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MADRAS

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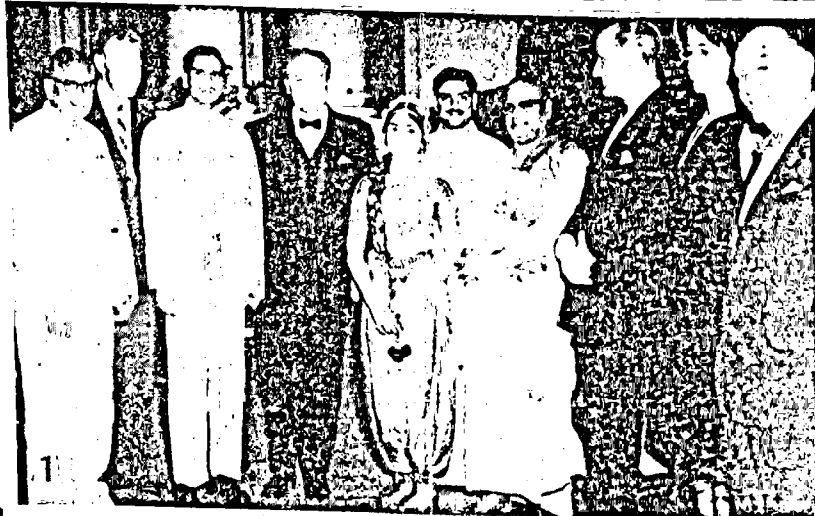
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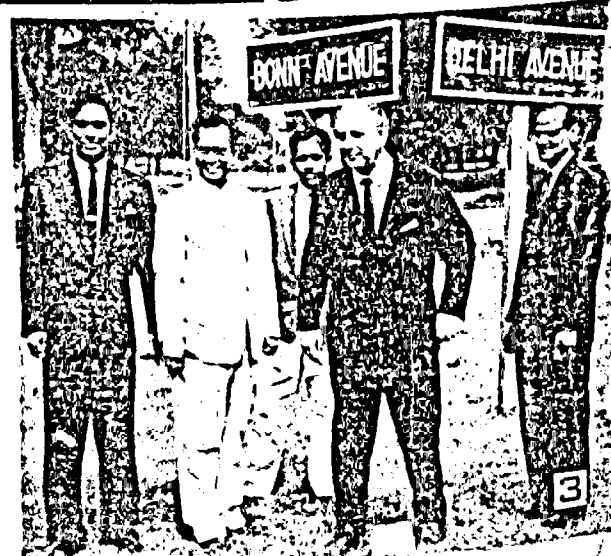


VISITORS FROM ABROAD



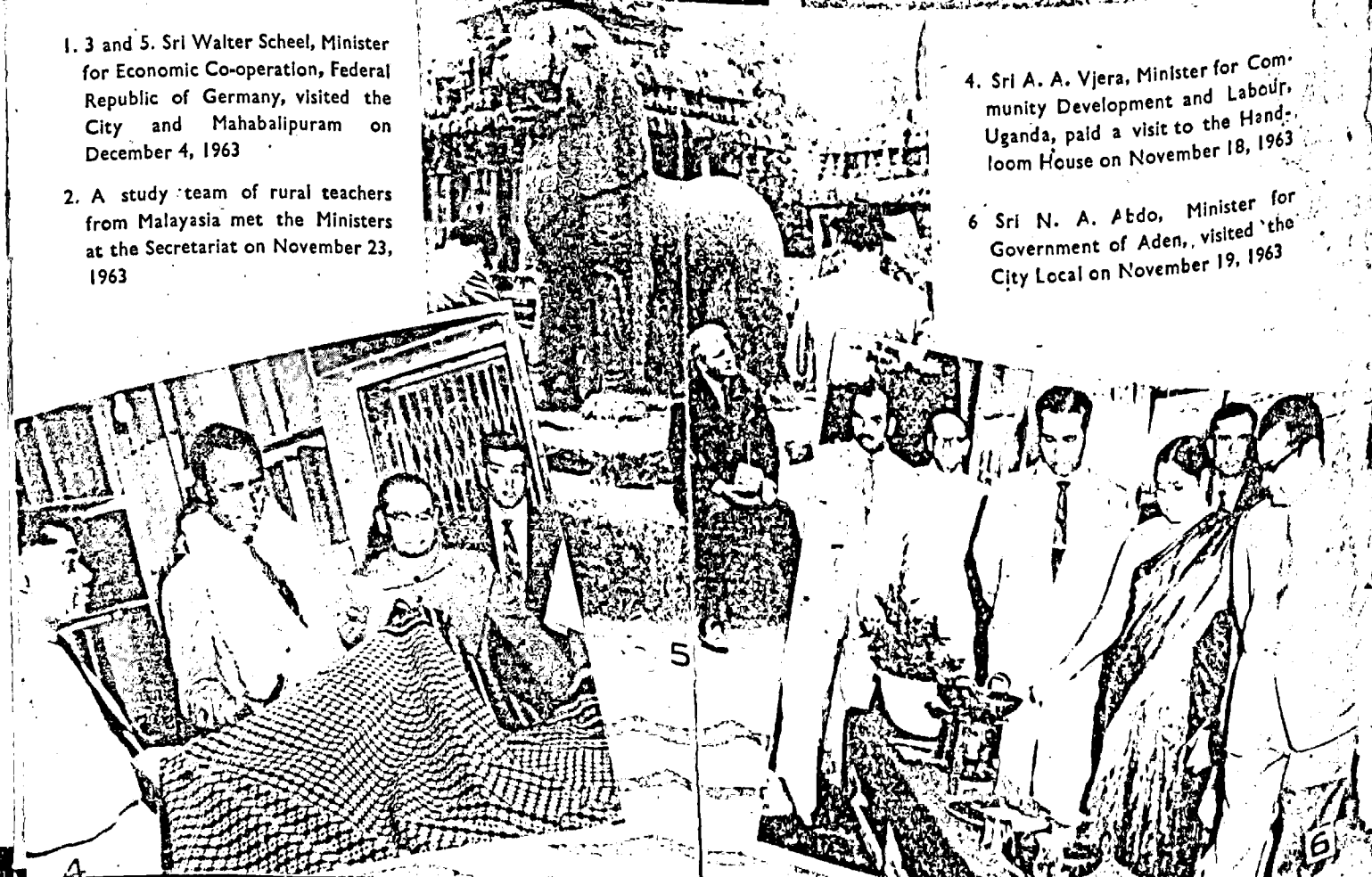
1. 3 and 5. Sri Walter Scheel, Minister for Economic Co-operation, Federal Republic of Germany, visited the City and Mahabalipuram on December 4, 1963

2. A study team of rural teachers from Malaysia met the Ministers at the Secretariat on November 23, 1963



4. Sri A. A. Vjera, Minister for Community Development and Labour, Uganda, paid a visit to the Handloom House on November 18, 1963

6. Sri N. A. Abdo, Minister for Government of Aden, visited the City Local on November 19, 1963



No Price is Too High To Pay for Freedom

CITIZEN'S DUTIES

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

MADRAS

Information

Volume XVIII JANUARY 1964 No. 1

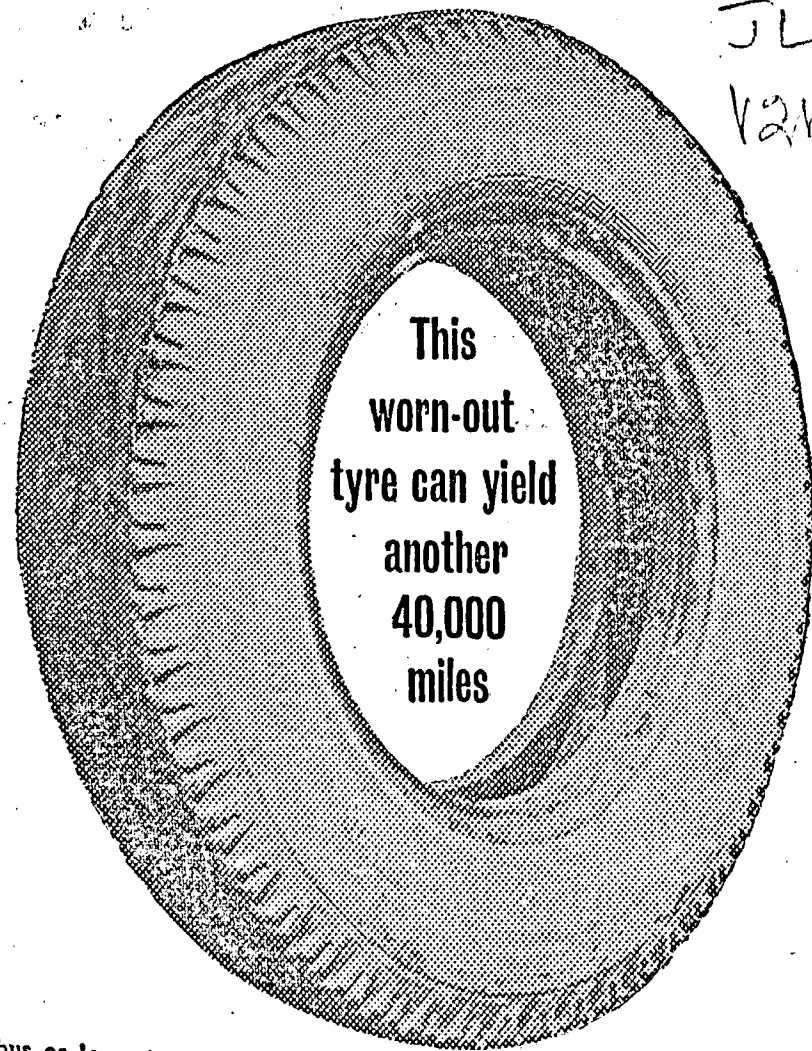
CONTENTS.

	PAGE
1. Gandhiji—The Man who moved Millions of Hearts. —Sri Jawaharlal Nehru	3
2. Human Rights and India —Prof. Humayun Kabir	7
3. The Urban Land Tax	11
4. The Nagaland—The Youngest State	20
5. Mid-term appraisal of the Third Plan	25
6. Yarn Supplies—Madras Government's Plan	29
7. Tudiyalur Co-operative Bank's Record	30
8. Oil—Efficient and Economic fuel	31
9. Civic Poll in Madras State	36

This Month's Cover :

The month of December marks the harvest season in Madras State. Paddy is ripe and ready. The cane is fully grown and is fit for crushing. When paddy and cane are harvested and the millets are gathered, the peasant feels happy and is in a mood to offer his thanks to the Sun God who has, through rain and shine, helped him to gather the harvest, and to the cattle which constitute his wealth. For four days commencing from the last day of Margazhi and the first three days of Thai in the Tamil calendar, the peasant celebrates the Pongal festival, worshipping the Sun and the cattle. Pongal is the national festival of the Tamils. This month's cover depicts a familiar pre-pongal scene in the villages of Madras State.

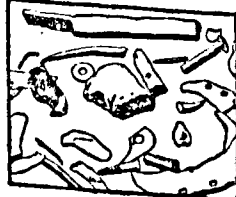
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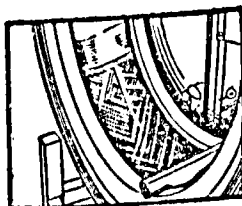
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TVS strengthen the casing

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



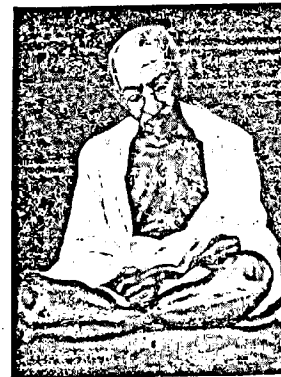
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Gandhiji— THE MAN WHO MOVED MILLIONS OF HEARTS

SRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU
Prime Minister

"Gandhiji was shot dead on January 30, 1948. It was a great tragedy. But the greater tragedy would be if the people of India started forgetting him and his teachings."

(Following are excerpts from the speech made by Prime Minister Sri Jawaharlal Nehru, while laying the foundation stone at Delhi University of the first Gandhi Bhavan in an Indian University, on December 17, 1959.)

Whenever I think of Gandhiji and whenever I am made to speak about him, I have a feeling in me of utter inadequacy; the subject and the man, too big for me to understand.

How am I to talk about him when even in his lifetime I was always struggling with this question, because of my memory of him running over a large number of miles covering much ground during all these years. Whether I was with him or away from him, the question troubled me—intrigued or filled my mind—as what Gandhiji was, because he was a giant among men. I wanted to be able to understand the man who had so powerfully influenced India's millions, including me. I found, being myself rather of a rebellious nature, not easily agreeing to anything that he said and trying to argue with him, trying even, consciously or unconsciously, to irritate him, because I was, not at all of the religious variety of human beings.

Essence of Truth

Gandhiji and the work he did in India impressed me because he did something amazing in India and having been through that period close to him, this sense of wonder never left me. He was a wonderful man and not by any means the person who did not make mistakes or who think they cannot make mistakes, but one could not help feeling that he was somebody who had

the divine fire in him, somebody before whom the proudest head went down, somebody who, in spite of all his mistakes, was the essence of truth.

Nehru praises progress of Madras Co-operatives

The Prime Minister Nehru paid handsome tributes to the progress made by Madras State in the fields of agriculture, industry, education and co-operation.

Addressing a public meeting at Dindigul recently, Sri Nehru said while he congratulated Madras for its achievements in these fields, he wanted it to grow still further and "to become a model State" from which, other States in India may draw lessons and inspiration.

Sri Nehru said the co-operative movement was better developed in Madras than most other States. He defined the country's goal as Socialism and said that the basic principle of Socialism was a measure of equality among the people. He said this could be achieved by working hard and increasing wealth by producing more in the fields and the factories. "Wealth is not silver, gold and currency notes. Wealth is what we produce in the factory or field", he said.



Nehru on Socialism compiled by Sri V. R. Radhakrishnan was released and distributed free to students on November 15, 1963 by Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Chief Minister of Madras

And so one honoured him and that basic feeling of truth and the basic feeling of, well, non-violence I do not know, but non-hatred. I do not think he had any hatred for anybody. He had an approach of affection, of love, even for his opponent. Many of the opponents I saw humbled before him by his approach of love and affection. At the same time he had an unbending will of a man of steel who would not give up what he considered the basic principle although he would compromise over other things. So in this way he functioned, not for a sect, not for a small group of intimate people, but for the 400 million people of India. That is the wonder of it, the amazement of it. He functioned in this way not on the religious plane, not on a narrow plane but on the public, political plane of India in this way. And that is unique in the world's history of people. There have been very great men in the world but this man should come and function on the political plane and raise that plane to higher levels and try to influence on that plane 400 million people of India, I never could get over the wonder of that.

The divine fire in him

Now, whatever he may have stood for, I am not competent to tell you. I could tell you many things which impressed me. Others would be better exponents of what he stood for. For me it was how I felt about him that counted, even more than what I thought about him. And so even in later years, while I have played about on the political field, and agreed with some people and disagreed with others, more and more I have felt that it was not a man's opinion that was important but what a man was, how he lived. That is more important than even the opinion he might profess or the faith he might profess. What is a man, how he functions, how he lives, what essentially he is. That is the most important thing because ultimately

it was Gandhi as he was that counted. On any particular sphere, there may be cleverer, abler men than he was but still there has been no Gandhi in spite of their great abilities. So this man, having this divine fire in him—I use the word not in any technical sense, came and changed India.

And this man was put to death by one of our own people, a young man. That is said to be a tragedy. I am not quite sure in my own mind if it was a tragedy. It was a tragedy in some sense of course. But whether that was a tragedy or not, it would be a tragedy indeed if the people of India started forgetting him and his lesson. The death of his body meant nothing or not much, he had to die a little later perhaps, but it would be a killing of the spirit if the younger generation today forget to think about him or what he said. Not only would people lose something very precious but something also which I think is peculiarly needed today in India and the world. I would like to say it is not so much the words that he wrote or uttered and you may agree or disagree with this or that, but the whole thing taken together, I think, he was far greater than anything that he wrote or said. And his words, often, are very powerful words. Nevertheless, they do not convey the man who was infinitely greater.

Mighty revolution

The record of his activities fills us with pride, fills us with humility, and for any Indian young or old, not to be interested in that, even though he may not agree with it, is a strange thing which I cannot understand. I should have thought that men of this growing generation, would be eager to know what this person was like whom they have not met or seen but about whom they have heard so much. If that curiosity even is lacking, there is something very seriously lacking in us.

Now a mighty revolution happened here and many of us are the children of that revolution, and that revolution in some way or other is going on and will go on. And we forget that fact that we have still to function in terms of that revolutionary process, to carry on the work that Gandhiji began and carry it forward tremendously. We have to do that and if we fail in that, then we cease to be children of that revolution, we are merely hangers on and not living a worthwhile life in this exciting age in India and the world.

Now, today in India as elsewhere of course even more so, we talk of the wonders of this scientific and technological age. It is indeed wonderful, it is tremendous, it is revolutionary and it is taking the world in a direction which nobody can foresee how far it will go. We must not be frightened by that. And whether we are frightened or not, it has taken place and will take place. The world will not wait on our fears and we have to tread that path also fully but remember also that, that

path by itself does not quite appear to be adequate. Perhaps some of the major problems of the age are due to that certain inadequacy in them. Something is wanted to control that, to round it off, to give it direction. And it may be that something more that is needed, you may find in the broad approach and teachings of Gandhiji. I believe you can, the world can. We can.

How to grasp the unsubstantial greatness of a man and find out what was it that moved millions of

hearts. What was that essential truth for which he stood. You can find it if you speak it in his words, you can find it best of all in his life itself, for his life taken as a whole was a thing of beauty. It was a ballad almost sung out to the people of India in terms of action, no false notes in it. Every gesture of his had beauty in it because behind that gesture was no anger. He was a man of tremendous feeling that feeling was a feeling of affection and love. And so his gestures and his words were soft though often there was steel behind.

Progress of Surgical Instruments Project near Madras

The Rs. 5½-crore Surgical Instruments Project set up with Soviet collaboration in Nandambakkam, near Madras, will go into production at least in some of the items by the end of this year, if everything goes well.

This information was given by Sri Nakul Sen, Chairman and Managing Director of the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals, Limited. Sri Sen who was talking to Pressmen at the Project site, added that if, again, everything went according to schedule, he expected the Project to go into full production by about the end of 1965. The Project, construction of which is going apace, will produce a total of 2½ million pieces of 166 types of surgical instruments annually when it goes into full production, representing nearly 70 per cent of the country's requirements in these types. Five per cent of the machine capacity will be initially utilised for repairs, maintenance, etc.

The estimated cost of the Project includes nearly Rs. 3 crores on machinery and equipment and Rs. 2.5 crores on non-equipment expenditure, which includes Rs. 1.7 crores on staff quarters and related services and amenities.

A party of Pressmen were taken round the various units of the Project like the workshops, administrative and canteen blocks, staff quarters, the water-supply system, the foreign technicians' hostel and the circuit house by Sri H. G. V. Reddi, Project Administrator, Sri Selvam, Chief Engineer of the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals, Limited, and the technical staff of the project. Lieut. Gen. B. M. Rao, Dr. Khosla and Sri Nabar, Directors and Mr. Arutjunov and Mr. Baldin, Soviet specialists, were also present.

As many as 148 out of 166 items of instruments to be manufactured in the factory were shown to the Pressmen and the Chairman said a Committee of Eminent Surgeons had been appointed by the Board of Directors at their meeting to examine these instruments and suggest any modification they considered desirable to suit Indian requirements.

Stamping and forging of the instruments under strict manufacturing standards to ensure precision and quality will be the distinguishing mark of the instruments produced in the project, as distinct from those already indigenously produced.

Human Rights And INDIA

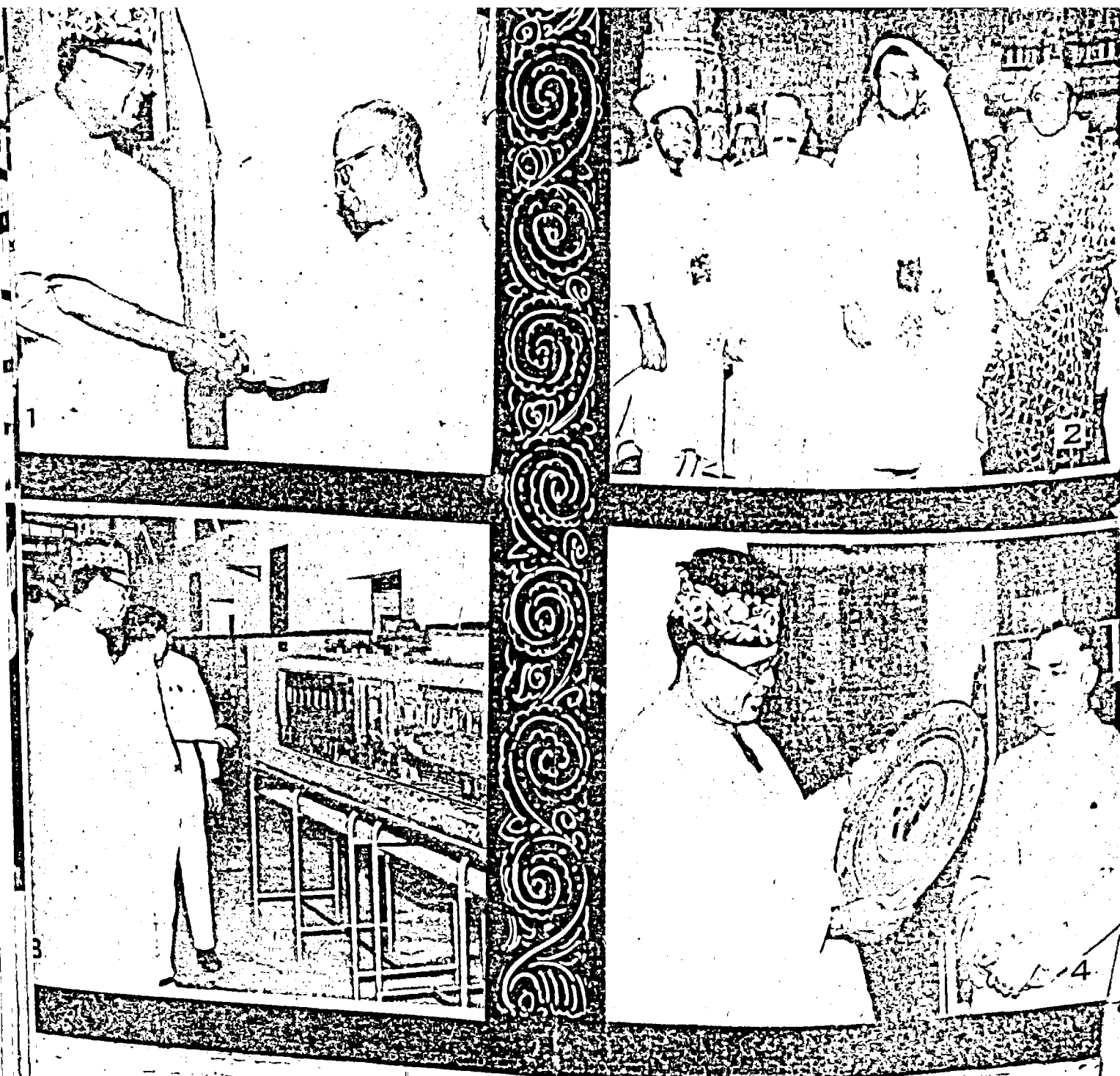
PROF. HUMAYUN KABIR

The present century is essentially a century of the common man. Never before in history has there been such recognition of the rights and duties of the ordinary citizen. In spite of the teaching of religions to the contrary, all societies in the past have been hierarchic in which a minority enjoyed privileges at the cost of the majority. Race, colour and sex have in the past been the basis of discrimination within and among communities. The inequalities have been enhanced by the fact that in the past, there have been many regional civilizations but never one world civilisation. Different conceptions of human rights could and sometimes did subsist side by side and because of lack of communications could even be unaware of one another. Today such a state of affairs is unimaginable. Whatever happens in one corner of the globe has immediate repercussions on all other parts. There can, therefore, no longer be closed systems of divergent civilisations, nor divergent conceptions of human rights. Any charter of human rights today must be charter on a global scale.

The great religions of the world have perceived the identity of human rights and duties from the earliest times. Though quite early in the history of India caste became an essential feature of the Hindu community, Hindu religious insight has always recognised the dignity of the individual by identifying the human soul with the Absolute. Buddhism with its doctrine of flux and the conception of Nirvana, Christianity with its enunciation of the Fatherland of God and Islam with its emphasis on the brotherhood of man have all proclaimed the same doctrine with equal and sometimes even greater force.

All religions have declared that injustice against one man is an offence against all men. The Indian religions carried this doctrine still further and held that an offence even against an animal or a plant is a sin. One may add that apart from religious considerations, self-interest, if not ethics, has from the earliest times taught man that he should refrain from doing unto others what he would not like being done unto himself. Without this recognition of the right of others, there would have been no civil society.

Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Chief Minister, laid the foundation stone for the administrative block at the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Tondiarpet, on November 15, 1963



VISIT OF NIGERIAN MINISTER FOR LABOUR

1. Sri Jonnson, Minister for Lab. Nigeria, met Chief Minister Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, on November 13, 1963, at the Secretariat

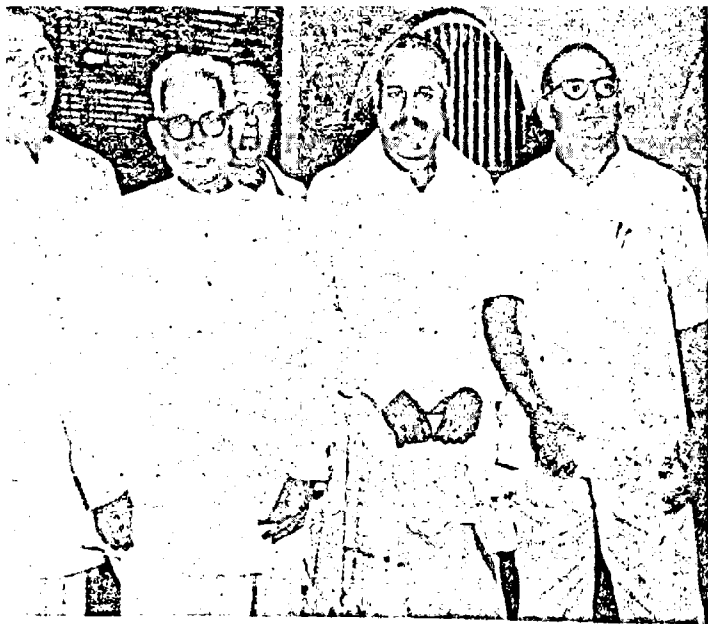
2. Visited Kapali Temple at Mylapore

3. At the Integral Coach Factory, Perambur

4. At the Victoria Technical Institute, Madras

5. At Mahabalipuram





The tenth Kambar Conference was inaugurated by Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Chief Minister, at Gokhale Hall, Madras, on November 15, 1963

progressive countries have written into their Constitutions certain fundamental rights and safeguards to preserve the dignity of the individual and secure social justice to all.

The preamble of the Indian Constitution affirms its determination to secure for all citizens :

Justice, social, economic and political ;

Liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship ;

Equality of status and of opportunity ;

And to promote among them all Fraternity ;

Assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity of the Nation.

Caste system

This reaffirmation was the more necessary in India, as our practice has often deviated tragically from the ideal. I need refer only to the disabilities which arose out of the institution of caste. In origin and intention, though not in actual operation, caste was a device for enabling different races and individuals to live together in harmony. Individuals as well as families could in the earlier phases pass from one caste to another and we have evidence that along with the inclusion of Dravidian Gods in the Aryan pantheon, Dravidian priests were accepted as Brahmins. Caste in its early date also helped to mitigate the economic conflicts which so sharply divided nineteenth century Europe.

Whatever may once have been the justification of caste, it had already become an institution of oppression by the time the Buddha appeared. His was one of the first notable revolts against caste. Ever since, Indian religious teachers and reformers have fought it. The South Indian Nayanmars denied it in the first millenium after Christ. Sankaracharya, often regarded as the champion of orthodox Hinduism against Buddhism and all other heretical creeds, is reported to have honoured an

untouchable, a man of the lowest caste in the Hindu social hierarchy.

The impact of Islam in the middle ages gave an impetus to the movement against caste and fostered a religious renaissance based on the dignity of man. Great reformers like Ramanand and Kabir, Nanak and Chaitanya sought to break down the barrier of caste and judge individuals for their intrinsic worth.

Social reformers

The advent of Europe on the Indian scene also helped to undermine the rigours of caste. (Starting from Raja Rammohan Roy, a succession of social, political and religious leaders fought to diminish the rigours of caste, if not altogether abolish it.) Names like those of Vidya-sagar and Ranade, Shraddhanand and Vivekanand readily come to one's mind. One of the most powerful poems of Tagore in *Gitanjali* attributes the misfortunes of India to the evils of caste. Gandhi threw the whole weight of his personality against untouchability and caste and staked his life to restore freedom and equality of worship among all members of the Hindu Community. It is, therefore, not surprising that the Indian National Congress has accepted the eradication of caste as one of its basic tenets.

The declaration of equality of rights and duties for all citizens in the Indian Constitution is, therefore, a direct outcome of the teaching of Indian seers from the days of the Buddha. In the modern period, voluntary agencies in all parts of the country have worked to create a new social consciousness based on the equality of man. It was, therefore, with the support of the enlightened sections of the Hindu Community itself that the Indian Constitution declared untouchability to be a crime.

Modern developments

One may add that modern developments in technology had in any case created a situation where caste and untouchability had become obsolete. Modern modes of transport compelled close contact among people of different castes, communities, races and creeds. Industrialisation forced men and women to live together regardless of caste. The growth of towns led to increasing anonymity and offered the individual an opportunity of shedding disabilities of caste.

Ideological as well as technological considerations, therefore, combined to enshrine the concept of natural justice and respect for the individual in the Indian Constitution. Of the many Articles dealing with human rights, the following are of special interest :—

Article 15 :

(1) The State shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them.

(2) No citizen shall, on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them, be subject to any disability, liability, restriction or condition with regard to—

(a) access to shops, public restaurant, hotel and places of public entertainment; or

(b) the use of wells, tanks, bathing ghats, roads and places of public resort maintained wholly or partly out of State funds or dedicated to the use of the general public.

Article 16 :

(1) There shall be equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters relating to employment or appointment to any office under the State.

(2) No citizen shall, on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, descent, place of birth, residence or any of them, be eligible for or discriminated against in respect of any employment or office under the State.

Article (17) :

“Untouchability” is abolished and its practice in any form is forbidden. The enforcement of any disability arising out of “Untouchability” shall be an offence punishable in accordance with law.

Article 29 :

(2) No citizen shall be denied admission into any educational institution maintained by the State or receiving aid out of State funds on grounds only of religion, race, caste, language or any of them.

Article 46 :

The State shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, and in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation.

It will be seen that while assuring equality of rights and opportunities to all, safeguards were written in the Constitution to secure preferential treatment for a limited period to weaker sections of the community with special reference to women, children and members of the Backward Classes generally, and in particular the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.

Untouchability (Offences) Act

As a further step towards the eradication of the social disability of the so-called lower castes, the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955 (22 of 1955), became law on 1st June 1955. This Act provides for the punishment or the practice of “untouchability”, for the enforcement of any disability arising therefrom and for matters connected therewith. Offences under the Act, on the grounds of untouchability, are punishable with imprisonment.

Under the Indian Constitution, there is a Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to investigate all matters relating to the safeguards provided in the Constitution. The Commissioner presents to Parliament an annual report setting out the progress made in the various fields and recommending further steps to be taken.

Of these, perhaps, the most important are those that relate to education. In a democracy, the outcome even of legislation depends ultimately on the will of the people and on the determination and effort of the backward sections themselves. Prejudices die hard and quick results cannot be expected. The surest, though not the quickest, way is, therefore, to make education broad-based and extend to all neglected classes the benefits of general, technical and professional education. A programme for the purpose was taken up even before the Constitution was adopted and it has been intensified since then. A few figures may bring this point vividly before the general reader. On the eve of independence the Central Government had initiated a scheme of scholarships for students of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes with a grant of less than half a million rupees. By 1952, i.e., within five years of independence, the Central grants alone had increased to over twenty million.

The report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for 1960-61 estimated an expenditure of Rs. 200.512 million on the educational facilities for these groups during the Second Plan period (1956-61). The provision for the Third Plan (1961-66) is about Rs. 334.50 million. During the Second Plan period, 244,106 and 4,668,750 scholarships were awarded to

To felicitate the pupils who have secured the highest marks at the S.S.L.C. and E.S.L.C. Examinations, March 1962 and 1963, a public meeting was held at the Children's Theatre on December 2, 1963. Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Chief Minister, presided



payable on the land on which the building has been constructed and on the urban land appurtenant to such building. A new clause has been included to give effect to the above recommendation.

New provision

Other main changes made by the Committee include a new provision in the Bill to enable the owner of the land for the addition of the urban land tax to the rent, in case the amount of the urban land tax payable in respect of any land is in excess of the amount of the annual rent payable in respect of such land or the building thereon. The Courts have been empowered to fix the rent on application from the owner and add to the annual rent, an amount not exceeding the urban land tax.

The Clause dealing with exemptions has been modified so as to bring into the list of exempted categories any urban land appurtenant to hospital, or used for public purposes without collecting rent or on which any building used for purposes of schools, colleges or universities has been constructed or appurtenant to such building and any urban land owned by any school, college or university as the Government may notify.

The background

The system of assessment in Madras City has always been different from that in other areas of the State. The Madras Revenue Recovery Act, 1864, and the Madras Estates Land Act of 1908, do not apply to the City of Madras. Lands in Madras City are assessed according to the provisions of the Madras City Land Revenue Act of 1851 which do not extend to other areas in the State.

It will be helpful to have a brief history of the levy of non-agricultural assessment in Madras City and in mufassal towns. The following excerpts are taken from the Report of the Special officer.

A party was given by Sri Chellapandian, Speaker, Madras Legislative Assembly, to meet Sri Hugh Fernando, Deputy Speaker, House of Representatives, Ceylon, on November 14, 1963



A charge for the occupation of land was being levied in Madras, even so early as 1750 but the levy was not uniform. The Portuguese settlers never paid any rent nor did they enter into lease deeds, acknowledging Government's title over the lands. A notification was issued on 20th January 1791 calling upon all persons possessing grounds within the limits of home farms of the East India Company to take out a grant agreeing to pay the usual "quit-rent." The notification further added that failure to comply with the requisition would entitle resumption of the property. In 1813, the Collector was empowered to issue grant orders under his own hand and seal. Though the grants were to be issued only after title was established, it was found in practice that the grants were issued even in cases where there were no clear or valid titles. The Advocate-General objected to this procedure, as it was likely to create a confusion of title and render the property insecure. He insisted that no order of grant should be executed except when the party was in actual possession and the party had a title to the land. In view of this criticism, the terms of the grants were modified. In the new certificates that were issued, the Government took no responsibility regarding the title of the property. Later it was decided to have a statutory enactment for the levy of land revenue in the lands within the City of Madras and the Madras City Land Revenue Act XII of 1851, came to be passed.

Levy of Ground rent

Government however, found that Act XII of 1851 can apply only to lands which at the time of the Act were out of the Company's possession and that there was nothing in that Act to prevent the assignment of unoccupied Government lands on conditions similar to those obtaining to the disposal of vacant Government sites in towns and in the mufassal. They therefore, issued rules providing for the levy of assessment, levy and revision of ground rent in the case of assignment of lands which were then at their disposal. In their Letter No. 21-223-12, dated 7th October 1895, the Government of India laid down the principles regarding levy of ground-rent for occupations of lands at the disposal of Government.

Ground rent is charged only on lands at the disposal of Government. When land is first granted to an applicant, only a low occupancy-right is charged. The ground rent is charged on the full letting value of the land. It is 1/25 times the free-hold value of the land. Free-hold value is calculated by obtaining particulars of transactions relating to similar lands in neighbourhood, excluding those held at favourable or unfavourable rates and adding to the ceiling price of such lands 25 times the ground rent or assessment payable on the land.

Thus there are now in Madras City, lands of the following kinds:—

(a) Lands covered by the provisions of City Land Revenue Act paying quit-rent.

(b) Lands held as free-hold not paying assessment as the capitalised value of it had already been paid one lump sum.

(c) Lands belonging to temples, etc., either exempted from assessment or paying nominal assessment.

(d) Lands covered by the shrotriem grants of Alwarpet, Thiruvateeswaranpet and Chintadripet where, in the occupants pay quit-rent to the shrotriendars and the shrotriendars pay a nominal amount to the Government.

(e) Former ryotwari villages of Chingleput district now included in Madras district.—Continuing to pay the settlement assessment relating to Chingleput district instead of quit-rent under Act XII of 1851. In respect of old natham sites (enjoying free) nominal ground rent at Rs. 12.50 nP. is however now charged under orders of the Government.

(f) Estates which originally formed part of Chingleput district and now included in the extended limit of Madras, which have since been taken over under the provisions of Act XXVI of 1948.—The built up areas in these villages are levied a rent fixed under section 18 (4) of the Act. The amount of assessment charges for these areas is similar to the 'manai rate' due under Act XII of 1851.

(g) Lands held under ground-rent system paying full competitive rent revisable once in ten years.

In G.O. No. 207, dated 29th January 1907, the Government accepted the Board's proposals that Collectors should be left to determine the ground rent upon each individual plot before it was put to auction. They, however, considered that a definite scale of rates should be drawn up for the guidance of Collectors with discretion for the Collector to fix a rate he considers appropriate for the site in question. At first it was considered a schedule of six rates would be sufficient. Later the Board prescribed a large scale of ten rates ranging from Rs. 12.50 nP. to Rs. 500 an acre for the Collector to choose from. These ten rates were subsequently increased to 23 ranging from Rs. 12.50 nP. to Rs. 500 (Vide Appendix XXIV at page 36 of Board's Standing Order, Volume II, 1920 Edition).

In 1922 Government restricted their share of the ground rents received in towns to the "Assumed Agricultural assessment." The assumed agricultural assessment was fixed at Rs. 6.25 nP. an acre or 6 nP. a cent in consultation with the Board and the excess of ground-rent over the assumed agricultural assessment was made over to the Municipality with a view to improve their resources.



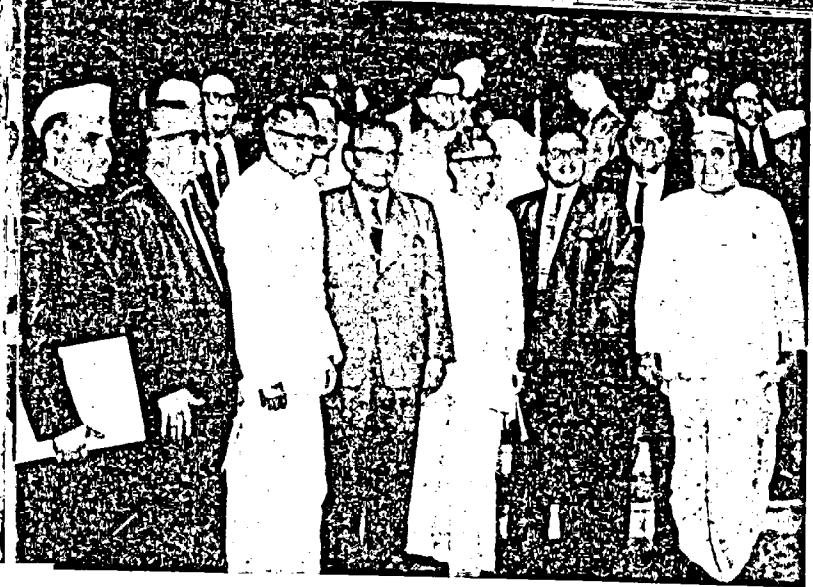
Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Chief Minister, inaugurated the exhibition of Painting by Andhra Pradesh Artists in the Galleries of the Government Museum, Egmore, on November 21, 1963

In G.O. No. 436, dated 8th March 1927, Government observed that the existing rules which required the levy of a 'rack rent' in the shape of the full competitive letting value as ground rent could not but hamper the development of building sites and discourage enterprise and industry and that as the calculations in fixing and revising the groundrents are largely arbitrary and elaborate, there was room for a very large amount of error to creep in. Government directed that in all cases in which lands outside the limits of the Madras City were sold subject to the payment of groundrent the assumed agricultural assessment should be taken as the ground-rent due to the Government and the land should ordinarily be sold in auction subject to the payment of this ground rent. The assumed agricultural assessment which was fixed at Rs. 6.25 nP. an acre was liable to revision at the re-settlement in accordance with the principles governing the revision at resettlement of the assessment on agricultural lands.

The assumed agricultural assessment of Rs. 6.25 nP. per acre was an arbitrary figure fixed for administrative convenience, as this rate works out exactly 6 nP. per cent. In 1937 the Board however felt that it was anomalous to have this rate arbitrarily at Rs. 6.25 nP. and to provide for the revision of the rate at the time of resettlement and it considered that if at all the assessment on these lands is linked up to agricultural assessment it should be fixed at the highest dry rate and not at the assumed rate adopted arbitrarily at Rs. 6.25 nP. an acre of the same of administrative convenience and recommended that the assumed agricultural assessment should be fixed at Rs. 6.25 nP. per acre; only when it should be fixed at Rs. 6.25 nP. per acre and when the highest rate exceeds Rs. 6.25 nP. only the former rate should be charged. As a new popular Government was expected to take office shortly at that time, Government ordered that the matter can be left to the decision of future Governments.

Proposals for revision

The question of ground rent again came for consideration in another connection after the popular Ministry



Sri C. Subramaniam, Union Minister for Steel and Heavy Industries, who inaugurated the Second Quarterly meeting of the Central Committee of the All-India Manufacturers' Organisation at Woodlands Hotel, Mylapore, on November 30, 1963, is seen with the members. Sri R. Venkataraman, Minister for Industries, addressed the meeting.

was formed in 1937, when the propriety of fixing ground rent according to the letting value of the land was examined. The then Chief Minister observed that he was strongly inclined to the view that the Government should abolish the anomaly of land revenue collection for sites in urban areas and substitute it by capitalised payments and allow the sites to be held as free-holds. But the Finance Department strongly objected to the proposals and pointed out the harmful effects of capitalising land revenue. The proposal was eventually dropped on the fall of the Ministry. Even though the Chief Minister had mooted the idea of capitalising the land revenue he was clear that his proposal should not be regarded or worded as precluding the future Government from adopting a considered land revenue policy in respect of urban areas in future years.

In 1939, the question came up again for consideration of the Board and the Board recommended that the principle relating to the Madras City Ground Rent Rules based on full competitive rent can be extended to large mufassal towns also and that the rate of rent can be fixed at 50 per cent of the letting value instead of full competitive rent subject to a minimum of Rs. 12.50 nP. per acre and the present payment to municipalities of the excess over of the assumed agricultural assessment may be discontinued. The proposals were however eventually dropped. (G.O. No. 1859, dated 5th August 1900, G.O. No. 1895, dated 8th August 1890.)

This question next came up for consideration in 1946 when the Government wanted to make some re-orientation in the Land Revenue Policy and several methods of alternative sources of revenue was being considered. The Board then suggested that the levy of ground rent based on the commercial value of the site will besides bringing in revenue satisfy the modern principles of taxation.

The Land Revenue Reforms Enquiry Committee recommended the continuance of existing rules for the levy and revision of Madras system of ground rent and that full ground rent may be levied on lands in Madras City held free of assessment or on favourable terms of assessment. It recommended the extension of ground rent rules including provision for periodical revision to municipal towns and that 50 per cent rental value of the land may be observed as ground rent and 50 per cent may be left to be tapped by the municipalities for augmenting their resources.

The question of properly exploiting non-agricultural assessment came up for the consideration of the Taxation Enquiry Commission appointed by Government of India in April 1953. It considered that the majority of all States have not given adequate thought to the taxation of unearned income derived by lands put to non-agricultural use and that the assessment of such lands at rates higher than those for agricultural lands is wholly justifiable since the increase of the value of non-agricultural land arises not due to any effort on the part of the owner but only due to the growth of population, the introduction of Railways and the provision of Civic facilities.

It was of the opinion that the assessment will have to differ according to the use of the land and that in the case of lands used for buildings and factories, the assessment will have to be related to the market value of the property or its annual value. It also considered it advisable that the non-agricultural assessment should be revised periodically, as and when the market value of the lands varied from time to time. The Committee, however, recommended the continuance of the exemption of village sites from payment of assessment.

It recommended the withdrawal of concessions of full or partial exemptions from assessment necessitated on the historical or contractual grounds.

The Committee considered that, though the assessment may be exploited by the Government, a part of the receipts from this source, should be given to the Local Bodies as grants.

Tentative proposals

The proposals submitted by Revenue Board were examined by the Government in 1960 and they considered a proposal for levying a ground rent at a flat rate of Rs. 25 per ground on all lands in the City of Madras whether they are at present subject to ground rent or held under favourable rates or free of assessment. It was then pointed out that municipal property tax had two elements—one being a tax on the land and the other being a tax on the structure built on it and in view of the fact that the municipal property tax itself included both the elements, it would not be fair for the Government to impose a further levy on lands and that the levy of

urban land tax was within the powers of the Corporation of Madras. Considering the fact that there are loopholes and leakages in the present system of assessment of rental values and that a Committee on Corporation Finances is examining the problem, it was agreed that whatever revenue was derived from the new source should be given to the Corporation for its development purposes. It was also considered necessary to have a settlement party to go into this question in detail and assess the value of the lands and the buildings built on them and the schedule prepared by the Settlement Party should be of such a nature and contain adequate details to work out a more rational property tax, which would bear closer relations to the actual market value of the property on a suitable legislation passed.

Pending enquiry by the Settlement Party, it was suggested that without prejudice to the above proposal, a tentative levy of Rs. 25 per ground in the City of Madras could be adopted and that the interim tax should be integrated with the new levies, as and when Settlement Party was ready with the results of its study.

No final decision

It will be seen from the history of the levy of ground-rent detailed above that though the taxation measure was considered anomalous and the question was examined several times, no final decision was taken in the matter. No re-orientation was possible without a fresh enactment. But every time when the question was examined, it was felt that the time was not opportune for a Land Revenue Legislation. It is time, therefore, that Government take a firm decision in the matter and settle the broad lines on which the new taxation should proceed. The proposal of the taxation must be flexible and so designed that its impact falls equitably upon the sections that remain inadequately taxed. It will be desirable to settle at first the broad principles on which the non-agricultural taxation should proceed.

The present system of land revenue taxation does not rest upon any statute law but on the common law of the land that the Sovereign Power has a right to a share of the produce from the land. Land Revenue Settlement proceeds on the principle that the State is entitled to half-share of the net produce from the lands. Though land revenue settlement has been given up and the present land revenue demand rests on the amount settled long ago, there have been further increase to the land revenue demand by way of levy of surcharges and Agricultural Income Tax.

Importance of Locality

In the case of agricultural lands, lands are classified according to the fertility of the soil. Such a classification will be out of place in respect of non-agricultural lands, which will have to be classified according to its

importance of the locality. It is difficult to find a proper yard-stick to work out the yield from non-agricultural lands. A safe course appears to be to base the annual rental value in terms of the percentage of the market value of the land. A non-revisable long-term assessment is likely to involve both the Government and the owner in hardship, as the market value of the lands is likely to vary from time to time. It will therefore be advisable to provide for revision of assessment at periodical intervals neither too early nor too late. It is considered that the revision of assessment at intervals of 10 years will be proper. This fits in with the present practice of revision of ground-rent and the period has also been accepted by the Board in its earlier reports. There will however be a slight distinction between the present practice and the proposed revision. At present the assessments of ground-rent is not done simultaneously. The ground rent is fixed when the land is assigned, and the revision is taken up 10 years after the date of assignment. They come up for revision piece-meal on all the years. There is no opportunity for reviewing the land values of the lands in a comprehensive manner at the same time. Now that the assessment for all lands are being fixed up the next revision can be taken 10 years later including cases that come up for casual assessment in the interim period.

The Special officer in his report has recommended as follows:—

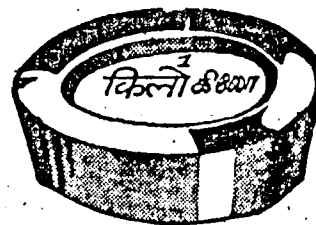
(1) The urban land tax may be levied on all non-agricultural lands used for building purposes.

(2) The tax may be based on the market value of the land. It will be on a slab system providing for a higher percentage of assessment in respect of more valuable lands and for lands used for commercial and industrial purposes.

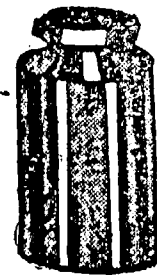
Armed Forces Flag Day was observed all over the country on December 7 1963, for raising funds both for the welfare of serving personnel and ex-Servicemen and their families. In New Delhi, wives of the three Service Chiefs went to Rashtrapati Bhavan to collect the President's donation



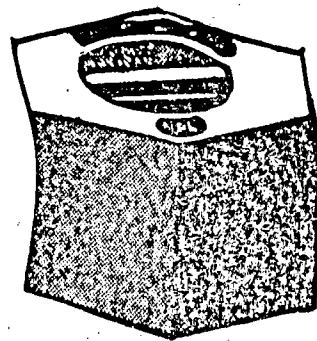
"DESIGNS OF METRIC WEIGHTS"



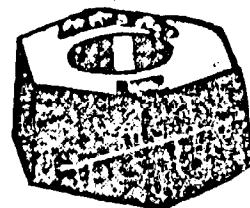
Brass Weight.



Bullion Weight.



C.I. Weight.



The use of Metric Weights has been made compulsory throughout the State from 1st April 1962. Traders should use only Metric Weights and remove immediately from their places of business, the weights of the denominations of Viss, Seer, Lb. and the like, if such weights are still being kept in those places. Keeping of unauthorised weights in a place of business is punishable under the Madras Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958 (Madras Act XX of 1958), as well as under the Indian Penal Code (Central Act XLV of 1860).

'ONLY METRIC WEIGHTS ARE LEGAL'

(3) The decision regarding the percentage of the tax to the market value of the land and the details of slab rate will be made by the Government as a policy decision. It will be fitted into a standard scale of assessment drawn up for the purpose in respect of each city and approved by Government.

(4) Steps may be taken immediately to prepare a register of urban land assessment in respect of Madras City and suburban areas forthwith.

(5) Urban land tax will be determined by the Officers of the Revenue Department subject to control of the Board of Revenue whose decision shall be final.

(6) The Tax will be revisable once in ten years.

(7) The provisions of the Act may be extended in the first instance to the City of Madras and immediately thereafter to Madurai and Coimbatore and the belt areas round them. It will be extended to other areas at the discretion of the Government.

"The urban land tax has great potentialities. Its importance lies in that it may act as curb on the inflationary trends of urban land values and its revenue is also bound to increase steadily as land values go up. There is a case for its early introduction not only in big cities but in most of the urban areas where there has been practically no taxation on the built up sites. It has to follow almost in the wake of planned housing. It has however to be introduced with some caution, so that it may not have any adverse effects on the development of housing."



Sri Bishnuram Medhi, Governor of Madras, unveiled the statue of Dr. Ambedkar at the Corporation Stadium on November 28, 1963, Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Chief Minister, presided

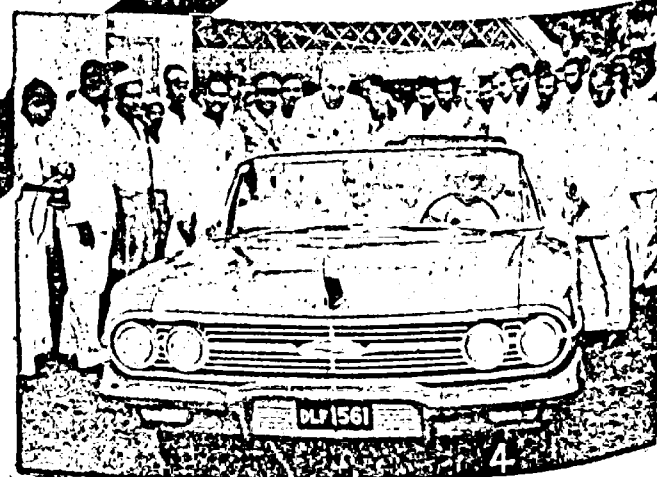
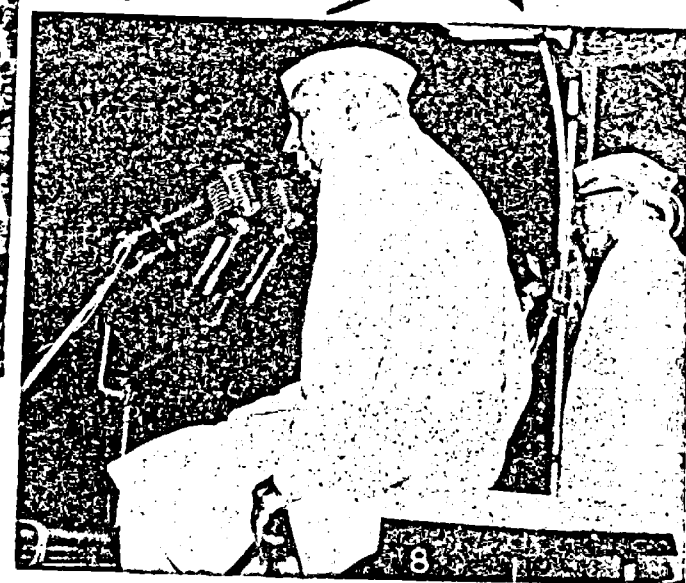
New Transmitter for Tirunelveli

A new medium wave broadcast transmitter went on the air at Tirunelveli on Sunday, December 1, 1963.

This new centre is an auxiliary to the Tiruchi Station of A.I.R. and it will relay its programmes to Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari region of the State of Madras.

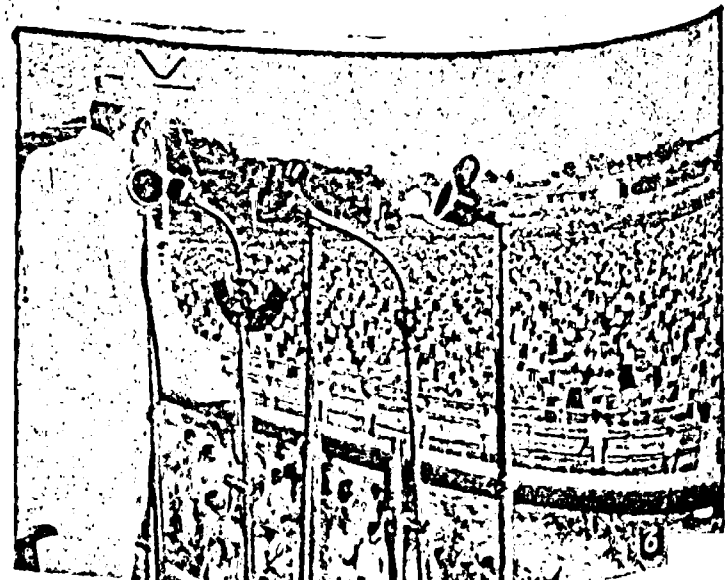
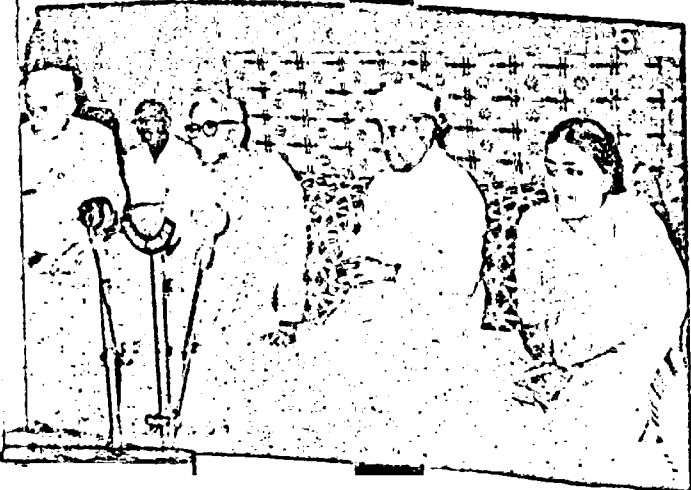
The new transmitter operates on a frequency of 1,200 KCs corresponding to a wavelength of 250 metres.

Tirunelveli is the 9th auxiliary centre to be commissioned into service under the medium wave plan of A.I.R. which is mainly aimed at extending the coverage of existing stations of A.I.R. on the medium wave so as to carry it to a larger audience. Such transmitters have already been established at Varanasi, Bikaner, Siliguri, Sambalpur, Cuddapah, Vishakhapatnam, Raipur and Sangli.



PRIME MINISTER'S *Visit to the city and GANDHIGRAM*

1. Prime Minister is seen greeted by Children
2. Prime Minister is being received by the members of the "Reporters Guild, Madras, on November 30, 1963
3. Sri Nehru is addressing the Journalists
4. Arrival at Gandhigram on December 1, 1963
5. Presiding over the 16th anniversary of Gandhigram
6. Witnessing Children's play festival at Gandhigram
7. Citizen's meeting in North Madras
8. Prime Minister is seen addressing the gathering
9. Sri V. R. Radhakrishnan, the compiler of the book "Nehru on Socialism" is being introduced to the Prime Minister
10. Awarding the diploma to students of Rural Institute
11. The Chief Minister and the Prime Minister
12. The Prime Minister at Gandhigram
13. Prime Minister at Ambathural Station



NAGALAND

THE YOUNGEST
STATE



On December 1, Nagaland emerged as the 16th State of the Indian Union.

Kohima's Parade ground was a riot of colour when President Radhakrishnan invested Nagaland with the authority and responsibility of complete Statehood.

The day was celebrated throughout Nagaland as a happy day of fulfilment of long cherished political aspirations.

It was on August 1, 1960, that Prime Minister Sri Jawaharlal Nehru announced in the Lok Sabha decision of his Government to create a new sixteenth State within the Indian Union. Two years later in August 1962 a Bill for the formation of the State of Nagaland was introduced by him in the Lok Sabha. The Lok Sabha passed the Bill in August 1962 and the President was kind enough to fix December 1st as the formal date for inauguration of the State.

Villages at hill tops

Situated on the extreme eastern frontiers with Burma, Nagaland with its 370,000 population on 6,366 square miles of area is the smallest State in the Union with the lowest density of population, i.e., 62.5 per square mile. Apart from a few hundred square miles of plains in Dimapur, the entire country is covered with ranges of hills, varying in height from 2,000 feet above sea level to 10,000 feet. Most of the Naga villages are situated

on the hill tops where they brave the difficulties of water supply and from where the people descend to their fields, usually down in the narrow valleys or on the hill slopes.

Rainfall (approximately 80 inches per year) is sufficient to make it easy for the people to grow their rice crop and get vegetables in plenty. In the plain areas, sugarcane and cotton are also grown.

Although it is very difficult to give any general picture representative of Naga life and culture as most of the 16 major tribes who live here have different customs, festivals and habits, this much is certain that Nagas are brave and simple, unsophisticated, hospitable and hardworking, with love for colourful dances, vigorous music and free unhampered spirit. Despite the frolic and fun they enjoy and zestfulness they show, Nagas take work seriously and work hard for their living.

Fifteen years ago there were only about 150 miles of roads and most of the 858 villages in the State could not be approached by any motor or four vehicular transport. But now more than 2,000 miles of roads, mostly jeepable, link almost all the important places. More roads are under construction and by the end of the Third Five-Year Plan the administration is hopeful of starting its own transport system to make inter-State travelling cheap, easy and speedy.

The State is also making rapid progress in the field of education. Within the next 5 years, the administration hopes to give one primary school to every village. Out of 716 schools and colleges there are two Teachers' Training Institutes, two Degree Colleges and 28 High Schools. The total student population is over 69,000, i.e., 19 per cent of the population.

These students work hard not only for their studies but during their spare time they help their parents in the

fields and in the villages in raising up their huts and in weaving beautiful shawls and ties. Handicrafts are not many but the natural aesthetic awareness which the weavers and craftsmen demonstrate here points to the possibility of building up a great tradition of small-scale industries and handicrafts in the State. And the Government is very much alive to this fact. It is helping the villagers by subsidising the raw material and has a scheme to open Naga emporiums in Delhi, Calcutta and Gauhati to popularise Naga crafts.

Terraced cultivation

Agriculture is the mainstay of the State. Angamis in the Kohima district excel in the art of making terraces and the terraced cultivation in Angami area is already famous in the world. Efforts are being made to educate the people and popularise terracing in the other two districts and previous jhumed fields are gradually giving way to terraced fields. More than 80 per cent of Nagas depend on agriculture. Although nature has



President Dr. Radhakrishnan being introduced by Sri P. Shilu Ao, Chief Minister, Nagaland, to Interim Body Members on arrival at Kohima on December 1, 1963



Territorial Army Day was celebrated at Fort Glacier Madras, on November 16, 1963. Sri Bishuram Medhi, Governor of Madras presided.

been kind, rain adequate for cultivation and soil fertile, the total land area available for cultivation had not been adequate for a greater measure of self-sufficiency. It is estimated that total area available for agricultural purposes is about seven lakhs acres and the Government is set to reclaim it for cultivation. Since 1957 over 20 million rupees have been spent in reclaiming more areas, distributing improved seeds and subsidising the purchase of implements and construction of irrigational channels. Efforts are being made to educate the people in latest methods of agriculture and to popularise terracing in the districts of Mokokchung and Tuensang. Government has set one big demonstration farm for supplying seeds, etc. There are also other 75 demonstration centres for educating the farmers in the latest methods of cultivation. Recently Government has also introduced ploughing by bullocks and in plain areas the help of tractors is also being used.

Tribal welfare

There are 16 Development Blocks in the State out of which four have been converted into Tribal Welfare Development Blocks. All the remaining blocks, which now cover the entire State, will be converted to Tribal Development Blocks by the end of the Fourth Plan.

Another urgent work which faces the Administration is the issue of public health. And naturally enough a major part of the State budget is ear-marked for this subject.

In place of a few small hospitals which existed some ten years ago, more than 24 well equipped general hospitals are now working in the State.

Directly connected with public health is the supply of drinking water. Because of the normal location of Naga villages on the top of high hills, the village women were mostly busy in carrying water from pools, springs or mountain streams from pretty long distances. To provide these folk more leisure, better health and good drinking water, the Administration has spent more than Rs. 12 lakhs to supply piped water to the people.

Several more schemes are under way and the administration has plans to provide all villages with this basic necessity.

Nagaland has great potentialities of generation of hydel power. During the last two years eight of the townships have been provided with electric current. With the coming of cheap electric power, the administration hopes that new and modern industries will grow very rapidly, specially here where the dearth of local man-power is acute.

Forest wealth

Although tall hills with green trees is the common sight there are only 127 square miles of reserve forests in the State. The administration is keen on developing forests, this being the only source of income at present.

The species of trees available include ever-green deciduous and semi-deciduous. The timber which we get is light hard-wood. There are, in places, plenty of bamboos and grasses and medicinal herbs.

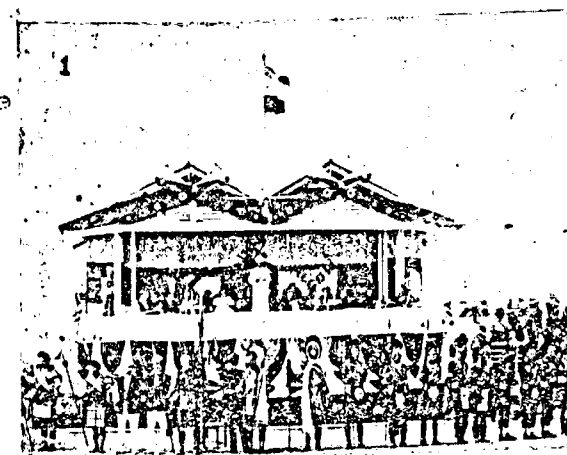
The administration is also trying to plant various fruit trees and it is hoped that the State may be able to produce in large quantity citrus fruits, bananas, cashew-nuts, etc. Apples and Papita are there and efforts are afoot to produce a really delicious type of apples.

The people

According to latest estimate the total population of Nagaland is a little over 370,000. Although the term Naga is applied loosely to a set of people living mainly in Nagaland, there is a sizeable minority in Manipur (125,000) and Tirap Division (40,000). Even more recently Nagas remained confined into small insular groups of tribes and clans. There are 15 to 20 main tribal groups. They differ so widely with one another in several respects—in customs, observance of rites and rituals and habits—that it will be impossible to put forward any one theory of their origin. But one thing is certain that after the emergence of independence they have now voluntarily submerged their distinctive characteristics and different ways of life to form one compact and coherent State and further to add a new virility to the variegated life of India the home of various tribes, races and religions.

The name and population of major tribal groups living in Nagaland are as follows:—

Angamis ..	32,000	Aos ..	57,000
Chakhesangs ..	33,000	Changs ..	20,000
Khinmungans ..	18,000	Konvaks ..	70,000
Lothas ..	28,000	Sangtams ..	24,000
Semas ..	37,000	Yimchungrs ..	18,000
Phoms ..	13,000	Ziliangkukis ..	10,000
Rengmas ..	4,500	Others including	5,500



1. Inauguration Ceremony

2. Naga girls are very hard working



3. A Naga stands on Guard In Tuensang against hostiles

4. Naga girls wearing their National Dress

5. A view of terraced cultivation. In the background is a Village

6. A view of Kohima, Capital of Nagaland

THE BIRTH of A NEW STATE Nagaland



There are 860 villages in Nagaland and most of them are situated on hill tops and are widely spread from one another. Traditions have it that these villages were constructed within an eye-on safety and protection from the other villagers who were normally considered not very friendly. As every village was to be a fort the people living in it had by force of circumstances to remain isolated from others. Every village tried to become self-sufficient and self-dependent. Feuds, problems and issues concerning the village were solved by reference to the village councils.

It is a welcome sign and healthy development that personal jealousies, tribal differences and local feuds have given way to oneness of feeling, mutual trust and common interest for the uplift of the State.

To those whose knowledge of Nagaland does not go beyond some queer anthropological notions of head-hunting, etc., may be surprised to know that Nagas place highest value on the human life and their rituals and rites, superstitions and prayers are meant for the

welfare of human beings. Simple of habits and sportive Nagas can be very good friends if treated with sympathy and kindness. Hardy and intelligent, they do not despise manual work and even the persons in highest places would devote some time to their kitchen garden or their ancestral fields.



With the change of time and specially with the formation of the new State security to all is provided and general distrust is replaced by mutual respect and friendship. There will be, thus, no need of continuing an isolated life on difficult terrain. Now the bigger villages can be planned, better roads can be built, drainage system introduced, pure water supplied and all the normal facilities of life assured to persons living in the State. With the advent of schools and colleges and with the introduction of corporate life, Nagas,

always ready to work hard, are sure to make rapid advance in all spheres of human activity. Already they have made the best of the opportunity provided to them by the formation of NHTA and now, Nagaland.

First Sounding Rocket successfully launched by India

India entered the field of space research with the successful launching of the first sounding rocket from Thumba near Trivandrum, on November 21, 1963. The 26-foot-long two-stage rocket roared into the sky with a bright silver glow, followed by a cascade of sparks. The first stage was completed in three and a half seconds, releasing the second stage of the rocket which travelled to a height of 180 kilometres. The 70-pound payload of sodium vapour was then released. The pink-coloured vapour cloud was visible to the naked eye many miles away, and two of the four camera stations reported that visibility was very good. The object of the experimental launching was to study movements in the higher atmosphere. Photographs of the vapour cloud would help scientists in studying atmospheric winds and temperature at high altitudes.

The Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, Dr. Bhabha, who was present when the rocket was launched, described the experiment as extremely successful. He said India expected to manufacture a rocket of her own within 18 months. The rocket was launched by Indian scientists with the co-operation of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration of the United States.

Mid term Appraisal of the Third Plan

During the past two years, India has made substantial progress in sectors like Transport, Power, Coal, Machine, Building and Basic Industries. But the annual rate of increase in National Income in the first two years of the Third Plan has been of the order of only 2.5 per cent, largely because of a setback in agriculture.

There has been, however, no proportionate setback in investment which has, in fact, increased steadily and has been at high levels in several strategic areas. During the first three years of the Third Plan, the total plan outlay in the public sector is expected to be Rs. 4,198 crores. Over the five years of the Plan, subject to availability of resources, the total outlay is now expected to be about Rs. 8,000 crores.

Foreign exchange position continued to be difficult. Although commitments to the extent of Rs. 2,100 crores are now in sight, additional non-project assistance needed over the next two years amount to Rs. 450 crores.

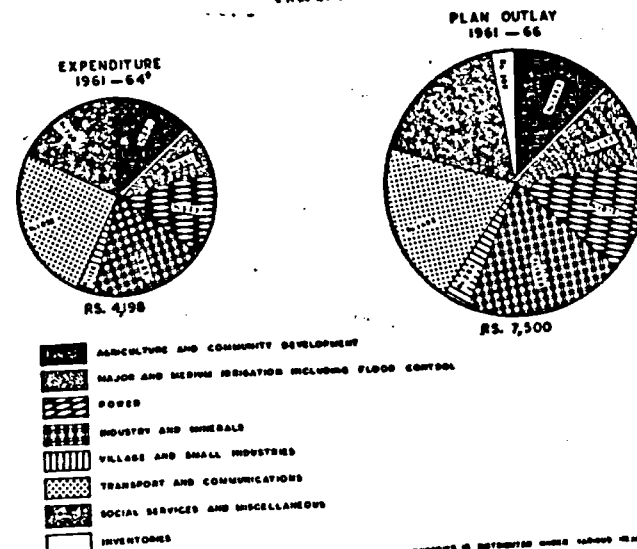
During the first year of the plan, the general price index declined by 3.3 per cent and in the second year it rose by 3 per cent. But since March last it has risen by over 8 per cent. The bulk of the increase has been in food articles, especially rice, sugar and gur.

These facts are contained in the report on the Mid-term Appraisal of the Third Five-Year Plan (1961-66) prepared by the Planning Commission, which was presented to Parliament recently.

The report draws attention to the fact that for over a year the Third Plan has been implemented against the background of a serious threat to national security and a continuing emergency which has brought new burdens and responsibilities. The National Development Council viewed the Plan as an integral part of national defence and, in November 1962, called for its successful and speedy implementation with the necessary reorientation to meet the emergency. Accordingly, the immediate priorities of the Plan were re-examined with a view to adapting it to the urgent requirements of defence. In particular, plans for industry, transport, power and scientific and technical manpower were stepped up and a larger agricultural effort was proposed. Economics in construction and in the use of scarce materials were also stressed.

Efforts to mobilise resources for development, which were already under way, were considerably enlarged under the stress of the emergency. Against a target of

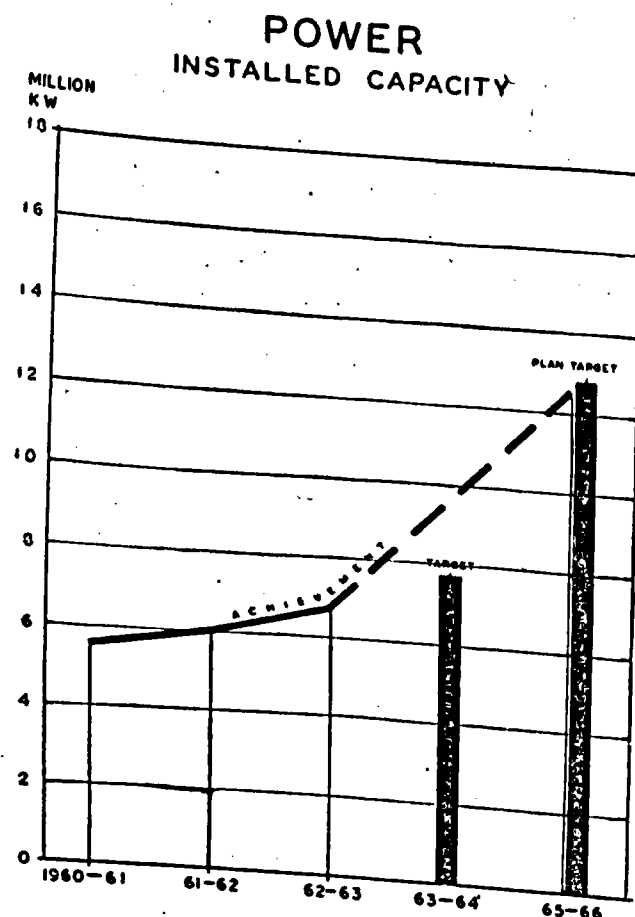
THIRD PLAN OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE (RS. CRORES)



additional taxation of Rs. 1,750 crores indicated in the Third Plan, during the first three years of the Plan, the Central and State Governments have undertaken taxation yielding about Rs. 2,400 crores over the plan period. Investment in many strategic areas has been at a high level and has also increased steadily from year to year. With assistance from friendly countries and from international agencies, foreign exchange requirements have been substantially covered in some sectors, notably in power, expansion of steel plants, railways, ports and oil. However, in a number of important fields there are still significant gaps and import requirements for components and raw materials are not being adequately met.

Financial position

Budgetary outlay of the Central and State Governments, covering both developmental and non-developmental expenditure, increased substantially during the Third Plan period. Normal tax receipts have turned out more buoyant than estimated earlier. However, non-plan expenditures, particularly those connected with national security, have also shown large increase.



The tax measures taken so far by the Centre will yield roughly Rs. 1,900 crores, about Rs. 800 crores more than the target. However, the contribution of the States indicated at Rs. 610 crores, would be short by about

Rs. 185 crores on the basis of the measures taken in the first three years.

The cost of Third Plan public sector programmes was initially reckoned at Rs. 8,300 crores against the financial provision of Rs. 7,500 crores. Since then some additions have been made in transport, communication and power programmes. Considering the actual pace of implementation, however, the total outlay over the Plan period in the public sector, subject to availability of resources, might be close to Rs. 8,000 crores, out of which Rs. 4,198 crores is expected to be spent in the first three years.

Agriculture

In the Third Plan the greatest emphasis was placed on agriculture, which obviously holds the key to rapid economic growth. During the first two years of the Plan, seasonal conditions were unfavourable, and the actual levels of production of foodgrains and other crops did not correspond with the efforts made to increase agricultural production.

The index number of agricultural production which increased from 116.8 in 1955-56 to 139.6 in 1960-61 rose to 141.4 in 1961-62 and fell to 136.8 (provisional) in 1962-63. Foodgrains production which had gone up to 79.7 million tons in 1961-62 declined to 77.5 million tons in 1962-63. On present indications, in comparison with estimates in the Third Plan, there may be a shortfall of the order of 3 to 5 million tons in the output of foodgrains. There may also be some shortfall in cotton and oil seeds. In respect of jute and sugarcane however, the estimates of production are expected to be achieved. The estimates for rubber, coffee, tea and tobacco are also likely to be realised.

The report notes that until recently organisational and administrative efforts and resources devoted to the implementation of agricultural production programmes, have not been commensurate with the requirements of the Plan and makes a number of suggestions for strengthening the implementation of agricultural development programmes and intensifying production efforts, especially in areas with irrigation and assured rainfall and in those selected for the intensive development of different crops.

Achievements during the first three years of the Plan include increases in the area benefiting from minor irrigation programmes by 7 million acres, soil conservation programmes 4.4 million acres, improved seeds 46 million acres, green manuring 12.3 million acres, plant protection measures 6 million acres and increase in the supply of nitrogenous fertilisers from 200,000 tons to 450,000 tons (in terms of N). Intensive agricultural district programme now extends to 17 districts. Intensive development of rice and millets has been taken up in 40 and 76

districts respectively, and of cotton, jute and sugarcane in a number of selected areas. The number of community development blocks have increased from 3,100 to 5,183, thus covering almost the entire rural area. A number of steps have been taken to re-orient the community development programmes so as to secure greater concentration on agricultural production. The Rural Works Programme now covers more than 800 community development blocks and is proposed to be extended during the next two years to another 1,000 to 1,200 blocks.

Industry

Since the beginning of the Second Plan, valuable experience has been gained in planning for industrial development and executing industrial projects.

In the plans of industrial development, public and private sectors have important complementary roles. In the Third Plan a wide range of important tasks were assigned to the private sector. However, progress on the part of private sector has lagged behind in a number of key industries. Shortfalls in these fields will have repercussions on future development and it is necessary to devise appropriate means for ensuring that major targets assigned to the private sector are in fact realised in keeping with the requirements of the economy and the scheme of the Plan.

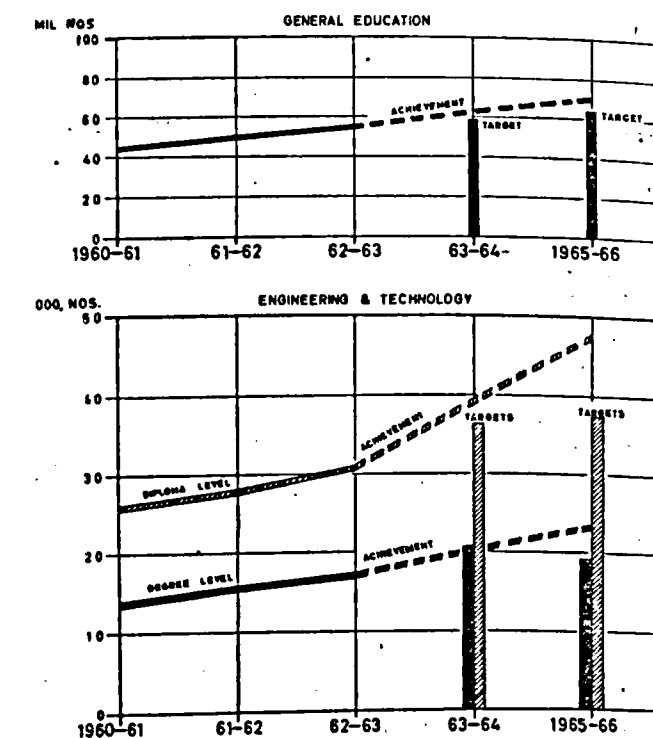
General index of industrial production increased by 6.5 per cent in 1961-62 and 8 per cent in 1962-63 against the average increase of about 11 per cent visualised in the Third Plan. There was significantly larger growth of producer goods and basic industries (e.g., steel, aluminium, machine tools, fertilisers, caustic soda, etc.) compared to the general index. Compared to the level of production in 1960, the output in basic metal industry increased by 26 per cent, metal products by 69 per cent, machinery by 22 per cent and chemical products by 23 per cent.

Investment

Investment during the Plan period on public sector programmes is likely to be higher than originally visualised. Projects under Heavy Engineering Corporation, Hindustan Machine Tools, and Heavy Electricals, and the fertiliser plants at Rourkela, Alwaye and Trombay progressed satisfactorily. The three public sector steel plants have attained their targets of 1 million tons of ingot steel each. Work on their expansion programme and on the Bokaro Steel Project has, however, been considerably delayed. Fertiliser units at Naharkatiya and Gorakhpur are behind schedule. Projects for manufacture of ball and roller bearing and compressors are in initial stages. The Phyto-Chemical Project (Kerala), Organic Intermediates Projects (Maharashtra) and Heavy Plate and Vessel Plant (Wardha) have been considerably delayed.

