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Republic Day Feature :

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Madras Through the Three Plans

SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM, *Chief Minister of Madras.*

Fifteen years may pass off as a period of no significance in the history of a State. But, an intelligent and hard working people with proper leadership can turn this period to such good account as to endow it with enormous significance. The story of Madras during the last fifteen years would amply bear this out.

The changes that have come over the political and social landscape of Madras during the last fifteen years may not be fully appreciated by the generation that has come up after independence. For, it is largely the product of an evolving industrial civilization which stimulates a variety of new wants to serve as incentives to greater production. But, those who had seen India during pre-independence days and in the days immediately following independence would be struck by the phenomenal changes that have altered every aspect of life and work in Madras State.

The period has witnessed the emergence of a new society. The values and the standards which prevailed 25 years ago have changed. So have, dress, diet and means of transport. A wide cross-section of people, drawn from families which were rooted in conservatism and devoted to the pursuit of hereditary occupations, have moved out of their traditional surroundings and have taken up positions at all levels of economic striving. The educational institutions from the primary to the college levels present a picture of the new society that is heaving into view. The Gandhian era of struggle against British imperialism mounted powerful assaults on the caste and community that kept people divided. The Nehru era of economic reconstruction which is now on has broken down these walls that divided man and man and has resulted in sweeping social changes. The very structure of society is undergoing radical alterations. In hotels and cinema houses, in factories and offices, in trains and buses, members of the new generation are found to be least conscious of the community, caste or religion to which they belong.

Powerful impact

How has all this come about? Fifteen years of planning and of hard, concentrated work at all levels resulting in the building of schools and colleges, industrial establishments and irrigation projects, road and rail communication and power projects have had a most powerful impact on social living, social behaviour and social life.

Nowhere is this more clearly in evidence than in the field of agriculture. How the agriculturist in Tamil Nad has responded to the stimulus of manysided assistance from Government provides fascinating study.

The moment an irrigation project is complete—in Tamil Nad the waters of all the rivers, big and small, have been harnessed for irrigation and power and more than 8,000 minor irrigation projects at a cost of Rs. 15 crores have been carried out during the last 15 years—he utilises every drop of water to grow more food. He has readily accepted all assistance to dig wells, construct tube wells and instal electric pumpsets to lift water for irrigation. Today, over 36 lakhs acres of land enjoy irrigation facilities. There are 2·6 lakhs pumpsets working in rural areas as against only 14,373 in 1951. Agriculture alone consumes 78·6 crore units of electric energy.

Tamilnad farmer

During these 15 years, the agriculturist has dropped the traditional modes and means of cultivation and has taken to modern tools and techniques of production without any resistance. During the First Plan period, the number of farmers who used the improved plough and other modern agricultural implements was negligible. But at the end of the Third Plan 5·18 lakhs of improved ploughs are in use in Tamil Nad. The number of tractors in use during the First Plan period was only 121 ; but today 457 tractors are being used. The enormous demand for chemical fertilisers again spotlight the changing outlook and attitude of the Tamil Nad farmer. In 1951-52, only 84,450 tonnes of chemical fertilisers were distributed. But in 1965–66 the quantity of fertilisers distributed to the agriculturist rose to 51·7 lakhs tonnes. The consumption of fertilisers per hectare in Tamil Nad is more than three times the All-India average. But, this is nowhere near the actual need of the agriculturists. The Tamil Nad farmer has also been responding to the appeal for the preparation and use of compost manure. In 1960–61 only 19·45 lakhs tonnes of compost manure were used. But, today, it has gone up to 63·77 lakhs tonnes. Also, he is eager and ready to adopt the results of experiments carried on at the Agricultural College at Coimbatore and at other Research Centres. The new, high-yielding strain of paddy, ADT 27, is popular all over Tamil Nad. Pesticides are widely used. Fruit growing is being carried on on scientific lines. A large number of farmers have taken interest in growing grapes, oranges, etc.

The same progressive thinking and realistic planning have resulted in the evolution of an industrial policy which, while fitting in neatly into the All-India pattern, has its own distinctive features. The object of this policy is to maximise production through provision of aids, incentives and assistance to entrepreneurs to establish a variety of industrial units, to ensure widening employment opportunities for the skilled and unskilled workers as well as the large number of young people coming out of the technical and technological institutions in the State, and to prevent the growth of monopolies.

The State Government has, during the last 15 years, been progressively preparing the ground for the development and growth of industries. It has, by a carefully planned system of road development, provided for the transport of raw materials to industrial areas and the linking of production centres with the markets. In 1951, there were, 21,198 miles of roads. Today we have 31,800 miles of first class roads. Statistics of automobile census in the State highlight the enormous growth in passenger and goods traffic. In 1960, we had 4,950 buses, 9,629 lorries and 2,501 taxies. In 1966, their number has increased respectively to 6,616, 13,757 and 4,245. The Port of Madras and the 11 medium and small Ports in the State have during the three plan periods, been handling progressively increasing volume of import and export trade, which again is a pointer to the growing industrial character of the State.

Prudent planning

Power is the basic need for industrial growth. All the available water resources in the State have been utilised to generate electricity. There are, in addition, thermal units to supplement power produced in hydel stations. The amount of money spent on power projects during the First Five-Year Plan period was 30 crores. It was 120 crores in the Third Five-Year Plan. With the result, Madras produces 404 crore units of electricity today as against 63 crore units in 1951. Madras stands first in the matter of rural electrification. In 1951, only 1,813 villages were having electric connection. The amount of electric power supplied for industrial purposes was 18·7 crore units in 1951. Today it is 146·6 crore units. This is a fair indicator of the progress that Madras has made in the sphere of industry.

By providing, through intelligent anticipation and prudent planning, all the basic requirements for industrial growth, Madras has been able to lay the foundation for diversified development. In the early fifties, there were no industries worth the name in the State, except some 82 textile mills, mostly concentrated in Coimbatore. But now their number has gone up to 179.

If textile mills dominate the industrial scene in Madras with more than one-fifth of the country's spinning capacity and with a labour force of 1·21 lakhs, it is due to a very important reason. The handloom industry with more than 2·30 lakhs of handlooms in the co-operative sector alone looks to the spinning mills for their yarn needs. No wonder the textile industry has grown and its growth has stimulated the starting of a number of new industries, the most important of them being the industry for the manufacture of textile machinery.

The rate of progress in respect of other industries which were in existence in the First Plan Period, if not as spectacular, is nonetheless, quite impressive. There were three cement manufacturing units in 1956. But now Madras is the second largest producer of cement in India with five units and a total annual production of 16·33 lakhs tonnes. The Government of Madras have started a miniature pilot cement plant at Dalmiapuram, the smallest in the world, with an eighty-tonne capacity per day. This is a revolutionary step, the potentialities of which the coming years alone can unfold.

There were only four sugar mills in 1956. Now we have fifteen, four of which are in the co-operative sector. Sugar production which has more than doubled during this period forms six per cent of national output. Madras was not producing paper in 1956. Today, three mills are producing paper. Production of chemical fertilisers has also been accelerated by the Government coming forward to help increase the number of factories from two in 1956 to eight by the end of the Third Plan Period. This of course includes the giant fertiliser factory at Neyveli which has been commissioned recently. There has been substantial progress in the field of chemical industry also. Madras leads in the manufacture of superphosphate and in the production of caustic soda. She stands second in the output of sulphuric acid and carbon-dioxide gas. Besides these, there is a big aluminium factory at Mettur and a rayon manufacturing mill in Coimbatore. Tanning industry is an old one in Madras and it has made significant progress in recent years. Madras is the main centre for India's exports of leather and raw hides and skins.

Engineering industry

The spectacular development of engineering industries during the last decade is a tribute to the success as much to entrepreneurial skill that has come to the fore as to the liberal and helpful policy of the Government.

It has been estimated that there has been a six-fold growth of engineering industries during this period. A large number of these industries are concentrated in and around Madras City and Coimbatore. Cars, trucks, tractors, three-wheelers, motor cycles, scooters and bicycles are produced in this sector. The great progress achieved in the generation and distribution of electric power has stimulated the development of a number of industries. In the manufacture of power-driven pumps Madras stands first in India. A number of units produce transformers, storage batteries, fans, cables and other requirements for consumers of power in the household and industrial sectors. There are ten machine tool factories and five more are being added to them. Two big rubber factories in Madras City manufacture tyres and tubes for motor vehicles and four other units manufacturing cycle tyres, tubes and other rubber articles are located in different parts of the State.

Another aspect of the industrial progress achieved during the last fifteen years is the large-scale development of small-scale industries. The Industrial Estate which was initially started in Madras became, by reason of its success and popularity, the forerunner of twenty-one other estates big and small, distributed all over the State. These industrial estates and colonies employ over 4,600 people and produce goods of the value of Rs. 8·5 crores every year. Quite a large number of small-scale industries numbering more than 10,000 and registered with the Department of Industries, Government of Madras, are producing a wide range of goods.

Public Sector

The contribution of the public sector in strengthening the industrial base that has been built up in Tamil Nad has been quite impressive. The Neyveli Project, started with a view to exploit the lignite deposits in the area, is by far the biggest Central Government undertaking in the State. A thermal power station at present producing 400 MV of electric power, a huge fertiliser factory designed to produce urea, a briquetting unit making carbonised briquettes for domestic and industrial use, a clay-washing plant to supply China clay for the units manufacturing ceramic articles—these constitute the Neyveli industrial complex. The Integral Coach Factory at Perambur producing 750 coaches per month and employing 10,300 workers, the High Pressure Boiler Factory near Tiruchi, the Photo Films Factory at Ooty, the Tank Factory at Avadi and the Teleprinter and Surgical Instruments Factory at Guindy are the other Central Government industrial enterprises in Tamil Nad. The significance of the public sector projects and of the 600 and odd major industrial units and the 10,000 and more small industries in the private sector consist not so much in the direct employment they provide as in the wideranging employment avenues which they open up but which do not come within the purview of regular employment statistics.

This dynamic industrial revolution could not have been sustained and steadily carried forward had not the State Government made adequate provisions for the continuous and growing supply of technical, technological and managerial personnel through a well-thought out programme of education. The achievement of the Government of Madras in the field of education is something about which it can really be proud. This achievement is the result of a confluence of two movements—one from the Government reaching down to every village with a population of 300 and offering to open a school and another from the people, throbbing with the new

impulse to educate their children and therefore voluntarily coming forward with donations in cash and kind to put up the school building, to provide it with necessary equipment, to arrange mid-day meals for children and to give them uniforms. This movement of the people which has come to be called School Improvement Conference is a minor revolution in the major social and economic revolution that is convulsing the country-side of Tamil Nad. In 1950–51 there were 16,037 primary schools with 18·5 lakhs of children in the composite State of Madras. Today, we have in Tamil Nad 30,554 primary schools with 50 lakhs of children in them. Education is now free up to the secondary stage and the number of pupils who appeared for the S.S.L.C. examination in 1965–66 was twice as many as those who sat for the same examination in 1950–51. The number of colleges has increased threefold during the period and so has the number of students studying in them. There is a proposal before the Government of Madras to make college education too free. The same rate of progress has been recorded in the fields of medical, technical and technological education. There are now twelve Engineering Colleges, 35 Polytechnics and fourteen Junior Industrial Training Centres. The State Government spends every year Rs. 14·40 crores on the award of scholarships to deserving students. This is in addition to Rs. 37·06 lakhs spent by the Central Government in this State for the same purpose.

Rising expectations

When a stagnant economy achieves a break-through and records an impressive, all-sided development, it creates a diversity of new wants, raises great many expectations and generates bright hopes. These rising expectations are inbuilt in all developmental economy; for, they act as a spur on growth and make it a continuing process. People ask for more and yet more, taking the vastly improved present conditions for granted. The demand for power outstrips supply and there is complaint. The pressure for more educational institutions increases with our meeting every fresh demand for them. The story is the same in every field of life, living and work. The discontent that is born of unfulfilled new wants and the complaints that are voiced against the inadequacy of existing institutions and services are only signs of development. If this discontent were to induce people to work harder and produce more, then our march towards a social and economic order of comparative affluence and justice will be quicker. People of Tamil Nad are aware of the diversified development that has altered their standard and style of living. It is that awareness that has made them active promoters of and participants in the economic and social revolution that is changing the face of Tamil Nad. There is no doubt that they would use all their intelligence and skill to produce more in fields and factories and set the pace for other States in the matter of ordered and disciplined development.

WHAT IS FAMILY PLANNING?

It is the means by which

- *You decide when to have children and how many*
- *You protect the health of your wife*
- *You are able to give better attention to the health, education and bringing-up of your children*
- *You learn to enjoy married life without fear or worry*

Family Planning is possible through several methods and you can choose any of them.

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Different Methods of Birth Control



One of the most acute problems which faces the country is the ever increasing rapid rate of population growth. The population of India in 1961 was 439 million. In 1963, it was 461 millions and 480 millions in 1964. It is increasing by a conservative estimate by 9·5 million per annum. The impact of such population growth on the national economy becomes obvious and the necessity for controlling population growth needs no further emphasis.

There are many methods employed for the control of fertility and many factors enter into the choice of the method also. The general attitude of the community (local or national) will make a great deal of difference to the kinds of method that might find acceptance. Methods that would find acceptance under one set of conditions might be impossible under another. It must be remembered that motivation of people towards the acceptance of various methods of Family Planning are of prime importance. At present there is no such thing as the "best method" though there may be a "best method" for a particular couple.

Common methods

Some of the common methods employed will now be discussed briefly.

Mechanical and chemical method of contraception.— The traditional methods of contraception used by the male or female were designed to prevent the entrance of live sperms into the cervical canal. For this to be achieved, mechanical barriers can be employed. The mechanical barrier can be either a condom (sheath, French letter) worn by the male or a cap (diaphragm) worn by the female. The cap or diaphragm must be fitted by a doctor or nurse experienced in the necessary technique and the patient also can be taught to fit it herself.

It is important to remember that no occlusive will fit tightly enough to prevent the passage of spermatazoa into the cervical canal with certainty in all cases. This method of contraception is therefore not completely reliable without the addition of a chemical spermicide. The most satisfactory spermicides for use with an occlusive are made in the form of pastes, creams and jellies. The occlusive should be smeared both inside and outside with the spermicide. The occlusives are made of rubber or plastic in different shapes each type being made in several different sizes.

The first fitting is usually done by a doctor after a thorough gynaecological examination. Once the decision is made with regard to the correct size and type of occlusive it is fitted and the patient is instructed in its use. The use of this method requires a certain standard of education and home conveniences and hence may not suit the illiterate poor class.

Condoms.— As in the case of the occlusives, the condom cannot be relied upon to be absolutely safe in all cases. Condoms are usually made of rubber. To lessen risks (from leaking, brusting, slipping, etc.) it is recommended that whenever condom is used a chemical spermicide also be made at the same time.

Chemical spermicides. –Many varieties of inexpensive spermicidal preparations are now available. They are harmless and fairly effective. They are easy to use and require no visit to a doctor or nurse. However they have the disadvantage of having to be inserted shortly before



The special 15-paise stamp, which was issued by the ... Telegraphs Department on 12th December 19... beginning of the Family Planning Week ... th... stamp designed by the India Security ... happy family



The Fourteenth Tamil Writers Conference was inaugurated by Sardar Ujjal Singh, Governor of Madras, on 3rd December 1966 at Rajeswari Kalyana Mandapam, Mylapore, Madras. Sri Soma Lakshmanan Chettiar presided. Picture shows the Governor presenting a medal to Sri Mathur Krishna Murthi of Mysore State on the occasion.

coitus. The risk of pregnancy when a chemical alone is used is greater than when combined with a mechanical barrier. Chemical contraceptives are made up in the form of foam tablets, creams, pastes, jellies and aerosols.

Other methods

The safe period or the rhythm method.—Avoidance of coitus during the period of maximum fertility is one of the oldest methods. It is based on the assumption that in a woman with regular cycles ovulation takes place on the 14th day before the onset of the next period and that the ovum if it is not fertilised seldom survives more than 48–72 hours. Therefore, if coitus is restricted to the ten days prior to mensturation and the first three or five days after conception is less likely to occur. As most women do not have completely regular cycles, particularly during the early post-natal months and prior to menopause exact calculation of the date of ovulation is by no means easy and the method is, therefore, unreliable. Some couples prefer to use this method on religious grounds.

Coitus interruptus is another time-worn method which also gives rise to a significant number of failures apart from the stress and strain involved on both parties.

The more modern developments in contraception are two-fold; (*a*) The intra-uterine device, and (*b*) oral contraceptives. These will now be briefly discussed.

The I.U.C.D.

The I.U.C.D. has come into great prominence as a very effective method of preventing conception. For over three decades metal stem pessaries in various forms, such as the collar button, the fish bone and others have been in use. Some of them were lodged in the cervical canal and some in the uterine cavity. More than 40 years ago Grafenberg of Berlin used and reported good results with an intra-uterine device made entirely of tightly coiled silver or gold wire. However, many gynaecologists reported relatively high incidence of complications with its use while very favourable reports also were not wanting in 1959. Oppenheimer of Israel reported on the use of a four strand silkworn gut ring in 329 women with a pregnancy rate of 2·5 per 100 years of exposure and a minimum occurrence of side effects and complications. At about the same time Ishihama published a report on the Japanese experience in 20,000 cases in which either plastic or metal eta rings were employed. His findings were also in agreement with that of Oppenheimer. Since then several intra-uterine devices have been developed and used. Most of them are made out of plastic material and have various configurations—spiral, loop, bow, tie, etc. The more common ones are the Merguille's spiral, the Lippes' loop and Brinberg bow. It is not proposed to go into detail about each of these except to state that all of them are helpful in preventing conception. The complications vary in their incidence. Of all these, Lippes's loop has been adjudged to be the more useful with minimum complications and this device has been accepted by the Government of India as the device to be employed for control of conception.

It is available in three sizes—31 mm., 27·5 mm. and 25 mm. After a complete gynaecological examination to rule out pelvic infections and other complicating gynaecological disorders the loop is introduced into the uterine cavity with all aseptic precaution by a doctor and doctor only. No anaesthesia is required for its introduction and if done with care, it is almost painless.

Soon after insertion and in the first two or three cycles irregular bleeding and profuse periods are fairly common, but their incidence drops to insignificant levels after the 3rd cycle. Patients should be told of the harmless nature of the bleeding except when it is very excessive. With encouragement and tactful explanation the majority of them can be persuaded to keep the I.U.C.D. Pelvic pain is most prominent in mullipara. It can be troublesome in a certain number. Other complications encountered occasionally are pelvic infection and perforation of the uterus. The latter is said to occur in less than 1 per 1,000 insertions.

Expulsion of the loop has proved to be the greatest problem. It is between 3·8 to 17·6 per cent. Pregnancies have occurred with the loop in situ. However, no harm results to the foetus. There is no evidence that the loop is iatrogenic.

Pelvic inflammation, tumours of the uterus and adnexa, irregular and profuse uterine bleeding are contra indications for the insertion of the loop.

Very useful method

Once the I.U.C.D. is accepted and found suitable it can be kept in for any length of time in the absence of complications. It would be advisable to organise the follow up of patients fitted with I.U.C.D. so that prompt help would be available if required. There is no evidence that I.U.C.D. increases the incidence of cancer of the uterus.. Should the couple desire another pregnancy, the I.U.C.D. can be removed and usually pregnancy follows in a few months. Thus the I.U.C.D. is specially useful for the spacing of pregnancies. Due to various reasons such as expulsion, bleeding and other pre-existing gynaecological complications. The I.U.C.D. may not be found suitable to about 20–25 per cent of women.

All published figures show that the I.U.C.D. is among the most effective birth control methods so far developed. The pregnancy rates following its use are about 2–5 per 100 women years of use.

There can be no doubt that the I.U.C.D. is a most effective and satisfactory method which can be employed in a national programme, if its logistics are carefully planned and administered. The tendency to magnify some of the complications should be deprecated. If the I.U.C.D. is inserted by only trained doctors and only in those suitable for it, serious complications would be rare indeed. Experience has shown that the early complications like bleeding and pain settle down to normalcy in the majority within the first three or four months. It is during this period—the early months after insertion—that encouragement and tactful explanation by the doctor, social worker, health visitor are most essential for the success of the programme.

Ovulation inhibition

Among 1,222 women fitted with I.U.C.D., the expulsion rate was 11·1 per cent, complications like intermittent bleeding and profuse periods were observed in only 1·6 per cent after the 3rd month and in about 8 per cent the I.U.C.D. had to be removed for relevant reasons. So far during 20 months there have been 10 known pregnancies.

In 1955 at the Fifth International Conference in Planned Parenthood in Tokyo, Pincus reported on ovulation inhibition by the hormone progestrone taken orally by women in the new familiar "day 5 to 24" regime and the first field trials on oral contraception were started in Puerto Rico in 1956.

The usual mode of administration is to take one pill from day 5 (the fifth day of the menstrual cycle counting from the first day of the menstrual flow) daily for 20 days. Withdrawal bleeding occurs within 3 or 4 days of stopping the tablets. The course of tablets should be started on the fifth day from the onset of bleeding. Various combinations of these hormone pills are now available.

Nausea is the most frequent side effect and in some also vomiting. However, these disappear after the first two or three cycle. Other minor side effects are abdominal cramps, breast tenderness and discomfort, increased vaginal discharge and increase or decrease in weight. All these disappear with continued use as tolerance to the drug develops usually by the third or fourth cycle. In some patients while taking the pills break through bleeding occurs, i.e. bleeding which occurs before the 20 tablets have been taken. This type of irregularity may settle spontaneously by the third or fourth cycle, but many recur occasionally at any time while the patient is taking the tablets.

Oral contraceptives

Certain harmful side effects have been reported—(*a*) thrombo embolic disease, (*b*) adverse effects on liver, thyroid and kidney function and (*c*) risk of carcinogenesis. All investigations and careful studies so far conducted tend to show that there is no clinical and statistical evidence pointing to a relationship between oral contraceptives and venus thrombosis. There is no evidence either that these pills could give rise to cancer and it has also been observed that some alterations observed in liver function revert back to normal as the pills continue to be taken. All the same it has been advised that the oral contraceptives be used with caution in those with liver disease or those with a history of thrombo embelic episedes.

After the pills are stopped conception occurs in about 60 per cent of women in the first 3 months and in varying percentages in the remainder. There is no increased fertility after stopping the pills nor is there evidence that any harm is done to the foetusif conception occurs while taking the pill.

If taken regularly and as instructed there is no doubt that oral contraceptives are the most efficient. It is essential that the first tablet be taken on the 5th day of the cycle and not later. The failure rates have been reported to be in large trials from 0·6 to 1·7 per 100 women years.

It is often difficult for women to take a pill on the particular days without fail for months and years. Hence motivation becomes most important. Acceptability of the pills vary from country to country and in the same country from region to region and from community to community

I.U.C.D. as a Method of Family Planning



Control of conception by intra-uterine device is not a new method. As early as 1928 in Germany Grafenberg reported his results with the metal ring which has come to be associated with his name. Because of certain complications the method fell into disrepute until 1959 when the interest in I.U.C.D. was revived with the publication of two independent reports on the long term safe and reliable use of two types of intra-uterine ring, one fashioned of silkworm gut and the other made of moulded plastic. Since then several additional devices have been designed. The Government of India have accepted the Lippe's loop as the one most suitable I.U.C.D. to our country.

Lippe's Loop is made of plastic materials and contains Bariam Sulphate to make it opaque to X-Ray. It has a double "S" shape. Two stands made of polyethylene are attached to one end. A plastic introducer is used to insert the loop into the uterine cavity. The nylon thread hangs outside the cervix. This helps to identify the presence of the loop in position.

The loop should be introduced only by a doctor. It may be introduced soon after delivery or abortion but the best time to introduce it is within ten days after menses has stopped. At the time of introduction the woman gets a thorough medical and gynaecological check up and if any disease is discovered she is first treated. It is introduced without any anaesthesia and is almost painless.

It should not be introduced in the presence of obvious pelvic infection ; also if the woman has any menstrual disorders or tumours. The loop should not be used if pregnancy is suspected.

Spontaneous expulsion of the loop may occur in 5 per cent to 20 per cent of patients. Most of the expulsions occur within the first three months. A fresh loop can be reinserted after each expulsion.

In about 20 per cent to 25 per cent of women the loop may have to be removed because of certain complications. The commonly observed complications are bleeding immediately after insertion and profuse periods. There may be some bleeding in between periods also. But this is seldom alarming and ceases almost completely within 2 to 3 months. With persuation and encourgagement many can be made to retain the loop instead of removing it. In some, lower abdominal pain may be present but this again is seldom severe. Pelvic infection occurs only in a small minority. Available evidence shows that there is no increased incidence of cancer in women using the I.U.C.D.

The loop is not 100 per cent effective against pregnancy. The loop does not cause any damage to the baby even when it is in place during pregnancy.

The loop does not in any way interfere with maritia life nor is any harm possible to the husband.

Thus the loop is one of the most effective and safe methods of contraception. It has the great advantage that once it is retained, it can be kept on indefinitely and medical check up is necessary only if complications set in. Should the couple desire pregnancy, the loop can be removed and conception usually follows.

I.U.C.D. STUDIES IN MADRAS STATE

(From May 1964 to November 1965.)

		Percentage.
Number of loops inserted.	10,826	..
Number of loops retained.	10,018	92·2
Number of loops expelled.	324	3·0
Number of loops re-inserted.	184	1·7
Number of loops retained on re-insertion.	116	1·0

Removal of loop—		*Percentage*
(*a*) *Personal reasons—*		
Removal on request	143	1·3
(*b*) *Medical Reasons—*		
(1) *Bleeding* ..	284	2·6
(2) *Pain* ..	264	2.4
(3) *Leucorrhoea* ..	10	0·09
(4) *Pregnancies* ..	42	0·39
Total dropouts for Medical reasons.	..	5·48
Successful cases.	..	94·52

THE REQUIREMENTS OF Industrial DEVELOPMENT

Excerpts from the Presidential Address by Sri D. Sanjivayya, Union Minister of Industry, at the "Colloquium on Industrial Development" at Madras on 20th November 1966, at 9-00 a.m. All the leading Chambers of Commerce and Trade Associations in Southern India have jointly sponsored this colloquium. and the Indian Investment Centre is also one of the Co-sponsors.

The country has been passing through difficult times and there is a great deal of discussion on the right strategy for more rapid growth in future. It is good that there is public discussion on issues facing the country, and I feel confident that this meeting in which people with close knowledge and considerable experience of industry are participating, will be able to contribute in a constructive manner to the present debate on problems and policies in the context of rapid economic growth.

The present difficulties should not be allowed to under-rate what has already been achieved as a result of planned development over the last 15 years. There is not the slightest doubt in my mind that we have made tremendous progress in the last decade or so, particularly in the field of diversification and strengthening of the industrial structure.

Certain gaps

Nevertheless, it is inevitable that the experience of the last 15 years has revealed certain gaps in industrial development which need filling up before the country is launched upon the next Plan. The last two years of the Third Plan have proved to be particularly disappointing years. A severe drought adversely affected agricultural output and also curtailed the output of electricity. Even before the country had time to recover from the severe upset consequent upon the Chinese aggression in 1962 another emergency in the form of the Indo-Pakistan conflict was imposed on us which necessarily diverted our attention towards the requirements of defence to the detriment, to a certain extent, of our developmental needs. This was accompanied by a cessation of foreign aid on which our industrial progress depended substantially. These factors had their impact on industrial production and it was not possible to attain the targets laid in several important sectors of ndustry by the end of the Third Plan.

This had given room in several quarters to serious discussions on the need and the possibility of reorientating our objectives, approach and measures in the Fourth Plan in the light of past experience.

A proper assessment and a judicious mobilisation of resources such as capital, know-how, equipment and raw materials is more than half the battle in industrial development. There is a view held in certain quarters that in view of the difficulties which we have encountered during the Third Plan there should be a pause in further investment particularly in the public sector. While appreciating this point of view, I am not one of those who would share this view. In this country where infrastructure development in several parts of the country has been woefully inadequate it would be a folly to cry a halt to public spending in the development of power, transport, irrigation and the like which are necessary pre-condition for industrial development. I may also addpublic investment in the production of basic raw materials such as steel and heavy machinery. The development of this infrastructure would generate the necessary stimulus for the private sector to expand its investment in industry.

Institutional finance

There has also been an appreciable growth of institutional financing of industry. Several institutions have been set up, the Industrial Fianance Corporation, the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation, the State Finance Corporations, the Small Industries Corporation and the like. The finance provided by these institutions both towards capital equipment and working capital has gone a long way in assisting entrepreneurs in industrial ventures. The recent liberalisation of credit by the Reserve Bank is also a welcome sign. Nevertheless, I would like to emphasis that this can only solve a part of the problem. The real test of private enterprise lies in generating adequate profit which can be ploughed



Sri R. Venkataraman, Minister for Industries inaugurated the Colloquium on Industrial Development at Abbotsbury, Madras on 19th November 1966. The Minister for Industries is talking with Sri G. L. Mehta, Chairman, Indian Investment Centre, New Delhi who prisided over the Colloquium and Sri D. Sanjivayya, Union Minister for Industries.

back into the enterprise for further expansion. The best and surest stimulus for activising the capital market is, the return industry can assure on investment.

A serious impediment to industrial progress which we have inherited from the past was the shortage of technical know-how. In the beginning of the plan period we did not have the necessary technical personnel to design and run modern machines in various industries. This had, therefore, to be imported from abroad. Several of our engineering and chemical units are running as joint enterprises with Indian and foreign collaboration and many of them are making a distinctive contribution to the country's economic development.

Industrial research

I do not believe that there is anything wrong in using the knowledge and experience gained by more advanced industrial countries through technical or financial collaboration. Technology has no national boundaries, and in the modern world we cannot afford to lag behind in the use of science and technology.

Of course, we have to make all-out efforts to develop indigenous know-how, to encourage research -both fundamental and applied research -so that we are increasingly self-reliant. Over the years there has been considerable development of technical know-how and of technical institutions for training technical personnel in India. Several consultancy bureaux in various industries with specialised knowledge of industries have been set up. Several of the first class firms are offering inplant training to our youngmen so as to equip them for entering the industrial field.

There is, however, one field in which I feel much more needs to be done, and that is in the field of industrial research. Every major industry abroad spends substantial sums of money on continuous product development and research, and it is only through these expenditures that they remain in the forefront of industrial advance. There has to be constant improvement in technology and in manufacturing processes, if we are to be an industrial nation, and these improvements can come only partly by importing the new techniques.

Basically, this must result from greater emphasis on research and development by industry both in the public and the private sector. I am sorry to find that even some of our major industries do not have any well-organised research and development facilities even after years of existence. This is an aspect of industrial development to which greater attention deserves to be paid.

Agro-Industrial balance

There is also the need for minimising the import of capital equipment for our industrial units to be set up in future. In several industries such as the cotton textile machinery industry it has been possible to rely largely on indigenous machinery. The machine tools industry has progressed very fast and is turning out machine tools of very high quality. The new public sector projects which are under construction will be able to meet the machinery requirements of even heavy items such as steel and fertiliser. It would be necessary to strengthen these lines of development so that it would be possible to bring about the largest measure of import substitution.

The recent devaluation of the rupee has increased import costs and this should in itself provide a stimulus for indigenous machinery manufacture to grow up. It is true that import substitution is a gradual process and cannot be brought about by overnight. In certain sectors such as alloy steel it may not be possible to substitute imports unless processes and designs are altered so as to suit substitute alternative raw materials which are indigenously available. There have been complaints of overproduction, sub-standard production or delay in delivery in certain lines of indigenous capital equipment. These defects can to a large extent, be brought down to the minimum by proper co-ordination of planning in the manufacture of machinery.

It is a truism which bears repetition any number of times that agriculture is the backbone of our country. It has not only been providing food for the needy millions of this country but also raw materials for our industry. Several of our important industries such as textiles, sugar and vanaspathi are agriculture based. In turn, industry has been providing agriculture with necessary tools, implements and fertilisers. In recent years the food problem in the country has assumed

serious proportions and naturally this has given rise to suggestions whether we should divert our entire attention to the augmentation of food output. While I am in full sympathy with this view, I would like to remind you that the inter-action between industry and agriculture is mutual.

One cannot function effectively without the other. If, for instance we have to give up the production of agricultural products which provide industrial raw materials in favour of food crops there will necessarily be a setback on the industrial front. This in turn will effect agriculture because industry has to provide the tools, implements and fertilisers required by agriculture. A proper balance between the production of food and industrial raw materials in the agricultural sector is, therefore, of paramount importance.

Despite the assistance we have received from friendly foreign countries, foreign exchange shortage has been the bane of our industry. Requirements of foreign exchange both for capital equipment and raw materials have been mounting with the progress of industrialisation. Our resources of foreign exchange have, however, been unable to keep pace with this need. The recent devaluation of the rupee has also tended to increase import costs. In view of these factors it is imperative that import of raw materials is cut down to the barest minimum and available indigenous raw materials mobilised for industrial development. In several industries such as the electrical industry, for instance, indigenously available aluminium has been able to replace copper which has to be largely imported. I would urge upon the industrialists to pursue relentlessly their efforts to discover indigenous substitutes for imported raw materials.

Foreign collaboration

In the pursuit of these efforts, however, it would be necessary constantly to keep in mind the fact that they will defeat their own objectives if the quality of the indigenous substitute is not up to the standard or its price unreasonably high. Measures to promote quality control and check prices of the indigenous substitutes should, therefore, be pursued alongside.

Foreign collaboration has played a very important part in our industrial development both in the public sector and the private sector. In the public sector the steel mills, the heavy engineering projects and the fertiliser projects, to name only a few, have been built with foreign collaboration. The same is the case with most of our modern engineering and chemical units in the private sector.

Even from the beginning we have taken care to see that no discrimination is made between an Indian enterprise and a foreign enterprise in regard to the concessions and facilities provided by Government for industrial development. Liberal facilities have been provided for repatriation of capital and profits. It is no exaggeration to say that by and large foreign firms have found the Indian climate suitable for profitable investment.

Over the last few years, the Indian Investment Centre has played a useful role in the task of attracting foreign investment to this country. I understand that it has been successful in making known to the investing public abroad the potentialities of the Indian market and the vast possibilities that exist in India for long-term investment, particularly in the more sophisticated industries. It is indeed happy to note that under the able guidance of my friend, Sri G. L. Mehta, the Indian Investment Centre has made a significant progress. I do hope that in years to come the Centre's work will result in a larger inflow of the much needed technical know-how and also financial resources.

Simplified licencing procedure

Procedures for industrial licence have been simplified in recent years so as to meet a common criticism that foreigners are repelled by the cumbersome procedure to which they have to submit in this country for starting industrial ventures. As I have pointed out before, it is necessary in future to prefer Indian capital, technical know-how and enterprise wherever it is possible to do so without detriment to efficiency. Nevertheless, there are many fields in which we still need the assistance of foreign capital, technical know-how and enterprise for some time to come. Government will no doubt pursue measures which will encourage foreign enterprise in these fields.

We have pursued a vigorous policy of export promotion. In the long run, the safest way to meet our foreign exchange shortage is by earning through exports what we have to pay for our imports. The recent devaluation of the rupee is expected to provide an additional incentive for increasing our exports. The policy of Government has been to provide all possible encouragement for industries with an export potential. I would be very much interested in suggestions for more successful efforts to increase our exports.

It is but natural that you are particularly interested in the industrial development of Southern region. Industrial development of the South had been hampered in the past because among other reasons the region was far away from the coal-fields and no alternative fuel had developed. The phenominal growth of electric power in this region in recent years has to a certain extent minimised industry's dependence on coal. The development of the lignite deposits would also in future come to the rescue of the industries in this region. With this development and the growth of several infrastructure of facilities such as transport, I am quite sure that this region will before long be in the vanguard of industrial progress.

BUS OPERATION in madras



SRI T. C. CHOPRA.

Transport in Madras and its environs has greatly improved since its nationalization in 1947 and there are regular bus services in the city as well as special excursion services to places of interest like Mahabalipuram and Kanchipuram.

Madras State Transport Department owns 1,250 buses for operation in the city and its environs. Out of these 850 are Ashok Leyland Comets. Madras State Transport Department has on order 300 more Comets which will bring the total Comet strength to 1,150. The new Comets will be 240 in wheelbase units with AL 370 engines and mechanically governed fuel pumps.

The total number of passengers who travelled buses during the financial year 1964-65 was 226,950,780; each vehicle serving about 900 passengers a day and the total fleet doing about 100,000 miles a day. Buses seat 37 and have standing room for a further 25.

Maintenance

At present about 534 routes are operated in the city. In addition, there are 35 peak hours only services, 27 shuttle services and 131 suburban routes. One hundred and seventeen luxury coaches are operated on 39 long distance routes. Conductors are carried on most routes.

The improvements made by the Madras State Transport are obvious from the increase in fleet strength; in the financial year 1955-56 it was 492, a figure which has trebled within ten years.

The department carried about 116,800,000 passengers in its buses and operated about 12,900,000 revenue miles in 1955-56 while in 1964-65 passengers totalled 223,000,000 with revenue earning mileage of 427 lakhs. The seven depots are situated at vantage positions throughout the city.

About 16 per cent of the fleet is replaced methodically every year. The State Transport has its own body-building department which builds the bodies on all the new vehicles added to the fleet. The building department completes 45 bodies per month, and builds bodies on police, fisheries and civil supplies vehicles. The bus bodies are metal framed, and the frames themselves are made by the department.

Periodic replacement of the vehicle keeps the breakdown figure of vehicles low. Breakdown figure is about 2·3 for every 10,000 miles which is quite low considering the road conditions in India. The preventive maintenance system is based on a monthly time cycle, with an overhaul every eighteen months. Average bus mileage per year is 56,670 miles and new tyres last for 29,000 miles, against 27,000 for retreads. Engine life is 125,000 miles -about 25,000 more than on competitor's vehicles used by Madras. Fuel consumption of the Comets gives an average miles per litre figure of 2·16. Defects noted by the drivers during the actual running are attended to by the night staff. Four jeeps are fitted with wireless, which carry technicians who rush to places where buses have broken down, in order to attend to the defects. If for any reason the vehicle cannot be attended to on the spot, it is taken to its depot. Fleet utilisation averages 81 per cent. To improve the driving skill of the drivers, the department runs a driving school where the newly recruited drivers go through a rigorous training at the end of which their ability to drive is critically tested before they are entrusted with vehicles. Drivers and conductors are recruited through the employment exchange and their training lasts from a fortnight to 40 days.

Attendance bonus

To reduce absenteeism among the staff, a scheme of attendance bonus is in operation. The number of days of attendance shall not fall short of two days of the total number of working days in a month. Late attendance of more than one occasion or unauthorised absence for more than one day disqualifies a worker for eligibility for the bonus.

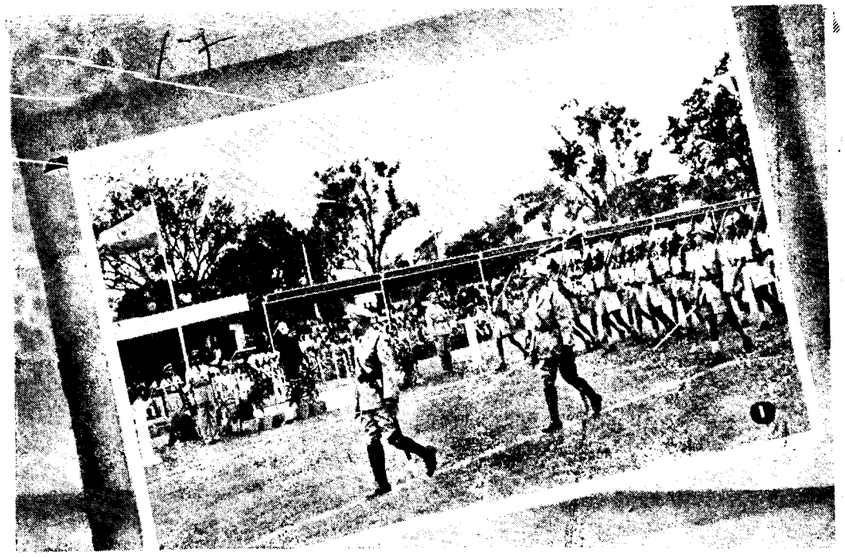
The department looks after its workers. It maintains a dispensary manned by a qualified doctor and medical staff on top of a scheme for free medical treatment of employees and their families in Government Hospitals.

There are recreational clubs with facilities for indoor and outdoor games for employees. There is also a scheme for free education for children of employees. A residential colony for the workers at Chrompet and Tondiarpet has been sanctioned and construction is to begin in the very near future. (*Courtesy*: Leyland Journal.)

(1) Sardar Ujjal Singh, Governor of Madras is taking the salute of the Police parade at a function held on 5th December 1966. The Governor distributed President's Medal for Gallantry awarded to Police Officials of Madras.

2, 3 & 4 The Annual State Police Sports was held at the Rajaratnam Stadium, Madras, on 10th December 1966. Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Chief Minister presided. Smt. Gnanasundaram Bhaktavatsalam is distributing prizes to the winners.

(5) The Governor of Madras is pinning the President's Medal for Gallantry awarded to Sri Lakshmia Naidu Munuswamy of the Madras Special Armed Police.







1. Major-General Diwan Premchand (third from right), Director General of N.C.C., met Chief Minister on 2nd December 1966, at the latter's Chambers.



2. Mr. A. D. Galloway, Chairman, the Buckingham and Carnatic Company Limited, Madras, presenting to Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Chief Minister, clothes (shirtings and towels) to the value of Rs. 25,000 on behalf of the B & C to the Madras Cyclone Relief Fund at the Chambers of Chief Minister on 3rd December 1966.



3. Her Majesty Queen Frederica, Queen Mother of Greece, accompanied by Her Royal Highness Princess Irene arrived Madras on 30th November 1966 on a six-days tour to the State. The Queen Mother is being received by Srimathi Jothi Venkatachellum, Minister for Public Health, at the Central Station, Madras.



4. Mr. Albert B. Franklin, American Consul-General, presenting to Sri N.S. Sakkarai Mandradiar, Minister for Co-operation, a binocular telescope.

The binocular was sent by the American Museum of Natural History to the people of India, to enable visitors to Vedanthangal for viewing the birds.





Industrial Estate at Arkonam was inaugurated by Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Chief Minister, on 3rd December 1966, Sri R. Venkataraman, Minister for Industries, presided.

1. A view of the Industrial Estate, Arkonam.

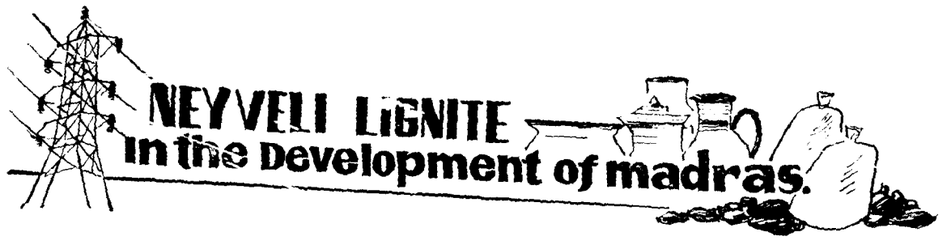
2. The Chief Minister and Minister for Industries are going round the units after inauguration.



3. A view of the Air Conditioned Dining Car built by the Integral Coach Factory Perambur near Madras.



4. The reclining type chairs in the Air conditioned deluxe coaches built at I.C.F. provide compartable travel for the third class passengers.



Lignite is an inferior type of coal with high moisture content of about 50. It cannot be stored because of the possibility of spontaneous combustion during oxidation. It cannot be transported over long distance because it is both uneconomical and dangerous. The only possibility, therefore, is to use it as it is being exploited. The meant of Neyveli Lignite Project lies in the successful use of this inferior raw material, otherwise going to waste, into primary products which in turn would help to develop a number of industries.

In the Neyveli Region, a total reserve of about 2,000 million tonnes of lignite has been proved to exist, spread over an area of about 100 square miles. This approximately constitutes 3·34 per cent of the total coal reserves so far proved in India. Out of this 2,000 million tonnes, only about 10 per cent or 200 million tonnes spread over an area of 5½ square miles have been proposed to be exploited in the first Mine. At the rate of 6·3 million tonnes per annum, the mine will last over 30 years. This annual rate constitutes approximately 9 per cent of the annual coal yield in India at present. Utilising this 6·3 million tonnes of lignite per annum, Neyveli Project will be generating 600 MW of power, manufacturing 1,52,000 tonnes of Urea and turning out 3,80,000 tonnes of Carbonised Briquettes per annum besides a number of by-products from the Briquetting and Carbonisation Plant.

Thermal power

The addition of a 250 MW steady Thermal power so far from Neyveli to the Madras Grid has come as a boon to the Madras State which was suffering from annual power cuts for the last two decades. The present total installed capacity in Madras State is of the order of 943·5 MW excluding Neyveli. But the steady power is far less. At the end of Third Plan, total installed capacity of the Madras Grid will be 1,540 MW inclusive of 600 MW from Neyveli. But the effective capacity will be only 870 MW i.e. Neyveli power will constitute approximate 35 per cent to 40 per cent of the steady power in the Madras Grid. At the end of the Fourth Plan, the total effective capacity in the Madras Grid is expected to be of the order of 2,000 MW including Neyveli power with an installed capacity of 600 MW. It is estimated that there will still be deficit of power at the end of the Fourth Plan, the demand being of the order of 2,500 MW.

During 1964–65, Neyveli Thermal Station supplied the Madras Grid 1,060, 373, 207 KW Hrs. Neyveli Thermal Station had pumped into the Madras Grid on a monthly average 56 million units during the summer months of 1963, 115 million units and 132 million units during the corresponding periods in 1964 and 1965, respectively.

Another significant contribution of Neyveli Power, as far as South Arcot District was concerned, was stabilisation of the supply voltage. The South Arcot District, having been located far away from the generating stations and at the tail ends of the transmission lines, was experiencing wide fluctuations in power supply. This necessitated installation of costly boosters at several points. The situation has been considerably remedied since the commissioning of the Neyveli Thermal Station. The supply voltage has become steady.

When the capacity of the Thermal Station at Neyveli was expanded to 400 MW by the end of 1966, its supply was of the order of 1,794 million KW Hrs. per annum to the Madras Grid. With the further expansion to 600 MW before the end of Fourth Plan, the contribution of Neyveli Thermal Station to the Madras Grid will be of the order of 2,500 million KW Hrs. per annum.

The per capita consumption in the Madras State by 1967–68 is expected to be 143 KW Hrs. Out of this the contribution from Neyveli will be of the order of 56 KW Hrs. When the 600 MW expansion is completed this contribution will increase to 70 KW Hrs.

Urea production

The emphasis in the Fourth Five-Year Plan will be for increasing the agricultural production of conserving/earning Foreign Exchange. At present, considerable amount of Foreign Exchange is spent on the import of foodgrains and fertilizers. By producing 1,52,000 tonnes of Urea per annum, Neyveli will not only help to step up food production by 700,000 tonnes (or Rs. 30 crores); but also serve to cut import of fertilizers by Rs. 10 crores annually. Thus a total of Rs. 40 crores in Foreign Exchange can be saved in all.

South Arcot District can make the best use of Urea produced at Neyveli, to step up its food production.

With a number of Sugar mills already located in this District, there are good prospects of expanding their capacity if sugarcane yield can be increased with improved methods of cultivation and by utilising Urea as Fertilizer.

In India the most extensively used domestic fuels are firewood, charcoal and cowdung cake. The consumption of firewood for all purposes in Madras State was of the order of 5·92 lakhs tonnes in 1962–63. This represents only the quantity removed through Forest Department sources and does not include the quantity removed from other sources which might be as high as five times. The total demand is expected to increase to 80 lakhs tonnes per annum in 1970. There are not enough resources to meet the demand. Further "the depletion of timber is not only denuding the forests and pressing on the available fuel plantation, but has also given rise to soil erosion in certain areas". In the above context, the lignite briquettes (Leco) being produced at Neyveli which is a very good domestic fuel will help to save felling of trees for domestic fuel. When the full capacity of 3,80,000 tonnes per annum is produced, this will save felling of nearly 13 lakhs tonnes equivalent of trees for firewood.

The Briquetting and Carbonisation Plant will yield valuable by-products which will provide the base for a whole range of Chemical Industries.

BETTER MILK WITH AID OF NUCLEAR ENERGY

Better and healthier milk, and a more economical handling and canning of milk and milk products can be obtained with the help of nuclear energy. A seminar on the use of radioisotopes and radiation in dairy science and technology, organized recently by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), not only confirmed this fact, but also showed the great, and so far insufficiently exploited, potentialities of the new techniques in this field.

Particular economic importance attaches to automatic devices using radioisotopes to control the filling of milk bottle and other containers. By using radioactive gauges, often considerable losses incurred, could be avoided. "Over-fill" often results from the need to comply with regulations as to actual content of food containers.

Such automatic control can also play a significant role in large-scale ice cream manufacturing. Continuous control of the amount of air being incorporated into the product at the time of freezing was of "tremendous economic importance" it was stated. A 40 per cent improvement over manual control had been obtained with a radioisotope device.

Cleanliness being of supreme importance in the handling and processing of dairy products both from the health and marketing point of view, particularly sensitive means to set cleaning methods are needed as well as to test the cleanability of materials and equipment. By adding 14C radioactive carbon labelled tracer to material with which the surface of equipment was deliberately soiled and subsequently cleaned, remnants of the soil could be detected when no more than two billionth of a gramme of the substance was left per square centimetre. Bacterial remnants could be detected by using bacteria rendered radioactive by feeding them with phosphorus-labelled nutrients.

Another subject discussed at the seminar was the possibility of reducing the content in dairy products of radioactive materials originating from accidental or other environmental contamination. It could be shown that the contamination of the milk could be decisively reduced by changing the composition of the cow feed, altering for instance the relative quantities of hay and grain in their diet. Safe methods of removing radioactive materials from the milk by physical methods, so called ion-exchange, producing milk fully acceptable for human consumption, were described by several participants.

Radio Rural Forum :

Canadian and Madras Farmers Exchange Gifts

Radio Rural Forum Week was celebrated all over India from 17th to 23rd November 1966. The Radio Rural Forum scheme was inaugurated in Madras State on 15th July 1962. The Forum is doing commendable work in guiding the farmers in all important national matters.

"Radio is a wondrous thing. In it, I see 'Shakthi' the miraculous power of God," said Gandhiji, describing the inherent potentialities of radio. Radio has been accepted as a powerful medium of communication all over the world; and it is utilised more and more, towards the dissemination of knowledge, apart from mere entertainment.

In the present context of all-out efforts regarding food production, a new role has been assigned to broadcasting in India. A new scheme called "Farm and Home Broadcasts" has been launched by Sri C. Subramaniam, Union Minister for Food and Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation, in June 1966. This was started in ten selected stations of All India Radio, of which Tiruchirappalli was one. This new programme was inaugurated in Madras State by Sri P. Kakkan, Minister for Home and Agriculture, at Thanjavur.

Rural broadcast

For the effective implementation of this new programme, special staff, consisting of one District Agricultural Officer, an Extension Officer (Agriculture) and one Gramasevak were sanctioned and the 'Programme Content' of rural broadcasts has been thoroughly modified, according to the needs of the farmers. More number of interviews with Agriculturists, Panchayat Union Chairman, Presidents of Panchayats, etc., are arranged, almost, every day. Practical hints and technical information on all activities relating to Rural Development are broadcast every day, specifically between 7-30 and 8-00 p.m. More news items on Panchayat Development, are included in these "Farm News". Questions, sent by Radio Rural Forums, are answered, on every Tuesday and Friday.

Radio Rural Forum Organisation has recently been streamlined and according to the latest orders of the Government, Director of Rural Development is the Chief Organiser of Radio Rural Forums and the Personal Assistants (Panchayat Development) to the Collectors, are designated as 'Divisional Organisers of Radio Rural Forums'. As a result of this, the review and supervision of Radio Rural Forums should be done effectively, for all the 22 development districts in the State, by these officers, who are in-charge of Panchayat activities, in their development districts concerned.

It may be recalled that, the Radio Rural Forum scheme was inaugurated in Madras State, on 15th July 1962 by the then Chief Minister Sri K. Kamaraj. The scheme had very good response in the State. The Director-General of All India Radio and important visitors from other States, have commended the working of Radio Rural Forum Programme in Madras State. There has been excellent co-operation and co-ordination in this regard, between the Station Directors of All India Radio, Tiruchirappalli and Madras, and the various departments of the State Government. An appreciation of the Radio Rural Forum Programme in Madras State, has found a place, in a report of the United Nations Organisation.

During the time of the Chinese aggression, Radio Rural Forum activities received special importance and a training camp for Radio Rural Forum conveners at the rate of one per Revenue Division, was inaugurated by Sri M. Bakthavatsalam, the Chief Minister in 1963, at Tiruchirappalli. A seminar on Radio Rural Forum at Revenue Divisional level was inaugurated by Sri S. M. A. Majid, Minister for Local Administration, at Coimbatore in August, 1964. Experiences of field workers, both officials and non-officials were discussed and the ways and means of making the programme more successful were evolved.

Today, there are 680 Radio Rural Forums in the State according to the statement furnished—

1	North Arcot district	52
2	South Arcot district	35
3	Salem and Dharmapuri	113
4	Coimbatore district	53
5	Thanjavur district	85
6	Tiruchirappalli district	117
7	The Nilgiris	7
8	Madurai district	23
9	Kanyakumari district	7
10	Chingleput district	30
11	Ramanathapuram district ..	68
12	Tirunelveli district	96

Madras State has the unique honour of having installed Community Radio sets in almost all the Panchayats. There are about 14,568 Community sets, installed in all the Panchayats of the State, including a few hamlets. The break-up figures for each district are as follow :—

Name of the district.	*Number of panchayats.*	*Number of hamlets.*	*Total number of sets.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Chingleput	1,216	30	1,246
North Arcot ..	1,541	169	1,710
South Arcot ..	1,682	169	1,851
Thanjavur	1,568	109	1,677
Madurai	858	211	1,069
Ramanathapuram ..	1,287	145	1,432
Tirunelveli	848	275	1,123
Kanyakumari ..	46	82	128
Tiruchirappalli ..	1,235	213	1,448
Salem and Dharmapuri	1,353	208	1,561
Coimbatore	847	380	1,227
Nilgiris	46	50	96
Total ..	12,527	2,041	14,588

Radio Maintenance Organisation in this State, is also well established, during a period of nearly three decades. When prohibition was first introduced in 1937, in the old Madras Province, the State Broadcasting department was started, with a view to provide enlightened entertainment, as a part of the ameliorative measures for ex-addicts in villages. The State Broadcasting department, has gradually expanded and recently, it has been reorganised, under the new name "Panchayat Radio Maintenance Organisation" and, now, forms part of the Directorate of Rural Development. This organisation is in over-all charge of the maintenance of community radio sets of all Panchayats.

Home Broadcasts

Special programmes are also broadcast for rural women, from All India Radio. Tiruchirappalli, every Friday, for half an hour (i.e., 6-45 to 7-15 p.m.).

With the voluntary efforts of a few Madhar Sangams (Women's Associations) in Madras State, about 92 Women's Listening Clubs are functioning, due to the special interest evinced by the Director of Women's Welfare.

More items relating to the welfare of women and children in villages are being included in these special programmes after discussion at the Rural Advisory Committee Meeting, held every quarter at A.I.R. Station, Tiruchirappalli.

Focussing on action

The unique feature about the Radio Rural Forum programmes is that villagers are pursuaded to implement some useful schemes, which will be beneficial to them individually or collectively. The special broadcasts provide scope for discussion among the various people in different districts of the State and also encourage exchange of experience, based on practical work.

For example, the selected Forums have indicated a few important action-programmes, which they have implemented, after listening to the broadcasts: (1) Cultivation of high-yielding varieties like ADT-27 and Co. 29 was taken up by many farmers. It may be of interest to know that ADT-27 is popularly known as "Radio Paddy" (ரேடியோ நெல்). (2) Cattle and poultry were protected from diseases, as a result of the advice given in this regard, through the radio. (3) An irrigation channel was constructed by the villagers. These are some of the instances to show that action follows the group discussion among the members of the Radio Rural Forums.

Gift-exchange

Canada is one of the countries, where similar Radio Forums are functioning. The 'Farm Forums' of Canada (as they are called), have come forward to exchange gifts with their counter-parts in this country, as a part of exchange project, to cement the bond of friendship and fellowship, between the people of the two nations.

It may be mentioned in this connection, that Mr. Robert M. Knowels, Head of the Farm and Fisheries Department, Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, was

Sri S. M. A. Majid, Minister for Local Administration, pinning a gold medal to Sri K. G. Krishnan of Puppam village of Vellore Block, who was the winner of the Crop Yield Competition (1963-64), on the second day of the Seminar on Agriculture (4th December 1966). Sri C. Subramaniam, Union Food Minister, inaugurated the Seminar at Vellore on 3rd December 1966. Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Chief Minister and Sri P. Kakkan, Minister for Home, participated.



present at an All India Seminar held recently, at the National Institute of Community Development, and a representative of the Director of Rural Development, Madras State, had an exchange of views with him, regarding the utilisation of Radio, as a medium for better farming and fishing operations.

The following seven Radio Rural Forums of Madras State have been selected for participating in this gift exchange programme, to receive a transistorised radio set, each and they have contributed their share, in this respect :—

1. Kilkovalavedu, Wandiwash Panchayat Union, North Arcot district.

2. Kullampalayam, Gobichettipalayam Panchayat Union, Coimbatore district.

3. Vangal, Karur Panchayat Union, Tiruchirappalli district.

4. Silathur, Arantangi Panchayat Union, Thanjavur district.

5. Poolampatti, Idapadi Panchayat Union, Salem district.

6. Bodinaickenpatti, Vadipatti Panchayat Union, Madurai district.

7. Valarpuram, Sriperumbudur Panchayat Union, Chingleput district.

SPECIAL AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SURVEYS IN THE SOUTHERN REGION

A special survey the first of its kind in the country is to be conducted in the Intensive Agriculture Districts Programme Blocks and Intensive Agriculture Area Programme Blocks in the Southern Region. The survey is to be undertaken by the State Marketing Organisations with the help of the Directorate of Marketing and Inspection.

This decision was taken at the two-day regional meeting of the State Marketing Officers of the South at Madras on 18th and 19th November 1966. The meeting was presided over by Sri B. D. Joshi, Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India, and was attended by the Marketing Officers of Madras, Andhra Pradesh, Mysore, Kerala and Pondicherry. The meeting was sponsored by the Senior Marketing Officer of the Southern Region, Sri M. B. Nayar.

The survey is to be undertaken in two phases. In the first phase, the 95 I.A.D.P Blocks of the region will be covered. This phase will last six months and at the end of the period there will be a review of the progress made. The second phase will cover the 408 I.A.A.P. Blocks in the region. The main object of the survey is to estimate correctly the marketable surplus in each of the development blocks of the I.A.D.P. and I.A.A.P. districts in the Southern Region and to assess the impact of the various intensive agriculture programmes in these areas on providing an incentive price to the producers.

The special survey will cover, in the first phase, 36 I.A.D.P. Blocks in Thanjavur district and the second phase will cover 133 I.A.A.P. Blocks in Madras State. For Kerala, it will be 33 I.A.D.P. Blocks in Allepey and Palghat districts in the first phase and 28 I.A.A.P. Blocks in the second phase. The first phase will cover 16 I.A.D.P. Blocks of West Godavari district in Andhra Pradesh and 10 I.A.D.P. Blocks of Mandya district in Mysore State. The second phase in these States will be implemented in 188 and 57 I.A.A.P. Blocks, respectively.

The Madras meeting was an off-shoot of the Southern Regional Conference held in Madras in the previous month. The conference was attended by the key personnel of the Agricultural Departments of the I.A.D.P. and I.A.A.P. and high-yielding programme districts of the Southern States.

LEATHER in our daily life

Leather is one of man's earliest products and it is still modern. It is associated with the very history and civilization of mankind.

Leather has been serving a multitude of human needs, both in times of peace and war, since time immemorial. The caveman used it for covering his body; the forest dweller for his bows and arrows: and the modern man uses it for over 300 different purposes, personal, industrial and defence. Defence requirements have assumed special importance under the present context, particularly for army boots for our Jawans operating under severe wintry conditions at high altitudes.

We wear leather, walk on it, sit on it, but very seldom do we talk about it or attempt to know anything about it.

Story of leather

The superiority of this nature's own fabric lies in the fact that it combines a number of unique properties and can be tailored to suit many specific purposes. We cannot think of any other fabric or man-made material that combines all these properties in one. For prestige, distinction, individuality and unique quality for style and comfort, for health and hygiene, there is nothing like leather.

Not many people know how this miracle fabric is produced. The story of its production starts with the raw material—hides and skins. The raw hide or skin of dead or slaughtered animal is first cured by removing the water contained in it by simple drying, or by the application of salt so that it can be preserved for a period of three weeks to one year, depending upon the method of cure.

When the cured or preserved material reaches the tanner, undesirable constitutents like hair, soluble proteins and interfibrillary matter are removed by soaking, liming and bating. The hair and the flesh are mechanically removed. The material obtained after unhairing and fleshing is known as *pelt* in the tanner's language. It is a network of inter woven protein fibres. The pelt is then tanned with solutions of certain vegetable barks, fruits and pods or synthetic organic chemicals, or mineral tanning agents, such as chrome, aluminium and iron salts.

The tanning materials react with the active groups of the protein in the pelt and produce *leather* which is no longer putrefiable and is resistant to heat, hydrolysis and bacteria.

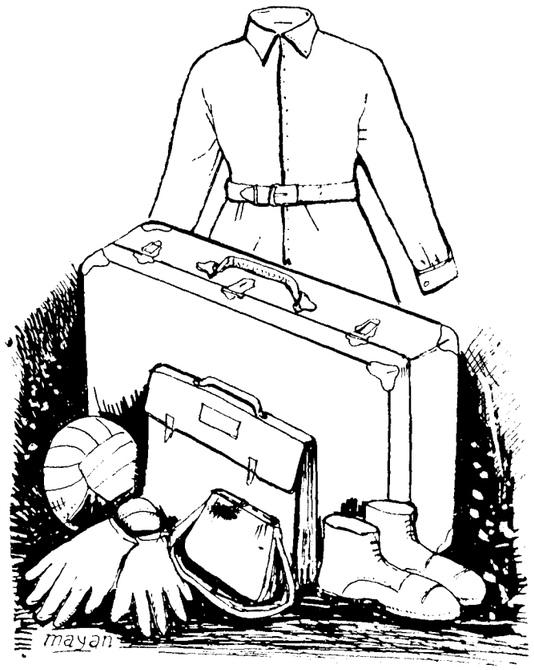
The leather receives a number of finishing treatments, like shaving, splitting, staking, setting, drying, buffing, etc. It is then dyed, curried and glazed to ensure the desired degree of colour, gloss and softness. Chrome leather is usually given this treatment. Vegetable-tanned sole leather is oiled, dried, seasoned and rolled to make it resistant to wear and water.

Such is the story of leather, Nature's own miracle fabric which is processed by the tanner to meet our growing day-to-day demands.

Long tradition

India is the single largest livestock holder in the world. The leather industry in India is perhaps as old as human civilization; it has been, however, essentially a craft practised by the many in far flung villages. It produces every year goods worth Rs. 500 millions, and earns about Rs. 350 millions in exports alone. The largest single item of use for leather is footwear, which accounts for 75 per cent of the leather consumed in the country. At present 80 per cent of leather is produced in the cottage and small-scale sector, where the level of technical knowledge is not high and the industry continues to be based more on traditional knowledge than on modern scientific methods.

Although the Indian leather industry plays an important role in the national economy of the country, its contribution could be substantially increased by adoption of improved manufacturing techniques, and the development of such techniques will be possible only through research.



In order to develop this craft-based industry on modern lines and bring it on a level with leather industries in advanced countries, the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research set up the Central Leather Research Institute at Madras in 1953, as a link in the chain of national laboratories.

New tricks for old craftsmen

The type of work being done at CLRI—as this institute has come to be popularly known—can well be summed up in these words; conducting research to develop the technical know-how for the better utilization of indigenous materials and production of a wide variety of quality leathers to meet the needs of domestic and foreign markets; improvement of traditional methods of leather production; dissemination of know-how developed at the Institute to the industry; and training of technical personnel. The research programme of the Institute is geared to meet the needs of the leather industry.

In formulating its programme, the Institute invites suggestions and holds discussions with manufacturers and consumers, thus gauging their present needs and future requirements.

For curing and preserving hides and skins, Khari and common salts are generally used in India. Marine salt curing tends to damage raw hides and skins through red heat and salt stains, and Khari salt curing loads the material with earthy matter. To eliminate these defects, CLRI has prepared a salt mixture having good curing properties; it has been repeatedly tested and found effective both by importers and exporters of dry salted skins. Studies have shown that cured hides and skins can be stored satisfactorily at 60 to 70 per cent relative humidity and 15-20° C. Work on the control of bacteria and pests that cause damage to raw hides is in progress.

Though the processes employed by the cottage and small-scale tanners serve the purpose, they can be greatly improved by the introduction of rapid and economic methods. In the early stages, the Institute gave much attention to the study and understanding of traditional processes, such as E.I. tanning, bag tanning, unhairing by *akh* latex, etc. Developmental work was subsequently taken up to improve the processes. For instance, the duration of the period of tanning sole leather has been cut down *from* 3-6 months *to* 3-4 weeks through improved processes. The indigenous bag tanning process which yielded leather of poor quality has been modified to produce leather of better quality in less time and at less cost.

Know-how and specifications

Indigenous tanning materials are not popular with large-scale tanners because of their objectionable colour, slow rates of penetration and fixation, and susceptibility to oxidation. The problem of correcting these defects has been engaging the attention of the Institute for some time. It has now been demonstrated that the tanning characteristics of some of these materials can be improved by chemical modification or by using them in blends with other tanning agents. Over 15 of them, individually or in blends, have been found to be promising substitutes for wattle bark, which is imported from abroad at great cost.

CLRI has made considerable headway in its endeavour to investigate and obtain information on the manufacture of a wide variety of leathers and make it available to tanners. Processes have been worked out for producing a variety of leathers including upper leathers like box and willow sides and glazed kid; industrial leathers like belting leather, roller skins, picking bands, round belts, washers, diaphragm and hydraulic leathers; fancy leathers; and other leathers like russet, clothing, upholstery, and sports goods leathers. The country's requirements for some of these were mostly met, till recently, by imports. As the know-how is now available, the manufacture of picking bands, belting, diaphragm and oil seal leathers has been taken up by the industry and considerable savings in foreign exchange have become possible.

Similarly, the Institute is alive to the fostering of export trade and is equipped for providing technical advice on the production of leathers [illegible] export. For example, the Institute has standardized pro[illegible]s

for making sports goods leathers, garment leathers and water-proofing of sole leathers, for softening bristles and for arresting mould growth on leather goods.

CLRI has forged ahead in solving the problem of utilization of inferior hides for producing leathers of good quality. Since there is a ban on cow slaughter, the hides available are mostly from animals meeting with natural death and they are of poor quality. Processes have been developed by the Institute for producing good quality leather from such hides.

Investigations have proved that buffalo hides, which are used at present for making heavy leathers only, can be effectively and fully utilized for the manufacture of other types of leathers also. Buffalo hide is normally available in three grades: heavy, medium and light.

Extra heavy hides can be used for making industrial leathers, like picking band, belting leather and washers. Heavy and medium hides can be split up into three layers; the top layer can be used for making upper leathers, the second layer for case and baggage leathers and the flesh split for chamois and lining leathers. Light buffalo hides find use in making cheap quality bottom and shoe upper leathers like *kattai* and *banwar*. Pioneering work has been done to produce shrunken grain leathers from buffalo hides.

Formulation of standards for different types of leathers is of considerable importance for domestic and foreign markets. The Institute has been actively assisting the Indian Standards Institution in the formulation of standards and specifications for leathers.

Wealth from waste

In the process of leather manufacture, several types of auxiliaries, such as oils, pigment finishes, fat liquors and adhesives, are used. At present, many of them are imported.

Work done at CLRI has shown that many tanning auxiliaries can be produced in India from indigenous materials. Enzymatic unhairing agents and bates, fat liquors, emulsifiers, water-proofing compound leather finishes, synthetic, mineral, vegetable and oil tanning agents, adhesives and shoe polishes have been prepared at the Institute. All these compare favourably with imported products in quality and price.

It is reported that the tanneries in India discard about 3,000 tons of scraps and trimmings, every year. These waste materials, have been utilized for making leather boards of desirable strength, thickness and softness. The boards are suitable for the production of insoles, stiffeners, leather goods, wallets and cases. Methods for converting [illegible]s into finished fancy leathers have [illegible]ked out. A poultry feed which can be used as a partial supplement to the normal feed has been produced from waste fleshings.

Fundamental aspects of leather research are also receiving due emphasis at CLRI. Valuable contributions on the physical and chemical properties of collagen, such as birefringence, hydrothermal shrinkage, optical properties and amino acid composition have been made. Based on a systematic study of the nature of hides and skins from different regions, a histological album is being prepared. Similarly, some significant contributions have been made on the composition and constitution of tanning components and on the biogenesis and biosynthesis of tannins in plants.

Blue Print for Leather Industry

The Institute in its endeavour to accelerate the progress of this age-old rural industry has given particular attention to the dissemination of scientific knowledge acquired through research. This is achieved through answering enquiries from industry, publication of process papers and research results in the monthly *bulletin and last but not the least, through extension* service. The Institute sends out teams even to remote village tanning centres to demonstrate new and improved methods. Two Regional Extension Service Centres of the Institute are functioning in Calcutta and Rajkot; four more centres are being set up in Kanpur, Hyderabad Bombay and Jullundur. The Institute conducts a systematic survey of the problems of the leather industry and undertakes preparation of plans, layouts and blue prints for its development in different states. Demonstrations are also arranged periodically in the Institute itself. An "Open House" is arranged in the Institute from time to time.

The Institute has started a Leather Goods Manufacturing Unit to devise, design and manufacture novelty leather goods and to study their export possibilities. The Leather Economics Unit has taken up a study of the economic aspects of the industry as a whole, covering survey, methods of production, export, marketing, transport and statistical quality control.

Training of technical personnel at all levels for industry, for Government organizations and for teaching and research—is an integral part of the work of the Institute. To meet this end, the Institute conducts courses for B.Tech. and M.Tech. degrees of the Madras University. The Institute has been recognized as a centre of research leading to the Ph.D. degree by many Indian universities. Short-term practical training courses in leather are organized for the benefit of tanners. A new scheme for exchange of senior technical personnel with those in industry is in operation and this has helped tanners to acquaint themselves with the activities of the Institute and the research workers to become alive to the problems of tanners. In order to stimulate, research activities in the Institute, Guest Professors

from different parts of the country and also from abroad are invited for periods of 4–6 weeks. Research workers are given facilities for advanced training in foreign countries.

Special courses are arranged for the benefit of foreign trainees. Trainees from Jordan, Nigeria, Iraq, Kenya, Afghansitan and Philippines have already taken advantage of this course. The Institute is now conducting a special course for trainees from Pakistan, Phillippines, Thailand, Japan, South Korea and Formosa under the auspices of the Asian Productivity Organizations.

Officers of this Institute have been deputed to Afghanistan, Ceylon and Sudan as advisers under the Colombo Plan and the U.N. Special Funds Projects for the development of leather industry in those countries.

It is apparent that the present organization of the Institute can render all-round service to the industry, be it technical or economic. CLRI can justly claim to have created an awakening in the age-old industry to the need and importance of research for improving processes and products, and has thereby, contributed to its progress and development.



Sri R. Venkataraman, Minister for Industries, addressing the Press Conference arranged at his Chambers at Secretariat on 2nd December 1966 in connection with the observance of India Productivity Week from 5th December 1966.



Sri G. Bhuvarahan, Minister for Information and Publicity, inaugurated the Press Photographers Association at a function held at New Woodlands, Mylapore, Madras on 27th November 1966. Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Chief Minister, presided.

Small Savings Movement in Kanyakumari

The Small Savings collection work in Kanyakumari district is made difficult not only by the smallness of its size but also because very few people have either the resources or the inclination to make substantial investments. It was, therefore, realised that if the target was to be reached an attempt should be made, difficult though it would be, to contact almost every single family for investment in small amounts by each. In 1963, Tiruvattar Panchayat Union in this district introduced a novel scheme of what was called the Family Development Programme of which the Small Savings Movement was to form a part. The Block was divided into convenient zones, with 70 to 80 families for each zone allotted to a particular official. The aim was to contact each household and by means of informal discussions, ascertain what is the main social or religious event that the family was looking forward to within the next 4 or 5 years and then to persuade the family to start saving towards that objective. In some cases it was the celebration of a marriage in some the purcahse of bullocks and in some the purchase of jewels. Where the right approach was made, the person concerned get the necessary incentive to put by a certain amount even if it meant a little sacrifice. As the purpose of saving was both personal and immediate it was found that this approach was much more fruitful than the usual appeals to save for financing Government Plans.

Our work did not stop there. The Union staff made a genuine attempt to make the family interested in and benefit from the various developmental schemes available to them. Thus where the subscriber was an agriculturist, arrangements were made to distribute good seeds, fertiliser, pesticides and improved implements. Where he was interested in polutry development, improved birds were given in exchange for the local ones. Where the family was interested in spinning, charkas were distributed. Side by side, the Grama Sevikas tried to introduce some of their important schemes such as personal hygiene, raising of kitchen gardening, etc.

In short, an effort was made to initiate a programme of development based on the simple and every day needs of the particular family. Small savings formed an important part of this overall plan and the results were quite encouraging. While it would be wrong to claim that every family in this Union had been transferred in a short period by the process described above, there is evidence of a new awakening among the villagers. The first requirement of social and economic development, viz., personal incentive, was secured as a result.

This process has been extended to other areas in this district and has been enlarged to some extent. The notable features of this further development may be summarised as follows :—

(*a*) From the Family as the unit we moved on to existing local civic organisations for improving the momentum of this whole work, particularly under Small-Savings. An example can be cited. In the village of Eathamozhy in Rajakkamangalam Block, a well-tried organisation has been in existence for a long time, mainly for safe-guarding the yield of coconut topes in the village and to prevent theft, etc. This is a purely voluntary organisation run by people elected unanimously for this purpose and run by means of subscriptions from the members. It has already developed into a viable policing-*cum*-development agency for the village, and at present it has an annual transaction of nearly Rs. 22,000 which, for a small village, is truly remarkable. The leaders of this movement have been approached and have been persuaded to take upon themselves the work of intensifying the small savings movement in the village. Thus they have agreed to do willingly and within a short time they have been able to show very good results.

(*b*) Similarly, collections have been organised through the agency of Women's organisations. For instance, at Suchindram there is a Women's Cottage Industries Society engaged in hand-pounding of paddy and this Society has now undertaken the work of organising Small Savings among the Women-folk of this area.

(*c*) The movement is now being spread among the school children and College students by sale of savings stamps and opening of Post Office Savings Banks accounts, for example, in Munchirai Panchayat Union in one High School all the teachers and the students of the High School section have joined in the scheme and formed a Bachet group. Similarly two colleges in the district, viz., Vivekananda College, Agastheeswaram and Teacher's College, Attoor, have been converted into Bachet institutions. The co-operation of the teachers has been forthcoming in a large measure and in course of time it is hoped to cover a good portion of the student population of this district by this scheme. Even if the total collections by this move may not be much in quantitative terms, its educative value is obvious. Due to strenuous efforts five villages in five blocks, viz., Theroor in Agatheeswaram Block, Chiramadam in Thovala Block, Veerani in Kurunthencode Block, Kadayal in Melpuram Block and Manalivilai in Thiruvattar Block have been converted into Bachet villages, wherein all the families have been enrolled in he Small Savings Scheme.

Chick Hatchery

In view of the important contribution which poultry can make towards high value human diet and additional income to rural population adequate emphasis needs to be given on the sound promotion of the promising valuable industry. Development of poultry required help from the standpoint on education, organisation and marketing. In the past much work has been carried out in the direction of making people poultry minded and enlightening them on the nutritive and economic value of poultry and poultry products.

It is, therefore, felt in the wake of keen interest created among the public to have poultry units of different sizes and also in view of the various poultry development schemes launched at various levels the establishment of a chick hatchery with the object of heavy production of day-old chicks became a necessity to meet the demands of the poultry farmers and the various Government schemes in the shape of foundation stock and also replacement stock.

The Scheme

This scheme comes under the Third Five-Year Plan and is the only one of its kind now in Madras State with a capital outlay of about Rs. 5 lakhs. The scheme was started on 11th January 1965 at Tirumangalam with temporary headquarters and is now functioning at the Hatchery Buildings constructed at Rs. 1·3 lakhs cost at Dharmathupatti on Madurai-Virudhunagar Highways about 10 miles from Madurai. The main object of the scheme is primarily to concentrate poultry extension work within a radious of 20 miles of operation for intensive work as a pilot project and for extending its influence for promoting poultry development over a wider area. It aims at establishing a superio strain of birds of white leghorn with a good egg ; yield and it thus becomes a chick catering centre and parent breeding stock production centre.

The area of the operation of the scheme include villages in Panchayat Unions of Tirumangalam, Tiruparankundram, Madurai East, West, Kallikudi, T. Kallupatti, Chellampatti and Vadipatti. Twenty breeders have been selected within this area and these persons have a good background in poultry keeping and most of them are already keeping their own units. These persons are supplied with 200 white leghorn chicks between the age range of 6-8 weeks. The cost of the birds is Rs. 2 each and thus Rs. 400 worth of birds are supplied initially to every breeder. Besides a sum of Rs. 200 is also given in cash as loan to each, making the total to Rs. 600 interest free. This amount is utilised by breeders for construction of poultry houses or for purchase of feed. Free veterinary aid is given to the breeders by the officer and staff during the course of their periodical visit to the units regarding feeding management, disease control, vaccination programme, flock replacement, etc. Out of 200 chicks of 8 weeks old reared by custodians 150 could be reared to adult stage. Atleast 75 layers could be had from 150 adult. The breeders are expected to repay the loan of Rs. 600 in the form of hatching eggs at the rate of 125 eggs per week (cost of each egg 25 paise).

The hatching eggs collected from 20 village units work out to 2,500 eggs per week. These eggs are examined through transilluminations and selection is made for quality prior to loading in the incubator. Ten thousand eggs are expected to be loaded in a month at the Incubators and at the minimum of 50 per cent hatchability 5,000 chicks are expected to be hatched out every month which works out to 60,000 chicks per year when all the units come into full scale production.

The chicks hatched at hatchery [illegible] in battery brooders and they are sold either a[illegible] bicks at the rate of 50 paise each or sold as 1 to 4 we[illegible]

The 80th Birthday of Dr. (Mrs.) S. Muthulakshmi Reddy, President, Women's Indian Association, was celebrated at Rajaji Hall, Madras, on 2nd December 1966. Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Chief Minister presided. Mementos were presented to Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy on behalf of various welfare organisations on the occasion. She is cutting birthday cake.



"Exploration in Space"

THE MOON AND BEYOND

AMALENDU DAS GUPTA

Space feats have become so frequent in less than a decade that many people are perhaps becoming too blase to react to them with much surprise or thrill. It is about nine years since the Russians for the first time placed a man-made object in an orbit around the earth, less than six since Gagarin became the first man to circle the earth in a spaceship. Some of the successful space missions in the past few years have been incomparably more complex and technically impressive.

Not only has there been an astonishingly rapid advance in space science and technology, yielding valuable new information of both speculative and practical importance, but there has also been a series of amazing feats of human daring and ingenuity. Yet the thrill of the first Sputnik and the first manned space flight has seldom been wholly recaptured. But it will be perhaps in much greater measure—when man first lands on the moon, which, if all goes well will happen within a little over four years' time.

Mastering techniques

Both the Russians and the Americans are doing their best to keep to this deadline, and who will land first is now entirely a matter of conjecture. The Americans had a slower start but have lately done much to close the gap and may indeed have moved ahead in certain technical directions. The Russians, too, have not been resting on their laurels. To a large extent, perhaps, the American and Russian efforts can be regarded as complementary.

During the past one year or so, the Americans have concentrated largely on mastering the techniques of making two spacecraft meet the link up in space while the Russians devoted much of their attention to the problem of soft landing on the moon. Not that either side has neglected what the other has achieved; for example the first soft landing by Russia's Luna 9 early this year was followed by a similar performance by the American Surveyor after four months. Similar has been the record with efforts to place a satellite in an orbit around the moon.

Let us see the relevance of these various techniques to the overall plan for man's journey to the moon and safe return. First, the problem of soft landing, which must depend entirely on the action of braking rockets since the moon has no atmosphere to cushion the fall. The braking principle sounds beautifully simple, but the practical difficulties in achieving the precise degree of last-moment control could be seen from the unsuccessful Soviet attempts before Luna 9; the Americans, too discouraged an excess of optimism before the launching of their Surveyor last June.

Return journey

When soft-landing has already been achieved, what prevents man from landing on the moon? There is in fact no theoretical obstacle to a direct manned flight from the earth to the moon. If the spaceship could carry sufficient rocket power to the moon, it could also make the return journey to the earth. But with present technology it is quite impracticable to carry to the moon the huge load of rockets and fuel for direct return to the earth.

What can be done much more easily is to place the spaceship in an orbit round the moon and then detach from it a smaller craft to land on the moon. The smaller craft can carry sufficient fuel for its rockets to propel it back from the moon to meet the spaceship in lunar orbit. The travellers can then enter the main spaceship and discard the small craft, and the spaceship can finally leave the lunar orbit and return to earth.

The landing craft need to carry just enough fuel to get back into orbit round the moon, not to escape from the moon's gravitational field for direct return to earth. The main spaceship in lunar orbit, in its turn, will have to retain only as much fuel as will be needed to increase its orbital velocity to an extent sufficient to overcome the moon's gravity and move into a region from which the earth's pull can draw it back. This elaborate procedure is dictated primarily by considerations of economy, which—for technical reasons—are all important in a sapce flight. It is, above all, a question of how much load you can and need to carry.

All this, I must point out, is a deceptively simple version of what will actually be involved in travelling to the moon. But it may indicate theimportance of what has come to be known as space rendezvous, that is the meeting and linking of two or more craft while out in space. After the success of the Gemini 10 mission in July, there is little doubt that rendezvous and linking up will present no serious problems in the mission to the moon. Not only did Gemini 10 link up with an unmanned satel lite launched separately, but there was no difficulty in propelling the linked system. Further, the Gemini was able to track down a second unmanned satelite in a much lower orbit.

Biological hazards

There was, in addition, the dramatic human manoeuvre in which an astronaut took a space walk to extract from the second unmanned satellite a peanel which had been placed there to collect micro-meteorites. These human manoeuvres in empty space, that is outside the protection of a spaceship, whose feasibility had been first demonstrated by Alexei Leonov in March last year. will be of crucial importance in advanced space missions, particulary for assembling space stations from which to carry out tasks to which are still in the range of largely theoretical possibility. Even for the limited task of travelling to the moon, individual and independent manoeuvres in space may be extremely useful.

Propulsion, flight, landing and return are not, however, the only problems in man's journey to the moon. There are obvious biological hazards, especially those arising from exposure to intense rediation, such as will be encountered in the Van Allen radiation belt which girdles the earth. Other biological problems relate to the human system's capacity to withstand for long the effects of strange environments. such as weightlessness in flight, greatly reduced weight on the moon. the long lunar days and nights, or prolonged states of physical and psychological deprivation.

Such factors and the human system's capacity for adjustment to them are under intense study, both in laboratory conditions and in flight experiments. Gemini 10, for example, carried two American astronauts to the lower fringe of the Van Allen belt. Simultaneously, a series of space flights have been directed primarily to finding out as much as possible of conditions on the moon. The vast amount of information obtained from photographs of the lunar surface and other electromagnetic transmissions have not fortunately revealed anything to dissuade man from attempting a voyage to the moon.

But what is all this in aid of? This sceptical query has been raised not only by laymen, but also by some of the leading scientists, including Professor C.V. Raman and Professor Max Born. In the United States, we are told, more than 300,000 people are now engaged in work designed to put a man on the moon by the end of this decade, and the initial cost will be something like 20 billion. that is 20 thousand million dollars. Is it worth it, when this money and effort could be put to uses with a much moredirect bearing on man's welfare on this earth? Hearing Gagarian's flight an old lady once told me with figreat indignation: "How utterly silly. They can't find a cure for cancer but spent their money and time on sending someone up there".

This is a controversy into which I cannot and need not enter in this talk: it involves complex value-judgments and too ready an answer does not always help. But I would say this, though, it might be possible to find much better uses for the money and energy now being spent on space exploration. but it is also possible to think of many far more unproductive uses to which they would in fact be more likely to be diverted in this horribly imperfect world.

It is not my intention to pronounce on the relative merit of the ventures on which the affluent countries of the world, and some of the poorer countires as well, are now engaged. I wish merely to point out that the objectives of space exploration are not among the most unworthy that man has thought of. Some of these aims which have inspired the scientific endeavour have been outlined in previous talks in this series. Since I accept them as both worthy and exciting. I will merely indicate how human conquest of the moon will serve these aims.

Moon as Launching pad

The most important advantage will be man's ability to use the moon as a platform not only for clearer astronomical observations than are possible from the earth but also for more advanced space missions including expeditions to some of the planets. The absence of any obscuring atmosphere will make observations much easier from the moon than they are from the earth. For example, a 120 inch optical telescope on the moon, will have about 100 times the sensitivity of the 200 inch telescope at Mount Palomar. which is the largest on the earth. Similarly. radio telescopes installed on the hidden side of the moon could be much more effective than those on the earth. because they would be shielded by the whole mass of the moon from radio interference originating on the earth.

For advanced space missions. the moon will be invaluable as a launching platform. One obvious advantage is of course the lower gravitional pull of the moon, which would reduce the requirements of propulsive power. The absence of an atmosphere is

no less important an advantage. Compared to the gravitational field, the escape velocity from the moon is only 50,000 miles. What is more important is that it should be practicable to attain the escape velocity from the moon in one go by moon-based power, instead of building it up by multi-stage rockets carrying huge amounts of fuel for part of the flight. If this were attempted from the earth, the spacecraft would be immediately burnt up by atmospheric friction.

Insight into Human Biology

I need not go to describe some of the missions that could be attempted with the moon serving as the launching platform; many exciting accounts of what might be possible have become a part of both popular science and science fiction. Nor do I intend to conjure up visions of new industrial and technological activity on the moon colonized by man. All these are still in the realm of somewhat bold prediction.

But one thing is certain and needs to be stated. Man's journey to the moon will not only result in new insight into the nature and origin of the moon, the earth, the sun, the planetary system and more distinct regions of the cosmos, but it will also throw fresh light on man as a biological phenomenon. In fact, many fundamental biological processes may become clearer when they are subjected to the moon's bleak and strange environment.

—*Courtesy AIR.*

Danish Agriculture: Salient Features

K. SUNDARARAJULU

Denmark is still classified as an agricultural country though hardly 16 per cent of the population is directly engaged in agriculture. In the economic history of the world, Denmark is an outstanding example of a country which in a few decades, beginning from 1880s changed its pattern of agriculture. Till 1880 Denmark was a grain exporting country. With the opening of the Suez Canal and Pacific Railways, cheap grains, particularly from North America, flooded the European markets and forced down the grain prices by half. This crisis brought about the revolution in Danish agriculture. Instead of resorting to measures of agricultural protection as in other continental countries, farm production in Denmark was reorganised. Greater accent was placed on livestock production and export of livestock products. This paid rich dividends to the country in the long run.

Land holdings

Agriculture now accounts for 12 per cent of the gross national product. The significance of agriculture in the Danish economy arises from the fact that even now 48 per cent of the earnings from foreign trade is accounted for by 75 per cent of agricultural products. In 1939, agricultural products accounted for 75 per cent of the exports. Denmark has practically no industrial raw material. Even so, it is now on the industrial map of the world. This rapid industrialisation was made possible through import of raw materials and semi-manufactured goods from out of the earnings from export of agricultural products. In other words, stimulus to industrialisation came mainly from agriculture. The effect of this industrialisation has been that even farming is becoming more and more a manufacturing industry.

Denmark has a total area of nearly 10·6 million acres of which 7·66 million acres (75 per cent) are agricultural lands. Nearly 50 per cent of the agricultural land is under grains, 16 per cent under roots and potatoes, 30 per cent under grass and 4·5 per cent other crops. A striking feature about land utilisation is that the percentage of fallow land has been progressively reduced to 0·1 per cent in 1961.

The total number of holdings in the country in 1961 was about 197,000. Nearly 95 per cent of the holdings are owner-operated. The arithmetical average for all holdings is about 40 acres, but farms of about 60 acres are typical of Danish agriculture. The following table indicates the distribution of farms by size: —

	Below 25 *acres.*	25-75 *acres.*	75-150 *acres.*	150-300 *acres.*	*Above* 300 *acres.*
(*a*) Percentage of total farms.	47	41	10	1·5	0·4
(*b*) Percentage of total areas.	16	46	25	7	6

71 per cent of the area belongs to medium sized holders (between 25-150 acres) who account for nearly 51 per cent of the total farms. The predominance of viable and medium size holdings has another great significance in that intensification and modernisation of agriculture could be brought about by the peasants themselves without direct help or guidance from the State. This is an important factor which should not be lost sight of while considering programmes of agricultural development for developing countries.

The problem of sub division and fragmentation of land found in Asian countries is almost absent in Denmark. The general rule is that one of the heirs takes over the farm and pays the other heirs shares of inheritance by raising necessary loans from credit institutions. The farms are also usually well consolidated. Most farmers have their land in one block around the farm buildings.

Land policy

The land policy of the Government is to improve land distribution by procuring supplementary plots for farms within adequate amount of land, by redistributing land and by promoting, to some extent, the establishment of new independent holdings with about 20 acres of medium quality. Nearly 28,000 such farms were created with Government support. According to the Land Settlement Acts, Government have a pre-emption on all holdings exceeding a certain size and value if, in case of sale, the holdings will pass out of the family. Government have also the power to acquire holdings wholly or in part, even if their land value is below the limit mentioned, for the purpose of providing holdings below 20 acres with additional land. Nearly 21,000 had obtained supplementary land with Government support. With the progressive mechanisation of agriculture the latest trend is towards increasing

the size of small holdings. In the case of a farm of about 22 acres, it was observed that the farmer himself was doubtful whether any of his four sons would take over the farm as it was small and could not be fully mechanised.

A recent publication of the FAO observed that agriculture—at least in North Western Europe—has been reducing its labour force at an unprecedented speed. This is particularly true of Denmark. In 1960, the total agricultural population including farm workers was about 759,000, accounting for only 16·6 per cent of the total population. That the percentage of population dependent on agriculture has been continuously decreasing—a healthy index of progressive industrialisation—is evident from the following figures:

	1801	1860	1900	1960	1963
Farmers and farm workers as percentage of total Population.	75	60	50	18	16

The greatest problem in developing countries in Asia is one of reducing population pressure on land whereas the problem in Denmark is to retain requisite population on land. There are about 200,000 farms in Denmark of which 20,000 are small units. A farmer works for about 30 years. The annual managerial requirements of the remaining 180,000 farms is of the order of 6,000, whereas, it is reported that, young men entering agricultural business is of the order 2,250. This perhaps explains the necessity for and the present trend of increasing the size of holdings and mechanisation.

Agriculture A Market Economy

As already mentioned, Denmark switched over to intensive mixed farming in 1880. It ceased to be a grain exporting country and is now an importer of grains for feeding cattle and livestock. The intensity of mixed farming with great emphasis on livestock production is revealed by the fact that nearly 90 per cent of the total harvest is used for feeding cattle and livestock. In addition, nearly 12 to 13 per cent of the total requirements of feed supply are imported. Livestock production accounts for nearly 90 per cent of the total agricultural production. The result of this intensive agriculture is that the marketed surplus of agricultural production, is of the order of 95 per cent. In other words, agriculture has become an industry dependent on the market. Of the total agricultural production, over 60 per cent is exported and the rest consumed within the country. Denmark is the world's second-largest exporter of butter and the third-largest cheese exporter. The stimulus to agriculture, therefore, comes from foreign trade which influences the pattern of agricultural production.

There has been a rapid mechanisation of agriculture since Second World War. The number of tractors increased from about, 4,609 in 1944 to 145,000 in 1963, combines from 3 to 20,000 and milking machines, from 30,000 to 132,000. Nearly 90 per cent of the farms use milking machines. This trend towards mechanisation has been the result of scarcity of labour and continuous attempts to increase productivity in agriculture. During the period from 1944–45 to 1956–57 for which cost analysis is available, the labour cost in agricultural production was reduced from 50 per cent to 40 per cent and cost on account of machinery and implements increased from nearly six per cent to ten per cent. The average number of full-time paid workers in agriculture is only 2 per 100 acres. In a 100 acre farm in Fyn island with 40 cows and 150 pigs, there were only three farm hands who were each paid 10,000 to 12,000 kr. per annum excluding free boarding and lodging.

Quality and productivity

The most striking feature about Danish agriculture is the superb quality of its products and its high productivity. Good farming in Denmark is a social obligation and better farming, a social virtue. This is all the more surprising when it is considered that the soil is not after all very fertile. As observed by an F.A.O. publication "from the hand of nature, the soil is poor in plant nutrients". Production of wheat per hectre in Denmark is about 41·8 quintals which is the highest for Europe, Canada, U.S A. and Australia. During the year 1953, yield of milk and butter fat per cow in Denmark was the highest in the world. There has been a continuous increase in the milk yield as well as the butter fat yield of cows in Denmark, as revealed by the following figures :—

	1939–40	1961–62
Per cow		
Milk yield ..	3,429 kg.	4,295 kg.
Butter fat ..	138–	190–

Breeding and even feeding of livestock are done on scientific basis with a view to improving quality and reducing costs. The "Land Race", the Danish bacon pig has been streamlined.

Artificial insemination covers nearly 100 per cent of the dairy cattle. Feeding of livestock has been so rationalised that a farmer always thinks in terms of conversion of feed units into meat or other livestock products. Farm management has become a specialised occupation demanding a high degree of technical skill and ability. (Kurukshetra—*September* 1966).

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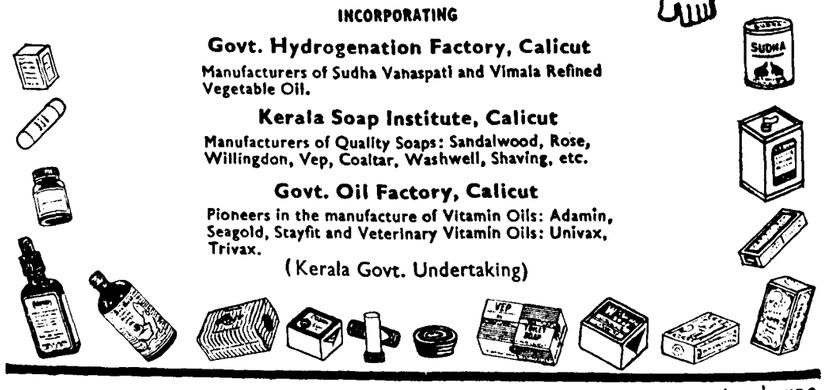
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K.K.L. 5/67

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE
18 FEB 1967
EGMORE, MADRAS 8

(P)

Madras Information



PRICE 20 PAISE
FEBRUARY 1967



REPUBLIC DAY CELEBRATIONS

1. Sardar Ujjal Singh, Governor of Madras, being greeted by the public on his arrival
2. Army and Police officials are being introduced
3 & 4. The Governor is taking salute
5, 6 & 7. A view of the pageant

MADRAS INFORMATION

Vol. XXI FEBRUARY 1967 No. 2

CONTENTS

		PAGE
1.	Parambikulam—Aliyar Project—A Boon to the Arid Tracts of Coimbatore.	3
2.	Continuous Casting Plant .. .. —*Sri V. Krishnaswamy*, M.A., M.Sc., I.A.S., *Managing Director, Madras State Industrial Development Corporation Limited.*	10
3.	Problem of Leather Goods Industry	13
4.	Prime Minister's Praise for Madras	15
5.	Madras Refineries and Madras Fertilizers—A Twin Project.	21
6.	Another Industrial Complex at Manali	22
7.	Institutional and Apprenticeship Training Programme —*Sri B. S. Randhava*, M.A., B.Sc., (Engg.) M.I.E. *Principal, Central Training Institute for Instructors, Guindy, Madras-32.*	25
8.	Towards Self-sufficiency in Fertilizer	29
9.	Hindustan Photo Films Factory	30
10.	Phenomenal Growth of Village and Small Industries	33

THIS MONTH'S COVER

Between the 15th and 21st of February 2,08,67,510 *voters in Madras State would be going to the polls to choose their representatives for the State Assembly and the Parliament. This month's cover depicts a voter exercising his franchise.*



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A BOON TO THE Arid tracts of Coimbatore

Culminating seven years of construction work, the second phase of the Parambikulam-Aliyar multi-purpose and multi-valley project has been commissioned for irrigation and power generation on 12th January 1967. Through a chain of dams, tunnels, power houses, canals and channels water will flow over 125 miles from the western side of the Western Ghats where the annual rainfall is of the order of about 200 inches to the parched plains on the east where the annual rainfall is as low as 20 inches.

Composite Madras State had large water resources, prior to reorganisation of States and it lost much of its potential as a result of the formation of the Andhra State in 1953 and the reorganisation of the Kerala State due to the States Reorganisation in 1956. The residuary Madras State has been left with a population of more than half of what the composite State had, with less than one-tenth of its water resources. To tide over the food deficit and to provide for the growing population, all water resources in the State have to be developed carefully, economically and fully.

Harnessing the rivers

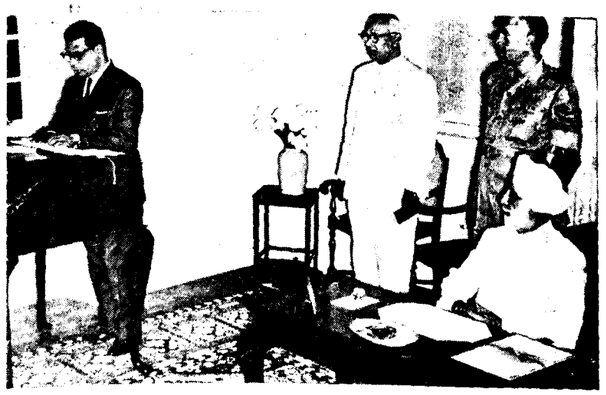
All the major east flowing rivers of the Madras State have been exploited to the maximum and practically, the State has come to the end of its water resources. Finding water for the vast stretches of thirsty lands and developing them to grow more food has become a serious problem. Maximum utilisation of the waters available in the State had to be thought of. Hence this State had to turn her attention towards her west flowing streams which ultimately join the main rivers of Kerala. The result of this search is the Parambikulam-Aliyar Project, the fructification of which has been possible due to the willing co-operation of the Kerala State.

Coimbatore district is surrounded by the Western Ghats on all sides except on the east and the arm that stretches on the south is the Anamalai Range of hills. Many streams and small rivers have their origin in the Madras State in this area and flow through the Kerala State. With the co-operation of the Government of Kerala Madras, has under taken the harnessing and integration of eight west flowing rivers, viz., the Nirar, the Sholiyar, the Parambikulam, the Tunakadavu, the Peruvaripallam, the Tekkadi, the Aliyar and the Palar to provide irrigation facilities to the semi-arid and chronically famine-stricken area with a poor rainfall and little water resources.

The idea of inter-connecting the Chalakudi Valley with the Chitturpuzha or Aliyar Valley was first put forth by Sri R. N. Arokiaswamy Mudaliar, an eminent Engineer of the Public Works Department who later became Minister of the then Madras Presidency. However, due to various reasons the scheme was not implemented at that time. When all other resources were exhausted, Madras State had to once again examine the possibility of the idea of utilising her water resources in the Anamalias. The preliminary investigation of this scheme was taken up in 1955 and the project took a definite shape in 1959. It contemplates the construction of one weir and seven dams, five on the Anamalais and two in the plains—five inter-connecting tunnels of over twelve miles in length, four power-houses, six lined irrigation canals of over 150 miles in length, a high level contour canal of over thirty miles for conveying the waters of the Parambikulam group of rivers to the Tirumurthy Reservoir in the east, besides, four hundred miles of distributaries and 6,000 miles of field channels. The various dams and canals will involve a total quantity of 31,600,000 cubic feet of stone masonry and 354,000,000 cubic feet of earthwork.

Parambikulam-Aliyar Project

The project consists of the constructing of a weir across Nirar at an elevation of+3760 to divert waters of Nirar to the next lower valley, viz., Sholiyar through a tunnel. A reservoir is formed across Sholiyar by constructing a dam at levation+3290. Part of the water from this reservoir is released for generating power and for irrigation purposes in the



Sri P. Maruthai Pillai, new Sheriff of Madras, taking Oath of Office in the presence of Governor at Raj Bhavan, Guindy, on 17th December 1966

lower reaches of the river in the Kerala State and the remaining is diverted to the Parambikulam Valley below it. In both the cases the fall in level is made use of in generating power to the extent of 95 megawatts. Water from Parambikulam River as well as from Tekkadi and Peruvaripallam, is taken to the Tunakadavu River from where the entire flow is diverted towards east through a 2½ miles long tunnel called the Sarkarpathi Tunnel. Fall of 300 feet at this point is made use of for generating 30 megawatts of power. Part of the tailrace water from Sarkarpathi Power House is taken in a 32 miles long contour canal aligned along the steeply sloping hills at a height of about 200 to 300 feet from the foot of the hills to feed the Tirumurthi Reservoir formed across Palar River in the Udumalpet taluk. A part of the tailrace water is taken along another canal to feed the Aliyar Reservoir formed on the Aliyar River. Two new irrigation canals, Pollachi Canal and Vettaikaranpudur Canal, take off from this reservoir. These canals have already started functioning from 1962 onwards. Another short canal of about 5 miles length called Sethumadai Canal feeding an area of about 4,000 acres gets its supply from the tailrace of Sarkarpathi Power House. Another reservior is being formed in the higher reaches of the Aliyar River and utilising a fall of about 1,500 feet, power is generated to an extent of 60 megawatts.

The project will irrigate 240,000 acres of dry tracts in Pollachi, Udumalpet, Palladam and Dharapuram taluks of the Coimbatore district, while ensuring an assured supply for the Sholiyar Power House of Kerala State and stabilising also irrigation of about 20,000 acres in the Chittur district of that State. It will enable extra production of 24,400 tonnes of rice, 39,000 tonnes of millets, 7,500 tonnes of cotton, 9,750 tonnes of groundnut and 142 tonnes of fish. The project will produce a firm of 70,000 K.W. with an installed capacity of 185,000 K.W. at the four power houses. The power generated will be fed into the Madras grid.

Nehru inaugurated

Work on the dams was actually commenced in 1960. On 7th October 1961 Sri Nehru inaugurated the project. He hailed the project as a symbol of inter-State co-operation between Madras and Kerala and said that co-operative endeavour would enable them to grow more food, develop more power and start more industries which would ultimately raise the standard of living of the people.

A special feature of this project is the phased programme for the construction and utilisation of benefits. To bring this project to beneficial use, it is not necessary to complete it in all respects. As soon as a reservoir is completed, some of the area commandable by it is being thrown open for cultivation and this area can be progessively increased as and when additional reservoirs are constructed and connected to the first reservoir. Thus the first phase of bringing the project to beneficial use was the opening of the Aliyar Reservoir by the then Chief Minister Sri K. Kamaraj, on 2nd October 1962, for the irrigation of 7,500 acres on the completion of the work on the Aliyar Dam and the Pollachi and Vettaikaranpudur Canals taking off from it. The Aliyar Reservoir besides serving a new ayacut of nearly 35,000 acres in Pollachi taluk, helps in stabilising the existing ayacut of 20,000 acres in Kerala and 6,400 acres in Madras State.

Longest tunnel

Parambikulam Reservoir is formed across the Parambikulam River, near Pulikalmudi in the Kerala State, about 40 miles from Pollachi. The Parambikulam Reservoir is the largest in the Scheme. The dam across the Parambikulam is 240 feet high above deepest foundation level. The main body of the dam is constructed with stone masonry in cement mortar. A quantity of 8,100,000 cubic feet of stone masonry has gone into the dam. The subsidiary dam at the flank is of rolled earthfill. The dam works were commenced in 1960. A weak zone confronted in the foundation was successfully treated and the dam constructed. During the peak stage of execution, about 3,000 workers were engaged in the construction. The dam and connected works were ready for diversion of water in 1965 itself, as per the targets fixed by the Planning Commission but could not be commissioned then, due to the continuous failure of monsoon for nearly two years. However, due to the recent rains, adequate storage has been built up in the reservoir and the reservoir which is situated among the luxuriant tropical forests presents an enchanting appearance. From this reservoir, water is diverted to the east into the adjacent Tunakadavu Reservoir through an unlined tunnel of over a mile and a half long.

The Tunakadavu Reservior is formed by the construction of a small dam across the Tunakadavu River, which is a tributary of the Parambikulam River, for the purpose of heading up the water and diverting the flows into the Sarkarpathi Power Tunnel. Besides the waters diverted from the Parambikulam Reservior on the south, this reservior will receive the flows from the Peruvaripallam Reservoir now under construction and the Tekkadi Reservoir yet to be taken up. From the Tunakadavu Reservoir, water is taken through an approach channel and a tunnel of about two and a half miles to the plains of the Madras State. A fall of about 300 feet at the end of this tunnel has been utilised for developing power at the Sarkarpathi Power House.

The tailrace waters are conveyed to the last reservoir of the chain, namely the Tirumurthi Reservoir through the High Level Contour Canal which is an unique engineering work unprecedented in India. The canal is taken along the rugged slopes of the Anamalai hills for about 33 miles. The canal is aligned at an average elevation of 200 feet to 300 feet above the foot of the hills along the steep slopes of the Anamalai Ranges, crossing numerous valleys and ridges. The Contour Canal has to cross a high and very long ridge between mile 17/0 and mile 20/0. If the canal had been taken along the contour, it would have involved in an extra length of canal of about 20 miles. Therefore, as an economical alternative, the spur has been crossed by means of a 15,500 feet long tunnel. This tunnel, called the Navamalai Tunnel is the longest in the project. The region traversed by the canal is steeply sloping, infested with wild beasts and thickly wooded. The investigation and execution of this work has been a hazardous job, taking all the ingenuity and resourcefulness of the engineers and the task has been successfully completed.

Tirumurthi Reservoir

Immediately below the tailrace of the Sarkarpathi Power House, the Aliyar Feeder Canal takes off for feeding the Aliyar Reservoir, in addition to irrigating an ayacut of about 5,000 acres. Another small irrigation canal, called the Sethumadai Canal, takes off at the head of the Aliyar Feeder Canal to irrigate about 5,000 acres.

The Tirumurthi Reservoir across the Palar is the last in the chain. This 115 feet high earth dam across the Palar river is one of the highest earth dams in South India. A quantity of 125,700,000 cubic feet of earth has gone into the making of this dam. This reservoir will receive the waters of the Nirar, Sholiyar, Parambikulam, Tunakadavu, Peruvaripallam and Tekkadi diverted to the east through the Contour Canal and irrigate the bulk of the ayacut under the project. An irrigation canal of more than 78 miles called the Parambikulam Main Canal, takes off from this reservoir for irrigating an ayacut of 172,000 acres. From this canal, another irrigation canal called the Udumalpet Canal branches off to irrigate 18,500 acres. Except for a few distributaries and field channels, these two canals are ready for being thrown open for irrigation.

Highest dam in the world

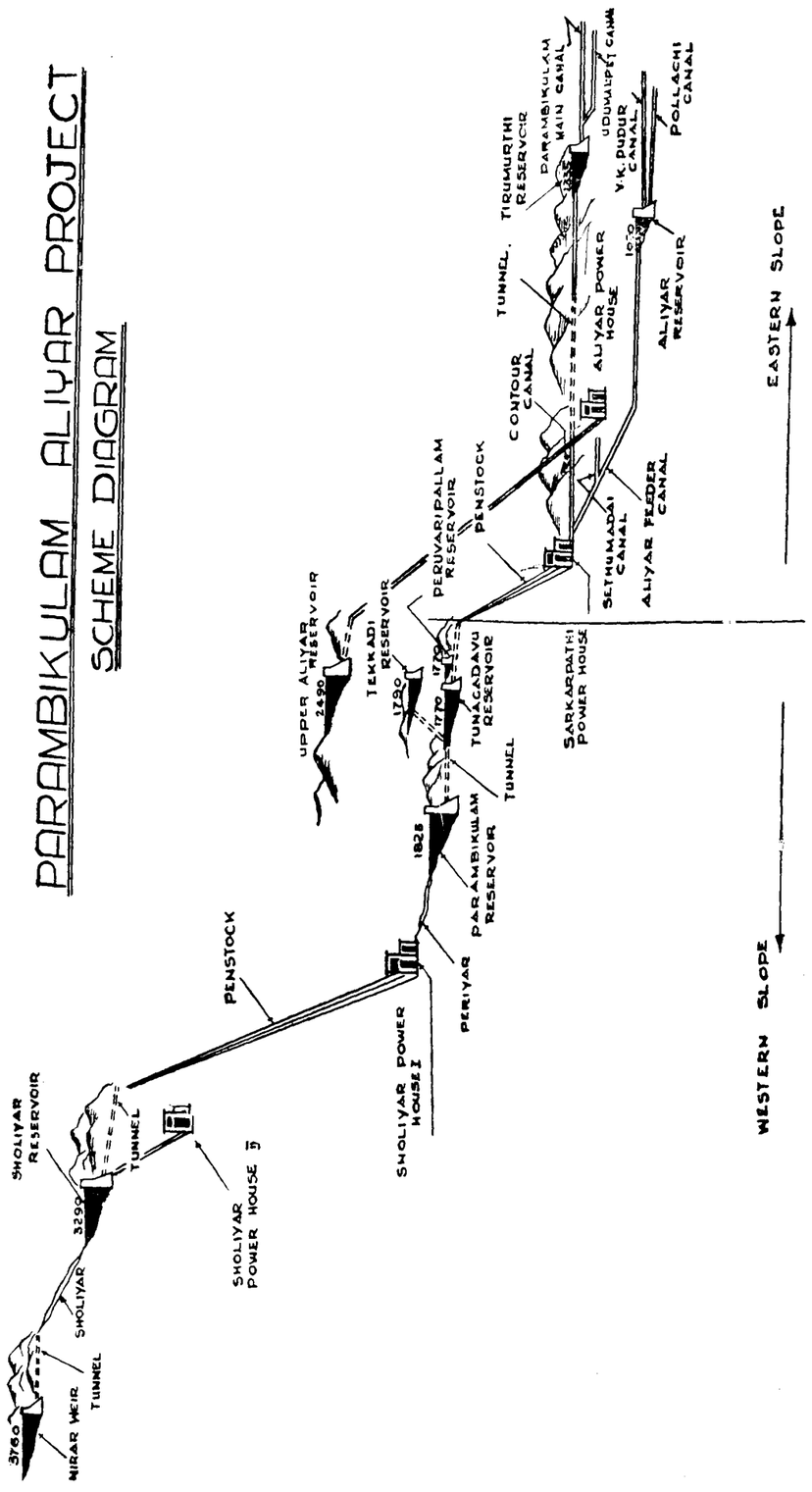
A reservoir across the Sholiyar is being formed by constructing a high dam across the river. This dam which will rise 345 feet above foundation, will be the highest dam in the Madras State and among the highest masonry dams in the World. Certain complex problems encountered in the foundation of the dam have been solved by applying suitable engineering techniques and the work is in good progress. The dam will contain 16,000,000 cubic feet of stone masonry and 62,000,000 cubic feet of earthwork.

The waters of the Nirar will be diverted to the Sholiyar Pasin through a tunnel of about three miles, and those of the Sholiyar diverted to the Parambikulam Valley through a tunnel of about two miles. The mining of the Sholiyar Tunnel has been practically completed. During the mining of this tunnel, a weak and treacherous zone was confronted but it has been successfully tackled. A fall of about 1,300 feet available at the end of the Sholiyar tunnel will be utilised for generating power with an installed capacity of two units of 35 M.W. each. In addition, it is proposed to develop 25 M.W. of power with the head of 560 feet below the Sholiyar Dam.

The civil portion of the works is being executed under the control of a Chief Engineer of the Madras Public Works Department. The power portion of the project is being executed by the Madras State Electricity Board. For an effective co-ordination of the work of the several departments like Agriculture, Revenue, etc., in the proper development of ayacut, there is a Co-ordination Board at State level with a senior Member, Board of

Sardar Gurbachan Singh, Governor of Madras, stocking fingerlings of Sarpuntia (Rohu, Mrigala and Bankok Strain) in the ponds at Raj Bhavan on 22nd December 1966, as a step to develop fish production





Revenue, as Chairman and an Utilisation Team at Project level with an I.A.S. Officer as the head. A scheme to give credit facilities to the project ryots has been arranged with the assistance of the Agriculture Refinance Corporation.

Fine picnic spot

Apart from the main functions which the dams of the project perform, viz., the regulation and supply of water for irrigation and the generation of hydro-electric power, in addition to flood control, they will serve as centres of recreation. All the dams are situated in hilly terrain and the surrounding country is already developed or can be easily developed into scenic spots which invites/will invite a fairly big tourist traffic and also afford excellent opportunities for relaxation to people in the pre-eminently industrial areas of the district itself which is already known as the " Manchester of the South " and now being called the " Detroit of India " in view of the phenomenal all round industrial development during the last three decades.

Near the sites of the dams, new colonies have already sprung up to house, for the present, the workers and staff engaged on construction. These colonies have been provided with all modern amenities of living such as electricity, water, post offices, schools and hospitals/ dispensaries.

Next to the availability of water and power, transport is equally important for the development of industries and agriculture. The Parambikulam-Aliyar Project has paid no less attention to this aspect of its multifarious activities, and good black-topped roads lead to all its dams. To open its construction camps, the project has laid fairly good bitumen-treated roads in the least accessible parts of the forests.

Indirect benefits

Excellent opportunities for Pisciculture, by the respective Governments will be created by the impounding of water in the reservoirs. Already the Fisheries Department, Madras, has taken necessary steps for Pisciculture in the Aliyar Reservoir.

Malaria control in the project area has also received the attention of the Parambikulam-Aliyar Project. The dam sites were intensely malarial. Special health staff necessary to eradicate Malaria in and around the dam and colony sites were got sanctioned and they conducted their operations under the guidance of the officers in charge of the National Malaria Eradication Programme. As a result of the campaign the incidence of Malaria has been completely checked which has also indirectly helped the people of the surrounding villages.

Besides providing employment to a large number of staff, job-workers and picce-workers, maistries and other workers, the project is arranging for conducting classes for them to enable them to turn out better work and help them to become more useful citizens. Innumerable boys who joined the project as cleaners and helpers learnt one trade or the other and became a skilled worker. These are positive steps towards the promotion of social and economic welfare in the project area.

The river Palar enters the plains at the foot of the Tirumurthi Hills. Just at the place where the river enters the plains, there is the Tirumurthi Temple which attracts a lot of pilgrims right through the year. About 3,000 feet upstream of the temple the river has a fall of about 30 feet. Improvements to the falls and the provision of facilities for bathing to make the place as ideal picnic site with a beautiful scenery all round, are under consideration.

Life-giving waters

The Parambikulam-Aliyar Project system provides insurance against the failure of crops due to drought conditions in the dry and arid regions of the Coimbatore district. The Aliyar Reservoir has already been commissioned and the lands benefitted by it in the Pollachi taluk are showing signs of development. The owners of the lands coming under the Parambikulam-Aliyar Project in other taluks are thirsting for water and are eagerly awaiting the day when the life-giving waters will flow over their lands. Communities will hold special celebrations as the water reaches their areas.

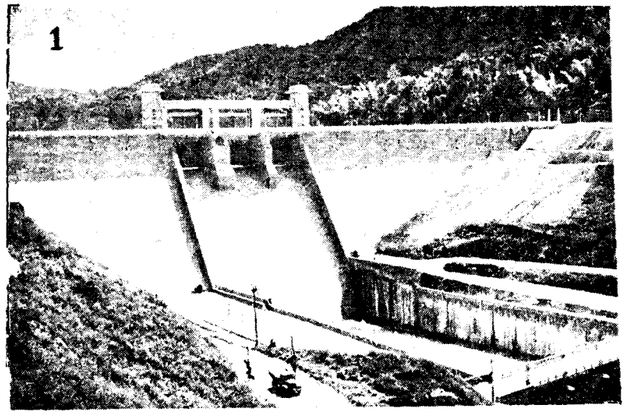
PARAMBIKULAM-ALIYAR PROJECT
SALIENT FEATURES

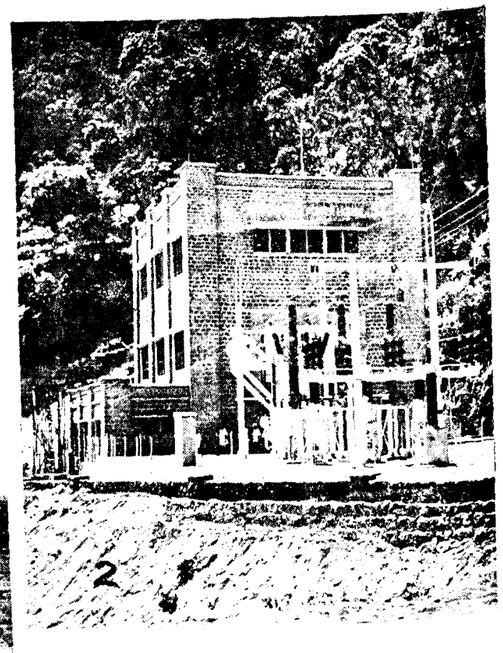
(1) *It is the only multi-purpose MULTI-VALLEY Project of its kind in the South, and possibly also the whole of India and Asia.*

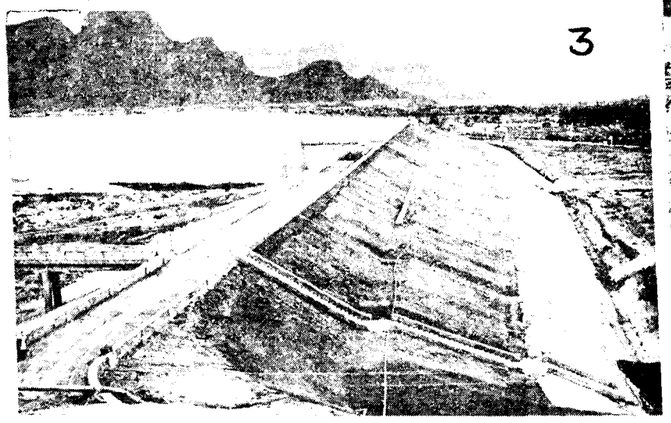
(2) *The project is a difficult and complicated one with numerous technical problems and design features. Yet the entire investigation, planning, design, execution, management and control of the whole project has been done by the Indian engineers without any foreign consultants or assistance.*

(3) *The project is an outstanding example of the full intertwining of irrigation and Power potentials of a river in the formulation and execution of the work.*

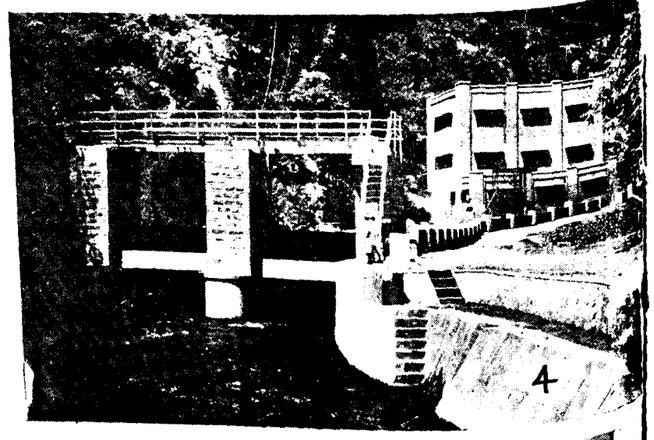
(4) *It is a fine example of Inter-State Co-operation between the two States where available water resources have been harnessed for the mutual benefit of both States and of the perfect co-ordination and co-operation between the different Departments of the State itself and the corresponding Departments of Kerala and with the Central Water and Power Commission and Ministry of Irrigation and Power of the Government of India.*



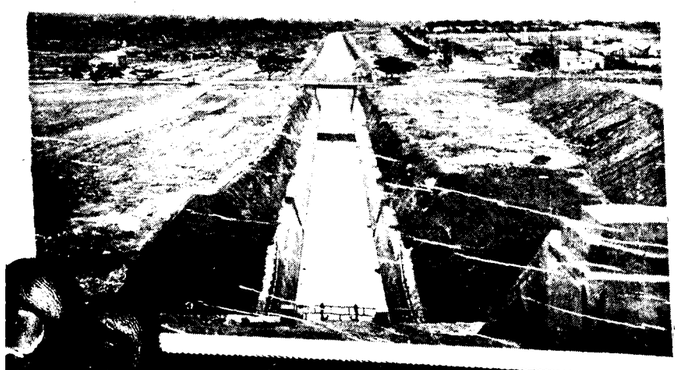


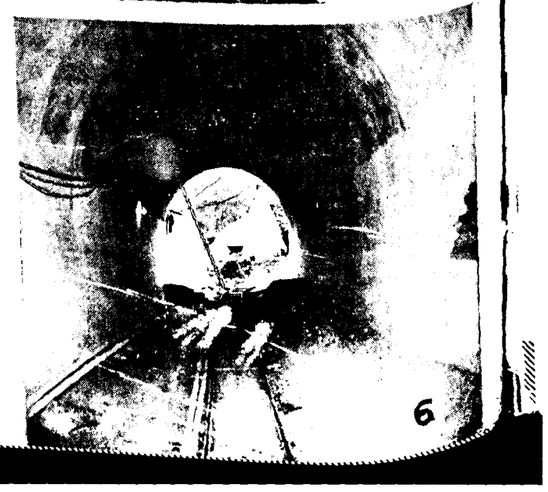


PARAMBIKULAM-ALIYAR
A MULTI-PURPOSE-MULTI-VALLEY PROJECT



1. The Parambikulam Dam
2. Sarkarpathi Power House
3. Tirumurthi Dam
4. Contour Canal
5. Main Canal
6. Navamalai Tunnel





The exciting realities of the project cannot be expressed in mere words and pictures. Every year, thousands of visitors come to see for themselves the progress the project is making and the development that is silently taking place. A warm welcome is extended to all to share the excitement in the development of this, *the first multi-purpose and multi-valley project of the Madras State*, which is one of the "Modern Temples" in the words of Nehru and is a "Gift to the Nation" by the thousands of workers and staff, who left their hearth and home to work for the benefit of their fellowmen elsewhere, including those who gave up their lives in this noble service.

Our Nation has embarked a mighty and ambitious programme of development in various fields, particularly in the field of irrigation, power and agriculture. It is earnestly hoped that the success of the Parambikulam-Aliyar Project, which is one of the big multi-purpose river valley projects taken up under this programme will encourage taking up of many more such multi-valley projects, transcending political demarcations for the orderly and effective development of the vast water resources of the country, in the larger interests of the Nation as a whole.

Pre-Fabricated Housing Plant for Madras



The Chairman of the Madras State Housing Board and the U.S.S.R. Trade Commissioner and Assistant Trade Commissioner in South India are signing the agreement for Pre-fabricated Housing Plant for Madras.

A protocol has been signed between the Chairman of the Madras State Housing Board and Messrs. Machinoexport, U.S.S.R., through the U.S.S.R. Trade Representation on Saturday, the 31st December 1966, for studying the possibilities of setting up of a Pre-fabricated Housing Plant in Madras.

In terms of the protocol the State Housing Board will supply the necessary technical details to prepare the Project report and Soviet Specialists will study the technical, economical aspects including the comparative study of the merits of the Pre-fabricated Plant and conventional methods of construction prevailing here and prepare a Project report and submit it to the Housing Board.

After studying the Project report the Housing Board will decide on the items of machinery to be imported from U.S.S.R.

Sri R. Venkataraman, Minister for Industries, Government of Madras, and Sri K. Kamaraj, President of the Indian National Congress, during their last visit to Russia saw some of the Pre-fabricated buildings in Moscow. Sri. T. N. Lakshminarayanan, Secretary, Department of Industries, Labour and Housing, Government of Madras, during his last visit to the U.S.S.R. also visited the Pre-fabricated Housing Plants.

The agreement was signed by Sri J. S. Bongo, Chairman, State Housing Board, and Mr. V. I. Glaznev, U.S.S.R. Trade Commissioner in South India and Mr. C. F. Kala-shnikor, Assistant Trade Commissioner in South India on behalf of Messrs. Machinoexport.

Messrs. National Engineering Company, Madras, Private, Limited, Agents of Messrs. Machinoexport for this Project assisted in the negotiations.



SRI V. KRISHNASWAMY, M.A., M.SC., I.A.S.,
Managing Director, Madras State Industrial Development Corporation, Limited.

The Madras State Industrial Development Corporation has been established by the Government of Madras as a wholly-owned Government Company for the purpose of setting up and administering major industrial projects in the public sector. The objective of the Corporation is to look for the gaps, in the industrial structure of the State and to attempt to fill them. In particular, it will concentrate on those lines of production which are vital for the economy but which nevertheless have failed to attract private capital. It will also pay special attention to the production of intermediates and raw materials and finished products which in turn will stimulate the further growth of industries. As part of this policy, the Madras State Industrial Development Corporation is at present pursuing such projects as the Continuous Steel Casting Plant for the production of steel billets, a 1,200 tonnes per day cement plant, a machine tool plant, a plant for the manufacture of machine tool accessories, the design and sale of small scale vertical shaft kilns for production of cement and a plant for the production of sponge iron, at a total anticipated cost of about Rs. 18 to 20 crores.

Rationale of the Rolling Mills

The setting up of the Continuous Steel Casting Plant at Arkonam by the Government of Madras through the Madras State Industrial Development Corporation is an important event in the history of the industrial development of South India. Steel plays a vital role in the development of any nation on account of the countless variety of purposes for which steel products are required. However, the very diversity of the use of steel and the various forms in which the steel products are required make the production of steel a truly complicated affair. Producing in optimum quantities the varieties of steel products required for the various regions of the country in a few integrated steel plants creates practically insuperable difficulties in deciding the production pattern from time to time. Historically, this problem has been solved to some extent in India by dividing the steel production into two stages, viz., the first stage up to the production of billets and the second stage rerolling of billets to the required sections, by confining the first stage of production to the integrated steel plants and by assigning at least a part of the second stage of production to a number of small scale rerolling mills set up in the various parts of the country to cater to the specific regional demands for rolled products. Also many of these rerolling mills were set up during the infancy of the iron and steel industry in India in the context of the need for rerolling imported billets. Today, most of these rerolling mills known as the "registered rerollers" are expected to get their billet requirements from the integrated steel plants, known as 'main producers'. Besides these registered rerollers, a number of rerolling mills have been set up in the last 7 or 8 years mainly for the purpose of utilising what is known as "rerollable scrap". These are generally known as 'Scrap rerollers' or 'unregistered rerollers'.

Scarcity of Billets

These rolling mills play a vital role by catering to the specific requirements of the given region and by removing from the integrated steel plants at least to some extent the necessity for appreciating minutely the regional demands and for suitably adjusting their production pattern. Though theoretically this is an ideal set up, in practice, the existence of these rolling mills have created a lot of problems in the context of an overall shortage of steel. The integrated steel plants in the context of overall shortage of steel find it more profitable to reroll their own billets and market the merchant sections, than to release the billets for sale to the rerollers. Usually, the integrated steel mills have a rerolling capacity adequate to reroll their entire production of billets. In this context the release of billets to the outside rerollers will keep the rolling mills of the integrated steel plant at least partially idle. In the event of the steel plants rerolling their full production of billets, the registered and the unregistered rerollers will remain idle. The only obvious solution to this problem is to devise a method by which the production of billets is increased to match the total available rerolling capacity in the country.

Production of steel billets from steel scrap using electric arc furnaces and adopting the modern technique of continuous casting, perhaps, provides the ideal solution to the problem. Since the raw material will be steel scrap, the plant can be located where it is easy to assemble scrap and not necessarily in a place close to the iron ore mines and conventional fuel sources. Unlike the practices in the conventional integrated steel plants the techniques of production of steel in electric arc furnaces and continuous casting of the molten steel into billets lend themselves to comparatively smaller production sizes. In Madras State, there are 5 registered rerollers and 12 unregistered rerollers with a total capacity of 442,000 tonnes on a three shift basis. There are also 4 large sized forge shops with a total capacity of around 30,000 tonnes per year on a single shift basis. On account of the shortage of billets, the registered rerollers have been estimated to be working at 30 per cent of their installed capacity on 3 shift basis. In the case of unregistered rerollers the capacity utilisation is much worse on account of the non-availability and high prices of rerollable scrap. The problem is also rendered more acute on account of the long distance between these rerolling mills and the integrated steel plants in the Bengal—Bihar area and consequent inconveniences. The Continuous Steel Casting Plant at Arkonam has been projected with a socio-economic objective of fully exploiting the installed capacity for rerolling and forging available in the State.

Raw materials

Ferrous scrap is the main raw material for the Continuous Steel Casting Plant at Arkonam. Surveys made in this regard indicate that the annual scrap arisings in the Madras State and in the Southern region are of the order of 1·6 lakh tonnes and 3·2 lakh tonnes respectively and that the annual demand for scrap from such consumers as steel casting units, alloy steel producers and spun pipe producers and other foundries is of the orde of 60,000 tonnes. Thus the plant is expected to have adequate scraparisings in the State itself. If the Southern region is taken into account, the plant is not likely to experience any shortage of scrap at all from the point of view of scrap arisings. However, there are a number of practical difficulties in the collection and purchase of scrap. There is also at present no control over the price of scrap while the price of billets is controlled. In the event of the plant facing a shortage of scrap on account of these reasons, it will have to look for alternative raw materials like sponge iron. The production of sponge iron (by SL/RN process and similar processes recently developed) lends itself to smaller production capacities. The Madras State Industrial Development Corporation is actively pursuing the Project for setting up a Sponge Iron Plant to provide an alternative raw material to the Continuous Casting Plant. It can also cater to the demands of other consumers of scrap like steel casting units, foundries, etc.

