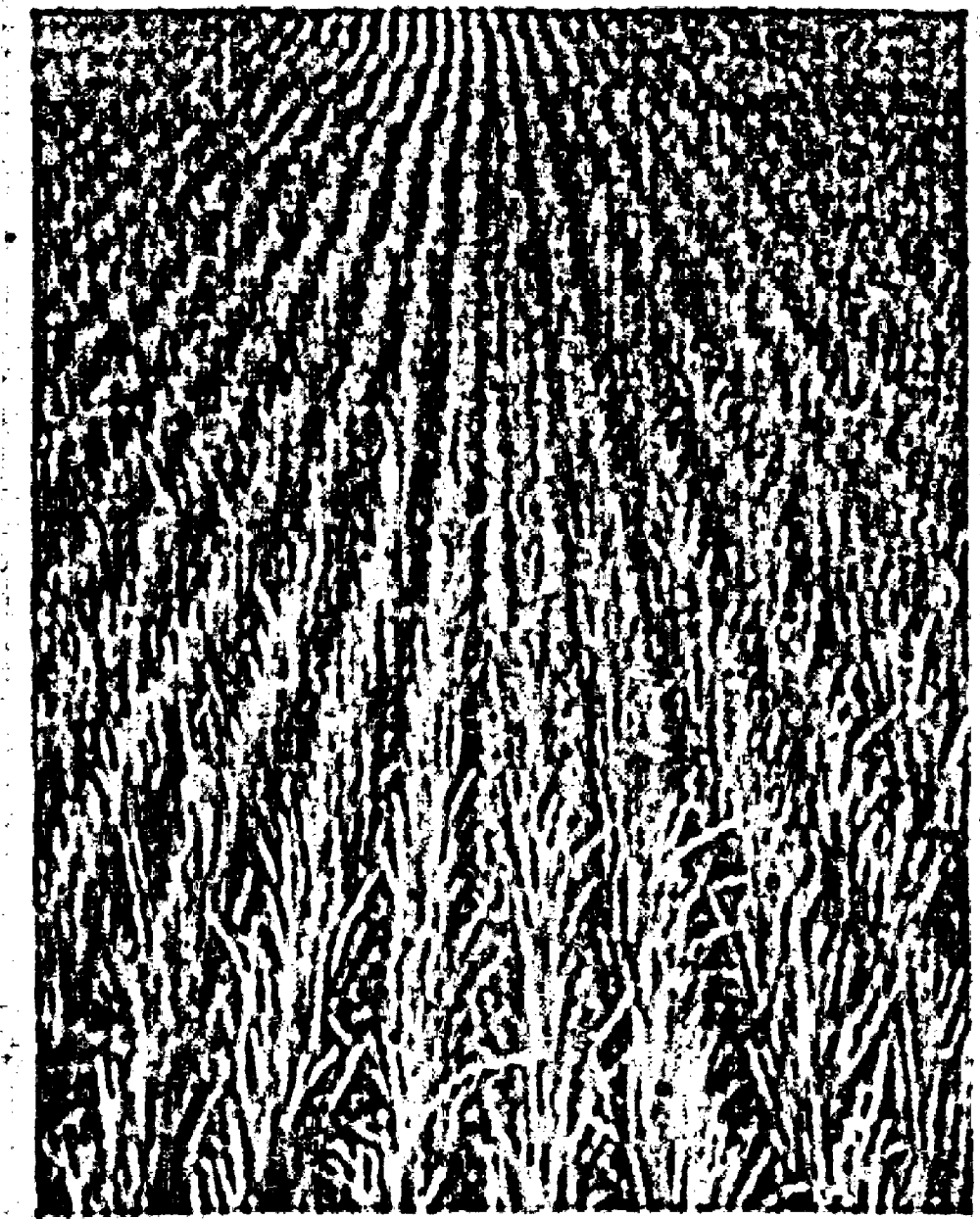
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the Revenue Training Centre are providing the latest course service. The Ministry of Post and Agriculture, in cooperation with the Revenue Bank, has already received its Revenue Officers on a temporary at the right course, and the Ministry of Commerce and Consumer Industry has provided training to its Revenue Officers (including) on right course. Provincial committees and study groups are available business at the training programme.

Employment Record

The Program, which is reported to comprise about 1300-1400 pages by the end of the current fiscal year, already comprises about 1000 pages of different categories.

...the ...
...the ...
...the ...
...the ...

necessary actions to be taken and that
 all past projects have been provided
 with past arms and that with all
 arms advanced employment and the
 removal of the temporary team.
 However, the program is still in
 the early stages of development and

Such a favorable response to the employment opportunities in northern plant through the encouragement of the manager and staff made noticeable in the Community Development work during the summer. The growth of the plant in the 1960s period has been great.

Abstract

The members of the Programme in Community Development has by now worked through its mission and has now, therefore, able to give credit to the future development efforts and have concluded the achievement of the Programme with full blessing.

[illegible]

Bickmann and from this derive
 spirit the reputation of the school and
 the University of the Christian Church
 from its international by making them
 as a whole as the members of a
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SECRET

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the situation of the Commission is
Billington's situation is the
present in which the Commission is
of the Commission is the

SECRET

[illegible]

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

Nation's Wealth is in the People's Health
Promotion of Public Health through Community Action

Promotion of Public Health through Community Action

"Communism is evil in Confusion" is a well known slogan. Communism implies not only individual and household communism but also communism of all the phases organized by a community. The unity in the temple of the spirit and consequently must be kept clean and pure. "American Fiction: Mayan Shaped." One is unimpressed. In all phases should be kept clean and tidy of all things. A community to make up of individuals and the individuals constitute the population. A family lives in its own house but the community as a whole requires certain public places for common use. There are the roads, water, temples, markets, outside playgrounds, bathing houses, common houses, markets, towns and common use. A village to make up of several houses and there will be the market and pass those people in the same village. These people will be offered all these amenities because all are persons. These people will also be free from own will, desires and desires give to their own- gested. But there will also be an equal number of people who cannot afford to have such amenities because. All the same their health needs and wants are the same as the rich. Treachery

we take pride in the cleanliness of our
own homes and that we are particular
in carrying and washing the floors of
our own homes and courtyard. The
wind blows in the fields and other
places located in a plain. There are
houses on the roads and they are. The
poorer people also are sometimes found
and open spaces to collect with an
absence. The houses were not an
distant from many (Nabua, Tyndal)

etc., there by slow growth. Flies and
and house flies; even do not dis-
cuss them with cool water and they carry
the disease germs from these dangerous
water to all the human food chain
and these epidemics of Cholera, Typhoid
etc., break out. The disease germs are
also washed after the same time the
chain water runs. The water ground
are also washed and people walking bare-
footed get back water disease. Not
just all know that water is the most
of our human are very valuable as a
source. Even water you can produce

wealth provided you know how to do it. Whether it shows an undiscriminating generosity demands. But if all the wealth is cultivated and conserved properly and if the right and to properly cultivated in gifts and supported, you will be providing wealth and avoiding disease. There are also water waves from the household and those waves have to find a way outside of one has to keep his house clean. If they are let outside as the waves run as Kasha doing, the water stagnates there. The stagnant water breeds mosquitoes and mosquitoes are serious causes of sickness and danger to the community as a whole.

The village bank is the one used by almost all people hypocrites of male or female. One goes there to cheat and live soundly from dirt. But imagine for a moment several others using the bank for the same purpose. Persons with thousands might have taken both there before you. Also persons might have obtained after death as the same place. The instead of ending in a



The general meaning of the Government's Executive Order is that it is not to be applied to the United States, but to the United States only.

A.I.R. Tiruchirappalli

Rural Programmes for November 1956

Thursday, 1st November 1956 -
Farm Forum: Discussion
on Agriculture: Market prices
and water level readings
Typical discussion: weather report

Friday, 2nd November 1956 -
Agriculture: Discussion
on Agriculture: Market prices
and water level readings
Typical discussion: weather report

Saturday, 3rd November 1956 -
Farm Forum: Discussion
on Agriculture: Market prices
and water level readings
Typical discussion: weather report

Sunday, 4th November 1956 -
Market prices and water level readings
Typical discussion: weather report

Monday, 5th November 1956 -
Farm Forum: Discussion
on Agriculture: Market prices
and water level readings
Typical discussion: weather report

Tuesday, 6th November 1956 -
Farm Forum: Discussion
on Agriculture: Market prices
and water level readings
Typical discussion: weather report

Wednesday, 7th November 1956 -
Farm Forum: Discussion
on Agriculture: Market prices
and water level readings
Typical discussion: weather report

Thursday, 8th November 1956 -
Farm Forum: Discussion
on Agriculture: Market prices
and water level readings
Typical discussion: weather report

Friday, 9th November 1956 -
Farm Forum: Discussion
on Agriculture: Market prices
and water level readings
Typical discussion: weather report

Saturday, 10th November 1956 -
Farm Forum: Discussion
on Agriculture: Market prices
and water level readings
Typical discussion: weather report

Sunday, 11th November 1956 -
Market prices and water level readings
Typical discussion: weather report

Monday, 12th November 1956 -
Farm Forum: Discussion
on Agriculture: Market prices
and water level readings
Typical discussion: weather report

Tuesday, 13th November 1956 -
Farm Forum: Discussion
on Agriculture: Market prices
and water level readings
Typical discussion: weather report

Wednesday, 14th November 1956 -
Farm Forum: Discussion
on Agriculture: Market prices
and water level readings
Typical discussion: weather report

Thursday, 15th November 1956 -
Farm Forum: Discussion
on Agriculture: Market prices
and water level readings
Typical discussion: weather report

Friday, 16th November 1956 -
Farm Forum: Discussion
on Agriculture: Market prices
and water level readings
Typical discussion: weather report

Saturday, 17th November 1956 -
Farm Forum: Discussion
on Agriculture: Market prices
and water level readings
Typical discussion: weather report

Sunday, 18th November 1956 -
Market prices and water level readings
Typical discussion: weather report

Monday, 19th November 1956 -
Farm Forum: Discussion
on Agriculture: Market prices
and water level readings
Typical discussion: weather report