In the private sector, during the first two years of the Plan, conditions were generally favourable for investment and licenses to cover the Third Plan targets were issued for a large number of industries. Progress in the

PROGRESS of GENERAL & TECHNICAL EDUCATION



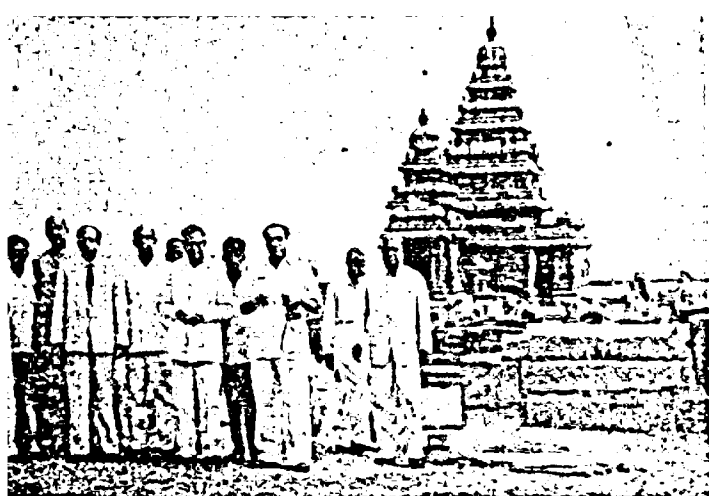
private sector in several important industries like alloy tool and steel aluminium, steel castings and forgings, machine tools, certain types of machinery, cement, fertilisers, paper and newsprint, etc., has been unsatisfactory.

Power

The installed capacity at the end of the Third Plan is expected to be 12.5 million K.W. against the target of 12.7 million K.W. The Plan target of 45 million K.W. hours generated is, however, expected to be achieved, and possibly exceeded as a result of likely improvements in the utilisation of planned capacity. In order to mitigate power shortages in certain areas, some additional power schemes have been accepted in the Plan.

Transport

The transport situation which was difficult when the Plan was formulated improved considerably in 1962 and the improvement has since been maintained. There has been, in particular, improvement in the coal transport position. Substantial additions have been made in the programmes for railways and roads and the estimated expenditure under these heads will now be about Rs. 450 crores higher than the Plan provision. In view of the emergency, road programmes have been considerably expanded.



Dr. H. A. Bhaba, Chairman of Atomic Energy Commission and Secretary General, Atomic Energy Department, Government of India visited Mahabalipuram on November 24, 1963.

The Third Plan had visualised a substantial effort for increase in exports. The programme for exports is now being implemented as an integral part of the country's development plans. There has been already a measure of response, but to raise the annual level of exports by about a third over the five-year period and to double exports by the end of the Fourth Plan, are uphill tasks. In this connection, reference may be made to a problem, which affects production both in the private and the public sectors. There is at present an appreciable gap between the available capacities in a number of industries and the extent to which these are being utilised. In part this is a question of allocating foreign exchange to meet critical shortage of components and raw materials. This difficulty becomes easier to resolve to the extent to which exports expand and external assistance is available for non-project imports. At the same time, it is important that requirements of imported components and raw materials in the future should be kept to the minimum. This calls for systematic import substitution in each industry and forward planning for the effective and co-ordinated use of all available indigenous capacities.

Social services

A steady expansion has been maintained in both general and technical education at all levels, and Plan targets are likely to be exceeded. At the same time, deterioration in standards is reflected by over-crowding of classes and unfavourable teacher-pupil ratio. Shortage of teachers for technical education and teaching of science is particularly acute. States have been urged to give more attention to measures for maintenance and improvement of standards of education. In view of the emergency, additional facilities have been created for technical education and it is expected that the Plan target of annual admission to technical degree courses will be exceeded by 4,000 and to technical diploma courses by about 10,000. The target of students in schools is likely to be exceeded by 4 million. The number of scholarships and fellowships under various programmes have been substantially increased.

Institutional facilities for medical care have substantially increased during the first two years of the

Plan and some of the targets may be exceeded. Primary health units are, however, progressing slowly because of the shortage of doctors.

The number of family planning clinics at the end of the Second Plan was 2,133 (1,379 rural and 757 urban). During the first two years of the Third Plan, 209 urban and 660 rural clinics have been added, bringing the total number of clinics to 3,093. Facilities for free sterilisation operations have been made available on a fairly wide scale. It is reported that by February 1963, 3.35 lakh persons were sterilised. On the whole, however, total impact of the programme, specially in rural areas, has not been appreciable so far. A Committee has been set up to review and suggest ways and means for improving this.

Plan implementation

In recent years a wide range of measures to strengthen administration have been taken or initiated, both at the Centre and in the States. Yet, in their practical aspects, problems of implementation are still of formidable dimensions and events since the beginning of the Third Plan have further emphasised the need for concentrated and sustained action towards the attainment of high levels of performance, better training of personnel, systematic reporting and evaluation and a greater responsibility and initiative on the part of different agencies within the administrative structure.

A high level Committee on Administration has been constituted within the Central Government. Several States, e.g., Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Madras, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore and Uttar Pradesh have taken concerted measures to increase administrative efficiency and to bring close study to bear on their administrative problems.

Existing Planning machinery in the States need early strengthening in view of the wide range of responsibilities being cast upon State Governments. The aspects to be specially emphasised are evaluation, manpower planning, mobilisation of resources, technical project studies, arrangements for obtaining statistical information and systematic reporting and review of progress.

The report emphasises that one of the main lessons of the emergency is that defence production and civil production have to be viewed together at each step in terms of a common and continuing economic plan, which comprehends production, transport, power, research, training and use of technical and scientific manpower as well as wider social goals. Already the Third Plan had vast administrative implications and called for high standards of efficiency co-ordination and concentration of resources at vital points and the participation of millions of people in the national endeavour. The emergency has further enhanced the significance of these conditions.



The Government of Madras have planned the setting up of 13 spinning mills, on a co-operative basis, as part of long-term strategy to prevent recurrence of shortage of yarn supplies of certain counts, said Sri M. Baktavatsalam, Chief Minister of Madras, while inaugurating the 20th meeting of the All India Handloom Board at Madras.

He recalled the experience of production units in some of the important districts where there was lack of supplies of yarn in particular counts and said the idea was that there should be at least one mill in each district. Three mills of this type were already working and providing the raw materials to the handloom industry on an assured basis. Arrangements for the setting up of the remaining, added the Chief Minister, were under way.

Liberal attitude required

One important problem connected with the early setting up of co-operative spinning mills, Sri Bhaktavatsalam pointed out, was the resources required for these mills. The sum total of resources coming forward from co-operative societies, banks, weavers, etc., had been found in practice to be insufficient to meet all the known demands for the complete erection and working of the units. "It is necessary," he urged, "that financial institutions and the banks including the Reserve Bank of India should adopt a liberal attitude in assisting the sponsors of these mills, with sufficient money for the purchase of land and buildings and the capital equipment necessary as also the working capital required so that production in the co-operative mills may be started and continued without interruption."

Outlining the schemes implemented by the State Government for rehabilitation of the handloom weavers the Chief Minister mentioned the construction of housing colonies and the introduction of the Contributory Thrift Fund Scheme as among the most important.

Accumulation of stocks

Referring to the cyclical factor in the marketing of goods, the accumulation of stocks over a period of seasonal off-take, the Chief Minister observed that even

after the peak period of sale, an unprecedented accumulation of goods had to be cleared by special extended sanction of rebates last year. This, in its wake, led to strain on the resources of the apex and primary societies. "The ideal of a self-sufficient financial structure for the marketing of goods by building up adequate owned resources is also therefore well worth attempting to be evolved" he added.

At the outset, the Chief Minister briefly outlined the rapid progress handloom industry had made during the last ten years and the place it occupied as the most important cottage industry in the State providing employment for about 20 lakhs of people. "Out of 30 lakhs handlooms in the country, about 5.16 lakhs are concentrated in this State accounting for an annual production of about 500 million yards of handloom fabrics."

Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Chief Minister, who inaugurated the All India Handloom Board meeting on November 26, 1963 at Balasundaram Buildings, Pantheon Road, is seen in the picture addressing the representatives



Tudiyalur Co-operative Bank's Record

To what extent a co-operative rural bank can mobilise the savings of the rural community and at the same time cater to the varying service needs of the agriculturists is shown by the working of the co-operative rural bank in Tudiyalur, a few miles from Coimbatore. This institution has been a friend, philosopher and guide of the people in Tudiyalur and the surrounding area and is now looked upon as almost a Socrates in the village.

This co-operative bank is the first among the institutions started under a pilot scheme of the Madras Government for setting up large-sized co-operatives in rural areas. The area of operations of the bank covers 13 revenue villages with a radius of 5 miles around Tudiyalur.

The unique features of the bank are that its shares are on a guaranteed liability basis instead of on the usual unlimited or limited liability basis in the case of all primary co-operative institutions. The bylaws of this institution provide for all banking facilities like a scheduled bank, besides service aspects such as provision of manure, implements, seeds and insecticides.

From its inception the bank concentrated on mobilising rural savings for augmenting its financial resources and to-day Rs. 6,00,000 have been deposited by the villagers with the bank in the small area in which it operates. In spite of the fact that because of the proximity of the bank to Coimbatore, which is a highly industrialised area where interest rates rule high, the bank has managed to secure substantial deposits from the small agriculturists and it is expected to be financially self-supporting within a short period. The share capital of the bank which was Rs. 28,600 at its inception in April 1955 has now gone up to Rs. 1,60,797.

Variety of services

Apart from mobilising rural savings and providing rural credit, the bank has undertaken a variety of services

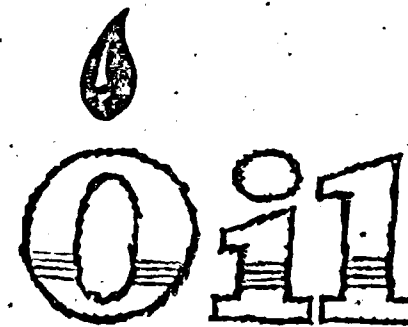
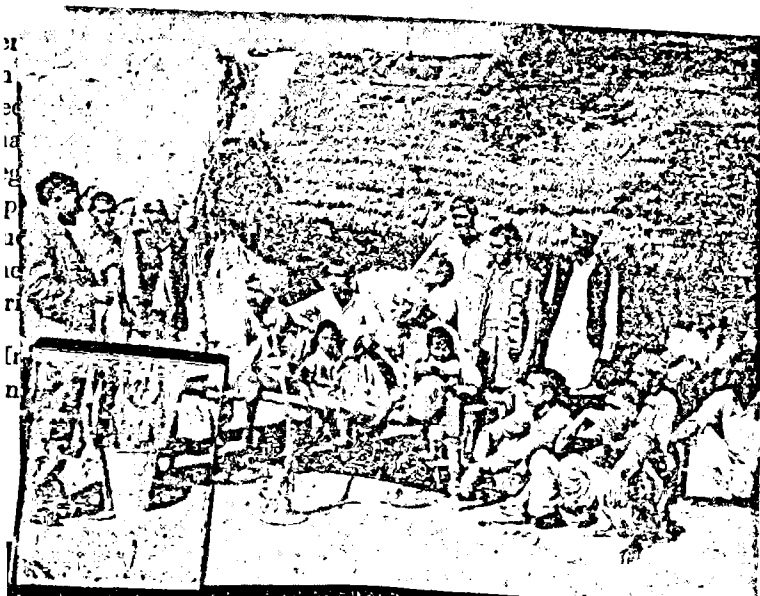
to the agriculturists who constitute the bulk of its members. The bank distributes every year to its members nearly 20,000 lb. of certain popular varieties of cotton seeds with a view to improve cotton production which is the main commercial crop in the area. The bank obtains the seeds from the Agricultural Department of the State Government and these are sown in selected plots under the supervision and technical guidance of the Agricultural Department staff. The seeds, thus multiplied, are tested by the Department and re-distributed to the ryots for further propagation. The bank expects to meet the entire seed requirements of its members shortly.

The State Government has given permission to this institution to prepare, stock and sell fertilizer mixtures for various crops. The bank is now marketing these mixtures not only to its members but to members of 45 other co-operative institutions in the Coimbatore district. Mixed fertilizers of the value of Rs. 3½ lakhs were prepared and sold to members of co-operative institutions at controlled prices during the last financial year.

Since it began functioning, the bank is also implementing a scheme to control the pest attacks on various crops with Government's technical and financial help. The bank has purchased 95 hand-operated sprayers and 30 dusters and is hiring them out to ryots on a nominal charge. On an average the bank is covering each year six to eight thousand acres and earns by way of hire charges nearly Rs. 3,000 from its members. Annually, the bank sells Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 30,000 worth of insecticides. It is also lending on hire improved implements like ploughs, bund formers, levellers, iron ploughs, dusters, etc., to its members.

That the bank has come to stay and is expanding its activities is established by the fact that its net profit has been increasing year by year and has gone up from Rs. 762 in the first year of its working to nearly Rs. 50,000 in 1962-63.

Malaria Eradication Unit Officer explains the spraying programme to the Villagers



- EFFICIENT AND ECONOMIC FUEL

(Contributed)

Oil is an integrated industry. From exploration, production, refining to marketing is a continuous process. International oil companies are run on integrated lines. The Union Government, therefore, having created an organisation for exploration and production of oil (Oil and Natural Gas Commission) created an organisation for constructing and operating the refineries (Indian Refineries Limited) followed with another organisation for distribution and marketing the petroleum products (Indian Oil Company).

The affluent society of today lives by energy available easily, plentifully and cheaply. There is an increasing demand for energy and today, the most rapidly developing energy is petroleum, i.e., oil and natural gas.

About half the energy needs of the modern world is met by oil. In 1961, the world production in oil increased by 67 million tons, and the largest producer refiner consumer of oil in the world is the U. S. A. It is increasingly apparent that oil will be meeting more and more of the world's avid appetite for energy in the future. The spectacular growth of oil is largely because it is an efficient and economic fuel.

A Challenging task

To provide oil to the world economically and continuously is a challenging task which the industry has successfully tackled. Apart from U. S. A. and U. S. S. R. which are self-sufficient, 80 per cent of the rest of the world's requirements is found in the Middle-East and the Caribbean where the consumption is only 5 per cent.

Oil is today the largest commodity in the international trade, both by value and volume, accounting for about half the sea-borne trade.

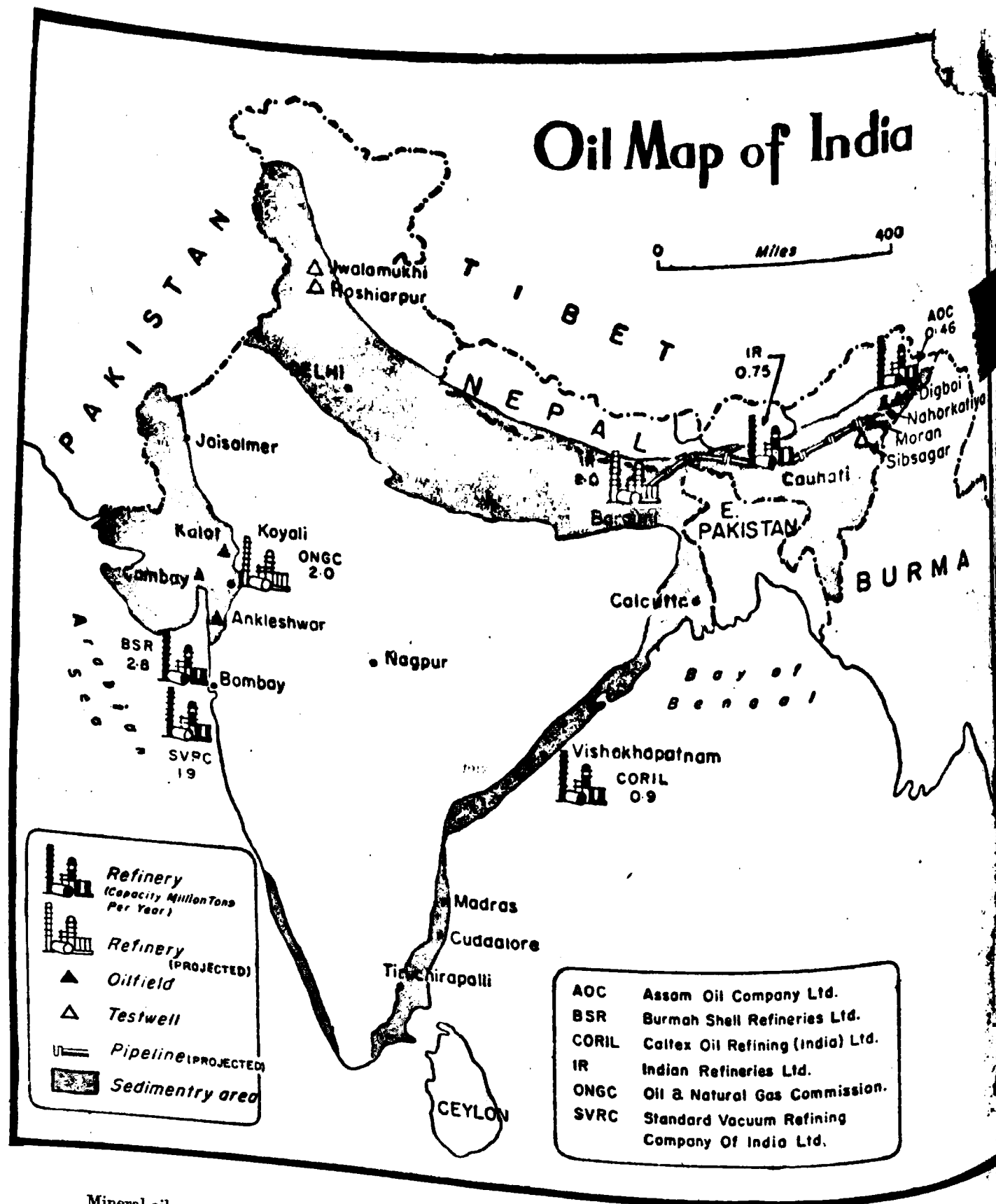
For modern industrial societies, and for those striving to attain this status, abundant mechanical energy is indispensable. Fuel and power are needed to keep

the wheels of industry and transport turning to bring about new economic development and to provide people with the amenities of modern life.

India is witnessing, very largely due to the tempo of growth an energy revolution—a revolution in which the oil industry has to play its part. This business of energy revolution is inevitable in the context of Indian development. The more energy a nation consumes per capita, the more prosperous the nation tends to be. Virtually, all economic activity involves the use of energy in some form.

Sri G. Bhuvarahan, Minister for Information and Publicity, presided over Adi Andhra Students Congress anniversary celebration at Royapuram on November 19, 1963





Mineral oil, or petroleum, is seldom found in the States it comes to be sold. It is in a complex form and its components have to be separated by various methods such as distillation, special treatment and refining for marketing purposes. Oil occurs mostly in sedimentary basis of marine origin and may be formed in

rocks of practically all ages, some of which may be as old as 500 million years. In early days, oil prospecting was considered as purely empirical and drilling was confined to places where evidences were found of surface oil seepages. The seepages were soon exhausted. those days a crude drill was forced into the ground

strike oil. Today with highly technical equipments like the gravimeter which measures the forces of gravity due to the rocks and the seismometer, use to detect sound and by the intensity of its sound reflection, the depths of the various strata can be calculated, oil is discovered.

Test drilling

The stage next to discovery of oil is test drilling. With the help of a drilling equipment holes are bored into the ground to strike oil. If large quantities of oil is found a well is formed and oil pumped through pipes which is the production stage.

The crude petroleum when it leaves the well is a mixture of oil, gas, water and sand. It is therefore led to a gas trap which separates the gas from the water, sand and oil. The "wet" gas is passed on to an absorption plant. Here it is dried by extracting liquid products such as natural gasoline, propane, butane and isobutane. The mixture of oil, sand and water flows to a settling tank, where water, sand and other impurities are removed and the crude oil is pumped to storage tanks.

The production stage is finished.

It is now ready to be passed on to refinery.

The refinery of petroleum into its various commercial products is essentially a distillation process involving the principle of joint production two or more products being necessarily obtained from a single refinery process. A complete refinery will carry the distillation process beyond the petroleum stage, turning out the whole range of petroleum products from gasoline to lubricants with a paraffin or asphalt residue.

Oil in India

Exploration:—Oil exploration in India goes back to 1860, drilling for oil was started in the jungles of Assam in 1866 and with some success too. A regular production was however, achieved by 1889 at Digboi. Since then the Assam Oil Company's fields are being commercially exploited. A major discovery was the Nahorkatiya and Moran fields in the years 1953 and 1956. These areas have been taken over by Oil India Limited, a Government of India and Burmah Oil Company joint enterprise. Oil has also been discovered at Ankaleshwar and Kalol in Gujarat district.

Oil in Gujarat

Apart from the belt running from Ankaleshwar to Cambay, a distance of about 100 miles, where deep drilling has proved several oil bearing horizons, oil has also been struck near Kalol about 15 miles from Ahmedabad.



Sri G. Bhuvrahan, Minister for Information and Publicity visited the Fisheries Research Station at Bhavanisagar recently and opened the Ice-Plant

Assam—The Noonmati Refinery was set up in 1955-56 with a capacity of 0.75m. tons based on Nahorkatiya Moran Crude discovered in 1954. The development of the oil fields at Nahorkatiya and Moran is being effected at a rapid pace so as to create a potential of 3 m. tons crude output by the end of 1964. The Noonmati refinery has been set up as a joint venture of the Central and State Governments, the former subscribing 75 per cent of its share capital and the latter 25 per cent. The Nahorkatiya and Moran oil fields are being developed by Oil India Limited, a 50-50 partnership between the Government of India and the Burmah Oil Company. Soviet Indian Co-operation in the sphere of oil industry is also developing very successfully.

Since 1957 the Soviet Union has been rendering effective technical assistance to India in the exploration and development of oil and gas fields and in the establishment of a national oil industry.

Oil was struck in Cambay in September 1958, in Ankaleshwar in May 14, 1960, in Kalol in June 1960, in Rudrasagar (Assam) in December 1960. Altogether eight oil and gas fields have been discovered in India with the help of Soviet specialists. Oil is now actually being produced in India in the public sector. Suffice to say that the Ankaleshwar oil fields alone yields 2,000 tons of oil daily. It produced in 1962, over 300,000 tons of oil, saving millions of rupees in foreign exchange.

In the past decade

During the last ten years, more than 200 wells have been drilled for oil in India. 135 by Assam Oil Company, and Oil India Limited in Assam; 70 by O. N. G. C. largely in Gujarat, and 10 by Stanvac in West Bengal. With the rising demand for oil in India which is expected to double itself during the Third Plan period to about 17-18 m. tons and consequently a proportionate rise in the foreign exchange requirements, which amounted to about Rs. 80 crores in 1962, search for oil has assumed considerable importance.

About 400,000 sq. miles of sedimentary area is open for prospecting in the country. Realising the immensity and urgency of the task, the Government of India modified its earlier policy of restricting oil exploration to the State only. The result has been an agreement with the Burmah Oil Company. The French Institute of Petroleum is assisting O.N.G.C. as contractors in the exploratory work at Jaisalmer in Rajasthan. The Italian Oil Company, ENI, is reported to have also come to a similar agreement for prospecting in other areas such as Assam and parts of the Gangetic Valley.

Production

In 1961, the oil production in India was about 440,000 tons from the oil field of Digbhoi and Nahorkatiya in Assam, the only proved oil fields in the country.

In 1961, the demand for petroleum products in India was about 8.5 m. tons. Of this requirement, about 6 m. tons was imported as crude to be processed in the three Coastal refineries and about 2.5 m. tons of products were imported. The value of these imports was about Rs. 79 crores. By the end of the Third Plan, the oil products demand is expected to be around 17.18 m. tons.

Oil refineries in public sector

A protocol was signed in New Delhi, envisaging the expansion of the two State Oil Refineries in Barauni (Bihar) and in Koyali (Gujarat) which are being built with the assistance of the Soviet Union. The capacity of each will be increased from two to three million tons of oil per year.

The Burmah Oil Company, which is a partner of the Indian Government in Oil India Limited, has undertaken medium term borrowing programmes in London to enable Oil India Limited to fund the overdrafts, amounting to about £ 10 million, for financing the greater part of the starting cost of Oil India's 720-mile pipeline project in North East India.

Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Chief Minister distributed prizes to winners of the annual sports conducted by the Tamilnad N.G.O.'s Union on November 26, 1963



Over £ 12½ million was spent in foreign exchange, mostly in starting towards the cost of constructing the line.

Oil prices

Since crude oil is a naturally occurring material, the cost of production per ton at the oil well is generally very low. However, Governments all over the world have imposed taxes on petroleum and petroleum products which in many instances is many times the cost of the oil itself. For example even though the cost of crude oil is about 4 pence per gallon at the production centre at Kuwait in Middle-East, the refined oil is sold at 49 pence per gallon in the U.K. which included an excise duty of 33 pence paid to the British Government.

In our country also Government have looked upon petroleum products as a source of income. The oil produced in Assam Oil fields are refined and sold at Rs. 385 per ton and this includes an amount of Rs. 227 per ton collected as duties, sales-tax etc., by the Central and State Governments. Thus, increased oil consumption in a country not only signifies growing prosperity but also results in increase of Governmental revenues. The oil prices are largely governed by Government policies.

The search for oil is carried on with hope in the face of disappointments. It is a challenge to our resourcefulness and skill. The Stakes are high but the reward where success is achieved, is far greater and outweighs all risks.

Refineries

Before 1953, India had only one oil refinery at Digbhoi having a capacity of not more than 4.5 lakh m. tons, the rest of the petroleum products requirements were met by imports. Today, there is a refining capacity of 8 m. tons. Burmah-Shell refinery 3.75 m. tons, Esso Standard Refinery 2.5 m. tons, Caltex Refinery 1.2 m. tons, Digbhoi Refinery 0.45 m. tons and Numnati Refinery 0.75 m. tons. Another 2 m. tons capacity is current by being created at Barauni and is expected to be commissioned by the middle of 1964. Plans are also afoot to augment the refining capacity further by 7 m. tons by the end of Third Plan, through the expansion of the Numnati and Barauni refineries to 1.25 m. tons and 3 m. tons respectively and by setting up two more refineries, one at Koyali with a capacity of 3 m. tons and the other somewhere in South India with capacity of 2.5 m. tons.

Oil exploration at some other places also has yielded results at one place—Sibsagar area, oil has been struck in two of the four wells drilled so far and at another, Cambay, a gas field has been established, oil has been found at Kalol near the Ankaleswar region.

A significant role has been played in this rapid development of our oil industry by both the private and public sectors at some places working jointly as in the Nahorkatiya and Moran, through Oil India Limited (a fifty-fifty partnership between the Union Government and the Burmah Oil Company and at others individually).

Oil and Natural Gas Commission

The Oil and Natural Gas Commission was formed in May 1956, and functioned as a Government Depot till 1959 when it was converted into a statutory organisation. In the interest of efficient and expeditious progress, the O.N.G.C. of which the Minister for Mines and Fuel is the Chairman, has its Headquarters in Dehra Dun. The Commissioner has three Directorates—Geology, Geophysics and Engineering.

Geological and geophysical surveys are carried out by the O.N.G.C. in various parts of the country—Jammu-Kashmir, Punjab and U.P. foot hills and plains. Bihar, Assam, West Bengal, Gujarat, Sourashtra, Kutch, Rajasthan, Cauvery basin in Madras and Godavari Basin in Andhra Pradesh, Coastal regions of Kerala and Andaman Nicobar Islands.

Distribution

Distribution is that stage of the petroleum industry when refined products, have the refinery on their way to the customer. Inland distribution is a very big undertaking in this country. Nearly 7.1 million tons of petroleum products are now distributed annually. Up to 1954, the petroleum products obtainable from the only indigenous source Digbhoi Refinery were absorbed in Assam and part of North India. The rest of the country's requirements were imported and distributed by Burmah Shell, Stanvac, Caltex Indo-Burma Petroleum Company and Western India Oil Distributing Company.

Current by refineries in India have made the country self-sufficient in most petroleum products. The exceptions are kerosene and lubricants in particular which have to be imported to meet the growing demand. On the other hand, light distilled spirits is in excess demand and some 174, 166 tons were exported during the nine months ended December 1960.

The distribution net work consists of a number of large storage points called "Installation" situated at main ports. Installations receive supplies from the refineries or direct imports from overseas, from the Installations, supplies move to the interior by rail



Governor Sri Bisnuram Medhi, gave a party to Children of the city orphanages at Raj Bhavan, Guindy, on November 15, 1963

to be stored at smaller storage points called Depots. These depots in turn feed surrounding areas.

Oil Imports

Since its inception in June 1959 to April 30, 1962, the Indian Oil Company has imported Rs. 3.3 crores worth of reamed oil products from the Soviet Union amounting to 281,000 tons. 172,000 tons of kerosene, 92,800 tons of High Speed Diesel oil, 10,570 tons of furnace oil and 5,700 tons of these imports are being made in non-convertible Indian rupees only, thereby conserving valuable foreign exchange.

The I.O.C. exceeded its target of import of HSD oil from the Soviet Union in April 1962. It had up to end of April 1962 imported over 92,800 tons of the world's finest quality HDS oil from the U.S.S.R. in 25 shipments during the previous 19 months.

And an agreement with the U.S.S.R. to import 1.5 m. tons of petroleum products, the I.O.C. was able to secure them at prices 15 per cent lower than those charged by the Western monopolies.

The foreign oil companies in India hit back starting a rate war and refusal to process Soviet crude oil in their refineries. The Oil and Fuel Ministry had made it clear that it would market its commodity through its own sales network and establish a number of refineries in the public sector. It would beat the monopolies at their own game of competition. They had to reduce the prices of their petroleum products thrice between 1958 and 1960. The total reduction will amount to Rs. 29 crores a year. They agreed to refine Soviet crude oil imported by the Government they had also to forego certain concessions of duty protection, etc., which they had been enjoying for a decade, this meant a further saving in foreign exchange amounting to Rs. 50 crores a year.

CIVIC POLLS IN MADRAS STATE

Elections to the Madras Corporation Council and the Municipal Councils in the State are to be completed in three stages during February 1964.

Thirty-six municipalities in five districts—North Arcot, Coimbatore, Thanjavur, Madurai and Tirunelveli—will go to polls on February 5. Nominations for this group are received on January 2, 3 and 4. Scrutiny is on January 6 and the last date for withdrawal is January 9.

The remaining 28 municipalities comprised in the second group of seven districts—Chingleput, South Arcot, Tiruchirappalli, Nilgiris, Ramanathapuram, Kanyakumari and Salem—will go to polls on February 17.

Nominations for this group are received on January 15, 16 and 17. Scrutiny is on January 18 and the last date for withdrawal is January 21.

The Corporation of Madras will go to polls on February 22. Nominations are received on January 22, 23 and 24. Scrutiny is on January 25 and the last date for withdrawal is January 28.

In all the places, counting of votes will take place on the day after the poll.

There are 21, 90,000 voters in the 64 municipalities in the State, according to the 1962 voters list. There are about 11 lakh voters in Madras Corporation.

The 64 Municipalities have 1,477 wards. The Madras Corporation has 100 divisions.

FIRST GROUP.

The 36 Municipalities comprised in the first group of districts numbering five, are as follows :—

North Arcot district.—(11 Municipalities) : Ambur, Arcot, Arkonam, Arni, Gudiyattam, Ranipet, Tirupattur, Tiruvannamalai, Vaniyambadi, Vellore and Walajapet.

Coimbatore district.—(eight) : Coimbatore, Dharapuram, Erode, Gobichettipalayam, Mettupalayam, Pollachi, Tiruppur and Udumalpet.

Thanjavur district.—(six) : Kumbakonam, Mannargudi, Mayuram, Nagapattinam, Thanjavur and Tiruvarur.

Madurai district.—(six) : Bodinaikkanur, Dindigul, Madurai, Palni, Periakulam and Cumbum.

Tirunelveli district.—(five) : Melapalayam, Palayamcottai, Shencottah, Tirunelveli and Tuticorin.

SECOND GROUP.

Chingleput district.—(four) : Chingleput, Kanchipuram, Trivellore and Tiruvottiyur.

South Arcot district.—(four) : Chidambaram, Cuddalore, Tindivanam and Villupuram.

Salem district.—(two) : Rasipuram and Salem.

Tiruchirappalli district.—(four) : Karur, Pudukkottai, Srirangam and Tiruchirappalli.

Ramanathapuram district.—(eight) : Aruppukottai, Devakottai, Rajapalayam, Karai-kudi, Ramanathapuram, Sivakasi, Srivilliputtur and Virudhunagar.

Kanyakumari district.—(four) : Colachel, Kuzhiturai, Nagercoil and Padmanabhapuram.

Nilgiris—(two) : Coonoor and Ootacamund.

21
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3. Mohini Attam.
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2. To increase the production of his factory.
3. To intensify efforts for increased production of agricultural and small-scale industrial commodities to make his State self-sufficient.
4. To avoid all possible strikes and lock-outs that may hamper production.
5. To maintain the price level of all essential commodities and curb the tendencies of hoarding and profiteering by conforming to the various legislative and other popular measures.
6. To maintain the supply lines of essential commodities.
7. To contribute generously in the form of money, gold and kind for the war effort.
8. To inculcate the highest sense of duty and responsibility.
9. To join the various organizations set up for the defence of the country.
10. To prevent anti-social and anti-national activities of the fifth columnists.
11. To observe strict austerity in consumption of food, clothes and other essential goods and save for the National Defence Fund.
12. To avoid unnecessary travel so that more important and essential movement may not be hampered.
13. To keep up the morale of the people and prepare them for sacrifices.
14. To check rumour-mongering and to disseminate true and faithful news and information.
15. To join or help Citizen's Committee, N.C.C., Territorial Army and Lok Sahayak Sena and Rifle Clubs.
16. To pray for the victory of our Motherland in this struggle and set aside all differences of caste, creed or party.

MADRAS

Information

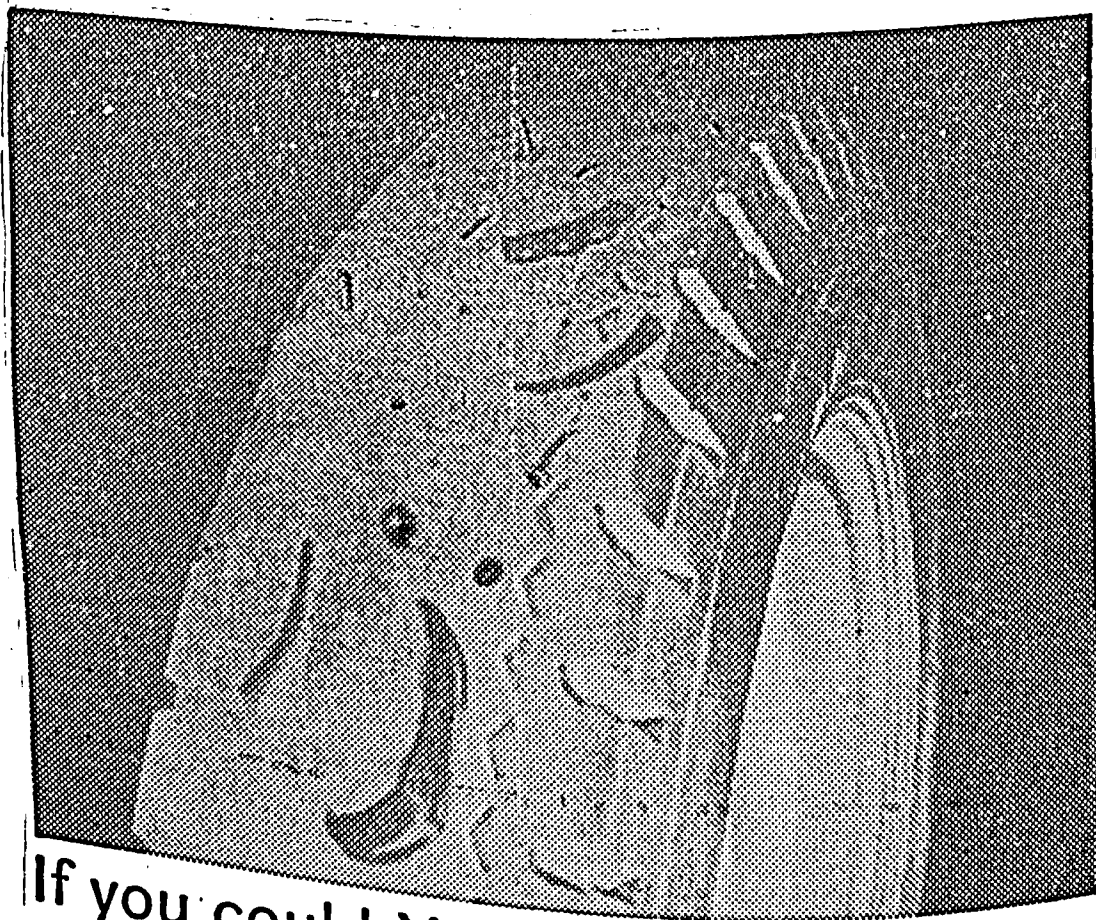
Volume XIV FEBRUARY 1964 No. 2

CONTENTS

	PAGE
1. Twelve Years of Solid Progress —Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru.	3
2. Better Control Over Prices—Government Measures.	8
3. Dual Role of the District Collectors	10
4. Police Administration —Sri K. Ramamurthy, I.P.S., Assistant Inspector General of Police, Madras.	13
5. Awards for Policemen	19
6. Fresh Water from Sea —Sri R. Venkataraman, Minister for Industries, Madras.	21
7. Desalinisation of Sea Water	23
8. Fisheries—A Plan to solve twin problems ..	26
9. Chittar—Pattanamkal Projects	29
10. Measures to strengthen Co-operative Administration.	32

This Month's Cover:

Swami Vivekananda by his life and teachings has powerfully induced the India of today. It was he who opened the doors of a series of new contacts between the East and West and the credit goes to Madras for sending him to America to participate in the Parliament of Religions. It is but fitting that his centenary was celebrated on a grand scale in the city. The statue of Swamiji as appears on the cover page is to be opened on the Marina next to the home bearing his name.



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

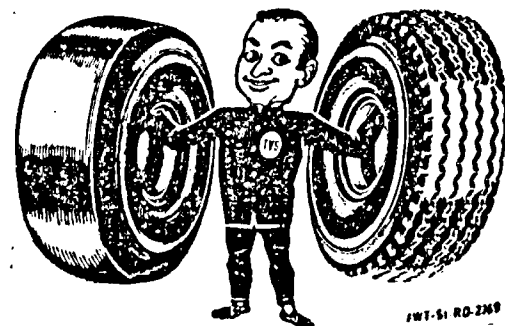
If you could X-ray a worn-out tyre, you would be shocked at the nails, horse-shoes, stones and glass pieces embedded inside. These pieces pierce the casing and weaken it. At TVS a careful probe is made to detect even the smallest extraneous pieces. Then the injuries are skillfully repaired, to strengthen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

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TVS are the largest retreaders in India



12

Years of Solid Progress

— Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru

(The inescapability of the present Plan approach for achieving economic growth and social justice was brought out by Sri Nehru when Lok Sabha debated the Mid-Term Appraisal of the Plan recently.)

The Prime Minister said :

It is essential to see the twelve and a half years of planning as a whole. The first thing is that we have succeeded in putting an end to the economic stagnation that India had suffered from during the previous 50 years or more. That is no small achievement.

National income increased

Our national income increased by 42 per cent, agricultural production by 41 per cent, food production by 46 per cent, industrial production by 94 per cent. In spite of an increase of 21 per cent in our population, consumption levels have risen. There has been considerable expansion of irrigation, power and transport. Through our steel plants and machine building plants the foundations of industrial growth have been laid.

There has been rapid advance in education, especially technical education. Our health schemes have made remarkable progress. Malaria has been practically eliminated, and typhoid is greatly reduced. As a result of this, the death rate has gone down considerably, and the expectation of life has risen from 32 at the beginning of the forties to about 50 now.

These developments are significant and it will not be easy to find a parallel to this in any other developing country. But the real importance of all this lies in its being a base for future progress.

Toughest problem

In a five-year plan, progress does not take place at a uniform rate. At the beginning of the plan, as at the beginning of any scheme, foundations are laid

PLAN STRATEGY ESSENTIAL FOR
GROWTH AND SOCIALISM

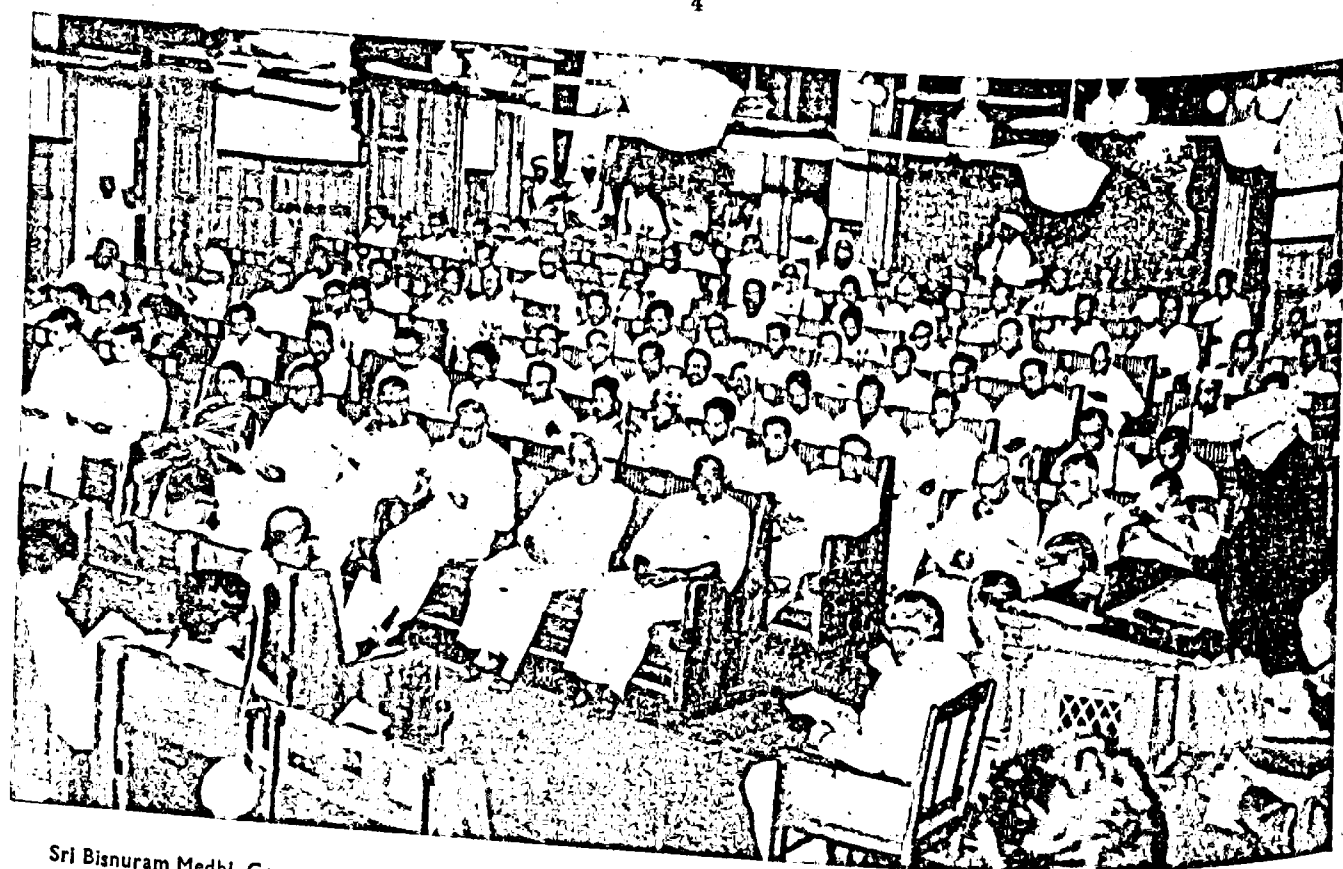
FIRST INDIA MADE TANK MAY ROLL OUT IN 1965

The first India-made tank is expected to roll out of the assembly line of the Heavy Vehicles Factory at Avadi (near Madras) in the third quarter of 1965.

When this Tank Factory goes into full production, it will be one of the biggest industrial establishments in the country. It will initially employ about 3,000 workers, both skilled and unskilled, and cover an area of about 1,500 acres of land, of which nearly half has been given free by the State Government.

Work on the project, estimated to cost Rs. 16 crores, commenced in May 1962. Civil construction, including the factory buildings and the township, is proceeding according to schedule and is expected to cost nearly Rs. 6 crores. The machine shop buildings have been built and machinery is now being installed. The tank shop is also well on the way to completion, while quite a number of 1,000 living quarters of all types for employees are already being constructed.

The Tank Factory is being set up in the public sector under the Ministry of Defence in collaboration with Vickers-Armstrong (Engineers), Limited, a British firm.



Sri Bisnuram Medhi, Governor, is seen in the picture addressing the joint session of the Madras Legislature on 16th January 1964.

and the actual results do not come out till the end of the period. It is possible that in the remaining two years of the plan much more ground will be covered.

I am naturally disappointed at many things, especially agriculture. Agriculture is the toughest problem before any country, developed or undeveloped. Even highly advanced countries are experiencing difficulties in agriculture.

You may apportion blame between the Planning Commission, the Government of India, myself and the State Governments, for this, but ultimately the thing depends upon the actual cultivator. The question is one of pulling him out of the rut, of bringing about a mental change in him.

The whole object of the Community Development Movement has been to do that. I submit that in spite of many failings, it has done that to a good extent. It has also led to the revolutionary Panchayati Raj Movement, which will undoubtedly bear good fruit.

What 'Bombay Plan' said?

But criticism of our planning has been chiefly based on the high priority given for heavy industries and the role of the public sector. The hon. Members who have

objected to these must remember that the Bombay Plan, produced by some top-ranking industrialists nearly twenty years ago, laid great stress on basic industries.

I will read out a passage from the Bombay Plan for the benefit of some Members opposite:

"It is an important part of our proposals regarding Industrial Development that in the initial stages, the attention should be directed primarily to the creation of industries for the production of power and capital goods. Nothing has more seriously hindered the development of India's industrial resources than the absence of these basic industries and we consider it essential that this lapse should be remedied in as short a time as possible. Apart from its importance of quickening the pace of industrial development in India, it will have the effect of ultimately reducing our dependence on foreign countries for plant and machinery required by us and consequently of reducing our requirements of external finance."

Planning Commission

Anyone who has studied this question knows they are crucial for sustaining a satisfactory growth of the economy. The role of the public sector is not for me to defend. It has been so often placed before this House and accepted by it that to go through it all

again seems rather discourteous to the House. It is rather odd for this basic thing to be attacked at this stage.

Secondly, the strategy of the Plan is a good strategy. There may be mistakes here and there but you cannot do without the Planning Commission. I have often criticised it for its bureaucratic tendencies, but I should like here and now to say that I am full of admiration for the work the Planning Commission has done.

In the last twelve years the Planning Commission has performed an essential task; without it we could not have progressed. We are a federal structure and the Planning Commission has served to bring the various States together into integrated planning. If it had not been there, the Central Government could not have done its job, because there would have been complaints that the Central Government was encroaching on the rights of the States. The Planning Commission is an advisory body; and the States and the Centre approach it and discuss things with it. Almost everything that the Commission has said about the States is after reaching an agreement with the States.

Liaison is kept up

Several remarks have been made about the composition of the Planning Commission. I think that a Planning Commission consisting of Ministers only (as has been suggested) would not serve the purpose at all. Apart from the fact that the Ministers are heavily worked, they cannot approach the States as the Planning Commission does. They cannot sit down and give their whole time to it as the Planning Commission is supposed to do.

On the other hand if you have only experts, the connection between the Government of the day and the experts would not be a very close one. Therefore, the Planning Commission consists of whole-timers plus two or three members of the Cabinet, so that liaison is kept up and Government's reaction to various proposals are known. Other Ministers are also invited when questions come up. But essentially it is the full-time members of the Planning Commission who are working hard.

Thus, first of all, a Planning Commission is essential. We cannot move without it, and if any Government tries to move without it, I say it will come to trouble. Secondly, the present composition of the Planning Commission is helpful. The whole question of how the Planning Commission can be improved can be reviewed from time to time, and we are doing it.

Planning for socialistic state

If you plan, you must know whom you are planning for. Of course we might say we want the good life



The Madras State Sangita Natak Sangam arranged a public function on 16-12-1963 to award the Rolling Trophy (Silver Veena) endowed by Sri Bisnuram Medhi, Governor, to the winner in the group Veena Music competition for 1963-64. The picture shows Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Chief Minister giving a Medal to the representative of Kalaimagal Isai-Kalluorl, on the occasion.

for all our people. That is a vague statement, but it leads to some kind of socialistic structure. I admit that socialism itself has become a vague word. But in planning for a socialist state, we want to plan for as great a measure of equality as possible. We want to achieve equality of opportunity for every body in India in the democratic structure.

Meanwhile the major problem for us is to increase production; only then can we supply the goods that people want, and keep an eye on distribution so that it should not result in heavy accumulations on one side and lack on the other.

These are broad approaches which are fundamental to socialism. There is no developing country that I know of which does not accept them. There is no other way. If we had adopted the normal capitalist approach, I submit with confidence that it would have led us nowhere.

We are not however, tied to any doctrinaire system of socialism. We have adopted a mixed structure. We have a private sector and a public sector, the public sector, being the most important and dominating the economic policy. But as a matter of fact, in our economy, what is the private sector? The whole of our land is private sector. Our small industries are mostly in the private sector.

Accumulation of wealth

The whole difference of approach comes in about certain basic industries. The private sector has some of them and wants more, because they not only might prove profitable but would give them economic power. But to give economic power in the hands of a small group of persons, however able or good, is highly objectionable and ought to be prevented.

I referred to the need to prevent accumulation of wealth. I will confess the Planning Commission has

Better Control over Prices— Government Measures

The Madras Government proposes to introduce a scheme of distribution of consumer articles in rural areas through 2,500 Village Co-operatives and Marketing Societies and also enlarge the programme for a network of consumer co-operation in towns to hold the price line.

The Governor Sri Bisanuram Medhi announced this in his address to the Joint Session of the Legislature which met on January 16, 1964.

The following is the relevant portion of his speech related to the better control over prices.

I am aware that along with the widely shared feeling of satisfaction about the Plan, there is an undercurrent of uneasiness about the rise in prices of essential commodities. We have always kept in view the possibility of a measure of strain on prices in the context of the growing population, rising money incomes and large investments in heavy industries which yield results only over a long period. With a view to secure better control over prices of essential articles, Government have promoted a network of consumers' co-operative stores all over the State.

Smt. M. Phaktavatsalam distributed the prizes to the winners of the Madras Fire Service at their annual sports held on December 21, 1963.



They have now decided to enlarge the programme by taking up 19 more towns with a population of 50,000 and above. Under this scheme, financial assistance will be given to wholesale and primary stores towards share capital and working capital and for the construction of godowns. A provision of Rs. 82 lakhs is being made for the scheme in the Supplementary Estimates to be presented shortly to the Legislature. The Government also propose to introduce another scheme for the distribution of consumers' articles in rural areas through the Village Co-operatives and Marketing Societies. About 2,500 Village Societies will be supplied with essential articles during the current year.

With a view to stabilise the price of rice, the Government have also authorised the opening of a larger number of fair-price shops. We have now 500 such shops selling second sort rice as against only 200 at the end of September. It has been decided to procure one lakh tons of rice during 1964 on the basis of compulsory levy on all millers and dealers. The rate of levy would be 20 per cent in Thanjavur and 15 per cent in other districts, and would be completed within a few weeks after the new produce comes into the market.

The Government are aware, however, that these measures can at best be only palliatives and that the only effective long-term remedy for rise in prices is increased production. The Plan has recognised the importance of agricultural production and set a target of 30 per cent for foodgrains, over the Five-Year period. The additional production-potential created in the first two years of the Plan is about 5.37 lakhs tons. Actual production in any particular year will

COMMON BONDS OF NATIONAL UNITY.

"I believe that India is one, indissoluble, indivisible. National unity is built on the common home, the common interest and the common love."

"I believe that the strength which spoke in the Vedas and Upanishads, in the making of religions and empires, in the learning of scholars, and the meditation of the saints, is born on more amongst us and its name to day is Nationalism."

"I believe that the present of India is deep rooted in her past, and that before her shines a glorious future."

"O Nationality, come thou to me as joy or sorrow, as honour or as shame; Make me thine own;"

—Sister Nivedita.

depend largely on the seasonal factor. We may therefore expect a satisfactory response to our efforts during the current harvest, since seasonal conditions have so far been good. There is however no room for complacency on the agricultural front, particularly so since the use of chemical fertilizers has not picked up to the extent desired. The off-take of fertilizers during 1962-63 was only 2.5 lakhs tons against the target of 3.22 lakhs tons. In the current year also, the consumption may reach a level of only 3 lakhs tons even though large stocks are available. Our main endeavour in the remaining two years of the Plan should be to remove the institutional and other bottlenecks in the flow of fertilisers to the field. The recent reduction in the price of urea by about Rs. 100 per ton should stimulate the demand for it. Even so, any large increase in the present level of consumption of



The National Palm-Gur Day was celebrated on December 23, 1963, Sri N. S. S. Manradar, Minister for Food distributed the prizes.

fertilisers, will call for larger credit, more promptly disbursed to agriculturists including lessees, through co-operative agencies.

In The Field of Social Security

"The object of Planning is not merely to increase production but also to ensure equality of opportunities for all sections of the people. The Government are aware that this crucial objective can be realised only by a bold programme of social security covering, to begin with, the most vulnerable sections of our population. We introduced last year the Old-Age Pension Scheme and about 62,000 pensioners have already been admitted to the benefits at an estimated cost of Rs. 135 lakhs in the current year. We have already implemented the programme of free education up to the Secondary School level for children of all low-paid Government servants and poor persons with an income of Rs. 1,500 per annum and below. The Mid-day Meal Scheme, another important social welfare measure, now covers all schools providing the much-needed nourishment to poor children, reckoned roughly at a third of the school-going population. The expenditure on this scheme currently runs at Rs. 150 lakhs per annum, over and above the substantial assistance we are receiving from the American sponsored CARE Organisation. The Employees' State Insurance Scheme which is intended to benefit industrial labour, is also being implemented with vigour and we have taken on hand a programme of construction of Employees' State Insurance Hospitals and Dispensaries costing Rs. 5 crores. The Government are well aware that very much more remains to be done in this field of social security."

—From the Governor's Address to Legislature.

DUAL ROLE OF DISTRICT COLLECTORS

Sri Bishnuram Medhi, Governor of Madras, described the Collectors of Districts as not only administrators at the district level but also interpreters of Government policies and called upon them to explain to the people in rural parts the significance of the Government programmes of development and obtain their co-operation.

Sri Medhi inaugurated the two days conference of the District Collectors at Rajaji Hall, Madras, on December 24, 1963. He said:

Madras has the advantage of having a stable administration, and it has been in the forefront in all public activities. The State has the reputation of being one of the best administered States in the country. Very good traditions prevail in this State, and I am glad to acknowledge the good work done by the Officers in all departments of public activity.

Humming with activity

It is needless for me to emphasize the importance of the position occupied by Collectors in the scheme of things and the active role they play, particularly at

Governor Sri Bishnuram Medhi is seen addressing the Conference of District Collectors at Rajaji Hall, Madras, on December 23, 1963.



a time when the whole country, from the village level to the national scene, is humming with activity in implementing our development programmes. Our Five-Year Plans are the blue-prints for progress and prosperity. It should be our endeavour to push through all the schemes and see to it that the prescribed targets are reached in good time. The happiness of the people depends largely upon the achievements under these Plans, the principal objective of which is to raise the standard of living of the masses and to remove the existing disparities as early as possible. This is indeed a hard task and I am sure all of you are aware of the great responsibility that rests on you in implementing these schemes of national welfare and progress intended for production of more wealth in industrial and agricultural fields so that the people can equitably share the prosperity.



Collectors in Conference. They met and discussed administrative problems.

I would like to emphasize your role as Welfare Officers, "in maintaining close and cordial relations between the officials and non-officials at all levels" particularly in the districts at a time when the Panchayat administration is taking roots. The progress of the massive development programme now being entrusted and undertaken by these local institutions and the successful working of the Panchayat system depends largely on maintenance of such cordial relationship. It is of utmost importance to nurture and guide the local talents to rise to the occasion and help them to take up the responsibility entrusted to them in all levels, so that the Panchayats and Panchayat Unions can participate directly and effectively in harnessing the human and material resources in the respective areas for all-round development of the country under democratic planning for increased production. The glow of Swaraj has to be felt and experienced by all the people including those who are in the remote corners of the State. Their direct participation in the administration is a sure step to make themselves confident and self-reliant. In these days when we are moving forward towards establishment of a socialist pattern of society under a democratic structure, we should take the people along with us so that they may feel the urge to put in their individual and collective efforts for realization of the aims and ideals of such a society in our march towards our goal of a prosperous Welfare State, where social and economic disparities will be removed, enabling everyone to share the prosperity equitably. The recent decentralization of powers and the establishment of Panchayats and Panchayat Unions is a step in the direction of making the people of the villages feel the impact of Swaraj. All the Panchayats and Panchayat Unions have been established and are functioning and the experience gained during this short interval will, I am sure, give you an idea as to how to deal with their problems and guide them in this new endeavour.

I find from your agenda there are a number of subjects coming for discussion with reference to the detailed administration by Panchayats and Panchayat Unions

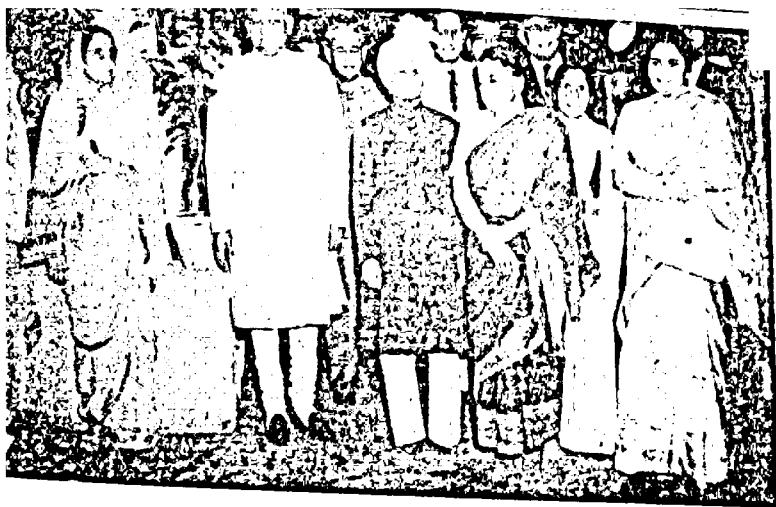
and I am sure you will give your best attention to them in your discussions and help the Panchayats and Panchayat Unions to stabilize themselves. Problems that are created have to be faced squarely and solutions found after discussions of the various view points put forward at a gathering like this and with the help of the experience gained so far it would be easier to find practicable solutions. The difficulties that face these local units of administration will, I hope, be appreciated in the proper light, and everything will be done so that the rural population may feel that they have a fair share in the administration.

Small savings

The problem of small savings will also come before you for discussion. Our performance does not appear to be satisfactory at all. We rank very low in the All-India list in achievement under the Small Savings collections. You will therefore agree that it becomes imperative to devise methods for stepping up voluntary small savings considerably in the State. There are several suggestions made, and I hope you will carefully analyse them and do everything to play an active part in promoting the small savings movement both in the rural and in the urban areas so that the State can achieve the target and rank high in the All-India list. I hope the Panchayat Unions and the Panchayats will play a very important role in promoting the movement and it is upto you to see how best you can secure their whole-hearted co-operation in this matter and to make the Small Savings Campaign a success. The success of our development programme depends largely on the availability of resources, and small savings is a vital source in this regard.

Interpreters of Government policies

You are not only administrators at the district level but also interpreters of Government policies which are implemented by you. This brings you in touch with the



Andhra Mahila Sabha Tourist Hostel was opened by the Maharani Saheba of Sangli on December 25, 1963.

public and it should be your endeavour to explain to the people in rural parts, particularly the significance of the Government programme of development and obtain their co-operation. Your tasks are by no means easy and they are indeed delicate. At times what appears in theory or in the abstract very attractive and stimulating, may not be so when translated into practice. You have all the training and experience necessary for adapting the schemes to suit the rural parts in your areas in a practical way and thus secure the goodwill and enthusiasm of the people for the successful implementation of the programmes.

Our people in the villages need guidance and the best guidance that they can get is to enable them to see a little beyond themselves and understand that the entire country is changing for the good. Our plans will have to teach the agriculturist that he can no longer be content with the same yield that the land gave in the times of his fore-fathers and that he has to become an active partner in a national enterprise to increase agricultural production by adoption of improved and scientific methods of cultivation. People in the villages judge the schemes by their practical results. They derive their inspiration from the past performances. A new method or a new scheme of development takes time to catch and you Officers, in touch with rural parts, will have to show by practical demonstration the benefits that will accrue from our new improved scientific practices.

Rice procurement

We have done well so far and our endeavour should be to do better in future. It appears that our scheme of voluntary procurement of rice has not worked successfully. Ways and means will have to be found to make the scheme successful in order to achieve our targets. The other important subjects that are coming before you are the question of fair price shops, distribution of fertilizers, fixation of retail price and distribution of sugar and the need for constant vigilance in

maintaining law and order and in meeting the industrial labour problem in such a way that the productive capacity of our industries is not affected.

I once again thank you for giving me this opportunity of meeting you all and addressing you.

Chief Minister's Welcome Address

Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Chief Minister, welcoming the Collectors and requesting His Excellency the Governor to say a few words said :

Conferences like this enable officers participating to have exchange of ideas and experiences. Apart from that we do, want the Collectors to know the Government's thinking in very many matters in which they are interested. We would also like to know the Collectors' difficulties in the matter of tackling problems. You are all aware that we are stepping up our Five-Year Plan. Our performance has been good. There is no question of shortfall in our performance. On the other hand, we are overreaching the target. It was Rs. 291 crores that was fixed in the Third Five-Year Plan and now we may go beyond Rs. 320 crores. We are in the mid-term of the Third-Plan. If the target of Rs. 291 crores in the Third Plan is to be stepped up to more than Rs. 320 crores, that would mean that we would have to look into the ways and means of enhancing the resources that would be required to fulfil our revised targets. So far as the State's resources are concerned resources have been raised, but they have to be realized. Realizing these resources would need the co-operation of the Collectors. But I do realize that it is a very delicate task which you have to do. Of course, we know of complaints of harassment in collecting arrears and dues. But, at the same time, we have to be firm and we have to see that the collections are improved.

NATION NEEDS TODAY

"What our country now wants are muscles of iron and nerves of steel—gigantic wills which nothing can resist."

—SWAMI VIVEKANANDA.

The one and only task before the Police

POLICE

Administration

SRI K. RAMAMURTHY, I.P.S.,
Assistant Inspector-General of Police, Madras-4.

"Why the public is so critical about the police." The author of this article poses this question and answers it thereby giving a glimpse of the police administration problems. He concludes this article by saying "Let us concern only with the one and only task of improving the efficiency of the forces. Other problems will get solved to the satisfaction of all."

Police Officers faced problems in the olden days. Yet on the whole their performance did not come in for severe criticism. We have now been enjoying freedom for 16 years and one cannot escape the conclusion that the Police Force have come in for severe criticism at the hands of both the Public and the Press. What could be the reason for this change in their attitude? Is it because the law enforcement agency has failed to rise to the occasion? Is it because there has been no improvement in the techniques of the Police in their principal spheres of work, viz., crime control and law and order maintenance? If this were true are our Administration Reports which report progressively decrease in crime, increase in detection and decrease in riots affecting public life not reporting truly?

Improvements all round

Improvements have been effected all round. Scientific approach to problems of crime and traffic have come to greater notice. More and more training schools to reorient the minds of young Police Officers have been started. Refresher courses have been organized almost in all States giving the Police Officers the latest trends of criminology and the way courts have interpreted principles of natural justice and individual freedom.

Police Commissions have been appointed all over India. The question of pay revision from the bottom has been taken up and in a way the scales of pay in most of the States have been revised though not to the entire satisfaction of the Force.

Houses for the constabulary are built at huge costs outside the Five-Year Plans but treated almost on the same priority basis as any plan scheme.

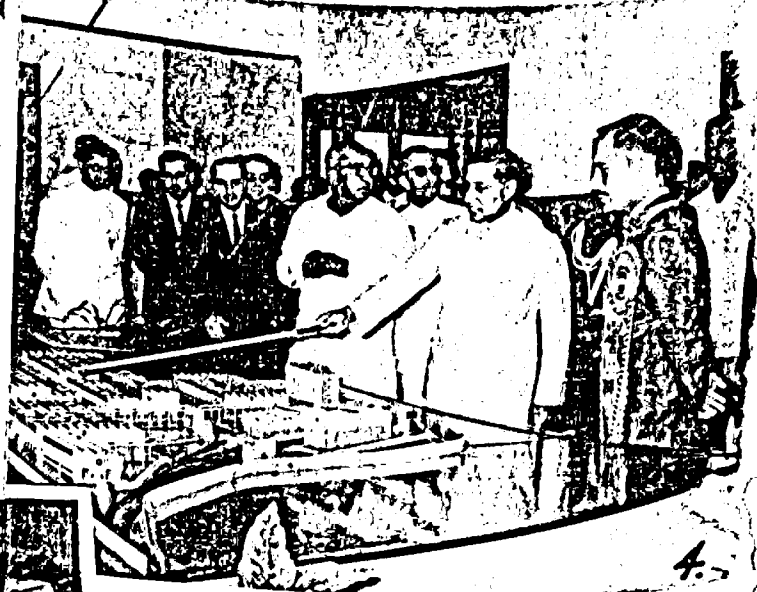
THE CUSTODIANS OF LAW

The functions of the Police have changed enormously since the attainment of Independence and I am happy to say that our Police have, with alacrity, adjusted themselves to the new demands and requirements of society. They are not only the custodians of law and order but active participants in the exciting endeavour of the building up of our Nation. They have, of course, acquitted themselves creditably in their new role as well.

It was in Madras that the Police were properly organised first in our country 100 years ago, and they have justified this signal honour by performing their onerous and difficult task of maintaining law and order and protecting the persons and property of the citizens in a praise-worthy manner.

They deserve all congratulations on their success, and they are in need of the best wishes of the people, for their work is too delicate to be done without the co-operation of the people.

Sri K. Kamaraj.



The VISITOR KING OF JORDAN TO MADRAS CITY

1. Chief Minister is seen receiving the King.
2. At the Raj Bhavan Dinner.
3. Presentation of a book by the Chief Minister.
4. At the Integral Coach Factory, Perambur.
5. Mr. Nassouh Al Taher Vice-Chairman, of the Development Board, Jordan visited the Kapali Temple, Mysore, on 12th December 1963.

Welfare Schemes probably unknown two decades ago have been started in all the States giving opportunity for the family members of the Policemen to supplement the income of the main bread-earner of the family, instituting scholarships for the children of the non-gazetted police personnel for technical and higher studies and so many other schemes. Our men are engaged in assisting villagers in developmental activities. Our work in times of natural calamities like floods or earthquake are commended universally. The system of recruitment aims at recruiting better educated persons to be enlisted to all ranks from the constabulary upwards. Methods of training have vastly improved by including in the syllabus many of the subjects which should help the Police Officers to be better qualified to deal with any problem that the Police may face. Subjects taught today include scientific aids to crime detection, police-public relations, traffic problems, etc. The procedure obtaining in most States has made favouritism in promotion impossible. Promotion Boards at all levels go by merit leaving no scope for nepotism. A severe view is taken by all senior Police Officers of any negligence by their staff in regard to prompt settlement of leave salary, pension and gratuity claims, withdrawal from Provident Fund, etc. In some States, a programme has been undertaken whereby retired officers are rehabilitated in private sector as their pension in these days of rising costs is below subsistence level. Annual Police Conferences are held where all senior officers discuss their mutual problems and take decisions for a better administration.

Why so critical?

In spite of all these, public criticism has been mounting. News items where policemen's work have been criticised by the courts or assaults on Police, torture complaints against the Police are displayed prominently in the Press. It is therefore pertinent to ask ourselves the Question "Why should the public be so critical about their Police"?

The Police Act V of 1861 defined the duties of a Police Officer thus:

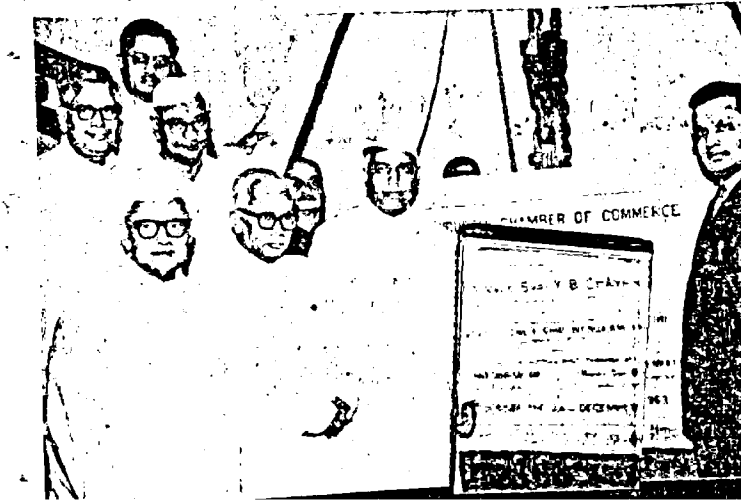
"It shall be the duty of every Police officer promptly to obey and execute all orders and warrants lawfully issued to him by any competent authority and to communicate intelligence affecting the public peace; to prevent the commission of offences and public nuisances; to detect and bring offenders to justice and to apprehend all persons whom he is legally authorized to apprehend, and for whose apprehension sufficient ground exists and it shall be lawful for every Police officer, for any of the purposes mentioned in this section, without a warrant to enter and inspect any drinking shop, gaming house or other place of resort of loose and disorderly character".

To-day we find an entirely different concept of the Police. We have to enforce many social laws and still protect the rights of the individual and society. We are called on to play the part of a friend and servant of the people. The old penal Law and Evidence Act and Cr.P.C. have stood the test of time and barring a few sections, the law makers of modern India have not felt the need for amending these laws. In other words while the public have become increasingly aware of their rights, the policemen should become increasingly aware of their responsibility under the Law. No longer can they afford to enter even a criminal's house without a search warrant or seize articles except in the presence of respectable residents of the locality. No longer should he treat a juvenile delinquent and an adult alike. Thus it is evident that in a Nation on its march towards the ideal Welfare State; a change in attitude is called for on the part of both the Public and Police alike.

Human Values

As mentioned earlier the individual is very much conscious of his rights and freedom. Nothing should be done by the Police Officer in a highhanded manner. Whether it is a question of dealing with criminal or a law breaker, the Police Officer should make sure that he is armed with all the necessary data before putting a curb on the individual's freedom. The law was made to protect the innocent and the weak. It cannot be helped if crooks seek shelter under the same Law. A traffic law violation cannot be looked upon with the same severity as a crime against person or property. This does not mean that we advocate for leniency in dealing with traffic law offenders. What is required is a polite and courteous behaviour on the traffic Policeman's part towards the offender. Unnecessary holding up of traffic on the plea of checking leads to undue harassment and creates bitterness all round. The other day a man came with tears in his eyes with a complaint. It appears that his boy was run over by a lorry. A complaint was lodged immediately and he was still struggling 48 hours after the

Sri Y. B. Chavan, Union Defence Minister laid the foundation stone for the Building of Hindustan Chamber of Commerce at Madras, on December 24, 1963.





Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Chief Minister, presided over the meeting of the Last Grade Government Servants Association, at the Secretariat on December 20, 1963.

complaint to get at the child's dead body. Postmortem examination was over, but the body had not been handed over. On the top of this he was told that his boy was on the wrong side and the lorry driver was not at fault. A certain amount of sympathy and understanding of human values would have created a fund of goodwill in return in the above case even if the Police had found the child at fault.

By and large, there is still a great deal of hesitation to rush with complaints of the Police Station. I do not think that the reason generally put forth for this, viz., the ordeal a complaint or a witness has to undergo by attending the court on a number of occasions and be subject to cross-examination is really the root cause. Generally the approach of a Police Officer even when the complainant lodges a complaint is one of the suspicion or hostility. Many of the complainant is subjected to humiliation by irrelevant questions put to him by a Police Officer. There is less of friendliness and more of hostility and rigidity in the atmosphere in a Police station. One does not get to the officer in-charge of Police Station straightway but made to wait indefinitely in an atmosphere of unfriendly faces.

The attitude of partisanship should be eschewed completely. There is labour unrest both in the world of industry and agriculture. There is no short cut to establishing title or ownership except in a proper court of law. Labour laws and Tenant's Protection Acts have been codified. Where the evidence is clear, the Police should not hesitate to give protection to the rightful owner. While on this subject, it is to be noted that most of our Police Officers are not conversant with the provisions of these various enactments.

Investigation of murder cases

A word about investigation of murder cases. Truth must be got at by a direct and human approach to the villagers. Most of witnesses become objects of ridicule in villages and sometimes they are even murdered by the powerful opponent. A Police Officer should not

lose interest in the case with the Court. He should visit the village even afterwards and find out if there has been any harassment. The opinion that the powerful anti-social element in a village can have the Police on his side should not become true.

Delays in investigation and charge-sheeting cause grave concern to the complainants. In offences against person such delays provide time for the bully to make the aggrieved come to terms with him. In other cases there is a suspicion that all is not well with the Police Officers. Even more than recovery of property, people feel immensely happy with the Police Officer who makes a prompt spot visit, sympathises with the victim and enquires from the villagers in an effort to trace the culprit. Instances are not rare when people ask you to put in a word on their behalf to the Investigating Officer to take interest in their case. This should not happen. A Police Officer should take interest in all cases registered in his station limits.

A word about statistics. Recently a question was sought to be asked in the Assembly. It was this: 'Is there an upper limit to the number of prohibition cases that should be detected in a year in a Police Station?' This raises a very vital problem. The efficiency of a station is often sought to be judged by the percentage of detection of property crime, the downward trend in the total number of cognizable or property offences, etc., there is therefore sometimes a tendency to refuse to register cases, to bring down the value of property lost or the number of persons who committed the crime. This problem is no doubt connected with the problem of adequate staff in stations to investigate cases. The revision of yardstick though aimed at by Police Commissions has not been satisfactorily evolved and requires the immediate attention of the Government and the Department.

An ideal Policeman

There are positive ways in which attitudes of Police Officers should be developed. An efficient Policeman is one who is thorough with the laws and rules that he is to enforce. He is respected by the people because he respects them. He is a friend of the poor because the rich cannot oppress them with his help. He is a friend of the children because he runs clubs for them and takes interest in their welfare. He is polite and courteous towards women. He has a kind word for anyone who seeks his help while on the beat. He respects dignity of human labour. With his end in view, he will give a helping hand to anyone who needs help on the highways or the roads. While in uniform on his rounds, he goes about his job without fuss. He will not encourage any pest who is likely to take advantage of his acquaintance with him to accost him in a familiar tone. In his official dealings with anyone, he is always matter of fact and

business-like. He is kind and at the same time stern in his official dealings. He has learnt the art of man management sufficiently to ensure that he gets willing co-operation and loyalty from his subordinates. Except when going home for his food or sleep, he is available at the police station or is on his rounds. He is thorough with drill and inculcates the spirit of discipline and hard work by holding regular parades himself. He is vitally concerned in the personal problems of his subordinates. So he is careful to see an even distribution of work and also T.A. He does not get irritated when asked to explain why a particular subordinate has got only so much salary not more. He believes in briefing the men everyday on what is expected of them and what work is to be done.

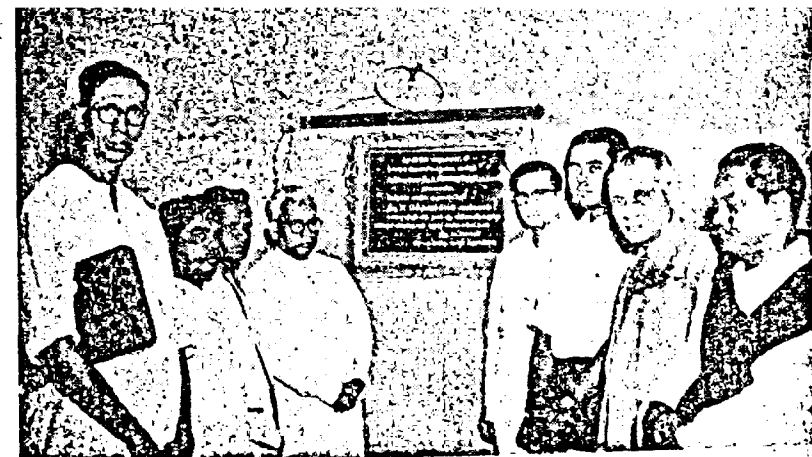
His sense of impartiality is seen in the fact that he goes on his rounds either by his own conveyance or by public conveyance. He avoids using the car that either party to a dispute may bring to take him. He will stay in the village common house but not in the house of either party nor eat their food. No intermediary is used except the village headman to talk to the people. No Tout is tolerated by him.

He has a high sense of integrity. He is incorruptible because he knows that is the only way to go up both in the estimate of the people and the Department he serves. He knows that his work is made easier because he is incorruptible. He also knows that by his merely being honest, he cannot achieve anything. It is in his interest that he keeps his staff free from corrupt practices and he is ruthless in handing over any corrupt sub-ordinate.

His conduct is above reproach; his character is exemplary; his bearing excellent. He is smartly dressed. He believes in practising what he preaches.

The one and only task

We cannot stop cataloguing the qualities of an ideal Police Officer. How could we ensure our officers to become ideal officers. It is inevitable that any progress



Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Chief Minister, switched on the electric lights for the Conransmith Nagar Housing Colony at Perambur Barracks on 3-1-1964. Sri R. Sivasankara Mehta, Mayor, presided.

should demand more finances. To retrace our steps our Police Officer could be efficient only by being regularly called to refresher courses. Our Police Officer could be incorruptible only if he is assured of a decent living within his resources. This could be achieved only by raising the salaries of these officers or alternatively by subsidising rations, clothing and granting free housing, medical and education facilities to the Police Officers and their families. Government conveyances should be available in every Police station for easy itineration and also quick spot visits.

The volume or scriptory work in a Police station meant solely for executive work is mounting day by day. This should be reduced to the minimum. Similarly a survey should be undertaken of the non-Police work that Police Officers have been called upon to take up and the items taken off from the Police.

Let us not fight over the issue whether law should be amended to allow confessions before Police Officers admissible in Courts. Let us not worry ourselves if we are included in District Development Committees or not. Let us not ask the Politicians as to why Panchayat Raj should be ushered in so soon. Let us concern only with the one and only task of improving the Efficiency of the Forces. Other problems will get solved to the satisfaction of all.

Courtesy—Police Science Congress Souvenir.

Savings Ensure Security

* In Savings lies Security—Yours and the Country's.

* Save and Invest for Victory today and Security tomorrow.

Awards for Policemen

The Madras Police is enjoying a high reputation in the country. A welcome decline in crime was noticed in 1963.

The Governor of Madras speaking at the Annual Police Medal Parade at the Rajaratnam Stadium, Madras, on January 7, made a mention about this and pointed out that with continued efficiency the drop in the crime could be maintained.