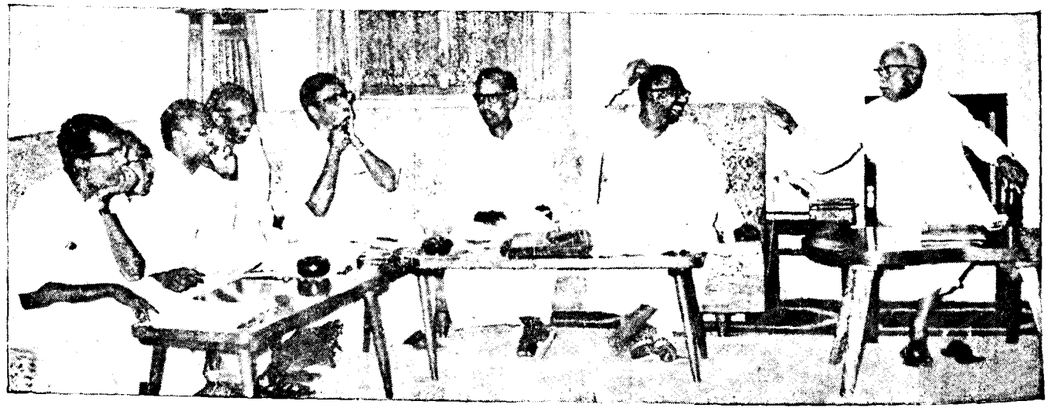
In Arkonam, steel making will be done in an electric arc furnace. Though in the first stage, it will be producing mild steels required for rerollers in the subsequent stages, when the billet position in the country becomes much better, alloy steels, spring steels and special steels can be manufactured using the electric arc furnace. This will provide a useful and valuable raw material for the growth of a large number of iron and steel industries in and around the Arkonam area.

Details of the Plant

The plant will have in the first stage one 25/30 tonne electric arc furnace capable of producing liquid steel required for the production of 50,000 tonnes per year of steel billets. It will also have a four strand continuous casting machine with vertical moulds capable of casting 100,000 tonnes of steel billets per year. With the addition of another 25 tonne electric arc furnace, the plant will be able to produce 100,000 tonnes of mild steel billets per year in the second stage. In the third stage, the entire plant will be duplicated to obtain a capacity of 200,000 tonnes. There are certain interesting features in this plant. The electric arc furnace with a capacity of 25/30 tonne per heat is perhaps the biggest furnace to be operated in this country. Continuous casting of the molten steel directly into billets is a modern technique developed in the course of the last 10 years. It is an enormous improvement over the conventional casting of liquid steel into ingots and converting ingots into blooms and then the blooms into billets. Two costly stages of operation involving stripping, soaking, blooming, bloom-heating and rolling are straightaway eliminated bringing about sharp reduction in the operating costs. The yield of billets from liquid steel is stepped up to as high a percentage as 97. The billets cast in continuous casting machinery are more uniform and sections as small as 50 mm. square have been successfully cast. The Arkonam Plant will be producing 75 mm. square billets and 100 mm. square billets to suit the requirements of the local rerollers. A variety of alloy steels, special steels and killed carbon steels have been successfully cast in the continuous casting plants in various parts of the world.

Foundation stone of the Continuous Steel Casting Plant at Arkonam was laid by Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Chief Minister, on 31st December 1966. Sri R. Venkataraman, Minister for Industries, presided. The Chief Minister and Minister for Industries are inspecting the model of the plant on the occasion





A meeting of the political parties to discuss the general code of conduct for political parties and other matters pertaining to the conduct of the ensuing General Elections, was held in the Governor's Room of the Secretariat on 27th December 1966 The Chief Minister is discussing with the representatives of the political parties on the occasion.

The continuous casting machine to be installed in Arkonam will have four independent strands and will make use of the vertical moulds. In order to reduce the height of the building, pneumatic bending arrangements will be provided to bend the billets to a horizontal position before cooling. In the recent years, the use of curved moulds has also been introduced to reduce the height of the building and to make the equipment more compact. However, the use of the vertical moulds has proved thoroughly successful for production of large quantities of steel, Soviet Union produces about 80 million tonnes of steel every year and bulk of it is continuously cast. The continuous casting machine to be installed in Arkonam will also have special electronic arrangements to keep the liquid level in the mould under control. It will also be provided with a closed circuit T.V. System for operational facilities.

The total cost of the Project has been estimated to be of the order of Rs. 4 crores and capital equipment worth about Rs. 2 crores are being imported from Soviet Union. The Soviet Union is also giving the technical know-how and the Soviet assistance will be available at the time of erecting and commissioning the Plant and also for the purpose of training the Indian personnel in the continuous casting Plants in U.S.S.R. The Soviet Equipment Suppliers, Messrs. Machinoexport, have also agreed to extend a 10-year credit for the payment of the value of the capital equipment under the protocol signed between the Indian and the U.S.S.R. Governments. With the imaginative efficiency and the enthusiasm of our Engineers and the technical know-how and the credit facilities offered by the Russians, there is no doubt that the continuous steel casting plant will shine as yet another example of the Indo-Soviet friendship and co-operation.

THE PLAN AT A GLANCE

Project Cost.—*Rs. 4 crores.*

Foreign Exchange.—*Rs. 2 crores.*

Raw Material.—*Steel scrap. In the later stages, scrap and sponge iron.*

End Products.—*Initially 50,000 tonnes per year of mild steel billets required for the rerollers. Later on, special steels, alloy steels, spring steels, etc. Billets of the size of 75mm 2 to suit the rerollers will be produced here.*

Process.—*Scrap will be melted in a 25/30 tonne electric are furnace (perhaps the biggest in the country) and the molten steel will be continuously cast into two billets using a four strand vertical mould continuous casting machine. The process is very modern and our Project introduces a new technology in the country.*

Expansion.—*The capacity of the plant will be doubled into 100,000 tonnes per year with the addition of one more 25 tonne electric arc furnace.*

Expansion to 200,000 tonnes per year will take place during the Fifth Plan period when the equipment will be duplicated.

Manufacture of sponge iron from iron ore by SL/RN process and the addition of a Rod Mill will be the other aspects of expansion which are being planned now.

Soviet Assistance.—*The Project report is being prepared by the Soviet collaborators. M/S Machino-export of Moscow will be supplying bulk of the equipments. A 10-year defferred payment facility at 3 per cent interest has also been extended to us.*

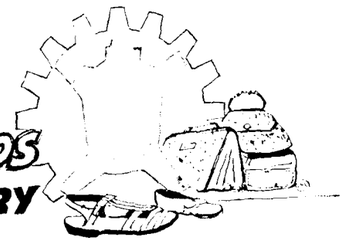
The Soviet Engineers will assist us in erecting and commissioning the plant and in training our engineers.

Employment.—*It will provide employment to about 350 people.*

Objective.—(1) *The registered and unregistered small-scale rerollers in this State are suffering from an acute shortage of billets. The main objective is to produce billets to feed these rerollers and forge shops in this State and region.*

(2) *Industrial development of Arkonam area.*

Problems of LEATHER GOODS Industry



Excerpts from the Presidential speech of Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Chief Minister, at the first meeting of the Council for Leather and Leather Goods Industry held at Madras on 27th December 1966.

Leather being an industry which plays a vital role in our national economy by providing employment to about a million persons and by earning valuable foreign exchange to the order of Rs. 40 crores, it is appropriate that a council should look after the various aspects of its development. I am sure that the Council for Leather and Leather Goods Industry will study the various problems, such as shortage of raw materials, utilisation of idle capacities, modernisation of machinery and proper marketing and distribution arrangements, and find solution for them and thus give impetus for the accelerated growth of the industry.

Biggest problem

The leather industry has had a satisfactory record of progress during the last two decades. Production of raw hides and skins of tanned hides and of finished leather and leather goods has increased considerably and the lines of manufacture have also been diversified extensively during the last few years. In resonance with the changing pattern of demand in the world market, changes are taking place in the structure of export trades also, more emphasis being given on processed products. We are now at a point where we have to take full advantage of the technological advancement in the field and improve our production and export on competitive and strong lines. For this, it is necessary to assess the magnitude of our problems and find their remedies.

The biggest problem facing the industry, perhaps rises from the smallness of its units. But for the 32 scheduled units producing E.I. tanned leather and about 12 units producing chrome tanned hides, most of the units are in the small-scale sector or in the cottage sector and they naturally suffer from paucity of capital and unfavourable market channels. The progress of the leather industry has been passing through vicissitudes on account of the non-availability of raw materials and auxiliaries, at reasonable prices. Absence of standardisation and quality control is another problem facing the industry. These are not unsurmountable problems; and I am sure the Development Council will be able to tackle them properly.

Another disturbing factor about the industry is that we still continue to depend on import of raw hides and skins to the tune of about Rs. 7 crores and of vegetable tanning materials and chemicals of the value of about Rs. 3 crores every year. An efficient improvement of the mechanics of salvaging the available hides and

The Regional Seminar of Planning Forums of Thanjavur and South Arcot Districts was inaugurated by Sri P. Chandra Reddy, Vice-Chancellor of Annamalai University, on 27th December 1966 at Thanjavur. Smt. Maragatham handrasekhar, Union Deputy Minister, declared open the exhibition organised in this connection. The Vice-Chancellor and the Union Deputy Minister are going round the exhibition



skins scattered throughout the country, a good percentage of which is now being wasted, and a more rational use of buffalo hides for industrial leather, will to some extent relieve our dependence on imports of raw hides. We should take up the production of wattle bark and other tanning materials on an increased scale with a view to cut short our imports. Side by side with reduction in imports, we should increase our exports, which, of late, has been showing some declining tendencies owing to various reasons. We should make concerted efforts to increase our exports to at least Rs. 75 crores a year. I am sure that the Development Council and its sister institution, the export promotion council will work in unison towards this end.

Research

In this context, research in leather technology and practices assumes vital importance. I am happy that the Central Leather Research Institute has been doing very valuable work in this sphere. The research activities have to be intensified and directed towards self-sufficiency, particularly in the fields of curing and of auxiliaries. I have heard complaints that the industry on the whole is not very much interested in research activities. It will be the responsibility of this Council to convey the results of the research to the tanner and help him increase his productivity and production, by winning his confidence.

There is hardly any need to stress on the importance ofthe development of by-products of the leather industry. This will not only make available to the country various valuable chemicals and pharmaceuticals, but will also help to reduce the cost of production of the leather goods, which will ultimately help us in competing on favourable terms in the international market. It has been estimated that about 40 million animals are slaughtered every year in about 12,000 slaughter houses in the country. But, without an exception, these slaughter houses are of sub-standard conditions and employ primitive methods of handling, processing and storage. As you know a large number of by-products like glandular extracts, glue, soaps, felts and rugs can be manufactured using the tannery effluents, hair and oils, if only we could collect them economically. We are losing about Rs. 30 crores every year on account of our not recovering the by-products from the tanneries. It is my hope that the Council will bestow its serious attention to this aspect of the industry.

Leather industry has bright prospects; particularly so, if it transforms itself urgently into a leather and leather goods export industry. The Development Council will have to undertake the responsibility for this development. And I am sure, it will achieve all success, with the active co-operation from the Government and the industry.

WORKING OF PLANTATIONS LABOUR ACT

The Plantations Labour Act, 1951, applies to all coffee, tea, rubber, cinchona and cardamom plantations which are 10·117 hectares (25 acres) or more in area and on which 30 or more persons are employed or were employed in any day of the preceding 12 months. The Act regulates the working conditions of workers on plantations and provides for the provision of drinking water, adequate medical facilities, housing accommodation, recreation and educational facilities etc., to the workers.

About 284 plantations covering 1,10,901·99 acres and employing about 70,038 workers came under the scope of the Act during the year 1965. The provisions of the Act are enforced by the Commissioner of Labour who is assisted by the Chief Inspector of Plantations, Madras and five Inspectors of Plantations. All these plantations were inspected by the Plantation Inspectors during the year.

Adequate drinking water facilities to the workers have been provided on all these plantations up to the end of 1965. The Government approved 175 medical schemes finally and 48 medical schemes provisionally.

The planters have provided 26,106 houses up to the end of the year under report and 8,978 houses have yet to beprovided tofulfil completely thestatutory requirements. During the year, two housing schemes were approved. In the Third Five-Year Plan a provision of Rs. 5 lakhs was made for the purpose of construction of houses by planters. However, no amount was disbursed due to the National Emergency.

31,072 men, 35,040 women, 1,218 adolescents and 345 children were granted leave with wages. Of these 1,317 men, 328 women, 10 adolescents and seven children were granted leave amounting to 30 days and more. 4,434 workers were paid sickness allowance amounting to Rs. 37,103·48. A sum of Rs. 4,40,972·21 was paid as maternity benefit in respect of 8,248 claims as against Rs. 2,84,029·40 in respect of 5,573 claims in the previous year.

The exemption granted from the Plantations Labour Act,1951, to all employees, in order to enable the workers to work on a Sunday in a month and to contribute that day's wages to the National Defence Fund is being extended from time to time by the Government.

Prime Minister's Praise for Madras

While breaking the ground for the establishment of the Madras Refineries and the Madras Fertilisers at Manali near Madras on 6th January 1967 Prime Minister Indira Gandhi paid great tribute to Madras for her impressive progress in the field of Industrial development in general and of the Small-Scale Industrial development in particular. She added that the Madras Refineries and the Madras Fertilisers will give further impetus to industrial progress in the State.

It gives me great pleasure to lay the foundation stone of these twin projects; the oil refinery and the fertiliser plant. These great projects are milestones on the country's rapid march towards industrial development and self-reliance. Seeing such projects, how can one doubt that India is on the move? Their produce will directly profit millions of our countrymen and indirectly benefit the entire nation.

The refinery is being built in collaboration with the National Iranian Oil Company and an American firm. We welcome this collaboration, more especially as this illustrates the great possibilities of regional co-operation between such close and friendly neighbours as Iran and India. In collaboration with two other parties, India has taken an oil concession in Iran and exploratory drilling is in progress there. I hope these efforts will be crowned with success for, apart from anything else, this would open out further opportunities for mutual collaboration between our two countries. The Oil and Natural Gas Commission is also doing some exploratory drilling in the Karaikal area and off-shore. It is too early to speak of results but I hope that our efforts in this region and others will be rewarding.

The Twin Project

It is a matter for satisfaction that we are now more or less self-sufficient in petroleum products although a great part of our refining capacity is based on imported crude. The completion of the Madras Refinery will help keep refining capacity in step with the growth in demand for petroleum products in the country.

A large refinery like this, however, is really a mother plant. Its first child will be the Madras Fertilizer Project which will use naphtha feedstock from the refinery. At a later stage, this refinery like the others will also probably be in a position to support a considerable petro-chemical complex.

The Fertiliser Project is of particular significance in our drive towards self-sufficiency in foodgrains by the end of the current Plan period. We aim to produce around 2·4 million tonnes of nitrogenous fertiliser and a million tonnes of phosphatic fertilisers by 1971. A number of new plants are coming up in the public and private sectors. We have already taken up two large public sector plants in Cochin and Durgapur and we are taking up two more plants in the public sector based on Assam natural gas and feedstock from the Barauni Refinery.

Indigenous design

I am glad that these projects are being designed and engineered by our own technicians. We are in the process of establishing some plate and vessel shops in the country so that in another few years from now we should be in a position not merely to design and engineer large fertiliser and other chemical projects but also fabricate much of the equipment needed for them. This will be an important step in attaining self-reliance in the key field of chemical industries. We have already attained self-sufficiency in a large range of transport and engineering equipment and will by 1971 be nearly self-sufficient in respect of metallurgical and heavy electrical equipment.

Madras has witnessed a considerable industrial revolution during the last 10 years and these two projects will give further impetus to industrial progress in the State. We must aim not merely at industrial growth but at industrial quality and industrial efficiency. This implies a combination of low costs and superior products which not only benefit the consumer but which can compete in the international market.

Madras forges ahead

Industry too does not and cannot mean only large scale industry. I am delighted that, like Punjab, Madras has fostered a large and prosperous generation of small-scale industries which have taken root and are making notable contribution to national economy. The industrial estate at Guindy is a model and the new industrial area at Ambattur also holds out high promise.

There is nothing the small man cannot do. What is needed is not capital so as enterprise, and of this I am convinced we have plenty.

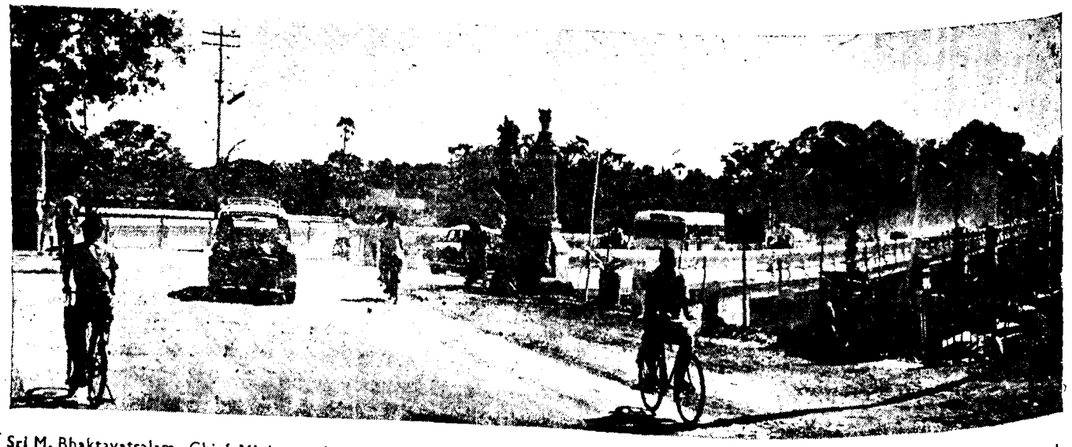
Another remarkable feature of industrial growth in Madras is its even geographical distribution. Every part of the State has something new and exciting to show by way of industrial development. I believe this has something to do with the foresight the State Government has shown in spreading electrification and technical education. In both these respects, Madras has pioneered a path which is highly commendable.

I now have great pleasure in laying the foundation stones of these two fine projects. In doing so, I should like to pay tribute to the workers of India and the many engineers, designers and other technicians who are participants in these great ventures.

SULOCHANA MUDALIAR BRIDGE

Sulochana Mudaliar Bridge across River Thambaraparani is an important bridge connecting the two big towns (i.e.), Tirunelveli and Palayamkottai in Tirunelveli district. The old bridge was constructed in the year 1843 *by a donor Sri Sulochana Mudaliar who was the then Sirasdhar in Tirunelveli at a cost of Rs.* 50,000. *The total length of the old bridge is* 760′ *with a width of* 21′6″ *and this was inadequate to cope up with the heavy vehicles, as well as the pedestrian traffic between these two municipal towns. As the congestion of traffic is very much the necessity for widening the bridge and also for making provision for pedestrian path was keenly felt. Hence the widening of this bridge was taken up in* 1965 *and was completed within thirteen months—three months ahead of scheduled time for completion.*

The bridge has now been widened to 24′6″ *on the upstream side and the cushion on the old bridge portion has also been relaid. Now the total width of the bridge between parapet is* 50′, *i.e.,* 40′ *for vehicle and* 5′ *on either side for pedestrian. The total cost of construction is Rs.* 11·00 *lakhs. It was opened for traffic on* 10*th January* 1967.



Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Chief Minister, declared open the (widened portion of the Sulochana Mudaliar Bridge over Thambaraparani River in Tirunelveli on 10th January 1967. Sri V. Ramiah, Minister for Food, presided over the function



1. Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Chief Minister is switching a button to lay the foundation-stone for the overbridge at Tambaram on the Grand Southern Trunk Road on 30th December 1966. Sri V. Ramiah, Minister for Food, presided over the function. Sri O. V. Alagesan, Union Minister for Petroleum and Chemicals, laid the foundation-stone for bridge works



2 & 3. Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Chief Minister, laid the foundation stones for Ramanadhi and Kadhananadhi Projects in Tirunelveli district on 10th January 1967

DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS





4. The pedestrian sub-way at Roundtana, Mount Road, Madras, was declared open by Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Chief Minister, on 9th January 1967. Sri V. Ramiah, Minister for Food, presided

PRIME MINISTER VISITS MADRAS STATE



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In the first week of January 1967 Prime Minister Indira Ganchi toured Tamilnad, attended several functions and addressed public meetings.

1. Prime Minister Indira Gandhi was greeted by enthusiatic crowd on her arrival at Tiruchirappalli.

2. Prime Minister is receiving "Prime Minister's Drought Relief Fund" contributed by various women's organisations in the City from Smt. Sarojini Varadappan.

3. Arrival at Madras.

4. Children greet the Prime Minister.

5. Smt. Indira Gandhi is cumping milk in the tank to inaugurate the Madurai Dairy Project at Madurai.

6. Switching a button to inaugurate the Hindustan Photo Film Factory at Ootacamund.

7. The Prime Minister is addressing a mammoth public meeting at Thanjavur.

8. Prime Minister and Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Chief Minister, in discussion at Madurai.

9. Sri K. Kamaraj, A.I.C.C. President, and the Prime Minister in conversation at Madurai public meeting.

10. Addressing a public meeting at Coimbatore.

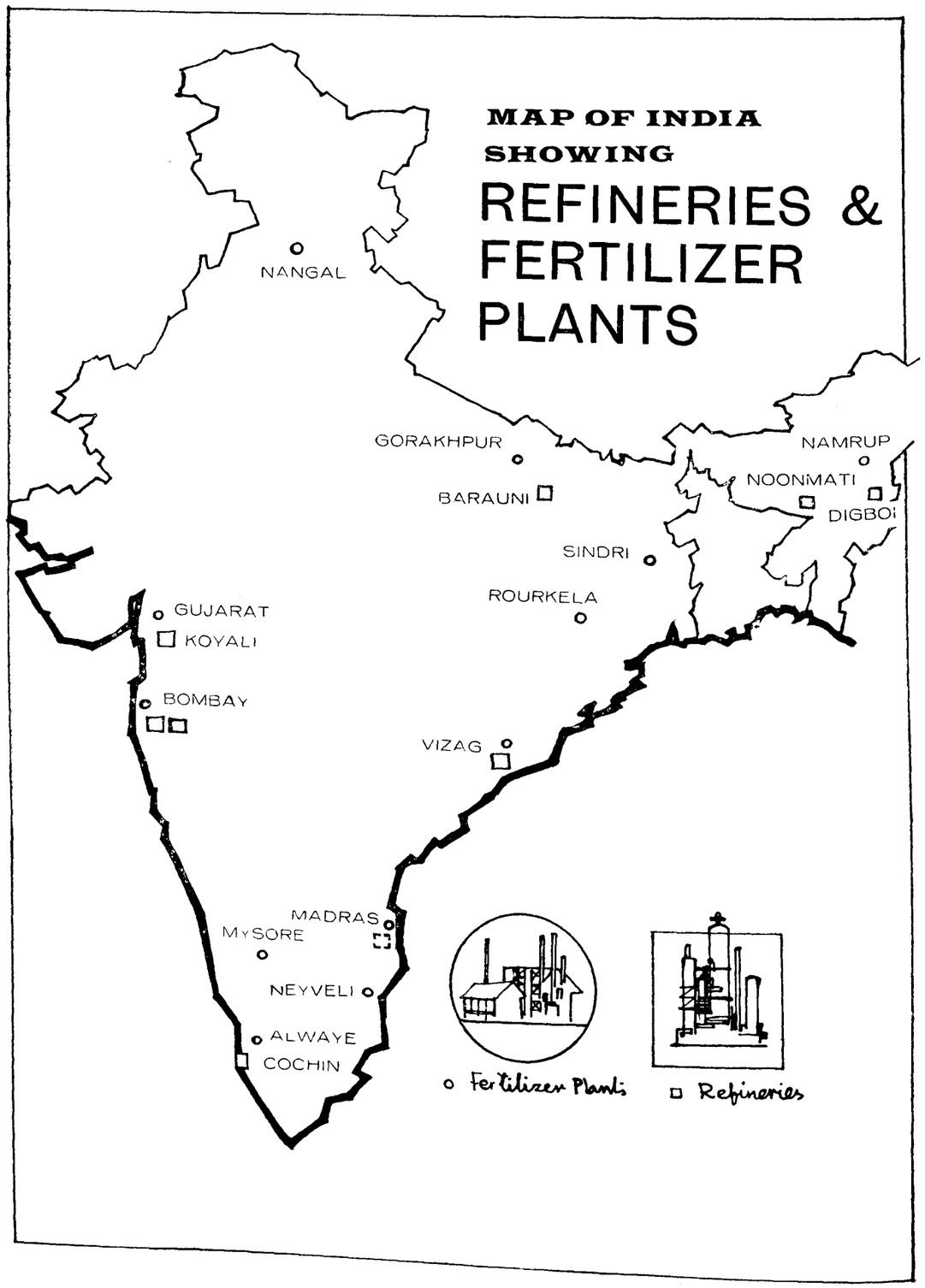
11. Breaking the ground at Manali, near Madras for the establishment of a Refinery and a Fertiliser plant in Public Sector. Sri O. V. Alagesan, Union Minister for Petroleum and Chemicals, is also in the picture.


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Twin Project :

Madras Refineries and Madras Fertilizers

Madras Refineries Limited is a joint venture of the Government of India, the National Iranian Oil Company (NIOC) and Amoco India Incorporated, a subsidiary of the American International Oil Company, two renowned oil companies. The enterprise and expertise of these two companies in the field of petroleum industry are well-known internationally.

The crude oil to be refined at the Refinery comes from the Darius oil field of Iran, which is jointly owned and operated by the NIOC and Pan American International Oil Company, a subsidiary of AIOC, parent companies of the two expatriate participants in this venture. The oil will be transported by super tankers from the Kharg Island installations, off the Persian Gulf, to the new oil jetty being built by the Madras Port authorities, and from there, pumped to the tanks in the Refinery by 5-mile-long 30" steel pipe.

The Refinery

The Refinery designed to process 2·5 million tonnes of Darius crude oil will produce a number of special products in addition to common petroleum products like petrol, diesel, etc., for everyday use.

Up to now all the process engineering and part of the equipment design work has been completed. Contracts have been settled for the detailed designing and construction of the various facilities in the Refinery and the target for completion is set for the end of 1968. During the coming 25 months, from the "grass root" stage—as the Refinery site now is—to the stage of towering steel columns pouring forth various petroleum products early in 1969, a stupendous number of man-hours will be expended.

As much as 16,000 tonnes of special steel plates for storage tanks and process vessels and another 4,000 tonnes of general structural work will be utilised and nearly 80 per cent of this will be from indigenously produced materials.

An appreciable tonnage of equipment will be manufactured in India and a large percentage of the work will be carried out by Indian Engineering and Construction skills.

Besides petroleum products in daily use, this Refinery will produce lubricating oil base stocks, which constitute the basic ingredients for manufacture of engine oil, other high grade automobile lubricants and transformer oils.

Among many essential by-products, elemental sulphur is of great value to our country, as the entire requirement is being imported at present.

The Refinery will stimulate further industrial activity in this area. Illustrative of such major industrial growth are a Fertilizer plant already planned, a Transformer Oil plant and a Petro-Chemical complex.

Madras Fertilizers Limited was incorporated on December 8, 1966, as a joint venture of the Government of India and Amoco India Incorporated, a subsidiary of the American International Oil Company. This Public Sector undertaking will produce urea and complex fertilizers for sale in South India. The project was foreseen as part of the Fourth Five-Year Plan of the Government of India which envisioned establishment by 1970–71 of a total fertilizer production capacity of 2·4 million tonnes nitrogen equivalent.

The Fertilizer plant

The total cost of the Madras Fertilizer Project is estimated to be Rs. 48 crores of which an estimated 45 per cent or Rs. 21 crores will be for purchase of indigenous materials and services. Investment in this Project will result in estimated annual savings of Rs. 35 crores in foreign exchange due to decreased fertilizer import requirements. These savings will begin with plant start-up scheduled for the middle of 1970. Tenders for the plants have already been issued, and the construction contract is expected to be awarded by mid-1967. A large number of people in the Madras area will be employed not only for services during the project construction phase but also for operation of the completed facilities.

The Madras Fertilizer Project will be constructed on a 400-acre site in the Manali industrial area. Raw materials will consist of naphtha from the new Madras Refinery and phosphorous-containing materials and potash, both imported via the Madras Harbour facilities.

Plant finished products will consist of urea and solid complex fertilizers containing various ratios of nitrogen, phosphorous and potassium. Plant facilities will enable variation of component ratios for production of fertilizers to satisfy on a seasonal basis the nutrient requirements for all varieties of crops.

The latest processing techniques will be employed consistent with investment and operating economies to produce the highest quality solid fertilizers.

Use of the products from Madras Fertilizers will not only permit increased crop yields from existing acreage under cultivation but also permit cultivation of acreage that is now only marginal for agricultural use. It has been estimated that by proper use of products from Madras Plant annual production of foodgrains will be increased by two million tonnes. Thus initiation of the Madras Fertilizer Project represents another significant step forward in making India self-sufficient in the basic requirements of the population.

Another Industrial Complex at Manali



The following excerpts are taken from the Presidential Address delivered by Sri O. V. Alagesan, Union Minister for Petroleum and Chemicals, on the occasion of the ground breaking by Srimathi Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of India, for the Madras Refineries and the Madras Fertilizers, two major Public Sector Projects at Manali near Madras on 6th January 1967.

There are several unique features about the twin projects that are going to be sited here at Manali near Madras. Up till now, a refinery or a fertilizer project has been thought of only in isolation and as a single proposition. Some of the fertilizer factories which are going to be established near the existing refineries were planned much later after the establishment of the refineries. Here, for the first time, the two have been conceived and planned as an integrated whole. Another notable feature is that Iran, which is a very big oil producing country, is joining with India, which is a large oil consuming country in establishing this refinery. This partnership has already proved fruitful, in that the two countries have joined in a big oil exploration effort in the off shore areas of Iran. A third important feature which is of great interest to our economy is that again for the first time the import of crude on a substantial scale and over a prolonged period has been linked with availability of foreign exchange credit not only for the refinery which refines the imported crude but also for putting up allied projects such as a lube oil plant, a fertilizer plant and petro-chemical units. All the interests mentioned above are suitably represented or will be represented in the industrial complex that is to come up here at Madras.

The refinery

The oil refinery of an annual capacity of 2·5 million tonnes that is to be built here will be the fifth in the series of public sector projects so far developed. With this, the refining capacity in the country by the end of 1968 will be about 20 million tonnes per annum. Here is a great achievement, because until the middle fifties, we had only the small refinery in Digboi. When the Madras refinery is ready, the public sector will be controlling 60 per cent of the refining capacity in the country and we shall have further fulfilled an important provision of the oil policy of the Government.

The location of a refinery in Madras emphasises the resolve of the Government to disperse refining capacity into the principal consumption centres. It is held in some quarters, which are not disinterested, that expansion of existing refineries costs less to the economy than to build new ones. But when the total costs to the economy are computed and the importance of dispersal in a country as large as ours is studied, there is no doubt whatsoever that the Government's policy is the right one. And we shall pursue it steadfastly, meanwhile taking steps to ensure that the distribution of oil products around the country is regulated in an orderly manner and so as to subserve public interest.

The location of a refinery here will render easier the development of a whole new complex of industries. Principal amongst them is, of course, the fertilizer factory. The refinery and the fertilizer factory are in a sense complementary, for nearly 200,000 tonnes of naphtha, surplus to fuel needs, will be the feedstock for fertilizer production. The others are what are known as petro-chemical industries. Here is a challenge and an opportunity for the private sector to explore the vast potentialities in this very new field of industrial activity. I hope they will seize this opportunity and come forward with concrete proposals.

Fertilizer project

Of the many difficulties facing the country today, none is perhaps more pressing or important than the food problem. The attainment of self-sufficiency in food, as early as possible, calls for a very special effort Almost all the available arable land has now been brought under use and there is little scope for bringing fresh areas under cultivation. Increased production must, therefore, come through intensive cultivation; and the application of chemical fertilizer is the quickest and surest way of increasing crop yields. The Indian farmer is now fertilizer conscious and is demanding more and more of it every year. We have to make sure that he gets it.

The targets fixed for installed capacity and production of fertilizers for the Fourth Plan are 2·4 million tonnes and 2·00 million tonnes respectively, in terms of nitrogen. The capacity which is now firmly established is of the order of about 600,000 tonnes; the attainment of the above target would thus mean a four-fold increase in capacity. The programme looks ambitious, but it is essential for achieving self-sufficiency in food. Energetic steps to achieve the target have been taken and a large number of new fertilizer projects in the private and in the public sectors are in various stages of implementation.

Important projects at Kanpur, Goa, Kota and Mangalore in the private sector have been approved. It is our hope that the promoters in these cases will pursue them with a high sense of urgency. We believe that policy decisions taken by the Government of India during 1966 have provided a climate favourable for private initiative in building fertilizer plants. We welcome private investment within the four corners of this liberalised policy. But the needs of fertilizer development in the country are so vast and urgent that, while private initiative is sought and encouraged, steps have to be taken simultaneously by Government enterprise to fill the large gaps that now exist.

In line with the above policy, new projects at Durgapur and Cochin are already under implementation in the public sector. In addition, the expansion of the fertilizer project at Namrup and a new plant at Barauni have also been taken up in the public sector. The Trombay plant will also be expanded. In the private sector, the Haldia Project is likely to be taken up and completed in the Fourth Plan period itself. All this will mean a total nitrogen capacity of about 2·8 million tonnes which will be achieved by the first year of the Fifth Plan, if not by the end of the Fourth Plan. Establishment of capacity of this order and proportionate levels of production will finally break the back of the food problem which bedevils us today and usher in an era of self-sufficiency in food and later on even plenty.

In the production of phosphatic fertilizers, we are dependent on rock phosphate and sulphur, both of which have to be imported, though the promise of some rock phosphate deposits in the country has lately emerged. The supply situation in the world with respect to sulphur is most difficult today. We have been seriously concerned over this and are making efforts to find alternative means of producing phosphatic fertilizers. Among these efforts are the manufacture of sulphuric acid from pyrites, the production of nitrophosphate fertilizers without the use of sulphur; the import of phosphoric acid and production of phosphoric acid utilising hydrochloric acid. The Fourth Plan target provides for the capacity and production of 1 million tonnes in terms of P_2O_5 and we are making every effort to reach it. Success will largely depend on the availability of sulphur. I wonder if the production of sulphur is an area in which collaboration can be evolved between our country and Iran, which has large sulphur potential in its oil field gases. We shall certainly look for such avenues of beneficial co-operation wherever they may be available.

The Madras Fertilizer plant will produce a comprehensive range of nitrogenous and complex fertilizers, totalling about half a million tonnes, besides 30,000 tonnes of ammonia for other industrial users. We welcome the association in this project of the American International Oil Company and the possible future association of NIOC. The project will make an important contribution towards the fertilizer needs of South India. With its completion, and when similar plants at Cochin and Mangalore are ready, the total fertilizer needs in the southern region, comprising the States of Kerala, Madras and Mysore would be adequately met. I hope all those charged with the implementation of these projects will work with a missionary zeal to complete them in the shortest possible time.

Manali industrial complex

The industrial complex comprising the oil refinery, the fertilizer plant and possibly other petrochemical units that will rise here at Manali will help to diversify production in the State of Madras and strengthen the economy of the southern region as a whole. In fact, Manali will bloom into another Neyveli with this difference; whereas Neyveli is entirely in the public sector, Manali represents a happy blending of and harmonious co-operation between the public and private sectors. It will be another important milestone in the industrial progress of the State of Madras. I hope the industrialists of Madras who have already proved their mettle will start planning several downstream units and complete the enterprise begun by Government.

Finally, I should like to thank the Government of Madras for their very sympathetic understanding and kind co-operation which have made the beginning of work on these two projects possible in a very short time. I hope we will continue to enjoy them so that the projects can be commissioned in record time.



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CONFERENCES IN THE CITY

1. The Valedictory function of the Training Course on Promotion of Children's Books sponsored by the UNESCO was held at New Woodlands Hotel, Madras, on 29th December 1966 under the auspicious of the Southern Languages Book Trust. The Chief Minister is going round the exhibition of books.



2. The VII Annual General Meeting of the All-India Automobile and Ancillary Industries Association was inaugurated by Sri D. Sanjivayya, Union Minister for Labour, at the Children's Theatre, Madras, on 23rd December 1966. Sri R. Venkataraman, Ministerfor Industries, Madras, is talking with the Union Minister and the members ofthe Association.

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3. Sri R. Venkataraman, Minister for Industries, delivering the inaugural address at the V. Anniversary Symposium of Institute of Mathematical Sciences held at the Central Polytechnic Buildings, Adyar, Madras, on 2nd January 1967.

4. Sri Ashoka Metha, Union Minister for Planning, inaugurated the 35th Conference of the Primary Land Mortgage Banks held at Madras.

5. Sri D. Sanjivayya, Union Minister for Labour, addressing the 44th Annual General Meeting of the Institution of Engineers (India), Madras Centre, at the Institution building at Chepauk, Madras, on 23rd December 1966.



INSTITUTIONAL and APPRENTICESHIP TRAINING PROGRAMME

SRI B. S. RANDHAVA, M.A., B.SC. (Engg.), M.I.E.,
Principal, Central Training Institute for Instructors, Guindy, Madras.

Skilled men are the real builders of a nation, and therefore, in all the developing countries, it is the skilled manpower which holds the key to rapid industrialisation. What had happened in West Germany after war, is now described as a miracle. After large scale of destruction of factories and buildings followed by considerable dismantling of machines, this country had been left with wornout machines. However, amongst the things left in tact, was a large force of trained, disciplined and hard-working persons with a tremendous spirit of enterprise and strong will, who could re-shape the face of the country. So too, India needs skilled man power for her speedy industrial development.

To create the needed army of skilled workers, facilities both institutional and apprenticeship are being expanded, but the demand keeps on out-stripping the output of trained hands. Let us consider the case of our country. Our craftsmen have worked over years and helped in the attainment of a certain standard of living, however low it may be. In the course of next 35 years or so, the population of our country will be almost double its present strength. In order to maintain the same standard of living as at present, we will have to almost build *another India* within India (as it exists today). This almost amounts to saying that we will have to do the amount of building in 35 years for which we took centuries so far. This is just to stay still. What will be the number of skilled persons required, if we want to rapidly advance, almost passes beyond one's imagination ?

Setting up of I.T.Is

However big the problem, it has to be faced, and all possible sources of producing skilled persons have to be properly harnessed. In India, the problem of meeting the shortage of skilled craftsmen has been pursued with some vigour. Initially, of course, as many industries did not exist in the coutry, reliance had to be placed more on institutional type of training. Programme of training in I.T.Is. had to be considerably expanded. There were only 59 I.T.Is. with about 10,000 seats at the end of the First Plan. Today there are nearly 450 I.T.Is. with 100,000 seats all over the country. There is thus almost one I.T.I. in each district, sometimes two and even more, and by the end of Fourth Plan, another 100,000 seats will be added.

Whatever you may do, you can never reproduce the condition of industries in the Institutes. Apprenticeship training, which is the time old method of producing finest craftsmen in all the industrially advanced countries, is shaped within the realities of competition and production needs, where jobs have to be done for customers, within the compulsions of time-schedules and quality requirements. The system also has a built-in machinery for matching skills to ever changing technological patterns. As industrial development has also sufficiently advanced in our country and time appeared to be ripe for taking full advantage of apprenticeship facilities in the industry, the Government of India enacted the well-known Apprentices Act, 1961, after taking into confidence bodies like the Indian Engineering Association, the Indian Federation of Employers, the Indian Trade Union Congress Government and quasi-Government employers and employees' representatives. Under this Act, nearly 30,000 apprentices are undergoing



Sri R. Venkataraman, Industries Minister, is delivering the inaugural address at the one-day seminar of Apprenticeship and Institutional Training held in Madras.

training. By the end of the Fourth Plan, it is expected, there will be an addition of 100,000 more apprentices. Many new trades, in many new fields, such as Building Industry, Printing Industry, Steel Industry, Chemical Industry, Textile, Handicrafts, Commerce, etc., are being considered and study-groups have been appointed by the Government to recommend the best manner in which apprenticeship programmes can be organised in these industries. In order to meet fully the requirements of large, medium and small-scale industry, considerable flexibility is being introduced. It will be opened to the industry to recruit as apprentices, freshers for the full-term of 3 or 4 years as the case may be or ex-I.T.I. trainees in various trades, for the residuary period of one or two years, depending upon the period of training undergone in I.T.Is.

Part-time training

Part-time training of persons in employment offers perhaps the quickest and most economical method of creating a very large force of skilled persons needed to speed up the industrial development of our country. A scheme for part-time theoretical instruction for industrial workers was started sometime back, but unfortunately it did not prove attractive. A new scheme has been formulated. Under this scheme, the workers will be enabled to get on part-time basis, not only theoretical but also practical instructions. Arrangement for this will also be made in convenient units of three months duration. It is hoped to launch this programme on a big scale during the Fourth Plan. This will enable the existing workers, nearly 12 millions of them, to derive benefit and advance upwards. In the United States, as against 200,000 students registered in Vocational Schools in regular courses, nearly 550,000 registered themselves in the part-time evening courses.

Time appears to be ripe to encourage the development of this programme now. It will be noticed that while Institutional and Apprenticeship Training Programmes, help freshers to attain a certain degree of skills in trades, advancement through part-time training courses could be very fast amongst industrial workers and that too in areas of skills which cannot be readily attained by 'freshers'. It is easy to visualise that if the part-time training programme, which is also incidentally very economical, when compared to institutional training programme, is not taken in hand now, there is a risk of some congestion developing at lower levels and scarcity at higher levels of skills. The matter thus assumes extreme urgency.

Various training programmes

In the industry in general, in each trade, while there are a few workers who are highly skilled in the trade, there are quite a number who are comparatively, less-skilled. Structure of employment with reference to skill in each trade would be not only different, also it would be different from establishment to establishment depending upon the degree of mechanisation. Skilled workers entering into industry or in industry at different levels of skill get their wages adjusted to correspond with the degree of skills. In a number of industries such as Tatas, Hindusthan Steel Limited, and Defence Services, etc., considerable work has already been done in standardising skills, as far as these organisations are concerned and in fact in some cases trade-tests are carried out to establish the skill of the workers with a view to consider their advancing. On a national basis, a scheme for the gradation of skills of industrial workers has been worked out by the Trade Committees in respect of the following trades :—

(1) Fitter.
(2) Turner.
(3) Machinist Miller.
(4) Machinist Grinder.
(5) Machinist Shaper, Slotter and Planer.
(6) Machinist.
(7) Tool and Die-Maker.
(8) Electrician.
(9) Lineman.
(10) Wireman.
(11) Welder.

It will be seen that the scheme evolved gives four definitely identifiable standards of skill in each trade. Higher skills are for those operating high precision lathes and working to accuracies not within tool-room practice, etc. These standards are in the nature of achievement standards which are expected from persons with different skills. In establishing these standards the Trade Committees have taken the lead from the industry where such standards have already been established and by recommending the adoptation of these standards, they hoped they will be passing on this lead as far as gradation of skill is concerned, to the other industries, where such gradation of skill have not yet been firmly established. The Committees had felt that if training programmes have to be organised on scientific and national basis, it was time that national standards of achievement for each grade should be established as soon as possible. Training programmes should be devised to attain these nationally established standards.

In a developing country like India, where need for trained workers is vast, training programmes should be devdoped not only for the training of *Freshers* through institutes or through apprenticeship training but also for a large body of workers in the industry so that they could also be assisted, through part-time training programmes to advance in their skills from grade to grade. A stage has now come when different types of training programmes should be considered as parts of one big national effort at advancement of skills. In other words, a 'national policy' for each trade would be established.

A schematic arrangement of different types of training programme is given belows :—

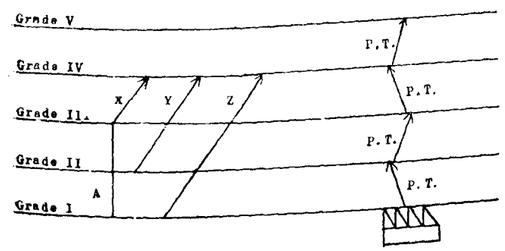


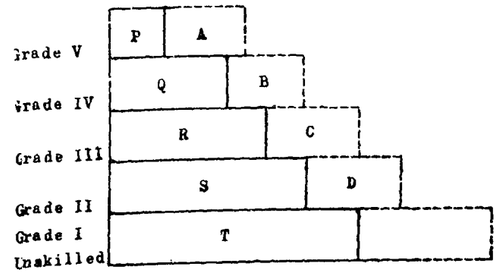
Chart above explains different manner in which programmes of training for freshers can be organised in various trades. 'A' represents the normal institutional training programmes (two years in most engineering trades) while 'Z' is for apprenticeship training programme. Where industry wants to recruit apprentices after basic training in the institutes, arrangements are being made to release them after one year of training (Y). For the benefit of small-scale industry, arrangements are being made for apprenticeship training for residual training after 2 years in I.T.Is. (X).

Co-ordination

A very close co-ordination of training programmes in the institutes is being developed with industry. As far as promotion of apprenticeship training is concerned, jurisdiction of each nstitute is being defined. The Principals and other members of the staff of I.T.Is. have to visit industries periodically in order to promote apprenticeship training, while employers visit I.T.Is. to select apprentices after basic training. Experts from industry also not only help the Principal in the selection of trainees but also carry out trade-tests in the institutes on behalf of the National Council on completion of training.

A question arises as to what extent are the training programmes to be organised? It is evident that training programmes must be organised to meet the needs for persons of required levels of skills for industry in an area. This need at different levels can only be judged on the basis of intelligent estimates. Structure of skilled workers in industry will have to be made on regional basis and programmes of training for the region, will have to be evolved for meeting the requirements from such surveys of skilled persons at different levels.

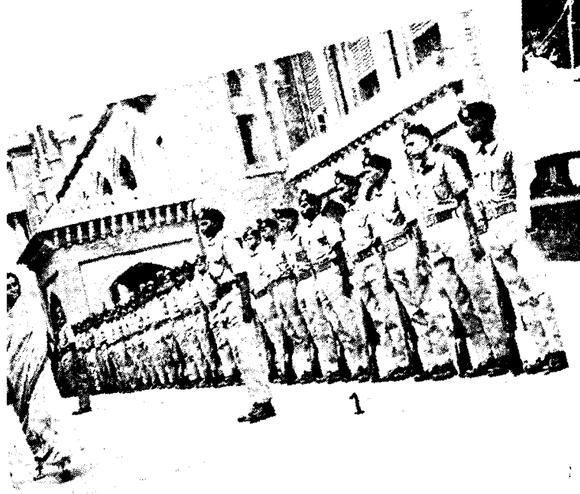
As an illustration, say, following is the employment structure in a particular trade for a certain area :—

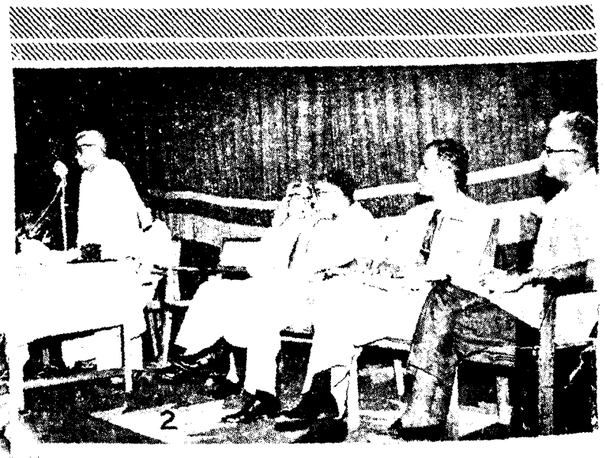


Blocks P Q R S and T indicate the present employment structure in different grades of skill in a particular region. Blocks A B C and D shown in dotted lines indicate the grade-wise requirements of craftsmen needed to cope up with industrial advancement in the area over the next few years, say five years. The training programmes have to be developed on the basis of the requirements shown in dotted blocks A B C and D.

Need for Review

With the best of efforts at carrying out surveys and making accurate estimates and forecasts, it is still felt that the programmes evolved will have to remain under constant review so that it may remain both flexible and dynamic and meet the area needs. The Directorate-General of Employment and Training is hoping to set out for this task in the Fourth Plan, assisted by the net-work of Employment Exchanges and teams of surveyors all over the country.



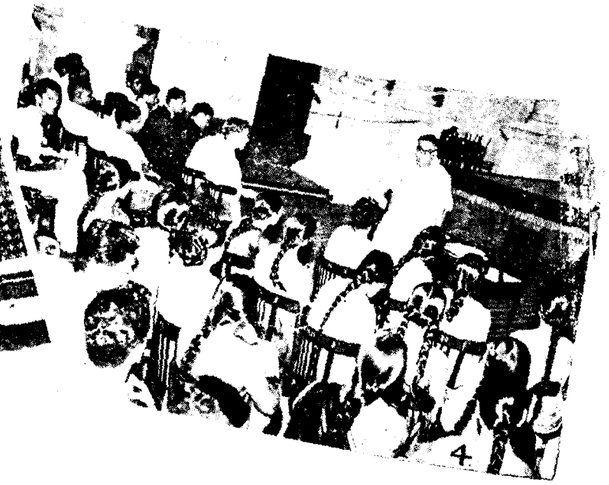


COLLEGE PLANNING FORUMS STATE CONFERENCE

1. Srim athi Indira Gandhi inspecting the Guard of honour presented by the N.C.C. before she addressed the students rally.

2. The State Conference of College Planning Forums was inaugurated by Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Chief Minister, at Children's Theatre, Madras, on 6th January 1967. The Chief Minister is addressing the student gathering





3. A scene from the variety ntertainment staged by the tudents at the conclusion of the onference



4. A group of students in discussion about population explosion during the conference

5. A view of the students at the conference

Towards Self-sufficiency in Fertilizer

Chemical fertilizer is the most effective input for the achievement of self-sufficiency in agricultural production. Fertilizer is, in fact, the kingpin of the entire scheme of increasing agricultural production.

A capacity of 2·4 million tonnes of nitrogen is an imperative necessity if self-sufficiency in foodgrains is to be attained by the end of the Fourth Plan. This calls for a four-fold expansion of capacity and an eight-fold increase in production over those at the end of the Third Plan. It is an ambitious and seemingly formidable job and poses the greatest challenge.

Existing plants

Fertilizer technology has undergone a revolutionary change during the last few years. Know-how for the manufacture of urea and ammonia, reformation of naphtha, and for gas purification is a landmark in the history of fertilizer production. Fertilizer plants are now based on natural gas/naphtha instead of coal as feedstocks. The use of the process of steam reformation of naphtha for ammonia production and of centrifugal compressors in preference to reciprocating, and the adoption of the large-sized single steam technique of ammonia and urea synthesis have yielded economies unknown before.

The existing plants at Sindri, Nangal, Trombay, Neyveli, Rourkela, FACT (Alwaye) and Belagula (Mysore) in the public sector and at Ennore and Varanasi in the private sector together with the by-product from coke oven plants in the public and private sectors account for 586·00 tonnes of nitrogen. Five plants with a total capacity of 309,000 tonnes of nitrogen are under construction and will go on steam in 1967-68. Of these, two—Namrup and Gorakhpur are in the public sector, and three—Visakhapatnam, Gujarat and Ennore Expansion—are in the private sector.

There are four other projects, with a total capacity of 442,000 tonnes, under implementation. Three are in the public sector, namely, Durgapur, Cochin and FACT (Alwaye) (Fourth Stage Expansion). The fourth, the DCM Project at Kota, is in the private sector. These will go on steam in 1969-70.

New policy

Quite a few plants are also coming up in the privz sector. They include the ICI plants at Kanpur, Birla Armour Plant at Goa, the IDI (Messrs. International Development and Investment Company) plant at Mangalore and the Gujarat Expansion. Their total capacity—692,000 tonnes—will raise the fertilizer capacity in the private sector to 1,014,000 tonnes of nitrogen. Messrs. Phillips Petroleum Company of U.S.A. have proposed a complex fertilizer plant at Haldia, and the proposal is being discussed between the Government and the Company.

Government are also putting up a complex fertilizer plant (190,000 tonnes) at Madras close to the refinery, in collaboration with the American International Oil Company. The plant is expected to go on steam some time in 1970–71.

In view of the urgency of realising our ambitious fertilizer targets, it has been decided that firms which are issued letters of intent/licences by March 1967 will be free to fix prices and undertake marketing of fertilizers for seven years after they go into commercial production. This concession will also be available to units under production and construction. The new fertilizer policy is intended to make investment in the fertilizer industry more attractive.

The programme for the Fourth Plan is well laid and both the public and private sectors will make significant contributions. When all the projects are completed, it is expected that they will be able to produce a minimum of two million tonnes of nitrogen in the first year of the Fifth Plan. Production in the second year will be much more. It is hoped that self-sufficiency in fertilizer will be achieved by about the middle of the Fifth Plan period.

Process, know-how and development

With a view to making the country self-reliant in fertilizer technology, the Fertilizer Corporation of India and the Fertilizers and Chemicals, Travancore, Limited, have developed full fledged Planning, Designs and Engineering Departments. The P & D Division of FCI has a fully equipped Research and Development Department where considerable research is underway to establish new processes, eliminate and utilise waste products, and develop catalysts. Catalysts developed here are already being used in the FCI plant at Sindri. This work is being pursued continuously to develop maximum self-reliance. This Division has also recently entered into an agreement with Messrs. Montecatini of Italy for the supply of licence to use their processes for ammonia synthesis and urea production.

This pattern encourages the development of indigenous fabrication of fertilizer and chemical plant equipment and facilities for manufacturing. them The ountry is also able to save a good bit of foreign exchange.

We are now on the march towards the establishment of adequate capacity to meet the demands and with the measures that have been taken, the country is expected to be self-sufficient in the early years of the Fifth Plan. By that time, we shall also have built up substantial design and engineering capability as well as facilities for indigenous fabrication and manufacture and considerably reduced our dependence on foreign exchange requirements in the field of fertilizer production.

Hindustan Photo Films Factory

The factory of Hindustan Photo Films at Ooty, which was inaugurated by the Prime Minister on January 7, 1967, is one of the most up-to-date of its kind, and with the possible exception of those in Japan, the largest in Asia.

It consists of four major production departments. The first of these is the Film Base Department in which cellulose tri-acetate safety base for films is prduced on six continuous solvent casting machines.

The photo sensitive silver halide emulsion is separately prepared in the Emulsion Department. This process is carried out in a four-storeyed building under strictly controlled conditions. The final characteristics of the film are mainly determined by the degree of skill and care exercised at this stage.

In the next stage sensitized emulsion is coated on the acetate film base or, in the case of photographic paper, on baryta coated paper procured from outside.

Laboratory

Finally the coated film or paper reaches the Conversion Department where it is the slit, cut, perforated and spooled, if necessary, and packed before being despatched to the market.

The entire process, except the casting of the film base, is carried out either under subdued red light or, in the case of some materials, in total darkness. To ensure freedom from defects, conditions kin to surgical cleanliness are essential. To achieve this, the walls and ceilings in most of the production area are constructed of materials which can be hosed down with hot water ; in addition all workers entering the production departments have to pass through a hot shower and put on specially cleaned factory clothing before entering these areas.

Another major department of the factory is the Control Laboratory which checks the quality of all the raw materials used and carries out stringent quality tests on all finished products. Its work is supplemented by in-process control units in the production sections which carry out additional tests on each of the products at successive stages of manufacture. In addition the laboratory is continuously engaged in improving the existing products and production techniques, besides carrying out research and development work on new products.

Another aspect of the work of the Laboratory is studies in import substitution. As part of this programme one wing of the laboratory, the Organic Synthesis Laboratory is engaged in the production of specialised sensitising dyes and other organic chemicals used in photographic materials which would otherwise have to be imported.

Ancillaries

An important ancillary unit to the main factory is the Silver Nitrate Plant which is capable of meeting the entire requirements of the factory. Silver purchased from the market is electrolytically refined in this plant before it is converted into Silver Nitrate of the highest purity. In addition, a Sludge Recovery plant reprocesses the factory wastes to recover silver which is reused for the production of Silver Nitrate.

The process water for the factory drawn from the nearby Kamaraj Sagar is treated in a plant of the most modern design to meet the stringent requirements of the photographic industry.

For use in the Emulsion Department, a substantial portion of the porocess water requirements are chilled to a temperature of about 4°C by an elaborate refrigeration installation. The same refrigeration plant also meets the requirements of the cold rooms for storage of emulsions, etc. A separate refrigeration system has also been installed for the recovery of solvents used while casting the film base. The heating requirements of the factory are met by a superheated water system fed by two boilers. To minimise atmospheric contamination these boilers are normally electrically heated with provision for standby oil firing.

To eliminate the risk of wastage of materials at the time of power failure, a standby generating set has been provided which will come into operation within a few seconds of power failure. This standby set is also connected with the emergency lighting and the fire fighting pump.

All factory process wastes and effluents are dealt with by a specially designed effluent treatment plant which treats them so as to make them completely harmless before they are discharged below the Kamaraj Sagar.

Technicians, township and welfare

The photographic industry is one involving a high degree of mechanisation and technical skill. In spite of this, the factory is expected to provide employment for about 1,500 persons when in full production.

The operations being highly sophisticated, the majority of the production staff has to possess a high degree of technical training, skill and competence. As a nucleus, 21 Indian scientists and engineers have undergone training in Bauchet's Factory at Paris and they in turn provide training to the other staff in the factory.

Since many of the departments of the factory would be working round the clock, a scheme, for a township of 750 houses catering to the requirements of essential staff has been prepared. Of these, 116 quarters have been completed and occupied and another 264 will be completed shortly.

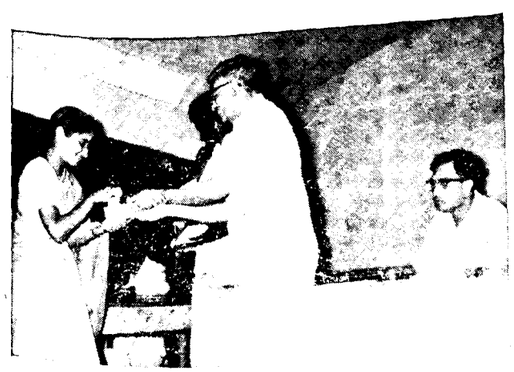
The welfare measures provided for the company's staff include, free medical facilities, subsidised staff canteen, subsidised bus transport for staff residing in the town, consumer co-operative stores, post office, elementary school, staff club and township canteen. A Madhar Sangham has been formed for providing various welfare measures to the families of the employees in the township.

Products, their distribution

The factory has already placed in the market cine positive film. During the year 1967, the factory will produce medical x-ray negative films and bromide paper. Production will be expanded thereafter to cover all categories of black and white photographic materials. When in full production the annual turnover is expected to be of the order of Rs. 10 crores.

Cine film is being distributed through the factory's agents and similar arrangements are on hand for the distribution of X-ray films. The other products essentially intended for amateur photograph will be handled directly by the company for which sales offices have already been established at Madras and Bombay. These would be extended to cover other important places.

When in full production it is expected that the factory will meet the country's entire demands with respect to most types of black and white film and paper. In addition, expansion schemes already under study to further diversify the range of products to take up the production, in the near future, of colour films as well.





The Annual Sports Meet organised by the Madras State Transport Recreation Club was held at the Presidency College Grounds, Triplicane, on 31st December 1966. (*Left*) Sri R. Venkataraman, Minister for Industries, is distributing the prize to Kumari R. Radha, who won the Musical Chairs contest. (*Right*) A scene from the dramatic competition organised by State Transport Department Recreation Club.



1. His Excellency Mr. Grlickov, Cabinet Minister of Yugoslavia, arrived Madras on 16th December 1966 on a 3-day visit to the City. Sri P. Kakkan, Minister for Home, is receiving Mr. Grlickov at the Airport.

2. Dr. Robert Eskcoint, Professor of Literature and Editor, Lemende, Paris, met the Industries Minister at the latter's Chamber.



3. H. E. Mr. Hermann Hoceherl, Minister for Food and Agriculture, Federal Republic of Germany, and H. E. Baron Dietrich Von Mirbach, Ambassador, Federal Republic of Germany in India called on Chief Minister, Minister for Industries and the Chief Secretary to the Government at the Secretariat on 5th January 1967. They are seen with the Chief Secretary.



4. The Mayor of Madras is pinning the Madras Corporation Momento on the Manager of the U. S. S. R. Table Tennis Team at a reception given by him to meet the participants of the 28th National and Inter Association Table Tennis Championship.





5. About 400 Miners who were on a Bharat Darshan Tour to Madras met the Chief Minister at Fort St. George on 29th December 1966. Miss B. Senapathi (second from right), Officer-in-charge of the tour, is also in the picture.

PHENOMENAL GROWTH OF VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES

An allround expansion of industries, gradually unfolding a vista of rising incomes to the small producer, marks the progress of the three Plans since 1951. The policy of decentralised growth of selected industrial activities and co-ordinated development of small industries as ancillaries to large industries is expected to double the rate of growth of this sector in the Fourth Plan.

One of the significant features of planning in India since 1951 is the encouragement and support given to small production units functioning in the thousands of tiny hamlets, villages and towns of India and contributing unobstructively but effectively to the growth of national income. For these small units, scattered in what has been generally called the "diffused" sector of industry, this has been life-giving boon as in many traditional industries and in the rural areas these one-family or one-man concerns were languishing at the time of Independence because of economic difficulties and the jolt given to them by the growing mechanised section of industries, such as textiles and sugar.

Planned growth

The *swadeshi* movement or popularisation of indigenously produced goods during the pre-Independence period had, no doubt, given much moral strength to these small industries, but it was only with the introduction of Five-Year Plans that attempts were made to study and remove the difficulties confronting them, and to plan systematically their growth as an integral part of the industrial upswing of the country.

To start with, development programmes were formulated, backed by substantial State-aid, in the First and Second Plans for handlooms, powerlooms, khadi and village industries having a capital investment of less than Rs. 5 lakhs since raised to Rs. 7·5 lakhs without land and buildings. Among the facilities extended to them were direct financial aid, institutional credit, introduction of improved technology, supply of scarce raw materials, expansion of training programmes, subsidy on power supply and organisation of co-operatives.

At the same time, it was decided to establish industrial estates, where essential services like electricity, water, transport and communications, should be assured by the State to these units at nominal cost. This programme was enlarged in the early years of the Third Plan. More recently, intensive development of small industries primarily based on agriculture and local resources was undertaken in selected rural areas.

The principal objectives the planners had in mind were to build up a second line of industrial activity consisting of small efficient production units so as to widen employment opportunities, improve wages of artisans and craftsmen, mobilise resources of capital and skill, particularly in the countryside, help them to earn valuable foreign exchange through exports, and promote a more widespread distribution of opportunities for productive work and income.

In other words, opportunities were given to the small producer—be he an entrepreneur or a semi-skilled or unskilled worker—to share more fully and effectively in the processes of production as well as in the resultant benefits.

Tangible results

In the Fourth Plan, a new turn is being given to these programmes, the intention being to widen the range and variety of goods produced by the small-scale industries. As the bulk of products of these units are articles of daily consumption or simple tools of production, these enlarged supplies of durable and semi-durable goods would help the consumer and simultaneously benefit the small producer. The policy of decentralised growth of selected industrial activities and co-ordinated development of small industries as ancillaries to large industries—to be extended to newer fields—is expected to double the rate of growth of this sector in the Fourth Plan.

An all-round expansion of industries, gradually unfolding a vista of rising incomes to the small producer

has marked the progress of the three Plans since 1951. A few figures will suffice to substantiate this assertion. It is estimated that employment in this sector was available to as many as 17·5 million people by 1960-61 and 20 million people by 1965–66. By 1970-71 it is planned to provide employment in these industries to 24·5 million people, or roughly a tenth of the total labour force at that time.

Though no data could be compiled for the total value of products of these industries—so widely dispersed as they are—selected indicators give ample evidence of the production spurt in them. The production of cloth in the decentralised private sector, which covers handloom, powerloom and khadi, was 917 million metres at the beginning of the First Plan in 1950–51. In the following 15 years, the total production had risen to 3,146 million metres, or nearly three-and-a-half times the previous figure. In the next five-years the target is 4,572 million metres. With mill made cotton cloth target at 5,486 million metres by 1970–71, one way of looking at it would be to say that the clothing requirements of every two out of five persons would be met by the small producer.

The purchases by the Government of its needs of consumer goods for official work have also risen phenomenally—from the low figure of Rs. 6,00,000 in 1957 to Rs. 3·88 crores in 1960–61 and, again to Rs. 21·94 crores in 1965–66, or approximately 36 times in no more than eight years.

Bright prospects

Even more significant is this sector's contribution to exports, the value of exports of handicrafts, coir, handlooms and silk products alone having increased from Rs. 22 crores in 1950–51 to about Rs. 25 crores in 1960–61, and Rs. 53·8 crores in 1965–66. To express these figures differently, the export contribution from these industries was more than doubled in 15 years. And this doubling performance would be repeated by 1970–71, the export target being Rs. 114 crores.

It is noteworthy that about half of the total exports in 1970–71 would be handicraft products, produced largely by craftsmen and artisans, and inspired by and firmly rooted in the artistic and cultural heritage of an ancient people.

The number of rural industries projects, taken up in selected areas, was 45 in 1962. According to a recent review nearly 1,450 new units had been set up in these project areas up to 1964–65. Those of the units which had gone into production by that time provided employment opportunities to 32,000 persons and produced goods worth rupees one crore. Recently, four more projects have been taken up in the vicinity of large-scale industrial complexes at Ranchi, Durgapur, Bhadravati and Bhilai.

On a rough reckoning, the number of small units to-day is over ten million. The number of small-scale units, using small machines, including oil ghanis, khandsaries, etc., many of which are one-worker units and skilled or semi-skilled labour alone, is over 300,000.

During the Fourth Plan the objective will be to make the entire sector economically viable, the principal aims being to promote decentralised growth of industries; raise the earnings of those engaged in small industries by providing positive forms of assistance for improving their skills; and productivity and organise artisans and craftsmen on co-operative lines.

With this approach—it is natural that the coverage of such industries would widen as new lines of production are undertaken by them. Some of the products taken up by the small producer are sophisticated items like refrigerators, electrical gadgets for commercial and domestic use, precision instruments like hearing aids, radios, tape-recorders, and gramophones and their accessories, plastic products, mechanical devices and paints and varnishes. These industries are largely operated by entrepreneurs drawn from the middle levels of society.

Technical and financial aid

Looking at this picture of progress it may be useful to bear in mind that the State has done a great deal to resuscitate village and small industries, and nourish and strengthen the small man, with his tiny investment; the village artisan and handicraftsmen; and the weaver of artistic cotton and silk fabrics.

This nourishment was available from the State mainly in the form of financial outlays in the three Plans—the actual expenditure being Rs. 43·95 crores, Rs. 191·19 crores and Rs. 223·15 crores in the First, Second and Third Plans, respectively.

The total outlay for the current Plan for this sector will be Rs. 370 crores—nearly nine times the original expenditure in 1950–51. For separate sectors of these industries as well, expenditures and Fourth Plan outlays have risen on an average from two to three times in successive Plans.

These expenditures and outlays are exclusive of estimated private investment, which was also generally of the same order as in the public sector. The estimated investment in the private sector in the First Plan in the village and small industries was Rs. 50 crores, in the Second Plan, Rs. 175 crores, and in the Third Rs. 275 crores. In the Fourth Plan the investment in the private sector is estimated at Rs. 400 crores.

Another type of assistance to these industries was in the form of machines supplied to them on hire-purchase terms by National Small Industries Corporation, a public sector project. The number of machines supplied to these industries in 1957–58 was 978, which rose to 3,060 in 1963–64. The value of the machines also similarly increased from Rs. 80 lakhs to Rs. 6·51 crores in this period.

Yet another indication of the growth of this sector is in the expansion of co-operatives, the number of industrial co-operative societies having increased from 7,105 with a membership of 0·8 million in 1951 to about 46,800 with a membership of 3 million in 1963-64. In 1964-65 industrial co-operatives numbered 51,000 with a membership of 3·2 million.

Considerable progress has also been made in providing credit facilities to small industries from institutional agencies. The credit limits sanctioned by the State Bank increased from Rs. 8·8 crores at the end of March 1961 to Rs. 65·7 crores by March 1966. Guarantees for loans amounting to Rs. 104·8 croreswere also issued by the Reserve Bank of India by March 1966, as against Rs. 2 crores by April 1961.

These manifold schemes for development of village and small industries have helped the small entrepreneur, artisan and craftsman to acquire rightful place in Indian economy and to enrich it by his industry, skill and resourcefulness.

The Little Vegetable with Big Profits

Coccinea indica is its botanical name; in Maharshtra, they call it tondli, in Madras, Kovaikai and in Andhra Pradesh, Dondakayalu; in North India, it is known as Kundru.

Tondli is little only in size, but it can earn as big a profit as Rs. 5,000 a hectare.

This is what Nagella Seetharamiah of Pedavadlapudi village in Guntur district of Andhra Pradesh has found out.

In October-November, Seetharamaiah brings his half acre plot to a fine tilth and works a *guntaka* to level it.

He digs pits 45 cm. cube leaving a spacing of 1·75 metres between pits. A fortnight before planting, he fills them up with well-rotted cattle manure and top-soil mixed in equal quantities. He gives $\frac{3}{4}$ ton of manure for his half-an-acre plot. He also adds a mixture of pig manure (five bags) and groundnut cake ($1\frac{1}{2}$ bags of 70 kilos each) to the pits.

Seetharamaiah then plants three to five pencil-thick cuttings, each having three buds, in every pit. He plants the cuttings in such a way that one bud remains above the soil-level. Cuttings from about 50 vines are enough for his plot.

Immediately after planting, he pot-waters the pits. He then covers the pits with paddy straw. This helps conserve moisture and hastens the establishment of the vines. He continues to water the cuttings twice a week for about a month.

He makes basins round the vines and then irrigates them. From December to May, depending on the weather, he irrigates once a week.

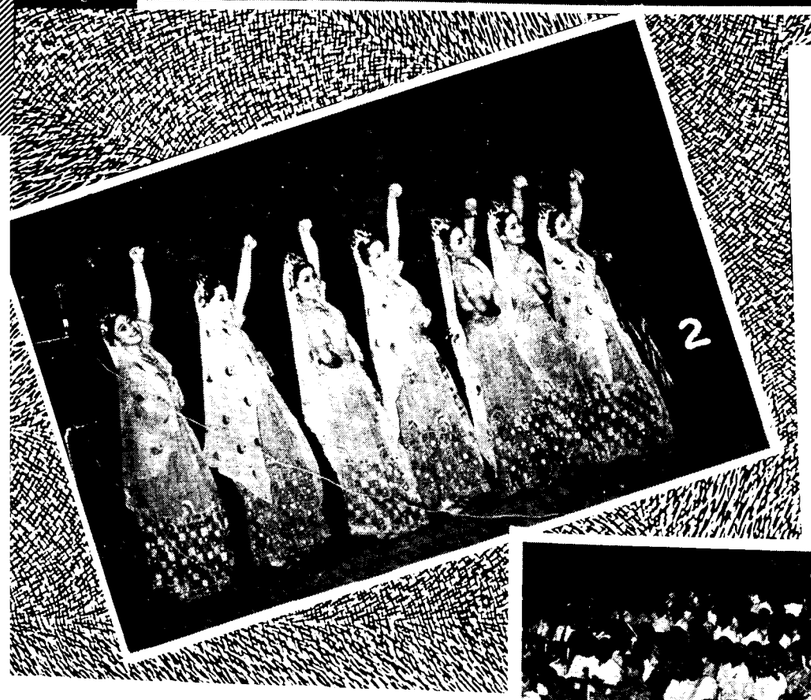
Seetharamaiah trains the vines on *pandals* which he makes from locally available materials like bamboo, red-gram stalks and palm leaves.

After 30 days of planting, he adds castor cake to the pits. He divides 210 kilos of it among all the pits. A month after planting, he applies the same quantity of groundnut cake 30 cm. away from the vines. Every month, he adds 50 kilos of ammonium sulphate. He irrigates each time he applies a fertilizer.

To control leaf-eating caterpillars, he sprays one ounce of endrin in four gallons of water twice or thrice at 15 to 20-day intervals.

The vines start yielding from the second month of planting. He gets 40 kilos of *tondli* per week. The yield increases each month till it reaches 800 kilos a week. This continues for two years. In the third year, it starts declining. So, he does not keep the crop for more than three years in his field. Seetharamiah says that he gets Rs. 1,000 on an average from his half-an-acre plot; quite a handsome profit considering the little care involved in lookin after his crop. (*Intensive Agriculture, September* 1966.)





CULTURAL DELEGATION FROM U.S.S.R.

The "Bakhor Ensemble", a cultural delegation from U.S.S.R. staged a dance performance at the University Centenary Auditorium, Chepauk, Madras, on 2nd January 1967. Sardar Ujjal Singh, Governor of Madras, presided





1. The Governor is addressing the audience.
2 & 4. Scenes from the dance performances
3. A view of the audience.

SOVIET LAND NEHRU AWARD FOR 1966



Sri R. Venkataraman, Minister for Industries, distributed the Soviet Land Nehru Award for 1966 at a function held at Hotel Ashoka, Egmore, Madras, on 21st December 1966





1. Sri Shuddananda Bharati is receiving the award for his poem "Soviet Gitanjali" in Tamil

2. Sri K. C. S. Arunachalam is receiving the award for his poems "Kavidai in Kaival" in Tamil

3. Sri V. Ravindranath, winner in the Children's Questionnaire Competition, is receiving the award

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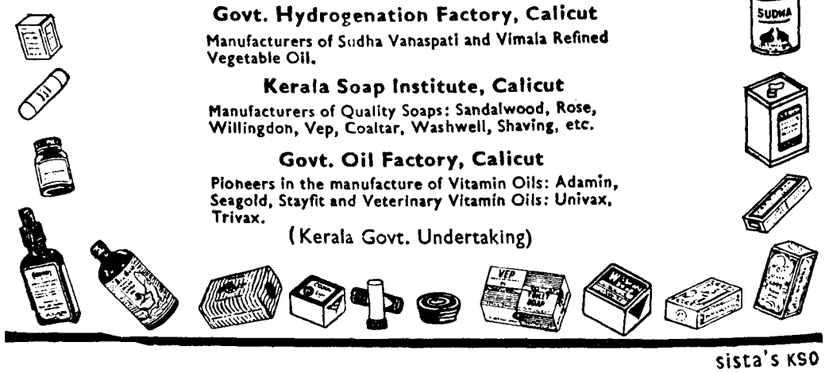
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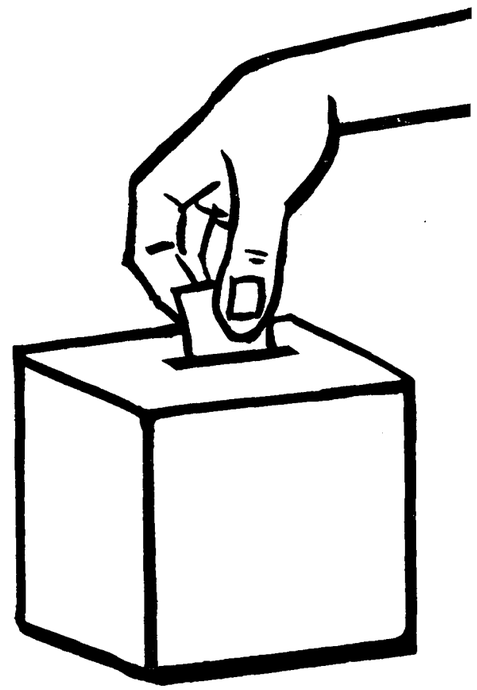
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Madras Information

MARCH 1967 — PAISE 20

13 MAR 1967









Folk Arts festival was celebrated by the Madras State Sangeetha Nataka Sangam on 14th, 15th and 16th January 1967.

1. Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, who inaugurated the festival is seen with the Dummy Horse dancer.
2. Kathakali dance.
3. A view of the audience
4. Puppet show.
5. Kavadi dance.
6. Karagam dance.



FOLK ARTS OF TAMILNAD





MADRAS INFORMATION

Vol. XXI MARCH 1967 No. 3

CONTENTS

		PAGE
1.	Our Cherished Goal .. .. —*Sardar Ujjal Singh, Governor of Madras.*	3
2.	Pandithurai Thevar	5
3.	Development of Tourism	9
4.	Tourism Passport to peace	11
5.	The Unifying message of Music and Art .. .. —*Sri D. Sanjivyya, Union Minister for Industry.*	13
6.	Nanguneri—Rural Industries Project	15
7.	Madras Blazes the Trail .. .. —*Sri L. C. Jain, Chairman, P & T Board.*	17
8.	Guardian of Place and Tranguillity	22
9.	Co-operatives in Tea Industry	23
10.	Manpower for Family Planning Programme	27
11.	Family Planning or Family Welfare	29
12.	Building of Grassroots of Democracy	31
13.	Save this way—Reduce your Income Tax	33
14.	Parochial Outlook—disrupts the unity of our democracy. —*Justice Khosla.* ..	35



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OUR CHERISHED GOAL

SARDAR UJJAL SINGH, *Governor of Madras.*

I am very happy to offer my greetings to you on this auspicious anniversary of our Republic Day. 26th January is a day of great national significance to us because it was on that date in 1950 that India became a Sovereign Democractic Republic. Our Constitution embodies, the united resolve of the people of India to secure for all citizens, social, economic and political justice, liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship, equality of status and of opportunity and to promote fraternity among them all, assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity of the nation. I am happy to say that in Tamilnad the Opposition parties and the Treasury Bench have set a good example of orderly and dignified behaviour in the legislature. I hope they will continue to maintain this democratic spirit and healthy tradition.

Masters of our destiny

If today we are masters of our own destiny and enjoy the fruits of our Freedom, it is due to the sacrifices and selfless services of many of our known and unknown countrymen and to the inspiring leadership of our patriots. We have particularly to recall to our minds with gratitude the Father of the Nation. Mahatma Gandhi, under whose dynamic leadership India marched towards Freedom.

Freedom has given an opportunity to banish from our land the curse of poverty, ill-health and illiteracy and secure for the people a higher standard of living and reduce the gap between the rich and the poor as quickly as possible. With this end in view, the Governments both at the Centre and in the States have been striving to better the lot of the people since Independence. Our successive Five-Year Plans have been formulated and implemented for the balanced and integrated development of our country. We have already gone through three Plans and are now in the first year of the Fourth Plan. During all these momentus years, great strides have been made in the country in every field of activity—Industry, Agriculture, Health and Education, although much more still remains to be done.

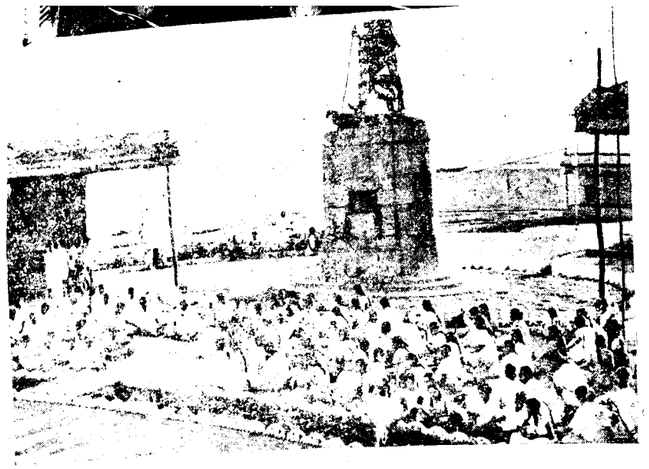
Planning for development is a continuous process and successive Plans form a continuous series both in terms of investments and benefits. So far as Madras State is concerned, outlays, made in the first two Plans strengthened the industrial and agricultural base of the State and paved the way for the vastly enlarged effort of the Third Plan period. Under the Third Plan, the physical targets on power, minor irrigation, general and technical education, industries and roads have all been attained.

Agricultural production will continue to be the kingpin of all our development Plans. The performance of this sector in the Third Plan has, however, been rather disappointing. Apart from the efforts of the farmers and the encouragement given by Government, the seasonal factor plays an important part. Due to unprecedented failure of the monsoon, shortage of fertilizers and other factors, foodgrains production did not register the anticipated increase. The Government had therefore to resort to procurement and also rationing in some of the urban areas.

Break through in agriculture

There must be a break-through in agriculture and we have to strain every nerve to increase our agricultural production. Our aim should be not to be just self sufficient only but we should be able to export our agricutural commodities to earn foreign exchange. The high yielding varieties programme is a special strategy that has been devised to tackle the country's deficit in foodgrains and it should occupy an important place in our future schemes. I am conscious of the difficulties of common man due to higher prices and shortages of essential commodities. The only solution to our difficulties lies in increased production both in the field and the factory. There is no substitute for honest hard work. By sweat and toil and with greater application of the results of science and technology to our means of production, we shall soon see through our difficulties.

The high density of population of this State, coupled with limited scope for further expansion of agriculture,



Mass spinning and prayer near Gandhi statue, Marina on Martyrs' Day the 30th January 1967.

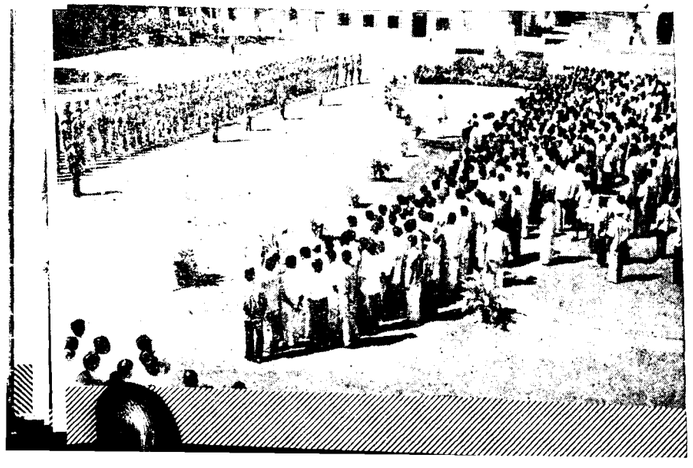
underlines the importance of development of the industrial sector. The process of industrialisation has been quite appreciable over the past decade. It has to continue at the same, if not accelerated pace, to provide employment opportunities for the educated and skilled and unskilled workers.

Priority for power

High priority has always been accorded in this State for the development of power. The *per capita* consumption of electricity is one of the important indices of economic development. At the end of the Third Plan, the *per capita* consumption was 94 units as opposed to 12 units at the beginning of the First Plan. Still on the basis of the current forecast of agricultural and industrial demand, we need generation of more power in the coming years. Madras State has set the pace for rural electrification in the country and it has fostered and encouraged the intensive rural electrification programme having regard to the indirect economic benefits accruing therefrom to the rural community at large.

In the field of education, under the stimulus of the programmes of development implemented in the Third Plan, the number of elementary schools has risen to about 30,500 with a strength of well over 50 lakhs of pupils. The number of secondary schools has increased to 2,235 with a strength of 10·5 lakhs of pupils. There has been a simultaneous expansion of facilities at the University stage also, as evidenced by the increase in the number of Arts Colleges from 57 at the end of the Second Plan to about 90 at the end of the Third Plan. The objective of the Fourth Plan would be further improvement in enrolment of pupils and in the quality of education. The scheme of providing midday meals to pupils in the schools in the State is a salutory one and is very popular.

Two minutes silence was observed by the Secretariat staff on Martyrs' Day.



Turning to health, substantial progress has been made under various health programmes. Measures taken for eradication of Malaria have been remarkably successful. Appreciable progress has also been made in controlling other communicable diseases. The facilities for institutional care have been augmented and schemes for training of medical and para-medical personnel pushed through. The death rate has recorded a sharp decrease to 10·8 per 1,000 population.

The pressing necessity

In a developing country, the growth of population is a serious problem. Family Planning is a pressing necessity for India. It is a matter for great satisfaction that Madras State has been vigorously pursuing the Family Planning Programme. The Reorganised Family Planning Programme of the Government of India aims at the reduction of the birth-rate in India from 40 to 25 per 1,000 population by 1975-76. I do hope that public consciousness would be roused to this serious problem and continued efforts will be made to make our Family Planning Programmes a further success.

I have briefly reviewed some of the important aspects of our development schemes. Side by side with our vigilance to guard our hard-won freedom from any external danger, we have to realise that we have to work hard in the coming years for our economic prosperity. We should adhere to democratic ideals and eschew violence in seeking remedies for our grievances. Corruption has to be uprooted and public life purified.

We should not forget our cultural heritage and the higher values of life and not lose our soul in the pursuit of power or purse. We have constantly to remind ourselves that welfare of one and all is our cherished goal. We should guard ourselves against all fissiparous and discripsive tendencies like communalism, casteism, linguism, and tegionalism that tend to undermine our solidarity and we should strive to do our best to promote national unity and cohesion. The New Year presents many challenges. It is for us to meet these challenges resolutely and courageously. We must lay greater stress on our duties than our rights and it is only by discharging our duties properly and with a sense of responsibility as a disciplined people that we can march forward to our cherished goal.

(Broadcast Talk on the eve of Republic Day)



Tamil Sangam established

An altered version of the Tamil classic Thirukkural was published by an Anglo-Indian lawyer. A gentleman happened to come across this edition of Thirukkural. The way in which such a literary masterpiece has been altered and published is too much for him to tolerate. It was an unsullied act of abuse of Tamil language and literature and the Tamil people. He thought of the publication reaching the wider public with such horrible alteration. As a true Tamil scholar he could not see such a thing to happen. He wanted to prevent the sale of the publication at all cost. This can be done only by buying all the unsold copies of the publication. He did it and burnt all the copies. He was Pandithurai Thevar, son of Ponnuswamy Thevar, Zamindar of Palavanatham in Ramanathapuram District.

Secure place in history

Such was his love for Tamil. He has earned a secure place in the history of the development of Tamil language through his valuable service. At a time when speaking in Tamil was considered anathema and below their dignity by the elite and literate classes of India he came forward and tirelessly worked to secure the due place for Tamil. The establishment of the fourth Tamil Sangam at Madurai is his monumental achievement. He also took part in National Movement.

Born on 21st March 1867, Pandithurai Thevar was also known as Ukkirapandiar. When his father died he was only three years old. Even during his boyhood he evinced keen interest in Tamil literature and music. No wonder he became a scholar in Tamil and English in later years. He succeeded his father in 1884. Savadanam Muthuswamy Iyengar became Poetlord during the period of Pandithurai Thevar.



Portrait of Pandithurai Thevar

He patronised many scholars in Tamil and spent large sums of money in enabling scholars to publish old Tamil Works like Pulapoorul Venbamalai, Manimekalai, Abithana Chinthamani, etc. Prominent among his beneficiaries were Mahavidwans Meenakshisundaram Pillai, Dr. U. V. Swaminatha Iyer. He also encouraged Vidwans such as Poochi Srinivasa Iyengar, Maha Vaidhanatha Iyer, Pattanam Subramania Iyer, Thirukkodikka Krishnaier and Thanjai Narayanasamiyappa.

He himself wrote Kavadichindu on God Muruga and "Sivagnana Swamigal Thothiram" and also some poems.

Pandithurai Thevar visited Madurai in about 1900 and was invited to address a meeting. He sent for "Kambaramayanam" and "Thirukkural" for reference. As they were not available at Madurai, he was very much pained and decided to revive the defunct "Tamil Sangam". A political conference held at Madurai in 1901 afforded him an opportunity to implement his decision. Immediately after the political conference was over, he organised the inaugural function of the Fourth Tamil Sangam under the patronage of Baskara Sethupathi, the then Ruler of Ramanathapuram. A meeting was held in "Sethupathi Kalasalai Mandapam" at Madurai on 14th September 1901 under the presidentship of Baskara Sethupathi at which the "Fourth Tamil Sangam" was inaugurated. Pandithurai Thevar donated his palatial building in North Veli Street at Madurai for the Sangam in which the Central Post Office is now



A view of the building which houses the Fourth Madurai Tamil Sangam founded by Pandithurai Thevar at Madurai

housed. But for the untiring efforts of Pandithurai Thevar, the Fourth Tamil Sangam would not have been founded.

To promote research work in Tamil language and literature, he was responsible for the publication of many Tamil works, which were at that time in "Chuvadies" (palm leaves). He organised and started a Tamil journal "Senthamil" which served as forum for literary discussion. He also established and conducted a Tamil College under the renowned Tamil Scholar, Vidwan Titu Narayana Iyengar to teach Tamil language and literature in a new systematic way with new standardisations which were later recognised and adopted by the University of Madras. He was responsible also to establish at Madurai a big library for the benefit of scholars and students in Tamil. The Tamil Sangam College and the journal "Senthamil" founded by him have expanded in many ways and borne fruit to the great benefit of Tamil language.

In the National Movement

Pandithurai Thevar was attracted by the teachings of Swami Vivekananda. His personal contacts with the Swamiji during his visits to Ramanathapuram in 1892 and 1897 had influenced his younger mind with patriotic passion to serve the motherland. He took great interest in the convening of the first State political conference, which was held under the Chairmanship of Honourable Sri P. Ananthacharlu in 1901 at Madurai. He participated in the conference as a patron, Chairman of the Reception Committee and a Speaker. He also identified himself with Swadeshi Movement and supported Sri V. O. Chidambaram Pillai in the inauguration of Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company in 1906 by purchasing shares worth about a lakh of rupees. He served as a Director of the Company for two years even incurring the displeasure of the foreigners. On coming to know about this, the Britishers confiscated all his properties resulting in the liquidation of the "Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company". He died suddenly on 2nd October 191 at the young age of 44 at Ramanathapuram. H was one among the great scholars and patrons c learning of arts in our country with nationa outlook.

Tamilnad Beckons You

The temples of Madura[illegible] soaring against swaying palms, their tall towers standing as sentinels of an ancient civilisation, their huge halls and corridors proclaiming the deftness and dexterity of the sculptor, constitute the centre and source of a cultural a religious tradition which is ageless, distinct, and yet alive. The beautiful stone carvings of Mahabalipuram are a tribute to the creative genius of the Tamil people.

The hill stations of Ooty, Kodaikanal and Coonoor are known for their invigorating climate and scenic splendour. The Sanctuary at Mudumalai where one can see wildlife in their natural habitat, and the bird sanctuary at Vedanthangal near Madras, where a wonderful variety of birds come during the season are the other major attractions to the tourists.

Tamilnad is really a paradise of the Tourists. Whether you are a connoisseur of beauty or a lover of nature, an angler, or a hiker, or a holiday-maker, Tamilnad welcomes you: for it is here you can enjoy and relax.

Issued by

THE DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

International Tourist Year

Welcome to Madras

Dear friend,

Welcome to Madras! We are indeed very pleased to have you visit us. It is not every tourist who takes the opportunity of cutting away from the beaten path of Bombay-Delhi-Agra-Calcutta, and comes down to the sunny South. We are delighted to have the opportunity of meeting you and showing you our lovely city. Yes, whatever you are looking for in your sightseeing, you will find it here. Whether it be the grandeur and majesty of the ancient temples, or the quaint charm of a Victorian Era, the vibrant strength of a growing nation or the impressive stature of a University town, the richness of a varied tropical landscape or a magnificent beach. We would also like to give you a taste of the traditional arts and crafts of the region—for this is the home of classical arts. It will be a treat to hear our melodious stringed instrument the 'Veena' and the rich rhythm of the 'Mridangam'. And of course, don't miss that most highly evolved dance form "Bharata Natyam". South Indian handicrafts and textiles like the famed Kancheepuram Silks are a by-word in India. You will enjoy looking around and shopping for these exquisitely produced work.

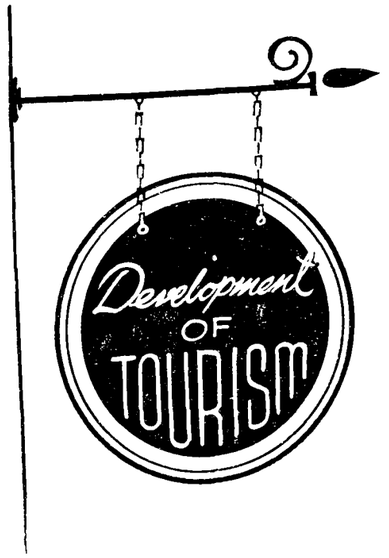
When you have spent a few days here, we know you will find it so fully worth your while that you will come again. We know this to be true because many of our other friends, who came as transients have succumbed to the charms of the city and lingered on.

We are inaugurating the International Tourist Year 1967 by holding a Tourist Festival Week from 19th to 25th January. With the co-operation and enthusiasm of the local community, we have organised a varied programme for your pleasure. This will give you an opportunity of getting in as much as possible during your brief stay in the city. I take this opportunity of heartily welcoming you to all the functions as our special invitee. Do come and attend one or all of these. We should like you to feel and know that you are our honoured guest.

'Namaste' or 'Vanakkam' as we say in Tamil Nad.

Sincerely yours
G. BHUVARAHAN
Minister for Information and Publicity
Government of Madras.

[*Welcome address delivered on the occasion of the inauguration "International Tourist Week" at Madras on 19th January 1967.*]



SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM, *Chief Minister.*

[Presidential address to the "International Tourist Week" inaugurated at Madras on 19th January 1967.]

[*The motive force behind the desire for travel today is different from what it was in ancient times. In olden days religious zeal, search of fresh pastures, expansion of trade, commerce, Kingdoms, etc., were the main force. Today travel or for that matter 'tourism' has been recognised as one of the most important source of widening once outlook. It also brings in very good revenue to the attractive regions.*]

The word "Tourism" as it is used today signifies an organised way of travelling, and is most certainly a development which gained force during this century. People since ancient times travelled afar but the motivation behind that travel was different. Some moved along in search of fresh pastures for their cattle, richer hunting grounds; for others it was the need to expand, trade, commerce or kingdoms; yet others fired by religious zeal proceeded afar on evengelical missions. And then too there were people who travelled in the quest of education and knowledge or on pilgrimages to places they considered holy. And it was this idea of pilgrimage which drove all Hindus in India to visit the sacred places in the country—Banaras and Rameswaram, Kancheepuram and Dwaraka, and other places. Naturally, with this motivation, travel was considered more as an austere penance, and facilities for comfort and ease were not considered very important.

However, in the present day, travel is more organisde and is geared to offer the traveller comfort, so that he can enjoy his visit. After the First World War, people discovered that travel not only had a broadening, educational influence in developing one's character but also helped create understanding and goodwill. And economically it brought in very good revenue to regions which were attractive to tourists. All these factors pointed out the advantages of developing travel consciousness and most of the countries in the Western World started paying attention to publicising the beauties of their region and consequently the travel industry developed. Meeting with local people, visiting cultural centres and generally having a grand vacation were all recognised as integral parts of travelling.

The means of travel and communications, as of today, have almost brought about a revolution and added to the speed and comfort in modern travel. With the



Chief Minister Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, who laid the foundation stone for tourist bungalow at Tiruchendur on 31st January 1967, is applying the Cement and granite mixure for the foundation.



Priests are performing the prayer before the foundation stone for the tourist bungalow at Thiruchendur was laid by the Chief Minister.

advent of the Jet Age, the world has become too small and distances do not hold any threats. Every country in the world has become its immediate neighbour. All these factors have helped man more and more in satisfying his natural urge to see and understand the other peoples and to seek a change in his environment and to break away from monotony.

Facilities for tourists

This travel phenomena demanded the organised and systematic provision of facilities for tourists.

With the yearning of people to travel and with higher incomes and increased leisure various countries are spending large amounts on development of tourist facilities and publicity. However, India moved rather late to publicise its beauties and also in creating tourists facilities. As a consequence when compared to the total tourist traffic of the world the number of tourist that come to India is insignificant. One lakh and fifty thousand tourists per year to India and about 30 per cent of that number to Madras are the figures which need improvement. In view of the recent devaluation of the Indian rupee unless we increase the tourist inflow by about 50 per cent more, India will not be able to maintain its foreign exchange earnings from this source even.

We in India are very fortunate in that the nature and history have combined to make it a land of a great and interesting mosaic. Both to the foreign tourists and Indians from other regions, each area has something unique to show and Madras is a premier among them. Our flora and fauna, arts and crafts and our great traditions, all are treasures we would love to show our neighbour and friends with pardonable pride.

As you all know the Tourist Department has been functioning at the Centre since 1970. All States also have a unit specially dealing with the development of tourism in the region. At some of the important tourist centres like Madurai and Ootacamund, the Madras Government has set up Tourist bureaux. Attempts are being made to improve facilities and accommodation at all centres. As you know between the Department of Tourism of Government of India and our own Department, we are operating several Tourist Bungalows with the sole purpose of offering amenities to visitors at out of the way places. These are located at Mahabalipuram, Kancheepuram, Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur, Madurai, Cape Comorin, Ootacamund and we hope to complete one at Tiruchendur during this year. There is no doubt that more first class accommodation and improved facilities better car services and more flight schedules will help this region find its proper place on the tourist map. It is high time that Madras airport is developed as a first class International airport and a few more international flights introduced to attract more foreign tourists.

Steps to improve

It is necessary to develop certain areas as centres of international tourist attraction. Near about Madras, Mahabalipuram-Covelong complex has rich potential for integrated development. The Nilgiris area is another complex which needs integrated development

I am happy to learn that that the United Nations have designated 1967 as International Tourist Year. Undoubtedly there is need for international co-operation in promoting tourism as it plays a useful role in the educational, cultural, economic and social fields. We in Madras are trying to attain the best standards and offer a warm welcome to all visitors to our State. The active participation of all the representatives of the travel trade in the celebration of International Tourist Week has shown that all members of the travel industry also have the same goal as that of the Government. We look forward to the co-operation of one and all in making the foreign tourists feel they are our honoured guests and friends.

TOURISM PASSPORT TO PEACE

Celebration of International Tourist Year 1967 in Madras

Madras State is the first in the country, as she has always been in all matters connected with welfare of the people to celebrate the Tourist Week from 19th to 25th January 1967.

The United Nations has declared '1967' as International Tourist Year with the theme "Tourism Passport to Peace" in order to bring people of different countries to come closer so that there can be a better understanding among them and consequently among the nations. India is one of the countries that has always subscribed to this noble idea.

In Madras State, Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Chief Minister, inaugurated the International Tourist Year 1967 at Rajaji Hall, Madras, on 19th January 1967. Sri G. Bhuvarahan, Minister for Information and Publicity, presided over the function. Sri Khusal Singh, Deputy Director-General of Tourism, Government of India, spoke on "Tourism Passport to Peace". Mr. Thiruvengadam, Industries Minister, Mauritius and his family and the U.S.S.R. Consul-General were among the distinguished guests at that function. Madras Government played the host for the inaugural function. The Skal Club and Hotel Imperial played host to dinner, and dance performance on the night. The President, Prime Minister and other dignitaries of Central and State Governments sent messages conveying their good wishes for the success of the Tourist Week Celebration.

On the second day of the week, Hotel Connemara arranged a Tourist Ball and Dinner when the Tourist Queen was selected from among the foreign tourist participants. The first prize donated by Sri Marikar went to an English lady, the second donated by 'Apsara' to an American lady, the third and the fourth donated by T.W.A. to a Ceylon lady and a U.K. citizen, respectively. Her Excellency Sardharini Ujjal Singh was the Chief Guest and distributed the prizes. The students of the Queen Mary's College staged folk dances and the Madras Natya Sangh, music pantomine

bout 50 foreign tourists participated.

was

even ides arranged by the Indian Airlines Corporation

forei major attraction of the third day. In the

by a Mayor of Madras gave a civic reception to

from ts in the City at My Lady's Garden followed

ital by Renuka sisters. Ten travel agents

d 10 other foreign tourists took part.

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The car rally arranged by the Madras Motors Sports Club to Mahabalipuram and the Moonlight Dinner arranged by Hotel Dasaprakash in the evening followed by a programme "Rhythm in India" by Rotary Club were the highlights of the fourth day. Mr. & Mrs. Franklin, American Consul-General in Madras, were the Chief Guests. Kumarasamy of Kumarasamy Automobiles donated six prizes for winners. Mrs. Franklin distributed the prizes to the artistes donated by Mr. Dewan of Uberoi, Limited.

The Exhibition of Handicrafts and Posters arranged at the Central Library building was the highlight of the programme on the fifth day. Sri N. K. Vinayakam, Director of Supplies and Disposals, declared open the exhibition. Air India's "New York Poster", Air France's "Paris Poster" and "Rah Bheesh" Kawadi poster were adjudged as best posters and were awarded the first, the second and the third prizes, respectively. These prizes were donated by Government of India, Tourist Department, Madras.

The most interesting event of the week was the elocution competition organised in the afternoon of the fifth day in which the students of the Women's Christian College, S.I.E.T. College, Queen Mary's College, Engineering College, Loyola College and Theagaraya College participated. Sri R. Ranganathan of Loyola College bagged the first prize which carried an offer of a first class free trip to Thekkady and back with three days' stay offered by Bharat Travels. Miss Leela Krishnamurthy of Women's Christian College won the second prize of similar trip to Hyderabad offered by Trade Wings. Besides these, the Tourist Department, Government of India, gave token prizes as well. Sri Ali of B.H. Taxis offered 4 consolation prizes by way of taking four competitors to Mahabalipuram for a treat with foreign tourists. Sri Balaraman of "The Hindu", Dr. Vijayalakshmi, Vice-Chairman, State Advisory Board for National Savings, and Sri R. Kulandaivelu, Director of Information and Publicity, were the judges. In the opinion of the judges the standard of the elocution was very high. In the evening Messrs. Kumarasamy Automobiles arranged a tea party.

The All India Radio arranged on the sixth day of the week, an excellent demonstration of ancient and modern musical instruments which provided an opportunity for foreigners as well as others to know more about

South Indian music and musical instruments. Mauritius Industries Minister was the guest of honour. Among other distinguished guests both Indian and foreign were Prof. Sambamurthy, permanent representative of UNESCO and Mr. & Mrs. Franklin. This was followed by a dance recital of Kumari Padma and her Nrithyodaya troupe arranged by the Government of Madras.

On the concluding day of the celebrations a Committee visited all the approved shops who have consented to participate in the Tourist Week Celebrations. Messrs. Kisanchand Chellaram's shop was adjudged the best displayed shop. A prize was donated by the Tourist Department, Government of India, for the shop. All the shops participating in the celebrations agreed to give 5 per cent discount on all the sales to the foreigners. The management of Hotel Ashoka arranged a dinner followed by folk dances by Special Armed Police and Kuchipudi dance by Miss. Venugopal. Srimathi Kailasam was the Chief Guest of the day. Justice Sri Kailasam was [illegible] Among the participants were 22 Australian

Throughout the [illegible] teachers, transport operators, shop owners, cultural societies, members of the committees and others took part and made the celebration a grand success. On a judicious appraisal of the various functions during the week, it can definitely be said that the celebration has [illegible] the International Tourist Year" achieved.

The whole programme was arranged by the State Committee for celebration of the International Tourist Year, Madras State with Sri G. Bhuvarahan, Minister for Information and Publicity, as Chairman and Sri [illegible]achandran Director, Asian Travels as the Convener. Representative from all trades such as hoteliers, shop owners, travel agencies, tourist taxi operators and cultural societies were members of the Committee.



Left: Sardarini Ujjal Singh is distributing prizes at the Baby Show and exhibition held at C[illegible]

Right: Prof. P. J. Bariskovski, Institute of Archaeology, Leningrad, U.S.S.R. is del[illegible]ecture on Or[illegible]dras on 27th January 1967.
Archaeological Science in U.S.S.R. at a meeting organised by the Archaeologic[illegible] India at [illegible]



SRI D. SANJIVAYYA,
Union Minister for Industry.

Inaugural address by Sri D. Sanjivayya, Union Minister for Industry, at the 34th Annual Music Conference and Festival of the Indian Fine Arts Society, Madras, on 22nd December 1966.

It gives me great pleasure to be here with you today at this 34th South Indian Music Conference and Festival of the Indian Fine Arts Society, Madras. In the distinguished audience, I find many profound scholars and talented musicians. The lifetime service rendered by most of them to the cause of music in general and Karnatak music in particular is indeed well known. It would perhaps be appropriate for me to refer in this context to the well known "Pancharatna Kirtana" of Saint Sri Thyagaraja, "Endaro Mahanubhavulu" and in keeping with that spirit, I would like to offer my humble salutations to all our respected and learned vidwans of the past and present.

The emotional integration

I know that the Indian Fine Arts Society has been holding music conferences and festivals regularly and that leading musicians have been taking part in the concerts organised by the Society. The Madras audience is distinguished for its receptivity, fine taste and devotion to art and culture. In keeping with tradition, I am sure they will patronise the concerts and participate in the conference in large numbers and make this year's music conference a grand success.

Divine glory of music

South India has evolved a rich and varied tradition in music, viz., the *Bhagavata* tradition. It is cast in the classical mould of Karnataka music, and has assimilated some of the best folk melodies and fine elements from the North Indian *Kirtana* tradition. Thus while growing richer it has also served as a bridge between the classes and masses, and between the North and the South. What better example could we have of "National Integration"?

One of the most refreshing features of the recent times is the conscious effort being made to bring about the fusion of the Hindustani and the Karnatak systems of Music and to strengthen the silken bonds which tie the rich musical heritage of India into a charming bouquet. The National Programmes of the All-India Radio have contributed towards this emotional integration of the two systems of music in the country. Indeed, it is for such enlightened societies like the Indian Fine Arts Society whether here or in the North, to take up the challenge of disruptionist elements in the country and prove that we as a Nation are one. The emotional integration of the country, which is of concern of all patriotic and thinking people, is best achieved through music and fine arts.

Music, dance and drama

Now let us for a moment come to the divine duty of music to which the Indian Fine Arts Society is dedicated. Art is an expression of inner joy, and creative power and beauty and rhythm are its very life and essence. The great Indian "Nammata" says that artistic genius creates a world which is not fettered by the laws of destiny, and which is of the essence of joy and which is self-impelled and self-dependant and which [illegible] with the nine *rasas*.

In Bharata's Natya Sastra we have at the very beginning an interesting story that the Gods who have arduous cosmic functions to perform felt their work to be a heavy and unbearable toil and told the Creator Brahma that they would resign their jobs. Thereupon the Creator gave to them the fine arts of Music, Dance and Drama to lighten and sweeten their heavy toil and make life emotionally enjoyable. That gift in turn, as the story goes, inducted them to perform their difficult cosmic functions with zest and delight.

Sangeetham (Music), Natyam (Dance) and [illegible] (Drama) are the supreme summits of the symbiosis that is Indian aesthetic culture. The Indian [illegible] with its varied *Gamakas* (gracenotes) and [illegible]

measures) is unique in the whole world and gives wide scope to the display of artistic talent. Among the many forms of dances Bharata Natyam is unique and combines aesthetic charm and grace of movement.

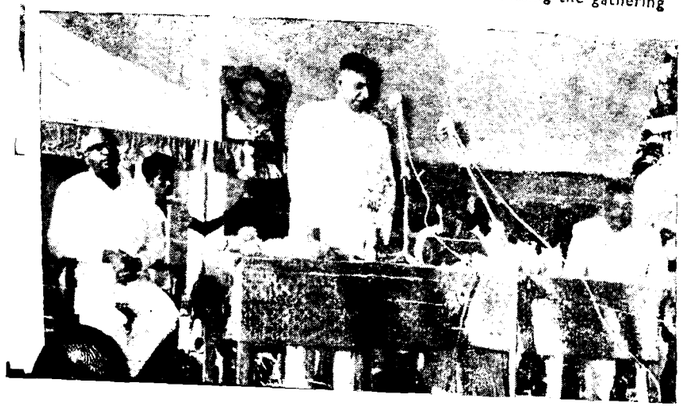
Kalidasa, our great Poet and Dramatist, says in his Drama "Malavikagnimitra" that music reflects the many-sidedness of life and presents varied rasas (*nava-rasam*) and pleases all persons, however diverse and dissimilar they might be in other respects.

The unique Karnatak music

Our Sages and Seers discovered in days of yore that sound had the power of attracting the mind and captivating it. *Sangita* pleases the ear, is a rich treat to the senses and the mind. It has a powerful but at the same time a soothing influence on the mind and the nerves. From the spiritual angle, the great saint-singer and composer of the last century, Sri Thyagaraja, has repeatedly declared that "Moksha" is impossible for one who has no music in him. He says in "Mokshamugalada" that there is no "Moksha" for those who have no knowledge of music. He who sings prays twice. He has also stressed that music is not merely food for the senses alone, but is equally food for the soul. One cannot but be deeply moved at the wonderful tribute he pays to music in his song "Intakanna Anandamemi" in which he says "Singing thy glorious names in melodious tunes and dancing in joy with the sole aim of having Thy Darsan—will this not do? Is this not the state for which even Sages aspire?"

Karnatak music has earned for itself a place under the sun and won the international recognition and acclaim. The fundamental laws of Indian music are the same everywhere; only their application varies. It is attachment to form rather than to substance, which at times creates conflict between one school and another. We build walls around ourselves and seldom look at the sky which is the common roof for all. It should, therefore, be our endeavour to demolish these artificial barriers.

The Chief Secretary who presided over Harijan Welfare Week inaugurated on 30th January 1967 is addressing the gathering



Great talent can seldom be brought to the fore through individual effort alone. All credit should go to such music societies as yours, for having successfully propagating the unifying message of music.

The Indian Fine Arts Society took its birth, I am informed, some 33 years ago. It was the late Sri B. V. Gopalakrishna Rao Garu and a few enthusiastic and artistic-minded friends, conceived the idea of starting a music sabha in the City, and on 14th January 1932, the society was inaugurated by the late Sir M. Venkata Subba Rao Garu, the then officiating Chief Justice of Madras. Since then, I am very happy to note that the society has been serving the great cause of music in this cosmopolitan City of Madras. I am glad to be informed that the society has been conducting annual competitions in both vocal and instrumental music for students of certain age groups and awarding prizes to the winners. What we say in sports is equally true in music. We have to "catch them young" so as to discover and develop the latent talents. To this end your society has been endeavouring for over three decades. I would even go a step further and suggest that a system of incentives should be introduced so as to give suitable financial assistance to the up and coming young artistes.

Training the students

I understand that your society is training young students in the art of music and dance and to this end, the "Gandarva Vidyalaya" started by the society in 1939, is devoting its efforts. I am sure that the benevolent and sophisticated music lovers of Madras would come forward to give their active support to make this good institution self-supporting. I would, in this connection, like to congratulate the Corporation of Madras for having allotted a plot of land in Thyagarayanagar for a nominal sum to put up a building to house the activities of the society. I am also told that the Society is desirous of having its own theatre for concerts. This is a worthy and commendable ambition. I am sure that with the co-operation of the patrons of music and the Government, this desire of the society would be fulfilled. Let me also make a humble suggestion. This society, I feel should also concentrate on research and experiments and hand over the tradition to the generations that follow.

Every institution has its own vicissitudes in its career. It is rarely that an institution is able to serve the lovers of music for over 35 years successfully and also have an ambitious plan for future development before it. I congratulate Sri Emberumanar Chetty and other office bearers of the society and their band of enthusiastic workers for the good work they are doing for the development of music and art in Madras.

Nanguneri Rural Industries Porject in Madras State has some notable achievements to its credit. In less than three years it has created fresh employment opportunities for 3,200 persons, established a network of training-cum-production centres which provide training facilities to nearly 300 artisans, and organised 27 industrial co-operative societies—all of them functioning successfully.

Nanguneri taluk in Tirunelveli district is one of the three areas selected in Madras State for the intensive development of rural industries. The Project which came into existence in 1963 comprises four blocks—Nanguneri, Valliyoor, Radhapuram and Kalakad—all situated in an industrially backward area.

The first thing the Project did was to undertake an ad-hoc survey of the natural resources and industrial potentials of the area, on the basis of which various schemes were drawn up for implementation. In these programmes stress was naturally laid on training of artisans and small entrepreneurs as also on provision of common facility service centres and credit facilities.

Industrial Co-operatives

A notable achievement of the Nanguneri Rural Industries Project lies in its success to create fresh employment opportunities for 3,200 persons in less than three years. This achievement is further highlighted by the fact that its efforts in organising industrial co-operative societies have been very well rewarded; all the 27 industrial co-operatives registered so far are functioning smoothly providing employment to about 600 persons in brick-making, palm leaf article manufacturing, pottery making, oil crushing, lime manufacture, korai mat weaving and many other trades. And we will appreciate the effort still better if we keep in mind that the area is practically devoid of industrial raw materials.

The chief natural resource is the palmyrah tree. More than 5,000 villagers in this area depend upon the manufacture of coarse packing mats out of palm leaves. To enable these villagers to manufacture improved articles of utility for which there is a steady foreign and urban market, five training centres for manufacturing palm leaf articles have been established—two in Radhapuram Block and one in each of the other three blocks.

NANGU-NERI

RURAL INDUSTRIES PROJECT

One hundred and eighteen women have been trained, for a period of one year in these centres, and another 125 are undergoing training at present. Five industrial worker's societies have been registered for the benefit of the artisans already trained. All these societies are functioning well.

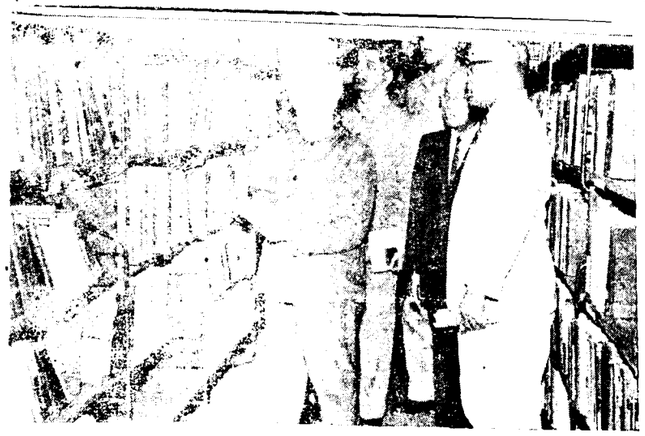
Twenty boys have been trained for a period of one year at Thisayanvilai in Radhapuram Block in the manufacture of scrubbing brushes of various types and designs from out of palmyrah fibre, and steps have been taken to start a co-operative production centre at Thisayanvilai.

Training

One training centre has been established at Therkku Valliyoor in Valliyoor Block to train 15 boys in the manufacture of cots, utility articles like tiffin baskets, waste paper baskets, cycle trays, etc., out of palm *naar* and strands, and the training is well under way.

Twenty trainees are undergoing training in a centre for the manufacture of art silk hair nets established at Kootapuli. The first batch of 20 trainees has already completed its one-year training. A private industrialist is supplying raw materials and receiving the finished goods.

The centre for the manufacture of chalk pieces at Vadakku Vijayanarayanam, takes 20 women for training, and produces, on an average 5,000 gross per month.



The Governor of Madras Sardar Ujjal Singh who opened book Fair on 25th January 1967 organised by the Madras Library Association is glancing at one of the books

Ten women who were trained in the manufacture of Korai fine mats of Pathamadai variety at Eruvadi in Kalakad Block have since been admitted as members in the existing Korai Mat Weaver's Society at Eruvadi.

A unit to train 12 artisans for a period of one year in the manufacture of Bell Metal Products is being established at Valliyoor at a cost of Rs. 73,800. Another unit sanctioned for Valliyoor is the leather gloves production-*cum*-training centre which will also take 12 artisans for a training period of one year.

Common Service Centres

With a view to raising the productivity of the village artisans (blacksmiths and carpenters) and provide servicing facilities to agriculturists in repairing their pumpsets and other implements, 10 Common Service Centres have been established—four each in Nanguneri and Kalakad Blocks and one each in Valliyoor and Radhapuram Blocks.

These carpentry and blacksmithy service centres have been set up at places where there is concentration of such artisans. In each of the centres, power operated simple machines like wood working lathe, thickness planer, drilling machine, hacksaw, bench grinder, circular saw and arc welding transformer, and improved tools have been provided. Five artisans are undergoing training in each of the service centres except the one at Meenavankulam in Kalakad Block.

A general purpose engineering workshop with foundry has been established at Valliyoor at a cost of Rs. 3,38,700. This workshop is manufacturing agricultural implements steel furniture and iron and steel articles required for the State Electricity Board. In this workshop also 10 artisans are undergoing training in the use of power operated machines and production of sheet metal articles.

Under the Training Programme a scheme to select 15 youngmen from Nanguneri taluk and train them in book binding, composing and printing for a period of three years in Tirunelveli District Co-operative Printing Press, has been sanctioned for implementation during the current financial year.

Another scheme to impart training to eight boys in radio servicing and in the manufacture of chokes and transformers for a period of one year at Madras, is expected to be sanctioned soon.

Other Activities

There is a scheme to introduce sericulture based on mulberry plantation in Valliyoor and Kalakad Blocks. A demonstration silk farm has already been established at Panagudi in Valliyoor Block and an area of three acres planted with mulberry cuttings. An annual income of Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,500 per acre is expected from the sale of cuttings.

Six hundred improved neera boiling pans have been distributed on half grant and half loan basis to palmyrah jaggery manufacturers. This has improved the quality of jaggery and consequently raised the income of the manufacturers by fetching them better price for the product.

A scheme has been sanctioned for the establishment of a palm candy production centre at Moolakadu. This scheme will be implemented through the Tirunelveli District Palm Products Co-operative Federation at Tuticorin.

Among the activities financed through other sources, mention may be made of the training in spinning on six spindle Ambar Charkha imparted to 662 women in 22 training centres, and the establishment of three palmyrah fibre sizing centres giving employment to 75 persons.

Financial picture

During the Third Plan period a total amount of Rs. 11,35,426 has been utilised from out of the Project funds provided by the Central Government to give a fillip to rural industrialisation in this backward area. Out of this a sum of Rs. 2,69,800 has been disbursed as loan to 169 private individuals in Nanguneri taluk for starting new industries and improving the existing ones. Besides this, a sum of Rs. 95,000 has been disbursed by the Director of Industries and Commerce Madras, under State Funds to three private individuals. As a result of this financial assistance, some very good modern units have come up in the area. One radio assembly and quality furniture manufacturing concern has been set up at Singaneri. A private foundry for the manufacture of rice mill spare parts is being established at Devanallur. Two roofing tile manufacturing units, one at Kavalkinar and another at Panagudi, have been enabled to put up a power-operated pug mill and an improved kiln.

Cross-bar Telephone Exchange

MADRAS BLAZES THE TRAIL

SRI L. C. JAIN,
Chairman, P. & T. Board.

The opening of the 5,000-line exchange at Mambalam, Madras, on 4th February 1967, marks the beginning of a new switching technique in the country's telephone network. It is indirect (common control) cross bar system, which uses the Pentaconta switching. Introduction of this system will make nation-wide subscriber trunk dialling economical. It will facilitate subsequent introduction of international semi-automatic and automatic trunk dialling.

Installation of cross-bar equipment is now in progress in five local exchanges at Delhi and Bombay and four trunk automatic exchanges at Delhi, Bombay, Kanpur and Madras.

Mambalam is the first local exchange to be cut into service. The local exchanges at Bombay and Delhi will soon follow suit. Local exchange equipment of 48,000 lines has been programmed to be cut over by the end of the next financial year. The actual progress of installation has been slightly delayed, due to the seizure of certain essential items of equipment by Pakistan last year.

Direct dialling

The trunk automatic exchanges are also under installation, and the one at Madras is due to be cut over in a few months from now. After the commissioning of this exchange the local telephone systems at Madras, Bangalore and Coimbatore will be connected to this Trunk Automatic Exchange and subscribers in these cities will be able to dial directly into subscribers in other cities through this trunk automatic system. During the course of the next financial year the Trunk Automatic Exchanges at Delhi, Bombay and Kanpur will be commissioned and subscribers at stations connected to the Madras T.A.X. will be able to dial through the trunk automatic exchange network and obtain access directly into subscribers in many important cities of the country.

The need for exchange in the existing strowger step-by-step switching system was felt some time ago, when we started schemes for the expansion and modernisation of local and long distance trunk telecommunications. It was found that the existing system was not suitable to the introduction of nation-wide subscriber trunk dialling on both technical and economic considerations. A Switching Committee was appointed to examine the modern switching techniques in various parts of the world. In view of the general world trend, the Committee recommended the crossbar system for India

Government issued a global tender for 48,000 lines of local exchanges and 6,500 lines of trunk automatic exchanges and offers for establishing a factory to manufacture 100,000 lines of crossbar equipment on a single shift basis. An agreement was signed in 1964 between India and Messrs. Bell Telephone Manufacturing Company of Antwerp, an associate of International Telegraph and Telephone of America for the manufacture of the Pentaconta type crossbar equipment by the Indian Telephone Industries, Bangalore, and the supply of crossbar equipment from Belgium. The equipment to be supplied was 5,000 lines for Madras (Mambalam), 30,000 lines for Bombay (City: Fort, Kalbadevi); and 13,000 lines for Delhi (Karolbagh and Jorbagh).

The following trunk automatic exchange equipment was also to be supplied: Bombay—2,500 lines; Delhi—2,000 lines; Madras—1,000 lines and Kanpur—1,000 lines. This imported equipment is now under installation.

Indigenous production of crossbar equipment has made headway at the Indian Telephone Industries, Bangalore. This year a little more than 20,000 lines will be supplied by the factory. Supplies for two exchanges—Shillong 2,000 lines and Ernakulam 3,000 lines—have been completed. Installation of crossbar exchanges at Mysore, Guntur, Ranchi and Patna is due to begin in the next few months. Orders have been placed for a trunk automatic exchange at Calcutta. This will facilitate bringing of the eastern region into the national S.T.D. network.

The New Mambalam Cross bar Telephone Exchange was inaugurated by Sardar Ujjal Singh, Governor of Madras at T. Nagar, Madras on 4th February 1967. The Governor and Mr. F. Pepermans, President of the Board, Bell Telephone Manufacturing Company, Belgium are talking over the phone.





















"International Tourist year 1967" week celebration at Madras from 19th to 25th January 1967.

1. Welcome address by Sri G. Bhuvarahan.

2. A view of the audience at the inaugural function.

3. Participants in the Tourist Queen contest held on the second day at Hotel Connemara.

4. A kuchipudi dance pose from "Rythmin India" programme by Rotary Club at Hotel Asoka on the fourth day.

TOURIST WEEK CELEBRATIONS

5. Sardarini Ujjal Singh distributing the first prize to the U. K. who won the "Tourist Queen" title.

6. Civic reception by the Mayor of Madras on the third.

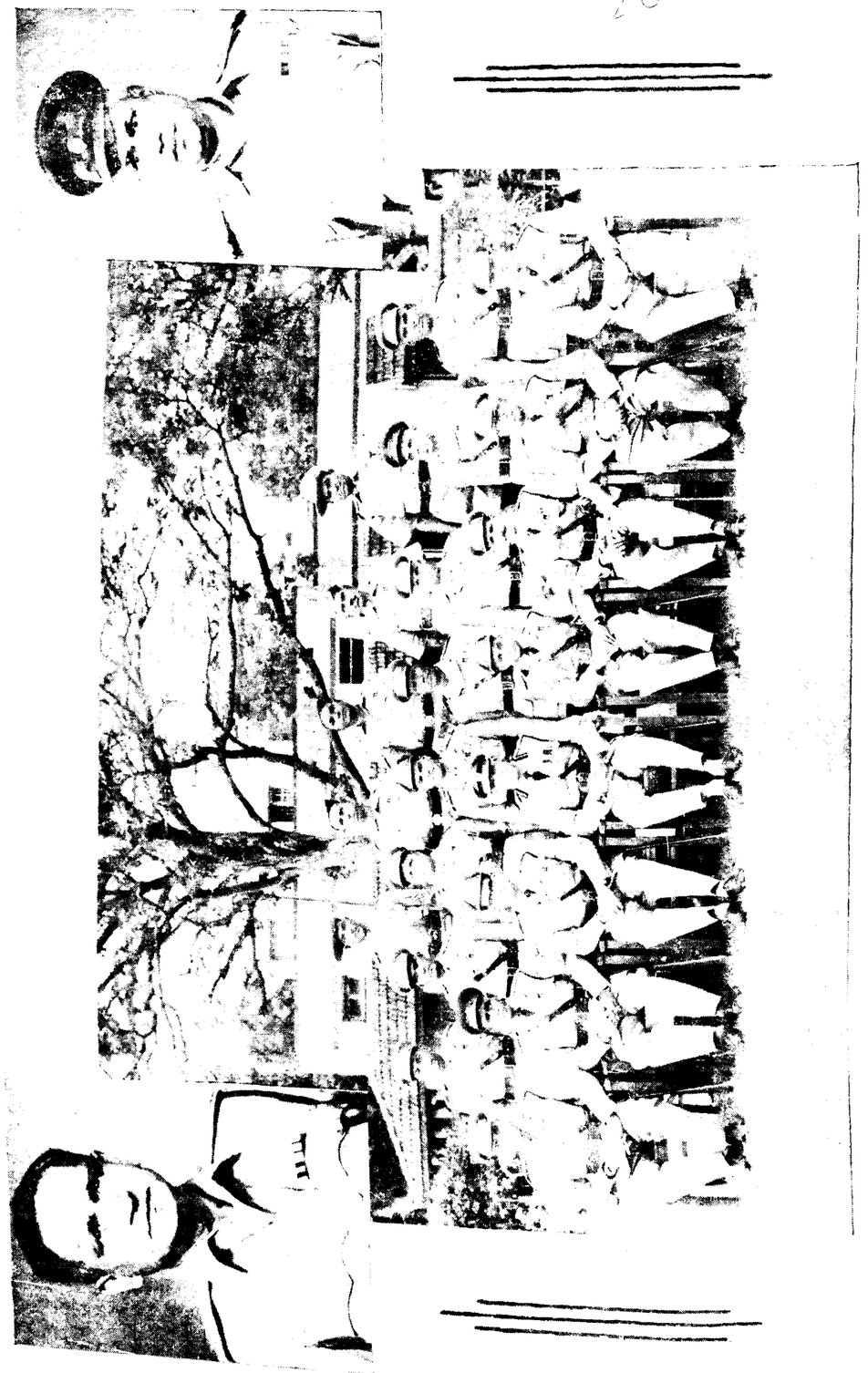
7. Handicrefts and Posters Exhibition.

8. Smt Soundara Kailasam is distributting prizes on the concluding day.

9. A scheme from the folk dances held at Hotel Connemara on the second day as part of Tourist Ball and Dinner.

10. Dance performance by Kumari Padma and troupe.





The Madras Police Officials and Constables who have been awarded the Presidents Police & Fire Service Medal on gallantry.

Gallantry Award

for Madras Police

The President has approved the award of the Police Medal for gallantry to Sri Sivaramakrishnan, a Police constable of Madras, for exemplary courage and devotion to duty of a high order.

On the night of November 21, 1965, Sri Sivaramakrishnan was deputed to locate a dangerous suspect. Sri Sivaramakrishnan spotted the wanted man near a theatre at Kuzhithurai and asked him to accompany him to the Police Station. On their way to the Police Station, the suspect in a desperate bid to escape whipped out a knife and inflicted multiple injuries on the constable. Undeterred by the severe injuries and though bleeding profusely, constable Sivaramakrishnan clung to the culprit and succeeded in arresting him with the help of some passers-by.

* * *

On the 22nd November 1965, while on patrol, constable Muthiya Mudaliar Manickam stopped a notorious criminal and was questioning him when the man suddenly snatched constable Manickam's lathi and ran away. Constable Manickam gave chase and caught the criminal. At this, the criminal suddenly whipped out a knife and stabbed and slashed constable Manickam. In spite of multiple injuries on his forehead, chest, left arm and shoulder, almost severing his left hand, constable Manickam did not loosen his hold. He grappled with the criminal and managed to take back his lathi. But he succumbed to his injuries before the arrival of reinforcement and the culprit managed to escape. Constable Manickam showed great courage in trying to apprehend a dangerous criminal even after having been grievously wounded and gave his life in the performance of duty.

He was awarded for his gallantry the President's Police and Fire Services Medal posthumously and consequently carries with it the special allowance admissible under rule 5, with effect from 22nd November 1965.

Guardians of Peace and Tranquillity

I offer my warm congratulations to the recipients of the President's Police and Fire Services' Medal and Police Medals. The citations give us an idea of the good work that the Force has accomplished. It is in the fitness of things that members of the Police Force who distinguish themselves by thier acts of gallantry, devotion to duty and hard work for a number of years should be marked out and given public recognition. This has the desirable effect of showing to the force that good work never goes unrewarded and I am sure this will enthuse them in their service and also bring the public and the Police together more and more.

Custodians of law and order

As a person who has been engaged in public work for a long time particularly as a member of the legislature in Punjab I have had occasions to study and appreciate the responsible nature of the duties of Policemen and officers. Their work is closely watched by the general public and by the representatives of the people in responsible positions. Those who with a high sense of responsibility, discipline and integrity discharge their duties as custodians of law and order, can shed lustre on the force to which they belong. I have heard of the reputation that the Madras Police enjoys and the traditions it has built up through long years of public service. I should like to add my own tribute of admiration to the Madras Police on this occasion.

It is a matter for satisfaction that Police-public relations have improved considerably during the year and that the Press also is extending its wholehearted co-operation to the Police. The functioning of the Village Vigilance Committees and the Public Relations Office in the City no doubt contribute to the strengthening of Police-public relations. During the times of natural calamities like the recent cyclone and heavy rains and in connection with enforcement of rationing and price controls, the Police came in contact with the public in a large way as friends and helpers.