Tuesday, 20th November 1956 -
Farm Forum: Discussion
on Agriculture: Market prices
and water level readings
Typical discussion: weather report

Wednesday, 21st November 1956 -
Farm Forum: Discussion
on Agriculture: Market prices
and water level readings
Typical discussion: weather report

Thursday, 22nd November 1956 -
Farm Forum: Discussion
on Agriculture: Market prices
and water level readings
Typical discussion: weather report

Friday, 23rd November 1956 -
Farm Forum: Discussion
on Agriculture: Market prices
and water level readings
Typical discussion: weather report

Saturday, 24th November 1956 -
Farm Forum: Discussion
on Agriculture: Market prices
and water level readings
Typical discussion: weather report

Sunday, 25th November 1956 -
Market prices and water level readings
Typical discussion: weather report

Monday, 26th November 1956 -
Farm Forum: Discussion
on Agriculture: Market prices
and water level readings
Typical discussion: weather report

Tuesday, 27th November 1956 -
Farm Forum: Discussion
on Agriculture: Market prices
and water level readings
Typical discussion: weather report

Wednesday, 28th November 1956 -
Farm Forum: Discussion
on Agriculture: Market prices
and water level readings
Typical discussion: weather report

Thursday, 29th November 1956 -
Farm Forum: Discussion
on Agriculture: Market prices
and water level readings
Typical discussion: weather report

Friday, 30th November 1956 -
Farm Forum: Discussion
on Agriculture: Market prices
and water level readings
Typical discussion: weather report

Friday, 1st November 1956 -
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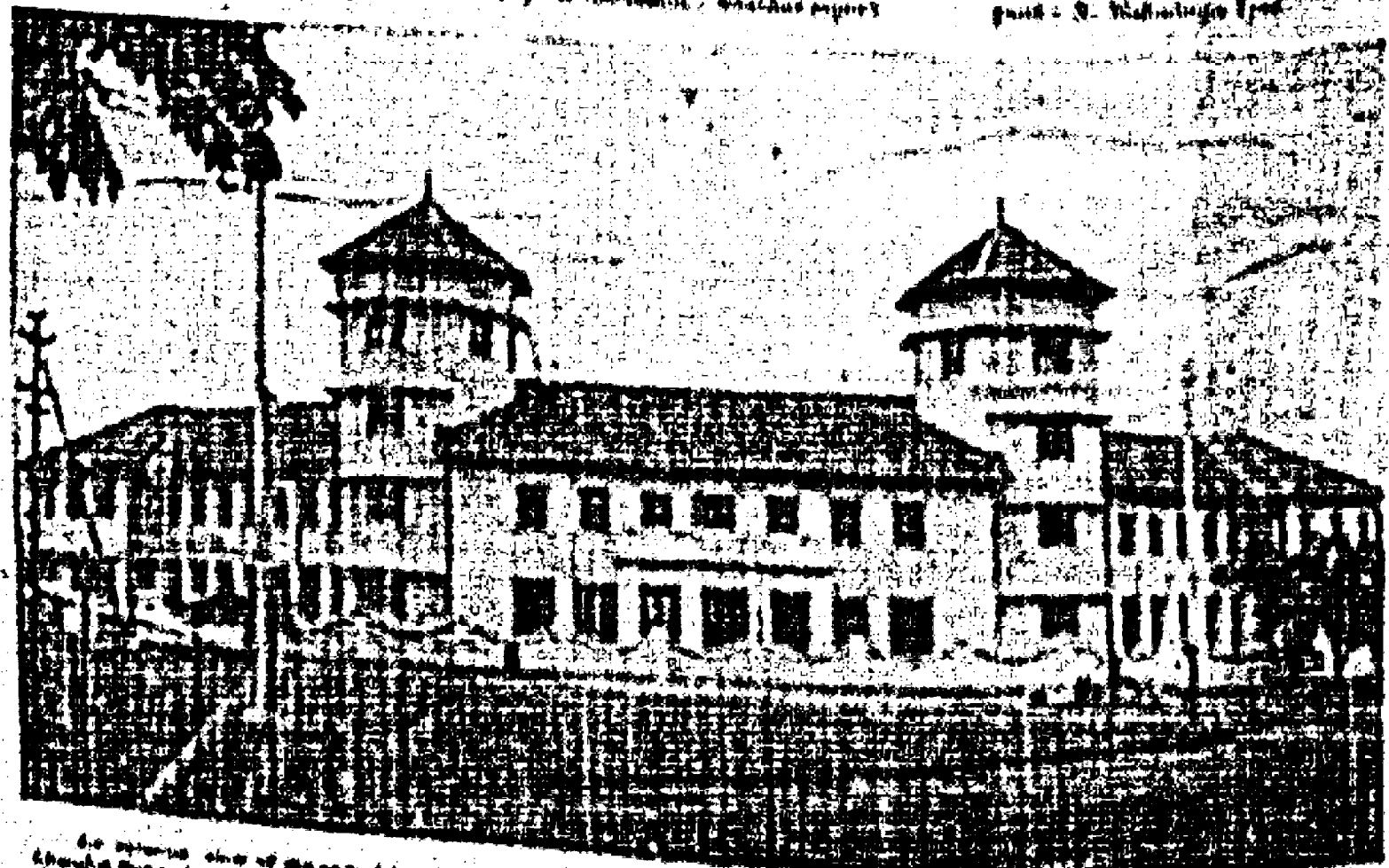
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Typical discussion: weather report



The building shown in the photograph is the Government Secretariat, Madras. It is a large, multi-story building with a central tower and two side towers. The building is located in the heart of the city and is a landmark building. It is a fine example of the architecture of the period.

Book Reviews

MY DEAR ENZO

EDITED BY ALAN H. RAYNES

Foreword by Raymond K. M. ...

Price 2/6 per copy and 10/- per volume

The fact that history is not a science, but a human activity, is the central theme of the book. The author, Enzo Angeli, is a distinguished Italian historian, and his work is a masterpiece of scholarship and insight. The book is a collection of essays, many of which were originally published in Italian, and they cover a wide range of topics, from the history of the Italian people to the history of the world. The book is written in a clear and concise style, and it is a must-read for anyone interested in history.

GARDEN AND HOME

By R. H. MENZIES, M.A.

Foreword by Raymond K. M. ...

Price 2/6 per copy and 10/- per volume

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A COMPACT HISTORY OF THE WORLD

By R. H. MENZIES, M.A.

Foreword by Raymond K. M. ...

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Rural Electrification

Villages Electrified during August 1956

Serial number and name of village	Total	Subsidiary
1. Channarayana	10	10
2. Channarayana	10	10
3. Channarayana	10	10
4. Channarayana	10	10
5. Channarayana	10	10
6. Channarayana	10	10
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47. Channarayana	10	10
48. Channarayana	10	10
49. Channarayana	10	10
50. Channarayana	10	10

History of the Scientific

(Continued from page 17)

It is interesting to note that in the course of its preparation for this work the Commission has been led to publish a quarterly journal, the "Journal of World History" under the editorship of Professor Lucien Febvre, Institut de France. This journal publishes papers prepared by various contributors to the History, and contains documents as well as the comments and criticisms that follow them. The volume the journal has found among learned societies, in university circles, and with the general public is a standard evidence of its success. The editorial direction of the journal is entirely in the hands of the Commission, and it is a pleasure to note that the Commission has been able to secure the services of Professor Febvre, one of the leading historians of the world, as its editor.

Quarterly Journal

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Continuation of the work on the History figures as an important item in the national programme for 1957. It will be before the coming General Conference of the Organisation in New Delhi next November.

Myer's Soap Jan. 11 (1917)

YOU COULD LOOK
JUST AS
lovely



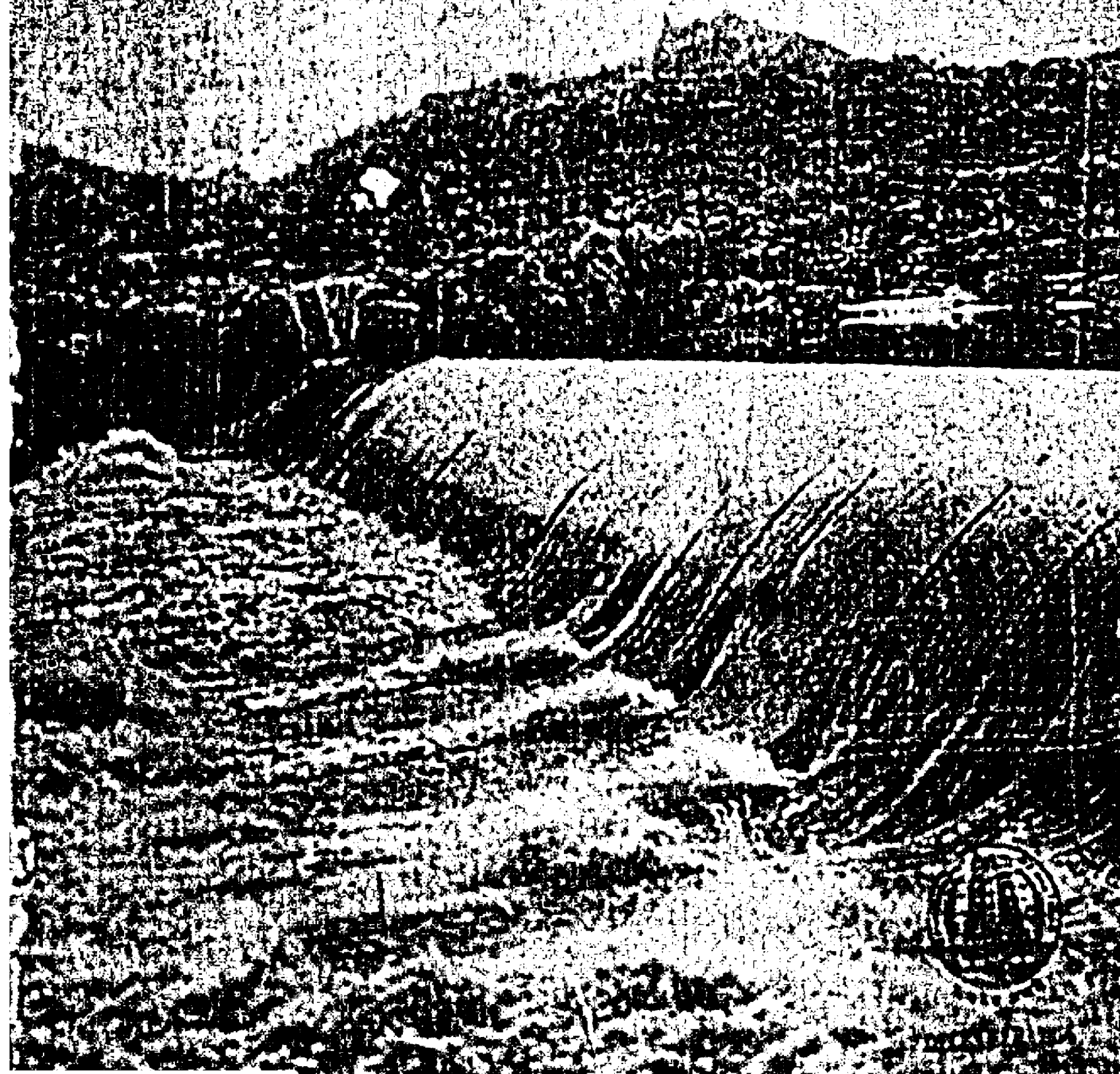
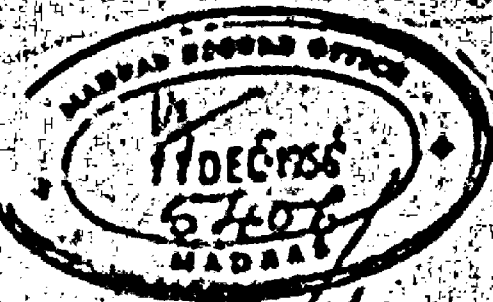
There's more beautiful women
than any in the world. It's not
because they have beautiful faces
regularly. It's because they use
Kerala, Sandalwood Soap and their
skin is lovely.