Sri Medhi complimented the men of the police force on their smart turn-out at the parade. As many as 63 persons in all, received medals from the Governor. Of these Solamalai Alagu Thevar (posthumous) and A. Chellian, constables, received respectively the President's Police and Fire Service Medal for gallantry, and the Police Medal for gallantry. Srimathi Vellathayi Ammal received the medal awarded to her husband the late Alagu Thevar.

Awards to Officers

Among the prominent officers who received the Independence Day Award for distinguished service were: Messrs. R. M. Mahadevan, F. V. Arul, M. Balakrishna Menon, A. C. Aditya Nadar and R. N. Krishnaswami. Among those who received the Police Medal were: Messrs. S. M. Diaz, A. S. R. Ponnuswami, H. R. Bangara, T. S. Sivanandam, R. AC. Timms, A. Daniel, G. Munuswami Naidu, V. K. Pell, V. T. Samuel, V. Sowrirajulu and T. S. Santhanam (posthumous).

The citations of the following three policemen will not be out of place here.

President's Medal for Gallantry

At about 3-00 a.m. on the 15th March 1962, Police Constable Solamalai Alagu Thevar received information that K.D. Chinnathurai *alias* Ramaswami and others wanted in a criminal case were in the house of Chinna Thevar in Kalamman Koil street, Uthamapuram, and proceeded immediately with his informant in order to arrest them. En route they met Head Constable No. 391 who was returning from night patrol and who joined them. Constable Thevar had a lathi while the Head Constable was unarmed.

On arriving at the house it was decided that the Head Constable should station himself at the back of the house to prevent escape from the rear. Constable



Sri Balakrishna Shetty, Inspector-General of Police, received the Governor on arrival at the Annual Police Medal Parade, on January 6, 1964.

Thevar and the informant entered the house from the front. As they did so, three persons rushed out. Chinnathurai was found sitting close to the pial in a roofed shed. Constable Thevar told him he was under arrest being concerned in a robbery case and ordered him to accompany him to the Police station. Chinnathurai questioned why he should go to the Police station and then suddenly stabbed the constable on the inside of his left thigh with a dagger which he drew from his waistband. Constable Thevar shouted to the Head Constable for help and gallantly continued his efforts to apprehend the criminal who now stood up and stabbed him in the abdomen and on the hip. The informant who intervened to help the constable was also stabbed twice on his forearm but managed to snatch the dagger from Chinnathurai. By this time the Head Constable came into the house and seeing him the criminal broke loose and escaped through the side lane after scaling the rear wall. Constable Thevar who was unconscious from loss of blood was removed to hospital but succumbed to his injuries shortly after admission.

Police Constable Solamalai Alagu Thevar showed great courage in trying to apprehend the dangerous criminal even after being grievously wounded and gave his life in the performance of his duty.

At about 10-00 p.m. on the 20th June 1961, Police Constable No. 2538, Shri Anandapappu Chellian and Police Constable No. 310 (now Police Constable No. 475, Kanyakumari district) Sri T. P. Albert of the Sendamaram Out-Post, Tirunelveli district, were returning on cycles in single file from shandy beat duty at Pampukoil. At an isolated place constable Anandapappu Chellian, who was leading, was suddenly set upon by Thangiah, a notorious dacoit who had escaped from jail, with the object of seizing the musket he was carrying. Thangiah attacked the constable with a long aruvai and inflicted a deep wound on his left hand. Constable Chellian abandoned his cycle and, despite the injury to his hand, grappled with the dacoit and prevented him from wresting his



POLICE MEDAL AWARD



4. Sri A. Chellian, Constable (Police Medal for gallantry).

5. Sri M. A. Majeed, Head Constable (The Independence Day award Medal).

6. Sri F. V. Arul, Commissioner of Police (The President's Police and Fire Services Medal).

7. Sri M. B. Menon, Deputy, Inspector General (Independence Day award Medal).

Sri Bisnuram Medhi, Governor of Madras, inaugurated the Annual Police Medal Parade in the City on 6th January 1964.

1. Mrs. Santhanam, wife of late T. S. Santhanam (Superintendent)(Independence Day award Medal).

2. Sri M. Mahadevan, Deputy, Inspector General (The Independence Day award Medal).

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musket. The dacoit then drew a bitchuva and stabbed constable Chellian in the chest and other places. Constable Chellian called constable Albert to shoot his assailant, but constable Albert hesitated for fear of injuring constable Chellian. When, however, he found that the dacoit was gaining the upper hand, he fired three shots at him aiming low. Thereupon the dacoit rushed at constable Albert brandishing the aruval and bitchuva, but before he could use either was shot dead by the constable.

During this sudden and murderous attack on him constable Anandapappu Chellian showed exemplary courage and devotion to duty of a high order.

Independence Day Award, 1961—for Meritorious Service

Late Sri T. S. Santhanam joined the force as Sub-Inspector on 11th October 1943. He was responsible for unearthing a series of house-breaking cases in Kumbakonam Taluk Station and Tiruvadamardur. He was transferred to Gandarvakottai on 15th October 1957 and he brought to light the activities of two gangs of criminal Tribe members and was successful in booking them in two gang cases known as "Gandharvakottai Korava Gang Case" and the "Neppugai Valaya Gang Case". His work in those cases was so praiseworthy that the Government of Madras were pleased to grant him a reward of Rs. 200.

As Sub-Inspector, Thanjavur Town Station, from May 1949 and on special duty in the same district in 1950, the vigour, tact and firmness with which he handled the lawlessness created by unsocial elements in that district merit particular mention.

In 1956 he was promoted as Inspector of Police. In 1957 he handled the agrarian unrest in Kulithalai Circle with remarkable ability. He was again drafted to Special Branch C.I.D., in July 1958. The assistance rendered by this officer in the investigation of the

REPUBLIC DAY HONOURS

Six South Indians are among those who have received Republic Day Awards, announced yesterday for notable work in the fields of administration, education, medicine, science, arts, archaeology, journalism, social work and sports.

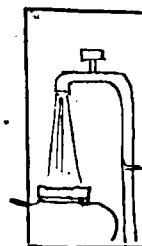
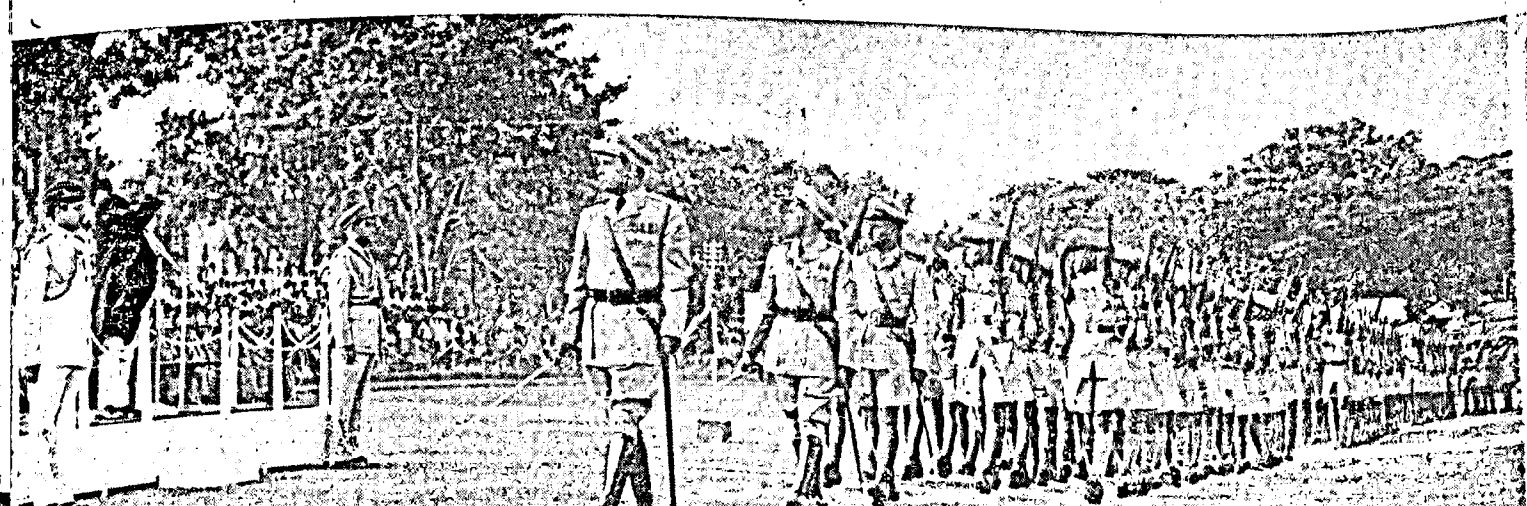
Dr. Jacob Chandy, Principal, Christian Medical College, Vellore, Mr. R. K. Narayan, novelist, Mysore, and Dr. T. N. Ramachandran, Special Officer, for Archaeology, Government of Madras, have been awarded Padma Bhushan while Mrs. Ambujammal, Social Worker, Madras, Dr. A. Gadde Jamakoteswar Rao, grape cultivator, Andhra Pradesh and M. J. Gopalan, cricketer, Madras, are recipients of Padma Shri.

Coimbatore district 100-rupee counterfeit currency note case is noteworthy. He did his best for the Department till his premature death.

Republic Day Medals

The President has approved the award of the Police and Fire Service Medals to 86 officers on the occasion of Republic Day. Of them 11 are from Madras. Messrs. Ponniah Lingadurai, Deputy Superintendent of Police; Vellat Kuttisankara Menon, Assistant Commandant, Malabar Special Police; Pallappalayam Ravutha Gounder Ravuthan, Inspector of Police; Ramaswami Naidu Thiruvengadasami, Inspector of Police; Ponnalathanda Ponnappa Kuttappa, Reserve Inspector of Police and Store-Keeper, Office of the Inspector-General of Police, Madras; Subramania Pillai Lakshmanan, Sub-Inspector of Police; Govindasamy Naidu Jayaraman, Reserve Assistant Sub-Inspector of Police; Sanjeevi Gounder Dharma Gounder, Head Constable; Mottiah Pillai Govindarajan, Head Constable; Nedumbayil Anandan Nair, Head Constable; and Narayanan Krishnamurthi, Assistant Security Officer, Southern Railway.

Sri Bisnuram Medhi, Governor of Madras, took the Salute at the Annual Police Medal Parade at Rajaratnam Stadium, Madras, on January 6, 1964.



Fresh Water from Sea



SRI R. VENKATARAMAN, (Minister for Industries, Madras).

Madras faces acute shortage of water for edible and industrial purposes. Further development of industries around the City is threatened by lack of adequate supply of water. The State Government has already promised supply of millions of gallons of water for the defence and other industries and it is now at its wits' end to make good the promise. Costly schemes like bringing water from the Godavari and the Krishna or diverting some water from the Cauvery are seriously examined as there appears to be no other alternative. Acquisition of wet lands around the Red Hills and other lakes are under way for the augmentation of the City water supply.

From my old room in the Secretariat in Fort St. George, I used to look out of the window and gaze at the vast expanse of the Bay of Bengal with a wish that it may turn into fresh water. I started collecting information about the sea water conversion schemes, the processes, their economics and the rest. The study of these data, together with the visit to some of these sea water conversion plants in the United States, has given me encouragement to hope for the realisation of the dream.

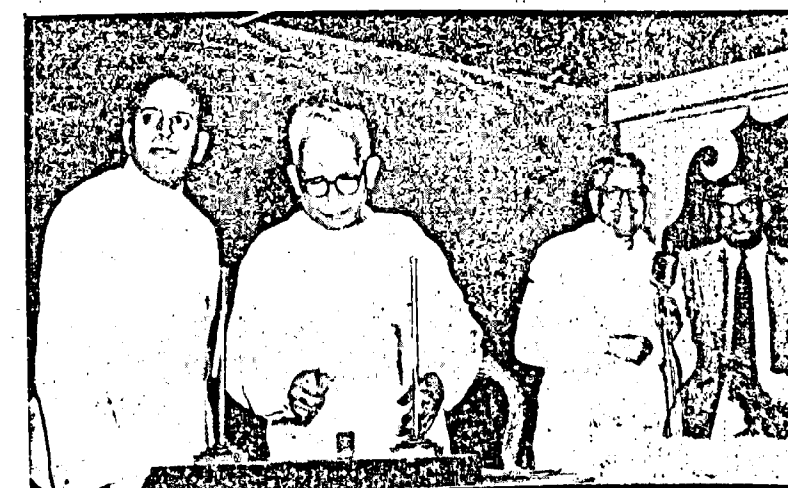
An old idea

Sea water conversion is not a novel idea. In fact, it is as old as the world. It is an artificial reproduction of the natural phenomena of rain. Till the Second World War no practical method of converting sea water into fresh had been discovered. But after the War, there has been a rapid advance in the technology and a number of units are now functioning in all parts of the globe, including Arabia, Africa, Australia and America. Sea water conversion is no longer a mere possibility but, an actual reality.

The Economic and Social Affairs Division of the United Nations is currently examining the problem of de-salination of mineral water for edible and industrial

purposes and it has sent out experts to all parts of the world to make a preliminary survey. Mr. Weymarks, the U.N. expert, visited Madras some time back and discussed the problem with me. He has submitted a report to the U.N. on the economic and technical aspects and I understood from Rev. Fr. ReVrey, Director of the Water Resources, etc., in the U.N., that it may take a few months for the report to be published. We may look forward to gathering further material facts and information from this source.

Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Chief Minister, opened the Depot Building of the State Transport Department at Tondiarpet on December 20, 1963.





Sri K. Kamaraj who declared open the 37th Annual Conference of the Madras Music Academy on 20th December 1963, also unveiled a portrait of Sri T. T. Krishnamachari, Union Finance Minister, at the Academy.

The biggest unit producing one million gallons a day has been set up by the United States Government at Point Loma, a few miles south of San Diego in California. By the courtesy of the Department of the Interior of the U.S. Government, I was able to visit as well as study the main features of this plant. Mr. Mulford, the Engineer-in-charge, explained that his plant is not operated as a commercial unit, but as a research and demonstration unit and that a considerable volume of the expenditure incurred in the plant related to research, trials, experiments and so on. Besides, the plant was shut down from time to time for experimental purposes. A high-level engineer is in charge for research purposes and may not be required for a commercial unit. These factors should be taken into account in evaluating the capital and operating cost of the plant.

Multi-stage flash process

Sea water is taken through an intake line to the intake pit and pumped up by an electric motor. The sea water is then progressively heated and then introduced into a large chamber, where a pressure just below the boiling point of the hot brine is maintained. When the brine enters this chamber, the reduced pressure causes part of the liquid to immediately boil—or flash—into steam. The remaining brine is passed through a series of similar chambers (multi-stages) at successively higher vacuum where the flash process is repeated at progressively lower temperatures. This process is known as the multi-stage flash process and the plant at Point Loma utilises 36 flashing stages. The flashed vapour is then condensed to produce fresh water. This in brief is the description of the process. The plant was erected by the Westinghouse Electric Corporation

and is run by a contracting firm. The capital cost of this experimental station of one million gallons is £1,640,000 or about Rs. 80 lakhs.

I am informed that the cost of operation will depend on the fuel used and the cost thereof. If furnace oil at international prices could be used for heating, the cost is bound to be small. If the plant is designed to produce 15 million-gallons a day, the cost according to the engineer-in-charge of the plant will be about 60 cents (American) per 1,000 gallons. On a smaller plant, it is estimated, the cost will be about one dollar, per 1,000 gallons.

Power generation

If sea water conversion is combined with power generation, the cost will go down much further. It is said that in a million gallon plant, 10,000 KW. of power may be generated by using the steam. A ten-million-gallon unit with 100,000 KW. of power should be a worthwhile project for Madras.)

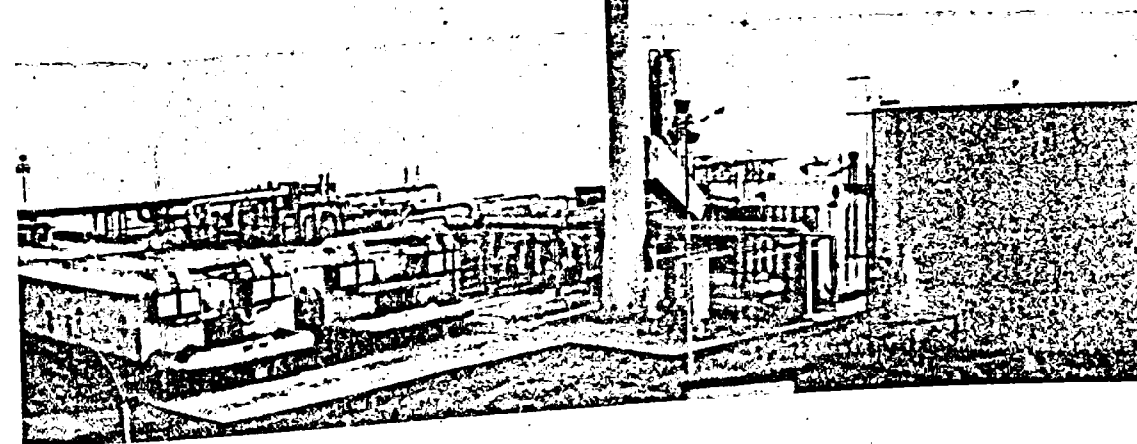
I also visited the 100,000 gallons plant put up by Aqua Chem Inc. at Oxnard, near Los Angeles, California. This company claims to have put up plants practically in every part of the world from Kuwait to the Pacific island. They have also designed small units producing 15 to 50 gallons a day by using electric power. In a supermarket in Oxnard, I saw a unit of the size of a refrigerator producing fresh water from local non-edible mineral water. According to Mr. Preuit, the Vice-President of Aqua-Chem, one of the most economical methods of producing water is in connection with power plants. In that case, both power and water can be produced at a cost cheaper than each can be produced separately. Being a Saturday, there was only a care-taker in the plant and I could not get more details about the plant.

Madras City has an inadequate supply of water even for drinking purposes. If we do not plan ahead to meet the growing needs of the people and the industries, the City will soon decline. It is estimated that it would cost Rs. 75 crores to get supplies of water from the Krishna and about Rs. 35 crores to bring water from the Cauvery. Assuming that the running expenses will be recovered from sale of water and power, the capital cost of about Rs. 7 crores for 10 million-gallons of water makes the proposition very attractive. If it can be combined with power generation of 100,000 KW. the outlook is positively inviting. But accurate estimates of cost of the plant and operation can be had only from the engineering contractors in the line. At this stage, it appears that the scheme is worth an earnest investigation.

Augmenting Water Supply

DESALINISATION

of
Sea-Water



Madras City which has been growing day by day has been pathetically dependent for its drinking water supply on the uncertain monsoon every year.

The City water supply system originally designed for about one million population is unable to meet the requirement of double that number spread now over 50 square miles in area.

Sri R. Venkataraman, Minister for Industries, who visited United States recently has come back convinced of the practicability of converting sea water into pure water to supplement the meagre water supply in the City. He has seen a million-gallon a day sea-water conversion plant in Point Loma San Diego, California, which has cost the United States Government 1.64 million or roughly, Rs. 80 lakhs.

Here is the description of the San Diego plant and its working.

The salt water conversion demonstration plant which the U.S. Government has built near San Diego, California, is the first large multi-stage flash plant in the United States and is among the largest sea-water conversion plants in the world.

The plant is adding to the City of San Diego's water supply at the rate of one million gallons of fresh water per day.

Officials point out that the plant also is making the most efficient use of fuel energy of any large plant of its type.

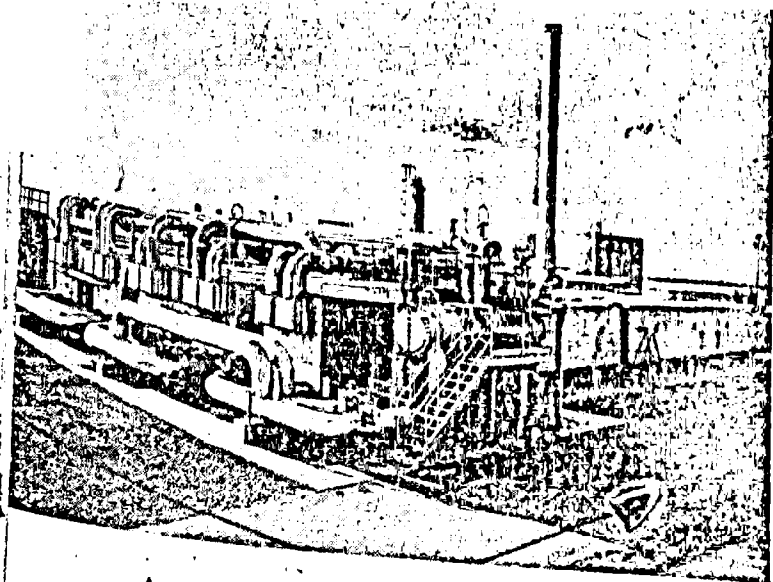
Because of the success of the San Diego demonstration plant (also designated as the Point Loma plant) the Office of Saline Water, U.S. Department of Interior,

has announced that the two large salt-water conversion plants proposed for later construction will use the multi-stage flash process.

Future Plans

Future plans call for the construction of a desalination plant near Los Angeles, California, with a daily capacity of 50,000,000 gallons of fresh water. If authorised by the Congress, construction will begin in 1965 and be completed by January 1969. The second plant is proposed for construction in the early 1970's with a capacity of 150,000,000 gallons of fresh water per day.

The multi-flash process is a modernisation of the oldest and best understood method for converting sea water to fresh water—distillation.



A view of the Sea-water Conversion Plant in Point Loma, California. A proposal to construct a similar plant in Madras City is under consideration of the State Government.

The principle is simple. Water is vapourised at a much lower temperature than salts, and therefore when sea water is vapourised the water comes off as steam, while the salts are left behind.

Historians tell us that sailors have been distilling sea water aboard ship for over two thousand years. Until recent times the sea-going distillation apparatus was a simple contraption. The salt water was boiled in a kettle, on top of which was attached a coiled metal tube that trapped the steam and condensed it to a trickle of water.

Fuel conservation

Modern water stills are vastly more complex and more efficient. They conserve fuel by using energy over and over again. Most of the heat applied to water at one stage is recaptured and transferred to the next stage to vapourise more water.

Most of the large desalting plants being built today—including the San Diego installation—are the so-called "flash evaporators". They take advantage of the fact that in a partial vacuum water boils well below 212 degrees Fahrenheit (99 degrees Centigrade).

In the San Diego plant sea water is distilled in a series of 36 flashing stages. Salt water flows on to the floor of the first vacuum chamber at about 180 degrees and "flashes"—that is, explodes into a cloud of steam. The steam is condensed by relatively cool tubes near the roof of the chamber and fresh water showers into a trough suspended in the middle of the chamber.

In each successive chamber the salt water encounters lower pressure and gives up some of its energy as steam. By the time it has passed through the 36 flashing stages it has been converted to a brine no hotter than a warm tub bath.

Meanwhile, salt water entering the process has been pumped through the condenser tubes, starting at the

cool end of the plant. At each stage this water picks up some heat from the condensing steam, so that by the time it has reached the hot end it is almost at flashing temperature. At that time it passes through the heater, gains a little more energy and then starts through the succession of flash chambers.

By this arrangement of chambers, about 90 per cent of the heat required for boiling is recirculated and only ten per cent is supplied by the salt water heater, which for the San Diego plant is a steam boiler utilising fuel oil.

Economic feasibility

The primary purpose of the San Diego saline water conversion demonstration plant is to demonstrate the technical and economic feasibility of the multi-stage flash process for solving water supply problems. In line with this purpose, the plant will be operated for long periods to produce water and thereby to establish cost, reliability and economic data. Careful records of the technical and operating difficulties and of the operating costs are being kept so that an accurate evaluation of the process can be made.

A secondary, but still highly important, purpose is to find ways of improving the process to make it less expensive and to eliminate any technical difficulties which may develop.

It is planned to run a series of tests on corrosion and on control of scale deposits in the evaporators.

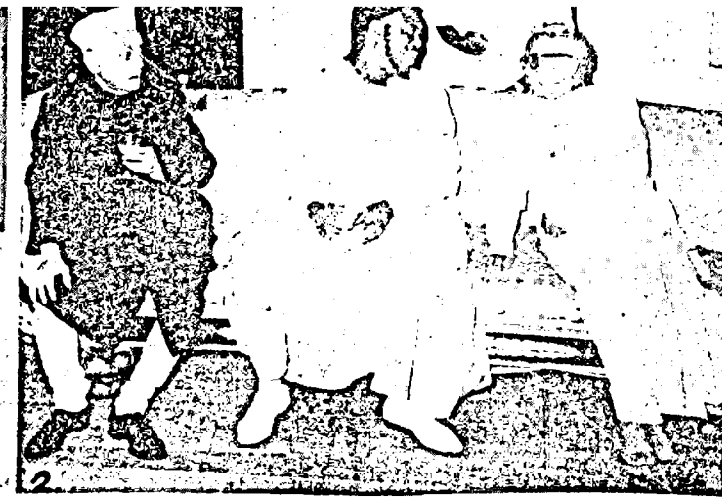
Important tests

These tests are important because the total production of the plant may be increased and the fuel consumption decreased—thereby reducing the cost of water produced—if the operating temperature of the salt water is raised. The temperature of the salt water can be raised only if better methods of controlling the formation of scale can be developed.

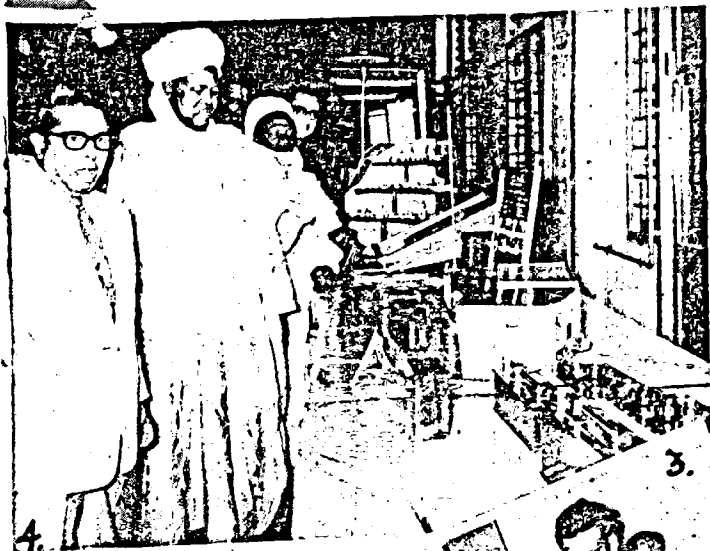
Sea water, and most brackish water, tends to form hard mineral deposits on hot metal surfaces. This coating impedes the flow of heat and can also clog pipes.

At temperatures up to about 200 degrees, scale can be controlled by adding acid or certain organic chemicals to the incoming water. But at higher temperatures a still harder scale forms. Yet the prospect of operating a water distillation plant at higher temperatures is inviting.

The San Diego plant could produce 30 to 35 per cent more water per pound of fuel if the hottest chambers were held at 250 degrees instead of the 200 degrees called for in the operations procedure.



1. At the State Dinner at Rajaji Hall.
2. The visiting Prime Minister is seen with the Governor and the Chief Minister.
3. At the Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society, Egmore.
4. At the Industrial Estate, Guindy.
5. At the Integral Coach Factory, Perambur.
6. Kumari Vijayantimala Garlanding the Prime Minister.



VISIT OF
THE PRIME MINISTER
OF
NORTHERN NIGERIA



Dr. Sushila Nayar, Union Minister for Health, who inaugurated the All India Medical Conference in the City on December 23, 1963, is being introduced to the delegates.

A civic reception was given by the Mayor of Madras to the members of the All India Medical Conference on December 28, 1963.

Medical Services in Madras State

Medical facilities in the State are provided by means of hospitals and dispensaries, maintained by the State Government as well as by local Bodies and Private Agencies. The total number of beds maintained, etc., are furnished below:—

Hospitals

	Number
Government	246
Local Bodies	27
Private Agencies	53
Total	326

Staff

Number of doctors in hospitals	1,896
Number of nurses in hospitals (including Maternity Assistants)	3,713
Total	5,609

Bed Strength

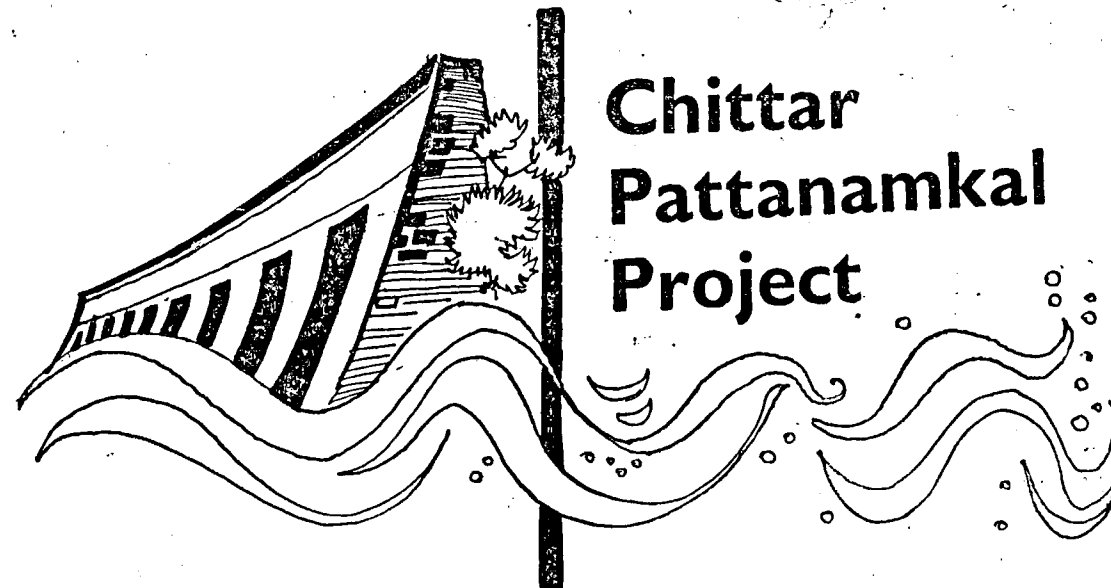
	Number
Government Hospitals	19,084
Non-Government Hospitals	5,672
Total	24,756

Dispensaries

Government (including subsidies)	331
Local Bodies	254
Private	34
Total	619

The First Biennial Conference of Madras Government Nurses Association was inaugurated by Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam Chief Minister, at the Stanley Medical College, Madras, on December 10, 1963.

The Eleventh All-India Conference on Animal Diseases was inaugurated by Smt. Jyothi Vencatachalam, Minister for Public Health, at the Children's Theatre on January 6, 1963.



Chittar Pattanamkal Project

A project benefiting Kanyakumari and Tirunelveli districts.

The Chittar-Pattanamkal Project in Kanyakumari district, estimated to cost about Rs. 680 lakhs, when completed, will help to irrigate 15,000 acres of double crop lands in Kanyakumari district and 17,000 acres of single crop lands in Radhanapuram sub taluk area of Tirunelveli district. The foundation stone for the Project was laid by Sri K. Kamaraj Nadar, former Chief Minister, on 26th September 1963.

Ever since the area comprising of the Kanyakumari district was transferred to the Madras State in 1956, the Government of Madras have been concentrating their attention in implementing several development projects for the advancement of farmers. This area was famed as the granary of the former Travancore State from where paddy was taken to the deficit areas and it has been the aim of the Government of Madras to still further enrich it. Pechiparai Dam, which serves Kanyakumari district, was constructed in the early years of the present century (1905). Because of its age and the methods of construction adopted in those days, the dam was leaking rather badly in several places. The Travancore Government took steps to grout the dam with an idea of stopping the leakages. After the dam was taken over by the Public Works Department of the Madras Government work was speeded up and completed with the result that the leakage from the dam now is very insignificant. The dam and its vicinity have been considerably cleaned up and made attractive to tourists. The canal system has also been very much improved by doing lining and revetment work wherever necessary. With the water so saved, it has been possible to extend some of the channels of the system to irrigate approximately an area of 4,350 acres.

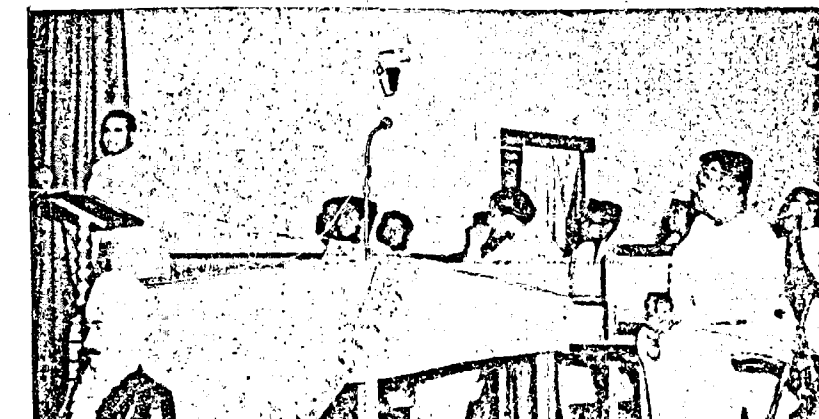
The Neyyar Irrigation Project of the erstwhile Travancore-Cochin State was expected to benefit this area also, but no work had been commenced till the

Madras Public Works Department took charge of the area. Since taking charge, the department excavated the Kanyakumari Branch Canal and attended to the other allied works. The Kanyakumari Branch Canal was opened by Sri K. Kamaraj Nadar, the then Chief Minister, on the 25th April 1963. This project is now ready to irrigate an extent of about 7,000 acres in Kanyakumari district.

Costly lift irrigation scheme

Some portions of Vilavancode taluk in Kanyakumari district do not have even drinking water during the summer. In this area there are numerous small tanks

Bharati Birth day was celebrated in the City at Sathyamurthy Bhavan on December 28th 1960. Sri G. Eshwarahan, Minister for Information and Publicity inaugurated the celebrations.



but they very often become dry. To benefit this area the Vilathurai Lift Irrigation Scheme has been executed. It is a very costly scheme where water has to be lifted to a level of 200 ft. from the river bed and then distributed to the paddy fields. It is doubtful if such a high lift has been attempted elsewhere in our country. This costly scheme has been implemented only to benefit the people of the locality.

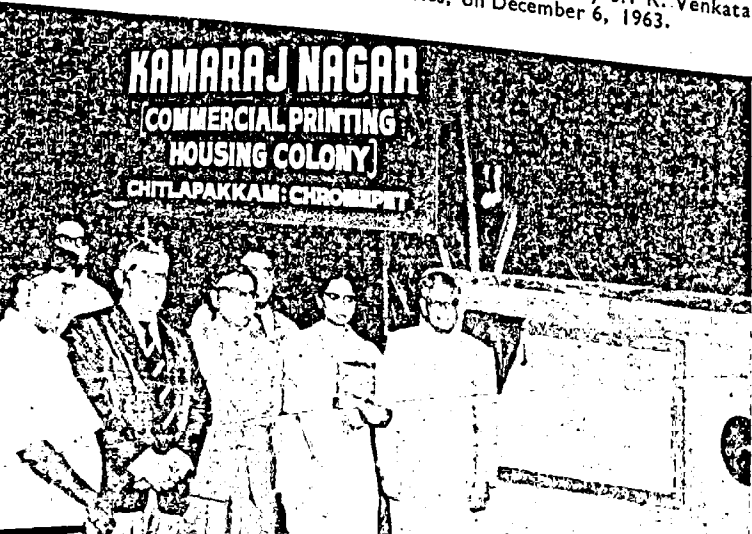
The numerous ponds which irrigate the paddy fields in the area are also being repaired in the interest of food production.

There are still more areas in Vilavancode and Kalkulam taluks which do not have any irrigation facilities. The former Travancore Government thought of constructing dams across the two Chittar Rivers which fall into the Kodayar River below Pechiparai dam and to take their waters into the Left Bank Canal of the Kodayar System and to excavate a new canal from this to irrigate Vilavancode taluk. The extent proposed to be irrigated was 15,000 acres. After the Madras Government took over, detailed investigations were made. To bring down the cost, only a dam across one of the Chittar Rivers was proposed and the channels taking off from the Thirupparappu weir across the Kodayar river were proposed to be extended. Thus, through the existing irrigation system and with the new proposals the whole of the commandable area of Kanyakumari district was expected to be covered by irrigation.

Surplus water utilisation

The Kanyakumari district is to a great extent, similar to the other areas on the western side of the Ghats where there is plenty of water due to the never failing south west monsoon. A good quantity of this rain water falls into the sea. It was often suggested by Sri K. Kamaraj, the former Chief Minister to investigate whether the excess water that will be available after serving the irrigation needs of Kanyakumari district could not

Kamarajnagar (Commercial Printing Housing Colony) at Chitalapakkam near Chrompet was declared open by Sri R. Venkataraman, Minister for Industries, on December 6, 1963.



be diverted to the southern portions of the Tirunelveli district where the rainfall is very low being in the rain shadow region of the Western Ghats. The Public Works Department examined the various possibilities of utilising the surplus waters to the best advantage. As the quantity of water to be diverted may not be very much it was finally decided to improve the existing irrigation canals so that they could carry more water, and take a branch canal from the Nilapara channel of the existing Kodayar Irrigation System in the Kanyakumari district to irrigate the southernmost portions of the Tirunelveli district (Radhapuram sub-taluk area). It was felt that water should not be allowed to be wasted into the sea when there are vast areas of land on which it has not been possible to raise any crop at all. Now, we feel that we have carried out a sacred duty by so doing.

The details of the project

The Chittar-Pattanamkal Project as approved by Government will consist of the following works:—

- (i) Raising the F.R.L. of Pechiparai Reservoir by 6' and increasing its storage by 840 M.Cft.
- (ii) Raising the F.R.L. of Perunchani Reservoir by 6' and increasing its storage by 590 M.Cft.
- (iii) Construction of two dams across the two Chittars to form 2 reservoirs—One on Chittar I with a gross capacity of 535 M.Cft. and the other on Chittar II with a capacity of 964 M.Cft.
- (iv) An interconnecting channel between the Chittar I and II reservoirs to use the storages of both.
- (v) A feeder channel from the reservoir on Chittar I to the existing Left Bank Canal of the Kodayar System
- (vi) Improving and lining the Left Bank Canal Kodayar System to take in the additional flow diverted from the two Chittar reservoirs.
- (vii) Excavation of the new Pattanamkal channel from mile 6/4 of the Left Bank Canal of Kodayar System of irrigate 10,000 acres of double crop through a net w of distributaries.
- (viii) Extending the existing two channels taking off from the Thirupparappu weir (the Left Bank Canal by 16 miles and the right bank canal by 5½ miles) to benefit 5,000 acres of double crop including the existing irrigation of 1,543 acres.
- (ix) Improvements and lining for the Pandiankal upto mile 1/3, Thovala channel up to the branching off Nilapara channel and also for the first one mile and two furlongs of the Nilapara channel.
- (x) Excavating a new channel from mile 1/2/250 of Nilapara channel for a length of 20 miles 4 furlongs up to Radhapuram, tailing into Mahendran Tank to benefit 17,000 acres.

The cost of the Project is estimated at Rs. 680 lakhs. The area benefited by the Project will come to 15,000 acres which will raise two crops in Kanyakumari district and 17,000 acres of single crop in Tirunelveli district. Thus, the gross area will be 47,000 acres. While the area in Kanyakumari district will raise wet crops, only dry crops are proposed for irrigation in the Tirunelveli area, like cholam, ragi, chillies, etc. The sub-soil water level in the present dry area of Radhapuram sub-taluk may improve and with the supply of water available in wells, coconut and plantain crops which are already grown there will be encouraged.

The dams across Chittars will submerge about 2,000 acres of plantations and Government lands, of which 960 acres consist of rubber plantations. This is inevitable. In view of the large benefits accruing from the Project this small inconvenience to the rubber industry has to be put up with. About 40 acres in Kerala State limits will also be submerged. It is hoped that the Kerala State, with the good neighbourly relationship we have, will kindly consent to acquire them for us on payment of suitable compensation.

It is hoped that the people of the area who have already welcomed the project will extend their wholehearted support for the early implementation of the scheme and also utilise the irrigation potential fully and quickly. A special responsibility devolves on the ryots of Radha-



Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Chief Minister, examining a box (Forest Product) at the Forest Officer's Conference held at Rajaji Hall Madras, on December 10, 1963.

puram sub-taluk. It is proposed to give irrigation to dry crops only in this area, instead of to paddy which is the usual way so that the benefit can be spread over a wider area. Also recent studies have revealed, that while the productivity of one acre inch of water is 115 lb. of ragi, it is as low as 30 lb. of paddy. Hence, it is believed that the irrigation of dry crops besides benefiting a larger area will produce greater wealth than a wet crop can do. For taking to this type of irrigation, the co-operation of the ryots is quite essential and it is hoped that it will be forthcoming. The raising of coconuts and plantains on a large scale is also visualised.

All Types of Arms and Ammunition needed for Armed Forces now produced in India

India now produces all types of small arms and ammunition needed for the armed forces. Production in ordnance factories more than doubled in the past two years. In the first half of this year, these factories produced goods valued at 65 crores of rupees, as against 40 crores last year. Next year, the output is expected to be worth more than a 100 crores of rupees. Giving this information to newsmen recently the Minister for Defence Production, Mr. Raghuramish, said the Ishapore Factory would achieve, in a couple of months, its monthly target of 2,500 semi-automatic rifles.

Measures to Strengthen Co-operative Administration

Mehta Committee's Suggestions

The Committee on Co-operative Administration has suggested that State Governments should promote the formation of federal co-operative bodies where they are not in existence, review the working of existing federal institutions and consider the question of transferring to them some of the statutory powers of the Registrar. The Co-operative Societies Act should be amended suitably to provide for such transfer in areas where the conditions are favourable.

The Committee, headed by Sri Vaikunth Lal Mehta, was appointed in April 1963, in accordance with a decision taken at the Lucknow Conference of State Ministers of Co-operation held in February 1963. Its task was to prepare a report on measures to strengthen the co-operative administration in the States.

The report notes that the co-operative movement, which until a few years ago was mainly concerned with credit, has become diversified and has extended to other fields of economic activity. The responsibilities of the administration have thus become increasingly complex and difficult. It is in this context that the Committee has made recommendations for strengthening the staff of the co-operative departments in the State Governments. At the same time, it has emphasised that any increase in the size of the co-operative departments should not lead to any interference in the day-to-day working of co-operative institutions such as would adversely affect their freedom and autonomy.

In its recommendations the Committee says that ultimately the supervision of co-operative societies other than primary credit societies should be transferred to appropriate federal agencies, primary credit societies, being supervised by central banks. Until, however, systematic arrangements are made within the co-operative sector, supervision has to remain the direct responsibility of the co-operative departments.

The Committee lays stress on the need to ensure that extraneous forces, political or otherwise, are not allowed to influence the working of co-operatives, which are essentially business organisations. In this context it expresses the view that any transfer of powers to Panchayat Raj Institutions will dilute the responsibility of the co-operative departments and will impede progress towards the transfer of authority to federal agencies which will make the movement self-disciplined and self-regulatory.

To ensure objectivity of co-operative audit, the Committee has recommended the setting up within the co-operative department of a separate wing exclusively for the purpose of audit, under a Chief Auditor, who would have the rank of Joint Registrar. It is felt that a separate line of command for audit below the Registrar would ensure independence of audit and at the same time provide for audit staff with the right background.

As regards the specific task of strengthening the co-operative departments, the Committee's recommendations are as follows:—

At the head of the co-operative administration in a State would be the Registrar, whose status should not be lower than that of the heads of other developmental departments. In States where the co-operative movement has established wide ramifications covering many aspects of economic activity, the Registrar should have the status of a Commissioner.

Functional advisers

The Registrar should be assisted by six functional advisers at headquarters, each with the status of Joint Registrar. Irrespective of the size of the State, there should be a joint Registrar each for (1) audit, (2) banking and credit, (3) co-operative marketing and processing of agricultural produce and (4) industrial co-operatives. There should also be Joint Registrars for co-operative farming and consumers' co-operative stores.

In States where divisional offices of the Revenue Department have been established, divisional officers of the co-operative department should also be created with identical jurisdiction. In other States such offices may be considered in certain specific circumstances. In some cases it should be possible to delegate to the divisional officers some of the powers of Registrar relating to the sanction of financial assistance to co-operatives under various plan schemes.

At the district level, there should be an officer to represent the co-operative department so far as the district as a whole is concerned. Besides, each circle should have an officer, assisted by at least two inspectors.

The Committee has also made recommendations on such other subjects as division of departmental machinery, loaning of departmental staff and recruitment and training. The Committee has expressed itself in favour of keeping the post of Registrar on the I.A.S. cadre, but has pointed out that the officer should have twelve years' standing in the I.A.S., including about two years in the co-operative department. The question of creating



Lord and Lady Denning (of England) visited Madras on 18th and 19th December 1963. The Chief Justice of Madras gave a dinner in their honour.

an All-India Co-operative Service, it says, should be kept open, and a decision taken after the proposal to constitute an All-India Agricultural Service has been finally settled.

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DA 63/442

Dr. Freeman Kenneth Stewart, Secretary of the Commonwealth Education Liaison Unit met Sri R. Venkataraman, Minister for Industries and Secretariat on December 10, 1963.





Besides many new features introduced recently giving the authentic views of the highest in authority in the State, **Andhra Pradesh** Journal published in English, Telugu, Urdu and Hindi gives also numerous informative articles about the Defence Preparedness of the Nation and the People's effort in different fields.

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Director of Information and Public Relations,
Andhra Pradesh.

Book Review

Self-Restraint vs Self-Indulgence

"Pulanadakkamum Pulan Nugarchiyum" the Tamil version of Mahatma Gandhi's Self-Restraint vs. Self-Indulgence is a commendable addition to the Gandhian literature in Tamil.

The booklet is a collection of articles written by Mahatma Gandhi in "Young India", "Navajivan" and "Harijan" on the need for birth control and the means to be adopted. Gandhiji deprecated the preventive measures though he was not an antagonist of Family Planning. Use of contraceptives and other artificial method he said, will lead to degeneration of Society involving the moral ethics of the human beings.

Self-Restraint — Pulanadakkam — according to Gandhi, is the best method for checking the population growth, which may also strengthen the conjugal relationship contributing much to a happy and exemplary family life.

To preach a particular philosophy is one thing and practising it is another; but Gandhi strictly adhered to the spirit and latter of what he said. To-day people are aware that self-restraint is good, but brush it aside as if it is *ultra vires*. Perhaps it is due to the weakness of man, a frail creature of God!

In translating the booklet in Tamil, with his mastery over Tamil and English Sri N. Ramarathnam has done a good job deserving the appreciation of the public.

"Pulanadakkamum Pulan Nugarchiyum", a Tamil version of Gandhiji's 'Self-Restraint vs. Self-Indulgence' translated by Mr. N. Ramarathnam (Published by the Tamilnad Gandhi Smarak Nidhi, Gandhi Museum, Madurai; pp. 162, Rs. 1.50).

Theatres Indian and Western: Their Mutual Impacts

This small book in Tamil on the origin of the dramatic art by Sri V. Ramasubramaniam, published by the Institute of Traditional Cultures, Madras, is an informative book which throws light on the origin of the theatre in many countries in the world.

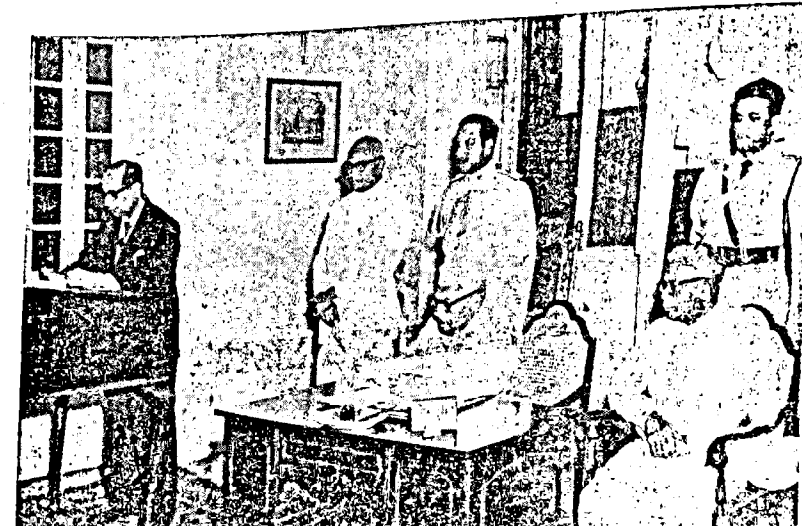
The author popularly known as 'Aundy' is himself an actor and is well-known in the art circles for his research in dramatic art. The speech he delivered in English at the Seminar held under the auspices of the University of Madras in 1961 on this subject has been translated in Tamil by him and published in a book form by the Institute.

Since the price of the book is not indicated it is presumed that it is intended for limited circulation. Such books deserve wide reading and the Institute will be helping a good cause if it releases the book as a priced publication. The origin of the theatre movement in India especially its growth in South India is really educative. The author expresses his

view that East and West had contributed mutually to the growth and development of the dramatic art.

"India—Melai Nattu Nataka Medai Kalaigal" written by "Aundy" (V. Ramasubramaniam) and published by the Institute of Traditional Cultures, Madras-5.

Sri H. C. Kothari, the new Sheriff of Madras is seen taking the oath of office at the Raj Bhavan on December 20, 1963.



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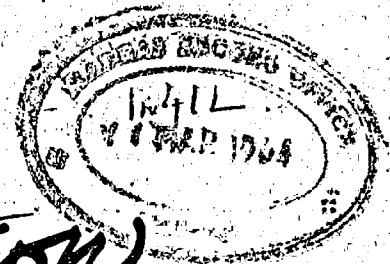
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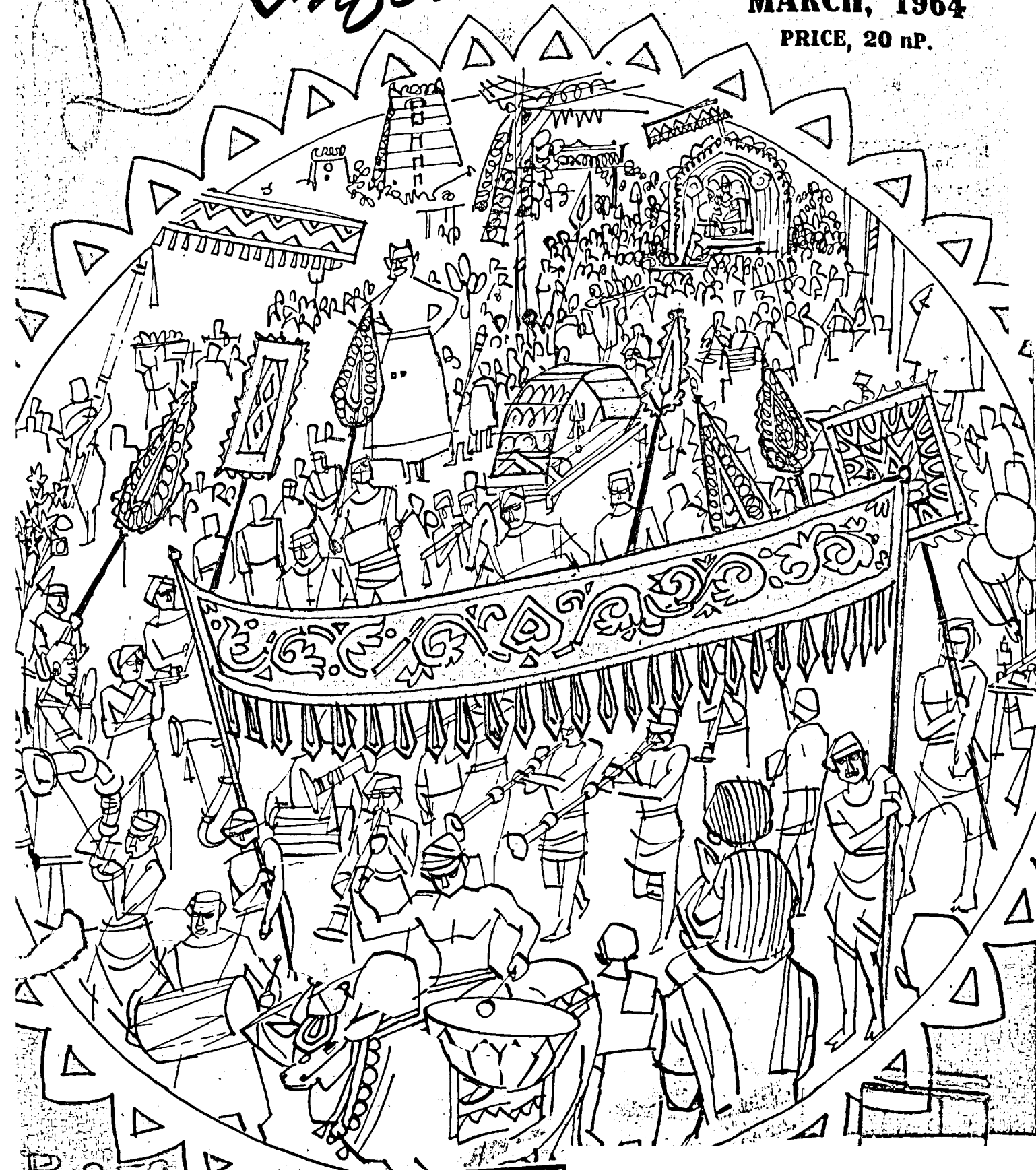
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MARCH, 1964

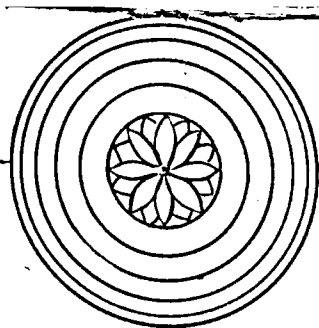
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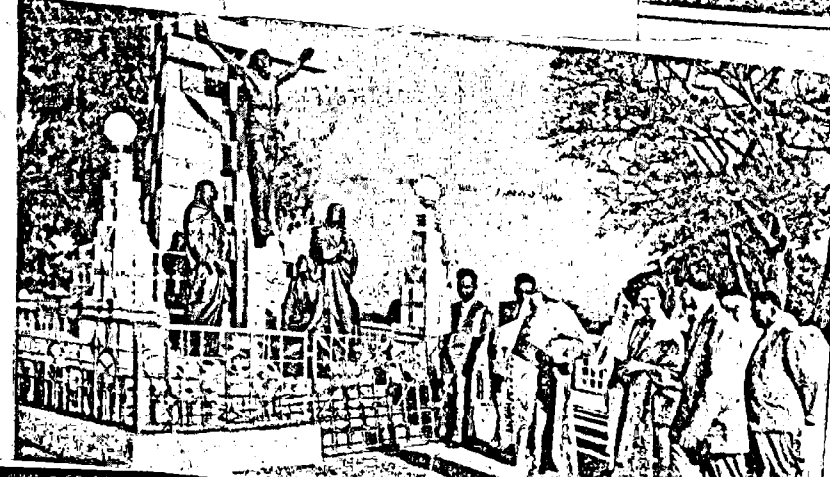
1. At the Raj Bhavan dinner accepting a souvenir from the Governor.
2. At the Belgium Leprosy Centre at Polampakkam.
3. At the Deaf and Blind School, Teynampet, Madras.



4. At Mahabalipuram.
5 and 6. At the St. Thomas Mount Church.



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

P. 859

MADRAS

Information

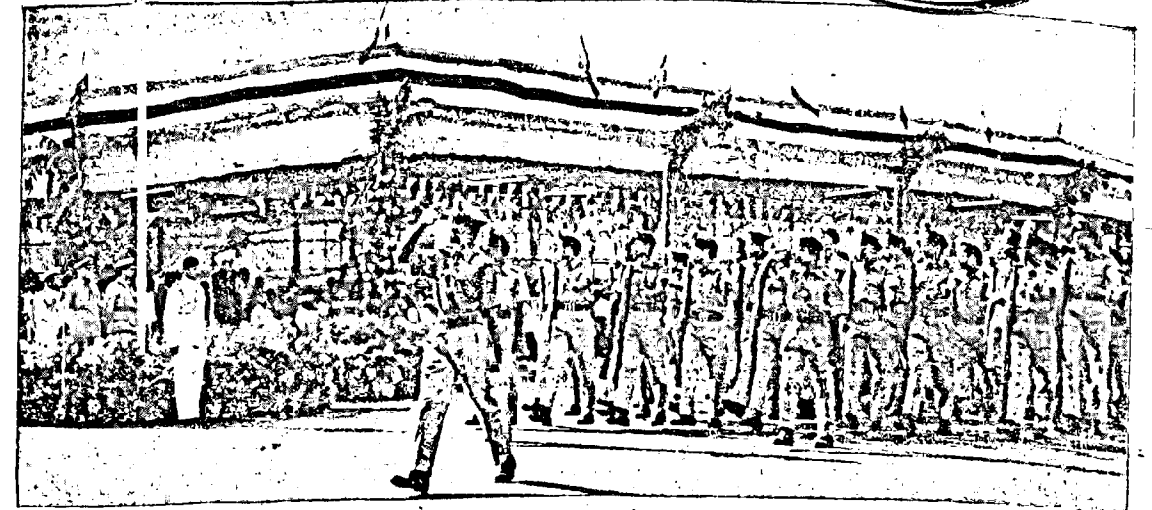
Volume XXV MARCH 1964 No. 3

CONTENTS

	PAGE
1. Madras records all-round progress in Development—Governor's Republic Day review.	3
2. Democratic Socialism —Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Chief Minister, Madras.	7
3. Handlooms in Madras State	11
4. Kaviyin Kural	14
5. The Voice of the Poet	16
6. Rural Credit System in India	23
7. Development of Khadi and Village Industries in Madras.	27
8. National Leprosy Control Programme	31
9. Leprosy problem in Madras State	34

On The Cover :

The Tamil month of Panguni (March-April) is a month of Festivals in the temples of Madras State. These festivals, so regal in paraphernalia and so elaborate and picturesque in detail, recreate the stories of Gods and Goddesses. Thousands of people participate in these festivals and worship the Gods with great devotion. Our Cover page re-creates the familiar temple festival scene in Tamil Nad.



MADRAS RECORDS ALL ROUND PROGRESS IN DEVELOPMENT

"The Progress of the Third Plan has been according to schedule and in fact even a little ahead of it", said Sri Bisnuram Medhi, Governor of Madras, in a broadcast talk from All-India Radio on the eve of the Republic Day.

"By the end of the current year", he added "the total outlay of the Plan for the State will come to Rs. 177 crores or about 61 per cent of the original financial target".

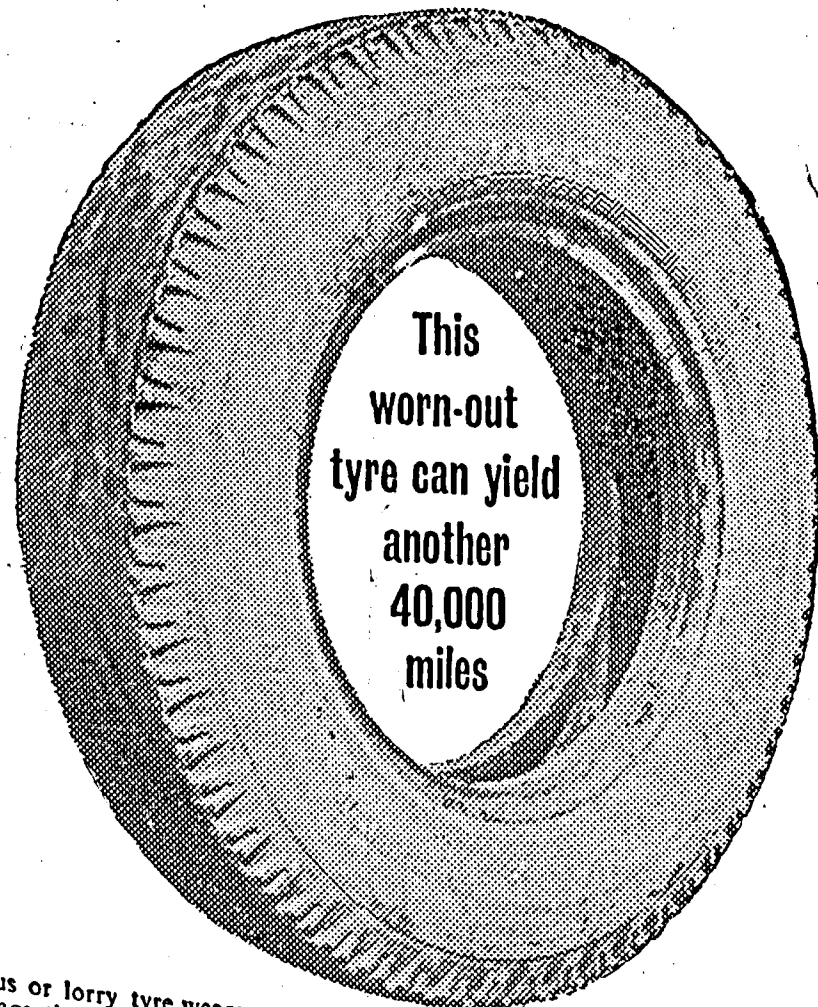
The following is the text of the broadcast :—

Every year on the 26th of January, we celebrate this Republic Day throughout the country and on this auspicious day we take stock of our achievements in order to find out how much progress we have been able to make for realising our cherished dream and plan our future course of action. Freedom is both an opportunity and a challenge. We are free to mould our own destiny and to make our country prosperous and strong. We have at the same time to defend our freedom and fulfil the great ideals which we have set before ourselves.

It is indeed a privilege to share my thoughts with you every year on this historic day which brings to our memory the great sacrifices made by our patriots in the cause of our liberation from foreign rule under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi. Those who fought in the struggle for freedom in many fronts lost all they had, some even their lives, so that we may enjoy all the fruits of freedom today.

On this day of our national rejoicing, our hearts should go out in prayer to those known and unknown martyrs who sacrifice their lives and properties and we should pay our humble tribute to them. We have inherited the Sovereign Democratic Republic of India with all its natural, human and mineral resources of this vast country and have been able to achieve not only independence but also a political, economic and social unity unparalleled in our past history.

On this memorable occasion, I extend my greetings, felicitations and good wishes to all my countrymen for health, happiness and prosperity. I appeal to them to renew the pledge to put in our joint and individual efforts with a sense of dedication for building up a free, peace-loving, prosperous welfare State under democratic planning; to be ready for any amount of self-sacrifice in order to defend India's territorial integrity and democratic way of life against foreign aggression threatening

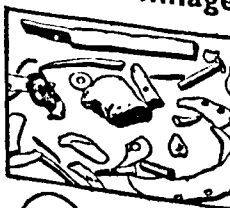


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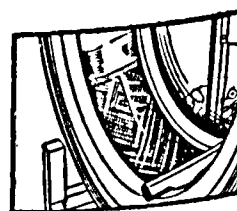
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Dr. Alos Newman, Minister of Justice, Czechoslovakia Socialist Republic called on Sri R. Venkataraman, Minister for Industries on 13th January 1964

our freedom; to build up our defence potential; and to remain eternally vigilant to pay the price of liberty.

Twenty-sixth January has always been a significant date in the history of our freedom. It was on this day in 1929 that the people of India took the solemn pledge to wage a ceaseless struggle to attain Purna Swaraj and the pledge was renewed thereafter every year at mass meetings held all over the country until we attained independence. When the Constituent Assembly reached

Life and liberty of all citizen sacred

RADHAKRISHNAN, President.

In a broadcast on the eve of Republic Day, the President, Dr. Radhakrishnan, said, in our democracy men of all faiths have this right to live in honour and harmony under this rule of law; the life and liberty of every citizen, irrespective of caste or creed, ought to be sacred to every other. Any departure from this is not only morally indefensible, but politically dangerous. The President said that Government would take every step necessary to put down anti-social behaviour. The President said a natural corollary of our political democracy is a broad-based welfare State. A socialist reconstruction is intended to end concentration of economic power which tends to perpetuate inequality. The President said the only way of ensuring that resources are put to constructive purpose is by achieving general disarmament and by setting up a world authority. It is a pity that China has not been taking part in the attempts at disarmament. He declared that India remains as firmly committed as ever to the methods of peace and to the ideal of a larger world community. In our relations with China and Pakistan, it is our earnest endeavour to aim at a peaceful and honourable settlement.

the end of its labours in 1950, 26th January was chosen as the date for the promulgation of the new Constitution. Thus was born on 26th January 1950 the Sovereign Democratic Republic of India, the fourteenth anniversary of which we are celebrating to-day.

Towards a Welfare State

Our Constitution embodies the united resolve of the people of the country to secure for all the citizens social, economic and political justice; liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship; equality of status and of opportunity; and to promote among them all, fraternity assuring the dignity of individual and the unity of the nation. The Government of the country is functioning in conformity with these principles of the Constitution and we are marching towards the fulfilment of our ideal of a prosperous welfare State with a democratic structure under a socialistic pattern of society so that every one may get equal opportunity to serve the nation and share her prosperity equitably.

Ever since the attainment of independence, it has been and is the main concern of the Governments both at the Centre and in the States, to eradicate poverty, illiteracy and ill-health from our midst. The various schemes and projects formulated and implemented under the successive Five-Year Plans are intended to achieve a welfare State with a self-generating economy and to raise the standard of living of all citizens.

This is indeed a very gigantic task, the successful fulfilment of which depends largely on the co-operation extended to the different limbs of the Government by the people at large.

The whole nation including all classes and communities all segments of the population, all parties and groups, has a special responsibility in this behalf; and unless there is unity of thought and action, our march to the desired goal will be retarded. The prosperity we are achieving gradually should not be allowed to result in any lopsided or undue concentration of wealth in a few hands. Our aim is to bridge the wide gap between the rich and the poor so that the national wealth of the country could be distributed equitably and that alone can ensure all round happiness.

Just as we are pledged to internal peace and amity we uphold in international spheres the policy of non-alignment and co-existence. India's prestige in the international sphere has increased because of the implementation of this policy and the fact that we have many friends had been amply demonstrated when almost all the countries of the world gave their sympathy and support to our cause when our unscrupulous neighbour China suddenly committed aggression on our northern borders. We have every reason to be thank of

to those countries who not only expressed their sympathy with us, but also gave active help so that the nation can always be in a state of preparedness to resist any aggression. It is necessary to recall to our minds the mighty resolve which the nation took at that critical hour to stand united and to drive out the enemy from our sacred soil. That determination should animate every man and woman for all time to build up our unity and defence potential on the rock of solidarity.

Madras ahead of schedule

So far as Madras State is concerned, the progress of the Third Plan has been according to schedule and in fact, even a little ahead of it. By the end of the current year, the total outlay on our Plan will come to about Rs. 177 crores or about 61 per cent of the original financial target. Our performances at the end of the Plan period may well aggregate to Rs. 325 crores against the original target of Rs. 291 crores because of the inclusion of new schemes and the widening of the scope of some of the old ones.

A number of measures have been taken in order to step up our agricultural production. With a view to securing better control over prices of essential articles, a net-work of Consumers' Co-operative Stores have been established. We have now 500 fair price shops selling rice. The Government are taking steps to remove the obstacles in the flow of fertilizers to the fields. They have decided to procure one lakh tons of rice during this year and this should help in stabilising the price of rice. In the field of co-operation, it is gratifying to note that co-operative spinning mills are being established as also co-operative sugar mills. In the handloom sector, it is expected that another one lakh of looms will be brought within the co-operative fold during the Third Plan period.

Rural electrification

The growth and development of industries in the State particularly small-scale industries, have been encouraging and the Government are giving substantial financial assistance for starting such industries. The power projects under our programme are also progressing according to schedule and the outlay on power during the Third-Plan period will aggregate to Rs. 111 crores in place of the original provision of Rs. 100 crores. But as our power production is stepped up, consumption also increases according and as such, we have to keep on bridging the gap between supply and demand. The State stands third in the generation of power and ranks first in rural electrification. Nearly two lakhs of pumpsets would have been installed by the end of the Plan period to help agriculturists to grow more food and up to now electricity has been extended to more than 16,000 villages. The consumption of power in the State

Old age Pension for 62,000 people

The Old Age Pension Scheme of the Madras Government has been benefiting considerably a larger number of persons than was anticipated.

The actual number of old people getting the benefit of this social welfare scheme is about 62,000, involving an expenditure of Rs. 1.35 crores for the State exchequer. In the last Budget speech the Finance Minister had indicated that though the provision under the scheme was only Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 lakhs, it would be raised to Rs. 1.22 crores covering over 40,000 persons. Even this number has now been exceeded.

The scheme provides for the grant of Rs. 20 a month to all destitutes, excluding beggars, over the age of 65. The age-limit is relaxed to 60 in the case of decrepits, handicapped by loss of sight, speech or limb and lepers.

A feature in the working of the scheme is that the pension is sent to the beneficiaries by money order, the State bearing the transmission charges. In determining the age of recipients, a simple rule is followed leaving it to the judgment of the Revenue Divisional Officers. Being a social welfare measure, a strict procedure for the verification of the age has not been provided for.

The Madras Government has been the first to initiate a social welfare measure like the Old-Age Pension, earlier than other States or the Centre despite financial limitations.

All-India Conference on Animal Diseases was Inaugurated in the City on 6th January 1964 by Smt. Jyothi Vencatachellum, Minister for Public Health.



which was only 17 units per capita in the beginning of the First Plan period, has been pushed up to 72 units by the end of second year of the Third Plan.

Social welfare measures

The State aims at an additional enrolment of 14 lakhs of pupils in the age group of 6 to 11 and 11 to 14, and it will give satisfaction to note that about 12 lakhs have already been enrolled and the five-year target may be exceeded by a large margin and final figures may go to even 20 lakhs. The scheme of free education up to Secondary School level for children of poor persons with an income of Rs. 1,500 per annum and below has been implemented. The Midday Meals Scheme which is an important social welfare measure is now covering all schools and one-third of the school-going population. In addition to the assistance received from CARE Organization, a sum of Rs. 150 lakhs per annum is being spent every year on this important scheme.

In the field of social security, the Old-Age Pension Scheme which has been introduced, now counts within its fold 62,000 pensioners involving an expenditure of Rs. 135 lakhs in the current year. The welfare of industrial labour is also receiving our attention and the Employees State Insurance Scheme is being vigorously implemented in our State. Under this scheme we have on hand a programme for constructing hospitals and dispensaries costing Rs. 5 crores. The per capita income in Madras State rose to 365 in 1961-62 from 350 in the previous year.

The full impact

These items have been picked up to illustrate the progress made and they are not meant to be exhaustive. On the whole as I have already stated, we have been marching along the road of progress according to schedule and with the co-operation of one and all, it

should be possible to exceed our targets not only of the Third Five-Year Plan but also of the other Plans which are to follow. Our population grows year by year. The full impact of our welfare schemes on national development can be felt only if the population is regulated and controlled.

I have been undertaking many tours during these years in the interior of the districts in order to study the problems there and enthuse the people to extend their whole hearted co-operation in the matter of execution of all the schemes which are meant to promote the welfare of the citizens. I am gratified to see that the Panchayats and the Panchayat Unions have taken up their responsibilities in right earnest to develop the local areas and have engaged themselves in increasing agricultural production and implementing other schemes of development.

Tribute to the Service

Madras has the advantage of having a stable administration, and the stability and progress achieved are due to the enlightened public opinion and co-operation, the foresight and capacity of the State leadership, the efficiency and uprightness of experienced officers who are attending to the day-to-day administration of the State. It has been my good fortune to watch the progress of this enlightened State for the last six years, and I take this opportunity to convey my thanks to all of you for all the kindness and courtesy which you have extended to me and the affection showered on me uniformly all these years.

May God shower His blessings on all of us for all-round success in our efforts to speed up our progress in our onward march to a prosperous welfare State by peaceful and non-violent means, thereby translating into reality the dreams of Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of the Nation, to whom we all pay our homage.

Democratic Socialism

SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM,
Chief Minister of Madras.

The concept of socialism is not alien to the thought, outlook and culture of India. Poets, philosophers and thinkers of India have never failed to envisage a social order without poverty, hunger and differences born out of wealth. Tamil literature, in particular, contains a number of references to a society rid of wants, of disease and of differences.

A poet belonging to the Sangam period in the Tamil literature says: "Every place is my place and everyone my kin." Thiruvalluvar in his renowned classic Tirukkural speaks of equitable distribution of wealth as a supreme principle. Kambar the great poet, who was the author of the Tamil version of Ramayana, describes Ayodhya as a country where there was no alms-giving because there was no beggar. Another poet describing the Videha country says that the country's resources and products were made the common property of the people and were equitably distributed amongst them. Saint Thayumanavar, who is one of the great devotional poets of Tamil Nad, has sung: "Let the whole world share my joys." This was not a mere reference to the delight of spiritual experience which welled up with in him; it was also a reference to an ethical and equitable sharing of the resources of the land. Subrahmanya Bharathi, the bard of patriotism, who lived during our own times, was more positive and clear in his reference to the socialistic ideology. He referred to India as the common property of the thirty crores of people. In a poem of surging passion, he says: "We would destroy the whole world if even a single person were to go without food."

Socialism during the present century

This concept of socialism, imbedded in the literature of the land and in the minds and hearts of great thinkers and seers generation after generation, developed contours and colour during the present century.

Swami Vivekananda was the earliest and the most outspoken patriot who gave a socialist direction to our

way of thinking. His utterances on the need for eradicating the poverty, illiteracy and the disease rampant in the country savour so much of socialistic thought that one could name him as the first patriot-saint who set us thinking on socialist lines.

There might have been others, particularly after the revolution of Soviet Russia, who began thinking on these lines; but their thoughts and their ideas were so utterly divorced from the background of our culture and the facts of our life that they did not take deep roots in the minds of the people. Other organizations which were formed later on to propagate Communist or Socialist ideology suffered from a similar disability and therefore they were not able to pull much weight with the masses. But a definite trend towards Socialist thinking was first noticed in the Lahore Session of the Indian National

Seminar on Industrial and Scientific Research was inaugurated by Professor M. S. Thacker, Member, Planning Commission, on 7th February 1964, at Rajaji Hall, Madras 2. Sri Bisnuram Medhi, Governor of Madras, presided.

Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Chief Minister, is seen laying the foundation stone of the nine storeyed tower block of Rental flats at Nandanam on 13th January 1964. Sri R. Venkataraman, Minister for Industries, presided. (Right—The Model.)



Congress in 1929. Sri Jawaharlal Nehru, who presided over the Congress, declared: "The philosophy of socialism has gradually permeated the entire structure of the society the world over. And almost the only point in dispute is the pace and methods of advance to its full realization. India will have to go that way, too if she seeks to end her poverty and inequality though she may evolve her own methods and may adopt the ideal to the genius of her race."

Growth of socialist thought in Congress

This positive declaration of Sri Jawaharlal Nehru influenced a big section of Congressmen. This section grew in strength and influence with the passing of every year. The Karachi Congress which met in 1931 adopted a resolution on Fundamental Rights which embodied among other things, the principle of State control of key industries, mineral resources, etc. When Sri Jawaharlal Nehru was again the President of the Congress Session held at Lucknow in 1936, he stated, "Much as I wish for the advancement of socialism in this country, I have no desire to force the issue in the Congress and thereby create difficulties in the way of our struggle for independence." Saying this, he also said that he would, in course of time, convert the Congress and the country to socialism.



Annual meeting of the Madras Union of Journalists was held on 24th January 1964. Sri R. Venkataraman, Minister for Industries, delivered the inaugural address

8

The country and the Congress were not, however, easily and quickly converted. The progress was slow but steady. The Constituent Assembly which framed the Constitution of India included the following in the Directive Principles of State Policy:—

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

(b) that the ownership and control of the material resources of the community are so distributed as best to subserve the common good; and

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

Avadi Resolution

This was a big step forward towards the Socialist ideal. But actually it was the Avadi Session of the Indian National Congress which was held in 1955 that made a categorical declaration in favour of the Socialist pattern of society. The Avadi Congress resolved: "In order to realize the object of the Congress as laid down in the Article I of the Congress Constitution and to further the objectives stated in the Preamble and the Directive Principles of the State Policy of the Constitution of India, Planning should take place with a view to the establishment of Socialistic pattern of society where the principal means of production are under social ownership or control, production, is progressively speeded up and there is equitable distribution of national wealth."

Events have marched swiftly since the resolution was passed at Avadi. Legislative enactments, both in the Centre and in the States, covering land ownership, ownership and control of key industries and business concerns, labour-management relationship, etc., have unequivocally shown socialist trends. The recent Session of All-India Congress Committee at Jaipur has declared beyond any shadow of doubt that India's political and economic goal is democratic socialism.

Democratic Socialism difficult to define

The nature and content of democratic socialism cannot by any means be defined. It is a broad framework wherein we have to fit in our ideas of democracy and socialism in tune with our own political background and cultural and spiritual heritage. We have imbibed the British traditions of democracy from our experience of parliamentary institutions implanted, in niggardly instalments by the British ruling power, in our soil. The fact of our subjection to British imperialism in no way affected our natural political predilections for the parliamentary system. The advent of independence strengthened the democratic impulses imbedded in the national consciousness and made us opt for the parliamentary system of Government.

9

The poverty, illiteracy and disease which prevailed in the country and which the alien Government did not care to eradicate, had to be wiped out. These ills of an underdeveloped country could be swept off only by two ways: (1) by taking all possible measures to press in local and outside resources to develop our agriculture and industry and increase national output; and (2) by arranging an equitable distribution of existing and potential resources amongst the people with a view to

eradicate steep differences in economic life and living. These could be done only if we adopt the principles of socialism.

It is, therefore, no wonder that the Congress should finally adopt democratic socialism as its goal. The pattern of socialism that we propose to evolve would avoid the scylla of Communist state dictatorship and the charybdis of uncontrolled private capitalist economy.

Nehru on Democracy and Socialism

"I must frankly confess that I am a socialist and a republican. We must realize that the philosophy of socialism has gradually permeated the entire structure of society the world over, and almost the only points in dispute are the pace and the methods of advance to its full realization. India will have to go that way, too, if she seeks to end her poverty and inequality though she may evolve her own methods and may adopt the ideal to the genius of her race."

—Presidential address to the Indian National Congress (1929).

"Socialism is of many kinds. There is general agreement, however, that it aims at the control by the State of the means of production—that is land and mines and factories and the like—and the means of distributions, like railways, etc., and also banks and similar institutions. The idea is that individuals should not be allowed to exploit any of these methods of institutions or the labour of others, to their own personal advantage."

—Glimpses (1934).

"Democracy, if it means anything, means equality; not merely the equality of possessing a vote, but economic and social equality."

"Capitalism means the very opposite: a few people holding economic power and using this to their own advantage. They make laws to keep their own privileged position secure, and anybody who breaks these laws becomes a disturber of law and order whom society

must punish. Thus there is no equality under this system, and the liberty allowed is only within the limits of capitalist laws meant to preserve capitalism."

"The conflict between capitalism and democracy is inherent and continuous; it is often hidden by misleading propaganda the right thing. That is, it is dynamic, not a static, thing, and as it changes it may be that its main will become wider and wider. Ultimately, it is a mental approach applied to our political and economic problems."

—Talks with Norman Cousins (1951).

"A socialistic pattern is socialism. Some people seem to make fine distinctions among socialistic pattern, and socialism. They are all exactly the same thing without the slightest difference."