It will indeed be a happy prospect if the society can be spared from crime of any sort. I know it will be too much to expect the country to be crime-free in the present context of our complex existence and environment. As the world becomes more and more civilised in the modern sense, the types of crimes committed every day also become newer and newer. This is indeed a challenge that has to be met by methodically studying the social changes and the working of the minds of the anti-social elements. Detection of crime is an important plank of good Police work. In this State, it is a matter of some concern that the number of cases reported has gone up to 21,287 this year from 18,417 in 1965. However, it is gratifying to note that the percentage of detection has risen to 60·7 from 56·6. Public co-operation is very essential in the matter of detection of crime and I hope it will be forthcoming in larger measure. I am glad to note that Madras is in the forefront in the field of criminology and forensic science and the degree-holders from among the higher ranks are trained in batches in Criminology Diploma Course. The University of Madras offers a Post-Graduate Degree Course in Criminology. It is good that steps are being taken to modernise detection technique in Madras City.

In a growing city like Madras, great care has to be taken to reduce traffic accidents. I understand that as against a steep rise in the number of accidents this year the total number of fatal accidents shows a decrease.

I am glad to know that the Madras Police Benevolent Fund which has been functioning here since 1957 continues to extend Welfare and recreational facilities to Policemen and their families and that the State Police Families Welfare Organisation helps the families of Policemen to supplement their income.

Home Guards

A word of appreciation is due to the Home Guards who are doing good work by assisting the Police in routine duties throughout the State and helping in the enumeration of Family ration cards in Madras City. It is welcome that a State Civil Defence Training Institute in Madras has been started and now large numbers of Home Guards can be given advanced course of training here. The Fire Services deserve our praise for the services they render at considerable risk to themselves.

I am conscious of the fact that the Police has at times difficult duty to perform. When people's emotions are aroused and in a fit of frenzy they resort to violent crimes involving arson and destruction of property, the Police force is hard put to it in maintaining law and order. In order to maintain peace and helping law-abiding citizens to carry on their peaceful avocations, they have to resort to force and some times to firing. It is evident that while they should not shirk their duty in restoring peace, they have to use the minimum force required to meet the situation. I am aware how difficult it is to strike a balance. Nonetheless, a judicious use of force is called for, if the Police is to retain, its reputation as the guardians of peace and tranquillity in the country.

[Excerpts from the speech delivered before distributing the President's Police Medal to the Police Officers by the Governor of Madras at the Police Medal Parade held on 9th December 1965.]



CO-OPERATIVES IN TEA INDUSTRY

SRI D. MARIASUSAI,
Registrar of Industrial Co-operatives, Madras-5.

During the last decade ending with 1965–66, the Madras State has made great strides in the industrial development—large, medium and small-scale industries. The growth of small-scale industries has been so great and conspicuous that Madras State occupies a pride of place in the matter of qualitative and quantitative production of industrial and consumer goods. The Industrial Co-operatives have played a very prominent role in this regard, in that, the impact of industrial development on the common man has been tremendous as may be seen from the following extract of the observations of the Government made in the review on the Industrial Development in the decade in Madras State which was placed before the Legislature in February last year :

"The progress in the growth and development of Industrial Co-operatives has been *phenomenal* during the decade. The number was negligible ten years ago but at the end of the Third Plan period we have 411 Industrial Co-operatives providing employment to about 33,400 workers."

Industrial Co-operatives

The pace of progress of the Industrial Co-operatives is being not only kept up but also accelerated. Under the small-scale industries, Industrial Co-operatives cover many types of industries, the tea, hand-made matches, non-ferrous metalwares, light engineering (industrial products and consumer articles), wood-working, brick making, footwear, readymade garments, synthetic gems, metal rolling mills, gold refinery, analytical laboratory, besides providing space and common facilities to small-scale industrialists through the establishment of co-operative and private Industrial Estates.

The Industrial Co-operatives have also played a prominent role in the development of traditional handicrafts in the Tamilnad. They cover almost all varieties of handicrafts goods for which our State is noted from time immemorial such as art plate, musical instruments, bronze icons, fine mats, medium colour design mats, rough and coarse mats, stone images, palm leaf products Karigiri pottery, wooden toys, clay and paper machie toys, bell-metal lamps, etc., lace and embroidery, sea shell toys, pith articles, sun hemp druggets, woollen druggets, artificial gems, cane articles, bamboo articles, artistic baskets, etc.

Coir Industrial Co-operatives are slowly gaining ground and they are expected to make a substantial contribution to coconut fibre industry in the State when the programme of establishing a number of Co-operative Coir Mills in furtherance of the recommendations made by the Government of India Delegation to Ceylon of which I was the leader, is implemented. Co-operatives also cover sericulture industry. The growth of Industrial Co-operatives is assured since a separate financial structure has been built up in the Madras State Industrial Co-operative Bank, Limited for meeting their credit requirements.

Co-operatives in tea industry

The Industrial Co-operative Tea Factories are the most successful ventures attempted in Industrial Co-operation, because the small tea growers for whom they have been formed derive unprecedented benefits. The first Industrial Co-operative Tea factory in a village at Yedakkadu near the first power house of the Kundah Hydel Power Project in the Nilgiris inaugurated by the Minister for Industries, two years ago. About a decade ago, none would have believed that the co-operation could also embrace industrial production and distribution and such other activities as would contribute to the growth of the industrial economy in the State. Tea gardens and tea factories were the monopoly of the big planters most of whom were foreigners. None could have also hoped that the small tea growers could ever own and run successfully an up-to-date factory manufacturing exportable tea and that too through a co-operative venture. It was therefore an unhill task to have the approval for establishing the Kundah Tea Factory. Thanks to the *Tea Board*, Calcutta, the State and Central Governments, this pioneering attempt was allowed to be implemented with their financial assistance. Initially this factory was started with a production capacity of 500 kgs. per day, which has since been increased to 1,200 kgs. of *made tea*.



Industries Minister inspecting the Tea Drier of the Indco. Tea Factory No. 3 (Karumbalam).

The small tea growers who are the members and beneficiaries of this industrial undertaking evinced great interest and co-operated with the officials, with the result, the tea produced at this factory was of such superior quality that it fetched very high prices in the Cochin auctions where foreigners from Russia, Austria, England and others participated. These persons who were previously getting 45 Paise per kg., of green leaves were paid 90 Paise and at times 100 Paise. Even then the factory made sizable profits and paid bonuses with reference to value of green leaves supplied to the factory. The thrift deposits collected at the rate of 6 per cent of the value of green leaves accumulated to such an extent that each of them were not only able to meet the loan instalments of their share capital loans but also helped the institution in repaying the loan instalments due to the Tea Board.

Big return

It is thus obvious that unlike any public project which is normally expected to give a return of 5 per cent after a few years of its implementation, this project gave one hundred per cent return on the next year of its implementation in that the small tea growers get double the prices for their leaves apart from State earning more foreign exchange for the quality tea produced by these factories which would otherwise be of poor quality unfit for export.

In the wake of this success, a second tea factory with State Government funds with a daily production capacity of 1,200 kgs. of " made tea " was soon established at Kotagiri. It was an eye opener to all in the tea industry that a bought leaf factory for small tea growers on a co-operative basis could work as efficiently and successfully as any factory owned and run by big planters.

In view of the good progress made by the first tea factory, at Kundah, the Tea Board was willing to consider proposals for starting similar factories. A preliminary survey of the potentialities for helping the small tea growers in the Nilgiris district has shown that the small tea growers own about 24,000 acres and that it would be feasible to cover all of them by establishing a number of Tea factories in three stages. It was also found that in addition to the establishment of these factories, it was necessary to help them to get better yield of tea leaves by application of fertilisers and control plant diseases, pests, etc., by use of insecticides, pesticides, etc. It was also found in the actual working an economical and viable unit should cover an area of 1,000 acres for one factory which will produce 1,200 kgs. of " made tea " per day.

In the first stage it was programmed to bring 8,000 acres under co-operative fold. In addition to the two factories already existing at Kundah and Kotagiri which were subsequently expended to cover a total area of 2,000 acres six more factories covering an additional area of 6,000 acres to complete the first stage of the programme were, therefore, proposed to be established

Roll of Central Service Society

A comprehensive scheme was drawn up for the establishment of additional six tea factories and a central organisation—a federation of all primary Tea factories to provide service facilities to all the small tea grower members in the matter of supply of fertilisers, insecticides, pesticides, etc. The capital cost of a factory was estimated at Rs. 9·10 lakhs of which a sum of Rs. 3·10 lakhs was proposed to be raised as share capital from the small growers and the balance of Rs. 6 lakhs met by a loan from the Tea Board. Out of the total share capital of Rs. 3·10 lakhs the small tea growers should pay in cash Rs. 1·00 lakh at Rs. 100 per acre besides remitting Rs. 2 lakhs by raising share capital loans at Rs. 200 per acre under the State Aid to Industries Act. The workers employed in the factory should remit Rs. 10,000 as their contribution to the share capital.

The Central Service Society was to be provided with funds to the extent of Rs. 19·20 lakhs towards the distribution of fertilisers (on half loan and half subsidy basis) and insecticides, pesticides, etc., as loan.

The total cost of the comprehensive scheme, including the two already established was estimated at Rs. 108·80 lakhs as shown below :—

Production Programme.

Area to be covered	.. ..	8,000 acres.
Number of factories	..	Eight.
Total cost of all eight factories.		Rs. 72·80 lakhs.
Share capital to be subscribed by growers.		Rs. 24·00 lakhs.
Production of " Made Tea " in all 8 factories.		9,600 kgs. per day.

Service Facilities Programme.

Distribution of fertilisers on half loan and half subsidy basis for three years at Rs. 6·40 lakhs per year.	Rs. 19·20 lakhs.
Distribution of insecticides, pesticides, etc.	
Loan at Rs. 5·60 lakhs per year for 3 years.	Rs. 16·80 lakhs.
Total cost of the Scheme ..	Rs. 108·80 lakhs.

With the prior approval of the Central Government the Tea Board sanctioned the required funds which were routed through the Madras State Industrial Co-operative Bank making it responsible for recovering and repaying the loan instalments. The sanction order was received in the middle of March 1965. Immediately six centres where small tea growers were concentrated were selected and six Industrial Co-operative Societies were registered and started by collecting the prescribed share amounts from the small tea growers concerned. The Central Service Organisation—the Nilgiris Small Tea Growers Service Industrial Society, Limited, was also registered.

The first instalment of funds was drawn and the programme of distribution of fertilisers, insecticides, and pesticides was put into execution before March 1966. The work relating to the purchase of land, construction of factory buildings, purchase of machinery, etc., was also taken up on hand.

Supply of machinery

To ensure speedy implementation, the Government constituted a Purchase Committee with Sri T.N. Lakshminarayanan, I.A.S., Secretary to Government, Industries, Labour and Housing Department as the Chairman and the presidents of all the eight tea factories as members. I was also appointed as a member-convenor of the Committee. Thanks to the efforts of the Chairman, expeditious steps were taken to negotiate with the suppliers of machinery, viz., Messrs. Marshall and Sons, their agents Messrs. Harrison Crosfield, the Davidson of India (Private), Limited. Competitive rates were secured and orders placed with all conditions, schedule of deliveries, etc.

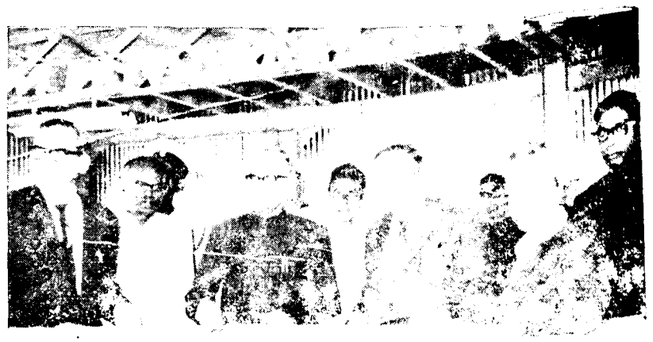
The Committee also decided to entrust the construction of the factory building to the Superintending Engineer of the Industries and Commerce Department who is assisted by a special division consisting of one Executive Engineer, four Assistant Engineers besides other staff their full costs including Leave Salary and Pension and other contributions being debited to the construction account. The Superintending Engineer (Construction) was also made a member of the Committee. The Superintending Engineer (Construction) and his technical officers especially the Executive Engineer, Coonoor spared no pains in executing the work in good time. The work of Indco Tea Factory (3) at Karumbalam and the Indco Tea Factory (4) at Kilkotagiri has already been completed and that in regard to the remaining four is nearing completion. In the execution of the works at Kilkotagiri its production capacity had to be increased from 1,200 kgs. to 2,000 kgs. in view of the larger acreage of tea gardens in that area. These two factories which was inaugurated on 26th and 27th December 1966 by Sri R. Venkataraman, Minister for Industries will serve 2,500 acres owned by small tea growers producing 3,000 kgs. of " made tea " valued roughly at Rs. 18,000 per day or Rs. 54·00 lakhs " made tea " per annum. The remaining four tea factories the fifth at Balacola, the sixth at T. Oranalli, the seventh at Manjoor and the eighth at Ithalar will be commissioned soon. A ninth tea factory to serve the small tea growers in Gudalur taluk has been registered and the funds for the factory are expected to be sanctioned by the Tea Board shortly.

Schemes for expansion

When he visited the Nilgiris in the first week of May 1966, Sri Bhagwan Singh, I.A.S., the Chairman, Tea Board, reviewed the progress of implementation of the comprehensive scheme. He appreciated the efforts taken by the Madras Government and was very keen to promote further the cause of the small tea growers in the Nilgiris. He discussed with me various measures to achieve the goal. Among the various proposals then discussed, the following concrete schemes have already been submitted to the State Government for being recommended to the Tea Board :—

(i) To provide funds to the small tea growers to bring an additional area of 5,000 acres under tea cultivation during the Fourth Plan period. Each small tea grower will be given a loan of Rs. 4,000 per acre. The total of Rs. 200 lakhs required for the purpose will be

Industries Minister and Secretary to Government, Industries Labour and Housing Department inspecting the Withering Trough of the Indco. Tea Factory No. 4 (Kilkotagiri).



routed through the Madras State Industrial Co operative Bank and the Primary Industrial Co operative Tea Factory. The loan is repayable in 16 years, the repayment of the loan commencing after the expiry of the seventh year from the date of disbursement of the first instalment of loan —Rs. 200 lakhs.

(ii) Establishment of the second batch of 8 tea factories covering an area of 8,000 acres—Rs. 86·24 lakhs.

(iii) The distribution of fertilisers on half subsidy and half loan basis and insecticides and pesticides on loan basis to small tea growers who are to be served by these 8 new factories covering 8,000 acres—Rs. 21·80 lakhs.

(iv) At the suggestion of the Tea Board, it is proposed to establish a new Industrial Co-operative for distribution of fertilisers to persons owning more than 10 acres and below 50 acres covering 9,000 acres at a cost—Rs. 25·97 lakhs.

The total cost of these schemes amounts to Rs. 334·51 lakhs.

Besides these new proposals, the following proposals are under consideration and in course of time will be placed before the Tea Board for its approval.

(a) The establishment of a Central Blending factory soon after the commissioning the ninth and the second batch of eight factories.

(b) The establishment of a service common facility Workshop-*cum*-Work Oriented Industrial Training Centre for the sons and dependents of the employees of the tea industry in Nilgiris for production of light duty equipment required by the Industrial Co-operative and private tea factories, such as, tea sorter, withering troughs, sifters, trollyes, nails and tin plates for tea chests, aluminium foils, etc.

(c) Imparting to the officers in tea cultivation and tea manufacture in Tocklai and other training institutions.

Finally I wish to conclude that the development of Small Tea Industry in the State especially in the Nilgiris will be so great as to contribute to the growth of Industrial economy of the State in a very big way.



A ten Member delegation from Nepal discussing with Sri K. Diraviam, Director of Rural Development.

MANPOWER FOR FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAMME

The most crucial problem facing the implementation of the Family Planning Programme is probably the shortage of well-trained personnel in almost all the States. Besides having to muster large numbers of trained social workers for the motivational programme, doctors have to be given a suitable orientation course and para-medical staff, *dais* and basic health workers trained. Vigorous efforts are already on hand to improve the training capacity within the country.

Implementing the family planning programme, as an integral part of maternity and child welfare services pre-supposes the training of maternity and child health workers for family planning. Further, with the family planning programme reorganised in 1963 from the clinic-oriented approach to extension education methods, the need has arisen for a large staff fully versed in these methods and groups of trained and properly guided voluntary workers. The I.U.C.D. programme requires large numbers of lady doctors, of whom we have a shortage today. A central task force, composed largely of lady doctors, is being formed to help the needy States. Large numbers of stipends are also being offered to lady medical students to encourage them to join the programme when their training ends.

Present position

There are at present 11,400 persons trained specifically for family planning, 85 per cent of whom are already engaged in family planning work. About ten times the number will be needed for manning the extended programme. The minimum requirement is one lakh workers, of whom over 70,000 will have to be trained before the end of the Fourth Plan.

A review of the existing training programme has revealed that the 16 centres already opened in the various States, are not properly equipped and staffed to train the large numbers of workers needed for the new extension approach. These centres are therefore being strengthened. Another 28 training centres, with adequate staff and equipment, are to be established, raising the proportion to one training centre for every 20 millions of the population. With the exception of Himachal Pradesh, training centres are not proposed to be set up in the Union Territories. Family planning workers from these territories will receive training in the neighbouring States.

The number of trained family planning workers of all categories required up to the end of the Fourth Five-Year Plan is roughly estimated at 167,000. District Extension Educators, District Family Planning Officers and Instructors of the State Training Centres will be trained in the Central Family Planning Training Institutions at Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi. All other categories of personnel including, for example, medical officers for urban and rural family welfare planning centres, will be trained at the 44 State training centres. Each of these centres will run three courses a year and train 30 persons in each course. In between, short job orientation courses may be organised for other categories of personnel.

Auxiliary Nurse Midwives

In the reorganised Family Planning Programme, there will be one auxiliary nurse-midwife for every 10,000 of the rural population. More than 40,000 auxiliary nurse-midwives would be required for the Primary Health Centres and other sub-centres, whereas today less than 12,000 are in position. There are at present 283 auxiliary nurse-midwives schools in the country, with an annual intake of 5,239 trainees. In order to reach the target of training at least 40,000 by the end of the Fourth Five-Year Plan, new schools are proposed to be started 44 in the year 1966-67, followed by large numbers in the succeeding years.

For propogating family planning among the male population, male family planning workers (Family Planning Health Assistants) are being appointed at the rate of one per 20,000 of the population. Taking the population of a block as 80,000, four male workers will be required for each block. Male workers will be required for District Family Planning Bureaux and Urban Family Planning Centres also. Adding together, their total requirement is estimated at 22,336.

Male family planning workers should also have experience of community health work. To fulfil this need, they will be given a 6-month basic training at Sanitary Inspectors' Training Centres followed by training in family planning. They will thus be equipped to become the future multi-purpose health workers. It is proposed to train 40,000 male family planning field

workers (Family Planning Health Assistants) and Basic Health Workers during the Fourth Plan period. As the existing 33 Sanitary Inspectors' schools are totally inadequate to cope with the training programme, 120 more such schools will be opened.

The Government of India have been advocating a programme of training for indigenous *dais* to teach them better methods of midwifery practice. During the Second and Third Plan periods hardly 50 per cent of the targets had been achieved. The objective of the programme has also been lost sight of, and in many places non-dais, including young girls, have been given the training.

During the current plan period, an extensive training programme is envisaged for the indigeneous village *dai*. The object is not only to improve the methods of her midwifery practice but also to utilise her hold on the village community in furthering the Family Planning Programme and making people accept a small family norm. The period of training has been reduced from six months to one month so as to turn out larger numbers of trained *dais* in a shorter time. The training will be given by the auxiliary-nurse-midwife working in the sub-centre and Maternity and Child Health Centre under the guidance of the Public Health Nurse or Health Visitor. It will be given at the village level so that the *dais* home life and her midwifery practice may continue undisturbed.

Family Planning or Family Welfare

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR,
Union Minister of Health and Family Planning.

India is the first country in the world to have taken up a Nation-wide programme of Family Planning as an essential requisite for the well being of the individual families. Happiness of a home depends on the health and well being of the individual members of the family. A mother who produces a child every other year becomes weak and is unable to give proper care to her children. The parents in a large family cannot provide enough food and other necessities of good living to their children and this makes them unhappy. A man worried by the various kinds of needs of different members of a large family becomes inefficient as a worker. This leads to further unhappiness when he is pulled up for inefficiency. The children when they do not get the love and affection, that every child is entitled to, when they do not get the means of physical and mental and intellectual development, that is the birth right of every child, cannot grow up into responsible well adjusted citizens. They are full of resentments which find expression in various ways. Thus a small family is the secret of a happy home and self-respect and self-sufficiency for the nation.

The urgency

Why have we become so conscious of the need for a small family of late? We are aware of the need for family planning and we started in that direction during the First Five-Year Plan by popularising self-control and rhythm method which might be considered as partial self-control. The results were not encouraging. We introduced conventional contraceptives in the Second Five-Year Plan and set up a nucleus organisation. The results were still not satisfactory. Towards the later part of the Second Plan, we started the sterilisation programme, which was greatly intensified in the Third Plan. Towards the end of the Third Plan we started popularising the I.U.C.D. and we are now using all known methods in an intensive manner with the object of cutting down the birth rate to about 50 per cent or to 25 per 1,000 from the present rate of more than 42 per 1,000.

The urgency of the Family Planning programme has been necessitated by the success of our Health Plans and programmes over the last 3 Plan periods. Malaria alone used to claim 20 lakhs of lives every year. There is not a single death of malaria now-a-days. In the olden days a woman who went through 10 or more pregnancies was lucky if she was left with two or three living children. Unless birth rate is also brought down quickly we are in for trouble. The failure of the rain resulting in food shortage last year was a pre-taste of things to come if our population continues to increase at the present rate.

With about 2·4 per cent of the total land area of the world, India has to support about 14 per cent of the world population. On top of this, we are today adding about 12 million people every year to our population. Our population is expected to reach the 500 million mark very soon. This rapid rate of growth is largely neutralising our efforts to raise the standard of living of our people through planned development. Obviously, this state of affairs cannot be allowed to continue. The Government of India has, therefore, accorded "top priority" to the programme of Family Planning and food production. Against the expenditure of Rs. 14·5 lakhs during the First Plan and Rs. 215·6 lakhs during the Second Plan, an amount of Rs. 37 crores was allocated to this programme for the Third Plan and almost all of it was utilised. In the Fourth Plan 95 crores have been provided and more money is likely to be made available.

Achievements in Third Plan

During the Third Plan, the programme started to gain rapid momentum. Family Planning Bureaux were set up in almost all the States and Union Territories. District Family Planning Bureaux were set up in 199 districts of the country. One thousand three hundred and seventy urban and 8,869 rural Family Planning centres were established. Besides these the number of contraceptive distribution centres increased to 10,500 bringing the total number of centres providing family welfare service in the country to more than 20,000. The programme of training of family planning workers was also geared up and 28 State level training Centres, besides three central training institutions, were set up. A total of more than 42,000 workers were trained during the period. Considerable progress was also made in the field of research in various aspects of family planning including studies in indigenous herbs for controlling fertility and biology of reproduction.

One of the major achievements during the Third Plan was that the country became self-sufficient for the requirements of chemical contraceptives. A total of about 80 million contraceptive foam tablets and 300 million tubes of contraceptive jellies cream were produced in the country during this period. It was also in the Third Plan that "Sterilisation", as a method of permanent protection for those who have three or more children, became a mass programme and more than 15 lakhs persons have accepted this method so far.

Family Planning programme entered a new technological era at the end of Third Plan (July 1965), when the new Intra-Uterine contraceptive device—the Loop—was

accepted for mass use and after very careful studies at 50 centres under the Indian Council of Medical Research and the scientists' verdict to the effect that the loop was safe, effective and acceptable. At the end of the Third Plan (March 1966), a total of about 8 lakhs women had accepted the loop for spacing and limiting the number of their children. A total of about 2,234 static and 129 mobile I.U.C.D. centres were established all over the country during this eight months' period. A factory for producing I.U.C.D.'s was also set up in the public sector at Kanpur. Starting with a production of 10,000 loops a day, it is now producing more than 30,000 loops daily. In five States of the country —Punjab, West Bengal, Gujarat, Mysore and Maharashtra, where the I.U.C.D. programme got underway early, the response has been swift and most encouraging. In other States too it is becoming increasingly popular.

Programme for Fourth Plan

As a result of the efforts made during the Third Plan, considerable awareness has been created as to the need and importance of having small families and proper spacing of the children in the interest of the health and happiness of the family. The urgency and gravity of the problem, however, demands that it should be tackled literally on a "war footing". It has, therefore been decided to launch a "target-oriented time-bound programme" so that the progress of its implementation can be effectively assessed and remedial steps taken as and when necessary. The overall target for the year 1966-67 is to persuade 20 couples per thousand population in the urban areas and 10 per thousand in the rural areas to adopt the loop, and to achieve a target of 1·23 million sterilisation, besides promoting wide use of the conventional methods. In our educational programme, first place is given to self-control or Brahmacharya. For those who need other types of assistance they can choose the method that suits them the best.

The Government of India is fully alive to the urgency and demands of such a programme. It is necessary to build up a strong administrative machinery to launch a vigorous programme of mass education for creating a desire and will among the people to limit the size of their families. Necessary action has therefore been taken to strengthen the organisational set up at all levels.

The needs of the programme are enormous and complex. It deals with one of the most intimate and personal aspects of human life. Success in this programme depends on the voluntary decisions of over 900 million couples in the reproductive age-group to limit the size of their families. It involves training of thousands of workers at various levels to motivate and provide services to the willing couples.

In order to make the programme truly a mass movement, it is essential that is fully supported by voluntary agencies and local leadership. With a view to fully involve voluntary organisations in the programme, all possible support and encouragement is provided by the Government. Financial assistance to the extent of 100 per cent assistance for all family planning activities is given to such organisations. To facilitate the task of motivating all eligible couples, honorary Family Planning Educational leaders are also being involved in the programme. It is proposed to have one such educational leader in every district and two leaders in every community development block. Besides, help is taken from zonal and institutional leaders and the support of religious leaders, teachers and others in accelerating the pace of the programme will also be sought.

Health and family planning being a State subject, the success of the programme also depends on the initiative taken by the States to encourage the States in launching a vigorous programme, the centre provides 100 per cent assistance for training and all the non-recurring and 90 per cent assistance for all recurring expenditure connected with the programme and this will be continued for 10 years. The Centre also helps by preparing the broad plans and programme patterns. To help the States in meeting the shortage of Doctors, specially lady Doctors, a central task force of Doctors has also been set up. These doctors will be deputed to areas where the services need augmentation. A scheme for awarding stipends to lady medical students who agree to serve the Government after graduation, has also been launched. Last year about 430 stipends were provided. Besides continuing these, it is proposed to award 1,000 stipends this year also.

A People's Programme

It is heartening to note that in certain areas where intensive work has been done in the past, the birth rate has come down appreciably. It is hoped that with the co-operation of all concerned, it will be possible to achieve the targets formulated for the Fourth Plan and bring about a significant reduction in the birth rate. Generally speaking, as the standard of living goes up, the birth rate comes down. This has happened in all developed countries. But in India we cannot raise the standard of living till we reduce the birth rate. It is a big challenge and we have to meet it.

In the interest of the health, happiness and welfare of the individual family and the progress of the Nation, we have to take up the family welfare planning programme as a people's programme. All progressive opinion in the country has to co-operate and collaborate in making it a success. The Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission, has rightly said that it is a more difficult and challenging task than the freedom movement.



Building Grassroots of Democracy

The strengthening of urban local bodies not only for carrying out tasks of development and planning and of providing efficient municipal services but also for building up the grass roots of democracy is recommended by the Rural Urban Relationship Committee. This Committee, appointed in 1963 with Sri A. P. Jain as Chairman, submitted its final report making recommendations on the areas of local government, relations between the urban local bodies with their surrounding rural areas and connected Panchayati Raj Institutions, the organisation, functions, personnel and finances of urban local bodies with a view to their more efficient and effective functioning.

The Committee recognise that complete devolutions of functions and unlimited local autonomy are not possible in the context of complex problems arising from the interlinked processes of social and economic growth. Nevertheless it should be the policy of the State Governments to utilise the local bodies to the maximum extent for the performance of the local tasks retaining to themselves the works of wider planning and provision of technical guidance over large areas and regions. The Committee have given a comprehensive list of functions that can and should be performed by local bodies.

Demarcation of areas

It is essential, the Committee emphasise, that the objectives of a healthy rural-urban relationship are seen in the light of needs of a developing economy and the attendant processes of rural migration and urban expansion. There is still a very wide gap in India, between the town and the country in the matter of services and amenities. So long as we have one set of institutions for urban areas and another for rural areas, the differences will not only persist but get further stratified. The Committee have, therefore, proposed organic linking of rural and urban local bodies at the various levels. The interests of the small towns and the nearby rural areas are so closely inter-dependent that their development needs a common unit of planning and administration. The Committee have, therefore, recommended that the small towns up to a population of about 20,000 should form part of the Panchayati Raj system and they should be directly represented in the Panchayat Samities like the Village Panchayats but with due weightage to their population. The Committee have emphasised, however, that the size of the Panchayat Samities should be limited to 20 to 40 members in accordance with the recommendations of the Santhanam Committee on Panchayati Raj elections. In medium towns, large cities and metropolitan areas, most of the problems of urbanisation relate to haphazard growth and development in areas that lie within the administrative jurisdiction of Panchayati Raj bodies. The urban explosion defies the administrative boundaries of towns and cities causing unchecked land speculation and chaotic peripheral growth. The Committee have, therefore, laid down the following principle for the fixation or extension of municipal boundaries :-

Employment opportunities

(*a*) Future urbanisable area over 10 or 20 years according to a master plan may be included along with a peripheral green belt, of sufficient width.

(*b*) A village may be included with all lands attached to it unless there are some natural boundaries such as a river or a canal.

(*c*) The municipal bodies should be given necessary assistance for continuing Rural Community Development programme in agricultural areas with their jurisdiction.

The Committee emphasised the need for the dispersal of employment opportunities bringing them within easy reach of the villages. New industrial and development projects should be located increasingly in the less developed areas. Medium towns should be developed as new industrial nuclei. Metropolitan growth should be limited by developing industrial-*cum*-residential satellites and counter-magnets. The development of the district has to be co-ordinated on a regional basis in which both the rural and urban local bodies approach the problems from a common perspective, to prepare a comprehensive integrated development plan reflecting the potentialities and requirements of both the rural and the urban areas.

Municipal Corporations should be confined ordinarily to cities having a minimum population of 5 lakhs and an annual revenue of rupees one crore. The Committee have made recommendations to strengthen the Mayor's position. The Committee have laid stress on smaller councils and fuller use of the Committee system. A finance and co-ordination committee has been recommended as in the case of corporations. The Committee have recommended integrated cadres combined with State services in respect of technical posts of Health Officers, Town Planners, Engineers, Accountants and Auditors, and separate unified cadres for posts of Executive Officers/Municipal Commissioners, Secretaries/Revenue Officers, etc., suitably graded for various classes of urban local bodies, with the State Government acting through a Directorate of Urban Local Bodies, as the controlling administrative authority.

Finances

The Committee point out that the recommendations of various Committees and Commission to augment their resources have by and large, been ignored. The finance of the local authorities must be viewed in the context of the national finances under the impact of the current developmental processes. The Committee have, therefore, recommended that well before the appointment of the Finance Commission by the President every five years, a Municipal Finance Commission should be appointed in each State to examine the requirements and resources of local bodies. The State Governments should include the financial obligations arising from such recommendations in their proposals for the Finance Commission. This will ensure allocation of specific resources to the local bodies. The Committee have also recommended the allotment of the entire proceeds from entertainment tax and 25 per cent of the receipts from vehicles tax to urban authorities.

The Committee have recommended the abolition of octroi and terminal taxes, which are obnoxious, vexatious and source of corruption. The loss on this account should largely be covered by imposition of a 25 per cent surcharge on sales tax.

The efficient and effective functioning of local bodies, however, depends not only on the competence of municipal personnel and improvement in their administration and finance but also on the interest, understanding and co-operation of the people. The active participation of the citizens in the affairs of local bodies is also essential for fostering democracy. The Committee urge upon the political parties to develop a convention to concern themselves primarily with provision and improvement of civic services in the matters of municipal Government and to encourage senior deserving citizens without party labels to join the municipal councils.

The Committee recommend the Urban Community Development programme so that the efforts of the people themselves are united with those of the governmental authorities; local, State and national, to improve the socio-economic conditions of the communities and integrate them into the life of the Nation. The Committee emphasise that the programme must primarily be "people centred" aiming at organising the people for corporate community action.



Sri C. S. Krishnamoorthi, who comes from the Madras cadre of the Indian Administrative Service was elected unanimously as Vice-President at a recent meeting of the Board of Executive Directors of the Bank. Sri C. S. Krishnamoorthy who was serving as Joint Secretary in the Ministry of Finance since 1954 represented India on the Executive Board of the World Bank at Washington D.C. from 1958 to 1963.

He left New Delhi on February 4, 1967 to Manila to take over as Vice-President of the Asian Development Bank.

SAVE THIS WAY—REDUCE YOUR INCOME-TAX

Something interesting to Income-tax payers.

Small Savings Securities of the Government are excellent and advantageous investments.

In the certificates group, the 12-year National Defence Certificates earn for you at maturity interest at 6·25 per cent (simple) and 4·75 per cent per annum (compound). The 10-Year Defence Deposit Certificates yield every year an interest of 4½ per cent.

An account in the Post Office Savings Bank earns 4 per cent for you. The Cumulative Time Deposit accounts of 5, 10 and 15 years fetch interest at 4·2, 4·5, 4·8 per cent per annum compound respectively.

In themselves, these interest rates compare very well with those available in the money market. In addition, you have the added attraction that interest in all cases is free of income-tax and super-tax. That means that you need not even show the interest earned on these investments in your income-tax returns nor will it be taken into account while calculating the tax payable by you.

Additional attraction in the Cumulative Time Deposit Account.

The Cumulative Time Deposit Scheme allows yet one more facility. Not only is the interest-free of tax but the deposits paid into 10 and 15-year accounts qualify for abatement of income-tax.

Let us see that these benefits mean to the investor.

I. 12-*Year National Defence Certificate*—

An individual can invest up to Rs. 35,000 in these certificates. Besides, investment of some amount in the name of each member of the family, adult or minor is also permissible. So, if a family comprises of four members, investment up to Rs. 1,40,000 and interest thereon will not be included in the total income of the family for income-tax purposes.

II. 10-*Year Defence Deposit Certificates*—

Here too, the limit is Rs. 35,000 for each individual. The certificates fetch interest at 4½ per cent per annum which is free of tax and is not included in the total income for tax purposes.

III. *Post Office Savings Bank Account*—

An account in the Post Office Savings Bank gives 4 per cent interest per annum tax-free. In addition, the Post Office Savings Bank gives the facility of deposits and withdrawals by cheques similar to those of any commercial Bank. This makes the interest rate all the more attractive.

Illustrated below is the benefit of Income-tax rebate on interest—

*Earned income.**	*N.D.C.* 4·75 *per cent.*	*P.O.S.B.* 4·00 *per cent (compound interest).*	*C.T.D.* 10-*Year* 4·5 *per cent.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
RS.			
5,000 ..	5·27	4·44	6·45
10,000 ..	5·53	4·66	11·84
15,000 ..	5·75	4·88	15·29
20,000 ..	6·06	5·32	20·48
25,000 ..	6·84	5·76	28·18
30,000 ..	7·36	6·20	32·47
50,000 ..	7·88	6·64	39·57

* Status—Married with more than one child.

IV. *Cumulative Time Deposit Account*—

Under this scheme monthly deposits made into an account are paid back with interest in one lump-sum at the end of 5, 10, 15 years.

In the past, only payments made into a provident fund and insurance premia qualified for rebate of income-tax. This facility has since been extended by Government to monthly deposits made into 10 and 15-year accounts.

Rebate of Income-tax can be claimed up to ¼ of the total income or Rs. 12,500 whichever is less.

Suppose your income is Rs. 9,600 per annum, you will have to pay income-tax as follows :—

	RS.
On Rs. 5,000	250
On Rs. 4,600	460
	710
Deduct—Relief if married and has more than a child.	240
	470
Surcharge	47
Total income-tax	517

If you open a Cumulative Time Deposit account, you will be entitled to a reduction in tax. The reduction is allowed up to a maximum of 1/4 of the total income or the actual contribution whichever is less subject to a maximum of Rs. 12,500.

In order to get the maximum benefit, you may contribute Rs. 2,400 in a year or Rs. 200 per month under Cumulative Time Deposit. Since your contribution is Rs. 2,400 to Cumulative Time Deposit you are eligible for rebate of 60 per cent, i.e., Rs. 1,440. This will be deducted from the income. Therefore the tax payable will be Rs. 9,600(−)1,440=Rs. 8,160 and not Rs. 9,600.

Income-tax on Rs.	5,000	250
Income-tax on Rs.	3,160	316
	8,160	566
Deduct—Relief		240
		326
Surcharge		33
Total, Income-tax		359

Thus the saving will be Rs. 517—359=Rs. 158 in income-tax.

In addition to this, on maturity, you are entitled to receive Rs. 30,000 as against the investment of Rs. 24,000. The balance of Rs. 6,000 getting by way of maturity benefit will also be tax-free.

For self-employed persons, i.e., doctors, lawyers, architects, engineers or businessmen, a Cumulative Time Deposit account (10-year or 15-year) is of immense value. There are no formalities or medical examinations to undergo. Sign an application and deposit the amount in any Post Office of your choice to claim this attractive return and the rebate of income-tax. *Your investment is twice blessed.* In addition to all these benefits your investment in any one or more of the above securities provide funds urgently required by the country for development and defence. You will feel proud of having helped your country in times of need.

Details and literature can be had from the Director of Small Savings, Fort St. George, Madras-9, or from any of the 54,000 Post Offices doing savings bank in the Country.

SAVE THROUGH CUMULATIVE TIME DEPOSIT AND REDUCE YOUR INCOME-TAX.

*Earned income.**	*Permissible deduction of L.I.P., G.P.I. and C.T.I. (limited to 1/4).*	*Assumed C.T.D. per annum.*	*Income-tax and surcharge.*		*Savings in tax.*	*Maturity benefit (including bonus) on C.T.D. for*		*Total savings per annum in*		*Percentage savings on maturity in*	
			Without C.T.D. and other deductions mentioned in column (2).	*If invested in C.T.D.*		*10-year account per annum.*	*15-year account per annum.*	*10-year account.*	*15-year account.*	*10-year account per annum.*	*15-year account per annum.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)		(7)		(8)	
			(*a*)	(*b*)		(*a*)	(*b*)	(*a*)	(*b*)	(*a*)	(*b*)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.		
10,000 ..	2,500	2,400	561	403	158	600	1,067	758	1,225	31	51
15,000 ..	3,750	3,600	1,386	1,030	356	900	1,600	1,256	1,956	35	54
20,000 ..	5,000	4,800	2,266	1,853	413	1,200	2,133	1,613	2,546	35	53
25,000 ..	6,250	6,000	3,516	2,460	1,056	1,500	2,667	2,556	3,723	43	62
30,000 ..	7,500	7,200	5,346	3,796	1,550	1,800	3,200	3,350	4,750	46	66
35,000 ..	8,750	8,400	7,640	5,469	2,171	2,100	3,733	4,271	5,904	51	70
50,000 ..	12,500	8,400	14,586	12,260	2,326	2,100	3,733	4,426	6,059	53	72

* Status—Married with more than one child.

(*a*) Annuity deposit has also been taken into account for the income group of Rs. 20,000 and above.

(*b*) In addition to the minimum deposit of Rs. 3,600 per annum in the individuals names, accounts can be opened in the names of wife, minor sons or daughters or dependents.

[*Post Office Savings Bank will earn between 4 per cent to 6·64 per cent on a virtual Current Account.*]

"Challenge to Democracy"

PAROCHIAL OUTLOOK DISRUPTS THE UNITY OF OUR DEMOCRACY

JUSTICE KHOSLA.

"The narrow-minded attitude, wearing a cloak of linguistic and cultural pride has proved a disintegrating force all over the country", said Sri Justice G. D. Khosla in a talk broadcast from Delhi on 3rd February 1967. "Such attitudes and outlooks", he added, "must be checked and renounced if our democracy is to be preserved and allowed to grow to its full stature".

The talk was delivered in the special AIR series, "Challenge to our Democracy" designed to educate listeners on different aspects of national integration.

Some years ago, the Government of Himachal Pradesh wanted to celebrate Himachal Day. The headquarters of the Himachal Government was then, as now, situated at Simla; so, Simla was the obvious and the most convenient place for holding the function. Also, the best place in Simla was the ridge which has large open space where functions of this type can adequately be held. Simla, however, in those days, was the capital of the State of Punjab and it was feared that the Punjab Government might object to the holding of Himachal Day on the Punjab territory.

Narrow-minded attitude

I was, in those days, the Chairman of the Tourist Advisory Committee, and since the tourist activity in Simla was shared by the Governments of Punjab and Himachal, the Himachal Government explained to me this difficulty and asked if I would help to smooth things over with the Punjab Government. I gladly offered to do my best in the matter and the very next day, saw a high dignitary of the Punjab Government and requested him to permit the use of the ridge for the purpose of holding the Himachal Day celebration. I was very surprised when my request was refused. I pressed the matter further and the representatives of the Government said "if to-day we permit the ridge to be used by the Himachal Government tomorrow they will lay claim to the whole of Simla, and Simla might well go to Himachal Pradesh". This parochial attitude made me feel very sad and all I could say was "surely, even if Simla does go to Himachal, it will not become foreign territory and will still remain part of India".

Whenever I remember this instance of political narrow-mindedness and parochial outlook, I feel unhappy. It was surely this refusal to be generous towards one's neighbour which ultimately split the State of Punjab into smaller and less important units. Nor can anyone derive any satisfaction from the fact that what the spokesman of Punjab feared has actually come to pass, and Simla is no longer Punjab territory. The greatest losers in this battle of tongues are the Punjabis whose outlook with regard to Himachal was most selfish and parochial.

Unifying trend

This narrow-minded attitude, wearing a cloak of linguistic and cultural pride, has proved a disintegrating force all over the country. Most right-thinking Indians must regret it and feel that the unity of our democracy is being disrupted in the name of culture and literature. There are other baneful trends which should act as warning signals to us. The violent resistance against Hindi, our national language, the disputes about inter-State boundaries, the extent of autonomy which some States claim, special privileges to which people of certain regions are said to be entitled, are indicative of parochial tendencies which must have a most harmful effect on our political economy. Such attitudes and outlooks must be checked and renounced if our democracy is to be preserved and allowed to grow to its full stature.

Luckily, there are some counter-forces and unifying trends, some of these are natural and evolutionary. Others are planned and consciously imposed. The spread of simple every-day Hindi through the mass media of films and radio is one instance. There is nothing so calculated to give wide popularity to an idea as a medium which amuses and entertains the masses.

The film studios of Bombay employ a type of Hindi which is readily understandable by film goers. The film producers realize that the Sanskritised Hindi which seems to find favour with a pedantic minority, would not prove a box-office success. The result is that, films have cut across the parochial resistance of non-Hindi speaking people. Sport is another equaliser. It brings together people of different States, different languages and different backgrounds.

At the Manali Mountaineering School, I met young men from the north, south and east, living and working together in a spirit of complete comradeship. They had no feeling of being different and had completely cast aside their parochial outlook, if indeed, they ever had it. In a Police Training Institute which I recently visited, I saw recruits from all over the country being trained in the same class. They were not conscious of any differences and gave no indication of parochial prejudices on grounds of caste, creed or language. According to Government rules, a certain number of I.A.S. officers are posted to States other than their own. This calculated not only to make for better Government free from territorial and social bias, but also to promote regional unity. Some years ago the Government of India instituted a substantial prize for a feature film aimed at promoting national unity and emotional integration. Although in 1965, no film was adjudged deserving of this prize, in the following year, the prize was, in fact, awarded.

Srimathi Jothi Venkatachellum, Health Minister, received His Excellencey Mr. J. Krezoi, Deputy Prime Minister of Czechoslovakia who visited Madras on 22nd January 1967 at the air port.



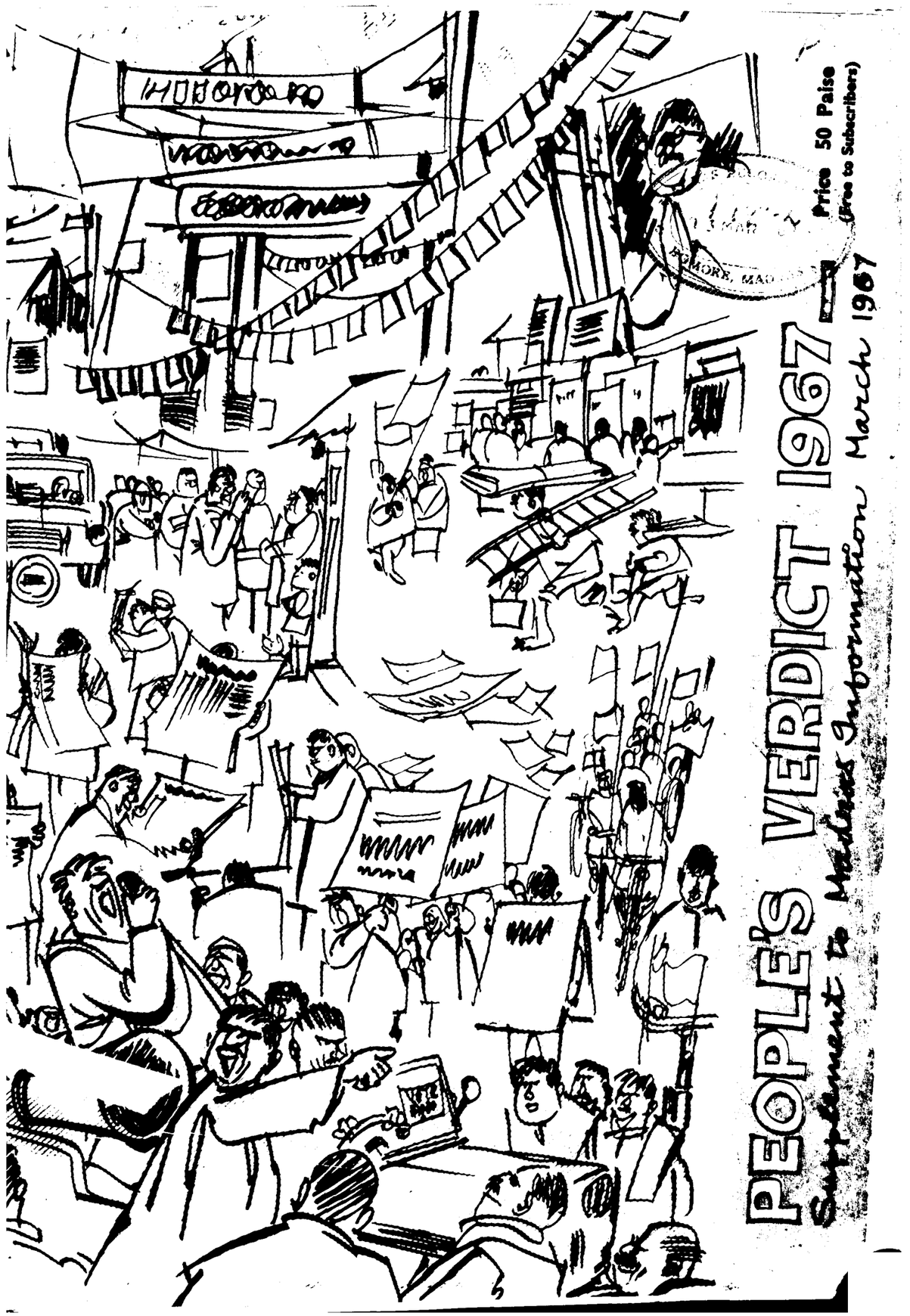
To counteract parochialism

These are happy influences, but more, much more is needed to counteract the narrow-minded parochialism of self-seeking politicians and fanatical agitators. The Government and the people, must both strive to preserve our national unity and our democratic way of life. Frequent and widespread interchange of ideas between different parts of the country promotes mutual under standing and broadens the outlook. Our young men and women, particularly from our schools and colleges, should travel more. They should learn more regional anguages. Indeed, I would say that a regional language other than the mother-tongue should be part of the compulsory curriculum in all schools. The National Book Trust should publish translations of outstanding books in all regional languages. If Hindi is to be used as a truly national language, it should be allowed to develop itself, for though you can compile a dictionary without venturing beyond the scholar's den, the idiom the living, the expressive part of language is manufactured and used in the streets outside. If our language is allowed to grow and manifest its vigour and beauty in this manner, it will prove the greatest unifying force of all. There is always a reluctance to embrace what is not understood and if the national language is made simpler so that people of all States can understand it easily, it will help to unify them and to bring about greater understanding between them.

International living

You have no doubt heard of the experiment in international living. The promoters of this experiment make arrangements for people of different countries to go abroad and live as guests in a family. Each such guest undertakes to act as host to a person from another country. This mutual sharing of family life leads to greater understanding between people of different nations. How much closer will a similar experiment bring the people of different States of our own country. I would advocate this kind of reciprocal guest-host relationship between the residents of different parts of our country. The barriers of caste and region are certainly not insuperable. The number of inter-caste and inter-State marriages is increasing and I am sure, that the sort of experiment in inter-State living I have suggested, will, in time help to dissolve our differences.

As I see the social and political pattern of India to-day, I find a strong and pernicious force compelling a parochial outlook, side by side with healthy but somewhat weak trends making for unity and understanding. It should be our task and earnest endeavour to fight against the first and to foster the second. Thus only can we preserve and strengthen our democracy.



I. Symbols for recognised parties in Madras State



Indian National Congress

Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam

Swatantra Party

Communist Party of India

II. Symbols for "Multi-State" parties in Madras State



Bharatiya Jana Sangh

Praja Socialist Party

Samyukta Socialist Party

Republican Party of India

III. Free symbols for Independent candidates in Madras State

Communist Party of India (Marxist)

List of Abbreviations.

Cong.	India National Congress.	(Marx.)	Communist Party of India, (Marxist).
Ind.	Independents.	S.S.P.	Samyukta Socialist Party.
Repub.	Republican Party.	PSP.	Praja Socialist Party.
T.N.P.	Tamil National Party.	SC.	Scheduled Caste Candidate.
Swa.	Swatantra Party.	W.T.	We Tamils.
Comm.	Communist Party of India. (rightist).	Soc. Lab.	Socialist-Labour.
		DMK.	Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam.
		JS.	Bharatiya Jana Sangh.
		ST.	Scheduled Tribe Candidate.
		M.L.	Muslim League.
		W.	Woman Candidates.
		F.D.	Forfeited deposit.

FOREWORD

The General Elections to the Legislative Assembly and Parliament (Lok Sabha) which were recently conducted in this State involved administrative arrangements of vast magnitude. The work in fact began much earlier than the dates of the poll (15th, 18th and 21st February 1967). In September 1965, the territorial constituencies were delimited into 39 Parliamentary constituencies (as against 41 earlier) and 234 Assembly constituencies (as against 206 earlier). For the first time in the electoral history of the State, Electoral Rolls were prepared for all the territorial constituencies at one time, after house-to-house enumeration. No less than 67,985 enumerators and 16,615 supervisors were engaged in the work of enumerating the house-holds, viz., 7,70,516.

The total electorate came to 2,07,96,846 as against 1,86,75,436 in 1962 and 1,75,14,993 in 1957. A major effort had to be put in for the printing of the Electoral Rolls for such a large number of voters, involving as it did, the printing of about 9,05,000 manuscript pages.

So far as the actual conduct of the Elections was concerned, the number of polling stations set up this time was 23,860 as against 21,041 in 1962 and 22,283 in 1957. The number of polling personnel required was 1,47,000, a figure considerably larger than that employed in previous Elections. The number of ballot papers printed for the Assembly constituencies was 2,11,25,600 as against 19,13,600 for Assembly constituencies in 1962 and 2,11,62,000 for Parliamentary constituencies as against 1,85,22,000 in 1962. The percentage of the electorate which actually went to the polls was 76·56 as against 70·60 in 1962 and 49·05 in 1957. The polling schedule was also compressed into three days of poll as against four days in 1962 and five days in 1957. The counting of votes was also completed for most of the Assembly constituencies in two days, the pace of counting being much quicker than in the previous elections. The number of police personnel engaged for bandobust and transport of ballot boxes was also much larger.

The figures set out above will go to show that the Fourth General Elections threw a much larger burden on the election staff than at any time before. It is, therefore, a matter of the utmost gratification that the General Elections were conducted in an orderly and efficient manner and without any untoward incidents whatever. While credit is due to all the officials concerned, the Elections could not possibly have been conducted in this impressive manner without the full, hearty and cheerful co-operation of the general public who have proved thereby that they are fully alive to their duties and responsibilities in a popular democracy.

This Supplement to the March issue of the Madras Information gives useful particulars about the results of the Elections, in regard to the names of the constituencies and candidates, the political party to which each candidate belonged and the number of votes polled, both in the Fourth General Elections as well as in the previous Elections. It is hoped that this supplement will be of interest to the general public and particularly to those who might be interested in a detailed study of the pattern of voting in the recent Elections.

C. A. RAMAKRISHNAN,
Chief Secretary,
Government of Madras.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
28th February 1967.

MADRAS STATE

GENERAL ELECTIONS—COMPARATIVE STUDY

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Parties contested.	1957 Party position.	1957 Valid Votes polled.	1957 Percentage.	1962 Party position.	1962 Valid Votes polled.	1962 Percentage.	1967 Party position	1967 Valid Votes polled.	1967 Percentage.	1967 Number of candidates forfeiting deposits.
Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam ..	13	1,424,319	12·8	50	3,435,633	27·1	**138**	**6,280,711**	**41·21**	**Nil.**
Indian National Congress ..	**151***	**5,046,576**	**45·34**	**139**	**5,848,974**	**46·1**	49	6,315,939	41·43	Nil.
Communist Party of India † ..	4	823,582	7·4	2	978,806	7·7	2	271,932	1·78	24
Communist Paty of India (Marxist).	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	592,577	3·89	2
Praja Socialist Party	2	293,778	2·6	..	159,212	1·3	4	136,188	0·89	Nil.
Socialist	1	59,098	0·5	1	48,753	0·4	..	..	..	..
Samyukta Socialist Party ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	84,188	0·55	1
Forward Bloc	3	152,140	1·4	3	173,261	1·4	..	..	..	..
Congress Reforms Committee (C.R.C.).	9	584,161	5·3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Swatantra	..	..	..	6	991,773	7·8	20	758,819	4·98	2
Jan Sangh	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.	22,183	0·15	24
Republican	..	..	..	.	..	..	Nil.	31,606	0·21	14
Other Parties and Independents.	22	2,747,342	24·7	5	1,039,934	8·2	4	748,358	4·91	225
Total ..	205	11,130,996	100	206	12,676,346	100	233	15,242,181	100	292
Total number of Legislative Assembly seats.	205			206			234 ‡			

* Includes three candidates elected unopposed.

† For 1967 General Elections, Communist Party of India refers to the Communist (Rightist).

‡ Election has been countermanded for one seat on account of the death of a candidate in 133 Thirumangalam Constituency.

LOK SABHA

Parties contested.	1957 Party position.	1957 Valid Votes polled.	1957 Percentage.	1962 Party position.	1962 Valid Votes polled.	1962 Percentage.	1967 Party position.	1967 Valid Votes polled.	1967 Percentage.	1967 Number of candidates forfeiting deposits.
Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam ..	1	514,223	4·7	7	2,315,610	8·6	**25**	**5,524,514**	**35·78**	**Nil.**
Indian National Congress ..	**31***	**5,094,552**	**46·52**	**31***	**5,623,013**	**45·3**	3	6,436,710	41·69	Nil.
Congress Reforms Committee ..	..	8,639	0·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Swatantra	..	..	..	..	1,300,526	10·5	6	1,414,208	9·16	Nil.
Communist Party of India † ..	2	1,101,338	10·1	2	1,272,302	10·2	..	299,841	1·94	6
Communist Party of India (Marxist).	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1,057,542	6·85	Nil.
Praja Socialist Party	..	399,789	3·6	..	209,101	1·7	..	12,162	0·08	1
Forward Bloc	1	405,760	3·7	1	175,772	1·4	..	..	..	..
Socialist	1	86,139	0·8	..	45,097	0·4	..	..	..	..
Others and Independents ..	5	3,340,401	30·5	..	1,482,614	11·9	1	660,491	4·28	37
Total ..	41	10,950,841	100	41	12,424,030	100	39	15,439,094	1·00	44
Total number of Lok Sabha seats.	41			41			39			

* Includes one candidate elected unopposed.

† For 1967 General Elections Communist Party of India refers to the Communist (Rightist).

NOTE.—

For the 1957 General Elections there were 205 Assembly seats for Madras State distributed over 167 constituencies—129 single-member constituencies and 38 double-member constituencies—of which 37 seats were reserved for Scheduled Castes and one seat for Scheduled Tribes.

The double-member constituency intended to give representation to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was in force till the 1957 General Elections. Afterwards it was abolished and separate Assembly and Parliament seats were reserved for them. In 1962 General Elections, of the 206 Assembly constituencies, 37 seats were reserved for the Scheduled Castes and one seat for Scheduled Tribes. Of the 41 Parliament seats, seven were reserved for the Scheduled Castes. The Assembly constituencies which were 205 in 1957 has increased to 206 in 1962 by the addition of Tiruttani to Madras State in 1960. On the basis of the 1961 census the total number of Assembly constituencies in Madras State for the 1967 General Elections has been increased to 234 by the Delimitation Commission. Of this, 42 seats were reserved for the Scheduled Castes and two for the Scheduled Tribes. The Parliament seats are now 39, of which seven are reserved for Scheduled Castes.

In 1962 General Elections, five Assembly constituencies constituted one Parliamentary constituency. For the 1967 General Elections, six Assembly constituencies constituted one Parliamentary constituency.

The percentage figures given against the "candidates" represents the perncentage of votes secured by the respective candidates to the total valid votes polled. The percentage figure given against "Total votes polled" represents the percentage of total votes polled to the total electorate. The figures in brackets by the side of the constituencies represents the total electorate in each constituency.

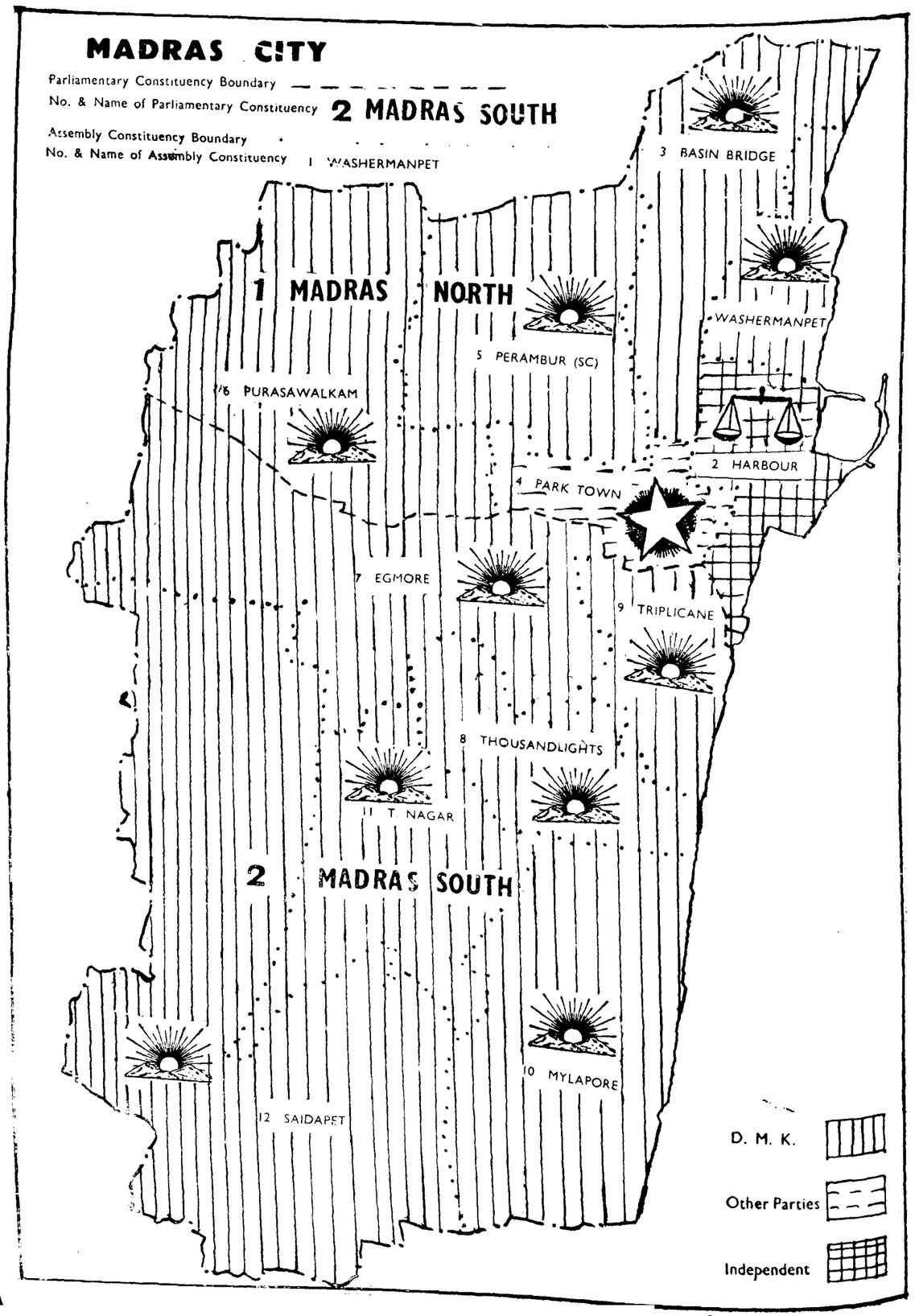
Dharmapuri district was part of Salem district before 2nd October 1965.

In 1967 General Elections the D.M.K. led seven party opposition Front together polled 7,900,187 votes, the percentage being 52. D.M.K. includes four We Tamils and two Tamil Arasu Kazhagam candidates who contested on D.M.K. symbol.

In the comparative study of the election results of 1957, 1962 and 1967, the constituencies and their numbers assigned for 1967 have been taken as standard and the results of the constituencies and their numbers of 1957 and 1962 have been arranged accordingly. Hence the numbers of the constituencies of 1957 and 1962 may not be in serial order.

In the comparative list of 1957, 1962 and 1967 * denotes successful candidates; and † denotes successful candidates in the bye-elections.

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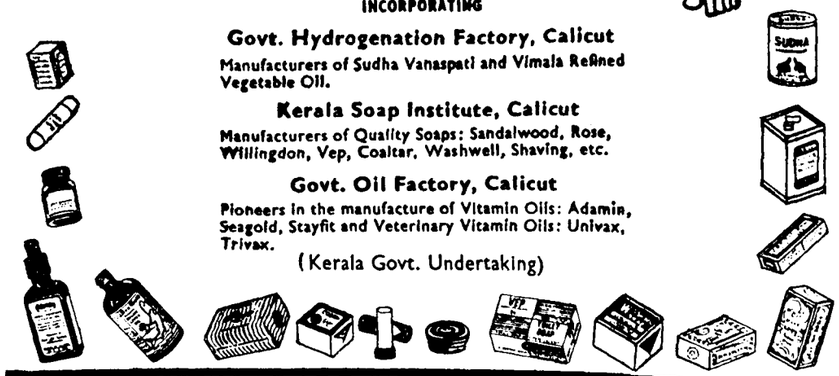
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STATE ASSEMBLY

1967

TOTAL ELECTORATE : 20,796,846
TOTAL VOTES POLLED : 15,853,241

MADRAS CITY

Total electorate	..	1,125,459
Total votes polled	..	835,206

Candidates and Parties.	Votes polled.	Percentage of votes polled.
		(per cent)
1. WASHERMANPET (91,288).		
1. **Vedachalam, M. (D.M.K.)*** ..	34,571	41·4
2. Mayandi Nadar, M. (Cong.).	27,329	32·7
3. Rajaratna Nayaker (Ind.) ..	6,072-F.D.	7·3-F.D.
4. Balakrishnan, K. (Ind.) ..	218-F.D.	0·3-F.D.
Invalid	1,813	2·2
Total votes polled	70,003	83·8
2. HARBOUR (80,731).		
1. **Habibulla Baig (Ind.)*** ..	29,360	36·4
2. Haja Sheref, K. S. G. (Cong.)	25,510	31·6
3. Motilal (J.S.)	1,935-F.D.	2·4-F.D.
Invalid	1,769	2·2
Total votes polled	58,574	72·6
3. BASIN BRIDGE (1,02,515).		
1. **Kannan, M. R. (D.M.K.)*** ..	40,109	39·1
2. Ramadas, K. (Cong.) ..	30,757	30·0
3. Kannan, G. (Comm.) ..	3,450-F.D.	3·4-F.D.
4. Sundararajan, T. (Ind.) ..	29-F.D.	0·03-F.D.
Invalid	2,026	2·0
Total votes polled	76,371	74·5

1962

TOTAL ELECTORATE : 18,675,436
TOTAL VOTES POLLED : 13,191,724

MADRAS CITY

Total electorate	..	939,376
Total votes polled	..	660,129

Candidates and Parties.	Votes polled.	Percentage of votes polled.
		(per cent)
1. WASHERMANPET (93,359).		
1. **Mayandi Nadar (Cong.)***	25,732	37·8
2. Vedachalam, M. (D.M.K.)	24,095	35·4
3. Jeevanandham, P. (Comm.)	10,049	14·7
4. Lingesan, P. M. (Swa.) ..	8,250	12·1
Invalid	2,196	
Total votes polled	70,322	75·32
2. HARBOUR (76,172).		
1. **Haja Sheriff, K.S.G. (Cong.)***	26,330	49·9
2. Chitrarasu, C. P. (D.M.K.)	23,098	43·7
3. Krishnamurthy, B. (Swa.)	3,374	6·4
Invalid	1,802	
Total votes polled	54,604	71·68
3. BASIN BRIDGE (88,271).		
1. **Anandanayaki, T. N. (W) (Cong.)***	31,477	50·6
2. Natarajan, N. V. (D.M.K.)	25,913	41·7
3. Kannan, V. S. (Swa.) ..	3,554	5·7
4. Kannan, T. (Ind.) ..	1,221	2·0
Invalid	2,269	
Total votes polled	64,434	73·00

1957

TOTAL ELECTORATE : 17,514,993
TOTAL VOTES POLLED : 11,492,387

MADRAS CITY

Candidates and Parties.	Votes polled.	Percentage of votes polled.
1. WASHERMANPET (96,480).		
1. **M. Mayandi Nadar (Cong.)***	11,770	29·49
2. N. Jeevarathnam (Ind.)	11,279	28·26
3. P. M. Lingesan (Ind.) ..	9,152	22·93
4. A. S. K. Iyengar (Comm.)	7,005	17·56
5. S. Daivasigamoney (Ind.)	707	1·76
2. HARBOUR (76,022).		
1. **Dr. U. Krishna Rao (Cong.)***	15,831	54·99
2. G. Rajamannar Chettiar (P.S.P.)	8,209	28·51
3. Kannan (Ind.) ..	4,750	16·50
3. BASIN BRIDGE (85,667).		
1. **Kumari Anandanayaki (W) (Cong.)***	20,441	56·39
2. N. V. Natarajan (Ind.) ..	14,367	39·65
3. R. Ramanathan (Ind.) ..	866	2·40
4. Pachaiyappan (Ind.) ..	564	1·56

109/62—2

Candidates and Parties	Votes polled.	Percentage of votes polled.
4. PERAMBUR (191,799).		
1. Pakkiriswami Pillai (Ind.)*	**34,578**	**24·60**
2. T. S. Govindaswamy (Cong.)	31,806	22·63
3. Sathiavanimuthu (W) (SC) (Ind.)*	**27,638**	**19·66**
4. T. Rajagopal (SC) (Cong.)	23,682	16·85
5. K. P. Samundiswaran (SC) (Ind).	14,915	10·61
6. Gajapathi (Comm.) ..	4,233	3·02
7. Karuppannan (SC) (Comm.)	3,698	2·63
5. THOUSAND LIGHTS (86,621).		
1. A. V. P. Asaithambi (Ind.)*	**17,682**	**54·98**
2. K. Venkatasamy Naidu (Cong.)	14,970	44·92
6. EGMORE (88,666).		
1. Anbazhagan (Ind.)* ..	**20,293**	**51·00**
2. Radhakrishnan (Cong.) ..	16,529	42·21
3. M. Sundara Raj (Ind.) ..	2,344	5·99
7. TRIPLICANE (90,420).		
1. K.S.G. Haja Sheriff (Cong.)*	**12,990**	**35·91**
2. Appadurai (Ind.) ..	11,975	33·11
3. Chinna Annamalai (Ind.)	10,278	28·41
4. Kuppuswami (Ind.) ..	446	1·23
5. Moova Rammia Naidu (Ind.)	235	0·73
6. P. R. Chengalvaroya Chettiar (Ind.)	221	0·61
8. MYLAPORE (94,513).		
1. C. R. Ramaswamy (Cong.) *	**16,932**	**52·64**
2. Kumari S. Vijayalakshmi (W) (P.S.P.)	12,251	38·08
3. A. K. M. Pitchai (Ind.)	2,986	9·28
9. THIAGARAYANAGAR (111,797).		
1. K. Vinayakam, (Cong.) *	**16,813**	**45·10**
2. A. S. Jesupathara (Ind.)	12,179	32·64
3. S. Krishnamoorthy (Ind.)	8,296	22·26

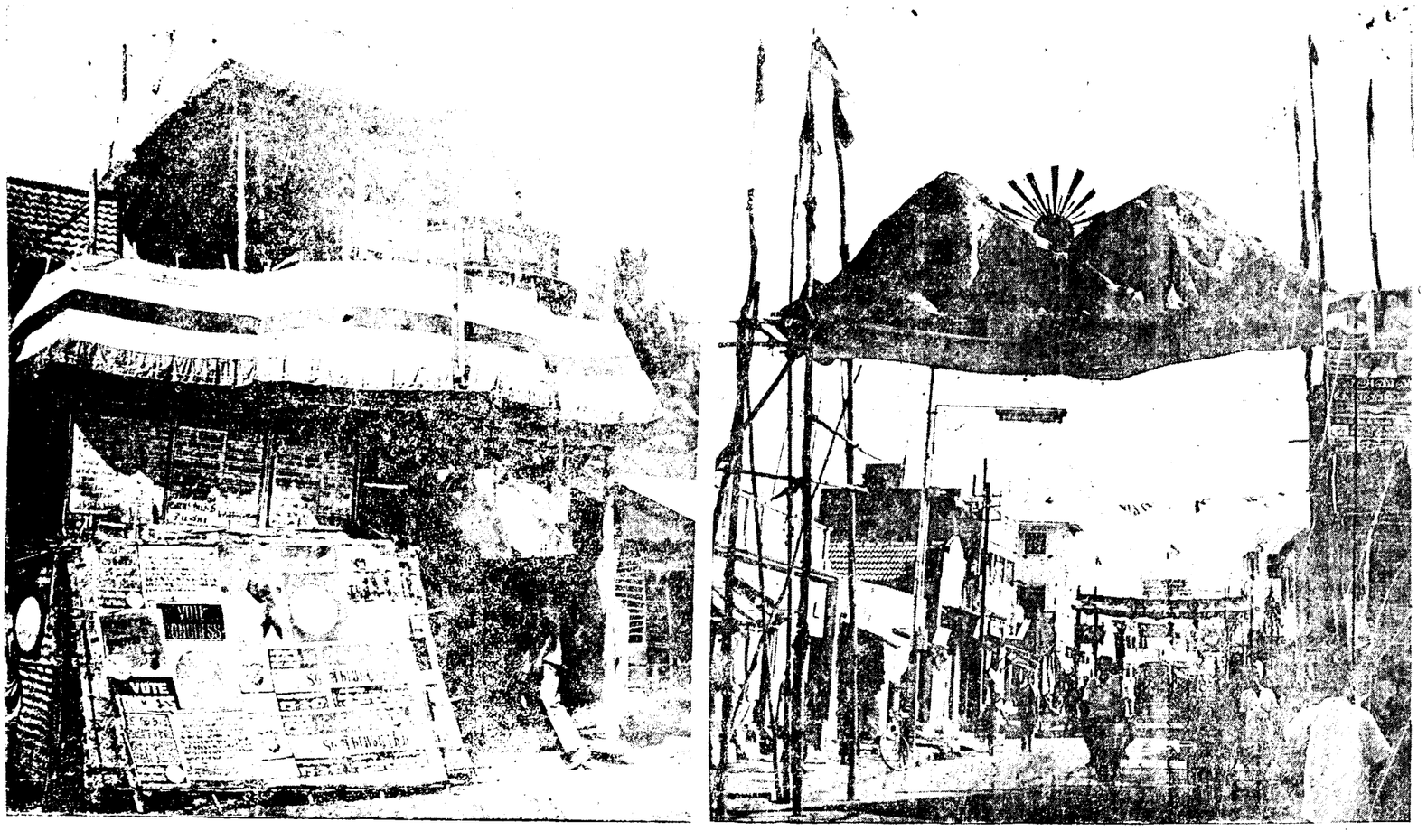
Candidates and Parties.	Votes polled.	Percentage of votes polled.
4. PERAMBUR (SC) (100,407).		
1. Sulochana, D. (Cong.)* ..	**40,451**	**54·5**
2. Satyavanimuthu (W) (D.M.K)	32,309	43·5
3. Dhanapal, S. (J.S.) ..	1,494	2·0
Invalid	2,145	
Total votes polled	76,399	7·330
5. PURASAWALKAM (94,436).		
1. Bashyam Reddy (Cong.)* ..	**27,474**	**42·1**
2. Pakkirisamy Pillay (Soc. lab.)	18,713	28·6
3. Govindaswamy, T. S. (Ind.)	17,566	26·9
4. Kalyanasundaram, P. C. (J.S.)	1,595	2·4
Invalid	2,652	
Total votes polled	68,003	71·99
6. EGMORE (84,322).		
1. Jothi Venketachallum (Cong.).*	**29,283**	**48·2**
2. Anbazhagan (D.M.K.)	27,666	45·6
3 Narayanasamy Mudaliar, K. (Swa.)	2,151	3·6
4. Aryasankaran, K. (Ind.)	1,596	2·6
Invalid	1,544	
Total votes polled	62,240	73·82
6. THOUSAND LIGHTS (89,518).		
1. Mathiazhagan, K. A. (D.M.K.).*	**27,084**	**45·6**
2. Indrani (Chengalvarayan) (W) (Con.)	25,669	41·7
3. Sambandam (T.N.P.) ..	4,772	7·8
4. Pichaimy, C. M. (Swa.)	3,011	4·9
Invalid	1,870	
Total votes polled	63,248	70·65
7. TRIPLICANE (91,012).		
1. Nedunchezhian, V. R. (D.M.K.*	**33,273**	**51·2**
2. Sivanesan (Cong.) ..	22,093	35·3
3. Varadachari, N. S. (Swa.)	7,418	11·4
4. Natarajan, K. N. (Ind.)	1,276	2·0
Invalid	1,856	
Total votes polled	66,727	72·49
8. MYLAPORE (91,992).		
1. Arangannal (D.M.K.)* ..	**25,825**	**40·2**
2. Varadappa Chetty, A. (Cong.)	18,472	28·8
3. Vijayalakshmi, S. (P.S.P.) (W)	10,172	15·8
4. Sivaraman, M. (Swa.) ..	6,984	10·9
5. Kathirvelu (Ind.) ..	2,731	4·3
Invalid	2,367	
Total votes polled	66,552	72·35
9. THIAGARAYANAGAR (120,854).		
1. Kerchi Manimozhiar (D.M.K.).*	**35,402**	**41·0**
2. Guntur Narasimha Rao (Cong.)	26,834	31·1
3. Damodaran, C. (Swa.) ..	9,196	10·6
4. Krishnamurthi, S. (Ind.)	8,002	9·2
5. Murugesan, K. (T.N.P.)	4,653	5·4
6. Srinivasan, M. K. (Ind.)	1,424	1·7
7. Jesupatham, A. S. (Ind.)	566	0·7
8. Naidu, M. G. (Ind.) ..	291	0·3
Invalid	3,362	
Total votes polled	86,693	69·58

Candidates and Parties.	Votes polled.
4. PARK TOWN (76,479).	
1. Hande, H. V. (Swa)*	**29,144**
2. Anandanayaki, T. N. (w) (Cong.)	26,465
3. Kalyanasundaram, P. C. (J.S.)	384-F.D.
4. Arya Sankaran, K. (Ind.) ..	325-F.D.
5. Thanikachalam, V. (Ind.) ..	191-F.D.
Invalid	1,548
Total votes polled	58,057
5. PERAMBUR (SC) (101,856).	
1. Satyavanimuthu (D.M.K.)*	**40,364**
2. Sulochana, D. (Cong.) ..	33,677
3. Muthuvelu (Ind.)	445-F.D.
Invalid	1,587
Total votes polled	76,073
6. PURASAWALKAM (97,584).	
1. Govindarajan, V. S. (D.M.K.)*	**41,272**
2. Damodaran (Cong.)	29,046
3. Krishniah (J.S.)	792-F.D.
Invalid	1,466
Total votes polled	72,576
7. EGMORE (91,441).	
1. Asaithambi, A. V. P. (D.M.K.)*	**36,133**
2. Jothi Venkatachellum (Cong.).	29,187
3. George Samuel (Ind.). ..	1,350-F.D.
Invalid	1,382
Total votes polled	68,052
8. THOUSAND LIGHTS (91,195).	
1. Mathialagan, K. A. (D.M.K.)*	**39,518**
2. Meenambal Sivaraj (Cong.).	25,370
3. Muniraji, K. (Ind.)	245-F.D.
4. Ramakrishnan, P. (J.S.) ..	238-F.D.
5. Pitchai, A. K. M. (Ind.) ..	198-F.D.
Invalid	933
Total votes polled	66,502
9. TRIPLICANE (87,580).	
1. Nedunchezhiyan, V. R. (D.M.K.).*	**38,721**
2. Sammandappa, M. S. (Cong.)	26,057
3. Viswanatha Rao, N. (J.S.) ..	331-F.D.
Invalid	1,040
Total votes polled	66,219
10. MYLAPORE (90,731).	
1. Arangannal (D.M.K.)*	**37,498**
2. Radhakrishnan, V. R. (Cong.).	28,270
Invalid	1,230
Total votes polled	66,998
11. THIAGARAYANAGAR (92,089)	
1. Sivagnanam, M. P. (D.M.K.)*	**37,662**
2. Subramaniam, K. M. (Cong.)	27,669
3. Lakshminarasimhan (J.S.) ..	333-F.D.
Invalid	956
Total votes polled	66,620

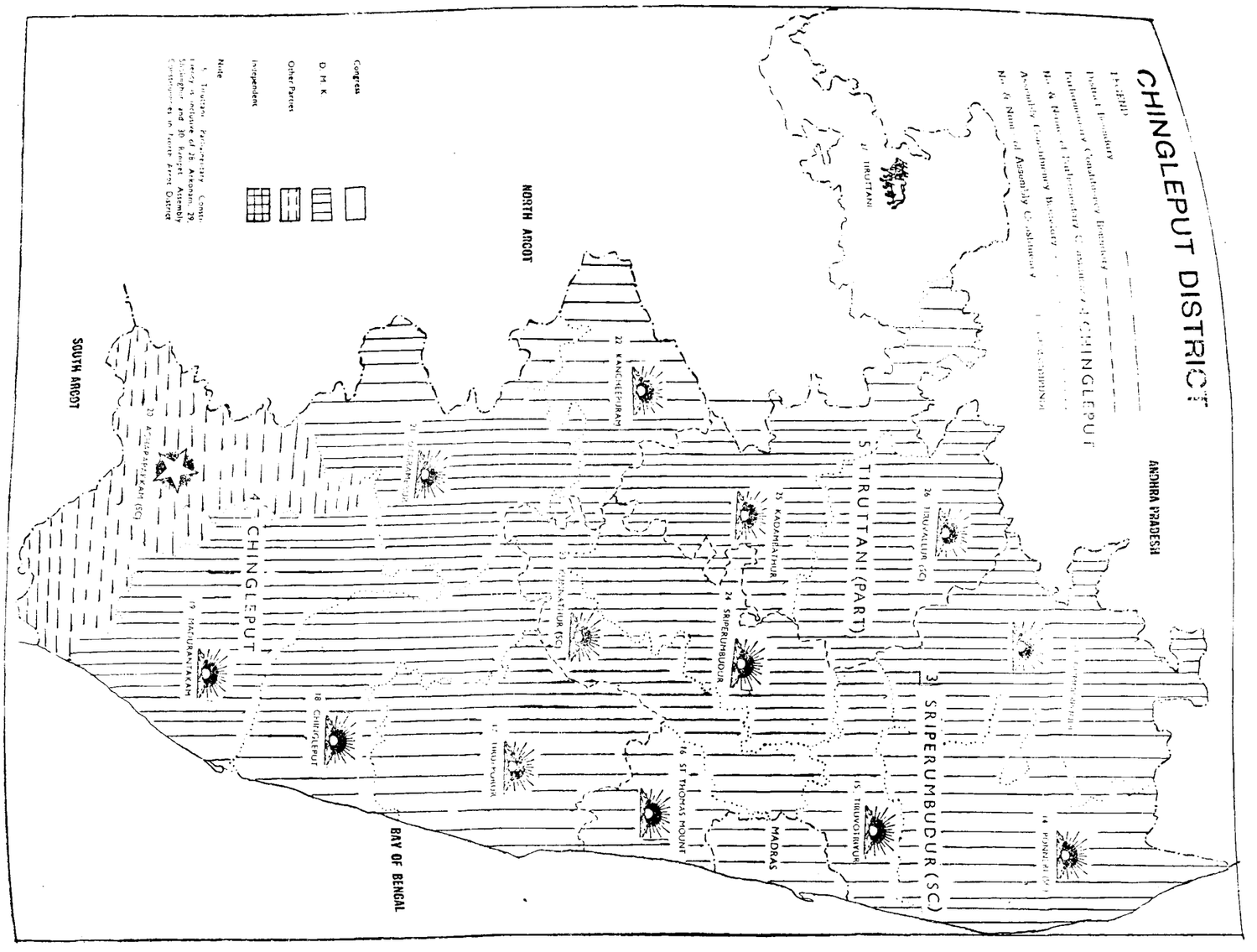
Candidates and Parties.	Votes Polled.	Percentage of votes polled.
12. SAIDAPET (81,890).		
1. A. S. Doraiswami Reddiar (Cong.)	14,888	55·16
2. N. P. Loganathan (Ind.)	10,410	38·54
3. A. Kamalanathan (Ind.)	1,703	6·30

Candidates and Parties.	Votes polled.	Percentage of votes polled.
14. SAIDAPET (99,689).		
1. Munu Adi (D.M.K.)* ..	**37,123**	**58·1**
2. Vinayakam (Cong.) ..	23,902	37·4
3. Naidu, N. S. (Soc. Lab.)	2,888	4·5
Invalid	1,921	
Total votes polled	65,834	66·00

Candidates and Parties.	Votes polled.
12. SAIDAPET (1,21,979).	
1. Karunanidhi, M. (D.M.K.)*	**53,401**
2. Vinayagamurthi, S. G. (Cong.)	32,919
3. Saradambal, D. (Ind.) ..	665-F.D.
4. Mannan Parasuram (Ind.) ..	327-FD.
5. Venugopal, M. (Ind.) ..	290-F.D.
Invalid	1,359
Total votes polled	88,961



Left : Party office of a congress candidate. Right : One of the many arches erected by the D.M.K. Party in the City prior to election.



CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT

1957	1962	1967
	Total electorate 1,212,496	Total electorate 1,403,998
	Total votes polled .. .. 851,273 (70·25 per cent)	Total votes polled 1,096,181

Candidates and Parties.	Votes polled.	Percentage of votes polled.
10. GUMMIDIPUNDI (75,865).		
1. Kamalambujammal (W) (Cong.).*	9,002	26·72
2. Venugopal Reddi (Ind.). .	8,908	26·44
3. Dushyanthulu Raju (Ind.).	7,768	23·04
4. Marimuthu (Ind.) ..	3,998	11·86
5. T. V. Jeevarathnam (Ind.).	3,152	9·34
6. G. R. Kanniah Naidu (Ind.).	888	2·60
11. PONNERI (170,967).		
1. V. Govindasami Naidu (Cong.).*	32,110	25·94
2. T. P. Elumalai (SC) (Cong.)*	31,392	25·34
3. T. Shanmugam (Ind.) ..	14,995	12·11
4. Chengam Pillai (SC) (Ind.).	13,639	11·01
5. M. Jayaram Reddi (Ind.).	10,873	8·78
6. C. K. Manickam (SC) .. (Comm.)	8,306	6·72
7. M. Kuppuswami (SC) (Ind.).	4,872	3·94
8. Elumalai, son of Palayam (SC) (Ind.).	4,570	3·69
9. Thiruvenkata Naicker (Ind.).	3,069	2·47

Candidates and Parties.	Votes polled.	Percentage of votes polled.
11. GUMMDIPUNDI (75,560).		
1. Raghava Reddi (Swa.)* ..	19,575	46·5
2. Kamalambujammal (W) (Cong.)	18,946	45·0
3. Peddaiya (Ind.). ..	3,576	8·5
Invalid	2,190	
Total votes polled	44,295	58·64
12. PONNERI (SC) (89,125).		
1. Elumalai T.P. (Cong.)* ..	26,125	48·4
2. Nagalingam (D.M.K.) ..	15,721	29·1
3. Manickam (Comm.) ..	9,092	16·9
4. Dharmalingam (Ind.) ..	1,035	1·9
5. Elumalai, A. P. (Ind.) ..	595	1·8
6. Jeevaratnam (Ind.) ..	569	1·1
7. Ramadoss (Ind.) ..	429	0·8
Invalid	3,066	
Total votes polled	57,035	64·02
13. MADHAVARAM (97,264).		
1. Govindarajulu Naidu, R. (Cong.)*	29,896	47·0
2. Arasu, A. P. (D.M.K.) ..	29,646	46·6
3. Balaram (Soc. Lab.) ..	3,364	5·3
4. Veeraraghavan (Ind.) ..	707	1·1
Invalid	2,284	
Total votes polled	65,912	67·63

Candidates and Parties.	Votes polled.
13. GUMMIDIPUNDI (94,205).	
1. Vezhavendan, K. (D.M.K.)* ..	35,887
2. Kamalambujammal (Cong.).	31,527
3. Jaganatha Naicker, A. V. (Ind.).	848-F.D.
Invalid	2,780
Total votes polled	71,042
14. PONNERI (SC) (90,079).	
1. Nagalingam, P. (D.M.K.)* ..	37,746
2. Elumalai, T. P. (Cong.) ..	27,751
3. Elumalai, A. P. (Ind.) ..	1,177-F.D.
Invalid	2,787
Total votes polled	69,461
15. TIRUVOTRIYUR (114,201).	
1. Arasu, A. P. (D.M.K.)* ..	51,437
2. Venkateswaralu, V. (Cong.)	32,564
Invalid	2,234
Total votes polled	86,235

Candidates and Parties.	Votes polled.	Percentage of votes polled.

13. CHINGLEPUT (142, 694).

1. Muthuswamy Naicker (Cong.)*	26,568	24·73
2. Appavu (SC) (Cong.)* ..	25,854	24·06
3. Ramachandran (Ind.) ..	22,884	21·29
4 Rathnam (SC) (Ind.) ..	21,682	20·18
5. Paramasivam (SC) (Ind.)	10,453	9·74

14. MADURANTAKAM (159,340).

1. O. Venkatasubba Reddy (Cong.)*	24,402	19·20
2. O. N. Doraibabu (Ind.)	22,585	17·77
3. V. L. Raja (Ind.) ..	19,250	15·15
4. Ellappan (SC) (Ind.)* ..	18,516	14·57
5. Jothi Venkatachallum (W) (Cong.)	18,345	14·43
6. Kothandaram Reddy (Ind.)	15,784	12·41
7. Angesan (SC) (Ind.) ..	8,230	6·47

Candidates and Parties.	Votes polled.	Percentage of votes polled.

16. CHINGLEPUT (76,741).

1. Viswanathan, C.G. (D.M.K.)*	27,933	50·3
2. Rajarathna Nayagar, G. (C o g.)	25,869	46·5
3. Ramaswamy, T. M. (Ind.)	1,767	3·2
Invalid	2,951	
Total votes polled	58,466	76·23

17. MADURANTAKAM (SC) (88,704).

1. Parameswaran, B. (Cong.)*	29,743	51·7
2. Ellappan, P. S. (Swa.) ..	19,424	33·7
3. Ariasankaran, K. (Ind.) ..	6,119	10·6
4. Dasarathan, S. (Ind.) ..	2,274	4·0
Invalid	4,627	
Total votes polled ..	62,204	70·13

18. ACHARAPAKKAM (81,633).

1. Venkatasubba Reddy (Cong.)*	27,170	48·5
2. Venka, V. (D.M.K.) ..	22,748	40·7
3. Dorai Babu, O. N. (Soc.)	6,044	10·8
Invalid	3,794	
Total votes polled	59,766	73·21

19. UTTIRAMERUR (85,189).

1. Srinivasa Reddiar, O. (Cong.)*	33,766	53·7
2. Doraisami Naicker, K. (Ind.)	24 276	38·6
3. Deenadayalu Naidu (Ind.)	1,705	2·7
4. Sundara Moorthy, T. G. (Soc. Lab.)	1,421	2·3
5. Muthumari Pillai, P. (Ind.)	771	1·2
6. Chinnakannu Naicker (Swa.)	630	1·0
7. Yogi Jagannathan (Ind.)	302	0·5
Invalid	2,596	
Total votes polled	65,473	77·76

20. KANCHEEPURAM (98,287).

1. Natesa Mudaliar, S.V. (Cong.)*	46,018	54·8
2. Annadurai, C. N. (D.M.K.)	36,828	43·9
3. Parasuram Nayagar, M.K. (Ind.)	1,128	1·3
Invalid	2,679	
Total votes polled	86,672	88·18

15. KUNNATHUR (SC) (85,427)

1. Appavoo P. (Cong.)* ..	20,207	41·6
2. Ratnam, A. (Repub.) ..	19,422	40·0
3. Durai Elumalai (W.T.) ..	8.931	18·4
Invalid	2,852	
Total votes polled	51,423	60·19

Candidates and Parties.	Votes polled.

16. ST. THOMAS MOUNT (107,669).

1. Ramachandran, M. G. (D.M.K.).*	54,106
2. Raghupathy, T. L. (Cong.).	26,432
3. Kasinathan, K. (J.S.) ..	613-F.D.
Invalid	1,602
Total votes polled	82,753

17. TIRUPPORUR (88,914).

1. Munu Adhi (D.M.K.)* ..	39,047
2. Manivarma, N. M. (Cong.) ..	22,631
3. Bupathy (Ind.)	2,039-F.D.
4. Sahadevan (Ind.)	1,334-F.D.
Invalid	2,725
Total votes polled	67,776

18. CHINGLEPUT (90,773).

1. Viswanathan, C. G. (D.M.K.)*	43,428
2. Thambiran Naicker (Cong.)	19,879
3. Narasimhan (Ind.)	5,879-F.D.
Invalid	2,553
Total votes polled	71,739

19. MADURANTAKAM (84,920).

1. Kothandam (D.M.K.)* ..	38,382
2. Gopal Reddi, V. (Cong.) ..	25,200
3. Krishnaswamy, V. (Ind.) ..	1,248-F.D.
Invalid	2,895
Total votes polled	67,725

20. ACHARAPAKKAM (SC) (83,553).

1. Ellappan, P. S. (Swat.)* ..	38,223
2. Saradhambal, P. (Cong.) ..	23,322
Invalid	3,313
Total votes polled	64,858

21. UTTIRAMERUR (92,986).

1. Rajagopal, K. M. (D.M.K.)*	47,689
2. Srinivasa Reddiar, O. (Cong.)	26,814
Invalid	2,882
Total votes polled	77,385

22. KANCHEEPURAM (97,322).

1. Krishnan, N. (D.M.K.)* ..	45,266
2. Sambanda Nayagar, V. C. (Cong.).	33,716
3. Jeevarathinam, C. (J.S.) ..	733-F.D.
Invalid	2,029
Total votes polled	81,744

23. KUNNATHUR (SC) (92,716).

1. Gopal, M. (D.M.K.)* ..	47,772
2. Appavoo, P. (Cong.) ..	20,563
3. Moorthy, B.A. (Ind.) ..	1,024-F.D.
Invalid	1,833
Total votes polled	71,192

17. SRIPERUMBUDUR (74,870).

Candidates and Parties.	Votes polled.	Percentage of votes polled.
1. M. Bhaktavatsalam (Cong.)*	**21,784**	**53·05**
2. C. V. M. Annamalai (Ind.)	17,050	41·52
3. J. Venkatachala Naicker (Ind.)	1,211	2·95
4. G. D. Bagyam (W) (Ind.)	1,018	2·48

18. TIRUVALLUR (169,359).

1. Ekambara Mudaly (Cong.)*	**40,214**	**33·73**
2. V. S. Arunachalam (SC) (Cong.)*	**34,689**	**29·10**
3. N. Govindasamy Naidu (Ind.)	17,035	14·29
4. M. Dharmalingam (SC) (Ind.)	7,564	6·31
5. K. M. Balu Nayagar (Ind.)	6,001	5·04
6. Narayana Nayagar (Ind.)	4,569	3·83
7. Sulochana Mudaliar (Ind.)	3,248	2·73
8. John Sundaram (Ind.) ..	2,994	2·51
9. Dhanarajan (Ind.) ..	2,930	2·46

21. SRIPERUMBUDUR (93,368).

Candidates and Parties.	Votes polled.	Percentage of votes polled.
1. Bhaktavatsalam, M. (Cong.)*	**33,825**	**49·7**
2. Annamalai, C.V.M. (D.M.K.)	32,588	47·8
3. Ponnuswamy, M.P. (W.T.)	1,732	2·5
Invalid	2,173	
Total votes polled	70,318	75·32

23. KADAMBATTUR (69,958).

1. Ekambara Mudaliar (Cong.)*	**17,314**	**44·3**
2. Govindaswamy Naidu (Swa.)	10,767	27·6
3. Srinivasan, P. (Ind.) ..	6,143	15·7
4. Chengalvaraya Naidu (Ind.)	2,554	6·5
5. Thiruvengadam, K. (Ind.)	2,320	5·9
Invalid	2,770	
Total votes polled	41,873	59·84

22. TIRUVALLUR (SC) (74,349).

1. Arunachalam, V. S. (Cong.)*	**21,609**	**50·2**
2. Durairaj, S. M. (D.M.K.)	17,175	39·9
3. Dharmalingam, M. (Swa.)	4,269	9·9
Invalid	2,120	
Total votes polled	45,181	60·77

24. TIRUTTANI (97,944).

1. Chiranjeevulu Naidu C. (Ind.)*	**36,884**	**50·5**
2. Thyagarajan, E. S. (Cong.)	34,176	46 8
3. Ismail (Ind.)	1,957	2·7
Invalid	3,785	
Total votes polled	76,822	78·43

24. SRIPERUMBUDUR (96,287).

Candidates and Parties.	Votes polled.
1. Irajarathinam, D. (D.M.K.)*	**41,655**
2. Bhaktavatsalam, M. (Cong.)	32,729
3. Guindy Rathinam (Ind.) ..	1,640-F.D.
4. Subramanian alias Rajapazhamalai (Ind.)	558-F.D.
5. Venkataraman, C. (Ind.) ..	367-F.D.
Invalid	2,361
Total votes polled	79,310

25. KADAMBATHUR (82,750).

1. Annamalai, C. V. M. (D.M.K.)*	**43,499**
2. Chiranjeevulu Naidu, C. (Cong.).	21,741
Invalid	2,773
Total votes polled	68,013

26. TIRUVALLUR (SC) (87,391).

1. Dorairaj, S. M. (D.M.K.)* ..	**40,687**
2. Arunachalam, V. S. (Cong.)	19,030
3. Gopal, P. (Ind.)	1,875-F.D.
Invalid	2,780
Total votes polled	64,372

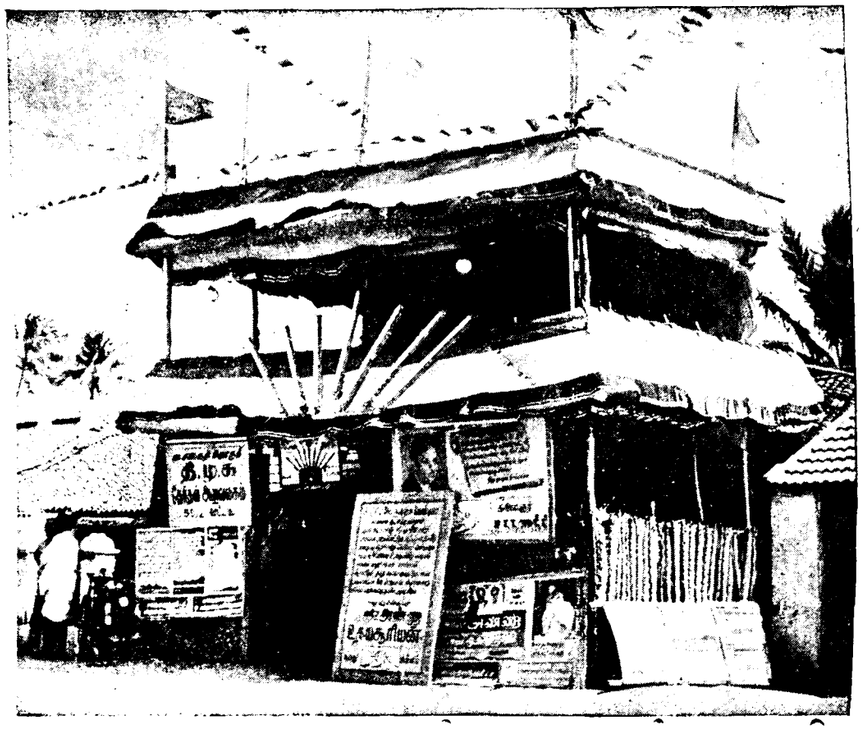
27. TIRUTTANI (1,00,232).

1. Vinayakam, K. (Cong.)* ..	**27,123**
2. Kuppusamy, V. K. (D.M.K.)	25,337
3. Desappan, G. (Ind.) ..	14,777
Invalid	5,339
Total votes polled	72,576

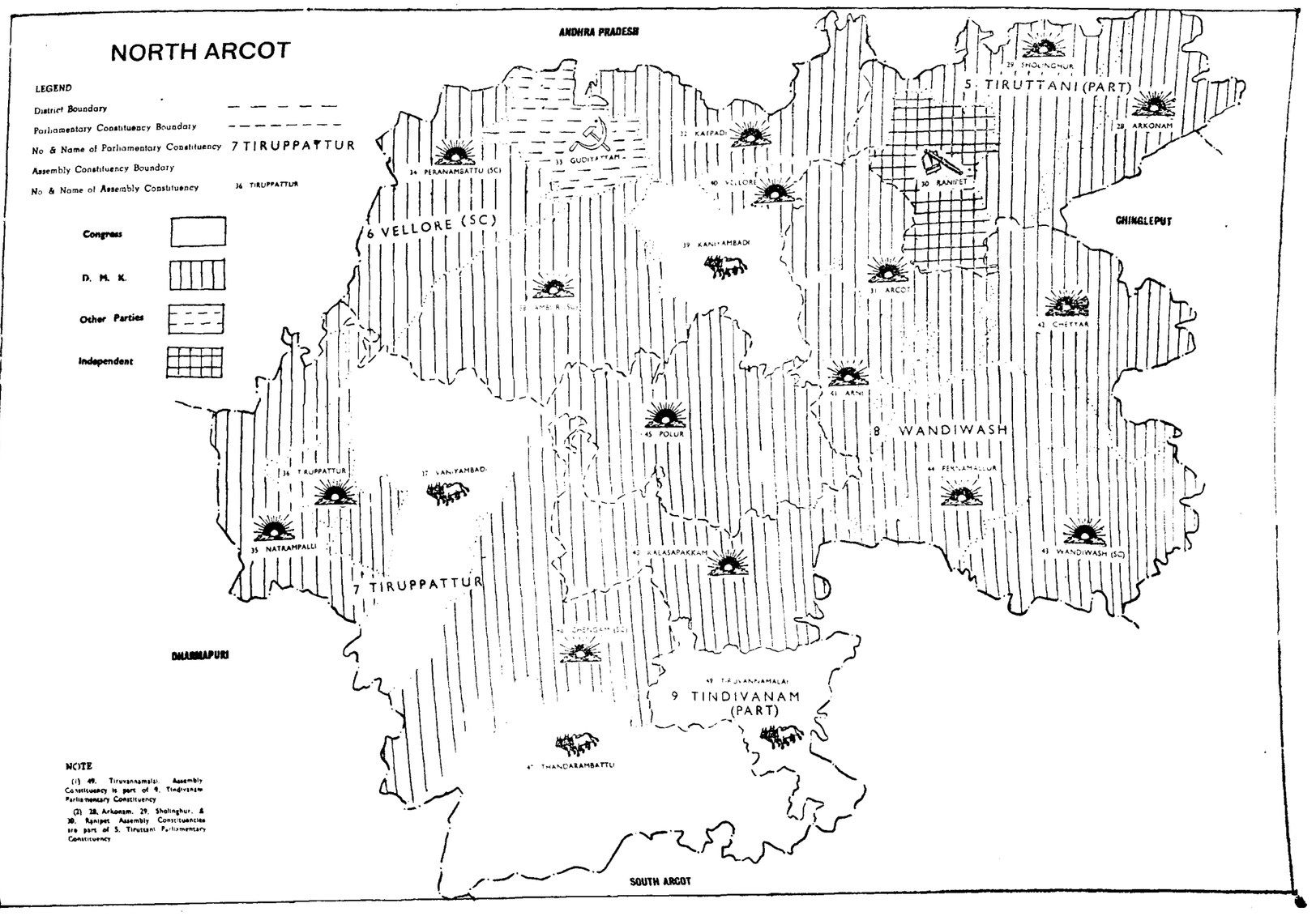
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Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam casting his vote.



Party office of a D.M.K. candidate.



NOTE

(1) 49. Tiruvannamalai Assembly Constituency is part of 9. Tindivanam Parliamentary Constituency

(2) 28. Arkonam, 29. Sholinghur, & 30. Ranipet Assembly Constituencies are part of 5. Tiruttani Parliamentary Constituency

NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT

1957

Total electorate .. 1,711,138
Total votes polled .. 1,191,374 (69·61 per cent.)

Candidates and Parties.	Votes polled.	Percentage of votes polled.
19. ARKONAM (85,622).		
1. S. C. Sadayappa Mudaliar (Cong.)*	**29,669**	**62·46**
2. Thomas (Ind.)	10,527	22·17
3. A. L. C. Krishnasamy Naidu (Ind.)	7,302	15·37
20. SHOLINGHUR (74,186).		
1. B. Bakthavatsalu Naidu (Cong.)*	**22,991**	**55·44**
2. M. Subramania Naicker (Ind.)	14,037	33·86
3. Jayaraj (Ind.)	4,440	10·70
24. RANIPET (70,501).		
1. Chandrasekhara Naciker (Cong.)* ..	**12,386**	**33·63**
2. R. A. Subhan (Ind.) ..	10,759	29·22
3. C. A. Varanathan (Ind.) ..	9,164	24·88
4. Utharanathan (Ind) ..	2,635	7·16
5. Srinivasan (Ind.)	1,127	3·06
6. M. Rangaswamy (Ind.) ..	754	2·06

1962

Total electorate .. 1,868,312
Total votes polled .. 1,439,002

Candidates and Parties.	Votes polled.	Percentage of votes polled.
25. ARKONAM (87,985).		
1. Ramaswamy Mudali, S. J. (D.M.K.)*	**26,586**	**39·0**
2. Bakthavatsalu Naidu (Cong.)	25,152	36·9
3. Thomas (Repub.) ..	6,798	10·0
4. Duraisamy Reddy (Ind.)	4,787	7·0
5. Deenadayalu Naidu (Ind.)	3,161	4·6
6. Chokkalinga Reddy (Swa.)	1,728	2·5
Invalid	3,036	
Total votes polled	71,218	81·00
26. SHOLINGHUR (78,223).		
1. Ponnuranga Mudaliar, A. M. (Cong.)*	**33,291**	**56·0**
2. Munusamy V. (D.M.K.) ..	20,762	34·9
3. Periasamy Reddy (Ind.) ..	4,308	7·3
4. Ganapathy Kannappa Mudaliar (Ind.).	1,069	1·8
Invalid	2,659	
Total votes polled	62,099	79·39
31. RANIPET (87,522).		
1. Abdul Khaleel (D.M.K.)* ..	**24,032**	**39·3**
2. Chandrasekhara Naicker, A. E. (Cong.).	23,218	37·9
3. Varadarajan (Ind.) ..	9,562	15·6
4. Ganesan (Ind.)	2,429	4·0
5. Doraisamy. T. (Ind.) ..	1,183	1·9
6. Vallikkannu, V. (Ind.) ..	391	0·7
7. Munisamy Naicker (Ind.)	384	0·6
Invalid	3,097	
Total votes polled ..	64,365	73·55

1967

Candidates and Parties.	Votes polled.
28. ARKONAM (91,231).	
1. Ramaswamy, S. J. (D.M.K.)*	**38,476**
2. Bhakthavathsalu Naidu (Cong.)	30,854
3. Bakthavatchalam (Ind.) ..	3,549-F.D.
Invalid	2,857
Total votes polled	75,736
29. SHOLINGHUR (85,378).	
1. **Aranganathan (D.M.K.)*** ..	**35,225**
2. Ponnuranga Mudaliar, A. M. (Cong.).	28,201
3. Annamalai Reddy (Ind.) ..	3,466-F.D.
4. Periasamy Reddy (Ind.) ..	1,282-F.D.
Invalid	2,671
Total votes polled	70,845
30. RANIPET (91,631).	
1. Abdul Ghaffoor Sahib (Ind.)*	**30,011**
2. Khader Sheriff, S. (Cong.) ..	28,953
3. Kuppan Gounder, C. (Ind.)	3,645-F.D.
4. Kesavan, V. C. (Ind.) ..	1,936-F.D.
5. Jagannathan, K. (Ind.) ..	989-F.D.
6. Ukkirapani, A. K. (Ind.) ..	548-F.D.
7. Sundararaman, S. S. (Ind.)	406-F.D.
Invalid	4,656
Total votes polled	71,144

Candidates and Parties.	Votes polled.	Percentage of votes polled.
23. ARCOT (74,691).		
1. S. Khader Sheriff (Cong.)*	**20,643**	**49.52**
2. Latchumanan (Ind.) ..	11,807	28·33
3. Sambasivam (Ind.) ..	4,926	11.81
4. G. M. Samy (Ind.) ..	3,623	8.69
5. A. R. Pachaiappan (Ind.).	691	1.65
25. GUDIYATTAM (171,171).		
1. V. K. Kothandaraman (Comm.)*	**33,811**	**21·77**
2. T. Manavalan (SC) (Cong.)*	**33,341**	**21·47**
3. Venkatachalam (Cong.) ..	32,462	20·90
4. M. Krishnasami (SC) (Ind.)	29,310	18·90
5. Sambasivan (Ind.) ..	15,593	10·04
6. Pulavar A. Mani Ezhilan (SC) (Ind.).	10,751	6·92
29. TIRUPPATTUR (76,648).		
1. R. C. Samanna Gounder (Cong.)*	**18,618**	**64·00**
2. Natesa Pillai (Ind.) ..	6,609	22·72
3. Krishnasami Iyer (Ind.) ..	2,112	7·26
4. Appasami (Ind.) ..	1,752	6·02
28. VANIYAMBADI (80,556).		
1. A. A. Rasheed (Cong.)* ..	**18,565**	**51·87**
2. M. P. Vadivelu Gounder (Ind.)	13,930	38·91
3. G. E. Radhakrishnan (Ind.)	2,289	6·37
4. C. Govindarajan (Ind.) ..	1,019	2·85
27. AMBUR (161,510).		
1. V. K. Krishnamoorthy (Cong.)*	**25,562**	**22·48**
2. Sampangi Naidu (Ind.) ..	25,105	22·09
3. S. R. Munusami (SC)(Ind.)*	**17,047**	**14·99**
4. A. M. Rathnasami (SC) (Cong.).	15,842	13·93
5. Athimoolam (SC) (Ind.) ..	15,585	13·71
6. M. B. Rajagopal Naidu (Ind.).	14,592	12·80

Candidates and Parties.	Votes polled.	Percentage of votes polled.
30. ARCOT (82,353).		
1. Munirathnam (D.M.K.)* ..	**28,485**	**48·3**
2. Khader Sheriff, S. (Cong.).	19,705	33·4
3. Ranganatha Naicker, A.G. (Swa.).	7,198	12·2
4. Sadanandam Chettiar (Ind.).	1,727	2·9
5. Sundararaj, M. (Ind.) ..	1,491	2·5
6. Ukrapani (Ind.)	422	0·7
Invalid	3,478	
Total votes polled	62,523	75·91
32. KATPADI (85,824).		
1. Rajagopal Nayudu, B. (Cong.)*	**26,389**	**44·2**
2. Natarajan (D.M.K.) ..	20,710	34·7
3. Kothandaraman (Comm.)	10,192	17·1
4. Kulasekara Nayudu, A. (P.S.P.)	1,219	2·0
5. Gopal, C. R. (Ind.) ..	1,212	2·0
Invalid	3,462	
Total votes polled	63,236	73·69
33. GUDIYATTAM (SC) (95,430).		
1. Manavalan. T. (Cong.)* ..	**25,795**	**44·9**
2. Kuppusamy, C. (Repub.)..	15,258	26·6
3. Munusamy (Comm.) ..	13,801	24·1
4. Perumal, B. (Ind.) ..	2,506	4·4
Invalid	2,721	
Total votes polled	60,106	63·01
38. TIRUPPATTUR (82,207).		
1. Thirupathy Gounder (D.M.K.)*	**32,400**	**62·4**
2. Samanna Gounder (Cong.)	19,540	37·6
Invalid	2,511	
Total votes polled	54,457	62·24
37. VANIYAMBADI (74,567).		
1. Vadivel (D.M.K.)* ..	**27,275**	**54·9**
2. Karia Gounder (Cong.) ..	20,068	40·3
3. Thathappan (Ind.) ..	2,372	4·8
Invalid	2,041	
Total votes polled	51,800	69·45
36. AMBUR (SC) (80,473).		
1. Rajagopal (Cong.)* ..	**25,505**	**53·7**
2. Munuswamy (Rep.) ..	15,979	33·7
3. Adimoolam (Ind.) ..	5,988	12·6
Invalid	2,467	
Total votes polled	49,962	62·07

Candidates and Parties.	Votes polled.
31. ARCOT (84,245).	
1. Veeraswamy, N. (D.M.K.)* ..	**37,514**
2. Ranganatha Naicker, A. G. (Cong.).	23,184
3. Parthasarathy Pillai, E. (J.S.).	1,695-F.D.
Invalid	2,627
Total votes polled	65,020
32. KATPADI (82,515).	
1. Natarajan, G. (D.M.K.)* ..	**32,952**
2. Rajagopal Naidu, P. S. (Cong.)	25,032
3. Gopal, C. (Repub.) ..	4,125-F.D.
Invalid	3,177
Total votes polled	65,286
33. GUDIYATTAM (85,176).	
1. Kothandaraman. V. K. (Marx.)*	**38,825**
2. Rajagopal Naidu, B. (Cong.).	21,901
3. Kannabiran, G. (Comm.) ..	2,708-F.D.
Invalid	3,516
Total votes polled	66,950
34. PERNAMBATTU (SC) (80,434).	
1. Jayaraman, P. (D.M.K.)* ..	**28,868**
2. Manavalan, T. (Cong.) ..	19,957
3. Subramaniam, A. M. (Repub.)	3,904-F.D.
Invalid	2,937
Total votes polled	55,666
35. NATRAMPALLI (79,565).	
1. Thimmaraya Gounder (D.M.K.)*	**29,215**
2. Samanna Gounder, R.C. (Cong.)	26,776
Invalid	2,147
Total votes polled	58,138
36. TIRUPATTUR (82,817).	
1. Chinnaraji Gounder (D.M.K.)*	**32,589**
2. Shanmugam (Cong.) ..	30,512
3. Murugesan (Rep.)	2,345-F.D.
Invalid	2,248
Total votes polled	67,694
37. VANIYAMBADI (72,744).	
1. Rajamannar (Cong.)* ..	**26,946**
2. Vadivel (D.M.K.)	25,308
3. Munuswamy Gounder (Ind.)	819-F.D.
Invalid	1,995
Total votes polled	55,068
38. AMBUR (SC) (87,087).	
1. Panneerselvam, M. (D.M.K.)*	**31,554**
2. Rajagopal, P. (Cong.) ..	20,947
3. Velayutham, A.T. (Rep.) ..	3,499-F.D
Invalid	2,966
Total votes polled	58,966
39. KANIYAMBADI (80,337).	
1. Balaraman, L. (Cong.)* ..	**29,512**
2. Thoppur Thiruvengadam (D.M.K.).	28,100
3. Mayakrishnan, K. (Rep.) ..	1,867-F.D
Invalid	2,898
Total votes polled	62,377

Candidates and Parties.	Votes polled.	Percentage of votes polled.
26. VELLORE (89,284).		
1. M. P. Sarathy (Ind.)*	**18,520**	**45·40**
2. Sundara Gounder (Comm.).	13,683	33·54
3. V. M. Ramasamy Mudaliar (Cong.).	8,586	21·06
31. ARNI (76,019).		
1. P. Doraisamy Reddiar (Ind.)*	**20,237**	**51·58**
2. V. K. Kannan (Cong.) ..	18,989	48·42
21. CHEYYAR (74,385).		
1. P. Ramachandran (Cong.)*	**26,018**	**51·23**
2. V. Darmalinga Nayagar (Ind.)	24,761	48·77

Candidates and Parties.	Votes polled.	Percentage of votes polled.
34. VELLORE (90,028).		
1. Jeevarathna Mudaliar, R. (Cong.)*	**26,739**	**40·6**
2. Sarathy, M. P. (D.M.K.)..	26,549	40·3
3. Sundaram (Comm.) ..	11,760	17·9
4. Rajammal (W) (Ind.) ..	412	0·6
5. Subramani (Ind.) ..	378	0·6
Invalid	2,403	
Total votes polled	68,293	75·88
35. VIRINCHIPURAM (82,644).		
1. Sampangi Naidu (D.M.K.)*	**23,459**	**50·4**
2. Krishnamurthy (Cong.) ..	11,229	24·1
3. Radhakrishnan, R. (Ind.)	5,489	11·8
4. Jayaraman, A. M. (Ind.)..	2,043	4·4
5. Neduncheralathan (Ind.)	1,826	3·9
6. Narayanasamy Mudaliar (Swa.).	1,339	2·9
7. Rangaswamy Reddiar, T.R. (Ind.).	587	1·3
8. Kuppusamy Gounder, V.P. (Ind.).	570	1·2
Invalid	3,413	
Total votes polled	50,053	60·54
41. ARNI (79,330).		
1. Kothandarama Bagavathar, C. (Cong.)*	**30,773**	**51·6**
2. Narasimhan, A.C. (D.M.K.).	23,055	38·7
3. Dharmarasan, M. (T.N.P.).	5,805	9·7
Invalid	2,607	
Total votes polled	62,279	78·50
27. CHEYYAR (79,544).		
1. Govindan, K. (D.M.K.)* ..	**23,250**	**42·0**
2. Dharmalinga Naicker, V.(Cong)	22,892	41·3
3. Perumalsamy Naicker (Swa.)	9,225	16·7
Invalid	2,757	
Total votes polled	58,130	73·08

Candidates and Parties.	Votes polled.
40. VELLORE (88,490).	
1. Sarathi, Ma. Pa. (D.M.K.)* ..	**39,863**
2. Jeevarathina Mudaliar, Ra. (Cong.)	25,449
3. Damodaran, V.K. (Rep.) ..	1,209-F.D.
4. Masilamani Chettiar (Ind.) ..	550-F.D.
5. Mani (Ind.)	350-F.D.
6. Subramani Udayar (J.S.) ..	192-F.D.
Invalid	2,266
Total votes polled	69,879
41. ARNI (82,278).	
1. Narasimhan, A.C. (D.M.K.)*	**38,038**
2. Jayarama Chettiar, T.B. (Cong.)	17,320
3. Munuswamy, M. (Ind.) ..	5,880-F.D.
4. Krishnaswamy Naicker, K.P. (Ind.)	1,383-F.D.
Invalid	3,826
Total votes polled	66,447
42. CHEYYAR (86,809).	
1. K. Govindan (D.M.K.)* ..	**37,068**
2. K. M. Kanagan (Cong.) ..	17,395
3. Perumalsamy Naicker (Ind.).	11,095
4. P. K. Chandran (Ind.) ..	2,012-F.D.
Invalid	3,681
Total votes polled	71,251

Candidates and Parties.	Votes polled.	Percentage of votes polled.
22. WANDIWASH (160,030).		
1. M. Ramachandra Reddy (Cong.)*	**44,610**	**28·12**
2. A. Dharma Gounder (Ind.)	33,185	20·92
3. D. Dasarathan (SC) (Cong.)*	**22,187**	**18·89**
4. S. Muthulingam (SC) (Ind.)	15,747	9·93
5. Ettappa Gounder (Ind.)	12,965	8·20
6. Ramasamy (SC) (Ind.) ..	7,941	5·10
7. Karunaiprakasam (SC) (Ind.)	6,187	3·90
8. Govindaraju (SC) (Ind.)	6,081	3.80
9. Damodaram (SC) (Ind.)	5,170	3·30
10. Perumal (SC) (Ind.) ..	4,494	2·84
167. POLUR (82,019).		
1. S.M. Annamalai (Ind.)*	**17,222**	**42·95**
2. T. B. Kesava Reddiar (Ind.).	10,616	26·49
3. V. Krishnakanthan (Cong.)	7,613	18·99
4. Vediappa Mudaliar (Ind.)	4,059	10·13
5. Purushothama Mudali (Ind.)	578	1·44
30. CHENGAM (76,865).		
1. T. Karia Gounder (Cong.)*	**20,079**	**56·43**
2. R. Venkatachala Mudaliar (Ind.).	12,806	36·00
3. E. Venkatachala Mudaliar (Ind.).	2,691	7·57

Candidates and Parties.	Votes polled.	Percentage of votes polled.
28. WANDIWASH (SC) (92,928).		
1. Muthulingam, S. (D.M.K.)*	**34,922**	**64·6**
2. Dasarathan, D. (Cong.) ..	19,160	35·4
Invalid	2,968	
Total votes polled	57,060	61·42
29. PERANAMALLUR (74,329).		
1. Ramachandran, P. (Cong.)*	**24,817**	**49·5**
2. Annamalai Mudaliar V. D. (D.M.K.).	16,252	32·4
3. Ettiappa Gounder, P. (Swa.)	6,670	13·3
4. Adikesava Mudaliar, P. K. (Ind.).	2,400	4·8
Invalid	2,919	
Total votes polled	53,067	71·41
40. POLUR (82,973).		
1. Kesava Reddi (D.M.K.)* ..	**29,283**	**66·2**
2. Periasami (Cong.) ..	17,828	37·8
Invalid	2,656	
Total votes polled	49,788	60·01
39. CHENGAM (87,108).		
1. Chinnaraji Gounder (D.M.K.)*	**34,374**	**55·2**
2. Shanmugam (Cong.) ..	25,008	40·2
3. Thammayya Doss (Ind.)	1,350	2·2
4. Manickam (Ind.)	1,082	1·7
5. Rathnavel (Ind.)	440	0·7
Invalid	2,437	
Total votes polled	64,699	74·29

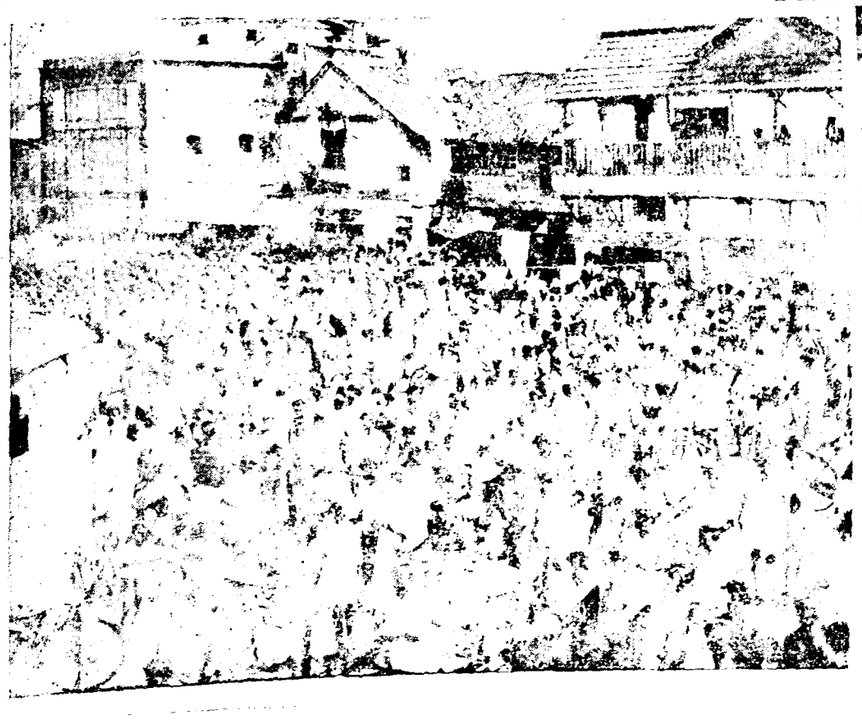
Candidates and Parties.	Votes polled.
43. WANDIWASH (SC) (93,447).	
1. Muthulingam (D.M.K.)* ..	**38,626**
2. Adimoolam, A. (Cong.) ..	21,300
3. Kuppusami, C. (Rep.) ..	1,903-F.D.
4. Karunaiprakasam, M. (Ind.)	1,231-F.D.
Invalid	2,930
Total votes polled	65,990
44. PERNAMALLUR (85,233).	
1. Annamalai Mudaly (D.M.K.)*	**29,413**
2. Ramachandran, P. (Cong.)	20,225
3. Ettiappan, P. (Ind.) ..	10,714
4. Krishnasamu Naidu, D. (Ind.)	2,480-F.D.
5. Subramanian, D. (Ind.) ..	769-F.D.
Invalid	4,292
Total votes polled	67,893
45. POLUR (81,835).	
1. Kuppammal, S. (D.M.K.)* ..	**33,292**
2. Annamalai, S.M. (Cong.) ..	20,224
3. Kothandaraman, P. (Ind.) ..	4,969-F.D.
Invalid	3,059
Total votes polled	61,544
46. CHENGAM (SC) (78,424).	
1. Santhanam, P.S. (D.M.K.)*	**29,828**
2. Arumugam, A. (Cong.) ..	18,773
3. Dhanapal, P. (Ind.)	1,927-F.D.
4. Kanniah, R. (Rep.) ..	1,425-F.D.
5. Manickam, C.K. (Ind.) ..	524-F.D.
Invalid	2,207
Total votes polled	54,684
47. THANDRAMBATTU (82,797).	
1. Sahadeva Kandar, K. (Cong.)*	**29,524**
2. Dharmalingam, R. (D.M.K.)	28,185
3. Govinda Naidu, C. (Ind.) ..	971-F.D.
Invalid	2,381
Total votes polled	61,061

Candidates and Parties.	Votes polled.	Percentage of votes polled.
33. TIRUVANNAMALAI (188,923).		
1. P. U. Shanmugam (Ind.)*	**48,447**	**29·42**
2. C. Santhanam (SC) (Ind.)*	**39,622**	**24·06**
3. V. K. Annamalai Kounder (Cong.).	32,273	19·60
4. Arumugam (SC) (Con.).	29,328	17·81
5. K. Arunachalam (SC) (Ind.).	8,555	5·20
6. S. Chinnasamy (SC) (Ind.).	2,537	1·54
7. N. Subbarayan (SC) (Ind.).	2,002	1·22
8. M. Perumal Nainar (Ind.).	1,888	1·15
32. THURINJAPURAM (84,704).		
1. M. A. Manickavelu (Cong.)*	**21,261**	**58·64**
2. S. Murugian (Ind.) ..	14,993	41·36

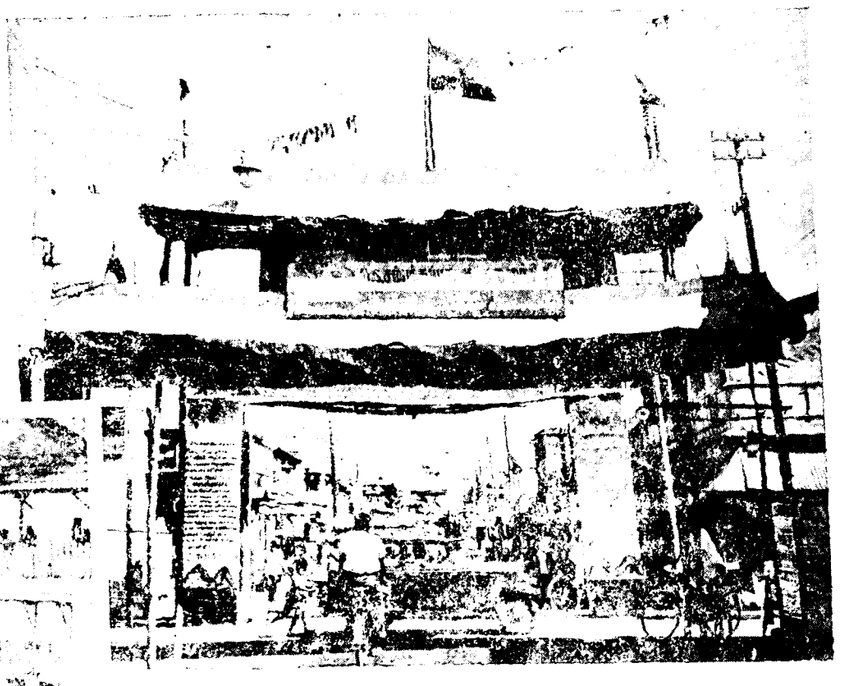
Candidates and Parties.	Votes polled.	Percentage of votes polled.
44. TIRUVANNAMALAI (99,596).		
1. Palani Pillai (Cong.)* ..	**35,148**	**50·0**
2. Shanmugam P.V. (D.M.K.)	33,399	47·6
3. Kanna Kandar (Swa.) ..	1,663	2·4
Invalid	3,066	
Total votes polled	73,314	73·60
Shanmugam, P.V. (D.M.K.)		
42. THURINJAPURAM (87,938).		
1. Murugaiyan (D.M.K.)* ..	**21,163**	**43·2**
2. Nataraja Mudaliar (Cong.).	13,865	28·3
3. Annamalai (Ind.) ..	8,979	18·3
4. Chandranathan Kandar (Swa.).	1,551	3·2
5. Govinda Naidu (Ind.) ..	1,259	2·6
6. Periyanayakam (Ind.) ..	937	1·9
7. Narayanaswami (Ind.) ..	795	1·6
8. Chinthamani Mudali (Ind.).	464	0·9
Invalid	3,475	
Total votes polled	52,502	59·70
43. TANIPPADI (SC) (100,133).		
1. Arumugam (Cong.)* ..	**33,129**	**56·3**
2. Santhanam (D.M.K.) ..	25,753	43·7
Invalid	3,509	
Total votes polled	62,403	62·34

Candidates and parties.	Votes polled.
48. KALASAPAKKAM (92,766).	
1. Murugaian, S. (D.M.K.)* ..	**32,697**
2. Sundarasamy, M. (Cong.) ..	20,554
3. Kannamani Gounder, K.R. (Ind.)	10,393-F.D.
Invalid	3,892
Total votes polled	67,536
49. TIRUVANNAMALAI (94,545).	
1. Vijayaraj, D. (Cong.)* ..	**38,153**
2. Shanmugam, P.U. (D.M.K.)	34,968
3. Arumugam, M. (Ind.) ..	4,134-F.D.
Invalid	2,572
Total votes polled	79,827

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One of the many arches of the Congress Party erected prior to election.



D.M.K. Party Procession.