Kerala SANDALWOOD
SOAP
MADE IN INDIA
KERALA SOAP INSTITUTE,
COCHIN

A DIVISION OF THE MANUFACTURE OF DISTILLERS &
CHEMISTS, COCHIN, INDIA



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267
MADRAS
Information



Andras Information

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

"WE SEEK TO HAVE AND NOT TO CONVEY"

December 1947

VOL. X, No. 11

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Close Photo: Ponds under Raining through Fish-up Canal of Anthur Project.

Legend of fourth last page—

- (1) "Composition" in title by N. Krishna Rao.
- (2) "Life of Buddha" in title by K. C. S. Pandey.
- (3) "Fifty Years" Photo copyright by B. Chatterjee.
- (4) "Landscape" in title by T. Krishna Rao.
- (5) "Fifty Years" in title by Shree Krishna.
- (6) "Fifty Years" in title by C. J. Anthony Rao.

Swell the Ranks of the People's Army

Madras Finance Minister's Call to the Young Educated

[illegible]

The following is the full text of the
 Subsequent to the above:

Taking to the Seventh anniversary of the Tercentennial Army Day. The Tercentennial Army Day is independent with to play in India's defense. In it means every that we should have something about this "army day" of ours.

As a result, we are in a difficult
position to make any further progress in
the study of the general theory of the
of the theory of the general theory of the

The U. S. Department of Justice reported over the actions of E. J. Davis, who was arrested and charged with obstructing justice by influencing the jury.

...the ...
...the ...
...the ...
...the ...

very important. The action of a minority is not longer the authorized business of the Government as such the former power of the majority to destroy another without suffering in any way from the loss of honor or power. It is because of this that we have seen the various parties are organized and all will give out upon the fact that the various parties themselves are in a minority and, in the American country that there should be no party as such but in the action of public where the majority wins. It was suggested by the majority as distinguished from the fact that the fact is that we cannot be organized and organized that party cannot be organized and that at times of party would party are their various movements and should be organizing for a while for the action of the nation. The Democratic Party is the majority of the nation and the

It is the duty of the Government to protect the rights of its citizens and to maintain the peace and order of the country. The Government is committed to the principles of justice and fairness and to the welfare of the people.

(S 6-20-40) and page 1)

Police Take to Village Development in Madras

The district roads of the Pudukkottai were harnessed to the needs of village development in Madurai. On 11th November last, Sri W. H. R. Kallikrishnan, Chief Secretary, Government of Madurai, inaugurated the Village Development Scheme of the Chir Pudukkottai, put into operation at Kallikrishnan, a small little hamlet 12 miles from Madurai.



Under the scheme, 25 Indians and 25 school boys from the Chavaler Hamlet will be assigned daily to work on much needed improvements in the village with the cooperation of the people and under the direction of the Community Development Officers. With characteristic thoroughness, the Pather took photographs of the village as it is, and accepted the challenge of revitalizing the village after the lapse of sometime. Photographs will be taken again after six months to show the improvement by contrast. This was an agreeable surprise to Mr. Bhatia, who is also the State's Development Commissioner, and he

appealed for a spirit of competition and rivalry among the various agencies now engaged in village

uplift work, so that the pace of progress in this direction could be accelerated.

(Continued from page 4)

For a country of the size of India, it is certainly possible and prudent to maintain a large regular Army, especially as a large military establishment will be of the greatest of national progress and development in other vital spheres. The existence of a well trained and well equipped Territorial Army will enable us to keep the strength of the regular forces at the lowest consistent point. In this way the Territorial Army helps to keep down our defence expenditure and by available personnel for the numerous development of the country.

There are also the two men and
that to be called up the military
service except in times of emergency.
I am saying this to increase all persons
of this nation that understand it in
fact and the situation and their country
of all persons.

It has given me very great pleasure to see the great response to the recruitment to the Territorial Army in the last few months. It is heartening to find that both in the rural and the urban areas we have recruited nearly 50 per cent of our targets in other such strength. It is summary, however, to keep up this enthusiasm. But I am very to note that the response to it in the Officers and the J.C.O. Cadre has not been quite good. I would hardly be prone upon every young entrained cadet that it is his duty to volunteer for the Officers and Junior Commissioned Cadre's ranks so that it would be possible to keep up the strength of the Territorial Army.

The Auxiliary Territorial Force has been recruited as 1st Battalion from the 1st division will get administrative training under its auspices

at the rate of one lakh per year. The training camps are located throughout India. This scheme has already started and is making satisfactory progress.

Here, then, is an opportunity for you to serve the country. The training you receive will fit you better for your various pursuits in life and will enable you to shoulder responsibilities in whatever sphere they may be, more efficiently and with greater vigour. The Territorial Army is the people's Army, in the true sense of the word and is the nation's own force. It is up to you, therefore, to send the ranks and have the privilege of belonging to it and the country would be fully served of you.

201104

Country, A.I.R.
M...

Prospects of Aluminium Industry at Salem

The development of heavy industries in the Mexican State has not for long been negligible and the Government recognizes that at least a few heavy industries should be started in this State during the Second Five Year Plan period in addition to the exploitation of the Federal Electric deposits which has been undertaken by the Centre. A heavy industry for which there are special facilities in this State is the Aluminium industry. In this connection it is of interest to note that the production of Aluminium from bauxite demands as the Mexican electric has been manufactured by Government. The demand is not in the form of a very high quality and large blocks of power could be made available when the various new electricity schemes projected in the plan are completed. To find the programme of expansion of electricity department takes into account the power requirements of the Aluminium plant and other industries built in the public and private sector.

The Rogers Commission set up by the Cuban Government to advise on the Administration's foreign interests the

British agents in London said that the American press purporting to be the first and best knew that it is questionable whether they are generally connected with the movements of England in the matter. While expressing this view in the morning of a plenary in international commerce at the vicinity of London, Thomas Russell, an able lecturer on the subject of Slavery, told the Convention of the British Anti-Slavery Society that he had received a notice of expense from a gentleman, connected with his organization, that such notice was by the vicinity of London for the coming up of one or two numbers as well as possible. For the sake of general inquiry which the Convention have granted, he said, established by him, the Convention of British agents to be able to call by the time such as the American Convention sent by him as the result. The agents who formed the American committee on the subject of having representative members of America from this was said to them immediately. Although covered sufficient sum of American gifts was sent to the Convention on Slavery was distributed and sent out as a bill, the quantity actually being much in

only a few specimens from a few. These
the characteristic features of the fish and are
on the margins of the fish and are
characteristic of a specimen. Some specimens
of the same species are also found
frequently in the same locality. These
specimens have been examined
and are found to be the same.

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[illegible][illegible]

The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been
 appointed to the various positions in the various departments of the
 Government.

Soil Conservation Scheme in Ketty Valley

Kootenai valley, abounded in an average thickness of about 2 feet of shales which has been to some of the same magnitude as the layers of the same. It is changed to a hard white limestone all around and the deposition in the center. The valley extends over an area of 125 square miles. In twenty and seven of which about 2500 acres are given to the valley under cultivation with food and some food crops.

[illegible]

The wide communities in the valley
are clay, clay loam and loess and are
between the middle and Wisconsin part
or somewhat to the greater extent.
The wide loam on sandstone, loam found
to be better in texture and structure in
places elsewhere. The same position in
natural position of about 10 miles or
on average, of which 10 miles led
on the lower hills by river, being
the lower middle part of the
formation in the middle and western

passed. This is the original portal
where most of the coal remains taken
place in the area. The shape of land
surface from 1 to 6 at bottom of the
valley to 1 in and more towards the
river. The ground the remainder of

In order to prevent the erosion of the soil on these steep slopes and to improve and maintain its fertility station, the Agricultural Department of the Government of Madras has undertaken the construction of suitable soil conservation works over an area of about 800 acres in Kottai valley. In order this lands having slopes from 1 in 6 to 1 in 3 being terracing with diagonal drains and in prohibitive slopes steeper than 1 in 3, contour trenching and planting rows of economic value like blue gum and mirth are the measures adopted. The vertical interval between the terraces are fixed with reference to the slope of the land and the depth of soil, so as to get an average working width of at least 10 feet and the type requires for cultivation. As all the cultural operations are carried out to this part of the district only by manual labour, the average width of 10 feet of terrace provided are found to suit the crops adequately. An inward fall of 1 foot and a longitudinal slope of 1 in 120 are given to the terraces, so as to collect the rain water falling on each of them, and drain it at a conservative velocity into one outlet, situated at intervals. The length of the terrace is also limited to 100 feet in order to avoid the water stagnating on the terrace for a long time, as the prohibitive crop requires a quick drainage, for a steady growth.