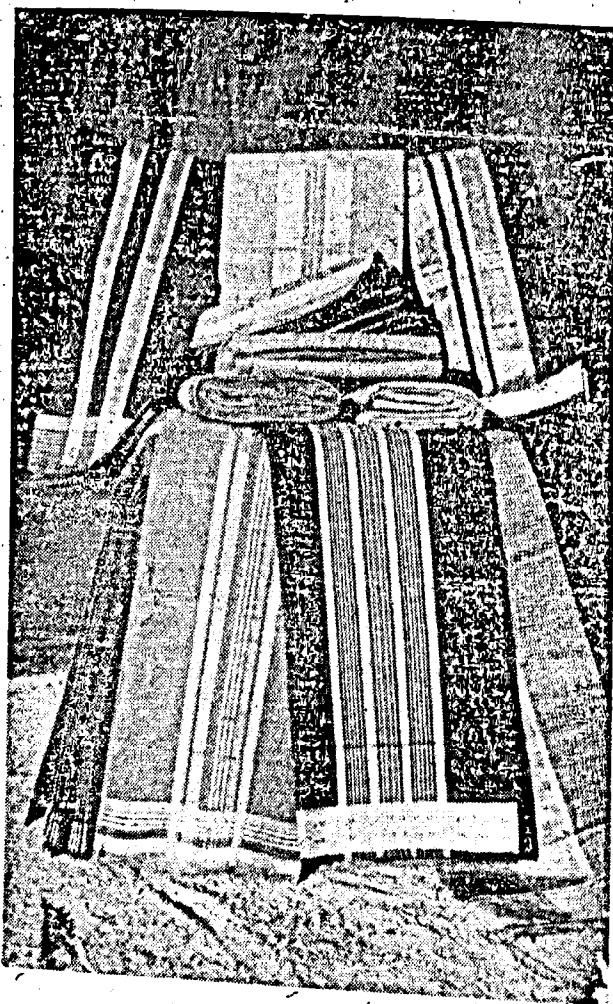
—Address at the Conference of the All-India Manufacturers' Organization, New Delhi (14th April 1956).

"Socialism is the logical consequence of scientific thinking and even capitalist countries are gradually changing over to it in their own way."

"Socialism is the inevitable outcome of democracy. Political democracy has no meaning if it does not embrace economic democracy. And economic democracy is nothing but socialism."

"Monopoly is the enemy of socialism. To the extent it has grown during the last few years we have drifted a way from the goal of socialism."

—Address to the A.I.C.C. Session, Jaipur (1963).



Handloom Sarees

and the Primary Weavers' Co-operative Societies for establishing new depots and emporia and for publicity measures like distribution of sample folders, advertisement in newspapers and journals and participation in exhibitions. During the first 2 years of the Third Plan period 3 Inter-State depots and 2 silk depots were opened by the Madras State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society. The State Society is also taking steps to set up a Ready-made Garments Factory.

Spinning mills

With a view to ensuring steady supply of yarn of good quality at fair prices to handloom industry, Government are encouraging the establishment of Co-operative Spinning Mills. They are also participating in the share capital structure of these mills. During the Second Plan period, Government invested a total sum of Rs. 38.78 lakhs in 3 Co-operative Spinning Mills, viz., in South India Co-operative Spinning Mills, the Ramanathapuram Co-operative Spinning Mills and the Tiruchendur Co-operative Spinning Mills. During the first 2 years of the Third Five-Year Plan period Government invested a total sum of Rs. 30 lakhs in 3 Co-operative Spinning Mills, viz., Salem Co-operative

Spinning Mills, Kancheepuram Co-operative Spinning Mills and Madurai Co-operative Spinning Mills. During 1963-64, it is proposed to invest Rs. 5 lakhs each in 6 Co-operative Spinning Mills, viz., Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli, North Arcot, South Arcot, Thanjavur and Kanyakumari District Co-operative Spinning Mills. A sum of Rs. 30 lakhs will be spent in the current year.

Industrial Weavers' Co-operative Societies

Industrial Weavers' Co-operative Societies are organised for giving work to the weavers who have no looms of their own. These co-operatives are given assistance for purchase of looms and accessories and towards share capital, construction of buildings, etc. During the first 2 years of the Third Plan period, 7 new Industrial Weavers' Co-operative Societies were started. The programme for 1963-64 is to organise 7 new Industrial Weavers' Co-operative Societies.

Indian Fabrics

The art of weaving in India is as old as civilization itself. India's handloom fabrics have always had the pride of place wherever beautiful textiles are prized. They found their way to the palaces of Babylon and the courts of the Roman Empire. Even as far back as 5,000 B.C. Muslins from India were in demand to enshroud Egyptian mummies. The Indian weaver has been the artisan as also the artist, his hands executed what his imagination visualised. And his natural sensitivity to rhythm and colour line and curve have made him a perfect designer and a master craftsman. This skill has passed from father to son, from mother to daughter so that in course of time a tradition has been built and sustained.

Every State in India is the home of atleast one distinctive weave, design or style, all its own. The gorgeous sarees and celebrated brocades of Varanasi (Banaras), the himrus of Hyderabad, the beautiful sarees of Bengal, Kancheepuram and Adyar, the Chanderis and Maheshwaris of Madhya Pradesh, the Patan patolas and bandhana of Gujerat, the chikan muslins of Lucknow the handkerchief cottons of Madras, the prints from Farrukhabad, Bombay and Jaipur are all fascinating to the fashion conscious.

The handloom industry occupies a place of prominence in our country's economy by virtue of its being the largest cottage industry with 3 million looms, providing the means of livelihood to over ten million people and meeting nearly one-third of the country's requirements of cloth.

Stimulus to Production of Textiles

Cotton is indigenous in India and the art of weaving was probably first perfected here. From very early times India has produced and exported textiles, cotton, silk and woollen, and has been famous for "its marvellously woven tissues and sumptuously intricate apparel". The coming of European merchants to trade with India must have given a considerable stimulus to the production of textiles in India.

The Portuguese opened up new markets for Indian textiles in West Africa and Brazil. The Dutch first came to India to buy cotton cloth with silver and take it to the Spice Islands to exchange for spices. The English East India Company exported Indian cloth to Europe and North America. The fact that 'calico' is a variation of 'Calicut' is well-known, and 'chintz' is also a word of Indian origin.

The most important item among the exports of the East India Company from India in its earliest years was indigo. Many readers may not know that the word "indigo" comes from the Greek "Indikon" and means simply "Indian". Cotton goods soon superseded indigo as the main export. Up to the middle of the seventeenth century plain calico was the chief item, but after that fine muslins and printed cotton cloth became more important.

Provision of housing for weavers forms a major part of the Plan schemes. Financial assistance in the shape of 75 per cent loan and 25 per cent subsidy subject to a ceiling of Rs. 5,000 per house is given to the Weavers'.



Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Chief Minister, laid the foundation stone for Aluminium Rolling Mills of Jeewanlal Company on 26th January 1964. Sri R. Venkataraman, Minister for Industries, presided.

Co-operative Societies. Loans are also given to the Societies for the provision of common amenities in the housing colonies. During the first 2 years of the Third Plan period, 991 houses were constructed. One hundred and ninety more houses will be completed in 1963-64. In view of the National Emergency, Government have deferred the new housing schemes.

Loans to relieve indebtedness of weavers

Under this scheme loans are given to weavers up to a limit of Rs. 150 per weaver towards relief of prior indebtedness. During the first two years of the Third Five-Year Plan period about 2,180 weavers were benefited by this scheme.

Police Medal for gallantry to Late Constable R. N. Thankappan

The President has approved the award of the Police Medal for gallantry to the late Constable Rajamony Nadar Thankappan of Kanyakumari district, Madras.

While patrolling in Nagercoil Town on the night of October 25/26, 1962, Sri Rajamony Nadar Thankappan noticed a suspicious looking individual who took to his heels on being challenged by the patrol. Constable Thankappan caught hold of him after half an hour's chase but, in the struggle, received sixteen stab injuries to which he succumbed on the spot.

Police Constable "Thankappan gave his life in a valiant attempt to bring to book a dangerous criminal and in doing so showed courage and a sense of duty of a very high order".

கவி யின் குரல்

திரு. எஸ். பி. சந்திரன்

1964-ம் ஆண்டு ஜனவரி மாதம் 25-ந் தேதி இரவு புதுடிவில் அகில இந்திய ரேடியோ நிலையத்தில் கூடிய குடியரசு தின தேசிய கவியரங்கில் பாடிய கவிதை.

தன்மானக் கவிக்குலத்து தறுகண்மை வீரர்கள் !
தென்மலையின் தேனருவித் தண்கவிதையின் கவிகள் !
வடமலையில் வந்துற்ற வீரத்தின் சோதனைக்கு
உலகநிலை உயிர்திர உயிர்திர கவிகொட்டிச்
சுருகின்ற சினவின் சவப்பலையை எரிக்கின்ற
அடற்சங்க மறவர்கள் ! அன்னையின் மன்னவர்கள் !
அழகம்மை கலைவாணி அகிலைப் பெற்றுயரும்
அறிவுலக மேதையர்கள் ! அடியேனின் வணக்கங்கள்.
பேரறிவு கொண்டவரே ! பெற்றெடுத்த பெரியவரே !
புகழ்ச்சிகர ஜோதிகளே, புத்துலகச் சிற்பிகளே !
ஊரெல்லாம் ஒளிவீசும் குடியரசுத் திருநாளில்
உள்ளமெல்லாம் ஒளிவீசும் உடக்கடியேன் வந்தனங்கள்,
உலகமெல்லாம் வாழ்க எழில் அன்பு வாழ்க
உலகத்து உயிரின் வேர் உண்மை வெல்க !
உலகத்து நாயகி தன் கருணையாலே
உலகின்ப சக்தியுடன் கவிஞர் வாழ்க !
கீழ்த்திசையின் இமயமலை வெள்ளம் போல
கனகமணி வங்கத்தில் கவிஞர் தாகர்
தேனமுதப் பொதியமலை தென்றல் போல
வானமுதப் பாரதியார் வந்தருள் புரிந்தார்.
ஐயாயிரமாண்டு அழகினைமப்புதுமை
ஐயமில்லாத தமிழ் மன்னரில் தோன்றிய பல்ஞான
அருட்சோதி தீபங்கள் வரிசையிலே அடிமை
இருள் நீர்த்த பாரதியார் தனி ஞானதீபம்
இவிராஜன் ஸ்ரீராமன் வீரப் போரில்
இராவணனைத் தூளாக்கித் தூசித்தெரித்த
ஒரு வானி வேகத்தில் கவியைத் தீட்டும்
கவிராஜன் கம்பனுயர்க்குலம் விளங்கத்
திருவோங்கும் கார்த்திகையின் தீபத் திங்கள்
தெனபாண்டித் திருநாட்டில் அவதரித்தான் !
பிறநாட்டு அடர்ந்திருள் பகை தொலைக்க
பெருமான் என் கவியரசன் வந்துதித்தான்.
தெருவெல்லாம் ஊரெல்லாம் தீபமலை
சுடர்ச்சாதி மலையெல்லாம் ஒளியின் சோலை
புறவீட்டுத் திண்ணையெல்லாம் அகல் விளக்காம்
பெருங் கற்புக் கனல் அனலை திருக்காங்கள்.
புதுச் சுடரை ஏந்துற புனித மன்னரில்
புதுவுலகின் புரட்சி யென்னும் சிறுபிழம்பை
பெரொளியாய் பாசகதி தூண்டி விட்டான்
பெருங்கனலே பாரதியாய் பிறந்ததம்மா !

(அப்

சூரியனைக் காணாத குளியம் போல்
சுதந்திரத்தைக் காணாத சோகை நெஞ்சில்
வீரமெனும் புது ஒளியை வெறியின் சூட்டை
உரம் பொங்கப் பாசச்சிவிட்ட ஒளியின் வெள்ளம் !
ஓராயிரம் ஆண்டு உணர்ச்சியின்றி
ஒடுக்கிவிட்ட அடிமையெனும் சவச் சாத்தானை
சூறையிட்டு ஜெயகாளி பலிபீடத்தில்
வெட்டிவிட்டான் வீர ஒளிக் கவிதைவாளால்
தேரைகள் போல் தவளைகள் போல் தேய்ந்த நம்மை !
சிங்கம் போல் மதயானை கூட்டம் போல்
தேசமிசு கார்த்திகையின் தீபம் போல்
செய்துவிட்ட கவியரசன் நாமம் வாழ்க !
மாவலிமைத் தெய்வமெல்லாம் தமிழின் பாட்டால்
மிகமகிழ்ந்து கேட்டவரம் தருவதுண்டேல்
என் எனது பைந்தமிழின் வீரப்பாட்டால்
எழுச்சி இங்கே தோன்றது என்று கேட்டான்.
கருக்கொண்ட நாடன்பின் தெய்வவேகம்
கதிராகக் கனலாகக் கொடுத்த தாங்கே
உருக்கொண்ட சிற்றடிமைக் குட்டை வற்றிச்
செயல் என்னும் ஆவியதாய் பறந்து மேலே
பருவத்தே கூடிற்று புரட்சிக் கொண்டல்
கூட்டத்தில் நாட்டுவெறி குமுறக் கேட்டோம்.
கோடையிடி கோடையிடி கொட்டத் தாளம்
தட்டாத தடுங்காத கலைத் தோட்டத்தில்,
கொட்டியது கொட்டியது கவிதை வெள்ளம்
கிட்டியது கிட்டாத வானச் செல்வம்
பற்றியது பற்றியது புரட்சி யாகம்
முற்றியது மூண்டது நற்கருமயோகம் !
இத்தகைய வீரவொளிக் கவிதை தந்தான்
எந்தமிழர் மானத்தைக் காக்க வந்தான் !
சக்திமிகு மொழியென்றால் அதன் வீரத்தால்
சொத்தைமன மனிதர்தம்மை உயர்த்த வேண்டும்.
இத்தகைய எழுச்சியுற எட்டுத்திக்கும்
எமது உயிர் முரசோலியைக் கேட்க வேண்டும்
அத்தகைய வித்தை மிகு தமிழ் வேதத்தின்
வித்தான சக்தியவன் ஞானச்சித்தன் !
இந்த புது நூற்றாண்டின் இதயவேந்தன்
சந்தமிழ் பாரதியின் செந்தேன் சாரம்
நித்திரை கவிதைகளைக் குயில்கள் பாடும்
நத்தி வரும் கிளிக்கூட்டம் தமிழ்தான் பேசும்

சீத்திரமாம் செந்தமிழை குழந்தை காணும்
புத்த ஜெயபேரிகையை வீரர் கேட்பார்
வேத்து மர விறகைப் போல் எரிந்த நம்மை
வித்தை மிகு வீணைகளாய் மீட்டி விட்டான் !
பாஞ்சாலி சபதத்தைக் கேட்டுவிட்டால்
பேடி மகன் கூட பல பீமனாவான்
ஞானரத் தனிலேரி ஒட்டிவிட்டால்
நமது மனம் கலைமதியை ஓடமாக்கும்.
மாதிரியின் ஆணையது மனம் புகுந்தால்
மாருத துரோகிகளும் வீரராவார்
பஞ்ச மயில் முருகன் இசைப் பாட்டில் அந்த
பாரதியை அழகனே தழுவிக்கொள்வான்.
பாரதப் போர் முடித்திட்ட வீரக் கண்ணன்
பாரதியின் வீட்டிலே வேலைக்காரன் !
பாரதியின் பாட்டினிமை கேட்டுவிட்டால்
பாப்பாவின் பாட்டினிமை அன்னையாவார் !
பெற்றறியா மலடிகளும் அன்னையாவார் !
அடிமையிலே அடிமையிலே அடிமையிலே
ஆனந்த சுதந்திரம் அடைந்துவிட்டோம்
என்றன்றே கூவியெமை அழைத்து ஞானக்
கதிரொளியால் சுவைக் கட்டைத் துருத்திற் காய்ச்சி
கவியமுதம் மலை மலையாய்ச் சமைத்த தேவன்
கவிக் கோமான் பாரதியின் நாமம் வாழ்க
புவியெல்லாம் அவன் புகழை அறியச் செய்வோம்
பைந்தமிழர் பெருமைக்குப் பெருமை சேர்ப்போம் !
அன்னத்தை அழிக்கவந்த நரிகூட்டம் போல்
அருங் கவியைத் துரத்தி வந்த அந்நியர்க்கு
அவன் தப்பி அஞ்சாத வாசம் செய்து
அனுபவித்த வேதனையின் துயரம் கோடி.
வான் கவிதைச் செல்வத்தை உயிரின்பத்தை
வறுமையெனும் பெருங்கனலாய் வாட்டிவிட்டோம்.
சூட்ட கனல் பட்டும் சோர்வுக் கஞ்சான்
கூட் கூடவே சுடர்சின்ற சொக்கத் தங்கம்.

சிறப்பது போல் சிந்தனையில் செம்மை சேர்த்து
அம்மையருள் பாரதியை அல்லால் மற்று
யாதொன்றும் என்னுமல் அனலாக் கேன்றே
மாதவத்தைச் செய்துவிட்ட மறையின் மன்னர்
மொழியிலே உயிரை யேற்றி உயிரிலே உணர்ச்சியெற்றி
உணர்ச்சியில் தேசாவேசத் தத்துவங் காட்டி அந்த
தளமறி கவிதை செய்தான் தமிழுக்கு உயிரை தந்தான்
தரணிக்குப் புதிய நாதம் தமிழுக்குப் புதிய தேம் !
பாரதியின் புகழென்றும் சாகரத்தில்
பல கப்பல் ஒட்டுகோம் சுதந்திரத்தின்
போருக்கு வீரத்தின் விதி வகுத்த
தன்பதி எம் தமிழ்க் கவிஞன் நாமம் வாழ்க
பாரதியின் பாம்பரைகான் புலவர்கள் புலவர்கள்
புறப்படையைச் சாடி எழும் புல வல்லமை [வெங்கையர்கள்]

பயமின்றி முழக்குங்கள் பாரதமாதா நாடென்று
சுரந்தாக்கி முழக்குங்கள் சுதந்திர மா சக்தி என
விடுதலையின் எதிர்க்கி வீழ்த்தங்கள் எதிர்க்கு
வால் சொரியும் ஒற்றர்கள் வீணர்களை வெல்லுங்கள்
வாழ்க மகா தேசமென்று வானநில முழக்குங்கள்
வந்தே மாதரம் புனித உலகத் தாய் வாழியெனும்
வாணியிலே வான் கொட்டும் வீர மலை இடிக்கேடு
வாடுகின்ற சினமென்றும் விஷ நாகம் ஒட்டும்.
இங்கந்த வெங் கொடியன் இமயப் பேராசையிலால்
பொங்குமிடி பிரதிபுனைகொன்றும் மீர்
சிங்கமென நீர்வினார் சத்தியப் போர்க்களமீது
சங்காரம் செய்துவார் ஜெயகாளி உலக உலகு !
என்றுமுன இமயமலை எங்கனது என்மையிலே
இறைவனது இனியமலை இந்தியின் இதயமலை
எழுகவோ ஜெயகாளி எம்மலையே எழுக நீ
எல்லையைக் காக்கவே எழுகவோ தேவாத்தி !

"ஜெயஜித்த"

"ஜெயஜெகத்"

Labour Advisory Committee Meeting held at the Cabinet Room, Madras on 16th January 1964. Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Chief Minister, presided.



கவி யின் குரல்

திரு. எஸ். பி. சந்திரன்

1964-ம் ஆண்டு ஜனவரி மாதம் 25-ந் தேதி இரவு புதுடிவில் அகில இந்திய ரேடியோ நிலையத்தில் கூடிய குடியரசு தின தேசிய கவியரங்கில் பாடிய கவிதை.

தன்மானக் கவிக்குலத்து தறுகண்மை வீரர்கள் !
தென்மலையின் தேனருவித் தண்கவிதையின் கவிகள் !
வடமலையில் வந்துற்ற வீரத்தின் சோதனைக்கு
உலகநிலை உயிர்திர உயிர்திர கவிகொட்டிச்
சுருகின்ற சினவின் சவப்பலையை எரிக்கின்ற
அடற்சங்க மறவர்கள் ! அன்னையின் மன்னவர்கள் !
அழகம்மை கலைவாணி அகிலைப் பெற்றுயரும்
அறிவுலக மேனையர்கள் ! அடியேனின் வணக்கங்கள்.
பேரறிவு கொண்டவரே ! பெற்றெடுத்த பெரியவரே !
புகழ்ச்சிகர ஜோதிகளே, புத்துலகச் சிற்பிகளே !
ஊரெல்லாம் ஒளிவீசும் குடியரசுத் திருநாளில்
உள்ளமெல்லாம் ஒளிவீசும் உடக்கடியேன் வந்தனங்கள்,
உலகமெல்லாம் வாழ்க எழில் அன்பு வாழ்க
உலகத்து உயிரின் வேர் உண்மை வெல்க !
உலகத்து நாயகி தன் கருணையாலே
உலகின்ப சக்தியுடன் கவிஞர் வாழ்க !
கிழித் திசையின் இமயமலை வெள்ளம் போல
கனகமணி வங்கத்தில் கவிஞர் தாகர்
தேனமுதப் பொதியமலை தென்றல் போல
வானமுதப் பாரதியார் வந்தருள் புரிந்தார்.
ஐயாயிரமாண்டு அழகினைமப்புதுமை
ஐயமில்லாத தமிழ் மன்னரில் தோன்றிய பல்ஞான
அருட்சோதி தீபங்கள் வரிசையிலே அடிமை
இருள் நீர்த்த பாரதியார் தனி ஞானதீபம்
இவிராஜன் ஸ்ரீராமன் வீரப் போரில்
இராவணனைத் தூளாக்கித் தூசித்தெரித்த
ஒரு வானி வேகத்தில் கவியைத் தீட்டும்
கவிராஜன் கம்பனுயர்க்குலம் விளங்கத்
திருவோங்கும் கார்த்திகையின் தீபத் திங்கள்
தெனபாண்டித் திருநாட்டில் அவதரித்தான் !
பிறநாட்டு அடர்வியிருள் பகை தொலைக்க
பெருமான் என் கவியரசன் வந்துதித்தான்.
தெருவெல்லாம் ஊரெல்லாம் தீபமலை
சுடர்ச்சாதி மலையெல்லாம் ஒளியின் சோலை
புறவீட்டுத் திண்ணையெல்லாம் அகல் விளக்காம்
பெருங் கற்புக் கனல் அனலை திருக்காங்கள்.
புதுச் சுடரை ஏந்துற புனித மன்னரில்
புதுவுலகின் புரட்சி யென்னும் சிறுபிழம்பை
பெரொளியாய் பாசகதி தூண்டி விட்டான்
பெருங்கனலே பாரதியாய் பிறந்ததம்மா !

(அப்

சூரியனைக் காணாத குளியம் போல்
சுதந்திரத்தைக் காணாத சோகை நெஞ்சில்
வீரமெனும் புது ஒளியை வெறியின் சூட்டை
உரம் பொங்கப் பாசச்சிவிட்ட ஒளியின் வெள்ளம் !
ஓராயிரம் ஆண்டு உணர்ச்சியின்றி
ஒடுக்கிவிட்ட அடிமையெனும் சவச் சாத்தானை
சூறையிட்டு ஜெயகாளி பலிபீடத்தில்
வெட்டிவிட்டான் வீர ஒளிக் கவிதைவாளால்
தேரைகள் போல் தவளைகள் போல் தேய்ந்த நம்மை !
சிங்கம் போல் மதயானை கூட்டம் போல்
தேசமிசு கார்த்திகையின் தீபம் போல்
செய்துவிட்ட கவியரசன் நாமம் வாழ்க !
மாவலிமைத் தெய்வமெல்லாம் தமிழின் பாட்டால்
மிகமகிழ்ந்து கேட்டவரம் தருவதுண்டேல்
என் எனது பைந்தமிழின் வீரப்பாட்டால்
எழுச்சி இங்கே தோன்றாது என்று கேட்டான்.
கருக்கொண்ட நாடன்பின் தெய்வவேகம்
கதிராகக் கனலாகக் கொடுத்த தாங்கே
உருக்கொண்ட சிற்றடிமைக் குட்டை வற்றிச்
செயல் என்னும் ஆவியதாய்ப் பறந்து மேலே
பருவத்தே கூடிற்று புரட்சிக் கொண்டல்
கூட்டத்தில் நாட்டுவெறி குமுறக் கேட்டோம்.
கோடையிடி கோடையிடி கொட்டத் தாளம்
தட்டாத தடுங்காத கலைத் தோட்டத்தில்,
கொட்டியது கொட்டியது கவிதை வெள்ளம்
கிட்டியது கிட்டாத வானச் செல்வம்
பற்றியது பற்றியது புரட்சி யாகம்
முற்றியது மூண்டது நற்கருமயோகம் !
இத்தகைய வீரவொளிக் கவிதை தந்தான்
எந்தமிழர் மானத்தைக் காக்க வந்தான் !
சக்திமிகு மொழியென்றால் அதன் வீரத்தால்
சொத்தைமன மனிதர்தம்மை உயர்த்த வேண்டும்.
இத்தகைய எழுச்சியுற எட்டுத்திக்கும்
எமது உயிர் முரசோலியைக் கேட்க வேண்டும்
அத்தகைய வித்தை மிகு தமிழ் வேதத்தின்
வித்தான சக்தியவன் ஞானச்சித்தன் !
இந்த புது நூற்றாண்டின் இதயவேந்தன்
சந்தமிழ் பாரதியின் செந்தேன் சாரம்
நித்திக்கும் கவிதைகளைக் குயில்கள் பாடும்
நத்தி வரும் கிளிக்கூட்டம் தமிழ்தான் பேசும்

சீத்திரமாம் செந்தமிழை குழந்தை காணும்
புத்த ஜெயபேரிகையை வீரர் கேட்பார்
வேத்து மர விறகைப் போல் எரிந்த நம்மை
வித்தை மிகு வீணைகளாய் மீட்டி விட்டான் !
பாஞ்சாலி சபதத்தைக் கேட்டுவிட்டால்
பேடி மகன் கூட பல பீமனாவான்
ஞானரத் தனிலேரி ஒட்டிவிட்டால்
நமது மனம் கலைமதியை ஓடமாக்கும்.
மாதிரியின் ஆனையது மனம் புருந்தால்
மாருத துரோகிகளும் வீரராவார்
பஞ்ச மயில் முருகன் இசைப் பாட்டில் அந்த
பாரதியை அழகனே தழுவிக்கொள்வான்.
பாரதப் போர் முடித்திட்ட வீரக் கண்ணன்
பாரதியின் வீட்டிலே வேலைக்காரன் !
பாப்பாவின் பாட்டினிமை கேட்டுவிட்டால்
பெற்றறியா மலடிகளும் அன்னையாவார் !
அடிமையிலே அடிமையிலே அடிமையிலே
ஆனந்த சுதந்திரம் அடைந்துவிட்டோம்
என்றன்றே கூவியெமை அழைத்து ஞானக்
கதிரொளியால் சுவைக் கடலைத் கருத்திற் காய்ச்சி
கவியமுதம் மலை மலையாய்ச் சமைத்த தேவன்
கவிக் கோமான் பாரதியின் நாமம் வாழ்க
புதியெல்லாம் அவன் புகழை அறியச் செய்வோம்
பைந்தமிழர் பெருமைக்குப் பெருமை சேர்ப்போம் !
அன்னத்தை அழிக்கவந்த நரிகூட்டம் போல்
அருங் கவியைத் துரத்தி வந்த அந்நியர்க்கு
அவன் தப்பி அஞ்சாத வாசம் செய்து
அனுபவித்த வேதனையின் துயரம் கோடி.
வான் கவிதைச் செல்வத்தை உயிரின்பத்தை
வறுமையெனும் பெருங்கனலாய் வாட்டிவிட்டோம்.
சூட்ட கனல் பட்டும் சோர்வுக் கஞ்சான்
கூட் கூடவே சுடர்சின்ற சொக்கத் தங்கம்.

சிறப்பது போல் சிந்தனையில் செம்மை சேர்த்து
அம்மையருள் பாரதியை அல்லால் மற்று
யாதொன்றும் என்னுமல் அனலாக் கேன்றே
மாதவத்தைச் செய்துவிட்ட மறையின் மன்னர்
மொழியிலே உயிரை யேற்றி உயிரிலே உணர்ச்சியெற்றி
உணர்ச்சியில் தேசாவைத் தத்துவப் காட்டி அந்த
தளமறி கவிதை செய்தான் தமிழ்க்கு உயிரை தந்தான்
தரணிக்குப் புதிய நாதம் தமிழ்க்குப் புதிய தேம் !
பாரதியின் புகழென்றும் சாகரத்தில்
பல கப்பல் ஒட்டுகோம் சுதந்திரத்தின்
போருக்கு வீரத்தின் விதி வகுத்த
தன்பதி எம் தமிழ்க் கவிஞன் நாமம் வாழ்க
பாரதியின் பாம்பரைகான் புலவர்கள் புலவர்கள்
புறப்படையைச் சாடி எழும் புல வல்லமை [வெண்கையர்கள்]

பயமின்றி முழக்குங்கள் பாரதமாதா நாடென்று
சுரந்தாக்கி முழக்குங்கள் சுதந்திர மா சக்தி என
விடுதலையின் எதிர்க்கி வீழ்த்தங்கள் எதிர்க்கு
வால் சொரியும் ஒற்றர்கள் வீணர்கள் வெல்லுங்கள்
வாழ்க மகா தேசமென்று வானநில முழக்குங்கள்
வந்தே மாதரம் புனித உலகத் தாய் வாழியெனும்
வாணியிலே வான் கொட்டும் வீர மலை இடிக்கேடு
வாடுகின்ற சினமென்றும் விஷ நாகம் ஒட்டும்.
இங்கந்த வெங் கொடியன் இமயப் பேராசையிலால்
பொங்குமிடி பிரதிபுனைகொன்றும் மீர்
சிங்கமென நிர்வினார் சத்தியப் போர்க்களமீது
சங்காரம் செய்துவார் ஜெயகாளி உலக உலகு !
என்றுமுன இமயமலை எங்கனது என்மையிலே
இறைவனது இனியமலை இந்தியின் இதயமலை
எழுகவோ ஜெயகாளி எம்மலையே எழுக நீ
எல்லையைக் காக்கவே எழுகவோ தேவாத்தி !
"ஜெயஜித்த" "ஜெயஜெகத்"

Labour Advisory Committee Meeting held at the Cabinet Room, Madras on 16th January 1964. Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Chief Minister, presided.



'The voice of the Poet'

English translation of the Tamil Poem read by Sri S. D. Sundaram at the National Symposium of Poets held under the auspices of the All India Radio, at New Delhi on the 25th January 1964 on the eve of Republic Day Celebrations.

"I offer my homage to those poets whose gentle, sublime poem are like the cool, southern breeze which waft across the honeyed mountains.

To you Lion-hearted poets, who, in the face of the challenge to our courage caused by the onslaught on our northern mountains, have poured forth poems which activated our hearts, sinews and the very core of our lives and which now has begun to burn the deadened firing Chinese hordes (to you) I bow down my head.

To you, the Chieftains of our motherland, to you, our beloved leaders, to you, the immortal saints, and to you, the great men of genius among the knowledgeable, who have become great with the everlasting blessings of the spirit of the immortal poet, I, in all humility, offer my homage

To the great enlightened, to the elders, to friends, to those who have attained the luminous state of fame, to the builders of the new world—to you, whose hearts are lustrous, I, on this Republic Day, when every town and hamlet is radiant offer my obeisance.

May the world prosper and may the pristine beauty of love and compassion shed their everlasting lustre.

May Satyam (Truth), the root of life on earth be ever victorious and may the poets live long by the divine grace of Goddess Earth showering joy on earth.

Like the torrent of the Himalayan rivers, Poet Tagore, in the East, entranced Bengal with his poetic gems.

Like the honey-laden, gentle breeze wafting through the mountain ghats of the South, Bharathi came to succour the world with his heavenly nectar-laden poems.

Placed among the series of luminous lives which shed their lustre for five thousand years in the land of the people speaking the every young, the ever beautiful language, Tamil, the saintly light of Bharathi is a significant one that drove away the darkness of slavery. He was born in the rich Southern country of the Pandya Kingdom in the month of Karthikai, the sacred month of the Festival of Lights, as a true inheritor of the poetic heritage of Kambar, whose felicity in this art can only be compared to the speed of Ravikula Rama's arrow that pierced and shattered Ravana in that heroic battle. In that month of Karthikai, when street after street were glowing with series of lamps, when vast garden of light and

lustre, when the portals of each house were lit with 'Dipas' when the Goddess of purity held aloft new lights on that sacred land, she kindled into a great lustre the 'Dipa' of revolution, of the new world. This great flame was Bharathi. With that flame Bharathi kindled the effulgent light and heated up the dormant



Poet S. D. Sundaram with Sri Sathyanarayana Sinha, Union Minister for Information and Broadcasting who inaugurated the National Poets symposium in New Delhi.



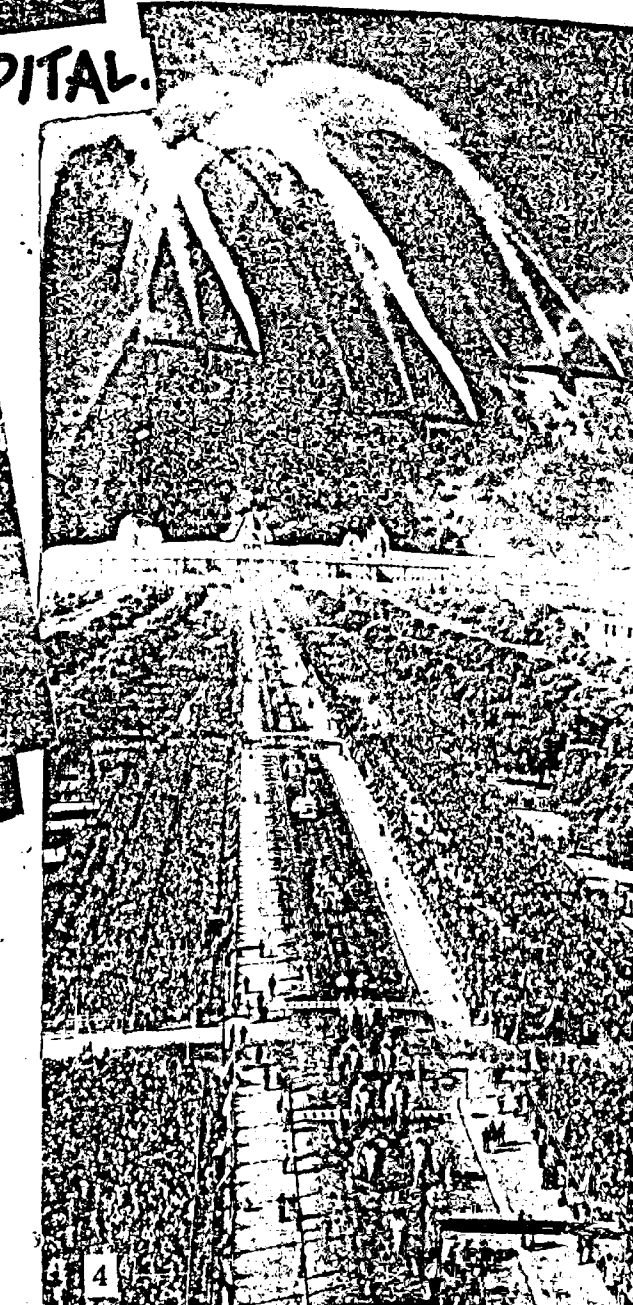
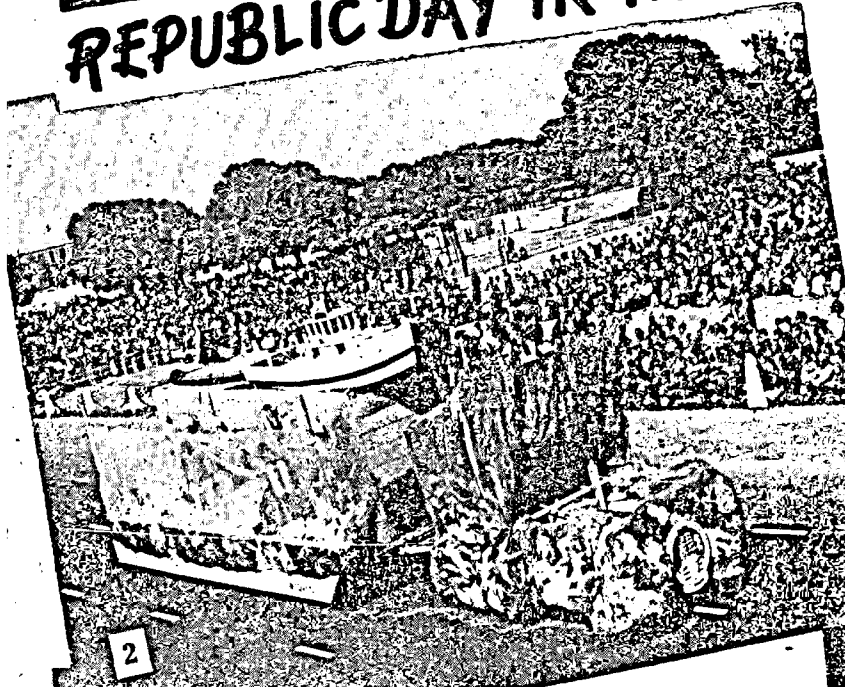
1 and 4. Prime Minister Nehru is seen greeting Lord Louis Mountbatten. The Nation Celebrated on Sunday, the 14th Anniversary of the Republic with great enthusiasm and solemnity. The President took the Salute.

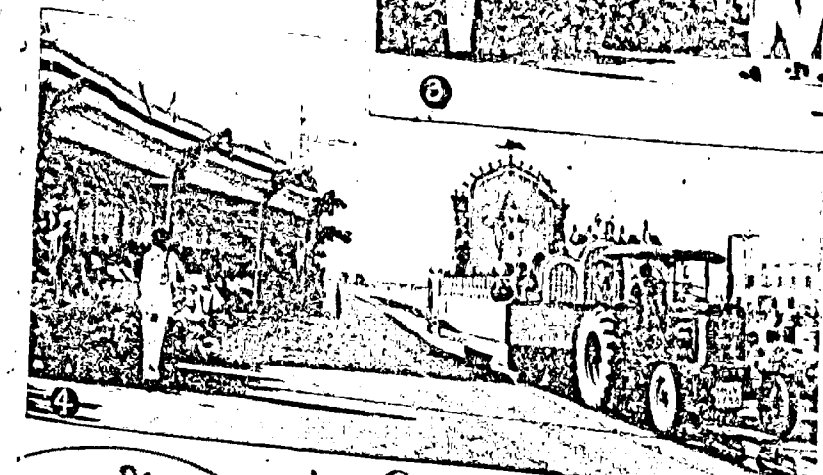
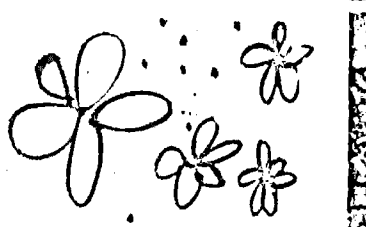
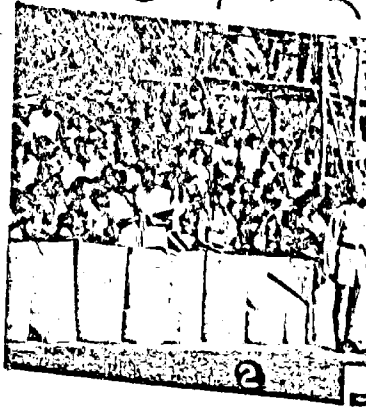
2. The cultural Pageant that followed the armed forces cavalcade, included tableaux from ten States portraying the characteristic features on the various regions. Photo shows the tableau from Madras depicting Pearl fishing, a colourful industry of Madras.

3. Union Defence Minister Sri Chavan congratulating a cadet.

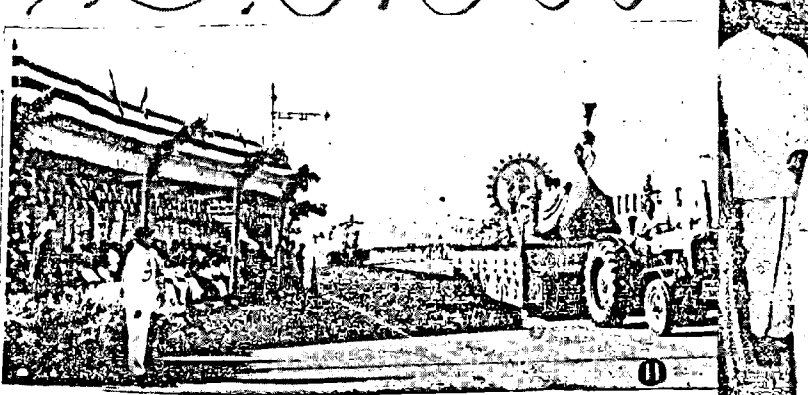
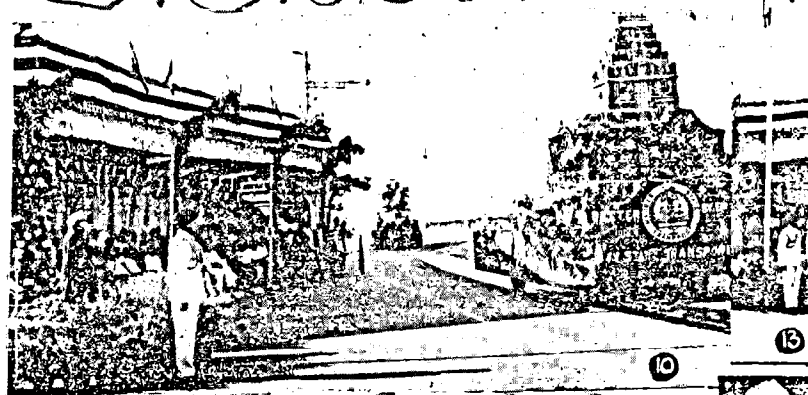
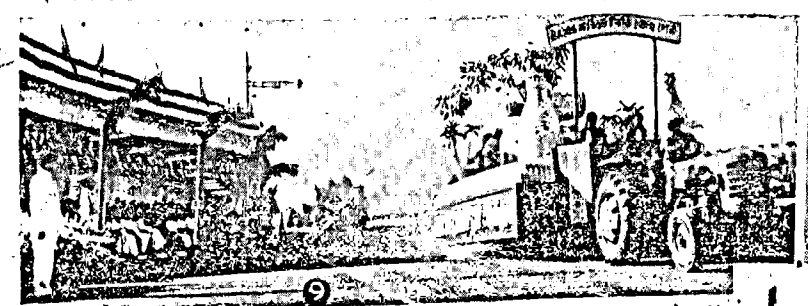
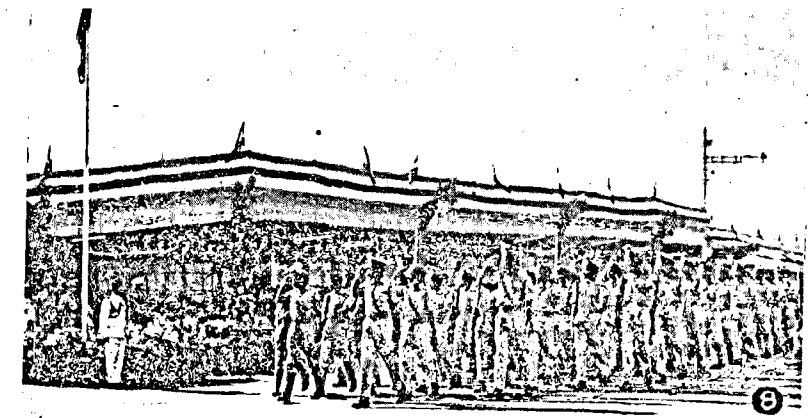
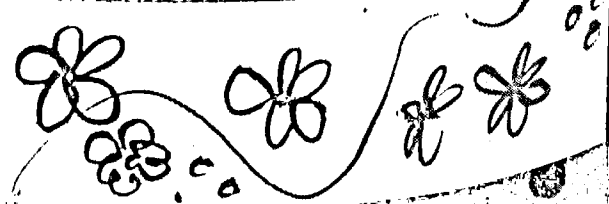
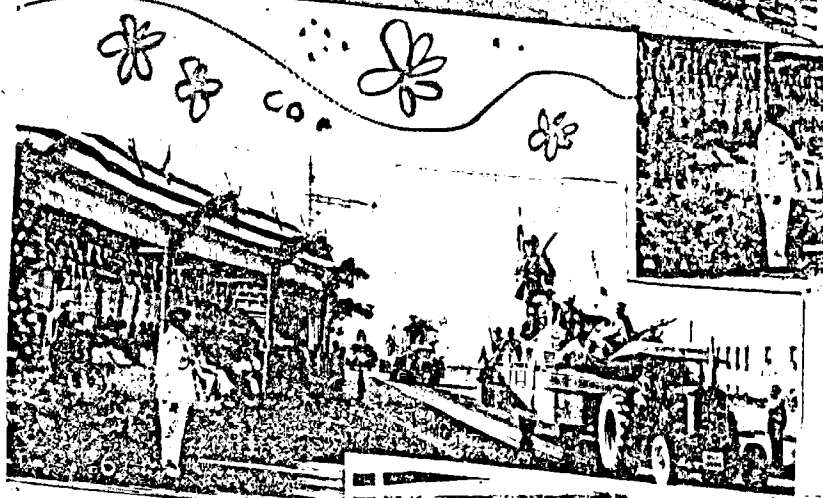


REPUBLIC DAY IN THE CAPITAL.





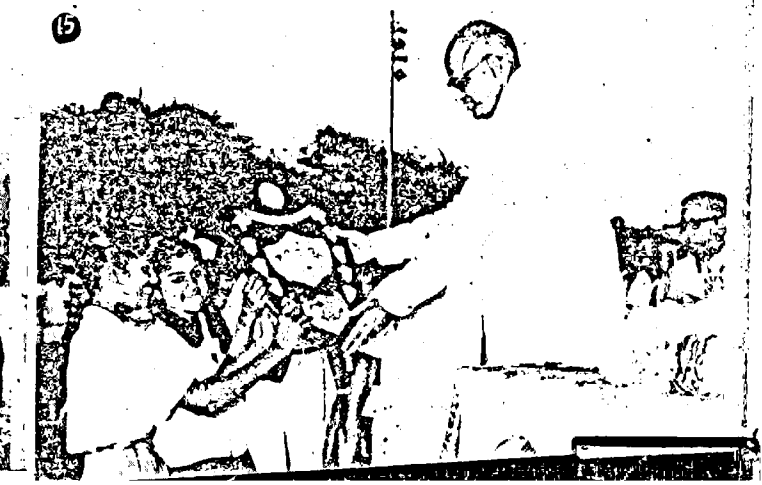
REPUBLIC DAY in Madras City



1, 3, 7, 8 and 13. Units from the Defence Services, the Madras City Police, Special Armed Police, Railway Protection Force, the N.C.C., the A.C.C., the S.C.C., Home Guards, St. John's Ambulance and the Mounted Police participated in the March Past.

Floats:—

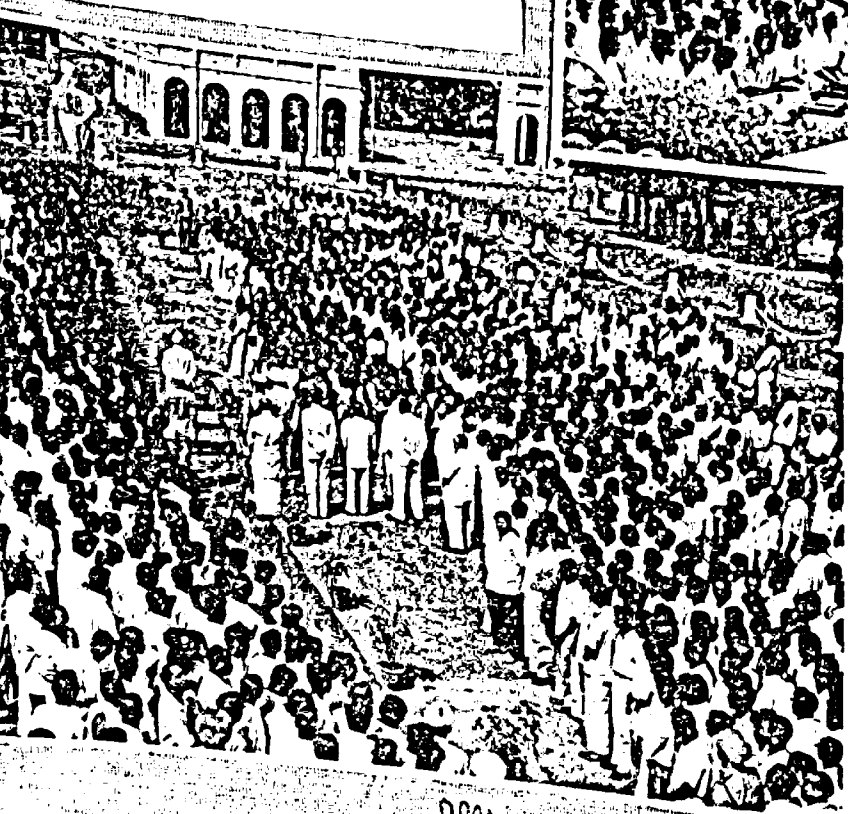
4. The Corporation of Madras (National Solidarity). 5 The Forest Department. 6. The Police Department. 9. The Madras Dairy and Milk Project. 10. The Madras State Transport Department. 11. The Industries Department, 12. The Information and Publicity Department (Small Savings), 15. Republic Day Sports; the Speaker gave away the prizes.



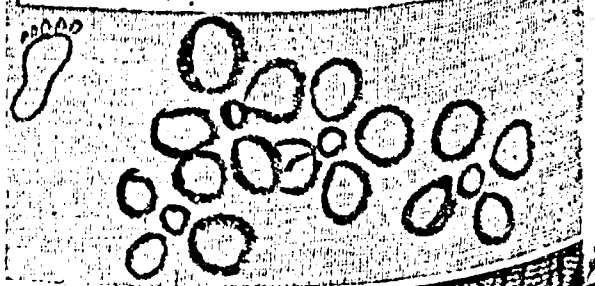


Dr. Radhakrishnan, President of India placed a wreath on the Gandhi Samadhi at Rajghat. Nearly 15,000 people took part in the "Community Lunch" provided by Sarvodaya Mandal in connection with Sarvodaya Day. They were fed near the Gandhiji Statue on the Marina.

Two minutes of silence was observed in the Government Offices, and Public Institutions at 11 A.M. At the Parade Ground, Fort St. George an impressive and solemn ceremony was held. Governor of Madras participated.



Sarvodaya Day (JAN. 30, 1964.)



spirit of heroism at a time when our hearts, bereft of the radiance of the Sun, were the abode of freedomless, anaemic darkness.

In the Garden of art flowed down his mighty floods of poesy, as cascades of perennial rhythmic thunderbolts of summer. Then we get the not-easily-begotten wealth of the heavens. Then the revolutionary flame got kindled, the spark of Karma Yoga lit up and enveloped the horizon. Such heroic lustrous poems did the poet, who saved the self-respect of the Tamils, give unto us. That language can only be called potent and powerful which can through its inmate heroism uplift even the shrunk of a human being. The living, reverberating heroic drum-roll of the language should reach all the eight corners of this world making this very earth vibrate and rise up. Indeed such a potent language is Tamil. Bharathi was the inner core of this ancient, divine Tamil language. He was a Siddha, a seer of the spirit of the Tamil language. He is the monarch of our hearts in this new century; his honey-like rhythmic verses, the essence of all wisdom.

"No more are we slaves! Ever no more! We have already achieved joyous freedom". Thus boomed this immortal poet. He was the Lord who beckoned us and offered us mountainous heaps of nectar-laden poems boiled and concocted out of the very seas of honey using the rays of wisdom and vessels of thought. Like a Swan (Annam) chased by a fox he had to flee from the clutches of the foreigner and live in exile. He passed through long periods of trials and tribulations and they were indeed legion. Even though this immortal poet was tortured by chill penury and lived bereft of worldly happiness, his spirit never flogged; as pure gold shines more and more and becomes purer when treated in continuous fire, his imagination became lustrous and this poet of our Vedic lore dedicated himself to Goddess Mother who endowed him with all Her Grace.

Sri S. D. SUNDARAM

Sri S. D. Sundaram is a distinguished poet in Tamil who has made a mark as an outstanding playwright and film director also. Born in Athoor, Salem District in 1921 he had his early education in Salem and later in the Maharaja's College for Oriental Studies, Thiruvayyar. Sri Sundaram was initiated in poetry by his father Sri K. Doraiswami Aiyah, a great scholar and poet. Sri Sundaram joined the political movement and courted imprisonment in 1942. His well known stage play 'Kariyin Kanavu', written during his days of imprisonment, portrays India's struggle for freedom and has been a source of great inspiration in kindling patriotism and national fervour during the years 1944-45.

Sri Sundaram served All India Radio, Tiruchi, for some time before joining the films. He has written a number of plays for broadcasting and has to his credit more than sixteen screen plays besides two films solely directed by him. His published works include plays like 'Kariyin Kanavu' and 'Nam Thai', and collections of poems like 'Varukinrar Nethaji'. Special mention may be made of the poems 'Singanadham Ketkuthu' and 'Pasam Ongum Bharatham' that Sri Sundaram wrote immediately after the declaration of National Emergency and broadcast from AIR, Madras in a featured form. These songs were subsequently broadcast in the External Services and Vividh Bharati and recorded by the Colombia Gramophone Company, and released on commercial discs.

Sri Sundaram has also produced a Documentary film on National Emergency wherein almost all the important film stars of the South and play-back singers have taken part. This documentary has been presented by Sri Sundaram to the State Government for use in their publicity.



A view of the National Symposium of Poets held under the auspices of A.I.R. in New Delhi on the eve of the Republic Day

Adding potent life to the language, making life vibrate with frenzied emotion, transforming emotion into patriotic fervour, this sentinel of a poet gave life to the Tamils.

Thus in this poem of Bharathi's greatness we see many a ship. Long live Bharathi's name, the name of the Tamil poet who codified the ethics of our war for independence.

You, who are the descendents of Bharathi, you poet, you leaders and you our heroes on the front, you the mighty tigers, thunder with one voice without the least tremor of fear that Bharat is a great country. Hold your heads aloft and boom energetically. "Long Live Freedom."

Now the perfidious enemy is making his guns roar with Himalayan greed, with covetous eyes on those mountains. Our heroes are leaping like lions into this battle for preserving Truth. With the aid of the victorious Goddess Kali they are laying low the foul enemy.

The Eternal Himalayas are the mountains of our Frontier. The Himalayas are the sweet abode of our Gods. And therein throb the hearts of the Indian people. Rise! Victorious Kali! Hurray to Jaya Sakthi.

Jai Hind!

Jai Hind!!

Survey of Crime in India

While the volume of crime had been on the decrease during the period 1958-60, there was a slight upward increase in 1961 and 1962.

The total number of cognizable cases during 1962 was 6,74,466 as against 6,25,651 on 1961 showing an increase of 7.8 per cent which is considered to be within the normal limits of variations. The figures include crimes committed by juveniles.

This information is revealed in the Report "Crime in India—1962", prepared by the Union Home Ministry.

Counterfeiting has shown a decrease of 14.6 per cent over triennial average figures for 1959-61. Dacoity, however, recorded an increase of 22.6 per cent and robbery, 19.5 per cent.

Seven States—Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Kerala, Madras, Maharashtra and Punjab showed a decrease over the triennial average. Assam led with 8.3 per cent decrease. Punjab showed the least decrease, i.e., 0.2 per cent.

Uttar Pradesh registered the largest increase, i.e., 67.1 per cent over the triennial average. This has been attributed to adverse economic conditions, increase in population, party factions in villages and better reporting.

Rajasthan and West Bengal came next with 17.4 per cent and 8.7 per cent increase respectively.

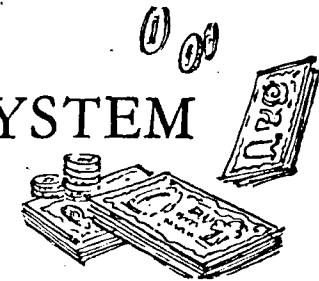
As for the Union Territories the largest increase was registered by Delhi (32.9 per cent) followed by Himachal Pradesh (24.8 per cent), Andaman and Nicobar Islands (19.5 per cent), Nagaland (18.9 per cent), Tripura (6.5 per cent) and Manipur (4.8 per cent).

Laccadive Minicoy and Amindiv Islands were the only Union Territory showing a decrease over the triennial average of cognizable crime. The decrease was 58.8 per cent.

The increase in crime in Delhi may be attributed to a drive against concealment of crime, increase in population and growth of industries.

Among the cities the largest increase was in Kanpur (83.1 per cent) followed by Delhi (33.5 per cent) and Calcutta (21.2 per cent). Decrease was recorded in Hyderabad (21.2 per cent), Bangalore (16.9 per cent) and Ahmedabad (1.8 per cent).

Rural CREDIT SYSTEM IN INDIA



A Committee on Rural Credit Survey, appointed by the Reserve Bank of India in 1951, in its report said that private creditors including the professional money-lenders, traders and land-lords supplies about 93 per cent of the total amount borrowed by the cultivators in the country. The combined contribution of Government and the co-operatives was about 6 per cent of the total. As for commercial banks, 1 per cent represented the significant part played by them in the direct financing to the cultivators.

The Committee was set up with the object of collecting statistical information and formulation of an integrated policy in the sphere of rural credit. It made a number of recommendations for the improvement of the co-operative credit system in the country and indicated that a system of institutionalised credit through co-operatives alone could solve the problem of rural credit. The recommendations of this Committee were accepted generally by Government and have been implemented in the Second and Third Five-Year Plans. The implementation of these programmes have considerably increased the role of co-operatives as an institution for providing rural credit.

The short-term co-operative credit structure in the country is built up on three levels. There are primary societies at the base; central co-operative banks at the district level, financing primary societies; and the apex co-operative bank at the State level.

The Reserve Bank of India is a central financing institution in the country and advances loans to apex co-operative banks for seasonal agricultural operations and marketing of crops. The loans thus received were the resources of the co-operative banks are pooled together and channelled through the co-operative credit structure to the cultivators.

As on June 30, 1962, there were 21 State Co-operative Banks in the country with a share capital of Rs. 21.27 crores and a working capital of Rs. 256.03 crores. They advanced loans amounting to Rs. 256.29 crores. Of the working capital, Rs. 81.32 crores was in the nature of deposits. About 50 per cent of the loans advanced by these banks were borrowed from the Reserve Bank of India.

The number of the central co-operative banks as on June 30, 1962, was 387 with a share capital of Rs. 47.64 crores and a working capital of Rs. 352.44 crores. Of this, Rs. 166.32 crores represented borrowings and Rs. 124.36 crores deposits. The loans advanced by these banks amounted to Rs. 382.87 crores in 1961-62.

The strength of the co-operative credit structure depends entirely on the agricultural credit societies at the base. The number of these societies has been steadily on the increase. The following figures reveal the progress of these societies:—

Year.	Num-ber.	Member-ship.	Work-ing capital.	Loans advanced.
	(IN LAKHS)		(RS. IN CRORES.)	
1959-60. ..	2.05	144.68	223.85	168.40
1960-61 ..	2.12	170.41	273.95	202.75
1961-62 ..	2.15	195.60	325.25	228.09

(It is estimated that co-operatives provided about 20 per cent of the requirements of agricultural credit in 1961 as against 3 per cent in 1951.)

Governor Sri Bisnuram Medhi gave a party to the Delegates of National Cancer Congress at Raj Bhavan.





Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Chief Minister, released the book "Tiruvachaka Ural" written by Sri Ramanatham Pillai at the New Woodlands, Madras, on 21st January 1964.

The target of short and medium term credit to be advanced by the primary agricultural credit societies during the last year of the Third Plan, namely, 1965-66 is Rs. 500 crores.

Revitalisation programme

Of the two lakh primary agricultural credit societies as on 30th June 1959, nearly 50 per cent were in a weak and moribund condition. A scheme of revitalisation of primary agricultural credit societies was, therefore, implemented from the year 1959-60 as part of a planned programme of co-operative development. A little over 40,000 societies were taken up for revitalisation by the end of 1960-61. In the Third Five-Year Plan, a programme of revitalisation of about 53,000 societies has been included and is being implemented. It is expected that by the end of the Third Plan, i.e., by 1965-66, a major part of the weak societies will be taken up for revitalisation.

In order to encourage societies to open their doors to the weaker sections of the community and provide them adequate credit for agricultural production, a scheme for outright grants to such societies is being implemented since last year. These grants are provided to the societies to create a special bad debt reserve which will serve as a cushion for the additional risks involved in lending to the weaker sections of the community who have very little tangible assets to offer as security.

On the basis of the recommendation of the Mehta Committee on Co-operative Credit (1960), selected primary societies are also being provided State participation towards share capital.

In order to help recovery of loans, a scheme of development of co-operative marketing and processing is also being implemented as a part of the Five-Year Plans. Marketing societies have been established in every mandal and action is being taken to see that these societies deal in agricultural produce of the members and also help the primary societies in recovering dues of the cultivator through the sale proceeds of such produce.

Starting new Industries—Madras's Lead

It is a matter for legitimate pride for us in Madras that it was the Madras Government that led the way and showed how a Government could actually start new industries. In 1898 Mr. (later Sir Alfred) Chatterton, Superintendent of the School of Arts, was given a small grant for experiments in manufacturing aluminium vessels. These were very successful. A very flourishing State enterprise was built up, and was sold in 1903 to the Indian Aluminium Company.

From 1900 Mr. Chatterton was employed solely on the development of technical trades and industries and did much good work, e.g. in connection with chrome tanning of leather, improvement of hand-loom weaving, and the introduction of power-driven machinery for small-scale industries. It was the beginning of the work of the Industries Department of this Province.

Following the good example of Madras, Lord Curzon in 1905 established a separate Department in charge of a Member for Commerce and Industry in the Government of India. This Department was able to give the necessary assistance to enable the great Parsee industrialist, Mr. Jamshedji Tata, to establish his huge iron and steel enterprise at Jamshedpur in Bihar, that began production in 1911. As tariff protection was contrary to the Government's policy at that time, help was given in other ways including a guaranteed order for rails for the State Railway for a period of years. The Tata Iron and Steel Company has been a great success and has rendered outstanding services to India in both the World Wars.

State aid to Industries

Unfortunately the activities of the Industries Departments of both Central and Provincial Governments received a severe set-back when Lord Morley, as Secretary of State, ruled in 1909 that they should restrict themselves to education in new techniques and should not attempt to demonstrate this feasibility on a commercial scale. This, however, was only a passing phase, and from the time of the first World War, State aid in the establishment of new industries has been an accepted Policy in India.

With the Constitution of 1921 India secured fiscal autonomy and was able to adopt a policy of "discriminating tariff protection". Under this, tariff assistance was given to a fairly wide range of industries that were expected to be able eventually to dispense with this help, and the assistance so given has not been unduly costly to the consumer and the agriculturists.

The National Development Council decided in 1958 that in order to develop the co-operative movement it was essential that co-operatives should be organised on the basis of the village community as a primary unit;

the responsibility and the initiative for social and economic development at the village level should be placed fully on the village co-operative and the village panchayat. Provision of credit through co-operative agencies should be closely linked with programmes for increasing agricultural production and marketing and village co-operatives should undertake the function of supply of seeds, fertilizers, etc., for the benefit of the community. This question was further examined by the Mehta Committee on Co-operative Credit and on the basis of the recommendation of that Committee it has been decided that as a policy, primary credit societies at the village level should be organised to cover three or four villages with a population not exceeding 3,000 so that viability of such societies may be ensured. This policy is now being followed throughout the country.

To facilitate the supply of adequate and timely credit, the co-operative banks at the district and apex levels were reorganised and strengthened. Their capital resources were augmented by State participation and canalisation of local savings. The State Governments have also been helping these banks by means of subsidies to appoint additional qualified and trained administrative and supervisory staff to help in quick dispensation of credit and to ensure proper utilisation of funds by the borrowers.

Long-term credit

For provision of long-term credit, there is a central co-operative land mortgage bank in each State. These banks float debentures, which are guaranteed by the State Governments for payment of capital and interest and raise the necessary resources. State Governments also provide interim finance to these banks in order that they may float the loans and accumulate the necessary mortgages before floatation of debentures. The Life Insurance Corporation of India, the Reserve Bank of India and the State Bank of India are also purchasing these debentures in order to help provision of long-term credit for agriculture. At the end of 1961-62, there were 18 central land mortgage banks with a share capital of Rs. 5.74 crores and a working capital of Rs. 61.72 crores. These banks had debentures outstanding worth Rs. 48.07 crores as on June 30, 1962. The loans advanced by these banks amounted to Rs. 14.76 crores. These banks provided loans to primary land mortgage banks which are situated at the taluka level or district level and in some cases through branches direct. There were 535 primary land mortgage banks in the country as on June 30, 1962, with a membership of 8.52 lakhs and share capital of Rs. 2.82 crores. Working capital of these primary banks amounted to Rs. 38.42 crores. These banks advanced Rs. 12.58 crores as long-term loans to agriculturists. As on June 30, 1962, the total long-term loans outstanding from the cultivators to the

STANDING BUDDHA FROM TIRUVELANGULI

A new addition to the Madras Government Museum.



A Standing stone figure of Buddha was recently acquired from Tiruvelanguli, Thanjavur District. This is a rare specimen of standing Buddha. The figure is 300 c.m. high. The right hand is in the abhaya pose and the left holds the robes worn. It has elongated ears, prominent nose and pronounced lips. The Urne is outlined as an inverted question mark in the fashion of a member of bronze figures from Nagapattinam. This figure is one of the masterpieces of sculpture belonging to the end of the early Chola period.

This standing figure of Buddha has been exhibited in the Amaravathi Gallery of the Government Museum, Madras, along with the other outstanding Buddhist antiquities.



Sea-farers Club gave a lunch to Sri Raj Bahadur, Union Minister for Shipping, in Madras, on 11th January 1964

land mortgage banks amounted to Rs. 49.46 crores. The target fixed for the last year of the Third Plan is to step up this figure to Rs. 1.50 crores.

In order to co-ordinate the activities of the land mortgage banking structure in the country, a union of co-operative central land mortgage banks has been organised recently. This union is helping the land mortgage banks to frame co-ordinated policies for the growth of long-term co-operative credit structure in the country.

National Defence Fund Exceeds Rs. 58 Crores

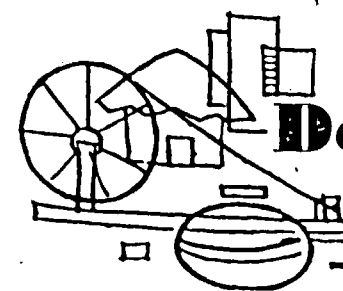
The total cash contributions brought into the Central Account of the National Defence Fund in New Delhi till the close of business on January 31, 1964, amounted to Rs. 58.04 crores. Of this amount, a sum of Rs. 28 lakhs came from Britain and Rs. 63 lakhs from other countries.

In addition, contributions in gold and gold ornaments amounted to 22,79,480 grammes, approximately equivalent to 1,95,496 tolas.

Government has been providing taccavi loans to agriculturists direct for improvement of land and agricultural production. As mentioned earlier, about 3 per cent of the credit needs of the cultivators were met by Government direct in 1950-51. In order that there may be a unified institutional agency for provision of credit, it has been decided by the Government of India that the Government loans issued to cultivators direct should in future be routed through co-operatives. This policy of routing taccavi loans through co-operatives is expected to be implemented throughout the country in a period of three to five years. Where the Government feels that loans should be provided at a specific concessional rate of interest, it is proposed to meet the difference between the economic lending rate and the concessional rate by means of subsidies from Government to the co-operatives.

In order to help the agriculturists in certain special areas where large-scale reclamation of land is being undertaken or where plantation crops are raised which require loans of a long-term nature, special schemes are to be drawn up for provision of credit. The present co-operative structure in the country is not able to meet these requirements because of insufficient resources. To mitigate this difficulty, an Agricultural Re-finance Corporation has been set up recently. This Corporation will provide re-finance facilities to co-operative banks in the country for advancing loans for special schemes drawn up for the purpose.

All these measures which are being implemented as a part of the programme of planned development included in the Five-Year Plans, are expected to go a long way in developing the co-operative credit structure as an institutional agency for provision of rural credit. It is expected that by now co-operatives account for about 20 to 25 per cent of the credit needs of the agriculturists in the country.



Development of Khadi & Village Industries

An increase of about Rs. 55 lakhs in the production of cotton khadi alone and a rise of about Rs. 16 lakhs in the sale of khadi over the previous year and a total value of production amounting to Rs. 678.28 lakhs for khadi and village industries were among the highlights of activities of the Madras State Khadi and Village Industries Board during 1962-63 according to its report for the year.

In the matter of yarn production the State recorded an increase of about 108 lakhs of kisan hanks over the production of the previous year, while the ambar yarn production showed an increase of about 19-lakh hanks. In the case of ambar yarn the increase was achieved in spite of the closure of a few ambar parishramalayas in certain areas where the "ambar scheme" did not find much response from the villagers. It is hoped, however, that the output of ambar yarn may increase further in 1963-64 because of the introduction of high-draft and six-spindle ambar charkhas.

Khadi production

The value of production of cotton khadi increased from Rs. 255.05 lakhs in 1961-62 to Rs. 310 lakhs in the year under report. Production of silk khadi did not keep pace with the demand for it. Because of its durability, elegance and moderate price when compared to other silks, silk khadi in the State was in great demand.

Compared to the sales figures of 1961-62 there had been an increase in sales during 1962-63 to the tune of about Rs. 16 lakhs. The Khadi Department of the State alone ran about 113 sales depots in the State. The other major as well as minor institutions had also a good number of depots. One central godown and two regional godowns were functioning under the Department. The Khadi and Village Industries Commission sanctioned loans and grants for constructing 3 large size godowns and 16 medium size godowns in the State. Two of them, one in each type, were already completed.

Rehabilitation of weavers

As many as 3 lakhs of persons found employment in the khadi programme of the State. Since accommodation was a great problem, steps were taken to rehabilitate the weavers by constructing houses for them.

In 1961-62, a sum of Rs. 25,000 was spent by the Khadi Department alone for this purpose. During 1962-63 a sum of about Rs. 35,000 was sanctioned to implement the programme.

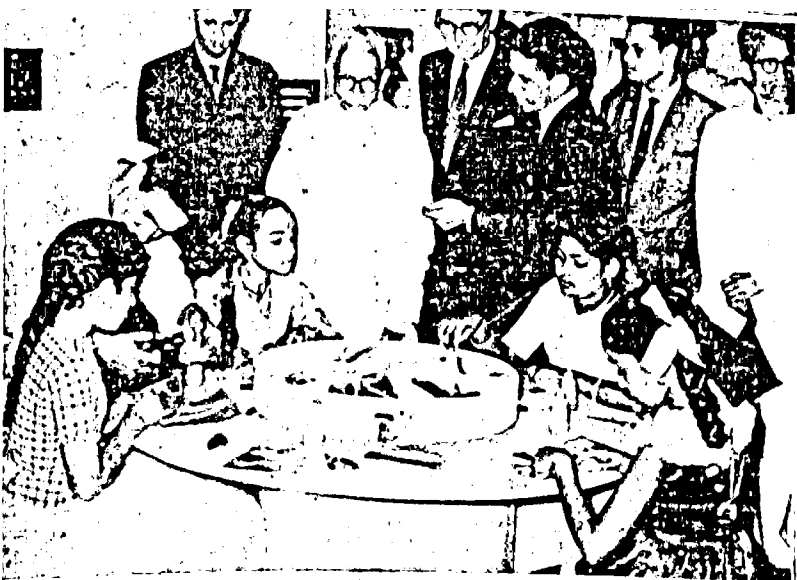
During 1962-63 khadi work was taken up by 68 panchayat unions all over the State. Khadi work was also carried on in the blocks that had not been changed into panchayat unions.

Village industries

The programme of village industries was undertaken both departmentally and through the organised industrial co-operatives. Private registered institutions were also being encouraged by providing sufficient financial assistance and technical help. The co-operative societies were continuously enjoying the technical assistance offered by the staff of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission and the State Board during the course of their working.

Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Chief Minister, inaugurated the display and sales of Ceramic art pieces at Museum Centenary Hall, Egmore, on 21st January 1964.





Children Art Carnival was inaugurated at Teynampet Congress Ground on 21st January 1964.

During the year under report, the various village industries under the control of the State Board produced goods worth Rs. 368.28 lakhs. The sales figures during the same year were to the tune of Rs. 350.22 lakhs. Table gives the industry-wise production and sales in the State.

Production and Sales of Major Village Industries in Madras (1962-63)

Industry.	Production.	Sales.
	(RS. IN LAKHS.)	
Palm Gur	188.17	189.51
Village Oil	110.00	111.69
Handpounding of paddy ..	24.38	25.12
Gur and Khandsari ..	20.50	..
Village Pottery	8.12	8.59
Carpentry and Blacksmithy.	4.93	4.28
Non-Edible Oils and Soap ..	4.49	4.25
Village Leather	4.40	3.79
Hand-made Paper	1.81	1.53
Bee-keeping	1.34	1.33
Cottage Match	0.14	0.13
Total	368.28	350.22

Thus the value of production of khadi and village industries in the State during 1962-63 amounted to Rs. 678.28 lakhs, and the sales always matched with production.

Appropriateness

The State comprises nearly 15,000 villages and 350 towns. Of the total population of 33.7 millions, 24.7 millions live in rural areas. The number of persons engaged in agriculture as cultivators and agricultural labourers is 9.3 millions. The number of persons employed in other fields such as industry, transport, etc., is about 6 millions. Thus there is a difference of about 18 millions

AREA AND POPULATION

Madras occupies the tenth rank with an area of 50,331 square miles or 130,357 square kilometres and the fifth rank in population of 33,686,953 according to the Census, 1961. The Madras State has 338 towns, 14,124 inhabited villages and 615 uninhabited villages. Of the total population of 33,686,953, 50.2 per cent are males and 49.8 per cent are females. 26.7 per cent of the population or 8,990,528 persons are in urban areas and the remaining 73.3 per cent or 24,696,425 persons are in rural areas.

Of the total population in Madras State 15,351,621 or 45.6 per cent are classified as workers and 18,335,332 or 54.4 per cent are classified as non-workers. Among the workers 10,103,326 or 65.8 per cent are males and 5,248,295 or 34.2 per cent are females. Among the non-workers 6,807,652 or 37.1 per cent are males and 11,527,680 or 62.9 per cent are females.

There has been a rise in literacy in all the district. According to the 1961 Census 31.4 per cent of the total population or 10,580,616 persons are literate and educated persons compared to 20.3 per cent in 1961. Madras City has the highest percentage of literacy, i.e., 59.5 per cent while Salem has the lowest percentage, i.e., 19.9 per cent.

According to 1961 Census the density of population works out to 669 persons per square mile or 258 persons per square kilometre. Excluding Madras City, Kanyakumari district has the highest density of population, viz., 1,550 persons per square mile or 599 persons per square kilometre whereas The Nilgiris district has the lowest density with 416 persons per square mile or 161 persons per square kilometre.

—From Abstract of Statistics issued by
Director of Statistics, Madras.

including children, aged persons, housewives and able-bodied unemployed. The khadi and village industries programme of the State can, however, claim that it has absorbed at least 3-lakh persons of the last category, viz., able-bodied unemployed and given them Rs. 144.8 lakhs as wages.

Fifty-four Teachers get State Awards

Fifty-four elementary school teachers, two from each educational district, have been selected by the State Government for awards for 1962-63.

The selection was made by a special committee and each award consists of a cash prize of Rs. 200 (as prize bonds), a certificate of merit and a silver medal.

The awards will be distributed at a function later.

The award winners are—

Madras South.—(1) Mr. A. M. Sowmyanarayanan, Headmaster, Corporation Higher Elementary School, Kothandaramaswamy Koil Street, West Mambalam. (2) Smt. M. M. Muthumani, Headmistress, Ramakrishna Mission Saradha Vidyalaya Higher Elementary School, Ramanathan Street, T'Nagar.

Madras North.—(1) Mr. S. Narasimhulu, Headmaster, Railway Colony Aided Elementary School, Ayanavaram. (2) Mr. Esakkimuthu Pillai, Headmaster, Corporation Higher Elementary School, Sembudoss Street, Madras-1.

Chingleput South.—(1) Mr. S. Ganesan, Assistant, Panchayat Union Elementary School, Andarkuppam. (2) Smt. D. Kamalam, Assistant, Town Municipal School, Chingleput.

Chingleput North.—(1) Mr. S. Nadhamuni Mudaliar, Headmaster, Panchayat Union Elementary School, Venganur. (2) Mr. P. Vadivelu Pillai, Assistant, Panchayat Union Elementary School, Old Gummidipoondi.

Vellore.—(1) Mr. A. V. Gopalaswamy, Headmaster, Panchayat Union Elementary School, Melappulam. (2) Mr. U. V. Sadasiva Mudaliar, Headmaster, Panchayat Union Elementary School, Ussoor.

Tiruvannamalai.—(1) Mr. M. Subramanya Mudaliar, Headmaster, Panchayat Union Higher Elementary School, Aadanoor. (2) Mr. M. Venkatarama Kone, Teacher, Panchayat Union Elementary School, Rajah Street, Chengam.

Villupuram.—(1) Mr. P. S. Lakshmanaswamy, Teacher-Manager, Mahatma Gandhi Senior Basic School, Villupuram. (2) Mr. N. Anthoniswamy, Assistant, Panchayat Union Elementary School, Kalayampoondi.

Cuddalore.—(1) Mr. R. Alagappan, Assistant, Panchayat Union Higher Elementary School, Tittagudi. (2) Mr. S. Guruswamy, Teacher, Panchayat Union Senior Basic School, Erumbur.

Thanjavur East.—(1) Mr. R. Virudhachalam, Headmaster, Municipal Elementary School, Thirruindalur. (2) Mr. R. Venkatarama Iyer, Teacher, Panchayat Union Higher Elementary School, Kallappal.

Thanjavur West.—(1) Mr. A. G. Durairaj, Teacher, Panchayat Union Elementary School, Kottaiappattinam. (2) Mr. S. Govindaraja Pillai, Assistant, Panchayat Union Senior Basic School, Ammapet.

Tiruchirappalli.—(1) Mr. S. Govindasamy, Headmaster, Panchayat Union Elementary School, Ramannallur. (2) Mr. R. Kanniah, Headmaster, K.A.P. Viswanathan Junior Basic School, Tiruchirappalli.

Pudukkottai.—(1) Mr. G. R. Regunathan Chettiar, Assistant, Panchayat Union School, Munasandai. (2) Mr. V. Krishnaswamy, Headmaster, Gandhinagar Municipal Junior Basic School, Pudukkottai.

Dindigul.—(1) Mr. P. Ramaswamy, Headmaster, Gandhiji Vidyapeetam Higher Elementary School, Kanniservaiatti. (2) Mr. K. V. Arulappan, Assistant, Panchayat Union Higher Elementary School, K. Dhar. mathupatty.

Madurai.—(1) Mr. D. Sundara Mahalingam, Teacher, Government Kallar Higher Elementary School, Kappalur. (2) Mr. R. G. J. Chelliah, Headmaster, C.S.I. Senior Basic School, Batlagundu.

Ramanathapuram Central.—(1) Sri D. Sebastian, Teacher, Panchayat Union Elementary School, Kalayarkoil. (2) Mr. S. Subramaniya Pillai, Assistant, Panchayat Union Elementary School, S. Kallupatti.