SOUTH ARCOT DISTRICT

	1962	1967
Total electorate	1,723,934	8,56,457
Total votes polled	1,133,955 (65·79)	14,39,002

Candidates and Parties.	Votes polled.	Percentage of votes polled.
35. GINGEE (87,980).		
1. M. Jangal Reddiar (Ind)*.	18,016	41·64
2. V. Gopal Gounder (Ind.)	14,291	33·01
3. Pachaiappa Naicker (Cong.).	10,971	25·35
36. TINDIVANAM (155,419).		
1. P. Veerappa Kounder (Ind).*	37,448	27·03
2. M. Jagannathan (SC) (Ind.)*	34,753	25·05
3. Venugopal Koundar (Cong.).	28,658	20·65
4. Pichaikuppan (SC) (Cong.)	22,941	16·54
5 Kannan (SC) (Ind.) ..	5,563	4·01
6 Thiruneelakantar (Ind.)..	4,730	3·41
7. S. Arumugha Mudaliar (Ind.).	4,586	3·31

Candidates and Parties.	Votes polled.	Percentage of votes polled.
46. GINGEE (89,586).		
1. Rajaram (Cng.)* ..	29,235	51·5
2. Aranganatlan (Swa.) ..	27,494	48·5
Invalid	2,434	
Total votes polled	59,183	66·07
47. TINDIVANAM (88,723).		
1. Thangavelu (D.M.K.)* ..	27,687	45·3
2. Veerappa Kounder (Cong.)	27,422	44·9
3. Murugesan (Comm.) ..	4,927	8·1
4. Krishnan (Ind.)	1,044	1·7
Invalid	2,612	
Total votes polled	63,697	71·80
48. VANUR (SC) (78,972).		
1. Balakrishnan (D.M.K.)*	22,463	51.7
2. Kannan (Cong.)	20,987	48·3
Invalid	1,726	
Total votes polled	45,183	57·22

Candidates and Parties.	Votes polled.
50. MELMALAYANUR (90,089).	
1. Munusamy, R. R. (D.M.K.*	33,115
2. Gopal Goundar, K. (Cong)	17,295
3. Aranganathan, K. (Ind.) ..	11,756
4. Kuthan, M. A. (Ind.) ..	2,051-F.D.
5. Anthonisamy, A. (Ind.) ..	1,120-F.D.
Invalid	3,107
Total votes polled	68,444
51. GINGEE (94,016).	
1. Munusami, V. (D.M.K.)* .	39,517
2. Rajaram, G. (Cong.) ..	27,905
3. Aranganathan, P.R. (Ind.) ..	1,592-F.D.
4. Lourdunathan, K. (Ind.) ..	793-F.D.
5. Erusan, A. (Ind.) ..	747-F.D.
6. Saminathan, P. (Ind) ..	532-F.D.
Invalid	2,919
Total votes polled	74,005
52. TINDIVANAM (89,697).	
1. Ramamoorthy, K. Cong.)* ..	34,106
2. Thangavelu, A. (D.M.K.) ..	32,008
Invalid	2,409
Total votes polled	68,523
53. VANUR (SC) (88,494).	
1. Balakrishnan (D.M.K.)* ..	30,023
2. Velayudham (Cong) ..	29,953
Invalid	2,195
Total votes polled	62,171

Candidates and Parties.	Votes polled.	Percentage of votes polled.
37. VALAVANUR (94,114).		
1. A. Govindasamy Nayagar (Ind.)*	31,836	61·39
2. K. M. Krishna Goundar (Cong.).	16,256	31·35
3. P. Alagappa Goundar (Ind.).	3,769	7·26
38. VILLUPURAM (90,763).		
1. Sarangapani Gounder (Cong.)*	25,000	50·86
2. Shanmugha Udayar (Ind.)	24,147	49·14
40. NELLIKUPPAM (102,499).		
1. Sivachidambara Ramasamy Padayachi (Cong.)*	42,890	27·39
2. Krishnamoorthy Goundar (Ind.).	40,417	25·81
3. S. Thangavelu (SC) (Cong.)*	34,299	21·89
4. Rajangam (SC) (Ind.) ..	29,492	18·81
5. Perumal (SC) (Ind.) ..	9,554	6·10
41. CUDDALORE (92,962).		
1. Seenivasa Padayachi (Cong.)*	21,100	41·19
2. Sambandan (Ind.) ..	17,044	33·26
3. R. Dhandapani (Ind.) ..	13,091	25·55
42. BHUVANAGIRI (90,032).		
1. Samikkannu Padayachi (Cong.)* ..	21,553	49·28
2. R. Balagurusamy (Ind.).	7,386	16·89
3. T. M. Somasundiram (Comm.).	7,099	16·23
4. C. Govindarasu (Ind.) ..	5,668	12·96
5. Gandhi (Ind.)	2,029	4·64
43. CHIDAMBARAM (163,787).		
1. G. Vagheesam Pillai (Cong.)*	37,255	22·76
2. Sami Sahajananda (SC) (Cong.)*	37,089	22·64
3. Chockalingam (Ind.) ..	30,345	18·52
4. Sivasubramaniam (SC) (Ind.).	26,489	16·17
5. Gopalakrishnan (Ind.) ..	23,546	14·38
6. V. Kuppusamy (SC) (Ind.).	5,420	3·31
7. A. Shanmugam (SC) (Ind.).	3,643	2·22

Candidates and Parties.	Votes polled.	Percentage of votes polled.
49. VALAVANUR (102,634).		
1. Krishna Kounder (Cong.)*	38,580	54·9
2. Govindasamy (D.M.K.)	31,718	45·1
Invalid	3,128	
Total votes polled	73,445	71·76
50. VILLUPURAM (96,487).		
1. Shanmugam (D.M.K.)* ..	39,923	59·4
2 Sarangapani Kounder (Cong.).	26,115	38·8
3. Kothandaraman Kounder (Ind.).	735	1·1
4. Ramalingam (Ind.) ..	485	0·7
Invalid	2,449	
Total votes polled	69,714	72·24
52. NELLIKUPPAM (95,780).		
1. Krishnamoorthi Gounder (D.M.K.)*	37,419	56·1
2. Subbarayalu Reddiar (Cong.).	27,989	42·0
3. Ramachandran (Ind.) ..	1,245	1·9
Invalid	2,538	
Total votes polled	69,200	72·24
54. CUDDALORE (99,494).		
1. Srinivasa Padayachi, P.R. (Cong.)*	27,567	40·7
2. Sambasiva Reddiar (D.M.K.).	21,147	31·3
3. Ramaswami Padayachi (Swa.).	18,983	28·0
Invalid	3,554	
Total votes polled	71,279	71·64
53. KURINJIPADI (SC) (94,690).		
1. Rajangam (D.M.K.)* ..	32,046	56·5
2. Jayaraman (Cong.) ..	21,898	38·6
3. Danagopal (Ind.) ..	2,796	4·9
Invalid	2,331	
Total votes polled	59,077	62·40
55. BHUVANAGIRI (98,934).		
1. Ramachandran Rayar (Cong.)*	29,434	43·5
2. Vaithilingam (D.M.K.) ..	27,964	41·4
3. Venkatakrishna Naidu (Ind.).	5,982	8·8
4. Balakrishnan (Swa.) ..	3,358	5·0
5. Pattusami (Ind.) ..	847	1·3
Invalid	3,402	
Total votes polled	71,000	71·78
57. KATTUMANNARKOIL (78,512).		
1. Krishnamoorthy Padayachi (D.M.K.).*	27,706	47·2
2. Vagheesam Pillai (Cong.).	27,599	46·9
3. Govindasami Padayachi (Swa.).	3,474	5·9
Invalid	2,243	
Total votes polled	61,027	77·71
56. CHIDAMBARAM (SC) (98,172).		
1. Sivasubramanian (Cong.).*	33,438	53·3
2. Arumugham (D.M.K.) ..	23,837	38·0
3. Munusami (Comm.) ..	5,413	8·7
Invalid	2,414	
Total votes polled	65,117	66·33

Candidates and Parties.	Votes polled.
54. KANDAMANGALAM (SC) (87,283).	
1. Raman, M. (D.M.K.* ..	35,617
2. Saraswathi, M.S. (Cong.) ..	28,180
Invalid	2,673
Total votes polled	66,470
55. VILLUPURAM (94,260).	
1. Shanmugam, M. (D.M.K.)* ..	37,605
2. Sarangapani Gounder, V.P. (Cong.)	31,674
3. Ramachandran, T.S. Ind.	706-F.D.
Invalid	2,927
Total votes polled	72,912
56. NELLIKUPPAM (84,171).	
1. Govindarajan, C. (Marx.)* ..	28,090
2. Lakshminarayanan, A. (Cong.)	23,117
3. Chandrasekharan, S.S. (Ind.)	5,537-F.D.
4. Gangachalam (Ind.) ..	1,633-F.D.
5. Rajaram, V. (Ind. .. .	1,085-F.D.
Invalid	4,657
Total votes polled .. .	64,119
57. CUDDALORE (87,210).	
1. Elamvazhuthi, ERA. (D.M.K.)*	35,093
2. Srinivasa Padayachi, P.R. (Cong.)	27,846
3. Abimanna Padayachi (Ind.)	767-F.D.
Invalid	1,208
Total votes poled	3,913
58. PANRUTI (1,06,540).	
1. Ramachandran, S. (D.M.K.).*	43,745
2. Vadivelu Padayachi, V. (Cong.)	28,179
Invalid	2,495
Total votes polled	74,419
59. KURINJIPADI (SC) (74,612).	
1. Rajangam, N. (D.M.K.)* ..	25,478
2. Jayaraman, M. (Cong.) ..	18,226
3. Vaithilingam, P. (Ind.) ..	1,569-F.D.
4. Dhanagopal, G. (Ind.) ..	1,473-F.D.
Invalid	2,473
Total votes polled	49,219
60. BHUVANAGIRI (93,496).	
1. Govindarasan, A. (D.M.K.)*.	38,795
2. Ramachandran, D. (Cong.).	28,234
3. Chellappa, M. (Ind.) ..	1,900-F.D.
Invalid	2,447
Total votes polled	71,376
61. KATTUMANNARKOIL (SC) (79,560).	
1. Sivasubramanian, S. (Cong.)*	30,521
2. Govindarasu, C. (D.M.K.) ..	30,387
3. Samidurai, A. (Ind.) ..	1,561-F.D.
4. Kaliyamoorthy, C. (Ind.) ..	349-F.D.
5. Chinnayya, S. (Rep.) ..	320-F.D.
Invalid	2,122
Total votes polled	65,260
62. CHIDAMBARAM (90,560).	
1. Kanagasabai Pillai, R. (Cong.)*	34,911
2. Ponchokkalingam, P. (D.M.K.)	33,356
3. Govindarajan, R. (Ind.) ..	1,881-F.D.
4. Natarajan, P. (Ind.) ..	834-F.D.
Invalid	2,790
Total votes polled	73,772

44. VIRDHACHALAM (77,496).

Candidates and Parties.	Votes polled.	Percentage of votes polled.
1. M. Selvaraj (Ind.)* ..	**11,189**	**29·11**
2. G. Rajavelu Padayachi (Cong.).	10,350	26·93
3. Ayyasamy Koundan (Comm.).	5,343	13·90
4. Paramasivam (Ind.) ..	4,331	11·27
5. P. N. Sarguru (Ind.) ..	3,333	8·68
6. Veerasamy Padayachi (Ind.).	2,384	6·19
7. P. Kaliaperumal (Ind.) ..	1,510	3·92

45. NALLUR (80,661).

1. Vedamanickam, (Ind.)* ..	**16,105**	**34·11**
2. K. S. Venkatakrishnan Reddiar (Ind.).	13,394	28·35
3. Narayanasami Pillai (Cong.).	11,577	24·52
4. Kathirvel Padayachi (Ind.).	4,637	9·82
5. Paramasivam (Ind.) ..	1,515	3·20

39. ULUNDURPET 35,430).

1. Kandasami Padayachi (Con.)*	**21,133**	**43·20**
2. Manonmani Ammal (W) (Ind.).	18,890	38·63
3. Ramasami Padayach (Ind.).	**5,815**	**11·90**
4. Chakkarai (Ind.) .	**3,070**	**6·27**

46. TIRUKOILUR (175.837)

1. S. A. M. Annamalai Udayar (Ind.)*	**41,980**	**24·27**
2. Lakshminara-samma (W) (Cong.).	37,422	21·64
3. Kuppusami (SC) (Con.)*	**35,916**	**20·77**
4. Muthusami (SC) (Ind.). ..	31,036	17·96
5. Kadirvelu Kounder (Ind.).	15,179	8·76
6. Ramasami Naidu (Ind.).	11,486	6·60

58. VIRDHACHALAM (90,021).

1. Boovaraghavan, G. (Cong.)*	**26,990**	**44·4**
2. Selvaraj ,M. (D.M.K.) ..	25,138	41·4
3. Kaliaperumal Padayachi, K. (Comm.).	3,767	6·2
4. Sarguru P. N. (Ind.) ..	3,018	4·9
5. Namachivoyam, D. (T.N.P.).	1,851	3·1
Invalid	2,722	
Total votes polled	63,508	70·57

59. NALLUR (88.518).

1. Narayanaswami (Cong.)*	**28,322**	**55·0**
2. Pichamuthu, T. (D.M.K.)	20,209	39·3
3. Duraisami, V. (Ind.) ..	1,323	2·6
4. Kattamuthu (Swa.) ..	1,239	2·4
5. Periasami, A. (Ind.) ..	373	0·7
Invalid	2,788	
Total votes polled	54.265	61·32

51. ULUNDURPET (92,580).

1. Manonmani (Swa.)* ..	**25,234**	**48·1**
2. Kandasami Padayachi, M. (Cong.).	22,627	43·2
3. Govindasami Gounder, N. S. N. (Ind.).	4,535	8·7
Invalid	3,400	
Total votes polled	**55,802**	**60·27**

60 TIRUKOILUR (90,641).

1. Lakshminarasimma Ammal (W) (Cong.)*	**27,954**	**51·3**
2. Balasubramaniam (D.M.K.)	14,687	26·9
3. Mohanadoss, N. (Swa.) ..	8,465	15·5
4. Venugopal (Comm.) ..	3,430	6·3
Invalid	3,409	
Total votes polled	57,953	63·95

61. RISHIVANDIYAM (SC) (86,840).

1. Anandan, L. (Cong.)* ..	**25,057**	**53·2**
2. Anandan, M. (D.M.K.) ..	17,544	41·8
Invalid	2,852	
Total votes polled	45,456	52·36

63. SANKARAPURAM (80,504).

1. Parthasarathi, K. (Cong.)*	**26,123**	**52·7**
2. Pachaya Pillai, S. P. (D.M.K.).	23,441	47·3
Invalid	2,165	
Total votes polled	51,735	64·27

62. KALLAKURICHI (SC) (91,264).

1. Chinnasamy, T. (D.M.K.)*	**25,084**	**48·8**
2. Vedamanickam, P. (Cong.).	18,837	36·6
3. Sadayan, K. (Swa.) ..	4,537	8·8
4. Kaliaperumal, A. (Ind.)..	2,989	5·8
Invalid	3,118	
Total votes polled	54,569	59·88

63. VRIDHACHALAM (95,725).

1. Bhuvaraghan, G. (Cong.)* ..	**42,230**
2. Selvaraj, M. (D.M.K.) ..	33,363
3. Mouchi, M. (Ind.)	826-F.D.
4. Mangan, A. (Ind.)	681-F.D.
Invalid	2,852
Total votes polled	79,952

64. MANGALUR (SC) (90,557).

1. Krishnan, A. (D.M.K.)* ..	**34,538**
2. Vedamanickam, P. (Cong.)	21,669
3. Kattimuthu, M. (Ind.) ..	2,204-F.D.
4. Krishnan, V. (Ind.) ..	845-F.D.
5. Rayar, K. (Ind.)	654-F.D.
6. Duraisamy, V. (Ind.) ..	562-F.D.
7. Muthukannau, P. (Ind.) ..	471-F.D.
Invalid	2,828
Total votes polled	63,771

65. ULUNDURPET (82,644).

1. Kandasamy Padayachi, M. (Cong.)*	**26,796**
2. Subiramania Padayachi, V. (D.M.K.)	25,236
3. Ramasamy, A.P. (Ind.) ..	4,707-F.D.
Invalid	632
Total votes polled	**57,371**

66. TIRUKKOILUR (85,190).

1. Subramaniam, (E.M.)* Cong	**34,259**
2. Kumaraswamy, A.S. (D.M.K.)	32,586
Invalid	2,560
Total votes polled	69,405

67. MUGAIYUR (87,691).

1. Govindasamy, A. (D.M.K.)*	**37,598**
2. Ganapathy, N.K. (Cong.) ..	25,555
3. Antoniswamy, A. (Ind.) ..	2,674
4. Natesa Kander, S. (Ind.) ..	810
Invalid	3,299
Total votes polled	69,936

68. RISHIVANDIYAM (SC) (72,950).

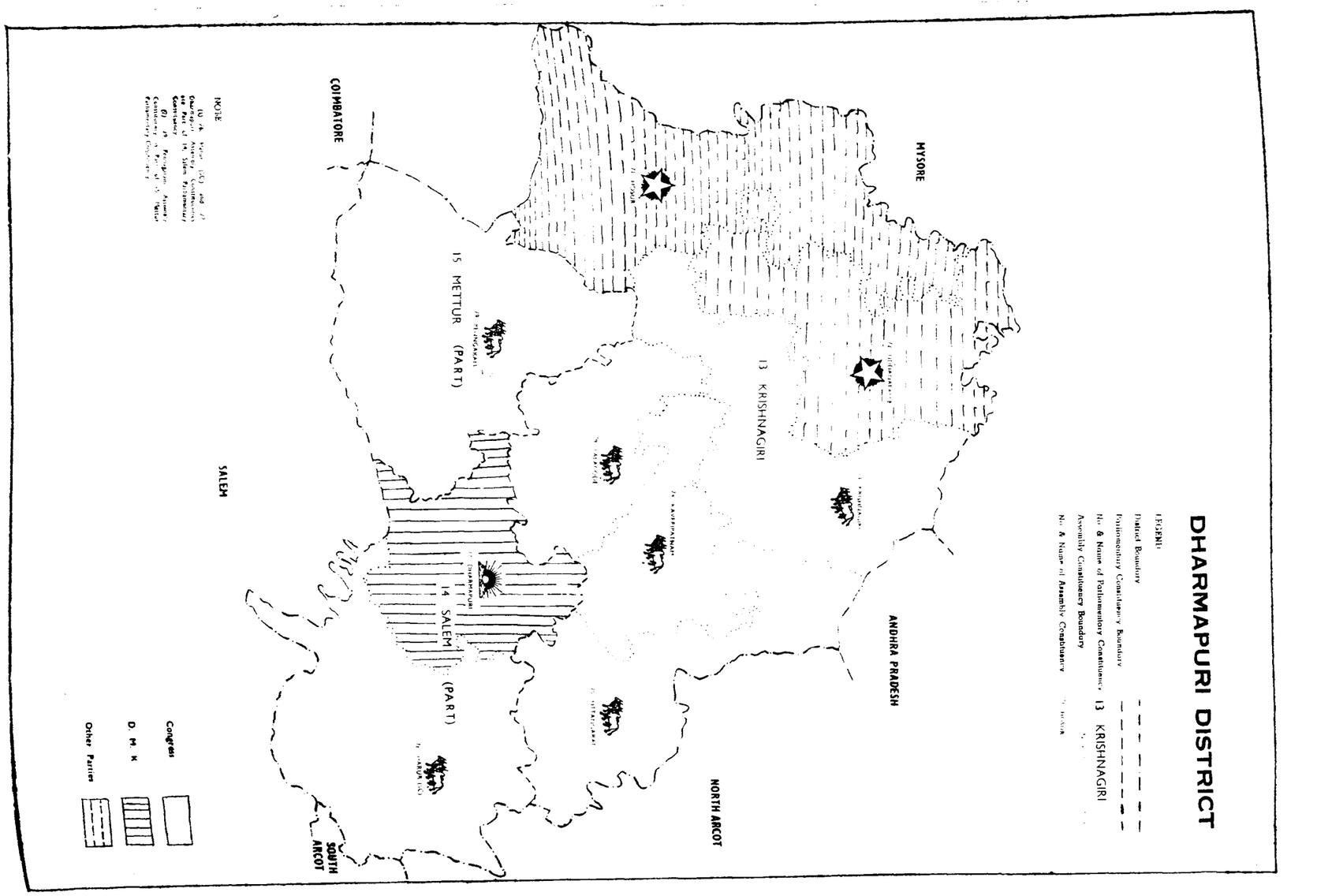
1. Anandan, M. (D.M.K.)* ..	**26,491**
2. Anandan, L. (Cong.) ..	26,173
3. Thukkili Singaram, N. (Ind.)	750-F.D.
Invalid	2,622
Total votes polled	56,036

69. SANKARAPURAM (72,198).

1. Pachaiyappan, S.P. (D.M.K.)*	**28,292**
2. Muthusami, D. (Cong.) ..	22,774
3. Younus, U. (Ind.)	613-F.D.
Invalid	2,098
Total votes polled	53,777

70. KALLAKURICHI (86,583).

1. Kesavalu Naidu, D. (D.M.K.)*	**39,175**
2. Elaya Pillai, V.T. (Cong.) ..	28,642
3. Muthuvel, M. (Ind.) ..	1,261-F.D.
4. Venkataramana Rao, K. K. (Ind.).	409-F.D.
Invalid	2,633
Total votes polled	**72,120**



1957

SALEM DISTRICT.

Total electorate 2,032,127

Total votes polled .. .. 1,259,639 (64·48 per cent).

Candidates and Parties.	Votes polled.	Percentage votes of polled.
51. HOSUR (83,913).		
1. K. Appavoo Pillai (Ind.)*	**10,305**	**39·62**
2. N. Ramachandra Reddy (Cong.).	9,257	35·57
3. K. Shamanna (Ind.) ..	6,460	24·81
50. UDDANAPALLI (85,551).		
1. Muni Reddi (Ind.)* ..	**7,447**	**33·85**
2. Venkatakrishna Desai (Cong.).	6,498	29·53
3. Srinivasa Mudaliar (Ind.).	6,354	28·88
4. M. Krishnasami Gounder (Ind.).	1,703	7·74
49. KRISHNAGIRI (96,518).		
1. S. Nagaraja Manigar (Cong.)*	**23,182**	**66·23**
2. N. Mohan Ram (Ind.) ..	9,649	27·58
3. M. N. Subramanian (Ind.)	2,166	6·19

1962

SALEM DISTRICT.

Total electorate 2,032,127

Total votes polled .. .. 1,259,639 (64·48 per cent).

Candidates and Parties.	Votes polled.	Percentage of votes polled.
68. HOSUR (92,141).		
1. Ramachandra Reddy (Cong.).*	**25,577**	**64·5**
2. Shamanna (Swa.) ..	14,101	35·5
Invalid	2,217	
Total votes polled	41,911	45·47
67. UDDANAPALLI (80,827).		
1. Chinna Mudisamy Chetty *alias* Munisamy Chetty (Swa,).*	**12,732**	**30·1**
2. Muni Reddy (Cong.) ..	10,107	23·9
3. Srinivasa Mudaliar (Ind.).	9,931	23·5
4. Kothandaramiah (Ind.)	9,492	22·5
Invalid	3,365	
Total votes polled	45,643	56·46
66. KRISHNAGIRI (101,069).		
1. Sriramulu (D.M.K.)* .. .	**38,833**	**58·5**
2. Munisamy Gounder (Cong.)	27,583	41·5
Invalid	2,526	
Total votes polled	68,970	68·22

1967

DHARMAPURI DISTRICT.

Total electorate .. . 761,608

Total votes polled .. . 527,819

Candidates and Parties.	Votes polled.
71. HOSUR (77,814).	
1. Venkataswami, B. (Swa.) * ..	**21,530**
2. Appavu Pillai, K. (Cong.) ..	19,329
Invalid	2,137
Total votes polled	42,996
72. UDDANAPALLE (81,023).	
1. Kothandaramiah, K. S. (Swa.)*	**29,391**
2. Vijendriah, D. C. (Cong.) ..	15,313
Invalid	2,207
Total votes polled	46,911
73. KRISHNAGIRI (79,751).	
1. Muniswamy Gounder, P. M. (Cong.)*	**24,220**
2. Manniappan, C. (D.M.K.) ..	24,035
3. Parasurama Chetti (Ind.) ..	2,937-F.D.
Invalid	3,114
Total votes polled	54,306
74. KAVERIPATNAM (85,370).	
1. Pattabi Naidu (Cong.)* ..	**32,953**
2. Seeramulu, P. V. (D.M.K.)	29,532
Invalid	2,791
Total votes polled	65,276

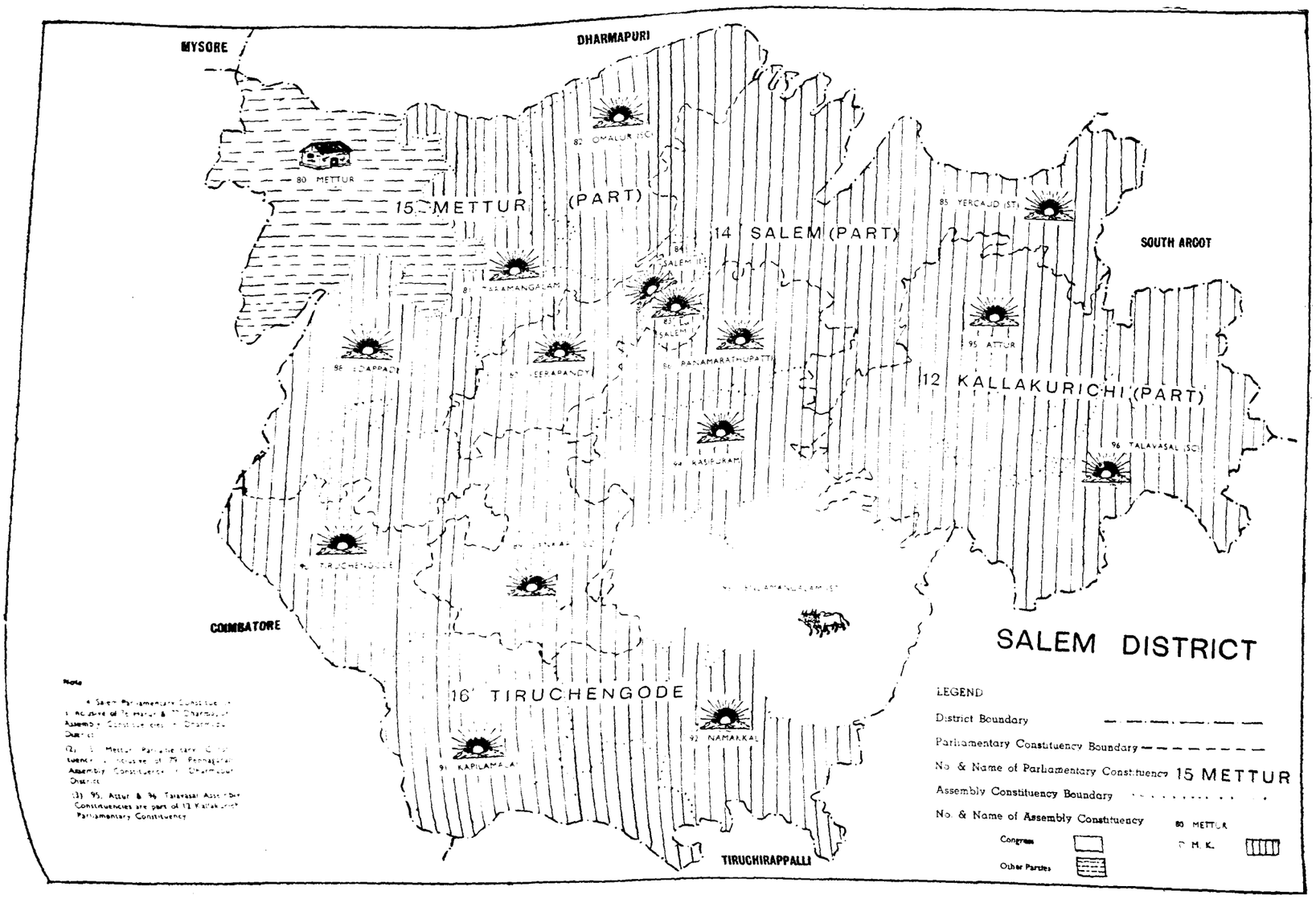
Candidates and Parties.	Votes polled.	Percentage of votes polled.
48. HARUR (184,474).		
1. P. M.Munusami Gounder (Cong.)*	**26,172**	**23·11**
2. M. K. Mariapan (SC) (Cong.)*	**25,676**	**22·72**
3. T. Ponnusami (Ind.) ..	14,133	12·48
4. C. Theerthagiri (SC) (Ind.).	13,689	12·10
5. Poosami (SC) (Comm.) ..	10,682	9·43
6. Desai Venugopal Naidu (Ind.).	9,180	8·11
7. K. Sivaprakasam Mudali (Ind.).	5,661	5·00
8. P. Subramania Chetty (Ind.).	4,818	4·26
9. Podujanapagari, T. V Anganna Chettiar (Ind.).	3,161	2·79
53. DHARMAPURI (91,530).		
1. M. Kandasami Kandar (Cong.)*	**11,661**	**35·18**
2. R. S. Veerappa Chetty (Ind.).	11,459	34·59
3. P. M. Kuppusami (Ind.)..	5,824	17·58
4. P. R. Rajagopal Gounder (Ind.).	4,192	12·65
52. PENNAGARAM (39,416).		
1 .Hemalatha Devi (W) (Cong.)*	**8,791**	**31·59**
2. D. K. Gurunath Chettiar (Ind.).	5,536	19·89
3. Thandavan (Ind.) ..	3,443	12·37
4. M. B. Munusamy Gounder (Ind.).	3,165	11·37
5. S. Kandasami Gounder (Ind.).	3,017	10·84
6. Govindan (Ind.) ..	2,297	8·26
7. Latchumi (W) (Ind.) ..	864	3·10
8. Manthiri Thayappa Gounder (Ind.).	717	2·58

Candidates and Parties.	Votes polled.	Percentage of votes polled.
65. UTTANGARAI (98,939).		
1. Kamalanathan (D.M.K.)*	**37,259**	**58·4**
2. Thirthagiri Gounder (Cong.).	23,313	36·5
3. Chennaiyan (Ind.) ..	3,254	5·1
Invalid	2,971	
Total votes polled	66,811	67·53
64. HARUR (SC) (110,626).		
1. Manickam (D.M.K.)* ..	**26,879**	**41·3**
2. Mariappan (Cong.) ..	22,411	34·5
3. Munisamy (Comm.) ..	11,204	17·2
4. Nagarajan (Ind.).. ..	2,385	3·7
5. Thirthagiri (Ind.) ..	1,259	1·9
6. Arumugam (Ind.) ..	893	1·4
Invalid	3,631	
Total votes polled	68,669	62·09
70. DHARMAPURI (100,036).		
1. Veerappa Chettiar, R. S. (Ind.)*	**24,191**	**40·8**
2. Subramania Gounder, M. (D.M.K.).	18,754	31·6
3. Kandasamy Kandar, M. (Cong.).	14,337	24·2
4. Rajagopal Gounder, P. R. (Ind.).	1,989	3·4
Invalid	3,390	
Total votes polled	62,662	62·66
69. PENNAGARAM (99,007).		
1. Karivengadam, M. V. (D.M.K.)*	**26,911**	**53·9**
2. Hemalatha Devi, S. (W) (Cong.).	17,303	34·6
3. Veerappa Chettiar, R. S. (Ind.).	2,995	6·0
4. Munuswami Gounder, B. (Swa.).	1,623	3·2
5. Rajan, M. R. (Ind.) ..	1,134	2·3
Invalid	2,085	
Total votes polled	52,051	52·58

Candidates and Parties.	Votes polled
75. UTTANGARAI (90,460).	
1. Theerthagiri Goundar, T. (Cong.)*	**31,791**
2. Krishnan, K. R. (D.M.K.) ..	29,751
3. Thimmi Naidu (Ind.) ..	3,256-F.D.
Invalid	3,233
Total votes polled	68,031
76. HARUR (SC) (77,563).	
1. Theerthagiri, N. (Cong.)* ..	**27,565**
2. Arumugam, N. (D.M.K.) ..	27,017
3. Kariyamal, P. V. (Republic)..	2,488-F.D.
4. Theerthagiri, C. (J.S.)	248-F.D.
Invalid	1,904
Total votes polled ..	59,222
77. DHARMAPURI (89,778).	
1. Subramania Gounder, M. (D.M.K.)*	**36,258**
2. Vadivel, D. N. (Cong.)	29,567
3. Thangavelu, D. M. (Ind.) ..	1,397-F.D.
4. Anganna Chettiar, T. V. (Ind.)	676-F.D.
5. Murugesa Mudaliar, J. A. K. (J.S.)	493-F.D.
Invalid	2,673
Total vote polled	71,064

Candidates and Parties.	Votes polled.	Percentage of votes polled.
78. PALACODE (88,883).		
1. Murugasan, K. (Cong.)* ..	**29,186**	
2. Munuswamy, M. B. (D.M.K.)	26,096	
3. Kandasmi Goundan, K. (Ind.).	1,135-F.D.	
4. Nanjappan, P. (Ind.) ..	996-F.D.	
5. Annaiya Pandit, S. (Ind.) ..	897-F.D.	
Invalid	2,589	
Total votes polled ..	60,899	
79. PENNAGARAM (90,966)		
1. Muthusamy, P.K.C. (Cong.).*	**27,913**	
2. Manickam, N. (D.M.K.) ..	26,570	
3. Pachak Gounder, R. (Comm.).	2,246-F.D.	
Invalid	2,385	
Total votes polled	59,114	

Vadivel, D. N. (Cong.)†



SALEM DISTRICT—*cont.*

SALEM DISTRICT

Total electorate 1,565,262
Total votes polled : .. 1,128,287

Candidates and Parties.	Votes polled.	Percentage of votes polled.
65. METTUR (82,184).		
1. K. S. Ardhanareeswara Gounder (Cong.)*	**15,491**	**45·62**
2. Surendran (P.S.P.) ..	11,366	33·50
3. Chinnasamy (Ind.) ..	5,119	15·11
4. M. A. Kandasamy Gounder (Ind.).	1,959	5·77
64. TARAMANGALAM (73,266).		
1. N. S. Sundararajan (Cong.)*	**15,752**	**63·46**
2. Chinnappan (Ind.) ..	5,293	21·33
3. Nallappa Mudaliar (Ind.).	2,741	11·05
4. Periasamy Mudali (Ind.).	1,033	4·16
55. SALEM-I (93,489).		
1. Mariappan (Cong.)* ..	**24,920**	**45·21**
2. V. R. Nedunchezhiyan (Ind.)	*24,713*	*44·82*
3. Samuel (Comm.) ..	*5,487*	*9·97*
Kolandai Goundan (Cong.). †		

Candidates and Parties.	Votes polled.	Percentage of votes polled.
86. METTUR (79,747).		
1. Arthanariswara Gounder, S. (Cong.)*	**18,065**	**34·1**
2. Surendran M. (P.S.P.).	17,620	33·2
3. Pal Cruz (D.M.K.) ..	8,497	16·0
4. Arthanari, P. (Comm.) ..	8,295	15·6
5. Arulsamy (Ind.)	586	1·1
Invalid	1,903	
Total votes polled	54,966	68·93
85. TARAMANGALAM (81,534).		
1. Sundararajan, N. S. (Cong.)*	**30,020**	**52·6**
2. Nallathambi Gounder (D.M.K.).	26,997	47·4
Invalid	2,117	
Total votes polled	59,134	72·51
73. SALEM-I (106,662).		
1. Venkatesan (Cong.)* ..	**43,726**	**50·7**
2. Krishnan (D.M.K.) ..	39,838	46·2
3. Vasudevan (J.S.) ..	2,732	3·1
Invalid	1,339	
Total votes polled	87,642	82·13

Candidates and Parties.	Votes polled.
80. METTUR (89,534).	
1. Surendran (P.S.P.)*	**30,635**
2. Karuppanna Goundar (Cong.)	24,597
3. Kandaswamy, R. S. (Ind.) ..	5,950-F.D.
4. Arulsamy, M. (Ind.) ..	1,619-F.D.
Invalid	4,236
Total votes polled	67,087
81. TARAMANGALAM (88,234).	
1. Govindan (D.M.K.)*	**33,222**
2. Krishnan (Cong.)	24,259
Invalid	2,403
Total votes polled	59,884
82. OMALUR (SC) (83,866).	
1. Palani, C. (D.M.K.)* ..	**28,121**
2. Govindan, C. (Cong.) ..	17,876
3. Rajagopal, A. (Comm.) ..	2,871-F.D.
4. Nallappan, C. (Ind.) ..	1,195-F.D.
Invalid	2,282
Total votes polled	52,345
83. SALEM-I (99,374).	
1. Jayaraman, K. (D.M.K.)* ..	**46,776**
2. Thiagarajan, P. (Cong.) ..	32,710
3. Vasudevan, N. P. (J.S.) ..	835-F.D.
4. Gopal, S.C. (Ind.)	432-F.D.
Invalid	1,323
Total votes polled	82,076

56. SALEM-II (74,478).

Candidates and Parties.	Votes polled.	Percentage of votes polled.
1. A. Rathnavel Gounder (Cong.)*	**19,755**	**54·51**
2. S. M. Ramiah (Comm.) ..	11,023	30·41
3. Thiruvengadam (Ind.) ..	2,298	6·34
4. S. Ariaputhran (Ind.) ..	2,282	6·30
5. Rajamanickam (Ind.) ..	883	2·44

54. YERCAUD (159,323).

1. S. Andi Goundan (ST) (Cong.)*	**23,864**	**26·23**
2. S. Lakshmana Gounder (Cong.)*	**22,747**	**25·01**
3. Raja Paul David (Ind.) ..	19,576	21·53
4. Kuppusami Goundan (ST) (Ind.).	10,471	11·52
5. Chinna Goundan (ST) (Ind.).	8,524	9·37
6. P. K. Chinnasamy (ST) (Ind.).	5,768	6·34

74. SALEM-II (85,266).

1. Rathnavel Gounder (Cong.)*	**28,811**	**47·7**
2. Ramiah (Comm.) ..	19,976	33·0
3. Muthuswami (Swa.) ..	10,935	18·0
4. Chokkalingam (Ind.) ..	852	1·4
Invalid	2,555	
Total votes polled	63,136	74·04

71. YERCAUD (ST) (88,851).

1. Kulandaisami Gounder (Cong.)*	**19,921**	**52·5**
2. Chinnagounder (D.M.K.)	18,048	47·5
Invalid	1,867	
Total votes polled	39,844	44·84

72. VALAPPADI (79,148).

1. Ramasamy Udayar (Cong.)*	**31,154**	**55·5**
2. Ponnumalai (D.M.K.)	23,259	41·4
3. Kuppusamy (Ind.) ..	1,202	2·2
4. Vaiyamalai (Ind.) ..	506	0·9
Invalid	1,948	
Total votes polled	58,071	73·35

84. SALEM-II (87,598).

1. Krishnan, E. R. (D.M.K.)*	**38,781**
2. Rathnavel Gounder, A. (Cong.)	27,285
3. Rama Rao, S. S. (J.S.) ..	799-F.D.
Invalid	1,503
Total votes polled	68,368

85. YERCAUD (ST) (75,302).

1. Chinnasamy, V. (D.M.K.)*	**25,124**
2. Ponnudurai (Cong.)	19,537
Invalid	1,969
Total votes polled	46,630

86. PANAMARATHUPATTY (85,216).

1. Ponnumalai, T. (D.M.K.)*	**34,597**
2. Chinnu (alias) Seppurumal (Cong.).	26,870
3. Karuppannan, K. K. (Comm.)	2,269-F.D.
4. Ayyasamy, K. S. (Ind.) ..	694-F.D.
Invalid	1,817
Total votes polled	66,247

57. VEERAPANDY (74,451).

1. M. R. Kandasamy Mudaliar (Cong.)*	**21,264**	**55·18**
2. Chelliah (Ind.)	11,765	30·56
3. K. V. Palanisamy (Ind.).	2,838	7·37
4. Shanmugam Mudali (Ind.).	1,589	4·13
5. Muthusamy Konan (Ind.).	1,062	2·76

75. VEERAPANDY (80,507).

1. Arumugham (D.M.K.)* ..	**30,840**	**54·8**
2. Mariappan (Cong.) ..	22,171	39·4
3. Sidda Chetty (Ind.) ..	1,450	2·6
4. Chinnathambi Gounder (Ind.).	937	1·7
5. Samuel (Ind.)	895	1·5
Invalid	1,957	
Total votes polled	58,263	72·35

87. VEERAPANDY (90,758).

1. Arumugam, S. (D.M.K.)* ..	**42,681**
2. Sundararajan, N. S. (Cong.)	21,876
Invalid	1,772
Total votes polled	66,329

88. EDAPPADI (97,701).

1. Arumugam, A. (D.M.K.)* ..	**36,935**
2. Subramania Gounder, K. S. (Cong.).	30,593
Invalid	2,298
Total votes polled	69,826

63. SANKARI (86,522).

1. K. S. Subramania Gounder (Cong.)*	**21,408**	**60·10**
2. R. Thanvadan (Ind.) ..	9,064	25·44
3. T. S. Arthanari (Comm.)	3,974	11·16
4. Narayanasami (Ind.) ..	1,178	3·30

84. SANKARI (86,673).

1. Subramania Gourder (Cong.)*	**26,531**	**48·4**
2. Pandarinathan (D.M.K.).	17,587	32·1
3. Krishnan (Swa.)	10,123	18·4
4. Paruvaraju (Ind.) ..	601	1·1
Invalid	2,510	
Total votes polled ..	57,368	66·19

89. SANKARI (SC) (94,558).

1. Nallamuthu, R. (D.M.K.)*	**30,112**	
2. Rajendran, A. (Cong.) ..	15,729	
3. Kandasan, K. (Ind.) ..	765-F.D.	
4. Raju, P. (J.S.)	753-F.D.	
Invalid	1,445	
Total votes polled	50,249	

62. TIRUCHENGODE (167,353).

1. T. M. Kaliannan (Cong.)*	**33,360**	**31·09**
2. R. Kandasami (SC) (Cong.)*	**29,546**	**27·57**
3. Rangasami Gounder (Ind.).	9,383	8·75
4. Komaran (SC) (P.S.P.) ..	7,625	7·11
5. Muthusami (SC) (Ind.) ..	6,610	6·16
6. Lhanakotti (Ind.) ..	4,897	4·57
7. S. Arumugam Pillai (SC) (Ind.).	3,319	3·10
8. K. C. Marappa Gounder (Ind.).	3,211	2·99
9. Mariappa Mudali (P.S.P.).	3,131	2·92
10. K. N. Natarajan (Ind.) ..	2,104	1·96
11. Muthu Naicker (Ind.) ..	1,500	1·40
12. Marimuthu (SC) (Ind.) ..	1,334	1·24
13. Rathnam Pillai (Ind.) ..	1,226	1·14

83. TIRUCHENGODE (93,625).

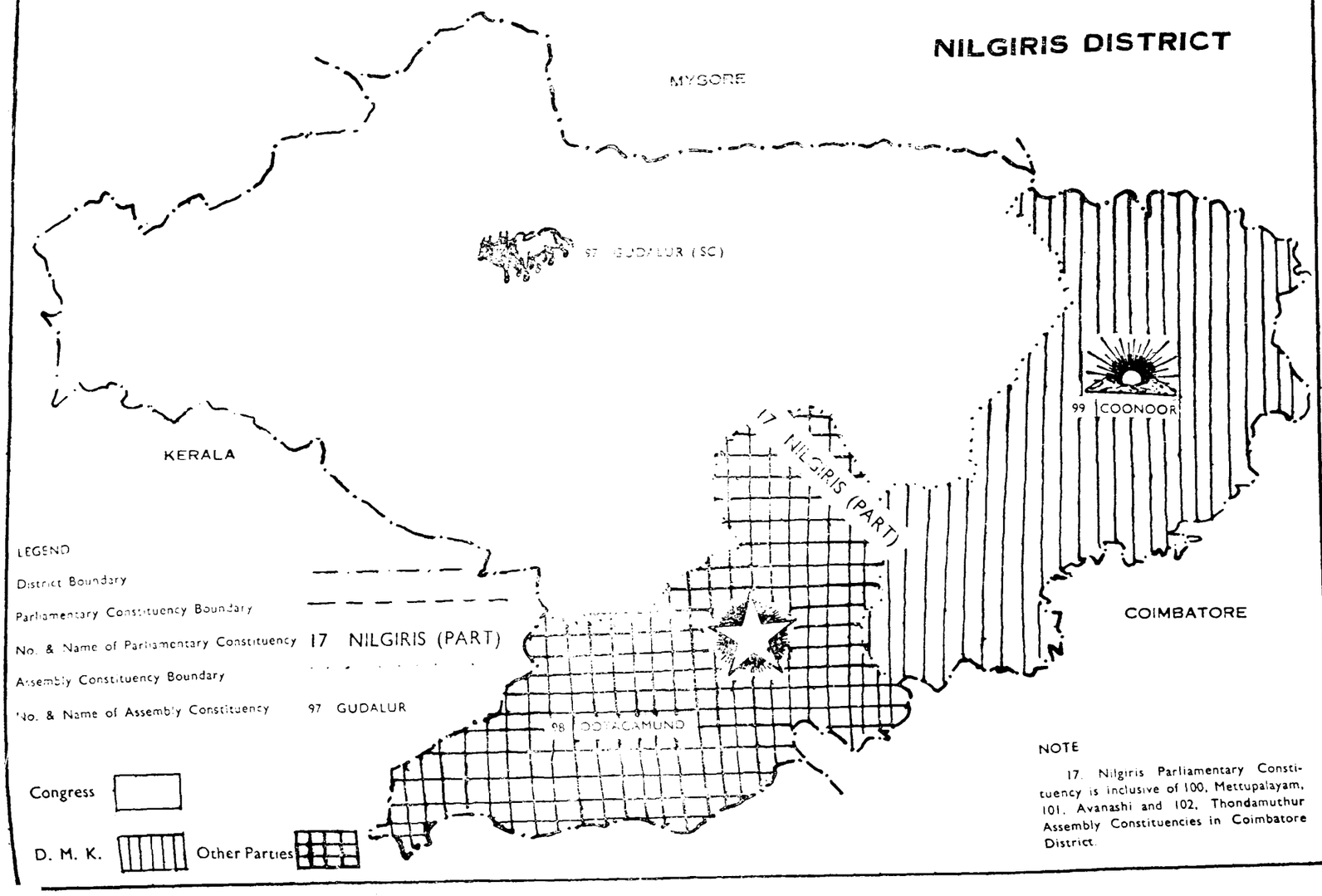
1. Kaliannan (Cong.)*	**24,640**	**48·6**
2. Rajavelu (D.M.K.) ..	21,050	41·6
3. Muniappa Gounder (Ind.).	3,406	6·7
4. Govindan (Ind.) ..	1,562	3·1
Invalid	1,831	
Total votes polled	52,514	56·10

90. TIRUCHENGODE (99,100).

1. Rajavelu, T. A. (D.M.K.)*	**42,479**	
2. Natesan, T. P. (Cong.) ..	22,131	
3. Rajan, R. (Ind.)	1,012-F.D.	
Invalid	2,323	
Total votes polled	67,945	

Candidates and Parties.	Votes polled.	Percentage of votes polled.
81. KAPILAMALAI (83,811).		
1. Velappa Gounder, V. (D.M.K.)*	36,960	63·8
2. Ramalingam Gounder, P. K. (Cong.).	20,954	36·2
Invalid	2,344	
Total votes polled	60,258	71·90
82. MALLASAMUDRAM (SC) (75,078).		
1. Nallamuthu (D.M.K.)*	18,718	56·3
2. Kandasamy (Cong.) ..	12,545	37·8
3. Muthu (Ind.)	1,530	4·6
4. Vaiyapuri (Ind.). ..	454	1·3
Invalid	1,367	
Total votes polled	34,620	46·12
61. NAMAKKAL (164,642).		
1. P. Kolanda Gounder (Cong.)*	38,977	30·18
2. V. Kaliappan (Ind.) ..	29,575	22·91
3. M. P. Periasami (SC) (Cong.)*	24,240	18·77
4. Marudaveran (SC) (Ind.).	13,105	10·16
5. K. V. Ramasami (Comm.).	10,026	7·76
6. N. Nallappa Reddiar (Ind.).	6,350	4·91
7. Shanmuga Moopan (Ind.).	4,172	2·33
8. Rathnam (SC) (Ind.) ..	2,695	2·08
80. NAMAKKAL (SC) (84,239).		
1. Chinnayyan (Cong.)*	26,756	48·5
2. Rasappan (D.M.K.) ..	24,937	45·2
3. Shanmugham (Ind.) ..	2,219	3·9
4. Sundararasan (T.N.P.) ..	802	1·4
5. Shanmughamoopan (Ind.)	567	1·0
Invalid	2,070	
Total votes polled	57,261	67·98
92. NAMAKKAL (91,404).		
1. Muthusamy, M. (D.M.K.)*	39,510	
2. Karuppa Gounder, V. R. (Cong.).	31,651	
3. Muthu Palani Pandaram, R.K. (Ind.)	849-F.D.	
4. Radhakrishnan (Ind.) ..	661-F.D.	
Invalid	2,165	
Total votes polled	74,836	
60. SENDAMANGALAM (77,493).		
1. T. Sivagnanam Pillai (Cong.)*	23,749	58·33
2. Somasundaram Gounder **(Ind.).**	16,959	41·67
79. SENDAMANGALAM (78,651).		
1. Periannan (D.M.K.)* ..	27,728	53·4
2. Thiagaraja Reddiar (Cong.).	24,205	46·6
Invalid	1,467	
Total votes polled	53,405	67·90
93. SENDAMANGALAM(ST) (97,553).		
1. Sella Gounder, A. (Cong.)* ..	31,308	
2. Doraiswamy, S. T. (Marx.)	30,537	
Invalid	2,776	
Total votes polled	64,621	

Candidates and Parties.	Votes polled.	Percentage of votes polled.
59. RASIPURAM (78,017).		
1. A. Raja Gounder (Cong.)*	20,983	54·50
2. K. V. K. Ramaswami (Ind.).	17,545	45·50
78. RASIPURAM (78,659).		
1. Sengottuvel (D.M.K.)* ..	26,846	49·2
2. Muthusamy Gounder (Cong.).	26,776	49·1
3. Alagappa Udayar (Ind.).	932	17·
Invalid	1,364	
Total votes polled	55,938	71·12
94. RASIPURAM (96,950).		
1. Periasamy, P. (D.M.K.)* ..	38,402	
2. Muthuswamy Gounder, K. (Cong.).	30,873	
3. Ramaswamy, K. V. K. (Ind.)	2,142-F.D.	
4. Balu, S. (Ind.)	1,001-F.D.	
5. Govindaraju, O. (J.S.) ..	440-F.D.	
6. Perumal alias Deivanayagam (Ind.).	250-F.D.	
Invalid	2,594	
Total votes polled	75,702	
58. ATTUR (154,364).		
1. Irusappan (SC) (Ind.)* ..	30,984	21·50
2. M. P. Subramaniam (Ind.)*	29,153	20·22
3. A. Sambasiva Reddiar (Cong.).	22,937	15·92
4. M. Arumugham (Ind.) ..	21,089	14·63
5. A. Doraisamy (SC) (Cong.).	13,138	9·12
6. C. Doraisamy (SC) (Comm.).	8,663	6·02
7. T. Ramachandran (Comm.)	7,187	4·99
8. K. R. Perannan (SC) (Ind.).	6,023	4·18
9. Akilandam (W) (Ind.) ..	4,924	3·42
76. ATTUR (88,586).		
1. Angamuthu Naicker (Cong.)*	23,542	39·3
2. Sivaperumal (D.M.K.) ..	19,811	33·0
3. Subramaniam (T.N.P.) ..	13,686	22·8
4. Saravana Padayachi (Swa.).	1,888	3·2
5. Rangaswamy (Ind.) ..	1,009	1·7
Invalid	1,830	
Total votes polled	61,770	69·74
95. ATTUR (95,362).		
1. Sivaperumal, K. N. (D.M.K.)*	40,456	
2. Subramanyam, M. P. (Cong.)	30,252	
Invalid	1,839	
Total votes polled	72,547	
77. TALAIVASAL (SC) (78,445).		
1. Doraiswamy (Cong.)* ..	22,286	46·8
2. Thangavel (D.M.K.) ..	17,386	36·5
3. Irusappan (T.N.P.) ..	6,402	13·5
4. Arumugam (Swa.) ..	1,507	3·2
Invalid	1,821	
Total votes polled	49,470	62·99
96. TALAVASAL (SC) (89,072).		
1. Marimuthu, M. (D.M.K.)* ..	33,289	
2. Doraisamy, A. (Cong.) ..	24,448	
3. Muthusamy, K. (Ind.) ..	1,687-F.D.	
4. Vajjiravel, M. (Ind.) ..	353-F.D.	
5. Arumugam, S. (Ind.) ..	324-F.D.	
Invalid	2,223	
Total votes polled	62,324	



NILGIRIS DISTRICT

1957

85. OOTACAMUND (81,929).

Candidates and Parties.	Votes polled.	Percentage of votes polled.
1. B. K. Linga Gowder (Cong.)*	22,595	56·57
2. K. Bhojan (Ind.) ..	14,796	37·03
3. S. M. Sanjeevi Raju (Ind.).	2,556	6·40

84. COONOOR (89,256).

Candidates and Parties.	Votes polled.	Percentage of votes polled.
1. J. Matha Gowder (Cong.)*	22,113	44·56
2. H. B. Ari Gowder (Ind.).	16,845	33·94
3. V. K. Subramanian (Ind.).	5,174	10·42
4. D. Singaram (Ind.) ..	4,440	8·96
5. J. Hiria Gowder (Ind.).	1,055	2·12

1962

Total electorate 203,223
Total votes polled .. .. 141,303 (70·03 per cent).

109. OOTACAMUND (100,904).

Candidates and Parties.	Votes polled.	Percentage of votes polled.
1. Karchan (Cong.)*	32,860	49·6
2. Bojan (Swat.)	26,278	39·6
3. Rajan (Comm.)	6,514	9·8
4. Verghese Joseph (Ind.) ..	402	0·6
5. Ganapathi (Ind.) ..	237	0·4
Invalid	2,216	
Total votes polled	68,532	67·95

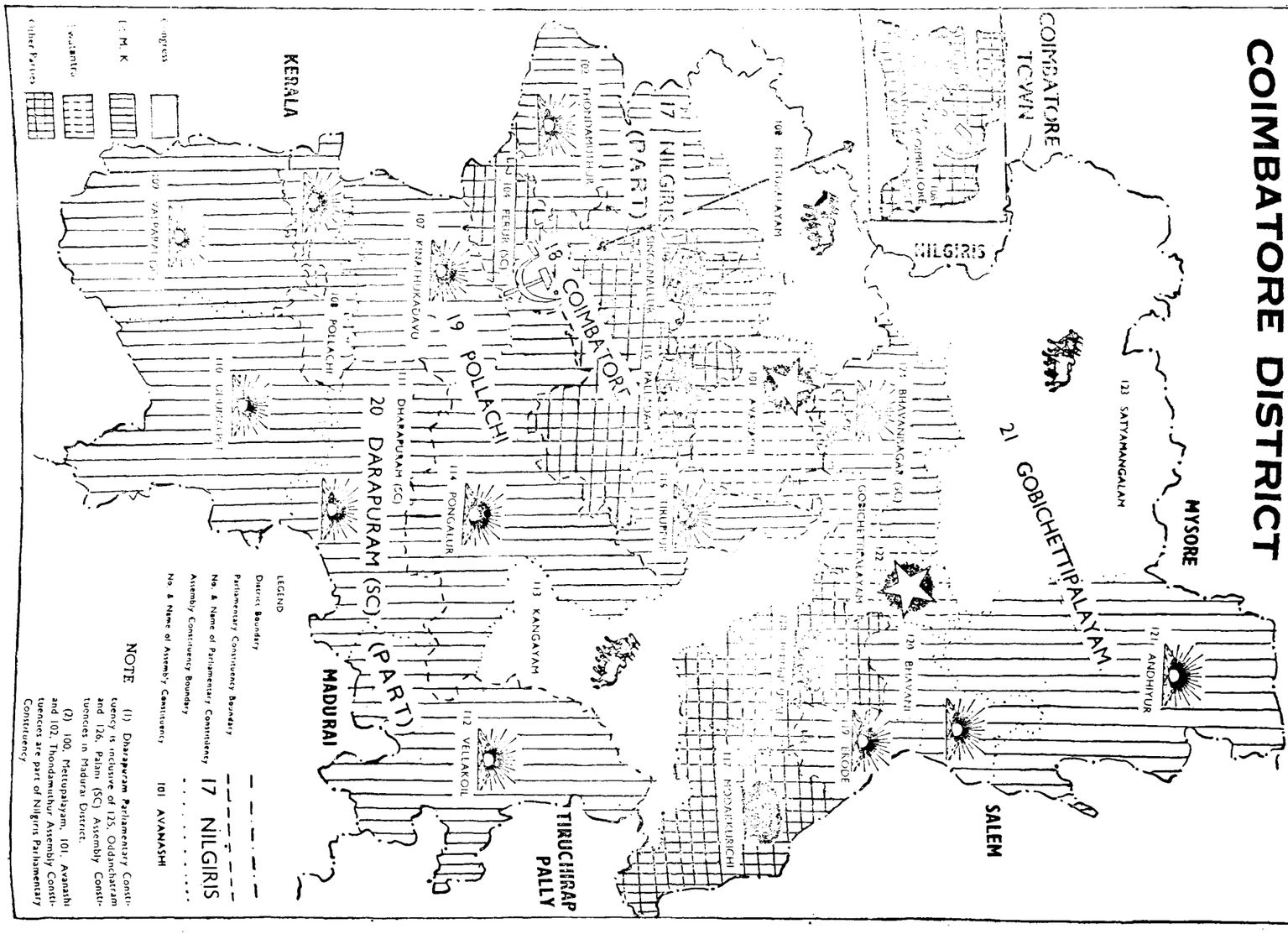
108. COONOOR (102,319).

Candidates and Parties.	Votes polled.	Percentage of votes polled.
1. Matha Gowder, J. (Cong.)*	36,668	51·6
2. Belli, J. (D.M.K.) ..	15,103	21·3
3. Devaraj, H. B. (Comm.).	11,679	16·5
4. Bella Gowder, K. N. (Swat.).	6,849	9·6
5. Kanthian (Ind.)	699	1·0
Invalid	2,750	
Total votes polled	73,771	72·13

1967

Total electorate .. 219,993
Total votes polled .. 156,009

Candidates and Parties.	Votes polled.
97. GUDALUR (SC) (69,434).	
1. Nanjan, C. (Cong.)*	**20,675**
2. Bomman (Swa.)	20,047
3. Madaswamy, S. (Ind.) ..	1,266-F.D.
Invalid	1,806
Total votes polled	43,794
98. OOTACAMUND (74,843).	
1. Bojan, K. (Swa.)*	**37,525**
2. Karcha Gowder, T. (Cong.)	17,636
Invalid	1,260
Total votes polled	56,421
99. COONOOR (75,716).	
1. Bellie Gowder (D.M.K.)* ..	**31,855**
2. Nanja Gowder, M. K. (Cong.)	22,380
Invalid	1,559
Total votes polled	55,794



COIMBATORE DISTRICT

1957

Candidates and Parties.	Votes polled.	Percentage of votes polled.
83. METTUPALAYAM (69,821).		
1. D. Raghubandi Devi (W) (Cong.).*	**20,690**	**49·38**
2. Madhanman (Ind.) ..	19,587	46·74
3. C. Swaminatha Chettiar (Ind.).	1,632	3·82
79. AVANASHI (81,634).		
1. K. Marappa Gounder (Cong.)*	**20,716**	**60·25**
2. [illegible]appa Gounder (Ind.).	13,670	39·75
80. SULUR (79,503).		
1. Kulanthai Ammal (W) (Cong.)*	**18,328**	**44·59**
2. Ramani (Comm.) ..	15,598	37·95
3. Shanmugasundaram (Ind.).	4,053	9·86
4. Natarajan (Ind.) ..	3,126	7·60

1962

COIMBATORE DISTRICT

Total electorate 1,943,931
Total votes polled .. .. 1,430,751 (73·60 per cent)

Candidates and Parties.	Votes polled.	Percentage of votes polled.
107. METTUPALAYAM (76,665).		
1. Shanmugasundaram (Cong).*	**25,398**	**46·9**
2. Vellingiri (Comm.) ..	19,145	35·4
3. Krishnasamy (Swat.) ..	7,655	14·1
4. Saminatha Chettiar (Ind.).	1,481	2·7
5. Nagappan (Ind.) ..	470	0·9
Invalid	2,741	
Total votes polled	56,893	74·20
102. AVANASHI (80,839).		
1. Marappa Gounder (Cong.)*	**27,009**	**53·0**
2. Ponnuswami, N. (Swat.).	12,196	23·9
3. Sheriff, I. M. (Comm.) ..	6,698	13·2
4. Ponniya Gounder (D.M.K.)	5,037	9·9
Invalid	3,003	
Total votes polled	53,957	66·76
103. SULUR (89,754).		
1. Kulandaiammal (W) (Cong.)*	**25,732**	**38·8**
2. Chinnayyan (Comm.) ..	21,375	32·2
3. Kumarasamy (P.S.P.) ..	10,047	15·1
4. Rasu (D.M.K.)	6,953	10·5
5. Sethupathi (Ind.) ..	1,364	2·0
6. Gopalasamy (Ind.) ..	955	1·4
Invalid	2,837	
Total votes polled	69,254	77·16
104. THONDAMUTHUR (81,201).		
1. Ellamma Naidu, V. (Cong.).*	**32,520**	**52·7**
2. Arputhasamy, L. (Comm.).	12,735	20·6
3. Ponnusamy Gounder, V. R. (Swat.).	6,725	10·9
4. Meyyappan, K. (D.M.K.).	6,054	9·8
5. Subbian, N. (Ind.) ..	2,225	3·6
6. Ramalingam, M. (Soc.) ..	1,485	2·4
Invalid	2,452	
Total votes polled	64,208	79·07

1967

Candidates and Parties.	Votes polled.
Total electorate	2,274,858
Total votes polled ..	1,723,426
100. METTUPALAYAM (93,585).	
1. Thippiah (Cong.)*	**29,709**
2. Thooyamani (D.M.K.) ..	26,736
3. Vellingiri, K. (Comm.) ..	8,967-F.D.
Invalid	3,871
Total votes polled	69,283
101. AVANASHI (87,279).	
1. Krishnasami Gounder, R. (Swa.)*	**31,927**
2. Marappa Gounder, K. (Cong.).	26,808
Invalid	3,320
Total votes polled	62,055
102. THONDAMUTHUR (101,232).	
1. Manickavachakam, R. (D.M.K.)*	**42,261**
2. Ellamma Naidu, V. (Cong.)	26,842
3. Kempaiya Gounder, R. (Ind.)	2,354-F.D.
Invalid	4,323
Total votes polled	75,780

Candidates and Parties.	Votes polled.	Percentage of votes polled.

81. COIMBATORE-I (93,297).

1. Savitri Shanmugham (W) (Cong.)*	20,511	44·04
2. Bupathy (Comm.) ..	9,938	21·34
3. K. Sivaswamy (Ind.) ..	7,834	16·82
4. Rasithachalam (Ind.) ..	3,774	8·10
5. Baba (Ind.)	3,260	7·00
6. Natesan (Ind.)	715	1·53
7. A. K. Ayyaswamy Chettiar (Ind.).	343	0·74
8. Nanjappa Chetty (Ind.)	198	0·43

82. COIMBATORE-II (183,799).

1. Marudachalam (SC) (Comm.)*	38,938	22·98
2. Palaniswami (SC) (Cong.)*	37,662	22·23
3. Kuppuswamy (Cong.) ..	36,549	21·57
4. P. Veluswami (P.S.P.) ..	33,188	19·59
5. Rajamanickam (Ind.) ..	12,636	7·40
6. Sadayappan (Ind.) ..	10,435	6·17

105. COIMBATORE-I (119,949).

1. Chinnadurai (Cong.)* ..	38,645	42·1
2. Rajamanickam (D.M.K.).	21,023	22·9
3. Bhupathy (Comm.) ..	21,012	22·9
4. Venkataramana Iyer (Swat.).	8,644	9·4
5. Natesan (Ind.)	2,278	2·5
6. Krishnaswamy (Ind.) ..	184	0·2
Invalid	1,906	
Total votes polled	93,713	78·12

106. COIMBATORE-II (109,764).

1. Palanisamy, K. P. (Cong.)*	32,313	37·4
2. Maruthachalam, N. (Comm.).	23,948	27·7
3. Nagaraj, V. (P.S.P.) ..	16,362	18·9
4. Peehimuthu, V. (D.M.K.).	11,628	13·5
5. Arumugam, V. (Soc.) ..	1,914	2·2
6. Subbiah, C. T. (Ind.) ..	280	0·3
Invalid	2,682	
Total votes polled	89,143	81·17

103. SINGANALLUR (94,798).

1. Velusamy, P. (P.S.P.)*	**38,378**
2. Lakshmana Gounder, V. K. (Cong.).	25,115
3. Chinnadurai, P. S. (S.S.P.) ..	5,721-F.D.
4. Gurusamy Naidu, K. R. (Ind.)	647-F.D.
Invalid	3,627
Total votes polled	73,488

104. PERUR (SC) (97,801).

1. Marudachalam, N. (Marx.)* ..	**43,740**
2. Rayappan, R. (Cong.) ..	26,548
3. Narayanasamy, V. (Ind.) ..	842-F.D.
Invalid	2,470
Total votes polled	73,600

105. COIMBATORE WEST (84,159).

1. Govindarajulu, K. (D.M.K.)*	41,059
2. Ponnuswamy Chettiar, S. R. P. (Cong.).	23,251
Invalid	1,398
Total votes polled	65,708

106. COIMBATORE EAST (92,200).

1. Bhupathy, M. (Marx.)* ..	**33,122**
2. Damodaran, G. R. (Cong.) ..	27,477
3. Rangaswamy, R. (Comm.) ..	4,595-F.D.
Invalid	1,863
Total votes polled	67,057

107. KINATHUKADAVU (85,381).

1. Kannappan (D.M.K.)* ..	**40,645**
2. Sundarappa Gounder (Cong.).	20,691
3. Mylswamy, A. C. (Ind.) ..	1,249-F.D.
4. Ramalingam (Ind.)	302-F.D.
Invalid	2,438
Total votes polled	65,325

75. POLLACHI (177,434).

1. N. Mahalingam (Cong.)* ..	***52,076***	***25·64***
2. K. Ponniah (SC) (Cong.)*	***49,309***	***24·27***
3. P. Thangavel Gounder (P.S.P.).	*33,534*	*16·50*
4. V. K. Rangaswamy (SC) (Comm.).	*31,648*	*15·57*
5. A. S. Balasubramaniam (Ind.).	*19,391*	*9·54*
6. E. Ramaswamy (SC) (Ind.).	11,221	5·52
7. M. Azhagamuthu (SC) (Ind.).	4,030	1·98
8. R. Varadappan (SC) (Ind.).	2,009	0·98

74. UDAMALPET (90,360).

1. S. T. Subbayya Gounder, (Ind.)*	18,621	33·92
2. N. Mounaguruswamy Naidu (Cong.).	14,903	27·20
3. T. Kandasami Gounder (P. S. P.).	11,093	20·17
4. K. A. Mathiazhagan (Ind.).	10,274	18·71

73. DHARAPURAM (96,614).

1. A. Senapathi Gounder (Cong.)*	26,164	47·12
2. P. S. Govindaswami Gounder (Ind.).	25,555	46·03
3. N. Lingaswamy Gounder (P. S. P.).	3,796	6·85

98. POLLACHI (89,033).

1. Mahalingam, N. (Cong.)*	***38,625***	***56·2***
2. Rangaswamy Gounder (D.M.K.).	28,780	41·5
3. Kandasamy, C.P. (Ind.).	1,589	2·3
Invalid	2,345	
Total votes polled	71,653	80·48

96. UDAMALPET (95,170).

1. Rajagopalasamy Naicker, R. (Cong.)*	29,529	41·7
2. Sadiq Pasha, S. J. (D.M.K.)	25,514	36·0
3. Damodaran, G. (Comm.).	10,980	15·6
4. Muthusamy Gounder, C. (P.S.P.).	4,752	6·7
Invalid	3,465	
Total votes polled	74,258	78·03

97. ANAMALAI (SC) (83,269).

1. Ponniah, K. (Cong.)*	22,474	42·0
2. Ramasamy (D.M.K.) ..	15,767	29·5
3. Karuppiah, A. T. (Comm.).	10,376	19·3
4. Palanisamy, S.N. (P.S.P.).	3,206	6·7
5. Maruthamuthu (Ind.) ..	1,311	2·5
Invalid	1,893	
Total votes polled	55,047	63·71

95. DHARAPURAM (100,631).

1. Parvathi Arjunan (Cong.)*	37,842	57·5
2. Subramaniam (D.M.K.)..	18,059	27·4
3. Lingaswami Gounder (P.S.P.).	9,969	15·1
Invalid	2,700	
Total votes polled	68,576	68·19

108. POLLACHI (85,641).

1. Shanmugasundara Gounder, A.P. (D.M.K.)*	**37,480**
2. Easwarasami Gounder (Cong.).	25,688
3. Balu (Ind.)	740-F.D.
Invalid	1,862
Total votes polled	65,770

109. VALPARAI (SC) (90,874).

1. Ramasami, E. (D.M.K.)* ..	**40,945**
2. Nachimuthu, N. (Cong.) ..	20,868
Invalid	1,820
Total votes polled	63,633

110. UDUMALPET (89,940).

1. Sadiq Pasha, S.J. (D.M.K.)*	**39,796**
2. Ramaswamy, K. (Cong.) ..	25,778
3. Durairaj Thevar, M. (Ind.)	2,840-F.D.
Invalid	3,169
Total votes polled	71,583

111. DHARAPURAM (SC) (90,991).

1. Palaniammal (D.M.K.)* ..	**42,433**
2. Velusamy, P. (Cong.) ..	21,800
3. Gurunathan, S. (Ind.) ..	1,052-F.D.
Invalid	2,424
Total votes polled	67,709

Candidates and Parties.	Votes polled.	Precentage of votes polled.
72. KANGAYAM (97,337).		
1. K. G. Palanisamy Gounder (Cong.)*	**17,952**	**48·06**
2. P. Muthuswamy Gounder (Ind.).	10,209	27·33
3. V. Muthuswamy Gounder (Ind.).	9,189	24·61
77. PALLADAM (90,803).		
1. P. S. Chinnadurai (P.S.P.)*	**27,111**	**57·83**
2. Kumarasami Gounder (Cong.).	17,515	37·36
3. Ponnusami (Ind.) ..	2,253	4·81
78. TIRUPPUR (94,395).		
1. K. N. Palanisamy (Cong.)*	**29,519**	**57·46**
2. V. Ponnulinga Gounder (Comm.).	18,976	36,96
3. C. Duraisami (Ind.) ..	**2,873**	**5·58**

Candidates and Parties.	Votes	Percentage of votes polled.
94. KANGAYAM (93,651).		
1. Nataraja Gounder (Cong.)*	**41,006**	**61·6**
2. Palaniswami Gounder (D.M.K.).	24,711	37·1
3. Lingaswami Gounder (P.S.P.).	898	1·3
Invalid	1,933	
Total votes polled	68,549	73·19
100. PALLADAM (92,464).		
1. Sengaliappan (Cong.)*	**33,437**	**51·7**
2. Chinnadurai, P. S. (P.S.P.).	14,736	22·8
3. Ramasamy, K. R. (Comm.).	10,247	15·8
4. Palanisamy (D.M.K.) ..	4,778	7·4
5. Gopalasamy (Soc.) ..	1,523	2·3
Invalid	2,978	
Total votes polled	67,710	73·23
101. TIRUPPUR (106,491).		
1. Palanisamy Gounder, K.N. (Cong.).*	**41,748**	**51·9**
2. Ponnulinga Gounden (Comm.).	26,175	32·5
3. Duraisamy (D.M.K.) ..	7,944	9·9
4. Sundaram (Swat.) ..	4,592	5·7
Invalid	2,934	
Total votes polled	**83,412**	**78·32**

Candidates and Parties.	Votes
112. VELLAKOIL (96,405).	
1. Saminatha Gounder, K.N. (D.M.K.)*	**46,**
2. Periasami Gounder, D. (Cong.).	26
3. Lingasami Gounder (Ind.) ..	1
Invalid	3
Total votes polled	76
113. KANGAYAM (93,288).	
1. Senapathi Gounder, A. (Cong.)*	**24**
2. Velusami (D.M.K.) ..	24
3. Palanisami, N. K. (Comm.). .	17
4. Kumarasami Gounder (Ind.).	
Invalid	4
Total votes polled	
114. PONGALUR (90,838).	
1. Paramasiva Gounder, P.N. (D.M.K.)*	**38,**
2. Rangaswamy, P.S. (Cong.).	2
3. Gopalsami, S. (Ind.) ..	
4. Ramaswami Gounder (Ind.).	
Invalid	
Total votes polled	
115. PALLADAM (95,866).	
1. Kumarasamy Gounder, K. M. (P.S.P.)*	**31**
2. Sengaliappan, R. (Cong.) ..	
3. Venkidusamy Gounder, M. (Ind.).	
Invalid	
Total votes polled	
116. TIRUPPUR (96,272).	
1. Duraisami, S. (D.M.K.)* ..	
2. Palaniswamy Gounder, K. N. (Cong.).	
3. Murugesan, P. (Comm.) ..	
Invalid	
Total votes polled	

Candidates and Parties.	Votes polled.	Precentage of votes polled.
69. PERUNDURAI (72,499).		
1. N. K. Palaniswami (Comm.)*	**24,295**	**58·59**
2. Manicka Mudaliar (Cong.).	17,110	41·41
70. ERODE (95,917).		
1. V. S. Manikasundaram (Cong.)*	**19,012**	**37·27**
2. K. T. Raju (Comm.) ..	15,870	31·13
3. N. Chinnusami (Ind.) ..	14,531	28·49
4. Sidhia Gounder (Ind.) ..	1,584	3·11
71. CHENNIMALAI (80,381).		
1. K. R. Nallasivam (Ind.)* ..	**22,289**	**53·00**
2 A. Thangappa Gounder (Cong.).	15,085	35·85
3 S. K. Sundaram (Ind.) ..	4,682	11·15
66. BHAVANI (175,870).		
1. G. G. Gurumurthi (Cong.)*	**49,026**	**33·83**
2. P. G. Manickam (SC)(Cong.)*	**40,224**	**27·25**
3. K. Komaraswami Gounder (Ind.).	26,944	18·26
4. A. Subramanian (SC) (Ind.)	17,580	11·91
5. K. M. Chenroyan (Ind.). .	12,899	8·75

Candidates and Parties.	Votes	Percentage of votes polled.
91. PERUNDURAI (77,326).		
1. Nallasenapathi Sarkarai Manradiar, N. (Cong.)*	**36,225**	**58·4**
2. Palanisami, N. K. (Comm.).	24,986	40·3
3. Kumaraswami, U. R. (Soc.).	563	0·9
4. Ramasami Goumder, N. (Ind.).	242	0·4
Invalid	1,989	
Total votes polled	64,044	82·81
92. ERODE (113,826).		
1. Dakshinamoorthy Gounder (Cong.)*	**32,895**	**39·6**
2. Chinnasamy Gounder (Ind.).	25,392	30·6
3. Palanisamy (Ind.) ..	24,789	29·8
Invalid	3,020	
Total votes polled	86,094	75·67
93. CHENNIMALAI (95,182).		
1. Nallasivam (Soc.)* ..	**35,379**	**50·8**
2. Periasamy Gounder (Cong.)	26,978	38·8
3. Samiappan (D.M.K.) ..	5,523	7·9
4. Ramaswamy Gounder (Comm.).	1,742	2·5
Invalid	2,615	
Total votes polled	72,254	75·90
87. BHAVANI (102,272).		
1. Ranganayaki, N. K. (Cong.)*	**32,739**	**49·1**
2. Raja, A. M. (D.M.K.) ..	22,919	34·3
3. Mohamad Ibrahim, J. I. (Comm.).	6,649	10·0
4. Kuppusami Chettiar, T. A. (Swa.).	1,588	2·4
5. Vaiyapuri Mudali, S. (Ind.)	1,200	1·8
6. Syed Abdul Razak, M. (Ind.).	1,010	1·5
7. Latchumana Pathan, S.C. (Ind.).	315	0·5
8. Kaveri Gounder, K. (Ind.)	261	0·4
Invalid	3,430	
Total votes polled	70,118	68·55

Candidates and Parties.	Votes
117. MODAKKURICHI (1,00,057).	
1. Nallasivam, K. R. (S.S.P.)* ..	**45,303**
2. Kulandaiammal, C. (Cong.).	25,444
3. Gobu, S. (Republic)	3,245-F.D.
Invalid	4,114
Total votes polled	78,106
118. PERUNDURAI (94,272).	
1. Balasubramaniam (S.S.P.)*	**33,160**
2. Nallasenapathi Sakkari Manradiar (Cong.)	30,030
3. Raju, K. T. (Comm.) ..	6,761-F.D.
Invalid	4,511
Total votes polled	74,466
119. ERODE (1,00,217).	
1. Chinnasamy, M. (D.M.K.)* ..	**45,471**
2. Parvathi Arjunan (Cong.) ..	25,808
3. Palaniappan, R.C. (Comm.)	4,687-F.D.
4. Gurusamy, M. (Republic) ..	920-F.D.
Invalid	1,856
Total votes polled	78,742
120. BHAVANI (90,286).	
1. Raja, A. M. (D.M.K.)* ..	**43,353**
2. Kuppuswamy Mudaliar, P. (Cong.).	21,999
3. Velusamy, C. V. (Ind.) ..	1,177-F.D.
Invalid	2,807
Total votes polled	69,336

Candidates and Parties.	Votes polled.	Percentage of votes polled.

67. GOBICHETTIPALAYAM (91,093).

1. P. G. Karuthiruman (Cong.)*	**27,889**	**57·91**
2. Marappan (Comm.) ..	11,126	23·10
3. Kanniappan (Ind.) ..	6,350	13·19
4 P. S. Sengodan (Ind.) ..	2,798	5·80

68. NAMBIYUR (77,537).

K. L. Ramasamy (Cong)*	**Elected uncontested.**	

34. SATHIAMANGALAM (80,814).

1. K. Gopal Gounder (Ind.)*	**21,298**	**59·40**
2. K. Aranganathan (Cong.)	14,558	40·60

Candidates and Parties.	Votes polled.	Percentage of votes polled.

88. ANDHIYUR (SC) (88,662).

1. Perumalraju (Cong.)* ..	**22,533**	**56·0**
2. Kalimuthu (D.M.K.) ..	11,984	29·8
3. Thavasi, (Ind.)	4,272	10·6
4. Karuppan (Ind.) ..	1,444	3·6
Invalid	2,813	
Total votes polled	43,049	48·56

89. GOBICHETTIPALAYAM (90,860).

1. Muthuvelappa Gounder (Cong.)*	**31,977**	**49·2**
2. Sundaramurthi (Swa.) ..	17,249	26·5
3. Marappan, S. M. (Comm.).	15,841	24·3
Invalid	3,782	
Total votes polled	68,863	75·78

90. NAMBIYUR (76,281).

1. Kaliappa Gounder A. K. (Cong.)*	**27,795**	**55·7**
2. Swaminathan, P. A. (D.M.K.)	16,275	32·6
3. Sami Gounder, S. K. (Swat.).	5,867	11·7
Invalid	2,927	
Total votes polled	52,874	69·29

45. SATHIAMANGALAM (81,582).

1. Gopal Kounder (Cong.)* ..	**23,914**	**59·6**
2. Anthonisamy (Ind.) ..	10,115	25·2
3. Pachiappa Naicker (Swa).	6,073	15·2
Invalid	2,633	
Total votes polled	42,745	52·40

Candidates and Parties.	Votes polled.

121. ANDHIYUR (88,402).

1. Natarajan, E. M. (D.M.K.)*	**34,877**
2. Gurumurthy (Cong.) ..	27,409
Invalid	2,479
Total votes polled	64,765

122. GOBICHETTIPALAYAM (80,750).

1. Ramaswami Gounder, K. M. (Swa.)*	**31,974**
2. Muthuvelappa Gounder (Cong.)	27,403
3. Chellaian (Rep.)	1,402-F.D.
Invalid	3,356
Total votes polled	64,135

123. SATYAMANGALAM (78,131).

1. Karuthiruman, P.G. (Cong.)*	**25,484**
2. Marappan, S.M. (Marx.) ..	24,278
3. Rajamanickam (Ind.) ..	2,011-F.D.
Invalid	3,820
Total votes polled	55,593

124. BHAVANISAGAR (SC) (76,191).

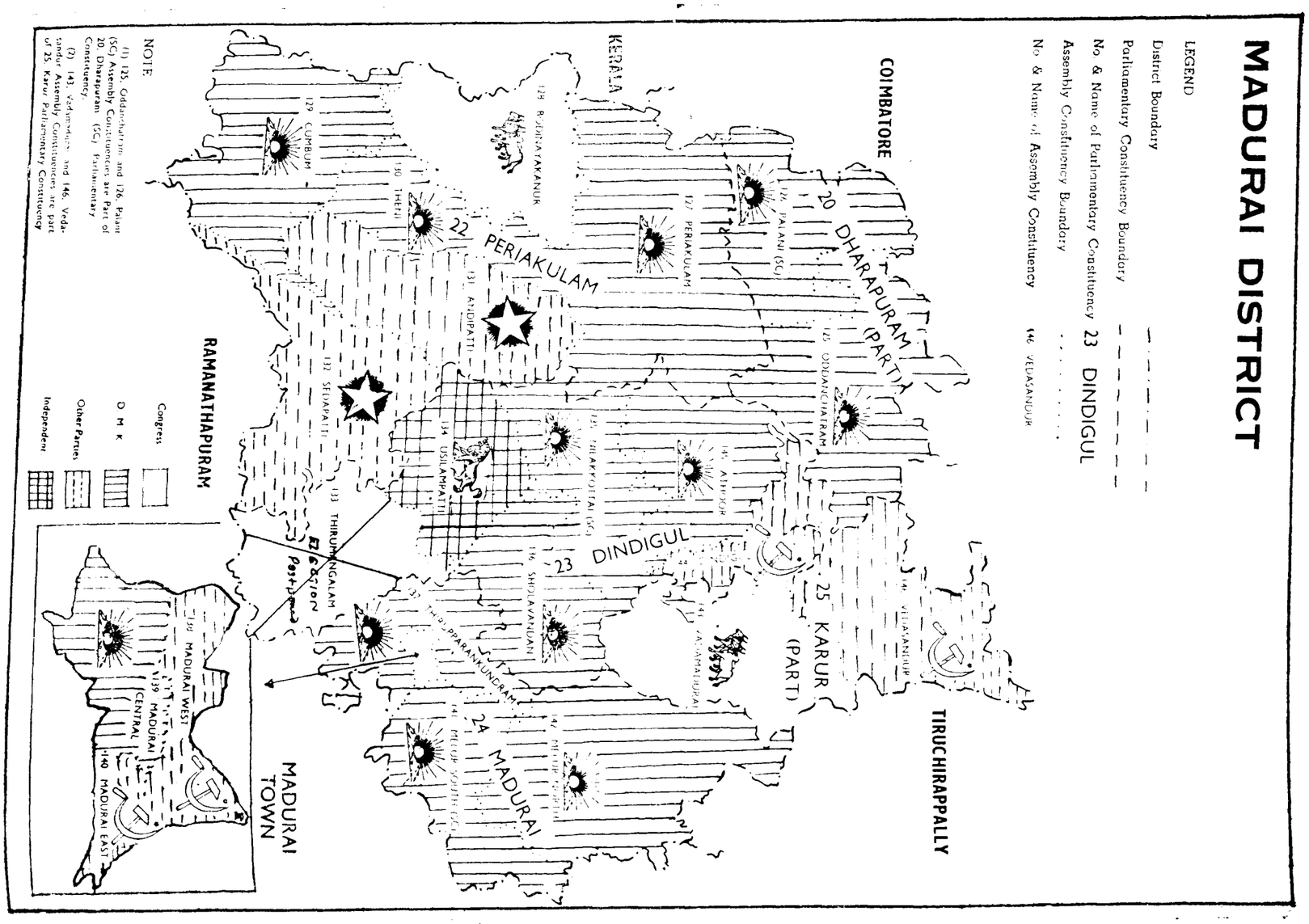
1. Ramarasan (D.M.K.)* ..	**26,980**
2. Velusamy, M. (Cong.) ..	22,187
3. Venkatachala Kuravan (Rep.)	2,954
Invalid	3,035
Total votes polled	55,156

76. KOILPALAYAM (78,059).

1. C. Subramaniam (Cong.)*	**27,199**	**56·27**
2. C. Guruswamy Naidu (P.S.P.).	18,202	37·65
3. N. Krishnamurthy (Ind.).	2,937	6·08

99. KOILPALAYAM (80,641).

1. Muthukaruppanasami Gounder, M.P. (Cong).*	**27,464**	**51·2**
2. Gopal, K. (D.M.K.) ..	13,636	25·4
3. Gurusami Naidu (P.S.P.).	11,216	20·9
4. Krishnaswamy Gounder. S. (Ind.).	1,308	2·5
Invalid	3,447	
Total votes polled	57,082	70·79



MADURAI DISTRICT

1957	1962	1967
	Total electorate 1,814,231	Total electorate .. 2,051,247
	Total votes polled .. .. 1,319,677 (72·78 per cent).	Total votes polled .. 1,509,203

Candidates and Parties.	Votes polled.	Percentage of votes polled.
99. OTTANCHATRAM (81,873).		
1. Karuthappa Gounder (Cong.)*	**26,646**	**73·94**
2. Anganuthu Naicker (Ind.).	9,392	26·06
86. PALANI (85,382).		
1. Lakshmipathiraj (Cong.)*	**24,772**	**52·58**
2. Venkitasami Gounder (Ind.)	22,342	47·42
87. KODAIKANAL (93,864).		
1. M. Alagirisamy (Cong.)* ..	**21,107**	**47·95**
2. Gurusamy (Ind.) ..	17,552	39·86
3. Gnanavaram (Ind.) ..	5,365	12·19

Candidates and Parties.	Votes polled.	Percentage of votes polled.
126. OTTANCHATRAM (85,019).		
1. Senapathi Gounder, A. (Cong.)*	**30,380**	**54·2**
2. Nachimuthu Gounder (D.M.K.).	24,327	43·4
3. Mariappa Gounder (Ind.).	1,297	2·4
Invalid	2,717	
Total votes polled	58,761	69·10
110. PALANI (86,709).		
1. Venkidusamy Gounder (Ind.)*	**29,908**	**46·3**
2. Lakshmipathi Raju (Cong.).	22,174	34·3
3. Ramaraj (Comm.) ..	11,868	18·4
4. Thannasi alias Palaniappa Gounder (Ind.).	620	1·0
Invalid	2,824	
Total votes polled	67,433	77·76
111. KODAIKANAL (90,838).		
1. Alagarsamy (Cong.)*	**31,062**	**49·7**
2. Somasundaram (D.M.K.)	27,671	44·3
3. Thangiah Bhoopathi (P.S.P.)	2,879	4·6
4. Murugiah (Ind.) ..	869	1·4
Invalid	2,321	
Total votes polled	64,844	71·39

Candidates and Parties.	Votes polled.
125. ODDANCHATRAM (98,705).	
1. Nachimuthu Gounder (D.M.K.)*	**39817**
2. Palaniappan, A. P. (Cong.)	30,953
3. Mariappa Gounder, V.S. (Ind.)	910-F.D.
Invalid	2,764
Total votes polled	74,444
126. PALANI (SC) (96,821).	
1. Krishnamoorthy (D.M.K.)*	**47,671**
2. Balakrishnan (Cong.) ..	24,780
Invalid	1,848
Total votes polled	74,299
127. PERIAKULAM (88,494).	
1. Metha (D.M.K.)*	**36,023**
2. Subramaniam, R.S. (Cong.)..	29,648
Invalid	2,059
Total votes polled	67,730

Candidates and Parties.	Votes polled.	Percentage of votes polled.
88. BODINAYAKANOOR (88,886).		
1. A. S. Subbaraj (Cong.)* ..	**31,188**	**58·12**
2. M. Muthiah (Ind.) ..	22,483	41·88
89. UTHAMAPALAYAM (94,840).		
1. K. Pandiaraj (Cong.)* ..	**30,559**	**53·60**
2. P. T. Rajan (Ind.) ..	24,256	42·55
3. S. N. Ponnusamy (Ind.).	2,193	3·85
90. THENI (1,58,034).		
1. N. R. Thiagarajan (Cong.)*	**38,185**	**26·64**
2. S. S. Rajendran (Ind.) ..	31,404	21·90
3. N. M. Velappan (SC) (Cong.)*	**26,673**	**18·60**
4. S. Arunachalam (Ind.) ..	15,308	10·68
5. A. Ayyanar (SC) (Ind.) ..	13,163	9·18
6. R. Suruliammal (W) (SC) (P.S.P.).	10,731	7·48
7. P. Selvaraj (SC) (Ind.) ..	7,960	5·52
91. THIRUMANGALAM (86,991).		
1. A. V. P. Periavala Guruva Reddi (Ind.).*	**25,844**	**53·31**
2. K. Rajaram (Cong.) ..	20,281	41·84
3. Chitra Gounder (Ind.) ..	2,352	4·85
92. USILAMPATTI (86,904).		
1. K. Mookiah Thevar (Ind.).*	**31,631**	**66·31**
2. P. V. Raj (Cong.) ..	11,459	24·03
3. Kamana Thevar (Ind.) ..	4,606	9·66
97. NILAKKOTTAI (152,137).		
1. W. P. A. R. Chandrasekaran (Cong.).*	**43,120**	**28·00**
2. A. S. Ponnammal (W) (SC) (Cong.).*	**29,623**	**19.23**
3. T. G. Krishnamoorthy (Ind.).	29,593	19·22
4. M. Vadivel (SC) (Ind.) ..	14,965	9·74
5. S. Kanniyappan (SC) (Ind.)	10,805	7·02
6. P. Pichai (P.S.P.) ..	10,704	6·95
7. T. Avadaiyappan (Ind.)	9,473	6·15
8. S. Vellaikannu (SC) (P.S.P.)	5,673	3·69

Candidates and Parties.	Votes polled.	Percentage of votes polled.
112. BODINAYAKANOOR (91,637).		
1. Subbaraj (Cong.)*	**35,391**	**54·6**
2. Subbiah (Ind.)	16,759	25·9
3. Rajan (Soc.)	12,668	19·5
Invalid	2,963	
Total votes polled	67,824	73·99
Soundaravel Servai (Con.)†		
113. UTHAMAPALAYAM (91,106).		
1. Rajangam (D.M.K.)* ..	**28,907**	**43·0**
2. Rajagopal (Cong.) ..	27,368	40·7
3. Venkatasamy Gowder (Comm.).	9,674	14·4
4. Rengasamy Gowder (Swat.)	1,297	1·9
Invalid	1,967	
Total votes polled	69,236	76·00
114. THENI (80,162).		
1. Rajendran (D.M.K.)*	**37,404**	**59·9**
2. Thiagarajan (Cong.) ..	24,610	39·4
3. Ramasamy Asari (Ind.)	419	0·7
Invalid	1,375	
Total votes polled	63,820	79·62
115. ANDIPATTI (SC) (90,409).		
1. Krishnaveni (Cong.)*	**19,853**	**45·7**
2. Mokkayan (Bloc.) ..	16,478	37·9
3. Selvaraju (Ind.)	5,201	12·0
4. Kulandaivelu (Ind.) ..	1,929	4·4
Invalid	2,401	
Total votes polled	45,912	60·78
116. THIRUMANGALAM (91,765).		
1. Tiruvenkada Reddiar (Cong.)*	**34,188**	**53·6**
2. Muthurama Thevar (Swat.).*	25,919	40·6
3. Krishnan (Ind.)	2,846	4·5
4. Ayyappa Naidu (Ind.) ..	852	1·3
Invalid	3,117	
Total votes polled	66,932	72·93
117. USILAMPATTI (99,021).		
1. Mookkiathevar (Bloc.).*	**47,069**	**67·2**
2. Dhinakarasamy Thevar (Cong.).	22,992	32·8
Invalid	3,061	
Total votes polled	73,147	73·87
124. NILAKKOTTAI (90,229).		
1. Abdul Azis (Cong.)* ..	**20,187**	**31·8**
2. Anbu Chezhian (D.M.K.).	19,246	30·3
3. Viraraghavier (Ind.) ..	15,586	24·5
4. Guruvaiah Naidu (P.S.P.).	6,976	10·9
5. Edamalai (Ind.)	1,204	1·9
6. Subramaniam (Ind.) ..	388	0·6
Invalid	2,357	
Total votes polled	65,956	73·11
123. SHOLAVANDAN (SC) (78,247).		
1. Ponnammal (Cong.)* ..	**25,911**	**46·4**
2. Muniyandi (D.M.K.) ..	18,445	33·0
3. Nilamegam (Comm.) ..	6,473	11·6
4. Sonaimuthu (Swa.) ..	2,942	5·2
5. Kanniappan (Ind.) ..	1,342	2·4
6. Subbiah alias Alagumalai (Soc. Lab.).	770	1·4
Invalid	2,632	
Total votes polled	58,526	74·80

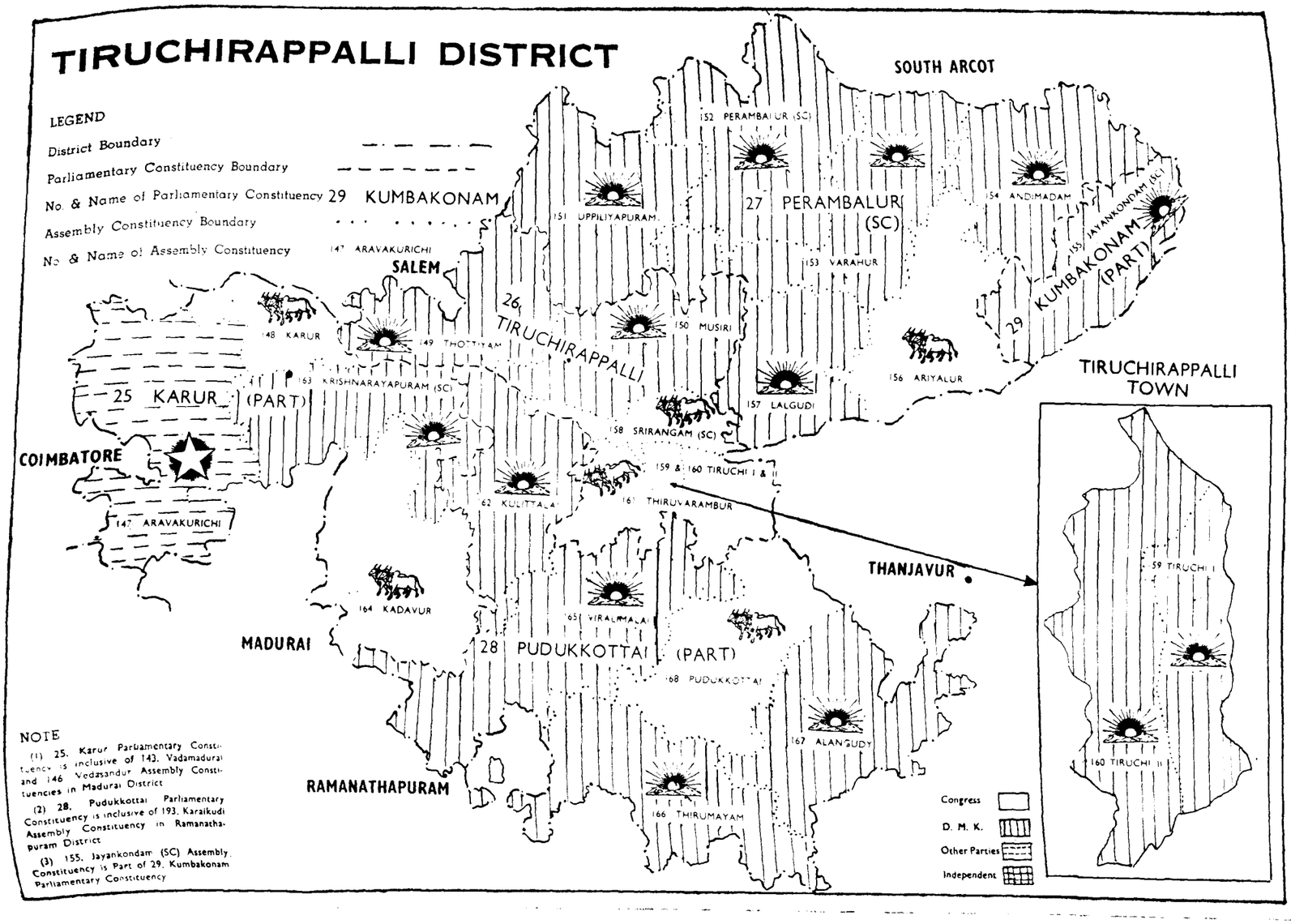
Candidates and Parties.	Votes polled.
128. BODINAYAKANUR (94,968).	
1. Srinivasan, S. (Cong.)* ..	**34,671**
2. Durairaj, P. V. (Marx.) ..	33,905
3. Rengasamy Chetty, P. (Ind.)	1,007-F.D.
Invalid	2,759
Total votes polled	72,342
129. CUMBUM (89,906).	
1. Rajangam (D.M.K.)*	**41,440**
2. Pandiaraj, N.S.K.S. (Cong.).	28,025
Invalid	1,682
Total votes polled	71,147
130. THENI (92,102).	
1. Palanivel Rajan (D.M.K.)* ..	**42,111**
2. Malaichami, M. (Cong.) ..	29,597
Invalid	1,883
Total votes polled	73,591
131. ANDIPATTI (89,617).	
1. Paramasivam, S. (Swa.* ..	**35,351**
2. Thiruvenkidasamy, A. (Cong.)	29,091
Invalid	1,986
Total votes polled	66,428
132. SEDAPATTI (85,921).	
1. Thavamani Thevar, V. (Swa.)*	**41,167**
2. Thiruppathi Arumuga Nadar (Cong.).	21,553
3. Isaac Chinnappan (Ind.) ..	915-F.D.
4. Vembulu Reddiar, S. (Ind.).	471-F.D.
5. Periyakaruppan, R. (Ind.) ..	377-F.D.
Invalid	2,248
Total votes polled	66,731
133. THIRUMANGALAM (89,584).	
1. Muthuramaa Thevar, M.C.M. (Swa.) *	
2. Rathinasamy Thevar, M.C.A. (Cong.).	
Election countermanded on account of the death of the Swatantra candidate.	
134. USILAMPATTI (87,876).	
1. Mookkiah Thevar, P. K. (Ind.).*	**44,714**
2. Nallathambi Thevar, A. M. (Cong.).	16,225
3. Yoga Raju, A. (Ind.) ..	1,065-F.D.
Invalid	5,387
Total votes polled	67,391
135. NILAKKOTTAI (SC) (89,002).	
1. **Muniyandi, A. (D.M.K.)*** ..	37,601
2. Ponnammal, A. S. (Cong.) ..	25,115
3. Paulsamy, M. (Ind.) ..	1,297-F.D.
4. Muthuperiyasamy, M. (Ind.).	576-F.D.
5. Solai Madari, C. (Ind.) ..	562-F.D.
Invalid	2,552
Total votes polled	67,703
136. SHOLAVANDAN (94,579).	
1. Maniyan, P. S. (D.M.K.)* ..	**45,221**
2. Sundarajan Servai, R. (Cong.).	28,728
3. Chidambaram, M. (Ind.) ..	1,178-F.D.
Invalid	2,238
Total votes polled	77,365

Candidates and Parties.	Votes polled.	Percentage of votes polled.
95. THIRUPPARANKUNDRAM (95,174).		
1. S. Chinnakaruppa Thevar (Cong.).*	**19,258**	**43·70**
2. K. P. Janaki (W) (Comm.).	16,947	38·47
3. N. Muthu Thevar (Ind.).	7,852	17·83
94. MADURAI CENTRAL (93,744).		
1. V. Sankaran (Cong.)* ..	**20,305**	**47·08**
2. S. Muthu (Ind.)	9,872	22·89
3. Bahulayan (P.S.P.) ..	7,873	18·25
4. K. Viswanathan (Ind.) ..	4,565	10·58
5. N. S. Muthumalai Pillai (Ind.).	523	1·20
93. MADURAI (EAST) (97,680).		
1. P. K. R. Lakshmi Kantham (W) (Cong.).*	**21,859**	**50·07**
2. N. Sankarayya (Comm.)	17,311	39·64
3. B. K. Rajagopalan (Ind.).	3,421	7·83
4. Sesha Bagavathar (Ind.).	1,068	2·46
96. MELUR (170,331).		
1. P. Kakkan (SC) (Cong.)*	**33,123**	**22·17**
2. M. Periyakaruppan Ambalam (Cong.).*	**31,461**	**21·06**
3. K. Paramasamy Ambalam (Ind.).	25,583	17·13
4. P. Vadivel (SC) (Ind.) ..	20,804	13·93
5. I. Samadharmam (SC) (Ind.).	14,575	9·76
6. K. P. S. P. Karuppiah Chettiar (Ind.).	13,672	9·15
7. A. Velusamy (Ind.) ..	10,150	6·80
101. VADAMADURAI (70,949).		
1. T. Thirumalaimuthu Veerasakkaya Thiruvenkatasamy Naicker (Ind.).*	**13,996**	**44·00**
2. S. Chinnasamy Naidu (Cong.).	12,275	38·60
3. R. Gopalakrishna Reddiar (P.S.P.).	3,707	11·65
4. T. Ramalingam (Ind.) ..	1,830	5·75
100. DINDIGUL (93,280).		
1. M. J. Jamal Mohideen (Cong.).*	**21,617**	**48·37**
2. A. Balasubramaniam .. (Comm.).	18,640	42·08
3. R. Janardhanam Naidu (Ind.).	2,922	6·60
4. M. V. Pichaya (Ind.) ..	1,311	2·95
98. AUTHOOR (110,089).		
1. M. A. B. Arumugasamy Chettiar (Cong.).*	**22,929**	**42·24**
2. V. S. S. Mani Chettiar (Ind.).	12,669	23·34
3. L. K. A. Jeyaram (Ind.).	10,139	18·67
4. M. N. Kamatchi (Ind.) ..	6,077	11·18
5. Sadasivam (Ind.) ..	2,480	4·57
102. VEDASANDUR (91,194).		
1. T. S. Soundaram Ramachandran (W) (Cong.).*	**26,312**	**50·6**
2. Madanagopal (Comm.) ..	22,745	43·78
3. P. Kandasamy Chetti (Ind.).	2,899	5·58

Candidates and Parties.	Votes polled.	Percentage of votes polled.
120. THIRUPPARANKUNDRAM (110,842).		
1. Chinnakaruppa Thevar (Cong.).*	**35,491**	**42·8**
2. Janakiammal (W) (Comm·).	25,179	30·4
3. Muthu (D.M.K.) ..	20,258	24·5
4. Muthumaya Thevar (Ind.).	1,016	1·2
5. Krishnasamy Nadar (Ind.).	938	1·1
Invalid	2,485	
Total votes polled	85,399	77·11
121. SAMAYANALLUR (SC) (87,479).		
1. Kakkan, P. (Cong.)* ..	**33,091**	**52·2**
2. Muniyandi, G. R. (Comm.).	16,596	26·2
3. Vadivel. P. P. (Swa.) ..	13,671	21·6
Invalid	2,756	
Total votes polled	66,135	75·61
119. MADURAI CENTRAL (84,596).		
1. Sankaran (Cong.)* ..	**32,801**	**54·6**
2. Devasagayam (Bloc.) ..	15,445	25·7
3. Ayyavoo (Ind.)	8,229	13·7
4. Bahulayan (P.S.P.) ..	3,601	6·0
Invalid	1,681	
Total votes polled	61,771	73·02
118. MADURAI (EAST) (101,097).		
1. Lakshmikantam (Cong.)*	**36,679**	**48·1**
2. Sankariah (Comm.) ..	27,228	35·1
3. Ramuservai (Swa.) ..	7,404	9·7
4. Ramaiah Seshachari (J.S.).	4,922	6·7
Invalid	1,761	
Total votes polled	78,005	77·18
122. MELUR (94,071).		
1. Sivaraman Ambalam, K.M. (Cong.).*	**28,986**	**43·2**
2. Natarajan, V.V.M. (D.M.K.)	20,985	31·3
3. Ponnuchami Ambalam, V. (Swa.).	11,279	16·8
4. Veeranan, M. (Comm.) ..	5,867	8·7
Invalid	3,017	
Total votes polled	70,141	74·56
128. VADAMADURAI (71,585).		
1. Maruthanayagam Pillai (Cong.).*	**27,975**	**58·0**
2. Nallathambi (D.M.K.) ..	18,788	38·9
3. Ramarajan (Ind.) ..	1,495	3·1
Invalid	1,796	
Total votes polled	50,061	69·93
127. DINDIGUL (89,114).		
1. Rengasami (Cong.)* ..	**32,047**	**48·2**
2. Balasubramaniyam (Comm.).	29,174	43·9
3. Nallakamu (Ind.) ..	2,708	4·1
4. Rajaram (Swa.)	2,517	3·8
Invalid	2,506	
Total votes polled	68,970	77·30
125. AUTHOOR (105,730).		
1. Mani (D.M.K.)*	**34,632**	**50·3**
2. Arumugasami (Cong.) ..	29,136	42·3
3. Sadasivam (Ind.) ..	5,080	7·4
Invalid	2,617	
Total votes polled	71,475	67·63
129. VEDASANDUR (94,573).		
1. Nanjunda Row (Cong.)*..	**30,394**	**48·6**
2. Madanagopal (Comm.) ..	25,171	40·2
3. Muthusami (D.M.K.) ..	5,558	8·9
4. Subbiah Gounder (Swa.)	1,436	2·3
Invalid	2,749	
Total votes polled	**65,329**	**69·08**

Candidates and Parties.	Votes polled.
137. THIRUPPARANKUNDRAM (105,059).	
1. Agni Raju, S. (D.M.K.)* ..	**49,169**
2. Sonaimuthu, S. (Cong.) ..	26,792
3. Raghavan, D. V. (J.S.) ..	942-F.D.
Invalid	4,693
Total votes polled	81,596
138. MADURAI WEST (111,707).	
1. Sankariah, N. (Marx.)* ..	**46,882**
2. Chelliah. M. (Cong.) ..	23,012
3. Thangamani, K.T.K. (Comm.)	9,005-F.D.
Invalid	2,116
Total votes polled	81,015
139. MADURAI CENTRAL (86,462).	
1. Govindarajan, C. (D.M.K.)*.	**39,566**
2. Sankaran, V. (Cong.) ..	22,787
3. Periasami, P. (J.S.) ..	592-F.D.
Invalid	1,891
Total votes polled	64,836
140. MADURAI EAST (82,764).	
1. Janakiammal, K. P. (Marx.).*	**32,173**
2. Subburaman, A. G. (Cong.).	23,929
3. Seshachari, R. V. (J.S.) ..	7,396-F.D.
4. Nallenthirakonar (Ind.) ..	224-F.D.
5. Gopalachari, T. N. (Ind.) ..	214-F.D.
Invalid	1,537
Total votes polled	**65,473**
141. MELUR SOUTH (SC) (98,125).	
1. Raman, O. P. (D.M.K.)* ..	**50,913**
2. Kakkan, P. (Cong.)	29,376
Invalid	2,100
Total votes polled	82,389
142. MELUR NORTH (88,373).	
1. Malaichamy, P. (D.M.K.)* ..	**38,895**
2. Andi Ambalam, M. (Cong.).	30,376
Invalid	2,297
Total votes polled	71,568
143. VADAMADURAI (88,792).	
1. Thambi Naicker, P. (Cong.)*	**30,507**
2. Lakshmanan, V. S. (D.M.K.)	28,651
3. Ponniah Pillai, S. (Ind.) ..	1,656-F.D.
4. Appachi Gounder, K. (Ind.)	1,301-F.D.
Invalid	3,543
Total votes polled	65,658
144. DINDIGUL (94,204).	
1. Balasubramanyam, A. (Marx.).*	**42,381**
2. Chinnasamy Pillai, O. (Cong.)	29,537
Invalid	2,068
Total votes polled	73,986
145. ATHOOR (1,00,535).	
1. Mani Chettiar, V. S. S. (D.M.K.).*	**37,879**
2. Rengasamy Reddiar, R. (Cong.).	36,124
3. Veerana Thevar, P. (Ind.) ..	702-F.D.
Invalid	2,743
Total votes polled	77,448
146. VEDASANDUR (98,263).	
1. Varadarajan, N. (Marx.)* ..	**30,063**
2. Nanjunda Rao, S. (Cong.) ..	29,372
3. Perimalgowder, T. (Indi.) ..	1,912-F.D.
4. Ramaswamy, M. M. (Ind.) ..	1,079-F.D.
Invalid	3,637
Total votes polled	66,063

109/62—8·A



NOTE

(1) 25. Karur Parliamentary Constituency is inclusive of 143. Vadamadurai and 146 Vedasandur Assembly Constituencies in Madurai District

(2) 28. Pudukkottai Parliamentary Constituency is inclusive of 193. Karaikudi Assembly Constituency in Ramanathapuram District

(3) 155. Jayankondam (SC) Assembly Constituency is Part of 29. Kumbakonam Parliamentary Constituency

TIRUCHIRAPPALLI DISTRICT

1957

Candidates and Parties.	Votes polled.	Percentage of votes polled.
103. ARAVAKURICHI (88,480).		
1. S. Sadasivam (Cong.)* ..	**24,826**	**55·03**
2. N. Rathinam (Ind.) ..	15,920	35·43
3. N. Senthilvel (Ind.) ..	4,291	9·54
104. KARUR (83,526).		
1. T.M. Nallasamy (Cong.)*	**31,611**	**59·87**
2. K. S. Ramasami (Comm.)	10,576	20·03
3. M. Kulandaivel (Ind.) ..	8,915	16·88
4. M. G. Perumal (Ind.) ..	1,701	3·22
114. MUSIRI (153,561).		
1. V.A. Muthaiya (Cong.)* ..	**34,427**	**21·73**
2. T.V. Sannasi (SC) (Cong.)*.	**32,844**	**20·73**
3. M. P. Muthukkaruppan (Ind.).	18,657	11·77
Durairaj (SC) (Ind.) ..	18,093	11·42
A. V. Rengasamy Reddiar (Ind.).	15,936	10·07
6. C. Govindarajan (Comm.)	11,543	7·27
7. Palaniyandi (SC) (Comm.)	8,817	5·58
8. Singaravelu (SC) (Ind.) ..	5,940	3·75

1962

Total electorate	1,825,236	
Total votes polled	1,314,572	72·04

Candidates and Parties.	Votes polled.	Percentage of votes polled.
130. ARAVAKURICHI (91,900).		
1. Sadasivam, S. (Cong.)* ..	**28,372**	**45·3**
2. Muthusami Gounder, C. (Swa.).	21,082	33·6
3. Abdul Kader Jamali (Ind.).	8,919	14·2
4. Thangavel, P. (Ind.) ..	2,604	4·2
5. Subba Naicker, P. (Ind.).	1,704	2·7
Invalid	2,972	
Total votes polled	65,660	71·45
131. KARUR (89,018).		
1. Nallasamy, T.M. (Cong.)*	**35,969**	**51·0**
2. Ramasami, K. S. (Comm).	20,160	28·6
3. Ramasami, R. N. (D.M.K.)	14,373	20·4
Invalid	1,918	
Total votes polled	72,440	81·36
142. MUSIRI (SC) (90,547).		
1. Ramalingam (Cong.)* ..	**32,155**	**50·8**
2. Durairaj (D.M.K.) ..	28,661	45·3
3. Nagammal (Soc.) ..	1,845	2·9
4. Andisamban (Ind.) ..	649	1·0
Invalid	2,659	
Total votes polled	65,990	72·90

1967

Total electorate	1,974,547	
Total votes polled	1,558,113	

Candidates and Parties.	Votes polled.
147. ARAVAKURICHI (99,247).	
1. Kandasamy Gounder, S. (Swa.)*	46,614
2. Pasupathi Gounder, V. (Cong.).	22,482
Invalid	2,379
Total votes polled	71,475
148. KARUR (94,273).	
1. Nallaswamy, T. M. (Cong.)*.	**33,552**
2. Nallaswamy, S. (Marx.) ..	28,677
3. Ramasamy alias Somu, K.S. (Comm).	11,846-F.D.
4. Velsamy, V. K. (Ind.) ..	573-F.D.
Invalid	2,632
Total votes polled	77,280
149. THOTTIYAM (95,105).	
1. Vadivel (D.M.K.)*	**39,701**
2. Veerappan, T. (Cong.) ..	29,670
3. Perumal Reddiar, Re. (Ind.).	3,173-F.D.
4. Kandasamy, K. (Ind.) ..	1,064-F.D.
Invalid	4,061
Total votes polled	77,669
150. MUSIRI (84,032).	
1. Muthuselvan (D.M.K.)* ..	**32,615**
2. Krishnasami Reddiar, K. V. (Cong.).	27,750
3. Rajan (Ind.)	1,589-F.D.
4. Parthasarathi, R. (J.S.) ..	737-F.D.
5. Govindan, P. S., (Ind). ..	662-F.D.
Invalid	3,670
Total votes polled	67,023

Candidates and Parties.	Votes polled.	Percentage of votes polled.
115. PERAMBALUR (180,411).		
1. Krishnasami (Cong.) * ..	**38,975**	**22·50**
2. Raja Chidambaram (Ind.)	20,883	12·06
3. K. Periannan (SC) (Cong.) *	**20,375**	**11·76**
4. Adimoolam (Ind.) ..	17,626	10·17
5. Palanimuthu (SC) (Ind.)	14,181	8·18
6. Alagesa Naidu (Ind.) ..	13,035	7·53
7. P. R. Rathinasami (SC) (Ind.)	11,214	6·47
8. M. Gopal (SC) (Ind.) ..	10,263	5·92
9. Karuppan (SC) (Ind.) ..	7,313	4·22
10. Gowdie (Ind.)	4,805	2·77
11. Pichamuthu (SC) (Ind.)..	4,742	2·74
12. M. K. Pavadai (SC) (Ind.)	3,423	1·98
13. K. R. Perumal (SC) (Ind.)	3,329	1·92
14. V. Mookan (SC) (Ind.) ..	3,100	1·78
143. UPPILIAPURAM (76,113).		
1. Muthiah (Cong.) * ..	**29,435**	**47·3**
2. Pethu Reddiar (D.M.K.)	29,077	46·7
3. Sivalingam (Ind.). ..	3,766	6·6
Invalid	2,063	
Total votes polled	64,381	84·57
144. PERAMBALUR (91,148).		
1. Alagamuthu (D.M.K.) * ..	**38,686**	**55·4**
2. Rama Reddiar (Cong.) ..	31,168	44·6
Invalid	2,179	
Total votes polled	72,034	79·03
145. VENGALAM (SC) (97,574).		
1. Mani (D.M.K.)*	**24,091**	**41·7**
2. Ayyakannu (Cong.) ..	22,498	38·9
3. Palanimuthu (Swa.) ..	11,241	19·4
Invalid	3,470	
Total votes polled	61,304	62·84
151. UPPILIAPURAM (91,046).		
1. Alagamuthu, T. P. (D.M.K.)*	**43,453**	
2. Vadivel Mudaliar, A. (Cong.).	31,416	
3. Chinnasamy, P. (Ind.) ..	2,330-F.D.	
Invalid	2,572	
Total votes polled	79,771	
152. PERAMBALUR (SC) (87,627).		
1. Rasu, J. S. (D.M.K.)* ..	**33,657**	
2. Ayyakannu, M. (Cong.) ..	28,864	
3. Kaliaperumal, T. (Ind.) ..	1,978-F.D.	
4. Kandasamy, S. (Ind.) ..	1,088-F.D.	
5. Palanimuthu, M. (Ind.) ..	372-F.D.	
Invalid	2,769	
Total votes polled	68,728	
153. VARAHUR (90,182).		
1. Narayanan, R. (D.M.K.)* ..	**32,846**	
2. Varadharajaperumal, M. (Cong).	20,533	
3. Ramasamy Udayar, K. (Ind.).	9,230-F.D.	
4. Palanimuthu, M. (Ind.) ..	2,173-F.D.	
5. Krishnan, A. (Ind.)	1,387-F.D.	
Invalid	**4,571**	
Total votes polled	**70,740**	

Candidates and Parties.	Votes polled.	Percentage of votes polled.
118. JAYANKONDAM (85, 309).		
1. Viswanathan (Cong.) * ..	**20,232**	**48·37**
2. Jayaramulu Chettiar (Ind.).	10,625	20·39
3. Ayyaru (Ind.)	5,133	12·28
4. Baskaran (Ind.)	2,517	6·02
5. Raghava Vandiyar (Ind.).	2,023	4·84
6. Rethinam (Ind.) ..	1,296	3·10
119. T. PALUR (81, 385).		
1. Subbiah (Cong.) *	**17,522**	**43·37**
2. Ramasamy (Ind.) ..	15,602	38·62
3. Chinnasamy (Ind.) ..	7,276	18·01
117. ARIYALUR (90,932).		
1. Ramalinga Padayachi (Cong.)*	**11,741**	**27·45**
2. Narayanan (Ind.) ..	10,404	24·30
3. Haji Abdul Kadir Jamali (Ind.).	6,992	16·34
4. Dhanaraj (Ind.)	4,797	11·21
5. Manickam (Ind.) ..	3,069	7·17
6. Arasan (Ind.)	2,640	6·17
7. Thangavelu (Ind.) ..	2,154	5·04
8. Vadivelu (Ind.)	992	2·32
116. LALGUDI (89,815).		
1. S. Lazar (Cong.) * ..	**30,232**	**55·38**
2. A. P. Dharmalingam (Ind.).	24,354	44·62
148. JAYANKONDAM (91,628).		
1. Jagadambal Velayudam (D.M.K.).*	**32,005**	**50·6**
2. Samikkannu Padayachi (Cong.).	24,856	39·3
3. Subbaraya Chettiar (Ind.).	3,668	5·8
4. Manickam (Ind.) ..	1,526	2·4
5. Thangarajan (Ind.) ..	842	1·3
6. Raghavan (Ind.) ..	374	0·6
Invalid	3,280	
Total votes polled	66,558	72·64
149. T. PALUR (88,957).		
1. Ramasamy (D.M.K.)* ..	**40,593**	**60·1**
2. Subbiah (Cong.)	22,969	34·0
3. Rathinam (Swa.) ..	2,540	3·7
4. Alagesa Pillai (Ind.) ..	1,484	2·2
Invalid	3,276	
Total votes polled	70,879	79·68
147. ARIYALUR (96,922).		
1. Narayanan (D.M.K.)* ..	**41,721**	**64·3**
2. Viswanathan (Cong.) ..	17,681	27·3
3. Vadivel (T.N.P.) ..	3,095	4·8
4. Balakrishnan (Ind.) ..	2,346	3·6
Invalid	2,593	
Total votes polled	67,459	69·61
146. LALGUDI (98,811).		
1. Dharmalingam (D.M.K.)*	**38,951**	**51·8**
2. Antoniswamy (Cong.) ..	31,707	42·2
3. Thangavel (Swa.) ..	4,459	6·0
Invalid	2,160	
Total votes polled	77,297	78·23
154. ANDIMADAM (89,510).		
. Ramachandran, K. N. (D.M.K.).*	**32,253**	
2. Thangaraju Padayachi, M.S. (Cong.).	26,570	
3. Samidurai Kurukkal, A. (Ind.).	8,023-F.D.	
Invalid	3,280	
Total votes polled	70,126	
155. JAYANKONDAM (SC) (84,525).		
1. Kaliaymoorthy *alias* A. K. Moorthy (D.M.K.).*	**34,751**	
2. Ramasami, S. (Cong.). ..	28,791	
3. Rathinam (Ind.)	1,607-F.D.	
4. Nayathan, K. (Ind.) ..	951-F.D.	
Invalid	2,376	
Total votes polled	68,476	
156. ARIYALUR (89,136).		
1. Karuppiah, R. (Cong.)* ..	**26,440**	
2. Sepperumal, G. (D.M.K.) ..	25,017	
3. Ramasami, S. (Ind.) ..	19,294	
Invalid	3,362	
Total votes polled	74,113	
157. LALGUDI (90,310).		
1. Natarajan, D. (D.M.K.)* ..	**37,352**	
2. Rengasamy Udaiyar, D. (Cong.).	34,712	
3. Ramadoss, R. (Ind.) ..	841-F.D.	
4. Irudayanesan, S. (Ind.) ..	568-F.D.	
5. Ayinraju, S. (Ind.)	303-F.D.	
Invalid	2,274	
Total votes polled	76,050	

Candidates and Parties.	Votes polled.	Percentage of votes polled.
113. SRIRANGAM (86,594).		
1. K. Vasudevan (Cong.) * ..	**22,756**	**48·93**
2. Chitrambalam (Ind.) ..	6,847	14·71
3. M. Narayanasamy (Ind.).	6,221	13·38
4. P. Kathaperumal (Ind.)..	5,842	12·55
5. P. R. Ramasami (Ind.) ..	4,854	10·43
110. ANDANALLUR (84,629).		
1. Annamalai Muthuraja (Cong.).*	**21,444**	**62·40**
2. E. P. Muthuvan (Ind.) ..	8,417	24·50
3. A. Rajagopalan (Ind.) ..	4,496	13·10
111. TIRUCHIRAPPALLI -I (82,474).		
1. E. P. Mathuram (Ind.) * ..	**21,022**	**51·33**
2. T. Durairaj Pillai (Cong.).	19,413	47·40
3. Dr. M. Raju (Ind.) ..	525	1·27
112. TIRUCHIRAPPALLI-II (90,160).		
1. M. Kalyanasundaram (Comm.).*	**19,026**	**43·29**
2. Subburathinam (Cong.)..	15,784	35·90
3. K. Kamatchi (Ind.) ..	9,147	20·81

Candidates and Parties.	Votes polled.	Percentage of votes polled.
141. SRIRANGAM (94,735).		
1. Subramanian Chittiar (Cong.)*	**39,101**	**54·8**
2. Duraisamy (D.M.K.) ..	24,651	34·5
3. Vasudevan (Swa.) ..	6,788	9·5
4. Angusamy (P.S.P.) ..	870	1·2
Invalid	2,108	
Total votes polled	73,533	77·62
138. ANDANALLUR (88, 953).		
1. A. Chinnathurai Ambalakaram (Cong.).*	**32,580**	**58·3**
2. Annavi (D.M.K.) ..	20,970	37·5
3. Periasamy (T.N.P.) ..	1,655	3·0
4. V. Ankanna Chettiar (Ind.).	459	0·8
5. Maria Arokkiam (Ind.).	233	0·4
Invalid	1,304	
Total votes polled	57,208	64·33
139. TIRUCHIRAPPALLI-I (81,044).		
1. Mani (D.M.K.) *	**31,221**	**51·4**
2. Mathuram (Cong.) ..	28,379	46·7
3. Syed Hussain (Ind.) ..	1,180	1·9
Invalid	1,466	
Total votes polled	62,252	76·81
140. TIRUCHIRAPPALLI-II (96,249).		
1. Kalyanasundaram (Comm.)*	**38,281**	**55·7**
2. Rajendran (Cong.) ..	30,436	44·3
Invalid	1,376	
Total votes polled	70,106	72·85

Candidates and Parties.	Votes polled.
158. SRIRANGAM (SC) (71,419).	
1. Ramalingam, S. (Cong.)* ..	**34,474**
2. Aruna, M. (D.M.K.) ..	33,356
3. Kalimuthu, A. (Ind.). ..	463-F.D.
Invalid	3,126
Total votes polled	71,419
159. TIRUCHIRAPPALLI-I (89,882).	
1. Mani, M. S. (D.M.K.)* ..	**34,504**
2. Lourdusamy Pillai, A. S. G. (Cong.).	31,199
3. Rengarasan, V. (C.S.) ..	562-F.D.
Invalid	1,780
Total votes polled ..	68,045
160. TIRUCHIRAPPALLI-II (83,269).	
1. Nagasundaram, R. (D.M.K.).*	**26,048**
2. Abdul Salam, M. K. M. (Cong.).	18,842
3. Kalyanasundaram, M. (Comm.).	11,638
Invalid	**2,726**
Total votes polled	**59,254**

161 THIRUVARAMBUR (92,728).

1. Swaminathan, V. (Cong.)* ..	**33,513**
2. Kamakshi, K. (D.M.K.). ..	28,884
3. Velayutham, A. (Comm.) ..	4,428-F.D.
Invalid	3,893
Total votes polled	70,718

105. KULITTALAI (189,574).		
1. M. Karunanidhi (Ind.) * ..	**22,785**	**47·32**
2. K. A. Dharmalingam (Cong.).	14,489	30·09
3. R. Venkatrama Naidu (Ind.).	3,784	7·86
4. S. Shanmugham (Ind.) ..	3,726	7·74
5. R. Govindan (Ind.) ..	1,866	3·87
6. R. Rajagopala Iyengar (Ind.).	759	1·58
7. K. B. Veerappan (Ind.)..	740	1·54
106. PANJAPATTI (79,117).		
1. Karunaigiri Muthiah (Cong.)*	**20,799**	**54·51**
2. P. Ponnambala Gounder (Ind.).	13,852	36·29
3. V. S. M. Abdulla Rowther (Ind.).	3,510	9·20
107. MANAPPARAI (90,585).		
1. N.P.M. Chinnayya Kavundar (Cong.) .*	**18,488**	**55·23**
2. A. Rajagopal Pillai (Ind.).	5,487	16·38
3. PL. V. Valmiki Kavundar (Ind.).	5,416	16·18
4. AR. O. AR. Arumugham Pillai (Ind.).	4,088	12·21

132. KULITTALAI (101,216).		
1. Ramanathan (Cong.)* ..	**47,243**	**64·0**
2. Rathnam (D.M.K.) ..	26,525	36·0
Invalid	2,780	
Total votes polled	76,590	75·70
133. PANJAPATTI (84,244).		
1. Karunaigiri Muthiah (Cong.)*	**25,520**	**56·2**
2. Ganapathy (D.M.K.) ..	15,416	34·0
3. Krishnaswamy (Swa.) ..	2,825	6·2
4. Andiyappan (Ind.) ..	967	2·2
5. Karuppasamy (Ind.) ..	628	1·4
Invalid	2,737	
Total votes polled	48,107	57·11
134. MANAPPARAI (98,423).		
1. Chinniah Gounder (Cong.)*	**24,048**	**42·6**
2. Annavi (D.M.K.) ..	19,412	34·3
3. Nallathambi Gounder (Swa.)	8,044	14·2
4. Ponnuswamy Reddiar (Comm.).	3,992	7·1
5. Arumugham Pillai (Ind.)	689	1·2
6. Muthiah (Ind.)	345	0·6
Invalid	3,122	

162. KULITTALAI (96,359).		
1. Kandaswamy, M. (D.M.K.) *	**36,120**	
2. Srinivasa Reddiar, P. E. (Cong.).	32,305	
3. Karuppiah, R. (Comm.) ..	3,949-F.D.	
4. Arumugam Pillai, AR. O. AR. (Ind.).	336-F.D.	
Invalid	4,237	
Total votes polled	76,947	

es
ed.