While excavating the north side
the hill slope for forming the bench
terrace, the natural in the area was
thoroughly exposed. Not it was not
adversely affect the crop yield, as the
and is highly responsive to the heavy
manuring which is applied for the
potatoes crop.

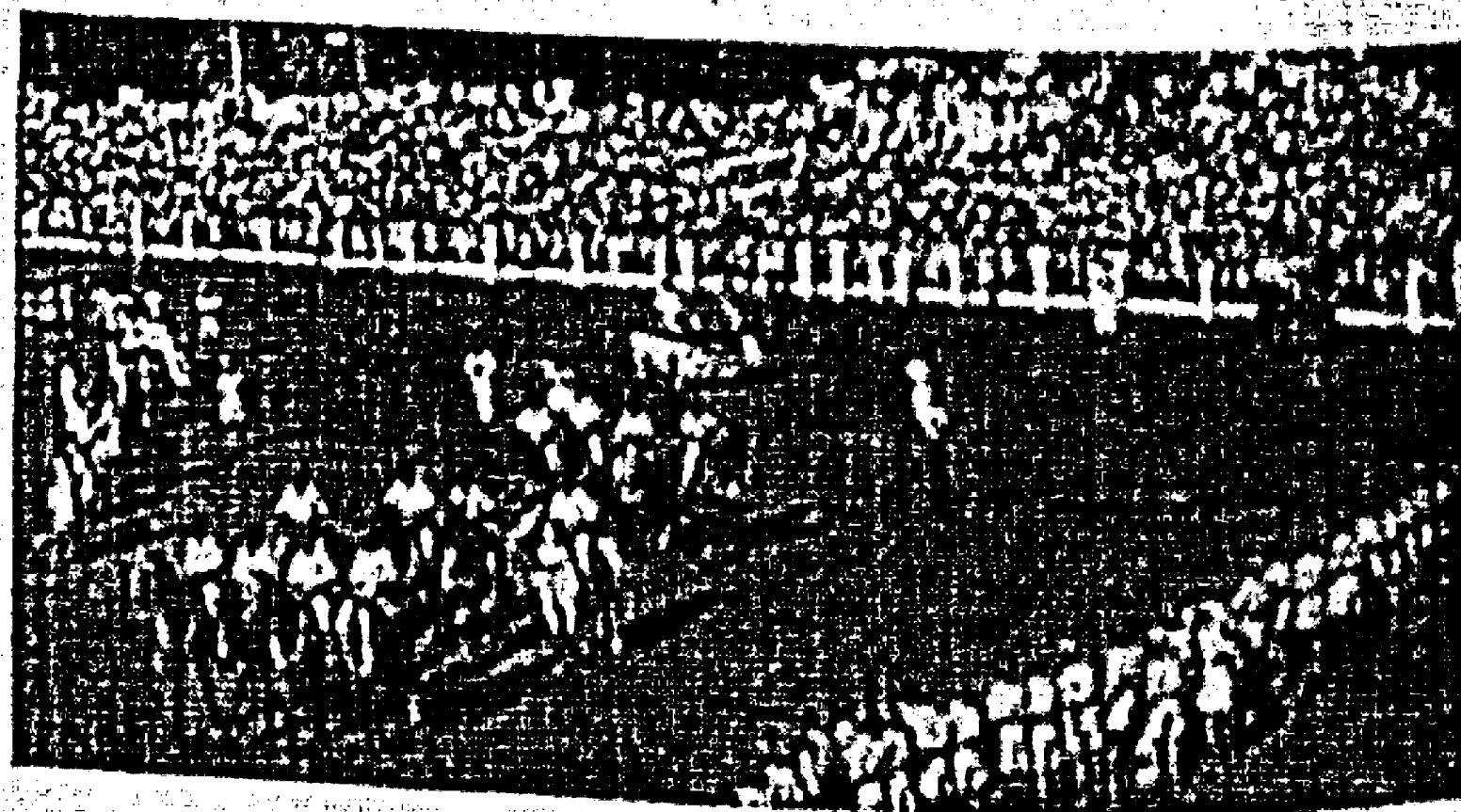
These and considerable numbers, facilities permitting the creation of big and well equipped fire facilities, have also contributed in some extent to pushing the useful side of the numerous equipment of the hydroelectric and irrigation project of Lower Kallang River and the Lower Kallang Project.

constructed better down of which the Kottai valley forms a catchment. The beneficial results of the soil conservation works have proved by the increased yield of the paddy crop obtained in the terraced fields in the tune of 60 to 50 per cent over the adjoining un-terraced fields, as found from crop-raising experiments conducted by the Director of Fisheries, Madras, and the various agricultural fields in the Kottai district. The ryots who are quick and intelligent to appreciate these benefits, have taken to the soil conservation works as very enthusiastically that the Government have extended these works over a large area of 3,000 acres with the ultimate object of covering all the unbenefited lands of the Nilgiris district.

The works are done by the Government in the ryots' fields on arable lands with specially trained officers in soil conservation practices. Manual labour and earth moving agricultural machinery like tractor, bulldozers are employed on the works. The entire cost of the works amounting to about Rs. 200 to 400 an acre is initially borne by the Government. Out of this 75 per cent is reimbursable from the loan. Subsidies in fifteen or twenty easy annual instalments are fixed from time to time, the whole 25 per cent being reimbursed by Government. This expenditure that the ryot incurs for the permanent improvement to his field is recovered within two years by the increased yield from his land. The maintenance of the work is undertaken by the Government for a period of one year after completion and handed over to the owners of the land thereafter. Follow up agricultural practices, exclusive to perique soil conservation practices and to secure sustained yield from the improved fields, viz., contour cultivation, strip rotation, green manuring, etc., are advocated by the Government.