Ramanathapuram West.—(1) Mr. K. Sikkandar, Teacher, Municipal Muslim Higher Elementary School, Pavali Road, Virudhunagar. (2) Mr. V. Adaikkalam, Teacher-Manager, Velayutham Junior Basic School, Srivilliputhur.

Ramanathapuram East.—(1) Mr. R. P. Ganesa Naidu, Panchayat Union Junior Basic School, Pattinamakatham. (2) Mr. V. Sankaram Pillai, Assistant, Panchayat Union Elementary School, Manjakkollai.

Tirunelveli North.—(1) Mr. A. R. Srinivasan, Headmaster, T.D.T.A. Higher Elementary School, Tral. (2) Mr. P. K. Diraviam Pillai, Assistant, Subbaroya Higher Elementary School, Chinthamani.

Tirunelveli Central.—(1) Mr. S. Nataraja Vathiar, Teacher, Harijan Elementary School, Vellankudi. (2) Mr. M. Radhaswamy Ayyar, Headmaster, Committee Higher Elementary School, Cheranmadevi.

Tirunelveli South.—(1) Mr. K. V. Sivagurunathan, Headmaster, P.S.M. Higher Elementary School, Kulasekharappattinam. (2) Mr. S. Gnaniah, Headmaster, T.D.T.A. Junior Basic School, Thoriyoar.

Erode.—(1) Mr. V. D. Sundaram, Teacher, Panchayat Union Elementary School, Eluppaikinar. (2) Mr. D. Swami Iyengar, Teacher, Panchayat Union Elementary School, Moolanoor.

Coimbatore.—(1) Mr. A. S. Lakshmanan, Assistant, Panchayat Union Basic School, Avanashi. (2) Mr. T. R. Venkataramanan, Headmaster, Panchayat Union Basic School, Thondamuthur.



Swami Prabavananda opened the Vivekananda Centenary Building on 11th January 1964. Sri C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, Vice-Chancellor, Annamalai University, presided

REAL WORSHIP

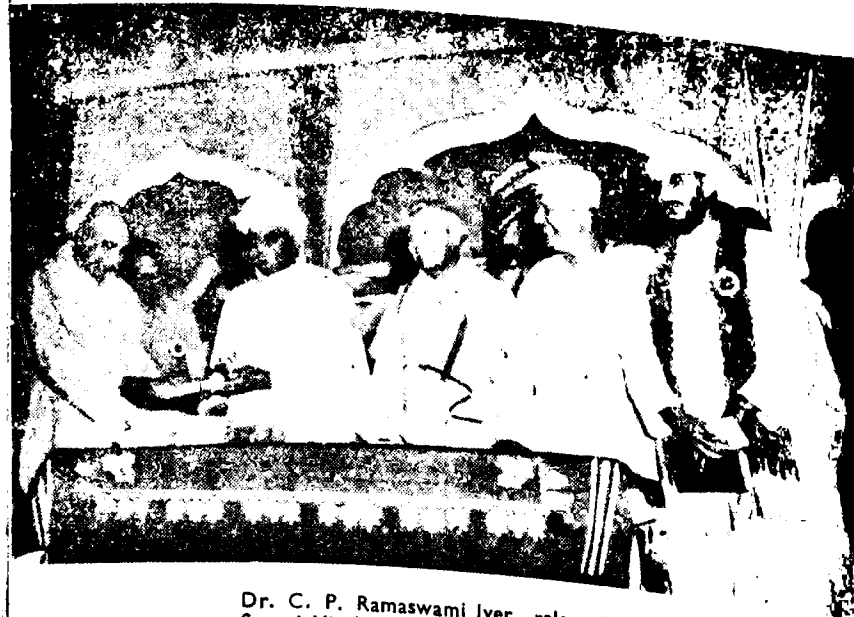
It is in love that religion exists and not in ceremony, in the pure and sincere love in the heart. Unless a man is pure in body and mind, his coming into a temple and worshipping Shiva is useless. The prayers of those that are pure in mind and body will be answered by Shiva and those that are impure, and yet try to teach religion to others, will fail in the end. External worship is only a symbol of internal worship; but internal worship and purity are the real things. Without them, external worship would be of no avail. Therefore you must all try to remember this.

If a man goes with an impure mind into a temple, he adds to the sins that he had already, and goes home a worse man than when he left it. Tirtha (place of pilgrimage) is a place which is full of holy things and holy men. If sin is committed in any ordinary place it can easily be removed; but sin committed in a Tirtha cannot be removed. This is the gist of all worship—to be pure and to do good to others. He who sees Shiva in the poor, in the weak and in the diseased, really worships Shiva; and if he sees Shiva only in the image, his worship is but preliminary. He who has served and helped one poor man seeing Shiva in him, without thinking of his caste, or creed, or race, or anything with him, Shiva is more pleased than with the man who sees Him only in temples.

He who wants to serve Shiva must serve His children, must serve all creatures in this world first. It is said in the Shashtra that those who serve the servants of God are His greatest servants. So you will bear this in mind.

Let me tell again, that you must be pure and help any one who comes to you as much as lies in your power. And this is good Karma. By the power of this, the heart becomes pure (Chitta-Suddhi), and then Shiva who is residing in every one, will become manifest. He is always in the heart of every one. Unselfishness is the test of religion. He who has more of this unselfishness is more spiritual and nearer to Shiva. Whether he is learned or ignorant, he is nearer to Shiva than anybody else, whether he knows it or not. And if a man is selfish, even though he has visited all the temples, seen all the places of pilgrimage and painted himself like a leopard, he is still further off from Shiva.

Swami Vivekananda



Dr. C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, released the complete works of Swami Vivekananda in Tamil and Telugu on 12th January 1964

Religious Conference was Presided over by Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Chief Minister, on 15th January 1964



NATIONAL LEPROSY CONTROL PROGRAMME

By

DR. P. N. KHOSHOO

Throughout India, Gandhiji's Martyrdom day has come to be known also as the Anti-Leprosy Day. The observance of the Leprosy Day has become a regular feature on 30th January every year now. Gandhiji attached great significance to the leprosy problem and his close contacts with Sri Parchure Shastriji in Wardha are well known. Sri Parchure Shastri was suffering from leprosy and Gandhiji had made it a habit of paying him visits every evening and caressing him. The leprosy patient was always uppermost in his mind. Gandhiji gave his blessings to the idea of calling the first All India Leprosy Workers' Conference in Wardha from October 30 to November 1, 1946.

The Gandhi Memorial Leprosy Foundation under the auspices of Gandhi Smarak Nidhi after the martyrdom of Gandhiji came out for the first time in India with a scheme for the treatment of leprosy patients in the villages on the domiciliary pattern. In this connection Dr. Sushila Nayar, the present Health Minister of India, toured extensively throughout India particularly the endemic States in 1951 to set up the Leprosy Control Centres under Gandhi Memorial Leprosy Foundation.

Government of India programme

The benefits and advantages of the modern treatment by chemotherapeutic methods paved the way for the treatment of leprosy patients on a mass-scale by the ambulatory methods. In 1954, Government of India prepared an ambitious scheme to control leprosy by establishing a large number of control centres in the endemic States of India. The foundation was thus laid of the National Leprosy Control Programme in India in 1955. Under the frame work of this National Programme 33 Leprosy Control Centres were established in the first Plan and 104 in the second Plan period. There are 565 Centres functioning in India. The Control Centres undertake the survey of the population, institute the case detection programme and put the patients under treatment and the case holding programme is thus ensured. This programme has been mostly established in the coastal States of India, where leprosy is a big public health problem. The National Leprosy Control Programme is a concerted health programme

for the whole country and has been established in collaboration with the State Governments where leprosy is a big public health problem. During the first, second and third Plan periods about 10 crores of rupees have been spent on this programme. The achievements of the National Leprosy Control Programme are:—

Population coverage	.. About 3.1 crores.
Persons examined	.. 1.5 crores.
Registered Cases	.. About 4 lakhs.
Cases under treatment	.. About 3.5 lakhs.

People's participation

Leprosy is the disease for which the people's participation has been the maximum in India. Being a socio-economic problem the voluntary agencies have been

Sri G. Bhuvarahan, Minister for information and Publicity, is seen delivering the inaugural address at the 23rd Anniversary Day Celebration of the Nakkirar Kazhagam at Children's Theatre, Madras, on 17th January 1964





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"Leprosy work is not merely a medical relief, it is transforming the frustrations in life into the joy and dedication, personal ambition into selfless services. If you can transform the life of a patient or change his values of life you can change the villages and the country."

—Mahatma Gandhi.

doing the institutional work only. With the change in conception about leprosy and its control, the voluntary agencies have also undergone a radical change in their methods. The Government of India have been given them generous grants to participate with us in the control programme under the overall frame work of the National Leprosy Control Programme and 37 such voluntary agencies are receiving grants throughout India for doing the control work. It is envisaged that in the 4th Plan period, 40 more voluntary agencies will be given aid to participate with us.

Future plans

Leprosy forms a massive public health problem in only 8 states of India, viz., Madras, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, West Bengal, Bihar, Mysore and Uttar Pradesh. In other States the incidence is not high. There are about 25 lakhs of leprosy cases in India (may be more) out of which in between Madras and Andhra Pradesh, there are about half the total number of estimated leprosy cases. Out of India's population 450 million about 300 million people are living in the endemic zones. The 4th Plan for the control of leprosy envisages to cover the entire endemic population of India and will cost little more than Rs. 20 crores. 110 Leprosy Control Centres and about 5,000 Leprosy Survey and Treatment Centres will be established during the

fourth Plan. Also 12 training centres for the para-medical and two training centres for the medical officers will also be established. The leprosy work will also be instituted in the urban areas. A good slice of money has been set apart for the reconstructive surgery, rehabilitation, health education and distribution of welfare benefits to the leprosy patients. The main obstacles which have faced us in the last third Plan periods is the dearth of the trained medical and para-medical personnel in order to get rid of this obstacle, during the third Plan period top priority has been given for the training programme as an advance action to prepare the trained man power for the mass case detection programme to be instituted in this fourth Plan period. The leprosy control programme in the fourth Plan period is therefore, going to be a crash programme.

Leprosy is going to be banished out of India and all out attempts have been taken in hand towards full filling that objective. Gandhiji's blessings have always been there.

"Lepre is a word of bad odour. India is perhaps a home of lepers next only to Central Africa. Yet they are as much a part of society as the tallest amongst us. But the tall absorb our attention though they are least in need of it. The lot of the lepers who are much in need of attention is studied neglect. I am tempted to call it heartless, which it certainly is in terms of non-violence. If India was pulsating with new life, if we were all in earnest about winning Independence in the quickness manner possible by truthful and non-violent means there would not be a leper or beggar in India uncared for and unaccounted for."

Mahatma Gandhi.

Sri K. Kamaraj, Congress President is seen in the picture handing over the key to one of the taxi drivers after the Inauguration of the first fleet of eight taxis which are being put on the road by the Madras Taxi Drivers Co-operative Society Ltd., on 21st February 1964.



Leprosy Problem in Madras State

Leprosy relief work in Madras State, at first, started with the establishment of Colonies by the various Christian Missionaries, who took the leading part in this work then.

Leprosy is highly endemic in Madras State—the districts of South Arcot, North Arcot, Chingleput, Salem and Madurai being the most affected. Prior to 1955, no mass Leprosy Control Work was done.

Leprosy Control Work

Since, 1955 the Control work by the modern field methods in an extensive area, started in this State, on the pattern of the National Leprosy Control Scheme. The units established thus in the Five-year Plan periods were two types of units, i.e., (i) the Treatment and Study Centre one at Tirukoilur. (ii) the Subsidiary centres at various places in the State.

Subsidiary centres which have been established since 1955 have engaged themselves in mass treatment, intensive survey and observation of healthy contacts and health education about leprosy.

So, till the beginning of the Third Five-Year Plan, there were 14 Government centres covering a population of 12 lakhs. These centres also engaged themselves in a continuous case-finding programme.

Wallajah Scheme

A novel scheme of Leprosy Control Work was started in the year 1959 called the Wallajah Scheme as the area of operation of this scheme is the Wallajah Taluk of North Arcot District. The Headquarters of the Scheme is at Ranipet and the general Medical Institutions in the taluk take part in the scheme as peripheral centres. The area covered by the project is 395 square miles with population of 3 taluks and consists of 18 sub-centres.

The meeting of the Madras City Savings Committee was held on 17th January 1964, in the Cabinet Room. Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Chief Minister, presented a cup to Sri M. T. Parameswaran who has been adjudged as the best agent.



The Government have taken over during 1960 the Belgian Leprosy Centre started by Dr. Hamerijckx with the existing staff. The population involved in this area is 5 lakhs and the area covered is about 800 square miles. There is a mass control programme covering a large area, i.e., almost three taluks in Chingleput District. This centre is well equipped with facilities for Physiotherapy, Laboratory investigations, temporary hospitalisation and reconstructive surgery. About 23,000 patients have been registered for treatment in the area served by this centre.

Third Five-Year Plan

The Third Five-Year Plan has seen a slight modification in the pattern of the subsidiary centres, i.e., the new units called Control Units cover a population of 1½ lakhs.

During the Third Five-Year Plan period, it is proposed to establish the following units in accordance with the Government of India pattern :—

1 Control Units	128
2 S.E.T. Units (Survey, Education and Treatment units).	1
3 Training Centre	.. .. .

The Government have already sanctioned the establishment of Leprosy Control Units at the following places :—

1 Palni	.. .. .	Madurai District.
2 Kancheepuram	.. .. .	Chingleput District.
3 Elathur	.. .. .	North Arcot District.
3 Namakkal	.. .. .	Salem District.
5 Kallakurichi	.. .. .	South Arcot District.
6 Krishnagiri	.. .. .	Salem District.
7 Sivagiri	.. .. .	Tirunelveli District.

The Control Units at the following places are functioning :—

1 Palni		} Have organised the work and started working.
2 Elathur	.. .. .	
3 Kancheepuram	.. .. .	
4 Namakkal		} The Work is just being organized and will start working in a few months when Paramedical workers will be posted.
5 Kallakurichi	.. .. .	
6 Krishnagiri	.. .. .	

The remaining unit at Sivagiri will be opened shortly after securing suitable buildings.

Voluntary Organisations

In Madras State, we are lucky to have quite a good number of Voluntary Organizations, who are engaged in Control work, many of them are doing excellent work. An important feature of the work in this State is the close co-operation between Government and

Voluntary Organisations. The Government are paying a per capita grant to Leprosy Sanatoria and Homes and this grant has been increased this year from Rs. 12 to Rs. 18 per month. Voluntary Organizations are also receiving help from the Government for control work.

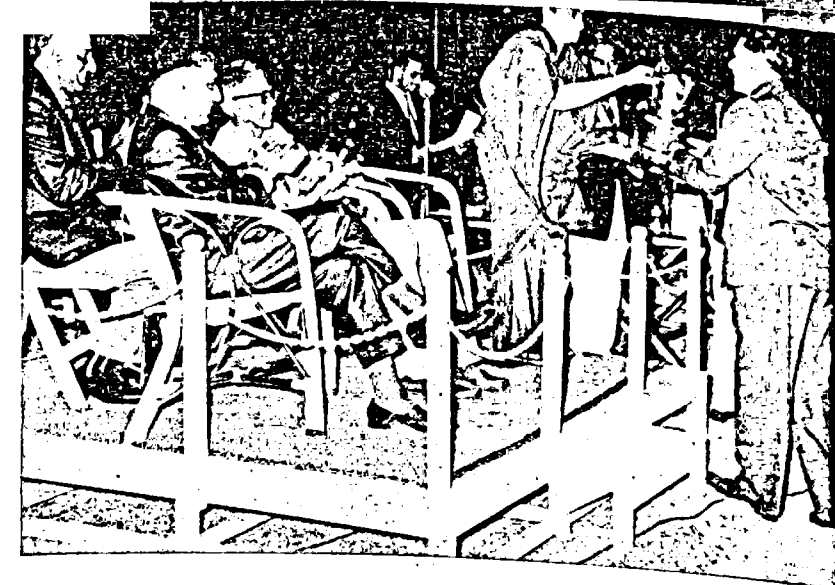
Present set up

So, we have to date, one Leprosy Treatment and Study Centre, 13 Subsidiary Centres, 2 S.E.T. Units, 6 Leprosy Control Units of the Government and two fully aided (Voluntary) Control Units at Polambakkam and Wallajah Scheme; in addition 8 voluntary organizations partly-aided doing control work. Thus in about a few month's time, Madras State would have fairly adequate coverage.

Surgery

Reconstructive surgery is undertaken at the Christian Medical College and Hospital, Vellore. Deformative of the hand, foot and face, are regularly treated with surgery. Since this is a Research Unit, regular follow-up of work is carried out on almost every single case that has been operated on. This unit provides facilities for training in reconstructive surgery in leprosy. Surgical treatment for leprosy patients is available in the Central Leprosy Teaching and Research Institute, Tirumani, where till recently a surgeon from a Medical Department was posted as visiting surgeon. The Central Leprosy Teaching and Research Institute have since employed a full-time surgeon for their institute and the arrangements made for the visiting surgeon have been discontinued.

In Schieffelin Leprosy Research Sanatorium, Karigiri several new methods of reconstitutions of hands, feet and face are under trial and surgical treatment of rehabilitation is provided to the patients.



Annual State Police Sports were held at Rajaratnam Stadium, Sri S. K. Chettur, Chief Secretary, Presided.

In the Polambakkam Leprosy Centre, there is department of Surgery and Physiotherapy, where operations are carried out.

Research centres

In the Madras State, there are four important Research Centres, namely :—

1. The Central Leprosy Teaching and Research Institute, Tirumani.
2. The Hand and Foot Research Unit of the Christian Medical College and Hospital, Vellore.
3. The Schieffelin Leprosy Research Sanatorium, Karigiri.
4. The Government Leprosy Treatment and Study Centre, Thirukoilur.

Third Plan Provision is Rs. 60-00 lakhs. (This is in addition to the expenditure on Institutions already opened in First and Second Plan periods and other items.)

Preliminary report on Tiruvannamalai Passenger Train Accident

The Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety, Southern Circle, Ministry of Transport, who held an enquiry into the cause of collision of No. 872 Up Villupuram-Tiruvannamalai Passenger Train with the parted vehicles of No. 3634 Up Villupuram-Katpadi Goods Train, between Velanandal and Tandarai Stations at Km. 54/11 on the Tiruchirappalli Division of the Southern Railway, at 05-01 hours on December 14, 1963, has submitted his preliminary report. His provisional finding is that the accident took place due to failure of equipment. As a result of the accident, one passenger in the train died and five others were injured, of whom one sustained greivous injury. In addition, four railway employees sustained minor injuries.



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**MADRAS
Information**

APRIL - 1964

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P. 872

Soviet Circus

IN THE CITY



1. The Governor inaugurates the show
2. An artiste in action
3. Governor greets the artistes
4. Taming the Tiger
5. Beautiful Belles of the circus



No Price is Too High To Pay for Freedom

CITIZEN'S DUTIES

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

MADRAS

Information

Volume XVIII

APRIL 1964

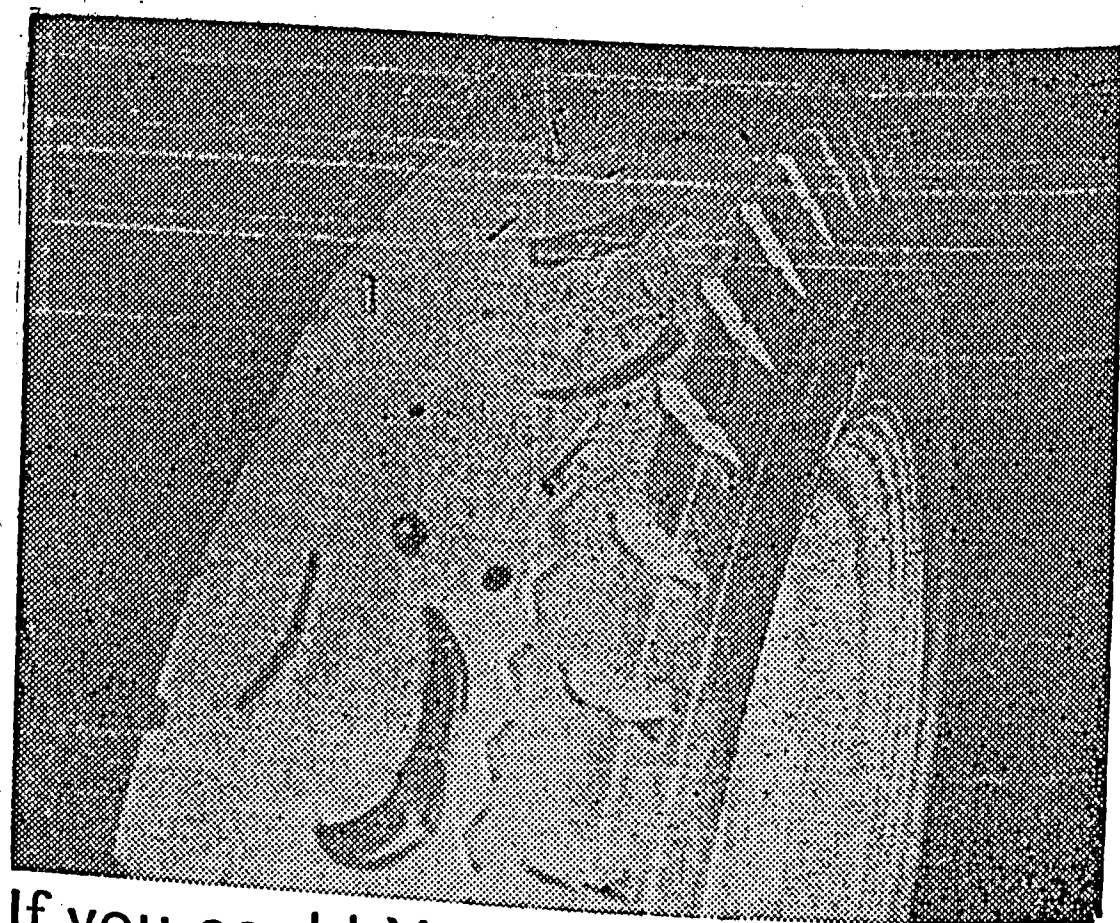
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CONTENTS

	PAGE
1. State Plan—Mid-Term Appraisal... ..	3
—Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Chief Minister, Madras.	
2. Madras Budget—Free Secondary Education for all.	6
3. Parambikulam—Aliyar Project	17
4. The Central Budget—New Taxes in a nutshell	21
5. Housing Schemes	25
—D. Gnanavelu, Chairman, State Housing Board, Madras.	
6. Motor Vehicles Administration	29
7. Training of Poultry Farmers in Government Poultry Farms.	33
—Dr. I. D. Manthranurthy, Director Animal Husbandry, Madras.	
8. Employment drive for Harijans and Adivasis	36

This Month's Cover :

For the second time Madras will have a Maharajah as its Governor. The Maharajah of Mysore, who is to succeed Sri Bisnuram Medhi, is a scholar-statesman who radiates light, wisdom and friendliness and is popular with the classes as well as the masses. A lover of art, a Connoisseur and patron of music and a philosopher, the Maharajah of Mysore enjoys already the love and esteem of the people of the South, particularly of the people of Madras State.



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

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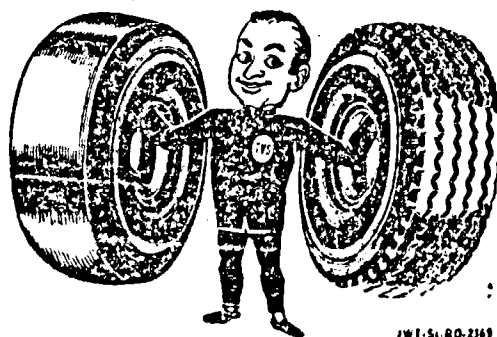


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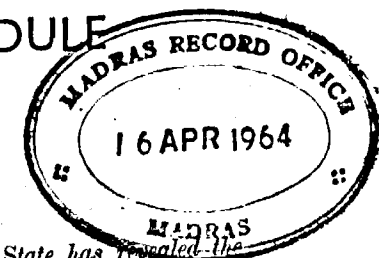
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STATE PLAN

Mid-Term appraisal

PROGRESS AHEAD OF SCHEDULE

SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM,
Chief Minister, Madras.



A mid-term review of the Third Five-Year Plan relating to Madras State has revealed the State's ability to fulfil "an apparently larger Plan" which will be "Quite Modest" in dimensions compared to the needs of the people.

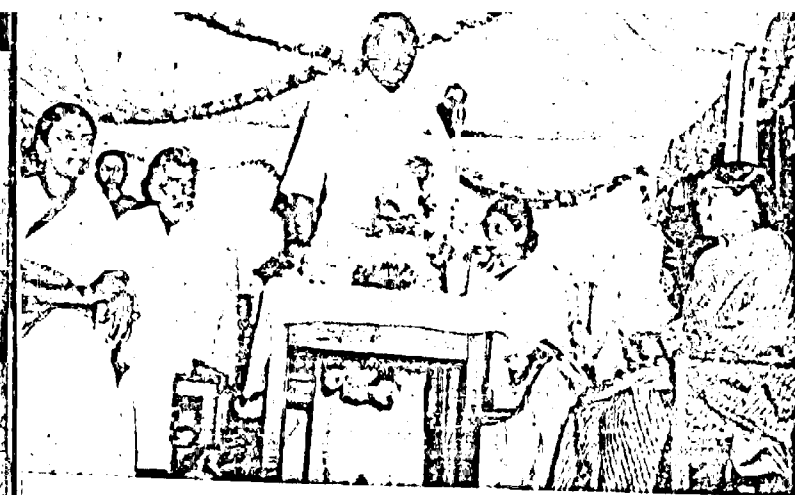
The review undertaken by the Madras Government has expressed satisfaction over the progress of the Plan schemes in the State. It says that the implementation of the Third Plan in the State has been according to schedule and in certain vital sectors even ahead of schedule.

India's efforts at planned economic development have attracted worldwide attention, for they are unique in seeking intensive development of our economy within a democratic framework. We cannot employ strait jacket methods adopted elsewhere for enforcing restraints on consumption or stimulating production, but have to rely largely on persuasion. We have to educate the people on the objectives of the Plan in order to secure their enlightened co-operation and the debate and discussion in this House should be directed towards that purpose. While assigning a dominant role to the public sector, we have allowed sufficient scope for private initiative and investment. The Plans have to function in this country, within the framework of a federal constitution with its delimitation of the separate and specific responsibilities of the Centre and the State. Planning, however, has to cover all developmental activities and has therefore tended to blur the distinction between Federal and State functions. The process of planning during the last decade has underlined the need for close and continuous co-ordination between the policies of the State and the Central Governments. The success we have so far achieved is due, in a large measure, to the realisation of the importance of such consultation and co-ordination. The large share which Central assistance plays in financing the State's Plans, is but one aspect of this recognition that the State and Central Governments are partners in carrying out the tasks embodied in our Plans.

The appraisal we are now making should not merely be a survey of the past, but should also be a call for the future. We are focussing attention on the short comings or difficulties noticed in the implementation of the Plan not to offer excuses nor to apportion blame, but to find ways and means of overcoming them, so that the targets laid down in the Plan could be realised.

A fair record

This State has always had a fair record in the implementation of Plans. The First Plan was of the order of Rs. 86 crores. Since this was a period of acute scarcity of building materials such as cement, steel and machinery the performance was only 93 per cent. The Second Plan was conceived on more ambitious lines and the proposed outlay was Rs. 152 crores. But we were able to improve on this target in the course of the Plan and our final outlay was Rs. 188 crores or 24 per cent higher than the original target. Our performance in the current Plan has been encouraging and gives warrant for the hope that we will be able to fulfil the Plan in full in financial as well as in physical terms, and in fact exceed the targets by an appreciable margin in certain crucial sectors. Of the total Plan provision of Rs. 291 crores, we would have utilised Rs. 177 crores or 61 per cent of the Plan by the end of the current year. For the first year of the Plan, the outlay as fixed in consultation with the Planning Commission was



Sri K. Kamaraj, Congress President, who laid the foundation stone of the Hostel Building for the Kanya Gurukula on 14th February 1964 at Tiruvotriyur is seen in the picture speaking on the occasion. Smt. Jothi Vencatachellum, Minister for Health, presided.

Rs. 47.5 crores, while the actual performance was of the order of Rs. 50 crores. For 1962-63, the Planning Commission originally fixed the outlay at Rs. 55 crores, but due to accelerated execution of schemes, we were able to record a performance of Rs. 58.7 crores. The pace of execution of schemes has been further stepped up in the current year with the result that against a target of Rs. 60 crores fixed by the Planning Commission, our outlay in the current year will be well over Rs. 68 crores. We have now fixed the size of the next year's Plan at Rs. 70.5 crores, but this is quite likely to be exceeded as in previous years. The outlay for the final year cannot be anything less than Rs. 76 crores. On these trends, the total outlay for the whole Plan period may well be about Rs. 325 crores, against the original provisions of only Rs. 291 crores. We may take some satisfaction from the fact that Madras is among the very few States where the Plan is being implemented a little in advance of schedule. This is due in a large measure, to the fact that we have played the part expected of us in mobilising resources for the Plan. When the size of the Third Plan of the State was fixed at Rs. 291 crores, the Centre promised financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 190 crores, leaving it to the State to find the balance of Rs. 101 crores. On the current forecast of resources the contribution of the State will be of the order of Rs. 125 crores and will thus exceed the target originally set by about Rs. 24 crores. Even so there is still a gap in resources for fulfilling the bigger Plan of Rs. 325 crores. It should be our endeavour to bridge this gap by intensifying Small Savings and tightening up the machinery for gathering existing revenues.

Bigger size of the Plan

I would like to stress here that the increase in the size of the Plan, apart from the normal escalation in costs, is due in a large measure, to the inclusion of a number of new schemes such as the Kodayar Hydro-Electric Scheme, the second stage of the Mettur Tunnel Hydro-Electric Scheme and the widening of the scope of some

of the programmes under General Education, Technical Education and Minor Irrigation. The physical targets achieved under different heads of development, as explained in the publication circulated to the Honourable Members do give us a measure of satisfaction. The targets originally laid down in such vital sectors as Power, Minor Irrigation, Technical Education and General Education will all be appreciably exceeded and thus a higher growth potential would have been created.

In regard to agricultural production too, about which some concern has recently been expressed, the measures implemented in the current Plan period have resulted in the creation of additional production potential to the extent of 5.37 lakhs of tons of foodgrains in the first two years. The seasonal factor does play a dominant role in determining the levels of agricultural production in any year. The levels of productivity in this State are appreciably higher than the national average. Even so further increases which are both necessary and possible, can be secured by a larger and more scientific use of fertilizers. The main endeavour in the remaining two years of the Plan should be to streamline the present arrangements for the

OIL REFINERY A CERTAINTY

Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam in his reply to the debate in the Assembly, assured the House that the oil refinery in the public sector, the Salem steel plant and the atomic plant for power generation were all "certainties".

The Madras Government has initiated proceedings to acquire land for the Sethusamudram project, the scheme, however, technically belonged to the Fourth Plan.

The Chief Minister said eternal consumer vigilance alone would keep prices in check. The State Government was taking all steps to hold the price line in consultation with Central Government. He admitted that production had fallen on account of off-seasonal rains in Thanjavur district, but this had not affected the overall production and the State did not have any deficit.

Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam maintained that employment opportunities had increased in the State. He told the Communist leader that the Government could not freeze expansion of educational facilities simply because creation of venues of employment for the educated could not keep pace with it.

NO NEED FOR STATE PLANNING BODY

Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam told the House that the Centre wanted the States to have the iron Planning Boards but the Madras Government felt this was not necessary. He said such a planning body at the State level might only lead to clashes between the State experts and the Planning Commission experts in the formulation and inclusion of schemes in the Plans. Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam stated that the States and the Central Government were partners in bringing about the economic development of the country.

provision of credit to the farmers including lessees, and thereby create conditions for the increased application of fertilizers.

Inherent difficulties

In making an appraisal of the difficulties in the fulfilment of the Plan, such as shortage of foreign exchange or scarcity of materials like cement and steel or shortage of skilled person: 1 or even rise in levels of prices, we should remember that these difficulties are inherent in the very process of planning. The whole objective of economic planning is to ensure a rate of growth higher than what could be secured in a self-regulating *laissez faire* economy. In a slow growing or stagnant economy there will not be shortages or pressure on prices, for such an economy does not put forth the maximum efforts that it is capable of. Planning, on the other hand, takes note of the resources available and seeks to ensure that they are stretched to the maximum possible extent in achieving certain pre-determined objectives. In this process, naturally, stresses and strains develop. While we should take note of these difficulties and seek to overcome them, it will be short-sighted to think in terms of slowing down the Plans or of pruning the outlays.

During the three Plan periods, we have made appreciable strides in all sectors, agriculture, industry—



The first Fair Price Vegetables Shop was declared open by Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Chief Minister, at T. Nagar, Madras, on 20th February 1964. Sri N. S. S. Manradia, Minister for Food presided.

big and small—irrigation and power, general education and technical education and social services, such as medical relief and public health. But in an under-developed country with its low levels of income and consumption, the needs and expectations of the people are naturally many. As we fulfil the targets of a Plan and ensure higher standards of living, fresh hopes are aroused and we have got to reach out towards still higher targets. We should not feel disheartened about this continuing gap between achievements and rising expectations of the people, for it is a natural and healthy phenomenon in a planned economy wedded to the ideals of democracy. Each Plan imparts new dynamism to the economy and gives us fresh confidence in our ability to achieve results by functioning in a co-ordinated and united way.

Your Discipline is
India's Strength

MADRAS BUDGET

Free Secondary Education for all

The State Budget for 1964-65 presented by the Chief Minister Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam to the State Assembly shows a deficit of Rs. 334 crores.

The Revenue deficit is estimated at Rs. 138.49 crores.

The Accounts for 1962-63 and the Revised Estimates for the current year are also before the House. My last Budget was presented under the shadow of the emergency caused by the Chinese aggression and reflected, in a measure, the impact of the emergency on the State's resources and expenditure. The decision of the Central Government, in the context of the National Emergency, to limit the assistance for the Plan for the current year to more or less the same level as in 1962-63 affected the State's resources. At the same time, the State Government had to assume certain additional responsibilities for strengthening general administration and organising civil defence. Increased provision had to be made for the strengthening of the Police force, particularly the Armed Reserves. We also took steps to form Home Guards and augment the strength of the National Cadet Corps. Taking note of the combined needs, both of defence and development, we also initiated action for accelerating the programmes for training of skilled manpower. Increased outlays had also to be made for agricultural production and generation of power. I am glad to be able to report that these objectives have, in a large measure, been realised. The units of Special Armed Police which had been sent to forward areas have given a good account of themselves in relieving the Army of some of its responsibilities. The programmes relating to agricultural production have also registered a fair measure of success as brought out in the Mid-Term Appraisal of the Plan. Schemes for generation of power have gathered considerable momentum and some of them are in fact being commissioned ahead of schedule. An additional block of 55 MW of power from Kundah Power Houses I and II is being added to our grid in the current financial year.

While recognising that the best way of supporting defence effort would be to step up developmental programmes, we had however fixed the outlay on the Plan for the current year at the somewhat modest level of about Rs. 60 crores. We did not want to embarrass the Government of India with requests for larger Central assistance at a time of threatened aggression on our frontiers. If the emergency had continued in its acute form, difficulties in getting equipment and building materials might in any case have held up our projects. Fortunately, with the stalemate on our frontiers the worst apprehensions

BENEFITS

- * Five new Colleges will be set up one each in North Madras, Chingleput, South Arcot, North Arcot and Salem.
- * The introduction of free Secondary Education for all irrespective of their economic status is the highlight of the Madras Budget.
- * Minimum Service Pension of all retiring Government servants will be fixed at Rs. 20 per month.
- * The minimum Service for eligibility for family Pension in respect of Government Servants dying while in service will be reduced to five years.

bility of the Panchayat Unions. The difficulties of some of the Panchayat Unions in making adequate provision for existing dispensaries have been brought to the notice of Government. Government have therefore decided to assist such Panchayat Unions with grants equivalent to 50 per cent of the cost of maintenance of existing dispensaries, subject to a ceiling. A provision of Rs. 4 lakhs has been made for the payment of such grants.

Government have also felt for some time that better hostel facilities should be provided for the Honourable Members of this House. It is proposed to take on hand shortly the construction of a new Legislators' Hostel at a cost of about Rs. 45 lakhs and a provision of Rs. 10 lakhs has been made in the Budget towards meeting the anticipated expenditure on the scheme in the next year.

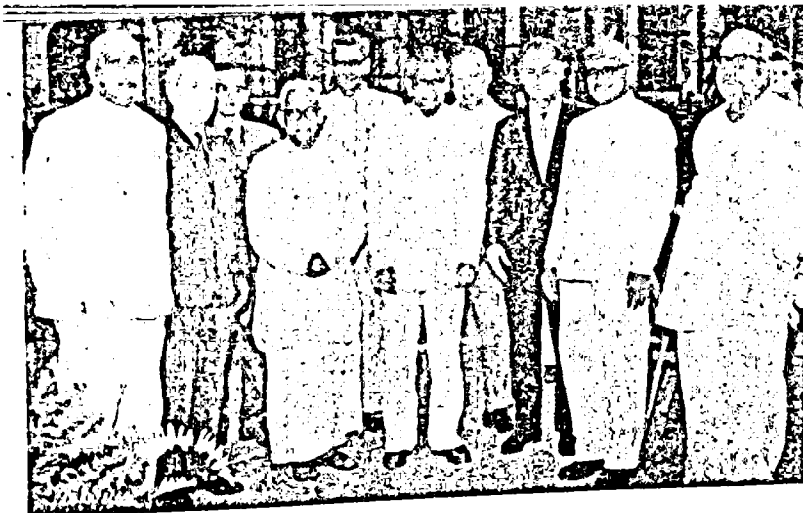
Final outlook

A Plan of Rs. 70.53 crores emerges from the Budget Estimates now before the House. The outlay in the last year of the Plan cannot, on present indications, be less than Rs. 76 crores. As I indicated during the debate on Mid-Term Appraisal of the Plan, the outlay on the Third Plan, as a whole, may thus be of the order of Rs. 325 crores. Our administrative machinery is now fully geared to the fulfilment of this Plan and it should be our endeavour to raise the necessary resources so that the Plan schemes which have gathered momentum could all be pushed through. We should endeavour to cover the resources by intensifying Small Savings and stepping up collections under general revenues.

The anticipated revenue deficit of Rs. 334 lakhs for 1964-65 coming in the wake of a revenue deficit of more or less the same order in the current year calls for some remedial action. Government have therefore decided to make some adjustments in the rate of Sales Tax on some commodities.

Tax adjustments

These adjustments are related to the enhancement of the rate of Central Sales Tax effected last year and have become necessary to avoid potential loss of revenue under Central Sales Tax. The general rate of Central Tax was raised from 1 per cent to 2 per cent by Central Legislation last year. Section 8 (2) of the Central Sales Tax Act however stipulates that in the case of certain goods classified as declared goods, the tax on inter-State sales shall be calculated at the rate applicable to the sale or purchase of such goods inside the appropriate State. In respect of two declared goods which are of considerable importance in inter-State trade, the present rate under the General Sales Tax is only 1 per cent. The result is that even when these goods are brought by people outside this State on inter-State



Members of the Soviet Parliamentary Delegation are seen with the Chief Minister

sale, the tax can only be 1 per cent and we are thus losing substantial revenues. These two commodities are cotton which is taxed at 1 per cent at the point of last purchase, and cotton yarn which is taxed at 1 per cent at the point of first sale in this State. By raising the levy on cotton and cotton yarn from 1 per cent to 2 per cent, we will not only get increased revenue under General Sales Tax but will also get additional revenue under Central Sales Tax, the incidence of which is on dealers in other States. The Government have therefore decided to increase the levy under Madras General Sales Tax Act on cotton from 1 per cent to 2 per cent at the point of last purchase in the State and on cotton yarn from 1 per cent to 2 per cent at the point of first sale in the State. In keeping with this, the levy on cotton waste, cotton yarn waste and artificial silk fibre yarn and staple fibre yarn (Items 16, 17 and 18 of the First Schedule of the Madras General Sales Tax Act) will also be raised from 1 per cent to 2 per cent. These changes will take effect from 1st April 1964. The additional revenue from these adjustments in rates is estimated at Rs. 1 crore. The revenue deficit will thus be reduced to Rs. 234 lakhs.

No slackening

The Budget which I have presented has kept in view the need to ensure that the tempo of execution of the developmental programmes does not suffer a setback for want of resources. We could very well have assessed the resources readily available and pruned our programmes accordingly. We should not, however, follow this line of least resistance and sacrifice for present convenience, in the long-term interests of the community. Our approach has been to determine the targets of growth necessary in different sectors and to set out to find the resources. The crucial test which this House should apply in assessing the Budget proposals is whether they assist the State in taking yet another step forward towards the realisation of the important objectives of the Plan. Judged on these standards, the Budget proposals would seem to be best calculated to promote the present and long-term interests of the State and I therefore commend them for the acceptance of this House.

SANGEETHA NATAKA SANGAM'S AWARD for Artists



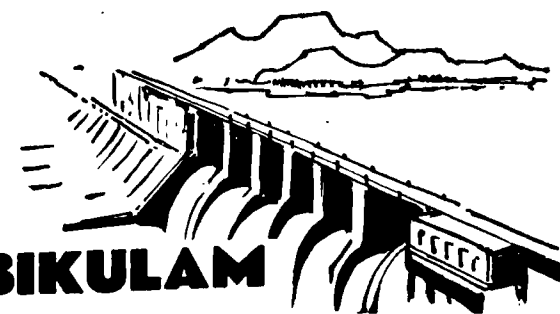
1. Sri M. G. Ramachandran receiving the award
2. Smt. Rajamma gets the award
3. The artistes with the Governor



4. and 5. Smt. Sakuntala and Sri E. Krishna Iyer are seen receiving the awards



PARAMBIKULAM



ALIYAR PROJECT

The work on Parambikulam Dam is proceeding according to schedule and the dam is expected to be completed by 1965. The Parambikulam tunnel work has already been completed. Work is in progress in the Sholiar Dam, Tirumurthi Dam and Sarkarpathi tunnel works. The construction of Contour Canal is progressing satisfactorily and is slightly ahead of schedule. The provision of canals with a net work of distributaries is in good progress.

A Parambikulam-Aliyar Project Water Utilisation Board has been set up and a special officer with complementary staff has been appointed to ensure that the water released is utilised in full and that the correct cropping pattern and agricultural practices are adopted in the new ayacuts.

The Parambikulam-Aliyar Project is the most important scheme now under execution in the State. The multi-purpose Project is designed to utilise the irrigation and power potential of the inter-State rivers in the Western Ghats for the benefit of Madras and Kerala States. The Project envisages the provision of irrigation facilities for 2.4 lakhs of acres in the arid tracts of Coimbatore district and would besides assist Chittur area of Kerala State. The Project will also render possible production of power to the tune of 180 M.Ws. The Project which has been taken on hand after obtaining the concurrence of Kerala Government is a fine symbol of inter-State co-operation.

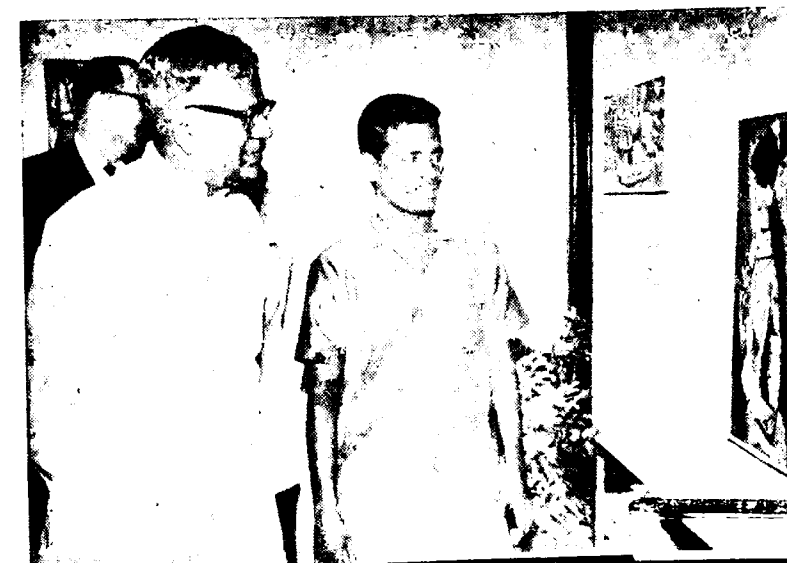
Seven dams

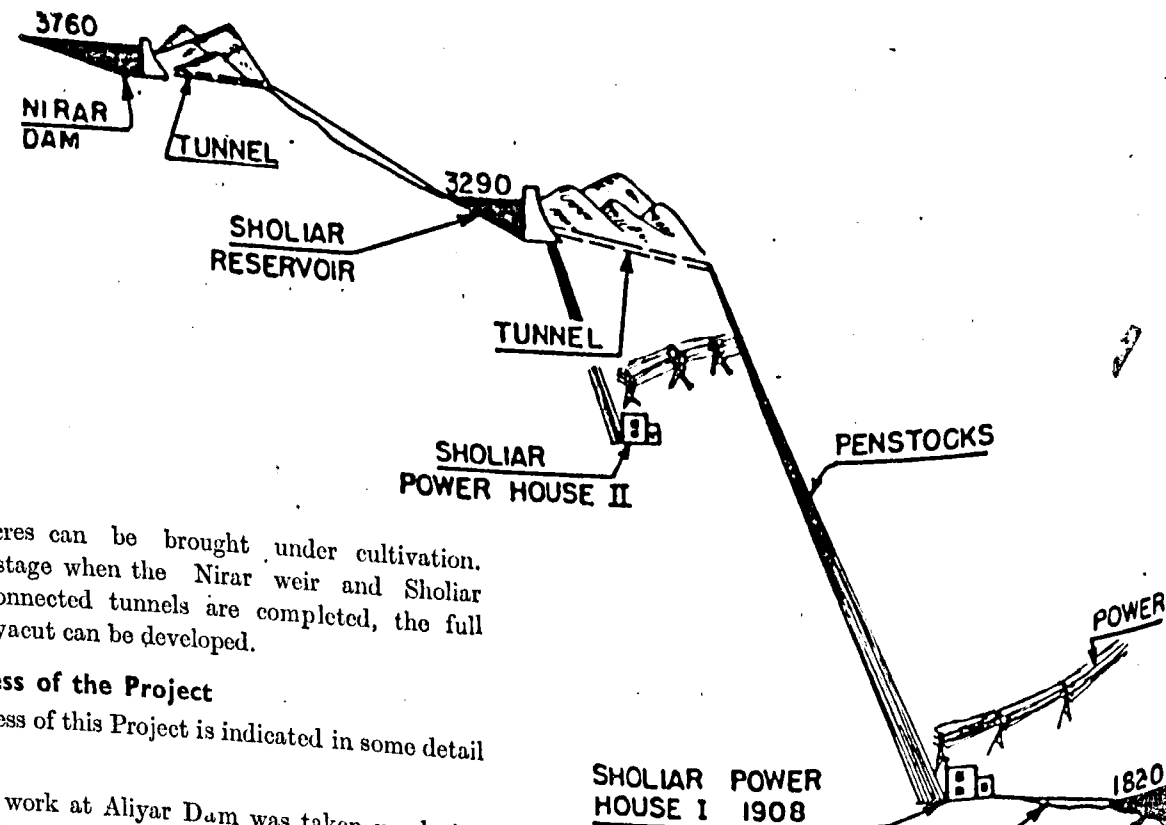
It involves the construction of seven dams, on weir, 15 miles of tunnels, 174 miles of lined canals, 400 miles of lined branch channels and distributaries and 600 miles of field tributaries. The cost of the Project originally estimated at about Rs. 35 crores is under revision due to modifications in designs in increasing the scope of the Project, increase in cost of acquisition of lands and rise in cost of cement, steel and building materials.

The programme of construction of the Project has been so phased that the benefits resulting from the project will begin to accrue on completion of each stage of the

construction. In first phase the Aliyar Dam has been completed and water made available to 17,500 acres of land utilising the flows available in the Aliyar catchments. In the second stage, as soon as the work in Tunacadavu and Parambikulam Reservoirs is substantially completed, water can be made available for irrigating the full extent of 36,000 acres in Aliyar Basin. This stage is expected to be completed by January 1965 when the Sarkarpathi Power House will go into commission. As soon as work in Tirumurthi Dam gets completed by about June 1965, a further extent

Sri R. Venkataraman, Industries Minister, who inaugurated recently a one-man exhibition of Sri M. Sivanesan, at the State Information Centre is seen witnessing some of the Exhibits. The artist is on his left.





of 20,000 acres can be brought under cultivation. In the final stage when the Nirar weir and Sholiar Dam and connected tunnels are completed, the full extent of ayacut can be developed.

The Progress of the Project

The progress of this Project is indicated in some detail below :—

- (i) The work at Aliyar Dam was taken up during 1959 and it has since been completed.
- (ii) The work on Parambikulam Dam was taken up in 1960. Excavation was completed and masonry work started in May 1961. This Dam involves 77,700 units of stone masonry work, of which 33,600 units has so far been completed. A small saddle involving 13,800 earthwork has also to be formed of which 9,125 units have been done. It is expected that the work on this Dam can be completed in all respects in 1965. Dam across Tunacadavu was taken up late in 1963 after getting the concurrence of the Kerala Government. Dams across Peruvaripallam and Thekkadi could not be taken up so far due to paucity of equipment to start work simultaneously on a number of sites.
- (iii) Sholiar Dam is the biggest dam in the Project involving 200,000 units masonry and 18,000 units of earth work for the flanks. Excavation for the foundation was taken up in 1960 and 57,322 units completed. Masonry was started in October 1962. Due to occurrence of a weak zone in the foundation rock in the river bed portion, masonry work could be commenced only

after the weak zone was treated. Due to heavy rains in this area, work is not possible during all the months in the year.

(iv) The work on Thirumurthi Dam was taken up towards the end of 1959. This earth dam involves 1.25 lakhs units of earthwork and about 56,875 units were done to end of December 1963.

(v) The canal works were taken up in 1959. The Pollachi and Vettaikaranpudur canals have been substantially completed and water has been let down for 10,000 acres. The work was also taken up in 1960 in the Parambikulam Main Canal and Aliyar Feeder Canal and Sethumadai Canal. These works will also be completed by 1967-68.

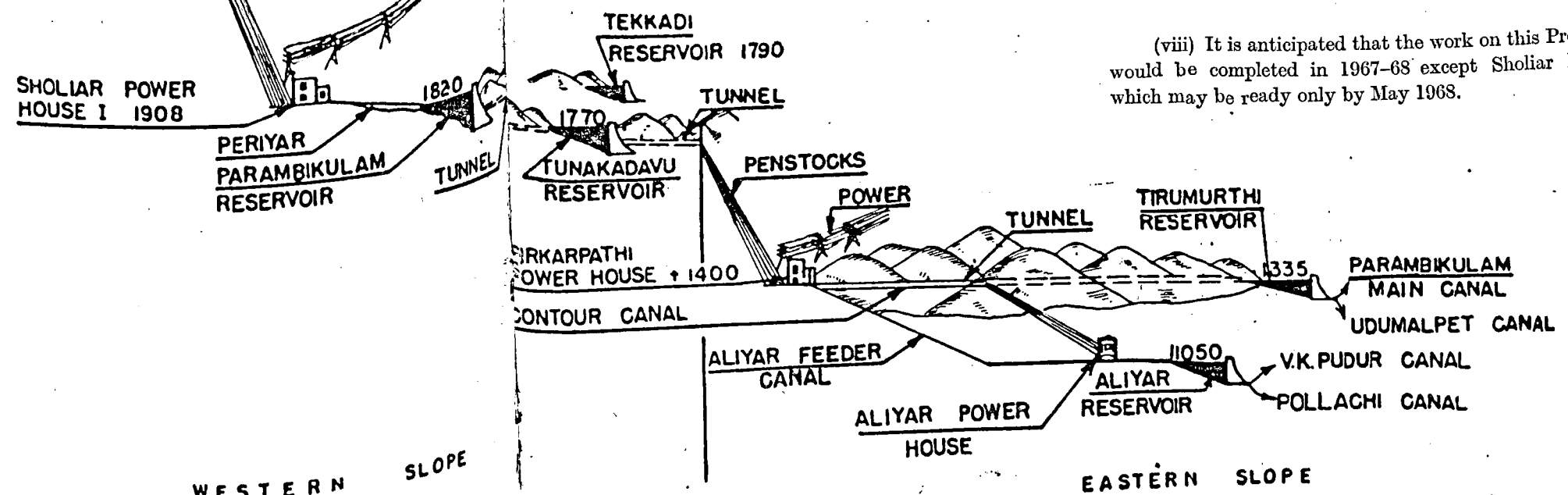
The Tunnels

(vi) The completion of the entire project is governed by the progress of the tunnels. The tunnels connecting

Parambikulam, Tunacadavu and Sarkarpathi to divert water to Madras side were taken up during 1960. Due to lack of adequate quantity of explosives, detonators and mucking machines, the progress in the initial stages was slow. The Parambikulam tunnel has however been completed now. The work on the tunnel from Sholiar to Parambikulam has been taken up in the current year and is expected to be completed by December 1965.

(vii) The work on contour canal which is aligned in difficult terrain on the slopes of the hills has a length of about 33 miles. The work was taken up in 1960 and about 80 per cent of the excavation has been completed and concrete lining is in progress. Along the course of this canal there is a tunnel 16,000 feet long and five tunnel piercing through the hills. About 65 per cent of the excavation of these tunnels has so far been completed. The contour canal will be ready in all respects by June 1965.

(viii) It is anticipated that the work on this Project would be completed in 1967-68 except Sholiar Dam which may be ready only by May 1968.



WESTERN SLOPE

EASTERN SLOPE

PARAMBIKULAM ALIYAR PROJECT FLOW DIAGRAM

(ix) It was felt that the progress of this project could be considerably accelerated if foreign exchange could be procured for essential earthmoving and tunneling equipment. The World Bank has therefore been moved through the Government of India for accepting this Project for loan assistance and for sanction of foreign exchange. The expenditure by the end of the current year 1963-64 on the Project will be Rs. 18.28 crores.

Parambikulam-Aliyar Project.

	(RS. IN LAKHS)
Third Five Year Plan	2,112.07
Actual for 1961-62	413.27
do. 1962-63	442.56
Revised Estimates for 1963-64 ..	545.00
Budget Estimate for 1964-65 ..	588.29
Total for four years ..	1,989.12

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(Sd.) R. KULANDAIVELU,
Editor and Publisher.

THE CENTRAL BUDGET

New Taxes in a Nutshell

Presenting the Budget of the Government of India for 1964-65 in the Lok Sabha the Union Finance Minister, Sri T. T. Krishnamachari, placed the revenue for the budget year at Rs. 2,095 crores and expenditure at Rs. 2,041 crores at the existing level of taxation. This would give a revenue surplus of Rs. 54 crores.

Taking the revenue and capital outlay together, however, the Finance Minister showed an overall budgetary gap of Rs. 176 crores and made proposals to cover this gap to the extent of Rs. 90 crores.

The Finance Minister announced that the Government proposed to set up a commission to inquire into monopolies and the concentration of economic power in the country's economy.

The Finance Minister also announced that new measures of discipline to arrest rising prices would be taken.

The levy of a Surtax on profits of companies in place of the Super Profits Tax, the abolition of the Compulsory Deposit Scheme and its substitution by Annuity Deposit Scheme for those having an annual income of over Rs. 15,000 per annum and the reintroduction of the Expenditure Tax are some of the highlights of the Budget.

The Finance Minister also proposed stepping up of the rates of Estate Duty to prevent large family fortunes being passed on from one generation to another and an increase in the Gift Tax to restrict the transfer of property by gift.

It is proposed to extend further the process of transferring the Excise Duty from cotton fabric to yarn as well as processed cloth.

Changes in Excise Duties will result in a net gain of Rs. 194 lakhs, of which Rs. 39 lakhs will go to the States.

Taxes in nutshell

The Compulsory Deposit Scheme, which has been hitherto applicable to income-tax payers only, has been withdrawn completely.

An Annuity Deposit Scheme replaces the C.D.S. at the income level above Rs. 15,000 per annum.

It is proposed to remove duty completely on gramophone records, all gases other than Carbon-dioxide used in the manufacture of aerated waters, low voltage electric motors and all acid other than sulphuric acid.

It is proposed to lower the duty on one group of cigarettes and raise it slightly on another so as to prevent shifts in production.

Budget at a glance.

	Budget, 1963-64.	Revised, 1963-64.	Budget, 1964-65.
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)			
Revenue	1,836.18	1,913.68	2,095.12
Expenditure	1,825.40	1,905.24	2,041.27
	- 16.22	+ 88.34	+ 53.81
			+ 40.27



The Union Finance Minister, Sri T. T. Krishnamachari, presented the budget proposals for 1964-65 to Lok Sabha in New Delhi on 29th February 1964. Photo shows Sri Krishnamachari leaving his chambers in the Parliament House for the Lok Sabha to present his proposals. The Prime Minister Sri Jawaharlal Nehru is also seen in the picture.

The Finance Minister began by saying that he was proposing some changes in indirect taxes, both excise and customs, the cumulative effect of which would hardly have to be a burden on the economy.

The loss of revenue as a result of liberalization would be Rs. 486 lakhs.

Changes in excise duties will result in a net gain of Rs. 1,954 lakhs, of which Rs. 39 lakhs will go to the States.

It is proposed to extend further the process of transferring the excise duty from cotton fabrics to yarn as well as processed cloth.

Increase in the duty on fine and superfine yarn has become necessary in view of the high profits that are being made on such yarn which are spun from imported cotton.

Indirect taxes gain over Rs. 25 crores during 1964-65.

Customs duty on copra and dry fruits and caustic soda would be raised but the incidence would be more or less the same as it was before the changes in tariff value a few months ago.

The corporate tax structure is being remodelled.

In place of super-profits tax, the levy of a "sur-tax" on profits of companies has been proposed.

In order to encourage development of several industries which have an important place in the economy, a rebate of corporation tax equivalent to 10 per cent of the income-tax and super-tax normally payable by them has been provided.

It is proposed to levy a tax at the rate of 7.5 per cent on amount distributed as dividend on capital other than preference capital.

An increase in the rate of supertax in the case of non-resident companies from 38 per cent to 40 per cent in respect of their income other than dividends and also royalties and fees for rendering technical service has been proposed.

Super-tax is to be raised from 25 per cent to 35 per cent in the case of companies other than those in which public are substantially interested or Section 23A companies.

Personal income-tax structure is being re-graded.

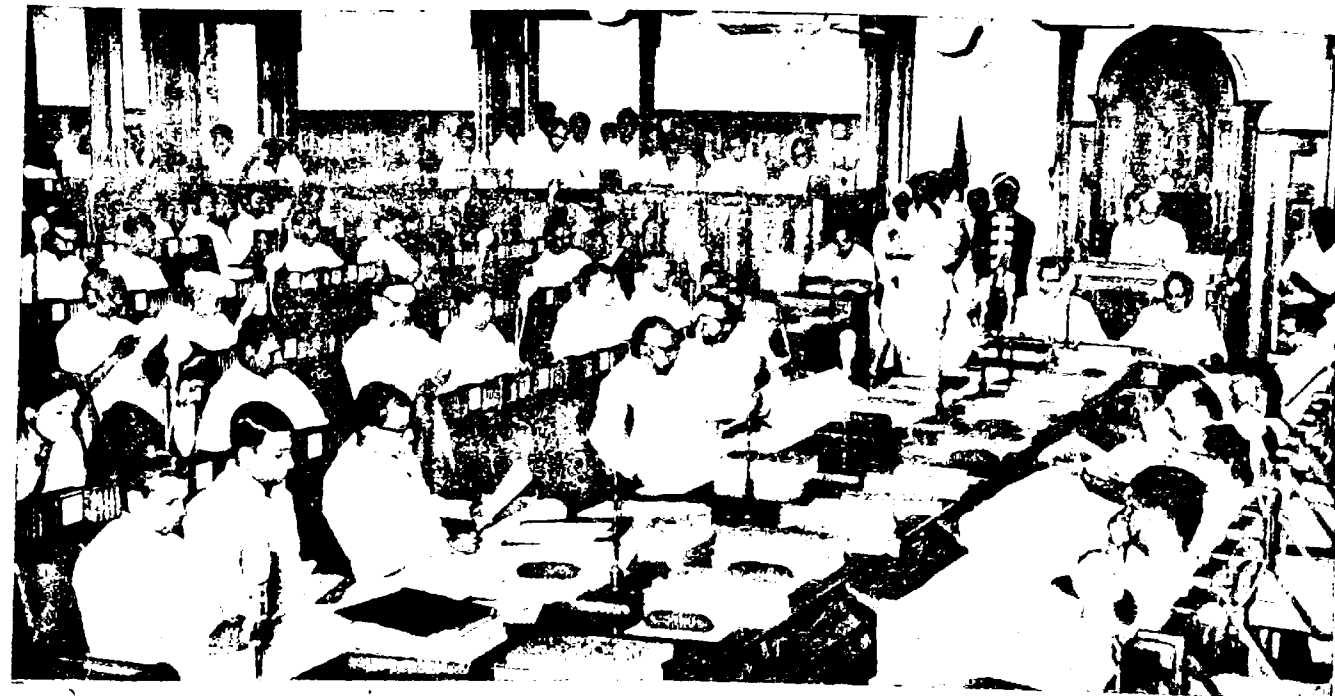
The secrecy provision of the Income-Tax Act is proposed to be done away with.

The Finance Minister said that while he would not like to discontinue the development rebate, he would like to clarify that the continuance of the rebate in its present form beyond April 1, 1966, could not be assumed.

Income and super-taxes on non-corporate sector have been revised to bring about reduction of taxes at all levels.

The loss from the lowering of taxation levels will be made good only by tightening the assessment and collecting machinery in a number of ways.

To remove hardships on foreigners working in India, a resident assessee who is not a citizen will be allowed a rebate of income-tax and super-tax of a sum of Rs. 2,000 per child up to two children of 21 years of age receiving education in a foreign country.



Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Chief Minister, Madras, who is also the Finance Minister is seen presenting the Budget for 1964-65 in the Legislative Assembly on 29th February 1964.

did not materialise and we were able to accelerate the pace of execution of important projects like the Kundah and the Mettur Tunnel Hydro-Electric Schemes and the Parambikulam-Aliyar Project. This development, though pleasing, has caused some embarrassment to Government for we have been obliged to find resources in the current year for a Plan outlay of well over Rs. 68 crores. The fulfilment of a Plan significantly larger than originally budgeted for, has naturally caused considerable strain on the Government's ways and means. These difficulties are being overcome with the co-operation of the Planning Commission and the Government of India, both of whom are deeply appreciative of the rapid progress we are making on important Plan Projects.

The Budget Speeches in previous years had dwelt at length on the progress of schemes included in the Plan, and naturally so, because the Budget is now an instrument for the realisation of the objectives and targets of the Plan. But as the House has only two days back been given a detailed account of the progress of the Plan during the debate on Mid-Term Appraisal, I shall content myself with the observation that the Plan is being fulfilled according to schedule and that in fact some of the core projects are well ahead of schedule.

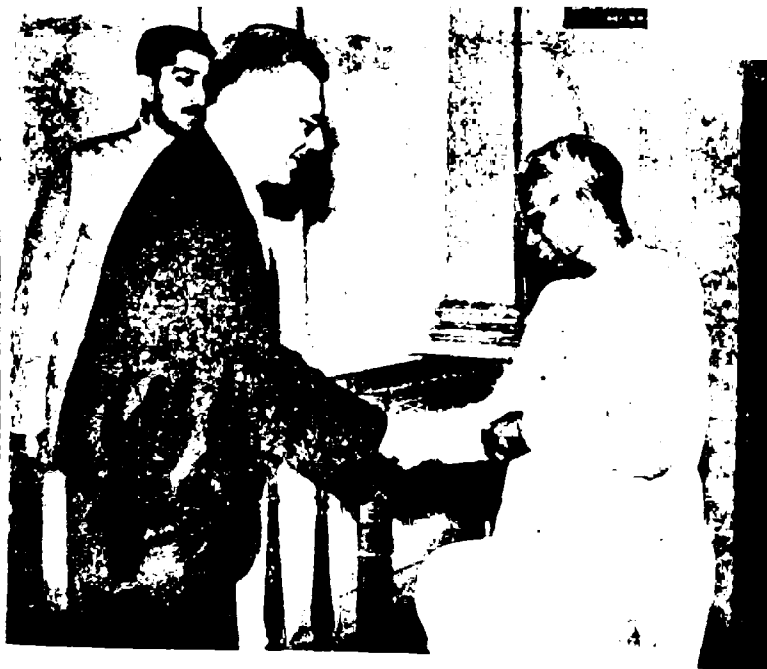
Stresses and strains

I am aware that while there is wide-spread satisfaction about the fulfilment of the Plans, there is a measure of concern about the stresses and strains which the

Madras Budget at a glance

RUPEES IN LAKHS.					
	Accounts 1962-63.	Budget 1963-64.	Revised 1963-64.	Budget 1964-65.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
Revenue	117.97	124.45	130.98	138.48	
Expenditure on ..					
Revenue Account ..	121.81	127.19	134.00	140.82	
Deficit	3.84	2.74	3.02	2.34	

Plan has thrown up. In a *laissez faire* economy, in the absence of Central planning, no conscious efforts are made to secure the maximum possible rate of growth with the available resources. A planned economy, on the other hand, seeks to assess all the resources available and get the best out of them. A Plan also takes a longterm view of the economy and endeavours to raise the level of investment in key sectors beyond the levels considered necessary by the immediate needs of the present. To illustrate my point, we did not originally think of taking up the second stage of the Mettur Tunnel Hydro-Electric Scheme costing about Rs. 700 lakhs or the Kodayar Hydro-Electric Scheme costing Rs. 775 lakhs. If there had been no planned or conscious attempt to match the generation of power with the growing requirements of industry, these schemes could have been postponed and consequently, there might have been no need to find the



To meet Mr. Philips Talbot, Assistant Secretary of State, United States of America, Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Chief Minister, held a tea party at the Governor's Room in the Secretariat on 3rd March 1964. The picture shows the Chief Minister receiving Mr. Talbot.

additional resources for them. But a national plan, with predetermined objectives, seeks to drive the economy to the maximum level of effort it is capable of, and thus necessarily causes a measure of strain. These strains are reflected in various forms—shortage of foreign exchange, shortage of essential building materials and rising prices. Such difficulties are natural when we aim at a high rate of growth. The Plan lays emphasis on basic producer industries involving long gestation period for building up the growth-potential of the economy. Large outlays on steel plants or heavy electrical industries do not yield results in the short run, but are vital for long-term growth. During the construction period, this large capital outlay flows out as money incomes into different hands and competes for the limited supply of consumer goods and pushes up prices.

Price spurt

I am aware that this rise in prices, particularly of rice in the City, has caused hardship to large sections of our people. There is reason to hope that a part of this rise in the price of rice in the City in recent weeks is due to interruptions in the normal flow of Nellore rice for which people of the middle class in the City have cultivated a special taste. The rise in price would ease when the normal flow is resumed. We have always kept in view the fact that a growing population and a Plan with its large investment programmes will necessarily lead to some rise in the levels of prices and that corrective action may be called for from time to time to minimise hardship to the vulnerable sections of the people. We had initiated last year a big programme for a net-work of consumers' co-operative stores for the general public as well as the organised labour in factories and plantations. This programme is being continued with renewed emphasis in the current year and will be extended to larger towns.

The Supplementary Estimates accepted by this House in January embodied a substantial provision of Rs. 81 lakhs for the promotion of these consumers' co-operative stores. To mitigate the hardships of urban dwellers in the short run, we have also set up 300 fair price shops which are supplied with stocks drawn from central reserves.

Procurement

We have just initiated a programme for procurement of 1 lakh tons of rice from millers and dealers and about 10,000 tons have already been secured. The only effective long-term remedy for this persistent pressure on prices is increased production. That is why we have assigned the highest priority to agricultural production in the plan. We should recognise, at the same time, that in our country, with the majority of population dependent on agriculture, and desirous of a measure of improvement in their current low level of living, the regulation of prices of foodgrains is a complex problem. The interests of producers in securing a reason-ble

Revenue and expenditure

	RUPEES IN LAKHS.			
	Accounts 1962-63.	Budget 1963-64.	Revised 1963-64.	Budget 1964-65.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Receipts—				
Opening balance ..	2.52	73	25	40
Revenue surplus ..	..	..	..	13.00
Open market loans ..	13.25	..	..	50.68
Loans from the Centre.	35.11	45.64	56.21	1.73
Other loans ..	3.06	1.50	1.79	..
Ways and Means Advances from the Reserve Bank (Net).	..	1.91	3.33	..
Net Receipts under Deposits and Remittances (including Contingency Fund).	1.31	7.64	11.19	3.94
Total ..	55.25	57.42	72.77	69.7
Disbursements—				
Revenue Deficit ..	3.64	2.74	3.02	2.34
Capital Expenditure.	18.94	18.87	22.94	24.04
Loans and Advances (Net).	15.20	13.81	24.27	19.83
Repayment of Central loans.	13.75	15.00	15.53	20.00
Repayment of Market loans.	1.60	6.21	6.24	2.68
Repayment of loans to autonomous bodies.	28	39	37	46
Repayment of Ways and Means Advances to the Reserve Bank.	1.39	..	..	..
Closing Balance ..	25	40	40	40
Total ..	55.25	57.42	72.77	69.74

return for all their efforts and investments and the interests of the urban dwellers have to be reconciled in a manner fair to both. In this context there is a widespread feeling that the trade in foodgrains should be so regulated as to protect the interests, both of the producer and of the consumer. The reference to this subject in the recent session of Bhubaneswar Congress is ample recognition of the fact that the Governments at the Centre and the State are alive to this problem and the need for finding an early solution thereof.

Trade margin

We should evolve a policy which would assure reasonably stable and adequate prices for the agriculturist for his produce with due regard to the additional outlays such as on larger use of fertilisers, essential for raising the level of production, and also the increase in cost of cultivation.

At the same time, we should ensure that the traders at wholesale and retail levels are allowed only the minimum margins with due regard to the services rendered by them. We have set up a Price Vigilance Cell in the Board of Revenue for keeping trends in prices under close and continuous study and the data collected by this organisation should be of help in the determination of such margins. The setting up of a larger number of rice mills and other processing plants in the co-operative sector should also yield valuable data and help in regulating the market.

I would however like to emphasise again that the regulation of trade in foodgrains should not in any manner impair the incentives for increased production by farmers. It should suffice if by regulating the profit margins of traders we ensure that prices of foodgrains do not rise above a particular level. There is no need for Government to take over trading in foodgrains. Such a course of action may cause hardship to the farmers. Under the arrangements outlined by me the consumers will be enabled to get foodgrains within a range of prices fixed by the Government. At the same time the interests of producers will not be prejudicially affected. Such fixation of prices will have to be enforced by adequate sanctions against those who fail to conform to the minimum and maximum prices. Such a policy while leaving the private traders and millers in the field, will nevertheless ensure that their activities are not merely guided by the motive of making large profits, but also conform to public policy. This Government owes its allegiance to the Congress ideology which has been summed up as one of democratic socialism at the recent Bhubaneswar Congress. In such an economy there will still be a place for the private sector but it will have to function within the framework of the Plan accepted by the community and in a manner which will promote the interests of the society. The evolution

of food policy on these lines for the country as a whole is primarily the responsibility of the Government of India. I have however chosen to share with the House some of my thoughts on this policy in view of their importance for the well being of the people of the State.

Social security

The rise in prices causes hardship to the fixed income groups in the society, particularly the employees of the State Government, in whose welfare the Government have a special interest. In line with the current thinking of the Government of India, the State Government have also felt that the interests of the fixed income groups are best served by a programme of social security which, to begin with, may cover the employees in the public sector. The Liberalised Pension Scheme which this Government adopted in 1960 represented the first social security measure for the benefit of the employees of the State Government. As this House is aware, this scheme, apart from assuring a pension and gratuity for the Government servants at the time of retirement, also made a provision for the families of Government servants dying in harness after certain minimum years of service or immediately after retirement. The Government have now decided on further liberalisation of these provisions. Under the existing orders, an employee is normally expected to complete a service of not less than 20 years for his family to become eligible for the benefit of a family pension. The duration of the pension is also limited to a maximum period of 10 years or 5 years after the date of superannuation of the Government servant, whichever is earlier.

Family pension

The minimum service for eligibility for family pension in respect of Government servants dying while in service will now be reduced to 5 years. The family pension will be calculated at varying rates depending upon the emoluments of the employee but a minimum of Rs. 20 per mensem will however be assured. The family pension will be admissible in the case of a widow of the

Dr. P. V. Cherian, Chairman, Legislative Council, who inaugurated the Exhibition of French Decorative Art on 18th February 1964 at Rajaji Hall, is seen in the picture witnessing the exhibits.



due to the release, almost in full, before the close of the financial year, of the Central assistance due for the Plan and also the grant of an additional loan of Rs. 1 crore to the State Government for the scheme of purchase and distribution of fertilizers. As a result of the variations explained above, the year 1962-63 closed with a cash balance of only Rs. 25 lakhs.

Revenue deficit

In my last Budget Speech, I had estimated that the expenditure in the current year on revenue account would be Rs. 127.19 crores and the receipts Rs. 124.45 crores, resulting in a revenue deficit of Rs. 2.74 crores.

The revised estimates framed on the basis of current trends in receipts and expenditure place the revenue receipts at Rs. 130.98 crores and expenditure at Rs. 134.00 crores revealing a slightly higher revenue deficit of Rs. 3.02 crores. A significant portion of the improvement on revenue side is due to larger receipts anticipated under share of Central Taxes. We will be realising Rs. 972 lakhs as our share of Income-Tax in the current year against the Budget Estimate of Rs. 800 lakhs, including an arrear of Rs. 102 lakhs. There has also been an improvement of Rs. 60 lakhs under share of Union Excise Duties and Additional Excise Duties. The grants-in-aid from Government of India for Plan and non-Plan schemes are also Rs. 87 lakhs higher than the figure originally estimated. State Taxes too have maintained their normal growth and we now expect about Rs. 2 crores more from them than anticipated in the Budget Estimates. Of this, an increase of Rs. 170 lakhs occurs under Central Sales Tax reflecting the enhancement in the general rate of the tax from 1 per cent to 2 per cent in the last budget of the Central Government. There is an improvement of nearly a crore of rupees also under Entertainment Tax due to the levy of surcharge by local bodies under the powers vested in them under the Local Authorities Finance Act, 1960. The State Government will not, however, benefit from the increase under this head as bulk of the receipts from Entertainment Tax is statutorily made

over to the local bodies. Increases of a marginal nature are also anticipated under a few of the other State Taxes which will however be offset by a substantial shortfall of Rs. 61 lakhs under 'Stamp Duties' reflecting presumably the decline in transactions in immovable property in rural areas. The practice of under-valuation of properties with a view to evade payment of Stamp Duty legitimately due is still widely prevalent and we will have to devise steps for curbing this anti-social practice.

Expenditure

Turning now to expenditure on Revenue Account, as usual a large portion of the increase is on developmental services. Notable increases occur under Medical (Rs. 80 lakhs), Community Development (Rs. 82 lakhs), Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Tribes (Rs. 32 lakhs) and Irrigation (Rs. 53 lakhs). Of the increase of Rs. 346 lakhs under non-developmental expenditure a sum of Rs. 84 lakhs represents the increased share of Entertainment Tax payable to local bodies corresponding to the improvement in receipts referred to earlier. We have also had to make a larger provision—to the extent of Rs. 109 lakhs—for payment of interest on Public Debt. There is an increase also of Rs. 39 lakhs under Pensions and other retirement benefits reflecting largely the impact of the Old Age Pension Scheme. Though classified in our accounts as non-developmental expenditure, the outlay under the head should really be reckoned as developmental in nature as it relates to a social security measure of considerable importance. The increases under other heads are of a marginal character and are in keeping with the general policy of the Government of keeping non-developmental expenditure well under control.

Loan advances

The Revised Estimates for the current year place the capital outlay at Rs. 22.94 crores representing an increase on the original provision of a little over Rs. 4 crores. Special mention should be made of an increase of Rs. 115 lakhs for Irrigation Schemes, the additional provision



The Soviet Parliamentary Delegation visited Madras on 3rd March 1964

for Parambikulam-Aliyar Project alone being Rs. 83 lakhs. We have also stepped up the provision for buildings of the Medical Department by Rs. 11 lakhs and for the buildings of the Education and Technical Education Departments by Rs. 55 lakhs.

The Revised Estimates also disclose an increased provision of over Rs. 11 crores under loans and advances. The bulk of the increase, viz., Rs. 8 crores, is on account of 'Loans to the Electricity Board'. This increased provision reflects in some measure the accelerated execution of power schemes included in the Plan. An additional provision of nearly Rs. 1 crore has also been made for grant of loan to the Housing Board for implementation of various schemes, particularly those relating to bulk acquisition of lands in the neighbourhood of big cities. This increase is offset by receipt of a larger amount as loan from the Life Insurance Corporation for housing schemes.

The increases now visualised in the Revised Estimates under Revenue, Loan and Debt heads have already been covered to a large extent by the two Supplementary Estimates which this House has been pleased to vote. The increases not so covered will be embodied in the Final Supplementary Estimates to be presented to the House in this session.

Higher outlay

On the basis of the Revised Estimates we now anticipate that the outlay on Plan schemes in the current year will be well over Rs. 68 crores as against about only Rs. 60 crores originally visualised. While this substantial increase, reflecting largely accelerated execution of schemes in such vital sectors as Power, Irrigation, Technical Education and Industries, should be a matter for gratification, it has also cast considerable strain on our ways and means in the current year. But we hope that these difficulties could be got over with advance release of Central assistance for the Plan to which we are entitled on the basis of our performance. In view of the rising tempo of execution of schemes, we should be prepared to face such difficulties right through the Plan period.

The Budget for 1964-65 estimates the receipts (at current levels of taxation) at Rs. 137.48 crores and the expenditure on Revenue Account at Rs. 140.82 crores. A revenue deficit of Rs. 3.34 crores is thus disclosed. The Budget Estimates provide for a reasonable measure of growth under Share of Central Taxes as well as under all important State Taxes of an elastic nature like General Sales Tax, Central Sales Tax and Electricity Duties.

New schemes

A substantial provision of Rs. 5½ crores has been made in the Budget for new schemes, mostly covered by the Plan. Among the new schemes, special mention may be made of Manimukthanadhi Reservoir Project in Kallakurichi taluk estimated to cost Rs. 91 lakhs. We propose to take up also the Gatana Reservoir Scheme in Ambasamudram taluk at a cost of Rs. 89 lakhs. Approval of the Legislature is now being sought in this Budget in the form of a token provision.