163. KRISHNARAYAPURAM (SC) (87,854)

1. Soundarapandian, P. (D.M.K.)*	**28,444**	
2. Sannasi, T. V. (Cong.) ..	25,903	
3. Palaniyandi, P. (Ind.) ..	2,873-F.D.	
4. Mookan, P. (Ind.)	776-F.D.	
5. Rayar, A. (Ind.)	385-F.D.	
Invalid	3,069	
Total votes polled	61,450	

164. KADAYUR (86,286).

1. Karunaigiri Muthiah, K. (Cong.)*.	35,102
2. Dharmalingam, A. P. (D.M.K.) ..	28,788
Invalid	2,670
Total votes polled	66,560

165. VIRALIMALAI (90,463)

1. Shanmugam Thethuvandar, S. (D.M.K.)*.	30,288
2. Ponnambala Gounder, P. (Cong.) ..	26,354
3. Perumal, A. (Ind.)	2,054-F.D.
4. Chinniah Gounder, M. (Ind.) ..	1,539-F.D.
5. Mohammad Ali, A. (Ind.) ..	787-F.D.
Invalid	3,338
Total votes polled	64,360

62

108. THIRUMAYAM (90,321).

1. V. Ramaiah (Cong.)* ..	**28,178**	**55·84**
2. Muthuvairava Ambalagarar (Ind.)	9,619	19·05
3. S. Natarajan Servai (Ind.)	8,867	17·57
4. Kasi Viswanathan (P.S.P.)	3,804	7·54

135. THIRUMAYAM (95,588).

1. Ramaiah, V. (Cong.)* ..	**28,219**	**43·6**
2. Balakrishnan (Ind.) ..	17,916	27·7
3. Rama Srinivasan (Swa.)	16,915	26·1
4. Muthu (Ind.)	1,703	2·6
Invalid	3,712	
Total votes polled	**68,465**	**71·63**

166. THIRUMAYAM (89,371).

1. Ponnambalam, P. (D.M.K.)*	**44,511**
2. Ramaiah, V. (Cong.). ..	24,290
3. Somasundaram, V. (Ind.) ..	2,088-F.D.
Invalid	3,485
Total votes polled	74,374

109. ALANGUDI (154,984).

1. Arunachala Thevar (Cong.)*	**28,597**	**20·27**
2. Chinniah (SC) (Cong.)* ..	**22,405**	**15·88**
3. Subbiah (Ind.)	18,592	13·24
4. N. Balakrishnan (Ind.) ..	18,337	13·00
5. Karuppiah (SC) (P.S.P.)	14,538	10·30
6. A. Arumugham (SC) (Ind.)	10,983	7·78
7. Sengol Udayar (Ind.) ..	9,482	6·72
8. M. Thangavelu (SC) (Comm.)	9,209	6·53
9. Sheik Dawood (Ind.) ..	3,037	2·15
10. Periathambi (Ind.) ..	2,299	1·63
11. Miras Theethappan Kandiyar (Ind.).	1,774	1·25
12. S. R. Muthuvelu (Ind.) ..	1,765	1·25

136. ALANGUDI (SC) (81,983).

1. Muugaiyan (D.M.K.)* ..	**31,438**	**61·0**
2. Mangappan (Cong.) ..	18,472	35·8
3. Velan (Ind.)	1,636	3·2
Invalid	2,719	
Total votes polled	54,265	66·21

167. ALANGUDY (80,143).

1. Subbiah, K.V. (D.M.K.)* ..	**32,98**
2. Thangavelu, T.A.S. (Cong.)	32,148
Invalid	2,674
Total votes polled	67,806

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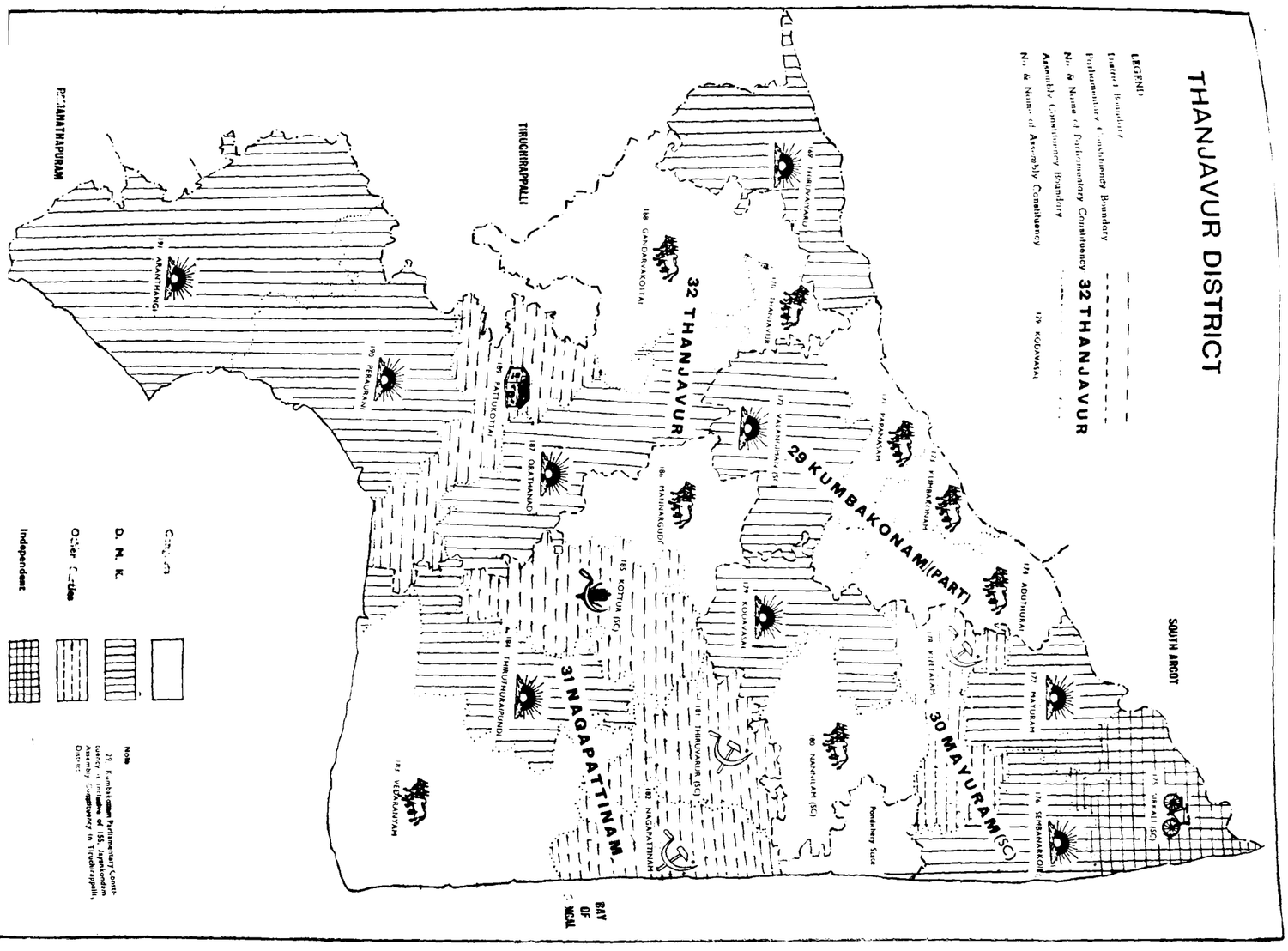
137. PUDUKKOTTAI (90,173).

1. Thiagarajan (D.M.K.)* ..	**37,563**	**65·0**
2. Arunachala Thevar (Cong.)	20,252	35·0
Invalid	2,449	
Total votes polled	60,274	66·85

168. PUDUKKOTTAI (91,151).

1. Rajakumar Vijayaregunatha Tnondaiman (Cong.)*	**45,342**
2. Thiagarajan (D.M.K.) ..	25,255
3. Rangasamy (Comm.) ..	2,458-F.D.
Invalid	2,674
Total votes polled	75,729

63



1957

Candidates and Parties.	Votes polled.	Percent of vot polle
120. TIRUVAYAR (82,597).		
1. R. Swaminatha Merkondar (Cong.).*	**19,722**	43
2. D. Pakshiraja Moovarayar (Ind.).	8,270	18
3. S. Swayamprakasam (Ind.)	8,077	17
4. M. Radhakrishna Gade Rao Saheb (Ind.).	4,648	10
5. S. Ramalingam (Comm.) ..	4,096	8
6. V. Thiruvengadathu Iyengar (Ind.).	1,047	2
166. THANJAVUR (81,430).		
1. A. Y. S. Parisutha Nadar (Cong.)*	**21,810**	5
2. R. Gopalakrishnan (Ind.)	11,809	2
3. S. Bethanna Nadar (Ind.)	8,858	2

CORRIGENDA

PEOPLE'S VERDICT, 1967—

(*Supplement to "Madras Information," March* 1967.)

1. Page 53—In the third column under the head 133. THIRUMANGALAM, against the name of the candidate 1. Muthuramalan Thevar, M. C. M. (Swa.) *omit* "*".

2. Page 91—(i) In the first column under the head 8. CUDDALORE, against the name of the candidate **1. T. D. Muthukumaraswamy Naidu (Ind.)** *for* the figures **88,605** *read* **98,605.**

(ii) In the second column under the head 10. CUDDALORE, against the name of candidate **1. Ramabadra Naidu** *for* the party affiliation **(Cong.)** *read* **(D M K.).**

1967

torate		1,914,707
es polled		1,595,537
ites and Parties.		Votes polled.
169. THIRUVAIYARU (91,028).		
aiyasethurar, G. (D.M.K.)*		**37,693**
, K.B. (Cong.) ..		34,165
aiyan, R. (Ind.) ..		713-F.D.
.. ..		2,411
ites polled ..		74,982
170. THANJAVUR (79,664).		
isutha Nadar (Cong.)* ..		**33,228**
arajan, S. (D.M.K.) ..		28,717
ramanian, V.S. (J.S.) ..		324-F.L.
d		1,449
votes polled		63,718
171. PAPANASAM (94,874).		
1. Soundararaja Moopanar R (Cong.)*.	**50,332**	**53·4**
2. Mohammed Sali, A. (Ind.) ..	31,077	33·0
3. Abdul Samath, K.J. (Ind.) ..	647-F.D.	
Invalid	3,181	
Total votes polled	76,228	80·9
1. Subramanian, R. (Cong.)*	**33,144**	**53·4**
2. Somasundaram, N. (D.M.K.)	28,904	46·6
Invalid	2,138	
Total votes polled	64,194	74·23

THANJAVUR DISTRICT

	1957	1962	1967
Total electorate		1,801,825	1,914,707
Total votes polled		1,381,448 (76·63 per cent.)	1,595,537

120. TIRUVAYAR (82,597).

Candidates and Parties.	Votes polled.	Percentage of votes polled.
1. R. Swaminatha Merkondar (Cong.). *	**19,722**	**43·00**
2. D. Pakshiraja Moovarayar (Ind.).	8,270	18·04
3. S. Swayamprakasam (Ind.)	8,077	17·61
4. M. Radhakrishna Gade Rao Saheb (Ind.).	4,648	10·14
5. S. Ramalingam (Comm.) ..	4,096	8·93
6. V. Thiruvengadathu Iyengar (Ind.).	1,047	2·28

150. TIRUVAYAR (86,295).

Candidates and Parties	Votes polled.	Percentage of votes polled.
1. Palani (Cong.) *	**33,332**	**53·8**
2. Vaiyapuri Nattar (D.M.K.)	24,220	39·0
3. Arumugasamy (P.S.P.)	4,441	7·2
Invalid	1,988	
Total votes polled	63,993	74·15

169. THIRUVAIYARU (91,028).

Candidates and Parties.	Votes polled.
1. Murugaiyasethurar, G. (D.M.K.)*	**37,693**
2. Palani, K.B. (Cong.) ..	34,165
3. Thangaiyan, R. (Ind.) ..	713-F.D.
Invalid	2,411
Total votes polled ..	74,982

166. THANJAVUR (81,430).

1. A. Y. S. Parisutha Nadar (Cong.) *	**21,810**	**51·35**
2. R. Gopalakrishnan (Ind.)	11,809	27·81
3. S. Bethanna Nadar (Ind.)	8,858	20·84

165. THANJAVUR (79,654).

1. Karunanithi (D.M.K.)* ..	**32,145**	**50·9**
2. Parisutha Nadar (Cong.)	30,217	47·9
3. Shanmugavadivel (Ind.) ..	799	1·2
Invalid	1,388	
Total votes polled	64,564	80·98

170. THANJAVUR (79,664).

1. Parisutha Nadar (Cong.)* ..	**33,228**	
2. Natarajan, S. (D.M.K.) ..	28,717	
3. Subramanian, V.S. (J.S.) ..	324-F.D.	
Invalid	1,449	
Total votes polled	63,718	

121. PAPANASAM (160,721).

1. Venkitachala Nattar (Cong.)*	**38,971**	**29·68**
2. R. Subramaniam (SC) (Cong.). *	**31,531**	**24·01**
3. Hariharanathan (Ind.) ..	17,195	13·10
4 Tajuddeen (Ind.) ..	11,084	8·44
5. Sami Ayya Pasumpadiyar (Ind.).	9,364	7·13
6. Srinivasan Pillai (Ind.) ..	7,788	5·93
7. Pattammal (W) (SC) (Ind.)	6,075	4·66
8. Chandrasekhara Udayar (Ind.)	5,330	4·06
9. Ayyaru (SC) (Ind.) ..	3,914	2·99

151. PAPANASAM (SC) (86,481).

1. Subramanian, R. (Cong.) *	**33,144**	**53·4**
2. Somasundaram, N. (D.M.K.).	28,904	46·6
Invalid	2,138	
Total votes polled	64,194	74·23

171. PAPANASAM (90,870).

1. Soundararaja Moopanar, R. (Cong.)*.	**41,323**
2. Mohammed Sali, A. (Ind.) ..	31,077
3. Abdul Samath, K.J. (Ind.) ..	647-F.D.
Invalid	3,181
Total votes polled	76,228

Candidates and Parties.	Votes polled.	Percentage of votes polled.

122. KUMBAKONAM (89,621).

1. T. Sampath (Cong.)* ..	**22,613**	**48·65**
2. Neelamegam (Ind.) ..	9,777	21·04
3. Kasiraman (Ind.)	5,550	11·94
4. Somu Rao (Ind.)	4,229	9·10
5. Ramasamy (Comm.) ..	2,230	4·79
6. Irusappan (Ind.)	1,697	3·65
7. Ramanatha Vanniar (Ind.)	387	0·83

123. ADUTHURAI (97,950).

1. Ramamirda Thondaman (Cong.).*	**29,516**	**54·17**
2. Mohammed Amirdeen (Ind.).	10,114	18·55
3. Mohammed Hussain (Ind.)	7,720	14·17
4. Dharmalingam Pillai (Ind.)	6,136	11·26
5. P. Arunachalam (Ind.) ..	1,010	1·85

124. MAYURAM (183,122).

1. G. Narayanasami Naidu (Cong.)*.	**49,188**	**39·83**
2. P. Jayaraj (SC) (Cong.)* ..	**26,374**	**16·51**
3. M. Kathamuthu (Comm.).	20,498	12·82
4. A. R. Marianathan (SC) (Comm.).	15,354	9·62
5. K. Krishnamoorthi (Ind.).	12,061	7·56
6. K. Pitchai (Ind.) ..	12,030	7·53
7. B. Venkatakrishnan (Ind.)	9,564	5·99
8. G. Paramananthan (Ind.)	8,222	5·15
9. A. Veloo (SC) (Ind.) ..	4,137	2·59
10. T. Ramu (SC) (Ind.) ..	2,232	1·40

152. SALIAMANGALAM (92,945).

1. Appavoo Thevar, A. (Cong.)*	**36,259**	**57·0**
2. Abdul Samad (Ind.) ..	11,527	18·1
3. Swamiaiyah Pasumbadiar. O.N. (Swat.).	10,483	16·5
4. Murugesan (Soc.-Lab.) ..	3,362	5·3
5. Krishnasamy, P. (Ind.).	1,914	3·1
Invalid	3,502	
Total votes polled	67,114	72·213

153. KUMBAKONAM (85,256).

1. Ramaswami (Cong.)* ..	**32,397**	**49·8**
2. Krishnamoorthy (D.M.K.)	22,704	34·8
3. Palanisamy Chettiar (Swat.).	6,074	9·3
4. Kannaian (Comm.) ..	3,677	5·6
5. Irusappa Bakthar (Ind.) ..	307	0·5
Invalid	2,009	
Total votes polled	67,185	78·81

154. ADUTHURAI (1,00,303).

1. Mani, K.S. (D.M.K.)* ..	**39,750**	**53·4**
2. Ramamirtha Thondaman (Cong.).	32,125	43·1
3. Mahalingam Padayachi (Ind.).	1,330	1·8
4. Sathivel (P.S.P.)	1,257	1·7
Invalid	2,888	
Total votes polled	77,366	77·16

157. SIRKALI (SC) (86,331).

1. Thangavelu, R. (Cong.)* ..	**22,434**	**35·8**
2. Mani, K. B. S. (Ind.) ..	15,890	25·4
3. Velayutham, P. (D.M.K.).	12,626	20·1
4. Velayutham, V. (Comm.).	11,708	18·7
Invalid	3,192	
Total votes polled	65,862	76·28

158. PORAYAR (85,974).

1. Sambandam, K. R. (Cong.).*	**24,112**	**39·5**
2. Ganesan, S. (D.M.K.) ..	21,018	34·4
3. Bharathi Mohan, G. (Comm.).	12,718	20·8
4. Chinnasami Ravuthaminda Nainar, K. (Swat.).	2,826	4·6
5. Paul Sathianathan, G. (Ind.).	440	0·7
Invalid	2,507	
Total votes polled	63,638	74·03

156. MAYURAM (101,309).

1. Narayanasami Naidu (Cong.)*	**37,362**	**51·1**
2. Palanisamy Nadar (D.M.K.)	25,220	34·5
3. Gnanasambandan (Comm.)	8,163	11·2
4. Angappan (Swat.) ..	2,373	3·2
Invalid	2,668	
Total votes polled	75,795	74·85

Candidates and Parties.	Votes polled.

172. VALANGIMAN (SC) (82,629).

1. Somasundaram, N. (D.M.K.)*	**34,436**
2. Subramaniam, R. (Cong.) ..	30,418
Invalid	2,164
Total votes polled	67,018

173. KUMBAKONAM (92,433).

1. Kasiraman, N. (Cong.)* ..	**37,276**
2. Mani, K.S. (D.M.K.) ..	36,083
3. Ramamoorthy, M. L. (Ind.) ..	268-F.D.
Invalid	1,891
Total votes polled	75,518

174. ADUTHURAI (92,525).

1. Marimuthu, A. (Cong.)* ..	**36,537**
2. Mani, M. G. (D.M.K.) ..	31,965
3. Govindarajan, A .M. (Comm.).	5,353-F.D.
4. Govindarasan, K. (Ind.),	975-F.D.
5. Manian, K. (Ind.), ..	474-F.D.
Invalid	2,817
Total votes polled	78,121

175. SIRKALI (SC) (78,931).

1. K.B.S. Mani (Ind.)* ..	**34,316**
2. Thangavelu, R. (Cong.) ..	21,502
3. Munian, P. (Ind.)	3,116-F.D.
Invalid	4,253
Total votes polled	63,187

176. SEMBANARKOIL (76,750).

1. Ganesan, S. (D.M.K.)* ..	**40,453**
2. Ramalingam, S. (Cong.) ..	21,506
Invalid	2,028
Total votes polled	63,987

177. MAYURAM (84,176).

1. Kittappa, N. (D.M.K.)* ..	**33,721**
2. Narayanasamy Naidu, G. (Cong.).	30,379
3. Lakshmanan (Ind.) ..	938-F.D.
4. Balakrishnan, P. (Ind.) ..	807-F.D.
Invalid	2,316
Total votes polled	68,161

Candidates and Parties.	Votes polled.	Percentage of votes polled.

125. KUMBAKONAM (65,455).

1. M. D. Thiagaraja Pillai Cong.)	45,923	25·90
2. M.C. Muthukumaraswamy SC Cong.)*	35,258	19·88
3. S. Arunachalam Pillai (Comm.)	28,206	15·92
4. P. Appaswamy (SC) (Comm.)	25,515	14·38
5. K. Periaswamy Odayar (Ind.)	21,571	12·16
6. M. Natesan (SC) (Ind.) ..	8,617	4·86
7. T. Somasundaram (Ind.)	6,288	3·54
8. T. Rajappa (SC) (Ind.) ..	5,971	3·36

126. NANNILAM (65,455).

1. Thiyagaraja Pillai Cong.)*	**26,346**	**39·8**
2. Ramiah Mudaliar (D.M.K.)	21,519	32·5
3. Sowrirajulu Naidu (Comm.)	18,370	27·7
Invalid	2,190	
Total votes polled	68,443	79·73

127. NAGAPATTINAM (81,753).

1. N. S. Ramalingam (Cong.)*	**24,552**	**52·09**
2. P. Jeevanandam (Comm.)	13,847	29·38
3. M. Hanifa (Ind.)	6,527	13·85
4. S. Rajagopal Naidu (Ind.)	2,207	4·68

128. THIRUTHURAIPOONDI (176,410).

1. V. Vedayyan (SC) (Cong.)*	**54,049**	**24·45**
2. A. Vedaratnam (Cong.)*	**51,168**	**23·16**
3. C. Kandasamy (Comm.)	44,593	20·19
4. S. Vadivelu (SC) (Comm.)	40,418	18·30
5. N. Dharmalinga Thevar (Ind.)	16,257	7·48
6. M. Ambikapathi (SC) (Ind.)	14,161	6·41

129. KODAVASAL (SC) (89,549).

1. Jayaraj, P. (Cong.)* ..	**29,819**	**48·6**
2. Appasamy, P. (Comm.) ..	16,433	26·8
3. Veeriah, N.S. (Swat.) ..	12,083	19·8
4. Chinnaiyan, C. (Ind.) ..	1,961	3·2
5. Krishnan, W. (Ind.) ..	1,006	1·6
Invalid	3,323	
Total votes polled	64,633	72·18

130. KUMBAKONAM (85,864).

1. Thiyagaraja Pillai (Cong.)*	**26,346**	**39·8**
2. Ramiah Mudaliar (D.M.K.)	21,519	32·5
3. Sowrirajulu Naidu (Comm.)	18,370	27·7
Invalid	2,190	
Total votes polled	68,443	79·73

131. NANNILAM (SC) (73,777).

1. Jayaraj, P. (Cong.)*	**26,053**	
2. Ramachandran, T.P. (Marx.)	19,571	
3. Appasamy, P. (Comm.) ..	10,568	
Invalid	4,145	
Total votes polled	60,337	

132. KUTTALAM (76,359).

1. Bharathi Mohan, G. (Marx.)*	**31,548**	
2. Sivakadaksham, M. (Cong.)	24,812	
3. Subbiah, N. (Ind.)	1,243-F.D.	
4. Jagannatha Sharma, A.B. (Ind.)	825-F.D.	
Invalid	3,862	
Total votes polled	62,290	

133. KODAVASAL (76,794).

1. Krishnamoorthi, C. (D.M.K.)*	**34,880**	
2. Thiagaraja Pillai, M.D. (Cong.)	28,585	
Invalid	1,726	
Total votes polled	65,191	

134. KUMBAKONAM (SC) (90,165).

1. Ambikapathi, C. M. (Cong.).*	**29,384**	**44·9**
2. Vadivelu (Comm.) ..	23,993	36·6
3. Veeran Elayasingam (Swat.)	10,658	16·3
4. Santhanam, N. (Ind.) ..	1,419	2·2
Invalid	2,275	
Total votes polled	67,753	75·15

135. NAGAPATTINAM (81,745).

1. Balagangatharan (Cong.)*	**27,447**	**42·9**
2. Bhaktavachalam (Comm.)	20,355	31·8
3. Ahamed (Ind.)	16,186	25·3
Invalid	1,924	
Total votes polled	65,965	80·71

136. VEDARANYAM (87,047).

1. Ramalingam, N. S. (Cong.)*	**27,200**	**40·1**
2. Dharmalingam (D.M.K.)	17,764	26·2
3. Sellathurai Thevar (Comm.)	10,893	16·1
4. Veerappa Pillai (Ind.) ..	6,750	9·9
5. Vaithinathan (Ind.) ..	2,770	4·1
6. Samithurai Thevar (Swat.)	2,475	3·6
Invalid	2,485	
Total votes polled	70,348	80·83

137. THIRUTHURAIPOONDI (97,640).

1. Subbiah (Comm.)*	**45,148**	**56·3**
2. Vedayyan (Cong.) ..	35,078	43·7
Invalid	3,194	
Total votes polled	83,445	85·49

138. THIRUVARUR (SC) (80,113).

1. Dhanushkodi (Marx.)* ..	**30,510**	
2. Vedaiyan (Cong.)	27,956	
3. Vadivel, S. (Comm.) ..	1,040-F.D.	
Invalid	1,881	
Total votes polled	61,387	

139. NAGAPATTINAM (81,241).

1. Gnanasambandan, K.R. (Marx.)*	**36,596**	
2. Varadarajalu Naidu, R.R. (Cong.)	26,462	
3. Mahalingam, V. (Comm.) ..	1,428-F.D.	
4. Thandapani (Ind.) ..	406-F.D.	
Invalid	**1,635**	
Total votes polled	**66,527**	

140. VEDARANYAM (81,342).

1. Vengatachala Thevar, P. (Cong.)*	**25,942**	
2. Meenakshisundaram, M. .. (D.M.K.)	25,678	
3. Vaithianatha Gowndar, M. (Ind.)	9,812-F.D.	
4. Shanmugasundaram Pillai, S. (Comm.)	5,584-F.D.	
Invalid	**3,568**	
Total votes polled	**70,584**	

141. THIRUTHURAIPOONDI (74,871).

1. Dharmalingam, N. (D.M.K.)*	**23,728**	
2. Kandhasamy, C. Manali (Comm.)	22,226	
3. Rajagopal Pillai, S. (Cong.)	16,424	
Invalid	2,395	
Total votes polled	64,773	

142. KOTTUR (SC) (78,024).

1. Subbiah, A.K. (Comm.)* ..	**28,156**	
2. Ambikapathy, C.M. (Cong.)	22,627	
3. Ganesan, A.K. (Marx.) ..	15,515	
Invalid	1,819	
Total votes polled	68,117	

Candidates and Parties.	Votes polled.	Percentage of votes polled.
129. MANNARGUDI (90,015).		
1. T. S. Swaminatha Odayar (Cong.).*	**25,095**	**44·59**
2. S. K. Sivananda Saluvar (Ind.).	14,135	25·13
3. P. Venkatesan (Comm.) ..	9,699	17·24
4. N. Arunachalam (Ind.) ..	7,337	13·04
130. GANDARVAKOTTAI (80,716).		
1. Krishnasami Gopalar (Cong.) *	**18,928**	**46·03**
2. Ramachandra Dorai (Ind.),	9,839	23·93
3. Thangamuthu Nadar (Ind.),	8,553	20·79
4. Marimuthu Odayar (Ind.),	1,638	3·98
5. Dharmaraja Merkondar (Ind.).	1,115	2·71
6. Rangasami Odayar (Ind.),	1,051	2·56
132. PATTUKKOTTAI (90,416).		
1. R. Srinivasa Ayyar (Cong.), *	**24,237**	**43·13**
2. V. Arunachala Thevar (Ind.).	16,435	29·25
3. M. Masilamani (Comm.) ..	15,513	27·62
133. ARANTANGI (88,613).		
1. S. Ramasami Thevar (Ind.)*	**17,637**	**43·22**
2. Muthuvel Ambalam (Cong.).	14,633	35·85
3. Sheik Abdul Kadir Rowther (Ind.).	4,423	10·84
4. Swaminatha Ayyar (Ind.)	2,276	5·58
5. M. Ramaswami Thevar (Ind.).	1,838	4·51

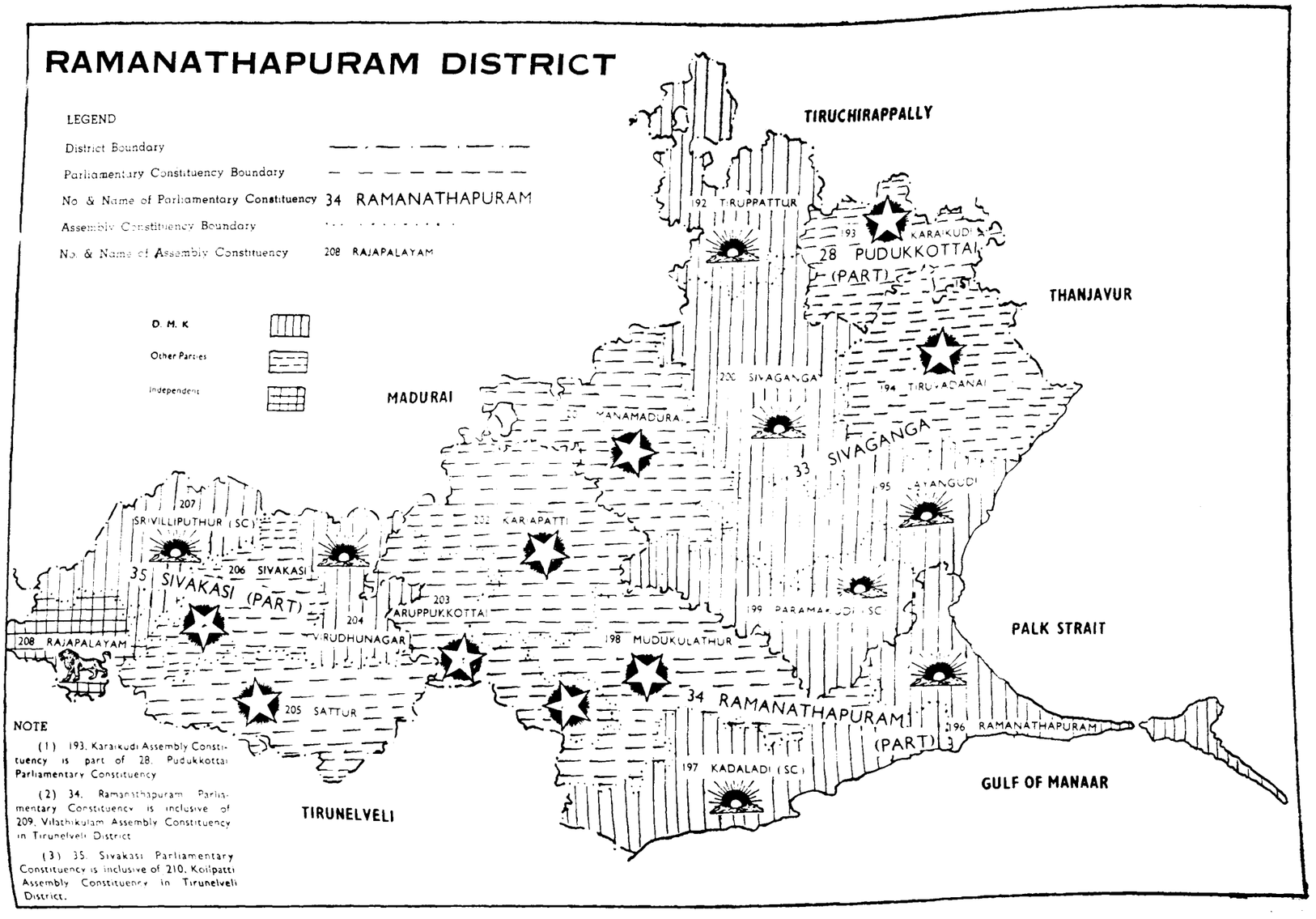
Candidates and Parties.	Votes polled.	Percentage of votes polled.
164. MANNARGUDI (91,758).		
1. Swaminatha Odayar, T. S. (Cong.).*	**37,117**	**52·0**
2. Narayanaswami. P. (D.M.K.),	19,021	26·6
3. Thangaraj. R. (Comm.) ..	15,321	21·4
Invalid	3,019	
Total votes polled	74,491	81·17
166. GANDARVAKOTTAI (89,012).		
1. Krishnaswamy Gopalar, R. (Cong.)*	**24,878**	**42·0**
2. Govindarasu Kalingarar (D.M.K.),	22,061	37·2
3. Ramachandra Dorai (Ind.),	12,308	20·8
Invalid	2,887	
Total votes polled	62,145	69·82
168. PATTUKKOTTAI (107,001).		
1. Arunachala Thevar, V. (D.M.K.)*	**35,151**	**44·4**
2. Srinivasa Iyer, R. (Cong.),	28,806	36·4
3. Masilamani, M. (Comm.),	15,234	19·2
Invalid	3,136	
Total votes polled	82,346	76·96

Candidates and Parties.	Votes polled.
186. MANNARGUDI (81,429).	
1. Swaminatha Odayar, T.S. (Cong.).*	**[32,481]**
2. Narayanaswamy (D.M.K.) ..	31,558
3. Balasubramania Thevar, O. R. (Ind.),	797-F.D.
Invalid	3,926
Total votes polled	68,762
187. ORATHANAD (87,905).	
1. Ganesan, L. (D.M.K.) * ..	**45,232**
2. Dhandayuthapani Pillai, M. (Cong.),	29,139
Invalid	1,805
Total votes polled	76,176
188. GANDARVAKOTTAI (82,263).	
1. Ramachandra Durai, R. (Cong.).*	**34,665**
2. Govindarasu Kalingarar, D. (D.M.K.).	30,434
3. Ramaiya Konar, N. (Ind.),	706-F.D.
Invalid	2,055
Total votes polled	67,860
189. PATTUKKOTTAI (79,109).	
1. Marimuthu, A.R. (P.S.P.),*	**35,198**
2. Ramasami, N. (Cong.) ..	28,056
3. Vaithianathan, M.P. (Ind.),	1,217-F.D.
Invalid	3,198
Total votes polled	67,669

Candidates and Parties.	Votes polled.	Percentage of votes polled.
131. ADIRAMPATNAM (83,913).		
1. A. R. Marimuthu (P.S.P.)*	**26,785**	**50·59**
2. N. Sundaresa Thevar (Cong.).	16,995	32·10
3. N. Sriram Elango (Ind.)..	9,166	17·31
133. ARANTANGI (88,613).		
1. S. Ramasami Thevar (Ind.)*	**17,637**	**43·22**
2. Muthuvel Ambalam (Cong.).	14,633	35·85
3. Sheik Abdul Kadir Rowther (Ind.).	4,423	10·84
4. Swaminatha Ayyar (Ind.)	2,276	5·58
5. M. Ramaswami Thevar (Ind.).	1,838	4·51

Candidates and Parties.	Votes polled.	Percentage of votes polled.
167. ADIRAMPATNAM (86,616).		
1. Dhandauthapani Pillai (Cong.)*	**31,503**	**47·3**
2. Marimuthu (P.S.P.) ..	26,104	39·2
3. Subbiah Mudipoondar, V. A. (Comm.).	8,949	13·5
Invalid	2,393	
Total votes polled	68,956	76·95
169. ARANTANGI (87,806).		
1. Durai Arasan, A. (D.M.K.)*	**33,781**	**55·3**
2. Ramanatha Servai, K. (Cong.).	25,112	41·1
3. Manickam, M. (Ind.) ..	2,250	3·6
Invalid	2,047	
Total votes polled	63,212	71·83

Candidates and Parties.	Votes polled.
190. PERAURANI (93,341).	
1. Krishnamurthy, M. (D.M.K.)*	**35,505**
2. Vairavan Servai, A. (Cong.),	26,387
3. Masilamani, M. (Comm.) ..	15,792
4. Arulandu, I. (Ind.) ..	515-F.D.
Invalid	3,533
Total votes polled	81,732
191. ARANTANGI (99,142).	
1. Thuraiarasan, A. (D.M.K.) *	**42,943**
2. Ramanathan Servaikarar, K. (Cong.),	36,522
3. Periyanayagam, A. (Ind.) ..	1,388-F.D.
Invalid	2,395
Total votes polled	83,248



RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT

1957

Total Electorate 1,389,243

Total votes Polled 990,552

Candidates and Parties.	Votes polled.	Percentage of votes polled.
135. KARAIKUDI (86,971).		
1. M.A. Muthiah Chettiar (Cong.).*	**24,223**	**48·32**
2. Ganesan, Sa. (Ind.) ..	22,365	44·65
3. R. M. Subbiah Chettiar (Ind.).	2,348	4·69
4. U.P.L. Venkatachalam Chettiar (Ind.).	1,171	2·34
134. TIRUVADANAI (83,346).		
1. Kr. Rm. Kariamanickamambalam (Ind.).*	**13,633**	**30·49**
2. S. Ramakrishnathevar (Cong.).	9,186	20·55
3. Vellayan (Ind.)	8,237	18·43
4. A. L. Pichaikutti Udayar (Ind.).	7,807	17·54
5. Natarasa Thevar (Ind.) .. † **Ramakrishna Thevar, S. (Cong.).**	5,807	12·99
136. TIRUKOSHTIYUR (87,159).		
1. N.V. Chockalingam (Cong.).*	**20,611**	**44·22**
2. S. Shanmugam (Comm.).	11,533	24·74
3. Kannadasan (Ind.). ..	9,389	20·14
4. P.A.K. Muhamud Yusuff Lebbai (Ind.).	1,890	4·06
5. N.K. Muthulingam (Ind.).	3,184	6·84

1962

Total Electorate 1,389,243

Total votes Polled 990,552

Candidates and Parties.	Votes polled.	Percentage of votes polled.
171. KARAIKUDI (84,983).		
1. Saw Ganesan (Swa.)* ..	**27,890**	**49·3**
2. Subbiah Ambalam (Cong.)	23,282	41·2
3. Halasyanathan (Comm.)	5,393	9·5
Invalid	1,849	
Total votes polled	58,422	68·74
170. TIRUVADANAI (90,297).		
1. Kariamanickam Ambalam (Swat.).*	**37·612**	**59·9**
2. Ramakrishna Thevar (Cong.).	23,011	36·6
3. Ramanuja Josyar (Ind.) ..	2,187	3·5
Invalid	1,849	
Total votes polled	64,677	71·61
172. TIRUKOSHTIYUR (93,641).		
1. Madhavan (D.M.K.)* ..	**24,833**	**37·9**
2. Chokkalingam Ambalam (Cong.).	21,284	32·5
3. Shanmugam (Comm.) ..	15,613	23.9
4. Muthiah Ambalam (Ind.).	3,707	5·7
Invalid	2,663	
Total votes polled	**68,102**	**72·71**

1967

Total Electorate 1,527,821

Total votes Polled 1,197,175

Candidates and Parties.	Votes polled.
192. TIRUPATTUR (87,423).	
1. Madhavan, S. (D.M.K.) * ..	**40,170**
2. Sivalingam Chettiar, V.S. (Cong.).	26,532
3. Sabapathi Pillai, A. (Ind.) ..	1,698-F.D.
Invalid	2,412
Total votes polled	70,812
193. KARAIKUDI (89,938).	
1. Meiyappan, S. (Swa.) * ..	**38,310**
2. Venkatachalam Chettiar, C.V.CT.V. (Cong.).	21,992
3. Nathan, R.H. (Comm.) ..	4,928-F.D.
Invalid	3,374
Total votes polled	68,604
194. TIRUVADANAI (96,849).	
1. Kariamanickam Ambalam, (Swa.)*	**37,556**
2. Arunachalam, N. (Cong.)	33,587
3. Nagasundaram, D.L. (Ind.)	792-F.D.
Invalid	3,721
Total votes polled	75,656

Candidates and Parties.	Votes polled.	Percentage of votes polled.
138. RAMANATHAPURAM (96,220).		
1. R. Shanmuga Rajeswara Sethupathi (Ind.)*	**40,577**	**82·00**
2. G. Mangalasamy (Comm.)	8,912	18·10
174. RAMANATHAPURAM (1,07,593).		
1. Shanmuga Rajeswara Sethupathi (Cong.)*	**44,942**	**61·9**
2. Abdul Rahim (M.L.) ..	18,363	25·3
3. Padmanabhan (Swa.) ..	5,058	7·0
4. Kodangi (Ind.)	2,238	3·1
5. Sathiah (Ind.)	1,977	2·7
Invalid	2,213	
Total votes polled	74,797	69·50
196. RAMANATHAPURAM (84,526).		
1. Thangappan, T. (D.M.K.)*	**35,880**	
2. Shanmuga Rajeswara Sethupathy, R. (Cong.).	27,270	
Invalid	1,773	
Total votes polled	64,923	

Candidates and Parties.	Votes polled.
195. ILAYANKUDI (90,804).	
1. Malaikannan, V. (D.M.K.) *	**40,461**
2. Ramachandran, S. (Cong.).	29,978
Invalid	1,588
Total votes polled	72,027
197. KADALADI (SC) (89,895).	
1. Alangaram, M. (D.M.K.)* ..	**38,681**
2. Paramalai, K. (Cong.) ..	20,556
3. Pandi, M. (Ind.)	3,662-F.D.
Invalid	2,776
Total votes polled	65,675

Candidates and Parties.	Votes polled.	Percentage of votes polled.
141. MUDUKULATHUR (1,86,050).		
1. U. Muthuramalinga Thevar (Ind.)*†	**55,333**	**32·79**
2. A. Perumal (SC) (Ind.) *	**53,571**	**31·77**
3. Chinniah Servai (Cong.)..	32,767	19·42
4. A. Krishnan (SC) (Cong.).	270.13	16·02
5. T. L. Sasivarnathevar (Ind.).	..	..
178. MUDUKULATHUR (1,24,265).		
1. Srinivasa Thevar (Bloc.)*	**37,162**	**49·4**
2. Kasinathadorai (Cong.).	34,217	45·4
3. Karuppiah (Ind.) ..	3,908	5·2
Invalid	3,013	
Total votes polled	78,316	63·02
198. MUDUKULATHUR (96,817).		
1. Rethina Thevar, R. (Swa.)*	**33,790**	
2. Annasamu Servai, S. (Cong.).	22,500	
3. Durairaj, P. (Ind.) ..	3,768-F.D.	
4. Durairaj Thevar, T. (Ind.) ..	3,495-F.D.	
Invalid	3,634	
Total votes polled	67,187	

Candidates and Parties.	Votes polled.	Percentage of votes polled.
139. PARAMAKUDI (1,00,451).		
1. K. Ramachandran (Ind.) *	**24,695**	**54·69**
2. G. Govindan (Cong.) ..	13,398	29·67
3. M. Sathiah (Ind.) ..	5,023	11·13
4. A. Thiagaraj (Ind.) ..	2,045	4·51
175. PARAMAKUDI (1,06,433).		
1. Srinivasa Iyengar (Cong.)*	**33,301**	**44·8**
2. Thangavelan (D.M.K.) ..	22,439	30·2
3. Muthusami (Comm.) ..	10,313	13·9
4. Ramasami Thevar (Swa.).	3,945	5·3
5. Velu (Ind.)	2,283	3·0
6. Shanmugam Servai (P.S.P.).	2,091	2·8
Invalid	2,815	
Total votes polled	77,194	72·54
199. PARAMAKUDI (SC) (93,396).		
1. Siraimeetan, T.K. (D.M.K.) *	**40,428**	
2. Thavasi, R. (Cong.) ..	25,962	
3. Pasumalai (Comm). ..	3,391-F.D.	
4. Muthurakku, K. (JS.) ..	675-F.D.	
5. Karuppiah, P. (Ind.) ..	649-F.D.	
6. Balachandran, G. (Ind.) ..	239-F.D.	
Invalid	1,996	
Total votes polled	73,340	

Candidates and Parties.	Votes polled.	Percentage of votes polled.
137. SIVAGANGA (98,666).		
1. D. Subramaniarajkumar (Ind.)*	**35,237**	**61·39**
2. Saminathan (Cong.) ..	11,747	20·47
3. V. Veerappan (Ind.) ..	3,334	5·81
4. S. Manuveludayar (Ind.).	2,648	4·62
5. Nithyasamathanam (Ind.).	2,455	4·28
6. S. Narayan (Comm.) ..	1,971	3·43
140. MANAMADURAI (90,168).		
1. R. Chidambara Bharathi (Cong.) *	**18,680**	**44·54**
2. S. Alagu (Ind.)	11,282	26·89
3. R. Sethu Servai (Ind.) ..	4,994	11·91
4. S. Sakthivel (Ind.) ..	4,992	11·91
5. N. Ayyakutti Thevar (Ind.)	1,988	4·75
173. SIVAGANGA (120,407).		
1. Swaminathan (Cong.)* ..	**43,410**	**53·9**
2. Kalailingam (Swat.) ..	34,159	42·4
3. Palanichamy (Ind.) ..	1,958	2·5
4. Muthuramalingam (Ind.).	965	1·2
Invalid	2,768	
Total votes polled	83,283	69·11
176. MANAMADURAI (92,568).		
1. Seemaichamy (Swa.)* ..	**33,895**	**54·6**
2. Amin Nainar Hoeth (Cong.)	26,627	42·9
3. Ramachandran (W.T.) ..	1,534	2·5
Invalid	2,054	
Total votes polled	64,121	69·28
177. TIRUCHULI (SC) (90,401).		
1. Perumal (Bloc.)* ..	**28,524**	**55·9**
2. Vellathurai (Cong.) ..	18,428	36·1
3. Muthu (Ind.)	4,038	8·0
Invalid	2,556	
Total votes polled	53,564	59·26
200. SIVAGANGA (90,931).		
1. Sethuraman, S. (D.M.K.)* ..	**41,604**	
2. Swaminathan, R. V. (Cong.)	28,654	
Invalid	2,226	
Total votes polled	72,484	
201. MANAMADURAI (94,532).		
1. Cheemaichamy, K. (Swa.)* ..	**30,752**	
2. Chidambara Bharathi Rena (Cong.)	30,299	
3. Athimoolam, M. (Comm.) ..	8,176-F.D.	
Invalid	4,846	
Total votes polled	74,073	

Candidates and Parties.	Votes polled.	Percentage of votes polled.
142. ARUPPUKOTTAI (79,794).		
1. M. D. Ramasami (Ind.) *†	**31,765**	**55·13**
2. A. V. Thiruppathi (alias) Thiruvengadam Reddiar (Cong.) **Sowdi S. Sundara Bharathi (Ind.)†**	25,849	44·87
179. ARUPPUKKOTTAI (84,282).		
1. Kadambavanasundaram (Cong.)*	**35,597**	**54·6**
2. Sowdi Sundarabharathi (Bloc.)	28,583	43·8
3. Arumugam (Ind.) ..	1,084	1·6
Invalid	2,349	
Total votes polled	67,627	80·24
202. KARIAPATTI (89,931).		
1. Perumal, A. R. (Swa.)* ..	**28,484**	
2. Baskaran, P. M. (Cong.) ..	27,366	
3. Kalyani Thevar, K. (Ind.) ..	7,316-F.D.	
Invalid	2,813	
Total votes polled	65,979	
203. ARUPPUKOTTAI (80,805).		
1. Sowdi Sundara Bharathi (Swa.)* ..	**34,153**	
2. Kadambavanasundaram, T. (Cong.).	25,012	
3. Alagarswamy Naicker, A. (Ind.).	984-F.D.	
4. Ramadoss, S. (Ind.) ..	851-F.D.	
5. Sundararajan, A. (Ind.) ..	633-F.D.	
6. Subramaniam, T. (Ind.) ..	480-F.D.	
7. Muthusamy, T. (Ind.) ..	352-F.D.	
Invalid	2,851	
Total votes polled	65,316	
204. VIRUDHUNAGAR (82,606).		
1. Seenivasan, P. (D.M.K.)* ..	**33,421**	
2. Kamaraj, K. (Cong.) ..	32,136	
3. Periakaruppan, R. (Ind.) ..	838-F.D.	
4. Palanichamy Nadar, K. (Ind.),	579-F.D.	
Invalid	2,619	
Total votes polled	69,593	

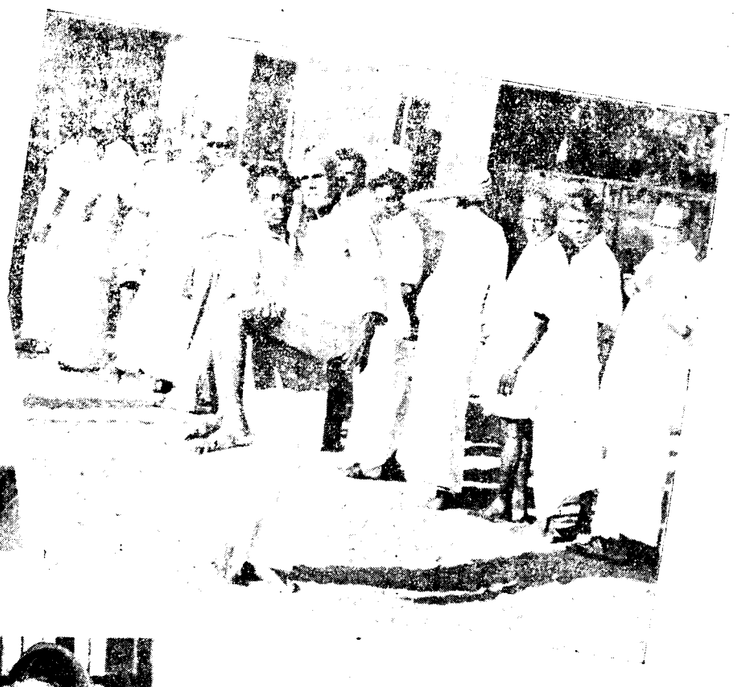
Candidats and parties.	Votes polled.	Percentage of votes polled.
143. SATTUR (90.740).		
1. K. Kamaraja Nadar (Cong.)*	**36,400**	**53·46**
2. Jayarama Reddiar (Ind.)	31.683	46·54
144. SIVAKASI (87.423).		
1. S. Ramasami Naidu (Cong.)*	**25,421**	**53·72**
2. P. Muthuramanuja Thevar (Ind.)	11.471	24·23
3. A. Subbiah (Ind.) ..	8.767	18·53
4. V. Karuppiah (Ind.) ..	1.665	3·52
145. SRIVILLIPUTHUR (192.625).		
1. R. Krishnaswami Naidu (Cong.)*	**49,498**	**26·22**
2. A. Chinnasami (SC) (Cong.)*	**31,070**	**16·46**
3. S. Alagarsami (Comm.) ..	26.181	13·89
4. Gurusami (Ind.)	20.250	10·73
5. G. A. Appan (SC) (Ind.)	18.214	9·65
6. M. Singappan (SC) (Ind.)	18.047	9·55
7. P. S. Chinnavenkata Raja (Ind.).	9,781	5·18
8. S. Chelliah (SC) (Ind.) ..	8,551	4·53
9. K. Karuppannan (SC) (Ind.).	5.386	2·85
10. K. A. Ramasami Raja (Ind.).	1.022	0·54
11. Dharmar Thevar (Ind.)	758	0·40

Candidates and parties.	Voted polled.	Percentage of votes polled.
180. SATTUR (1,01,991).		
1. Kamaraj Nadar (Cong.)*..	**49,950**	**56·4**
2. Ramamoorthi. P. (Swa.)	33.506	40·2
3. Ramasami Reddiar, R. (Ind.).	2.811	3·4
Invalid	3.044	
Total votes polled	86.338	84·65
181. SIVAKASI (95.665).		
1. Ramasamy Naidu (Cong.).*	**35,726**	**57·6**
2. Duraisamy Thevar. K. (Swa.)	23.078	37·2
3. Prakasam. M. (Ind.) ..	3.203	5·2
Invalid	3.066	
Total votes polled	65,111	86·06
182. SRIVILLIPUTHUR (SC) (92.752).		
1. Chelliah (Cong.)* ..	**36,122**	**57·6**
2. Gurusamy alias Andi (D.M.K.).	26.595	42·4
Invalid	3.303	
Total votes polled	66.307	71·20
183. RAJAPALAYAM (1,03,902).		
1. Krishnasamy Naidu (Cong.).*	**41,692**	**51·7**
2. Ramakrishnan Raja (Swa.)	19.165	23·8
3. Alagirisamy (Comm.) ..	18,063	22·4
4. Chelliah (Ind.)	1,674	2·1
Invaild	2,361	
Total votes polled	82,953	79·87

Candidates and parties.	Votes polled.
205. SATTUR (86.398).	
1. Ramasami Naidu (Swa.)*	**45,223**
2. Krishnasamy Naidu. R. (Cong.)	25.313
Invalid	1.927
Total votes polled	72,463
206. SIVAKASI (90.594).	
1. Alagu Thevar. S. (Swa.)* ..	**38,416**
2. Ramaswami Thevar. R. (Cong.)	26.918
3. Chinniah. V. (Ind.)	2,402-F.D.
4. Nagarathinam. P. .. (Ind.)	1,200-F.D.
Invalid	2.743
Total votes polled	71.679
207. SRIVILLIPUTHUR (SC) (92,069).	
1. Andi *alias* Gurusamy. K. (D.M.K.)*	**36,732**
2. Dharmaraj. S. P. (Cong.) ..	27.791
3. Paliyan. K. (Comm.) ..	4,339-F.D.
Invalid	3,389
Total votes polled	72,251
208. RAJAPALAYAM (89,600).	
1. Subba Raja, A. A. (Ind.)* ..	**38,936**
2. Annama Raja, P. A. (Cong.)	25,675
3. Thangasamy Nadar (Marx.)	8,224-F.D.
4. Ramalingam (Ind.)	231-F.D.
Invalid	2,047
Total votes polled	75,113



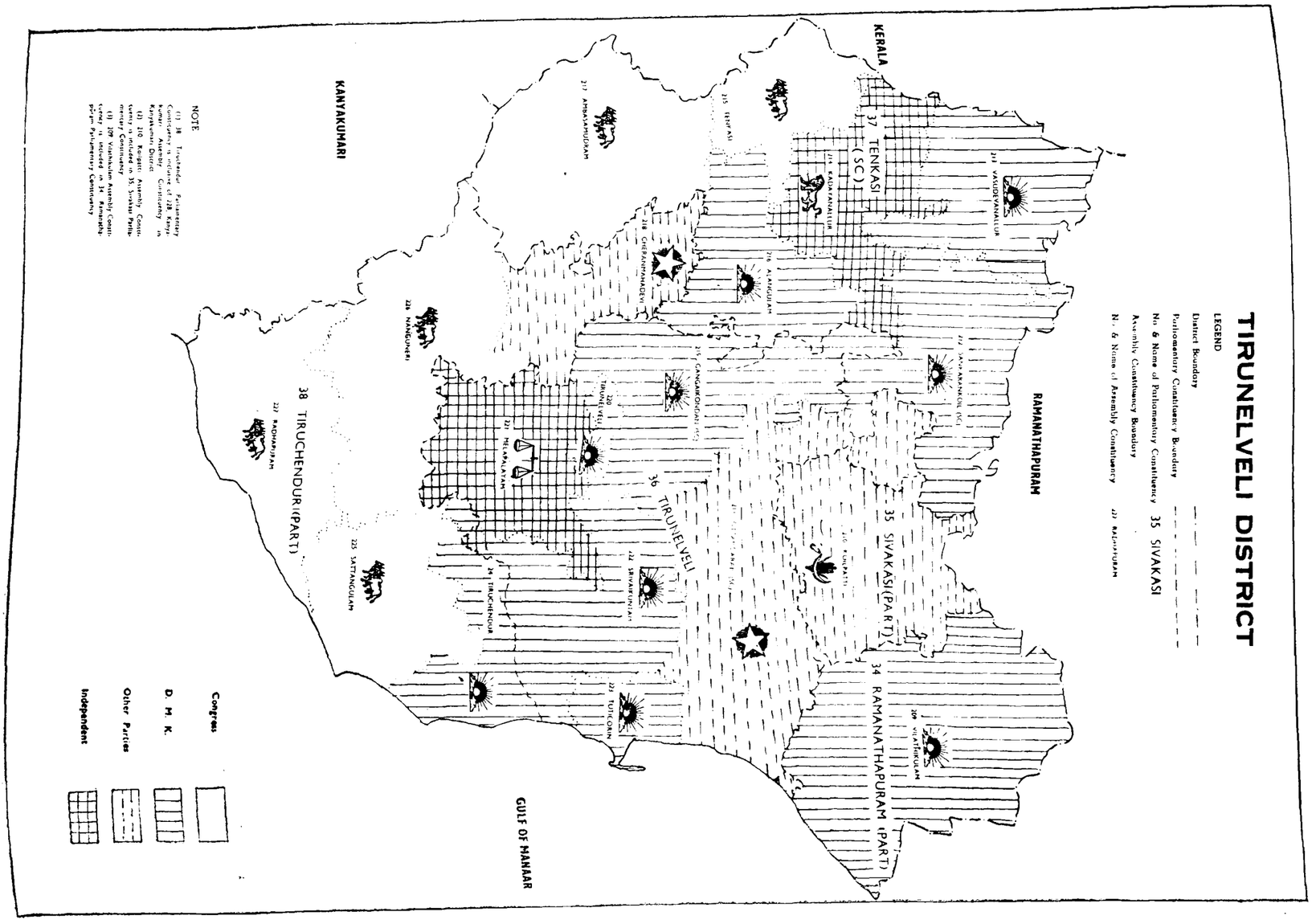
Sri V. R. Nedunchezlian casting his vote.



An old man goes to cast his vote.



A woman execising her franc hise.



TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT

1957

Total electorate 17,12,113
Total votes polled 12,75,779

Candidates and Parties.	Votes polled.	Percentage of Votes polled.
146. KOILPATTI (78,841).		
1. V. Suppaya Naicker (Ind.)*	**11,425**	**31·76**
2. Selvaraj (Cong.)	10,726	29·85
3. Alagirisamy (Comm.) ..	9,901	27·54
4. Ponnusamy (Ind.) ..	3,898	10·85
147. KADAMBUR (161,364).		
1. K. Ramasubbu (Cong.)* ..	**34,155**	**29·28**
2. Sangili (SC) (Cong.)* ..	**27,787**	**23·81**
3. S. Arunachala Nadar (Ind.).	13,447	11·53
4. V. Suppayan (SC) (Ind.).	9,867	8·46
5. Mari Naicker (Ind.) ..	9,096	7·80
6. M. Mariappan (Ind.) ..	8,865	7·60
7. Muthia (SC) (Comm.) ..	6,770	5·80
8. Velayudam (SC) (Ind.) ..	6,669	5·72

1962

Total electorate 17,12,113
Total votes polled 12,75,779

Candidates and Parties.	Votes polled.	Percentage of votes polled.
184. KOILPATTI (81,603).		
1. Venugopalakrishnasamy (Cong.)*	**22,158**	**36·2**
2. Appasamy (Swa.) ..	18,059	29·5
3. Alagarsamy (Comm.) ..	15,387	25·2
4. Periasamy (D.M.K.) ..	5,030	8·2
5. Venkatarama Naidu (Ind.).	543	0·9
Invalid	2,044	
Total votes polled	63,233	77·49
185. KADAMBUR (SC.) (75,730).		
1. Sangili (Cong.)*	**19,200**	**50·3**
2. Muthiah (Swa.)	17,838	46·7
3. Rajammal (W) (Ind.) ..	1,137	3·0
Invalid	1,790	
Total votes polled	39,969	52·78
186. OTTAPIDARAM (100,686).		
1. Ramakrishna Naicker (Cong.)*	**30,067**	**44·2**
2. Vaiyappan (Swa.) ..	19,906	29·2
3. Nagu (Comm.)	18,103	26·6
Invalid	2,722	
Total votes polled	70,807	70·34

1967

Total electorate 1,712,113
Total votes polled 1,275,079

Candidates and Parties.	Votes polled.
209. VILATHIKULAM (84,925).	
1. Rathinasabapathy, M. (D.M.K)*	**23,905**
2. Subba Reddiar, M.P. (Ind.)	20,350
3. Ramakrishna Naicker, A.L. (Cong.).	19,540
Invalid	2,663
Total votes polled	66,458
210. KOILPATTI (84,101).	
1. Alagiriswamy, S. (Comm.)* ..	**33,311**
2. Arumugham Pillai, V.O.C. (Cong.).	22,885
3. Karuppasamy Thevar, R. (Ind.).	3,709-F.D.
4. Chairman, R. (Ind.) ..	641-F.D.
Invalid	2,517
Total votes polled	63,063
211. OTTAPIDARAM (SC) (85,250).	
1. Muthiah, M. (Swa.)* ..	**25,937**
2. Dhanushkodi, S. (Cong.) ..	20,814
3. Natarajan, S. (Ind.) ..	10,321
Invalid	2,893
Total votes polled	59,955

Candidates and Parties.	Votes polled.	Percentage of votes polled.
152. SANKARANKOIL (174.765).		
1. Urkavalan (SC) (Cong.) *	**40,397**	**27·80**
2. A.R. Subbiah Mudaliar (Cong.) *	**34,771**	**23·93**
3. Adinamilagi (Ind.) ..	21,907	15·08
4. S. Uthaman (SC) (P.S.P.)	12,374	8·51
5. Vallathurai (Ind.) ..	10,310	7·09
6. Shanmugam (SC) (Ind.) ..	9,937	6·84
7. Subbiah (SC). (Ind.) ..	9,104	6·27
8. Ganapathy (Ind.) ..	6,511	4·48
9. Pandiaraj (Cong.). ..		
153. TENKASI (82.107).		
1. K. Sattanatha Karayalar (Ind.) *	**31,145**	**52 89**
2. I. A. Chidambaram Pillai	25,499	43·29
3. A. Srinivasan (Ind.) ..	2,243	3·82
151. ALANGULAM (94,908).		
1. Veluchamy Thevar (Ind.) *	**19,458**	**51·65**
2. Chellapandian (Cong.) ..	15,362	40·77
3. Ambalavana Pillai (Ind.).	2,858	7·58

Candidates and Parties.	Votes polled.	Percentage of votes polled.
193. SANKARANKOIL (89,446).		
1. Abdul Majid Sahib, S.M. (Cong.) *	**32,799**	**52·4**
2. Krishnan Servai. S. (D.M.K.).	16,388	26·2
3. Balasubramanian Chettiar. M. K. (Swa.).	10,391	16·6
4. Ayyadurai. K. (Ind.) ..	3,001	4·8
Invalid	2,497	
Total votes polled	65,091	72·78
194. TENKASI (91,851).		
1. Subbiah Mudaliar (Cong.) *	**29,684**	**44·3**
2. Reboi Sahib (Ind.) ..	16,882	25·2
3. Shanmugam (Comm.) ..	13,003	19·4
4. Sankaranarayanier (Swa.)	4,138	6·2
5. Palanichamy (Ind.) ..	2,139	3·2
6. Muthiah Thevar (Ind.) ..	1,117	1·7
Invalid	2,198	
Total votes polled	69,171	75·32
191. ALANGULAM (95,066).		
1. Chellapandian, S. (Cong.) *	**32,650**	**51·4**
2. Pandian, N. H. M. (Swa.)	22,438	35·4
3. Arunachalam Nadar, V. (D.M.K.).	8,387	13·2
Invalid	2,144	
Total votes polled	65,630	69·04
192. PULIYANGUDI (SC) (91,260).		
1. Urkavala Kudumban (Cong.). *	**23,485**	**42·7**
2. Durairaj (D.M.K.)1 ..	13,458	24·4
3. Periasami (Comm.) ..	8,673	15·8
4. Karadi Madasami (Swa.).	7,453	13·6
5. Shanmugam (Ind.) ..	1,950	3·5
Invalid	2,896	
Total votes polled	57,934	63·48

Candidates and Parties.	Votes polled.
212. SANKARANKOIL (SC) (89,463).	
1. Durairaj, P. (D.M.K.)* ..	**37,173**
2. Urkavalan, P. (Cong.) ..	19,211
3. Karadi Madasamy, V. (Ind.)	1,482-F.D.
4. Chelliah, K. (Ind.)	1,336-F.D.
Invalid	4,307
Total votes polled	63,509
213. VASUDEVANALLUR (92,896).	
1. Velladurai, A. (D.M.K.)* ..	**33,865**
2. Swamy, M. P. (Cong.) ..	26,885
3. Chelliah Thevar, K. (Comm.)	6,653-F.D.
Invalid	2,715
Total votes polled	70,118
214. KADAYANALLUR (91,875).	
1. Subbiah Mudaliar, A.R. Ind. *	**36,349**
2. Majid, S.M.A. (Cong.) ..	35,993
3. Ramachandra Nadar, S. (S.S.).	603-F.D.
Invalid	1,936
Total votes polled	74,791
215. TENKASI (85,612).	
1. Chidambaram Pillai, I.A. (Cong.) *	**34,561**
2. Kathiravan alias Samsudin, K.M. (D.M.K.).	33,818
3. Mohideen Pitchai (Ind.) ..	939-F.D.
Invalid	1,872
Total votes polled	71,190
216. ALANGULAM (87,529).	
1. Arunachalam, V. (D.M.K.)*	**33,509**
2. Balagan, A. B. (Cong.) ..	30,938
3. Royappan, M. (Ind.) ..	930-F.D.
Invalid	2,044
Total votes polled	67,421
217. AMBASAMUDRAM (88,528).	
1. Gomathi Sankara Dikshidar, G. (Cong.)*	**30,682**
2. Nallasivan, A. (Marx.) ..	28,169
3. Nallakannu, R. (Com.) ..	7,345-F.D.
Invalid	2,230
Total votes polled	68,436
218. CHERANMAHADEVI (85,484).	
1. Authimoolam, D. S. (Swa.)*.	**36,206**
2. Chellapandian, S. (Cong.) ..	29,831
3. Hariharan, N. (Ind.) ..	840-F.D.
4. Annamalai, P. (Ind.) ..	445-F.D.
Invalid	1,593
Total votes polled	68,915

Candidates and Parties.	Votes polled.	Percentage of votes polled.
154. AMBASAMUDRAM (95,325).		
1. Gomathisankara Deekshidar (Cong.) *	**25,552**	**50·52**
2. Nallasivam (Comm.) ..	18,191	35·96
3. S. Kandasamy (Ind.) ..	5,516	10·91
4. Annamalai (Ind.) ..	1,316	2·61
155. KADAYAM (89,030).		
1. D. S. Athimoolam (Ind.) *. .	**33,097**	**56·33**
2. A. Balagan (Cong.) ..	23,503	43·00
3. S. Thirumalai (Ind.) ..	2,147	3·67
195. AMBASAMUDRAM (91,722).		
1. Gomathisankara Dikshithar (Cong.). *	**25,883**	**38·2**
2. Nallasivan (Comm.) ..	20,216	29·8
3. Rathinavel Pandian (D.M.K.).	17,107	25·2
4. Viswanathan (Swa.) ..	3,907	5·8
5. Annamalai (Ind.). ..	707	1·0
Invalid	2,194	
Total votes polled	70,027	76·35
196. KADAYAM (93,773).		
1. Balagan (Cong.)*	**46,160**	**67·8**
2. Ananthakrishnan (Comm.).	13,821	20·3
3. Thomas (Swa.)	8,154	11·9
Invalid	2,298	
Total votes polled	70,464	75·16

TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT—*cont.*

150. TIRUNELVELI (173,695).

Candidates and Parties.	Votes polled.	Percentage of votes polled.
1. Rajathi Kunchithapatham (W) (Cong.)*	**38,839**	**27·25**
2. Somasundaram (SC) (Cong.)*	**29,648**	**20·80**
3. Kandiah (Ind.)	16,886	11·91
4. Mohammed Ismail Rowther (P.S.P.).	15,695	11·02
5. Ponnusami (SC) (P.S.P.)	12,388	8·67
6. Esakimuthu (SC) (Ind.)	7,834	5·49
7. Jacob (Ind.)	4,834	3·38
8. Chelliah (SC) (Ind.) ..	4,822	3·37
9. Sankarasubramania Iyer (Ind.).	2,791	1·95
10. Sundaram (Ind.) ..	2,781	1·95
11. Kannappa Pillai (Ind.)	2,760	1·94
12. Paradesi (SC) (Ind.) ..	1,769	1·24
13. Ramudu (Ind.)	1,469	1·03

149. SRIVAIKUNTAM (91,557).

Candidates and Parties.	Votes polled.	Percentage of votes polled.
1. A.P.C. Veerabaghu (Cong.) *	**29,849**	**61·06**
2. Y. Perumal (Ind.) ..	10,943	22·39
3. Jagaveera Rajendran (Ind.)	6,300	12·89
4. P. Cheeni (Ind.)	1,792	3·66

190. GANGAIKONDAN (SC) (89,573).

Candidates and Parties.	Votes polled.	Percentage of votes polled.
1. Arumugam, R.S. (Cong.)*	**17,548**	**34·9**
2. Chelliah (Ind.)	13,780	27·4
3. Velu (D.M.K.)	9,926	19·8
4. Raman (Swa.)	6,556	13·0
5. Chidambaranathan (Ind.)	1,105	2·2
6. Ponnuchamy (Ind.) ..	511	1·0
7. Arunachalam Kudumban (Ind.).	449	0·9
8. Baliah (Ind.)	382	0·8
Invalid	2,292	
Total votes polled	52,556	58·69

189. TIRUNELVELI (96,617).

Candidates and Parties.	Votes polled.	Percentage of votes polled.
1. Rajathi Kunjithapatham (W) (Cong.)*	**25,985**	**36·9**
2. Ramasami (Sundaram) (Swa.).	24,544	34·8
3. Ahmed Ibrahim (Ind.) ..	18,091	25·7
4. Muthiah Pillai (P.S.P.) ..	809	1·1
5. Rajagopalachari (Ind.) ..	708	1·0
6. Narasimha Rao (Ind.) ..	299	0·5
Invalid	1,491	
Total votes polled	71,934	74·44

188. SRIVAIKUNTAM (93,868).

Candidates and Parties.	Votes polled.	Percentage of votes polled.
1. Veerabaghu (Cong.)* ..	**29,949**	**48·3**
2. Pechi (D.M.K.)	12,844	20·7
3. Ganapathi (Swa.) ..	10,639	17·1
4. Perumal (Ind.)	5,951	9·6
5. Packianathan (Ind.) ..	2,655	4·3
Invalid	2,174	
Total votes polled	62,038	68·41

219. GANGAIKONDAN (SC) (91,348).

Candidates and Parties.	Votes polled.
1. Karuppiah, A. (D.M.K.)* ..	**34,797**
2. Chellappa, M. (Cong.) ..	21,576
3. Paradesi, P. (Ind.)	1,029-F.D.
4. Raman, N. (Ind.)	602-F.D.
5. Ramaswami, M. (Ind.) ..	389-F.D.
Invalid	3,787
Total votes polled	62,180

220. TIRUNELVELI (89,939).

Candidates and Parties.	Votes polled.
1. Subramaniam, A. L. (D,M.K.)*	**41,589**
2. Maharaja Pillai, M. S. (Cong.)	25,364
3. Rama Iyengar, M. K. (Ind.)	409-F.D.
Invalid	1,746
Total votes polled	69,108

221. MELAPALAYAM (91,493).

Candidates and Parties.	Votes polled.
1. Peer Mohammed, M. M. (Ind.)*	**33,123**
2. Rajagopal Reddiar, S. (Cong.)	27,999
3. Periasamy, P. (Ind.) ..	1,508-F.D.
Invalid	3,413
Total votes polled	66,043

222. SRIVAIKUNTAM (93,282).

Candidates and Parties.	Votes polled.
1. Aditanar (D.M.K.)*	**41,828**
2. Ramasami Nadar (Cong.) ..	22,767
3. Krishna Kone (Ind.) ..	852-F.D.
4. Perumal (Ind.)	656-F.D.
5. Mariadoss Nadar (Ind.) ..	330-F.D.
6. Perumal Thevar (Ind.) ..	272-F.D.
7. Pothi Pillai (Ind.)	143-F.D.
Invaild	3,224
Total votes polled	70,072

148. TUTICORIN (85,697).

1. Ponnusami (Cong.) * ..	**17,438**	**36·79**
2. M. S. Sivasami (Ind.) ..	15,298	32·28
3. S. A. Muruganandam (Comm.)	14,661	30·93
Sunder Singh (Cong.) †		

156. TIRUCHENDUR (99,432).

1. M.S. Selvaraj (Cong.) * ..	**30,106**	**63·59**
2. M. R. Meganathan (Ind.)	15,529	32·79
3. Ponswami (Ind.) ..	955	2·03
4. Sigamani (Ind.) ..	750	1·59

157. SATTANGULAM (101,233).

1. S.B. Audityan (Ind.) * ..	**33,636**	**57·74**
2. S. Kandasamy (Cong.) ..	22,429	38·50
3. M. Arunachalam (Ind.) ..	1,115	1·91
4. A. P. V. Athimuthu (Ind.)	1,083	1·85

159. NANGUNERI (83,654).

1. M. G. Sankar (Cong.) * ..	**21,786**	**50·17**
2. S. Madasami (Ind.) ..	16,898	38·88
3. E. Thothadri (Ind.) ..	3,336	7·67
4. Kumarasami (Ind.) ..	1,425	3·28

158. RADHAPURAM (92,611).

1. A. V. Thomas (Cong.) * ..	**24,953**	**58·78**
2. Kartheesan (Ind.) ..	13,244	31·19
3. M. Gnanamuthu (Ind.) ..	2,389	5·63
4. Abraham Nadar (Ind.) ..	1,867	4·40

187. TUTICORIN (95,771).

1. Ponnusamy Nadar (Cong.)*	**31,280**	**43·9**
2. Ramalingam (D.M.K.) ..	19,924	27·9
3. Isaac (Comm.)	10,534	14·8
4. Venkatakrishnan (Swa.)	9,545	13·4
Invalid	2,087	
Total votes polled	73,375	76·63

197. TIRUCHENDUR (101,280).

1. Selvarajan, M.S. (Cong.)* ..	**39,944**	**58·0**
2. Aditanar, Si. Pa. (Ind.)	27,994	40·6
3. Kasali Maraikayar, N. K. (Ind.)	569	0·8
4. Gnanaraj, B. (Ind.) ..	361	0·6
Invalid	1,099	
Total votes polled	69,972	69·08

198. SATTANGULAM (98,249).

1. Kosalram, K.T. (Cong.)* ..	**43,428**	**68·4**
2. Rajasingh, A. P. (Ind.) ..	17,351	27·3
3. Selladurai Vallikutti, K. (Swa.).	2,698	4·3
Invalid	1,172	
Total votes polled	64,651	65·80

200. NANGUNERI (86,398).

1. Sankar, M. G. (Cong.)* ..	**28,548**	**44·0**
2. Madasamy, S. (Swa.) ..	23,211	35·7
3. Muthumanickam, P. (Comm.)	9,996	15·4
4. Muthiah Nadar, S. (Ind.)	3,173	4·9
Invalid	1,469	
Total votes polled	66,397	76·86
N. Duraipandian (Cong.) †		

199. RADHAPURAM (94,640).

1. Soundarapandian, N. (Cong.)*	**42,334**	**67·0**
2. Carmel, P. R. (Swa.) ..	19,271	30·5
3. Arul Doss Thillai Pazham, N. (Ind.).	1,189	1·9
4. Perumal Mudaliar, K. S. (Ind.).	356	0·6
Invalid	1,809	
Total votes polled	64,962	68·63

223. TUTICORIN (92,648).

1. Sivasami (D.M.K.)*	**41,851**
2. Ponnusami Nadar (Cong.) ..	27,193
Invalid	1,686
Total votes polled	70,730

224. TIRUCHENDUR (105,058).

1. Edmund Fernando (D.M.K.)*	**39,619**
2. Shanmugasundara Nadar (Cong.).	28,971
3. Sundaram (Ind.)	1,390-F.D.
4. Shahul Hameed, A.A.M. (Ind.).	691-F.D.
Invalid	2,350
Total votes polled	73,021

225. SATTANGULAM (91,835).

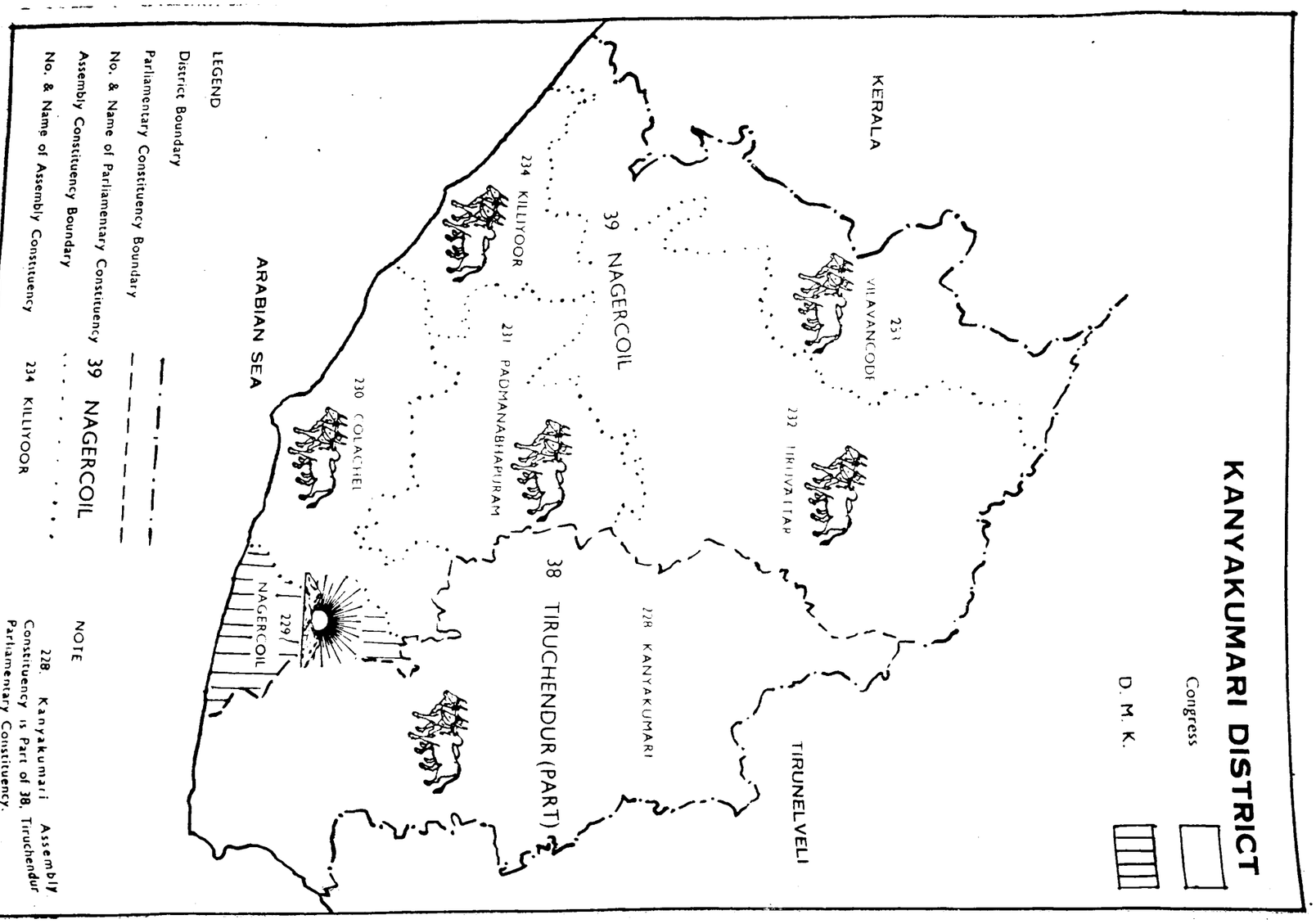
1. Martin (Cong.)*	**31,143**
2. Adithan (D.M.K.)	26,846
3. Poovalingam, S. (Marx). ..	1,317-F.D.
Invalid	2,361
Total votes polled	61,677

226. NANGUNERI (92,044).

1. Duraipandian, N. (Cong.)* ..	**33,269**
2. Ganapathi Nadar, T. (D.M.K.)	29,097
Invalid	1,792
Total votes polled	64,158

227. RADHAPURAM (88,803).

1. Soundarapandian, N. (Cong.)	**31,588**
2. Kartheesan, V. (D.M.K.) ..	31,040
Invalid	1,626
Total votes polled	64,254



KANYAKUMARI DISTRICT:

Total electorate.—559,764.

Total votes polled.—413,197.

Candidates and Parties.	1957 Votes polled.	1957 Percentage of votes polled.	1962 Votes polled.	1962 Percentage of votes polled.	1967 Votes polled.
160. KANYAKUMARI (71,781).			**201. KANYAKUMARI (80,199).**		**228. KANYAKUMARI (85,554).**
1. T. S. Ramaswamy Pillai (Ind.) *	**24,557**	**44·04**	**1. Natarajan (Cong.)*** ..	**46,263**	**80·6**	**1. Mahadevan Pillai, B. (Cong.)*** **37,998**
2. Natarajan (Cong.) ..	23,316	41·83	2. Rassiah (P.S.P.) ..	9,825	17·1	2. Muthukaruppa Pillai (Swa.) 28,260
3. Vivekanandam (Ind.) ..	6,866	12·31	3. Poomoney (Ind.) ..	1,324	2·3	3. Poomoney, P. (Ind.) .. 537-F.D.
4. Kumaraswamy Pillai (Ind.)	1,013	1·82	Invalid	1,157		Invalid 1,337
			Total votes polled	58,579	73·05	Total votes polled 68,132
161. NAGERCOIL (90,534).			**202. NAGERCOIL (99,408).**		**229. NAGERCOIL (86,263).**
1. Chidambaranatha Nadar (Cong.) *	**44,073**	**63·71**	**1. Chidambaranatha Nadar (Cong.)***	**37,079**	**54·1**	**1. Balan, M. C. (D.M.K.)*** .. **36,502**
2. C. Sankar (Comm.) ..	21,163	30·59	2. Balan (D.M.K.)	17,318	25·3	2. Thanulinga Nadar (Cong.) 29,810
3. Muthuswamy (Ind.) ..	2,949	4·26	3. Ram (Comm.)	14,098	20·6	Invalid 1,088
4. Doraswamy Nadar (Ind.)	999	1·44	Invalid	1,510		Total votes polled 67,400
			Total votes polled	70,020	70·44	
162. COLACHEL (78,859).			**203. COLACHEL (88,634).**		**230. COLACHEL (86,726).**
1. Lourdammal (W) (Cong.)*	**14,055**	**40·75**	**1. Swamidhas Nadar, A. (Ind.)**	**36,054**	**55·6**	**1. Chidambaranatha Nadar, A. (Cong.)*** **29,325**
2. S. Doraiswamy (Ind.) ..	12,443	36·04	2. Lourdhammal (Cong.) ..	28,275	43·6	2. Retnaraj, S. (Swa.) 27,879
3. R. K. Ram (Ind.) ..	3,309	9·59	3. Russel (Ind.)	471	0·8	3. Devadason, Y. (Ind.) .. 2,887-F.D.
4. P. Johnson (Ind.) ..	2,875	8·33	Invalid	1,738		4. Louis, L. (Ind.) .. .. 532-F.D.
5. S. M. Shahul Hamid (Ind.)	1,826	5·29	Total votes polled	66,556	75·11	Invalid 2,090
						Total votes polled 62,713
164. PADMANABHAPURAM (77,102).			**205. PADMANABHAPURAM (87,999).**		**231. PADMANABHAPURAM (78,992).**
1. Thomson Dharmaraj Daniel (Cong.) *	**29,276**	**80·15**	**1. Kunjan Nadar (Rayan Nadar) (Ind.).***	**23,747**	**46·5**	**1. George, V. (Cong.)*** **24,661**
2. S. Muthukaruppa Pillai (Ind.)	7,250	19·85	2. Francis (Comm.) ..	11,572	22·6	2. Ali, M. M. (Marx.) 17,738
			3. Thompson Tharma Raj Daniel (Cong.).	10,287	20·1	3. Nesamony, J. (Swa.) .. 6,247-F.D.
			4. Nesamony (Ind.) ..	5,492	10·8	4. Kunjan Nadar, A. (Ind.) .. 4,895-F.D.
			Invalid	*2,252*		Invalid 2,068
			Total votes polled	*53,350*	**60·61**	Total votes polled *55,605*

KANYAKUMARI DISTRICT—*cont.*

Candidates and Parties.	Votes polled.	Percentage of votes polled.

165. VILAVANCODE (67,159).

1. M. William (Cong.)*	**Elected—Uncontested.**	

163. KILLIYOOR (66,513).

1. A. Nesamony (Cong.)*	**Elected—Uncontested.**	

Candidates and Parties.	Votes polled.	Percentage of votes polled.

206. VILAVANCODE (76,820).

1. William, M. (Cong.)* ..	30,386	58·2
2. Gnanasigamony, D. M. (Comm·)	21,388	41·0
3. Gnanasigamony, D. (Ind.)	441	0·8
Invalid	1,273	
Total votes polled	53,499	69·65

204. KILLIYOOR (78,086).

1. Poonappan Nadar, R. (Cong.)*	25,278	60·0
2. Devadas, G. (Ind.) ..	9,872	23·5
3. Gabriel, A. (Ind.) ..	4,271	10·1
4. Abraham, V. (Ind.) ..	2,676	6·4
Invalid	1,705	
Total votes polled	43,804	56·10

Candidates and Parties.	Votes polled.

232. TIRUVATTAR (75,416).

1. James, J. (Cong.)*	**29,345**
2. Ganasigamony, D. (Marx.)	21,253
3. Thnobias, P. (Ind.)	3,277-F.D.
Invalid	1,982
Total votes polled	55,857

233. VILAVANCODE (73,410).

1. Ponnappan Nadar, R. (Cong.)*	27,511
2. Neelakanta Pillai, P. M. (Ind.)	16,184
3. Padmanabhan, S. (Swa.) ..	4,297-F.D.
4. Elias, G. (Ind.)	969-F.D.
Invalid	2,297
Total votes polled	51,258

234. KILLIYOOR (73,403).

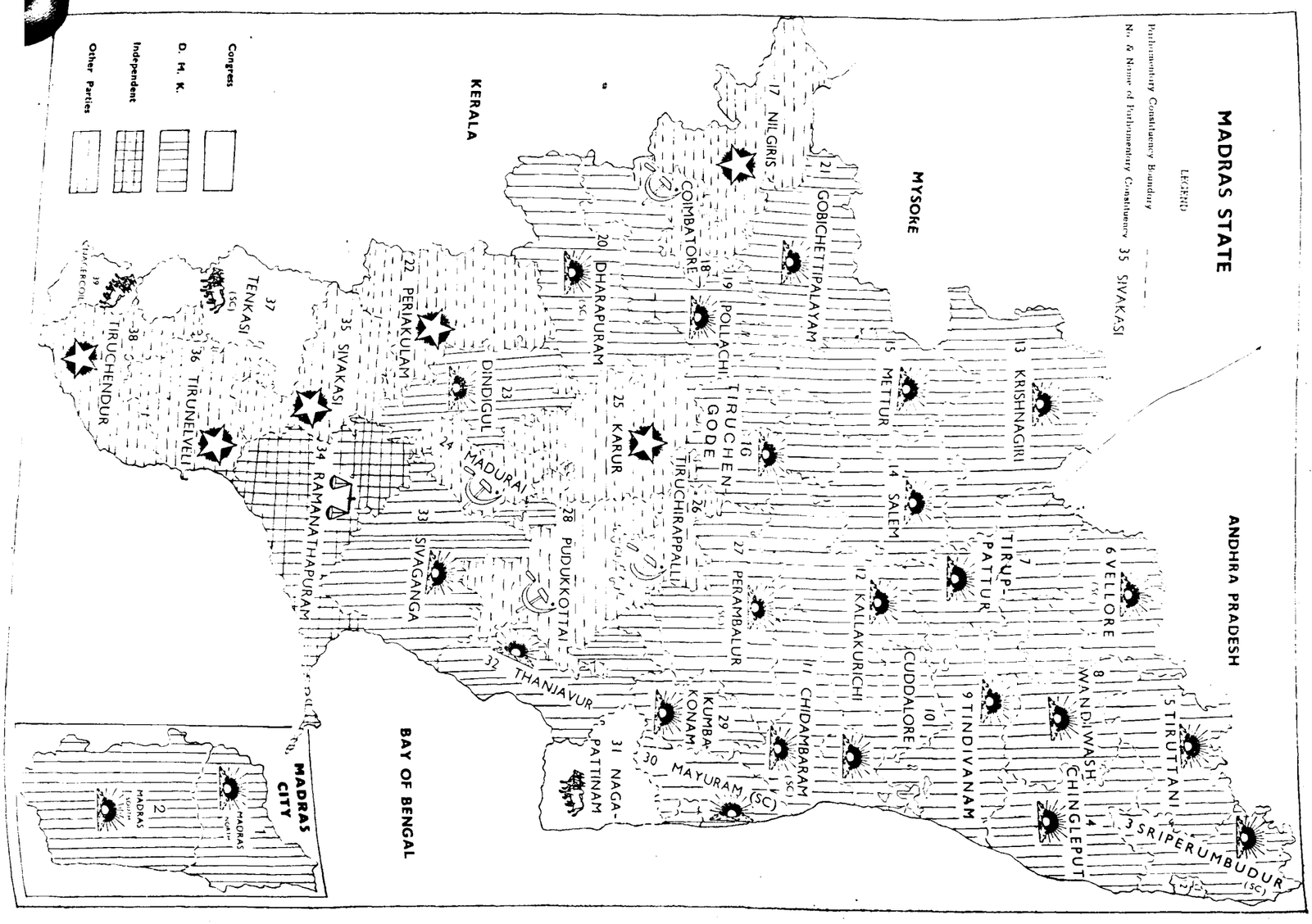
1. William, Cong.)*	21,423
2. Paniadimai (Swa.)	15,767
3. Russelraj, C. (Ind.)	11,887
4. Gabriel (Ind.)	1,451-F.D.
Invalid	1,704
Total votes polled	52,233



Congress Procession



Men and women waiting their turn in queue to exercise their franchise.



LOK SABHA

1957

Total electorate: 17,514,993
Total votes polled: 11,288,072

Candidates and Parties.	Votes polled.	Percentage of votes polled.
1. MADRAS (NORTH) (449,968).		
1. S.C.C. Anthoni Pillai (Ind.) *	**86,139**	**48·72**
2. T. Chengalvarayan (Cong.)	76,141	43·06
3. G. Rajamannar Chettiar (P.S.P.).	14,555	8·22
2. MADRAS (SOUTH) (472,017).		
1. T.T. Krishnamachari (Cong.) *	**81,390**	**45·93**
2. P. Balasubramania Mudaliar (Ind.).	71,284	40·23
3. H. D. Rajah (Ind.) ..	24,516	13·84
3. CHINGLEPUT (802,716).		
1. Dr. A. Krishnaswamy (Ind.)	**188,481**	**26·81**
2. O. V. Alagesa Mudaliar (Cong.).	186,753	26·57
3. N. Sivaraj (SC) (Ind.) *	**153,741**	**21·83**
4. R. Maragatham Chandrasekar (SC) (Cong.).	148,675	21·15
5. R. Rajaram (Ind.) ..	25,347	3·61

1962

Total electorate: 18,675,436
Total votes polled: 12,843,984 (68·74 percent)

Candidates and Parties.	Votes polled.	Percentage of votes polled.
1. MADRAS (NORTH) (452,645).		
1. Srinivasan, Dr. P. (Cong.) *	**122,160**	**37·7**
2. Abdul Samad (Ind.) ..	113,311	35·0
3. Anthoni Pillai, S. C. C. (Lab.).	80,227	24·7
4. Rajamannar (Ind.) ..	5,508	1·7
5. Ramanathan, R. (Ind.)	3,079	0·9
Invalid	9,452	
Total votes polled	333,821	73·74
2. MADRAS (SOUTH) (486,728).		
1. Manoharan, K. (D.M.K.) *	**151,917**	**44·7**
2. Ramaswamy, C. R. (Cong.)	89,771	26·4
3. Sampath, E. V. K. (T.N.P.)	63,768	18·8
4. Ganapathy, M. (Ind.) ..	34,169	10·1
Invalid	8,901	
Total votes polled	348,580	71·64
3. SRIPERUMBUDUR (SC) (465,133).		
1. Sivasankaran, P. (D.M.K.) *	**157,733**	**52·3**
2. Munusami, K. (Cong.) ..	142,361	47·7
Invalid	10,268	
Total votes polled	310,369	66·74
4. CHINGLEPUT (429,553).		
1. Alagesan, O.V. (Cong.) *	**169,988**	**53·0**
2. Krishnaswami, A. (Ind.)	150,110	47·0
Invalid	12,367	
Total votes polled	332,529	77·38

1967

Total electorate: 20,796,846
Total votes polled: 15,922,406

Candidates and Parties.	Votes polled.
1. MADRAS NORTH (550,444).	
1. Manoharan, K. (D.M.K.) *.	**227,783**
2. Anthoni Pillai, S.C.C. (Cong.).	166,449
3. Lingesan, P.M. (Ind.) ..	10,220-F.D.
Invalid	7,416
Total votes polled	411,868
2. MADRAS SOUTH (575,015).	
1. Annadurai, C.N. (D.M.K.) *	**248,099**
2. Gurumurti, K. (Cong.) ..	166,121
3. Avadaiappa Chettiar, R.M. (J.S.).	2,601-F.D.
4. Rao, I.S. (Ind.)	962-F.D.
Invalid	5,452
Total votes polled	423,235
3. SRIPERUMBUDUR (SC) (595,157).	
1. Sivasankaran, P. (D.M.K.) *	**271,528**
2. Sambandan, K. (Cong.) ..	169,763
3. Ratnaswamy, A.M. (Ind.)	6,727-F.D.
Invalid	11,809
Total votes polled	459,827
4. CHINGLEPUT (538,063).	
1. Chitty Babu, C. (D.M.K.) *	**255,845**
2. Alagesan, O.V. (Cong.) ..	150,114
3. Neelakantan, S.T. (Ind.)	11,258-F.D.
Invalid	13,884
Total votes polled	431,101

Candidates and Parties.	Votes polled.	Percentage of votes polled.
4. TIRUVALLUR (405,032).		
1. R. Govindarajulu Naidu (Cong.) *	**120,363**	**64·90**
2. A. Raghava Reddy (Ind.)	65,083	35·10
5. VELLORE (801,572).		
1. N.R. Munisamy (Cong.) *	**144,377**	**19·24**
2. M. Muthukrishnan (SC) (Cong.) *	**126,132**	**16·81**
3. G. M. Annalthango (Ind.)	117,680	15·69
4. J. P. Ganesha Mudaliar (Ind.).	102,619	13·68
5. M. Krishnasami (SC) (Ind.)	89,311	11·90
6. Sambanda Mudaliar (Ind.)	74,501	9·93
7. A. Jayaraman (SC) (Ind.)	57,425	7·65
8. V. R. Venkatesan (Ind.)	22,970	3·05
9. R. T. S. Moorthy (SC) (Ind.)	15,350	2·05
10. TIRUPPATTUR (418,543).		
1. A. Duraisami Gounder (Cong.) *	**71,564**	**44·57**
2. C. P. Chinnaraj (Ind.) ..	42,875	26·70
3. S. S. V. Govindasami Chetty (Ind.).	22,867	14·23
4. Krishnasami Iyer (Ind.)	8,639	5·35
5. V. Rangasami Gounder (Ind.).	8,509	5·30
6. D. Varadarajan (Ind.) ..	6,175	3·85

Candidates and Parties.	Votes polled.	Percentage votes of polled.
5. TIRUVALLUR (484,018).		
1. Govindasamy Naidu (Cong.)*	**157,343**	**47·9**
2. Gopal. M. (D.M.K.) ..	143,908	43·8
3. Sulochana Mudaliar, P. (Ind.).	13,766	4·2
4. Arumuga Mudaliar, K. (Ind.).	13,344	4·1
Invalid	12,896	
Total votes polled	341,312	70·53
6. VELLORE (SC) (434,404).		
1. Abdul Wahid (Cong.) * ..	**114,872**	**41·0**
2. Sivaraj. N. (Repub.) ..	90,906	32·5
3. Rajarathnam (Comm.) ..	47,186	16·9
4. Purushothama Reddiar, T. R. (Ind.).	6,632	2·4
5. Vilwanatha Mudaliar (Ind.).	5,621	2·0
6. Ganesa Mudaliar (P.S.P.)	5,110	1·8
7. Annalthango. G. M. (Ind.)	4,871	1·7
8. Mohammed Pasha (Ind.)	3,506	1·3
9. Rangasami Naidu (Ind.)	1,164	0·4
Invalid	11,359	
Total votes polled	291,548	67·10
13. TIRUPPATTUR (453,447).		
1. Muthu Gounder, R. (D.M.K.)*	**151,938**	**51·6**
2. Doraisamy Goundan (Cong.).	118,303	40·2
3. Sivapragasam (Ind.). ..	11,372	3·8
4. Abdul Karim (Ind.) ..	8,457	2·9
5. Chinnasamy, V. M. (Ind.)	4,454	1·5
Invalid	11,617	
Total votes polled	306,187	67·53

Candidates and Parties.	Votes polled.
5. TIRUTTANI (538,613).	
1. S. K. Sambandhan (D.M.K.) *	**225,229**
2. A. Krishnaswamy (Cong.) ..	149,680
3. Mani Ezhilan (Ind.)	11,621-F.D.
4. K. Kishtappa Mudaliar (Ind.). ..	9,923-F.D.
5. Arumuga Mudaliar (Ind.) ..	5,047-F.D.
6. A. Raghava Reddiar (Ind.)	2,146-F.D.
7. Rangaswamy Naidu (Ind.)	1,344-F.D.
Invalid	17,510
Total votes polled	422,500
6. VELLORE (SC) (504,137).	
1. Kuchelar (D.M.K.) * ..	**203,887**
2. A. Jayaraman (Cong.) ..	134,165
3. M. Krishnasamy (Repub.) ..	27,143-F.D.
Invalid	14,087
Total votes polled	379,272
7. TIRUPPATTUR (478,182).	
1. Muthu Gounder, R. (D.M.K.) *	**188,309**
2. Abdul Wahid, T. (Cong.)	159,078
Invalid	10,713
Total votes polled	358,100

6. TIRUVANNAMALAI (426,665).		
1. Dharmalingam (Ind.) * ..	**84,309**	**41·74**
2. G. Neelakantan (Cong.) ..	74,070	36·66
3. T. P. Thayuman (Ind.) ..	25,145	12·46
4. Munisami, N. (Ind.) ..	18,436	9·14
7. TINDIVANAM (41,327).		
1. Shanmugam (Ind.) * ..	**73,737**	**36·36**
2. V. Munusami (Ind.) ..	65,012	32·06
3. Nagarajan (Cong.) ..	64,082	31·58
8. CUDDALORE (431659.		
1. T.D. Muthukumaraswamy Naid (Ind.) *	**81,605**	**42·56**
2. S. Rahakrishnan (Cong.).	81,546	42·53
3. N. D Govindaswamy Pachirayar (Ind.).	28,549	14·91

8. TIRUVANNAMALAI (449,968).		
1. Dharmalingam (D.M.K.) *	**141,254**	**49·0**
2. Neelakandan (Cong.) ..	137,528	47·7
3. Arjuna Gounder (Ind.) ..	9,574	3·3
Invalid	11,379	
Total votes polled	300,059	66·68
9. TINDIVANAM (441,497).		
1. Venkatasubba Reddiar (Cong.) *	**132,330**	**48·4**
2. Ramamoorthi Gounder (Swa.).	118,033	43·1
3. Shanmugha Gounder (Ind.).	23,356	8·5
Invalid	10,289	
Total votes polled	284,050	64·36
10. CUDDALORE (479,031).		
1. Ramabadra Naidu (Cong.) *	**160,811**	**51·4**
2. Muthukumaraswami Naidu (Cong.).	125,424	40·1
3. Tillai Govindan (Ind.). ..	19,752	6·3
4. Shariff (Ind.).	6,981	2·2
Invalid	11,827	
Total votes polled	324,827	67·81

8. WANDIWASH (523,306).	
1. Viswanathan, G. (D.M.K.) *	**213,537**
2. Krishnaswamy Gounder, M. (Cong.)	132,878
3. Sukla Gounder, P. (Ind.)	31,008-F.D.
4. Krishnasamy Nayagar, K.M. (Ind.)	8,998-F.D.
Invalid	16,784
Total votes polled	403,205
9. TINDIVANAM (529,700).	
1. Ramabadra Naidu, T.D. (D.M.K.) *	**201,009**
2. Lakshiminarayanan (Cong.)	168,939
3. Kulasekaran (Ind.) ..	20,029-F.D.
4. Pavadai Chettiar, D. (Ind.)	15,736-F.D.
Invalid	13,533
Total votes polled	419,246
10. CUDDALORE (545,031).	
1. Krishnamoorthy Gounder, V. (D.M.K.) *	**225,571**
2. Radhakrishnan, S. (Cong.)	177,589
Invalid	13,254
Total votes polled	416,423

Candidates and Parties.	Votes polled.	Percentage of votes polled.
9. CHIDAMBARAM (840,003).		
1. R. Kangasabai Pillai (Cong.) *	176501	23·20
2. Elayaperumal (SC) (Cong.) *	175589	23·09
3. Arumugam (SC) (Ind.) ..	118.491	15·58
4. Dandapani Padayachi.	109.521	14·40
5. Kulandaimeepan (Ind.).	85.943	11·30
6. Kattimuthu (SC) (Ind.).	62.114	8·17
7. Kaliamurthi (SC) (Ind).	32.281	4·26
11. CHIDAMBARAM (457,267).		
1. Kanagasabai (Cong.) * ..	140,781	44·6
2. Thillaivillalan (D.M.K.).	136.671	43·3
3. Govindasami Kachirayar (Swa.).	18.021	5·7
4. Subramaniam, A.	10,249	3·3
5. Rathinam (Ind.) ..	9,666	3·1
Invalid	11,727	
Total votes polled	327.071	71·52
11. CHIDAMBARAM (SC) (524,510).		
1. Mayavan, V. (D.M.K.) * ..	235,193	
2. Elayaperumal, L. (Cong.)	187.764	
Invalid	10,298	
Total votes polled	403.255	
12. TIRUKOILUR (SC) (437,767).		
1. Elaya Perumal (Cong.)*	134,815	53·5
2. Govindaraju (D.M.K.) ..	117,115	46·5
Invalid	11,829	
Total votes polled	263,778	60·26
12. KALLAKURICHI (498,774).		
1. Deiveekan, M. (D.M.K.)* ..	193,043	
2. Parthasarathy, K. (Cong.)	166.529	
3. Vajjiravel, M. (Ind.) ..	6,000-F.D.	
Invalid	11.632	
Total votes polled	377.195	
11. KRISHNAGIR (446,928).		
1. C.R. Narasimhan (Cong.) *	57,683	40·60
2. G. D. Naidu (Ind.) .	57.316	39·76
3. R. Muthulingam (Ind.).	15.997	10·82
4. R. Jagannathan (Ind.) .	13.588	9·42
14. KRISHNAGIRI (473,080).		
1. Rajaram, K. (D.M.K.) * ..	127.508	48·8
2. Narasimhan, C. R. (Cong.).	118.907	45·5
3. Balakrishnan, T. D. (Ind.).	14.985	5·7
Invalid	9.538	
Total votes polled	270.986	57·28
13. KRISHNAGIRI (593,391).		
1. M. Kamalanathan (D.M.K.) *	165.079	
2. T.S. Parthasarathy (Cong.)	146.785	
3. S. Annaiya Pandi (Ind.)	13.247-F.D.	
Invalid	11.885	
Total votes polled	336.969	
12. SALEM (440,741).		
1. S.V. Ramasami (Cong.) *	85,342	47·18
2. S. K. Babie Kandasami	30.764	17·01
3. A. Ganesasankaran (Ind.).	29.529	16·32
4. B. V. Govindaraj (Ind.)	26.878	14·86
5. Manicka Mudaliar (Ind..	8.379	4·63
15. SALEM (440,434).		
1. Ramasamy, S.V. (Cong.) *	147,525	49·3
2. Rajagopal, K. (D.M.K.).	135.787	45·4
3. Periasamy, R. K. (Ind.).	5.605	1·9
4. Periasamy, T. S. (Ind.) ..	5,493	1·9
5. Srinivasan, J. (J.S.) ..	4,581	1·5
Invalid	7,644	
Total votes polled	**306,694**	**69·63**
14. SALEM (520,373).		
1. K. Rajaram (D.M.K.) * ..	219,389	
2. R. Ramakrishnan (Cong.)	155.871	
3. R. Subbarao (J.S.) ..	9,168-F.D.	
Invalid	9.016	
Total votes polled	393,435	

109-62—14A

Candidates and Parties.	Votes polled.	Percentage of votes polled.
13. THIRUCHENGODE (409,325).		
1. Dr. P. Subbarayan (Cong.) *	86,935	57.73
2. Palaniappa Bakthar (P.S.P.)	26,240	17·41
3. Ramalingam (Ind.) ..	23,719	15·75
4. Paramasiva Gounder (Ind.).	13,718	9·11
16. TIRUCHENGODE (416,657).		
1. Subbarayan, P. (Cong.)*	109,799	43·7
2. Kandappan, S. (D.M.K.).	97,635	38·9
3. Govindasami, S. (P.S.P.).	39.937	15·9
4. Maruthuvamani, A. R. (Ind.).	3,634	1·5
Invalid	7,382	
Total votes polled	258,444	62·01
S. Kandappan (D.M.K.) †		
15. METTUR (544,859).		
1. Kandappan, S. (D.M.K.) *	184,604	
2. Venkatraman (Cong.) ..	127,159	
3. Samuvel, G. (Comm.) ..	14,635-F.D.	
4. Chandrakesavan, K.M. (Ind.)	10,314-F.D.	
5. Kulandavel, R. (Ind.) ..	8,305-F.D.	
6. Subramaniam, J. (Ind.) ..	1,857-F.D.	
Invalid	12,216	
Total votes polled ..	358,490	
14. NAMAKKAL (836,631).		
1. E.V.K. Sampath (Ind.) * ..	182,066	23·80
2. S. R. Arumugam (SC) (Cong.). *	164,221	21·46
3. T. A. M. Subramania Chettiar (Cong.).	155,531	20·32
4. Sundararajan (SC) (Ind.).	150,673	19·71
5. Kesavalu Kalidass Sait	70,673	9·24
6. Paramasiva Gounder (Ind.)	41,848	5·47
17. NAMAKKAL (SC) (408,580).		
1. Ramasami, V.K. (Cong.)*	118,603	43·8
2. Vadivelu, M. P. (D.M.K.).	109,652	40·5
3. Palanimuthu, S. (T.N.P.).	28,621	10·6
4. Seerangan (Ind). ..	13,722	5·1
Invalid	7,003	
Total votes polled	277,669	67·97
16. NILGIRIS (402,143).		
1. C. Nanjappan (Cong.) * ..	122,388	59·16
2. P. S. Bharathi (Ind).. ..	56,754	27·43
3. P. N. Mariappan ..	27,727	13·41
18. ERODE (478,370).		
1. Paramasiva Gounder (Cong.)*	156,739	45·8
2. Narayanan (D.M.K.) ..	117,561	34·3
3. Balasubramaniam, S. (Soc.).	37,581	11·0
4. Muthusamy Gounder, K. (Ind.).	16,901	4·9
5. Chinnasamy (Ind.) ..	13,785	4·0
Invalid	10,096	
Total votes polled	352,745	73·72
20. NILGIRIS (450,481).		
1. Akkammadevi (Cong.)* ..	163,420	52·5
2. Madhanan, M. E. (Comm.).	75,299	24·2
3. Bheeman, A. K. (Swa.).	72,337	23·3
Invalid	11,044	
Total votes polled	322.235	71·53
17. NILGIRIS (502,089).		
1. Nanja Gowder, M.K. (Swa.) *	167,712	
2. Akkamma Devi (Cong.) ..	148,010	
3. Konga Gowder, T.S. (Comm.)	33,275-F.D.	
Invalid	14,066	
Total votes polled	363,063	

Candidates and Parties.	Votes polled.	Percentage of votes polled.
17. COIMBATORE (462,294).		
1. Parvathi (W) (Comm.) * ..	**110,454**	**47·76**
2. P. S. Rangasami (Cong.).	95,442	41·27
3. Palanisami (SC) (Ind.) ..	25,349	10·97
18. POLLACHI (442,467).		
1. P.R. Ramakrishnan (Cong.) *	**139,984**	**53·11**
2. Gurusami Naicker (P.S.P.)	123,618	46·89
15. GOBICHETTIPALAYAM (416,999)		
1. Ramasami Gounder (Cong.) *	**115,365**	**60·70**
2. Jothinath Singh (Comm.)	74,734	39·30
19. PERIYAKULAM (435,624).		
1. R. Narayanasamy (Cong.) *	**116,715**	**50·10**
2. Muthiah (Ind.)	64,867	27·86
3. M. V. Sethu Rao (Ind.)	19,238	8·26
4. M. K. M. Meeran (Ind.).	16,282	6·98
5. S.S. Marisamy (Ind.) ..	15,838	6·80

Candidates and Parties.	Votes polled.	Percentage of votes polled.
21. COIMBATORE (509,869).		
1. Ramakrishnan, P.R. (Cong.)*	**151,019**	**39·0**
2. Parvathi Krishnan (Comm.).	108,458	28·1
3. Sundaram, K. (Swa.) ..	74,932	19·4
4. Somasundaram (D.M.K.)	41,724	10·8
5. Arunachalam, V. N. (Soc.).	7,516	1·9
6. Arumugham, S. (Ind.) ..	2,977	0·8
Invalid	11,355	
Total votes polled	398,104	78·07
22. POLLACHI (448,744).		
1. Subramaniam, C. (Cong.) *	**176,512**	**56·4**
2. Ramaswamy, R. M. (Swa.).	76,415	24·4
3. Thangavel Gounder (Ind.).	46,922	15·0
4. Ramanujam (Ind.) ..	13,142	4·2
Invalid	13,207	
Total votes polled	326,288	72·71
19. GOBICHETTIPALAYAM (435,401).		
1. Karuthiruman, P.G. (Cong.) *	**142,993**	**49·8**
2. Ramasamy Gounder, K. M. (Ind.).	71,558	24·9
3. Jothinath Singh (Comm.).	61,327	21·3
4. Athanibapu (Ind.) ..	11,429	4·0
Invalid	11,476	
Total votes polled	298,854	68·64
23. PERIYAKULAM (444,152).		
1. Malaisamy Thevar (Cong.) *	**146,829**	**48·4**
2. Muthiah (Ind.)	143,930	47·5
3. Ponnuchamy (Ind.) ..	12,357	4·1
Invalid	7,813	
Total votes polled	311,023	70·01

Candidates and Parties.	Votes polled.
18. COIMBATORE (561,096).	
1. Ramani, K. (Marx.) * ..	**240,856**
2. Mahalingam, N. (Cong.)	174,935
Invalid	11,628
Total votes polled	427,419
19. POLLACHI (549,500).	
1. Narayanan (D.M.K.) * ..	**237,035**
2. Paramasivam, S. K. (Cong.)	155,281
3. Lingasami Gounder, N. (Ind.)	12,437-F.D.
Invalid	16,711
Total votes polled	421,464
20. DHARAPURAM (SC) (563,703).	
1. Dhandapani, C. T. (D.M.K.) *	**259,768**
2. Arumugham, S. R. (Cong.)..	148,902
3. Muthusamy, P. (Ind.) ..	7,662-F.D.
Invalid	12,069
Total votes polled	428,401
21. GOBICHETTIPALAYAM (513,98.)	
1. Saminathan, P. A. (D.M.K.) *	**203,798**
2. Subramaniam, C. (Cong.)	154,853
3. Muthusamy, A. (Ind.) ..	10,911-F.D.
4. Venkatachalam, V.(Repub.)	4,308-F.D.
Invalid	13,899
Total votes polled	387,769
22. PERIAKULAM (504,711).	
1. Ajmalkhan, H. (Swa.) * ..	**183,593**
2. Mohamed Ibrahim (Cong.) ..	155,972
3. Muthiah, M. (Ind.)	65,329-F.D.
Invalid	13,034
Total votes polled	417,928

Candidates and Parties.	Votes polled.	Percentage of votes polled.
25. MELUR (SC) (421,613).		
1. Maruthaiah, P. (Cong.) * ..	**155,629**	**52·2**
2. Sivaprakasam, V. S. (Swa.),	142,710	47·8
Invalid	12,112	
Total votes polled	310,541	73·65
21. DINDIGUL (855,235).		
1. M. Ghulam Mohideen (Cong.) *	**225,510**	**27·99**
2. S.C. Balakrishna (SC) (Cong.) *	**170,995**	**21·21**
3. Krishnasamy (Comm.) ..	132,070	16·40
4. R. Muniyandi (SC) (Comm.).	94,038	11·67
5. A. Desiar (SC) (Ind.) ..	77,680	9·64
6. Pitchaimuthu (SC) (Ind.).	63,645	7·91
7. Janaki N. Karuppa Pillai (Ind.).	41,724	5·18
20. MADURAI (460,493).		
1. K. T. K. Thangamani (Comm.) *	**79,374**	**35·01**
2. T. K. Rama (Cong.) ..	78,286	34·53
3. Sasivarna Thevar (Ind.).	64,765	28·58
4. Venkatarama Iyer (Ind.).	4,249	1·88
22. KARUR (427,431).		
1. K. Periasamy Gounder (Cong.) *	**105,399**	**50·91**
2. V. R. Seshiyan (Ind.) ..	73,135	35·31
3. Rajachidambaram (Ind.).	14,369	6·94
4. V. Perumal (Ind.) ..	14,168	6·84
23. TIRUCHIRAPPALLI (417,789).		
1. M.K.K. Abdul Salam (Cong.) *	**91,910**	**42·59**
2. K. Ananda Nambiar (Comm.).	50,785	23·54
3. M. S. Mani (Ind.) ..	42,161	19·54
4. C. M. Srinivasan (Ind.) ..	13,804	6·41
5. N. Rukmani (W) (Ind.)..	10,765	4·99
6. Rengasami (Ind.) ..	6,327	2·93

Candidates and Parties.	Votes polled.	Percentage of votes polled.
26. DINDIGUL (461,145).		
1. Soundaram Ramachandran, T.S. (Cong.) *	**138,574**	**43·2**
2. Abdul Khader, M. S. (D.M.K.).	84,921	26·5
3. Krishnaswamy, N. (Comm.).	80,406	25·1
4. Sakuntala (Swa.) ..	16,673	5·2
Invalid	10,947	
Total votes polled	331,580	71·91
24. MADURAI (487,321).		
1. Subbaraman, N.M.R. (Cong.)*	**140,574**	**39·6**
2. Thangamani, K. T. K. (Comm.).	123,386	34·7
3. Marisamy, S. S. (Swa.).	91,459	25·7
Invalid	9,131	
Total votes polled	364,659	74·84
27. KARUR (461,862).		
1. Ramanathan Chettiar (Cong.) *	**139,385**	**48·6**
2. Ponnambala Goundar (Swa.).	100,229	34·9
3. Karuppiah (Comm.). ..	47,232	16·5
Invalid	9,278	
Total votes polled	296,273	64·15
28. TIRUCHIRAPPALLI (438,690).		
1. Anantha Nambiar (Comm.) *	**156,706**	**47·8**
2. Abdul Salam (Cong.). ..	147,332	44·9
3. Subramanian (Ind.). ..	23,796	7·3
Invalid	8,056	
Total votes polled	336,022	76·58

Candidates and Parties.	Votes polled.
23. DINDIGUL (555,868).	
1. Anbuchezhian (D.M.K.)* ..	**260,065**
2. Soundaram Ramachandran (Srimathi), T.S. (Cong.).	156,719
Invalid	11,311
Total votes polled	428,095
24. MADURAI (572,490)	
1. P. Ramamurthi (Marx) * ..	**261,390**
2. S. Chinnakaruppa Thevar (Cong.)	155,922
3. T. K. Thulasi Ram (J.S.)	17,062-F.D.
Invalid	12,428
Total votes polled	446,802
25. KARUR (554,715).	
1. Muthuswamy Gounder, C. (Swa.) *	**209,380**
2. Ramanathan Chettiar, R. (Cong.).	185,662
Invalid	13,340
Total votes polled	408,382
26. TIRUCHIRAPPALLI (537,064).	
1. K. Ananda Nambiar (Marx.) *	**202,879**
2. V. A. Muthiah (Cong.) ..	200,334
Invalid	10,722
Total votes polled	413,935

Candidates and Parties.	Votes polled.	Percentage of votes polled.
24. PERAMBALUR (442,543).		
1. M. Palaniandi (Cong.) * ..	**112,497**	**48·74**
2. V. Boovaraghaswamy Padayachi (Ind.).	47,133	20·42
3. Mannarmannan (Ind.) ..	43,983	19·05
4. Rajachidambaram (Ind.).	27,165	11.79
25. PUDUKKOTTAI (419,435).		
1. R. Ramanathan Chettiar (Cong.) *	**111,694**	**50·13**
2. K. M. Vallatharasu (P.S.P.),	46,242	20·75
3. V. Nagu Servai (Comm.).	45,383	20·37
4. S. Soundararajan (Ind.).	19,432	8·75
26. KUMBAKONAM (429,889).		
1. C.R. Pattabiraman (Cong.) *	**127,631**	**58·72**
2. S. A. Rahim (P.S.P.) ..	60,369	27·74
3. R. M. Seshadri (Ind.). ..	29,346	13·54
27. NAGAPATTINAM (855,083).		
1. K.R. Sambandam (Cong.) *	**252,275**	**26·95**
2. M. Ayyakannu (SC) (Cong.) *	**216,890**	**23·17**
3. A. K. Subbiah (SC) (Comm.).	151,704	16·21
4. P. Ramamoorthy (Comm.).	124,205	13·26
5. K. Manoharan (Ind.) ..	78,983	8·44
6. S. M. R. Arumugam Pillai (Ind.).	57,507	6·14
7. V. Veerasamy (SC) (Ind.).	54,597	5·83

Candidates and Parties.	Votes polled.	Percentage of votes polled.
29. PERAMBALUR (473,412).		
1. Sezhiyan (E.R.) (D.M.K.) *	**188,926**	**55·9**
2. Palaniyandi (Cong.) ..	133,536	29·5
3. Danaraju (Ind.)	15,539	4·6
Invalid	10,772	
Total votes polled	348,885	73·69
30. PUDUKKOTTAI (446,368).		
1. Umanath (Comm.) * ..	**134,162**	**45·0**
2. Alagusundaram Chettiar (Cong.).	103,944	34·9
3. Nagappa Chettiar (Swa.).	60,073	20·1
Invalid	11,133	
Total votes polled	309,446	69·33
31. KUMBAKONAM (451,280).		
1. Pattabiraman, C.R. (Cong.) *	**155,389**	**47·2**
2. Srinivasan, T. K. (D.M.K.).	144,490	43·9
3. Rahim, S. A. (P.S.P.) ..	18,268	5·5
4. Krishnamurthy, T. S. (Ind.).	7,820	2·4
5. Yusappa Bakthar (Ind.)	3,187	0·9
Invalid	10,238	
Total votes polled	339,435	75·19
32. MAYURAM (SC) (449,027).		
1. Maragatham Chandrasekhar (Cong.) *	**149,330**	**45·7**
2. Subiravelu (D.M.K.) ..	105,059	32·5
3. Veerappan (Comm.) ..	71,098	21·8
Invalid	11,648	
Total votes polled	338,225	75·34
33. NAGAPATTINAM (448,357).		
1. Gopalasamy Thenkondar (Cong.) *	**161,421**	**46·0**
2. Kandasamy Thevar (Comm.).	129,094	36·7
3. Mytheen Sayabu. A. M. (Ind.).	56,412	16·1
4. Mohamed Cassim Rowther (Ind.).	4,252	1·2
Invalid	10,553	
Total votes polled	361,753	80·69

34. THANJAVUR (425,038).

1. R. Venkataraman (Cong.) *	**135,310**	**57·93**
2. K. M. Vallatharasu (P.S.P.).	98,222	42·07

† A. Vairavan Servai (Cong.).

35. THANJAVUR (453,163).

1. Vairava Thevar (Cong.) *	**143,185**	**43·6**
2. Vallatharasu (P.S.P.) ..	115,112	35·0
3. Swayamprakasam, S. (Swa.).	70,259	21·4
Invalid	12,195	
Total votes polled	340,997	75·25

32. THANJAVUR (521,424).

1. Somasundaram Gopalar, D. (D.M.K.) *	**225,414**
2. Venkataraman, R. (Cong.) ..	202,840
Invalid	12,155
Total votes polled	440,409

33. SIVAGANGA (554,582).

1. Kiruttinan (D.M.K.) *	**225,106**
2. Subramanian (Cong.) ..	166,889
3. Narayanan, S. (Comm.) ..	26,588-F.D.
4. Selkakrishnasarma (J.S.) ..	4,795-F.D.
Invalid	14,927
Total votes polled	438,305

28. RAMANATHAPURAM (468,851).

1. P. Subbiah Ambalam (Cong.) *	**89,701**	**37·61**
2. R. K. Ramakrishnan (Ind.).	50,668	21·24
3. P. Chellathurai (Ind.) ..	40,464	16·96
4. R. H. Nathan (Comm.).	38,122	15·98
5. D. L. Nagasundaram (Ind.).	19,547	8·21

35. RAMANATHAPURAM (517,361).

1. Arunachalam, N. (Cong.) *	**145,896**	**41·1**
2. Salivateeswaran (Swa.) ..	114,513	32·4
3. Mangalasamy (Comm.) ..	75,079	21·3
4. Raman Chetty (Ind.) ..	10,376	2·9
5. Ramakrishnan, R. K. (Ind.).	8,080	2·3
Invalid	10,111	
Total votes polled	363,620	70·28

34. RAMANATHAPURAM (526,959).

1. Mohammed Sheriff (Ind.) * ..	**180,392**
2. Balakrishnan, S. (Cong.) ..	148,367
3. **T. L. Sasivarna Thevar** (Ind.).	39,031
4. Lakshmanasubbarajalu (Ind.).	10,710-F.D.
5. S. S. Karuppaswami (Ind.).	3,477
Invalid	13,480
Total votes polled	395,457

35. SIVAKASI (525,368).

1. P. Ramamurthy (Swa.) * ..	**194,364**
2. P. Iyya Nadar (Cong.) ..	162,692
3. S. Alagiriswami (Comm.) ..	55,753-F.D.
Invalid	11,109
Total votes polled	423,918

36. ARUPPUKKOTTAI (496,604).

1. Muthuramalinga Thevar, U. (Bloc.) *	**175,772**	**51·7**
2. Arumugasami (Cong.)	155,919	45·9
3. Laskhmanasubba Rajalu (Ind.).	8,148	2·4
Invalid	10,802	
Total votes polled	350,841	70·66

R. Kasinathadurai (Cong.) †

Candidates and Parties.	Votes polled.	Percentage of votes polled.

29. TIRUNELVELI (445,157).

1. P.T. Thanu Pillai (Cong.) *	**105,793**	**50·74**
2. Sankaranarayana Moopanar (Ind.).	54,319	26·05
3. Ramanujam (P.S.P.) (Ind.).	30·603	14·68
4. Sivasankaran Chettiar	17,761	8·52

30. TENKASI (441,227).

1. M. Sankarapandian (Cong.) *	**125,821**	**50·97**
2. N. Shanmugam (Comm.).	121,021	49·03

31. TIRUCHENDUR (448,411).

1. T. Ganapathy (Cong.) * Elected unopposed.

32. NAGERCOIL (380,167).

1. Thanulingam Nadar (Cong.) *	**143,288**	**75·77**
2. Chellaswamy (Ind.) ..	45,798	24·23

33. SRIVILLIPUTHUR (876,837).

1. U. Muthuramalinga Thevar (Ind.) *	**206,999**	**24·17**
2. S. S. Natarajan (Cong.).	167,676	19·58
3. R.S. Arumugham (SC) (Cong.) *	**150,087**	**17·53**
4. A. Velu (SC) (Ind.) ..	133,996	15·65
5. V. V. Ramasamy (Ind.) ..	80,227	9·37
6. M. Ramadoss (SC) (Comm.).	51,155	5·97
7. K. S. Krishnan (SC) (Ind.).	37,886	4·43
8. A. Srinivasan (Comm.) ..	28,293	3·30

Candidates and Parties.	Votes polled.	Percentage of votes polled.

37. KOILPATTI (SC) (454,673).

1. Balakrishnan, S.C. (Cong.) *	**150,175**	**47·9**
2. Velu Kudumban (Swa.) ..	93,843	30·0
3. Palian, K. (Comm.) ..	69,231	22·1
Invalid	9,483	
Total votes polled	322,810	70·99

38. TIRUNELVELI (470,895).

1. Muthiah (Cong.) * ..	**151,822**	**47·7**
2. Mariadoss Ratnasamy (Swa.).	129,803	40·8
3. Mangala Ponnambalam (P.S.P.).	30,674	9·6
4. Rajagopalachari, S. (Ind.).	6,072	1·9
Invalid	8,943	
Total votes polled	327,373	69·52

39. TENKASI (458,062).

1. Swamy, M.P. (Cong.) * ..	**165,169**	**51·2**
2. Muruganandam, S. A. (Comm.).	93,729	29·0
3. Hameed (Swa.).	64,036	19·8
Invalid	9,221	
Total votes polled	332,297	72·52

40. TIRUCHENDUR (460,766).

Krishnamachariar, T.T. (Cong.)* Elected unopposed.

41. NAGERCOIL (430,947).

1. Nesamony (Cong.) * ..	**157,208**	**56·4**
2. Vivekananda (Ind.) ..	81,587	29·2
3. Zachariah (Ind). ..	20,403	7·3
4. John Russel (Ind.) ..	19,698	7·1
Invalid	8,121	
Total votes polled	287,092	66·44

Candidates and Parties.	Votes polled.

36. TIRUNELVELI (543,960).

1. S. Xavier (Swa.) *	**186,864**
2. A. P. C. Veerabahu (Cong.)	144,873
3. S. A. Muruganantham (Comm.).	56,588-F.D.
Invalid	12,741
Total votes polled	401,066

37. TENKASI (SC) (535,903).

1. Arumugam, R. S. (Cong.) *	**166,737**
2. Velu (Swa.)	160,991
3. Muthumanickam, P. (Comm.)	37,190-F.D.
4. Karadi Madasamy, V. (Ind.)	24,537-F.D.
5. Swamy, P. K. (P.S.P.) ..	12,162-F.D.
Invalid	13,715
Total votes polled	415,332

38. TIRUCHENDUR (548,778).

1. Dr. M. Santosham (Swa.) *	**183,053**
2. K. T. Kosalram (Cong.) ..	182,659
3. Sorimuthu (Ind.)	11,662-F.D.
4. P. Ratnaraj (Ind.)	10,446-F.D.
5. G. Shanmugasundaram (Ind.).	2,519-F.D.
Invalid	9,645
Total votes polled	399,984

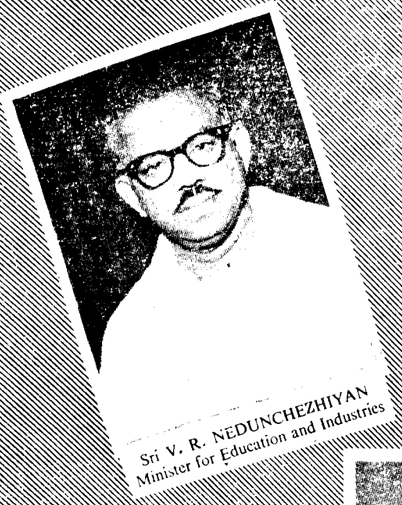
39. NAGERCOIL (474,210).

1. A. Nesamony (Cong.) * ..	**180,265**
2. M. Mathias (Swa.)	128,251
3. S. Chellaswamy (Ind.) ..	14,848-F.D.
4. P. Vivekananda (Ind.) ..	14,317-F.D.
Invalid	7,725
Total votes polled	**345,406**





THE NEW CABINET



Sri V. R. NEDUNCHEZHIYAN
Minister for Education and Industries



Sri M. KARUNANIDHI
Minister for Public Works



Sri K. A. MATHIALAGAN
Minister for Food



Sri A. GOVINDASAMY
Minister for Agriculture



Sri C. N. ANNADURAI
Chief Minister



Dr. SATHIAVANI MUTHU
Minister for Harijan Welfare



Sri S. MADHAVAN
Minister for Co-operation



Sri S. J. SADIQ PASHA
Minister for Public Health



Sri M. MUTHUSWAMY
Minister for Local Administration

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MADRAS INFORMATION

Vol. XXI APRIL 1967 No. 4

CONTENTS

		PAGE
1.	Centre-State Relationship	3
2.	World Health Day Message .. .. —*Dr. M. G. Chandau, Director-General, W.H.O.*	10
3.	Medical Personnel in Madras State	11
4.	Safeguarding Health	13
5.	World Food Needs by the Turn of the Century .. —*Mr. Cedric Day, Deputy Regional Representative of the F.A.O. of the United Nations.*	15
6.	I.I.T., Madras : Partnership through Technical Education	19
7.	Chief Minister's Advice to Police	21
8.	Problems of Police Force .. .. —*Sri F. V. Arul, I. G. of Police.*	23
9.	Tuticorin Harbour Project	26
10.	Growing Industrial Complex around Tuticorin ..	29
11.	Export—A National Task ... ... —*Sri Manubhai Shah.*	30
12.	Growth Pattern of Handloom .. .. .. —*Sri R. Venkataraman.*	33
13.	Seminar on Concept of Man	35

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CENTRE-STATE RELATIONSHIP

SARDAR UJJAL SINGH, *Governor of Madras*

The Fourth General Election in our country on which the eyes of the entire world had been focussed is just over. I consider it specially significant that this general election should have gone off peacefully and without any untoward incident, particularly in our State. The keen interest which the people have evinced in exercising their franchise as evidence by the heavy figures of voting, affords striking proof that democracy has struck deep roots in our country and that the people are now fully conscious that they are arbiters of thier own destinies. The peaceful manner in which the people have voted a new Government to power and the smooth transfer of responsibility for conduct of affairs of the State from one political party to another, bear eloquent testimony to the political maturity of our people.

The large body of public servants of all ranks who were connected with the conduct of elections in some capacity or other have, by and large, conducted themselves with a commendable sense of detachment and impartiality. My Government fully appreciate the contribution with a contended and politically neutral body of civil servants can make to the promotion of the welfare of the people of the State and will do all that lies in their power to uphold and cherish the traditions which have been evolved, while endeavouring at the same time to introduce those essential reforms which are needed to make the administrative machinery a more potent instrument for the achievement of the ends of a welfare State.

Pressure on prices

The Government have assumed office on the basis of policies and programmes calculated to remove the many genuine grievances of the people. These policies will now have to be worked out in detail with the help of experts in different departments of Government and got ready for implementation. The Government will obviously take a little time to take stock of the present situation and hammer out concrete programmes for fulfilling the hopes which have been roused.

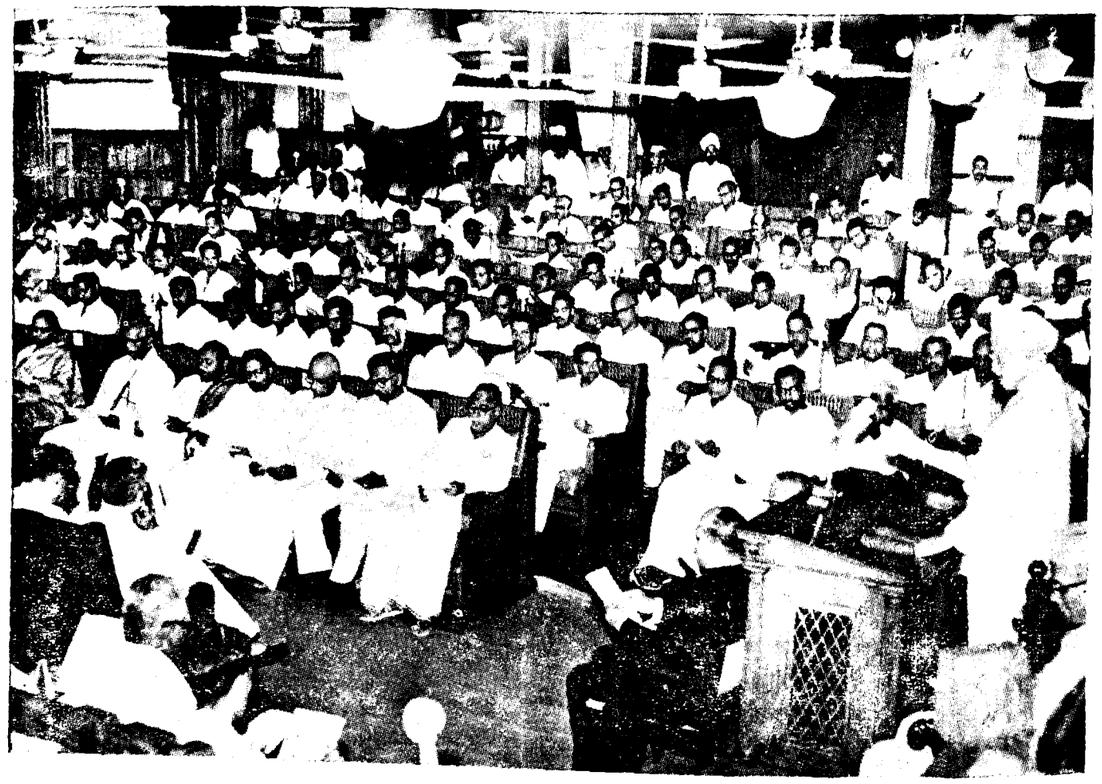
On the general problems which our country faces along with other underdeveloped countries such as inadequate production, low level of savings and investment and glaring inequalities of wealth and income have been superimposed the special difficulties caused by the admittedly disappointing performance during the Third-Plan period both on agricultural and industrial fronts in spite of massive outlays in financial terms. Unprecedented droughts for two consecutive years have aggravated the situation. The shortfall in attainment of physical targets under vital sectors has accentuated the rise in prices, causing considerable hardship to the poorer sections of the society and people with fixed incomes.