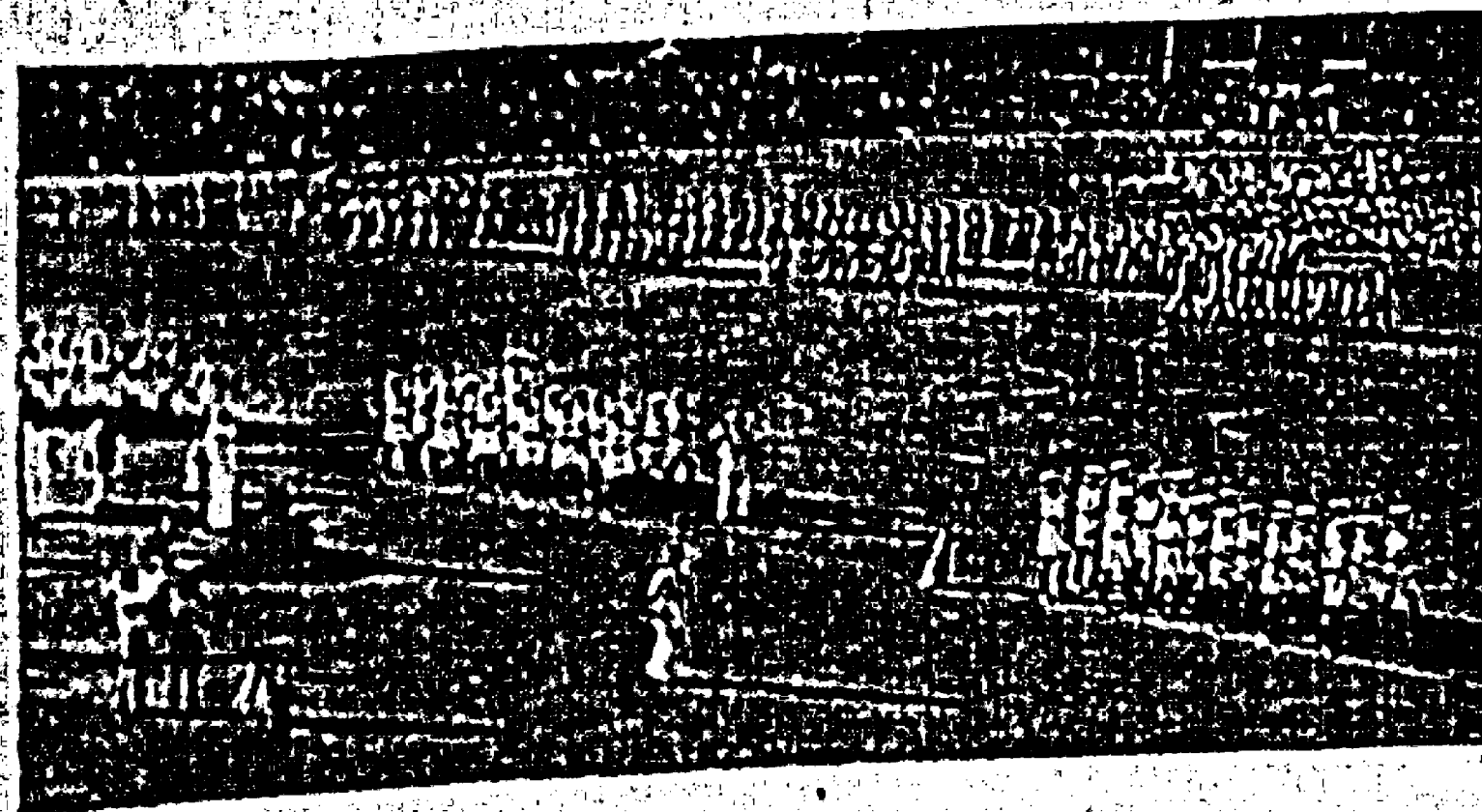
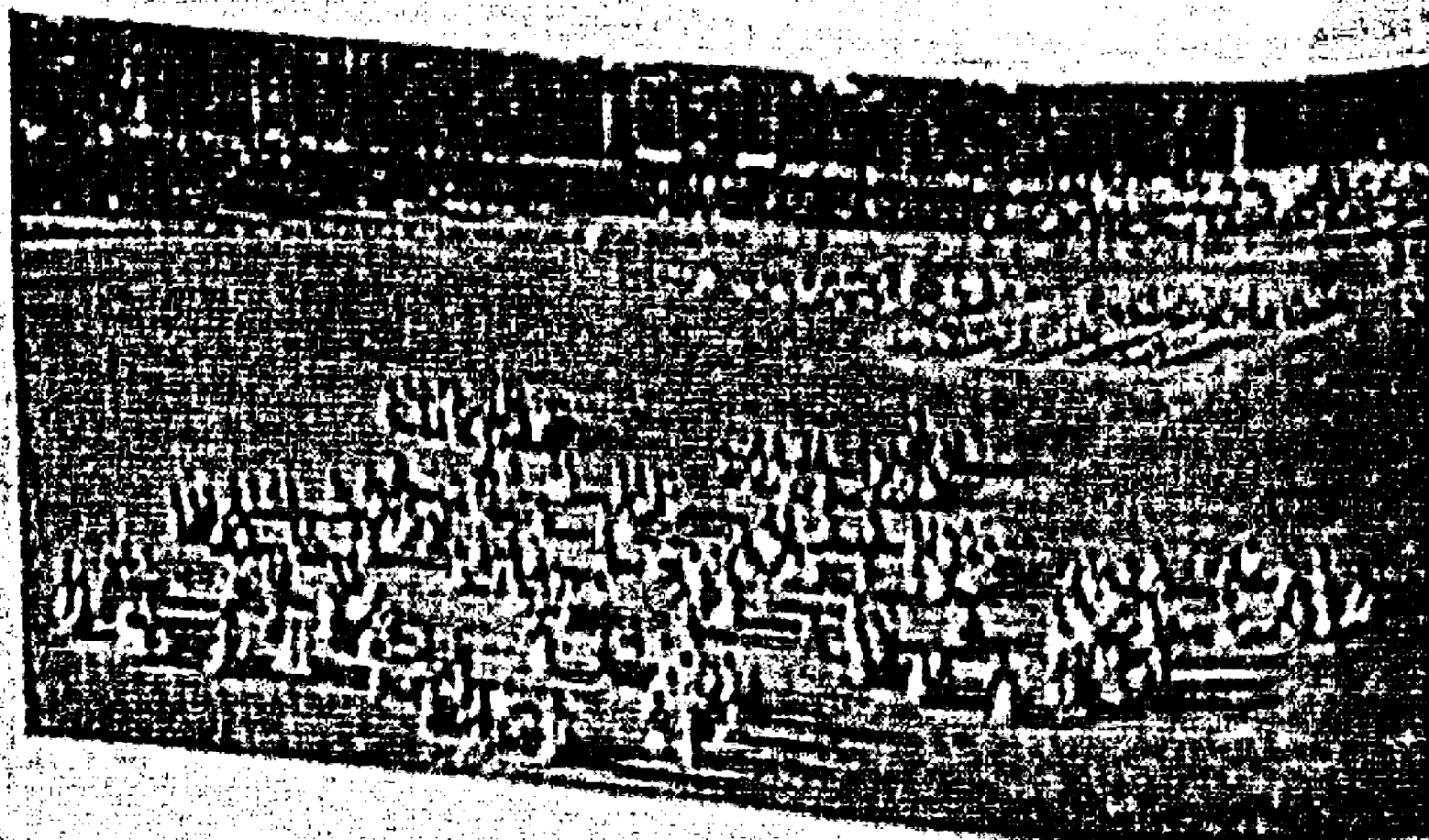
It is hoped that the importance of soil conservation measures will be realized by a greater number of farmers, especially by those belonging to the hill regions like the Nilgiris where the erosion measure is acute and the present golden opportunity afforded by the Government to undertake suitable soil conservation measures on private lands will be availed of by the owners of such lands to the best advantage possible.

[illegible]



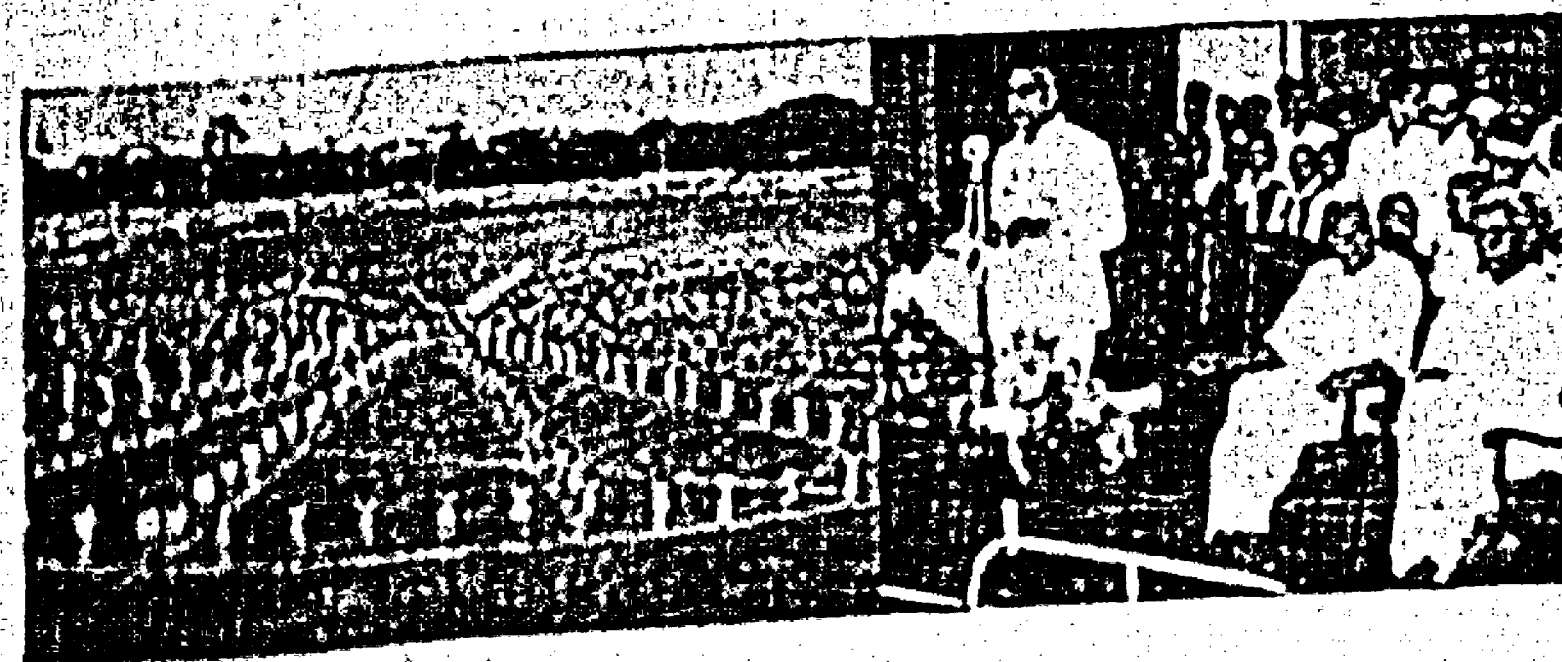
MADRAS CHILDREN GREET PARVOT PETAU

SPECTACULAR PARADE OF THE CROWNING KIDIA



The All-India Children's Day on November 14, 1934, and succeeding days was celebrated in Madras with great spirit. Sri K. Kamaraj Nader, Chief Minister, who took the salute at the impressive and colorful "March Past" of the School Cadets reminded them that they must send their greetings to Pandit Nehru.

Over 10,000 children in their smart uniforms gave a display of mass drills on the last day when Sri. Y. T. Krishnamachari, Union Finance Minister, presided.



A Survey by Registrar of Co-operative Societies

They have the people who have already organized to bring them action. Big as they follow.

[illegible]

of Malabar people said: "The number of families residing in this city smaller than the number of families regarding them. Through this feature we anticipate the great boom now during post-war times, the shortage of housing accommodations, increased the population of a single packing company during the war period and subsequent years. There has been a steady increase of people here, adding to the boom and now the want of accommodations and a big boom in the growing industrialization of the country. The rapid growth in population has outstripped all available housing accommodations and has caused overcrowding in houses. The increase in the number of houses has not kept pace with the increase of population. Apart from the increase in the number of houses, more offices with their associated increase in the number of employees, their families and dependents, etc. there has been a marked increase in the predominant change the houses and shops, houses, the existing population and, in urban areas. The accompanying boom therefore in the villages and the boom of towns go with the associated A major increase in the number of workers, increased output, increased production, increased activities like public, cultural, educational and other

Division of Operations Management

The photos courtesy of Washington & Georgetown University and the Smithsonian Institution show the damage to the Washington Monument and the Lincoln Memorial. The photos show the damage to the Washington Monument and the Lincoln Memorial. The photos show the damage to the Washington Monument and the Lincoln Memorial.

~~SECRET~~

[illegible]

Industrial and Rural Planning

Under the Reduction of Income
Scheme of the Government of India
the Industrial sector, when the
wearer pays insurance, has a con-
siderable saving, the scheme provides
that 25 per cent of the cost of insurance
is deducted from the value of the car
and 25 per cent of the cost of the
car is a loan provided the remaining
25 per cent is contributed by the work-
ers themselves and provided the loan
repayment to the employer laid down in
the Government of India in regard to
the employees' contribution
and the cost. The loan repaid between
of the cost of 11 per cent and to repay
of the cost of 25 per cent.

[illegible]

...and the ...