The House is also aware of the decision of the Government to shift the medical college at Kilpauk to Tirunelveli and to construct buildings for the medical college as well as the attached hospital. A provision of Rs. 5 lakhs has been made in this Budget for meeting the expenditure on the initial stages of this scheme estimated to cost eventually Rs. 150 lakhs. We have also included a provision of about Rs. 5 lakhs in the Budget for purchase of equipment for the 400-bedded block of the new hospital in the campus of the Thanjavur Medical College. A provision of Rs. 285 lakhs has been made for the various urban water-supply schemes in the Plan. Sanction is being accorded for a new water-supply scheme for Villupuram Municipality at a cost of Rs. 26 lakhs and an allocation of Rs. 5 lakhs has been made in this Budget towards the expenditure anticipated in the next year. A provision of Rs. 180 lakhs has been made in the Budget for payment of loans and grants to the Corporation for execution of its water-supply and drain-age schemes. During the last few years we have also been extending substantial assistance to the Corporation in the form of loans and grants for the improvement of

Bhaktavatsalam Committee on Girls' education met at the Cabinet Room in Madras on 26th February 1964. Chief Minister Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam presided



pation of private lands are very often subjected to threats of eviction on frivolous grounds and they are in many cases unable to defend themselves in courts of law. The Government have therefore approved a scheme for provision of legal assistance to Harijans in deserving cases. It is obviously difficult to estimate the additional expenditure on account of this measure and the approval of the Legislature is sought in the form of a token provision. We have entrusted the execution of works of local utility like rural water-supply and link roads under the Local Development Works Programme and Community Development Programme to the Panchayat Unions. These works are to be generally executed with an element of local contribution though in the case of water-supply works benefiting Harijans no contribution is necessary. It was represented to Government that there had been a measure of reluctance in taking up works specially benefiting the Harijans. The Government have therefore decided to make a contribution from State funds of 15 per cent for water-supply works and of 10 per cent for link roads and culverts outside the Village Works Grant given to the Panchayat Unions in order to provide a special inducement to Panchayat Unions to take up works benefiting the Harijans. We hope that in view of this provision about 20 per cent of the Village Works Grant will be utilised by the Panchayat Unions for the provision of essential amenities to the Harijans. Funds have been allotted to the extent of Rs. 6½ lakhs for this purpose in the Budget now under consideration.

Re-appraisal

In the re-appraisal of our Plan programmes in the light of the National Emergency, we had deferred the programme of construction of Panchayat Union Office buildings and staff quarters. Having regard to the difficulties experienced in securing suitable accommodation for office as well as staff in some of the Panchayat Union headquarters the Government have decided to revive the programme with a provision of Rs. 10 lakhs for the next year. Under the Madras Panchayats Act, the maintenance of dispensaries is a statutory responsibility.

The welfare of Backward Classes continues to engage the special attention of Government. A provision of about Rs. 1 crore has been made for the various Plan schemes for the welfare of Backward Classes. We have accorded high priority to the acquisition of house-sites for the Harijans. In addition to a provision of Rs. 10-50 lakhs in the Plan, an allotment of Rs. 16 lakhs has also been made on the non-Plan side for this purpose. The Honourable Members are aware that Harijans in occu-

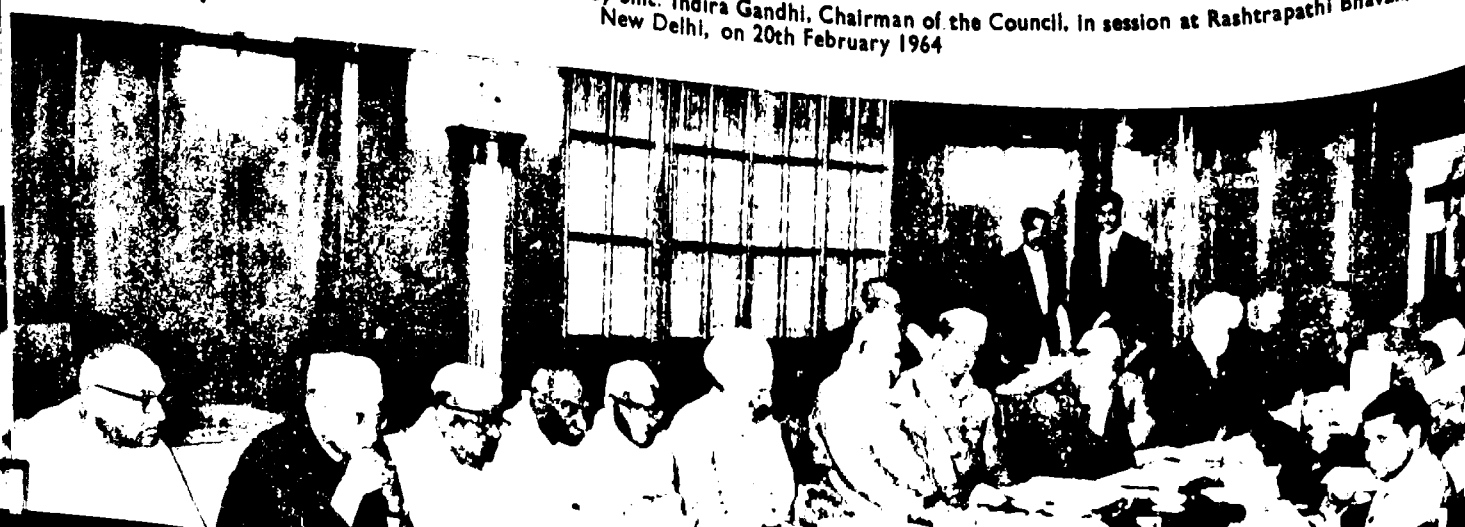
The combined effect of changes in taxation would mean a gain of Rs. 40 crores to the revenue and Rs. 50

A new bi-weekly service will be introduced between Madras and Delhi from April 1, next. Its frequency will be increased to five days in a week from October 1.

(From the Railway Budget Speech.)

In reply to a question by Sri P. K. Ghosh and Sri Narasimha Reddy in the Lok Sabha Dr. M. M. Das, Deputy Minister for Education informed the House that the Government of Federal Republic of Germany have agreed to give assistance in the establishment of workshop and laboratory equipment and library of value approximately Rupees 1·8 crores, to the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras. Twenty German professors will serve at the Institute for a period of about 4 to 5 years. One German Adviser will be serving the Government of India. Twenty Indian teachers will be given training facilities in German Institutions.

The Central Citizen's Council, presided over by Smt. Indira Gandhi, Chairman of the Council, in session at Rashtrapathi Bhavan, New Delhi, on 20th February 1964





The elections for the Madras City Corporation was held on February 22, 1964. Some of the scenes at the Polling booths can be seen here



CIVIC ELECTIONS

February 1964



SRI D. GNANAVOLIVU,
I.A.S. (Retd.),
Chairman, State Housing
Board, Madras.

Next to food and cloth the important necessity is Housing. The bulk of the investment on housing has necessarily to be in the private sector. Government and its agencies can provide assistance at strategic points. If all the schemes envisaged under the Third Plan are successfully carried out the present scarcity of housing will loose its edge. The following is the Preface of the Chairman, State Housing Board, to the Administration Report of the Board 1962-63.

The statutory State Housing Board was launched on April 21, 1961. Due to the unexpected Chinese aggression the country had to attune itself to the National Emergency, and slow down most of its developmental activities. The Government directed that no new housing projects need be taken up under any of the "centrally-assisted" Plan Schemes within the State Plan, viz., the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme, the Low Income Group Housing Scheme, The Plantation Labour Housing Scheme, and the Village Housing Projects Scheme. The Government also ordered that even projects which had been sanctioned, but work in respect of which had not commenced, be deferred.

In regard to "Centrally-sponsored" Schemes, like the Slum Improvement Clearance Scheme, and the land Acquisition and Development Scheme (converted into our pioneer "Neighbourhood" Projects), the State Housing Board would be free to adjust its programme within the Plan provision agreed to, for 1962-63 and 1963-64. The assistance outside the Plan, available from the Government of India and the Life Insurance Corporation, can also be utilised fully, without restriction, for implementing the Middle Income Group Housing Scheme and the Rental Housing Scheme for low-paid employees of the State Government, drawing up to Rs. 500 per mensem. The Board, therefore, concentrates more on these schemes. The anticipated total outlay on all types of housing under "Plan Schemes", during the Third Plan period, will be Rs. 11.20 crores, against the Second Plan outlay of Rs. 6.19 crores. The anticipated total allocation by the Government of India for the two Non-Plan Schemes, i.e., the Middle Income Group Housing and

the Rental Housing Schemes during the Third Plan period, will be about Rs. 7.00 crores, as against the Second Plan allocation of Rs. 1.45 crores.

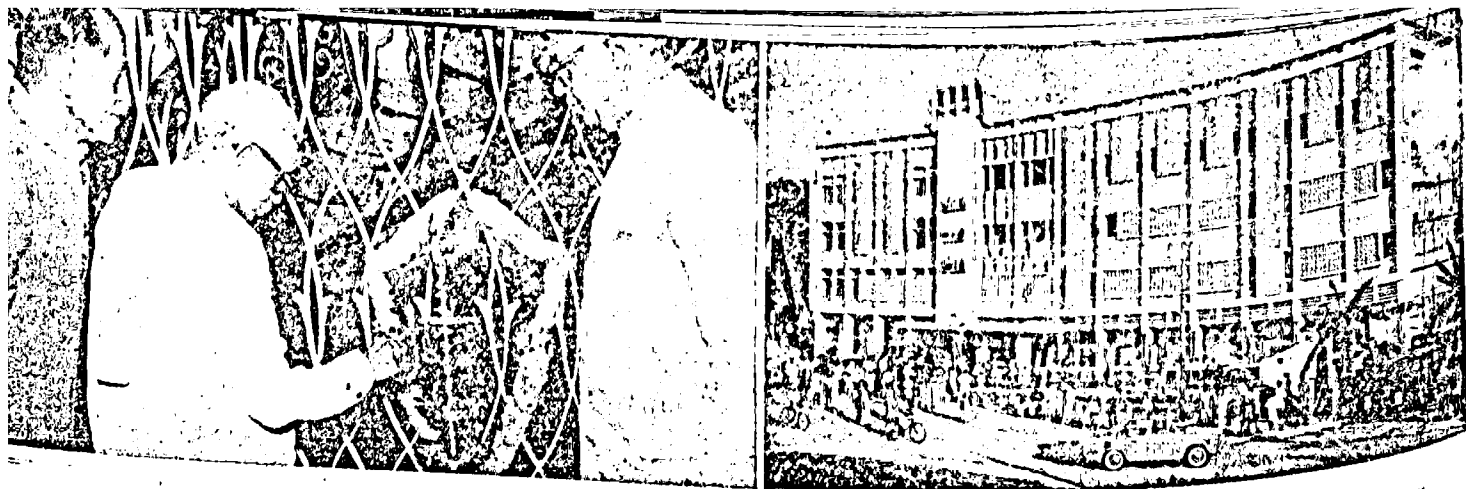
L.I.G. housing scheme

The original allocation under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme for this State in the Third Plan was Rs. 320.00 lakhs. The Budget Provision for the year under report is Rs. 25.00 lakhs. The Board's Madras Housing unit has taken up the construction of 294 houses at a cost of Rs. 41.64 lakhs. The Coimbatore Housing Unit is building 24 three-storeyed, one-roomed rental apartments at R. S. Puram, Coimbatore, at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.90 lakhs, and the Madurai Housing Unit is constructing 48 two-storeyed rental flats and apartments at Gnanavolivupuram, Madurai, at a cost of Rs. 14.57 lakhs. Projects under the Scheme for Tiruchirappalli are being formulated.

On the formation of the Board in April 1961, the Government acquiesced in the transfer of all the Slum Improvement projects, already taken up by the Madras

Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Chief Minister, Madras, released the first set of books published by the Tamil Writers Co-operative Society at Gokhale Hall, Madras, on 6th March 1964





Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Chief Minister is seen in the picture lighting a "Kuttuvilakku" to signal the 'House warming' in the new building of the State Housing Board Office at Nandanam on 9th March 1964. Sri R. Venkataraman, Minister for Industries, presided. A view of the State Housing Board Office is also seen in the picture

Corporation, to the Housing Board, for execution through its Madras Unit (formerly the C.I.T.). During the initial period, the Board concentrated its attention in tackling the slum problem only in Madras City. It has already framed projects in Madras City for about Rs. 479.27 lakhs, as against the total Third Plan Allocation of Rs. 300 lakhs. These envisage the development of 11,392 open developed plots (with common amenities and hutting materials), and the construction of 6,238 tenements. Like the Corporation, the mofussil Municipal Councils, with elected members, have found it difficult to implement the Slum Improvement Scheme. The initial reduction of density, with the unpopular shift of part of the population, beats elected local leaders. The following local bodies have handed over their Slum Improvement projects to the Board's Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli, and Madurai Housing Units, for execution.

	RUPEES IN LAKHS.
(1) Coimbatore	about 21.00
(2) Salem	" 14.00
(3) Tiruchirappalli ..	" 9.00
(4) Tirunelveli	" 4.00

The above will provide 2,908 open developed plots and 192 tenements, at a cost of about Rs. 48.00 lakhs. The Units have begun the execution of most of these projects. The Housing Board, with a majority of officials, also has to struggle against odds in rehabilitating the slum families (rendered surplus due to reduction in density), in developed plots/tenements, and in improving existing slums. This is mainly due to lack of response and co-operation from the slum dwellers, caused by the wrong influence of local leaders as said above. The Board, however, endeavours to push through slum projects—which no other agency is able to implement—with motherly concern, as a mother would administer medicine to her sick child, in its own interest. The Board's initial unpopularity over slum projects barely lasts six months, after which the rehabilitated slum dwellers slowly appreciate the scheme.

The total allocation under the M.I.G.H. Scheme for the Third Plan is Rs. 200 lakhs. Out of this, Rs. 75 lakhs has been kept at the disposal of the State Housing Board, and a sum of Rs. 40 lakhs provided in the Budget for 1962-63. During 1961-62, 136 M.I.G. Houses (each worth Rs. 25,000) were constructed by the Madras Housing Unit, at a cost of Rs. 11.63

HOUSING SCHEMES

Allocations
for the Third
Five-Year
Plan.

RUPEES
IN LAKHS.

A. Plan Schemes—

1 Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme—	
(a) Government Projects	125.00
(b) Co-operative Projects	50.00
(c) Private Employers' Project ..	25.00
2 Plantation Labour Housing Scheme ..	5.00
3 Slum Clearance Scheme	300.00
4 Low Income Group Housing Scheme—	
(a) State Housing Board	145.00
(b) Registrar of Co-operative Societies	125.00
(c) Local Bodies	50.00
5 Village Housing Project Scheme ..	25.00
6 Land Acquisition and Development Scheme	170.00

B. Non-Plan Schemes—

7 Middle Income Group Housing Scheme—	
(a) State Housing Board	75.00
(b) Registrar of Co-operative Societies	125.00
8 Rental Housing Scheme—	
State Housing Board	500.00
9 State Housing Scheme	Not fixed.
10 Rural Housing Scheme	Do.

lakhs. During the year under report, 79 houses have been constructed, and 325 houses are under various stages of construction. A sum of Rs. 28.17 lakhs was spent up to the 31st of March 1963. In the Hamilton Bridge Area (Lloyd's Road), 120 big and small M.I.G. storeyed, rental flats were taken up for construction at an estimated cost of Rs. 14.79 lakhs. The Coimbatore Housing Unit has begun construction of 24 three-storeyed M.I.G. rental flats at a cost of Rs. 3.62 lakhs. The Madurai Housing Unit has called for tenders for 12 M.I.G. storeyed, rental flats at a cost of Rs. 2.52 lakhs. The Tiruchi Housing Unit proposes to construct 50 rental flats under this scheme, near the Collector's Bungalow on Government land handed over to the Board.

The total provision for the S.I.H. scheme, under the Third plan is Rs. 200 lakhs. Construction work on 200 single storeyed tenements, in the public sector at Pasumalai near Madurai, was commenced by the Madurai Housing Unit in June 1962 at an estimated cost of Rs. 16.49 lakhs. Due to the National Emergency, the Government declined to accord financial sanction to 100 tenements at Tiruppur and 100 additional ones at Singanallur (Coimbatore). But they have since permitted this Board to push through, as a special case, the execution of the Peelamedu project, in 1963-64, at a cost of Rs. 7.61 lakhs (96 tenements).

The allocation under the land Acquisition and Development Scheme for the Third-Plan period is Rs. 170 lakhs. The State Housing Board has a programme for the acquisition of about 4,000 acres in and around Madras City (providing for about 50,000 house-sites to the residents of the city) and about 500 acres each in Madurai, Coimbatore, and Tiruchirappalli. After acquisition, these will be developed, with independent water-supply and drainage, into self-contained "Neighbourhoods" (called "Pudoor" in Tamil), viz., in the City Kodambakkam Pudoor (Parts I and II) South Madras Pudoor, West Madras Pudoor, North Madras Pudoor, and Koratur Township, and in the Mofussil—"Madurai East", "C.H.U. Township", and "Tiruchi East" Neighbourhoods respectively. The total estimated cost of the above projects is about Rs. 18 crores to be executed in a period of about seven years, with a "Revolving Fund" of about Rs. 5 or 6 crores.

Neighbourhood schemes

The Kodambakkam Pudoor (Part I), the first of the Neighbourhoods (estimated cost Rs. 152 lakhs), has been taken up for implementation. 325 acres have been taken over for development. The number of house-sites in Part I is 2,918. In about 1,900 of these, the surplus families from some of the City's slums have been rehabilitated. 162 house-sites have been allotted to the public, by the Board's allotment Com-

HOUSING IN DISTRICT HEAD QUARTERS MADRAS GOVERNMENT'S PLANS

The Madras Government has planned to acquire about 200 to 250 acres of land in each district to provide housing facilities to the public and has programmed to build at least 50 houses in each district headquarters for its employees.

Sri R. Venkataraman, Industries Minister, who explained the above proposal, while presiding over the "house warming" ceremony of the office premises of the State Housing Board on March 10, 1964 expressed the hope that in about a decade from now, Tamil Nadu would be able to boast that it had got over the housing shortage to a great extent.

mittee of five, after advertisement, 295 house-sites have been handed over to our Madras Unit for constructing L.I.G. and M.I.G. houses. About 100 bigger, special plots (each about 7,200 square feet), well situated on the main roads, have been auctioned to the general public. 295 plots have been allotted to Co-operative Societies, through the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. Some of the land owners affected by the acquisition went to the Courts to stop the scheme, and were not successful. The Government and the Board do not mind higher compensation ordered by the Courts in some cases. The eligible among the ex-land owners are given first priority in the allotment of house-sites in the respective Neighbourhoods, subject to payment of the cost fixed by the Board for the public. The entire scheme is implemented on the principle of "no-profit, no-loss". The birth of the first of the Board's Neighbourhoods, Kodambakkam Pudoor, which is perhaps the first of its kind

The 12th Convocation of the Madras Institute of Technology was held on 7th March 1964. Sri M. C. Chagla, Union Education Minister, is seen delivering the Convocation address. Dr. A. Lakshmanasami Mudaliar, Vice-Chancellor, Madras University, presided.





SRI CHAGLA'S TRIBUTE TO MADRAS

Sri M.C. Chagla, Union Education Minister, paid a high tribute to Madras "which is more modern and progressive in education". He welcomed the recent announcement about free education for all up to the high school stage and said "Madras Government has shown imagination and courage although this involves tremendous financial burden". He hoped that other States would emulate this example.

Asked if the Centre would come forward with financial assistance, he said, so far as he was concerned he would sympathetically consider any request. But, in a democracy it was impossible for the State to finance every programme fully. There ought to be voluntary local help, as in the field of School Improvement and Mid-day Meals Schemes in Madras State.

in India under this scheme, bears testimony to the strenuous efforts made by the Board to add to the new extensions of the City, so necessary to relieve its growing population.

The total provision for rental housing for low-paid State Government employees is Rs. 500 lakhs. Out of the 761 apartment taken up for construction (cost Rs. 56.93 lakhs), 626 apartments have been completed. 192 apartments in the Hamilton Bridge Scheme, Lloyds Road (cost Rs. 17.46 lakhs), are under construction by the Housing Board. Rs. 23.15 lakhs for 150 storeyed apartments will be utilised by the Board's Madurai Housing Unit.

Remunerative enterprises

The Board and its Units (chiefly the Madras Housing Unit) have put through, and get profit from many small projects under the category of "Remunerative Enterprises"—shops, restaurants, saloons, laundries, Community Halls, etc. These help to create an independent source of revenue, as well as provide common amenities to the Board's Colonies and "Pudors". The funds required are obtained from the State Government as loans, year by year.

If all the above schemes go through successfully during the rest of the Third Plan, and the National Emergency ceases, allowing free flow of funds during the Fourth Plan for social welfare programmes like Housing, one can boldly forecast that the present scarcity of housing will lose its edge. If the Board is able to implement its present plans and provide, in seven or eight years, one lakh of developed house-sites, twenty-thousand tenements for the poor (all rental), and ten thousand flats and houses for the lower middle classes (two-thirds rental, and one-third hire-purchase), at Madras, Madurai, Coimbatore and Tiruchirappalli, the Board Chairman's "vision" for the past nine years will be fulfilled.

"THE VISIONS THAT WE SEE, THAT WE STRIVE FOR, WHAT WE STRIVE FOR, THAT WE ACHIEVE"

—(UPANISHAD)

MOTOR VEHICLES

Administration

The Motor Vehicles Administration Report for 1962 is an useful compendium of statistics showing the number of motor vehicles of different types. The statement below gives in one view the statistics of vehicles of various classes—

	1961.	1962.
Buses	5,334	5,632
Goods vehicles	11,380	12,850
Taxis	2,867	3,207
Motor cycles	10,288	11,723
Cars and other vehicles	29,543	30,414

The number of stage carriages increased from 5,334 to 5,632 and the number of goods vehicles increased from 11,380 to 12,850 (9592 public carriers and 3258 private carriers). The increase in the number vehicles was due to the increased demand from the public.

Motor cabs.—The increase is from 2,867 to 3,207. The increase is due to grant of more permits to keep pace with the increased demand from the public.

Registration of motor vehicles.—There was no change in the set up of registering and licensing authorities during the year. The number of newly registered vehicles was 10,574 as against 11,442 during 1961.

Control of transport vehicles.—The transport authorities continued to exercise proper control over transport vehicles, keeping in view the provisions in the Motor Vehicles Act and Rules framed thereunder and the general directions issued by the Government from time to time with regard to the principles to be adopted in the matter of grant of permits. The Zonal system of grant of permits for public carrier vehicles was continued during the year.

The number of small operators owning less than 20 buses increased from 633 to 715 and those possessing twenty or more buses also increased from 32 to 37 during the period under review.

The Madras State Road Development and Traffic Planning Committee.—This Committee is a high powered

Committee constituted in 1962 at State level under the Chairmanship of the Transport Commissioner, Madras.

MOTOR VEHICLES (MADRAS AMENDMENT) BILL, 1963

The President has given assent to the Motor Vehicles (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1963.

The High Court of Madras recently held that a route in regard to a stage carriage permit could not be varied by the Regional Transport Authorities in the State as it was part of the permit itself and was not one of the conditions attached to it. It also held that curtailment of a portion of a route was in the nature of variation of the route itself and as such it was opposed to the provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939. Consequent on the decision of the High Court, there was a sudden stoppage of buses running on temporary permits which had been granted by the Regional Transport Authorities in the State resulting in inconvenience to the travelling public. It was considered necessary that specific power should be conferred on the Regional Transport Authorities to enable them to continue to grant either variation or extension of existing routes wherever necessary subject to the condition that the variation or extension was limited to a distance of twenty-four kilometers and also to curtail the route in suitable cases. The bill seeks to achieve this object.

Trainees from the National Defence College, New Delhi, met the Chief Minister on 20th February 1964





The picture shows Smt. Ambujammal, Chairman, State Social Welfare Board, giving a Certificate to a city college student on 5th March 1964 at the annual conference of the Madras Students' Social Service League on having successfully undergone a course conducted by the Madras Students' Social Service League

The Greater Madras Road Development and Traffic Planning Committee—The Madras Road Development Committee, which was functioning as a Sub-Committee of the Board of Transport, was ordered in 1962 to be continued in the name of the Greater Madras Road Development and Traffic Planning Committee as a separate body under the Chairmanship of the Transport Commissioner, Madras.

The District Road Development and Traffic Planning Committee—At the district level, a Committee for each district was constituted to function as an *ad hoc* Committee of the District Development Council under the Chairmanship of the Collector of the district.

Assent to Madras Bills

The President has given assent to the Madras Minor Inams (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Bill, 1963 and the Madras Inams (Supplementary) Bill, 1963.

The first Bill seeks to abolish minor inams and convert them into ryotwari, as has been done in the case of major inams, in pursuance of the policy to abolish all intermediaries between the Government and the actual cultivators.

The second Bill seeks to provide for determination of questions that may arise in the course of implementation of the Madras Inam Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1963, and Madras Minor Inams (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Bill, 1963, as to whether any non-ryotwari area in the State of Madras is, or is not an existing inam estate, a part village inam estate, a minor inam or a whole inam village in Pudukkottai. This is considered necessary as in the absence of a machinery to determine such questions, ordinary civil suits will have to be filed for the determination of these questions, resulting in delay.

The Madras City Road Development and Traffic Planning Committee—The Madras City Traffic Development Committee and the Working Group, which were functioning in Madras City, were ordered to be continued in the name of the Madras City Road Development and Traffic Planning Committee with the Commissioner of Police, Madras, as the Chairman.

Purchase of vehicles for Government departments—There was no change in the system during the year under review.

The Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931 and the Madras Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Passengers and Goods) Act—The Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment Act), 1962 and the Madras Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Passengers and Goods) Amendment Act, 1962, were enacted during the year so as to increase the rates of tax leviable under the two taxation Acts with effect from 1st July 1962.

Fees under the Motor Vehicles Act.

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
(1) Fees for registration, licences, badges, fitness certificates, etc. ..	36.18
(2) Permit fees	5.02
(3) Other Miscellaneous fees	3.92
Total ..	45.12

Planning and Development Wing—The Planning and Development Wing continued to conduct traffic surveys in districts to assess the need for provision of additional transport facilities in several areas. The year under review witnessed further progress in the transport field.



Handloom Week CELEBRATIONS



- 1 Fashion Parade
- 2, 3, 4 and 6 Ministers of Madras visited the Handloom exhibitions
- 5 Sri K. Kamaraj is seen examining an exhibit
- 7 The Governor presents the Prizes to the winners





Besides many new features introduced recently giving the authentic views of the highest in authority in the State, **Andhra Pradesh Journal** published in English, Telugu, Urdu and Hindi gives also numerous informative articles about the Defence Preparedness of the Nation and the People's effort in different fields.

All this in addition to its many regular features and delightful stories, poems, etc.

With about hundred agents, the Journal circulates all over the State including district and rural areas while a large number of copies go out to other States in the country and abroad also. It is, therefore, a paying medium of advertisement for every type of product.

Annual subscription Rs. 3 only. Copies can be had from Agents or the Department of Information and Public Relations, Hyderabad. The subscription may also be paid to the District Public Relations Officer in each district of Andhra Pradesh State.

Director of Information and Public Relations,
Andhra Pradesh.



SRI. I. D. MANTRAMURTHY, Director of Animal Husbandry, Madras.

From the National point of view the development of poultry is an important short-term measure which can contribute to rapid increase of nutritious supplementary protective food of animal origin for the Nation. One of the various activities of the Animal Husbandry Department is to augment the production of food of animal origin by laying greater stress on the productions of poultry.

With a view to educate the farmers on the latest methods of poultry husbandry, training is given to select farmers. In 1964-65, 400 farmers will be trained under this scheme.

In Rural areas, only a small number of birds is kept by individual villagers. These birds get free range and feed on fallen grains, greens and insects just sufficient to keep them alive. The villagers who are less concerned about egg production and growth, do not pay attention to their feeding and feel satisfied if the birds do not decrease in number due to diseases.

It is always easy to meet one's requirements of eggs if one keeps a few poultry birds. The egg is a top class protein supplier. It is rich in essential vitamins necessary for our health. It contains a lot of fat and minerals and can be taken in any form. It is a food for all and very good for expectant and nursing mothers as also infants.

Further the cooked meat of poultry gives about 28 per cent of Meat protein, containing many essential amino-acids which of high biological value.

A Subsidiary occupation

Poultry industry, even as a cottage enterprise provides a gainful subsidiary occupation for a large section of Agricultural community and helps to solve the problem of unemployment and to some extent under-employment.

One of the various activities of the Animal Husbandry Department is to augment the production of food of animal origin by laying greater stress on the production of poultry.

If poultry-keeping is to be successful in the villages it is necessary that the birds are provided with all the



Trainees are collecting eggs from the trapnets and writing the number of the bird and date on the eggs



Trainees are feeding the layers with mash



Sri Satya Narayan Sinha, Union Minister of Information and Broad Casting addressing a Conference of State Ministers for Information in New Delhi, on 7th March 1964

required nutrients. If poultry keeping is to give supplementary income, improved birds should be utilized.

Small investments and quick returns make poultry keeping a profitable side line for the farmer. Within 5 to 6 months of starting, a poultry unit provides subsidiary income to the farmer. Poultry-keepers who know how to manage their laying flocks are earning good profits.

Training in Poultry keeping

A sound Poultry Development Programme depends largely upon the poultry-keepers who have atleast rudimentary knowledge of poultry science. It is a known and well-established fact that lack of scientific knowledge among poultry breeders is a great impediment to the spread of poultry keeping on a wider range.

The prime need of the hour is therefore to impart scientific knowledge on poultry keeping, in a simple and methodical manner, to the villagers interested in poultry keeping, especially to the backward sections of the community.

Realising the magnitude of the problem and its impact on the economy of the State, the Government of Madras have sanctioned a scheme under the Third Five-Year Plan of the State for the systematic training of poultry farmers for a period of six weeks in the State Poultry farms.

Every trainees selected for the course will be paid a stipend of Rs. 45 and an allowance not exceeding Rs. 15 to meet the travel costs during the entire course, which lasts six weeks.

What the trainees are taught

Training is imparted to the candidates on all aspects of Poultry Husbandry and disease control.

Practical training includes the handling of chicks, birds, etc.

The curricula include various aspects of Poultry Husbandry as furnished below:—

1. Selection of eggs for hatching
2. Operation of incubators

3. Rearing of chicks in Brooders
4. Feeding of chicks
5. Rearing of pullets and adults with feed rations to be adopted for different classes of birds
6. Preventive inoculations to be done at various stages of age
7. Common ailments among poultry in their treatment
8. Important contagious diseases prevalent among poultry and their preventive and curative measures with special reference to Bazaar drugs
9. Housing of birds and sanitation
10. Important materials to be secured before a small poultry unit is started
11. Breed characteristics of the various exotic and indigenous poultry

It may be seen that the training is very useful and quite a comprehensive knowledge about poultry-keeping is being imparted to the breeders.

The training is at present imparted at the Poultry Research Station, Teynampet, Madras, Ramanathapuram District Livestock Farm, Chettinad District Livestock Farm, Orthanad and Livestock Research Station, Hosur Cattle Farm. This scheme is becoming very popular among the ryots of this State and so far about 650 persons have been trained in Poultry Husbandry. The Third Plan contemplates the training of 1,600 persons. Trainees to this course are drawn from various sections of the society such as the persons who are interested in poultry-keeping purely to rear them to meet their domestic requirements, commercial minded individuals who wish to take up poultry rearing as a full-time avocation, young farmers who wish to find a source to supplement their incomes through land, Nuns and boys from various institutions, etc. But most of the trainees are drawn from the economically backward sections of the community.

Only some of these, could get regular employment under the various Poultry Development Programmes of the Government. Others have to take up poultry-rearing to eke out their living. In order to give incentive to those who take to rearing of poultry, several schemes have been sanctioned. Forty-eight Poultry Extension

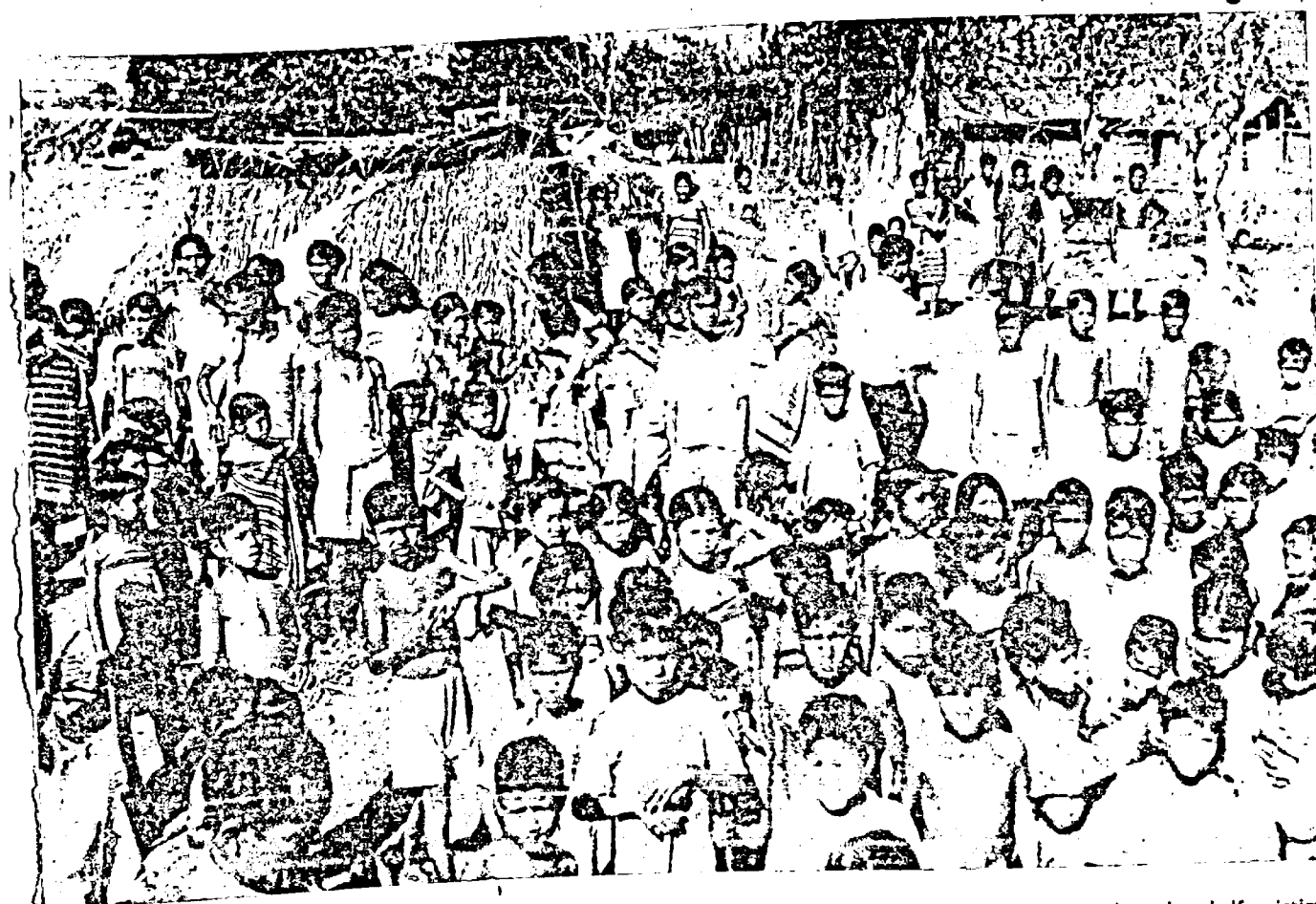
centres with a foundation stock of 100 layers, in each have been established in various places in the State to demonstrate to the people the scientific methods of breeding, rearing and management of poultry. These poultry Extension Centres also produce birds and eggs to meet the requirements of various development programmes. For those who are already rearing Poultry and for those who wish to take up poultry-keeping day-old chicks are supplied at a concessional rate of Re. 1 each. A subsidy of Rs. 50 or 50 per cent of the actual cost whichever is less in each case for the construction of poultry houses is also sanctioned. The breeders are supplied incubators, the cost of which is subsidized by 50 per cent or Rs. 250 whichever is less.

Though poultry industry offers the cheapest source of animal protien, yet it still continues to be a luxury

in this State. In view of the important contribution, we get from poultry towards the improvement of human diet, it is very necessary that the poultry industry is established on sound lines. The eggs form the cheap source of income to the poultry breeders. Small investments and quick returns within a period of six months of starting, make poultry-keeping a source of additional income to the farmer.

The trainees who undergo the course could avail of the facilities provided by Government and take up rearing of poultry in their respective areas and contribute substantially towards laying strong foundations for the development of, not only poultry industry in the State, but also help to raise the nutritional level of the diet of the masses.)

MASS MIGRATION OF CHRISTIANS FROM EAST PAKISTAN HARROWING TALES OF PERSECUTION OF MINORITIES



Over 75,000 refugees from East Pakistan, 35,000 of them Christians have arrived in Assam in the last month and a half—victims of a systematic campaign of persecution of minorities in Pakistan. The migrants, who continue to come in an unending stream, are mostly from the Mymensingh District in East Pakistan. Many have sought shelter in the Garo Hills District of Assam.

Driven to desperation by continual harassment, climaxing in arson, loot, rape and murder, they feel they would rather been the privations of a refugee existence till they are re-habilitated in India than go back to what they describe as hell-fire. They include priests and missionaries who for years have practised the greatest toleration and who, though still devoid of bitterness, could no longer advise their people to stay on in Pakistan, for life there had been made not only difficult but impossible.

They have arrived with next to no belongings, most of which have been looted. There are many who have had their wives and daughters kidnapped on the way, some others have crossed the border bleeding from bullet wounds. Yet the exodus continues.

Photo shows a group of children who had to flee for safety along with their parents. Many of them have lost their parents.

Employment Drive for Harijans and Adivasis

All-India Bodys Recommendations

The establishment of a Central executive authority fully vested with necessary powers to nominate Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates against vacancies reserved for them in Government Service was strongly advocated by the Planning Commission's Seminar on Employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, which concluded its three-day session in New Delhi recently.

Prof. V. K. R. V. Rao, Member, Planning Commission, who presided over the seminar, announced that he would make a determined effort to follow up the recommendations of the seminar with the implementing authorities.

Sri Jagjivan Ram and Sri Jaipal Singh who participated in the seminar, congratulated the Planning Commission for having organised this seminar to give earnest consideration to the problems of employment of the "untouchable sixth" and the "tribal twelfth" of India.

The seminar considered the problems of employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on land, in forests, in industry and in Government services. Most of the measures suggested by the seminar were directed towards improving the employability of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the various categories of jobs being created as a result of the variety of development projects.

Liberalisation of scholarships, extension of hostel facilities, incentives to attract larger number of Harijan and Adivasi candidates into various technical training institutions, special tutorial instruction at various levels of education, organisation of book banks were some of the more important recommendations made by the seminar for improving the employability of candidates from these communities.

It was urged that the special tuition facilities given to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates for appearing in I.A.S., and other Central services examinations should be extended to other subordinate services as well. Special facilities for on-the-job training were also advocated in order to improve the prospects of appointment and promotion to positions in Class I and Class II services.

The Employment and Training Organisation was asked to disseminate widely information about training facilities and employment opportunities available in various occupations. It was suggested that the drive should start with the schools and reach out to the middle and the higher secondary schools even in the remote areas.

Over 100 persons participated in the seminar including State Ministers and Officers, representatives of Central Ministries and non-official organisations and eminent educationists, sociologists and economists. The seminar was inaugurated by Shri Gulzari Lal Nanda, Union Home Minister.

State Income by Industrial Origin, Madras State

(At Current Prices Rs. in Crores).

(PROVISIONAL)

Sector.	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62 (Preliminary)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Agriculture	372.13	409.39	442.88	481.88	535.94	583.97	642.82
Mining Manufacturing and small enterprise.	156.25	177.44	174.80	188.05	223.27	226.76	242.91
Commerce Transport and Communication.	145.38	147.66	151.91	160.26	164.64	184.55	150.13
Other Services. .. .	126.79	134.92	146.68	165.46	163.37	184.19	207.72
Grand Total... ..	800.55	929.41	916.27	926.45	1087.22	178.57	1243.58
Per capita income (Rs.) ..	251	289	282	1087.22	327	350	365

From Abstract of Statistics
Issued by Director of Statistics.

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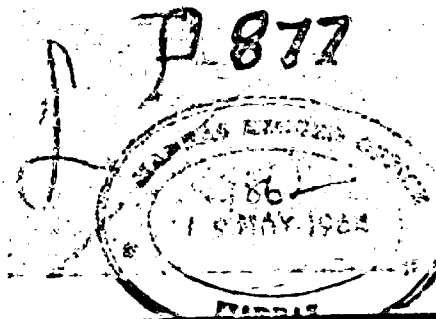
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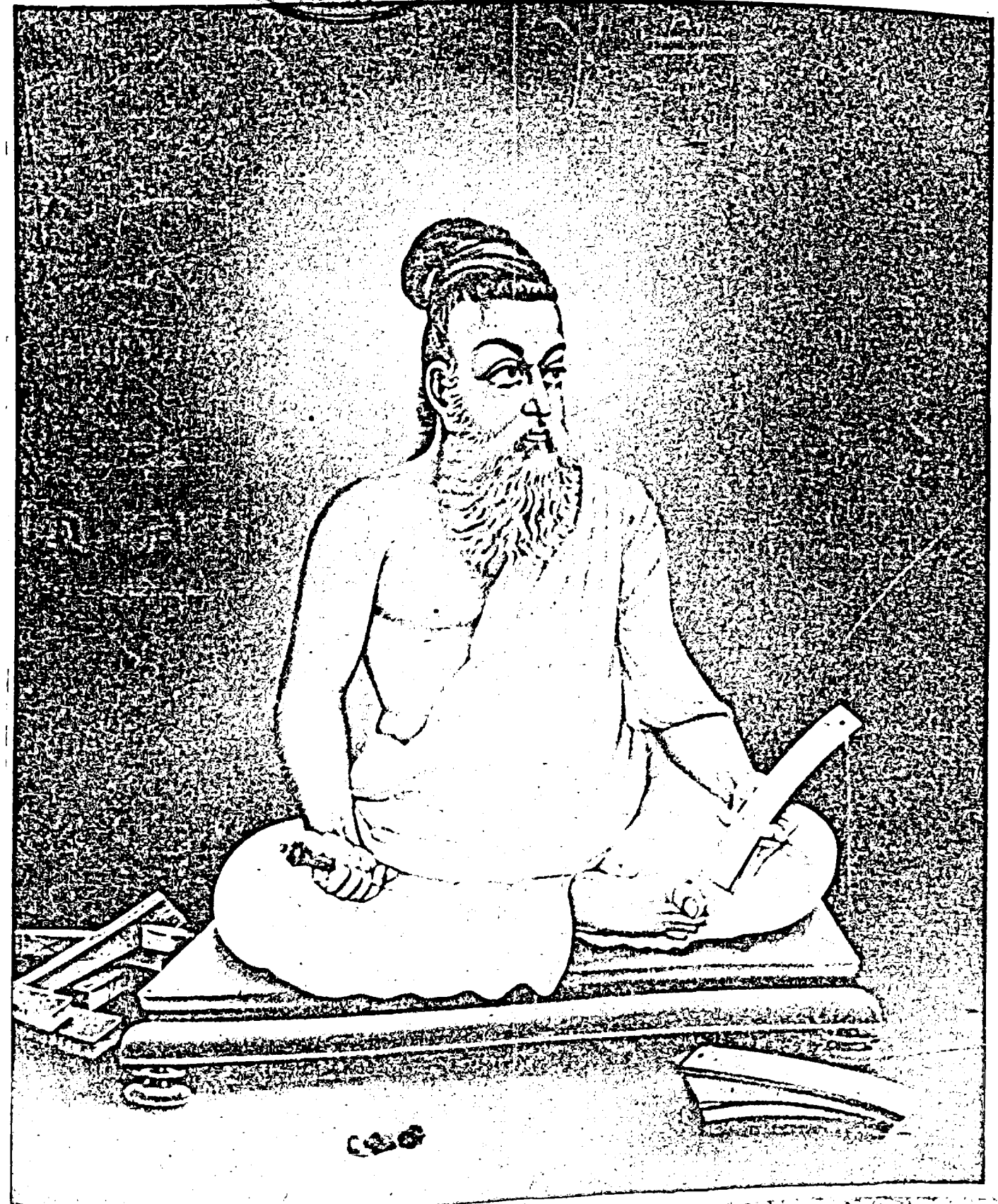
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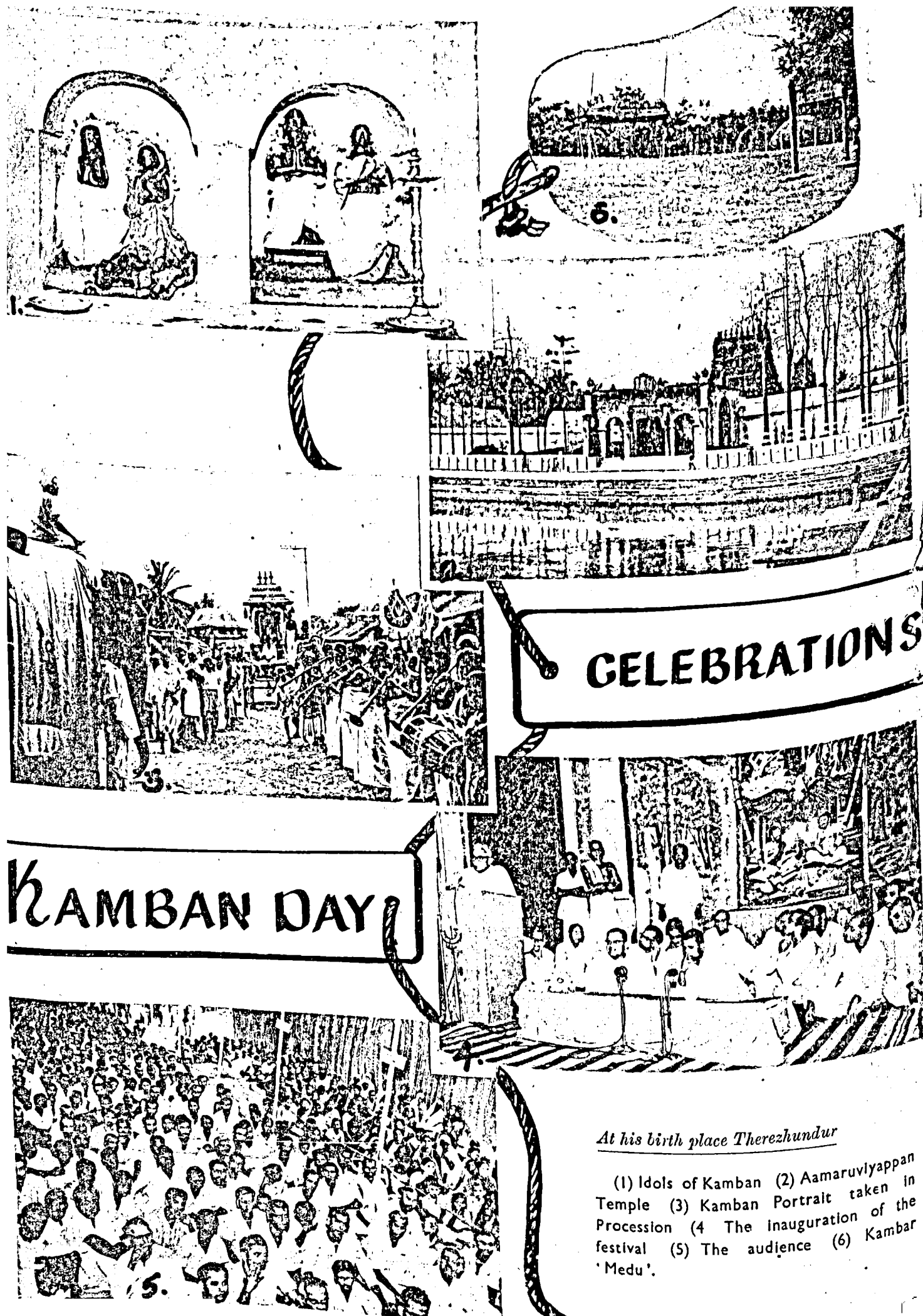
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P. 877

MAY, 1964

PRICE 20 n.p.



KAMBAN DAY

At his birth place Therezhundur

(1) Idols of Kamban (2) Aamaruvlyappan Temple (3) Kamban Portrait taken in Procession (4) The inauguration of the festival (5) The audience (6) Kamban 'Medu'.

No Price is Too High To Pay for Freedom

CITIZEN'S DUTIES

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

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MADRAS Information

Volume XVIII

MAY 1964

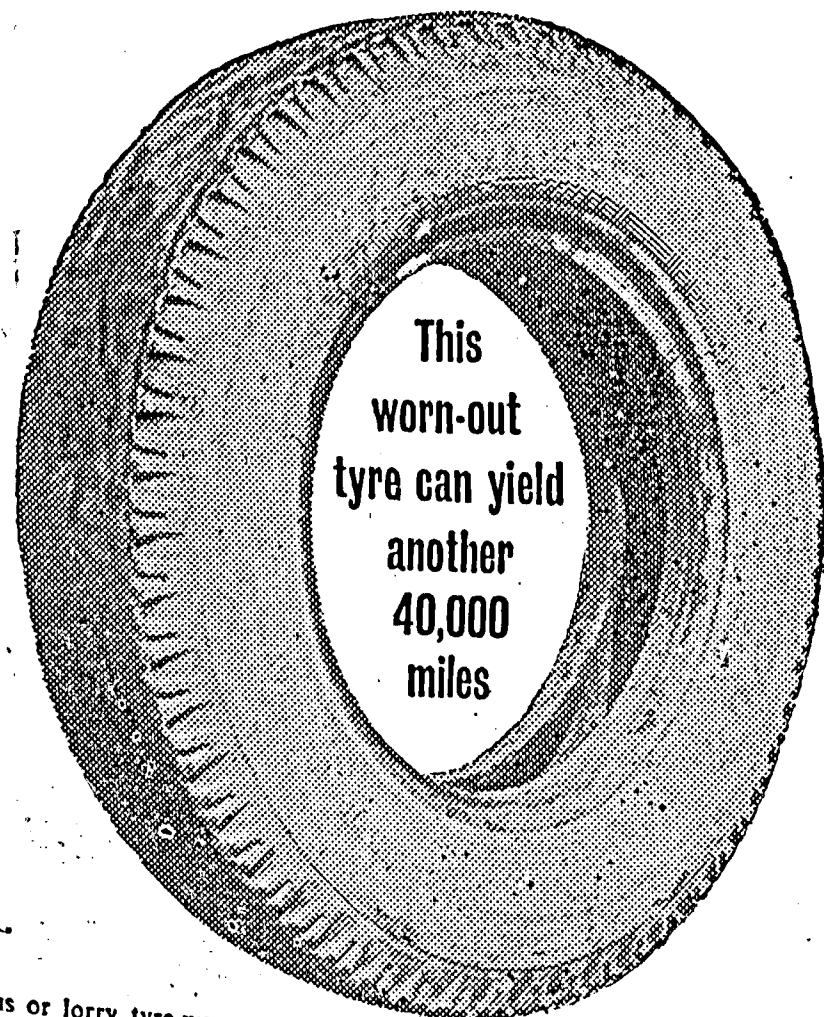
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CONTENTS

	PAGE
1. The Greatness of Tirukkural —Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Chief Minister, Madras.	3
2. The Portrait of Tiruvalluvar —Sri K. R. Venugopala Sharma, Artist, Madras.	7
3. Madras Ranks Second in Industrial Progress.	11
4. A great future for Aluminium —Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Chief Minister of Madras; Sri R. Venkataraman, Minister for Industries, Madras,	17
5. Coaches for Indian Railway —Sri I. Hydari, General Manager, Integral Coach Factory, Madras.	19
6. Soil Conservation in Kundah Catchments —Sri A. B. Jambulingam, Conservator of Forests, Coonoor.	23
7. Khadi—Weaving Subsidy Scheme	29
8. Stanley Hospital's Expansion	32
9. Madras Act to Control Grain Trade—New Licence Order.	34
10. Revolution in Tuberculosis Control —Madras Research Work attracts world attention.	35

This Month's Cover:

Tiruvalluvar is the symbol of India's highest ideas. He is the pole-star that gives our people to a rich and radiant future. It is but proper that his portrait should adorn the Assembly Hall at Madras.

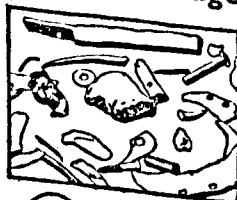


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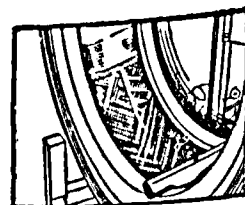
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The greatness of TIRUKKURAL

SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM, Chief Minister, Madras.

The portrait of the saint-poet Tiruvalluvar the author of the immortal, "Tirukkural" is now adorning the Legislative Assembly Hall, Madras.

The portrait drawn by the famous Artist Sri Venugopala Sharma was unveiled by Dr. Zakir Husain, Vice-President of India on March 22, 1964. The speech delivered by the Chief Minister Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam on the occasion is reproduced below.

This is an eventful day in the history of Madras Legislature. To-day we will have the portrait of Tiruvalluvar unveiled in the Hall of the Madras Legislative Assembly. Tirukkural is a luminous classic which, like the Sun, sheds light on the path of people. Saint Tiruvalluvar does not belong to the Tamil people alone. Nor could he be claimed by any religious denomination. He is common to all races and to all people. His teachings are Universal and are valid for all times.

We are, the inheritors of a culture which enables people of different communities and of different religious faiths, to live and work in goodwill, amity and comradeship. Dr. Zakir Hussain is here amidst us as the symbol of this culture. It is, therefore, fitting that a scholar of his eminence, should unveil the portrait of Tiruvalluvar in this Hall.

Fountainhead of many codes

Tirukkural has served as the source and support of a life of high idealism in this country for more than 2,000 years. It has served as the fountainhead of many ethical and political codes that came to be written in later years. The ethics of Tirukkural have seeped into the poetical works that came to be written down the ages.

Tirukkural did not stop with laying down mere ethical principles. It did not stop with teaching devotion and worship of God. It has given practical hints

to people in their efforts to improve and chasten their life day by day. It lays down principles that would help people to lead a richer and fuller life. It places before them a superior ideal and charts out also the path to reach this ideal. It teaches people to be manly and stand-up to dangers and difficulties. "When difficulties come, laugh at them" says Kural and infuses fearlessness among the people. "If a man faces danger with unflinching courage, he would be victorious" it says.

Basis of Dharma

Tiruvalluvar gave place to Dharma (Aram) in his teachings. It is the culture of Tamil Nad to give Dharma the pride of place. When emphasising the need

Sri Bisnuram Medhi, the Governor of Madras, distributed the awards to the elementary school teachers at Rajaji Hall, Madras on 20th March 1964.

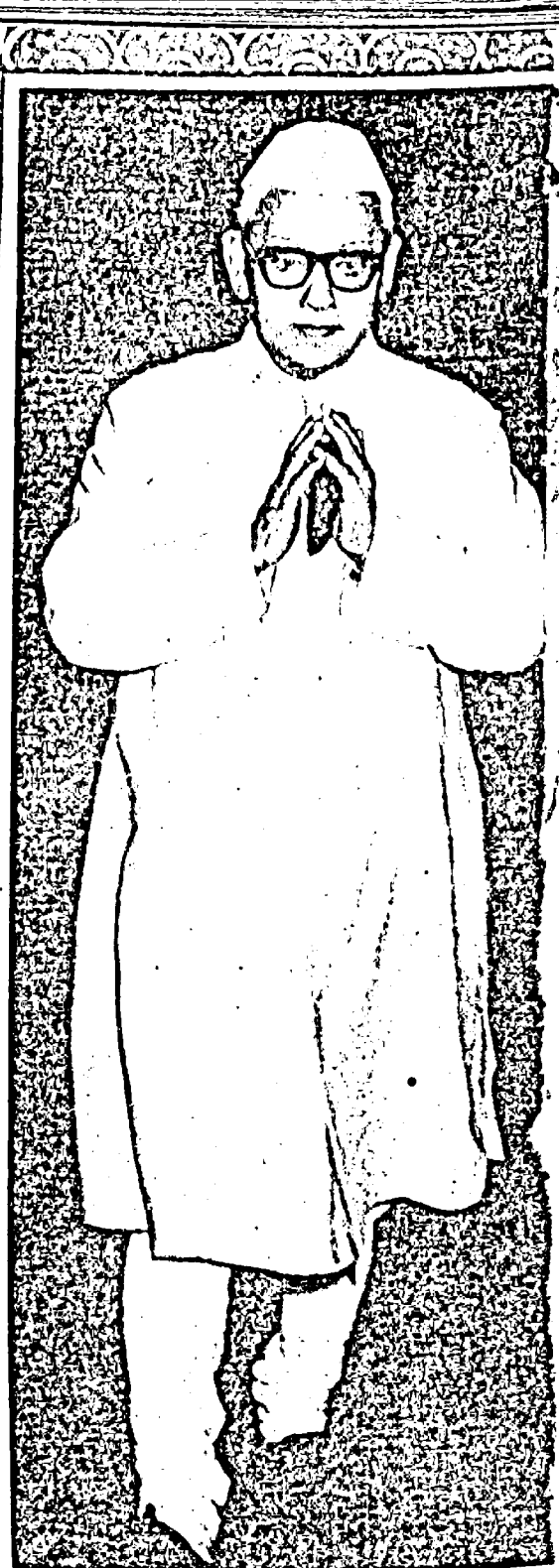




Governor TAKES LEAVE Praise for Madras

Sir Bisnuram Medhi who relinquished office, on 3rd May 1964 said he prized the Governorship of Madras because "I was associated with the most progressive and enlightened of States in the Country and with a people who respect traditions, who are spiritually minded and who appreciate the values of life."

He said he found the people here disciplined, law-abiding and co-operative on all issues which contributed to public good and welfare.



1. Chief Minister's Party to Governor at Rajaji Hall on 28th March 1964.

2. Party given by the Governor to Members of the Legislature on 24th March 1964.

3. Fare-well Party to Governor by a Committee of Hosts on 4th April 1964.

for purity of conduct as the basis of Dharma, the Saint says: "Purity of conduct leads to honour and there it is priced more precious than life". The epics and classics of India are never tired of proclaiming that there is no greater strength than the one that flows from an adherence to Dharma and no greater danger than the one resulting from forgetting it. Tirukkural distils the wisdom found in the culture of India and gives it in these verses. Tiruvalluvar enjoins even upon the man suffering from penury not to swerve from Dharma. "Even if it be to save your own beloved mother from starvation, let not your hands be defiled with what the sages have condemned as heinous wrong", says the poet.

Tiruvalluvar sought to reform the ills of society and reshape it into one full of peace and happiness. Hence he emphasised the need for seeking wealth immediately after his stress on Dharma, for he knew pretty well that a full life will not be possible without due care for the essentials of material wellbeing. He then deals with happiness.

Gospel of life

Tiruvalluvar has made elaborate and searching analysis of the practical implications of the pursuit of Dharma, Artha and Kama. He did not touch on the fourth and final objective of human pursuit, viz., Moksha. For, if a man lives a richer and fuller life on this plane, according to the principles charted out by him, the attainment of Moksha would follow automatically. He, therefore, discretely left it untouched. Viewed from any aspect, Tirukkural is a full and complete gospel of life. Whenever we are in difficulties we can turn to Kural and find light and guidance from it. Whenever we have doubts in our onward march towards higher ideals, we can refer to Kural and get needed help and practical guidance.

What are man's duties towards society? Tirukkural says: "Of what avail is the vast learning of a man if he does not live in harmony with the world". While emphasising the need for living in harmony with society, he also says that the wealth that we accumulate is not all our own. Gandhiji has said repeatedly that we are the trustees of the wealth we have inherited or accumulated. Tiruvalluvar has said the same thing more than 2,000 years ago. He says: "Only for the benefit of humanity do the noble gather wealth with the sweat of their brow". To those dauntless spirits who fight against evil, nothing can give greater strength and support than Tirukkural.

Code of conduct

Even as Tiruvalluvar has laid down a code of conduct for the individual, he has also detailed an elaborate manual of conduct for the ruler and the State. In 70 chapters he has dealt with State and Statecraft. There

might have been previous poets, law givers and others who might have dealt with these subjects. But it was Tiruvalluvar who has laid down that the State should have Dharma as the guiding factor of all its actions. He emphasised that it is the duty of the State to see that the community pursues the path of Dharma. In short, he stresses that it is the duty of the State to make people observe the rules of good conduct.

Tiruvalluvar gives a rigid manual of conduct for individuals, non-violence, abstinence from meat-eating, etc. But when he details the duties of the head of the State, he does not stint from emphasising the need for enforcement of law and justice as sternly as possible. He says that the wicked should be removed from the society as ruthlessly as even weeds are taken out to save the crop. The distinction he makes between the duties of the individual and of those of the State is firm, clear.

Classless society

Tiruvalluvar obviously believed in a classless society for he has said that all men are born equal. What stated years ago is to-day blossoming into a fact. He wanted wealth to be equally distributed. We are to-day trying to follow his precept and establish an egalitarian society.

Tiruvalluvar gave a code for good and happy life. He left behind him a manual of ethics. But they are not in the form of dry epigrams. His Kural, every one of them, is beautiful poetry too.

Every one of this great poet's thoughts unfold a great ideal. Not only that. They also cut out the path for practical observance of the moral and ethical principles which they set out. If there was any one in recent times who was a peerless exemplar of the ideals and the code of conduct laid down by Tiruvalluvar, it was Mahatma Gandhi. Tirukkural therefore lives and it will live for all times.

In 33 world-languages

Tirukkural is a gospel which has been accepted by the world. It has been translated in more than 33 world-languages. To Rev. Pope of hallowed memory we owe the first introduction of Kural to the world, for it was he who took upon himself the great task of translating Kural into English and making it available to the countries in the West. It was Kural that enabled the world to have a peep into the greatness of our culture, our civilization and our ethical and philosophic idealism. It was Tirukkural that proclaimed to the world high ethical ideals as well as broad useful and practical codes to attain them. It is, therefore, our duty not only to cherish this precious heritage but also to follow the principles and ideals enshrined in it.

TIRUVALLUVAR PORTRAIT IN THE ASSEMBLY



1. The Portrait.
2. The Vice-President is being received by the Speaker.



3. Chief Minister greets the artist.
4. The Vice-President honours the artist.
5. The Vice-President unveils the Portrait.



The Portrait of TIRUVALLUVAR

SRI K. R. VENUGOPALA SHARMA, ARTIST MADRAS.

TIRUVALLUVAR created a perfect man in himself, capable of living a healthy, happy and peaceful life, both temporal and spiritual, by simply following certain rules of conduct.

Whatever good man is able to create by his thought, word and deed, would certainly be applauded and followed by the whole world. Such good things of life are considered absolutely essential to lift a man, from a state of lethargy to one of great intellectual heights, so as to enable him to become possessed of more human qualities lying dormant within him.

To achieve this end, Tiruvalluvar has founded a Moral Code for Humanity to follow. This treatise is called Thirukkural; which sets human beings on the right path of duty, conduct and behaviour, not only towards self but also towards others, and shows how to attain eternal peace in life.

Thiruvalluvar laid great emphasis on the dictum:
மழித்தலும் நீட்டலும் வேண்டா—உலகம்
பழித்த தொழித்து விடின்.

that man becomes great by merely eschewing what is bad and evil. Getting the head shaved completely does not confer any austerity at all, nor does the act of growing hair or beard bestow dignity and wisdom. This operation of shaving and growing hair really entails one to devote some attention to it as often as necessary. Tiruvalluvar was really afraid that this kind of devotion to small personal vanity may ultimately, by degrees, develop to other big worldly ties and pleasures. And so, he advises one to leave the matter of the hair to take care of itself and not to direct one's attention to such useless petty trifles.

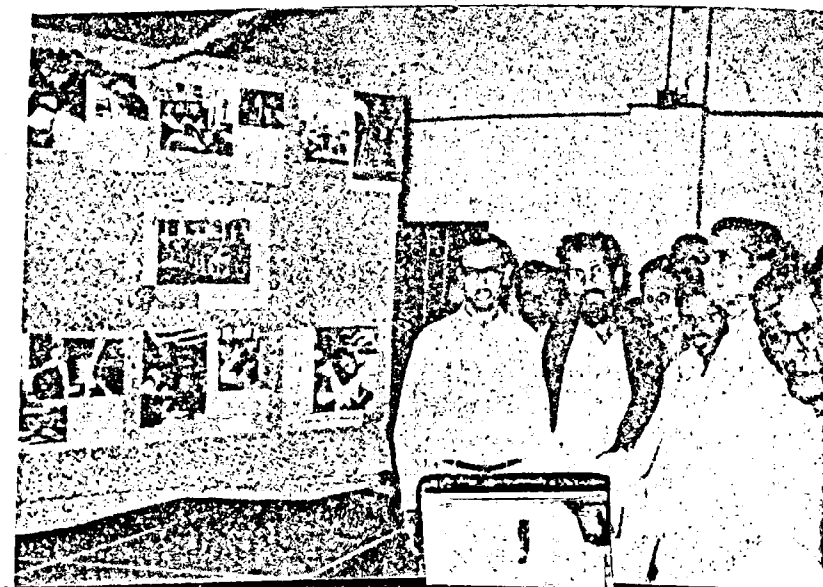
Thus, Tiruvalluvar, who has advised others as above, would certainly not have acted contrary to his own dictum.

Hence, the portrayal of Tiruvalluvar with beard and moustache and also with a 'Jatamudi' (tuft of hair on the head) is quite justified. As it was thought that all the different kinds of hair-dressing, that are in vogue, are sectarian in view, they are not adopted as benefiting Tiruvalluvar.

Samudrika lakshana

The science of 'Samudrika sastra', which deals with the formation of human structure, states that great thinkers and intellectuals possess a broad raised forehead and a nose, quite in proportion to the forehead.

The Madras City Elementary School Teachers' 3rd Conference was held in Madras on 14th and 15th March 1964. Sri G. Bhuvarahan, Minister for Information and Publicity declared open the Exhibition connected with the Conference.



He had no likes or dislikes as such, pleasures and pains are alike to him. Wherever he was, he was quite happy and contented. The surroundings had no disturbing effect on him at all, nor did they produce any impression on his mind, good or bad. His contemplative thought was the only thing that mattered to him,everything else of this world was a complete void so far as he was concerned.

Blank back-ground

This idea is established by the artist by creating the back-ground for the portrait of Tiruvalluvar as a complete blank, except for the diffusion of light emanating from him, without giving representation

to any of the wordly objects, such as, a wall, a doorway, a tree, etc., etc.

It is customary to paint the saints and the sacred and the great enlightened personalities with a nimbus, just to differentiate them from ordinary mortals, as well as to indicate that the light of intellectual power is contained within them. But here, instead of the usual halo, the light of real intellectual power and knowledge is shown as emanating from Tiruvalluvar and diffusing to every dark nook and corner of the world.

Such is Tirukkural that it reaches to far corners of the world, lifting man from his worthless life of helplessness to peaks of happiness and peace!

TAGORE'S LAST POEM

"ON DEATH"

English translation by :
DR. AMIYA CHAKRAVARTHI,
(Authorised by Viswa Bharathi.)

Sorrow's dark night again and again
Has come to my door.
Its only weapon, I saw,
Was pain's twisted brow, fear's hideous gestures
Preluding its deception in darkness.)

Whenever I have believed in its mask of dread,
Fruitless defeat has followed.
This game of defeat and victory is life's delusion;
From childhood, at each step, clings this spectre,
Filled with sorrow's mockery.
A moving scene of varied fears—
Death's skilful hand work wrought in scattered
gloom.

Courtesy—"VISWA BHARATHI"



MADRAS ranks Second in



"Madras State has registered impressive industrial progress and it ranked second only to Maharashtra" said Sri R. Venkataraman, Minister for Industries in the Legislative Assembly recently.

"The industries were both diversified and dispersed and even districts like Salem and Ramanathapuram, being considered backward could now boast of Industries" he added.

The Industries Minister stated in the Legislative Assembly that the State Government was now preparing the blue-print for industrial development in the Fourth Plan covering large, medium and small industries.

The Government had sought the help of the National Council of Applied Economic Research to review and evaluate the industrial progress already achieved in the Second and Third Plans and to suggest new lines to be taken up in the Fourth Plan.

Working Groups

The Government had set up "Working Groups" to prepare blue-prints for all types of industries. Experts of the Union Government had been invited to advise these groups.

In a brief review, the Minister said the most impressive aspect of the industrial development in the State in recent years in the private sector was the diversity of production which had come into existence and the considerable amount of production capacity that had been created in various lines of production.

The pace of industrial development had gained considerable momentum in the last decade and Madras had now come to occupy a prominent place in the industrial map of India.

The progress made in the ten public sector projects, being implemented by the Central Government, was satisfactory. Madras had got a better share in the loans advanced by the Industrial Financial Corporation and

the Industrial Investment Corporation. Out of Rs. 185 crores loan given to 311 units in the country, Madras had got Rs. 30 crores for 34 units.

The Industrial Investment Corporation in the State had been able to raise deposits of over Rs. 8 crores while all the other 14 State Financial Corporations together had not been able to raise deposits over Rs. 4.66 lakhs. It had given assistance to the tune of Rs. 19 crores.

Under the Industrial Development and Regulation Act, 617 licences had been issued in the State. Of these 341 had been put to use, and preparatory work was going on in respect of 200 and only 76 licences had been surrendered. This was impressive compared to the record in other States, where people rushed for licences and then slept over them.

The State Committee on Employment met at the Cabinet Room in the Secretariat on 2nd April 1964. Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Chief Minister, presided.



The record of power supply to industry was no less impressive. In ten years it had gone from 32 crores kilowatt hours to 142 crores kilowatt hours.

The number of factories gone up from 4,618 to 6,572 in seven years. During the Third Plan period, capital subscription was Rs. 65.58 crores against Rs. 50 crores in the Second Plan and Rs. 12.75 crores in the First.

Short of capital

While the State had plenty of man-power and know-how, it was short of capital. The Industrial Investment

Corporation, set up to fill this gap, had advanced Rs. 19 crores as loans and for shares and also guaranteed repayment.

Even in Maharashtra, which was highly advanced, Sri Venkataraman said, there was concentration of industries in some areas and while there was no industry at all in some other areas.

But in Madras, even Salem district now had 26 big industries and 645 small ones. Ramanathapuram had

Industries—Statistics

1. *Cotton Textiles*.—There were 138 factories (employing 50 or more workers with the aid of power or 10 or more workers without the aid of power) in Madras State during 1961 of which 113 were spinning mills, 7 were weaving mills and 18 were composite mills. The district-wise distribution of these factories is as follows:—

1 Coimbatore	75
2 Madurai	17
3 Ramanathapuram	14
4 Tirunelveli	12
5 Tiruchirappalli	5
6 Salem	8
7 Chingleput	2
8 North Arcot	2
9 Madras	1
10 Kanyakumari	1
11 South Arcot	1
Total	138

These factories provided employment to 1,10,535 persons and their wage bill amounted to Rs. 2,10,960 lakhs during 1961.

The number of spindles and looms in the State as on 1st January 1963 was 3,308,608 and 7,800 respectively.

2. *Sugar*.—There were 8 sugar factories in the State during 1961-62. These factories produced 148,886 tonnes of sugar during 1961-62. One more sugar factory in Tiruchirappalli district went into production early in 1963. Three more co-operative sugar factories are under various stages of erection.

3. *Cement*.—In the year 1962 there were four factories in the State engaged in the manufacture of cement. The production in these factories was 1,279,825 tonnes.

4. *Bicycles*.—There were four factories engaged in this industry during 1962. The total number of complete bicycles produced in these factories was 276,406.

5. *Fertilizers*.—There were six large fertilizer factories in the State during 1961 employing 50 or more workers with the aid of power or 100 or more workers without the aid of power. The production of fertilizers in these factories during 1961 was 167,785 tonnes.

6. *Caustic soda*.—In the year 1962, there were two factories in the State engaged in the production of caustic soda and these factories produced 33,969 tonnes of caustic soda.

7. *Matches*.—A total quantity of 26,308,354 gross boxes of matches was produced in the State during 1962.

8. *Tanneries*.—In the year 1961, there were 21 factories employing 50 or more workers with the aid of power or 100 more workers without the aid of power engaged in the Tanning Industry in the State. The production of hides and skins, vegetable tanned and chrome tanned in these tanneries was 3,030,739 kilograms and 378,147 square metres respectively.

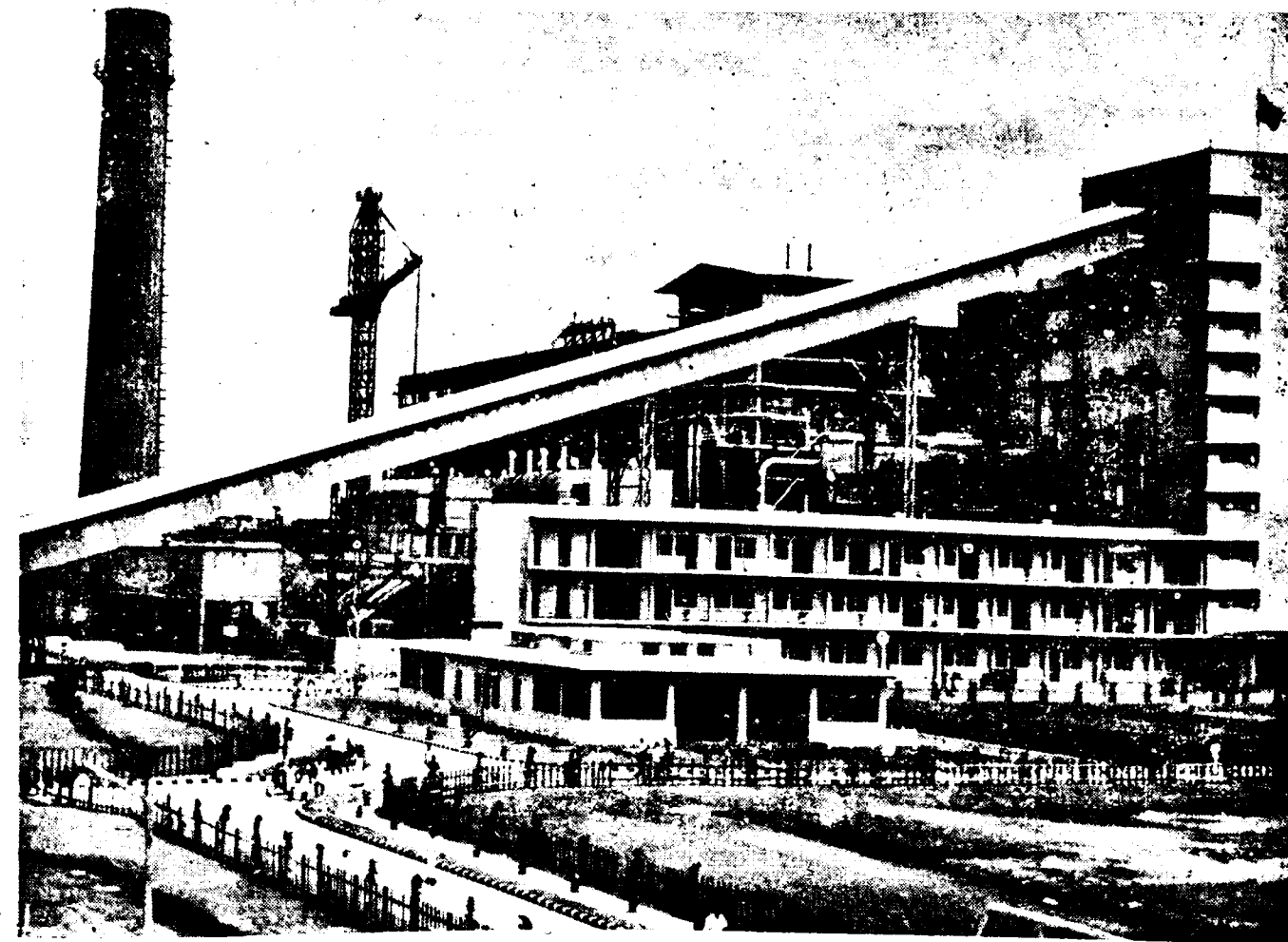
9. *Handlooms*.—Number of cotton-loom registered in the Madras State at the end of the year 1962, was 516,086.

Number of weavers within the co-operative fold as on 31st December 1962, 231,694.

There were 1,090 weavers' co-operative societies with 224,858 looms (as on 31st December 1962) representing 43 per cent of the total looms in the State.

The production of cloth in the co-operative sector during the year 1962 in terms of value was Rs. 1,154 lakhs, while the sales amounted to Rs 1,068 lakhs during the year.

(Source : Statistics Department)



An abundant supply of energy forms of decisive factor in the economic development of our country. Photo shows a view of the 250 MW thermal power station at Neyveli in Madras State. To meet the growing demand for power the generation-capacity of the power house is being increased to 400 MW.

had 47 big industries and 513 small industries. Kanyakumari had two big mills, one in the co-operative sector and another in the private sector.

Nilgiris could develop only as a tourist centre. More than Rs. 100 crores had been utilised there for power generation. The district also had tea plantations.

Only my district, Thanjavur, he said "still chooses to remain agricultural." People there had no desire to engage themselves in industries. There was demand from all other districts for licences to start textile mills. But from Thanjavur, there was no demand even for a textile mill.

North Arcot had 10 big industries and 443 small ones. South Arcot had 17 big industries and 183 small industries. The Minister said that industries established by the State had earned a net profit of over Rs. 14 lakhs in 1962-63 and he explained that no industry could make profits in the first three years. From the service centres, no profit was expected, but even these units were showing some profits.

He added the Government itself started certain industries, and encouraged the starting in the co-operative sector of certain other industries which should normally be left to the private sector, because of its "practical approach towards industrialisation".

This was done to stabilise the prices of some goods which were in short supply and to meet special demands. Such action was not against the industrial policy of the Centre that the Government should run only basic industries.

A decision on the technical aspects of the Salem Steel Plant would be taken within the next few months when various experiments on the Salem ore now being carried on were completed.

The Minister said the delay in setting up the plan was due only to technical reasons.

Dispersed industrial development

Referring to complaints of inequitable distributions of industries in the various districts, he said industries

Coimbatore—Model district in Madras

The year 1964 has heralded in the establishment of new lines of industrial undertakings by Coimbatore industrialists.

Hitherto, they were for putting up textile mills mainly spinning units and light engineering foundries. There are in this district more than 80 textile mills and over 100 engineering units employing over one lakh people with a capital outlay of over Rs. 40 crores.

During this year, the Rs. 10-crore Madras Aluminium Company, the Rs. 1-crore Sakthi Sugars, Rs. 50 lakhs Kopeks India, Limited, the Rs. 51 lakhs Coimbatore Pioneer Fertilizers and the Madras Forgings and Alloy Industries will be put on stream. These industries have been put up by entrepreneurs from Coimbatore.

Apart from this, a huge textile machinery manufacturing concern at a total estimated cost of Rs. 8.5 crores is being set up here. The concern, the Lakshmi Machine Works, is entering the capital market for raising public subscription during this month. Another venture is a Rs. 0.5 crore, 3,000-ton capacity paper mill which is being put up by a prominent mill-owner here.

The existing industries in the district have programmed to expand and diversify the manufactures and productions. The Rs. 50-lakh, Madras Machine Tool Manufacturers, has taken up the manufacture of

in Madras were better dispersed than in any other State. Concentration in certain areas was inevitable because of the dependence of one industry on another for technical and other reasons.

The Government was so careful in this regard that new industries had been set up even in backward areas. The tempo of industrial development had been maintained and the next two years would see an acceleration of growth.