The Government are aware that within the framework of a Federal Constitution, in which the State Government have to function, the responsibility for the overall direction of economic policy rests with the Central Government and that, therefore, the State Government acting in isolation cannot make any measurable impact on the problem of rising prices. While it will be the endeavour of the State Government to keep in close touch with the Central Government and assist in the evolution and implementation of policies which are calculated to increase production, improve distribution and generally relieve the persistent pressure on prices, they also feel that the time has come when they should be clothed with more powers so as to enable them to translate the aspirations of the people into actualities. There is today a growing urge for federalism in practice.

Zonal Council

My Government are also aware that in many fields such as food production and distribution active co-operation of the State Governments in the region termed as South Zone will prove fruitful. It would also explore in consultation with other States in the region possiblities of exploiting the natural resources of the region for the common good. As a first step towards promoting inter-State co-operation in such matters, my Government will take the initiative in activising the Zonal Councils which have been set up under the States' Reorganisation Act.

While, for the solution of the many problems which face our economy, patient preparatory work is needed, Government are aware that the solution of the food problem can brook no delay. Seasonal conditions have been generally good in the current year and it is expected that the actual production in 1966–67 would have registered considerable improvement over the preceding year and would at least have reached the level recorded in 1964–65, which was the best year of the Third-Plan period. But we are functioning as part of a national economy which is facing serious shortfall in production of cereals due to widespread drought in many parts of the country. The pressures on supplies and consequent



Sardar Ujjal Singh, Governor of Madras addressing the joint session of the Madras Legislature on 17th March 1967

rise in prices are therefore bound to be communicated with varying degrees of intensity to the different parts of the country.

Even with normal production, defective distribution can lead to serious difficulties. We have to evolve a food policy which will provide adequate incentives to the producers and assure supplies of wholesome rice to the poorer sections of the society at fair prices. But meanwhile, with the long-term crop already under harvest coming up for sale, the Government have recognised the urgent need for keeping up procurement of marketable surpluses and arrange for their orderly distribution in areas in respect of which they have assumed rationing commitments. The Government are, therefore, directing the district executive staff to proceed with procurement on the lines already chalked out, while actively exploring the desirability and feasibility of fresh lines of approach.

The immediate objective is that Government should have in their possession adequate quantities of foodgrains to see them through the lean months which lie ahead of us before another good monsoon and improved agricultural production programmes have their full impact in terms of increased production all round. My Government are fully aware that procurement at controlled prices does involve a measure of sacrifice particularly for the small farmers. Government would take steps to see that the bigger landholders do bear their due share of the burden involved in delivering the marketable surplus to the Governmental agency commensurate with their capacity for bearing such a burden. People who have a surplus have an obligation to the society. The Government will endeavour to instil this sense of social obligation so that the rich look upon their wealth as giving them an opportunity for serving the society and not indulge in ostentatious living. The Government will take every care to see that there is no discrimination in implementing the procurement programme and that the hardship to the smaller producer in particular is minimised to the utmost.

The Government are also confident that by keeping up essential supplies to the vulnerable sections of the society such as industrial workers, landless agricultural labourers and people with fixed incomes, they can contain the rise in prices and in due course, bring about a significant reduction in costs all round, which will in turn help to provide the agriculturists essential inputs at fair prices. We have to break the vicious

spiral of rising prices and rising costs at some point and it is this Government's firm belief that a reduction in prices of foodgrains through increased production, improved distribution and other means can make a significant contribution to relieving the problem of rising prices, which has been plaguing the Indian economy in the last ten years.

Centre-State relationship

Here again, the problem of Centre-State relationship assumes a new significance. Placed as they are today, the States with their limited resources find it extremely difficult to meet the needs of the people. Taking note of the widespread discontent among the people, the Centre should come forward in a big way to assist the States in implementing their policy of holding the prices particularly of foodgrains.

The one relieving feature of the difficulties which we are facing on the food front is that they have helped to focus the attention of the administration and the people on the over-riding importance of augmenting agricultural production. There is widespread recognition that a greater emphasis on agricultural production in our earlier Plans would have helped to avert the serious situation we are facing today. Prudence demands that we should draw on our experience in the recent past and take steps now at least to bring about a perceptible improvement in agricultural production through concentration on quick-yielding schemes. The Government recognise that propagation of improved seeds, extension of facilities for irrigation and larger supplies of fertilisers in right quantities and in right time, hold the key to increased production. In this three-pronged programme, the State Government can to some extent on their own tackle successfully the problems relating to multiplication and distribution of improved seeds, including the high-yielding strains such as ADT-27 and CO-25.

Increasing food production

It also lies in their power to promote energetic measures for extension of facilities for irrigation through minor irrigation and lift irrigation programmes. Even in the interim Plan for 1967–68, which will be shortly coming up for consideration before the Legislature, the State Government have endeavoured to provide reasonably adequate resources for maintaining the tempo of these programmes.

But improved seeds and irrigation facilities can produce the best results only if we can simultaneously also take steps to assure the farmers fertilisers to the full extent required. It is in this respect that we are almost wholly dependent on the Central Government. This Government cannot help pointing out that the Central Government's performance in this vital sphere has been disappointing and has caused considerable discontent among the farmers. Supplies of fertilisers even in the current year have been inadequate and halting with the result that against our indent for allotment of 1·35 lakhs tonnes of nitrogen, we have received an allotment of only a little over 86,000 tonnes. In respect of phosphatic fertilisers too, against our target of 60,700 tonnes, the supplies received aggregate only to 27,000 tonnes.

The initial conservatism of farmers in regard to use of fertilisers has been completely overcome. The farmer is keen today to adopt all modern and scientific methods of agriculture and it is for the administration to respond by arranging for all essential inputs. But our programmes such as those relating to high-yielding varieties will be of no avail, if timely and adequate supplies of fertilisers are not forthcoming. If such supplies are assured, the State Government would on their part take effective steps to investigate and remove all defects in the distribution of fertilisers to the farmers and thus redress one of their long-standing grievances.

Human factor

The State Government, will, therefore, place prominently before the Central Government the importance of production of fertilisers within the country and press them to make such essential adjustments as may be necessary in the Fourth Plan under finalisation, in order to accord higher priority to production of fertilisers. The production of fertilisers in the country will involve a time-lag and in the meanwhile, it is necessary to arrange for larger imports of fertilisers which should be looked upon as maintenance imports vital for realising the full production potential of our farmers.

While recognising the importance of supplies of essential inputs for modern and scientific agriculture, we should also not overlook the importance of the human factor. The farmers particularly those with small holdings should have adequate incentives for increased production. It is in this context that the policy of my Government in regard to land revenue assumes special significance. In response to pressure of public opinion, as voiced in the Legislature and outside, the surcharge on land revenue has already been abolished. This is not enough. The present Government feel that there should be a phased programme for relieving the small landholders from the rigours of land revenue. They will take concrete decisions in this regard in time for the next fasli.

Our programmes for augmenting agricultural production cannot succeed fully unless we pay attention also to the problems of cultivating tenants. The

Government will undertake a review of existing legislation relating to tenancy so as to plug the loopholes and ensure fixity of tenure to cultivating tenants in actual practice.

Increased production also calls for streamlining of the present arrangements for provision of credit to the farmers. While the Government recognise that co-operatives are the best agency for canalising credit to the farmers, they also realise that there is considerable scope for improvement in the working of the co-operatives at all levels. In arranging for larger flow of funds through the co-operatives to meet the requirements of the farmers, we should also take care to ensure that the funds are properly utilised and reach the most deserving people. The small farmer feels, and not without reason, that the co-operative organisation is far removed from him and often subject to political pulls and pressures which work against him. The present state of affairs, which has kept a large number of small farmers out of the benefits of co-operative organisation, should not be allowed to persist.

Co-operative organisation

The Government, therefore, propose to set up a Committee to study the working of co-operative organisation in the State and formulate proposals for its reform and reorganisation on sound lines. Through such reforms the Government, in whom the people have expressed overwhelming confidence, will seek to mobilise the enthusiasm and energy of the farmers and secure their purposeful co-operation with the agricultural extension machinery in reaching the targets of agricultural production. The Government would also seek to associate the Panchayats and Panchayat Unions fully in this process of getting the farmers emotionally involved in the developmental programmes.

Agricultural production programmes should form the sheet-anchor of the Fourth Plan which is yet to be finalised. Hon'ble Members are aware of the difficulties and uncertainties which have so far held up the finalisation of the Fourth Plan, though the first year of the Fourth Plan is already over. The shape and size of the Fourth Plan will to a large extent depend on the prospects of foreign aid. The first year of the Fourth Plan has been largely devoted to keeping up the execution of programmes carried over from the Third Plan and concentrating on certain essential programmes of agricultural production. Even for the next year, we have at present prepared only an interim plan keeping in view our own limited resources and the Central assistance made available at this stage. The details of the interim plan will be presented to you along with the Interim Budget for 1967-68 at this sitting. The overriding principle on which the interim plan is based is that developmental programmes already under execution should not in any manner suffer.

The Planning Commission has accorded tentative approval for the State's Fourth Plan with an outlay of Rs. 564 crores of which the Central assistance will be of the order of Rs. 250 crores. The Government will soon apply its mind to the Plan as tentatively finalised and see whether any, and if so, what essential readjustments in priorities are necessary. It should be stressed that the rate of growth of the State's economy will not be determined solely by the outlays in the State Plan. Investments of the Central and private sectors in the State will be of even greater significance in promoting economic growth. The State Government would press its case for a fair share of the investments in the Central sector through the implementation of certain major industrial projects such as the Salem Steel Plant whose economic and technical feasibility is beyond all doubt.

In the light of the situation emerging after the Fourth General Elections, there is need to emphasise the federal character of our Constitution and restore States to the position originally visualised for them under the Constitution. The States can no longer be passive spectators in the process of formulation and implementation of the Plan but should play a more active part. The Planning Commission would itself seem to have recognised to some extent the need for giving the States a larger role in the Fourth Plan period. It has recently decided on certain proposals for transfer of schemes hitherto treated as Centrally Sponsored to the State sector. But there is need for carrying this process further and assigning a more dominant position to the States in sectors such as agricultural production, education and public health which under the Constitution fall within the ambit of the States. The present role of the Central Ministries concerned with these subjects will have to be reviewed and the tendency, which has become pronounced in recent years, of Central Ministries interfering in fields wholly within the competence of States through financial and other sanctions, kept in check.

State's economy

After all, the resources of the Centre form part of the national pool to be drawn on both by the Centre and States according to the relative priorities of their programmes. The use of Central loans and grants to promote the pet schemes of Central Ministries has only served to distort these priorities and has often led to a wasteful utilisation of the nation's scarce resources.

While there may be genuine and honest difference of opinion on certain aspects of the Plan, there has always been and there should continue to be agreement among all enlightened sections of public opinion in the State on the lines on which the State's economy should be strengthened. There can be no difference

of opinion whatever on the need for augmenting agricultural production or building up of power potential or expanding essential social services like education, medical relief and public health. I would plead for the continuance of a spirit of understanding and co-operation among all sections in this House so as to facilitate the progress of the State in these fields.

The Legislators who have preceded you have set high standards of debate and discussion and have earned special appreciation by virtue of the dignity and decorum with which they conducted the deliberations even in moments of stress and strain. We have already set an example to the rest of the country in maintaining high democratic traditions and we are called upon now to live up to them and further improve on them. In this House we find today on the treasury bench men who have just secured the popular mandate in abundant measure facing an opposition rich with experience in administration for a long number of years. I am sure that in these circumstances there would emerge purposeful co-operation between members of different political persuasion in the general task of promoting the welfare of the people. Democracy is but an exercise in pooling the abilities and capabilities of contending elements for the common cause. I am sure that through such united efforts you would make a lasting contribution to the progress of the State and assure a better life for our people, a life full of hope and happiness, peace and prosperity. (*Address delivered on 17th March 1967 to the Joint Session of the Madras Legislature.*)

TRAINING IN RADIO TECHNIQUE

Acute dearth of skilled craftsman in Radio Technique has been felt for some time. Most of the trainees and candidates passing out of the training institutions have again to be put through a further training before they can be entrusted with skilled jobs. With a view to train skilled craftsman who could be straightaway put on skilled jobs a training scheme under the Rural Industries Projects was sanctioned by the Government of Madras. The scheme was for training in radio craftsmanship and in the manufacture of radio transformers and lighting chokes.

There is considerable demand for radio transformers and lighting chokes. There is no organised unit exclusively manufacturing these items in this State at present. There are some manufacturers who produce transformers, etc., in limited quantities to meet their own requirements.

The trainees are from the project areas in Sriperumbudur in Chingleput district, Omalur in Salem district and Nanguneri in Tirunelveli district. The training will be for a period of 12 months. During the training the trainees will be taught to read circuit diagrams, trace circuits, locate and rectify faults in wireless and electronic appliances and apparatus. They will be be trained to wire and rig-up circuits. They will also trained in winding radio transformers and lighting chokes. The scheme will be implemented by the Panchayat Radio Maintenance Organisation, Rural Development and Local Administration Department.

The training scheme was inaugurated on 1st February 1967 at the Office of the Chief Radio Officer, Public Works Department Buildings, Madras-5, by Sri K. Diraviam, I.A.S., Director of Rural Development. Inaugurating the training he exhorted the trainees to take full advantage of the opportunities opened out to them by the State Government. He said that the idea in offering a training scheme like this was to make available to intelligent and energitic young men from the rural areas, scope to improve their knowledge and skill in modern techniques. He advised the trainees to go back on completion of the training to their native places where their service to the community was badly needed.







Top left- The Governor who has invited Sri C. N Annadurai, leader of the Legislature DMK party to form the Cabinet is receiving him at his residence.

Top right Sri C. N. Annadurai is discussing with the Governor.

Centre Sri C. N. Annadurai is taking the oath of office and secrecy as Chief Minister on 6th March 1967 at the swearing-in-ceremony held at Rajaji Hall, Madras. Other Ministers of the Cabinet also took the oath of office and secrecy on that occasion.

Below The New Cabinet with the Governor of Madras Sardar Ujjal Singh and Sardarni Ujjal Singh.



WORLD HEALTH DAY

World Health Day marks the anniversary of the coming into force of the constitution of the World Health Organisation (WHO) on 7th April 1948. Each year it is devoted to a new theme that draws attention to health questions of interest to most countries in the world. This year "Partners in Health" is the theme for World Health Day

World Health Day Message

When we look at the state of the World's Health, at the progress which has been made, and the difficulties yet to be overcome, it is clear that the scarcity of trained manpower for the Health Services is an urgent problem almost everywhere, and especially in the developing countries.

It is the key factor governing any plans for the improvement or expansion, and sometimes the actual maintenance of such services.

The physician is the central figure round whom health services are built and function. But the efficiency and output of a country's health institutions also depend on the personnel who support him.

The progress of medical science has made the need for that support so great that team work has become an essential feature of all health care. The day of the solitary research worker or the single-handed physician providing every form of medical care for his patients has indeed passed.

The "team" is the most efficient instrument for combining the efforts of health workers with different skills and experience for the greater benefit of the individual patient, or for the health care of a community.

Teams vary in size and complexity. They range from the group of a dozen highly specialised individuals performing the amazing operations of heart surgery, to the three or four health workers with simple skills who, based on a rural health post, look after the health needs of a widely spread population of 5,000 or more.

Each of these two teams—so different in training and interests—is composed of individuals who share a single purpose. They are partners in a common undertaking, and on World Health Day 1967 these "Partners in Health" are being justly honoured.

The partners in health are not limited to members of the health professions. The economist who helps to increase production and buying power, the road builder who makes it easier to reach a health centre, the educator who banishes illiteracy and widens his pupils' comprehension of the value of life all contribute to prosperity and welfare. They create a demand for health and, at the same time, make it easier to satisfy that demand. They are responsible for a change in people's attitude towards health that is perhaps the most influential force of our times: the recognition that health is their birthright, that disease is not an inevitable burden which must be endured.

For the collective awarness that accompanies any great surge forward is bred and nurtured in the community, without whose active participation there can be no change, no improvement. Thus the people themselves are essential in this partnership. The Community, the family and the individual suffer the consequences of disease, play an active part in treating and curing it and an even more active role in the maintenance of health.

DR. M. G. CHANDAU,
Director-General, World Health Organisation

MEDICAL PERSONNEL IN MADRAS STATE

Enough and efficient medical personnel are a must for carrying forward the public health programmes. What are the steps taken by the Madras State in this respect?

Progress in public health—whether it be curative or preventive side—can be achieved only if we have well trained personnel of different disciplines in the field who have to work in co-operation with each other in a team spirit. Madras State has taken all the steps possible within the resources available to produce these "partners in health" to meet the increasing needs of the State's ever expanding public health programmes.

Medical education naturally occupies the pride of place in this regard. Medical education is the acquisition of knowledge that makes it possible to utilize scientific judgment in interpreting the indications of disease, in deciding on treatment and in forming an opinion as to the outcome. It is difficult and long requiring a minimum of six years University level education and perhaps four more for specialisation.

It is in realisation of this long time lag involved in producing enough medical men with specialised knowledge steps have been taken gradually over the last fifteen years to increase the number of medical colleges and to start post-graduate courses of studies in medicine.

Doctors

In Madras State there were only two Medical Colleges in 1950–51 with an intake capacity of only 622 students. At present there are seven Medical colleges with an intake capacity of 4,737 students per year. As against 9,218 registered doctors in 1950–51 there are at present more than 14,463 registered doctors. While this progress cannot be said to have helped in meeting our needs fully the achievements are certainly noteworthy. The motive is there for further progress and hence the goal will certainly be reached as quick as possible.

By the end of the Second Plan the doctor population ratio in Madras State was 1: 6,700. By the end of Third Plan the ratio has improved only to 1: 5,900 and is expected to be 1 : 4,600 by the end of the Fourth Plan Plans are under way to achieve a ratio of at least 1:3,500 by the end of the Fifth Plan.

Taking into consideration the long time lag between the planning of Medical Colleges and the turnout of medical personnel provision has been made in the State's Fourth Plan for the opening of three more Medical Colleges with an annual intake, to start with, of 100 each.

A new College of Indian Systems of Medicine was also opened in 1964. This college located at present at Palayamcottai will be shifted to Courtallam when permanent buildings are constructed there.

Post-graduate Institute

With the expansion of medical education the need for setting up a Post-Graduate Medical Institute was keenly felt. Already several departments have been upgraded during the First, Second and Third Plan periods Lately the dental wing of the Madras Medical College has also been upgraded for starting M.D.S. Course in Periodentiology and M.D.S. in the Oral Surgery. The Madras Medical College has also been upgraded into Post-Graduate Medical Institute.

Next to doctors, we should have enough nurses to look after the patients. About four hundred additional nurses have been trained by the end of the Third Plan period. The scheme will be continued during the Fourth Plan period to train 1,000 additional nurses. During 1966–67, a sum of Rs. 4·74 lakhs is provided for training additional nurses, etc.

Again Auxiliary Nurse Midwives, Pharmacists, Paramedical workers such as Health Visitors, Laboratory Technicians and others have their role to play in the promotion of Public Health.

During the Third Plan period, the total annual admission for training Pharmacists in both the Medical Colleges at Madras and Madurai was 350, as against only 200 at the beginning of the Third Plan. The scheme will be continued during the Fourth Plan period. During 1966–67, the Pharmaceutical Department of the Madurai Medical College will be strengthened by providing additional teaching staff as per the requirements of Pharmacy Council.

Auxiliary Nurse Midwives

During the Third Plan period, the annual intake of Auxiliary Nurse Midwives in the eight medical institutions was 255. The scheme will be continued during the Fourth Plan period to meet the increased demand for the Government Hospitals, Primary Health Centres, Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme, National Malaria Eradication Programme, Family-Planning Programmes, etc. It is proposed to open four new training centres with an annual intake of 120 candidates during the Fourth Plan period.

During 1962–63 to 1964–65, 120 candidates were admitted for training in integration of Public Health with Nursing as basic course in five medical institutions. The scheme is being continued.

During the Third Plan period, a full-fledged training centre for para-medical workers was opened at Tiruvoilur as per the pattern of Government of India for the control and prevention of leprosy. Two batches of 30 candidates, one batch in July and another in January, are being admitted for training.

The training course for Opticians was started in July 1962 in the Government Ophthalmic Hospital, Madras. The scheme will be continued during the Fourth Plan period also.

Laboratory Technicians

In order to meet the growing demand for Laboratory Technicians, Grade I and Grade II in the existing seven medical colleges and the new medical colleges proposed in Fourth Plan, and also to meet the requirements to teaching hospitals and special departments like Chest Clinics, it is proposed to increase the present annual admissions as shown below :—

Laboratory Technicians, Grade I—From 12 to 15.

Laboratory Technicians, Grade II—From 47 to 104.

The School of Physiotherapists attached to the Government General Hospital, Madras, is training six candidates per annum. It is proposed to strengthen this school and to train six more candidates per annum in the Fourth Plan.

At present only Certificate Courses in Nursing are conducted in the various training centres in the State : and even for appointment to the post of Nursing Tutors, only a Post-Certificate Course is given at the Government General Hospital, Madras. For some time past, the need for strengthening the nursing services in this State has been seriously engaging the attention of the Government. For this purpose, it is proposed to start a College of Nursing as an affiliated College of Madras University and attached to the Madras Medical College and the Government General Hospital, Madras.

In the Fourth Plan

With expansion of medical services envisaged in the Fourth Plan, facilities for training para-medical personnel will also be suitably stepped up further. The physical and financial targets in regard to the training of para-medical personnel in the Fourth Plan period are briefly indicated below :—

Category of staff.	*Number to be trained in the Plan period.*	*Financial provision.* (RUPEES IN LAKHS).
Nurses	1,000	8
Pharmacists	1,500	5
Laboratory Technicians ..	1,200	10
Hospital equipment mechanics	100	5
Para-medical workers for Leprosy and Tuberculosis.	1,200	15
Auxiliary Nurse Midwives ..	1,600	2
Nursing Orderlies	1,000	2
Social Workers	400	2
Physio therapists	85	5
Record Technicians ..	15	1
Medical Librarians	50	1

Madras State as she is always in the forefront in initiating and implementing development schemes in an efficient and integrated manner, has not failed to take up a perspective view of the public health needs of the State. By the end of the Fourth Plan we would be certainly much better off in regard to public health and allied matters.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION

The doctor plays a unique role in the health team, partly for historical reasons and partly because of the length and scientific character of his training. Nevertheless he is only one of several partners and his efficacy depends on the co-operation of all other members of the team.

SAFEGUARDING HEALTH

No matter what the particular problem may be there is always and everywhere an essential element in safeguarding health and that is team work.

"Existence is not enough, to live means to be healthy" wrote the poet Ariphon in the fifth century B.C. The Bible confirms that without health riches are worthless.

The World Health Organization has rejected the negative definition of health found in most dictionaries: that it is the state of someone who is not sick. For WHO, health is something positive, "a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity".

Privileged state

To arrive at this privileged state it is not sufficient that surgeons repair, replace or remove damaged organs or that physiotherapists teach the infirm how to use their limbs again. Armies of technicians, often working quietly behind the scenes, are needed to create the basic conditions for health in its most complete sense. The efforts of the best therapists are vain if their patients are homeless people, or lack elementary sanitation, or as even happens, are deprived of essential foods and safe drinking water. Illness and infirmity again find fertile ground. Health itself is like a plant that needs the right soil for full development. The ground must be prepared, for even the best gardener cannot grow roses on stones. Public Health Officers, sanitary engineers and other specialists in preventive medicine and environmental health are required for this task. They play the same role as the gardener who weeds and hoes and waters his roses.

Even although many people in well off countries take it for granted, health is the result of careful teamwork. The simplest example is the birth of a child. In a highly developed country, the infant is the beneficiary of a complex network of services that prepare the way to health even before it comes into the world.

During pregnancy the expectant mother is examined regularly by the doctor, her blood is analysed by laboratory technicians and, if required, X-rays are done by an expert radiologist. Social workers guide her through administrative procedures. A midwife at a maternal and child health centre advises her about general health matters and the diet to follow during pregnancy. Even if child birth is normal, specialized nurses take over the care of the mother and infant after a doctor or midwife has performed the delivery. Thus several technicians of various specialists have been mobilized for what is by no means an extraordinary event.

During pregnancy

In cases where labour is difficult the number of technicians increases. In many countires] the ambulance that speeds to the woman's home may be accompanied by a physician who is ready to give artificial respiration, injections, emergency blood transfusions. The stretcher bearer carries her directly to the operating room. Should a Caesarean prove necessary a gynaecologist and his anaesthetist are called in. Following modern techniques of anaesthesiology, the latter is entrusted with the vital function of bringing the patient back to consciousness and warding off post-operative shock. A premature baby is placed in an incubator and watched over by a team of pediatricians and specialized nurses until it can be returned to his mother. A new little man has been brought into the world because a number of technicians working in concert, were able to solve the problems of a difficult birth.

This child will continue to live and will grow into a strong adult because others, with equally important although perhaps less spectacular roles, provide conditions that favour healthy development. He will drink clean water and pasteurized milk. He will eat sound meat and fish, thanks to veterinarians and sanitary

inspectors. Vaccinations will build ramparts against major infectious diseases. His sight and hearing will be verified by the school health staff. With variations according to his country the child will reap the benefit of peventive and curative health services that come to his aid in case of accident or illness.

Child care

But if this child is born in a developing country where these services are not yet fully organized his chances of finding in his cradle this brithright of health,the greatest of gifts, are very slim indeed. He will find instead the danger of infection, parasitic diseases and malnutrition. He may not receive milk but almost certainly can expect polluted water. No one will be available to vaccinate him, to treat him in case of illness, or to perform an operation. In many countries still, all health problems are critical : everything needs doing, often from the ground up. Health technicians have a different role to play than in highly developed countries, where mental health, cardiovascular diseases, cancer, air pollution and the disposal of radioactive wastes are major problems : they may still be called upon to fight epidemics that have been consigned to history books in other parts of the world. They must do the best they can to solve the most urgent problems, according to the country's needs, resources and way of life. In some cases it is even necessary to help the nation establish its health services, calling in foreign technicians to lay the foundations and get things under way until local people can carry on by themselves.

But no matter what the particular problem may be there is always and everywhere an essential element in safeguarding health and that is teamwork.

Safeguarding health

Whether it is the fight against a long-established endemic disease like malaria or setting up a basic health service with dispensaries and clinics or the operation of an ultramodern hospital, nothing can be done today without the co-operation of technicians of a great many different disciplines. It is to these "partners in health" that WHO dedicates World Health Day in 1967. Their responsibility is enormous, to guard the most precious possession of the individual and an irreplaceable economic asset of the nation's health. ❶

MADRAS INFORMATION

Statement of Ownership and other particulars

Place of publication	.. ..	Department of Information and Publicity, Government of Madras, Fort St. George, Madras-9.
Periodicity of its publication	..	Monthly.
Printer's name	.. .. ..	Sri M. K.Gomathagavelu, B.A. (Hons.). Director of Stationery and Printing.
Nationality	.. ..	Indian.
Address	.. ..	The Government Press, Madras-1.
Publisher's name	.. .. ..	Sri R. Kulandaivelu, M.A., Director of Information and Publicity, Madras-9.
Nationality	.. ..	Indian.
Address	.. ..	Department of Information and Publicity, Fort St. George, Madras-9.
Editor's name	.. .. ..	Sri R. Kulandaivelu, Director of Information and Publicity.
Nationality	.. . .. .	Indian.
Address	.. ..	Department of Information and Publicity, Madras-9.
Names and address of individuals who own the newspaper and partners or share-holders holding more than one per cent of the total capital.		Government publication.

I, R. Kulandaivelu, hereby declare that the particulars given above are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

7th February 1967.

R. KULANDAIVELU,
Editor and Publisher.

WORLD FOOD NEEDS BY THE TURN OF THE CENTURY

CEDRIC DAY,

Deputy Regional Representative of the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO) for Asia and the Far-East (Western Zone—India, Nepal and Ceylon), New Delhi-14.

Can India and the World increase food production four-fold by the turn of Century?

The world is now one year closer to possible disaster. There is a definite question mark over the adequacy of the basic physical resources of the Far East to raise food production more than fourfold by the turn of the century—the target to be faced to give the expected population an adequate but by no means lavish diet then.

An FAO survey of Bihar, Assam and Bengal, back in 1959 concluded tentatively, that natural resources were enough, if fully exploited, to raise output four times. But this area—the Lower Ganges—Brahmaputra Basin —has undeveloped potential probably substantially above the Far East region.

Fact of hunger

For the world as a whole, however, the prospects are better. Through similar forecasts and appraisals, FAO is confident that the global potential for raising food production is very substantial indeed.

Enormous national and international energy has to be mobilised to achieve the target, mobilisation on as great a scale as goes into any war effort. If we fail the situation will be calamitous.

Large figures seem to have a fatal attraction for most people, and no figures have a more terifying implication than the estimates we can make today of world population and the food production necessary to feed everybody.

Present world population exceeds 3,000 million and is expected to double by the turn of the century—just 33 years away. Bythat time the number of people in Asia and the Far East alone will exceed the whole world's population today. This is the threat we face—a threat that will hang over the world for many years to come.

The world is now more widely aware of the facts of hunger, largely due to the initiative of Dr. B. R. Sen, Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO) who in 1960, launched the Freedom from Hunger Campaign, mainly directed towards awakening the world to the developing threat of starvation on a scale unparelled in human history unless we take effective action now.

So it is more generally realised today that the well fed and nourished portion of the world's population comprises only a minority. At least half the world—more than 1,500 million people—does not have enough to eat. More than 500 million suffer perpetual hunger.

This is bad enough now, but worse may be to come unless food production is raised to at least the same rate of growth as the population. The goal of freedom from hunger can be attained because for the first time in the history of mankind we have the knowledge and the means to solve age-old problems.

Productivity

We now know how to increase productivity in the field, we now know how to improve our economic and



Sri P. K. Mookiah Thevar, was sworn in by Sardar Ujjal Singh, Governor of Madras, as temporary Speaker of Madras Legislative Assembly on 13th March 1967 at Raj Bhavan

social organization to establish a better balance of food and create the right amounts of the right sort in the right place at the right time. All we lack is the will to tackle the problem on the necessary scale.

Despite all the efforts made by the developing countries and all the aid from the technically advanced nations there are more hungry people in the world today than every before.

Broadly speaking the inhibiting factors to really fast growth in the world are: lack of investment resources for agriculture; lack of education and training among farmers inhibiting the communication and adoption of new ideas and methods; lack of incentives such as guaranteed markets, fair prices, low-interest loans; outdated land tenure, often feudal in character; lack of the means to guide rural workers in ways of increasing production; and lack of leadership and organization among the rural communities.

Developing countries

In the past ten years the developing countries have scored impressive gains in food production and agricultural exports. But this production increase has been more or less wiped out by the rapid growth in population, and the rising volume of trade has meant little in the face of falling prices.

Now, on top of this, world population is expected to grow at an even faster rate. The prospects of any lasting improvement in agricultural prices do not appear to be very bright.

FAO research has shown that the production of food per person in 1964–65 rose by 14 per cent in the developed countries but by only one per cent in the developing lands. In 1965–66 there was a drop of 4 to 5 per cent in the developing countries.

The United Nations Development Decade hoped that the national income of member nations would grow at [illegible] ds, a rate of 5 per cent each year.

Allowing for population increase and the need to raise the diets of so many people to the minimum for basic health and strength, food production will have to grow at 4½ per cent each year—very much more than has been achieved so far in the developing countries. The tempo of investment in agriculture must be speeded up.

Our chances

What are our chances of doing this? Is it physically possible? What are our resources?

Only about 10 per cent of the world's land area is being cultivated now and is regularly under crops. Another 19 per cent is permanent meadow and pasture 30 per cent is forest; and almost half (41 per cent) is waste land or building land.

To attempt to guess whether food production can be increased rapidly enough to provide satisfactory diets for the greater part of the people of the earth by, to start with, the turn of the century, we must look at things on a regional basis.

At the moment it does not serve much purpose to make forecasts on a global basis because it is unlikely that exports of food from the richer to the poorer regions can ever provide more than a small part of the needs. This would still be so even if commercial imports were supplemented by substantial grants-in-aid through free distribution of surplus foodstuffs.

Prospects by regions

Let us look at the prospects by regions. For Europe, North America and Oceania there can be [illegible] doubt. Production is soaring away from population in Europe and would be rising even faster if it were not for marketing difficulties. Throughout most of that continent diets are satisfactory, and population is expected to grow by only a modest 36 per cent by the year 2,000—50 per cent if we include the USSR.

In North America and Australia present production capacity is considerably in excess of output. Even though production has been held down, huge stocks of surpluses have piled up in the past, especially in North America. Resources are certainly capable of meeting requirements there, with capacity to spare.

So far so good, but when we turn to the four less developed regions, doubts start to creep in. In Latin America and Africa physical resources are unquestionably, ample and there is good reason to believe that the more affluent parts of the world are ready and willing to give technical and financial help to build up and supplement the internal resources.

The rate that resources are being destroyed in Africa is, however, cause for some concern and makes a proper survey of the continent's land and water resources in relation to population an urgent task.

Near East

Now the Near East. FAO estimates that an increase in production of more than threefold would push resources much closer to the limits set by our present technical knowledge than would be so in Latin America and Africa. Apart from the political, administrative and other problems, there is a shortage of water. The two main river systems, the Nile and the Tigris-Euphrates, are already fully drawn on.

Now we come to this region—the Far East. And, bearing in mind this need to quadruple food production by the year 2000, doubts start to arise.

The Ganges-Brahmaputra study mentioned earlier pronounced favourably on the future for Assam, Bihar, and East and West Bengal but has to be set against the relatively low use of resources and the crop and livestock yields—low even by Asian standards.

Although levels of production envisaged in this study are not absolute they necessitate a fairly effective mobilization of the natural resources and present technical knowledge.

For the whole of the study area, including upland and other non-irrigable land, production potential was estimated to be four times the 1959 level, enough to support a well-fed livestock indnstry, meet the need for plant foods and adequately feed twice as many people.

High production in Japan considerably alters the picture for the whole of the Far East, presenting a more favourable outlook than is really the case. A comparison of Japan's production per hectare of arable land with India's shows in Japan's favour to the extent of 6 to 1.

A larger proportion of the arable area of southern monsoon Asia could be assured round-the-year water, but water shortage in the Deccan plateau of India leaves many areas with no chance of approaching Japan's output.

A study of production potential in the Far East is a matter of urgency, together with a pattern for land and water utilisation.

Far East

There is reason to believe that in the Far East as a whole the balance between future food needs and the achievements possible under present knowledge may prove to be delicate. What is needed is a study of possible food production in relation to demand, and th determination of the ways to achieve the bigges results.

In line with this need, work is well ahead on an Indicative World Plan for Agricultural Development. This FAO plan is intended to indicate the levels of production, consumption and trade that should be attained by developing countries by 1975 and, more broadly, by 1985.

This first attempt at world food planning will inevitably have its faults, but it should provide for the first time—in the summer of 1968—an overall picture of the course which agriculture could take and the consequences if we fall short.

What else is being done on the international food front? There is the United Nations Development Programme and the World Food Programme. The Special Fund of the UNDP provides finance for projects which will pave the way for profitable investments by governments or private industry. About 35 per cent concern agriculture and are under FAO's control. The amount involved is about $240 million.

World Food Programme

The World Food Programme, jointly operated by the UN and FAO, started with an experimental 100 million dollars in cash and commodities, and this is to be doubled. The WFP supplies food in case of emergencies,



Sri Si. Pa. Aditanar, acknowledging with folded hands the greetings of the members of Assembly immediately after his election as the Speaker of the State Assembly on 17th March 1967. Sri V. R. Nedunchezhiyan, Leader of the ruling party and Sri P. Karuthiruman, (*right*) Leader of the opposition, are also in the picture.

such as India's food crisis last year and this, and also food for development projects. For example, where thousands of workers are employed on building a dam or an irrigation scheme, food can be provided in lieu of wages.

The emergency food shipments of 34,500 tons promised to India at the moment brings cumulative WFP aid to India to $25 million.

FAO in India

The FAO programme in India is extensive, but small compared with the Government's work the way it should be. Briefly the current FAO programme can be summed up as follows :

(*a*) There are 40 technicians working on technical assistance projects, a programme costing about 88 lakhs rupees over the next two years.

(*b*) FAO is responsible for five UN Development Programme projects involving nearly Rs. 2·7 crores. Four more are due to start soon.

(*c*) Twenty-two approved Freedom From Hunger Campaign projects total about Rs. 3 crores. More are to come.

(*d*) Nine World Food Programme projects have been started, and the current approved programme totals nearly Rs. 11 crores.

(*e*) FAO/UNICEF are taking part in the Government of India's Applied Nutrician Programme towards which UNICEF is contributing over a third, about Rs. 1 crore a year, a large part from FFHC funds collected in Britain.

(*f*) FAO/UNICEF are taking part in the Government of India's Rs. 59 crore milk conservation programme. UNICEF is contributing several crores of rupees, again largely from FFHC funds.

Advanced countries

All this is aimed at producing agricultural revolutions in India and the other developing countries where FAO is active, involving a break with farming traditions and the propagation of a new outlook among the millions of people who till the fields. For just over half the world's population live on farms, a much higher proportion in this part of the globe.

This, for India, is the 500 million-people question. How is it possible in a relatively short time to contact, talk with, demonstrate to and convince the mass of people living in the 550,000 rural villages spread over the country ? How do you persuade them to adopt a way of life of which they know little or nothing ?

Looking at the history of the technically advanced countries we can perhaps see something of the future of India. Before industrialisation much the same proportion of the people lived on the land, sometimes as many as 90 per cent existing by subsistence farming.

No country has not experienced famine at some time, even with all those people working on the land. As example, the million or two Red Indians of North America lived almost entirely by hunting or subsistence farming and they suffered sever famines in a country which today provides 200 million people with one of the highest standards of living in the world.

Yet today only one person in ten is engaged in agriculture in the United States. The same is true of other large agricultural countries like Canada and Australia. In Britain the figure is only one in twenty.

But at some time or other as much of the population worked on the land in these countries as in India or China today. A long process of science and mechanisation has resulted in far fewer people producing far more food.

If the same revolution occurred in India, would the result be the same O Certainly. And it may be that food in plenty will be grown long before the number of people at work in agriculture is reduced to even half the population.

A job of the world

Of course circumstances are different and the problem is more than acute because it is more urgent out here, but basically it is the same task that cofronts us changes in the outlook and habits of an illiterate peasantry introducing new techniques and organising agriculture generally. In addition, if diets are to be improved eating habits will have to be changed, the rice habit in particular. All this to achieve a four-fold increase in food production in the next 33 years.

While there is so much to be achieved, we must not deny progress already made. It is a considerable achievement that the world has managed to cope with the population explosion so far without widespread starvation.

While we have done little more than hold our ground in the past ten years, we have now begun to plan better future. New concepts in international co-operation have been evolved, and for the first time the idea of mankind's collective responsibility for the elimination of hunger has been accepted.

It is not a job for FAO, but one for the world, to decide what our priorities are and to establish our moral standards. " Everything else can wait, but agriculture cannot, " said Sri Nehru.

As Dr. Sen has said " We know that the technical means by which this immense task might be accomplished are readily available. But it cannot be accomplished easily. It cannot be accomplished unless the leaders of the nations are alive to the issues at stake and are prepared to devote a large share of the world's resources to meet the looming crisis."

19

I.I.T., MADRAS :

Partnership Through Technical Assistance

The Indian Institute of Technology, Madras, the largest technical assistance project developed by the Federal Republic of Germany, is one of the five technological institutes declared by the Government to be of national importance.

Dr. E. Reichel, German Consul-General in Madras, handed over the gift on behalf of his Government to Prof. B. Sengupta, Director of the Indian Institute of Technology, and Rector of the Institute Gymkhana, for the " beat-x ", the students' jazz orchestra. The " beat " had recently won the first prize in a public musical competition called " muscial knock-out".

Dr. Reichel told the students that as soon as " the echoes of this smashing success " reached Bonn the Federal Government " forgot its red-tape " and decided at an emergency session to send this gift. " May these jazz instruments help to provide a stirring rhythm to the future progress of the I.I.T.", he said.

Courses

The I.I.T. offers courses leading to the degree of Bachelor of Technology, post-graduate courses leading to the Degrees of Master of Science and Technology, doctoral courses leading to the degree of Ph.D. in sciences, engineering and technology. The training in theory and practice is imparted here in what is called a " sandwich system ".

It has 1,620 students on its rolls at present. The number of teachers is 281, including eleven German Professors and five German technicians. The Institute has so far awarded 207 bachelor degrees, five masters degrees and three Ph.D. degrees.

The I.I.T., Madras has so far received equipment worth Rs. 17·30 million from the Federal Republic of Germany and the services of 12 German professors and five technicians. Besides, 17 Indian teachers of the Institute have received training in Germany. Under an agreement signed between the Government of India and the Federal Republic of Germany in June 1966, the Institute will receive further equipment from Germany for completing 20 science laboratories already established and for setting up four new ones. Germany will also provide the services of 25 professors, senior scientific assistants, foremen and short-time visiting professors, besides facilities for study and training to sixty Indian teachers.

The I.I.T., Madras built on an area of nearly 623 acres, has, besides building for lectures and workshops, four student hostels, 200 residential quarters, an officers' hostel, a guest house, a shopping centre, an open theatre' a post office and a bank. Master plan of the Institute was drawn by the School of Town Planning and Architecture, New Delhi. Later, services of two reputed architects of Madras were obtained to execute the plan. The I.I.T., Madras had its genesis in the report of the higher technological education committee comprising prominent industrialists and educationists with Dr. N. R. Sarkar as Chairman. The Committee found that the expansion of higher education was a pressing necessity and recommended that four higher technological institutes be set up in India—one in each region-east, west, north and south. The proposal was endorsed by the All-India Council for Technical Education and approved by the Government of India. Thereafter two Indian Institutes of Technology came into existence in succession—one at Kharagpur and the other at Bombay in 1950 and 1958 respectively. Next to follow suit was the I.I.T., Madras.

The Project born

An assurance to finance the setting up of a technological institute in India was given by the German Goverament when the late Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru visited the Federal Republic of Germany in 1956. It was then that the project was actually born. The assistance first took the form of a contribution of Rs. 1·8 crores (D.M. 8 million) for machinery and equipment for the various workshops and laboratories of the Institute and the services of German professors and technicians. The next major step towards the realisation of this project was the visit to India of a German technical mission led by Dr. August Ruker, Minister of State in late 1956. Meanwhile the Madras Government gave the present site for the Institute. The Indo-German agreement for the Institute was signed on August 7, 1958.

The I.I.T., Madras, was first registered as a society under the Registration Act of XXI of 1860 with the management and finances vested in a board of

governors under the Chairmanship of Dr. A. L. Mudaliar Vice-Chancellor of Madras University. The institute was formally inaugurated by Prof. Humayun Kabir the then Union Minister for Scientific and Cultura' Affairs, on July 31, 1959. President Liibke laid the fonndation stone of the I.I.T. on December 3, 1962.

The first batch of 120 students admitted to the first year of the 5-year integrated B. Tech. course had many difficulties to face. Their classes were held in the neighbouring Central Leather Research Institute. They were accommodated in the Teachers' College Hostel at Saidapet and the Pachaiappa Trainees' Hostel, Guindy, Madras.

Their workshops were housed in the Highways Research Station, Guindy. Now these old da hardship have gone. Students of I.I.T. have all modern amenities.

The methods of work at the I.I.T. closely follow the pattern developed in Germany. As one goes round the vast campus of the Institute one comes across sign-posts "Bonn Avenue" and "Delhi Avenue". The installations in the laboratories and the German teachers and foremen working side by side with Indians show the close co-operation between the two countries at the Institute. The I.I.T. is literally a great symbol of Indo-German partnership in technical development.

—German News Weekly



Sri Si. Pa. Adithanar, Speaker



Pulavar K. Govindan, Deputy Speaker

CHIEF MINISTER'S ADVICE TO POLICE

Speech by Sri C. N. Annadurai, Chief Minister of Madras at a meeting held at the Office of the I.G. of Police, Mylapore, on 9th March 1967.

I am indeed thankful for this opportunity of getting acquainted with the officers of the Police Force. In his presidential speech, the Inspector-General has given me much food for thought. Of course, having been all along a critic of the Police Force—and any department needs criticism to get along right lines—you won't expect to turn overnight into an admirer of the Police. What I have told now is a passing courtesy. I would certainly consider the weighty points raised by the Inspector-General with regard to their duties and difficulties of the Police Force. Of one thing we were convinced already and I stand by that conviction. Of all the forces in a State, the Police Force needs to be very strong. Because it is in charge of law and order, without which no legal form of government can exist in any part of the world.

Animosity

The only difficulty that arises is in interpretation and not in theory. Everybody, is accepting the theory. In the matter of interpretation, you should bear with me that we believe to a set up wherein some liberality is needed. We are on the side wherein some defence is needed. How to co-ordinate defending needs with liberality, is a problem not only peculiar to our country but to the world over. Anyhow, I may assure him (I.G.) that I will pay all sympathetic consideration to all the problems that he places before me.

I was very much concerned when the Inspector-General was telling that the Housing Problem of the Police Force has not been solved in a manner in which it would have given satisfaction to the Policemen. I think that this would be the first consideration that I will look into and in consultation with other departments, I will give the first priority.

I am very glad that the Inspector-General was kind enough to refer to the animosity created in public minds during shooting. I am confident that not merely animosity is created in the public but even, you—Police Officers—after every shooting will feel sorry for it when you go home. I do not think killing is a joyous affair, especially of one's own citizens. Therefore, whenever there is shooting not only people get killed and animosity created in the public, I think you will have a feeling of remorse and regret, that this thing has happened. I am glad that the Inspector-General has got a solution for that. I was listening to it with a great interest. But, it would be after intimate talks that I can give satisfactory answer on that matter. On the face of it, it appears to be a very fine solution.

I think, a new age—a new democratic spirit and a new public urge ought to be fitted into the age-old theory of maintenance of law and order. We have to find certain ways and means wherein the people will have to accept the activity of the police as fitting to their welfare and stability of a government. I think that after intimate contact with various officers and after intimate contact with your officers, I can understand your problems more intimately and solve them in a concrete manner. This much I can assure that though I have been a critic of every branch of administration, I have no animosity as much against the Police Force. I feel, the police also will not have inborn prejudice against political men because when some of you are aged possibly some of the seniors may enter into public life. I wish very much that they can come to public life. Usually what happens is when a police officer retires, he not only retires, but retires from public and goes to some village to keep himself interested in poultry or other forms of avocation. If some of the Senior Police Officers after retirement enter into public life, you may understand our difficulties.

Steel Frame Administration

You are free to express your difficulties when you come to the public life and the public will understand them. I find particularly intelligent men in the Police who have not been in public life. Therefore they have lost contact at various levels. I think some animosity can be got rid of from the public but not merely by keeping the law and order under our thumb. You are particularly familiar with the phrase that the Britishers have left us a 'Steel Frame Administration'. Whether

it is appropriate to every administration or not it is more appropriate to the Police Force. Steels are used for different purposes, e.g., for girders, for blades, for scaffolds.

What we have understood of steel frame is that it should be sharp, but it need not be sharp alone. Girders are made of steel but they are very useful. Similarly, we have the Police Force to become strong and thereby sharp enough to keep its strength, and not sharp enough to pierce the feelings of the people. There, I think we will have to readjust slightly the idea of the steel frame. It ought to be steel in strength, but it need not necessarily be steel in sharpness. Even if sharpness is needed, it ought to be in the detection of crime, and putting down anti-social elements and not in merely piercing into the feelings of the people. I think a new era is bound to arise when we understand each other and if at all there is one thing that is going to happen by our accepting responsibility of office is that we would like to put in a 'new spirit' and 'new vision' into every department, and especially the Police Department.

Use Tamil

I am personally acquainted with some of the officers already. Some of them are my intimate friends, and I know that this acquaintance meeting will develop into an era of friendship. I want to be free with you all to understand your feelings, your problems, but you should give me the laxity to present my points of view, consult and hear them patiently, sympathetically.

Another request I would like to make, which I want you to practice, is, we should try to use Tamil whenever we meet. Because our Inspector-General spoke in English and in a very fine style, I thought that I should compete with him and speak in English. Otherwise, my first thought was to speak in Tamil because, having accepted Tamil as Official Language of the State, barring one or two you should all talk in Tamil. I find most of you speaking chaste Tamil, more chaste than even Tamil teachers. Therefore, in your conferences and in your consultation meetings, I would request you to make use of Tamil and allow me to address you hereafter in Tamil. Though this is the first occasion we pay respect to an international language, hereafter whenever I meet you personally or in conference, please allow me to talk in Tamil. Do not think that speaking in Tamil will be more difficult. It is not a difficult job. Tamil has been made easy and therefore, I would request you to use Tamil in as free a manner as possible so that you may adore the idea that my Government and previous Government have made, namely, Tamil as official language.

Government Subscribers of "Madras Information" to note

(G.O. Ms. No. 500, Public (Information and Publicity) Department, dated 6th March 1967.)

The subscription for Madras Information, a monthly published by Public (Information and Publicity) Department is Rs. 2·25 per annum and for half year Re. 1·12. At present subscription to Madras Information by Government Officers is being paid by book adjustment irrespective of the amount. In actual practice it is found that this method of payment entails a volume of correspondence not commensurate with the very nominal subscription charges fixed. In most of the cases the expenses incurred by way of postal charges, etc., before getting the amount adjusted to the relevant credit head of account through Accountant-General, Madras, exceeds the subscription charges itself let alone the delay, etc., involved. This method of collection of subscription charges for Madras Information is uneconomical and does not suit the method of accounting and results in avoidable clerical labour and loss of revenue. The Director of Information and Publicity has therefore suggested that Government subscribers may be authorised to pay subscription for Madras Information in advance on receipt of intimation for payment up to Rs. 50 in cash and on receipt of credit bill for charges exceeding Rs. 50 as far as possible by cheque or Government drafts, which should be crossed and marked 'Not Negotiable'. If however, the payment to be made is below the minimum money limit for which a cheque or a Government draft can be issued, the amount may be paid in cash or remitted by money order when necessary. To facilitate advance annual payment of subscription and to avoid break in the continuity of supply the Director has also suggested that the Heads of Departments may be requested to issue standing sanction to their subordinates who subscribe for Madras Information to incur the expenditure.

The Government after careful consideration accept the suggestions of the Director of Information and Publicity and accordingly direct all the Government subscribers for Madras Information to pay the subscription charges on receipt of intimation or credit bill, as the case may be, as far as possible by cheque or Government drafts, which should be crossed and marked 'Not Negotiable'. If however, the payment to be made is below Rs. 50 the amount may be paid in cash or remitted by money order when necessary.

The Heads of Departments are requested to follow the procedure laid down in paragraph 2 above for the prompt settlement of subscription bills for Madras Information and also to bring the above order to the notice of their subordinates for strict compliance. They are also requested to issue necessary standing sanction to their subordinates to enable them to pay the bills relating to the Madras Information promptly.

Problems of Police Force

Speech by Sri F. V. Arul, Inspector-General of Police at a meeting held in his office at Mylapore on 9th March 1967.

The Chief Minister is in-charge of the Police portfolio and therefore it is my duty to try to acquaint him with brief details about the strength of the police force in the State and of the problems with which it is confronted.

The strength of the Police Force in this State is very nearly 40,000 of which nearly 6,000 constitute the Armed Police Battalions. We have seven such Armed Police Battalions and they are constituted on the lines more or less of an Army Infantry Battalion. They are in fact a para-military force and these battalions are used as a third line of defence. Three of these battalions are deployed on the frontiers of India. One of our battalions is in Nagaland. Another in the North East Frontier Agency and the third in the Mizo District in Assam. All these are disturbed areas, sensitive areas, vital to the defence of India and there are police battalions from all over the country serving in those areas.

In frontier areas

Both I and the Deputy Inspector-General, Armed Police have visited some of our detachments in these frontier areas and I must tell you that the terrain there is very difficult, very rough and with a hostile population surrounding them. As a matter of fact, some of our detachments have been subjected to attack by hostiles and more than half-a-dozen of our men have been killed. Quite a few others have been [illegible] the moment even today one of our constable who was flown from the Mizo District in Assam is lying in the General Hospital where I visited him. His left leg has be en amputated and the wound has yet to heal and he has to be provided with an artificial limb. The point is that these men have to serve in those difficult areas for three long years. They live in very difficult conditions away from their families. One of our detachments is at Walong, 15,000 feet up in the Himalayas. These men live in bunkers built below the surface of the ground and for more than five months the place is covered with snow. They do not see a single blade of grass or even human beings for months on end.

The point I want to make is that our men are facing great dangers and they need to be reassured that if they are injured or if they suffer vital injuries their families would be looked after. I consider that the compensation now being given to the families is not by any means adequate and that we should follow the standard set up by some of the other Governments in India, particularly, the Punjab Government which gives adequate compensation for casualities suffered by their men on the border areas. So much for our Forces on the border.

Coming back to our own State, we have about 34,000 men on duty and of this about 29,000 constitute the Constabulary Head-Constables and Constables. They form the bulk of the force.

One of the conditions of service is that these 29,000 men should be provided with free quarters. This is a very important problem facing the Police. At the moment, about 62 per cent of the Force have been provided with quarters in the districts and 75 per cent in the City. The housing programme which was drawn up about 10 years ago was pushed through with considerable drive and adequate funds were provided until the last two years. We used to receive about 75 lakhs of rupees a year for the Police Housing Scheme. During the last two years it has been cut to 10 lakhs of rupees. So the Housing Scheme has slowed down considerably. I would like to point out that the men are liable to be called out for duty at any time of the day or night; they may have to be away from their homes for days together either for maintaining order or trying to detect and prevent crime, and the men must be assured that their families have a modicum of comfort and security. It is only then that they can do their job properly. So I earnestly urge the Government to deal with this problem sympathetically.

Housing problem

I would also like to enter a plea for Gazetted Officers in the City. There are 50 Officers in the City and only one has Government quarters. Rents are very high in the City and even D.I.Gs. have stated to me that house rent takes 400 to 500 rupees of their monthly pay, which makes it difficult for them to make both ends meet. So, we have submitted proposals for housing officers in the City and we request the Government to examine this proposal with sympathy.

Now I will try to acquaint our Chief Minister with the Crime problem facing the Police in this State. We are handling about 30,000 offences against property and offences against the human body every year. I am

glad to say that the percentage of detection has reached a high figure of 58 in 1966 as against 53·4 in 1965. This percentage of clearance of crime is the highest in any State in India. But, that does not mean that we must be complacent. We must continue to try to improve our methods of investigation so that we render even more efficient service to the people. Now, of these 30,000 crimes that are committed, about 700 are murders and the districts which contribute the largest number of murder are Coimbatore, Salem, Tiruchirappalli and Tirunelveli. Coimbatore has the dubious distinction of registering more than 100 murders every year. It is the only district which passes the century mark every year. Last year, there were 122 murders in Coimbatore. In these districts where murder rates are very high we have set up Homicide Squads. They are special investigating teams who can concentrate on investigation of Homicide cases, so that a great deal of attention and experience are brought to bear on the investigation of these crimes so that success could be achieved in the courts.

Burglaries

The other form of crime which troubles us is Burglaries. We deal with about 7,000 burglaries every year, and one special classification of burglary is the breaking open of temples and stealing idols. This form of crime has increased rapidly during the last two years in three districts of Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli and Ramanathapuram. We find that there are international overtones in this type of crime because these idols which are very ancient and very valuable fetch fabulous prices in foreign countries. A crime syndicate is at the bottom of it. They instigate men to commit this type of crime, and the idols are taken to Bombay, and from there to London and New York. This is an important type of crime which must be tackled with energy and initiative. I feel that the best we can do is to form a Special Division in the Crime Branch, C.I.D., to undertake such investigations. We has sent a proposal last year, but it was unfortunately negatived. We hope to renew this proposal.

Another form of crime which is causing us concern—and also the Central Ministry of Communications is the theft of telegraph and telephone wires. If communications are disrupted then even the security of the State is imperilled. The reason for the commission of this type of crime is copper which is very valuable and fetches a high price in the market. The Ministry of Communications have now switched over to some alloy instead of copper. But that would take a long time before all the lines are replaced. In the meantime, we have to face the present circumstances and I would like to call upon all investigating officers to brush up their intelligence arrangements and arrange for patrolling of sensitive areas.

Increasing use of Science

The two distinguishing marks in a modern Police Force are the increasing use of Science in our methods of work and administration, as well as the promotion of public relations so as to forge an unbreakable link between the police and the common man. So far as use of Science is concerned, a fine new buildings is coming up which will house the Forensic Science Laboratory. We have got a new set up from the 1st of this month with a Director in charge of the Laboratory under the Inspector-General. I believe the new set up will ensure proper progress. I call upon the Scientists and Technologists in the laboratory to come out into the field and help in the investigation of crime and in tackling unravelling difficult crimes.

Now I come to the other point which I mentioned Public Relations. It is a very important matter. All Police officers, I know, do pay conscious attention to it.



The Annual Collectors' Conference was inaugurated by the Chief Minister Sri C. N. Annadurai at Rajaji Hall, Madras on 14th March 1967. Some of the Collectors who attended the Conference

We are trying to cultivate the friendship of the people be. without public co-operation nothing can be achi y great progress has been made in the promotion public relations. But, we find that all the good work that is done in the way of public relations is spoiled by a single instance of the opening of fire by the Police. We have to start again from the beginning and try to improve the image of the Police. Our problem is how to avoid the opening of fire. If we can ensure, that, I am sure, this question of public relations will be sent at rest satisfactorily.

If, I may inform our Chief Minister and officers present here my analysis of the incidents of opening fire is something like this: There is some agitation. The Police go and try to meet this agitation, and then stone throwing starts. The Police are attacked by stones, missiles, brick-batting and so on. What happens is the Police always retreat and go back until they are up against odds. Then it becomes a question of survival and it is only then that they open fire in self-defence. The general public do not understand this situation. They always say, the Police opened fire all of a sudden and killed so many people. Immediately the Police fall into disrepute and Police reputation is spoiled.

Brick-batting protection

We must provide the police ranks with some kind of protection which will help them to withstand this kind of brick-batting. As it is, they have nothing to protect the vital parts of the body except the steel helmet for the head. So, if we can give them some protection which will enable them to go forward and meet the brick-batting and once they get to arms length, certainly the mob can be broken up and dispersed. There will then be no need to open fire. This is in my opinion the crux of the problem. I have seen literature from different parts of the world mentioning that police forces have shields and use them to protect the face and vital parts of the body and advance. The West Bengal Police have been so provided. I have been experimenting here with the assistance of a film in the Guindy Industrial Estate. They have produced a Fibre Glass shield which is light and get capable of withstanding any brick-batting. I have written to Government to sanction the purchase of shields of this Fibre Glass. Once, this is provided, the men will have the courage to advance forward. When that is done, there will be no need to open fire. So, I urge the Government to sanction these shields.

I do not wish to delay the Chief Minister, knowing that he has important work in the Secretariat, but I do want to assure him on behalf of all ranks that we will serve the Government efficiently and loyally.

Social sense

I would like, on this occasion, to tell the officers present here of a wonderful example of social sense given by the Chief Minister, an example which is worthy of emulation. Last night, he telephoned to me at 9-43 p.m. and told me that he has received information that five lorries belonging to a particular transport company were taking away spare parts from the Vehicle Depot, Avadi without a proper invoice—in other words, it was a fraud being committed on the Vehicle Depot, obviously by some employees there. So, he asked me to have these vehicles intercepted and ring him back and tell him whether that has been done. I immediately instructed my officers who rose to the occasion and about mid night, they intercepted two vehicles and impounded them. I telephoned back to the Chief Minister at midnight and he was awake to receive that message. Now, that is an inspiring example to us all.

Once again, let me exhort all ranks of the Police to exhibit great zeal and enthusiasm in their work and render prompt, efficient and courteous service both to the Government and to the people.



The Chief Minister is addressing the Conference

Tuticorin Harbour Project

The 3,000 mile long coastal line of India is served by eight principal Harbours, i.e., Major Harbours. These are Calcutta, Paradeep, Vi akhapatnam and Madras on the East Coast and Kandla, Bombay, Marmugoa and Cochin on the West Coast. In addition to these, there are 16 other Ports, called Intermediate Ports. Out of these 16 ports, the existing port of Tuticorin is the biggest, handling over one million tonnes of cargo since the last two years.

The Tuticorin Port lies 315 miles south of Madras Harbour. The question of construction of a major harbour at Tuticorin has been engaging the attention of the authorities for a long time during the last 50 years. Since the existing port does not have alongside facilities for handling the cargo, the ships calling at this Port have to stand out in the open sea, approximately five miles from the shore owing to inadequate depth and rocky sub-strata below and the cargo is taken to and from the ships by lighters (sailing vessels).

Dire necessity

When our revered Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, visited our historic town in the year 1959, he was convinced that a Deep Sea Harbour with alongside facilities at Tuticorin was a dire necessity and assured steps would be taken to sanction it. Accordingly, the Intermediate Ports Development Committee examined the question in greater detail in 1960 and recommended the construction of a Deep Sea Harbour at Tuticorin and also suggested a layout.



Sri C. N. Annadurai, Chief Minister of Madras, receiving the token gift of Soviet wheat from Mr. G. I. Kaverin, Consul-General of U.S.S.R. at a function specially got up at Madras Harbour on 12th March 1967

The Harbour so recommended is off the Hare Island, since the bay close to Tuticorin, which would have made an ideal natural Harbour, has unfortunately a rocky bed below. The location of the present Harbour is therefore so chosen that it would be fairly in deep waters, thereby reducing the rock dredging to the minimum. The scheme, as proposed, consists of six berths including one for oil, as a first stage, capable of being expanded to 17 berths later on. On the basis of a rough preliminary report and estimate for Rs. 14·0 crores, furnished by the Development Adviser (Ports), Government sanctioned the commencement of the work in 1963. A provision of Rs. 5·0 crores was also made for this Project in the Third Five-Year Plan.

Immediately, the preliminary works such as Railways, Roads, acquisition of land, etc., were put on hand, towards the end of 1963. At the same time, the layout for the Harbour proper was evolved based on Model Tests conducted in the Central Water and Power Research Station, Poona. The layout so finalised consists of construction of two breakwaters, 4,000 feet apart, protruding 9,000 feet into the Sea so as to form an artificial basin of 9,000 feet by 4,000 feet with a gap of 400 feet wide at the eastern end to serve as an entry for the ships. The berths will be located as finger piers, parallel to the eastern arm of the South Breakwater. The approach to the wharves will be provided by reclamation, parallel to the South Breakwater for a width of 200 feet.

Road, Rail connection

The rail connection to the Harbour will be from the Milavittan Railway Station, immediately above Tuticorin, and the length of the siding from the Station to the Harbour will be 10 miles. For road connection, an Expressway has been proposed to connect the Harbour with Tuticorin-Tiruchendur Road, Tuticorin-Palamcottah Road and Tuticorin-Ettayapuram Road, leading to Madurai and Ramanathapuram. This Expressway will be able to provide road facilities to connect to the Hinterland to the Harbour, namely, Kanyakumari, Tirunelveli, Ramanathapuram and Madurai districts. With regard to the Township, it was decided to take up for construction at the construction stage, about 75 per cent of the quarters that would be required for the staff of the Harbour when the harbour begins to function instead of construction of [illegible] or semi-permanent quarters first for the construction staff.

The Government of Madras have very kindly come forward to provide at their cost, water-supply, road and electricity up to the Harbour limits. They agreed to make available one lakh gallons of water during the construction stage and 5·00 lakhs to 10·00 lakhs of gallons for the Harbour when the Harbour begins to function. They have also made available, for the Harbour Estate, 1,750 acres of land required a long time back for the Harbour.

Based on these proposals, a Detailed Project Report and Estimate for Rs. 24·00 crores approximately were prepared.

Main harbour work

The construction of the Harbour proper was inaugurated by our late Prime Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, on the 5th of November 1964. Since then, the Harbour works have been put on hand and are being proceeded with expeditiously, so as to commission the Harbour as per the target date of 1969-70. During the Third Five-Year Plan, works to a value of Rs. 5·06 crores have been carried out.

Pending calling for tenders for the main Harbour works, it was decided to take up the construction of two Breakwaters down to –3 metre depth. Accordingly, these two works were taken up and completed by March/April 1966. Pending administrative sanction of the Detailed Project Estimate to be accorded by the Ministry, as it is quite essential to proceed with the breakwaters without any stoppage, the work on the reach from –3 metre to –5 metre has been got sanctioned and it is in progress. Sanction for further works and also permission for calling for tenders are awaited for the works beyond –5 metre depth to be proceeded with, without any dislocation or lull.

It may be clarified at this stage that the existing minor port and major harbour on completion will be complementary to each other. Fishing crafts drawing a draft up to 13 feet and other relatively less deep drafted coastal craft would be using the minor port.

The Ministry of Food and Agriculture have now come forward, requesting facilities for Deep Sea Fishing Vessels within the major harbour. It has now been decided to provide such facilities for fishing vessels up to 13 feet draft in the existing port by suitable improvements to it and to provide for fishing vessels from 13 feet to 18 feet draft and more in the Harbour under construction by provision of suitable fish landing quay, outfitting quay, space for Auction Hall, Ice Plant, etc.



The first press conference of the new cabinet was held at secretariat on 6th March 1967. Sri C. N. Annadurai, Chief Minister is answering the pressmen.

Based on model experiments at Poona, a layout for Fisheries Harbour has now been evolved. The Food and Agriculture Ministry wish to commission the Fishing Harbour even by middle of 1968, 1½ to 2 years ahead of the completion of the Major Harbour. Therefore, it has now been decided to go ahead as Stage I with the component works on that part of the main harbour works required for the Fisheries Harbour so as to complete the Fisheries Harbour by middle of 1968.

The Madras Government have already taken steps to acquire nearly 5,000 acres of land in and around the Tuticorin Harbour, so as to encourage starting of a numerous industries in the area. They have also taken up the execution of a 3 million gallons water-supply scheme from a source nearly 14 miles away and another 10 million gallons water-supply from a source nearly 30 miles away from Tuticorin Town, so as to make available the requisite water for all the Industries. A Thermal Station with an initial generating capacity of 100 MW is proposed to be located very near the Tuticorin Harbour from which, the requisite power will be available. Therefore the requirements such as land, water, electricity required for the various industries will all be made available to the industries on a large scale, in the wake of a deep sea harbour.

The future

What is the future for Tuticorin? It is a most pleasant topic for any one to think of, or to speak about or to write about. The construction of a Deep Sea Harbour with six berths in the first instance, all berths being capable of taking in deep draft vessels, thereby providing better turn round is doubtedly going to revolutionise the face of the city and its hinterland. Besides this, the commissioning of the Fishing Harbour ahead of the Project, as now envisaged, would make way for Tuticorin being developed as an important fish canning or marine food export centre. With the completion of the Harbour, small industries and enterprises are definitely going to spring up in and around the



Two Adivasis from Bastar (Madhya Pradesh) met Smt. Satyavani Muthu, Minister for Harijan Welfare and Information at Secretariat, Madras on 13th March 1967

area. These may be salt based industries, i.e., hand-made paper, hardboard, chip board, etc., light engineering industries and handicraft industries. State Government have with a great foresight reserved a lot of area for this purpose, and have also made arrangements for the requisite water and power.

The development of the Harbour alone and the formation of the industries alone would not by themselves complete the picture. Within the next decade, it can be expected that the Master Plan which has been drawn up for Tuticorin area would have been fulfilled. The city itself would have developed into far greater and modern city. The citizens of Tuticorin are going to derive the benefits, which the citizens of any important and large metropolis enjoy. Tuticorin already possesses excellent roads to connect it to the Hinterland. A net work of Roads around Tuticorin as per the Master Plan drawn by the Director of Town-Planning would have all materialised. In the next five years perhaps Tuticorin will additionally get marked on the map of the coastal Highway, from Madras to Cape Comorin, which will be a National Highway ranking along with the National Highways which run along the Coast in other advanced countries.

Likewise, the meter-gauge section of the Railway link would undoubtedly be changed into broad-gauge so that the rail could vie with the road in providing a quick method of transportation without the annoying tran shipment problems. Further, rail links to Rameswaram on the North and Cape Comorin on the South along the coast would all materialise.

Air Port

Above all, Tuticorin by this time, would have been placed on the air map of the country and an Air Port would have been accomplished near Tuticorin, between Tuticorin and Tirunelveli.

All these would have been preceded by the completion of a Thermal Station with 250 W and a perennial trouble free water-supply through the scheme already in execution for the supply of 3 million gallons per day from Tambaravarni near Mukkani and a 10 million gallons scheme from Tambaravarni near Srivaikuntam.

In short, we can legitimately expect that within the next decade, there will be an era of un-paralleled commercial boom and prosperity in this part of South India as a result of the completion of the Harbour and other major works mentioned earlier. In fact, because of the completion of Madras Cape Comorin road link and an Air Port near Tuticorin, this area will be well nigh become an important point in the Tourists' Map for the country. With the famous shore temple of Trichendur being just 25 miles away, this will hardly be surprising.

THE SANITARY ENGINEER

Man's desecration of his physical environment is something that has pre-occupied philosophers, religious leaders and temporal powers throughout the ages. In the present century, when the need is greater than ever, the sanitary engineering profession has emerged whose exclusive duty is to mount guard over the air, water, food and shelter that are essential to man's life on this planet and to repair some of the more obvious damage to them.

Growing Industrial Complex Around Tuticorin

Tuticorin is a traditional trade centre for export of various commodities. The development of the Tuticorin Harbour Project will give fillip to the rapid industrialisation of Tuticorin and the areas around it. Many Small Scale Industries have come up and there are proposals for setting up new chemical industries. Day by day the city is becoming a conspicious place in the Industrial map of the country.

Large-Scale Industries

(i) *Textiles.*—There are two spinning mills at Tuticorin. They give employment for about 3,700 workers.

(ii) *Chemical industries.*—Messrs. Dhrangadhara Chemical Works Limited, Sahupuram, are manufacturing caustic soda and liquid chlorine. Their production capacity for caustic soda is 120 tons per day and that of liquid chlorine is about 60 tons per day.

Salt.—Manufacture of salt out of sea brine is an important common place industry at Tuticorin. The salt farms are located in and around Tuticorin. The production of salt will be about 100 lakh maunds. About 25 to 30 per cent of the total production of salt is utilized in the district for human consumption and for industrial consumption. Leather tanning, fish curing and chemicals manufacturing and some of the industries which use salt. The rest is sent outside to different parts of the country. It is estimated that about eight crores of gallons (4·6 lakhs tons) of bitterns will be available from the existing salt works in a year. The bitterns contain valuable salts such as calcium carbonate, calcium sulphate, magnesium sulphate and potassium chloride. New industries are coming up for the export of potassium chloride, magnesium carbonate, potassium schoenite and industrial salt.

Small-Scale Industries

There are about 56 registered Small-Scale Industrial Units in and around Tuticorin.

Name of category.	*Number of units.*
Iron and steel products	12
Tin containers	2
Tin lamps	1
Engineering parts	2
Foundry	1
Coffee powder, tea and chicory ..	8
Chemicals and fertilizers	4
Cement products	2
Paper products	3
Embroidery and cloth printing ..	2
Saw mill and wooden furniture ..	2
Oil mills	9
Soaps and toilets	1
Candle	1
Water heaters	1
Neon signs	1
Pharmaceutical goods	1
Match works	3

Co-operative Industrial Estate

A Co-operative Industrial Estate is coming up at Tuticorin. About 20 industrialists have subscribed a share capital of Rs. 10,000 each making a total of Rs. 2 lakhs. Government have sanctioned a loan of Rs. 8 lakhs. The total cost of the scheme is Rs. 10 lakhs. The works relating to the construction of buildings are in progress.

Madras State Small-Scale Industries Corporation has established a General Purpose Engineering Workshop at Tuticorin near the Co-operative Industrial Estate at Korampallam at a total cost of Rs. 5·12 lakhs. A Cycle Assembly Unit is also coming up at Tuticorin.

Under the Madras State Aid to Industries Act, State Aids are being liberally sanctioned to all deserving industries. An amount of Rs. 1,16,800 has been sanctioned as State Aid for about 28 industrialists at Tuticorin and the industries aided are as follows:—

Boat building, saw mill, paper products, embroidery, scented tobacco, bricks, candle, confectionery, baskets and chalk piece manufacturing.



SRI MANUBHAI SHAH

Never in our history have exports assumed such significant and vital importance as today. They make all the difference between stagnation and growth.

Realising their key role in the country's economic and social development, the successive Five-Year Plans have laid emphasis on the rapid expansion of exports to pay for the foreign exchange requirements to the maximum extent possible. In fact, as economic development was gathering momentum, import requirements have mounted up. Thus, imports which averaged annually at Rs. 723 crores during the First Five-Year Plan, rose to Rs. 976 crores during the Second Plan. There was a further sharp rise during the Third Plan, when they amounted to Rs. 1,226 crores on an average. The Third Five-Year Plan made it clear that if exports over the five-year period did not increase significantly, there would be serious shortfalls in the Plan. Considering all factors, the target for exports over the Third Plan period was fixed at Rs. 3,700 to 3,800 crores. This envisaged a rise of Rs. 150 crores over the average annual level of exports during the Second Plan period.

This was a challenge which the nation had to meet successfully to ensure implementation of development programmes during the Third Plan. The gravity of the task is evident from the fact that exports during the decade since 1951-52 stood almost static at around Rs. 600 crores. The average annual exports during the five-year period 1951-52 to 1955-56 totalled Rs. 605 crores. During the next quinquennium, they increased nominally to Rs. 609·3 crores a year.

The problem, therefore, was to shake off the stagnation in exports and achieve a real break-through during the Third Plan. A variety of measures were taken by the Government in this direction. Our exports have been facing many difficulties arising from tariff and non-tariff barriers raised by the developed countries in regard to our traditional exports. Our non-traditional items, such as engineering goods, steel, machinery, etc. have to face stiff competition in developing countries from goods offered by the developed countries. To help the growth of exports, several measures were taken such as bilateral trade agreements, quality control and pre-shipment inspection, market surveys and overseas publicity. Steps were also taken simultaneously to increase the production of agricultural and plantation crops as also of industrial products, since the expansion of our export trade depends ultimately on the availability of surplus in the agricultural sector, and development of the industrial sector as well as improved competitive ability. At the international level, efforts were made through bilateral or multilateral trade negotiations under GATT as well as UNCTAD auspices to induce the developed countries to remove the various tariff and non-tariff barriers in the way of our exports an to persuade them to take positive measures, so that the pattern of world trade might be more in line with the needs of the developing countries.

Plan target exceed

The result was that we succeeded in revitalising the export sector. The total exports during the Third Plan (1961-62 to 1965-66) amounted to Rs. 3,812 crores, giving an annual average of Rs. 760 crores, which had thus surpassed the Third Plan target. The total increase in exports during the period was of the order of Rs. 766 crores over the level of total exports during the Second Plan of Rs. 3,046 crores. The year-wise figures are as under :

	Rs. in crores.
1961-62	679·7
1962-63	713·6
1963-64	793·2
1964-65	816·3
1965-66	809·6

In 1963-64, our exports surpassed by a sizeable margin the export level of Rs. 732 crores recorded during the 1951-52 period which was the year of the Korean War boom. Exports continued to rise progressively till 1965-66, when our effort was hampered by external aggression as well as by the unprecedented drought, which affected very adversely the agricultural production.

During the year 1965-66, when the monsoon had severally failed, exports of groundnut, groundnut oil, castor oil, linseed oil, cashew shell oil, oilcakes, unmanufactured tobacco, ginger, chillies, turmeric, raw cotton, raw jute, cashew kernels, mangoes, walnuts, tamarind, pulses, onions tapioca crude chip, gums and resins, lemongrass oil, sandalwood oil, tea and coffee, declined significantly, as compared to the previous year. Exports of jute manufacturers also declined in terms of quantity though not in terms of value. If crops during the previous year had been normal exports of jute manufactures might have achieved further foreign exchange earnings. In fact, our exports in 1965-66 whould have been far less than Rs. 806 crores had it not been for the increase in exports of manuvactures which, to a large extent, offset the fall in exports of agricultural and agriculture-based commodities.

New lines of export

Since 1947-48 we have been able to more than double our exports from Rs. 403 crores to Rs. 810 crores in 1965-66. This is not all. We have been able to diversify our exports both in regard to composition and direction. The relative importance of agricultural and agriculture-based industries in our exports has delined ; for example, the share of tea, cotton textiles and jute manufactures—three major traditional items—has declined from 51 per cent in the Second Plan to 44 per cent in the Third Plan period. On the other hand, significant increases have been achieved in respect of new manufactures and of items like iron ore, oilcakes, steel, garments, engineering goods, chemicals and handicrafts.

There has been a notable increase in the export earnings of engineering goods. Under this head, diesel engines, electric fans, steel pipes, buses, railway track material, and sewing machines figure prominently. The success in this sector has been remarkable, because a real basis has now been laid for the further stimulation of the exports of these non-traditional products in larger volume during the coming years.

India has also secured a foothold in overseas markets in respect of prime steel and it has been proved that Indian steel has great export possibilities in future. Similarly, Indian ferromanganese has also appeared as a new item of export with good prospects for the future.

During the Third Plan, increase in exports to the U.S.A. has been significant. They rose by more than 40 per cent as compared to the Second Plan period. Another important development has been the phenomenal increase in exports to the East European countries, exports to this area rose from an average of 6 per cent during the Second Plan Period to 15 per cent during the Third Plan period. Exports to the ECAFE countries have also risen substantially.

India's achievements

India's achievements in the export sector are not small, compared with the performance of the export trade of other developing countries. Their exports have either declined or increased at a much lower rate. The table below illustrates this point :

	Exports in the U.S. Million Dollars.	
	1951.	1965.
Argentina	1,169	1,484
Brazil	1,757	1,595
Sudan	227	198
U.A.R.	595	605 (1964 figures).
Burma	209	224
Ceylon	400	409
Pakistan	763	530
Ma ays a	1,104	1,014
Hong Kong	780	1,142
Australia	2,039	3,036

The drought

As I said before, our export performance would have been much brighter but for the unfortunate serious drought experienced by the country in 1965 and the consequent sharp decline in agricultural production. This has taught the country a lesson ; if agriculture is stagnant, there can be no firm industrial development or export increase. That is the reason why we are according the highest degree of priority to the development of agriculture.

As regards future, I feel optimistic, the export sector has acquitted itself well during the Third Plan. With the adoption of suitable priorities that are envisaged for agriculture, plantation, minerals and industry in the Fourth Plan, I am confident, that the export sector would discharge, the obligations expected of it during the next five years.

THE HEALTH EDUCATION

One of the most recent additions to the health team is the health educator, although his function, that of increasing public awarness of the conditions that influence health and disease, has always been and continue to be an important part of the work of the doctor, the nurse and every other member of the health team.

HOW MANY CHILDREN SHOULD A COUPLE HAVE?



We all want a normal, happy life --no troubles, no problems. • What is the number of children in a happy family? Today, over 70% of married couples with three children do not wish to have more.* Gone are the days when many children were considered necessary for parental happiness ! • There are several methods by which the family can be kept 'normal' in size.

*SOURCE: POPULATION STUDIES IN MYSORE, U.P., BIHAR AND BENGAL

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DA66/197



SRI R. VENKATARAMAN

A historical study of the pattern of growth of exports of handloom textiles from Madras is interesting and rewarding.

The exports of handlooms from this part of the country can be considered in three distinct periods:

Ancient Period

There are a number of references in the ancient Tamil Sangam literature to the exquisitely woven fine cotton fabrics exported to various centres of ancient civilizations. The "Marvellously woven tissues and sumptuously inwrought apparel" of ancient India found their way into Egypt, Greece and Rome in the heyday of their glory. In ancient Rome, Indian muslins and chintzes were the rage of fashionable women. Woraiyur (in modern Tiruchirappalli) Pazhayarai (near modern Kumbakonam), Karur and Kancheepuram, the ancient capitals of the three Tamil Kingdoms and the Pallava empire were the main centres of production of cotton and silk fabrics.

It is as great a tribute to the continuity of Indian culture as to the strength of the handloom industry that these places still continue to be the important centres of handloom production even after a lapse of nearly two millennia. Exports however, sharply fell with the decline of South India as a maritime power in the medieval period.

Indo-British Period

The modern history of the export of handloom goods commenced in Madras from 1639, the year in which the East India Company established the Fort St. George. It is well-known that handwoven calicos were the most important merchandise sought after by the East India Company. The Company encouraged the settlement of handloom weavers near the Fort and exempted them from payment of some taxes and made cultivation in weavers' lands rent-free. During periods of famine, the weavers were specially given "grain allowances".

It must, however, be said that exports during this period, were more due to the foreigners' enterprise and hence contributed little to the prosperity of our people. This phase came to an end with the invention of the Spinning Jenny and the introduction of the powerloom in England.

The 19th Century witnessed the birth of what has been termed as the 'neo-handlooms' industry dependent on millmade yarn. The availability of mill-spun yarn in ample quantities and in suitable qualities as regards twist, strength and fineness led to a revival of the handloom industry. This readjustment of the handloom-weaving industry enabled it not only to survive but even to extend its markets abroad. Indian handloom goods found a ready market in South-East Asia, Middle East and Africa. Large quantities of *lunghies* and *kailis* were exported to Burma, Ceylon and Malaya and other South-East Asian Countries.

Madras has long enjoyed a monopoly for the Madras Handkerchiefs exported to West Africa. The exports to these traditional markets have, however, declined as a result of the two world wars, competition from Japan, China and Hongkong as well as the development of indigenous textile industries in the importing countries in the wake of their liberation from foreign rule.

Modern Period

The decline in the volume of trade in the traditional markets came as a blessing in disguise as it forced the

handloom industry to deversify its pattern and discover new Markets elsewhere. The sensational success in the Bleeding Madras fabrics in the U.S.A. is of course recent history. The introduction of quality control and pre-shipment inspection, floor and ceiling prices and the quota system have enabled us not only to retain but enlarge the American market for Bleeding Madras.

During the years 1962–63, exports of Bleeding Madras increased by almost 50 per cent in each successive year and rose from 7·6 million yards in 1962 to over 23 million yards in 1965. In fact it is my belief that the potentialities for exporting Bleeding Madras to the U.S.A are much greater, if only we know how to nurse this market.

We will be able to build up a much bigger market if we can penetrate the Southern States of U.S.A. and Hawaii, where the climate is suitable for wearing Bleeding Madras garments all the year round. Similarly the vast markets in South America and Australia await our tapping. We have hardly entered the European Market where we should be able to build up a sizable volume of exports of high class silk and other fabrics.

BROADCAST ON TECHNICAL TRAINING FACILITIES FOR WORKERS

Broadcast on technical training facilities available for factory workers with different levels of educational attainment and the institutions where these are available were suggested at a meeting of the Advisory Committee on Industrial Workers Programme of All India Radio, Madras and Trichy on 18th March 1967.

It was pointed out that such broadcast should also explain how people already in employment could better their prospects. Sri S. V. Natarajan, Station Director of Madras A.I.R. presided. Sri J. M. Balasubramaniam, Sri A. R. Ramaswamy and Sri K. A. Masilamani, Members of the Committee, attended. Sri M. S. Gopal, Station Director, Trichy A.I.R. and representatives of the labour department of the State Government were present.

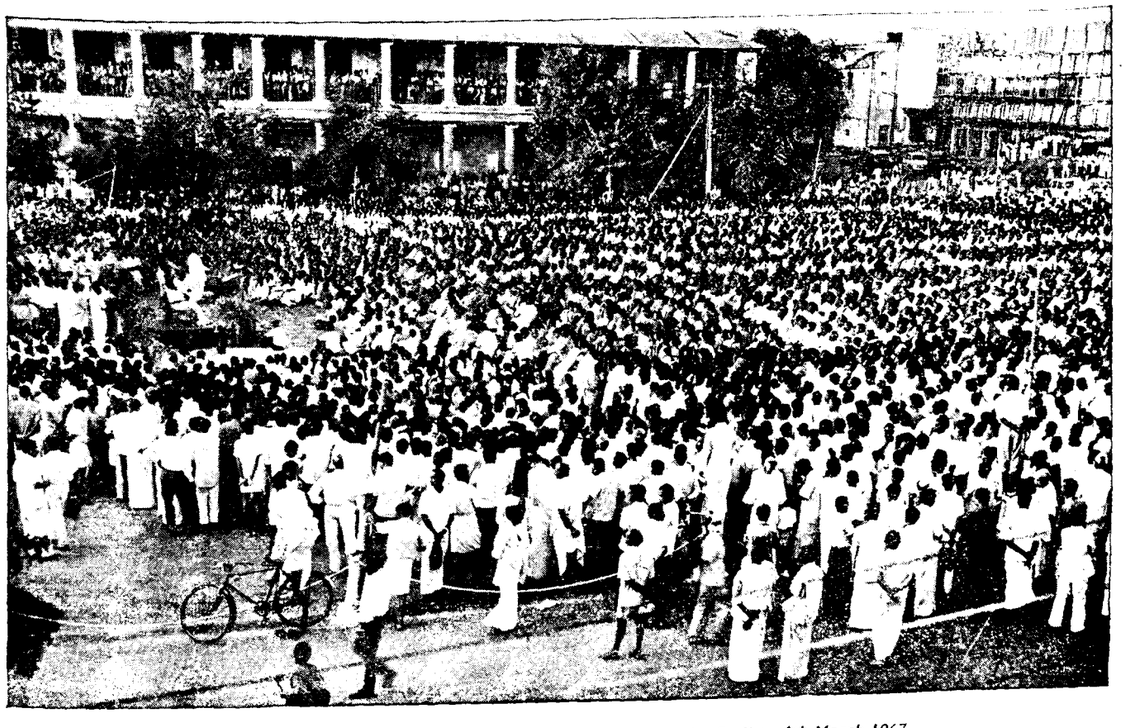
The Chairman informed the Committee that broadcast on the lines suggested had already been scheduled for the quarter April–June, in the series on technical training schools in the State.

Another type of programme recommended by the Committee was features on factories where listening facilities existed, to provide additional incentives for listening among workers and to promote more factories going in for radio sets.

The Committee was of the view that the State Government might help in promoting listening in factories by inducing management to provide this amenity. One way of doing this was to bring to their notice the advantages of listening to the programmes for industrial workers which covered in extensive field of industrial labour, legislation, workers' education and advances in industrial technology. Organised listening to these broadcast would also give fillip to the productivity.



The first Cabinet meeting of the new Cabinet was held at Secretariat on 6th March 1967. The Chief Secretary and other officials also took part.



Chief Minister Sri C. N. Annadurai addressed the Secretariat Staff on 6th March 1967.

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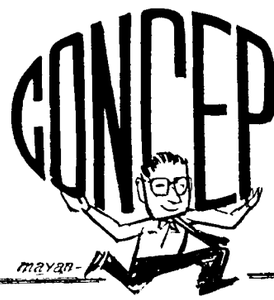
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SEMINAR ON CONCEPT OF MAN



A four-day Seminar on the Concept of Man was inaugurated on February 5, 1967 at the Aligarh Muslim University by Dr. K. G. Saiyidain, Director, Asian Institute of Educational Planning and Administration.

In his inaugural address, Dr. Saiyidain referred to the many questions that arise in defining this concept. Is man matter or spirit or the combination of both ? Is he an agent of God on earth or dust that returns to dust without any intrinsic significance ? Should our attitude the one of optimism or pessimism about man or one of " meliorism " ? Is the real man good or bad, compassionate or cruel, creative or destructive ? Is he to be conceived in geographical or linguistic or racial terms or is there such a thing as a universal man ? He explained that men of all kinds and qualities from the highest to the lowest were included in the concept of Man but the essential purpose of his evolution was to move from the lower to the higher level, and to take an active part in making this world really worthy of his habitation, where he can live in freedom, dignity and in a climate of tolerance and peace.

Highest objective

He elucidated in detail a few of the issues involved in this great debate. First, that while man has his links with the animal world, and his creative needs and their satisfaction is important, the highest objective of his life is to promote the life of the spirit which expresses itself in art, literature, philosophy, religion and other products of intelligence and imagination. The controversy arises because those who adovcate the so-called materialistic view of life look upon the accumulation of goods and riches as the end of life and not as a necessary means for the fulfilment of its higher and more characteristic purposes. On the other hand, those who stand for other values, which belong to the domains of intelligence and art, are often content to withdraw from the world of matter, as it were, and seek their own ivory towers of reflection or spiritual exercise, without involving themselves and their intellectual powers in trying to change and improve the world. In the past, such a division of the people in two-classes was possible—though never defensible. In the world of today, it is out of the question and our great need is to keep the dialogue going between these two worlds. He argued that there was a good case for a " tempered ascetic approach " to life, provided it was not meant for the ' other fellows ' but for oneself and resulted in being able to rise superior to the mterial temptations of the world.

Accidental differences

Secondly, man (according to him) is not translatable merely in racial, geographical or linguistic or communal terms. These are accidental differences due to birth or location, etc., and account should certainly be taken of them. But he should learn to transcend these differences and limitations and become eventually the " universal" man, who will be a citizen of the world, able to live and work co-operatively in this new " one world " which is developing irresistibly.

Thirdly, man is above all a creative being. Judged from many other standards he is inferior to other animals but his gift of intelligence and creativity raises him far above all other forms of creation. In the religious idiom, he is superior even to the ' angels ' because he enjoys the freedom to do right or wrong and this freedom confers on him a much higher responsibility and potential greatness. A cultivation of this gift of creativity amongst those, who may not themselves be creative, is an essential condition for ensuring progressive and civilised living. An Einstein or a Gandhi, who

has this gift in some field of his own, is more significant for mankind than a million of humdrum individuals. This involves the cultivation of high respect for individuals even in this age of large-scale organisations —who can dissent with the majority courageously, when necessary. The mass can never compensate the quality and the uniqueness that belong to the individuals.

" Organisation man "

He deprecated the idea of the " organisation man " who oils his way through life and hides his real opinions and convictions so as to be on the right side of men in authority. He pointed out that " creativity " was discouraged or feared by many people because it threatened vested interests and institutions. But a tame acceptance of what is as right and a fear of the unknown are serious impediments in the way of progress and men's self-fulfilment. In this growing and expanding world, man must not only go on perfecting his tool of activity but also refining and defining his purposes more perceptively and comprehensively. For this purpose, it is necessary that the new and incredible resources of power that he has obtained through science and technology should be wedded to vision.

Otherwise, it will become the undoing not only of our culture and civilisation but of human life on earth. When man's life becomes dedicated to great purposes in which his whole work and passion are embedded—in art, science, literature, social sciences, etc., " then this little rivulet becomes part of the great ocean of life and this mortal puts on immortality and even death ceases to have any terrors for him."

RHYTHM AND MUSIC IN LIFE

We can make our life full of rhythm and music if we take care of every detail. Even the sound of a hammer on a nail can be pleasing, soothing and rhythmical. Listen to those who make our brass and copper vessels and you will have the beautiful rhythm of sound as their hammers strike the metal, moulding it into many patterns. That is craftsmanship. All craftsmanship has art in it. If, in hitting a nail, you miss the rhythm of movement, you will bend the nail, tear the wall and create ugliness.

—MAHATMA GANDHI



1. State Awards for Elementary School Teachers were distributed by the Governor of Madras on 27th March 1967. Chief Minister presided over the function.



The Works Minister is presenting an award of Rs. 25 to Thiru Sundaram, driver of a State Transport for rescuing the bus and passengers from a fire accident on 24th November 1966.



2. The Ambathur Bus Depot of the State Transport Department was declared open by Thiru M. Karunanidhi, Minister for Works, on 10th April 1967 at Ambathur.



3 & 4 Certificates of Merits to the successful trainees of the Hindu Religious Pracharaks and Guides Training Course were distributed by Thiru V. R Nedunchezhiyan, Minister for Education and Industries, at Sri Kapaleeswarar Karpagambal Kalyana Mandapam, Mylapore, Madras on 31st March 1967.



The Minister is distributing the certificates to a trainee who successfully completed Hindu Religious Pracharak and to Selvi Manchari who successfully completed Guide training.



5. The Minister for Education and Industries, distributed certificates to students of the Madras Students Social Service League at Queen Mary's College on 18th July 1967.



6. The Minister for Education and Industries, distributing the first prize of Rs. 600 for best Silk Producu to the representative of Kancheepuram Kamakshi amman Co-operative Silk Cloth Weavers' Society winner in handloom clothes competition, at Raja Hall, Madras on 30 thMarch 1967.

F. R. No: 70/67

MADRAS INFORMATION

Vol. XXI MAY 1967 No. 5

CONTENTS

		PAGE
1.	Faith is the Basic of Life *—Jawaharlal Nehru*	3
2.	Work Together, Help the Government *—Thiru C. N. Annadurai, Chief Minister*	4
3.	The Man Behind the Loom *—Thiru V.R. Nedunchezhiyan, Minister for Education and Industries*	7
4.	State Interim Budget : State Finance and the Plan	9
5.	Central Interim Budget: Realistic Assessment and Utilisation of Resources.	14
6.	Two Decades of Indian Shipping	21
7.	Our Educational System Needs Reform *—Dr. D. Triguna Sen, Union Minister for Education*	23
8.	Role of Medical Colleges in National Development *—Thiru Govind Narain, I.C.S., Secretary, Ministry of Health and Family Planning*	26
9.	Responsiblities of Leadership *—Dr. Karan Singh, Union Minister for Tourism*	29
10.	New Procedure for Registration of Documents	31
11.	Employment Growth during Third-Plan	33
12.	Small Savings : Small Savings and the Individual	34
13.	The Crimsom Red Capsule	36



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FAITH
is the Basis of Life

The more I think of the wisdom of Gurudev (Rabindranath Tagore) the more astonished I am, even though I ought not to be. Long ago when many things that he said had not become current coin in this country, his analysis of the disease, if I may call it a disease, that was enervating India, and his way of seeking to cure it, stood out as remarkable prophecies of the shape of things to come. Three months before his death he wrote his famous essay 'Crisis in Civilization' from which a brief extract has been quoted by Professor Mahalanobis. I remember reading it when I was in some prison or the other, and I remember how powerfully I was affected. And I then wondered — As I do again listening to it now—how very intimately and precisely what Gurudev wrote in that essay is applicable today, perhaps even more so than when he wrote it. Because he was a seer he could see ahead things yet unborn. Here we are facing this crisis of civilization and people talk and act more and more in terms of might and the insolence of power, and others, afraid of power, line up behind that power. And the good things of life suffer, the very basis of a decent approach to life —call it religious, call it spiritual, call it scientific. They are submerged in this deluge of hatred and violence and fear. Fear and hatred and violence are the worst companions that an individual or a nation can have. And yet today these probably are the dominating urges in many countries and many people. I do not know what an individual or even a nation can do to fight this menance or to face it. In the final analysis one has to rely on some kind of a basic faith in the future of man, to which again Gurudev made such frequent reference. Without that basic faith in something in man, it would be difficult enough to see or save a world which is drifting apparently towards an almost irretrievable disaster. And yet that basic faith gives one the strength to survive. Looking back on the long perspective and panorama of history, one sees periods when great crises faced the world, and people living then thought that their time was the worst of all times, the most critical, the most dangerous. And yet the world survived, and not only survived but went ahead and made good in some other directions. Likewise, perhaps, we who live in these times may be attaching too great an importance to certain evil and unhappy aspects of these times, not realizing that under this crust, good things may be happening which will break out and take humanity further. It is good to have that faith and it is good to have some anchorage which will prevent us from drifting too much.

—JAWAHARLAL NEHRU

Work TOGETHER help the GOVERNMENT



THIRU C. N. ANNADURAI, *Chief Minister*

People should do their duty, in whatever avocation or trade they may be. And they should do it with the feeling that they are the Government. Then only we can have the governance of a high order

Your duly elected representatives have taken oath in the Assembly and have assumed charge. They have taken their seats in the Assembly under orders given by you, the Kings of the land. With their support I and my colleagues have assumed office. We offer you, the Kings of the land, our salutations and gratitude.

Overwhelming affection

For the past many years you have been giving your affectionate consideration to me and my colleagues. And you have, in this year's elections, entrusted to us the responsibility of governing the land. I am overwhelmed by your profuse affection and support. Aided by the consciousness that I should fully deserve your great confidence, I embark on my mission. I see around me love-filled eyes and helping hands; I hear affectionate words of encouragement from all around. I hear competent people of Tamil Nad saying: "We are here by your side to guide you, to show you the method and to remove handicaps. Do not hesitate to carry out your responsibility". These are honeyed words for our ears. I have assumed responsibility—assumed it with the feeling that we are engaging ourselves in sacred duty.

I have assumed responsibility in Tamil Nad—the land which has traditionally been producing many great men of wisdom; the land where great rivers like Kaveri, Pennai, Palar and Vaigai flow with pleasing music to promote wealth; the land which is full of workers engaged in a thousand trades to create more wealth for the country; the land where the culture of the people is in unison with the musical language of Tamil; the land which has been praised by poets as great in the world. It is sweet to think of this land. But—yes, there does come the word which gives us anxiety—but, we are worried to think of the many problems which beset Tamil Nad. When I am worried that I must continue to have the determination, capacity, support and friendliness required to look into these problems and solve them, it is only the fact that you are with me that drives away that worry and gives me the resolve to do my duty.

Friends, it is not only that I am for you . . . in fact, I am what I am because of you—I realise that—I am not one who will forget it.

Each for all . . .

But, do not forget the difficult nature of the task you have entrusted to me and also the decay and [illegible]rruptions that have accumulated through the years. Do not forget that I need the full co-operation of every one of you to carry out my responsibility. I hope you will not be complacent in the belief that because you have given us the mandate, the Government can go on without you. My work will go on and the country will become alright, only if every one of you does his bit well in his respective field.

For the governance of the country to be of a high order, it is not enough if I and my colleagues occupy ministerial positions, it is not enough if the thousands of (Government) employees do their work. For the Government to function well, it is necessary that all the producers and labourers working in fields, factories and shops do their duty with the feeling that they are the Government. Wise men must make us go along the

right path. Those who run the papers must be with us and give us the method. Government is that which is run by all these people. We have been installed by you.

If the fields are rich with crops, there will be joy in Government offices; if comradeship smiles in the factories, if the production increases and justice and contentment prevail the state of the country would improve. If those in the markets see to it that procurement and sales are carried on honestly, price increase and hoarding would be extinct. The living conditions of the people would improve. If the students in the educational institutions get themselves trained, fully realising that they are there only to work for the uplift of the country, then the country would progress. Combination of all these is Government. Government is not that which is run in some buildings alone. The Government of a country depends on the household traditions.

Untarnished service

Impelled by the desire to remove want, scarcity, and the exploitation of the poor by the rich, to ensure progress and happiness for all and to make the land glow like a flower garden, I have assumed office with the anxiety to do at least a small part of this task. I see scarcity threatening us from all fronts. . . In many fields I see wrong aims and selfishness predominating. I see people who think that the dictum that the individual can thrive only in general welfare is valid merely on paper and not applicable to the country.

I see those who are not willing to throw away the methods and ideas helping to create factions. I see many obstacles in the path of joint effort. I just imagine as to how elegant the nation would be if these are eliminated. I invite you, friends. I invite you with hope. I invite you to undertake untarnished service. The wisdom and capacity of each one, the available facilities and opportunities, and the time and thought should be utilised for this. My friends, who have assumed charge and I, are willing to work together with you.

Expert opinion

It is for food that we toil. You are aware of this. What is to be done after knowing of it? Being members of the Government, we search for the reasons for this State, we remove handicaps, and formulate methods. But, we depend entirely on you for the success of the methods. I appeal to you to co-operate realising that since this is a Government which we sought for, and which functions only on the basis of our support, we should stand by its side for its successful functioning.

I am gathering expert opinion on the methods for increasing food production, for making the produce available to the consumers, and for holding the prices at reasonable level. Is it not necessary that we should think before we act? We devote our attention to this aspect now. We are considering the ways to improve the living conditions of the workers.

We are considering as to what could be done to bring administration closer to the people.

We are discussing the steps to be taken to eliminate corruption and big spending. From our side, we will not hesitate to do whatever we can. The duty is yours to make our effort a success.

A new Government has been formed here . . . . It is not only a new Government, but a Government which might create a new issue in politics. Non-Congress parties are in power, besides here, in Kerala, West Bengal, Bihar, Punjab and Orissa. In some other States the Congress has formed the Government. At the Centre, the Congress is the ruling party. The present situation is the first of its kind in the last twenty years, as far as our country is concerned.

Centre-State relations

The present situation has caused, in some people, an apprehension and doubt as to whether this would lead to complications, conflicts and bitterness, whether unity would be affected and confusion would grow. On behalf of the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, the party in power in Madras, I venture to say that any step that this Government might take would never create such a situation. The formation of non-Congress Governments in some States should be considered a good, necessary and useful opportunity to embark on new lines of thinking about the Centre-State relations and the methods of operating them; and on improving these relations; it is needless to have any undue concern about it.

No one with political wisdom would say, think or expect that the same party would be in power in all the States and at the Centre for ever.

If the Congress Ministry at the Centre acts without bewilderment, irritation or bitterness just because the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam here and many Party alliances in other places have formed Governments, there would arise neither irritation nor conflicts. For this a refined administrative skill of the highest order is essential. An eagerness to know others' view, a sympathetic ear to listen to their grievances, an interest in doing things for them and in standing by their side, and above all, a capacity to understand one another,

kind words, friendship and sympathy are necessary. I am one of those who believe that the Indian Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi, would act with such gentle qualities. Even a few days back, she made us happy by assuring us that the guarantee regarding the rights of the non-Hindi speaking people would be given a statutory form.

Needs grow

The needs of the States grow day by day. I am referring only to the basic needs. The drawbacks preventing the State Government from functioning in such a way as to enable these needs of the people to be fulfilled, have to be removed.

I refer not merely to the financial condition, increase in income, aid and loans. I refer also to the power, needed to function effectively.

If a change alone in the nature and limits of power as incorporated in the Constitution can enable the State Governments to attain full growth and improve the living conditions of the people, then there should be little reluctance in suitably amending the Constitution.

To be embraced, to be entangled, to lie . . . chained these three are three different states.

We will have to seriously consider as to how the Centre-State relations must be, in order to promote the wealth and honour of the State without harming the interest of the people.

Dr. Satyavani Muthu, Minister for Harijan Welfare and Information, released the special commemoration stamp on 19th March 1967, issued in connection with the International Tourist Year 1967 at Mount Road Post Office



My friend and Chief Minister of Kerala, Thiru Nambudripad holds the same view. His mighty efforts will, I hope, contribute to solving this problem. The Chief Minister of West Bengal Thiru Ajoy Kumar Mukerji desires to hold a conference of the non-Congress Governments. I welcome his efforts, for, such a conference would be helpful in considering this problem.

Friendly relations

Similarly, the friendly relations among the Southern States of Madras, Andhra, Kerala and Mysore must be strengthened. By pooling their natural resources in many a field, these States can attain a new grace and strength. I, therefore, request the heads of those Governments to give support to this efforts.

Many ideas spring up in my mind. I will state only a few today. But all ideas centre around a basic objective—to provide a happy life to the people.

The aim is pure. Only if this aim is achieved would it mean that a morally strong Government is formed. I am starting to work for this objective, with your goodwill. The objective is very big and I am an ordinary man. Nevertheless I am your comrade. Therefore I undertake this task, depending not on my capacity, but on the capacity of you all.

Those who sweat to convert barren lands into fertile ones those who toil to operate to full capacity the factories which work below capacity and those who are engaged in production and distribution for the increased welfare of the people and are carrying on their work honestly are all my friends and they have my salutations.

Save the country

Those who obstruct production and those who harm the persons working for production are enemies not only to me but to the society itself.

Those who raise the prices and those who hoard the produce are walking diseases, ruining the land.

Those who are engaged in foul methods like corruption, big spending and bribery are a humiliation to the country.

Friends! It is our duty and responsibility to save the country from the enemies of the nation and anti-social elements. I invite you to come and join in working together for removing the ills and eleminating selfishness for the public good, so that the country may live on. (*English version of the Radio talk delivered in Tamil from Madras on 15th March 1967.*)

THE MAN BEHIND THE LOOM

THIRU V. R. NEDUNCHEZHIYAN
Minister for Education and Industries

From April 9th to 16th, the All-India Handloom Week was celebrated all over Tamil Nadu. This week was intended to stimulate sales and clear the accumulating handloom goods within the co-operative fold and outside it

The handloom industry occupies an important place in the economy of this State. It is a pity that an industry with such a reputation and with its important place next only to agriculture in our economy should now be requiring assistance.

We have about seven lakhs of handlooms, including 20,000 silk looms spread over the entire State. Our policy is to rationalise the handloom industry by bringing it into the co-operative fold and by helping it with different forms of financial assistance, for production, marketing and welfare.

Organisation

Keeping these objectives in view, substantial State aid, Rs. 7·12 crores and Rs. 7·50 crores respectively, has been provided during the Second and Third Plan periods for the development of the industry. A sum of Rs. 11·92 crores has been earmarked under the Fourth Plan.

At the end of the Third Plan, our weavers produced 4,730 lakh yards out of which 1,100 lakh yards was produced by weavers in the co-operative sector. We aim at producing 6,300 lakh yards at the end of the Fourth Plan, out of which 2,250 lakh yards will fall in the co-operative sector.

To falicitate marketing of handloom fabrics produced by the primary weavers' societies, which are scattered throughout the length and breadth of the State and which may not have effective organisations for sale of the finished products, the Tamil Nadu Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society was set up in 1935 to which all primary weavers societies are affiliated as members.

This organisation has a paid-up share capital of Rs. 36·25 lakhs including Government share participation, amounting to Rs. 18 lakhs. Its main functions are to procure handloom goods produced by the primary weavers societies and to market them. The society is marketing handloom cloth through its 267 selling units within the State and 111 emporia outside the State but within the Indian Union. It used to have a few overseas emporia but these have been taken over by the All-India Handloom Fabrics Co-operative Marketing Society with headquarters at Bombay which exports the fabrics produced within the country.

The society's average procurement of cloth from the primaries and sales amount to Rs. 3·31 crores and Rs. 3·50 crores respectively per annum. The society also procures and distributes quality yarn, dyes and chemicals, etc., on behalf of the primaries and also to master weavers, associations, etc., outside the co-operative fold, under instructions from the Director of Handlooms. Its transactions in this regard were to the order of Rs. 4·17 crores during 1965-66.

Weavers welfare

The Government has been paying particular attention towards amelioration of the socio-economic conditions of the weavers. Housing schemes have been implemented for better house-*cum*-workspots to the weavers in the co-operative sector. Today, 2,683 houses at a total cost of Rs. 128 lakhs have been built under the scheme since the commencement of the Second Plan. The contributory thrift fund scheme is yet another scheme for the economic improvement of the weavers within the co-operative fold. Under this scheme, each member of a society contributes six Paise per rupee of his wages. The Government contribute four Paise and the society concerned two Paise, thus making up a matching contribution of six Paise. The scheme which was introduced in 1962–63 now covers 159 weavers' co-operative societies, providing benefits to 9,400 members. The total fund in the various co-operative central banks, invested in the name of each and every individual member, has now exceeded the Rs. 15 lakhs mark.

Except a small percentage of handloom cloth exported outside the country, which is eligible for export incentives, no finance or other forms of assistance are extended

to looms outside the co-operative sector under the Plan schemes. In order to finance this field of activity the Government established the Madras Handloom Finance Corporation in September 1964 with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 50 lakhs, of which Rs. 12·60 lakhs has been invested by the Government.

Market studies

A substantial portion of the handloom cloth produced by the industry will have to be consumed within the country. In recent years, cotton handloom fabrics have become increasingly popular in the neighbouring countries of South East Asia, Middle East and Africa. Large quantities of lunghis and sarongs were exported to Burma, Ceylon, Malaya and other South East Asian countries. Of late, the export markets in America, Burma, Ceylon and Indonesia have been lost. There is some possibility of reviving it in Indonesia. Madras Handkerchiefs have lucrative markets in West Africa. In most of these countries, the consumers are largely Indian settlers who have retained the taste for their own costumes in spite of the impact of foreign culture. There is also considerable demand for lunghis and sarongs among the native inhabitants in Far Eastern countries. In the case of West Africa, Madras Handkerchiefs have been popular with the local inhabitants. In the United Kingdom, however, the market is entrepot in view of the fact that the exported cloth is mostly re-exported by firms in Manchester to West Africa.

Of late, there has been considerable agitation among the handloom weavers, both outside and within the co-operative fold, due to accumulation of stocks, set-back in export trade, the credit squeeze introduced by the Reserve Bank of India and competition from the organised mill industry. It is but natural that the handloom industry, by its very nature and its dispersed decentralised character, faces such periods of stagnation of handloom goods and the consequent stoppage of production resulting in under-employment or unemployment of weavers.

Rebate

The Government has, time and again, to rush to the rescue of the handloom industry by providing a large measure of financial assistance to enable the intensive procurement of the accumulated stocks from the primaries by the apex society so as to provide continuous work to the members of the co-operative. Sanction of a special additional rebate subsidy as well has also to be announced by the Government.

It is worthy of mention that during the All-India Handloom Week, including this one, as well as during certain special festival seasons like Deepavali, Pongal, etc., the Government gives a special additional subsidy of five Paise in addition to the year round rebate of five Paise for purchase of handloom goods by the general public. It is evident that the handloom industry had to survive side by side with the mill industry and the decentralised powerloom sector. The industry has to take prime note of the fact that it has to depend mainly on consumer preferences, produce attractive designs of cloth according to the changing fashion and market them at competitive rates if it has to survive at all in this fiercely competitive world of industry and trade.

Government assistance can only act either as a catalyst to the efforts of the handloom industry or at best as a supplement to these efforts. Perpetual dependence on the foreign markets for our goods is not desirable. For one thing, fashions in foreign markets very often change, as happened in the case of Bleeding Madras. There are economic and political forces working in these countries geared towards protection of their nascent industries and there is the competition from highly-developed countries like Japan, etc.

The ill-effects of such a dependence are only too well known for me to repeat them ad nauseam. The handloom industry has therefore to cater to the needs of the local market and the markets in the other States of the Indian Union. Only then can such frequent repetition of stagnation be a thing of the past.

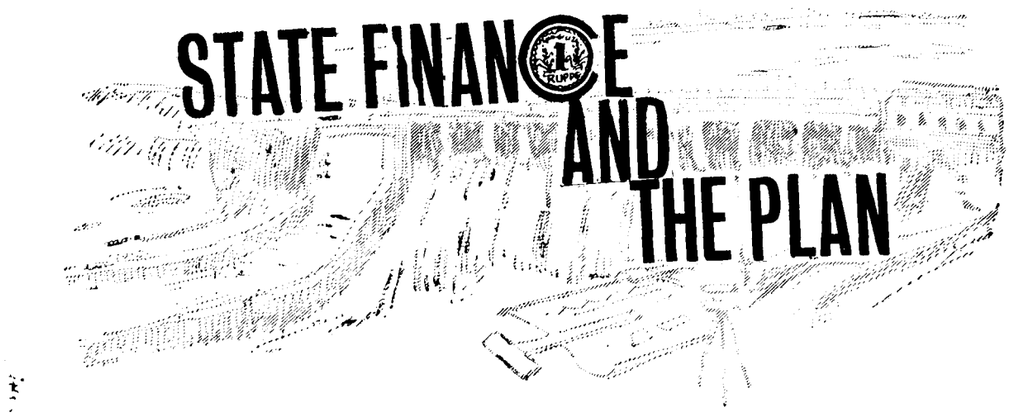
An appeal

The handloom industry is already enjoying certain facilities by way of reservations of certain spheres of production. The production of dhoties and sarees textile mills were pegged at the 1963 level. Handloom coloured sarees with borders, certain varieties of lunghis, bed sheets, etc., have been exclusively reserved for the handloom sector. The existing reservations of production of cloth in favour of the handloom industry would be examined from time to time to take such measures as would afford sustained help to the industry and to ensure that the handloom sector survives in competition with the mill and powerloom sectors.

Let me reiterate that one-fifth of the population of Tamil Nadu depends on the patronage extended to the handloom industry for their very means of livelihood. The incentive of a higher rate of rebate, viz., 10 Paise in a rupee on the purchase of handloom cloth during All-India Handloom Week is no small attraction to the buyers. By making purchases of handloom cloth for all requirements, our people of Tamil Nadu will not only benefit themselves but also contribute to the development of the economy of the State.

I appeal to our people earnestly to look also at "the man behind the loom" and the part he is playing in supplying the vital needs of our society and extend their kind patronage and support to the handloom industry.

State Interim Budget :



Excerpts from th speech of Thiru C. N. Annadurai, Chief Minister, presenting the Budget fr 1967–68 *to the Madras Legislatureon* 20*th March* 1967

I consider it a privilege to present my first Budget the new Legislature. Th Budget for 1967-68, hich I am presenting, is however only an Interim e, although in consonance with the provisions f the Constitution, the estinates of revenue and expenditure have been prepared for the year as a whole. The Budget has been framed vith reference to past commitments and policies so as to ensure that the business of Government and developmental programmes already under way are carried on without any setback pending a detailed review of polides and programmes by the new ministry. The Budget Estimates for 1967–68 do not also provide for, vhat are called "Part II Schemes" or "New Schemes", which the departments are keen on implementing in the coming year. These schemes will have to be considered by the present Government and provided for to the extent resources become available. Government will nerefore consider the Budget Estimates for 1967–68 afresh and recast them making also provision for nev schemes and new policies and present them to the Legislature some time in June 1967.

Post-Budget decisions

I should also point out that though the estimates for revenue and expenditure have been framed for the year as a whole, the outlays for full grants as embodied in this Budget will not be presented to the Legislature at this sitting. After a general discussion on the Budget Estimates, a vote on account will be asked for to meet the anticipated expenditure during the first four months of the next financial year.

The Revised Estimates for the current year have been framed on the basis of data furnished by departments between October and December 1966 and these now reveal a revenue deficit of the order of Rs. 7,45 lakhs, as against a marginal surplus of Rs. 31 lakhs anticipated in the Budget Estimates. But in spite of this large revenue deficit, taking revenue account, loan and capital account and public account together, the overall budgetary position of the State will be balanced and the closing cash balance will be of the same order as assumed in the Budget Estimates.

A number of post-budget decisions and developments are responsible for the considerable worsening now noticed on revenue account. I shall refer here briefly to some of the more important decisions which have had an adverse impact on the budgetary position of the State. In the wake of increase in rates of dearness allowance for employees of the Central Government, the State Government had to sanction two instalments of similar increases in dearness allowance for their employees including employees of local bodies and teachers in aided schools. The first increase which took effect from 1st June 1966 entailed an expenditure of Rs. 3·6 crores in a full year and Rs. 2·7 crores in the current year. The second instalment of dearness allowance which was effective from 1st December 1966 involved an additional expenditure of Rs. 5·9 crores in a full year, of which the impact in the current year alone will be about Rs. 1·5 crores. The abolition of sales tax on foodgrains which was previously being levied at 1 percent multipoint, with effect from 1st April 1966 has also involved a loss of revenue of the order of Rs. 1·5 crores. The repeal of the surcharge of 25 per cent on land revenue pending a comprehensive decision on the future of land revenue again meant a sacrifice of revenue of about Rs. 1·5 crores.



The Tenth Annual General Body Meeting of the Madras City Council for Child Welfare and the Annual Day Celebrations of the Child Welfare Home were celebrated at Perambur, Madras on 4th April 1967. The Minister for Industries and Education Thiru V. R. Nedunchezhiyan is looking at the boys at work in the sewing machines on the occasion.

While framing the Budget Estimates for 1966-67 we had also assumed that a sum of Rs. 3·5 crores will accrue to the State Government as its share of additional taxation by the Centre. This was the figure indicated to us by the Planning Commission during our discussions with them at the time of finalisation of the Annual Plan 1966-67. The Budget proposals of the Central Government for the current year actually embodied two measures designed to make additional resources available to the States. One was the increase in Central Sales Tax from 2 per cent to 3 per cent and the other related to adjustments in rates of Union Excise Duties which are shareable with the States. Our calculations now show that we will be getting only about Rs. 1 crore as additional revenue from Central Sales Tax and about Rs. 70 lakhs as our share of the additional revenue from upward revision of Union Excise Duties. We would thus be getting on the whole only Rs. 1·7 crores as our share of the additional effort by the Centre against our original assumption of Rs. 3·5 crores.

I should also like to stress that the buoyancy of State as well as shareable Central Taxes has been considerably less than in the earlier years of the Third Plan period, reflecting in some measure the slow rate of growth of the Indian economy. The cumulative effect of all these factors is reflected in the substantial revenue deficit now revealed by the Revised Estimates. I should also add that as in previous years, there may be some increase in expenditure at the stage of final modified appropriation over the provisions now made in revised estimates. But we are taking care to see that these increases are kept down to the minimum possible and we hope that whatever inevitable increase occurs will be offset by improvement in revenue receipts leaving the final position more or less unaltered. The extent of increase over revised estimates will be reflected in the Final Supplementary Estimates.

Ways and Means

On the Ways and Means side too, the current year has been one of considerable stress and strain, though the year opened with a fairly comfortable cash balance of Rs. 7·35 lakhs with an outstanding Ways and Means advance of Rs. 3·75 lakhs or in other words, an effective cash balance of about Rs. 3·0 lakhs. The large expenditure on Capital Account at certain adverse trends in miscellaneous capital receipts have been responsible for our Ways and Means difficulties in the current year.

In the wake of the Chinese aggression, the State Government had increased the rates of contribution to the Provident Fund of employees of State Government, local bodies and teachers of aided schools. In response to representations from the employees, the Government were pleased to withdraw the scheme with effect from June 1966 and this entailed a reduction in net receipts of the order of Rs. 1 crore in the current year over the original estimates. While framing the Estimates for 1966-67 we had also assumed that the State Government would be able to float an open market loan of Rs. 14 crores. But later with reference to the actual conditions in the money market and on the advice of the Reserve Bank, we were obliged to restrict the issue to Rs. 13 crores. There has also been no improvement in collections under Small Savings unlike in previous years over the original estimates. Notwithstanding these adverse trends, we expect that we should be able to close the current year with the minimum closing balance, provided our expectations in regard to release of Central assistance as agreed upon do not go awry. The House should also be glad to know that it is our firm belief that we will be able to close the year without any unauthorised overdraft from the Reserve Bank.

Land revenue

It is against this background that the Budget Estimates for next year should be viewed. In estimating the revenue for next year, we have provided for a reasonable rate of growth under the more elastic sources of State revenue such as sales tax, motor vehicles tax and tax on consumption of electricity. A decision of policy is yet to be taken by the Government on the future of land revenue.

The Report of the Special Officer appointed to consider the question of abolition of land revenue in all its aspects has just been received. It would take a little time for the Government to consider the Report of the Special Officer and take decisions thereon. The Finance Department has in these circumstances assumed normal collections under land revenue, leaving out only the proceeds of the surcharge on land revenue, which has been repealed. Government's decisions on the future of land revenue will therefore be reflected only in the regular budget to be presented to the Legislature.

In regard to expenditure on revenue account, we have at this stage provided for only minimal increases in non-developmental expenditure. On developmental expenditure of a maintenance nature too, we have kept the increase to the minimum so as to conserve the resources for utilisation on new developmental programmes which form part of the Plan. On this basis, the receipts on revenue account for 1967-68 have been placed at Rs. 204·39 crores and expenditure at Rs. 211·99 crores, resulting in a revenue deficit of Rs. 7.60 lakhs, which is marginally higher than the current year's anticipated revenue deficit of Rs. 7.45 lakhs.

Fourth Plan

The revenue deficit is no doubt substantial. But it is largely the result of the second instalment of increase in rates of dearness allowance sanctioned in the current year. The revenue deficit would by itself have been no cause for serious concern, if we could have at least balanced the budget in overall terms taking into account the net receipts on Capital account and Public account too. But even here, our estimates point to a negative closing cash balance of Rs. 8.85 lakhs. We have a large open market loan maturing for repayment next year and commitments on this account are estimated at Rs. 10·47 crores. Against this, on the estimate recently made in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India, we may be able to raise a fresh open market loan of Rs. 18 crores, resulting, after repayment of the maturing debt, in net realisation of the order of only Rs. 7·53 crores. We should remember that in the current year we were able to raise a loan of Rs. 13·24 crores with no amount falling due for repayment. Worsening under public debt will thus be to the extent of Rs. 5·71 crores as compared with the current year and this one factor alone contributes in a very substantial manner to the disequilibrium in the next year's budget.

We are leaving the revenue deficit as well as the overall deficit uncovered at this stage. The House is aware that though the first year of the Fourth Plan is drawing to a close, the Fourth Plan is yet to be finalised. We had framed the annual Plan for 1966-67 providing largely for schemes spilling over from the Third Plan period and for certain vital agricultural production programmes and inescapable increases under social services like education, medical relief and public health.

The Planning Commission which recently held a round of discussions with the State Governments, has accorded tentative approval for the State's draft Fourth Five-Year Plan. The outlay contemplated in the State's Fourth Plan is of the order of Rs. 564 crore towards which the Central Government will extend assistance to the extent of Rs. 250 crores, the balance of Rs. 314 crores being found by the State Government. Since then the Planning Commission has also taken certain decisions on the transfer of outlays on some Centrally-sponsored Schemes to the State sector with corresponding transfer of resources. The additional amounts which would become available to the different States in this process have not yet been worked out and indicated by the Planning Commission. With such a transfer we may expect the outlay on the State's Fourth Five-Year Plan to be not less than Rs. 600 crores.

The Fourth Five-Year Plan is however yet to be formally approved by the National Development Council. The State Government will undertake a quick and comprehensive review of the State's draft Fourth Five-Year Plan and consider what essential adjustments in priorities are necessary. As part of this review the Government will also make a fresh appraisal of the resources available with the State Government for fulfilling the Plan. This review will naturally take time and the results will be reflected only in the regular budget to be presented to the Legislature.

Revised outlay

The uncertainty regarding resources for the Plan at the national level still persists and will disappear only when we can get a clear picture of the prospects of foreign aid. The Planning Commission has at this stage asked the State Governments to frame only an Interim Plan for 1967-68, providing for agricultural production programmes, continuing irrigation schemes

Chief Minister Thiru C. N. Annadurai, the State Food Minister Thiru K. A. Mathialagan and Agriculture Minister Thiru A. Govindasamy were accorded reception by Members of Parliament from Madras State on Friday, 7th April 1967 at New Delhi. The Chief Minister and other State Ministers, who attended the All India Food Conference held at New Delhi, are with Sardar Swaran Singh, Minister for External Affairs



A more realistic distribution of resources between the Centre and the States within the framework of the Plan may also be the answer to the problem of overdrafts of States, on which there has been such keen public debate and discussion. We do not minimise the need for States to manage their affairs prudently, and do all that lies in their power to mobilise and conserve resources for developmental programmes. We shall co-operate fully with the Central Government in all their attempts to promote prudent financial management.

I would however plead that when a State exercising the utmost financial discipline finds it difficult to implement agreed programmes, the Central Government and Planning Commission, should also help the State to tide over its difficulties, particularly when these difficulties are of a temporary nature. If such a helpful and statesman-like attitude is not brought to bear upon the problem of overdrafts and if instead, the problem is looked at purely from the accounting and banking angle, the process of development in the States will suffer grievously.

Helping hand

Among the factors which have caused serious strain on the limited resources of the States we cannot overlook the frequent adjustments in rates of dearness allowance of State employees. Such adjustments are inevitable and fully justified in a period of rising prices. All increases in rates of dearness allowance sanctioned by us up to 1965-66 had been taken note of by the Fourth Finance Commission in its award.

But even before this award took effect from 1st April 1966, the Central Government came up with another instalment of increase in rates of dearness allowance. Later, in pursuance of the recommendations contained in the interim report of the Gajendragadkar Commission, the Central Government agreed to further increases in rates of dearness allowance of their employees. The State Government had to sanction similar increases and the combined effect of these two increases is reflected in the next year's revenue and overall deficit. The additional resources accruing from the award of the Finance Commission to the State are intended to take care largely of the committed expenditure on institutions and services built up during the preceding Plan period, leaving most of the States on the whole without any surplus or deficit on non-Plan account.

Non-Plan side

But there are no arrangements under which new commitments devolving on the States on the non-Plan side are taken care of. This serious deficiency in present arrangements has been recognised by the Fourth Finance Commission, but it could not propose any solution in view of its limited terms of reference. We have again pressed before the Gajendragadkar Commission the need for provision of adequate resources to the States during the pendency of the award of a Finance Commission for meeting additional expenditure on rates of dearness allowance of State Government employees. I hope that the final report of the Commission would suggest a fair and enduring solution to this long standing problem, which has rendered financial management difficult at State level.

The present Government will immediately take on hand the preparation of the regular Plan for 1967-68 and present it to the Legislature some time in June. I also hope that by then a clearer picture would become available of Central assistance for the State's Plan and that we would be able to present a Plan which seeks to fulfil more effectively the wishes and aspirations of our people.

FERTILIZER FACTORIES IN FOURTH PLAN

Six new fertilizer factories and three expansion schemes for a total capacity of 1,061,000 *tonnes of nitrogen will be established in the Fourth Plan in the public sector. These will be located at Namrup, Gorakhpur, Durgapur, Cochin, Madras and Barauni. The factories at Namrup, Alwaye and Trombay will be expanded. Of these, the fertilizer project at Madras will be established in partnership with Messrs. Amoco India, Incorporated. The others are fully Government-owned.*

Central Interim Budget:

REALISTIC ASSESSMENT AND *utilisation of resources*

Revenue for 1967-68 Rs. 3,071 crores —Plan Resources Estimated at Rs. 1,711 crores—Rs. 405 crores for Agricultural Programmes Rs. 28 crores for Family Planning —Market loans Rs. 350 crores —Foreign loans Rs. 835 crores.

Current year's Budget deficit Rs. 350 crores Plea to curb State Government overdrafts —Concrete steps to halt price rise —Review of economic conditions—Are some of the features of the 1967-68 Central Interim Budget.

Presenting the General Budget for 1967-68 in the Parliament on 20th March, the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, Sri Morarji Desai, said that our aspirations and hopes for economic well-being and a higher standard of living for millions of our people lay in accelerating the tempo of development. But this had to be done without generating further inflationary pressures, and on the basis of a realistic assessment of the resources that can be mobilized in a non-inflationary manner. Government's energies would be directed towards attaining this objective in the shortest possible time.

Excess capacity

Sri Desai pointed out that this was only an interim budget presented primarily for obtaining Parliamentary appropriations of expenditure during the first four months of the next year in terms of Constitutional requirements. Government expected to review the position and bring forward in a few week's time a budget outlining the proposals for the full year, 1967-68. The usual Economic Survey would also be presented to the House together with the final budget.

The Deputy Prime Minister said that the present situation in which there were signs of a recession in demand and of excess capacity in many areas notably capital goods, industries and transport, was propitious for a step-up in developmental outlays. Liberalisation of imports and greater availability of non-project assistance should facilitate this task. On the other hand the price situation and the very difficult supply position created by the second drought in succession made it undesirable to step-up investment to the point when prices of essential goods would come under further pressure. The next year's budget had to be framed in the background of this complex picture.

Sri Morarji Desai said that revenue receipts for 1967-68 at the existing rates of taxation were estimated at Rs. 3,071 crores, being Rs. 214 crores more than the current year's revised estimates. The major increase would be in excise duties of Rs. 86 crores, mainly due to the expected offtake from the new oil refineries. Because of larger imports, customs revenue was also expected to be up by Rs. 58 crores. Income-tax was not likely to show an improvement of more than Rs. 15 crores because of the inadequate growth of industrial production this year. The rest of the increase would be mainly under interest receipts amounting to Rs. 37 crores. Of the total revenue receipts, Rs. 370 crores would be transferred to the States as their share of Central taxes and duties.

Loans

Market loans had been assumed at Rs. 350 crores. As the maturities next year would be of the order of Rs. 225 crores the nett borrowing would be Rs. 95 crores, as against Rs. 81 crores this year.

Foreign loans other than PL 480 were placed at Rs. 835 crores—1,115 million dollors gross—significantly higher as compared to the current year's revised estimates of 800 million dollars. The bulk of the non-project assistance of 900 million dolars pledged this year was expected to flow in next year. Further non-project assistance and drawals from it should also be possible. The repayment liabilities next year would be about Rs. 195 crores, giving a net of Rs. 640 crores. The rupee accruals in respect of PL 480 imports, which were invested in the special securities of Government, were expected to amount to about Rs. 2·85 crores. Assistance of 50 million dollars on account of the wheat gifted by Canada had also been taken into account.

Gun and butter

Next year's expenditure estimates, he said, included Rs. 969 crores for Defence as against Rs. 942 crores in the revised estimates for the current year. This increase of Rs. 27 crores was mostly accounted for by provision for normal increments and increased cost of stores and purchases. Rs. 42 crores were provided for border roads—Rs. 4 crores more than in the revised estimates.