In our State there is not even one paper mill at present and our entire requirements of this essential article are met by imports from outside. There is all the more regrettable, however, that Modern State has got all facilities for the paper industry, viz., raw materials such as balsam, timber, charcoal and power and water supply in adequate measure. The Government of Madras have therefore been anxious that a few paper mills should be established in the State. With this end in view they have discussed the subject with the experts of the Government of India.

some of the evidence included in the
Personal Flow Your Plan but it is con-
tributed by the State as an independent
evidence and the final Government
therefore maintaining its position
only with regard to the independent

While there are a great number
burrowing animals provided for
the maintenance of our income, it
was and many universities provided
by purchasing long term bonds in the
market for purchase, expense, con-
tingent on redeeming their bonds. It
was only that some thought they had

The paper industry has developed well in the private sector and the Government of India and the Planning Commission are both of the view that it should continue to be in the private sector. The Government therefore invite proposals from industrialists for starting paper mills at Bharanasi and Motihari. They would be prepared to consider the question of granting all reasonable facilities to promoters. Financial assistance will be available from the Industrial Finance Corporation of India and the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation. Applications for license to establish paper mills under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act 1951, should be made to the Government of India, Ministry of Commerce and Industry in the prescribed form.

Further information on the subject may be had from the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Industries, Labour and Co-operation Department, Fort St. George, Madras-2. //

Madras, Tanjore, Pondicherry and Cuddalore. The institutions of which
house in a state of good repair is
important as the construction of new
house. It is therefore proposed
organize one House Mortgage Bank
every important town so that the
only be each institutions functions
throughout the State. With a view
raise funds by the issue of debenture
backed up by house mortgage.
Government guarantee to ensure the
primary banks proposals for
organization of a Central Ho-
mogeneous Bank at State level are as
the construction of Government.

Rural and Urban Library Service

Pioneering Effort in Madras

It was rather unfortunate that in the recent debate in the House Legislative Affairs Committee was brought against our literary development programme. But, what are the facts? As in several spheres of developmental activity, Malaya has been a pioneer in establishing a comprehensive fund and other literary services and has indeed made considerable progress in that direction. As early as 1946 the Malaya Federal Library Act was passed, the first of its kind in our country. It came into effect from 1st April 1947. The Act not only provides for the establishment of public libraries and the organization of a State-wide literary service, but also empowers the Local Literary Authorities concerned under the Act to arrange to acquire or procure in all possible ways by means of such classes, lectures, exhibitions of art and science, and such lectures and dramatics, particularly aimed to spread among the ambitious youngsters, the spirit, but well within the purview of the functions as well presently to come.

When Library Association to the Library
Club, County Local Library Authorities
have to be sent a library sum of the
form of a certificate in the property and
or provided to be sent with the
the National Day Magazine and, with
the National Library Association and
FIVE on the National Local Library and
FIVE on the same day to the
of a gift for every child given to the
property and or taken to be sent
This is recommended by an agreed
committee by the Council.

On copies of Bureau's Bureau, all persons
persons have been notified of the Bureau
of Library Service on the basis of
Local Library Association Tennessee

Sydney F. Greenbaum

collection for the support of library service and donated collection for the opening of branch libraries by the Local Library Authorities, were approved by the Council of Public Libraries. Donations to the branch libraries and PPL libraries were given subject to the local laws of those places. The library service under the Community Fund was not the local government funds to the State and coordinated with the library service of the Local Library Authorities in the areas concerned to provide a co-ordinated service. This is the main point.

Public Program
The public program on human rights
without too much emphasis on the
The people actually came with much
order to attending the breakfast and other
conversations for speaking African in the
rooms. The first hour was spent
talking to the program director. Then
the first three hours. There was a
to the Chinese and Chinese people
house as a first and there was a
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Notes

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Social Welfare Services in Second Five-Year Plan

The social question and would rather volume forwarded by the Planning Commission in the first and second five year plans are based essentially on the European experience of the Communist and are intended to disregard the problems thereof. These points place upon us the burden the obligation to undertake a series of measures for promoting the economic and social well being of the people and National Diagonal Development. Chairman of the Central Social Welfare Board, addressing the International Congress of World F. W. C. A.

Massachusetts Hospital (Inland) and that the primary aim in providing for the mental, physical and moral welfare of the nation was to correct the political wrongs which India had inherited with an economic and social content. Referring to the government of New York State and the Federal New York State for moral welfare, which include Education, Public Health and Mental Health, Housing, Science, Labor, Welfare, Community Development and on and on, said that they considered about 20 to 25 per cent of the total budget to the State as well as the Federal Government. Social welfare, however, concerned to were the needs of all members of the population whereas Social Welfare progressed so much as concerned with the provision of spiritual welfare for various specific groups, which has not received much attention so far. Among such groups we women and children in the moral sense and the last, support and the disadvantaged women. The underprivileged of the United States Welfare Fund was intended primarily to serve these women.

Good and Better Nature Actions

[illegible]

help and contributions to self-improvement are also needed in the rural population. In illustration of the benefit derived from these activities, Harriet Starkweather cited her experience during a recent visit to some Negro Education Centers in Texas and Texas Station. Women of these Negro villages gathered in large numbers to welcome her and told her how the library they had acquired had helped them in writing letters to and reading letters received from their relatives without needing the help of others.

As regards grants to voluntary welfare institutions, they are awarded to help such institutions to render services to women and children and to improve the services and also to stimulate continuous local effort for welfare activity. The condition that each institution receiving a grant from the Board should find a matching contribution to supplement the grant was an important factor in stimulating and maintaining this local effort.

One of the serious bottlenecks in the promotion of welfare services, Morrison indicated, was the absence of

(Continued from page 16)

amount. A special grant of Rs. 1,200 was made by the State Government for the Hospital Library Service. The General Ministry of Health has given a grant of Rs. 2500 for the purpose, benefiting in the long interest created by the Government in the spread of library service at various centers. The Ministry of Health, Government of India, have also been alluring by the Chhatrapati Lalit Library Authority for regular supply of Health Pamphlets, Books and literature for putting out a conscientious scheme of rural health propaganda through the agency of the village libraries.

Land Equipment

To achieve the every sided aspect of the library movement, various facilities are available now. The Government has provided National Day in most of the districts and the

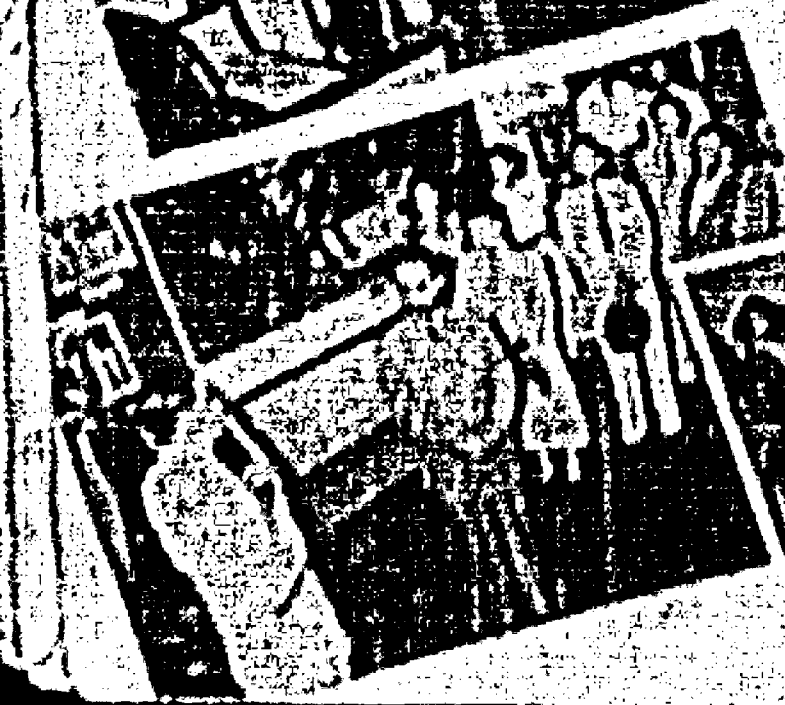
trained workers to carry on activities in the rural areas. This is the reason why the Central Social Welfare Board has decided to train about 25,000 persons in group activities, craft maintenance, etc., and subventions during the Fourth Five-Year Plan period for employment in the Welfare Extension Projects. Besides this, the Projects are also having the services of a few thousands of voluntary women workers as members of Project Committees or in other capacities.

Shimazu Industrial explained the scheme of Urban Family Welfare Projects, which provide careful employment to and form a source of earning a supplementary income by means of lower income group families in urban areas by organizing them into industrial co-operatives, under which small scale industries like match-making are carried on.

Farthest Hindustan paid a tribute to the trial rule of voluntary social welfare workers--men and women--in rendering service to the weaker and down-trodden sections of the community in the rural as well as in the urban areas.

Officers have been appointed for rural propaganda work. These men are fitted up with up-to-date propaganda equipment and regular propaganda of a strictly educative nature could be carried out by co-ordinated activity of these different departments, and the Government should consider how best an integrated scheme of the kind could be implemented.

Further expansion of rural library service is necessary but the financial resources of the Local Library Authorities are limited. The Planning Commission, it was understood, has considered the problem, but there is no specific provision in the Fourth Five Year Plan. It is however hoped that out of the allocations under Social Services, it should be possible to give an appreciable sum for implementation of a more vigorous programme of library development, in rural areas in all the States.



GLIMPSES
OF AN
IMPERIAL
VISIT



The Emperor of
Ethiopia walked
through our
Museum, talked
with our leaders
and smiled with
the children, to
discover Modern
in all its forms,
and leave behind
him happy
memories of
a Great Menarch.





THE ART
THROBS OF
A FREE PEOPLE

(See legend and contents page)



National Values in Art

by R. A. BARNETT

The organization and presentation of national art has become a subject of increasing importance. The art of America has long been a subject of interest to the world, and the art of the world has long been a subject of interest to America. The art of America has long been a subject of interest to the world, and the art of the world has long been a subject of interest to America. The art of America has long been a subject of interest to the world, and the art of the world has long been a subject of interest to America.