The Minister also acknowledged the fact that the Union Government had not rejected any of the suggestions made on new projects for the State. There had been delays, but never difficulty in getting projects sanctioned.

New industrial estates

Making a reference to industrial progress, the Minister announced that the Government was setting up directly 13 new industrial estates spread over different parts of the State apart from assisting with substantial loans the establishment of private industrial estates at Coimbatore and Madras and four co-operative estates at Tuticorin, Sivakasi, Pollachi and Vyasarpadi.

additional series of cone pulley, lathes and have a programme for manufacturing semi-automatic lathes. The Textools, a leading textile machinery manufacturing concern in India here, has started manufacturing railway signalling equipment for the Indian Railways and is working on other items.

These apart, many new big and small engineering foundries with capital outlays ranging from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 3 lakhs are coming up with programmes to manufacture a number of items.

A number of existing textile units here are also increasing their spindle strength. Some big mills are increasing their loomage strength for which the Government has given industrial licences.

The textile industry here, which plays a vital part in the economy of the people, particularly in this district, is getting ample opportunity to improve the industry from the Southern India Textile Research Association which gives timely research know-how advice. The engineering industry, which is the second biggest organized industry here, is yet to get research advice.

Thus, Coimbatore which occupies a pride of place in the industrial map of Madras State, will become a model district to be copied and emulated by other districts in Madras State.

The importance accorded in our Plans to schemes for generation of power had been, Sri Venkataraman said, one of the main contributory factors for the progress of power schemes was evident from the fact that as against the original plan provision of Rs. 20.7 crores in the current year, the revised outlay as agreed to by the Planning Commission was of the order of Rs. 25 crores. Most of the power schemes would be brought to fruition even in the fourth year of the Plan. The addition of 355 MWs. of power in the next year should give a further stimulus to the development industries and enable this State to register an advance over a wider front.

Profits from industries

Referring to the growth of small industries, Sri Venkataraman said that it would be futile to expect returns from industries within three years of their inception. The industries set up in the public sector did not yield much profit in the First Plan; profit was derived in the beginning of the Second Plan, though much profit was not shown later. He said that profit could not be expected from the categories of industries called

"service industries". However, in the first two years of Third Plan a profit of Rs. 19 lakhs had been derived from the small-scale industries.

Second Mine at Neyveli

The Neyveli Lignite Corporation is thinking in terms of having a second mine cut with a capacity of about seven million tons of lignite per year in order to set up a second thermal station with an installed capacity of 600 MW., to supply 1.5 million tonnes of lignite to the proposed Neyveli-Salem Steel Plant, and to release in increased quantities of briquettes for the use of other industries. This is likely to involve a capital outlay of about Rs. 45 crores.

This information is contained in the note circulated to the members. The note said that the necessary land required for setting up the marine diesel engine factory of the Defence Department at Ennore has been acquired by the State Government. The project is expected to involve a capital outlay of Rs. 5.53 crores and provide employment for 570 workers, and produce three types of marine diesel engines.

Neyveli will produce the targeted quantity of 3.56 million tons of lignite by the end of next year, when all the generators of its 250-megawatt power station will be in operation.

The annual report of the working of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation for 1962-63, placed on the table of the Lok Sabha said that by the end of 1965, other

lignite-consuming units like the fertiliser and the briquetting and carbonisation plants would also be commissioned.

The report says that over 14-lakh tons of lignite were mined in Neyveli till March this year and supplied to the thermal power station in the area which generated 1,156 million units of power.

Site for arms factory

An extent of 7,500 acres of land is being acquired by the State Government near the high pressure boiler plant at Tiruchirappalli, for locating a factory for the manufacture of small arms and automatic rifles by the Defence Department. The technical details of the project are being worked out.

The site for location of a petroleum refinery in the vicinity of Madras will be selected in the course of one or two months. The refinery is expected to go into production in the first year of the Fourth Plan.

A plant is to be located in Arkonam for the production of mild steel billets with a capacity of 100,000 tons per year initially. Surveys for the determination of the location of the "concentration plant" for the Salem iron ores, water supply and railway alignments have been mostly completed. On the advice of the Central Government the State Government has notified an extent of 22,000 acres of land in Kanjamalai area of Salem district for acquisition.

Increase in Industrial Production

List of production.	1956.		1961.		1962-63.		Capacity created.	
	Number of units.	Production.	Number of units.	Production.	Production.		Number of units.	Capacity.
					1952.	1963.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(7)	(9)	(9)	(10)
Cars	1	2,251 Nos.	1	3,361 Nos.	3,941 Nos.	3,340 Nos.	1	2,641 Nos.
Motor Cycles and Scooters ..	1	1,130 "	1	3,901 "	5,511 "	5,511 "	2	12,800 "
Commercial vehicle ..	1	1,009 "	2	2,071 "	2,835 "	2,730 "	1	6,600 "
Diesel engines	2	3,715 "	1	11,766 "	10,886 "	273,041 "	4	32,467 "
Cycles	1	129,922 "	3	207,535 "	40,997 Tonnes.	470,175 KVA	1	300,000 "
Re-rolling	1	17,564 Tonnes.	3	183,161 KVA	460,175 KVA	470,175 KVA	6	68,600 Tonnes.
Transformers	2	12,000 KVA	..	(Rs. 18.25 lakhs).	116,767 Tonnes.	..	17	10,765 Tonnes of cane crushing capacity per day.
Sugar	4	64,277 Tonnes.	8	129,306 Tonnes.	1,270,719 Tonnes.	1,291,182 Tonnes.	4	2,278,122 Tonnes.
.. .. .	3	7,10,398 Tonnes.	4	1,151,231 Tonnes.	..	..	..	..

* Figures not immediately by available.



A great future for Aluminium

The foundation stone for the Aluminium Rolling Mills (of Jeewanlal, Limited) was laid at Tiruvottiyur on January 26, 1964, by Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Chief Minister of Madras. The importance of this metal and the views expressed by the Ministers during the function are reproduced here.

Aluminium, the Wonder Metal of the Age, was discovered at the turn of the Eighteenth Century; but it is only after 1886 that it came to be utilized for commercial purposes on a large scale. Yet, in this short period of its existence, aluminium—thanks to its many sterling properties—has become so immensely popular that almost every industry anywhere throughout the world, uses aluminium in some form or the other in increasing quantities. To the modern housewife, aluminium utensils are a great boon because they are light to handle and easy to clean, thereby cutting down her labour considerably. At the same time, they add to her kitchen a bright lustre. In short, aluminium has become the part and parcel of a nation's domestic as well as industrial life.

consumer or the common man finds the price prohibitive and therefore it will be in the interests of the country to bring down the prices to International level and still lower, which would be possible for the Indian Aluminium Industry to do with better performance and reasonable dividends. The industry must shape itself to be able to export aluminium to Asian and African countries, and exploit the natural resources to the utmost with a patriotic zeal and fervour.

Aluminium is a very important industry. Formerly we could not conceive the idea of a large industry based on aluminium but for domestic use. Apart from manufacturing for the requirements of our houses very nice things out of aluminium, they have contributed to the development of export trade based on aluminium.

Aluminium has indeed a great future. It is indeed a new enterprise to start aluminium rolling mills. Aluminium has to be rolled for the purposes of utilization of aluminium industry. Madras does not have any big Rolling Mill Industry.

—SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM,
Chief Minister, Madras.

Before the outbreak of World War II, the use of aluminium in India was confined to the manufacture of pots and pans only. The then annual consumption in India did not exceed 6,000 tonnes (4,500 tonnes utensils) as against the present annual consumption of 60,000 tonnes (21,000 tonnes utensils including 10,000 tonnes scrap for consumption of utensils industry). The pre-war cost including freight price of aluminium ingot from Canada was about Rs. 790 per tonne (£ 60 per ton) as against the present International cost including freight price of Rs. 2,420 per tonne (£ 184 per ton). In India, to-day one of the producers sells ingot at Rs. 3,250 per tonne ex-works, while the other sells at Rs. 3,500 per tonne ex-works both exclusive of excise duty, freight, sales tax and other incidental expenses.

High price

The high price policy of Aluminium in India is mainly due to the protection given to the industry by way of 38.5 per cent Customs duty and high excise duty of Rs. 360 per tonne on ingots and Rs. 600 per tonne on rolled products. The price in India is higher by more than 50 per cent of the International price. This impedes its rapid growth. In 1948, the First Tariff Commission declared a fair price of ingot at Rs. 1,600 per long ton as against the then cost including freight price of Rs. 965 per long ton from Canada. The

Five-Year Plan Publicity Week was celebrated in Thanjavur from 22nd to 28th March 1964. Srimathi Jeya Vedanarayanan, wife of Sri Vedanarayanan, I.A.S., District Collector, giving away a Prize-Bond as prize to Padmavathi for the cultural programme on Five-Year Plan.



Dr. Cherian Retires

Dr. P. V. Cherian, after twelve years of service as Chairman, Legislative Council, retired on 21st April 1964. The Madras Legislative Council through a resolution placed on record Dr. Cherian's distinguished services as its Chairman.

A Model Presiding officer, Dr. Cherian has built up high and worthy traditions and established valuable precedents. He had conducted the proceedings of the Council with dignity and decorum.

1. Dr. Cherian's portrait was unveiled by the Chief Minister at Rajaji Hall on 31st March 1964.

2. The retiring Chairman with the Leader of House and Leader of the Opposition.

3 and 4. A Resolution, placing on record the services of the Chairman—(Proposed by the Leader of the House and seconded by the Leader of Opposition) was passed in the Council.

5. and 6. Presentation of the resolution of Thanks.

DISPERSAL OF INDUSTRIES.

The table given below indicates to some extent the way in which the industries and employment have been fairly evenly distributed among the districts :—

Name of the districts.	Number of registered factories.	Number of workers.	Number of large scale industries.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Madras	875	70,448	99
Chingleput	267	23,867	79
Coimbatore	1,038	85,163	135
Madurai	511	32,631	28
Tirunelveli	603	27,205	30
Tiruchirappalli	449	23,106	22
Ramanathapuram	513	17,597	43
Salem	645	19,949	26
North Arcot	443	12,402	10
South Arcot	183	8,646	13
Thanjavur	495	7,854	11
The Nilgiris	128	4,128	2
Kanyakumari	92	2,721	4

Some of the basic industries like extraction of lignite, manufacture of iron and steel, aluminium and basic chemicals have been or proposed to be located in the various districts and these are likely to have a perceptible impact on the future pattern of industrial development in the districts.

Aluminium has become the miracle metal of modern times. From the domestic use to which aluminium was put to in the past, its use has expanded to several fields. There are about 4,000 uses for this metal. This is only the number of uses our present knowledge of science has enabled us to put through. There is no limit to the use of any metal and mineral if we have infinite knowledge and ability to use them. I presume the use for aluminium will go on extending. We are using it now for our aircraft and we are using it now in substitution of steel in some places. Housing is done by aluminium metal and we are using aluminium metal even from the smallest to the highest. The use of aluminium has expanded and will continue to expand.

I do hope that the Madras Aluminium Company which will soon start its production will also plan its expansion even now and will be able to double their capacity from 10,000 to 20,000 tonnes. We have now discovered an extra resources of bauxite in the Nilgiris district. It is also found that the bauxite deposits in Sheveroy Hills are quantitatively more than the original estimates. In view of the availability of resources, I have every confidence that the Madras Aluminium will also plan their expansion so that Jeewanlals may also plan their expansion along with it.

—SRI R. VENKATARAMAN,
Minister for Industries, Madras.

Telephone exchanges in districts

Three 25-line small automatic exchanges were opened at three places in Madras State during the month of March. These are in Christianagaram in Tirunelveli district connected to Tuticorin Trunk Exchange, Manamadurai connected to Madurai Trunk Exchange and Valavanur in South Arcot district connected to Villupuram Exchange.

A 10-line automatic exchange at Konganapuram in Salem district connected to Sankaridurg R.S. was opened on March 21.

Another automatic exchange of 20-line capacity at Cittode in Coimbatore district, was opened on March 20.

A trunk exchange at Palani with three trunk circuits to Dindigul started functioning on March 21.



**A Railway week
feature**

SRI I. HYDARI,
General Manager, Integral Coach Factory, Madras.

COACHES FOR INDIAN RAILWAYS

India has got the second largest Railway System in the World. In 1962-63 the Indian Railways carried 175 crores passengers. The number was 3 per cent more than the previous year. At the end of this year the Railways had more than 30,000 Coaches of which a little over 16,000 were in Broad Gauge. One out of every five Broad Gauge Coaches had come from the Integral Coach Factory, Madras. This factory is a production unit of the Indian Railways and is situated at the out-skirts of Madras. It has been in production for about nine years.

The Factory and the Colony is spread over an area of 500 acres. The Shell Division (area 50 acres; cost Rs. 7.35 crores) where the bodies of the coaches are manufactured was built in collaboration with Messrs. Swiss Sar and Elevator Manufacturing Corporation, Limited, Switzerland. It took about Three years to complete the construction of this Division, beginning from September 1952. The layout of this Factory follows a well-planned sequence of operations and is based on careful method and work studies to obtain an uninterrupted flow of manufacture. More than one thousand items of machinery and plant have been installed in this Division. The machines include general purpose as well as special purpose machines designed to suit the particular requirements of this Division. The Furnishing Division (area 40 acres; cost Rs. 3.67 crores) is situated at a distance of about one kilometre from the Shell Division. This Division was completed in 1962. The covered area in both the Divisions is about 14 lakhs square feet.

The Coaches built in this factory are Integral Coaches, because the various parts of the coach are so integrated together that shocks and strains are divided over the entire length of the Coach. The ends of the Coach are so designed that at the time of collision they will buckle and the Coaches will not telescope into each other. The body of the Coach is made of steel and the various members are welded together. The weight is about 7 tons (16 per cent) lighter than the conventional coach, which means that each train can carry at least 2 more coaches. The carrying capacity of the coach has also been increased. For example, the new First Class B.G. Coach has got 7 compartments, 5 of 4 berths and 2 coupes. This provides sleeping accommodation for 24 persons and sitting accommodation for 36. The older coaches had sleeping accommodation for 20 and sitting accommodation for 30. Recently two coaches have been manufactured for trial purposes, where one of the compartments which has got 6 berths has been provided with

an attached bath room. Wash basin has been fitted in each compartment. The coaches have a separate luggage room which will be in the charge of an attendant. These and four other coaches have been specially furnished to attract export specially to the eastern countries. Four A.C. 25 KVA Motor Coaches for Calcutta Electrification have been built for the first time in India. Three of them are already in service and the fourth will go shortly. There is a programme to build 6 power Cars and 19 EMU MG coaches for the Southern Railway Extension from Tambaram, for A.C. 25 KVA. One 2-coach unit of Diesel Railcar is under construction and on successful completion of trials, Diesel Railcars will be built on mass production also.

Good achievements

It was originally planned that the Factory will manufacture 350 shells a year and that these shells will be sent to the Railways for furnishing. However, very soon it was decided to furnish the coaches also in the Factory and thus send only completed coaches to the Railways. It was also decided that the Factory should manufacture other types of coaches. The Factory has undertaken to manufacture Metre Gauge Coaches also, although at first it was proposed to install a separate Factory for this purpose. Till the end of January 1964, the Factory had manufactured 3,408 shells of ten types and furnished 1,515 coaches of nine types. The remaining shells were furnished in the Railways. However, from January 1964, no shells are being sent to the Railways for furnishing and the entire load has been taken over by the Furnishing Division. During the next two years, 1,200 more coaches will be added. This will consist of Electric Multiple coaches for Broad Gauge and different types of Metre Gauge coaches including Electric Multiple Units.

Progress of production

As mentioned earlier, the Factory was intended to manufacture only 350 III class shells and the furnishing

was to be done by the Railways. But subsequently it was decided not only to diversify and increase the production, but also to furnish the coaches in Integral Coach Factory itself. The number of shells manufactured and furnished since 1955 are shown below:—

Year.	Shell		Furnishing	
	Number manufactured.	Number of types.	Number furnished.	Number of types.
1955-56.	12	1	2	1
1956-57.	88	1	72	1
1957-58.	222	2	171	2
1958-59.	381	3	248	4
1959-60.	447	3	194	4
1960-61.	583	5	240	4
1961-62.	598	3	372	6
1962-63.	600	6	221	
1963-64	457	6		

(Upto January 1964).

Cost of production

The coaches are supplied to the Indian Railways at cost. As a result of proper planning and control on production, it has been possible to reduce the cost of manufacture to a great extent. In the case of III Class shells, it was possible to reduce the cost by more than half. In other cases the reduction has varied between Rs. 1,86,138 and Rs. 81,027. If we compare the cost of manufacture with the price of imported coaches, the difference will be still more significant. For example, the cost of a III Class shell that we imported in 1955 was Rs. 1,87,000. The ex-works price was Rs. 1,07,000 and the rest was accounted for by insurance, freight, etc. We were able to manufacture a similar shell in Integral Coach Factory at a cost of Rs. 81,000. The cost of some types of coaches is shown below:—

Type	Cost of shell	Cost of furnishing
(IN THOUSANDS.)		
Third Class	81 (1959-60)	63 (1959-60)
First Class	68 (1962-63)	81 (1962-63)
First and Third Composite.	74 (1962-63)	64 (1962-63)
Third, Luggage and Brake Van.	70 (1962-63)	57 (1961-62)

A proud record

It will be noticed from the above that in case of every shell we have saved more than one lakh of rupees. The total savings in case of shells alone in this Factory will work out to about Rs. 36.12 crores. The capital investment in this Factory is of the order of Rs. 7.35 crores. In other words, this division alone has so far

returned five rupees for every rupee the Nation has invested in it. This is not an insignificant performance and we can all be proud of it.

The cost of imported material is about Rs. 20,000 per coach and consists mostly of steel. Once the Indian steel plants begin to supply the special kind of steel required by the factory, we will be entirely self-sufficient except in case of electric multiple units where some special equipments will continue to be imported till the capacity is developed in the country.

Manhours reduced

There are more than 9,000 employees in the factory. About two-thirds of them work inside the workshops and the remaining are engaged in other jobs. The factory launched an intensive training programme long before the commencement of production. Some of the technicians and officers were sent to Switzerland for training and more than 2,500 artisans were trained in the I.C.F. Technical Training School itself. The school is assisting other factories such as Heavy Vehicles Factory, Avadi, Diesel Locomotive Works, Varanasi, Heavy Electricals and the Railways in welding technique. The school has got a capacity of more than 300 apprentices. The intensive training given initially followed by Refresher and Promotional Courses at regular intervals, has increased the productive capacity of the workers very much. In this connection it may be mentioned that initially it took more than 19,000 direct manhours to manufacture a shell and this time has ultimately been reduced to about 6,000 man-hours. The productivity has been further increased by the introduction of incentive system of payment. This scheme was introduced four years ago and about two-thirds of the workers are working under this scheme.

Facilities for employees

The employees of the factory belong to the Railway Service and are entitled to the same facilities as are available to others. They have free medical facilities for themselves and their families. So far the factory has constructed about 1,000 quarters and it is proposed to build about 100 quarters every year. The rent is extremely low. For example, for a 2-room quarter with bath room and kitchen attached, the rent will not be more than Rs. 20 and it will be less in some cases. The Staff Colony has been provided with all amenities for recreational and cultural activities. There is a Sports Stadium,



The Assembly shop of the Coach factory.

Children's Park, Institute, Open Air Theatre, Co-operative Stores, Schools, Handicrafts Centre, Dispensary, etc., inside the colony. The main hospital is about 1½ miles from the colony.

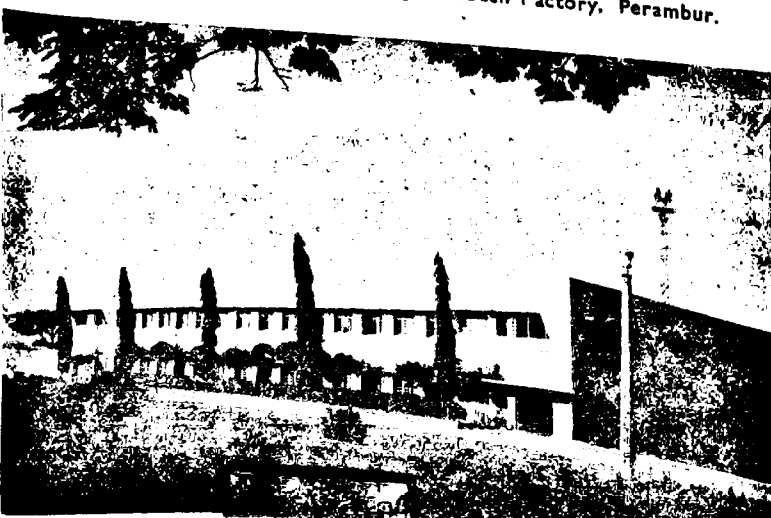
The factory can well be proud of its activities in the field of sports and games. We have got one of the leading teams in the South in Football, Hockey and Volley-Ball. The factory is at present the joint winner of the Inter-Railway Hockey Tournament. This is quite a creditable performance because the standard of Hockey in the Indian Railways is very high.

The factory has taken full responsibility for supplying good and cheap meals, tea, etc., to the staff at very moderate prices. There are as many as 5 canteens, 2 for the factories, 2 for offices and one for the Technical Training School. In case of canteens attached to the factories, every item of expenditure except the cost of materials is borne by the factory. The price of meals, etc., has been so fixed that only the cost of material is to be recovered. For example, a full meal costs only 40 nP. Twice a day, tea is served to the workers at the work-spot. The cost is only 5 nP. per cup.

The object

We are justly proud of our performance but we do not feel complacent. We feel that there is always a better way. We are always on the look-out for doing something more for the public. Our Designs and Production Offices are constantly busy to find out better techniques of production so as to offer more convenience in the coaches and reduce the cost.

The Buildings of Integral Coach Factory, Perambur.





PLANNING CONSENSUS THE NEED OF THE HOUR

—ASHOK MEHTA.

Sri Ashok Mehta, Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission, during his visit to the city, has called for the "Creation of a Consensus" in regard to Planning in the country. It should, so far as the Centre and States were concerned, be a co-operative enterprise, he said.

He agreed that the State should Plan at all levels, the district and village levels "because I am against a strait jacket as far as planning is concerned".

He added: "The Fourth Plan is not going to be easy. It requires greater participation on the part of the people. The next 15 years will constantly demand a growing effort on the part of the people to increase the rate of saving so that we are able to match our rate of saving with the rate of investment we have already achieved or we are anxious to achieve".



Soil Conservation in

KUNDHA CATCHMENTS

SRI A. B. JAMBULINGAM, M.A., A.I.F.C.,
Conservator of Forests, Coonoor.

Of the catchments of the various reservoirs in Madras State, those of the Kundah Hydro-Electric Project are the worst affected by evils of soil erosion. The present position is very grave as the dams constructed at great cost are fast getting silted up and also affect the power production by the silt blocking the power inlet tunnels and also corroding or reducing the efficiency of delicate parts in electric generators.

The author explains in the article the main causes for soil erosion and explains in detail about the various works included in the integrated scheme.

A visit to Kundah Fore-bay reservoir will convince even a lay man of the dangers involved in neglecting the integrated management of the catchments. The Upper Kateri Dam constructed in the beginning of this century has been completely silted up and the silted portion is utilized now as a playground. The Lower Kateri Dam constructed a decade later is also almost full with silt and the water supply to Cordite Factory at Aravankadu is very seriously affected as a result of this siltation.

Main causes of erosion

The entire topography of these catchments is undulating and often steep. The soil is mostly deep loam and is highly erodable. The rainfall varies from 300" in the Upper catchments to about 25" near Pillur (the lowest dam in the series) and on the average 55" in the densely populated and cultivated portions. But this often occurs in downpour accompanied by strong winds. Fires are common in the forest areas which contain dense growth of coarse grass and this affects the sholas and occasionally forest plantations. Incidence of grazing is very heavy and at places, we provide

only 0.1 acre per cow unit against the desired optimum of 2 acres per cow unit. Cultivation of annual crops including potato is often done on untterraced lands without any consideration of slopes. Even terraces constructed by the Agricultural staff have been made ineffective by developing an outward slope during

Grass Farm in Avalanche near a Todamund, protected with contour trenches and vertical drains. Exotic varieties of grasses are allowed to be cut for stall feeding, thereby mitigating evil effects of overgrazing and trampling.



on the lines of one existing for Bhakra-Nangal may be formed for this pending formation of the Cauvery River Board. This will enable an integrated approach to the problem in both States.

To draw up an integrated work plan, a team of forest agricultural and engineering subordinates inspects all the lands and streams in each sub-catchment. Particulars of present land use, the state of erosion existing, ownership and essential measures are gathered. Levels along and across streams which have insufficient cross section for discharge, whose beds are silted up, banks eroded or have too many meanders for correction are taken and reduced. Maps showing the land use pattern and land capability are prepared on the presumption that the owners will utilise lands less than 33½ per cent for cultivation of annual crops. An estimate for the various types of works are prepared by the party.

Programme of works

The Survey Party has been working since August 1961 and the scheme was sanctioned in the later half of 1962. Pending implementation the statutory provisions, works have been undertaken in available lands for which the panchayats have given their consent or the land owners have given consent statements or in forest areas under the control of Forest Department. Such works were done mostly in sore spots all over the catchments. In future each sub-catchment will be treated completely before proceeding to another, the upper sub-catchments and sub-catchments in a bad state being given priority. Silt samples at important streams in each catchment is being collected and analysed to arrive at the silt load and loss of soil from the catchment above the silt measuring weirs, so as to assess the improvements accruing as a result of undertaking various measures.

The Central Water and Power Commission has allotted a sum of Rs. 25 lakhs for this scheme and have promised to consider further allotment after observing the performance during the first three years of Third Plan period. An expenditure of Rs. 8 lakhs has been incurred up to end of 1962-63. It is estimated that the total requirement for this Plan period may be Rs. 35 lakhs. The works may have to be continued in the Fourth Plan period also in addition to works to be undertaken in other Projects in this State.

The following are the various items of works included in the integrated scheme :—

Forestry

(i) *Planting in grass lands.*—These are lands declared both as Reserve Forests and reserve lands lying mostly in Western Catchments and subject to repeated fires and erosion due to incidence of heavy rains coupled with strong winds. Floods also occur due to incidence of heavy rains on these grass lands. Planting these

areas with wattle will eliminate grass and thus fire. The tree canopy will break the severity of winds and erosion caused by rain directly beating against the soil. An area of 6,600 acres has been planted since starting of this scheme. An addition area of 1,500 acres will be planted during the rest of the plan period.

(ii) *Planting degraded sholas.*—These exist near villages and camp sites. Sholas play an important part in the ecology and water regime of the locality. The destruction of these sholas has caused severe erosion in the vulnerable portions. An area of about 80 acres has been planted so far and an additional area of about 300 acres will be planted during the plan period with blue gum and wattle.

(iii) *Planting village grazing grounds, etc.*—These lands vest with the panchayats. The Collector of the Nilgiris has instructed the Presidents to pass a resolution and place the lands at the disposal of this unit for planting and adoption of other measures. So far an area of about 480 acres has been planted on the Emerald fore-shore and nearby. The future programme rests on the extent that the panchayats will be releasing. These areas will be handed back to the panchayats after three years of maintenance and will be managed in future as farm forests.

(iv) *Raising of grass farms.*—These will be raised near the villages or Toda munds with a view to induce the people to take to stall feeding and thereby reduce the incidence of grazing. Valuable exotic grasses which are not affected by frost during winter will be raised under intensive farm practices and manured. When the grass develops, free cutting under the aegis of the panchayat or leader among Todas will be permitted up to 4 times in a year. An area of 68½ acres has been developed so far. Another 75 acres may be planted at various centres in the catchment during the Plan period.

(v) *Development of pasture land.*—Portions of forest lands under the control of the Forest Department which

Improper road cuttings and maintenance causes road slips. Carrington-Kinnakoral road. Construction of revetment walls, planting grass slips and wattle will prevent slips.

use particulars of Kundah Catchment area in Madras State are as follows :—

	Acre.
1 Forest lands	107,050.36
2 Cultivated lands—	
(a) Area cultivated with annual crops.	21,994.57
(b) Area under plantation	20,649.92
(c) Area under tree growth owned by private parties.	2,977.39
3 Area under waste lands	3,806.87
4 Area under village grazing grounds ..	3,557.09
5 Uncultivated area—	
(a) Area submerged under reservoirs.	6,019.64
(b) Area occupied by road, village natham, township and stream, etc.	3,942.89
(c) Area under swamps (Government swamps only).	504.25
Total	170,502.98

Of the different types of land uses, the forest land occupies 57 per cent, the cultivated land 28 per cent, the village grazing ground and waste land 5 per cent and the uncultivated land 10 per cent.

The water shed areas of some of the sub-catchments namely, Upper Bhavani, Porthimurd, Parsons Valley Western Catchments, Varahappallams, Avalanche which consist of mostly forest areas have less problems than the other water sheds. These upper catchments were originally grass lands with scattered sholas and are being planted with trees as a measure of flood control and gradual elimination of grass which are inflammable. The Agricultural department have done bench terracing and contour trenching in lands for which their owners have given consent and these lie in scattered bits.

Organisation

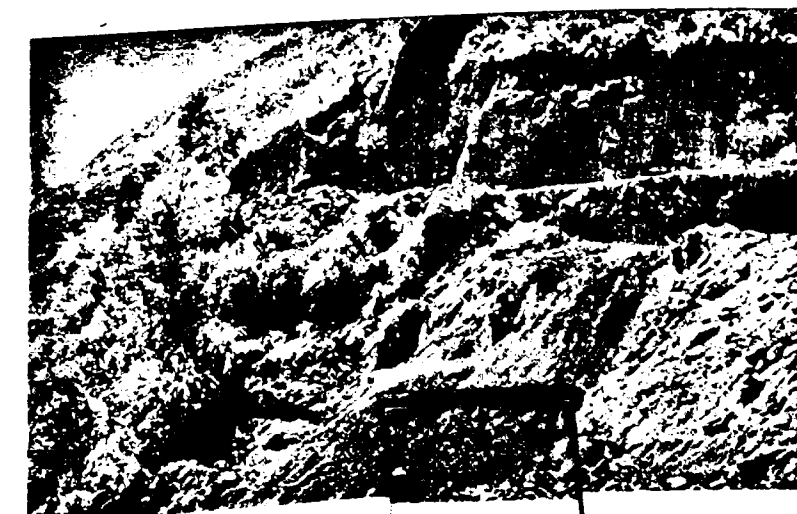
The control of erosion is rendered easy as the entire catchment could be tackled on individual compact water-shed basis. But instead of entrusting the works to various departments, it was suggested by the Central Water and Power Commission who are sponsoring this scheme to have a separate organisation to deal with all aspects. The existing integrated unit under the control of a Conservator of Forests is the result of this decision and the Forest Department is in charge as major extent of the catchment is forest area. A River Valley Soil Conservation Board has also been constituted. With the statutory powers vested in the Board, it is considered that it will be easier to tackle all pottas and undertake various measures in each catchment in a comprehensive and integrated manner. No soil conservation work has so far been undertaken in the portion lying in Kerala State and this will seriously affect the Pillur and Lower Bhavani reservoirs. It is suggested that an inter-State Soil Conservation Board

Meanders cause serious bank erosion and silting along stream courses. Such streams could be straightened and banks stabilised by planting grass slips and trees. Graders across straightened course reduces velocity.

cultivation, by cultivating on the risers, and also by scraping all grass and weed growth on the risers which have to be stabilised by retaining them. Considerable areas of terraced lands are left fallow for over two years due to failure of potato crop during recent past and consequently the cattle moving about in these areas have caused damage to terraces. There is a spurt in tea cultivation. But the cultivators seldom protect these areas by digging contour trenches in advance. Digging contour trenches after planting is difficult and irksome both to the cultivator and the department. The people scrap the land often for clean weeding and thus expose the top soil repeatedly to erosion. With a view to drain surplus sub-soil moisture, cross-drains are often dug and these develop as gullies. To rehabilitate land losers whose lands got submerged by reservoirs, vast areas of Government lands have been assigned for cultivation. Encroachment is also very common. Swamps which contained sedges and other silt trapping growth have been reclaimed for cultivation of vegetables. Many buildings have been constructed by the project authorities and people but the loose earth has not been stabilised. Land slips along roads are very common and the loose earth along all the new roads have not been stabilised. These factors have contributed to frequent floods in streams and rivers, serious sheet, rill and gully erosion, sedimentation in the beds of streams and reservoirs.

Land use particulars

The entire catchment area of Kundah Hydro-Electric Project extends over 486.64 square miles comprising 20 sub-catchments, of which 266.64 square miles lie in Madras State and the rest 220 square miles lies in Attapady Valley of the neighbouring Kerala State. In Madras State, the extent of catchments in the districts of Nilgiris and Coimbatore are 185.26 square miles and 81.38 square miles respectively. The land



could not be planted with trees due to objection raised by the public as being close to their villages or required for grazing or villages grazing ground, porambokes which the panchayats does not want to be planted with trees will be developed as pasture lands. These areas contain scanty growth of fodder grasses now and due to over grazing contain dense growth of miscellaneous weeds and useless shrubs. They are badly eroded. The weeds and shrubs will be uprooted. Trenches will be dug and gullies plugged. Planting or sowing seeds of fodder species like *Acacia melonoxylon* will be done along the berms of trenches. Slips of kiku and cynodon will be planted in the blanks. After closure for two years, these areas will be thrown open to rotational grazing. An area of 17 acres was taken up so far but work was stopped due to objection from villagers. It is proposed to tackle about 600 acres during the Plan period.

(vi) *Interplanting in old plantations.*—There is still dense growth of grass in some of the old plantations. With a view to eliminate grass and thereby fires, and also reduce the incipient erosion that takes place in such grass lands, some of the plantations will be inter planted with wattle. An area of 600 acres around Avalanchi Reservoir has been planted so far. An area of 900 acres will be planted during the remaining Plan period.

(vii) *Planting fringes of reservoirs, streams and along roads.*—Planting of trees along fringes of reservoirs will be done upto a width of 100 metres depending on the availability of land to prevent soil from being eroded directly to the reservoirs and to act as silt trap of soil washed down from the higher slopes. Where patta lands exist in this belt, hoeing or cultivation with annual crops will not be permitted and the owners will be induced to take to cultivation of tea or tree. With a view to prevent unauthorised cultivation along the foreshore which may get submerged only for a limited period, and slips due to wave action etc., planting will be done in two or three rows even below the maximum water level with species

like *Alnus nepalensis*, Willows and an exotic Australian plant as these can stand inundation for a limited period. A major portion of the fringes of Avalanchi and Emerald reservoirs has been planted this year. Other reservoirs will be protected during the Plan period.

The soil along streams is mostly very deep and hence bank erosion is common due to the current being swift. Ultimately meanders are caused in the stream course. It is proposed to plant tree species up to a width of 33 feet along both banks. This will also prevent encroachment of lands straight upto the stream course. Species like *Alnus nepalensis*, wattle, willows will be planted along streams.

Along roads species like *Acacia melonoxylon*, *Eucalyptus grandis* and pines will be planted for stabilisation of road cuttings up to 3 rows depending on availability of land. This will also add to the aesthetic beauty of the landscape. The loose soil on the lower side will be protected by planting of grass slips. In most vulnerable localities construction of revetment will be undertaken. The safe disposal of the rain water draining from the road will be achieved by having grassed water ways or stone paved water ways and prevention of formation of gullies will be achieved by constructing a series of brushwood or rough stone check dams. Planting of trees will also be done for permanent stabilization of these water courses. Catch water drains will be dug wherever essential.

(viii) *Reclamation of swamps.*—The Collector of the Nilgiris has instructed the Tahsildars to hand over the swamps which are under the control of the Revenue Department, for planting of trees and other measures. These areas and the swamps lying in their reserved forests will be reclaimed by planting willow cuttings and cutting drainage channels. This has been started in Irupura Reserve Forest in Emerald basin.

(ix) *Planting of trees in patta lands.*—The protection of a land from soil erosion is achieved by bringing the area under tree growth and this involves a change in land use pattern. With a view to induce people taking to tree planting in steep lands, it is proposed to plant these areas by this organisation and recover the usual 50 per cent of the cost from the owners. This will to a certain extent compensate the owners the loss of income until the trees mature. Contour trenches at greater intervals will also be dug to control surface run off until the trees establish.

Agricultural works

(x) *Bench terracing.*—It is proposed to tackle an area of 300 acres per year. The available lands in Emerald and Kateri basins will be tackled during this year and next year. Works in the non-notified areas which have already been taken up will be completed this year.



Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Chief Minister, declared open the bridge at Tirupayayathamkudi village at Tirumarugal block in Thanjavur district on 29th March 1964. Sri S. M. A. Majid, Minister for Municipal Administration, presided.

Later it will be taken up in Sillahalla and Kundah basins by notifying these sub-catchments. Of late people are planting tea in areas less than 33-1/3 per cent in gradient and hence it may not be possible to achieve even this target. People will also be educated on crop rotation, manuring practices, maintenance and other improved agronomical practices.

(xi) *Contour trenching.*—All badly managed tea and tree plantations will be protected by digging continuous or interrupted trenches over 1,000 acres in each year. This year work will be spread over to sore spots and areas for which the owners have given their consents. When all formalities are completed all the plantations in Emerald, Avalanchi and Kateri basins will be completed by the end of next year. Later other catchments will be notified. People will be constantly advised on proper weeding, manuring and other desirable practices.

Engineering works

(xii) Under this item correction of meanders, stream bank protection by construction of rip rap, groynes, etc., construction of head water control dams, check dams, silt storage tanks, debris basins, construction of revet-

ment walls along road sides, water ways, drop outlets, etc., have been undertaken wherever essential after detailed survey and using the empirical formulae like the Mannings formulae, for designing section of water courses, etc. The emphasis will be that the improvements achieved by constructing the Engineering structures will be stabilised by planting grass and tree species along the affected or improved portions.

Key for success

The success in implementation of the scheme could be achieved by having effective co-operation from the people and other departments. Due to repeated failure of potato crop for the past three years and general depression in the tea, etc., markets, the people have been very apathetic towards soil conservation measures. The beginnings that have been made in this Project has convinced the people of the advantages and they are slowly coming forward to have their lands treated by this unit. It is hoped that with the powers that could be enjoyed under the Madras Land Improvement Act and guidance from the senior officers of this State, the Kundah Catchments will be an ideally managed area in the whole of India.

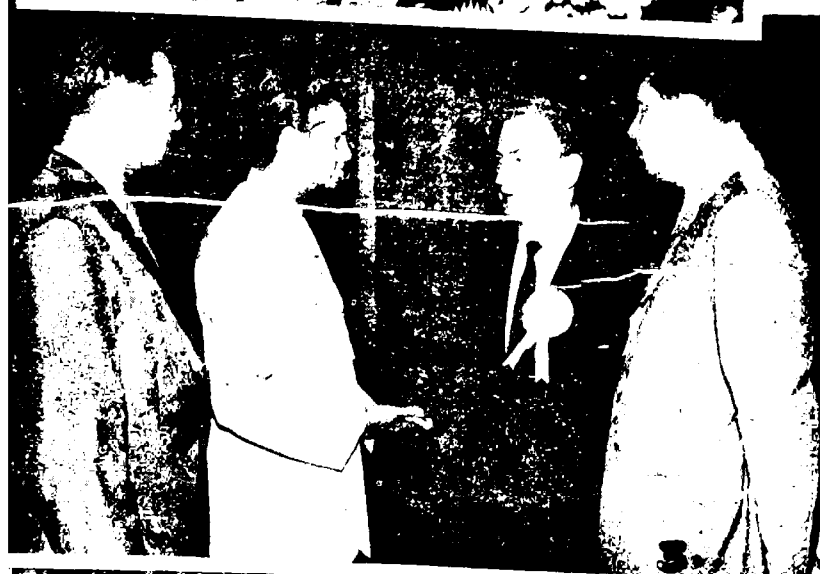
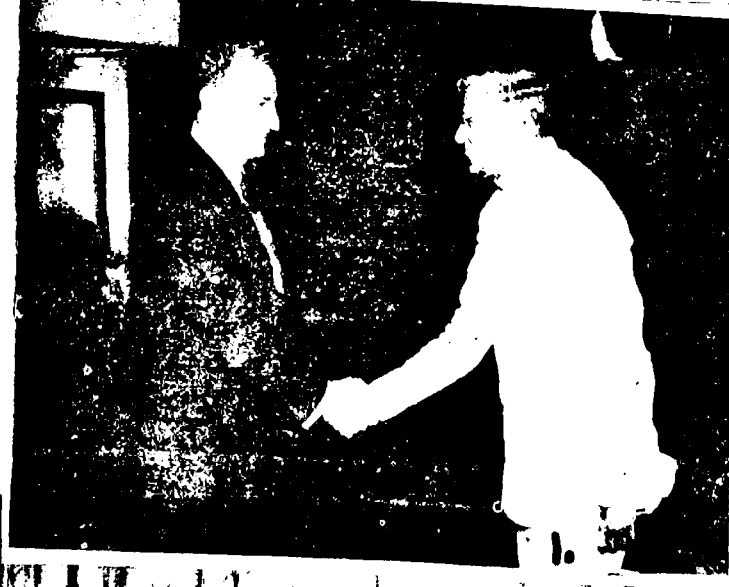
Late-fee posting at Post Offices on Sundays

With effect from April 5, 1964, late-fee posting facilities on Sundays will be introduced in the following 31 delivery Post Offices in the City. The public may post "Late-fee" letters in the special letter boxes provided for the purpose during the prescribed hours at these Post Offices.

Park Town, Mylapore, Triplicane, Cathedral, Vepery, Egmore, Fort St. George, Kilpauk, Perambur, Perambur Barracks, Rayapuram, Royapetta, Saidapet, St. Thomas Mount, T.Nagar, Teynampet, Tiruvottiyur, Adyar, Washermanpet, Ayanavaram, Kodambakkam, Engineering College, Vadapalani, Rajamanpet, Annamalaipuram, Aminjikarai, Shenoy Nagar, Chetput, Guindy Industrial Estate, West Mambalam, Nungambakkam and Nandanam.

Overgrazing and burning of village grazing grounds in uplands create deep gullies. Such areas are protected by construction of check dams, contour drains and colours to grazing.

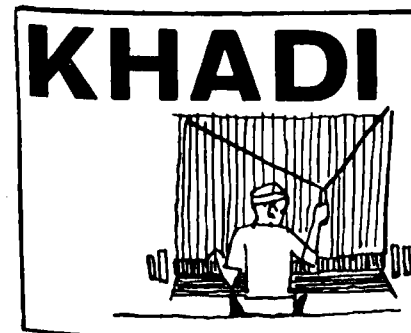




SOVIET FILM SHOW IN THE CITY.

The festival of Soviet films was held under the cultural exchange agreement between the Governments of India and the U.S.S.R. The festival which was inaugurated in Delhi in the first week of February and held successively in Hyderabad, Bombay and Calcutta concluded in the City of Madras.

This festival was inaugurated at the Odeon Theatre by Sri R. Venkataraman, Minister for Industries, Sri G. Bhuvarghan, Minister for Information and Publicity, presided.



Weaving Subsidy Scheme

The Khadi Movement will complete half a century of its existence in about seven years time. From the days of its inception the Khadi Movement has passed through several phases to its present state. On the basis of experience gained during the first 25 years of the movement, Mahatma Gandhi had concluded that the programme of khadi could begin to have a permanent effect only when carried out as part and parcel of the wider programme of village uplift or village reconstruction on a non-violent basis.

To ensure wider use of khadi by the population covered by the "Gram ekai" scheme and to discourage the growing commercial mentality among the producers of khadi a proposal was mooted a few years ago to arrange, free of charge, weaving of a particular quantity of handspun yarn of self-consumption by the spinners. The suggestion originated from Acharya Vinobaji who proposed that the State should bear the cost of weaving yarn for the production of khadi. The underlying idea was that just as in progressive states education was universal and free at state expense, in this country the Government should come forward to provide at least free weaving service for all handspun yarn.

'Rebate' system goes

The system of providing rebate on the sale price of khadi which was introduced over ten years ago helped in increasing the volume of production of khadi and the employment provided in the khadi industry. The fact that the system of rebate was continued for well over a decade is itself an indication of the wholesome impact it has held in the development of the khadi industry and in popularising it among a growing number of people. It was, however, felt that the form of state aid had not been helpful in influencing the courses of the rural economy, and that it made a feeble appeal to the rural community in general without whose willing co-operation and collaboration the success of the khadi movement could not make further progress. Under the existing system spinning is carried on by women individually,

SALIENT FEATURE OF THE NEW SCHEME

The scheme enables the spinner to get his hanks woven free.

- ◆ The non-spinners in the villages will get Khadi at a lower price.
- ◆ The urban consumers will get khadi at the same price at which they have been getting it under the rebate scheme.

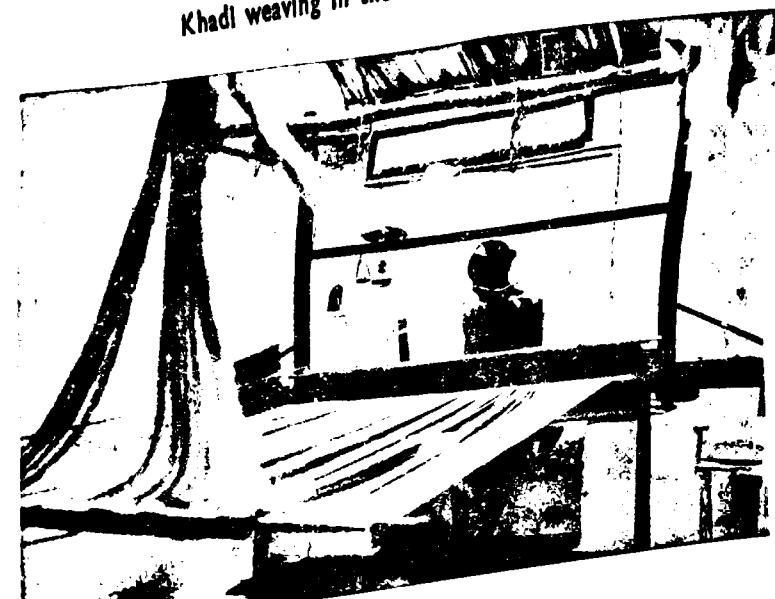
principally, with the object of earning some income, mainly, to supplement the family's earnings from other sources. When earnings on a slightly higher scale are available elsewhere, production of yarn on the charkha goes down. What happens to the yarn after it is sold to the production centre is a matter of little concern to the spinners. The weaver too, is wholly uninterested in the disposal of the khadi woven by him. As Acharya Vinoba Bhave has said, "The system of rebate has out lived its purpose". It has failed to generate initiative and interest much less enthusiasm among the rural community.

New formula

It was suggested that the existing rebate on sales of khadi should be replaced by a system under which facilities would be provided for free weaving of all handspun yarn without any limitation, the cost of weaving charges to be met by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission from allocations made to it in the Third Five-Year Plan.

The question was considered in the conference of Khadi workers from all over India which was held at Nabadwip in West Bengal in February last year, when Acharya Vinoba Bhave was also present. After thorough discussion of all aspects the conference voted

Khadi weaving in the villages



TWIN MERITS

"The Free Weaving Scheme has the twin merits of making available to villagers Khadi at a very low price, thus promoting rural self-sufficiency in the matter of clothing, and also supplying Khadi to the urban consumers at more or less the same price at which it is sold to them now."

So observed Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Chief Minister of Madras, in connection with the introduction of the scheme.

He said "Of the several causes which Gandhiji espoused and fought for during his lifetime, rural self-sufficiency was one, and perhaps the most important. And he could not think of a rural economy which had no place for Khadi in it". To him, Khadi symbolised something more than a mere spirit of independence. Indeed, he identified Khadi with the very soul of rural India. He believed that village self-sufficiency would remain an unattainable goal, if the villagers did not have an abiding faith in Khadi. In fact, he wanted every villager to grow his own cotton, spin it on his wheel and make Khadi for selfwear. In other words, he would not like any villager to depend upon any outside agency for his or her clothing requirements.

"But somehow, with the years this self-sufficiency aspect of Khadi has gradually given way to the marketing aspect, so that, today, we find what is produced in the rural areas is consumed in cities and towns more than in the areas of production. That is to say, Khadi is playing its beneficial role in a different capacity, viz, provision of a supplemental means of livelihood to the semi-employed rural folk, by way of spinning and weaving wages. But this is not enough. Khadi could claim to have fulfilled its mission only if it has succeeded in meeting the entire clothing requirements of millions of our villagers.

Production and sales of Khadi have vastly increased over the years. In Madras State today, sales have reached the three crore mark. This record is likely to double itself by the end of the Fourth Plan period. It is an undeniable fact that the rebate on retail sales of Khadi has had its part to play in promoting sales, especially in urban areas. In this context, a view has been expressed that withdrawal of rebate on retail sales of Khadi would produce certain psychological ill-effects and result in consumer-resistance to Khadi. While this view cannot be brushed aside we have the assurance of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission itself that the Free Weaving Scheme will benefit the consumers in the urban areas also, as in the past. According to the Commission, they will get Khadi approximately at the same price as at present, the weaving subsidy to be given and the rebate on retail sales to be withdrawn being more or less equal from the point of view of percentage."

in favour of the adoption of the new formula of providing facilities for free weaving of all handspun yarn in the villages. A 22-man committee was appointed to work out the details of the implementation of the new scheme of providing weaving subsidy.

The proposal for replacing the existing rebate on sale of khadi by a system of providing facilities for free weaving of all handspun yarn was considered by the Khadi and Village Industries Board, which advises the Khadi and Village Industries Commission on matters of policy, on a number of occasions and the Board recommended the adoption of the new scheme. The Commission has since accepted in principle the proposal, the substitution of a system of free weaving for the existing scheme of sales rebate on khadi.

Not a novel one

In a sense the free weaving subsidy scheme is not an entirely novel one. There is already a subsidy of 75 per cent of the weaving costs of yarn spun by hand for self-consumption. Over and above this the institutions, which arrange to get such yarn woven into cloth get a management grant of twelve naye paise per square yard of cloth woven upto a limit of 5,000 square yards. For cloth woven beyond that limit the management subsidy is three naye Paise. In some States, viz., Gujarat and Tamilnad, the State Boards or the local institutions provide an additional subsidy of twenty-five per cent of weaving costs to spinners for self-sufficiency. However, the present weaving subsidy for "Swavalamban" applies only to plain weaving and not to design weaving or drill weaving. Under the new scheme the subsidy would be available for all types of weaving.

Many advantages

First, it would ensure the supply of cloth practically without any charge to the spinners in villages who also grow cotton. To a very large number of people in the villages who otherwise find it extremely difficult to buy their cloth for want of purchasing capacity but who have the time to do work and are willing to do so, this scheme will certainly be a boon.

Secondly, it would ensure to the spinners in villages, who do not grow cotton, supply of cloth at a very nominal charge—say thirty-seven naye paise per

**KHADI PROVIDES PART-TIME
OCCUPATION TO OVER
16 LAKHS VILLAGE FOLK
IN THIS COUNTRY**

square yard. The significance of this can only be understood if it is considered against the background of the living conditions of the people in the rural areas. There is no doubt that more and more people in the villages would be attracted to spinning because they would get their cloth just at the cost of their labour.

Thirdly, those in the villages who do not spin would get cloth at a very low price which would be much more competitive in relation to the price of mill cloth than at present. Because most yarn spun will be woven locally into cloth which in turn is expected to be consumed locally, thus leading to a saving in transport cost. There is thus a real possibility of an expansion of the market for khadi in the rural areas under the new scheme and the dependence on the urban market for the consumption of khadi produced may conceivably be reduced in course of time.

No higher price

Fourthly, in the urban areas, consumers will get khadi at about the same price as they are paying now. There can, therefore, be no reason why khadi should not

Rolled Gold Manufacturers to be Licenced

On a re-examination of the existing position, the Government of India has decided that manufacturers of rolled gold, gold plated or gold covered ornaments should be treated on par with manufacturers of gold ornaments.

Accordingly, they will be licensed as "dealers" and this will enable them to make use of gold obtained by the melting of ornaments or primary gold purchased from persons who had given the necessary declaration under the Gold Control Rules.

With such availability of gold for them, manufacturers of rolled gold, gold plated or gold covered ornaments will no longer be treated as industrial users and no permit will be issued to them to purchase gold sold by the Hatti Gold Mines.

Parties manufacturing such ornaments are directed to apply to the Superintendent of Central Excise concerned for a dealer's license if they are not already in possession of such a licence.



The new Khadi weaving subsidy scheme was inaugurated by Sri N. S. S. Manradia, Minister for Co-operation, in Madras on 6th April 1964. Sri S. Chellapandian, Speaker, Madras Legislative Assembly, distributed prizes to winners in the spinning competitions.

continue to be patronized by its present users. A discriminating customer like the consumer of khadi today is alert enough to appreciate the change in the system, particularly since he has to pay no higher price than is charged today. Nevertheless there is need for the education of the customer—the consumer of khadi cloth—no less than further education of those engaged in the production of khadi cloth in the rationale of the change-over that is contemplated.

25 Years of Growth :

Stanley Hospital's Expansion

Better medical attention is now possible to the people of North Madras with the opening of new extensions to the buildings of the Government Stanley Hospital in Rayapuram on March 14 last.

Three new blocks opened by the Chief Minister of Madras at a special function marked the Silver Jubilee Celebration of this institution.

What started as a small medical school in 1903 has now grown into a full-fledged college of 25 years' standing imparting medical knowledge to over 1,000 undergraduates and post-graduates. Named after Sir George Frederic Stanley, former Governor of Madras, this college celebrated its Silver Jubilee on March 14, 1964 which also marked the Diamond Jubilee of its parent institution—the Rayapuram Medical School.

The history of this institution is closely linked with the history of medical education in Madras State, the origin of which can be traced to the days of the East Indian Company. In 1857, Primary Medical



Madras State Health Inspectors, Conference was inaugurated by Srimathi Jyothi Venkatachallum, Minister for Public Health, at Medical College, Madras, on 29th March 1964.

School was started as a feeder to the Dresser's course, but it had to be abolished due to poor response. Again in 1882, an Auxiliary Medical School was established in the Native Infirmary (now the Stanley Hospital) at Rayapuram, but this was shifted to the Madras Medical College 15 years later, in 1903, however, the school was transferred to Rayapuram under a new management and a new name, viz., the Rayapuram Medical School.

The course of studies also underwent several changes both in duration and nomenclature. After completing the course, the students were allowed to affix the letters L.M.P. (Licentiated Medical Practitioner) and were employed as Sub-Assistant Surgeons. The minimum qualification for admission to the course was a pass in the S.S.L.C. examination. The first batch of the L.M.P. diploma-holders came out of the institution in 1911.

Increase in strength

On July 2, 1938, the institution was affiliated to the University of Madras with an annual intake of 72 students in the Pre-Registration class leading to the M.B.B.S. course. Housed in the same old buildings, the college lacked suitable accommodation for conducting the Pre-Clinical course. Therefore, at the suggestion of the University Inspection Commission, students of this college were undergoing their Pre-Clinical course at the Central Institute in the Madras Medical College, along with the latter's students, till July 1950, when a Rs. 9.5 lakh-building for the Anatomy, Physiology and Pharmacology departments came into being and the Stanley Medical College became a full-fledged teaching institution. From that year, the annual intake was raised from 72 to 100 and last year it went up to 150.

The year 1952 marked another milestone in the history of the College, when the Department of Anatomy was upgraded providing for post-graduate study leading

to the M.Sc., and Ph.D. degrees in that branch. The Institute of Anatomy of the college, the first Director of which was Dr. A. Ananthanarayana Aiyar, is still in on international standards and students are selected for admission from all over the country.

Clinical facilities

Consequent on the recommendation made by the General Inspection Commission of the Madras University, in addition to the college came in July 1956 in the form of the newly constructed Raja Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar Lingayin Hospital with a bed strength of 275. In June 1963, two more medical and surgical units were added to the existing four to provide clinical facilities to the increased number of students consequent on the transfer of the students of the Kilpauk Medical College. Many a doctor and nurse from the Stanley Medical Hospital has joined the Armed Forces.

The Stanley Medical College and Hospital campus today extends over 27 acres, split by a busy road and circumscribed by a railroad. The hospital has a bed strength of nearly thousand. The college admits



A Seminar on the role of "Volunteer in Social Work" was inaugurated on 23rd March 1964 by the Chief Minister, at Rajaji Hall, Madras. Srimathi Jyothi Venkatachallum, Minister for Public Health, presided.

150 new students every year, to undergo both undergraduate and post-graduate courses, and learn disciplines ranging from first aid to the most complicated surgery.

Upward trend in national income.

The national income of India (at 1948-49 prices) has been computed at Rs. 13,370 crores in 1962-63 and Rs. 13,060 crores in 1961-62 as against Rs. 12,730 crores in 1960-61.

The corresponding per capita income has been estimated at Rs. 294.7, Rs. 294.3 and Rs. 293.2 respectively.

Releasing these figures in the eleventh issue of the annual white paper on national income, the Central Statistical Organisation pointed out that there was an upward revision of the figures over the preliminary estimates published earlier.

Agricultural output

As against a restricted increase of 2.6 per cent in the national income in 1961-62 over the previous year there was a smaller increase of 2.4 per cent in 1962-63. This was due to a fall of 2.2 per cent in agricultural output in 1962-63, the contribution to national income from agriculture in that year being less by Rs. 110 crores compared to the previous year.

This fall was, however, more than offset by a total rise of Rs. 420 crores in the contributions made by all the sectors taken together.

According to a study made by the National Council of Applied Economic Research the total contribution made by manufacturing industries to national income in 1960-61 was Rs. 1,892 crores with an employment of 180 lakh persons. The official estimate was Rs. 2,193 crores.

Maharashtra made the maximum contribution of 383 crores followed by West Bengal (Rs. 324 crores); Uttar Pradesh (Rs. 164 crores); Madras (Rs. 171 crores); Andhra (Rs. 71 crores); Mysore (Rs. 84 crores); and Kerala (Rs. 74 crores).

Output employment co-efficient

The net output per person engaged was the highest (Rs. 2,228 per person) in Delhi.

Delhi, Maharashtra and West Bengal which had a high value of output employment coefficient were comparatively much less dependent on household sector for employment, while Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and Rajasthan which had a very low co-efficient were very much dependent on household manufacturing establishments for employment.



Annual Day of the Gandhi Nagar Lady's Club was celebrated on 18th March 1964. Mrs. M. Bhaktavatsalam distributed the prizes.

tubercle bacilli that are "resistant" to their action. But, as pointed out in a recent brochure issued by the international Union against tuberculosis, "we hear a great deal about the resistance of bacillus. But not enough is said about another form of resistance; that coming from ignorance, apathy and lack of interest i.e. the resistance of man." Immunisation, diagnosis and treatment offered on a community-wide scale are nothing but empty if the public is not willing to make full use of these services. There is need for active and continuing co-operation of both the individual and the community.

Human resistance to the discipline of taking potent drugs regularly for a long period means that the tubercle bacillus is subjected to only a half-hearted attack, and this gives it the time to mobilize a drug-resistant population. Once this has happened there is no reprieve the bacillus that has been "immunized through" the patient's negligence produces other bacilli just as impervious to the effect of the drugs to which it is resistant. Doctors have the greatest difficulty in dealing with these "super-bacilli, which respond only to a few costly drugs that may be dangerous and must, therefore, be

administered under the close hospital supervision. It is evident that the provision of such special treatment on a large scale would place an intolerable burden on the strained economies of most developing countries.

The consequences of defaulting from treatment are extremely serious; not only does the patient get worse, but he may succeed in spreading drug-resistant bacilli to healthy individuals who in turn, become drug-resistant.

Science counter-attacks

Perhaps the only way of dealing with resistant patient is, after all, to supervise him and make sure that he takes the medicine at home or at the health centre. If drug treatment could be given intermittently say once a week, instead of daily, medication could be supervised even in developing countries. The Madras Chemo therapy Centre has been investigating this possibility: twice-weekly ambulatory treatment with isoniazid and streptomycin gave the same spectacular results as daily administration of isoniazid and PAS. More than 90 per cent of advanced cases were cured. Stimulated by these unexpected and encouraging findings, the Centre has begun to study the feasibility of a once-a-week course of treatment.

Parallel with the research in the clinical side many studies, both of a methodological nature and of a more fundamental type have been carried out in the laboratories of the Centre. The Centre has had 44 major scientific papers published in medical journals throughout the world, and the results of its research are frequently referred to in international conferences and in the world medical journals.

The Centre is now one of the leading research institutions in tuberculosis in the world, and many important problems in the chemotherapy of tuberculosis are at present being investigated, particularly with a view to findings cheap, highly effective, non-toxic and readily acceptable courses of treatment well suited for application in developing countries.

So far 16,564 villages electrified

Number of villages electrified, length of lines and details of distribution transformers energised so far are as follows:—

Name of system.	Number of villages electrified.	Number of agricultural pumpsets connected.	Length of lines erected in miles.		Distribution transformers energised.	
			H.T.	L.T.	No.	Capacity in KVA.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Total as on 31-3-1963	15,060	165,561	119,396	30,805	13,115	990,086
Total for the year from April 1963 to February, 1964.	1,504*	20,535	1,454	2,828	1,092	71,698
Progressive total as on 1-3-1964.	16,564	186,096	20,850	33,634	14,207	1061,784

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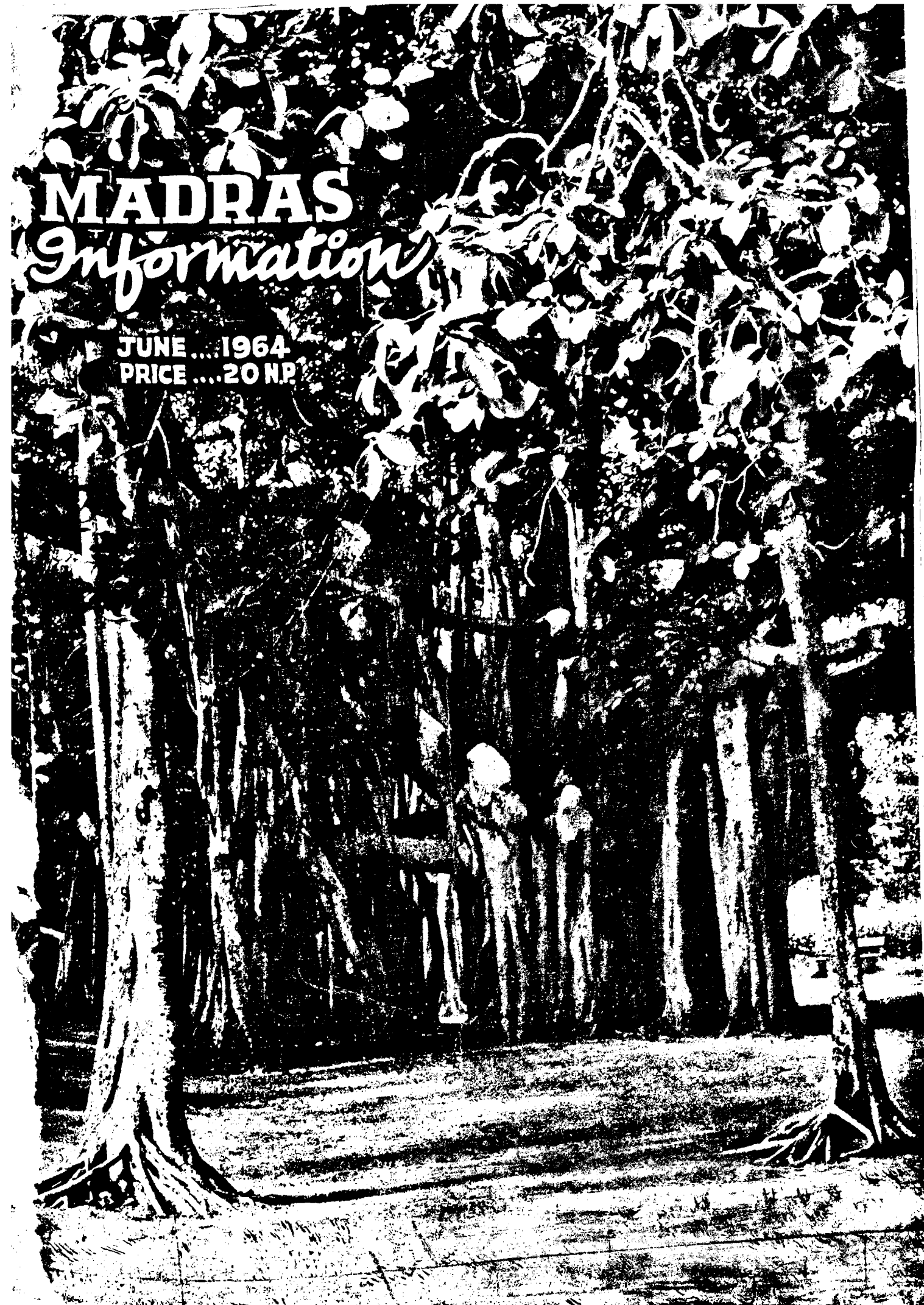


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MADRAS Information

**JUNE 1964
PRICE 20 NP**





India mourns the passing away of Sri Jawaharlal Nehru. An aristocrat who became the ideal of the masses and a rationalist who became the follower of Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal was a bridge between the East and the West. He synthesised the material values of the West and spiritual values of the East. During the 17 years of his Premiership, he set India on the road towards industrialisation and material progress and has won for the country the prominent place among the big powers of the world. He was in every sense the builder of modern India.

A happy snap of Sri Jawaharlal Nehru with Prime Minister Shastri and Congress President Kamaraj.

to Price is Too High To Pay for Freedom

CITIZEN'S DUTIES

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

MADRAS

Information

Volume XIX

JUNE 1964

No. 6

CONTENTS

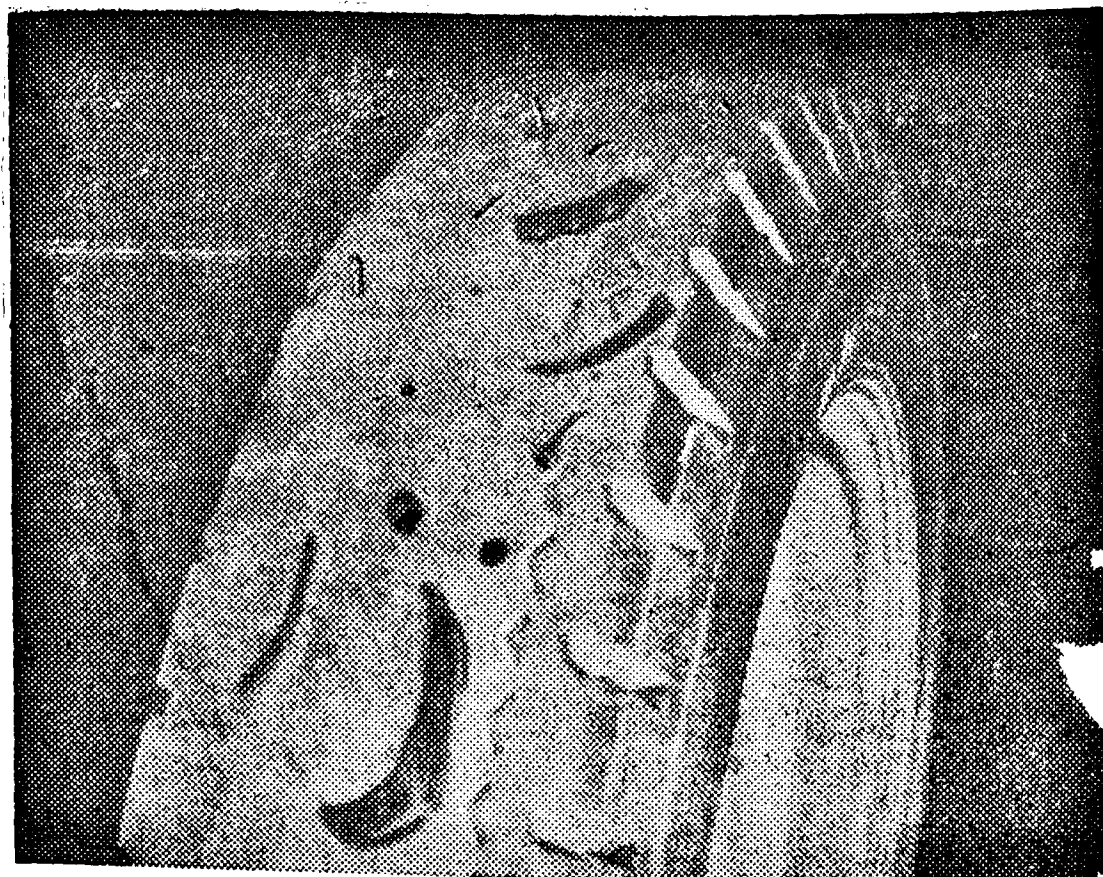
	PAGE
1. Our Governor	3
2. Medhi's tribute to the people of Madras ..	4
3. The Small Savings Movement and the Plan.	6
4. Introduction of Poplars in Madras State.	10
5. The Scheme of Warehousing	12
6. Village Volunteer Force activities in Madras State	16
7. New Techniques in Pottery	21
8. Technicians for the New India	25
9. Kodayar Hydro-electric Project	28
10. Efficiency in Public Sector enterprises ..	30
11. Introduction of Official language in Madras State—History and Progress ..	33

This Month's Cover :

The Theosophical Gardens, Adayar, is one of the attractions of Madras City. It attracts visitors not only from all parts of India but also from all over the world.

This giant banyan tree, which is India's second biggest, symbolises the growth of the Theosophical Society, the seed of which was sown in New York in 1875 by Madame Blavatsky. The sapling was planted in Bombay in 1879 by her and Col. H.S. Olcott. In 1883, they transplanted it in the quiet groves of Adayar. Now it has branches all over the world. Many a Convention has been held under that spreading tree. To-day it is capable of accommodating more than 3,000 persons.

This tree also symbolises the Indian tradition which enjoins on every one to plant trees and take care of them. This tradition is being perpetuated by the Vana Mahotsava which India is celebrating this week.



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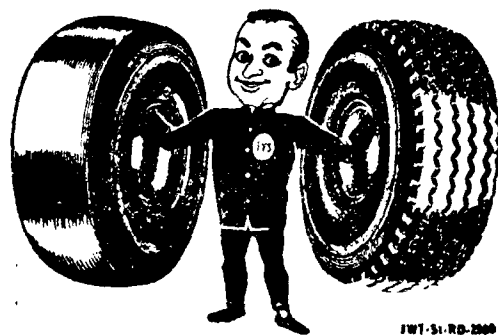


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OUR GOVERNOR

His Highness is as well-informed a person as anyone could be. Few other Indian princes have taken the trouble of keeping abreast of modern political and economic thinking and also accepted the inevitable changes of history as readily. No wonder he has proved to be one of the most effective interpreters of the cultural heritage of India and an ambassador of good will. In fact, he had been groomed for the job from a consciousness of the demands that the future would make upon him to take part in the wider responsibilities in the counsels of the country. The impact of his personality must have come as an agreeable surprise to most people in the West who met him. His Highness has widely travelled and in the course of his three overseas tours in the last three years covering the United States, the U.S.S.R. and the U.K. presented an altogether different image of an Indian prince from what had been.

Democratic outlook

The only son of His Highness Sri Kantirava Narasimharaja Wadiyar Bahadur, Sri Jayachamaraja Wadiyar was born on July 18, 1919. His early education was in a special royal school with Mr. J. T. Turner as his tutor. After passing the S.S.L.C. examination, he joined the Intermediate College in Mysore where he has lived all his life and even as Governor, has had his headquarters there living in his palace. It is tribute to his democratic outlook that no difference was to be made in the treatment given to him and the

His Highness Sri Jayachamaraja Wadiyar was sworn in as Governor of Madras at a simple but impressive ceremony at Rajaji Hall, Madras on May 4, 1964. His Highness later worshipped at Kapaleeswarar Temple, Mylapore and the Parthasarathy Temple, Triplicane.

other students. He graduated from the Maharaja's College of the Mysore University with history, politics and economics as his subjects of special study. His study of international affairs was a feature of his work in the university. He took a live interest in the activities of the new group of writers in Kannada and in the movement for the linguistic and cultural unification of Karnataka. His Governorship of the reorganised Kannada-speaking Mysore State since 1956 was a consummation of that ideal.

Disciplined life

The period of four years he spent in the university was an extremely important period for him. He commended himself to all by his modesty and friendliness. He not merely absorbed knowledge as it came to him from the professors; he sought it out from books, accumulating a fair-sized library of his own and reading with discernment. He worked to a tight schedule, occasionally withdrawing to his favourite retreat, the Bandipur game sanctuary, so as to cut himself off from distractions. The discipline he enforced on himself was dictated by the demands on him as a prince and he went through a crowded daily programme which included lessons in music and Hindi besides religious exercises and prayer as also a variety of sports like tennis and racquets.

Administrative training

After graduation in 1938, Mr. D. H. Elwin, of the Indian Civil Service, was appointed his companion to help him acquire the necessary administrative training, which stood him in good stead when he ascended the Mysore throne on September 8, 1940, succeeding his uncle, His Highness Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar Bahadur. After independence, he became the Rajpramukh of Mysore on January 26, 1950. With the reorganisation of States, on November 1, 1956, he became the first Governor of the new State and continued as such thereafter, looked upon by many as a departure from the accepted practice in the appointment of Governor.



The Council of Ministers gave a party to the retiring Governor at Rajaji Hall, Madras, on April 20, 1964

He plays on the piano and the pipe organ and has an excellent library of Western musical records. His favourite composers are Wagner, Mahler, Bach and Beethoven. He has also to his credit several compositions in the Karnatak style of Indian music.

Farewell Message—Medhi's Tribute to People of Madras

Sri Bismuram Medhi who left for his home state on May 3, after laying down the office of the Governor praised the people of Madras for their traditional respect for the institution of Governorship and their cherished wish to uphold its dignity. In a farewell message he said:

"When I started for Madras in 1958 to fill the office, I came here with the feelings of a new-comer who had set out on a pilgrimage, but the congenial atmosphere in which I found myself on arrival and the cordial and affectionate welcome extended to me by one and all, immediately made me feel quite at home. I have spent more than six years now in this State and I can say without any reservation that it has been an instructive experience for me to see and study all the problems confronting the State in all details and at close quarters.

Parting from friends is sad, but the memory of my pleasant association with them is bound to linger long. As I look back in retrospect upon the years I have been privileged to spend here, the pictures that present themselves before my mind are too many to be brought concisely within this short message. These memorable impressions are undoubtedly my valuable gains for which I owe the Government and the people of the State my sincere thanks.

Creditable work

The courtesy and consideration I have received from the Press and the public, individuals and institutions

A long-time scholar in Sanskrit, his books and articles include many translations of works never rendered into English before. One of his numerous publications is the scholarly "Dattatreya—the Way and the Goal". It is an exposition of Vedantic absolutism based on the teachings of Dattatreya on the confluence of the religious of Brahma, Vishnu and Siva. His lectures on Indian aesthetics, Indian logic and empiricism and the Gita, besides contemporary thought show the wide range of his learning. He is a trustee of the Lokamanya Tilak Memorial Trust, London and Chairman of the Sangeeta Natak Akadami.

He is fond of big-game shooting and is an expert shikar. He is Chairman of the Indian Board of Wild Life. The Maharaja and his consort, Tripurasundaramanni Avaru have five daughters and a son, Prince Srikanta Datta Narasimharaja Wadiyar.

and men and women, high and humble alike, for which I am deeply grateful, demonstrate the traditional respect of the people for the institution of governorship and their cherished wish to uphold its dignity.

During my tenure of six years stay in Madras, I was able to watch with admiration the great and good work that was being done by its leaders in all walks of life, by the noble band of social workers and by the philanthropic minded people who had established a number of charitable institutions for the public good. The progress that Madras has achieved in the field of education, irrigation, electricity, in the development of industries and in other activities of national re-construction in our march towards a prosperous Welfare State with a self-generating economy is indeed, creditable.

The Five-Year Plans have been implemented according to schedule and in some departments, well ahead of schedule. Secondary education is made free to all and Madras has shown the way how to attract the children of poorer sections of the population to the doors of the school. The school meals Scheme and the supply of uniforms to children are all important steps in that direction. All our water sources in the State have been successfully utilised for irrigation and generation of power. Madras leads the other States in the matter of rural electrification and the increase in the number of rural agricultural pump-sets installed is itself an index of the mounting enthusiasm of the

people in the matter of food production and the anxiety of the Government to go to the help of people for their common good.

Sustained progress

The panchayat system has taken roots and the new pattern of rural administration is taking shape according to schedule. Almost in every department of public activity—in the matter of industries, agriculture, co-operation, etc.—it is needless for me to point out that there has been a large measure of sustained progress, thanks to the foresight and capacity of the leadership or wholehearted public co-operation and the efficiency of the administration manned by competent men. Madras has done well and I am sure it will do better in the years to come.

Belonging as I do to Assam on the north-east frontier and having served in Madras in the South, I cannot help stressing one point in the background of our past struggle out of which our precious freedom was born. The boundaries that give separate names to our States and the languages that identify the various linguistic groups serve, after all, a limited purpose for the sake of governance and administrative convenience. India, to which we all belong, is one and we as a people are one. This concept needs to be enshrined in our hearts and minds and this is the true meaning of Swaraj.



The Mayor's Party to the retiring Governor on April 25, 1964.

Unity is the need of the hour and a progressive State like Madras has much to contribute to this.

With these few words coming from a grateful heart and with profound thanks from my wife and myself, I take leave of my brothers and sisters of Madras. My wife and I offer our best wishes to them for every happiness and prosperity. We shall watch with pleasure and interest the rapid development of this State in all fields of activity in its march towards a prosperous Welfare State giving a lead to the rest of India.

Neyveli Thermal Station Reaches 250 mw. Capacity

The thermal power station of the Neyveli Lignite Project reached its full first-stage capacity of 250 MW on April 29, 1964, when its fifth 50 MW unit went into operation. The first stage has been completed within two years of the into operation. The first stage unit of the station in May 1962. During 1963, commissioning of the first 50 MW unit were commissioned. Up to the end of March 1964, the three more 50 MW unit were commissioned. Up to the end of March 1964, the station had generated about 1,288 million units of power, of which 996 million units were fed into the Madras State Power Grid.

The power station has been built with Soviet economic and technical aid under the Rouble credit extended by U.S.S.R. to India. Equipment including steel structurals worth over Rs. 13 crores has been supplied by the Soviet Union so far and Soviet experts helped in the preparation of the project report and working drawings and in the erection, commissioning and operation of the power station. The station is now being operated by about 300 qualified Indian engineers.

It has already been decided to increase the capacity of the power station from 250 MW to 400 MW before the end of the Third Plan period.

THE SMALL SAVINGS

Movement and the Plan

SRI S. MONI, I.A.S. Director of Small Savings, Madras.

The Small Savings Movement has to play a more significant part in our rural economy. Madras State's performance in this field is not very encouraging. Up to the end of February 1964 the collection of Small Savings is only Rs. 7.37 crores as against the target of Rs. 30 crores. It is needless to say that steps should be taken to encourage small savings which is purely a People's Movement.