The purchase and sale of foodgrains and fertilizers would account for a net expenditure of Rs. 159 crores becasue of the subsidised sale of imported foodgrains and fertilizers. Rs. 13 crores were also payable to the manufactureres of fertilizers as a subsidy on the imported raw materials used by them. On the basis of the economic cost to Government and the existing issue prices, the total food and fertilizer subsidies to be borne by Government next year would amount to about Rs. 185 crores.

Non-Plan grants to States and Union Territories next year would be Rs. 241 crores including Rs. 141 crores granted under the Finance Commission's award and Rs. 16 crores in lieu of tax on railway passenger fares. Non-Plan expenditure of the Centre under developmental heads next year was estimated at Rs. 183 crores, an increase of Rs. 19 crores over this year mainly under education, scientific research and public works. The total interest charges next year were estimated at Rs. 510 crores which would be Rs. 47 crores more than the revised. The administrative expenditure was placed at Rs. 164 crores as against Rs. 154 crores this year.

Resources for Plan

Sri Morarji Desai pointed out that the need for economy had been taken into account in making the budgetary provisions for next year on the expenditure side. He assured the Parliament that the objective of the utmost economy in expenditure consistent with efficiency would continue to be pursued as a matter of the highest priority.

The resources for the Plan for 1967-68 would be Rs. 1,711 crores including Rs. 189 crores to be found by public sector undertakings from their own resources. Of these, the States would get Rs. 535 crores for their Plan schemes and the balance had been retained for the Central Plan including the Plan of the Union Territories.

The Minister of Finance stated that Central assistance to States would include Rs. 172 crores for agricultural programmes and Rs. 145 crores for irrigation and rural electrification schemes. The Union Territories would get Rs. 8 crores for such programmes. The Central Plan also included Rs. 51 crores for agricultural programmes and Rs. 25 crores for the Agricultural Refinance Corporation. In all, the Central Budget included Rs. 405 crores for programmes of agricultural importance. In addition, Rs. 105 crores had been provided for giving fertilizer credits to States. A provision of Rs. 28 crores for family planning had also been made in the Central Plan.

Sri Morarji Desai said that the budgeted provisions would be reviewed to make sure that essential programmes did not suffer and quick results were obtained from investments already made. The major circumscribing factor, he said, was the availability of resources and every endeavour would be made to explore all possible avenues of mobilising additional resources.

Revised Estimates, 1966-67

Sri Morarji Desai said that the budget outlook during the current year (1966-67) had been dominated by the set-back in agriculture. Considerable scarcity relief assistance to the States, subsidising of large import of foodgrains, increased outlays on agricultural schemes and additional burden of Dearness Allowance were some of the causes for increased expenditure. On the receipt side, the general sluggish condition in the economy had been reflected in lower tax revenue The recession in demand suffered by the Railways and their higher wage bill had also led to fall in revenue.

The net result, he said, was that despite economy measures undertaken by Government, the Revised Estimates showed a deficit at the Centre of as much

Dr. Mc. Diarmid, U.N. Resident Representative, New Delhi, and party had discussions with Minister for Education and Industries, Minister for Public Works and State Officials at the Cabinet room of the Secretariat on 7th evening, in connection with the Ground Water Investigation Project and the Mineral Development Project



as Rs. 350 crores for the current year, as against Rs. 32 crores estimated at the Budget stage. The large budgetary deficit had been a matter of concern to Government as it must be to Parliament. He drew particular attention to the fact that but for the additional assistance to some of the States to clear their overdrafts and the subsidised sale of foodgrains and fertilizers, the deficit at the Centre would not have been materially different from what was originally anticipated.

The assistance of Rs. 113 crores to some of the States because of their overdrafts from the Reserve Bank had merely had the effect of increasing the deficit at the Centre. He, however, pointed out that if there were some States which had contributed to the deficit at the Centre, there were others whose financial position had been sound.

The Reserve Bank, in consultation with the Central Government, had informed the States last December that in case an unauthorised overdraft persisted in future, the Bank would issue a notice to the State calling upon it to take adequate steps to eliminate such overdraft within a period of three weeks failing which it would be open to the Bank to stop payments on account of the State. Simultaneously, the facilities for temporary accommodation were also suitably enlarged to give the State Governments greater flexibility in their ways and means position. "It is my earnest hope", he said, "that with these arrangements, we will begin a new phase in which deficit financing by the State Governments will be a thing of the past."

Overdrafting

According to the Revised Estimates, Customs revenue would be Rs. 36 crores more, taking into credit sizeable increases in export duties levied after devaluation. Import duties showed a shortfall of Rs. 79 crores and Income-tax revenue showed a fall of Rs. 40 crores while Excise Duties were expected to yield Rs. 10 crores more. The States' share of Central taxes and duties would also be Rs. 12 crores more. The net tax receipts retained by the Centre would be slightly less than the budget estimate.

The net budgetary receipts corresponding to loan assistance obtained from foreign countries and international organisations would be Rs. 135 crores more due to the accounting difference made by the change in the exchange rate. The rupees accruing from PL 480 imports from the United States of America would be nearly Rs. 93 crores more and assistance in the form of food gifts from Canada, Australia, Soviet Russia and a number of other countries would amount to Rs. 85 crores.

On the disbursement side, the purchase and sale of foodgrains and fertilizers accounted for a deterioration of Rs. 235 crores, approximately Rs. 180 crores of this on account of the subsidy on imported foodgrains and fertilizers.

During the year Rs. 108 crores more were provided to States to enable them to undertake larger Plan outlays especially for stepping up agricultural programmes of a quick yielding type. Additional scarcity relief assistance sanctioned to States amounted to Rs. 40 crores.

Sri Morarji Desai said the increase in expenditure might have been even more but for the economy measures taken during the year. The savings located were of the order of Rs. 91 crores, which made it possible to absorb unavoidable additional requirement.

Economic conditions

Reviewing the economic conditions, he stated that the initial year of the Fourth Plan had proved disappointing in many ways. Unfavourable weather conditions had also plagued the Indian economy for the second successive year. Although agricultural output was likely to show some recovery, recent estimates were far less optimistic than earlier predictions.

He said the growth of industrial output had slowed down considerably. Partly as a result of low domestic production, our exports had also not fared well during 1966 67. The export position had also been affected by the dislocation in trade that followed the change in the exchange rate as also due to the demand conditions in foreign countries. This combined with rising debt service payments caused a depletion of our international reserves. Although total imports were rather low, food and fertilizer imports increased substantially. But since December 1966 there had been some improvement in foreign exchange reserves.

For the assistance received during the current year from Consortium countries and countries like the Soviet Union, Yugoslavia, Hungary and Sweden Sri Morarji Desai expressed his gratitude. He acknowledged the generous assistance from a number o countries and international organisations for scarcit relief which had greatly helped the difficult foo situation.

Sri Morarji Desai said that the agricultural situatio had aggravated the inflationary problem. Food pric rose at a more rapid rate during 1966 67 than in th previous year. The demand for compensatory allo since by the fixed income groups had gained grou and put considerable pressure on Government financ The pace of the price increase, he said, was the mo disturbing fact which Government would have keep in focus in formulating financial and econo policies. He said further rises in prices had to halted by concerted action on many fronts.

VIPs in the city



1. Thiru C. N. Annadurai, Chief Minister, receiving Dr S. Radhakrishnan, President of India, at Madras Central Station on 14th April 1967. 2. His Excellency U. Thant, Secretary-General of the United Nations, arrived at Madras on 10th April 1967 on the way to New Delhi from Ceylon. He is discussing with Thiru M. Karunanidhi, Minister for Works, and Thiru Madhavan, Minister for Co-operation. 3. Dr. Karan Singh, Union Minister for Tourism, during his recent visit to Madras called on the Chief Minister at the latter's residence. 4. Dr. Mc. Diarmid, U.N. Resident-Representative. New Delni, and party had discussions with Minister for Education and ndustries, Minister for Public Works and State Officials at the Cabinet room of the Secretariat on 7th evening, in connection with the Ground-water Investigation and the Mineral Development Projects. 5. Dr. Sathiavani Muthu, Minister for Harijan Welfare and Information is discusssing with the Information Officer, U.S.S.R. 6. Thiru Chatterjee, Director of Field Publicity, Government of India, met the Minister for Harijan Welfare and Information at her Chamber on 27th March 1967.

Meetings...Conferences



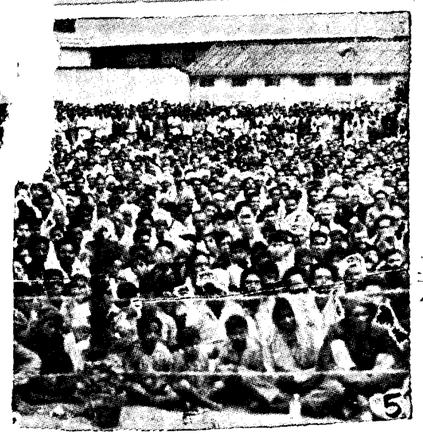












1. The Second Anniversary of Madras State Parent-Teacher Association was held at Children's Theatre, Madras, on 28th March 1967. Governor of Madras, who presided over the function, is arriving. 2. Sardar Ujjal Singh, Governor of Madras, gave a party to the Members of the Madras Legislature on 23rd March 1967. The Governor is shaking hands with one of the members. 3. C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer Foundation was inaugurated by the Governor of Madras on the 8th April 1967. Dr. Lakshmanaswamy Mudaliar, Vice-chancellor, Madras University, is addressing the gathering on the occasion. 4. Thiru C. N. Annadurai, Chief Minister who went to Ooty to inaugurate the Sixteenth Annual Convention of the Travel Agents Association of India is addressing a public meeting there. 5. A view of the public meeting, Ooty. 6. The Chambers of Commerce in the City gave a joint reception to the Madras Cabinet, on 30th March 1967. The Chief Minister is addressing the members on the occasion. 7. Thiru C. N. Annadurai is addressing at a reception given in his honour by the Madras Reporters' Guild. 8. The First volume of the Law Lexicon in Tamil was released by Thiru S. Madhavan, Minister for Law and Co-operation, on 14th April 1967. The Chief Minister addressing on the occasion. 9. World Health Day was inaugurated by Thiru S. J. Sadiq Basha, Minister for Public Health, on 7th April 1967. 10. Fourth National Martime Day was celebrated on 5th April 1967. A Cadet is pinning a flag, on Thiru M. Karunanidhi, Minister for Public Works, on the occasion. 11. The Chief Minister is addressing at a reception given in his honour by the Madras Union of Journalists.







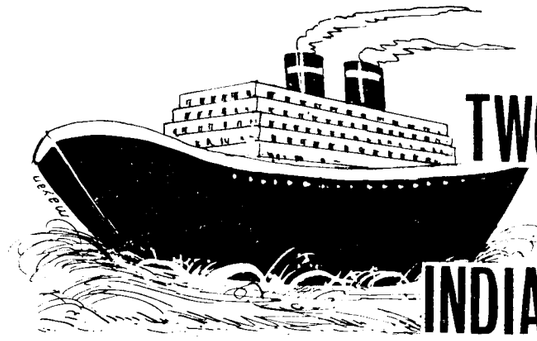












TWO DECADES OF INDIAN SHIPPING

Today, Indian flag is again flying on the high seas thus re-establishing our ancient maritime traditions. The two hundred and twenty-eight ships of merchant marine are operating on all the important trade routes of the world and India is vast coastline of 5,000 K.M.

After the first Indian ship SS 'LOYALTY' sailed from Bombay to the U.K. in 1919, Indian shipping has since 'come of age' by nearing the two million tonne mark.

On the eve of Independence, Indian shipping stood only at 192,000 g.r.t. All earlier attempts to establish national shipping by pioneers like Chidambaram Pillai and Jamshedji Tata could not survive competition from foreign shipping interests. National shipping could only manage to exist by confining its activities to the coast. Even then it did not carry more than a third of the cargo moving in the coastal waters.

Expansion of shipping

The Indian shipping tonnage has been expanding rapidly during the last two decades almost at an annual rate of 21,500 g.r.t.—during the First Plan period; 75,590 g.r.t. during the Second Plan period and 136,530 g.r.t. during the Third Plan period.

At the beginning of August 1966, the strength of Indian fleet was to the order of 228 ships of 1·66 million g.r.t. Of these, 99 ships of 323,286 g.r.t. were operating in the coastal trade and 129 ships of 1,341,442 g.r.t. in the overseas trade. There were in addition 30 ships of over 405,000 g.r.t. under construction or on order and 695,300 g.r.t. under consideration.

While shipping has maintained steady progress, during the recent years, India is still far from the stage of self-sufficiency. The share of Indian ships in the expanding foreign trade works out to about 15 per cent.

To acquire its rightful place in international plane Indian shipping must carry fifty per cent of the inward and outward trade in national ships. This can be achieved only with the expansion of Indian tonnage up to 5 million g.r.t. In the draft outline of the Plan, the shipping target has been fixed at 3 million g.r.t.

The total expenditure on account of the Fourth Plan shipping development programme will be Rs. 2,670 millions.

A provision of Rs. 900 million is scheduled in the Plan for advances to the shipping Development Fund. Most of the foreign exchange required will be met by the shipping companies on self-financing basis by purchase of ships on deferred payment terms.

Apart from the loan from the Development Fund, shipowners are being helped in their acquisition programmes by tax concession in the form of Development rebate since 1955.

The shipping companies have already invested Rs. 1,750 millions in their existing fleets.

Development of ports

For the efficient handling of the country's trade, port and shipping development have to go together. Ports have to match and keep in step with the expansion of trade.

Port development has been planned not only to meet the growing volume of trade, but also to suit the handling of new commodities and the diversified fleet of the merchant navy.

At the beginning of the First Plan, India had five major ports. Three new major ports have since been added—Kandla, Marmagao and Paradeep. By the end of the Third Plan, these eight major ports had handled a traffic of about 50 million tonnes of cargo.

During the Fourth Plan, an investment of Rs. 234 crores is envisaged for the development of major ports to cater to an anticipated traffic of 82·5 million tonnes by the end of the Fourth Five-Year Plan.

A number of schemes are in hand or nearing completion for modernisation of the existing handling facilities at ports and rationalisation with a view to increasing operational efficiency of the ports.

A new oil jetty at Haldia for handling crude oil for the Haldia-Barauni refinery will be ready by the end of 1967. At present, an outer harbour to cater to big size ore carriers and deep drafted crude oil tankers is being planned. The third oil pipeline at Kandla from the jetty to the installation, is being laid. At Cochin, one of the existing oil tanker berths has been modified to meet the requirements of medium size tankers that will be bringing crude oil for the Cochin refinery.

The new programme envisages the provision of a mechanised handling facility at Madras for export of five million tons of iron ore. Similarly it is proposed to provide modern mechanised iron ore handling facilities at Marmagao. A new dock system at Haldia is under execution to provide relief to the existing port of Calcutta and bulk commodities such as ore, coal, foodgrains, raw materials for fertilisers will be handled there. The Mangalore harbour project will take into account the requirements of the iron ore deposits in the Kudremukh area. At Vishakapatnam two iron ore berths have been constructed and a modern iron ore handling plant has been installed. At Paradeep, an iron ore berth with a modern mechanical ore handling plant has been provided.

At Vishakapatnam, a special fertiliser berth to handle raw materials to be imported by Coromendal Fertilisers Factory is under construction.

The construction of a silo at Kandla is under the active consideration of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. The question of installation of silos at Haldia and Madras is also being considered.



The Name Board 'Thamizhaga Arasu —Thalaimai Cheyalagam' on the Secretariat Building was switched on by Thiru C. N. Annadurai, Chief Minister, at a special function got up at Fort St. George, Madras, on 14th April 1967. *Inset*: The Chief Minister switching the button. Minister for Education and Industries is also in the picture

OUR EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM NEEDS REFORM—

DR. D. TRIGUNA SEN
Union Minister for Education

Education should produce men and women of character. Too much dependance on money is surely not the only panacea to improve our educational system. Human effort is equally important. How far we have recognised this?

I cannot but compare the tasks which my generation faced with those which you are now called upon to confront. I think that our task, namely, to win political freedom, was rather simple. Compared to it your responsibilities are staggeringly greater. You are entering life at a time of unusual stress and difficulty. For the first time after twenty years of independence, the political situation in the country has become fluid.

The economy is sick and in need of a drastic treatment. There are alarming signs of social disintegration as manifested by the eruption of violence and lawlessness. The food situation, which was already bad, has become grave on account of two successive years of drought. There is also a constant threat to our freedom and the integrity of our territories. And against this difficult background, you have to fight and win the battle for strengthening of democracy, for social and national integration, for defence of freedom, for self-sufficiency in food, for population control, for a sizeable reduction in the incidence of ill-health and disease, and for rapid economic growth which will provide an adequate standard of living to all our countrymen.

Challenging task

It would indeed be hard to imagine a more challenging task or more difficult circumstances in which one can be called upon to undertake it. But I see no reason to loose heart. I have an unshakable faith in the bright future of this great country and in the capacities of our younger generation. I am quite sure that we—and I say 'We' here because the older generation will also be with you in this great undertaking—can convert the stresses and strains of the present into opportunities and possibilities for the future and raise our country into that 'heaven of freedom' of which Rabindranath Tagore dreamt and sang. This can be done if each one of us has a trident to fight with—the trident of knowledge, commitment and character. This depends largely on education which is the instrument to mould the rising generation. Hence our faith that the proper development of our education is crucial to the entire developmental process of our country, its welfare, progress and security.

This is why I attach the greatest importance to the launching of a big drive to transform our educational system to suit the life, needs and aspirations of the people, to raise its standards at all levels and particularly in higher education, and to expand its provision to reach all sectors of population adequately. I have no patience with those who argue that educational reform should be put aside for some time till these 'bad days' are over and we find ourselves in 'a better and more plentiful season'. This would be a grievous error. Let me emphasize that if we had taken educational reform seriously in 1947, these bad days of 1967 would not have come at all. If we postpone educational reform again on some ground or other, we may have to regret once again and may find, in 1977, that even 1967 was comparatively a good period! No. There is no escape from immediate action in a big way. As the Prime Minister observed in her last broadcast to the nation: the recent upsurge of student unrest is a warning. Something bold has to be done in education, and that too, very soon.

I realise that education reform needs money and that, at this moment money is in scarce supply. But I am not greatly dismayed by this. Probably we have depended too much on money in the past and often proceeded on the assumption that the main, if not the exclusive method of reforming education, was to pump more money into it. Needless to say, the results have been disappointing and, in several cases, the existing wastages which were already large enough, have increased still further.

It may, therefore, be worthwhile to reconsider our attitude to money and its capacity to improve education. A poor country like India can never have enough money for education and the principal challenge in planning its education is to devise methods and programmes which will get very large results with comparatively small investments. We shall, therefore, have to unlearn our over-dependence on money and try to see how we can compensate the lack of material resources by human endeavour hard work, dedication, and ingenuity in discovering cheaper techniques of achieving our objectives. The present financial stringency may even prove to be a blessing in disguise by compelling us to think hard and change the old attitudes to money. If we really do so and demonstrate our capacity to use resources economically and wisely, the society will certainly be persuaded to make still greater sacrifices and place larger resources at our disposal.

My *main plea at this critical juncture* is that, instead of postponing large-scale educational reform on grounds of financial stringency, let us change the strategy of development to suit the situation. In the past, we have pumped money into the educational system fairly liberally—educational expenditure has increased, in the last fifteen years, at 11·7 per cent per annum (at current prices) which is even more than twice the growth in national income.

Human effort

But we have not emphasized human effort adequately with the sad results that are familiar to all of us. For the next few years, we shall have to reverse this. We shall need more money no doubt : and I shall have to appeal to the Finance Minister to have a specially soft corner for education. But my appeal to the philanthropic public, students, teachers and educational administrators, would be stronger still. I will plead with the public to give generously to education and make up, in part at least, for the shortfalls of the public sector. I will also plead with the students and teachers to emphasize human endeavour rather than be despondent about scarcity of money, to make the most intensive use of all available facilities, to reduce all wastages to the minimum, to bring about a major change in their attitudes to make the educational system elastic and dynamic, to create a climate of hard and sustained work and in this way demonstrate that a much greater progress is possible even with a comparatively smaller investment of funds.

Let me confess that I am not quite clear about the details of this new strategy of development. Fortunately, the Report of the Education Commission is now available and can provide some guidance in the task. But the Central and the State Governments have yet to examine it and take decisions thereon. One of my earliest actions at the Ministry, therefore, has been to expedite this process and to prepare a programme for the purpose. I am paying visits to a few States for individual consultations with the Education Ministers. We are convening an Education Ministers' Conference at New Delhi towards the end of April. We are also setting up a committee of Members of Parliament to discuss the Report as a preparation for its fuller discussion in Parliament. I am examining the budget provisions for 1967-68 at the Centre and requesting the State Governments to do the same. Very probably, we may have to recast the Fourth Plan as it now stands. I hope that all this could be completed in time and that it will be possible to begin effective implementation of the Report with effect from 1967-68 itself.

Qualitative improvement

There are a number of alternative policies open for adoption. For instance, we have, during the last fifteen years, emphasized expansion of Educational facilities. This has led to a comparative neglect of programmes of qualitative improvement and to an almost total neglect of the transformation of the educational system. A stage has probably arrived when these priorities need to be put in the reverse order. Then again we have so far tried the comprehensive approach and attempted to do 'something for everything' and spread our meagre resources *thinly* and ineffectively, over a very wide area. It may be worthwhile to change this policy of diffusion to one of concentration select a few crucial programmes and develop them in a big way.

For instance I would attach great significance to programmes which aim at developing 'commitment and character' in addition to knowledge and skills. I would like the present wide and widening distance between the intelligentia and the masses to be bridged and every young person coming out of the schools and colleges to develop a proper pride in our past, a faith and confidence in our future, and a commitment to build up the nation at any cost or sacrifice. I would like them to be men and women of character and with a sense of social responsibility so that they will stand up and fight for social justice and equality. The programmes of work-experience, social and national service, common school system of public education, and moral education recommended by the Education Commission are therefore extremely important and will have to be developed in a big way. The beginning may be small—we may start even in a very small number of educational institutions : but all the institutions should be covered in a phased programme spread over about 5-10 years.

Equally high priority should be given to the programme of adopting Indian languages as the media of education at the university stage and to produce the needed books for this purpose. The organisation of student services should go side by side, priority being given to facilities for study individual guidance, building up of libraries and laboratories and creation of adequate text-books libraries in schools and colleges.

This selective approach may even be extended to two other levels. We might, for instance, give high priority to some selected programmes in each sector. At the primary stage, we might emphasize universal provision of facilities, free education, free supply of books, and reduction of wastage and stagnation. At the secondary stage, the crying need is for vocationalization. At the university stage, the programme of building up a few Centres of Excellence recommended by the Education Commission deserves every support. We have to attract men of talent to work in agriculture and hence the development of agricultural universities needs urgent attention. In technical education, we have to give a better status to the technician and more attention to his training and emphasize closer ties between technical education and industry. With regard to educational institutions, one must admit that we do not have the resources to raise all educational institutions to optimum levels. But surely as a first step in the direction, we can raise about 10 per cent of the primary schools properly distributed over the countryside, one secondary school in each Community Development Block, and one college in every district to reasonably good standards in the next 5-10 years. If all cannot move forward together, it will be wrong to say that none shall move. We should make it possible for some at least, on the basis of their performance and promise, to go ahead as best as they can.

The Madras example

Financial considerations lead me to a slightly different line of action. I have already said that we shall need more funds and that I will have to appeal to the Finance Minister. This will specially be needed to improve the salaries of teachers, scholarships programme and student services. But when money is scarce, we have to emphasize three aspects of the strategy of development. The *first* is to phase costly programmes like work-experience suitably over a number of years The *second* is to seek public help. For instance programmes like improving the equipment in schools can be put across, as Madras has shown, with co-operation of the community. This approach can be adopted by all the States. The *third* is to emphasize those programmes which needs talent and human effort rather than money and which can make a big difference

to our educational development. These include educational research, examination reform, preparation of text-books and teaching materials, inservice education of teachers, improvement of techniques of supervision, bringing schools in closer contact with their communities, and so on. All these programmes need a comparatively small investment; but they yield very big and quick results.

There is also the programme of the reorganisation of educational administration and vitalisation of its procedures. This is a very crucial programme because only that improvement and reform of education is generally possible which the administration is prepared to welcome and support. I see no reason why the programmes of this type cannot be developed in a big way in the near future.

Neglected common man

Whatever the detaials of the programme of action that is decided upon—this will be clear in the next two or three months—I would like to emphasize one point: it is we—the teachers and the students—that have to implement it. The universities have a special responsibility in this because here, as in other walks of life, they have to provide the leadership. They will have to start the reforms with themselves first and then help the schools to do so.

One last word. I do not like to sermonize, least of all to those from whom one learns. I can, however, presume upon your friendship, and in that spirit offer a word of friendly advice. When you go out of the portals of this venerable institution to work in the great society outside, remember your duty and your responsibility to the common man of India. I know the great sacrifices which your parents are making to provide you with higher education. But, what they spend is not even a third of the total expenditure. The balance comes from the hard-worked, neglected, common man of India who is steeped in poverty. He is making great sacrifices in order that you may have the leisure, the comfort and the facilities for higher education. You, therefore, owe a deep debt to *him* and have to strive hard to see that all the knowledge and skills you have acquired here are put to use in *his* service. Give more than you have received, and if you do it in the right spirit you will discover that in reality you receive even more than what you give. So, let there be joy and generosity in your giving in order to receive the abundance of life and be blest with it. (*Excerpts from the Convocation Address delivered at Aligarh University on March* 29, 1967.)

Role of MEDICAL COLLEGES IN NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

THEIR GOVIND NARAIN, I.C.S.
Secretary, Ministry of Health and Family Planning

Although the country needs more medical colleges, the fact has to be acknowledged that the capacity has increased to about 11,000 doctors per year. Although the number of beds on the basis of population is still not quite satisfactory, the fact is recognised that within the limitations of the country's resources, maximum possible efforts is being made from year to year to augment the bed strength.

The glaring imbalance, however, is that the medical facilities in the rural areas in comparison to those in the urban areas are grossly inadequate. Eighty per cent of the population of our country lives in the rural areas. Primary Health Centres have been opened for every 80,000 to 100,000 population in the rural areas but many of these Centres have no doctor. It is fully realised that the doctors should have some basic facilities to be able to work in these areas and efforts are being made, in spite of overall difficulty, to build more living quarters and to quicken the pace of providing other amenities, but it seems that there is something more that is inhibiting the doctors from going to the rural areas. It seems, therefore, that it is necessary that undergraduate teaching should include adequate emphasis on the needs of rural health service and some effective orientation should be organised through the department of Social and Preventive Medicine. At least a fourth of the compulsory rotating housemanship should be usefully spent round some rural centre in accordance with some well thought out and well organised scheme. The feeling should develop in the profession itself that some minimum period in the career of every doctor should be spent in a rural area. It is only then that a real and practical meaning would be given to some of the high and noble ideals of this profession.

Need for re-orientation

Great advances have been made and are continuing to be made in medical knowledge and practice, but it seems that the form of medical education has not kept pace with these changes. In the every expanding field of medical education, five to six years of undergraduate studies may not be sufficient to imbibe all that is necessary. Consequently, there is need for continuing some system of education even after the basic degree. It is being increasingly realised that constant re-orientation in medical education and medical care is needed to meet the challenge of a progressive society and this can be acheived through a system of refresher courses. In an earlier publication of the British Medical Association entitled "The training of a Doctor", some of the defects of modern medical education had been highlighted. The following quatation may be relevant :

> "The most frequently reiterated criticism of the curriculum which the Committee heard was that it conduced to the memorising of a mass of details without any appreciation of the underlying general principles and that teaching was too often of the spoon-feeding type instead of being aimed at promoting right habits of thought. The student has too little or no time to think for himself or to analyse or synthesize to integrate and to relate his knowledge, and so his enthusiasm wanes. He crams because he fears that he will lack the factual knowledge required for examinations. A man cannot think without facts but he cannot think with facts alone."

Correct deduction

The words of Sir Eric Ashby in his presidential address to the British Association in 1963 are also worth quoting in this connection :

> "The time may come when a degree or a professional qualification like a passport is valid only for a limited number of years and is renewed only after attendance at systematic course of re-education". What are the qualities required of a doctor? One of the essential qualities for a doctor is the "capability of making correct deductions from his observations and to pursue the correct course of action." The scientific outlook and the human approach in Medicine are complimentary.
>
> "To bring out the best in him, a doctor needs to be enthusiastic, should have faith in his work and pursue it with a real sense of purpose. He needs physical and mental stamina to meet the demands made upon him and should be a sincere and stable person. He should be capable of making decisions quickly; yet with good judgment and be able to speak with understanding, kindness and encouragement. All doctors should have vision and be willing and able to learn from their experiences. With the increasing amount of work, they have to do, they must be good organisers."
>
> "The properly equipped doctor" wrote Sir Clifford Allbutt, over sixty years ago, "is one in whom there is combined both real and practical education who is armed with technical dexterity, versatality and resources, as well as illuminated by the ideas and guided by the mental and imaginative discernment which are both of born a large, deliberate and inventive education."

Twelve years later, Sir George Newmen in some notes on "Medical Education in England" stressed that in the doctor we require,

> "a man of high character, bold and willing to maintain the proper dignity of a great profession and to live upto high ethical traditions of medicine; of good general education, of interest, activity and some savoir-faire; a man of learning and knowledge in his vocation with technical skill and medical experience ; but above all, a practical man with ideas and application, with a forward looking mind, able to participate in the growth and development of medical science, trained in the scientific method, and inspired by scientific spirit in other words a man of accurate observations, of ability in experimentation and of sound judgment and inter-pretation."

Comprehensive Health Care

These requirements make it necessary that the medical student should be given some grounding in humanity and a high level of general education to enable him to develop increased capacity to deal with human problems particularly when his clientele consists of sick human beings. No amount of understanding, extended to the patient can be considered excessive. With this end in view and with the objective of improving the teaching of general science at the premedical stage, it is contemplated to set up a high powered committee to go into the details of the matter.

Medical administrators are from time to time, reviewing the present methods of teaching and curriculum, etc., with a view to effect improvement wherever it is necessary. The concept of comprehensive health care for the individual, the family and the community has been steadily gaining ground in recent years. The Health Survey and Development Committee (Bhore Committee, 1946) had stressed the fact that medical science is one whole and its artificial bifurcation under medical care and preventive health service was undesirable and should cease.

The doctors are to be responsible not only for treating diseases and disabilities but also for the prevention of diseases. The gradual process of evolution of the concept of preventive Health is seen in the introduction of the subject of Social and Preventive Medicine which has now been incorporated in all the medical colleges. The young doctors should be sufficiently oriented to the concept of comprehensive & integrated health care. Proper liaison of these departments in a medical college with respective clinical departments should be able to work out Morbidity Statistics, disease patterns, etc., a field of work which is so lacking in our country today. If developed, this could provide useful baseline data for developmental activites in the field of health. There was much discussion and emphasis on the subject of "medical education, a factor in socio-econimic development" at the recent World Medical Education Conference held in New Delhi.

Planned Parenthood

Medicine has to meet the demands of the society in terms of its cultural, educational and socio-economic status. In the developing areas, the main problem is the provision of some medical aid, mostly for the treatment of the sick. These areas have many problems, namely, paucity of medical man-power and the means to provide such man-power, i.e., medical colleges and the necessary hospitals, teachers and doctors and paramedical personnel. Preventive medicine is a progressively developing branch of medicine now finding a stable place in the training programmes.

The population of the world is rising. Adequate measures towards planned parenthood have, therefore, to be vigorously propagated by every means possible. The medical profession has undoubtedly a vital role to play in this regard. In our country the vigorous health measures that have been adopted after the achievement of our independance have enabled us to control several diseases which used to be the source of large numbers of deaths every year. The death rate has considerably declined but the decline in the fertility rate has been almost insignificant. Tho result is that our growth rate has reached the high figure of nearly 2·5 per cent per annum. In our country where the means of production and development of our economy, cannot, on account of our limitations be very fast, this fast rate of growth of population is diluting and undermining all the country's efforts towards progress and towards giving better opportunities to the common man. All our efforts are, therefore, essential for curbing this rapid growth of population.

Education in methods of family planning and in methods of motivating people to adopt the methods of family planning has, therefore, to become an essential part of teaching in the medical colleges. Every teacher and every internee in a medical college must

consider it his sacred duty to find ways of helping the cause of family planning. Every doctor can play an important part in this sphere by making it a rule to inject the thought of family planning in every patient that comes to him in the course of any treatment or advice. The people will have the largest faith in what they gather from a doctor.

After all is said and done, the supreme quality which should be advocated for a budding doctor is 'compassion' However brilliant the academic achievement might be, whatever coveted trophies the doctor may have won during his or her career, whatever approbations may come to him in the course of his or her work, what is of the utmost value for a true doctor is to have the highest consideration for his fellow human beings in the practice of this noble profession and soon the doctor will find for himself that through this quality his attainments and his achievements will have added glory and charm for him.

A Medical College has to be a centre of great solace and inspiration to the community; to which they can look for the assuaging of their physical and mental ailments at the kindest hands imaginable. There is no profession which has to put up with man's innate weaknesses and failings more than the medical profession. In the hands of the doctors, therefore, lies the key for a healthier people, sound in body and mind, better surroundings, new and meaningful values of life leading ultimately to the overall happiness and strength of the Nations. .....many more prizes than what are received in the course of their academic study await the doctors in the much bigger and wider sphere of our country provided they keep faith with the ethics and requirements of their profession and remember the words of advice of their teachers. The biggest and the most real prize for a doctor is the glint of happiness and gratitude in the eyes of a satisfied patient and it is, therefore a matter of great honour and pride to belong to the medical profession which is undoubtedly among the noblest of vocations having rich opportunities of affording a sense of fulfilment and a feeling of achievement to its members and enabling them to earn genuine and sincere approbation and gratitude of large numbers of fellow beings who come to them as their patients. Traditions and standards, therefore, become the absolute must for this profession and the fraternity of doctors, it is confidently hoped, will strive hard to maintain them at the highest possible level.—(Extracts from the College Day Address at the King George's Medical College, Lucknow).

PLEA FOR MORE TAMIL COMPOSITIONS FROM MADRAS ALL INDIA RADIO

A plea to increase the quantum of Tamil music in the programmes of All India Radio, Madras, was made at a meeting of the Station's Programme Advisory Committee, held on 21st March. While recognising that Tamil compositions constituted a considerable portion of music programmes, the Committee felt that there was still room for increasing these. Such a step would also bring into vogue inclusion of Tamil compositions in public concerts.

Thiru S. V. Natarajan, Station Director, who presided over the meeting, outlined the steps that had been taken ever since All India Radio came into being to encourage Tamil compositions in music programmes and said that as an institution All India Radio had done much ground work in not only discovering the wealth of Tamil music but in making it popular and widely sung. He agreed more could be done in this direction, and assured the Committee that its suggestions would be kept in mind while drawing up the Station's music broadcasts.

The Committee welcomed the Station's plan to present sound documentaries on places of interest in the region, particularly those on places of pilgrim and tourist interest. This being the International Tourist Year, it was recommended similar programmes in English with a view to attracting tourists might be broadcast. While discussing the broadcasts on the day-to-day problems of the common man, it was urged that a compaign on how to produce more in the agricultural and industrial fields should be organised by All-India Radio.

During a review of the programmes broadcast since the last meeting of the Committee in December last, the Station Director stated that this being Thiru Tyagaraja Bicentenary Year, Madras All India Radio had started a series of programmes on the life and the work of the great saint composer early in February. These programmes would be continued over the year. He also referred to the growing popularity of the Quiz programmes broadcast fortnightly, in the University Hour, and the Station's plans to present more of them covering a wider field of student interest.

Thirumathi Soundaram Kailasam, Rajah Sir M. A. Muthiah Chettiar, Thiru V.T. Krishnamurthi, Thiru B.N. Reddi, Thiru A. Subbiah and Thiru Musiri Subramania Aiyer, Members of the Committee, attended the meeting.

1403

RESPONSIBILITES OF *Leadership*

DR. KARAN SINGH
Union Minister for Tourism

Twenty years—an infinitesimal period of time when seen against the vast sweep of our history that stretches thousands of years back into the very dawn of civilisation. And yet these last twenty years have been unique for India, because she has been a practising democracy in Asia where democratic functioning has by and large collapsed. With all its failings and weaknesses we are, proud of our system of Government under which one-seventh of the human race enjoys rights and liberties still unpossessed by a majority of mankind. But twenty years after independence is a good time for us to stand back and take a long second look at our political system so that we can see what needs to be done to remedy its deficiencies.

National requirements

That these deficiencies exist in substantial measure and that freedom has not brought with it the expected millennium, will surely be admitted. It is also true that it would be extremely unwise to assume that democracy will necessarily persist in this country just because it has been enshrined in our Constitution. Unless it is able to meet national requirements in the spheres of social emancipation, economic sufficiency, political dynamism and national unity, it is always possible that the system may collapse, bringing down with it the most promising experiment peaceful and democratic progress ever undertaken by a vast developing nation in this century.

Our inquiry must therefore be directed towards discovering reasons why our performance has not been as good as expected, and towards evolving methods to remedy our shortcomings. Some of these problems are being looked at in this series of talks on the challenge to democracy, and a crucial aspect of this is the whole question of adequate leadership. This is indeed a prerequisite for the successful functioning of any political system, because it is always a comparatively small number of persons who at any given time are responsible for moulding the contours of national policy. In the broad sense of the term, leadership is necessary in all spheres of public activity, not only politics but other vital areas such as industry and commerce, education and labour, administration and defence organisation. As politics in contemporary society is in such a predominant position, however, it is in the political sphere that adequate leadership becomes most essential. It will therefore try and share with you this evening some thoughts regarding the role and responsibilities of political leadership in a democracy.

I think it is true that in an important sense the responsibilities of leadership in a democratic system are greater than in an authoritarian one, because while in the latter responsibility is concentrated in one or a few persons upon whose bidding the rest of society must act, in a democracy this is diffused and shared by a wide spectrum of political functionaries. Also, political responsibility in a democracy gains an added dimension by virtue of the fact that it is constantly accountable to the electorate and cannot therefore function in an arbitrary manner.

Essential qualities

To my mind there are three essential qualities for effective democratic leadership, national vision, dynamism and integrity. By national vision I mean the ability to take not merely a regional or party view of issues but to look upon them in a national perspective. Ours is a vast and varied country, and it is inevitable that elected representatives will be committed to certain regional problems and demands. Indeed this is necessary if they are to be truly representative of their electorate, and with the linguistic reorganisation of India now almost complete regional demands will obviously assume added importance. While the problems of India are so vast that many of them must necessarily be tackled on a regional basis, it is nevertheless a test of true leadership to be able to place them in a national perspective and have the courage to subordinate the smaller interest to the larger whenever the necessity for this arises. In fact the whole concept of national integration tends to loose its meaning if regional claims are pressed in such a manner as to weaken the national interest and this is a responsibility which our political leadership can evade only at grave peril.



Dr. Satyavani Muthu, Minister for Harijan Welfare and Information during her visit to Coimbatore district visited Government hostels for boys and girls. She is with the girls of a hostel

In the same context there should also be the capacity to transcend narrow party loyalties if they conflict with the broader national interest. The party system provides an essential ingredient without which parliamentary democracy would lose much of its meaning, but once elected a true leader must be able to rise above purely party considerations and consider himself representative of his entire electorate. If this is not done there is a real danger that the texture of national unity will be weakened, because in the last analysis the interests of political parties must be subordinated to larger national requirements. Perhaps the eve of a general election is the ideal time to stress this, so that in the sound and fury of the campaign the fact is not overlooked that anything which weakens the nation automatically weakens every political party.

Dynamic leadership

The second essential ingredient of effective leadership is dynamism by which I mean the ability to function actively both in the physical and the intellectual sense. Placed as we are at a crucial juncture of our national history the emergence of a younger and more dynamic leadership both at the centre and in the States is a prerequisite for a real breakthrough into progress. I am not arguing that youth and dynamism necessarily go together. All of us know many young people who lack vitality to an extraordinary degree, while some elderly persons—Jawaharlal Nehru was a superb example—retain an essentially youthful vitality until the very end. But it will be admitted that youth is at least conducive towards dynamism, and we will not be able to meet the present challenges to democracy unless our political system can yoke younger talent to its chariot. The post-independence generation of Indians must now, twenty years after freedom, become increasingly involved in the dynamics of political functioning.

Dynamism also implies the intellectual capacity to think and act in bold terms. The world in which we live is changing at a fantastic pace, much faster than most of us realize. In the last three or four decades science and technology have transformed the face of this planet, and today mankind stands at a crossroad in which one path leads to death and destruction while the other points the way to unprecedented progress and prosperity. At a time like this our political leadership must possess the intellectual dynamism necessary to grasp the immensity of the challenge and boldly take the decisions that are required. The impact of change on a traditional society sets up tensions which call for a high degree of political acumen if the two extremes of continued stagnation and violent revolution are to be avoided. Decision-making is an essential component of dynamism, and with its checks and balances it becomes all the more necessary that in a democracy leadership should possess the courage and the capacity to take firm decisions upon important matters without dithering or prevarication.

Importance of integrity

The third ingredient of true leadership is integrity. In the somewhat more superficial, though by no means unimportant, sense this implies honesty in financial matters. It should ideally be unnecessary to stress this, but corruption at various levels of society continues to be one of the gravest challenges that democrac faces in this country. A true leader must, of cours possess integrity in this sense, but integrity is als required in a deeper sense inasmuch as it represents a genuine commitment to democratic ideals and not merely to the outward forms of democracy. A democratic leader has to justify in every way the confidence of his electorate, and must have the capacity to share their pain and sorrow, their hopes and aspirations. The genuine empathy is not possible unless he possesses integrity in this sense of the term.

In a still more personal sense, integrity would imply the inner strength and equilibrium which enables one to meet with equanimity the alarums and excursions of contemporary politics. All who have been in public life know of those moments when the problems surrounding them appear insurmountable and their ability to deal with them grossly inadequate. There are times when darkness gathers and one despairs of the breaking of the dawn. It is at such times that one has to call upon those inner reserves of strength and power with which every human being is ultimately equipped. Would it not be true to say that the ability to do so is one of the essential qualities of true leadership ?

New Procedure for Registration of Documents

The procedure for registration of documents has been changed in Madras State from 1st April 1967 when the Indian Registration (Madras Amendment) Act, 1966, came into force. Before the introduction of this new filing system of registration of documents the office staff will have to copy the documents presented for registration in the register book. This procedure naturally involved delay in the registration of documents. Now according to the new procedure the office staff need not copy the documents in the register book. Those who present the documents themselves have to prepare a copy of the document in a special paper. This copy will be retained by the registration office after verification and the original will be returned.

Explaining the new procedure at a press conference the Minister for Law and Co-operation, Thiru S. Madhavan, said that about 10 lakhs of registrations were made in a year in the State. The registration fee totalled Rs. 1·8 lakhs and stamp-duty about Rs. 8 crores. About 420 employees of the Registration Department would be rendered superfluous by the new system. But efforts would be made to absorb all of them.

The following are the instructions for preparing copies of documents to accompany documents presented for registration :—

(1) The true copy of a document that is to be presented to the registering officer along with the original document should, except in the case of documents mentioned in rule 4 (2) be prepared only on "Registration copy forms" which are available for sale at all registration offices and with stamp vendors at 5 paise per form.

(2) When written by hand the writing must be clear, legible and uniform without leaving blank space between words and letters. The entire matter should be copied in a running form without leaving any blank spaces in the lines not even to show the beginning or the end of a paragraph or a heading and the like. Blank spaces should be avoided except where such avoidance is not possible as in the case of schedules of properties in tabular forms in partition deeds.

(3) The copy should be prepared with long lasting blue-black or black ink if the copy be a hand-written one. If the copy be a typewritten or printed one, the matter in the copy must be long lasting and be black or blue-black in colour. This is a very important requirement which the parties in their own interest have to satisfy.

(4) Both sides of each form should be used for preparing the copy. All writing and typed matter should be on the ruled lines of the forms. Nothing should be written on the margin of each page.

(5) Alterations should be avoided. If it is necessary to correct a word or figure, the incorrect word or figure should be scored out and the correct one written.

(6) Each copy should be an exact reproduction of the original document. However, in preparing the copy no attempt should be made to prepare a facsimile copy. It is not necessary that the first page in the copy of the document should be a copy of the first page in the original document, that the 2nd page in the copy should be a copy of the 2nd page of the original document and so on. The matter in the copy should start from the very beginning of the first line and run on in one continuous and unbroken stretch till the last word in the last line of the copy. Everything appearing in each page of the original document including the signatures of the parties, attesting witnesses, etc., should be very faithfully copied in the registration copy form in one continuous stretch as stated above. The portions in the copy relating to signatures of the parties at the foot of each page (other than the last page) and page number at top of next page in the original document should be preceded and followed by a line of about 2 cm. in length. The object of this is to show that the portion in the copy between these two short lines does not form part of body of document.

Thiru S. Madhavan, Minister for Law and Co-operation, is explaining the salient features of the new filing system of registration to the journalists at a press conference held on 27th March 1967, which came to effect from 1st April 1967



(7) The stamp vendor's endorsement in each of the stamp papers should not be copied. The copying of this portion will be done by the Sub-Registrar's office staff.

(8) The copy should be signed by the person who is to present the document at the foot of each page. No one other than the presentant may affix his signature in the copy.

(9) In the case of documents mentioned in rule 4 (2) which relate to certain categories of transactions and co-operative societies and other institutions specified in that sub-rule the copy may be prepared on plain paper provided the paper is of durable quality and is of the same size as registration copy forms and contains margins to the same extent as registration copy forms.

(10) Any one desiring any clarification regarding the mode of preparation of copies, may consult any Sub-Registrar or District Registrar who has been instructed to give necessary advice in the matter to all parties and document-writers.

MADRAS SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT SCHEME COMMENDED

The National Council for Women's Education at its ninth meeting which concluded on 9th March 1967, among other things felt that the problems of higher education should also fall within its purview.

The Council felt that it was an anomaly that post school and university education should be excluded from its purview which was expected to deal with women's education.

The need for expanding the facilities for vocational education for girls, as recommended by the Education Commission, was fully endorsed by the Council. In order that vocational education might serve its purpose, the courses planned must be closely related to local needs and the planning of vocational courses, whether in polytechnics or technical institutions at a lower level, should be based on local requirements.

The Council stressed that the financial provision made for bringing more girls in the age group 6—11 to schools during the Fourth Five-Year Plan would not be utilised, unless special programmes for promoting girls education, such as award of scholarships, rural allowances to teachers, construction of teacher's quarters were implemented. If incentives for education were not available to girls and necessary amenities were not provided for women teachers, especially in States backward in the matter of girls' education, it would be impossible to reach the enrolment targets for girls and work towards the fulfilment of the constitutional directive regarding universal compulsory education.

It was essential that services of qualified women willing to work on a whole-time or part-time basis should be utilised fully for social and national development. It was decided that a beginning should be made in the sphere of teaching by the State Councils of Women's Education, Women's Organisations and the Department of Education, working in close collaboration with one another.

It was decided that the State Councils for Women's Education should associate themselves actively with the programme of improvement of primary schools, both in rural and urban areas and activise local women's organisations to take an initiative in the matter. The success of the school improvement programme in a State like Madras was seen to be largely due to the effort and the enthusiasm of the local community.

The Council felt that the time had come to arrange for the evaluation of the special programmes and other schemes with a view to studying their impact on the improvement and expansion of girls' education. For this purpose and in order to have a better appreciation of the job opportunities available to girls locally, it would be necessary to have certain surveys carried out expeditiously in selected places.

The Council decided to appoint a Standing Committee to pursue the implementation of policies decided on at the general meetings of the Council and to prepare the basis for its further work.

Employment Growth during Third Plan

Overall employment in the organised sector at the end of the Third Five-Year Plan had gone up by 3·4 millions, representing a rise of 28 per cent since March, 1961. As against 12·1 millions in March, 1961, the figures of employment in March, 1966, stood at 15·5 millions. During the same period, employment in the public sector had grown from 7·1 millions to 9·4 millions or about 33 per cent. The growth was faster compared to the private sector, where it rose from 5·0 millions to 6·1 millions, or by 21 per cent.

This is revealed by a review of the employment situation in the country during the Third Five-Year Plan period made by the Directorate-General of Employment and Training, Ministry of Labour and Employment. The review has been published in the form of a brochure entitled "Employment Review—1961–66".

The study covers the entire organised sector of the economy including all establishments in the public sector and all non-agricultural establishments in the private sector, employing 25 or more workers.

Increased employment

The study has also highlighted a decelerating tendency noticed in the employment growth rate during the latter half of the Third Plan, both in the public and private sectors, reflecting the slow tempo of economic growth during the period. The slowing down was marked in the private sector. In this sector it was as low as 1 per cent in 1966 against 4·5 per cent in the previous year. It reflects stagnation caused by such factors as monsoon failure and foreign exchange shortage.

According to the review, employment during the Third Plan period increased in all industry divisions, except mining and quarrying, which actually decreased by about 3 per cent between March, 1961–66. The decline in mining and quarrying was accounted for entirely by a shortfall in employment in the private sector. A slump in the coal industry in recent years was the chief contributing factor. To mention only some of the important divisions, increases were registered by (1) Manufacturing (8·7 lakhs or 26 per cent), (2) Construction (1·5 lakhs or 18 per cent), (3) Electricity (90 thousands or 35 per cent), (4) Trade and Commerce (1·4 lakhs or 56 per cent), (5) Transport and Communications (4·1 lakhs or 23 per cent) and (6) Services (14·9 lakhs or 37 per cent).

Employment during the Third Plan period went up in all States, except Assam, Manipur and Tripura, where the position remained static. The growth was markedly higher than the All-India average in Kerala, Maharashtra, Mysore, Punjab, West Bengal, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Pondicherry and lower in the remaining States. In the States of Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa, employment in the private sector actually declined during the Third Plan period.

Many more job seekers

The number of work seekers on the live registers of Employment Exchanges went up by about 9 lakhs between March, 1961–63. It represents a rise of 58 per cent, from 15·6 lakhs to 24·8 lakhs. It, however, remained more or less constant, around 25 lakhs, in the subsequent period. The number of educated work seekers (matriculates and above) increased by 3·2 lakhs, or 56 per cent, during the period June, 1961–1966. But, their proportion to the total number of employment seekers remained more or less constant around 36 per cent.

Among the educated work seekers, the number of under-graduates registered a sharp increase of 173 per cent during the five-year period, ending June, 1966. This is mainly due to the adoption of the Higher Secondary System on a much larger scale during the Third Plan.

With the prevailing economic and social climate in the country, the deceleration of employment may continue during the early part of the Fourth Plan period. The absolute figures will continue to rise though the rate of increase may be lower than what it was during the first half of the Third Plan.

Small Savings and the individual

Small Savings Securities are the excellent and attractive investment for the individuals.

The 12-Year National Defence Certificates earn at maturity interest at 6·25 per cent (simple) and 4·75 per cent per annum (compound) while the 10-Year Defence Deposit Certificates yield an annual interest of 4½ per cent. An account in the Post Office Savings Bank earns 4 per cent simple interest per annum while Cumulative Time Deposit accounts of 5, 10 and 15 years fetch interest at 4·2, 4·5, 4·8 per cent per annum compound respectively. In themselves, these interest rates compare very well with those available in the money market. In addition, there is the added attraction that interest in all cases is free of income tax and super tax. This means that the interest earned on these investments need not be even shown in an income-tax return!

The Cumulative Time Deposit scheme allows yet one more facility. Not only is the interest free of tax but the deposits made for 10 and 15-year accounts qualify for abatement of income-tax. Let us see what these benefits actually mean to the investor.

I. *12-Year National Defence Certificates.*—An individual can invest up to Rs. 35,000 in these certificates. Besides, investment of amounts on behalf of a member of the family, whether adult or minor, is permissible. A family comprising of four members can invest up to Rs. 1,40,000 and the interest earned will not be included in the total income of the family for income-tax purposes.

II. *10-Year Defence Deposit Certificates.*—Here too the limit for investment is Rs. 35,000 per individual. The certificates fetch interest at 4·50 per cent per annum which is free of tax and need not be included in the total income for tax purposes.

III. *Post Office Savings Bank Account.*—An account in the Post Office Savings Bank gives 4 per cent interest per annum tax-free. In addition, the Post Office Savings Bank gives the facility of deposits and withdrawals by cheques similar to those of any commercial bank. Thus make it really attractive.

IV. *Cumulative Time Deposit Account.*—Under this scheme monthly deposits made into an account are paid back with interest in one lumpsum at the end of 5, 10 or 15 years.

In the past, only payments made into a provident fund and insurance premia qualified for rebate of income-tax. This concession has now been extended to monthly deposits made in 10 and 15 year accounts as well. Rebate of income-tax can be claimed up to ⅓ of the total income or Rs. 12,500 whichever is less. A typical example would make the benefits from this scheme clear:

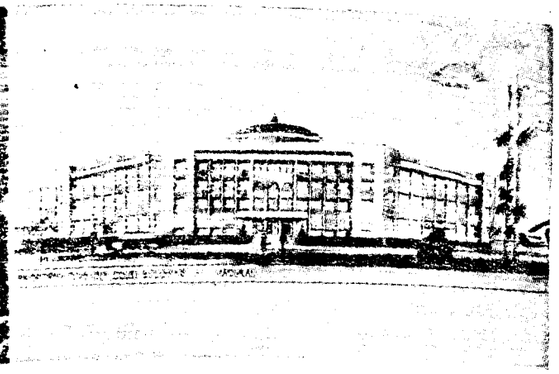
A man's income is Rs. 9,600 per annum. He will have to pay Income-tax as follows:

	Rs.
On Rs. 5,000	250
On Rs. 4,600	460
	710
Deduct relief, if married with more than one child.	240
Income-tax	470
Surcharge	47
Total income-tax	517

If he opens a Cumulative Time Deposit account he will be entitled to a reduction in the tax. The reduction is allowed up to a maximum of ¼ of the total income or the actual contribution whichever is less subject to a maximum of Rs. 12,500 per annum.

In order to get the maximum benefit, contribution may be of Rs. 2,400 per annum or Rs. 200 per mensem





Foundation stone for the combined Court-House for Madurai and Ramanathapuram districts was laid by Thiru C. N. Annadurai, Chief Minister, at a function held at Sengulam Tank-bed, Madurai, on 16th April 1967. On the right is an Architect's view of the proposed court building.

under Cumulative Time Deposit. Since the contribution is Rs. 2,400 to Cumulative Time Deposit one is eligible for rebate of 60 per cent, i.e., Rs. 1,440. This will be deducted from the income. Therefore the taxable income will be Rs. 9,600 (—) 1,440=8,160 and not Rs. 9,600.

				Rs.
Income-tax on Rs.	5,000	..	..	250
Do.	3,160	..	..	316
	8,160	..	..	566
Deduct relief ..	..	..	..	240
Income-tax ..	..	..	..	326
Surcharge ..	..	..	..	33
Total income-tax	..	..	..	359

Thus the saving will be Rs. 517 (—) Rs. 359=Rs. 158 in income-tax.

In addition to this, one is entitled to receive Rs. 30,000 on maturity as against an investment of Rs. 24,000. The sum of Rs. 6,000 got by way of maturity benefit will also be tax free.

For self-employed persons, i.e., doctors, lawyers, architect, engineers or businessmen, a Cumulative Time Deposit account (10-Year or 15-Year) is a boon. There are no formalities or medical examinations to undergo. You have only to sign an application and deposit the amount in any Post Office of your choice to claim this attractive return and the rebate of income-tax.

In addition to all the benefits you derive your investment provide funds urgently required by the country for development and defence. You will feel proud of having helped your country.

SPECIAL BROADCASTS ON AGRICULTURE.

Special monthly programmes on the agricultural potential of each development districts of Madras State have been proposed to be presented by All-India Radio, Tiruchirapalli, from April.

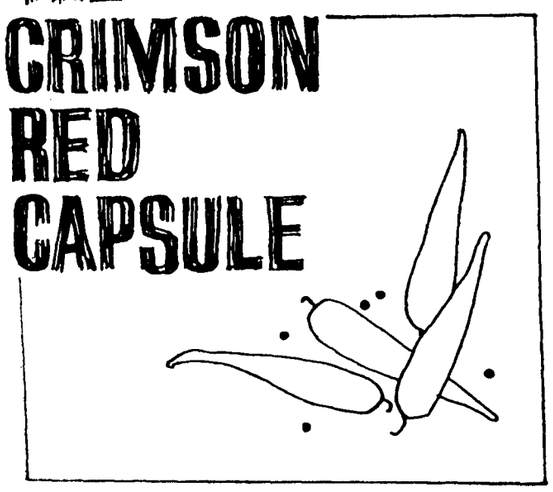
This information was given to the Rural Advisory Committee of the Station at its meeting on 2nd March 1967. Thiru A. S. Gopal, Station Director, presided. Thiru N. S. Shanmugasundaram and Thiru M. D. Thyagaraja Pillai, Members of the Committee attended. Representatives of the State Agricultural, Co-operative, Education, Women's Welfare and other departments were present.

The State is now divided into 22 agricultural development districts. The proposed programmes—one on each such district—will be a complete programme featuring information of interest to farmers based on basic facts, particularly relating to the nature of the soil, seasonal conditions, irrigation facilities, training institutions, etc., suggestions and useful guidelines for enriching the soil by making up the deficiencies, varying the conventional pattern of crop relation in the region, etc. would be highlighted.

During a review of the broadcasts presented during the last quarter and a pre-view of the forthcoming programmes, the urgent need for more and more agriculturists listening to the rural programmes and taking advantages of many useful material given was emphasised in the context of the present acute food situation. It was also pointed out that information on the place and time of availability of fertilisers, etc., in each district should be regularly broadcast.

The Committee also had a discussion on how best the broadcast material could be made available to farmers in printed form.

THE CRIMSON RED CAPSULE



Take any Indian savoury dish. At the end of its recipe, you will invariably find a tag: "Salt and chillies to taste."

Chillies, an important ingredient in our savoury dishes, were not known to Indians some 300 years ago. We do not find any ancient name for the chilli plant either in Sanskrit, or for that matter in Chinese, Persian Hebrew, Greek or Latin.

The chilli, a new discovery from South America, was brought to India by the Portuguese towards the close of the 15th century. Its actual cultivation spread in India and to other parts of the world by the mid-17th century.

The intruder

This crimson-red intruder into our kitchens has subdued and virtually replaced the more native-to-the-soil black-pepper. The younger generation even think of the latter as something foreign. This bespeaks the love of our palate for the pungently winsome chilli.

The consumption of chilli in the Indian home varies from region to region. It is about the highest in parts of Andhra Pradesh, where every adult is reported to consume an average of 3·5 kgs. of green and 3·5 kgs. of dried red chillies every year. People in Maharashtra, who have a preference for green chillies, also consume nearly 5 kgs. per head per annum of both these varieties. In comparison, the consumption of chillies, in Punjab, Bihar, U.P. and Orissa is much less.

Nutritionally, of course, chillies do not form an essential part of the diet. But they add taste to it. People who are used to taking chillies find food insipid and tasteless without them.

Grown over an area of 1·5 million acres, India produces about four lakh tonnes of chillies. The major chilli growing States, accounting for nearly 65 per cent of the area under the crop, are Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Madras and Mysore. Being a rain-fed crop, the production of chillies is greatly dependent on the monsoon.

The chilli fruits come in a variety of forms and colours. They may be thin and long, large and thick, short and bell-shaped, small and round. They also vary in shades and pungency from region to region. The pungency, which tickles the tongue, is due to the presence of capsicin (an alkaloid) in the inner side of the skin of the fruit. Capsicin is very pungent even when diluted in water. When heated, it gives out highly irritating fumes.

Medicinal use

Besides adding taste and flavour to many dishes of food and pickles, the less pungent bell-shaped varieties of chillies are also cooked as ordinary vegetable.

The chilli has found some use in medicine also. It is useful in indigestion and gas formation, but is very dangerous in case of ulcers. Very high consumption of chillies may lead even to gastro-entritis. Liniment made from chilli-powder is used in case of rheumatic pains as a counter-irritant.

India exports a sizeable amount of chillies mainly to Ceylon, Kuwait, the Bahrein Islands and Germany. In 1965-66, it earned foreign exchange worth Rs. 2·5 crores.

The colour of the chilli is a very important factor in determining its price. A deep brilliant red uniform colour is the most favourite one. Thin-skinned chillies are generally more pungent than thick-skinned ones. Chilli consignments with a minimum amount of loose seeds and broken parts fetch a good price.

Export from India

To ensure that only quality chillies reach the customers abroad, Government of India have enforced compulsory quality control and pre-shipment inspection under Agmark for this commodity. Every bag of chillies now leaving the Indian Ports—mostly Tuticorin—is inspected by Government inspectors, its content analysed in laboratory and the proper Agmark grade given.

Starting from West Indies and South America the chilli plant has travelled far and wide within a span of 500 years. The rapid spread of this small plant, producing pungent bright red capsules, to all continents of the world is really remarkable.

PLAN YOUR FAMILY

ADVANTAGES OF LOOP

1. The Lippes Loop may be used for spacing or limitation or pregnancies.
2. The loop may be inserted in married women of child-bearing age for control of conception.
3. The number of pregnancies a woman has had before insertion makes no difference.
4. When the loop is *IN SITU*, neither the husband nor wife is conscious of its presence.
5. This is a "one time" method. Once it is inserted by the physician, the woman does not need to return for supplies as with previous methods.
6. The procedure is reversible; therefore a signed consent is not considered necessary from either the husband or wife.
7. When a woman wishes to have another child, the physician removes the loop. Pregnancy may occur within a month or so. The loop has no effect on future child-bearing or on future offspring.
8. The loop is inexpensive and it is available free of cost to every woman in the country.
9. One of the great advantages is the diagnostic and curative service available to every woman coming for a loop. Gynaecological disorder, such as gaginitis, erosion of the cervix, cancer of the cervix, tuberculosis of the reproductive organs, metropathies and adnexal infections can be detected and treated.
10. Published reports agree that the Lippes Loop is one of the most effective methods known to day.

Any further information can be had from:

1. The State Family Planning Officer, Office of the Director of Public Health, Madras-6.
2. Hospital for women and Children, Egmore, Madras-8.
3. Government Kasturba Gandhi Hospital for Women and Children, Triplicane, Madras-5.
4. Kilpauk Medical College and Hospital, Madras-10.

Registered No. M-4767

KERALA SOAPS AND OILS LTD.

Regd. Office:
WEST HILL, CALICUT-5



INCORPORATING

Govt. Hydrogenation Factory, Calicut

Manufacturers of Sudha Vanaspati and Vimala Refined Vegetable Oil.

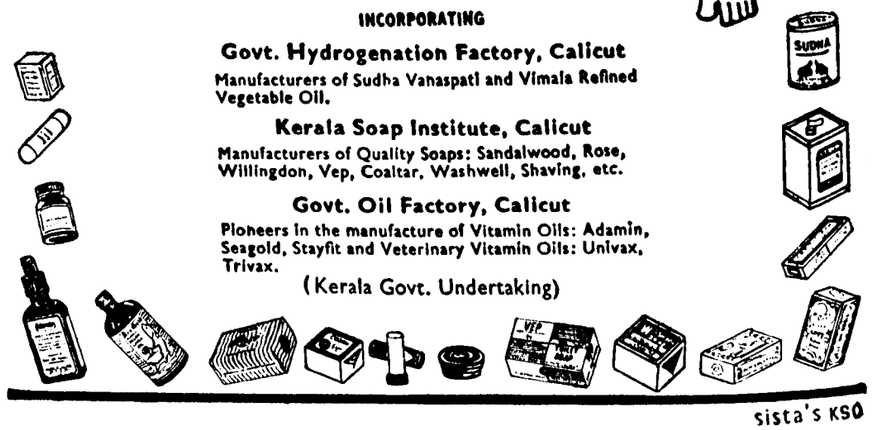
Kerala Soap Institute, Calicut

Manufacturers of Quality Soaps: Sandalwood, Rose, Willingdon, Vep, Coaltar, Washwell, Shaving, etc.

Govt. Oil Factory, Calicut

Pioneers in the manufacture of Vitamin Oils: Adamin, Seagold, Stayfit and Veterinary Vitamin Oils: Univax, Trivax.

(Kerala Govt. Undertaking)



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MADRAS INFORMATION

JUNE '67—20 Paise



MADRAS RECORD OFFICE
EGMORE, MADRAS 8

प्रधान मंत्री भवन
PRIME MINISTER'S HOUSE
NEW DELHI

Appeal for Drought Relief Fund

Six months ago, I appealed for contributions to the Prime Minister's Drought Relief Fund to help relieve the distress of our countrymen and women in Bihar, Eastern Uttar Pradesh and other scarcity affected areas. Since then, the winter rains have also failed and the situation has become even more difficult. May and June will be the cruellest months. But relief operations will possibly have to continue until about the end of the year. More funds are urgently needed.

We have so far received a total of nearly Rs.92 lakhs in small and large contributions, governmental and private. Rs.55 lakhs have been disbursed leaving a balance of only about Rs.37 lakhs. As against this, the monthly commitments from the Fund to the Bihar Relief Committee, the UP Drought Relief Committee and other voluntary agencies now total Rs.16 lakhs per month and may have to be further stepped up.

I appeal to your purse and even more to your heart. All of us must come together to alleviate the agony of millions of our stricken people, men, women and innocent children, threatened by a great human tragedy. This is not a localised problem. It is the suffering of the Indian people.

I appeal to those of you who have already contributed, to give more. I appeal to those of you who have not yet given, to give generously. I appeal to each of you to give now.

Indira Gandhi

(Indira Gandhi)

April 30, 1967

MADRAS INFORMATION

Vol. XXI JUNE 1967 No. 6

CONTENTS

		PAGE
1.	Dr. Zakir Husain	3
2.	Thiru V. V. Giri	5
3.	Education is a permanent quest	6
4.	Archaeological Excavation at Paiyampalli	9
5.	New Industrial Possibilities in Madurai district	13
6.	Newer Methods of Conception Control —*Dr. A. D. Engineer*	20
7.	Kingpin of Food Production	22
8.	Survey of India	24
9.	Development of Tourism in Madras State	29
10.	First PVC Plant in South	31
11.	Small Savings : Cumulative Time Deposit Scheme	33
12.	New Pesticides Unit at Madras	34



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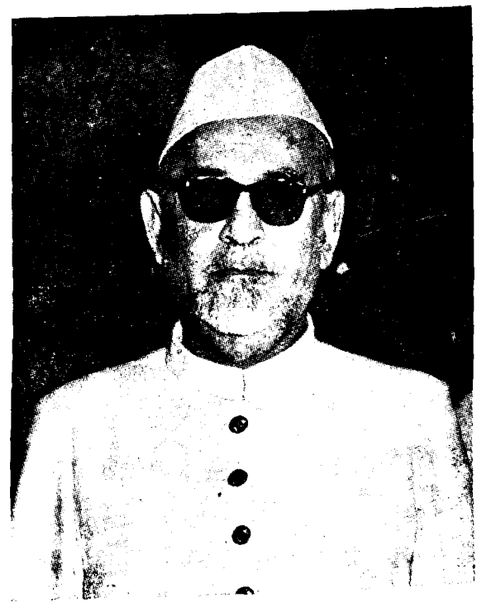
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Dr. ZAKIR HUSAIN



Dr. Zakir Husain was born in 1897 at Hyderabad where his father was a practising lawyer and editor of a law journal called Ain-e-Daccan.

He received his early education at home under the guidance of an English tutor. He was barely nine, when his father passed away. The family migrated to Etawah in Uttar Pradesh in 1907 and he joined a high school there along with his three brothers.

Dr. Zakir Husain graduated from the Aligarh University and later obtained his Ph. D. from the University of Berlin.

Dr. Zakir Husain found himself caught by the first wave of non-co-operation movement which swept across the land in 1920. Thus began his long association with Mahatma Gandhi.

He was among that small group of patriotic Indians who devoted their life to national service in the sphere of education. It was he who persuaded Mahatma Gandhi to found the Jamia Millia at Delhi in 1920. He felt that a broad-based national renaissance could not be brought about through the narrow gate of politics. It could only be ushered through a new approach in education and culture and a new pattern of national character.

He considered the established system of English education as narrow, stereotyped and anaemic. Through Jamia Millia, Dr. Zakir Husain aimed to develop a new pattern of education which would be rooted in the national culture.

Jamia Millia was one of the first institutions to try the project method to develop a community approach in living and learning; to train students for responsible citizenship; and to arouse interest in art which did not find any place in ordinary schools.

For nearly three decades, he worked as Vice-Chancellor of the institution under conditions which would have worn down a man of lesser faith and devotion.

Both before independence and after independence, Dr. Zakir Husain has been concerned with the formulation of an educational theory and pattern which would be responsive to the forces operating in national life.

As President of the Hindustani Talimi Sangh, Sevagram, Dr. Zakir Husain gave shape to Mahatma Gandhi's ideas of basic education. He linked practical work with intellectual work in a fruitful union, thus averting the danger of schools being turned into factories of spinning and weaving.

Dr. Zakir Husain, who had been connected with UNESCO as a member of Indian delegations, was elected member of its Executive Board during 1956–58. He also worked as Chairman, India Committee, International Students Service (till 1955) and World University Service, Geneva (1955–57).

In recognition of his services in the spheres of culture and education, he was awarded "Padma Vibhushan" in 1954.

Dr. Zakir Husain was nominated to the Rajya Sabha in 1952 in the quota reserved for those who have distinguished themselves in the field of literature, science, art and social service. He was re-nominated in April 1956, and continued to be a member till his appointment as Governor of Bihar on July 6, 1957.

In May 1962, he was elected Vice-President of India. In the Presidential election held in May 1967 he was elected President of India.

Dr. Zakir Husain has a number of publications to his credit, the more prominent among these being "Capitalism: An Essay in Understanding"; "Shiksha" (Hindi); and translations in Urdu of "Plato's Republic"; Mr. List's "National System of Economicss and Cannan's "Elements of Economics".

First Citizen of India



1. Dr. Zakir Husain taking the Oath of Office as the new President of India in the presence of Justice K. N. Wanchoo, Chief Justice of India, at a ceremony held in the Central Hall of Parliament House on May 13, 1967.



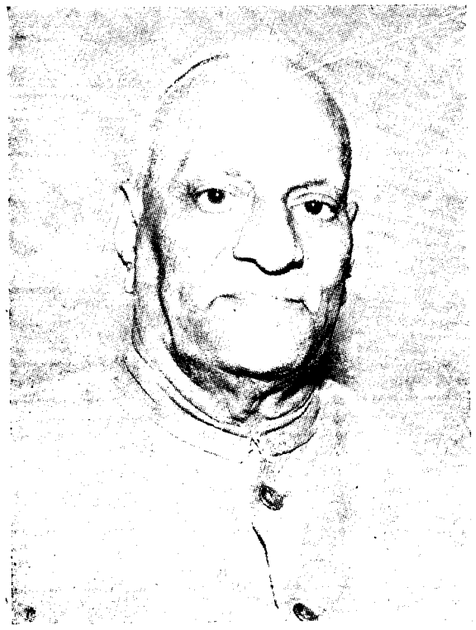
2. The President, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan receiving the President-elect Dr. Zakir Husain, when the latter called on him at Rashtrapati Bhavan on May 10, 1967.

3. The President-elect Dr. Zakir Husain visited Raighat—the Samadhi of Mahatma Gandhi, on the morning of May 10, 1967 to lay wreath at the Samadhi. Dr. Zakir Husain also attended a prayer meeting at Raighat. Kaka Saheb Kalelkar is seen sitting to the right of the President-elect.





4. Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, on relinquishing the office of th President of India, arrived Madras on 15th May 1967. Pictu shows Dr. S. Radhakrishnan being received by Sardar Ujjal Singh Governor of Madras, at the Central Station.



Thiru V. V. GIRI

Thiru Varahagiri Venkata Giri was born at Berhampore, Orissa, on August 10, 1894. After graduating from the Kallikota College, Berhampore, Thiru Giri joined the National University of Ireland, Dublin, from where he emerged as a Barrister-at-law.

Soon after his return to India, Thiru Giri joined the Indian National Congress. Before long, he made Trade Unionism his special field.

He was among those who were responsible for the formation of the All-India Trade Union Congress, of which he was President twice.

A long period of his public life was devoted to building up the All-India Railwaymen's Federation. He was its General Secretary for seven years, and later its President for another seven years.

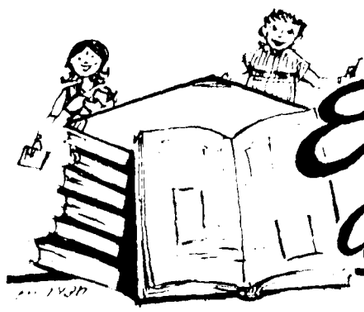
He represented the All-India Trade Union Congress at the International Labour Organisation Conference in Geneva in 1927, and attended the Second Round Table Conference in London, in 1931, as the representative of workers.

Thiru Giri is an experienced parliamentarian. Elected to the Madras Legislative Assembly in 1937, he was Labour and Industry Minister in the first popular Ministry in Madras during 1937–39. He was re-elected to the Madras Legislature in the General Elections in 1946 and held the portfolio of Labour for about a year in the Prakasam Cabinet. After the resignation of the Cabinet in 1947, he served as India's High Commissioner in Ceylon till 1950.

During the first General Elections in 1952, Thiru Giri was returned to the House of the People from the Pathapatnam constituency, in Madras State, on the Congress ticket. A few months after his election, Thiru Giri took over the Labour portfolio of the Government of India, which he held from May 1952 to September 1954.

Thiru Giri has been an accomplished Trade Unionist and administrator, besides being a successful diplomat. Way back in 1937, he was the Convenor of the National Planning Committee, of which the late Prime Minister Nehru was the Chairman.

Thiru Giri was Governor of Uttar Pradesh during 1957–60; Governor of Kerala, 1961–65; and since April 2, 1965, he has been holding the post of Governor of Mysore. In May 1967 he was elected Vice-President of India.



Education is a permanent quest

Inaugurating the conference of State Education Ministers at New Delhi on 28th April 1967, the Prime Minister Thirumathi Indira Gandhi called for national approach to education. She said the student unrest of last year was a warning.

She spoke of an "Educational explosion" during the past 16 years and said that inevitably with the rapid growth in numbers, general educational standards had somewhat fallen. However, the level of top 20 per cent of the student body was far superior to what prevailed 10 or 20 years ago. The Prime Minister said that education had tended to encourage a white collar mentality which regarded manual effort as an indignity.

Education is an investment in man. Unfortunately we have not always looked at it as such and we have dealt with it merely as one other Department or one other subject in a mass of subjects or schemes to be pursued. Education cannot be treated as a party-political issue. It is a national issue and our consideration of it must be guided by the national interest.

As the Education Commission itself notes, we have experienced something of an "educational explosion" during the past 16 years, with an increase in total enrolment from around 23 million to nearly 70 million. The greatest boom has naturally been in primary education both rural and urban, and among girls as well as boys. But it is also reflected in secondary, higher, technical, professional and vocational education.

Democratic education

Inevitably, with the rapid growth in numbers, standards have somewhat fallen-of teaching, of teachers training, of books and equipment, of hosted and recreational facilities, and so on. Neverthless, education has been democratised to a considerable extent. The number of scholarships and stipends have increased. The pattern of education has undergone change with an increasing bias towards science and technical education. All this is good. But it marks only a small beginning. While general standards may have fallen, I believe, it would be true to say that the level of the top 20 per cent of the student body is far superior to what prevailed 10 or 20 years ago. The average may have gone down slightly but the peaks are higher. It is important to recognise this. I should like to pay tribute to our young people. I come in contact with large numbers of them and I find that wherever we have provided suitable opportunities the best among them have attained standards of excellence that can bear comparison with the best in the world.

•

Yet much is wrong with our educational system. Partly because of the system itself and partly because of unavoidable transitional factors, it has resulted in a certain degree of alienation and rootlessness. Many young people have been cut adrift from traditional values without being provided the anchorage of an alternative set of constructive modern values. Education has tended to encourage a white collar mentality which regards the philosophy of dirty hands, of manual effort as an indignity. Our rules and procedures have also placed undue emphasis on educational certificates—on the formal possession of degrees—with the result that many students are compelled to pursue what they regard as higher learning in the hope of acquiring qualifications in competing for better jobs, or even of making better marriages.



The three-day Conference of State Education Ministers was inaugurated in New Delhi on April 28, 1967, by the Prime Minister Thirumathi Indira Gandhi. The Prime Minister is addressing the Conference. Seated to her left is the Union Minister for Education Dr. Thiruguna Sen.

As the Education Commission has noted, education has sometimes become a substitute for work, rather than a preparation for work. Examinations have become a ritual and are often a test of memory rather than of learning. The wastage rate in our schools and colleges is appelling.

Quantity and quality

These are some of the problems. Problems will not become easier with the passage of time. As our population increases, so will the demand for education at all levels. At the same time, economic growth will make increasing demands on trained manpower of all kinds. We have to harmonise the conflicting pulls of quantity and quality. There is some validity in the Education Commission's view that traditional societies which desire to modernise themselves should transform their educational system before trying to expand it; because the greater the expansion of the traditional system of education, the more difficult and costly it becomes to change its character. This is why I welcome your desire, to reform now in order to balance the imperatives of growth with those of quality.

The many recommendations of the Education Commission are a matter for detailed consideration and judgment; this judgment has naturally to be exercised by the Governments at the Centre and in the States, in expert as well as political terms. I am attracted by many of the ideas contained in the Report as you yourself have mentioned some of them-the importance of the teacher, a common school system of public education, the concept of school complexes, the idea of work experience, the principle of "earn and learn" and of national service, the enlargement of scholarships and the development of centres of excellence. It is for all of you here to determine whether and in what manner or how soon these ideas and recommendations could be given practical shape. Taken together, the recommendations of the Education Commission postulate an educational revolution.

Period of transition

We are today in transition from a traditional to a modern society. Education is part of the dynamic of transformation and change. But an educational system cannot be evolved in abstract. It must be related to environment, to culture, to work. In agricultural areas, schooling should have a rural bias. Science and technology are the tools of modern progress. They hold the key to prosperity and power. Yet, we must strive to develop the total human personality. Concentration on science should not, therefore, entail neglect of the humanities.

One of the great specialists of our times, Albert Einstein has said, "*The school should always have as its aim that the young man leave it as a harmonious personality, not as a specialist*". This in my opinion is true in a certain sense even for technical schools. The development of general ability for independent thinking and judgment should always be placed foremost, not the acquisition of special knowledge.

Language question

It is essential that the student acquire an understanding of and a fairly lively feeling for values. He must acquire a vivid sense of the beautiful and of the morally good. Otherwise he—with his specialised knowledge—more closely resembles a well-trained dog than a harmoniously developed person.

The question of language has always evoked considerable emotion. No parent or teacher would like to increase the burden on the child but the problem has to be viewed as more than merely an educational problem. It has to be viewed in the context of the wider national interest which, I think, in this case is identical with the interests of our young people, i.e. in the interest of their being able to communicate with young people from other parts of the country, of being able to have exchange of thoughts and even of getting employment in areas other than their own State.

The Education Commission has made some reference to the three-language formula. Some other people have expressed other views. I have no doubt that you will give this matter very careful thought and consider it in a wider perspective and in the interest of national integrity and national unity.

The Education Commission's report is vast and complex and calls for careful deliberation, but we cannot afford to lose time as you yourself has pointed out. The student unrest of last year is a warning to us. Education is and must be a permanent quest.

"SOCIAL WELFARE WORK—A JOINT VENTURE OF THE PEOPLE AND THE GOVERNMENT"

The Union Minister of State for Social Welfare, Dr. Thirumathi Phulrenu Guha, who was in Madras on May 1, 1967 on a three-day visit, inaugurated the conference of the Chairmen of the State Social Welfare Boards of the Southern Region at Rajaji Hall. In her address, she welcomed the experiments of joint ventures of officials and non-officials in the field of social welfare. She said: "The people and the officials are being made equally responsible for the successful working of all the programmes whether drawn up by the Government or by non-official agencies. This, I consider, as the best and surest means to maintain the expected progress". She added that voluntary service and official endeavours should supplement each other in all schemes of development so that strong, healthy and wealthy nation might be built up.

Dr. Guha pointed out that in spite of large-scale economic development in the country, the major portion of the social welfare programme was still being implemented by voluntary agencies. She stressed the need to concentrate on the quality of social service and said that we should work out minimum standards for this. She asked voluntary agencies to co-operate in implementing legislation about licensing of social welfare institutions.

Dr. Guha also called for the abolition of any distinction between a paid worker and a honorary one in the field of social service.

The Chairman of the Central Social Welfare Board, Thirumathi Masuma Begum, presided over the conference.

Thirumathi Durgabai Deshmukh, Director of the Council of Social Development, in her speech said that social change must be accepted as a pre-requisite for economic development. She called for a comprehensive social policy for the country.

Thirumathi Sarojini Varadappan, Chairman of the Madras State Social Welfare Board, welcomed the gathering. Thirumathi M. Chitnavis Jadhav, Member of the Central Social Welfare Board, proposed a vote of thanks.

Archaeological EXCAVATION AT PAIYAMPALLI (1500—300 B.C.)

The archaeological excavation at Paiyampalli in North Arcot district is unique in that it has made signal contribution to Indian Archaeology by throwing valuable light on two successive cultures—Neolithic and Megalithic—of prehistoric India in one compact place.

The emergence of man from a purely nomadic food-gathering stage to a static food-producing stage is a land-mark in the long history of mankind. By a methodical application of the skills and technology achieved by the Neolithic (New Stone Age) man who was the first agriculturist, first potter, first house-builder and first domesticator of animals and plants the successive generations have reached the present stage of economic and technological development over a few thousand years.

The Paiyampalli site

In order to understand the various components of the Neolithic Culture and its link with the more advanced chalcolithic (copper-and stone-using) and Megalithic (iron-using) cultures of the Deccan, the Archæological Survey of India has undertaken excavation at Paiyampalli, in North Arcot district a Neolithic-Megalithic site discovered by the Survey in 1964. The excavation has revealed two main cultural periods described below:—

Four thousand years ago man lived in caves and rock-shelters found in the hills skirting the fertile valley of Paiyampalli. With adequate rainfall, sparse jungle fauna and vergin soil, the valley was most suited for the first experiments in agriculture. The excavation at Paiyampalli has revealed two cultural periods, namely, the Neolithic in the early levels and Megalithic in the late levels, the salient features of which are described below.

Cultural sequence

Period I—Neolithic Culture (1500-1000 B.C.): During the early phase the Neolithic man lived in the rock-shelters (caves) of Talatapamalai and other hills. After clearing jungle with the help of chipped stone-axes he cultivated land and grew pulses and cereals. He supplemented his food with fish caught in the rivulets and birds and deer killed with the help of bows and arrows. He domesticated cattle, sheep and dog. He used hand-made earthernwares for cooking and stone querns for grinding corn. Some time later he shifted his habitation to the open air sites on the hill-slopes which he converted into terraces. Occasionally he lived in pits dug into soft rock and earth. Some of the dwelling-pits at Paiyampalli and Kadathur (Kolar district) have yielded polished stone-axes, and hand-made pottery.

In course of time village-units were formed bringing in their trial, social and religious institutions.

The Neolithic man used bowls of pale grey or burnished grey wares besides pecked, ground and polished stone-axes, chisels, grinders, etc. The women folk used steatite and terracotta beads as ornaments. Clay figurines of long horned cattle served as toys for children. The Neolithic folk are presumed to be the first gold-diggers as evidenced by their habitations in the neighbouring gold-mining areas of Kolar (Mysore). Fine crystal and chert blades used in wooden frame to serve as sickles are found in the late Neolithic levels. These blades and certain pottery types of red ware suggest contact with the chalcolithic (copper and stone-using) folk of central India and Deccan.

Period II—Megalithic Culture (1000—300 B.C.): The Neolithic people lingered on here until they were succeeded by an iron-using folk whose burial pits enclosed by large stones are designated as '*Megaliths*'. Here we find three phases in a well-laid-out megalithic village with traces of circular and rectangular huts supported by wooden posts. The huts are circular or rectangular in plan skirted by rubble-footing, and on the floors are made of kankar or lime, pits used as hearths are noticed. The three terracotta cones found in a house may have a ritualistic significance.



The Tenth Southern Zonal Council Meeting was held at Ooty on 15th May 1967. Picture shows the Chief Ministers of Madras, Mysore, Andhra, Kerala, Pondicherry, Lt.-Governor of Pondicherry and other Ministers with the Union Home Minister and Union Minister of State for Irrigation and Power.

The megalithic people smelted iron at site and manufactured sickles, speares, swords, arrowheads, chisels and nails. Their women folk adorned themselves with gold ornaments, glass bangles, terracotta and stone beads. They used superior wheel-made pottery, black in the interior and red on the exterior, for domestic as well as funerary purpose, while a chocolate-slipped was put to domestic use only. A brown ware also occur here. The painted ware used exclusively in the burials. They buried the bones of the dead after exposing the body. The burial pit was lined by stone slabs and enclosed by circle of boulders the intervening space being packed by earth and rubble. The dead were offered food and drink in the vessels which can still be seen along with bones. In Megalith 1, bones of two persons are found. The postholes indicate that a temporary shed was provided over the burial until all the ceremonies were completed.

The excavation at Paiyampalli has made a signal contribution to Indian Archaeology by throwing valuable light on two successive cultures of pre-historic India in a nuclear region.

Although thousands of stone-axes were collected long ago from various neolithic sites in India, it is only at Paiyampalli that a pure neolithic habitation (unassociated with metals in the lower levels) has been dug and firmly dated. Similarly for the first time a megalithic village (habitation and burial) has been dated. The intrusion of a chalcolithic culture between the Neolithic and Megalithic cultures in the first millennium B.C. is becoming increasingly clear thus establishing a continuous cultural sequence in South India.

The findings

Exhibition of the excavated antiquities at Paiyampalli.— This Neolithic-Megalithic site (1500-300 B.C.) was discovered in 1964 and a small scale excavation was conducted by the Archaeological Survey of India in 1964 and 1965. After ascertaining the date of the two cultural periods namely the Neolithic (1400 B.C.) and Megalithic (300 B.C.) by the Carbon-14 method, the excavation was resumed in February 1967 in order to throw more light on the habitation and burial customs of the people in pre-historic times in this region.

With the help of maps, charts and explanatory notes, the excavated antiquities have been fully explained. Two paintings reconstructing the life of the people of the Neolithic and Megalithic periods give an idea of the dwellings of the people, their food habits and their occupations. The artefacts of the neolithic man found in the excavations include chipped and polised stone-axes, chisels, pounders and querns used for grinding corn. The pottery exhibited includes grey-ware bowls and jars. From the late levels of neolithic period come beautiful blades of crystal used as composite tool. The neolithic man had limited ornaments which include terracotta beads. The period of overlap between the Neolithic and succeeding Megalithic culture is represented by stone implements, superior pottery and iron objects including heavy axes.

The artefacts of the megalithic man are well represented by the black- and-red ware bowls, jars, dishes, etc., both from the habitation area and the burials. The iron implements include dagger, sword, axe, arrowhead, nail, etc. The personal ornaments consist of beautiful beads of stone, terracotta and shell. Charred grain found in the excavations include various varieties of pulses used by the ancient inhabitants of Paiyampalli. The terracotta art is represented by human and animal figures, lamps, etc.

GUIDANCE BROADCASTS FOR STUDENTS

Broadcasts designed to prepare school-leaving students psychologically for college education were recommended by the Consultative Panel on Educational Programmes attached to the Madras and Tiruchirappalli Stations of All-India Radio. The Panel which met at Tiruchirappalli yesterday evening felt that a large number of students who left school to enter college were not quite clear about higher education at collegiate level and often the switch-over had been a difficult process for many. These broadcasts, the Panel suggested, might be arranged during the summer vacation.

Thiru M. S. Gopal, Station Director, All-India Radio, Tiruchirappalli, presided. Thirumathi Saraswathi Srinivasan, Thiru G. A. Dharmarajan, Thiru G. George, Thiru L. Mariaprakasam, Thiru V. Pushpavanam, Thiru M. Rajah Aiyar, Prof. A. Srinivasan, Thiru A. V. Thirumalaiswami and Thiru V. T. Titus, Members of the Panel, attended.

The Panel was appreciative of the vocational guidance broadcasts which had been a feature of the school programmes of All-India Radio, coming soon after the closure of schools for the vacation. These were broadcasts for the benefit of those who had no intention of continuing their studies in college and dealt with the training and employment opportunities. Persons connected with employment and training were invited to deliver these talks. A suggestion was however made that information about competitive examinations, open to students at Matriculation and equivalent level, and availability of merit and loan scholarships for boys, who were in indigent circumstances and could not therefore prosecute higher studies, might be included in these vocational guidance broadcasts.

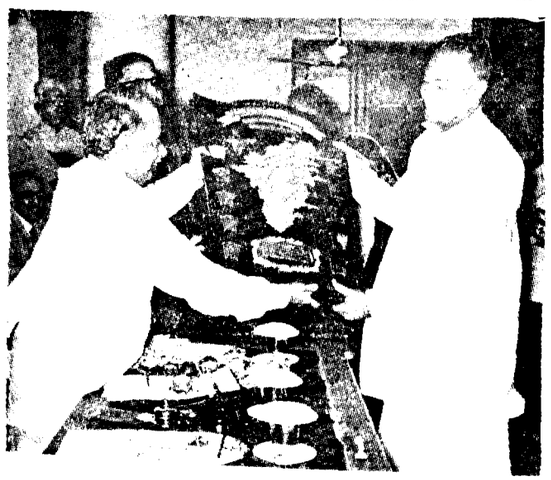
A series of talks or features on Mathematics and Mathematicians, emphasising the human aspect and the magic of members' was suggested.

Yet another suggestion made was to invite students to listen in regularly and attentively and record their reactions to the broadcasts. All such reactions should be addressed to the headmasters of their schools in the form of a letter. The headmasters would select the best letter and send it to All-India Radio, for inclusion in the School Hour. This, it was hoped, would provide an incentive for more students to listen.

The present timings of the Educational Broadcasts 12-30 to 1 p.m. and 2-10 to 2-40 p.m. would again pose a problem, in view of the proposal to introduce an eight-period day in schools for a total duration of 5 hours and 30 minutes, the Panel felt. This could however be solved by giving discretion to schools to make suitable adjustments to accommodate listening to school programmes. It was also suggested that schools having recording equipment might be permitted to tape the programmes and play the tapes at a more convenient hour.

The vital role that All India Radio could play in inculcating discipline among youth through well-designed programmes was emphasised by the Panel. One member said that at a recent All-India Educational Conference it was pointed out that All-India Radio should play its full role in this direction.

The Chairman explained that on an average 300 broadcasts were given every year for schools, and in recent years these were prepared with reference to specific standards like VI, VII, VIII up to XI, and closely bearing on the syllabus. These were therefore proving increasingly popular with schools. To the members of the Panel he appealed that they might listen to at least ten per cent of these broadcasts and convey their reactions to help All-India Radio in drawing future schedules.









1. Awards for Best Exporters for the year 1965 were presented at a function held at Rajaji Hall, Madras on 19th April 1967. Thiru C. N. Annadurai, Chief Minister is seen presenting a rolling shield to Thiru A. Nagappa Chettiar of India Leather Corporation, the largest single exporter of leather. 2. Fourteenth Annual Convocation of the Madras School of Social Work was held at Rajaji Hall, Madras on 20th April. Thiru D. C. Kothari, Chairman, Board of Management of the School presided, Thiru C. N. Annadurai, Chief Minister distributed the diploma to successful students. 3. Selvi Kundhavi Rio who participated in Miss Ooty competition held on 15th May in connection with the International Tourist Week celebration is receiving Second prize from Thirumathi Rani Annadurai. 4. Thirumathi Rani Annadurai distributing prizes to the Winners in the Boat Race held at Ooty on 16th May in connection with the International Tourist Week Celebrations. 5. Oratorical Contest on "Co-operation" for the High School Students of Madras State was held at the premises of the Tamilnadu Co-operative Union Office (Island Ground) Madras on 6th May. Thiru S. Madhavan, Minister for Law and Co-operation presided and Thiru V. R. Nedunchezhiyan, Minister for Education and Industries distributing the First prize to S. Natarajan of National High School, Mayavaram. 6. The 57th Madras State Educational Conference was held at Ooty on 16th May. Thiru R. Krishnamurthy, former Professor of Pachaiyappa's College, Madras presided, and the Minister for Education and Industries released a Souvenir on the occasion.





13

NEW INDUSTRIAL POSSIBILITIES IN MADURAI DISTRICT

Madurai district has the advantage of economic facilities needed for further industrial development and, therefore, offers prospects not only for diversification of the existing industries, but also for establishment of new ones. Against this background, the Small Industries Service Institute, Madras, has conducted a detailed survey of the local resources (material and human) as well as the existing and prospective demand pattern of the people, for suggesting the new and profitable areas of industrial activity. The survey suggests a number of candidate industries for consideration, both in the large-scale and in the small-scale industries sector, based on an analysis of the factual data as well as opinions and views of knowledgeable persons.

Madurai is one of the industrially developing districts in the State. Madurai, Dindigul, Melur and Tirumangalam are the important places where industrialisation is taking place, especially in the small-scale sector.

In the large-scale sector, only a few items such as yarn, sugar, flour, rubber, goods, sewing needles are being produced. Taking the area and size of the population, availability of skill and certain raw materials in the district into consideration, it may be said that the development of large-scale industries in the district is rather inadequate. In order to facilitate accelerated development of industries in the district, the setting up of some large-scale industries, based on demand, the availability of raw materials, skill, etc., is considered very essential. The establishment of some large-scale industries will not only pave the way for some ancillary units but also will offer scope for employment for the engineering graduates coming out from the newly formed University in Madurai and for the technicians coming out from different technical institutions.

The following lines of industrial development offers much scope for the future economic advancement of the district.

Groundnut is an important commercial crop in the district. About 1·04 lakh hectares were under cultivation of groundnut in 1964–65 and the yield was 1·26 lakh tonnes. Groundnuts are decorated and converted into oil in the local oil mills. Groundnut shells are at present used mostly as fuel for the boilers. They can profitably be utilised for the manufacture of particle board. These boards can be made to any desired thickness and density.

Aluminium from Bauxite

Particle board has wide ranges of uses because it can be worked by normal carpentry tools and cut by hand saws and mechanised saws. It gives a pleasing colour and appearance. There will be good demand for this item for house construction, manufacture of furniture, etc.

The State Geology Branch of the Industries and Commerce Department, Government of Madras, has taken up recently the mineral survey of Kodaikanal and Palani ranges in the Western Ghats. It is heartening to note that this survey has already brought to light a sizable deposit of bauxite at elevations of 7,000 to 8,000 feet.

Bauxite has been found on six hill tops within an area of 2 to 3 square miles. The Chemical composition of the bauxite shows that the alumina content varies from 40 to 56 per cent. iron content 9 to 25 per cent and silica 1 to 11 per cent. The average content of alumina is 46 per cent. It is also indicated that the deposit would compare favourably in quantity and quality with that at Shevaroy Hills in Salem district, which is estimated at 6 million tonnes of bauxite, containing 37 to 40 per cent of alumina on the average. Further prospecting work to prove the persistence in depth and quality of the ore is underway.

If the prospecting work proves successful, sufficient bauxite will be available for the porduction of alumina, which can be used for extracting aluminium metal by electro-thermal process. In case the quantity of bauxite available is not adequate for this purpose, it is suggested that a unit to produce fused alumina or emery that could be utilised in the manufacture of high grade grinding wheels, abrasive powder and many other abrasive products may be encouraged. The Government of Madras may take necessary steps for the early exploitation of this valuable mineral and to set up a plant for the extraction of aluminium or fused alumina/emery as the case may be.

Machine Tools

There is no unit worth mentioning the name for the manufacture of machine tools in the district. One unit in the industrial estate, Madurai, which has registered with the State Directorate of Industries and Commerce for the manufacture of machine tools, is at present producing certain item like brake blocks and luggage rack brackets, required by the Integral Coach Factory, Madras.

Thirumathi Sathiavani Muthu, Minister for Harijan Welfare and Information, addressing at the Handloom Exhibition at Egmore, Madras on 17th April 1967. Thiru M. P. Nachimuthu, President of the Tamil Nadu Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society, and Thiru M. P. Sivagnanam, M.L.A., are also seen in the picture.



As mentioned earlier, Madurai, an important district in the Southern part of the State, is emerging industrially with the gradual growth of different small-scale industries. The growth of light engineering industry (units producing engineering goods and doing job-work) has been rapid and spectacular. Apart from some registered units, there are many units doing job work which have not registered as small-scale units. These units want to introduce additional machines for the manufacture of some specific items such as parts for automobiles, oil engine and electrical motor.

Small-scale Industries

Industrialisation of Madurai district as well as the other neighbouring districts of Tiruchirappalli, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and Kayakumari is likely to generate great demand for machine tools such as lathes, drilling machines, grinding machines and power blowers. It is considered essential that Madurai being centrally located in the Southern part of Madras State, should have a big unit for the manufacture of machine tools with an investment of about Rs. 25 lakhs.

Important fruits grown in the district are bananas, mangoes, oranges, tomatoes and grapes.

The district has a monopoly in the cultivation of the hill variety of plantain fruit, known as "Sirumala Plantains". This variety of plaintain fruit commands a good market in cities outside the State also. Bananas are grown in the plains as well. The total acreage under cultivation of bananas of hill as well as plain varieties about 9·64 hectares and the yield is estimated to be about 89,000 tonnes per annum.

Mangoes are grown in about 4,750 hectares and the annual yield of mangoes in the district is roughly estimated at about 41,000 tonnes. Periakulam taluk is one of the chief mango growing areas in the district. The Government of Madras has established a Fruit Research Station in Periakulam. There is a Government Model Orchard-*cum*-Nursery in Periakulam taluk. This Nursery is supplying seedlings of mangoes, jacks, lime, oranges, etc. It is considered that there is scope for still further extending mango cultivation in Periakulam taluk and also in Palani taluk. Lands suitable for orchards of other fruits like limes and guava also exist in Periakulam taluk.

Preserved fruits

Fruits of citrus varieties are also grown in about 450 hectares and the annual yield is about 2,800 tonnes.

Taking the availability of huge quantities of these fruits into consideration, there appears to be good scope for setting up at least 3 units for canning and preservation. As per the All-India Analysis and Planning Report on Fruit and Vegetable Preservation prepared by the Central Small Industries Organisation the demand for preserved fruits is expected to increase at the rate of 9 to 10 per cent per annum.

Grape wine is a special crop of the district. It is cultivated in large areas mainly in Nilakottai taluk in the district. It is now spreading to places in Periakulam and Dindigul taluks as well.

About 5,000 tonnes of grapes valued at about Rs. 8·5 lakhs is expected to be available per annum as surplus. There appears to be scope for a unit for distillation of grape wine.

At present major quantity of the grapes grown in the areas is of "table variety". It is understood that for the extraction of wine, grapes of a special variety, known as "wine grapes' are required. However, if given proper directions and assistance, it is hoped that the cultivators can easily switch over to the production of wine grapes instead of table grapes.

Wine can be used in Medicinal preparations in the State. It can also be exported to other countries. Therefore, the Government of Madras may consider the possibility of encouraging one unit for the distillation of grape wine, without prejudice to the prohibition policy of the State Government.

Flowers, such as jasmine and rose and herbs like "Marikkolunthu" and "Mardhu" are cultivated in about 1,600 acres in the district. The important taluks in which these flowers are grown are Tirumangalam, Nilakottai and Dindigul. At present, flowers of huge quantity are sent by planes to different places from Madurai. There is scope for a distillery for extracting perfumes out of these flowers.

Precipitated Calcium Carbonate

Limestone is an important mineral available in different parts of the district. It is reported to occur in Sunnambur on the Melur-Puvandi road. The reserve of limestone in this area may be about 1 million tonnes. A part of this band lies in Ramanathapuram district.

Limestone also occurs near Gujiliamparai in Dindigul taluk. The deposit extends into Karur taluk of Tiruchirappalli district. An industrial licence has been given to Messrs. Chettinad Cement Corporation Limited, Madras, for the manufacture of portland cement at Puliyur village near Karur. The State Geologist is investigating by drilling to estimate the reserve and quality of the limestone available in this area.

Besides, limestone occurs in Tirumal, Eliyarpatti and Natham in the district. However, these occurrences are reported to be impure and in some cases small in quantity.

Precipitated calcium carbonate could be manufactured out of high grade limestone. The quality of the limestones available in Sunnambur and Gujiliamparai areas may be tested to find out whether they are suitable for the manufacture of calcium carbonate.

Precipitated calcium carbonate is consumed mainly by the units manufacturing paints, distempers, cosmetics, crayons, plastic items, etc. The demand for calcium carbonate in the country has roughly been estimated to be of the order of 10,400 tonnes and in the state of Madras to be 330 tonnes in 1965. The future demand for this product is expected to increase at an average annual rate of 20 per cent during the Fourth Plan period.

It may be pointed out that so far there is no unit in the State for the manufacture of calcium carbonate. But two units, one each in Tirunelveli district and Tirucihrappalli district, have been recommended earlier in the respective area survey reports. If no unit in the near future is likely to come up in these districts, there is scope for a unit in Madurai district, provided the quality of the limestones is found to be suitable on test for the manufacture of this item.

Wood seasoning

There are about a dozen saw mills in Madurai City, engaged in timber sawing. It is roughly estimated that about 1,20,000 cft. of teak wood and 2,40,000 cft. of country wood will be sawn and sized in a year.

These saw mills undertake the sawing of teak wood as well as country wood. Due to increasing construction activities in Madurai and its suburbs there is good demand for wooden doors, windows, almirahs, rafters, etc. Wood is required for the manufacture of furniture also. There is difficulty in getting teak wood at reasonable prices due to limited supply. Therefore, people are compelled to use country wood in house building as well as in the manufacture of wooden furniture. The quality of this country wood can be greatly improved by seasoning which will make it more

Thiru C. N. Annadurai, Chief Minister, visited the Handloom Exhibition at Egmore, Madras on 21st April 1967.



durable and useful. The quantity of wood available in the district is sufficient for setting up of an wood seasoning unit.

There is no organised unit manufacturing packing cases in the district. It is understood that there is good demand for packing cases from units manufacturing soaps, pharmaceuticals, fluorescent tubes, rubber goods and other items. The annual demand for packing cases in the district is roughly estimated at Rs. 5 lakhs.

The current demand for this item is mostly met by supplies from Kerala. Packing cases received from outside the State are reconditioned and re-used by the small consumers. Bulk consumers, however, get their requirements in the form of "shooks", *i.e.*, six sides complete in every respect but only to be nailed into packing cases.

There is scope for an organised unit for the manufacture of packing cases. In this connection, it may be pointed out that one unit in Madurai and another in Bodinayakanur have proposals for the manufacture of this item. Wood required for the manufacture of this item can be obtained to some extent locally and the rest from the neighbouring districts of Tirunelveli, Kanyakumari, etc., and from Kerala.

Cloth processing

Madurai is one of the districts in Madras State known for handloom industry. There are 48,473 handlooms 21,416 in the co-operative fold and 27,057 outside the Co-operatives. Madurai, Chinnalapatti, Dindigul, Palani, Chakkampatti, Kannathur and Tirumangalam are the important centres of production of handloom cloth.

Sarees, dhoties, towels and bed-sheets are produced on handlooms. Cotton and artsilk sarees produced in the district are in demand all over the country. Cotton sarees of 80 counts and Kodambakkam sarees containing a mixture of cotton and rayon yarn have earned a reputation for their quality.

The production of handloom cloth in the district was 357 lakh metres valued at Rs. 509 lakhs in 1953, 340 metres valued at Rs. 531 lakhs in 1964 and 382 lakh metres valued at Rs. 578 lakhs in 1965 (upto October 1965).

Inspite of the significant production of handloom cloth in the district, it is understood that there are no adequate facilities for processing the cloth, viz., bleaching, dyeing, printing, calendering, etc., in the district. Therefore, this industry in the district has to depend on other districts in the State and Bombay for cloth processing. During the meeting held at the Madurai-Ramnad Chamber of Commerce, the team was informed that there is scope for a well-organised cloth processing unit in the district. The proposed unit may combine in itself all the items of processing given below or two or three units may take up certain suitable items of processings :

(i) Bleaching ; (ii) Dyeing ; (iii) Printing ; (iv) Calendering ; (v) Sanforising ; and (vi) Mercerising.

Foot Loose Industries

Plastic coated paper is used in making files and pads and for packing and binding purposes. Plastic coated cloth is used in making bags, suit cases and for car upholstery and table tops.

According to the Industry Prospect Sheet prepared by this Institute on plastic coated paper and cloth, the State demand for the former has been estimated at Rs. 73,000 and the latter at Rs. 13 lakhs in 1965. The future demand for plastic coated paper and cloth is expected to increase at the rate of 10 per cent and 15 per cent per annum respectively. As there is no unit at present producing these items in Madras State, the requirement is met by supplies coming from Bombay, Hyderabad, Calcutta, Bangalore and Delhi. Therefore, there appears to be scope for the manufacture of these items in Madras State.

In this connection, it may be pointed out that one small-scale unit has registered itself with the State Directorate of Industries and Commerce for the manufacture of these items at Ambattur some two years back, but it has not yet commenced production. In case the unit is not coming up, a new unit may be encouraged to take up the manufacture of this item. In that case the unit may be located at Madurai which can cater to the requirement of this State as well as Kerala.

Raw materials required for the manufacture of these items, viz., paper, cloth, P. V. C. granules are available indigenously. Thermoplastic coating machines with 12", 21", 36" and 48" width of coated web are manufactured by Messrs. Brimco Plastic Machinery Corporation, Bombay and the local distributors are Messrs. William Jacks and Co., Ltd., Madras. The ex-factory prices of these machines will vary from Rs. 65,000 to Rs. 2,15,000, depending upon the size of the machines.

Cotton-*cum*-metallic measuring tapes

Cotton-*cum*-metallic measuring tapes are used by private building contractors as well as by various Government Departments engaged in constructional activities, for measuring purposes. They are used by the technical institutions as well. Cotton-*cum*-metallic measuring tape is made from cotton tape which is reinforced with seven solid metal wires. It is enclosed in a leather case.

There is no unit manufacturing cotton-*cum*-metallic measuring tape in Madras State. The current requirement for this item in the State is met by the products coming from Ludhiana, Bombay and Calcutta. The consumption of these tapes in Madras State has been roughly estimated to be about 27,600 Nos. valued at about Rs. 4·79 lakhs in 1965. The demand for this item is expected to increase at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, due to the increase in consumption by the building contractors, technical institutions, etc. Since there is no unit manufacturing this item in Madras State, there is scope for setting up a unit in the State to meet the local requirement. It is also recommended in the All-India Industry Prospect Sheet on Linen metallic or cotton-*cum*-metallic measuring tape that in the interest of de-centralisation of the industry, the units for the manufacture of this item should be encouraged in the South. Madurai being one of the important centres of technical education and an industrially growing centre, the proposed new unit may be encouraged to come up in Madurai.

The following machinery and equipment are required for the manufacture of cotton-*cum*-metallic measuring tapes :—

1 Tape loom.
2 Painting and coating machine.
3 Printing and marking machine.
4 Press.
5 Drilling machine.
6 Casting equipment.

Except the tape loom, the rest of the machinery and equipment are available in the country. The proposed new unit instead of possessing a tape loom of its own, as most of the existing units in other places do, may buy the raw tapes in the market and manufacture the measuring tape. In case there is any difficulty in getting raw tape in the market, the State Directorate of Industries and Commerce may consider the possibility of helping the prospective entrepreneur in importing the tape loom in view of the fact that there is good demand for this item and it is not manufactured so far in Madras State.

Ancillary possibilities

There are 21 textile mills in the district with a spindleage of about 5·6 lakhs. The annual requirement of spare parts of these textile mills is roughly estimated at about Rs. 5 lakhs. At present, there are a few units in the district, which sporadically manufacture certain cast and turned items and a few carpentry units manufacturing wooden accessories required by the textile mills. The textile mill part unit in the industrial estate at Madurai produces only agricultural implements, hospitals equipment and gears.

The present requirement of the textile mills in the district for spare parts, is mostly met by those coming from Coimbatore, Bombay and Ahmedabad. Discussion with the members of the Madurai-Ramnad Chamber of Commerce, Madurai, reveals that there is scope for some units for the manufacture of certain machinery, accessories and instruments required by the textile mills.

It is suggested that the Ancillary Section attached to the Small Industries Service Institute, Madras, may conduct a detailed study about the requirement of spare parts and accessories by the textile industry in the district and to indicate the possibility for setting up some units for the exclusive manufacture of these items.

Left.—Thiru C. N. Annadurai, Chief Minister, who has been elected to the Madras Legislative Council from Madras Local Authorities Constituency in the elections held recently being sworn in by Thiru M. A. Manickavelu, Chairman of the Madras Legislative Council, on the latter's Chambers at Fort St. George on 26th April 1967.

Right.—Thiru M. Karunanidhi, Minister for Public Works, and Thiru S. Madhavan, Minister for Law and Co-operation, inspected the Housing Colonies in Madras City on 28th April 1967. Picture shows the Ministers talking with the residents of Jaffer Khanpet, Saidapet.









1 The Tenth Southern Zonal Council Meeting was held at Ooty on 15th May 1967. Thiru C. N. Annadurai, Chief Minister of Madras is addressing the meeting. Minister for Education and Industries, Madras Minister for Food and Revenue, Madras Chief Minister of Mysore, etc. are also seen in the picture

2 May Day Celebration at Government Press

3 The Regional Conference of the Chairman of the State Social Welfare Boards of the Southern Region was held at Rajaji Hall, Madras on 1st May 1967. Thirumathi Masuma Begum, Chairman, Central Social Welfare Board, New Delhi presided. Thirumathi Sathiavani Muthu, Minister for Harijan Welfare and Information is addressing the gathering on the occasion

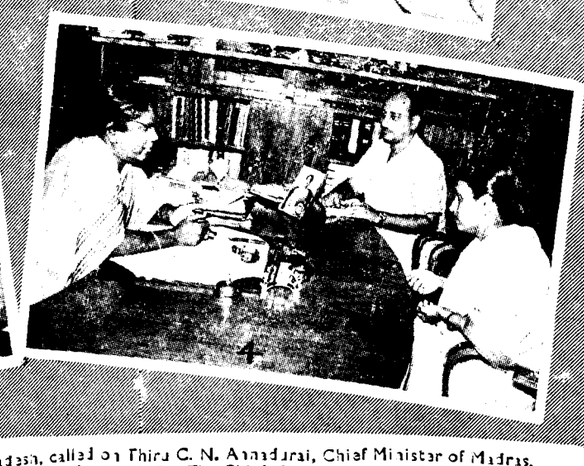
4 Dr. S. Chandrasekar, Union Minister (sitting left to Chief Minister) spoke on Family Planning at a meeting held at Children's Theatre. The Chief Minister who presided over the function is addressing











1 Thiru K. Brahmananda Reddy, Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, called on Thiru C. N. Annadurai, Chief Minister of Madras, at the latter's residence at Nungambakkam, Madras on 29th April 1967. The Chief Minister is seen shaking hands. Thiru K. A. Mathialagan, Minister for Food, is also in the picture

2 His Excellency Mr. Tano Tsolev, Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, visited Madras on 27th April 1967. Thiru M. Karunanidhi, Minister for Public Works, received him at Airport on his arrival

3 & 4 Thirumathi Phulrenu Guha, Union Minister of State for Social Welfare, and Thirumathi Nandini Satpati, Union Deputy Minister for Information and Broadcasting discussing with Thirumathi Sathiavani Muthu, Minister for Harijan Welfare and Information, at the latter's Chambers at the Secretariat, Madras on 29th April 1967



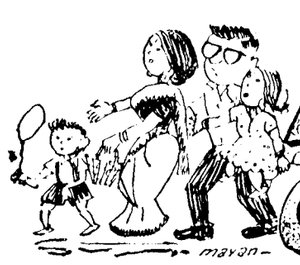




5 Thiru M. Karunanidhi, Minister for Public Works, discussing with Dr. K. L. Rao, Union Minister of State for Irrigation and Power, on 16th April 1967 regarding irrigation projects at the State Guest House, Chepauk, Madras

6 Thiru V. V. Giri, Vice-President of India, on arrival at the Central Station. Thiru S. J. Sadiq Pasha, Minister for Public Health, is with the Vice-President

7 Mr. Felix A. Cordova Moyano, Charge D' Affairs of Argentina in India called on Thiru S. Madhavan, Minister for Law and Co-operation, at the latter's Chambers at the Secretariat on 16th May 1967 Mr. Moyano is talking with the Minister



Newer Methods of Conception Control

DR. A. D. ENGINEER.

The spectacular advances in medical science in the last century have resulted in an equally unsurpassed surge of population growth in the present century—an upsurge of which, if permitted to proceed, will cancel all hopes of the better living we are striving so hard to attain.

Family Planning has, therefore, become one of our top priorities and in the years following independence an extensive network of both rural and urban family planning clinics has been set up by Government all over the country. Inspite of these efforts, the impact made on the population problem has been far from spectacular. This may partly be due to the fact that up to quite recently in this country the means available for conception control were mechanical devices such as the diaphragm and condom and various spermicidal jellies and foam tablets which prevented the female germ cell or ovum from meeting the male germ cell or sperm, but which were of limited effectiveness; for they required a great deal of motivation to be constantly used. And even if constantly used, they were by no means foolproof and sometimes resulted in unwanted pregnancies. It was because of this, that emphasis shifted to surgical methods, vasectomy and tubectomy, for those couples whose families were complete and who did not desire any more children. At the same time search for new and better contraceptives continues, for it was realised, that no real headway would be made unless more effective, cheap and "easy to use" methods of contraception were made available for the masses.

Major advance

Two very major advances in contraceptive techniques have occurred in recent years. The first was the discovery of the oral progestines or "contraceptive pills" as they are popularly called, and the other was the revival of "Intra-Uterine-Contraceptive Devices" of which the much publicized "Loop" is one.

Both these are highly effective methods but the pills are expensive and require to be taken regularly by the woman for 20 days each month for as long as she desires to postpone pregnancy. Irregular usuage of the pills fails to give protection and also results in bleeding and some women also complain of undesirable side-effects such as nausea and headache. Some degree of motivation is, therefore, necessary to take the pills regularly, and not all women are able to use this method, simple though it is, successfully, and dropouts are frequent after three or four months of use in some cases because of undesireable side-effects such as nausea or headache or bleeding, but more often because women find their continual use irksome.

One-time method

The Loop on the other hand is "a one-time method" and once it is inserted the woman has to do nothing further. The principal hurdle in the success of the Loop programme has been the fact that in about 14 per cent of women, bleeding follows insertion of the device This bleeding is usually not profuse and subsides o its own as the lining of the uterus gets accustomed to the presence of the foreign body. Sometimes, however, the bleeding is profuse and it becomes necessary to remove the devise. This fortunately is not necessary in more than four to six per cent of Loop wearers.

Such women, of course will have to use some method of contraception other than the Loop and the same is the case with another 5 to 6 per cent of women who repeatedly expel the device. No other serious complications have been seen in several thousands of Loop wearers critically followed up at teaching centres all over the country in the last three years.

Another important question that worries people is the doubt about the subsequent development of cancer. Uterine cancer is of two varieties, the commoner one being cancer of the cervix or the mouth of the womb, and the other being a growth which arises in the body of the uterus. While one knows the cause of cancer we do know that there are several factors which predispose an individual to its occurrence and multi-parity and birth injury are recognised etiological (casual) factors in the development of cancer of the cervix. The loop by reducing the incidence of high parity will, therefore, actually reduce the chances of a woman developing a cervical cancer and the fact that a careful visualization of the cervix or the mouth of the womb is necessary at the time of insertion will actually enable the doctor to detect an already existing, but so far symptomless malignancy early, and thus offer the patient a better chance of survival and cure. The other type of cancer, that which occurs in the body of the uterus, usually occurs late in life in women past the monopause and hence it seems unlikely that the loop would in any way predispose to its occurrence as no woman past the monopause will require a Loop as the span of fertility is naturally over.

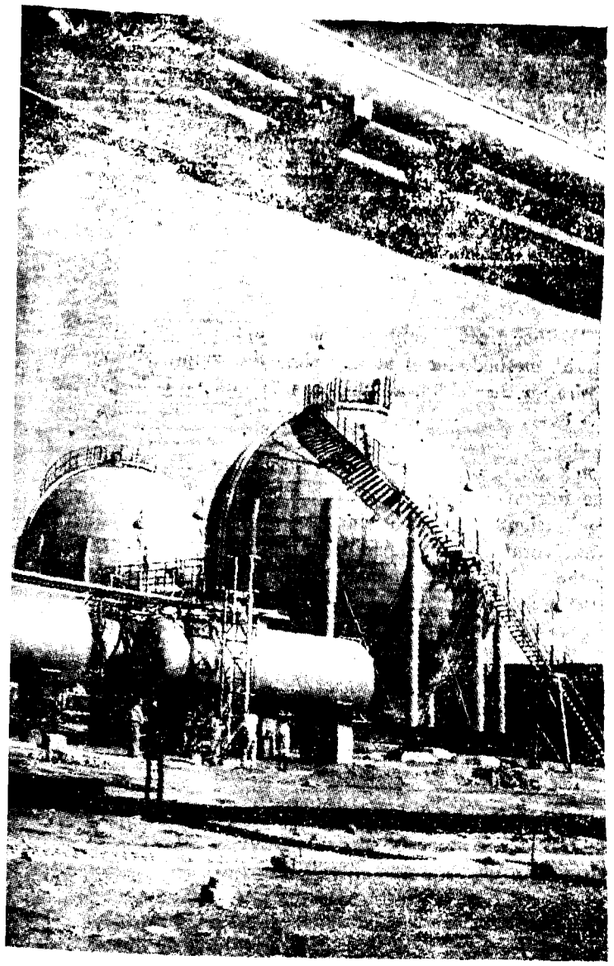
Ideal contraceptive

It is undoubtedly true that no *One* method of fertility control can be recommended to the exclusion of all other methods as the "ideal" contraceptive suitable for people of all cultures and different psychological and physiological characteristics, but in the present state of our knowledge the Loop appears to be a cheap, convenient, safe and practical method of contraception which may be used even by the least motivated individuals without fear of serious complications or the dread of developing cancer.

Another great advantage is the complete reversibility of the method, for if at any time the couple should desire another child, all that has to be done is to get the device removed. The "Loop" therefore, offers a means of both "Spacing" and "Family Limitation" and its widespread use will obviate the need for the introduction of such dangerous measures as the legalization of abortion, which some sections of society are advocating without realizing the dire consequences to the health of our womenfolk that will follow in the wake of such a procedure.



A Conference of State Labour Ministers was held in New Delhi on May 9, 1967. The Union Minister for Labour and Employment Thiru J. L. Hathi (fifth from right) addressing the conference on the opening day. Seated to his right are Thiru K. N. Mishra, Minister of State for Labour, and Sardar Tarlok Singh, Member, Planning Commission.



Amonia storage with scale tanks at Rourkela Fertilizer Plant

Kingpin of Food Production

The recent decision of the Government of India to extend the deadline for concessions to investors in fertilizer industry marks a significant step towards achievement of self-sufficiency in a sector which hold the key to agricultural production.

Fertilizers-Kingpin

Top priority in agriculture will have little meaning or purpose if import-*cum*-domestic production of fertilisers the kingpin of the entire scheme of increasing agricultural production, is not geared to meet the rapidly growing requirements.

Foodgrain production in the country has to be increased by 30 million tonnes in the next five years i.e., from 90 million tonnes (based on potential created in 1964–65) to 120 million tonnes by 1970–71. This calls for about 33 per cent additional output. The success of programme of this magnitude will depend to a large extent on the availability of fertilisers to our farmers at reasonable price.

taken in time, supplies of fertilisers are likely to be a major impediment. Speedy establishment of requisite number of factories with capacity to produce as much fertiliser as possible indigenously has to be undertaken without any delay.

Lowest consumption

Although fertiliser production and consumption in India have made remarkable progress during the last 15 years, the fact remains that the average consumption per acre in India is at present 1/7th of the world average. To be precise, the consumption in our country is only one lb. of plant food per acre of agricultural land compared to 193 lb. in Japan, 177 lb. in Belgium, 175 lb. in Netherlands, 121 lb. in Germany, 48 lb. in U.K. and 43 lb. in France.

As against the likely demand of about 2·4 million tonnes of nitrogen by 1970–71, the existing plants at Sindri, Nangal, Trombay, Neyveli, Rourkela, FACT (Alwaye) and Belagula (Mysore) in the public sector and at Kumore and Varanasi in the private sector together with the by-products from coke oven plants in the public and private sectors account for only 586,000 tonnes of nitrogen.

The aggregate consumption in India at the end of the Third Five-Year Plan was about six lakh tonnes of nitrogen, 1·5 lakh tonnes of phosphate and 90,000 tonnes of potash. The problem, therefore, is to bridge the gap between the growing demand and the existing supply position.

New plants

To set up indigenous production, six new fertilizer factories are to be established in the public sector. They are to be located at Namrup, Gorakhpur, Durgapur, Cochin, Madras and Barauni. The factories at Namrup, Alwaye and Trombay are also undergoing substantial expansion. The new factories and expansion schemes will have a total capacity of 1,061,000 tonnes.

Certain incentives have been provided by the Govern-ent to promote private Indian and foreign investment the fertilizer industry. Firms which are issued tters of intent/licences by December 1967 will be free fix prices and undertake marketing of fertilisers for ven years after they go into commercial production. his concession will be available to units at present nder production and construction. The concession , however, subject to the right of Government to take p 30 per cent of production at agreed prices.

arget

With the completion of new fertilizer units and xpansion schemes in the public and private sector, the production of fertilizers is likely to go up to 2·8 million tonnes of nitrogen by the end of the Fourth Five-Year Plan. The fertiliser production programme of this magnitude is bound to make a significant contribution towards the attainment of self-sufficiency in food by 1971–72.

A revolutionary shift is now visible in Government's fertilizer policy. The earlier doubts about long-term usefulness of chemical fertilizers are no longer there. Highest priority now accorded to the production of fertilisers gives recognition to the fact that fertilizers constitute the only hope for increasing agricultural production and thereby substantially reducing the dependence of India for food on other countries.

LIVING WITH HIGH ALTITUDES

Are you comfortable here ?

I am at home and fighting fit !

The conversation was between an Army Observer and a jawan recently at a remote picquet some 20,000 feet above sea level in the Ladakh Himalayas. There was no bravado in the answer ; nor was the jawan trying to put up a front.

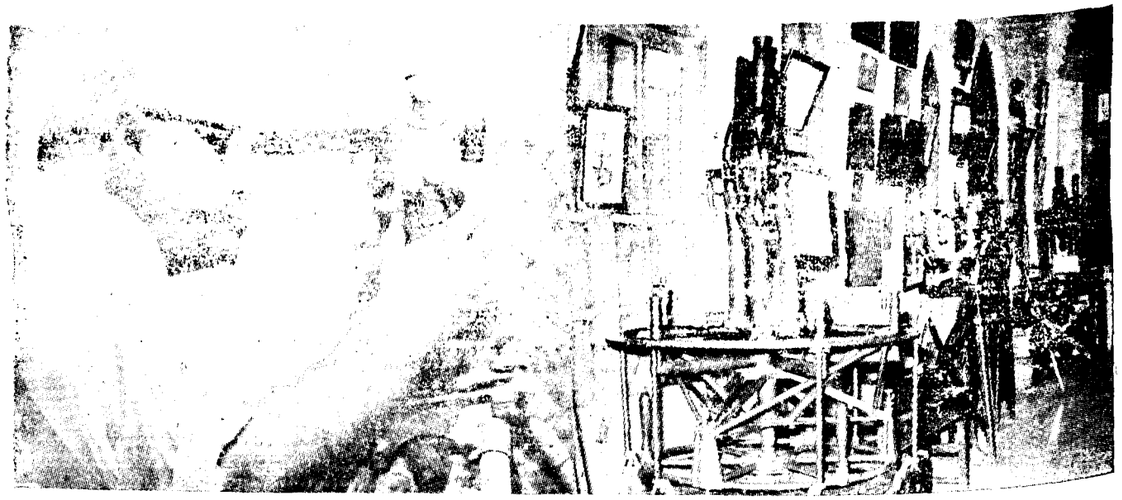
Living in this snowy wilderness and at such height s obviously no luxury, the jawan said, " But, we have learnt to take things in our stride. Thanks to the cease less efforts of Defence Medicos and Defence Researchers, we do not find the Himalayas as inhospitable as we did five years ago ".

Follow the acclimatization procedure—and this is rigidly enforced—and you have no ill-effects like dizziness, breathlessness, headache or indigestion which in the past accompanied sudden changes of heights. The proper acclimatization schedule, right clothing and the right food take care of your health headded.

The jawan emphasised that his daily routine at 20,000 feet was not much different from what it was in the plains—the same P.T., games, training and operational exercises. Climbing a few thousand feet across to the next picquet for the jawans is only a little more strenuous than the long cross country marches in the plains. This mastery of the high altitude in the Ladakh Himalayas is as much a tribute to the Defence Medicos and research personnel as it is to the indomitable spirit of the jawan to defend the country no matter what hazard, climate or terrain.



Altitude, snow, fog and the Jawans



The Survey department is now using the latest precise theodolites Wild T-3.

The old theodolite previously used was cumbersome and bulky. It is not precise

SURVEY OF INDIA

What it is and What it does?

The Survey of India started in 1767 *is one of the oldest scientific departments of the Government of India. Its Bicentenary was celebrated in May* 1967.

The Survey of India is the national survey organisation of the country under the Ministry of Education. It is the oldest scientific department of the Government of India.

Set up in 1767 by Lord Clive, it is responsible for all geodetic and topographical surveys and maps in India including those of Government forests, cantonments and town guide maps and for any special surveys and maps that the Government of India may authorise.

The Survey of India also acts as adviser to the Government of India on all survey matters such as geodesy, photogrammetry, mapping and map reproduction.

The main duties and responsibilities of the Survey of India are: all geodetic control (horizontal and vertical) and geodetic surveys (including tide prediction) for 40 ports in the Indian Ocean, Arabian sea and Bay of Bengal in the region from Suez to Singapore; all topographical control, surveys and mapping within India; mapping and production of geographical maps and aeronautic charts; survey of development projects; survey of Government forests, cantonments, large scale city surveys, guide maps, etc.; geophysical surveys; survey and mapping of riverain areas and other geographical explorations; demarcation of the external boundary of the Republic of India, their depiction on maps published in the country and also advice on the demarcation of inter-state boundaries; development of research in cartography, geodesy, photogrammetry and topographical surveys; training of officers and staff and provision of training facilities for foreigners; spellings of geographical names, etc.

In addition to the above responsibilities, the Survey of India renders advice and information on all kinds of survey and cartographic matters to all the Ministries and Departments of Government of India as well as other organisations, such as universities, municipalities, autonomous bodies, etc.

The officers and staff in course of their work have to go to the deepest forests, deserts and swamps, to the remotest corners of the land, to the lowest coastal belts and the highest snowy mountains. They are, therefore, first to reach virgin and uninhabited areas. They thus get familiar with each and every corner of the country and its deep interiors and mingle with the soil and dust and the people of India. In this way, the personnel of the Survey Department freely live up to their motto "A SETU HIMACHALAM" which means from "CAPE COMORIN TO THE HIMALAYAS".

Some Significant Achievements

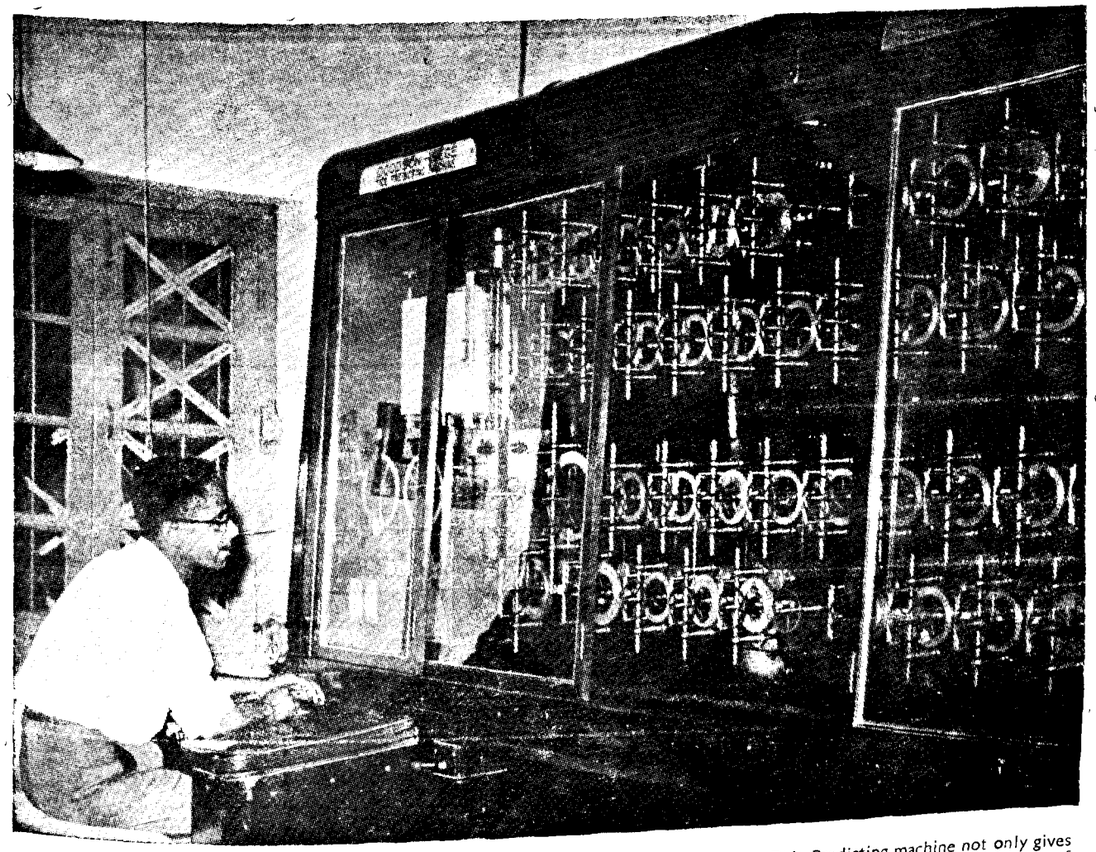
The Survey of India which celebrates its Bicentenary this month has made significant contribution towards defence and development of the country and has built up an unique reputation as sound, distinguished and a great survey organisation of the world.