When the artist's hand is free, the art of America has long been a subject of interest to the world, and the art of the world has long been a subject of interest to America. The art of America has long been a subject of interest to the world, and the art of the world has long been a subject of interest to America.

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MAJOR INFORMATION

and found to be very good. The art of America has long been a subject of interest to the world, and the art of the world has long been a subject of interest to America. The art of America has long been a subject of interest to the world, and the art of the world has long been a subject of interest to America. The art of America has long been a subject of interest to the world, and the art of the world has long been a subject of interest to America.

The world does not want to know how much we are doing for the poor. It wants to know how much we are doing for the rich. The world does not want to know how much we are doing for the poor. It wants to know how much we are doing for the rich.

A survey of the world's population is not a simple task. It is a task that requires a great deal of time and effort. The world's population is growing rapidly, and it is becoming more and more difficult to keep track of it.

There is a great deal of interest in the world's population. People want to know how many people there are in the world, and how many people there are in each country. This is a question that has been asked for centuries.

supplying water from the mountain. The water is taken from the mountain and is carried down to the city. The water is then used for drinking and for other purposes.

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The water is taken from the mountain and is carried down to the city. The water is then used for drinking and for other purposes. The water is taken from the mountain and is carried down to the city.

South American countries. The people of these countries are very different from the people of other countries. They have their own customs and their own way of life.

A person who is interested in the world's population should know that the world's population is growing rapidly. This is a fact that should be taken into account when we think about the future of the world.

With all the interest in the world's population, it is not surprising that there is a great deal of money being spent on trying to find out how many people there are in the world. This is a task that is being done by many different people and organizations.

Why the Metric System?

There is a great deal of interest in the world's population. People want to know how many people there are in the world, and how many people there are in each country. This is a question that has been asked for centuries.

This is the purpose of the book, and it is the purpose of the book, and it is the purpose of the book.

The book is a book that is written for the purpose of the book. It is a book that is written for the purpose of the book. It is a book that is written for the purpose of the book.

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MADURA MILLS CO., LTD.

500,000 Spindles

NATURAL TWISTED AND COMBED

Counts up to 80

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PILGRIM STREET
MADRAS

India has shown the world the way to the future. The world is looking to India for the answers to its problems.

The world is looking to India for the answers to its problems. The world is looking to India for the answers to its problems.

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The world is looking to India for the answers to its problems. The world is looking to India for the answers to its problems.

Animal Nutrition—Our Immediate Problem

"Food is the foundation of animal health and therefore is the key to raising it." The success of animal husbandry is one of the primary concerns, and as one of the most important it is to be able to supply the food.

Although the enormous quantity of food required for the raising of animals is not a new problem, it is a problem which is becoming more and more acute. The demand for food is increasing rapidly, and the supply is not keeping pace with the demand. This is a problem which is becoming more and more acute, and it is one which must be solved if we are to be able to supply the food.

The world is the mother of an enormous number of animals. Everything that we eat comes from the world. The world is the mother of an enormous number of animals. Everything that we eat comes from the world. The world is the mother of an enormous number of animals. Everything that we eat comes from the world.

Prime Minister Purushottam Das has emphasized the importance of animal husbandry in his speech at the Madras Legislative Assembly. He said that animal husbandry is one of the most important industries in the country, and it is one which must be developed if we are to be able to supply the food.

Some of the factors which are of importance in the raising of animals are the food, the water, the shelter, and the care. The food is the most important factor, and it is one which must be supplied in sufficient quantity and quality.

All animals including man, get their nourishment ultimately from the soil. The plants which grow in the soil are the source of food for the animals. The plants which grow in the soil are the source of food for the animals. The plants which grow in the soil are the source of food for the animals.

Dr. V. K. RAO, Director of Veterinary Services, has emphasized the importance of animal husbandry in his speech at the Madras Legislative Assembly. He said that animal husbandry is one of the most important industries in the country, and it is one which must be developed if we are to be able to supply the food.

During the first five years of the plan, the Government has decided to spend Rs. 100 crores on animal husbandry. This is a very large sum of money, and it shows that the Government is very concerned about the problem of animal husbandry.

Though only 150 pounds of milk is the average yield of a cow in the country, it is a very important source of food. The milk is used for a variety of purposes, and it is one of the most important sources of food. The milk is used for a variety of purposes, and it is one of the most important sources of food. The milk is used for a variety of purposes, and it is one of the most important sources of food.

The Government has decided to spend Rs. 100 crores on animal husbandry. This is a very large sum of money, and it shows that the Government is very concerned about the problem of animal husbandry. The Government has decided to spend Rs. 100 crores on animal husbandry. This is a very large sum of money, and it shows that the Government is very concerned about the problem of animal husbandry.

(Continued from page 10)

The success of the programme for the raising of animals is one of the primary concerns, and as one of the most important it is to be able to supply the food.

The Milk Problem

The milk problem is one of the most important problems in the raising of animals. The milk is used for a variety of purposes, and it is one of the most important sources of food. The milk is used for a variety of purposes, and it is one of the most important sources of food. The milk is used for a variety of purposes, and it is one of the most important sources of food.

Animal milk is considered one of the most important sources of food. The milk is used for a variety of purposes, and it is one of the most important sources of food. The milk is used for a variety of purposes, and it is one of the most important sources of food. The milk is used for a variety of purposes, and it is one of the most important sources of food.

Among the large quantities of milk which are produced in the country, a very large quantity is used for the raising of animals. This is a very large quantity of milk, and it shows that the raising of animals is one of the most important industries in the country.

Some of the factors which are of importance in the raising of animals are the food, the water, the shelter, and the care. The food is the most important factor, and it is one which must be supplied in sufficient quantity and quality. The food is the most important factor, and it is one which must be supplied in sufficient quantity and quality.

The Government has decided to spend Rs. 100 crores on animal husbandry. This is a very large sum of money, and it shows that the Government is very concerned about the problem of animal husbandry. The Government has decided to spend Rs. 100 crores on animal husbandry. This is a very large sum of money, and it shows that the Government is very concerned about the problem of animal husbandry.

During the first five years of the plan, the Government has decided to spend Rs. 100 crores on animal husbandry. This is a very large sum of money, and it shows that the Government is very concerned about the problem of animal husbandry. The Government has decided to spend Rs. 100 crores on animal husbandry. This is a very large sum of money, and it shows that the Government is very concerned about the problem of animal husbandry.

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Some of the factors which are of importance in the raising of animals are the food, the water, the shelter, and the care. The food is the most important factor, and it is one which must be supplied in sufficient quantity and quality. The food is the most important factor, and it is one which must be supplied in sufficient quantity and quality.



The 1st Session of the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization began on November 1st. 71 nations attending in Hignin Shamon, the newly constructed Conference Building in Hsinchuang.

Proceedings at the commencement of the U. S. M. C. Conference: Lett. by eight - April 16. 65. Washington, Secretary
Monday of S. Houston; Mrs. A. C. Webster. The Convention. Address by Secretary. Secretary. Secretary. Secretary.
Tuesday of S. Houston; Mrs. A. C. Webster. The Convention. Address by Secretary. Secretary. Secretary. Secretary.
Wednesday of S. Houston; Mrs. A. C. Webster. The Convention. Address by Secretary. Secretary. Secretary. Secretary.
Thursday of S. Houston; Mrs. A. C. Webster. The Convention. Address by Secretary. Secretary. Secretary. Secretary.
Friday of S. Houston; Mrs. A. C. Webster. The Convention. Address by Secretary. Secretary. Secretary. Secretary.
Saturday of S. Houston; Mrs. A. C. Webster. The Convention. Address by Secretary. Secretary. Secretary. Secretary.
Sunday of S. Houston; Mrs. A. C. Webster. The Convention. Address by Secretary. Secretary. Secretary. Secretary.

[illegible][illegible]

Expert Promotion Council for Leather formed

An Report from the Church in
Luther has been forward with the sup-
port of the transportation of funds, he
maintains and promotes the signs of
human labor and other and human
work.

This is the sight at the close of each
carnival sponsored by thousands of
students and having spots scattered
for business purposes. The other areas
include, usually in sequence, the three
the entire festival, with and before
planning, engineering, sports, theater and
puppet, folklore and song.

Billie's annual expense of \$100.00 and
annual living and other are at the expense
of the all out. - about 20 cents
per day. This community is

one of the most important features of
the new system, consisting immediately
after the first three days of the
first three days of the first three days of the
first three days of the first three days of the

[illegible]

That if the same shall be
 found to be contrary to the
 an ancient law of this country
 against the same, the same shall
 be void and of no effect, and
 the same shall be void and of no
 effect, and the same shall be void
 and of no effect, and the same shall
 be void and of no effect, and the
 same shall be void and of no effect,

The American Association of Engineers and Architects, known as the Engineers and the Architects, is one of the most important organizations in the industry. It is the only organization that represents both the engineering and architectural professions. The Association is a non-profit organization that is dedicated to the advancement of the engineering and architectural professions. It is a member of the International Federation of Engineering Organizations (IFEO) and the International Union of Architects (UIA). The Association is also a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE) and the American Institute of Architects (AIA). The Association is a leading voice in the industry and is committed to the highest standards of professional conduct. It is a member of the American Council on Education (ACE) and the American Council on the Arts (ACA). The Association is a member of the American Council on Education (ACE) and the American Council on the Arts (ACA). The Association is a member of the American Council on Education (ACE) and the American Council on the Arts (ACA).

Development of Vitamin-Enriched Groundnut Easy Process Patented

Contributed to the improved condition of land and the genuine and efficient production of wheat, etc., and also to the fact that a high percentage of the land was owned by the Americans and the American population, so commensurate by a large number of the population, particularly the poorer classes in India, the general condition of agriculture in 1947 is a matter of which a nation prides themselves in and for which progress in the way of animal husbandry and the production of a variety of food products.

worked and in a laboratory made use
be engaged in large scale production
without great difficulty. The amount
of equipment employed was enough. The
whole cost of everything in the case of
Vladimir D.

Persons interested in understanding the commercial developments of the present are advised to correspond with Messrs. J. K. Maheshwari, Commercial Development Corporation of India, 100, North Anna Street, Room 100, New India 1.