The problem of human numbers in relation to natural resources is becoming more and more pronounced in under-developed and over populated countries like ours. We lack enough food, enough houses to live in, enough manufactured articles and above all, capital required to produce these. Of course, every country has its own plans towards advancement—that is towards making the life of the individual fuller and richer and the gulf between the richest and the poorest. But in our country, planning has a special significance because of the large population, low productivity and lower savings potential. The low level of consumption is, perhaps, the only saving feature. Even now, we are far away from normal standards of living for a majority of us in the country. It is only planned development which will ultimately step up our national income and our standards of living; and for this no sacrifice will be

too great. Government are doing everything in their power to secure the maximum rate of growth with available resources and the indications are that we will be fulfilling our expectations not only in terms of plan expenditure but also in terms of benefits accruing from the plan.

The resources

The resources for the national plan are found by (a) taxes, (b) borrowing from abroad, (c) loans in the open market and (d) voluntary savings. The last one is not the least important. Most of us will recollect the Finance Minister's speech when he presented this year's Central Budget:—

"To generate savings both in the hands of the individual and corporate bodies is one of the primary objectives of our economic and fiscal policies."

The budget speech refers, in particular, to the significant role which the small savings movement has to play in the remaining years of the plan. The Madras budget speech gives out the same idea namely, the need to mobilise small savings to a larger extent to finance both our developmental and defence expenditure.

This is because taxation, open market loans and borrowing from outside the country have all got their limits and can be resorted to only within certain bounds. In any scheme of taxation, direct or indirect the limits have to be kept carefully in view and are liable to be exceeded unless extreme caution is exercised. As for foreign assistance, even now the loan assistance we

have received for the country has reached astronomical figures. Open market loans are being floated but there are fiscal limits to open market borrowing. They might also lead to inflationary trends if not resorted to carefully. Besides it is the same class of investors, namely, the commercial, banking and insurance people who largely subscribe to the open market loans whether by the Centre or the State. The savings of the country cannot come from the rich alone or from the class of the people who are comparatively better off.

The saving habit

The small savings movement has to play a more significant part in our rural economy. The upward trend of prices has materially benefited people in the country-side. There is scope to match capital investment with genuine savings by the people all over the country, whether in rural or urban areas. By doing so we will be helping to fight down inflation. It is this sense of partnership of rich and poor, big and small in a nation building effort which is very important. On the present inflationary trends, there is need to mop up effectively any additional purchasing power which has been generated, by developing a habit of saving among one and all. No measure of compulsion by Government can be thought of to enforce the saving habit. A favourable public opinion can be created only by propaganda. We must realise that what we spend on ourselves or our family, but that what we save in the form of small saving securities, we save for the nation as well.

The actual requirements of our State to finance the Third Plan is roughly in the order of Rs. 291 crores out of which the Centre's share will be Rs. 190 crores. The State, has, therefore, to raise internal resources to the extent of Rs. 101 crores and out of this amount, small savings are expected to contribute Rs. 30 crores. Three years of our Third Five-Year Plan are over. We have collected roughly only 7.37 crores against Rs. 30 crores up to the end of February 1964. This shows how far we lag behind. The State organisation is, however, being strengthened. Of late Collectors and the Community Development Organisation in the districts have been drawn into the picture. We look mainly to Collectors in the districts to direct the official and of the Small Savings campaign because people in the district look up to him alone for advice and guidance on all local problems. The Community Development Organisation has covered the entire State and provides an effective machinery which will have to be utilised in full for propagating the message of Small Savings.

Non-Official support

At the same time what we need more is non-official support to put the movement on a self-sustaining basis. The lessons of campaigns organised solely through official agencies in former years has been that while



A school building at Special Armed Police Colony, Sathyamurthy Nagar, Avadi, was opened by the Chief Minister. Smt. Sarojini Varadappan inaugurated the Mid day Meals Scheme

temporary results might have been secured through official influence, no impression is left in the minds of the people, because such drives have not been accompanied by an educative approach. So, non-officials have to play a much larger part than before in the Small Savings field and the official can at best provide the motive

FACTS ABOUT MADRAS STATE

Area	50,113 Square Miles
Districts	13
Taluk	103
Towns and Cities	338
Villages	14,124
Population	33,686,953
Density of Population	669
Percentage of literacy	18.2 per cent
Net area sown	14,817,736 acres
Area of Reserved Forests	17,236 Square Kms.
Livestock	24,638,800
Registered Factories	5,615
Electricity generated	560,700 Kw.
Towns and Villages Electrified	16,564
Universities	2
Colleges	69
High Schools	1,765
Schools for professional education	38
Panchayat Unions	373
Panchayats	12,505
Development Blocks	373
Members of Parliament	41 Lok Sabha
.. .. .	18 Rajya Sabha
M.L.As.	207
M.L.Cs.	63

Source : Statistics Department.

Prof. Lady Gertruda Williams of the United Kingdom called on the Chief Minister at his Chambers on April 29, 1964



power. It is with this in view that for the Madras City, a City Savings Committee has been formed consisting of influential non-officials, with the Chief Minister as Chairman.

It may be useful to describe various forms of saving securities. Everybody is now familiar with the Post Office Savings Bank. The movement was started over eighty years ago as the first act of Government to introduce banking facilities to the public, to take it as near as possible to the common man. But in urban areas private and scheduled banks are offering better personal service and attention with the result that there has been in recent years an attrition in the rate of Post Office Savings Bank Deposits on account of heavier withdrawals year by year. The fact that these amounts are repayable at call is perhaps both the strength and weakness of the Post Office Savings Bank system but unless the habit of looking to the Post Office Savings Bank as a regular investment is generated and the practice of resorting to it as a current account becomes less frequent, particularly in rural areas, there is no chance of investment under the Post Office Savings Bank gaining momentum. The Post Office Savings Bank is ideally suited to the rural investor who does not have fixed income; but who can easily put some money into the Bank at the time of the harvest. Towards this end, intensive propaganda is necessary.

Many forms of investment

Another form of investment is the Cumulative Time Deposit Scheme. This is a first class investment for people with fixed incomes. An account can be started with Rs. 5 per mensem, the maximum being Rs. 300. Defaults are allowed and loans are allowed. The deduction is automatically made. The rebate of income-tax on 10 and 15 year C.T.D. investment is attractive enough for Income-taxpayers. This investment is ideally suited to Government servants. Any increase in emoluments should be made an opportunity to set a part at least a portion of such increase towards a regular item of savings.

Then there are 12-year National Defence Certificates available from Rs. 5 to Rs. 25,000. An individual can purchase certificates up to Rs. 35,000. There are 10-year defence deposit certificates in multiples of Rs. 50. The interest works out in the case of the former to 4½ per cent (compound) on maturity, in the latter case it is paid annually at 4½ per cent per annum. Prize bonds in the shape of bearer bonds in denomination of Rs. 5 and Rs. 100 are available. They are repayable at the end of 5 years after date of sale with a premium of 10 per cent and the holders are also eligible to participate in draws for prizes. Fuller particulars about these schemes

of Small Savings Securities are available at the office of the National Savings Organisation and of Collectors in districts. It may thus be seen that there are small savings investments for rich and poor for all sections of the community, not only people with fixed incomes but also people who are self-employed and have a regular income, though not a known income.

Ideal investment

People in rural areas are still investing their savings in landed property. Possession of land may not have that measure of social distinction as before but still many are satisfied with landed investments even though they bring low returns. There is also the habit of lending to neighbours. The well to do small land holder still relishes the small gamble involved in getting higher rates of interest from his neighbours but this has to be broken if any Government sponsored scheme of small savings is to have its impact in villages. The Post Office Savings Bank would seem to be the ideal investment for agriculturists. Both small land-holders and tenants will no doubt agree that they are now more favourably placed, the former on account of higher prices for agricultural produce and the latter as a result of tenancy legislation in their favour, bringing to them a greater share of the produce.

Finally a word about the necessity for activating the agency system in this State. Though the numbers are large, the lack of active authorised Small Savings agents is the weakest part of this State's Savings Organisation. The low remuneration offered for canvassing amounts for investment in N.D.C. and D.D.C. perhaps does not make it worthwhile for everybody to make this a full-time job. But surely it can be undertaken by many as a part-time work. Public-spirited men can take to it as a token of national service, more as a labour of love. Retired officials and school-masters of the low pension range can even take to this as means of supplementing their slender resources. Government have recently introduced a fidelity guarantee bond system. It is no longer necessary for agents to furnish security in money. This concession is a big step forward and a big inducement for persons desirous of helping a national cause but who are handicapped by not being able to furnish cash security. The National Savings Organisation and the Small Savings Tahsildars in the districts will furnish all further particulars required by those desirous of enrolling themselves as agents.

In short, Small Savings cannot be regarded as a gift any longer. Savings is always a virtue and in the present emergency it is a national virtue. It requires more work, longer sacrifices from every one. But no sacrifice is too great to pay for national honour or prosperity.



PADMA AWARDS

The President Dr. S. Radhakrishnan presented on April 28, 1964 Padma Awards to 24 recipients and certificates of Honour three Sanskrit Scholars.

- 1 Smt. S. Ambujammal receiving the Honour.
- 2 The 3 Sanskrit Scholars Dr. P. L. Vaidya, Pandit B. J. Gosh and K. S. Krishnamurthi Sastri, who received honours.
- 3 Sri T. N. Ramachandran, and
- 4 Sri Jacob Chandy receiving the Honour.
- 5 & 6 Sri. K. A. Abbas and Master Raja receiving the State Awards for films from the President.



Introduction OF POPLARS IN MADRAS STATE

SRI A. YEGNASWAMY,
Principal, Madras State Forestry Training School,
Vaigai Dam.

Exotic trees and plants have always played a great part in our state forestry schemes in the past. The introduction of wattle, Eucalypts, Casuarina and Cashewnut and a host of other trees and horticultural plants are a real boom to the nation as a whole.

At present Madras State is deficient in the production of good timber and the introduction of a quick growing all purpose timber tree, become essential and important. The author says the poplar trees may be tried with advantage to fill up the gap.

The poplar is a tree of the temperate regions, we do have some areas in Shervaroy hills, Anamalai hills the Nilgiris and the Palnis and other Range of hills where some of the poplars could be tried.

Poplars grow very rapidly and can be exploited within 25 years and they can be used in all modern, wood based industries. They can be grown in pure or mixed plantations in forest areas, and also in cultivated lands.

They can be very easily propagated from cuttings and also by seed. They are dioecious and due to this very many hybridised forms are seen. The individual stem which shows all good characteristics from which materials are taken for propagation are called 'clones'. Hybrids at times are more vigorous than parents and they can be produced by artificial fertilisation also.

They come up in fresh, good, deep soils along streams and water courses. They will be able to withstand a certain amount of water stagnation during rains and after that they require a good drainage. They avoid swampy areas, acid and peaty soils. In temporary swamps they can be planted in mounds. They are good light demanders. Poplars belong to the family Salicaceae.

Tips for growing poplars

One year old cuttings from mid portion of branches avoiding basal (overmature) as well as tip end (immature) are taken and planted in nurseries with fresh soil, deep and loamy soils. The cuttings should be of thickness of a pencil about 8 m.m. in diameter. Length of cuttings depend on the quality of the soil. In good soils shorter cuttings with one or two dormant buds may be used. In other soils where irrigation or watering facilities are not available longer cuttings can be used. Generally a cutting can be from 18 to 22 c.m. long. Cuttings can be taken from side branches.

Cuttings can be collected just at the end of the winter season and planted out immediately, depending on the availability of space with an espacement of 20 c.m. between cuttings and 1 metre between rows.

Nursery beds should be manured with organic manures and watered regularly. Inorganic manures can also be added as follows :—

Ammonium sulphate ..	100 K to 200 K per hectare
Super phosphate ..	300 K to 500 K per hectare
Pottassium salts ..	100 K to 250 K per hectare

Cutting and pruning

Cuttings of one year old can also be collected from the crown of vigorously growing young nursery plants. Such parent stocks in the nursery can give regular supplies of cuttings for about 5 to 10 years. Then they may have to be replaced.

Cleaning and watering in the nursery is quite essential and soil working should also be done. Generally cuttings may throw out several shoots. Only one good shoot which is very vigorous and well placed in the stem should be left and the rest pruned off. This can be done only when the cuttings have reached a height of 30 to 35 c.m.

Cuttings can be planted directly in the field with space between the plants being 60 c.m. and the space between rows being one metre. They are inserted vertically in loose soil without damaging the tender bark with one or two buds above ground.

There is another method namely planting of rooted cuttings. Cuttings can be gathered from parent stock and planted in the nurseries and kept there for two years. Then they are taken out and roots and close to the plant. Side branches especially should not be pruned excessively. But in areas with dry climati

FORESTS—STATISTICS

Area of Reserved Forests ..	17,236 Sq. Km.
Area of Reserved Forests to total Land area of the State.	13.2 per cent.
Area of the Reserved lands ..	3,824 Sq. Km.
Output of Timber ..	44,872 Cubic metres,
Quantity of sandalwood extracted.	2,158 "
Quantity of fuel extracted. ..	351,960 "
Revenue realised ..	Rs. 2.23 crores.

Source : Statistics Department.

conditions they are removed completely. Then they be planted out in furrows or pits during the out break of the rains.

Another method

There is yet another method of raising poplars. Cuttings can be gathered from parent stock and planted in nurseries. At the end of the first year top growth is cut off. At the end of the second year there is 2 years' growth of roots and one year's growth of stem. At the end of the third year the so called two year olds' have three year old roots and two year old stems. At this time they are lifted up, pruned of roots and side shoots and planted out. All plants of less than 8 c.m. in girth at one metre from the collar and 2.5 metres in height should be rejected. The girth can even go up to 16 c.m.

After planting out in the field pruning should not be done in the first year. It can be done in the second or third year only. Even here only double leaders can be cut. And one or two side shoots which are found growing abnormally can be shortened. In fact the plants should have maximum number of leaf organs in order to produce strongest stem more rapidly. Always care should be taken to avoid wounding the stems.

Parent stocks are plants of two to three years old, they are cut back at ground level or at a fixed height and they are called pollards and new shoots are removed annually for planting out. The spacing between the shoots varies from 40 c.m. to one metre in the row and from 80 c.m. to one metre between rows. The stump height also varies widely and they are kept from 10 c.m. to 20 c.m. or from 50 c.m. to one metre.

The seeds ripen in spring and sown immediately after collection with cotton or without it. Beds should be regularly watered before sowing and also after sowing. Seedlings are to be protected by a mulch or glass. Seedlings from thickly sown beds should be

pricked out immediately they have their first pair of leaves. At this stage there is a risk of fungal attack and so copper salts or nutrient solutions can be sprayed.

Soil exacting species

Poplars are soil exacting species. To get good results they should be grown in favourable conditions. A fertile soil, deep and aerated and well supplied with water is necessary. They react to excessive soil acidity clayey soils and soils which do not retain subsoil moisture at the surface. These soils are not suited for poplars. Soils with p. H. Value between 6 and 7 are good.

We can plant about 200 trees per acre or 500 trees per hectare. Plants with wide espacement produce good timber for paper pulp, plywood, packing cases, matches, etc. In countries where there is a market for thinned materials they can be grown close and thinned subsequently.

In the field depending upon the nature of soils and their deficiencies fertilizers can be applied either in planting pits or over the surface. It can also be applied during the early years of the plantation. Five hundred to 1,500 grams per tree can be applied at the time of planting or just after planting or in three successive dressings at the rate of 500 grams per year. If the soil is sufficiently rich well rooted organic manures can be applied at the rate of one KG per plant per year for three years.

Applying mineral manure

In applying mineral manures care should be taken that they do not come in direct contact with the roots of plants. Even while applying before planting in pits care should be taken to avoid the direct contact with the roots. Addition of nitrogeous fertilisers along with compost, in pits stimulate the growth of root hairs.

Sri K. Kamaraj, Congress President, laid the foundation stone for tenements, under the Mambalam Tank Bund Slum Improvement Project at the slum site near the Mambalam Telephone Exchange, on April 17, 1964. Sri R. Venkataraman, Minister for Industries and Housing, presided



The Scheme of WARE HOUSING

M. A. HAFEEZ,

Managing Director,
Madras State Warehousing Corporation.

The Madras State Warehousing Corporation has a plan for constructing a network of warehouses in the State during the Third Plan period.

The target is 10 warehouses, with a total storage capacity of 50,000 tons before the end of the Plan period.

Three warehouses have already been constructed at Nagapattinam, Tiruchirappalli and Dindigul. Four are being built at Rajapalayam, Pollachi, Salem and Tuticorin. These are expected to be completed soon. Construction of the remaining three warehouses at Conjeevaram, Vriddachalam and Tirunelveli are proposed to be taken up soon.

There are at present 25 warehouses with a storage capacity of 25,286 tons in the State. At present, only 48 commodities are permitted to be stored in the warehouses. The Government is considering the question of including a much wider range of commodities in the list.

Warehousing is of considerable importance to India which continues still to be deficit in food production what with its growing population year after year. America which has large surpluses in farm output has devoted special attention to warehousing and taken effective measures of rodent control even at Government level to preserve its produce to be spared to countries that require it. The need for warehousing is all the greater in a deficit country with a view to preserving what it produces from the ravages of nature, insects, rats and fungi, the losses on account of which are estimated to be 3 million tons a year. The small cultivator has to be saved from these serious handicaps of nature and thus add to the total of the Nation's real income. This apart, the producer has to be found the requisite storage accommodation for his produce at a time when the prices fall to uneconomic levels and till the time the economic forces of supply and demand get themselves adjusted, thus fetching him a better share out of the virtual value of the produce. Further, by the use of Warehouse Receipts a system of credit would be created which would benefit all those connected with agriculture and marketing.

The recommendation

As early as 1931, the Central Banking Enquiry Committee laid emphasis on the building up of a structure for storage and warehousing in the country in the context of the need to create an agricultural paper

backed up by Warehouse Receipts which would be a convenient instrument for agricultural finance. The Agricultural Finance Sub-Committee (1945) had recommended that the State should itself undertake as part of its rural development programme, the planning and construction of warehouses at all principal points of trade in agricultural produce. They also recommended that the warehouse system should be operated through the agency of a public Corporation like that of an Improvement Trust or Port Trust. The Rural Banking Enquiry Committee (1950) also emphasised the importance of warehousing in relation to rural credit and rural banking. In pursuance of these recommendations, some of the State Governments enacted legislation to provide for warehousing through the private sector. In Madras, the Madras Warehouses Act of 1951 was enacted. However, the Act did not evoke much response from the private sector inasmuch as the construction and maintenance of warehouse was not found to be a business proposition. In 1954 the All-India Rural Credit Survey Committee which reviewed the question of warehousing in relation to other co-related economic activities like processing and marketing also endorsed the setting up of an integrated structure to evolve a scheme which would tackle not only warehousing but also other activities incidental to it. Accepting these recommendations, the Government of India set up a National Co-operative Development and Warehousing Board under the public sector to

implement the programmes of production, processing, marketing, storage, warehousing, export and import of agricultural produce, etc. Warehousing has therefore been a part of Government's endeavour to ensure a fair deal to the growers of agricultural produce and also dealers who handle the produce later in the sphere of marketing.

Along with the National Co-operative Development and Warehousing Board, the Central and State Warehousing Corporations were also constituted under the Agricultural Produce (Development and Warehousing) Corporations Act of 1956. In Madras State Warehousing Corporation, established on 4th December 1957 started functioning on 2nd May 1958 with an authorised share capital of Rs. 2 crores. The partners in the share capital are the Central Warehousing Corporation and the Madras State Government on 50 : 50 basis. The paid up share capital of the Corporation constituted on this basis is Rs. 34 lakhs at present.

Principal functions

The principal functions of the State Warehousing Corporation as defined under the Agricultural Produce (Development and Warehousing) Corporations Act, 1956 (now the Warehousing Corporations Act, 1962) are to acquire and build godowns at suitable places within the State with the previous approval of the Central Warehousing Corporation, run warehouses in the State for the storage of agricultural produce, fertilisers and other notified commodities, arrange facilities for the transport of commodities to and from the warehouses and act as agent of the Central Warehousing Corporation or Government for the purpose of purchase, sale, storage and distribution of notified commodities. In line with the objectives and functions, the Madras State Warehousing Corporation drew up a programme of opening warehouses at various centres of commercial importance in the State. Pursuant to the recommendation No. 49 of the Rural Credit Survey Committee, the sphere of activity of the Warehousing Corporations has been ordinarily delimited to the District and sub-divisional levels obviously with a view to provide for the full and unfettered expansion of the village co-operatives in the rural sphere. Plans for small warehouses started at the village and market levels through the rural and marketing co-operatives have already been formulated and implemented with the active monetary assistance of Government both by way of loan and subsidy. An effort is thus being made to provide storage accommodation at the base as well as at market centres according to their requirements through the co-operatives. The sphere of activity of the warehousing Corporations is more in the urban areas, cities and ports than in the rural parts.

In the absence of owned warehouses, the Madras State Warehousing Corporation had to engage private godowns on rent for the purpose. Under the Second Five-Year Plan, the Corporation laid a target of opening 15 temporary warehouses. This target was achieved. Under the Third Five-Year Plan, the programme is to open 20 more such temporary warehouses at the rate of 5 warehouses every year during the first 4 years of the Plan. So far 14 warehouses have been opened as against the target of 15 for the first three years of the Plan; but at the same time 3 warehouses had to be closed for want of business. At present, therefore, there are 5 warehouses under the control of the Corporation with a storage capacity of 25,286 tonnes. With a view to provide scientific storage accommodation through these warehouses and to save the exorbitant expenditure towards rent payable for the various hired godowns, the Corporation has drawn up a programme of construction of owned warehouses during the Third Five-Year Plan. Also, with a view to work the Corporation on a viable basis, it has to build up in due course a minimum storage capacity of 50,000 tonnes on modern scientific lines. This would be possible only when owned warehouses of definite capacity are put up at the different promising centres with reference to the volume of custom expected. Out of the programme to construct 7 warehouses, 3 at Nagapattinam, Tiruchirappalli and Dindigul have been built and occupied while the rest 4 at Rajapalayam, Pollachi, Salem and Tuticorin are in different stages of construction and will be completed before the close of February 1964 and occupied. Construction of 3 more warehouses at Vriddachalam, Kancheepuram and Tirunelveli will be commenced also before March 1964. Efforts have to be continued to acquire suitable sites at all the remaining places wherever temporary warehouses are functioning successfully so that eventually the Corporation has owned warehouses at all places. Consistent with the availability of sites for owned construction and also provision of adequate funds under the Plan, the target capacity of 50,000 tonnes could possibly be achieved only at the close of the ensuing Fourth Five-Year Plan.

The Chief Minister distributed the President's Awards to Officers of the Central Excise at Rajaji Hall, Madras, on April 30, 1964



Commodities for storage.

At present the Corporation is permitted to accept only a restricted number of commodities for storage, i.e. 48 in all. A much wider range of commodities may have to be included in the list—agricultural, non-agricultural and industrial goods—and also the process of including the fresh commodities in the list of notified commodities should be simplified, so that adequate and uniform occupancy of the warehouses may be maintained throughout the year, irrespective of the seasonal conditions.

Construction of owned warehouses, as pointed out already, would impart stability and viability to the

whole organisation. Sooner or latter, all warehouses of the Corporation should be housed in owned premises avoiding totally the payment of rent to private or other parties. The above factors, apart, the warehouse staff will have to display adequate initiative and business ability and do their utmost to secure more and more custom. They should keep themselves in close touch with all the local bank and co-operative credit agencies and arrange with the depositors to secure the needed credit for their deposits with the warehouses.

The warehousing movement in India is yet in its experimental stage and it may take some time to gain popularity and the patronage of the people.

Steps to Promote Tourism : Development Corporation Proposed

The setting up of two corporations in the public sector for the development of tourism and facilities would be taken up soon. This was announced in the first meeting of the reconstituted Southern Zonal Tourist Advisory Committee which met at Madras on May 5, 1964.

Among the important subjects discussed by the Committee was the programme of development in the Fourth Plan of selected tourist areas as well organised vacation resorts, both for the home and foreign tourists, so that they would be able to spend a longer holiday at these places. The present tendency, particularly among the foreign tourists, it was pointed out, was to visit these places in transit and spend only a few days. With the development of these places on right lines and with the provision of all facilities and amenities, it is hoped it would be possible to attract visitors who would spend their whole vacation of a month or two here.

Various problems connected with the promotion of tourism faced by the States were examined in detail by the Committee and suitable solutions offered.

Among the recommendations adopted by the Committee with a view to maintaining the present tempo of tourist traffic and increasing it in the time to come was the simplification of the procedure relating to inter-State movement of tourist cars and buses. With regard to provision of tourist taxis and training of taxi drivers the Committee recommended the introduction of a system of screening drivers, giving them the necessary orientation and the provision of sufficient number of cars.

The appointment of competent and well-trained Managers at Tourist Bungalows who were available on the spot to make reservations and capable of handling enquiries promptly about accommodation, and prevention of haphazard growth of the neighbourhood around places of tourist attraction, marring their beauty, were among the other recommendations.

among the growers, dealers, millers, and bank agents. Propaganda through hand-outs, wall-posters, and the Radio should also help.

Help stabilise prices

The most essential pre-requisite for more custom is more credit. The scheme of warehousing is one sponsored by the Government, calculated primarily to help the growers and incidentally the dealers in the process of marketing and hence it calls for special treatment by the Reserve Bank and the other scheduled banks. The scheme does not in any way run counter to the Government policy of price stabilisation of consumable commodities and of checking the unwholesome practice of hoarding of essential commodities with a view to profiteering. In fact, the scheme is quite complementary to their policy. Under the scheme, the maximum period of storage has been laid down for all commodities and the warehousemen sees to it that no commodity remains in storage beyond the permissive period. The scheme thus exercises a very salutary effect on the market and helps assist in steadying the market prizes both during the harvest seasons and the off-seasons. This scheme differs essentially from the "Key loan system" under which then is no knowing as to how long the grains would remain in pledge, who safeguards their proper maintenance and what guarantee there is against hoarding and profiteering. In brief, the Warehousing scheme stands on a different footing and calls for special treatment. The credit restrictions imposed by the Reserve Bank of India early in 1963 even in respect of warehouses. Receipts have had a very depressing effect on the scheme and even the relaxation subsequently announced by the Reserve Bank has not helped much to improve the position. The repeated representations made through the Central Warehousing Corporation to extend the relaxation further to the warehouses started on or after 1st April 1960 have not borne fruit yet. Out of the 25 warehouses now functioning, as many as 15 warehouses were started prior to 1st April 1962 and consequently the Corporation's business has been affected to a considerable extent. It is hoped that the Reserve Bank of India would soon liberalise the restrictions and enable the scheme to make headway and fulfil the objective it stands for.

The price level prevailing at the time of storage is an essential factor that determines warehousing. Despite a bumper harvest, should the price obtaining in the market at the moment be fairly high neither the grower nor the dealer would be attracted to the warehouses, unless it be for other reasons like want of storage accommodation or the urge to secure credit. This is however, a broad question which is influenced by several factors obtaining in the country's economy, including the fiscal and food policy of the State.

The Second anniversary of the Narendra Deva Library was celebrated at Mylapore on May 3, 1964. Sri V. Ramaiya, Minister for Revenue, presided.

Till then, the Corporation is bound to have some teething difficulties which will have to be solved by sustained efforts.

Seasonal occupancy variations

The occupancy in the warehouses as against the storage capacity worked out to 36 percent as on 30th September 1963. Though this is not the peak season, the occupancy leaves great scope for improvement. Though the losses sustained by some of the warehouses are made up by the gains of some others, the ultimate position calls for further expansion in business. According to economic standards, a minimum of 75 per cent to 80 per cent occupancy, subject to seasonal variations ranging from 10 per cent to 20 per cent has to be ensured at all warehouses throughout the year. This depends inter-alia on the following principal factors:—

- (i) Adequate clientele for business;
 - (ii) Adequate credit provision for depositors;
 - (iii) Favourable price level of commodities at the time of storage;
 - (iv) Wider range of commodities for storage; and
 - (v) Provision of owned warehouses accommodation.
- Under the amended Warehousing Corporations Act of 1962, the scope of Warehousing has been enlarged and the commodities offered for storage need not be restricted only to agricultural produce but extended to other processed commodities and industrial products as have been included in the list of permissive commodities. From the statistics gathered about the utilisation of warehouses, it is observed that out of the total of 417 depositors as on 30th September 1963 only 151 were from the producers. It is apparent therefore that the bulk of the custom is got from among the business people and the traders-cum-growers. The custom reports of the other State Warehousing Corporations also reflect the same position and the All-India average of grower depositors to others works out also to a negligible percentage, i.e., less than 15 per cent. In order to secure a fairly large clientele of customers at the warehouses, it is very necessary that intensive canvassing of business should be done by the warehouses crew

Village Volunteer Force Activities in Madras State

Village Volunteer Force is taking roots, in all the districts of Madras State. Energetic men have joined the Force in thousands and are organising themselves into effective groups of activity, in almost all Panchayat Unions of the State. Monthly meetings are being held at the Panchayat level and there is mutual exchange of views and ideas, at these meetings.

The most significant outcome of the services of this new band of workers at the village level, is the keen interest evinced in Panchayat Plantations. The poramboke lands, vested with the Panchayats, are utilised to the fullest extent, by planting useful plants, such as mango, coconut, tamarind, glyceridia, Sesbania, etc.

In a few places, silt clearance in the irrigation channels renovation of tanks and other 'Kudimaramath' works are also planned and executed by the Village Volunteer Force. Road making, construction of school buildings, compost-making are some of the popular items of work, which are executed by the Village Volunteer Force, all over the State. Plant Protection work, preventing illicit cutting of trees, etc., are also attended to by the Village Volunteer Force.

Equally in the field of "Mass Education", Village Volunteer Force is taking keen interest. Community Radio sets have been installed in all the Panchayats of the State and the Rural Radio Forums are being organised. People not only listen to the broadcasts, but also discuss the subjects of broadcast, among themselves and elicit further information, from the Departments concerned, within a week. This new medium of Radio Rural Forums, helps the process of dissemination of information on rural development problems and probable solutions based on people's experiences.

Salem district has done well, in implementing the suggestion of convening weekly meetings of Village Volunteer Force members and monthly meetings of the heads of families in the villages of all Panchayats. Instructions have also been issued to make, at least one member of each family attend, the monthly meeting 'Shramadans' have been arranged in most of the panchayats once in a month and a few local Development works such as school buildings, children's parks etc. have been executed on collective basis, all over the State.

The salient features of the activities of Village Volunteer Force in different districts are given below. (This is based on the special reports sent by the Collectors, incorporating the work done by Village Volunteer Force in the various Panchayat Unions.)

North Arcot district

Repairs to canals and tanks were effected at a total estimated cost of Rs. 1,439 in the Panchayat Unions of Thimiri, Kaniyambadi, Arni, Kalasapakkam, Kashtambadi, Polur and Pernampet. Drains were constructed, at an estimated cost of Rs. 430 in five of the above Panchayat Unions. A Vigilance squad, for preventing illicit cutting of trees on Highways, is functioning successfully at Madappalli Panchayat in Tirupathur Block. New roads were formed to the value of Rs. 2,299 in nine Panchayat Unions. The local works, such as the construction of radio-rooms, library rooms, drains and school buildings, in addition to repairs to canals and tanks, were executed to the total value of about Rs. 5,188. Fifty-two volunteers were engaged in the work relating to the reclamation of land in Polur and Arni Panchayat Unions.

South Arcot district

The members of the Village Volunteer Force were engaged in the formation of new roads, silt-clearance, digging of compost-pits, planting of coconut-seedlings and mango-seedlings, street cleaning and cyclone relief work. The total value of work is estimated at Rs. 5,716 in South Cuddalore Development District. Widening and deepening of irrigation tank was done in Kurinjipadi Block. In North Cuddalore Development District, 79 Panchayats have done, Shramadan for road making, silt-clearance and Panchayat Plantations in 10 Panchayat Unions. In Tirunavalur Block, 3 tank breaches were closed and one minor bund was formed.

Chingleput district

Village Volunteer Force members were engaged in road works, Panchayat Plantations and formation of irrigation canals in three Panchayats of Madurantakam Block. Village Volunteer Force assisted in the sinking of a drinking water well at Harijan Colony in Sholavaram Block. Door-to-door campaign for enrolment of school-age children was organised in Gummidipundi Block. Village Volunteer Force members engaged themselves in maintaining peace and order, at the time of local festivals at Atrambakkam and Sendrampalayam Panchayats in Poondi Block.

Coimbatore district

Uniforms have been provided for 3,098 volunteers and steps are being taken in Coimbatore West Development district to equip the remaining also with uniforms. Shramadan has been organised for road-making in a number of Panchayats. Firewood was collected by the Village Volunteer Force members and donated to midday meals committee in Perur and Chettipalayam Panchayats of Thondamuthur Block.

Defence labour banks have been formed in 370 out of 399 Panchayats in Coimbatore East Development district. A cash contribution of Rs. 9,082 (including the amount of Rs. 1,388 collected and credited to the 'revolving fund') has been realised. Construction of teacher's quarters at Sangampalayam was executed in Nambiyur Block. In Sulur Block, a small bridge across the Raja Vaikal was constructed.

Kanyakumari district

Nine new roads for a total length of 4 miles, were laid. A total number of 11,077 members were enrolled in Village Volunteer Force out of which 1,099 members took part in various activities. Seventy-nine compost pits were dug, silt clearance was done in 10 tanks and a channel. Six drinking water wells were renovated. The members of the Village Volunteer Force have assisted the Small Savings Drive by selling prize bonds. They have reclaimed land to an extent of 10.5 acres and also assisted the Extension staff in all items of work including the vaccination of poultry.

The Nilgiris district

The members of the Production Wing of the Village Volunteer Force, Ooty Panchayat Union, have attended to the weeding of potato and chichoral plantations, to an extent of 2½ acres. In Coonoor Panchayat Union, a small building was constructed for running the "Social Education Centre". In Gudalur Panchayat Union, Village Volunteer Force members have raised kitchen gardens. In Kotagiri Panchayat Union, members of Village Volunteer Force took active part in the cattle-show conducted at Kurukithi in Nedugala Panchayat. The Mass Education Wings of Village

Volunteer Force have organised intensive publicity for Small Savings Scheme and Family Planning Programme. The Defence Wing met regularly and took physical exercises and simple drills.

Ramanathapuram district

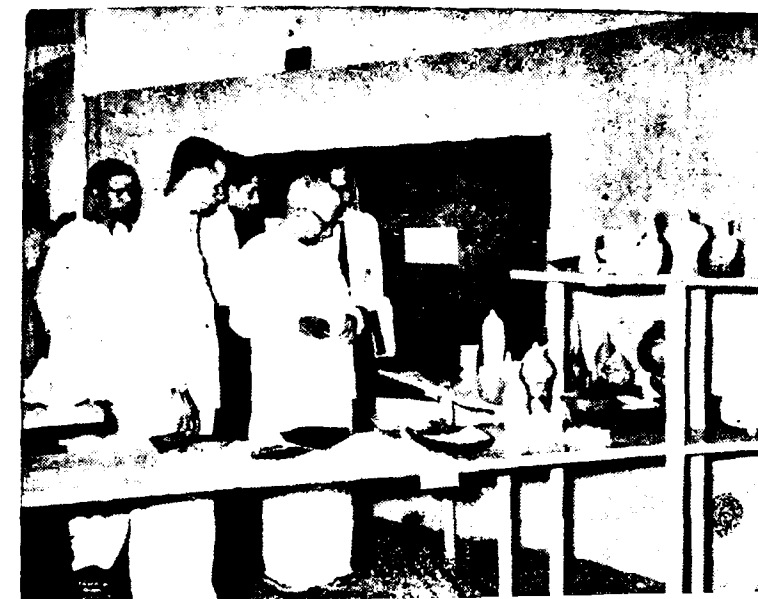
Road formation, renovation of irrigation tanks, Panchayat plantations were executed in the various blocks. 200 Banyan-tree-cuttings were planted around the Panchayat Tope at Pullanachiyarpatti in Tiruchuli Block. The construction of a Radio-room is in progress in Narikudi Block, with the assistance of Village Volunteer Force. In Watrap Block, the members of the Village Volunteer Force were fully engaged in flood relief work, in about 11 villages. Cash donations were also collected for that purpose. They have also assisted the medical staff engaged in inoculation against cholera, in a number of villages. The construction of a library building was undertaken by Village Volunteer Force members in Sathur Block. About hundred volunteers have given their services in the formation of a channel from Veerasuli river to Kandiyur tank in Kannangudi Block. Five hundred volunteers of Chatrakudi Panchayat Union have erected a new thatched school building in Sivaganga division.

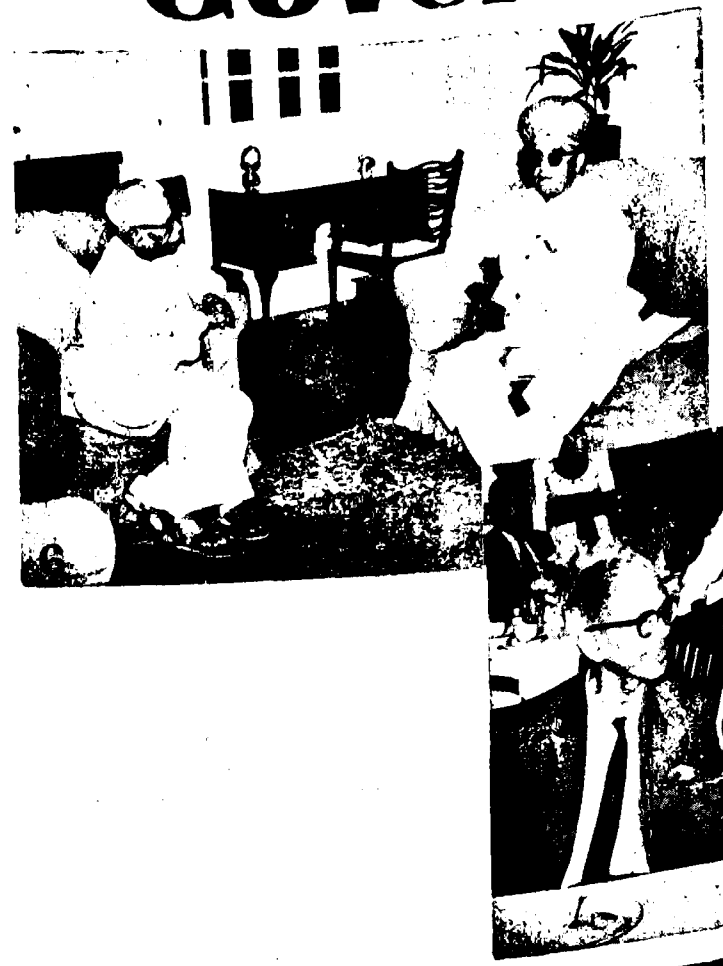
Salem district

The weekly meetings of the Village Volunteer Force members and the monthly meetings of heads of families are being held in all Panchayats. The volunteers also attended to 'Kudimaramath' work in some places. One thousand six hundred and twenty-four special discussions were held at the Radio Rural Forums by the listening groups.

In Talli Panchayat Union, bushes were cleared for formation of roads. Kitchen gardens were raised for midday meals, in three schools at Krishnagiri Block.

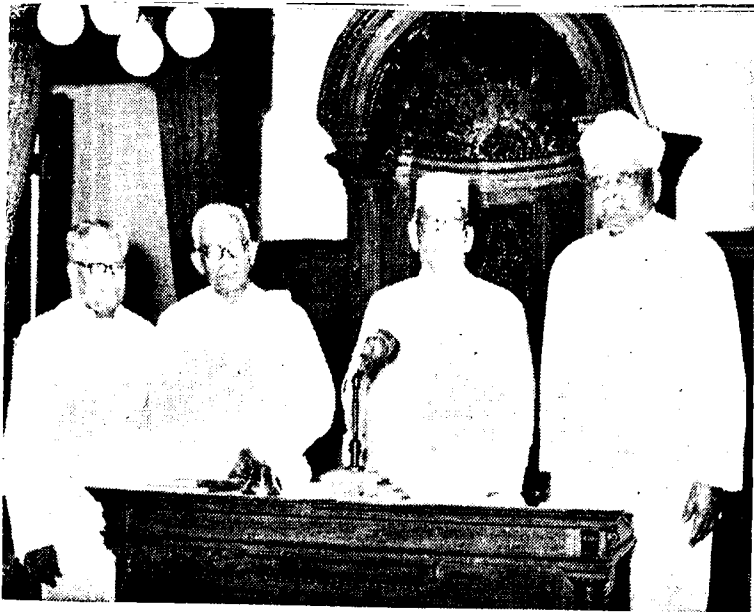
The Chief Minister inaugurated the first annual conference of the society of Ceramist at the Museum Centenary Hall on April 18, 1964





NEW Governor Sworn-in

- 1 State Drive
- 2 Chief Minister Welcomes the Governor
- 3 and 7 New Governor being sworn in
- 4 Addressing the Press Conference
- 5 Inspecting the Guard of Honour
- 6 With the Chief Minister
- 8 Sri Bhuvarahan, Minister for Information and Publicity, is being introduced.
- 9 With the Chief Secretary
- 10, 11 and 12 Visit to the City Temples.



Sri M. A. Manickavelu was elected Chairman of Madras Legislative Council on April 22, 1964. He is seen with Chief Minister, Leader of the House and the Leader of the opposition.

In Kottathupatti Panchayat of Karipatti Block, an annexe (called 'Gandhi Agam') to the school building has been built, with the services of the Village Volunteer Force members of the entire Panchayat Union, who camped here in batches.

Thanjavur district

Road formation by 15,000 volunteers both men and women in Kottur Block, has hit the headlines and earned All-India-reputation, for the splendid work done. The example has been adopted and improved by a number of blocks like Needamangalam, Mayuram, Sembanarkoil, etc. Village Volunteer Force in Tiruvudaimaruthur is helping in implementing the Expanded Nutrition Programme. A new irrigation channel, 4½ miles long, was dug by the Village Volunteer Force members to the value of Rs. 17,488 in Orathanad Block. The Volunteers

of Nagapattinam Block participated in the Small Savings Drive and helped in selling premium prize bonds. Rat eradication was attended to by the volunteers at Peravoorani and many other blocks.

Tiruchirappalli district

In Veppanthattai Block, Village Volunteer Force members have rendered valuable services in fire-fighting operations in Periyar Village. They have brought the fire under control and saved the people and the cattle. Preventive measures were taken by Village Volunteer Force members in Tiruvarangulam Block, against the spread of cholera. Tamarind seedlings were planted on the bunds of Gangaikondanpuram tank in Jayankondan Block. The children's park at Sonor was improved in Karur Block. Seven acres of land were reclaimed and 14 acres of land were developed for village pasture and 200 fuel trees were planted in Manikandam Block. The breach of a minor irrigation tank was closed at Sathanpadi village. Repairs to minor irrigation tank at Koothur Panchayat were carried out in Alathur Block.

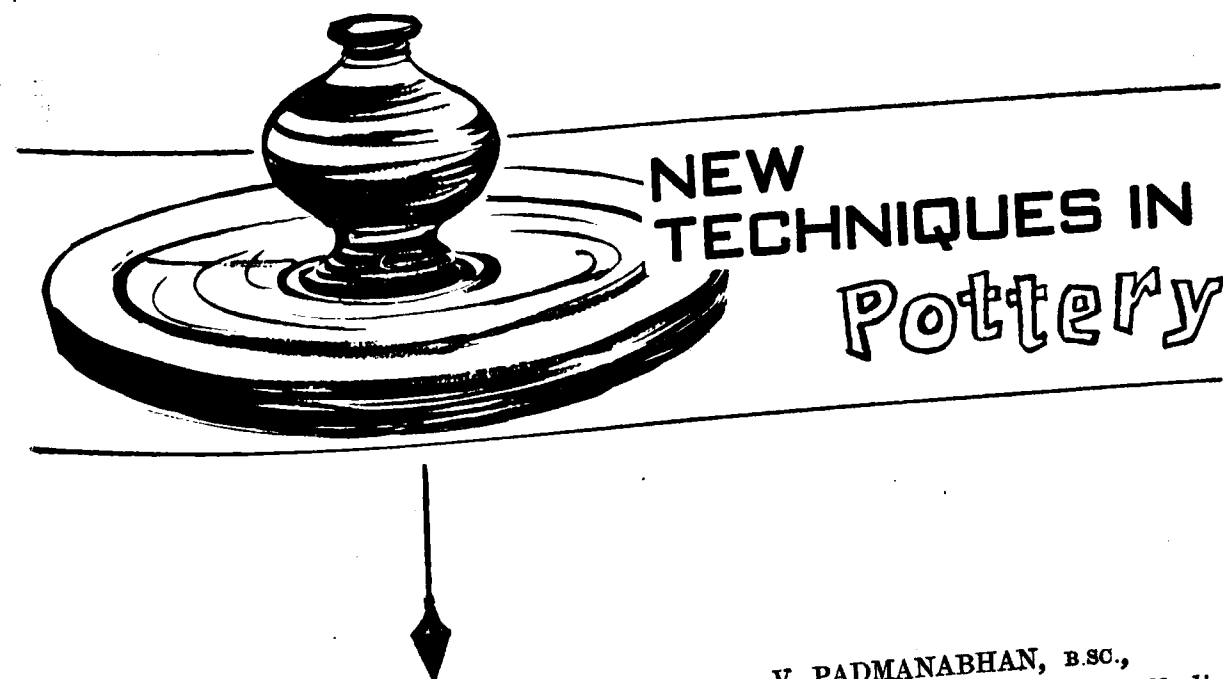
Tirunelveli district

Useful items of local development works were planned and executed by Village Volunteer Force members. Irrigation channels were improved in Pattadaikatti village in Melanilidanallur Block and in Surandai village in Kilapavoor Block. A breach in the surplus weir at Vadukatchimathil was closed, in Kalakad Block. A breach in Periakulam tank was attended to, in Kurivikulam Block. A radio-room was constructed at an estimated cost of Rs. 800 in Ulagangulam village in Cheranmahadevi Block.

Reservation for ex-servicemen—Madras Government's Gesture

The Madras Government has decided to reserve six seats in the B.Sc. (Agriculture) course at the Agriculture College and Research Institute, Coimbatore, for ex-servicemen with requisite qualification.

The State Government has also decided to reserve two seats for ex-servicemen in each of the eleven Agriculture Schools in the State. A book allowance of Rs. 25 per student for the 22 students in the Agricultural Schools for the whole course will be granted. The allowance will be in addition to the monthly stipend of Rs. 35 per month to each student.



V. PADMANABHAN, B.Sc.,
Secretary, Madras State Khadi and
Village Industries Board, Madras.

The first All-India Pottery Seminar was held on 11th and 12th April at Rajaji Hall, Madras. The All-India Handicrafts Board, the Khadi Commission of the Government of India, the Khadi Board and Director of Industries and Commerce offer help in many ways for the development of the pottery industry in Madras State. There are to-day more than 118 potters' co-operatives in Madras State. More and more pottery workers should be covered by co-operatives. Then only it will be possible for the industry to improve its production technique and the condition of the potters.

It is common knowledge that the village potter has been carrying on his trade using only his traditional skill. His methods have not changed for centuries. He still uses the old potters' wheel, the country clamps and a mallet to beat. The skill has descended from father to son and has remained uninfluenced by the advances of science and technology. He brings his basket-load of dried clay, works in the open on the wheel and dries the pots in the sun. The dried pots are then heaped and fired in the open clamps. All this, if Nature is kind. For, he cannot get clay if the ponds are not dry. He cannot work during rains also. Then, having produced something, he has to carry it in headloads or carts to shandies for marketing. Thus, his lot has been unenviable, if not pitiable.

It was not until a research section was set up at Maganwadi, Wardha under the guidance of the late Dr. Kuma-rappa, that an effort was made to introduce improvements in the modes of production. The inclusion

in 1953 of Pottery in the list of industries covered by the Schedule to the Khadi and Village Industries Act meant the first organised step to evolve new techniques of production and to develop the industry on scientific lines. Here are some of the improvements effected in the industry after the advent of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission.

Improved wheels

A programme to replace the old traditional wheel is in operation. The new model wheel has a set of ball or roller bearings and rotates on a horizontal plane without any friction, with a fairly heavy fly wheel. This wheel requires only one man to operate it. Once rotated the momentum of the fly wheel and the frictionless ball bearings keep the wheel rotating for a longer time and at a higher speed, resulting in an increase in the number of pots turned. The new wheel which is popular with the younger generation is slowly replacing the old one.



State Labour Advisory Board Meeting was held at the Cabinet Room, Madras on April 29, 1964. The Chief Minister presided

pottery. With the common work-sheds, provision of common clay-washing tanks, joint firing in the improved kiln, provision of technical advice and demonstration become possible and effective.

Whatever facilities the potter may get will not ultimately benefit him, if he does not join an organisation, which could tackle his problems and those of the industry jointly. To put it very simply, the pottery industry, as it exists to-day will largely depend, for its future development, on its capacity to organise itself rather than on the improved technical skill of a few potters here and there. It is in this context that the co-operatives have a vital role to play. Taken independently, the potter will have to spend a lot of his time, gathering his clay, collecting the material to fire his wares, carrying his goods to shandies, etc. Once he comes under a Co-operative all these can be safely entrusted to be done by the Co-operative in common for its members and the potter can concentrate on production. Moreover, pottery is one of the few industries wherein the entire family will have to involve itself in the profession. The wheel work is done by the men, while beating is done largely by women. Unless the potter co-ordinates his work with that of his family, it will be impossible for him to earn even the little that will keep his hearth burning. Co-operatives also mean easy availability of working capital and other financial aids.

There are to-day more than 118 potters' co-operatives in Madras State. According to available data, there are over 90,000 pottery and brick workers in the State. Unless all these artisans are covered by co-operatives it will not be possible for the industry to improve its production technique and the condition of the potter.

—A. I. Pottery Seminar Souvenir.

POTTERY CENTRES IN MADRAS STATE

A pottery factory has been established in Vridhachalam, South Arcot district. Low tension conductors, sanitary works and ornamental wares are intended to be produced. Workmen will also be trained in this factory.

Production centres are established in Veeraperumanallur, Chingleput and other places in Chingleput district. Potters all over the district get training in these centres. There are five Co-operatives in this district.

At Ranipet in North Arcot district Parry and Company has a factory. This was established in 1897. There are three divisions in the factory. One division produces earthen wares, acid jars, pickle jars, etc., are produced here by modern methods. More than 500 persons are employed in this division. There are pottery Co-operatives in Karigiri, and Vellore Chcolaimedu of this district.

There are four Pottery Co-operative Societies in Thallakulam, Thirunayinarkurichi, Thamarai kulam and Thazhakudi of Kanyakumari district.

In the Madurai district a training centre has been established at Usilampatty. The centre gives training in the production of glazed potteries.

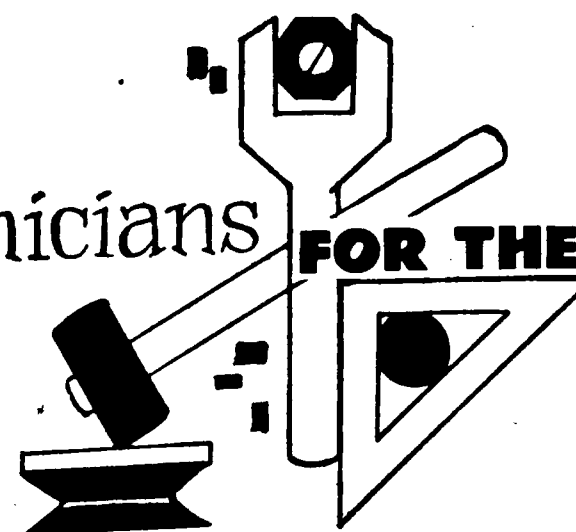
Clay-paper dolls are manufactured in many places in Tamilnad. In the historically famous Tanjore, in Panruti, Cuddalore, Valavanmoor of the South Arcot district, in Pondichery, in Madras and in other places, these articles are produced and are in very great demand.

There is a Pottery Training Centre at Shevavpet in the district of Chingleput. The training is for a year and is given for using modern devices and methods to produce varieties of articles of daily use.

Even in this age of science the demand for potteries has not gone down. The sales exceed seven lakhs of rupees per annum. 24,132 persons are employed in this industry.

There are to-day more than 118 potters' co-operatives in Madras State. According to available data, there are over 90,000 pottery and brick workers in the State.

Technicians FOR THE NEW INDIA



Of all the resources required to build the New India of our dreams, the most fundamental is trained man power. Men and women equipped with scientific knowledge and technical skill are required in their thousands to erect and run the new industries, to build the power and transport systems, to enrich agriculture and to exploit the immense natural wealth of the country.

Training of scientists and engineers, technicians and skilled workers is a task of vital importance for India not only to meet urgent demands of economic development but also defence.

Estimates prepared in 1961 placed the requirement of new engineers during the Third Plan period at a little above 30,000 every year. An additional 200,000 will be required to meet the demands of the Fourth Plan programmes during 1966-71.

Fortunately facilities exist already to meet the high requirement of the Third Plan period. More than 100 engineering colleges and 196 polytechnics, with a combined capacity to take in 39,000 new engineering students every year were functioning by 1961. A number of new engineering colleges have been opened since 1961. More will be added during the next few years.

The training in these institutes has been diversified to increase the emphasis on mechanical, electrical and chemical engineering and on mining, metallurgy and other technologies.

Training of skilled workers

Nearly 810,000 skilled workers were estimated to be required for the engineering trades in India over the Third Plan period 1961-1966. To meet this big demand the number of industrial training centres has increased many times compared to 1956. Special apprenticeship

schemes have also been introduced in many public and private sector industrial establishments to provide technical training to a large number of young men.

Requirement of scientists

Scientists in great number are required to man the national research establishments, industries and other institutes. To meet these needs, science facilities have

A skilled worker is seen here working at a rim cutting machine in the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works, West Bengal.

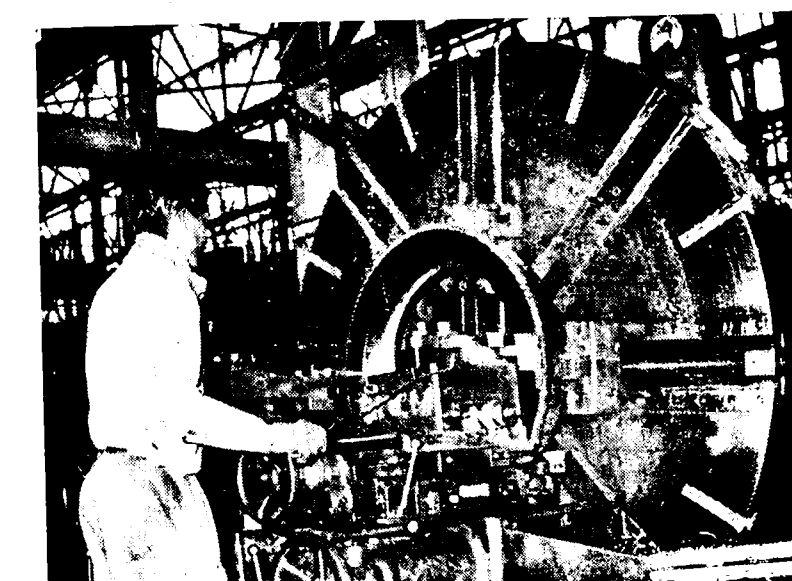




Photo shows a trainee working on a coil winding machine at the Heavy Electrical Equipment Factory, Bhopal

been increased in colleges and Universities so that by 1966 over 500,000 out of the 1,300,000 students in non-technical colleges will be taking up courses in science subjects.

Junior Technical Schools in Madras State

At present, there are ten Junior Technical Schools functioning as attached Institutions to the under-mentioned ten Polytechnics, in this State :—

1. Central Polytechnic, Madras.
2. Tamilnad Polytechnic, Madurai.
3. Government Polytechnic, Coimbatore.
4. Government Polytechnic, Vellore.
5. Government Polytechnic, Nagercoil.
6. Government Polytechnic, Thoovakudi, Tiruchirappalli district.
7. Nachimuthu Polytechnic, Pollachi.
8. Seshasayee Institute of Technology, Tiruchirappalli.
9. Annamalai Polytechnic, Chettinad.
10. Sankar Institute of Polytechnic, Talaiyuthu (Tirunelveli district).

More such schools are proposed to be started in the coming years.

The course is of three years' duration and candidates who have passed the old Third Form or the present integrated VIII Standard from a recognised school in Madras State and who have completed the age of 13 years (minimum) and are below 17 years (maximum) on the 1st July of the year of admission, are eligible for admission to the Junior Technical Schools. The scheme of study for the Junior Technical School course has been broadly divided into: (1) General education

During the decade 1951-61, the number of agricultural colleges has more than doubled. Nearly 4,600 students can at present be taken in more than 53 such colleges every year to meet the Third Plan demand of about 20,000 agricultural graduates. Advanced courses in agriculture have been introduced in many of these colleges. Similar facilities are being provided in the institutions teaching veterinary science, dairying, forestry, fisheries and soil conservation.

A New India is taking shape today through the sacrifice and toil of her 460 million people. Men and women of science, engineers and technicians, skilled workers and minors are destined to play a big role in building this New India, and in safeguarding her freedom and integrity.

consisting of two languages (Tamil and English), History and Geography, Mathematics, Physics, and Chemistry, and (ii) technical education consisting of General Engineering, Engineering Drawing and Workshop Practice. Having regard to the nature and objective of the course and the emphasis laid on the standard of the training particularly in Science and Engineering subjects, the medium of instruction now adopted in these schools is English.

These technical schools are thus different from the Industrial Training Institutes. As the standard of general education in these schools is on a par with that imparted in the ordinary high schools, with the addition of technical education in general Engineering, etc., combined with practical training in different branches of workshops such as Carpentry, Foundry, Blacksmithy, Pattern Making, Fitting, Welding, Machinework, etc., these schools may appropriately be considered as "Technical High Schools". The Madras University has now decided to recognize the Junior Technical School course as equivalent to Matriculation and therefore, the students who pass out of the Junior Technical Schools will be eligible for joining the Pre-University class, if they wish to prosecute their studies in a college or they may seek admission to Diploma courses in Polytechnic for which preference will be given to them, in view of the technical side of the education which they have had in the Junior Technical School Course.

It may thus be seen that the Junior Technical Schools offer special advantages to the candidates, who undergo the course of study in those schools. By virtue of the special nature of this course, the students who successfully complete the course in the Junior Technical Schools, are qualified for immediate employment in Industries etc., where they can hope to hold supervisory positions such as Chargemen, Foreman, etc., after gaining a little experience. Such of them who wish to continue further studies either at University level or in a Polytechnic will be able to do so, because a pass in the Junior Technical School course is recognised as equivalent to a pass in the Matriculation Examination of the Madras



More Milk Day—The Governor distributed milk to children at Raj Bhavan on Tamil New Years Day



Sri S. Krishnamurthy, Mayor of Madras gave a party to meet the members of the Kenya and the Indian Hockey Teams at 'My Lady's Garden' in Madras on April 20, 1964

University. Therefore, the students who join Junior Technical Schools and complete the course successfully, are better placed than those who undergo the ordinary High School course of study or the course conducted in the Industrial Training Institutes, because:

(i) They can hope to get immediate gainful employment in Industries, etc., with prospects of rising to supervisory positions after a short period of experience if they seek such employment after their course of study in the Junior Technical School.

(ii) Such of them who desire to continue further academic studies in a college, with a view to better their prospects, can do so.

(iii) Such of them who wish to continue further technical studies in a Polytechnic to obtain a Diploma, can do so on a preferential basis.

In view of the above position, it is hoped that large number of candidates will take advantage of these special facilities and prospects by seeking admission into the Junior Technical Schools, where not only no fees are levied from the students, but stipends of the value of Rs. 20 per mensem each are awarded to 50 per cent of the students in the first year course.

Public affairs

Public affairs involve principles and policies. They also involve an understanding of each other and faith in the bonafides of colleagues. If this understanding and faith are lacking, it is very difficult to co-operate with advantage.

—Jawaharlal Nehru

KODAYAR Hydro Electric Scheme



1



6



2

This Project was Inaugrated by Sri K. Kamaraj on April 15, 1964.



5

1. Sri Kamaraj at the Inaugural Ceremony
- 2 & 6. Views of Kodayar
- 3 & 4. The Chief Minister and Sri Kamaraj Inspecting the Models
5. Chief Minister addressing the gathering



3



Kodayar Hydro-Electric Project

The Kodayar river is the main source of irrigation in Kanyakumari District. The Pechipara Dam put up across the Kodayar river and the Perinchani Dam built across its tributary, the Paraiyar are the two important reservoirs in Kanyakumari District which store up the waters that flow down the western Ghats in this region. The water thus stored are distributed throughout the district through a net work of canals for irrigating the fields in this district.

Now a project for utilising the waters of Kodayar river for the production of electricity has been drawn up. The scheme envisages the construction of two dams the upper and the lower dams, twelve diversion weirs, four tunnels, a pump house and two power house stations with a total installed capacity of 100,000 K.W. The works connected with the implementation of this Project was inaugurated by Sri K. Kamaraj, President of the Indian National Congress on the 15th April 1964.

The Upper Kodayar Dam to be located at a level of over 4000 feet above sea level would impound water from 11.25 square miles of the Upper Kodayar basin and have a storage capacity of 4197 million cubic feet. Water stored there will be led to the first power house through a tunnel of 10,000 feet length and a steel penstock pipe of about 7340 feet length. This power house would have a single unit of 40,000 K.W. capacity operating at a head of 3192 feet, about 100 feet higher than the Pykara Power station at Nilgiris. This would, thus, become the highest head power station of Madras Grid.

The tail waters of the first power house will be stores in the Lower Kodayar Dam built across the Kodayar river at level of 960 feet above sea level. In addition to the tail waters the Lower Kodayar Dam will impound storage from 11.22 square miles of the Lower Kodayar basin and will have a nett storage capacity of about 31 million cubic feet. Water from neighbouring hill streams totalling about 10.45 square miles of catchment area will also be diverted into the Lower Kodayar reservoir by suitable diversion weirs, twelve in all by leading in channels and tunnels. Water from the Lower Kodayar reservoir will be led into the second power house through a tunnel of about 4800 feet a steel penstock pipe about 1150 feet long. The second power house would have a single length and machine of 40,000 K.V. operating at a head of 877 feet.

The power generated from these two power houses is proposed to be fed into the Madras Grid at Kayathar by a double circuit 110 K.V. line (45 miles in Length).

The total cost of the generation schemes is estimated to be Rs. 783.20 lakhs. The scheme on completion will add an energy potential of 381 million units of power to the Madras Grid and would meet the power demand of the Kanyakumari and Tirunelveli Districts in particular and the Madras State in general.

The power houses are expected to be commissioned before the end of 1967.

Efficiency in PUBLIC SECTOR ENTERPRISES

SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM,
Union Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering.

The problem of how to run public enterprises efficiently has engaged the attention of scholars and experts the world over. The author of this article feels that "Controlled" competition is possible between two or three big sized units and suggests the way to achieve this.

The problem of how to run public enterprises efficiently has engaged the attention of scholars and experts the world over. There is a widely-held prejudice that public enterprise *per se* cannot be as efficient as the private sector, the reason urged being that the motive of profit is absent in operating a public sector project. I should like to emphasise that so far as we in India are concerned, our public enterprises are expected to operate with the profit motive as one of their primary objectives. There is nothing vicious or immoral about profit in an industrial unit. Indeed, to cover the costs of running an enterprise and to generate resources needed for paying legitimate charges on capital and meeting depreciation requirements is a legitimate social aim. In a sense, this is the sure test of efficiency of an enterprise. Of course, we are aware that profits should be got within the basic constraints laid down by society, within the limitations of labour laws, price controls and other regulatory legislation. These constraints

Sri Arun Raj, Adivasi Chief of Bastar District, Madhya Pradesh met the Chief Minister at Secretariat on April 14, 1964



apply to the private sector no less than the public sector and do not detract in any way from the main objective of aiming at a surplus under given conditions.

Essentials of good management

How to operate efficiently to make a profit cannot differ from enterprise to enterprise merely on the ground that it is in the private or public sector. Indeed, I believe that essentials of good management are the same whether an industry is owned by Government or by distant and impersonal bodies as large as Imperial Chemicals. The divorce of management from ownership has gone so far in the large corporations in the private sector that their problems of efficient management are becoming more and more similar to those of the public sector. In these corporations in the private sector, the manager lacks the stimulus of a direct link with profit. He has no longer the incentive of accumulation of his own property. If he builds up the industry, it does not pass on to his sons and grandsons. Many of these monoliths lack even the impetus of competition—they are either natural monopolies or leaders in a very small group of oligopolies. Even so, these monoliths in the modern private sector corporations move on in their majestic stride to success. There is no reason why public sector enterprises cannot be equally efficient.

On theoretical grounds, there is no basis for arguing that the public sector is condemned to inefficiency because of its size or divorce of management from ownership. In the real world, however, a number of seeming obstacles do appear.

One is the notion that what the public sector produces should be supplied cheap. This afflicts public enterprises especially in the utility sector such as generation

of power. I believe however that it is a national waste to sell power cheaper than its cost. Such subsidies without careful discrimination distort the pattern of use of power and divert costly resources to wrong places.

Concept of accountability

Yet another—psychological—difficulty arises from the so-called political interference or the concept of accountability. Accountability in the public sector is in my view, no more and no less an impediment to efficiency than is the concept of accountability of private concerns to their shareholders. It is true that Parliament as the arbiter of the executive has the right to hold the public sector enterprises accountable to it. But this accountability itself is not intended to mean prying into details of day-to-day administration.

Very often, managers in public sector enterprises plead that rules and regulations which arise from wrong concept of accountability stand in the way of efficient performance. I, for one, have gone on record saying that suitable changes in rules and regulations have to be made to bring public enterprises on a par with private undertakings. We have already initiated some changes in this direction in many of the public undertakings under Government. What is, in my view, crucial is the freeing of the managers from checks and balances in which our public undertakings work. For instance, I have on many occasions referred to financial control and to the myth that the financial controller in an undertaking is the sole repository of financial prudence. I would rather say that efficient management itself is ultimately a question of proper use of resources physical and financial and a successful manager has to be intensely aware all the time of the financial picture. A good manager, should, therefore, be his own financial adviser. In today's model of financial advice, financial controllers do not feel being part of management itself. From this point of view, it is important that we should build up a cadre of financial advisers integral to each plant or public sector industry, who will grow up with the plant, the industry and its problems. It is a fatal mistake to suppose that a person who is a good accountant-general is for that reason a good choice for giving financial advice in an industrial plant. While I say this, I am not denying that some of our very good financial advisers are men who have come from the Audit and Accounts Service. But, it should be recognised that industrial accounts and financial controllership are a class apart from Government accounts.

The role of a financial controller in an enterprise has to be a positive one, if the enterprise is to succeed. He is not only the person who has to say 'no' but also the one who has to point the way to top management how to solve difficulties. It is the accountant, who tells top management how the costs are going, how



The publications of the Bureau of Tamil Publications were released by Dr. A. L. Mudaliar, Vice-Chancellor of Madras University, on April 13, 1964. Chief Minister presided

inventory levels are to be controlled and how productivity is behaving. It is he, who has to keep an eye on cash flow and progress of capital expenditure. Against this canvas, there is little place or time for him to bother about a peon here or a clerk there. I would, in fact, take the financial controller nearer the heart of management and out of the periphery of unnecessary details in which he is involved today. The efficient conduct of a public enterprise ultimately depends on the removal of road blocks, many of which unfortunately are there to-day.

Financing pattern

In the field of financing of public enterprises, we have the benefit of considerable experience in other countries, especially the United Kingdom, to draw upon. The U.K. Government has admitted the obligation of its public undertakings to raise resources not only to cover their operating charges, interest and depreciation but also to provide the wherewithal for their capital needs. Some objections have been raised to this approach, not the least of which has been that this would place too high a burden on the present generation. In any event, capital expenditure, whether raised through loans or through equity of price has to be financed from the current savings of the community. In that sense, any capital expenditure, is a burden on the present generation for the sake of the future. The raising of part of the capital resources through an element in the price is particularly justified when the undertaking involved is in the public sector and the benefits go back to the community as a whole.

Perhaps one modification of this approach would be relevant in a mixed economy like ours. It may be worthwhile to impose a levy which could be credited to a separate fund from which contributions could be made either in the form of loans or shares to undertakings which need capital. This would bring in the expansion element in the price and ensure the use of it for the specific purpose of expansion of the industry.

Collectors' offices, R.D.Os and Taluk offices, offices of the District Agricultural Officers, offices of the Executive Engineers and Superintending Engineers and all Block Development offices.

During 1961, Tamil was introduced for official correspondence in all the offices up to the district level in 21 departments. During 1962, Tamil was introduced in 9 departments up to the district level.

During 1963, Tamil has been introduced in the remaining Departments up to the district level including the offices which had been omitted to be notified in the various departments. The total number of offices in which the Tamil scheme is now in force up to the district level is 7,871. The full scheme of Tamil has also been introduced for official correspondence in 83 Regional offices in various departments.

In August 1962, the Official Language Committee submitted proposals to the Government for the introduction of a restricted scheme of Tamil correspondence in the offices of Heads of Departments and the Government have approved the proposals. According to this scheme, Tamil has to be introduced in these offices in four stages.

Tamil Shorthand Manual

The compilation of a standard Tamil Shorthand Manual is necessary for the introduction of Tamil as the official language in all stages.

In May 1953, Sri G. S. Ananthanarayanan, Tamil Reporter in the Madras Legislative Assembly Department compiled a manual in Tamil Shorthand and submitted it to the Government for approval. The Government constituted an Expert Committee to advise them in this matter. This Committee examined Sri G. S. Ananthanarayanan's Manual and also another manual prepared by Sri N. Kothandaraman, another Reporter in the Madras Legislature. After examination at a number of meetings, the

Sri Bisnuram Medhi, the then Governor of Madras inaugurated the Meeting.

Committee recommended Sri G. S. Ananthanarayanan's Manual for adoption as a Text Book. The Official Language Committee supported the recommendation of the Expert Committee. The Government approved the recommendation and directed that the manual prepared by Sri G. S. Ananthanarayanan should be published as a Government publication and made available to the public for sale. The printing of the manual is now in progress.

Translation of Acts

The translation work is got done by a panel of Translators and Scrutiny Officers who have a sound knowledge of Tamil as well as English. As the translations are carried out by several translators, a full time officer designated as Special Officer (Translations) has been appointed to go through the translations carefully and touch them up wherever necessary in order to secure uniformity in the translations. Much progress has been made in this direction.

Glossary of Legal Terms

The Government appointed as early as 1957 a Committee to compile a glossary of legal terms. The intention of the Government was that this glossary should be the basis even for the introduction of Tamil as medium of instruction in the Law College. The Director of Legal Studies is the Chairman of this Committee. Sri A. Palaniswamy, Professor of Law College, is the Secretary of this Committee. Justice Sri M. Ananthanarayanan, I.C.S., has also been advising the Committee. This Committee has so far published a glossary of legal terms from the letter 'A' to the letter 'D'.

Training scheme

Persons recruited on or after 30th November 1957 will possess adequate knowledge of Tamil or if they belong to the recognised linguistic minorities, will have to pass the prescribed test in Tamil within a specified period before their probation is completed. Among those persons recruited before 30th November 1957,

In January 1958, the Government for the first time introduced Tamil for official correspondence in all small Government offices numbering about 1,674 which had not been supplied with typewriters and where correspondence could be carried on in manuscript. Even after Tamil has been introduced as the official language in an office, a complete change-over to Tamil cannot be achieved immediately. English will have to be used in legal matters till such time as suitable Tamil equivalents are found to express legal terms and the various Acts have been translated into Tamil. Quasi Judicial orders and Appellable orders are allowed to be written in English. But in such cases their gist should be variably communicated to the parties concerned in Tamil. In regard to notes in the offices particularly in matters on which the staff were unable to note in Tamil with sufficient quickness and precision the use of English was allowed to be permitted by the Heads of Departments. They were however instructed to withdraw these indulgences gradually as the staff acquire experience in quick and precise noting and drafting in Tamil. As the official language was introduced in these small offices about six years ago, it is seen during the course of inspection by the Special Officer that these offices do not find any difficulty in carrying on correspondence in Tamil.

Standardization of Tamil typewriter

Tamil typewriters are indispensable for the introduction of Tamil in all big offices. Even before the introduction of Tamil as the official language, Tamil typewriters were manufactured by companies such as Woodstock, Remington and Halda. But the Key boards of the several makes were not identical, and the typists trained in one make cannot handle easily the machine of another make. Further, the arrangement of the words in the Key board required to be improved in order to achieve speed in typing. But these have now been remedied.

Training in Tamil typewriting

In our State there are more than 2,200 typists. They have all been trained in English typewriting only.

It is necessary to train them in Tamil typewriting on the standard Key board. With a view to achieve this object, the Government at first started a Central Training Institute at Madras under the control of the Official Language Committee. This Institute could train 200 typists at a time for a period of four months. Subsequently as it was found that four months' training was not sufficient for acquiring a reasonable speed, the period of training was extended to five months. In this Institute about 1,000 typists got training in Tamil typewriting. The typists in Government offices who pass Tamil typewriting by the Lower Grade are eligible for a special pay of Rs. 7-50 p.m. and those who qualify by the Higher Grade are eligible for a special pay of Rs. 15 p.m.

At present, the typists employed in Government offices can have their training in Tamil typewriting on machines with the standard Key board in private institutes. Such of the private institutes which undertake the training of Government typists are paid by Government a lump sum of Rs. 50 only per typist as fee for the whole course, and in addition are paid Rs. 25 for each candidate who passes the Higher Grade Examination in the first attempt. The institutes which avail of the above concession should not collect any fees from the deputationists. All typists in Government offices where Tamil has been introduced as official language and who are below 45 years of age should undergo training in Tamil typewriting. Those appointed before 9th November 1961 only are eligible for this subsidised scheme. About 1,500 typists have so far been trained in Tamil typewriting on the standard Key board.

Progressive introduction of Tamil

After a sufficient number of standard Tamil typewriters was received and after an adequate number of typists had been trained, Tamil was introduced in 1960 in the offices of the following four departments which have large contacts with the ryots in the village.

The First meeting of the State Medical Advisory Board was held at Rajaji Hall recently



there will be some who will fall under the one or the other of the following two categories (viz.) :—

- (1) those who cannot read and write Tamil; and
- (2) those who can read and write Tamil, but cannot now write in Tamil satisfactorily enough for official purposes.

Those coming under category (2) are expected to improve their Tamil with the assistance of the General Glossary and supplementary Glossary of the department concerned.

The Special Officer (Inspections) also in the course of his inspection of the various offices holds classes, conducts lectures and instructs the officials in the proper use of Tamil for official purposes.

In regard to those coming under category (1) and who have not attained 45 years of age, the Government have made arrangements for giving them in-service training in Tamil according to a scheme drawn up for the purpose. Only those who are required or likely

to be required to do any drafting in Tamil in the course of the discharge of their duties will be eligible for the above training. Under the scheme, two classes, each of an hour's duration, is held every week in various centres in the State. The tutors are drawn from the Education department and from various schools and they are paid remuneration at Rs. 75 p. m. in the case of tutors for Gazetted Officers and Rs. 50 p. m. in the case of tutors for non-gazetted Government servants. The training is given for a period of eleven consecutive months and at the end of the training the trainees are required to pass an oral and written test. The first course of training will be completed by the end of April 1964.

In order to enable the officials to write simple Tamil without grammatical mistakes, a small booklet explaining the correct usage of Tamil has been distributed to all the offices.

The inspection of many of the offices where Tamil has been introduced clearly shows that the progress made in the use of Tamil is satisfactory.

SHAKESPEARE IN EVERYDAY USE

Some of the expressions that Shakespeare used have become a part of our vocabulary. Even without being conscious of it, we quote the words of the dramatist in the daily use of English.

The following is a short selection of these familiar phrases, indicating in each case where they occur in Shakespeare's plays :

To be or not to be : that is the question
—*Hamlet*, III.1

Neither a borrower, nor a lender be
—*Hamlet*, I.3

The most unkindest cut of all
—*Julius Caesar*, III.2

A good play needs no epilogue
—*As You Like It*, V. 4 Epilogue

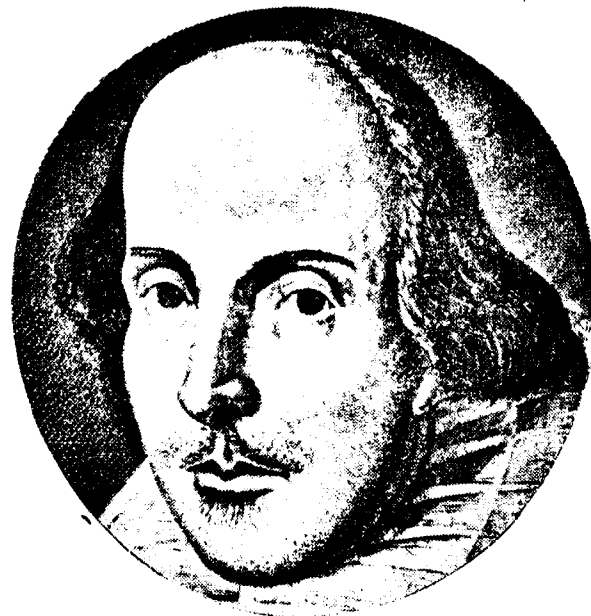
Tomorrow, and tomorrow and tomorrow
—*Macbeth*, V.3

Sweet are the uses of adversity
—*As You Like It*, II.1

Man, proud man
Drest in a little brief authority
—*Measure for Measure*, II.2

The course of true love never did run smooth
—*A Midsummer Night's Dream*, I.1

It is a wise father that knows his own child
—*Merchant of Venice*, II.2



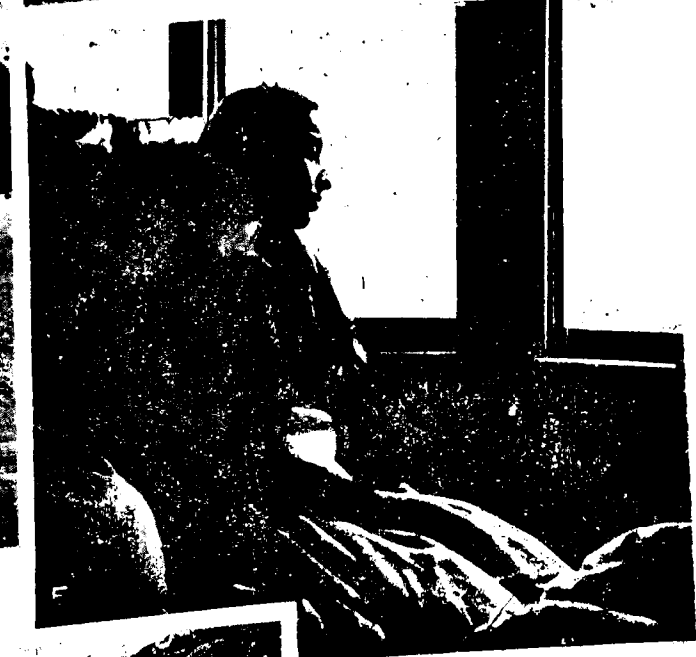
I cannot tell what the dickens his name is
—*Merry Wives of Windsor*, III. 2

More in sorrow than in anger
—*Hamlet*, I.2

I know a trick worth two of that
—*Henry IV*, II.2

More honoured in the breach than in the observance.
—*Hamlet*, I.4

The better part of valour is discretion
—*1 Henry IV*, V.4



OOTY-During the Season



- 1 The Tourist Bungalow, Ooty.
- 2 Flower show is Season's major attraction.
- 3 Gatteli falls near Ooty.
- 4 Boating in the lake.
- 5 Journey by Ghat Railway is most



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