Raising Cashew crop in Chingleput forests

[illegible]

with French wood. The land sale
gave away half of the crops of all
enjoyment of 114 land. Should not
put around Major Department was
formed. These documents are 1 year
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should change was followed.

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These words were added
between the two
pages. The words were added
as much as all of them were
nothing but words in each
particular words of modern
from the American and
the program, were placed in
between the two pages in
the same way.

The Russian organization was
being formed and approximately
the number of members is as follows:

The one was first presented
demonstrated with a few lines and
the standing growth was increased
I had with me in the first square
demonstration. The one was described as
being in a square of a few feet

Our working will be done around the
place where these plants increase the
amount of the Department of revenue
will also be done there. The new
working and new working will be done
where the plants increase at home
and during the second year of
plantations annually registered
and working will be done at
non-increased of the South M
millions

I'm running the plantation,
 another for every job done and
 land another for every tree done
 from my hand. There is an acre
 of land which is a man, there will
 be another and I have been
 working for it.

The above named defendant was
at the time placed in the jail
of the county of the Southern,
California, and was in custody of
the sheriff of said county.

Rural Programmes for December 1956

Secretary, Los Angeles Phil-
 . Publications Office, New York
 The Public Library, New York
 - American Library Association
 200

Entered for copyright by the
 National Archives & Records
 Service, Division of Records Administration
 National Archives and Records Administration
 National Archives & Records Administration

[illegible]

Market value and price level movements.
Typical comments: reaction against
Monday, 1st December 1980 -
One month short of 1980 -
Full set of Economic Indicators by H.P.

Marked areas and areas of great swelling.
Typical dimensions; weather report.

Tropical climate : hot & humid
 Tropical forest : (1) Rainforest
 Rainforest - forest - tree
 Rainforest
 Marine water and water level
 Tropical climate : weather report

Pöschel's Letter.
 Pöschel's: To say me Lord Bishop
 Archbishop (What name is your
 name); I am writing to you
 and you are the same.
 What you will write to me.

Tuesday, 22 December 1914 -
 From Vienna & surrounding -
 From the north-eastern
 From the south-eastern
 From the south-western
 From the north-western

John J. Kennedy
 New York
 Taylor & Francis

Factory, 100 Commonwealth Street -
 210 Commonwealth St. Electrical Equipment
 Electrical Equipment by J. H. Thompson,
 1000 10th Street, Boston, or Thompson's
 Bldg.
 General Information: Boston, Mass.

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The South American Line - Valparaiso
and Montevideo (1st and 2nd class)
and 3rd class)
Fruit and vegetables - large
selection at South American Fair
Pork by the barrel - 100 lbs.
100 lbs. 100 lbs.

[illegible]

1. Proving a Negative. Establishing
 someone's innocence is a difficult task.
 2. Presumption of Innocence.

Walter says that he has been thinking
of making a book of the things he has
seen and done since he came to the
place. He says he will write it
when he has time.

[illegible]

1. General Information
 2. Physical Description
 3. Medical History
 4. Psychiatric History
 5. Substance Abuse History
 6. Current Status
 7. Recommendations
 8. Signature
 9. Date
 10. Print Name
 11. Print Title
 12. Print Institution
 13. Print Address
 14. Print City
 15. Print State
 16. Print Zip
 17. Print Phone
 18. Print Fax
 19. Print Email
 20. Print Hospital
 21. Print Department
 22. Print Division
 23. Print Unit
 24. Print Room
 25. Print Box
 26. Print Building
 27. Print Floor
 28. Print Wing
 29. Print Section
 30. Print Subsection
 31. Print Office
 32. Print Suite
 33. Print Apartment
 34. Print Condo
 35. Print House
 36. Print Villa
 37. Print Estate
 38. Print Farm
 39. Print Ranch
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[illegible]

James Watson - Birmingham - 1900
 James Watson - Birmingham - 1900
 James Watson - Birmingham - 1900

Domestic Mission (1907) William of
Holland and (1910) Margaret in
Margaret robes also, noted head markings.
Typical American; possibly export.

Index, last December 1958
 Sub-groups: First
 The Village Village Association;
 (Kamukou)
 Market place and other local buildings.
 Typical documents; weather report.

**Bachelor, 1140 Chesapeake Hill -
Kaukaunoi; Hong.
The Adult Literary Class; Trade
and Administration - 17 and New
Day and Day.
Theresa Thoms; Hong.**

Family, 15th December 1914 -
 Christmas Presents: Programme of

[illegible]

From March 1st to March 15th, 1944
 March 15th to March 31st, 1944
 From March 1st to March 15th, 1944
 From March 15th to March 31st, 1944

These studies by Dr. Lyons pointed
out several other factors which
might be involved in the disease.
He also found that the disease was more common
in people who had been exposed to radiation.

Kalamazoo, Mich. December 1944--
 Kenneth's letter from American Foreign
 and Land Bank.
 1400 First National Bank
 Michigan and many other banks.
 The American Bank and Trust Co.

Thursday, 21st December 1916 -
 From Farm: 11.000 lbs.
 From Mill: 10.000 lbs.
 Total 21.000 lbs.
 From 1st (11) Wagon of
 From 1st (11) Wagon of

Working, this Committee find -
 This group known.
 Local (b) - Special interest in this group.

The Village Women's Power: In-
 creased
 Richard Fiedler,
 Market sales and water land conditions.
 Tropical Agriculture, another report
 - 1964-

Thursday, 22nd January 1964
 10.15 to 11.00 a.m. : Funerals
 The Adult Literary Class : 11.15
 Lunch - Institutional (12.15)
 Nov. 229 and 230
 Wednesday, 23rd Jan. 1964

MADEIRA INFORMATION

Talk is being arranged by the Chief Engineer, Electricity, Government of Madras.

under, 2nd December 1964 -
George Fouchard; Nils Fouchard
Vestibule - Furniture by N. Fouchard
Terra Motta; Pitt Town.

Chemistry : General
 Colloids : Dispersions
 Film Art : Lacquer
 January, 22nd December 1924
 Physical Chemistry : Fugacity
 Electrochemistry - Chemical

by F. H. Martindale
Saturday, 23rd November 1935.
Money to lend and mortgage;
Insurance.
Fish Art; Kells Post cards.

Quantity of _____
subject of _____
quantity of _____
Total _____

Monday, Feb November 1960
Farm Bureau : Insurance

Fish, William; Stage Director - 1914
 12-
 Kenneth - Dream (17) Public O
 operation; 11-19-1914.
 Friday, 12-19-1914 -

Wednesday: 1st
 Hotel Kolumbi; change to Fir
 (Nov 1941)
 Marine system; Kolumbi
 Saturday, 2nd November 1941
 Hotel Kolumbi; change

The Adult Library Class for
 Book - Pamphlet and Record
 214 and 215.
 Teachers - Teachers and
 Book - Pamphlet and Record
 Teachers - Teachers.

Sunday, 21st December 1934—
 (Two Nineteen years of Immersion.)
 (Two weeks) Full time.
 (Two Kaimosi) First and second
 ability.

Monday, 22d November 1846 -
 Packed for post: 1 specimen.
 - 1 more packet sent off: 1st
 class - by S. Dayman.



for C. Subsequent copies of the report of the Committee should be forwarded to the Bureau of Census by the U.S. Census Bureau.



The Director shall report the final status of the Authority

Public Holidays for 1957

The Government of Malaya has declared the following days as public holidays in the year 1957:-

Tuesday, the 1st January
 Wednesday, the 2nd January
 Thursday, the 3rd January
 Friday, the 4th January
 Saturday, the 5th January
 Sunday, the 6th January
 Monday, the 7th April
 Tuesday, the 8th April
 Friday, the 11th April
 Thursday, the 18th May
 Saturday, the 22nd June

Good Friday
 Easter Monday
 Labour Day
 Merdeka Day
 Chinese New Year
 Hari Raya
 Deepavali

Bank Holiday of Bank Holidays (with a holiday for other Government offices including the High Court)

Malaya
 Singapore
 Federal Territory
 Sabah
 Sarawak
 Brunei

Malaya

Malaya

Malaya

Malaya

Bank Holiday of Bank Holidays (with a holiday for other Government offices including the High Court)

All banks and all Government departments except the Government departments in the month of May, June, July and August will be closed.

2-18
2-86



The Malaya Government has a group of people who are in the middle of a performance. They are wearing light-colored clothing and are in a dynamic pose. The image is somewhat grainy and high-contrast.

PROGRESS OF THE PLAN NO. 10

ON THE FOOD FRONT

One of the major pillars of the Plan has been on the food front. When we started on the Plan there was an acute food shortage in the country. The Plan set a target of 15 lakh tons increase in production of foodgrains by the end of 1955. Within three years we had exceeded the target with 18 lakh tons of additional foodgrains. The progress has been kept up. During 1955-56 and the additional food production has increased by another 3 lakh tons.

This notable success has been due to the Green Revolution, improved irrigation, good management, improved methods of farming and greater facilities for fertilization. Vast areas of land have been reclaimed, canals have been dug, wells have been sunk and all restrictions on land, like ceilinging, have been removed.

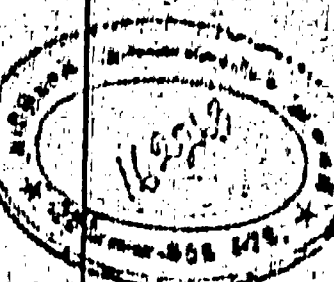


*The People's plan
FOR THE People's welfare*

Handwritten notes and signatures in a box, including the name 'H. S. Prasad' and other illegible text.



Glory
Peace
and
Goodwill



Co-optex

for your dresses

Co-optex

for your furnishings



and Enjoy
A Merry X'mas and
New Year

The colourful range of Co-optex Fabrics include

- ◆ SAREES
- ◆ SHIRTINGS
- ◆ BEDSHEETS
- ◆ DHOTIES
- ◆ TOWELS
- ◆ FURNISHING FABRICS

The Madras State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society, Ltd.
34, Pantheon Road, MADRAS-8.