From the inception of the Surveys in India by Major James Rennell in 1767 to the present day, the Survey of India has played a significant role in country's defence, progress and nation building activities.

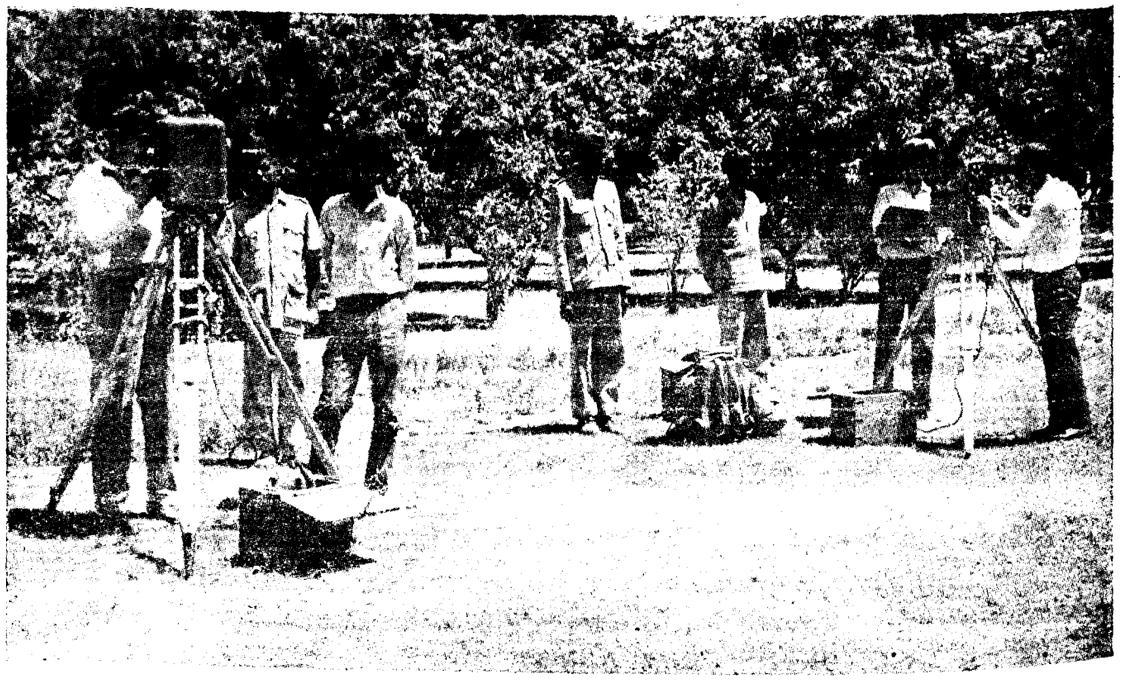
One of the greatest achievements of the Survey of India is the execution of Great Trigonometrical Survey, providing the country with the framework of precise geodetic control points. This has enabled our topographical and cadastral surveys to be uniform and thus saved the country from faulty planning based on in-accurate surveys.

Besides the geodetic work, other unique operations introduced in the Survey of India are positional astronomy, gravimetry, and geomagnetism, tidal prediction, etc.

The discovery and the determination of the height of the highest mountain peak in the world—Mount Everest named after the eminent Surveyor-General, Sir George Everest was another significant achievement of the Department.



The Survey of India is now using latest machines for prediction of tides. The Doodson-Lege Tide Predicting machine not only gives greater accuracy but also is capable of incorporationg 42 components in the process of tide prediction. It is the only machine of its kind in South and South-East Asia.



Tellurometer in operation for measuring length and distance.

Survey of India has also contributed a great deal to the famous theory of Isostasy. In fact, India is known as the home of the theory of Isotesy mainly because of the outstanding contribution made by the Department in this respect.

In the sphere of printing, the Department has one of the largest map printing organisations in the world. A well known printing process known as 'Vandhke Process' (a four runner of the deep-etch or gum reversal process now extensively employed all over the world) was invented and first introduced by an Officer of the Survey of India.

The development of Indian Clinometer and the refinement of the planetable and their most effective use in the realm of topographical surveying is another notable contribution. The widely used "Hunter Short Base" in topographical control work is yet another useful apparatus designed by an officer of the Survey of India.

The Survey Department has successfully met several demands for development surveys. Development project surveys for about 70 projects covering 107,324 square kilometres was carried out during the first plan and about 90 projects covering 173,854 square kilometres during the second Plan. The number of these survey projects increased to 150 in the Third Five-Year Plan while it is expected that during the Fourth Five-Year about 200 such projects will be completed.

The Department has also many achievements to its credit in the field of exploration of unknown or little known regions. Bulk of military surveys and mapping are carried out by the Survey Department. During the last few years a very large potential of the department carried out work of special topographical surveys for defence purpose in one of the most inhospitable and rugged terrain of the world—an assignment which cost the department many precion lives and many years of hard work.

Modern Instruments and Latest Techniques

The Survey of India, has not only made significant contribution towards defence and development of the country but has also revolutionised the science of surveying and mapping in the country. It is mainly due to the efforts of the Survey Department that the surveying and mapping has now developed into a sophisticated technology. When Lord Col. William Lambton, the founder of the Great Trignometrical survey conceived the idea of providing a geodetic framework throughout India, the instruments available were not so refine.

The Great theodolite which he used for geodetic triangulation was bulky and cumbersome. It weighed 459 kg. The optics were not so accurate and the graduations for the angle measuring circles were made on metal surfaces. Similar was the case with the instruments for astronomical work.

The Survey Department is now using latest precise theodolites wild T3 produced by Messrs. Wild Heerburg of Switzerland. The optics now used by the Department are also much more refined. The graduations on the measuring circles are now made on glass surfaces providing for much greater precision in graduation on small diameters. Similarly, the Wild T4 universal theodolite now used for astronomical observation is much more refined and compact.

The major break through in the field of surveying and mapping however, has been the introduction of electronic instruments using principle of measurement of travel time of microwaves, such as the Tellurometer. This is used for measurement of length and distance. With the help of electronic measuring instruments, distances are now measured in a much shorter time and over varied and undulating terrain where chain or wire measurements would have been impracticable.

In the field of gravity work, the instrumentation has developed from simple pendulum to the modern gravimeter using quartz helical springs. This is much more compact and accurate. Whereas the pendulum in the past involved several days of observations, th time taken now is only a few minutes.

The La Coste Romberg Gravimeter now used for long gravity connections has negligible drift and as such gives more accurate data.

In magnetic work also, the instrumentation has developed from the simple magnetometer to the proton precision magnetometer.

The Department is now using latest machine for prediction of tides. The Doodson-Lege tide predicting machine not only gives greater accuracy but is also capable of incorporating 42 components in the process of tide prediction. It is the only machine of its kind in South and South-East Asia.

By modernising itself, the Survey of India, has built up an unique reputation as a sound, distinguished and great survey organisation of the world, progressively marching forward, expanding and adapting itself to the latest techniques and continuing its contribution to science and to the defence and development of the country.

Fourth Plan Targets

Perhaps no other Government organisation has contributed so much towards defence and development of the country during recent years as the Survey Department of the Government of India. It is responsible for all geodetic, geophysical and topographical surveys and mapping in India.

Accurate topographical maps are vital for defence, administration and development of the country. The work of Survey of India has therefore special significance to the country's defence and development.

The Survey of India also acts as adviser to the Government of India on all survey matters, viz., geodesy, photogrammatery, mapping and map reproduction.

During the Fourth Five-Year Plan period, about 60 per cent of the Departments potential will be engaged on topographical surveys, including defence surveys and India's external boundary demarcation. To accomplish this work, the personnel of Survey of India have to go to the virgin and uninhabitated areas; to the deepest forests and to the rugged and inaccessible terrain in the north and in the east.

About 200 development project surveys will be carried out by the Department during the Fourth Five-Year Plan period as compared to the seventy in the First Plan, ninety in the Second Plan and 150 during the Third Plan.

Some of the important surveys to be undertaken during this period are : Inchampalli Reservoir (Andhra); Kopli multipurpose project and catchment area of Manas Beki river (Assam); Mohani, Siktia, Sundar projects (Bihar); Narmada (Gujrat); Vishau Irrigation project and Gooch Dam project (Jammu and Kashmir); Coastal protection project (Kerala); Godavari Basin, Kotri Nibra projects (Madhya Pradesh); Wardha, Godavari, Tapti river projects (Maharashtra); Varada project (Mysore); Ramiala, Khadkhai and Gania barrage project (Orissa); Beas-Sutlej link project (Punjab); Rajasthan Canal and Gurgaon Canal project (Rajasthan); Farakka Barrage project (West Bengal), Harra Dam project and Ghagra and Gandak river area survey (Uttar Pradesh).

Apart from the development projects, a number of special projects will also be undertaken by the Department during the Fourth Five-Year Plan period.

Under the pre-investment survey on Forest Resources Project assisted by the United Nations Special Fund, a forest survey party has been established in

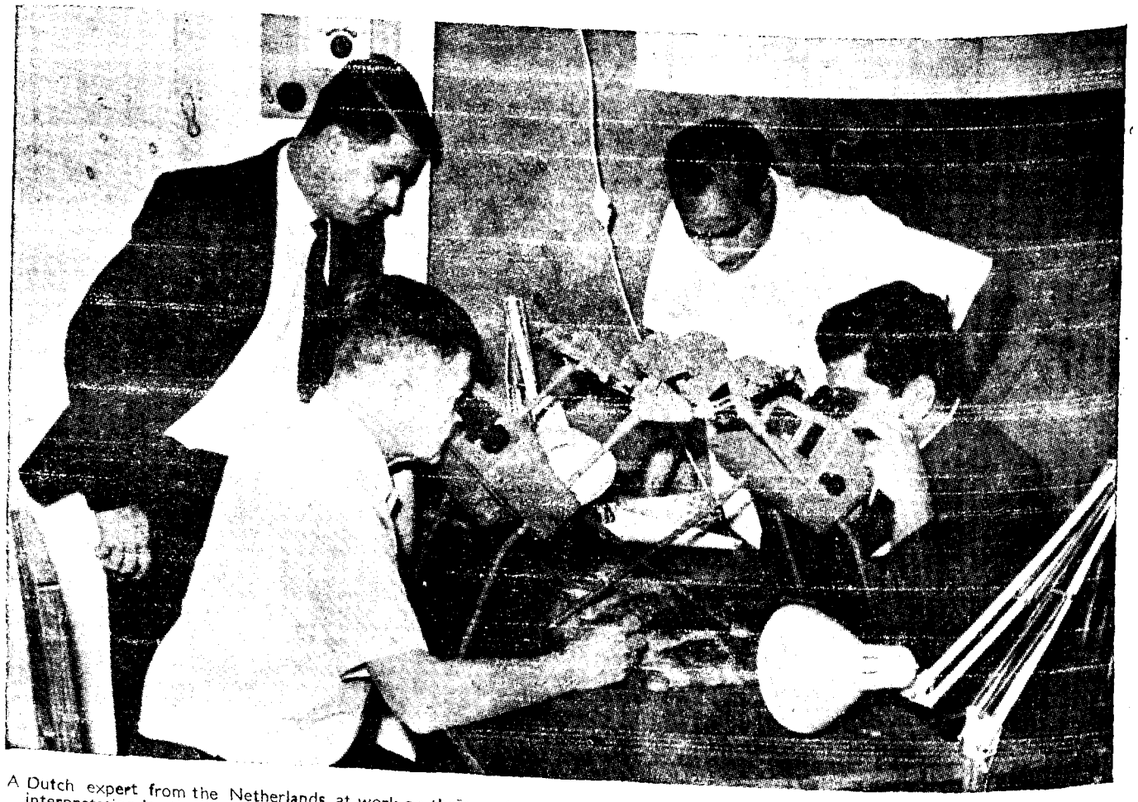
the Department in collaboration with the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. The party will prepare base maps for forest resources inventory for pilot areas covering about 4,000 square kilo metres in the States of Andhra, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, and Uttar Pradesh. In addition, forest surveys on 1,25,000 scale covering an area of 6,000 sq. kilo metres in Assam, Mysore, Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh will also be taken up during the Fourth Plan period.

The pre-investment surveying, mapping and training project has been established at Hyedrabad with the assistance from United Nations Special Fund. This project is expected to train about 400 surveyors and 100 survey officers every year.

The Photo Interpretation Institute has been set up at Dehra Dun with the assistance of the Netherlands Government.

The institute imparts training in the application of techniques of photo interpretation in the disciplines of geology, soil survey and forestry and related base map production for speeding up surveys of natural resources of the country.

It is expected that by application of modern techniques of photo interpretation, the speedy accuracy and economy of soil surveys, mineral explorations and forest utilisation projects would increase considerably.



A Dutch expert from the Netherlands at work on the scanning stereoscope imparting instructions to the Geologist trainees in photo interpretation in the application of techniques of photo interpretation in the disciplines of geology, soil survey and forestry at the photo interpretation Institute, Dehradun.

DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM IN MADRAS STATE



With the changing pattern of life and living, Tourism has acquired a new meaning and significance. Though tourism as is recognised now is of recent origin pilgrimage was extant in this country from very ancient time. There has been in this country an increasing flow of pilgrim traffic down the ages. The motive force behind such pilgrimage was the ideal that every Hindu should visit Varanashi and Rameshwaram atleast once in his or her life time. This ideal is still alive. This needs strengthening. In the wake of our massive developmental efforts, a new class of people wearied by work and yearning for change and recreation is coming up. They seek out spots where nature or man or both have created some thing worth seeing. Education tour is also on the increase. This is evident from the increasing number of tourist buses plying on the main roads of the State everyday. To this group of local tourists is now added a new group of sight seers, seekers of knowledge, lovers of art and lovers of nature from foreign countries. The Madras Government is fully alive to this new trend in the development of tourism and spares no effort to encourage this development.

Tourist spots

The Tourist spots of Tamilnad are as enchanting as they are varied. Tamilnad provides endless enchantment to all kinds of tourists. Destiny has accorded her the rare privilage of serving as the guardian of the fundamentals of Indian culture. She has preserved and fostered all the great traditions in art and literature, music and dance and evidence of this can be had in the innumerable temples that dot the State from one end to the other. In their auditoria the music and dance styles of the classical tradition are maintained. In the towns and villages of the State craftsmen ranging from the handloom weaver to the toy maker keep alive an art and craft tradition which while sharing in several respects the all-India pattern is distinct in its expression. This is one indication of the wealth and artistic beauty of Tamilnad that awaits the visitor, not to speak of the fabulous monuments and temples of Madras, Mahabalipuram, Kancheepuram, Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli and Madurai, the famous paintings of Sittannavasal near Pudukottai, the scenic splendour of Ootacamund and Kodaikanal, the Wildlife Sanctuary at Mudumalai, the Bird Sanctuary at Vedanthangal, the grandeur of Courtallam and Hogenakal cataracts and so many other places. Such is the potential of Tamilnad for the development of tourism.

A dynamic and bold policy has therefore, been adopted by the Government of Madras for the development of tourism in the State. Every step is being taken to provide the tourists—local and foreign—with all the necessary facilities to go round and see these places of interest and get the education or enlightenment or pleasure they seek. This is evident from the increasing allocation of funds for the development of tourism in the successive Five-Year Plans of the State.

Deciding factors

The main deciding factors of the development of tourism are good motorable roads, better transport facilities, decent places of boarding and lodging provision of tourist information and guides and brief but illuminating tourist literature. These factors have been given due thought and steps have been taken to improve these facilities.

So far as Madras State is concerned all the places of tourist importance have been linked by excellent roads. Efficiently run motor, rail and air transport are available to reach them. Thus one major hurdle in the way of tourist development is removed. There are a number of private travel agencies who organise tours within the State as well as throughout India. Apart from this the Government also runs holiday specials to places of importance. For instance the Madras State Transport runs holiday specials to Mahabalipuram and Kovalong holiday resorts, and to Vedanthangal Bird Sanctuary during the season.

Another aspect in the development of tourism is the provision of decent boarding and lodging facilities. In Tamilnad the builders of temples took care to provide for the comforts of pilgrims who throng these temples during festival days and other seasons during the year.

So we find a number of big choultries constructed throughout the length and breadth of the Tamilnad, particularly in places of religious importance such as Chidambaram, Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai and Rameshwaram. To these have been added rest houses built by the Government of Madras, to cater for the needs of the lower income groups. In the Second Plan a sum of Rs. 6·72 lakhs has been provided for the construction of tourist bungalows at important places of tourist interest. During the Second Plan period Tourist bungalows have been built at Courtallum, Nagercoil, Madurai and Tiruchirappalli and they were thrown open to public in 1959 and 1961. Under the Third Plan a sum of Rs. 25·6 lakhs has been provided for tourism. A tourist bungalow has been completed at Ootacamund at a cost of Rs. 7·32 lakhs and was thrown open to public from April 1963. Improvement to Rani Mangammal Choultry at Madurai was also completed. An allocation of Rs. 49·25 lakhs has been made under the Fourth Plan for tourism development in the State. During Fourth Plan period it is proposed to construct tourist bungalows at Kodaikanal and Tiruchendur and holiday huts on Madras-Mahabalipuram beach. There is also a proposal to construct a rest house at Mudumalai Wildlife Sanctuary.

Tourist information

Apart from the Government efforts to provide necessary boarding and lodging facilities there are a good number of decent hotels with boarding and lodging facilities at all the tourist places of the State.

Under the plan schemes tourist information bureaux have also been established at Ootacamund and Madurai. These tourist information centres are aimed at guiding the tourists by providing necessary information as to the places of importance they should visit. Similar centres were also proposed to be set up at Tiruchirappalli, Coimbatore and Tirunelveli during the Fourth Plan period. In addition the Government of India is also taking steps to establish tourist bungalows and information services at important places of tourist interest in the State.

The production of tourist literature is another important aspect of tourist development. More than any single devise, it is the tourist literature which provide the necessary basic knowledge to the tourists about the cultural, historical and religious significance of the different places of tourist interest. It is tourist literature providing such background knowledge that enables the tourists to have a full grasp of the significance of the places they will be visiting. The Government of Madras is publishing periodically very good and attractive literature on places of interest and importance. Such literature giving full details about places like Ootacamund are also being published. A number of private publishers too are publishing tourist guides anb their number is on the increase.

In short, tourism, though not in the modern sense of the word, was in vogue in this country from very ancient times. Our ancestors had taken care to see that the travellers from far off places were provided with all the necessary facilities. But it was confined only to the temples, religious centres and cultural centres. The development of tourism was not so complicated in those days. But, today, tourism, as already stated has attained a new meaning and significance as a result of the general enlightment and of a civilised standard of living due to our efforts through the successive Five-Year Plans for the socio-economic uplift of the people. With it the development of tourism also acquired importance.

Tourist traffic will grow to the extent we develop the facilities for tourists. The quest for beauty and serenity is an eternal quest and we should encourage this traffic of pilgrims, of holiday makers and of seekers of rest and recreation. For such traffic helps our people to come together and this come together promotes feelings of brother hood and of national unity. Further tourism promotes cultural exchange by linking the people of different nations into a vast international brother hood. We have always thought of humanity as a single brother hood. Our vision has never been narrow. One can see evidence of this in Tamilnad. The people of Tamilnad, while readily accepting the challenges of the industrialisation, cling fast to the fundamentals –the moral and ethical values –of an old civilisation and foster it with great devotion and unreserving faith.

Attractive Madras

Thus with the new meaning and significance which tourism has now attained the development of tourism in Madras State has also taken shape on concretelines. In this development no doubt private sector has made its own contribution. Government has supplemented these efforts by taking effective steps to provide facilities such as good motorable roads, tourist information centres, tourist rest houses with adequate facilities, good tourist literature and other measures. Today almost all the places of tourist importance in Tamilnad have adequate fecilities for the tourists.

Madras is attractive and has been made attractive to tourists. The State abounds in scenes of natural splendour, in monuments which are treasure-houses of art and in people who preserve their anceint was of life amidst most modern settings. Here the old jostles with the new, the brass lamp flickers alongside the electric light, the rangoli decorates the courtyard of the richly furnished bunglow, the folk dances display their art even while cinema houses show the latest hit from Hollywood and girls dressed according to the prevailing fashion walk past ladies who are dressed in graceful traditional lines. A visit to Madras is most rewarding.

First PVC Plant in South

With the inauguration of the 6000-ton PVC resin plant of Chemicals and Plastics, India, Limited, at Mettur Dam on 4th May 1967 by Thriu Ashok Mehta, Union Minister for Planning, Petroleum and Chemicals, a new chapter will be added to the annals of industrial development of South India.

Promoted by The India Cements, Limited, one of the largest producers of cement and calcium carbide in the country and established with the active collaboration of The B. F. Goodrich Company, U.S.A., the largest manufacturers of PVC in the world, *Chemplast* will produce PVC resins to the specifications of 'Geon' PVC of its collaborators. Thus, it will be a new entrant into the over-growing 'Geon' *Family* which has already found a home in the U.S.A., the U.K., Australia, Japan, Mexico, Brazil and Iran.

Chemplast is justifiably proud that its Rs. 5 crore plant has been completed in two years. Following the receipt of a $3·15 million loan in February 1965, from the Export-Import Bank of Washington, U.S.A., the foundation-stone of the plant was laid in April 1965, by Thrin R. Venkataraman, the then Minister of Industries of the Madras State. The project engineering as well as the procurement of plant and machinery in the U.S.A. were done by the Badger Co., Inc., one of the foremost engineering contractors in the U.S.A.

Location

A number of Indian engineering firms have contributed to the successful completion of the project among which mention can be made of Mr. M. F. Mehta, Civil Engineering Contractors, Messrs. Gannon Dunkerley and Company Limited, Bombay, Piping and Erection Contractors, Messrs. Coromandel Steels Limited, Structural Contractors, Easun Engineering Company Limited, Electrical Contractors, Messrs. Kaveri Structurals, Steel Fabricators and Taylor Instrument Company, (I) Limited, Instrumentation Contractors. The entire work was supervised by American Engineers, who were assisted throughout by the Indian Engineers and Technicians.

Considerable thought was given to the location of the factory; before a suitable site of 120 acres was chosen at Mettur Dam. One of the main reasons for choosing this site is the availability of the main raw materials; chlorine piped from the Mettur Chemical and Industrial Corporation Limited, situated next door alcohol, from the Trichy Distilleries situated in the neighbouring district; industrial water from the Mettur Dam reservoir, fairly trained industrial workers, available locally.

Chemplast is happy that it will continuously receive the technical know-how, information and data for the manufacture of PVC and related materials from its American collaborators, the B.F. Goodrich Chemical Company, who have also offered to train Indian personnel in India as well as in the U.S.A.

The steps for the manufacture of PVC involving chlorine and alcohol are as follows :—

(*a*) Dehydration of alcohol to ethylene.

(*b*) Conversion of ethylene to ethylene dichloride by reaction with chlorine.

(*c*) Pyrolysis of ethylene dichloride to vinyl chloride.

(*d*) Polymerization of vinyl chloride.

(*e*) Drying and packing of PVC resins.

(*f*) Compounding of PVC to one of several compounds for specific application.

Versatile Plastic

Alcohol has been chosen as a raw material for ethylene, the primary hydrocarbon in the manufacture of vinyl chloride after careful consideration of the economics of different raw material sources. So long as alcohol continues to be available at a reasonable price, it can always be used to an increasing extent in the manufacture of PVC and similar materials. This again is a most welcome trend in that an agricultural by-product molasses is the source of alcohol and it is in the interests of the economy of our country to put this by-product to maximum use.

PVC is easily the most versatile among plastics. It is a hard, tough, transparent thermoplastic resin characterised by high inherent strength. One of its outstanding properties is that it can be plasticised to a high degree of flexibility and can still retain appreciable strength. Moreover, PVC has exceptional resistance

to many chemicals such as alkalies, alcohol and aliphatic hydrocarbons. In addition, it is resistant to oxidation and is self-extinguishing. These properties, however, are dependent to a certain extent upon the modifying ingredients (plasticizers, stabilisers, fillers and pigments) which may contribute to a significant change in the properties of the end-products.

The process of polymerization of vinyl chloride monomer itself can be varied (with limits) to produce a wide range of PVC almost tailor-made to meet the requirements.

PVC has also the unique property that it can be processed by almost all known methods of fabrication such as injection moulding, blow moulding, extrusion, calendering, lamination, vacuum formation, etc.

Because of its versatility, PVC can be fabricated into rigid products such as pipes, corrugated sheets, glass like bottles or flexible products such as shower curtains, table sheets, cables and shoes.

The most important types of PVC resins, now produced, are known as suspension resin, paste (emulsion) resin and copolymer resin, depending upon the method of polymerization of vinyl chloride monomer. *Chemplast* will be producing all the three types of PVC covering the widest range of applications.

As already mentioned, the resins produced by *Chemplast* will conform to the specifications of well-known "*Geon*" resins of its technical collaborators The B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company, U.S.A. "*Geon*" to many is synonymous with PVC *Chemplast* is, therefore particularly happy that it will offer to the Indian PVC industry these resins produced from almost 100 per cent indigenous raw materials. *Chemplast* will be marketing its PVC as "*Ingeon*" (Indian Geon) Vinyls.

Considering the requirements of Indian PVC industry, *Chemplast* will produce—

(1) Suspension resin "*Ingeon*" 101 EP and 103 EP for cable, shoe, pipes, rigid and calendered transparent sheet.

(2) Paste grade resin "*Ingeon*" 121 for leather-cloth, belting and toys.

(3) Copolymer resin "*Ingeon*" 438 for flooring and gramophone records and vacuum formed containers.

Chemplast have also established compounding facilities to produce a selection of PVC compounds to meet the requirements of those who would wish to draw supplies as compounds instead of virgin resin for cables, shoes, bottles, sheets, pipes and fittings.

Chemplast is establishing its own Regional Sales Offices at Madras, Calcutta and Delhi. This will enable it to establish closer contacts with the PVC industry and to offer its services backed by the unmatched technology of its technical collaborator, The B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company.

The Future

The demand for PVC has been growing fast during the last five years and it is expected to reach 100,000 tons by 1971-72. While meeting part of this growing demand with its own plans of expansion, *Chemplast* also hopes to play an active role in the development of new applications of PVC, which are now well established in developed countries. The applications in building and packaging industries are expected to bring in considerable savings by import substitutions of metals like zinc and lead and simultaneously earn sizeable foreign exchange by way of exports.

USE OF SAMPLING IN 1971 CENSUS

Sampling in conjunction with population census will be used in the 1971 Census as a new feature. This will facilitate quicker tabulation of data and provide State and National estimates of most characteristics of the population.

Specially trained enumerators will be employed for sample areas and it was expected that the quality of the data collected will be considerably improved.

It was also proposed to canvass Household Schedule in 10 per cent sample areas.

Another new feature in the next census will be collection of detailed data on fertility along with schedule on a sample basis.

Preparation of evolving a questionnaire, concepts and procedures for the 1971 decennial population census were discussed at a four-day seminar which concluded in New Delhi on May 6, 1967.

The seminar observed that a simple houselist schedule, almost identical to the one adopted at the 1961 census be canvassed on universal basis. This would help to give a comparative data with 1961 census. Besides, a more detailed schedule is proposed to be canvassed to cover about five per cent households for the purpose of collecting additional qualitative data.

The experience and utility of the schedules and concepts adopted at the last census were also discussed and proposals for the 1971 census considered.

Among those participating were experts representing Planning Commission, Central Statistical Organisation, Indian Statistical Institute, Directorate-General of Employment and Training, Institute of Applied Manpower Research, National Buildings Organisation, Ministry of Education, National Council of Applied Economic Research, Institute of Economic Growth, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Demographic Training and Research Centre, Bombay and Family Planning Institute.

The Registrar-General of India and Secretary, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Thiru A. Mitra, also participated in the discussions.

Small Savings

Cumulative Time Deposit Scheme

It is ideal for the people who are in receipt of fixed incomes by way of salary or wages. It provides them facilities to save for a purpose, e.g., education of children, giving them a start in life, marriage of daughter, building house or retiring in comfort, etc. The common man living on a fixed income cannot suddenly raise a tidy capital required for the big events in life. For instance, a son who has taken a doctor's degree and wishes to open a dispensary needs an initial capital investment. A boy who gets technically qualified may wish to start a small industry of his own. There are also social obligations like marriages. One can anticipate these events and provide for them 10 or 15 years in advance by wise investments in the Cumulative Time Deposit accounts.

Monthly deposits are very much within your reach. The investments are low and the returns high. A deposit of Rs. 10 every month will fetch you Rs. 665 in a 5-year account, Rs. 1,500 in a 10-year account and Rs. 2,600 in a 15-year account as against your deposit of Rs. 600, 1,200 and 1,800 respectively. Rebate of income-tax is allowed on your investments in 10 and 15-year Cumulative Time Deposit. Open a Cumulative Time Deposit account today for security and comfort in old age.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK

The Post Office Savings Bank (P.O.S.B.) is the Government Savings Bank. Money can be deposited whenever they have it and withdrawn whenever they need it. It accepts very small deposits—one can open an account even with Rs. 2 and make subsequent deposits of Re. 1 each. However, the balance at the credit of the account should not be below Rs. 5, once it has crossed that limit. The bank helps people with low incomes and even school children to learn the habit of thrift and provides the medium for doing so.

The deposit enjoys complete security while earning tax free annual return of 4 per cent on balances up to Rs. 25,000 on individual accounts and Rs. 50,000 on joint accounts. Withdrawals by cheques are allowed at any head or departmental, sub-savings bank authorised in this behalf.

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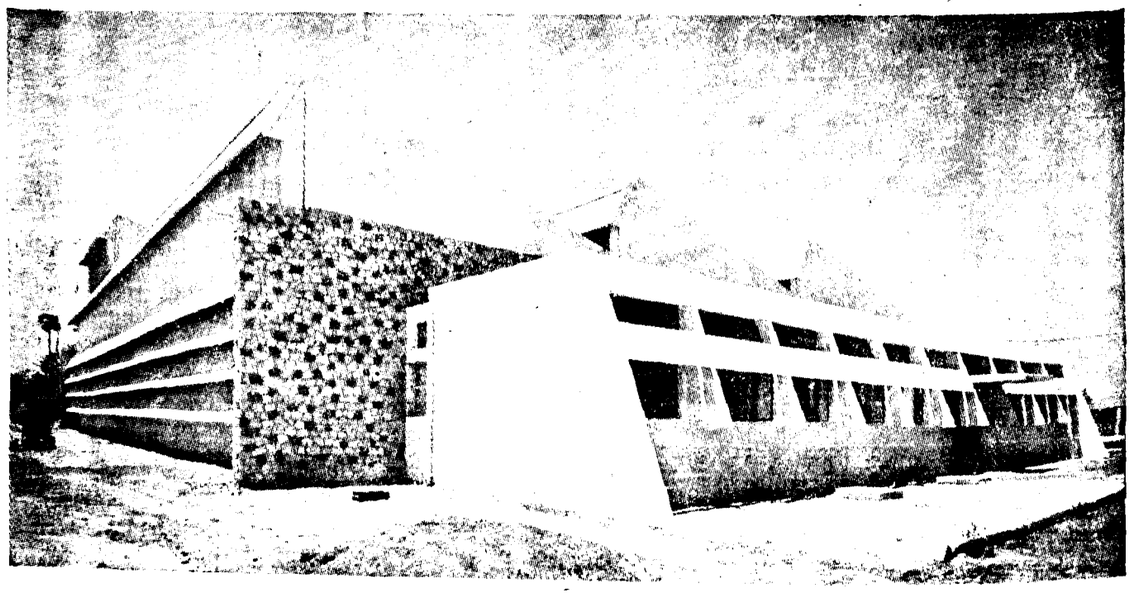
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New Pesticides Unit at Madras

Pesticides are formulated by Tata-Fison at four units set up in Cochin, Bombay, Agra and Calcutta. The formulating Unit inaugurated at Ambattur near Madras on 15th April 1967 by Thiru V. R. Nedunchezhiyan, Minister for Education and Industries, is the fifth Unit of the Tata-Fison. Thiru C. N. Annadurai, Chief Minister, presided.

Pesticides have assumed an ever increasing importance in the field of agriculture since the discovery of DDT by Dr. Nueller of J.R. Geigy S.A. Switzerland in 1939. These chemicals are now recognised as playing a role equal to that of fertilisers in food production. But what is often not realised is the extent of damage done to food and other crops by marauding pests and diseases, by competition from weeds and damage from rodents. It has been reliably estimated that crop losses in India amount to a value of over Rs. 1,000 crores each year. On cereals alone the losses are in the region of Rs. 250 crores annually–more than enough to pay for the current grain imports. What is being done to reduce these losses ?

Through the years

The Pesticides Industry in India started shortly after the II World War with one or two small companies setting up units to formulate imported pesticidal active ingredients with indigenously available fillers and solvents. These companies were nearly all foreign owned or foreign controlled apart from the Government DDT Factory and it was not until the 1950's that the Industry started to expand. In that decade a number of companies with Indian capital set up formulating units and plants to manufacture some of the simpler qasic pesticidal active ingredients, notably Benzene Hexa chloride (BHC). By the early 1960's there were six concerns making basic pesticides and over 25 companies involved with formulating both the indigenous active ingredients and materials imported from abroad. At the same time an expansion of the Indian chemical industry made available indigenous emulsifiers auxiliaries and extenders, lessening the need to rely on imports for these important pesticide ingredients. In spite of this expansion however the total turnover of the industry was barely Rs. 10 crores in 1963 and this had risen only to Rs. 16 crores by 1965.

It was in 1966 that urgent action was taken at all levels, both Central and State Governments and private industry. It was realised that whereas India had a total cultivated acreage of 420 million acres compared to 350 million acres in the U.S.A. and 14 million acres in Japan, India spent on pesticides less than 30 Paise per cultivated acre compared to an outlay in the U.S.A. of Rs. 7·14 and in Japan of the fantastic amount of Rs. 57·14 per acre. These figures showed that Japan was applying nearly 200 times the amount of pesticides per cultivated acre that India was putting on. Was it any wonder that Indian crop yields were so low or that she had to supplement indigenous production of staple food crops with imports ?

What are the reasons for the small use of plant protection chemicals in Indian agriculture ? Is it a basic unawareness of the benefits that could be derived from applying pesticides ? Or is it inability to obtain satisfactory supplies on respectable financial terms ? Are pesticides readily available ? Are they manufactured in sufficient quantity to meet current demands ? All these questions and more are asked and need answering. Obviously traditional methods of husbandry are being followed over the vast majority of India's fields. Bullocks and the type of plough that was in use 2,000 years ago are still used widely. Seed is kept from one harvest for the next year's crop. The cost/benefit ratio of pesticides use (the ratio between the cost of pesticides used and the value of the resultant increase in yield), normally of the order of 1 : 6 and often as high as 1 : 20 depending on the nature and degree or pest infestation and the type of crop treated, is not appreciated. This shows a lack of education, a need to teach, on a much wider scale, the science of modern agriculture. To a certain extent this is being accomplished by the Central and State Government Agricultural Departments but much more needs to be done.

Pesticides availability

What about the availability of pesticides ? The majority of pesticides companies sell largely to the State Governments who buy plant protection chemicals for distribution through their Agricultural Departments often at subsidized rates. This ensures that the farmer can obtain pesticides but sometimes at great trouble, distribution at the village level often taking place only at specified times, frequently inconvenient, when the Government worker is available. Only a few private companies attempt wide distribution with the attendent problems of maintaining field staff and retail distribution outlets. Those that do maintain a proud tradition of offering technical service to the farmer as an ancillary to selling the chemical, for frequently the farmer needs guidance in the correct methods of application, the timing of specific spray treatments and the optimum dosage rate of pesticide needed to give the best pest control.

Are pesticides available in sufficient quantities ? The answer is probably yes. Generous allocations of foreign exchange for imports, the establishment of indigenous basic manufacture and a sharp increase in formulation capacity have all contributed to the free availability of plant protection chemicals in India today. By the middle of 1967 D.D.T., B.H.C., Dimethoate, Malathion, Parathion, Copper Oxychloride, Zinc Phosphide, Zineb and organo mercurial seed dressings will all be available in sufficient quantities from indigenous basic manufacturing sources. And there is more than sufficient capacity to formulate all these active ingredients to the dusts, wettable powders, emulsifiable concentrates and granules required for use by the farmer.

Are the chemicals that are being made available the once needed and best suited to Indian agricultural purposes ? Most of those produced indigenously are well tried, universally useful chemicals with a long background of safe and effective use. But what about the newer chemicals that are being discovered ? Are they being tried in India ? Those companies within the Industry who have the assistance of foreign know-how can draw on the research work and experience of their friends to guide them in the use and exploitation of the newer plant protection chemicals. A large number of research stations–both Central and State Government financed—are devoting much of their time to testing under Indian conditions samples of pesticides supplied both from India and abroad. There is also one company in the private sector with an established research and development organisation. Tata-Fison Industries started their Technical Development Department at Bangalore in 1958 with the intention of experimenting under both laboratory and field conditions with new pesticides received both from their overseas principals, mainly Fisons Pest Control Limited in the U.K., and J.R. Geigy S.A. Switzerland as well as with materials developed in India notably by Tata Chemicals Limited who collaborated with Fisons Pest Control to form Tata-Fison. The Department grew and today employs a scientific staff of ten graduate biologists investigating, from regional units set up in Coimbatore, Hyderabad, Poona, Delhi and Bombay, new uses from existing pesticides or developing under field conditions the uses for new products. The Bangalore unit has always laid considerable emphasis on the use of pesticides for the control of public health pests and has built up an insectarium of the major pests for laboratory and limited field development work.

In addition the Technical Development Department guides the preparation of all the Company's published

New Pesticides Unit of Tata Fison Industries, Limited, was inaugurated by Thiru V. R. Nedunchezhiyan, Minister for Education and Industries, at the Industrial Estate, Ambattur, Madras, on 15th April 1967. Thiru C. N. Annadurai, Chief Minister, who presided is going round the Unit.



literature and in this way helps the selling organisation to ensure that recommendation made for the use of the Company's products are backed by sound technical knowledge.

Selling and distribution are carried out through the nation wide network of distribution channels maintained by Rallis India Limited with whom the Company works in close co-operation. Prior to 1963 both Rallis and Tata–Fison had separate field forces controlled from Regional Offices at Madras, Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta and Cochin but in that year it was decided to combine the two field organisations giving the Company an unrivalled coverage of the entire country and enabling it to offer a complete integrated agricultural service to the Indian farmer.

The Madras Unit

Pesticides are formulated by Tata-Fison at 4 units set up in Cochin, Bombay, Agra and Calcutta. Although this gives reasonable cover of all India, the South was being serviced from both Cochin and Bombay resulting in long hauls for material to be used in Madras or Andhra Pradesh. In 1965 the Government approved the transfer of some capacity from Bombay and Cochin to a new unit to be set up in Madras. A suitable location for the new plant was of the utmost importance. The site finally chosen was in the Industrial Estate at Ambattur as this was in the heart of one of the most up-to-date industrial estates in India where a variety of industries are operating ensuring the best co-operation and servicing of individual establishments. The new formulating unit at Ambattur was inaugurated by Thiru. V. R. Nedunchezhiyan at a function presided over by the Chief Minister to the Government of Madras Thiru. C. N. Annadurai on April 15.

At the same time Tata–Fison were erecting at Bombay their first unit for the basic manufacture of a pesticidal chemical dimethoate a leading insecticide with a unique contact and systemic action.

The opening of Tata Fison's fifth formulating unit and the starting of indigenous manufacture of a broad spectrum systemic insecticide opens up new chemical plant protection methods to the South Indian farmer. This is the first major step forward in a planned development programme by Tata–Fison to further India's aims of agricultural self-sufficiency. It is the intention of the Company to be able to service agriculturists in every region of India with a full range of pesticidal materials, backed by research and development, and technical experts to assist the Indian agriculturist in obtaining the most economical and effective use from these modern scientific plant protection chemicals.

PESTICIDES PRESENT TOXIC PROBLEMS

Chlorinated carbo-hydrates in pesticides are probably a major factor in the incidence of liver disorders. This is the view expressed by Professor G. Taubmann of Frankfurt University in the latest issue of Arztliche Praxis.

Professor Taubmann recognises that man has to learn to live with potentially toxic preparations of this nature as without them there would not be enough food to eat, but he is of the opinion that their danger to human health could be largely eliminated if more emphasis were placed on the development of safer and more specifically effective pesticides.

The Professor adds that many people who are in constant contact with such preparations are insufficiently acquainted with their adverse effects on the human organism.

Medicine clearly has a large part to play in the correction of this situation, says Professor Taubmann, as "market-gardeners are hardly likely to be experts on toxicology".















ARTISTES HONOURED

The Madras State Sangita Nataga Sangam got up a function at Rajaji Hall to honour the Sangam's Award Winners as eminent artistes in music, dance, drama and cine fields. Thiru C. N. Annadurai presided and distributed the awards. Thiru V. R. Nedunchezhiyan, Minister for Education and Industries, felicitated the artistes.

Thiru M. Karunanidhi, Minister for Public Works, dialogue writer (1), Thirumathi and Thiru Gemini R. Ganesh, Actor and Actress (2 & 3), Thiru P. T. Sambandam, drama producer (4), Thirumathi Hemalath, drama actress (5), Thiru Papa Venkataramaya, violinist (6) and Thiru A. G. Subramaniam, musician (7), are some of the 24 artistes who have been honoured.

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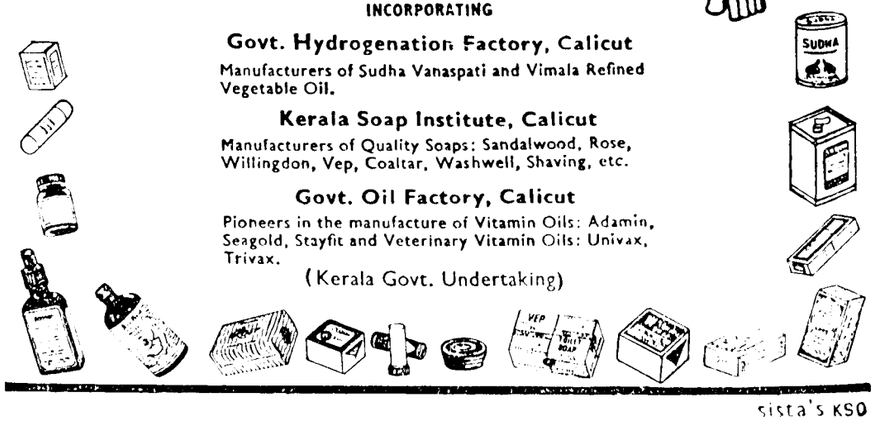
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प्रधान मंत्री भवन
PRIME MINISTER'S HOUSE
NEW DELHI

Appeal for Drought Relief Fund

Six months ago, I appealed for contributions to the Prime Minister's Drought Relief Fund to help relieve the distress of our countrymen and women in Bihar, Eastern Uttar Pradesh and other scarcity affected areas. Since then, the winter rains have also failed and the situation has become even more difficult. May and June will be the cruellest months. But relief operations will possibly have to continue until about the end of the year. More funds are urgently needed.

We have so far received a total of nearly Rs.92 lakhs in small and large contributions, governmental and private. Rs.55 lakhs have been disbursed leaving a balance of only about Rs.37 lakhs. As against this, the monthly commitments from the Fund to the Bihar Relief Committee, the UP Drought Relief Committee and other voluntary agencies now total Rs.16 lakhs per month and may have to be further stepped up.

I appeal to your purse and even more to your heart. All of us must come together to alleviate the agony of millions of our stricken people, men, women and innocent children, threatened by a great human tragedy. This is not a localised problem. It is the suffering of the Indian people.

I appeal to those of you who have already contributed, to give more. I appeal to those of you who have not yet given, to give generously. I appeal to each of you to give now.

Indira Gandhi

(Indira Gandhi)

April 30, 1967

MADRAS INFORMATION

Vol. XXI JULY 1967 No. 7

CONTENTS

		PAGE
1.	Our Concept of the State—*Dr. Zakir Husain, President of India*	3
2.	State Budget—Progress with Stability	5
3.	Central Budget—Salient Features of the Central Budget.	15
4.	Growing Friendship between India and Russia —*Thirumathi Sathiavani Muthu, Minister for Harijan Welfare and Information*	18
5.	Tenth Meeting of the Southern Zonal Council	20
6.	Instructions to Panchayat Unions	21
7.	Nilgiris Project on its Feet	23
8.	Manjalar Project	25
9.	Measures to Control Flood Havoc	27
10.	Sainik School (Madras State), Amaravathinagar—Admission, etc.	28
11.	The Hazari Report	31
12.	If the Plant Could Speak—*Thiru T. C. Ray, Production Specialist, Farm Information Unit, New Delhi*	33
13.	Save this Way	35



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Our CONCEPT OF THE STATE

DR. ZAKIR HUSAIN
President of India

"The whole of Bharat is my home and its people are my family. The people have chosen to make me the head of this family for a certain time. It shall be my earnest endeavour to seek to make this home strong and beautiful, a worthy home for a great people engaged in the fascinating tasks of building up a just and prosperous and graceful life", said Dr. Zakir Husain on his assumption of office as the President of India, at a ceremonial function held at New Delhi on 13th May 1967.

I must confess that I am overwhelmed by the trust my people have placed in me by electing me to the highest office in the land. This feeling is enhanced by the circumstances that I have been called upon to occupy this office after one of the most distinguished sons of India, Dr. Radhakrishnan, who has been for long years my guide, philosopher and friend and under whom it has been my valued privilege to work for the last five years. I shall endeavour to follow his example but I can hardly emulate him.

The values

Dr. Radhakrishnan brought to the Presidency a mental equipment, a degree of erudition and wealth of experience rarely to be found anywhere. During a lifetime devoted to the pursuit of knowledge and truth, he has done more than probably any other man to bring out and explain Indian philosophical thought and the oneness of all true spiritual values. He has never lost his faith in the essential humanity of man and himself has never ceased to champion the right of all men to live in dignity and with justice. His services to the cause of education have been invaluable and as Vice-President and Chairman of the Upper House of our Parliament he rendered signal service to the nation for ten years before the fitting culmination of his career in the role of President. On his retirement he takes with him the grateful thanks and loving regard of the whole nation. We wish him many years of health and happiness.

I can only assure you that I enter this office in a spirit of prayerful humility and total dedication. I have just taken the oath of loyalty to the Constitution of India. It is the Constitution of a comparatively new State which its free citizens have for the first time in their history given to themselves. It is the young State of an ancient people who, through the long millennia and through the co-operation of diverse ethic elements, have striven to realise timeless, absolute values in their own peculiar way. I pledge myself to the service of those values. For though some concrete realisations of a value may become inadequate with the change of circumstance, the value remains eternally valid and presses for newer and fresher realisation. The past is not dead and static, it is alive and dynamic and is involved in determining the quality of our present and the prospects of our future. In his own inimitable way, Tagore has said :—

> I have felt your muffled steps in my blood, Everlasting Past, I have seen your hushed countenance in the heart of the garrulous day.
>
> You have come to write the unfinished stories of our Father in unseen script in the pages of our destiny.
>
> You lead back to life the unremembered days for the shaping of new images.

Bharat my home

The process of its constant renewal is, indeed, the process of the growth of national culture and national character. It is the business of education, as I see it, to minister to this constant renewal and I may be forgiven the presumption that my choice to this high office has mainly, if not entirely, been made on account of my long association with the education of my people. I maintain that education is a Prime instrument of national purpose and that the quality of its education is inescapably involved in the quality of the nation.

I therefore, pledge myself to the totality of our past culture from wheresoever it may have come and by whomsoever it may have been contributed. I pledge myself

to the service of the totality of my country's culture I pledge my loyalty to my country, irrespective of region or language ; I pledge myself to work for its strength and progress and for the welfare of its people without distinction of caste, colour or creed.

The whole of Bharat is my home and its people are my family. The people have chosen to make me the head of this family for a certain time. It shall be my earnest endeavour to seek to make this home strong and beautiful, a worthy home for a great people engaged in the fascinating task of building up a just and prosperous and graceful life. The family is big and is constantly growing at a rather inconveniently fast pace. We shall each one of us have to participate unsparingly in building its new life, each in his sphere and each in his own way. For sheer size the tasks ahead of us are so demanding that no one can afford to sit back and just watch or let frustration become endemic in our country. The situation demands of us work, works and more work, silent and sincere work, solid and steady reconstruction of the whole material and cultural life of our people.

Individual and Social

This work, as I see it, has two aspects : work on one's self and work for the society around. They are mutually fruitful aspects of work. The work on one's self is to follow the urge towards moral development as free persons under self-imposed discipline, which alone can render that development possible. Its end product is a free moral personality. We can neglect this end-product only at our peril.

This end-product cannot sustain itself without seeking and exerting itself to bring about the approximation of the society in which it is privileged to serve to a better, a juster and a more graceful way of life. The individual cannot grow to its full perfection without a corresponding advance of the collective social existence. Let us resolve to get wholeheartedly engaged in these two aspects of work individual and social.

This dual effort will give to the life of our State a specific flavour. For the State to us will not be just an organisation of power but a moral institution. It is a part of our national temperament and an inheritance from the great leader of our liberation movement, Mahathma Gandhi, that power should be used only for moral purposes. The peace of the strong is what we shall dedicate ourselves to work for. Our concept of national destiny will never have the imperialistic growth. It shall ever eschew chauvinism. It shall work for providing to each citizen the essential minima of decent human existence. It shall fight against intellectual laziness and indifference to the demands of social justice. It shall eradicate all narrow, corporate selfishness. And it shall do all this as the willing acceptance of a moral duty, as a joyfully undertaken ethical task.

We shall seek to combine in our national life power with morality, technique with ethics, action with dedication, the East with the West, Siegfried with the Buddha. We shall keep in view the two poles of the eternal and temporal, of an awakened conscience and skilled efficiency, of conviction and achievement.

I have full faith in my people that they will bring forth the energy requisite for the satisfactory performance of this dual task. It shall be my privilege to contribute my share to this enchanting enterprise.



The Chief Minister Thiru C. N. Annadural unveiling the photo of Saint Thiruvalluvar at the Madras Secretariat Staff Co-operative Bank, Limited, on June 9, 1967



Budget papers in hand the Chief Minister Thiru C. N. Annadural leaves his chamber to the Assembly for presenting the Budget for 1967–68

State Budget :

Progress with Stability

Speech of Thiru C. N. Annadurai, Chief Minister, presenting the Budget for 1967–68 *on* 17*th June* 1967 *to the Madras Legislature.*

The Interim Budget had been framed with reference to past commitments of the Government and had the limited objective of providing for expenditure based on standing sanctions, pending a closer and comprehensive review of programmes and policies by the Government which had just then taken charge. The Interim Budget has now been recast, so as to provide within the resources available, for the new programmes, and policies, to the implementation of which the present Government attach importance.

Central weakness

In framing the budget so as to subserve the objectives of the present Government, we have obviously had to take note of the limitations under which the State Governments have to function in our federal set up. Apart from the provisions of the Constitution which are themselves weighed in favour of the Centre, the practices and conventions, which have evolved in the last fifteen years of economic planning have also tended to strengthen the role of the Central Government at the expense of the States.

It is the firm belief of this Government that even within these limitations, it is necessary to make an earnest start on the policies which they have placed before the public and on the basis of which they have assumed responsibility for the conduct of affairs of the State. We have endeavoured to frame a budget which, even within the restricted resources and powers available to the State Government, would promote policies which we consider to be essential in the present state of our economy. The central weakness of the Indian economy in the last decade and particularly since 1962–63, when a large increase in expenditure on defence was super-imposed on massive developmental outlays, has been the sharp rise in levels of prices causing considerable hardship to large sections of our society, particularly those with fixed incomes such as public servants, organised industrial labour and landless agricultural labour.

It is the firm view of this Government that food prices hold the key to the revival and smooth functioning of our economy. It is no use arguing that through increased agricultural production we can bring about a reduction of prices in due course and that our present difficulties are the outcome of unprecedented drought in the last two years. We are aware that the problem of prices can be tackled in the long run only through increased production and that measures for augmenting production should therefore receive our earnest attention. But we cannot wait for these long term measures to unfold their benefits and find an enduring solution to our present ills. We should act here and now and act decisively in tackling the problem of food prices, so that we may not only provide the much needed relief to people groaning under high prices, but also break the vicious circle of spiralling prices and cost at its most sensitive point.

Rupee a measure

In the last three months Government have considered how best a start could be made in bringing about a measure of reduction in food prices and thus initiate a chain reaction. The first major decision of policy was that procurement of foodgrains should be intensified so as to maintain an uninterrupted flow of supplies through Government controlled ration shops to areas in respect of which Government had assumed rationing commitments either on statutory basis or on informal basis. We have, by and large, successfully completed

our procurement programme. Thirty one lakhs of people in statutorily rationed areas and one hundred and twenty-three lakhs of people in informally rationed areas now get regular supplies of foodgrains and this in turn has helped to keep the prices in open market also in check.

It was the stabilisation of supplies through Government controlled shops that enabled us to take the next important step towards bringing about a substantial reduction in prices of foodgrains. I had indicated even in the last session that Government stood by its promise of making available at the earliest opportunity supplies of rice at Re. 1 per Madras measure without any reduction in prices payable to producers of foodgrains. Consistent with this promise, we have made a start with the supply of rice at one rupee a Madras measure in the statutorily rationed areas of Madras and Coimbatore covering 31 lakhs of people. The further extension of this scheme to other areas in respect of which the Government have assumed responsibility for distribution will be phased with reference to stocks and trends in prices in the open market. It has been estimated that the financial commitment on account of this programme in the current year will be of the order of Rs. 5 crores.

Among the section of population who will stand to benefit from such subsidies are also employees of State and Central Governments who have had to be frequently compensated for rise in prices. It is therefore a matter for regret that Government of India who are obviously keen on containing the rise in cost of living should have set their face against assisting the States in regard to food subsidies.

Land revenue goes

It is natural for any one to ask whether this policy of Government of India is just, when they are subsidising imported foodgrains to the extent of Rs. 118 crores in the current year, the benefits of which accrue to any significant extent only to certain States which are dependent on imported foodgrains. At least from the point of view of ensuring equitable treatment among different States, the Centre should have offered a measure of assistance to the States which are subsiding the difference between internal procurement price and issue price to the consumers.

Another major issue of policy on which I had promised to indicate Government's decision at the time of presentation of the budget relates to the future of land revenue. In view of the complexity of the problem involved in dealing with lands registered as wet, Government propose to ask a committee of experts to study it and report to them as early as possible.

Bus transport nationalisation

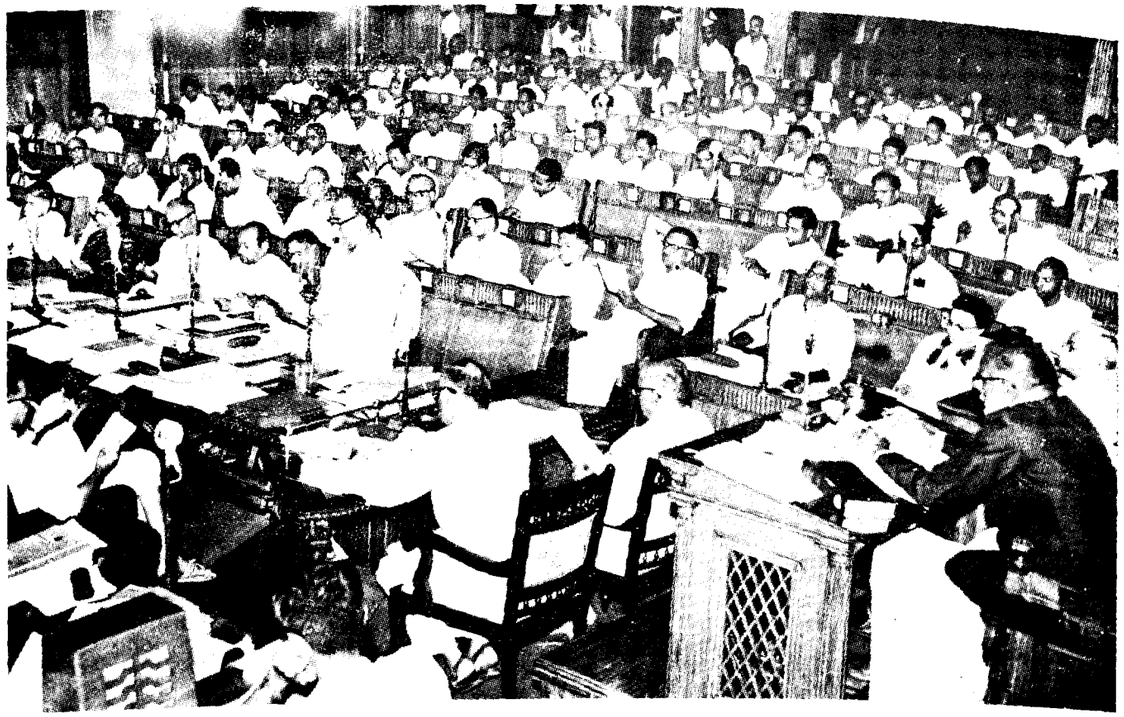
Meanwhile, consistent with their policy of affording relief to as large a number of people as possible from the rigours of the present land revenue system, Government have decided that with effect from the fasli commencing on 1st July 1967, the basic assessment on all lands registered as dry should be waived. This decision of the Government will afford relief to nearly 14 million acres of holdings registered as dry in Government accounts. The number of pattas, single and joint, in the State is about sixty lakhs, of which we can reasonably estimate at least forty-five lakhs to be predominantly dry holdings. A very large number of agriculturists will therefore benefit from this decision of Government.

Nationalisation of bus transport is another important policy of the Government which the present budget seeks to promote. Government have decided that all routes of 75 miles and over, both ordinary and express services, should be taken over by the State Transport Department. The routes will be taken over as and when existing permits expire. The Government have also proposed that all routes radiating from or terminating in the City should be nationalised as and when existing permits expire. It is also proposed to nationalise all the routes touching Kanyakumari district limits on the expiry of permits of private operators.

While providing in full on a realistic basis for the funds required for the implementation of some of these major policies of the Government, we have taken care to see that the tempo of execution of schemes of development embodied in our Plan is maintained unimpaired.

BUDGET AT A GLANCE

(1)	*Revised estimate* 1966-67. (2)	*Budget estimate (Interim)* 1967-68. (3)	*Budget estimate Revised* 1967-68. (4)
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)		
Revenue Receipts	1,92,17	2,04,39	2,16,07
Expenditure on Revenue Account	1,99,62	2,11,99	2,17,19
Revenue Deficit ( ) or Surplus (+)	7,45	—7,60	—1,12



Thiru C. N. Annadurai, Chief Minister is presenting the budget for the year 1967-68 on the floor of the Legislative Assembly on Saturday the 17th June 1967

I had indicated in my speech on Interim Budget that Government would undertake a review of the draft Fourth Plan and make suitable adjustments in relative priorities. Unfortunately, the finalisation of the Fourth Plan, which has already been delayed for over a year, is still not complete at the national level and it is not therefore possible for us to undertake the recasting of the Fourth Plan with reference to the national Plan and the resources likely to be made available by the Centre. I hope that the finalisation of the Fourth Plan will be complete at least by October so that we can draw up a Plan for next year on a firm basis as an integral part of a reasonably long-term Plan. Though we are now supposed to function within the framework of Five-Year Plans, we have been drawing up for the last two years only annual Plans with certain limited objectives. In a sense, even annual Plans are not being drawn up on a firm basis, because the Centre does not make a proper assessment of the minimum requirements of State Plans and make the requisite resources available at one stretch. Central assistance for State Plans is initially pitched at a very low level and later raised a little with reference to the meagre commitments of the State Governments. This renders planning on a reasonably stable basis extremely difficult.

Along with the Interim Budget, we had presented an interim Plan entailing an outlay of Rs. 75·78 crores, which was considerably less than the level of expenditure reached in 1966-67. We have made a fresh review of the requirements of programmes under execution as well as of certain inevitable new programmes. The outlay on the Plan has now been raised to Rs. 85·28 crores. In drawing up the Plan for the current year, Government have also taken note of the inflationary forces at work in the economy and have therefore endeavoured to concentrate on schemes calculated to yield quick results. We have drastically pruned the outlays on building programmes so as to conserve our resources for productive schemes. Irrigation and power programmes as usual have received high priority and outlays on these programmes together will constitute a little over 40 per cent of the Annual Plan, thus reflecting in some measure the importance we attach to the early completion of these programmes. Our needs under social services are obviously very large and in a difficult year like the current one, we have not been able to meet all the needs and aspirations of the people in regard to expansion of social services. Even so, we are fully aware that it is programmes like expansion of facilities for education, medical relief and public health and water-supply which make the Plan meaningful to the common man and have therefore sought to provide for maximum possible expansion in these sectors.

In framing the Plan for the current year, programmes relating to agricultural production have obviously the first claim on our resources. While embarking on the State's Third Five-Year Plan, the then Government had expressed their confidence that food production will be stepped up from 53 lakh tonnes to 70 lakh tonnes. But actual production was only 52·59 lakh tonnes in 1965-66. As we stepped into the Fourth Plan period from the Third, we were thus at the same point as at the commencement of the Third Plan so far as food production was concerned. In this situation, we have to step up our production if our objective of meeting the minimum nutritional requirements of our growing population and keeping prices of foodgrains within reasonable limits is to be fulfilled.

The main plank in our agricultural programme in the current year will be the coverage of as large an area as possible with high yielding strains. Apart from covering 13·5 lakh acres in the State with ADT 27, larger areas will be brought under improved strains like CO-25 and CO 29, hybrid cholam CSH-1, and hybrid cumbu HB-1. The high yielding varieties programme will be implemented over an extent of 7·4 lakh of acres as against only 5·27 lakh acres covered last year.

Private Electric Licence to go

Our programmes for stepping up production of foodgrains in the Thanjavur delta have been hampered by the tardy progress in extension of electricity for lift irrigation. A large part of the district comes under private licensees who being motivated largely by considerations of profit have not been keen on extending electricity for agricultural purposes. They have therefore decided that the three private licences in force in Thanjavur district—Kumbakonam Electric Licence, 1930, Nagappattinam Electric Licence, 1933, and Mayavaram-Mannargudi-Tiruvarur Electric Licence, 1933, should be taken over without further delay.

We will need 1·63 lakh tonnes of nitrogen or 8·15 lakh tonnes of ammonium sulphate in the current year. Against this, an allotment of only 83,000 tonnes of nitrogen or 4·10 lakh tonnes in terms of ammonium sulphate or in other words just about half of our requirements is proposed to be met by Government of India. The Central Government advise us that augmentation of food production is the only means of overcoming the present ills of our economy. But when in pursuance of this advice, we embark on energetic measures for stepping up food production, it is distressing and not a little surprising to note the vagaries in supplies of fertilisers from the Central Government. We hope that the Government of India would recognise the crucial importance of adequate and timely supplies of fertilisers in ensuring the success of intensive cultivation programmes and fully respond to our request.

In drawing up our Plan for the current year, we have also realised the importance of minor irrigation programmes. Apart from renovation of tanks and other sources of minor irrigation, Government will keep up the present tempo in sinking of surface wells, bore-wells and filterpoint tube-wells. The programme will be supported by further extension of electricity for lift irrigation.

Consolidation

The programmes relating to generation, transmission and distribution of power will absorb Rs. 30·6 crores or about 35 per cent of the projected plan outlay for the current year. A provision of nearly Rs. 10 crores has been made for the Ennore Thermal Scheme, the most important scheme now under execution. Other significant provisions are Rs. 3·10 crores for Parambikulam-Aliyar Hydro-Electric Scheme, Rs. 3·81 crores for Kodayar Hydro-Electric Scheme and Rs. 1·75 crores for the Basin Bridge Thermal Scheme. On present indications, there will be an addition of 160 m.w. of installed capacity to the Madras grid in the current year.

In the present state of our economy, the emphasis in the industries sector in the current year should be on consolidation of schemes already under implementation rather than on initiation of any new schemes. In this context, the stepping up of the outlay on industries in the Plan from Rs. 5·99 crores in the Revised Estimate 1966-67 to Rs. 7 crores in the current year's Plan needs a word of explanation. The increase has occurred under large and medium industries reflecting the actual requirements of the two major schemes we have undertaken, viz., establishment of a cement plant at Rajapalayam and a continuous Casting Plant at Arkonam.

The Salem Steel Project

I would like to point out that the idea is gaining ground that a special committee consisting of members of all parties and experts in the industrial field should be set up to consider the measures for taking up the Salem Steel Project with Japanese collaboration and for working out in co-operation with all political parties, a programme of action comprising public criticism,

Thiru C. N. Annadurai, Chief Minister, who is also incharge of the Finance portfolio presented the budget for 1967-68 to Madras Legislative Council on 17th June 1967.



agitation and resignation from office so as to bring about a change in the present policy of neglect by the Centre of the Salem project, in spite of strong reasons in its favour. It is not a desirable state of affairs in which justice is to be secured not through peaceful political means, but through agitation. But I would like to emphasise that it is the present policy of the Central Government which is driving all those who are prepared for any sacrifice in the cause of economic development of the State to the path of agitation.

It is a matter for deep regret that the Tuticorin Deep Sea Harbour Project is also in a similar state of doubt and uncertainity. The mercantile community of Tirunelveli, Madurai and Ramanathapuram districts expressed to me a few days ago their concern over the delay in pushing through the project and have promised their support for any action which the Government may take for development of Tuticorin harbour as programmed. I am confident that all those who place the progress of the country above party will support the plea that the Central Government should assume full responsibility for implementation of these projects which are essential for the industrial progress of Tamizhagam.

Social services

The outlay on social services, particularly under general education and welfare of Backward Classes, would be substantially higher than last year. Inclusive of committed expenditure, the provision for education in the current year's budget is about Rs. 54 crores, representing 25 per cent of State's revenues. The Plan provides for additional teachers and facilities required to cope with the additional enrolment envisaged in the three crucial age groups 6—11, 11—14 and 14—17. Keeping in view the considerable backlog in provision of adequate facilities in the form of buildings and equipment, we have allocated Rs. 58 lakhs for construction of school buildings and Rs. 86 lakhs for provision of laboratory and scientific equipment for schools in the current year's Plan. The opening of a large number of Government Arts Colleges in the last two years has also entailed a provision of Rs. 37 lakhs for construction of buildings for these colleges. Provision has also been made for the opening of two new Government Arts Colleges in the current year and for the opening of degree courses in colleges, where Pre-University Course has already been opened. Besides in the private sector, arrangements have been made by Pachaiappa's Charities to start with a girl's college at Kancheepuram and Cuddalore and another Arts College in Madras City. A college named after Jawaharlal Nehru is being started at Puthanampatti in Tiruchirappalli district.

On a careful consideration of the financial and other implications, Government have decided that all students the income of whose parents is Rs. 1,500 per annum or below should be exempted completely from payment of tution fees. We have thus paved the way for social justice for the economically backward. In respect of students belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Denotified Tribes and Most Backward Classes and other Backward Classes, the income limit for exemption of tution fees will be Rs. 2,000 per annum.

MEDALS FOR INTER-CASTE MARRIAGE

It is well known that the present Government are specially keen on promoting an integrated society arising above the differences based on caste, in which the people of Tamizhagam having swerved from the immortal teachings of Kural find themselves enmeshed today. If the current caste clevages and chasms are to be closed and the concept of a casteless and classless society is to be firmly established, inter-caste marriages should take place on an increasingly large scale. To this end, Government propose to implement a scheme for holding celebrations and awarding gold medals every year in commendation of the efforts of couple who contract such marriages. We have made arrangements for allotting on a rough and ready basis a sum of Rs. 10,000 for this purpose in the current year.

The CARE Organisation who have been continuing their support for the Mid-day Meals Programme in the State, have, with a view to effect further improvements in the scheme, worked out proposals for the establishment of a central kitchen which can in due course be developed into a Centre for production of all vegetable needed for the Mid-day Meals Scheme. The Government have accorded sanction for implementation of this scheme as a pilot project in Poonamallee and have taken necessary steps. After an assessment of the benefits of the scheme, it will be extended to other parts of the State.

Medical and Public Health

The welfare of Backward Classes continues to be of special concern to the Government. While promoting schemes for uplift of Backward Classes, we should not overlook the need to support measures which would assist in the evolution of a casteless society.

Under medical and public health, a total allotment of Rs. 41 lakhs has been made for construction of buildings and supply of equipment for three new medical colleges at Chingelput, Coimbatore and Tirunelveli. The intake in medical colleges has also been increased from 1,075 to 1,125 in the current year. Though the needs in this sector are very

Salient Features of Madras Budget

- Levy on dry land abolished.
- P.U.C. Education for poor students will be free.
- Bus routes over and above 75 miles will be taken over by Government.
- Prosperity Brigades with a strength of 1,000 each in every district will be formed on voluntary basis for rural re-construction work such as repairing tanks, roads, etc.
- Gold medals will be awarded for inter-caste marriages.
- Central Sales Tax increased.
- General Sales Tax increased.
- Farm Income-tax Realization tightened up.
- Area under high yielding strains such as A.D.T. 27 will be increased.
- Improvement of the Cooum river will be taken up so as to make it tidal and navigable.
- Appropriate Legislative measures will be taken up to relate Stamp Duty to market value of the properties to avoid gross under-valuation of properties in transaction.
- Private Electric Licences in Thanjavur will be taken over by Government.

large, we have within the limited resources available provided for a large number of new schemes. A provision of Rs. 1,70·00 lakhs has been made for the various urban water-supply schemes now under execution. Government have also accorded sanction for two new schemes Ambur, entailing a cost of Rs. 40·00 lakhs and Tirupathur (North Arcot), entailing an outlay of Rs. 28·48 lakhs.

With an allocation of Rs. 1,50·00 lakhs, the present tempo of execution of water-supply and drainage schemes in the City will be maintained without any serious setback. Madras City at present draws its supply of drinking water from three reservoirs outside the City, viz., (i) the Satyamurthi Sagar; (ii) Sholavaram lake and (iii) The Red Hills lake. The quantity normally made available from these sources is on the average about 30 million gallons per day which falls far short of the present and anticipated requirements of the City's growing population. The supplies are also precarious and have, in bad years, been as low as 12 million gallons per day.

In view of the pressing need to augment the water-supply for the City and industries in its neighbourhood, the Government have in the recent past sanctioned certain schemes such as construction of open line channels from Poondi to Red Hills so as to save transmission losses, acquisition of the entire ayacut of 7,500 acres under Red Hills and Sholavaram tanks so as to conserve 550 million cubic feet of water now utilized for irrigation and raising of the F.T.L. of Red Hills and Sholavaram lakes with a view to provide an additional storage capacity of 680 million cubic feet of water. These schemes which are in progress are only in the nature of palliatives and do not provide an adequate remedy for the City's persistent shortage of water. Government have therefore decided that the scheme already under investigation for drawal of water from the Cauvery should be taken up without further delay. A provision of Rs. 10 lakhs has been made in the present budget with a view to enable a start being made on this important scheme even in the current year. I have no doubt that the citizens of Madras would welcome this long overdue decision of the Government.

Another longstanding demand of the citizens of Madras relates to the improvement of Cooum which in its present state poses a serious public health hazard. A high power technical committee constituted in 1958 has formulated proposals for the improvement of the Cooum river so as to make the river tidal and navigable. It is proposed to make a start on this scheme too in the current year and the approval of the Legislature is sought through an initial provision of Rs. 5 lakhs.

Central assistance plays a crucial part in determining the size of State Plans. We cannot overlook the fact that the larger question whether the national resources have been allocated equitably between Central and State Plans has considerably perturbed the minds of the public. Apart from this, our main grievance is that even the available Central assistance is not distributed among the States from year to year in the proportion agreed upon for allocation of Central assistance for plans of different States. On the basis agreed upon for the financing of the Fourth Plan, we should get 7·14 per cent of total assistance for States. In this view we should have got at least Rs. 44 crores in last year's Plan, against which the assistance extended to us was only about Rs. 40·3 crores. We had expected that this shortfall would be made good at least in the current year. But in order to balance its budget artificially the Centre has reduced its assistance for State Plans from Rs. 617 crores last year to Rs. 590 crores, and even of this reduced assistance this State has not been given its proportionate share. The Centre has at this stage made a firm commitment only to the extent of Rs. 38 crores of assistance for the current year's Plan. No one will endorse the present method of artificial balancing the Central Budget, by creating financial stringency in the States. We have pruned the outlays on development programmes to the utmost and any further reduction will be unrealistic and will not materialise in practice, keeping this in view and the efforts we have made at conserving our resources. I have no doubt that the Centre would on further review of its resources and our minimal requirements agree to step up its assistance to at least Rs. 43·5 crores. We have drawn up our Plan on the basis that such assistance would be forthcoming, particularly, if as we all expect, there is some improvement in the national economy in the wake of a reasonably good monsoon.

The Revenue

The revenue receipts for the current year at existing rates of taxation are estimated at Rs. 210·82 crores and expenditure in revenue account at Rs. 217·19 crores leaving a deficit of Rs. 6·37 crores, as against Rs. 7·60 crores visualised in the Interim Budget.

We have subjected the outlays on developmental programmes to strict scrutiny and have concluded that they will not admit of any serious cuts. Schemes under execution cannot be abandoned midway without rendering the investments already made infructuous. Various measures for economy in expenditure initiated by us will yield results only in the long-term. Further, in terms, of the pattern of financing for the Fourth Plan agreed upon during the discussions between the Planning Commission and the State Government in November 1966 this State has to raise additional resources of the order of Rs. 55 crores over the remaining period of the Fourth Plan. While this target may be clearly unattainable, we have to make some effort towards partial fulfilment of the target, if the Plan is not to be drastically cut. Keeping all these past commitments and present needs in view, I place before the Hon'ble House the following proposals of Government for augmenting our revenues.

Our first proposal relates to certain adjustments in rates of sales tax which have been rendered necessary not merely by the large revenue deficit which we are faced with, but also by the enhancement in the rate of Central Sales Tax from 2 per cent to 3 per cent last year. The Central Sales Tax Act lays down the cardinal principle that the rates applicable to inter-State sales shall be no higher than the rate applicable to sales of goods concerned within the State. It also declares certain goods as coal, cotton, cotton yarn, iron and steel, jute, oil seeds, cardamom, groundnut and hides and skins to be of special importance in inter-State trade and commerce and lays down the maximum rate applicable to both inter-State and intra-State sales. This rate was till the last financial year 2 per cent. It has now been raised to 3 per cent.

Our General Sales Tax Act rate on Declared Goods continues to be 2 per cent or less. The multipoint rate is also 2½ per cent. The result is that in respect of inter-State transactions in these commodities we are not able to levy tax at the permitted rate of 3 per cent. We do not thus get the full benefit of the enhancement of the Central Sales Tax rate from 2 per cent to 3 per cent, though in their estimates of resources of this State for the Plan, the Central Government have reckoned that receipts from Central Sales Tax would rise in proportion to the enhancement of the rate under the Central Sales Tax Act. A fresh look at rates under Madras General Sales Tax Act has therefore become necessary.

From the point of view of rates of sales tax, the various commodities can be grouped under four broad heads : (*a*) The first 14 items in the First Schedule of the Madras General Sales Tax Act, the so-called luxury articles on which tax at 11 per cent single-point is being levied with effect from 1st December 1965 ; (*b*) Declared goods in respect of which our rates are 2 per cent single-point or less ; (*c*) Commodities other than luxury goods and declared goods coming under single-point tax listed out in the First Schedule of the General Sales Tax Act ; and (*d*) Commodities coming under Multipoint tax.

Increase in rates of tax

The Government have now decided that the rate on goods such as motor cars, refrigerators, etc., listed as items 1 to 14 in First Schedule of the Madras General

PROSPERITY BRIGADES

We should kindle a fervour which will rouse the society as a whole and evoke from every one his contribution towards the shaping of a new social order. In the hope that there are several thousands of people who share this view, the Government have, as a first step, decided to form 'Prosperity Brigades' with a strength of one thousand each in every district. A provision of Rs. 10 lakhs has been made towards the approximate expenditure on this scheme in the current year. Members of this brigade will not receive any remuneration from Government, but supported with necessary tools and equipment, will devote their spare time to activities such as repair of tanks, improvement of roads and reclamation of waste lands and adult education. The technical staff of appropriate departments will guide and assist the work of the prosperity brigades. I hope that from such modest beginnings, these prosperity brigades will gain massive support of patriotic individuals with keen desire for social service and will record very successful results.

Sales Tax Act 1959, the so-called luxury goods, should be raised from 11 per cent to 12 per cent. As regards "declared goods", it is proposed that the rate on coal iron and steel, jute, oilseeds and cordamum should be raised from 2 per cent to 3 per cent. The rate on groundnut be raised from 1½ per cent to 2 per cent. The rate on raw hides and skins will be raised from 2 per cent to 3 per cent and that on dressed hides and skin from 1 per cent to 1½ per cent. In view of the difficulties currently facing the textile industry and in view of Government's special concern for the handloom industry, we have decided that there will be no enhancement in sales tax on cotton and cotton yarn, which will remain unaltered at 2 per cent. The rates on other single-point goods will be raised by ½ per cent. There will however be no enhancement in respect of coffee (item 32), tea (item 36), soap (item 37), kerosene (item 35) and chemical fertilisers (item 21). Bullion will also be left out of this increase. The multipoint rate will be raised from 2½ per cent to 3 per cent as in certain other neighbouring States. There will be no enhancement in rate on wheat and wheat products, which are even now taxed at a concessional rate of 1 per cent multipoint.

At the same time Government have recognised that small traders should not be subject to any hardship in respect of assessment and collection and should be shown some concession. All traders whose turnover is below Rs. 10,000 per annum are therefore now exempted from payment of sales tax. For traders with a turnover between Rs. 7,500 and Rs. 10,000 per annum there is provision for registration so as to enable the Commercial Taxes department to keep track of them and bring them within the net taxation once they the cross exemption limit.

Relief to traders

There have been frequent representations from the trade for enhancement of these exemption limits. Government have decided to accede to this request and accordingly the limit for exemption from payment of sales tax will be raised from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 15,000. This enhancement will result in exclusion of about 16,000 assessees or about 18 per cent of the total number of assessees from the purview of taxation. We will thus meet one of the longstsnding demands of the small traders at a sacrifice of revenue of the order of Rs. 21 lakhs. Correspondingly, Government have also decided to raise the limit for exemption from registration from Rs. 7,500 to Rs. 10,000. Our Sales Tax Act also permits traders upto a turnover of Rs. 50,600 to compound the tax at certain at rates per annum. With a view to afford relief to small traders, the limit for composition will be raised to Rs. 75,000, affording relief from cumbersome procedure of assessment to a larger number of small traders. The existing rates for composition which works out to roughly 1·2 per cent of the minimum turnover under different slabs were fixed when the multipoint rate was 2 per cent. In view of the enhancement in multipoint rate to 2½ per cent in November 1965 and now to 3 per cent some increase in rates of composition is also called for. Government have therefore decided to fix the revised rate of composition ranging from 1·3 per cent in respect of the slab Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 25,000 to 1·7 per cent in the highest slab from Rs. 70,000 to Rs. 75,000. There will be no increase in the composition rate in the lowest slab from Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 20,000.

Of the enhanced rates now proposed, those on luxury goods, single-point goods and declared goods can be brought into force by notification under Section 59 of the Madras General Sales Tax Act, pending enactment of formal legislation. In order that anti-social elements may not take advantage of the present announcement of revised rates and put through transactions to the detriment of public revenues, Government have decided to bring the revised rates on single-point goods, luxury goods and declared goods into force by notification *with effect from 18th June* 1967. It is our intention to bring into force the changes in multipoint rate and rates of composition also through legislation with effect from 1st July 1967. The proposals outlined here will bring us additional revenue both under the Madras General Sales Tax Act and under the Central Sales Tax Act and it is estimated that the receipts in the current year will be of the order of Rs. 3·25 crores.

Our next proposal for mobilisation of additional resources relates to adjustments in rates of Motor Vehicles Tax on stage carriages under Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act. The rates under this tax have been fixed with reference to daily route mileage and are a under :

	Existing rate of tax per seat per quarter.
	RS.
Stage carriages covering daily route mileage	
	RS.
Not exceeding 240 kilometres	35
More than 240 kilometres and not exceeding 270 kilometres.	40
More than 270 kilometres	45

Motor Vehicles Tax

The number of buses doing less than 240 kilometres, particularly on mufassal routes is negligible and most of the buses are already doing more than 270 kilometres Keeping this in view and the need for additional revenue, Government have decided to revise the rates as below :

	Revised rate of tax per seat per quarter.
	RS.
Passenger bus covering daily route mileage of–	
270 kilometres and below	50
More than 270 kilometres	55

As town services are generally not so remunerative there will be no enhancement in rates of tax on town services. In response to the appeals of private operators for increasing the maximum permitted daily mileage of stage carriages on ordinary services from 200 to 250 miles per day so as to ensure fuller utilisation of their capital investment, Government have now decided to increase the maximum permitted daily mileage from 200 to 250 miles.

The existing rate of excise on indigenously manufactured wines and spirits is Rs. 8 per proof litre. When compared to the excise duties levied in other States, our rate is very low. We therefore propose to raise the excise duty levied under Section 18 (A) of the Madras Prohibition Act to Rs. 18 per proof litre. It is also proposed to raise the rate of sales tax on imported liquor from 50 paise per rupee to 75 paise per rupee. These measures are expected to bring in an additional revenue of about Rs. 10 lakhs in the current year.

The House is aware that there is widespread evasion of Stamp duty payable on transactions relating to immovable property through understatement of the price of properties conveyed.

Evasion of Stamp duty

Necessary legislation in this regard has now been got ready and will be introduced in the current session of the Legislature. When a document is presented for registration, if the registering officer believes that the market value of the property has not been truly set forth in the instrument, he may refer the matter to the Collector for determination of market value. The Collector, after giving appropriate notice to the parties, will determine market value and the stamp duty payable with reference to such market value. Against the orders of the Collector, an appeal will lie to a judicial authority. This provision for appeal to a judicial authority will be a clear check on arbitrary determination of market value by the executive, but will ensure that the Government get their legitimate revenues. These provisions will also be applicable to instruments of exchange and gifts. It is difficult to estimate the additional revenue from these measures for curbing evasion of stamp duties. But we may exempt that the additional revenue will eventually be over Rs. 1 crore in a full year or about Rs. 99 lakhs in the current year.

While referring to remission of basic assessment on dry lands, I had indicated that the loss on account of abolition of land revenue should to some extent be made up by larger contributions from bigger landholders, particularly those cultivating remunerative commercial crops such as sugarcane, turmeric and arecanut. The main criticism of the land revenue system as it has evolved over a long period is that while it weighs harshly on small landholders with no surplus, it operates lightly on the bigger landholders and is thus regressive in its incidence.

The provisions in the Agricultural Income Tax Act have been whittled down in practice through the facility provided for composition of tax at certain low flat rates. The facility for composition of income was originally intended to be purely of temporary nature, but has been extended periodically through amendment to the Agricultural Income Tax Act. The Government have decided that the provisions for composition which have reduced the original objectives of agricultural income tax system to a nullity should be given up. The minimum limit for exemption under the Agricultural Income Tax Act will however be raised simultaneously to be in line with the limit allowed for non-agricultural incomes under the Income Tax Act. All persons getting an agricultural income above this limit will be liable to pay agricultural income-tax at the rates specified in part I of the Schedule of the Madras Agricultural Income Tax Act on the basis of returns of income to be submitted by them. The provisions relating to standard acres in the Agricultural Income Tax Act will also be deleted so that persons growing remunerative crops and getting an income above the exemption limit do not escape liability for tax, only because they own less than twelve and a half standard acres as now defined.

Agricultural income

I should hasten to add, by way of allaying any possible misapprehensions, that provisions relating to standard acres in the Land Ceiling Act will not be affected. Government are aware of the criticism that the withdrawal of the provision for composition of incomes will throw on the bigger ryots the need for submitting returns of income. Government can assure the public that they will issue suitable executive instructions to ensure that there is no such harassment. The experience in the neighbouring State of Kerala as also our own experience in Kanyakumari district and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli has shown that a scientific scheme of taxation of agricultural income can be administered without undue harassment or inconvenience to the bigger farmers. We hope that the additional revenue from this source will to some extent compensate for the loss of assessment on dry holdings and will in due course enable us to provide some further relief to the smaller landholders.

It is futile to raise the altruist argument that national unity will be impaired by such pleas for development of the States. There has been considerable change in the matrix of Central-State financial relations since the provisions of the Constitution in this regard were settled. There have been a number of new trends and developments which could not have been visualised when the Indian Constitution was framed. The Constitution had already provided for considerable

concentration of powers in the hands of the Central Government. Through a new institution which was beyond the ken of the architects of the Constitution, the Centre has acquired still larger powers causing concern about the position of the State. This new development relates to economic planning.

The powers which the Central Government have assumed in regard to mobilisation, allocation and pattern of utilisation of resources for the Plan have reduced the States to the status of suppliants for aid from Centre. Though some may shrink from discussing this issue on account of party discipline, all those who have looked at this problem from the purely economic angle, have expressed regret at these trends in financial relationship between Centre and State. By virtue of the powers vested in it such as those under entries 36 to 38 in the Central list under the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution relating to issue of currency and foreign exchange, the Centre is fully accountable for inflation and deficit financing. The responsibility for rise in prices due to these factors is thus squarely with the Centre. The Centre has consequently also to assume responsibility for control of prices.

Centre-State Relations

Though the State Governments have to suffer from the impact of rising prices due to the policies of the Central Government, the Indian Constitution has not vested the States with necessary powers to control the prices and set right the situation. Hence it is that I am faced with the situation in which I have to request the Centre to share the additional expenditure involved in payment of dearness allowance to Government employees due to rise in prices and the loss on account of distribution of foodgrains at reduced rates. It will now be possible to appreciate why I feel aggrieved when the Centre asserts that each State Government should itself bear the burden involved in distribution of foodgrains at subsidised rates and grant of dearness allowance to Government employees. Unless considerations of party cloud their judgment, those who have made a study of the relationship between the Centre and States in our Constitution, will not hesitate to endorse the validity of my argument.

A Finance Commission is now appointed once in five years to examine the nature of financial relations between the Centre and State and suggest measures for their improvement. Though it is true that the share of the States in Centre I revenues has gradually increased in pursuance of the recommendations of the Finance Commissions, they have not been able to mitigate the dependence of the States on the Centre, as plan finances have been kept outside their terms of reference. As Finance Commissions are appointed only once in five years, the State Governments are unable to face the difficulties which arise in the intervening period.

The Finance Commission

I would therefore like to stress that the Finance Commission should be placed on a permanent basis and that it should from year to year examine continually the financial relations between the Centre and the States and propose suitable remedial action. I would also like to draw attention to the need for setting up a commission to propose necessary changes in relevant Constitutional provisions so as to promote the development of States in the light of our experience with the existing provisions of the Constitution. I believe that Article 263 of the Constitution affords scope for establishment of such a body. I also understand that there is a similar commission in Australia.

No one can deny that the experience so far in regard to distribution of revenues, delimitation of powers and allocation of assistance for Plan has been such as to cause bitterness. It has become an urgent necessity to eliminate this bitterness, and evolve ways and means of promoting fruitful relations between Centre and States.

SMALL INDUSTRIES SERVICE INSTITUTE SOLVE A REPAIR PROBLEM

A small-scale industrial unit manufacturing hammers, forks and other agricultural implements in Battalagundu was faced with the problem of repairing the fitting grooves of the anvil and the block of a pneumatic hammer of 150 capacity which were badly damaged.

The problem was brought to the notice of the Extension Centre of the Small Industries Service Institute at Madurai. It was found that the planing machine available in the Industrial Estate was not suitable for the work; hence, it was decided to do the repair work in the 20" stroke Cooper shaping machine available at the Extension Centre itself. Suitable fixtures were designed and fabricated for the clamping of the job on the bed over m.s. plates with rollers for free movement. The work was completed in record time to the satisfaction of the party, who were advised about the proper fitting of the anvil, its block and pallet.

Salient Features OF THE CENTRAL BUDGET



The Central Budget for 1967–68 presented to the Lok Sabha in June 1967 by Thiru Morarji Desai, Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister, envisages additional revenues to the tune of Rs. 69 crores through new taxation proposals, which will be more than cover the initial deficit estimated to be of the order of Rs. 68 crores.

The Central Budget for 1967-68 provides for an additional sum of Rs. 10 crores for financial institutions. The Interim Budget had provided for a sum of Rs. 30 crores which is sufficient for enabling them to honour all their existing commitments as well as to meet disbursements on new commitments in respect of the priority sectors of fertilizers, alloy and tool steel and the like. The additional provision has been made to enable them to play a reasonable part in supporting private investment activity and thus helping the revival of the investment goods industries.

In addition to the substantially larger resources made available to the States from the Central Budget, the State Governments will benefit substantially to the extent of almost Rs. 20 crores by the taxation proposal.

Reduction in export duties will result in a loss of revenue of Rs. 14·33 crores in a full year. The combined effect of the various concessions in direct taxes will reduce revenue to the extent of Rs. 5 crores in a full year.

Concessions

The changes in the postal, telegraph and telephone rates, which will come into force on a date to be notified, will yield Rs. 4·4 crores in a full year and Rs. three crores in the rest of the current year.

The changes in the excise duties will bring about an additional revenue of Rs. 115·52 crores in a full year. Out of this a sum of Rs. 22·98 crores will go to the States. The increases in countervailing duties will yield an additional revenue of Rs. 7·33 crores annually.

The following are the Budget proposals in brief:

Personal Income.—A fixed allowance of Rs. 400 for the maintenance of one or more of the dependent parents or grand-parents will be given in the case of resident individuals having a total income not exceeding Rs. 10,000. This concession is estimated to cost about Rs. 2 crores.

The exemption limit on the surcharge on unearned income is to be raised to Rs. 30,000. This concession will mean a loss of Rs. 75 lakhs.

All tax-payers having dividend income not exceeding Rs. 500 during the year will be allowed to exclude from their taxable income the whole of the dividend income received by them from Indian companies. This is designed to encourage equity investment by tax-payer in the lower and middle income groups. The revenue loss of this measure is estimated at Rs. 1·50 crores.

The limit of the amount of approved savings in life insurance Government and recognised provident funds and cumulative time deposits in post offices, which qualify for tax relief in the case of individuals and Hindu undivided families is to be increased to 30 per cent of the total income. The monetary limits in the case of individuals and Hindu undivided families will also be raised.

The annuity deposit scheme is to be continued with some marginal modifications.

Indian scientists, professors and research workers who spend a part of the year in foreign universities or other educational or scientific institutions will be allowed (subject to certain conditions) to deduct from their taxable income, 50 per cent of the remuneration received by them from foreign sources.

Corporate Taxes. The concessional rate of 45 per cent is to be extended to widely-held domestic companies having total incomes not exceeding Rs. 50,000. This is a relief to Small-scale Industries in the Corporate Sector. The loss of revenue is likely to be about Rs. 18 lakhs.

Priority industry treatment is to be extended to approved hotels run by Indian companies. Some other relaxations are also proposed. This is a tourist promotion measure.

In order to make the tax holiday concession more meaningful, it is proposed to allow a carry forward of the unabsorbed benefit of the tax holiday relating to the assessment year 1967-68 onwards, upto eight years from the year of commencement of business.

In order to promote desirable amalgamation of companies, it is proposed to remove the existing disabilities in the law.

It is proposed, subject to some conditions, to allow industrial units employing displaced persons from East Pakistan and the repatriates from Burma, Ceylon and certain East African countries to deduct 50 per cent of their profits in computing their taxable income.

Industries damaged or destroyed by enemy action or natural calamity will be provided certain tax concessions.

In order to promote scientific research in our country it is proposed to enhance the rate of development rebate on machinery and plant installed for scientific research after March 31, 1967, from the existing general rate of 20 per cent, to the priority rate of 35 per cent. Further, the whole of the capital expenditure incurred after March 31, 1967, on assets used for scientific research will be allowed as a deduction in the year in which it is incurred.

Posts and Telegraphs

The rate of postage on parcels, registered newspapers, book packets, etc., the registration fee and the fees for express delivery insurance and air mail fee on packets will be raised.

The minimum charge on an ordinary greetings telegram and the rate for express greetings telegram will be raised.

The existing rate for non press inland telegrams will remain unchanged but the minimum charge will be for the first eight words instead of the present first ten words.

The rental for a teleprinter machine is to be raised. Revision is also proposed in the rental for part-time telegraph and teleprinter circuits other than those given to the press.

The tariffs on various telephone services will be rationalised and certain minor revisions will be made.

The excise duties on coffee and tea will be raised in order to restrain internal consumption and to promote exports. In respect of tea, the increase proposed is lower on cheaper tea than on higher priced tea from Zones III, IV and V. Similarly, the increase on the cheaper variety of coffee is less than on the superior variety. These increases will yield a revenue of Rs. 8·40 crores in a full year.

The duty on jute manufactures is to be raised. The existing basic duties on hessians and other jute manufactures will go up to Rs. 375 and Rs. 175 per tonne. The annual revenue yield will be Rs. 3 crores.

As for tea exports, the effect of higher excise duties on exports will be neutralised by a reduction in export duties by 24 Paise per kilogram.

The duty on footwear and parts is to be re-imposed. This will bring an additional revenue of Rs. 2·75 crores a year.

The duties on cigarettes will be raised substantially to yield an annual revenue of Rs. 28·50 crores. The increase proposed on the higher priced cigarettes will be more than on the cheaper varieties. Some increase has also been proposed on cigars and cheroots bringing a yield of about one lakh of rupees.

The basic excise duty on motor spirit will go up from Rs. 451·05 per kilolitre to Rs. 550 per kilolitre and on refined diesel and vaporising oils from Rs. 441·05 to Rs. 461·05 per kilolitre. The excise duty on petroleum products not otherwise specified will also go up from ten per cent ad valorem to 20 per cent ad valorem. These increases will bring an annual revenue of Rs. 25·60 crores. These increases will not result in any increase in the price of kerosene, diesel oil used by agriculturists or fuel oil used by industrialists.

The basic duty on artificial or synthetic resins and plastic materials will be raised from 20 per cent to 30 per cent ad valorem. This will yield an additional revenue of Rs. 4·5 crores a year.

There is to be a substantial increase in the duty on rayon and synthetic fibres. The increase on cellulosic fibres and yarn will be lower than the increase proposed on non-cellulosic materials. This will bring an annual revenue of Rs. 22 crores.

The basic duty on aluminium ingots will go up from Rs. 300 to Rs. 950 per tonne. On plates, sheets, circles and strips it will be up from Rs. 560 to Rs. 1,450 per tonne. On foils, the increase is from Rs. 600 to Rs. 2,000 per tonne. The duties on pipes, tubes and extruded shapes and sections are also being doubled. These will bring an additional revenue of Rs. 10·98 crores a year.

It is expected that in the case of aluminium, rayon and synthetic fibres the increase will be absorbed by the producers. If that is not possible without a change in the consumer price, remedial action will be taken.

It is proposed to raise the excise duty on cotton twist, yarn and thread, which go into the production of fine and superfine fabrics in the powerloom sector. These changes will not affect the handloom sector as the duty on hank yarn is not being raised. The duty on mill fibres will also remain unchanged. The additional revenue expected per year will be Rs. 7·80 crores.

An excise duty is to be imposed on rubber piping, tubing and belting at 15 per cent *ad valorem*. This is a new item brought under excise duty and will yield a revenue of Rs. 1·98 crores a year.

The budget does not propose any increase in import duties. But wherever excise duties have been increased or modified, the countervailing duties on imported goods equivalent to such increases will be chargeable in addition to the existing duties. In the case of imported aluminium ingots and wire bars, the increase in the countervailing duty will not be to the full extent of the excise duty increases but will be lower by Rs. 400 per tonne. The increases in countervailing duties will yield an annual revenue of Rs. 7·33 crores.

Export duties

It is proposed to reduce the duty on sacking (other than cotton bagging) by Rs. 150 per tonne, on carpet backing and jute specialities by Rs. 300 per tonne and on other hessians by Rs. 150 per tonne. These will result in a loss of Rs. 13·50 crores in a full year.

A reduction of Rs. 7·50 per tonne is proposed in the duty manganese ore having ten per cent or more but not more than 48 per cent of manganese content. The intention is to offset the effect of the recent increase in railway freight on manganese ore. A marginal reduction of Re. one per tonne is also being made in the duty on iron ore fines, including blue dust. These will result in a loss of Rs. 83 lakhs in a full year.

In the course of his budget speech, the Deputy Prime Minister made a reference to the appointment of the one man Bhoothalingam Committee for recommending measures for simplifying and rationalising the existing structure of direct and indirect taxation. The first interim report had been submitted relating exclusively to direct taxes, particularly income-tax. Shri Desai said that this report as well as subsequent reports would be published. Parliament and others would have occasion to discuss some of the basic aspects of the tax structure to that it could be put on a sound and progressive basis as soon as possible. It was for this reason, apart from the difficult financial situation this year, he said that he had decided to restrict his proposals for modification in the direct tax structure to the minimum. It was, however, his intention to introduce even in the present budget some of the measures for rationalisation and simplification recommended in the interim report.

The Deputy Prime Minister concluded his budget speech with these words : "I can only hope that this budget will contribute to the restoration of a climate of stability which is so essential for sound and sustained growth. We are determined also to redouble our efforts to provide a clean and efficient administration. I have every confidence that at this difficult juncture, all sections of the community—farmers, workers, businessmen and leaders of public opinion—will give of their best so that the spell of stagnation which has been upon us for more than two years now is lifted and we begin to move forward once again to our cherished goals."



Chief Minister Thiru C. N. Annadurai opened the second batch of quarters in the housing colony of dock workers at Tondiarpet on 13th June 1967

Growing friendship between INDIA and RUSSIA

THIRUMATHI SATHIAVANI MUTHU, *Minister for Harijan Welfare and Information*

On behalf of the Government and people of Tamil Nad I offer your Excellency and Members of the Soviet Film Delegation a hearty welcome. Your visit is a fresh link in the golden chain that binds our two countries in their journey towards new horizons, towards new goals. You are the representatives of a civilization and culture which lay important stress on the elimination of all differences between man and man in regard to material status. Yours is a way of life which directs work in every field towards the creation of abundance in order to ensure conditions for a good life and a cultured life for the people. We in India are aware of the mighty endeavours which you have been making in attaining this high objective. We are also aware of the great sacrifices you have made for the cause, of the persistent and heroic struggles which you have made all these years to arrive at a sunny summit in your march towards material affluence.

Identical path

The remarkable progress which your country has made in the fields of Science and Technology is no doubt your own : but your high social objective has made it the common heritage of the people of the world. We, therefore share your legitimate pride in all that you have achieved in your grand and glorious march towards the socialistic goal.

People of India have struck camp and are on the march. Their goal too is socialism. They are also struggling hard and are making heavy sacrifices in their march towards the objective. In this mighty task in which our two countries engaged, your achievements and your objectives have always remained and will always remain a beacon light to us. The friendly assistance which your Government and your people have extended to us in developing our resources and in industrialising our country has helped us to quicken our pace. In producing Steel and Power, in locating oil fields and exploiting oil, in producing much-needed drugs and surgical instruments and in so many other fields of development, Soviet Russia has been to us a guiding friend and benefactor. I am one of those who never fails to acknowledge the deep debt of gratitude we owe to your country and to your people for all the help you have been rendering us.

I made mention of the several links that are binding our two great countries into growing friendship. You were quick to realise the richness and variety of the literary greatness of Indian languages. You have provided chairs for the study of several Indian languages, of which Tamil is one. We the people of Tamil Nad are proud of the fact that you have taken efforts to render into Russian several of our Tamil classics. Thus our relationship in the field of culture is also growing. Your visit in connection with the organisation of the Soviet Film Festival is an instance in point.

Film making

Film production in Soviet Russia is a handmaid to progress towards socialism. You have taken enormous efforts to see that every aspect of life and every endeavour in every field of human activity are made to subserve the one grand social objective. Thus, Films in Soviet Russia have been found to be not mere entertainment degenerating not unoften into mere excitement but pieces of art intended to educate people and keep them on the right track of the cultural and artistic ideals. Soviet pictures will therefore provide us new ideals and new directions in Film making. We welcome the exhibition of Soviet pictures here because we would want in this field a new ideal and a new purpose to be placed before our people. True, several of the films produced in India have been widely acclaimed in your country. Some of our Producers, Directors and Film Stars have achieved wide popularity in the Soviet land. Nonetheless, we would want new perspectives and new ideals to be placed before the people engaged in producing films. For, the film is a powerful visual medium which can mould the taste and outlook of vast numbers of people. Your visit to this City and the exhibition of pictures relating to the life, art and culture of the Soviet people will, I am sure, take us towards new horizons and set new directions to our endeavours.

[*Address delivered at the reception given by the Film Producer's guild to the Soviet Film Delegation on 8th June 1967.*]



SOVIET FILM DELEGATION IN THE CITY

A Soviet Film Delegation led by Mr. S. P. Ivanov, Chairman, Committee for Cinematography of Ukrania, U. S. S. R, holding the rank of a Minister arrived Madras on 6th June 1967 on a three-day visit

1. Thirumathi Sathiavani Muthu Minister for Harijan Welfare and Information, received the Delegation at the Airport
2. The Indo-Soviet Cultural Society, Madras, gave a reception to the delegation at Children's Theatre, on 7th June 1967
3. The members of the delegation at Sarada Studio on 7th June 1967
4. Thiru M. G. Ramachandran, leading Film Actor of Madras gave a lunch on party to the delegation on 6th June 1967. He is presenting a Momento to the leader of the delegation on the occasion
5. Thiru R. Sambandam, Mayor of Madras, who gave a dinner in honour of the delegation, is presenting a Momento
6. Madras members of the Indian Delegation to Moscow Film Festival gave a reception to the delegation on 6th June 1967. Thirumathi Jamuna, Film Actress, a member of the Indian delegation is presenting a Memento on the occasion
7. The Minister for Harijan Welfare and Information, Thirumathi Sathiavani Muthu who gave a dinner in honour of the delegation at Rajaji Hall on 6th June 1967 is introducing Thiru Nagi Reddy, Film Producer, to the leader of the delegation
8. The delegation at the Vauhini Studio
9. Thirumathi Sathiavani Muthu, presented an album to the delegation on the eve of the delegation's departure on 8th June 1967

Tenth Meeting of the Southern Zonal Council

The tenth meeting of the Southern Zonal Council held at Ooty in May 1967 took a number of decisions on important matters of economic and administrative co-ordination. The Union Home Minister, Thiru Y. B. Chavan, presided. The Union Minister of Irrigation and Power, Dr. K. L. Rao, and the Minister in the Union Ministry of Home Affairs Thiru V. C. Shukla, were present.

The meeting was attended by the Chief Ministers of Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Mysore and Kerala and the Lt. Governor and the Chief Minister of Pondicherry. Among those present were a number of Ministers from the States and senior officials from the Central and State Governments.

The meeting discussed the critical food position in the country in detail and the Union Food Secretary explained the seriousness of the situation due to drought during the last two years and the difficulties of procurement of rice from abroad. The Union Home Minister said that all possible efforts would be made to enable Kerala to tide over the difficult months ahead.

An important suggestion that emerged during the discussions was that looking to exorbitant prices paid and the extremely difficult position with regard to import of rice from abroad, efforts should be made to increase production of rice within the Zone by optimum utilisation of available water resources, if necessary, by providing additional funds for the purpose. Concrete schemes would be drawn up by the State Governments indicating the expected increases in production and the additional resources needed for implementing each scheme.

The Council discussed the procedures relating to the purchase of and the release of foreign exchange for equipment to be imported for certain development projects. It was explained that the procedure in this behalf had already been simplified and some powers had been delegated to the Union Ministry of Irrigation and Power as well as the Central Water and Power Commission. The revised procedure would eliminate delays in importing equipment needed for the projects.

The position in regard to the settlement of landless agriculturist families of Kerala in Rajasthan Canal area, Madhya Pradesh and Andaman and Nicobar Islands was explained and it was decided that efforts should continue to be made to settle such families to the maximum extent possible. It was noted that Tripura has already agreed to take 100 landless families of Kerala ex-Servicemen, details of which were being worked out. The Chief Minister of Kerala agreed to implement the programme of settling 7,000 additional landless agriculturist families of Kerala in Cannanore where 4,000 families had already been settled.

On the question of P.F. rates to be charged when power has been supplied by one State to another, the Council was informed that the Committee appointed by the Central Government had already recommended principles to be followed in determining rates, etc., for inter-State supply of power. The report of the Committee was under consideration.

It was agreed that the Committee consisting of the Union Minister of Irrigation and Power and the Chief Ministers of Madras and Kerala should meet within the next two months to finalise an agreement in respect of Parambikulam-Aliyar Project.

The Council decided that the States of Madras, Kerala and Mysore should prepare a memorandum within six months for the optimum utilisation and diversion of surplus waters of west flowing rivers and on water requirements of Kerala in east flowing rivers.

All the States agreed that liberalised pensions payable to officials affected by the reorganisation of States would be shared among the successor States in accordance with the principle already agreed upon.

The Madras Government agreed to extend the jurisdiction of the Madras Industrial Investment Corporation to the Union Territory of Pondicherry.

BOOK REVIEW :

("OLD MADRAS", Author and Publisher Thiru W. S. Krishnaswamy Nayudu, 30, Langs Garden Road, Madras-2, pp. 87, Price Rs. 1-50.)

The City of Madras as it is today is far away from what it was three hundred years ago a cluster of villages divided by smiling fields and groves, when the Britishers landed here. It has been the scene of many historical events. As such almost all the places of the City are connected with one or another event which took place in the early phases of the British settlement and had by now become part of history. This is also the beginning of the growth of the City. But all of these events have either been forgotten or prevail today with much distortion. For instance the Barbers bridge is a case in point. All these historical events have been traced as also the growth of the City in "Old Madras" by W. S. Krishnaswamy Nayudu, a retired judge of the Madras High Court with much clarity and simplicity.

It is a valuable guide to those who are interested in the past history of Madras.

INSTRUCTIONS TO PANCHAYAT UNIONS

Timely distribution of fertilisers, seeds, etc.,—Intensification of minor irrigation and kudimaramath works—Ensuring supply of seeds to ryots are some of the agricultural programmes for which panchayat unions have been given instructions.

Special instructions have been issued by the Director of Rural Development to all the Panchayat Union Commissioners, regarding the intensification of agricultural programmes, including minor irrigation, seeds, fertilisers, plant protection, etc., in the current cultivation season.

As regards the distribution of chemical fertilisers, specific responsibility has been fixed on Block Development Officers, who have to arrange for timely distribution of chemical fertilisers, with the help of Extension Officer (Agriculture), Extension Officer (Co-operation) and Gramasevaks. It has been made clear, that the Block Development Officers should pay adequate and timely attention to make the co-operatives, rise to the occasion and to act promptly in lifting, moving and selling fertilisers to the agriculturists.

It has been noted that, the Co-operatives generally complain of finance, to lift allotted quotas. Wherever there is such a complaint, immediate steps should be taken by the Block Development Officers, with the help of the Extension Officer (Co-operation) and the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, to improve the situation, by approaching the Co-operative Bank, to advance money on the quotas allotted and at the same time making arrangements for collection of dues of the society concerned. It is also found that, while the few influential or non-members get fertilisers, the innumerable small ryots go without it, in many villages. This should be stopped, according to the instructions issued. Any defect in the system should be brought to the notice of the District Collectors, then and there.

The Block Development Officers and the Panchayat Presidents have been requested to see that no time is lost, in giving the maximum assistance to the people and they have been requested to keep in close touch, with the Revenue Divisional Officers and the Collectors and seek their assistance, wherever necessary and, if possible, by personal contact in order to avoid delay.

Any special difficulty in this regard, may be referred to the Director of Rural Development.

* * * *

For the greater convenience of agriculturists in the current cultivation season, orders have been issued to change, with immediate effect, the working hours of the depots in Community Development Blocks, supplying fertilisers, seeds, etc., from '10-30 a.m. to 5-00 p.m.' to '8-00 a.m. to 12-00 noon and 2-30 p.m. to 5-00 p.m. This will help the agriculturists to get their requirements early in the morning before they go to the field. This arrangement had come into force from 1st June 1967.

Urgent instructions have been issued for carrying out repairs immediately required for proper upkeep of irrigation sources and execution of Kudimaramath works in all Block areas, in the current season, as part of the Intensification of works of the Block Development Organisation. The need for not strictly adhering to the system of attending to the repairs of Minor Irrigation tanks, according to a five-year roster, has been stressed, so that works requiring urgent attention and likely to yield good benefits may be taken out of turn.

Lists of all Minor Irrigation sources, whether they are transferred to the Panchayat Union Councils or otherwise, have been ordered to be prepared by the Block Development Officers concerned, by having a regular system of inspection and thereby indicating defects in sluices, breaches in the bunds, etc. Deficiencies in the maintenance of tanks may be brought to the notice of the Collector and any doubt as to their classification and

responsibility should be got cleared up at once. It has been ordered that these works should be completed within three months, after obtaining the co-operation of Panchayat Presidents also, in getting information about the condition of the irrigation tanks.

The Panchayat Union Councils may also bring to the notice of the Collector, any major irrigation works in their area, in need of attention, so that the matter could be taken up with the Public Works Department.

* * * *

The Directorate of Rural Development, in a circular has stressed that the production and dissemination of secondary seeds of strains recommended by the Agricultural Department is now largely the responsibility of the Block Development Officer and that adequate and timely steps should be taken for the distribution of the seeds in the Block area during the current cultivation season.

The Block Development Officers have been asked to review at once the position as regards the availability of stocks of seeds. If the available supply is short of the anticipated demand, the Block Development Officers should take steps to report at once to the District Agricultural Officer and the Collector, so that necessary supplies may be made from elsewhere by adjustment.

The Extension Officer (Agriculture) has been directed to ensure that there was proper dryage of seeds produced by the Gramasahayaks and that the germination was tested before issue. Instructions have also been issued to see that the price, at which seeds are sold by the Gramasahayaks or the Marketing Society or the Primary Agricultural Society where seeds are distributed by them is fair.

As the Government have already passed orders for the purchase and supply of the high-yielding ADT-27 paddy seeds to all Districts, there should be no difficulty so far as the supply of this strain is concerned. If there is any serious shortage of any seeds in the Blocks the matter should be taken up at once with the higher authorities.

The Block Development Officers and the Block Depots have been directed to display notices indicating the seeds available for sale to ryots. Marketing Societies and Primary Societies should see that there is no delay in the sale of seeds.

SCHOOL FOR LORRY DRIVERS

A school for the long distance lorry drivers was set up ten years ago in the Spessart region of Rieneck in Germany.

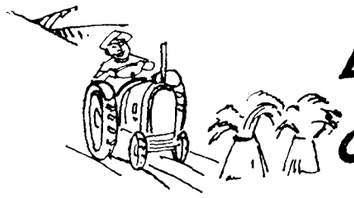
The school has four aims : to improve road discipline, to give instruction in the most important aspects of technical knowledge, to make suggestions on goodwill on the roads and to give hints on how to stay healthy. These aims decided the Federal central road traffic co-operative and the Federal long-distance road haulage authority to set up the school. The tyre industry now also contributes toward the costs.

In Germany the lorry-driver's job is more of a vocation than a profession. There is no apprenticeship. He needs only the guts and a class 2 driving licence. He is trained either by driving schools, whose methods are usually based on questionnaires or by an older and usually more experienced driver, who immediately transmits his own failings to the youngster.

This is where Rieneck comes in. In a five-day course experts in many fields-mechanics, solicitors, tradesmen, policemen, officials of the Federal long-distance road haulage authority and doctors—all give instruction in the aspects of their jobs relevant to road traffic.

The costs are covered in the most simple and unbureaucratic way imaginable. The drivers's employer continues to pay his regular wage and the cost of the journey there and accommodation is met at the co-operative. (From the *German Tribune*, April 1, 1967.)

NILGIRIS PROJECT on its feet



With the arrival shortly from Germany of a Rs. 9·5 lakhs worth supply of fertilizers, plant protection chemicals and equipment, field work will be started under the new Indo-German project of agricultural development in the Nilgiris district of Madras State.

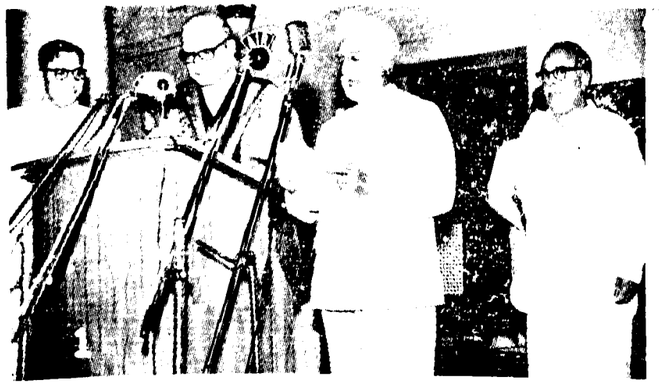
Dr. Horst B. K. Geuting, leader of a team of German agricultural experts who will carry out the Project in co-operation with their Indian counterparts, is already in this country. Five other experts will be arriving shortly and taking up work. The supply of the means of production and equipment is being made for purposes of demonstrating to the farmers in the Nilgiris district improved methods of cultivation with special reference to potato breeding, arable farming and fruit and vegetable development. Such other equipment as may be necessary for the furtherance of the programme and as may be mutually agreed to will also be supplied. Cross-country vehicles will be provided. Soil analysis being an important task of agricultural development, equipment for a soil testing laboratory will be sent to the Nilgiris from Germany as a gift. To ensure co-ordination in the working of the scheme, a Board consisting of two representatives each of the Government of India and the Federal Government will be set up and the Government of Madras will set up a committee to determine various details under the project.

Meanwhile, Dr. Geuting discussed with the Indian Ministry of Agriculture in New Delhi, last week, proposals for extending the scope of the Nilgiris project to include the mechanisation of farms, setting up of a workshop to develop agricultural implements suited to the needs of the Nilgiris district and to promote the marketing of agricultural produce.

An agreement for the Indo-German package programme of agricultural development in the Nilgiris district was signed in New Delhi some time back. It provides for measures to promote mixed farming with special emphasis on potato cultivation, fruit and vegetable growing, application of fertilizers, plant protection and water management. As in the case of the Mandi Project, which has been universally hailed, the German Government will provide, at its expense, yield increasing means of production, such as fertilizers, seeds, pesticides, farm machinery and irrigation equipment. Also, it will depute a team of specialists to work under the project leader, along with their Indian counterparts, and provide facili-ties for training the latter in Germany.

A group of Indian officials from Madras is already in Germany receiving special training as contemplated in the agreement. On returning home after completing the training in Germany, these officials will work in the Nilgiris under the package project.

The intention is that the Nilgiris project should serve as the nucleus of Indo-German collaboration in the field of agricultural development in South India in the same manner as the Mandi Package Project has been serving as the nucleus of such collaboration in the northern part of the country. The Mandi project, it may be recalled, has already been extended to the districts of Kangra and Sirmur. Further, the project having proved a great success, the Mandi project, originally sanctioned for five years, has now been extended up to the end of the Fourth Plan period, i.e., till the end of March 31, 1971.(*German News Weekly*, *May* 27, 1967.)



1. His Excellency Sardar Ujjal Singh was sworn in as permanent Governor of Madras on Friday, 16th June 1967. The Chief Justice Thiru Anantanarayanan administered the oath of office. Thiru C. N. Annadurai, Chief Minister, is also in the picture



2. Chief Minister, Minister for Food and Minister for Education and Industries inspecting the "CARE" food officially handed over to Chief Minister by the U.S. Consul in Madras at the Madras Harbour on 1st June 1967



3. Thiru C. N. Annadurai, Chief Minister of Madras, in a special interview on 3rd June 1967, at his residence to a Television Team from France headed by Mr. Creton, explained the new policies and approaches of the D.M.K. Government



4. The Second Anniversary of the Unit Level Class for the Government Press Workers under the Worker Education Scheme was held at the Government Press premises, Mint, on 26th May 1967. Thiru C. N. Annadurai, Chief Minister, distributed certificates to the workers



The Manjalar Scheme in Madurai district is one of the minor irrigation schemes undertaken during Third Plan period. The project was inaugurated on 11th January 1967. About 2,000 acres of new ayacut will be brought under irrigation and in about 3,400 acres of old ayacut irrigation will be stabilised.

Manjalar is a tributory to River Vaigai. It takes its origin in the southern slopes of Palani Hills. After taking in a number of small streams like Mulliar, Varattar, Iruttar and Marudhanadhi the Manjalar joins Vaigai at about six miles above Peranai Regulator. The catchment of the Manjalar is hilly and comes under the influence of both south-west and north-east monsoons, north-east being more predominant.

Existing irrigation

The existing irrigation of about 3,361 acres under Manjalar is carried out by means of ten anicuts across the river and the tanks fed by them. As the river is not a perennial one, in the absence of a reservoir, the crops receive supply only when there is flow in the river and sometimes at the end of the crop period, the crops wither for want of much desired wettings Moreover the north-east monsoon from which the tract receives most of its rains is very uncertain. Hence it was considered that a reservoir at a suitable place would be necessary to store the flood and use the waters not only for supplementing existing irrigation at times of need but also to bring under irrigation new areas. The Manjalar being a tributory of Vaigai has to contribute to the requirements of irrigation under Vaigai River also. But there are occasional surpluses in the Vaigai River and the newly built Vaigai Reservoir is not intended to store all this surplus. The Manjalar Reservoir is designed to store such quantity of surplus that will go to waste as it cannot be stored in Vaigai Reservoir. This will also obviate any objection raised by lower down ryots.

From the compilation of the net surplus available from storage in the Manjalar Reservoir it was found that the surplus will be available in five years out of nine. In other words the new ayacut contemplated in the scheme will be successful in irrigation for five years out of nine. Even then, the scheme is taken up on the sacred principle that no water should be allowed to go to waste.

The reservoir site is at about 3½ miles north of Devadanapatti village of Periakulam taluk. The total catchment of Manjalar up to the last anicut is 10 square miles yielding 1,992 M.C.ft. and the yield at the site works out to 1,513 M.C.ft. Out of this, it is proposed to utilise only 714 M.C.ft. with 1½ fillings with a reservoir capacity of 476 M.C.ft., which can cater the needs of 2,000 acres of new ayacut, 113 acres of gap in the old ayacut and for stabilising the existing ayacut of about 3,244 acres.

Details of scheme

The present scheme contemplates (1) construction of a dam 3,430 feet long across the river to store 476 M.C.ft. of water, (2) excavating a new canal about 4½ miles long on the right side of the river for irrigating the new ayacut of 2,000 acres. The catchment area of the river at the dam site is 46 sq. miles of hilly track. The maximum flood discharge is worked out as 11,700 cusecs assuming a value of 900 for c. In the surplus weir four spans of 26 feet by 10 feet have been provided for passing the maximum flood discharge. In addition to this river sluices will also be operated during floods.

The component parts of the dam are of the conventional types being adopted in similar works. The dam consists of two portions (1) Masonry flank weir for a length of 134 feet comprising of a "Oghee type" spillway with four vents of size 26 feet by 10 feet. The

spillway will be controlled by four numbers of radial shutters of size 26 feet by 10 feet. The radial gates can be operated both by manually and by electric power.

Earth dam

Economical sections with suitable front and rear slopes are adopted for earth dam. The conventional filters and Rock Toe have also been provided for the entire length of the dam.

A top width of 14 feet has been provided for the masonry portion to have a clear roadway of 12 feet. The masonry portion consists of a masonry flank weir for a length of 134 feet comprising of a "Ogbee type" spillway with four vents of size 26 feet by 10 feet. The spillway will be controlled by radial gates as already stated above.

The river sluice is located almost in the river bed portion which has been damed by an earth dam and the sluices will be utilised for allowing water to the existing ayacut below the dam. The sluices are equipped with service shutters as well as emergency shutter with suitable hoisting equipment. The hoisting equipments are easily approachable with the help of an approach bridge which connected the earth dam and the hoisting chamber. The river sluice are provided with two vents of size 5 feet by 6 feet with sill level fixed at + 948·00. The canal sluice has been constructed in the earth dam at right flank at L. S. 3,150 for allowing water to the new ayacut of 2,000 acres. The canal sluice is provided with one vent of size 3 feet by 4 feet with sill level fixed at + 983·00.

Economical sections with suitable front and rear slopes are adopted for earth dam. The top width of earth dam is kept as 20 feet and the front slope (reservoir site) is revetted with rough stone and the rear slope turfed. The rear slope of land has been provided with suitable drainage chutes at 100 feet intervels.

Principle levels and particulars

Lowest level of dam foundation ..	+ 920
Average level deep river course.	+ 945
Crest level of surplus spillway ..	+ 995
Full reservoir level	+ 1,005
Maximum water level	+ 1,005
Level of roadway	+ 1,013
Level of top of parapet	+ 1,016
Width of road in earth dam ..	20 feet
Width of road in surplus weir ..	12 feet
Number and size of spillway vents.	4 numbers of 26 feet by 10 feet
Sill level of river sluice	+ 948·00
Sill level of canal sluice	+ 983·00
Rear M.F.L. of river	+ 958·50
Length of surplus spillway	134 feet
Length of earth dam	3,296 feet
Maximum height of earth dam ..	75 feet

The canal system consists of a right side channel of 4½ miles long taking off from the canal sluice situated in the earth dam at L.S. 3,150 with sill level + 983·00 to irrigate the new ayacut of 2,000 acres. The new ayacut of 2,000 acres lies in Devadanapatti village, Erumalainaickenpatti village and Vadipatti village in Periakulam taluk.

The main canal has been designed for a head discharge of 50 cusecs at 40 duty including transmission losses. The bed width and depth of flow at the head reach (i.e.), 0·0·0 to 1·4·500 are 5 feet and 2·75 feet respectively with a bed fall of 1 to 3,000. The velocity in this reach is 2·375 feet/sec. The second reach from 1·4·500 to 2·5·300 is having a bed width of 5 feet, depth of flow 2·5 feet and bed fall of 1 in 3,000. The velocity at this reach is 2·164 feet per sec. The fourth reach from 3·3·300 to 4·2·00 is having a bed width of 4 feet up to 21,800 and 3 feet below the point and the depth of flow in this reach is 2·3 feet. At the tail end of canal a dividing dam has been constructed with 2 vents for supplying water for 2 distributaries (i.e.), Left arm and right arm which will irrigate an extent of 800 acres below Devadanapatti village.

The entire main canal is lined with cement concrete 1 : 4 : 7, 2 inches thick and surface left smooth.

Suitable cross drainage works have been constructed for all the odai and streams crossing the canal. Necessary road culverts have also been constructed at the respective crossings.

Food and financial aspects

An extent of 2,000 acres of land will be brought under Irrigation under the scheme in addition to bridging up the gap of 113 acres in the existing irrigation and stabilising an extent 3,244 acres thus resulting in an additional food production of 1,018·5 tons of rice per year. As already stated the scheme will be successful only in 5 out of 9 years and so an yield of 1,000 tonnes (at the rate of ½ ton per acre from 2,000 acres) will be available from the new ayacut only in 5 out of 9 years (i.e.), the additional food production anticipated from the new ayacut will be 5/9 of 1,000 (or) 556 tons per year. Hence the cost per ton works out to Rs. 9,756 on works. The execution of Manjalar Reservoir Scheme will result in an additional food production of 1,018·5 tons of rice every year at a cost of 3 lakhs including direct and indirect charges. The return on the scheme is 0·415 per cent taking into consideration a betterment fee of Rs. 300 per acre on 2,000 acres of new ayacut and the return will be only 0·182 per cent if betterment fee is not levied.

The scheme will enhance the economical condition of the area, as the annual food production turn over will be in the order of nearly Rs. 6 lakhs.

The total estimated cost of the scheme is expected to be Rs. 109 lakhs including direct and indirect charges.

Measures to Control Flood Havoc

Between now (May) and September, as they have for centuries past, floods will come to India bringing damage to crops and property of something like 570 million rupees.

Indirect losses, caused by the dislocation of normal life and business due to the breakdown of road and rail communications will add another 300 million rupees.

Then there are the sums spent by the Central and State Governments in flood relief, bringing the total average annual flood damage bill to an estimated billion rupees.

And there are the lives lost which cannot be valued.

These figures, in an assessment of the situation were given to the recently ended week-long water for Peace Conference in Washington in a paper by Thiru P. N. Kumra of India's Central Water and Power Commission.

"The area affected by floods annually," Thiru Kumra reported, "is about 15 million acres on an average, but the area that is liable to flooding at one time or the other has been roughly estimated at about 50 million acres which is about 15 per cent of the cultivated area in the country."

"The area affected is mainly agricultural land in the rural areas, and since the bulk of the population in the country is dependant on agricultural production, the floods affect considerably the rural economy."

Although flood protection measures go back as far as 100 years, the official said, "impressive progress" has been made mainly in the last 12 years "during which measures have been taken on a systematic and scientific basis."

These include construction of storage resources, embankments and drainage channels, flood diversion works, river training and town protection works and raising of villages. But Thiru Kumra said, the emphasis is mainly on the construction of embankments. In some areas flood warning and flood forecasting have also been provided by the Government.

In the past 12 years, he said 4,500 miles of embankments and 5,000 miles of drainage channels were constructed, about 4,500 villages were raised above flood levels and 125 town protection plans were completed.

"These measures" he added, "have provided protection to nearly 12·5 million acres. The investment on the flood protection measures during this period was nearly 1·4 billion rupees."

SEVENTY PER CENT PEOPLE WILLING TO PLAN FAMILY

Dr. S. Chandrasekhar, Union Minister for Health and Family Planning, said that about 70 per cent of the people were willing to limit the number of children. He made this inference on the basis of several "attitude surveys" which he had conducted in urban and rural areas as a demographer.

He observed that population growth could only be evaluated in relation to scientific development and industrial resources available in the country. It could not be considered irrespective of these factors which determine its real magnitude.

India's rate of growth, Dr. Chandrasekhar said, was not more than that of the Latin American countries or China. But in view of India's underdevelopment the implementation of the family planning programme had become urgent. India's industrial and agricultural developments through its Five-Year Plans had not been sufficient to cope with the great upsurge of population.

He urged that there should be extensive campaign to promote family planning in the country. The Minister gave following reasons for the problematic growth of Indian population:—

First, marriage in this country was regarded as a duty or dharma as a result of traditions and culture irrespective of the couples' emotional maturity or economic stability. Secondly child marriages prevalent in certain areas contributed to the population problem. Thirdly, there was the absence of widespread contraceptive habit.

There was not only a great decrease in the infant mortality figures but also the expectation of life had risen to 58 years.

—*Family Planning News*, May 1967.

Sainik School (Madras State), Amaravathinagar

Entrance Examination for the Session commencing in January 1968

The next All India Entrance Examination for admission to the SAINIK SCHOOL (MADRAS STATE), AMARAVATHINAGAR, for the session commencing in January 1968 will be held on *3rd September* 1967.

The Examination will be conducted by this school *only* for Standard V. Boys of the ages mentioned below are eligible to apply:

Age on 2nd January 1968 - Below 10 years - V Standard.

Number of Vacancies

The available vacancies for admission to this school for January 1968 are :-

Standard V - 80.

No vacancies are available in higher standards.

Examination

There will be a written test only in Arithmatic. Answers can be written in Tamil, English or Hindi. The boys who qualify in the written test will be required to appear before a Board of Selection at a later date for an Intelligence Test and Interview (both written and oral).

Examination Centres

The Entrance Examination will be held at selected centres in all States and Union Territories all over India.

Candidates seeking admission may appear at any centre near the place at which they may be residing at the time of Examination.

The Examination Centres selected in Madras State are

MADRAS, CUDDALORE N.T., THANJAVUR, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI, TIRUNELVELI, AMARAVATHINAGAR, SALEM, VELLORE AND MADURAI.

Curriculum—

The Sainik Schools provide excellent education, boarding facilities, extra-curricular activities, with special emphasis on character building, physical training and prepare boys for the Indian School Certificate Examination and the Entrance Examination to the National Defence Academy, Kharakvasla. The Indian School Certificate Examination is recognised as equivalent to the Pre-University Examination by the Universities.

The medium of instruction is English with Hindi as compulsory subject. The option of a third language has been restricted to Tamil and Sanskrit at this School.

School Fees:—

The normal school fees including boarding and lodging, tuition, text books and stationery is Rs. 1,900 per annum or Rs. 200 per month for 10 months. Outfit charges Rs. 300 for the initial year and Rs. 150 for every subsequent year; Caution Money Deposit Rs. 150 refundable when the student leaves the school, Pocket Money Rs. 100 per annum.

Scholarships—

Scholarships are provided liberally by the State Governments depending upon the economic status of the parent. These scholarships are available to all boys who qualify in the Entrance Examination and who are admitted to the school on the basis of their ranking in the merit list with reference to the vacancies position. However, boys of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes will be admitted irrespective of their rank in the merit list provided they qualify in the Entrance Examination. One-third of the seats in the school are reserved for priority admission of the children of Service personnel.

Madras Government Scholarship Scheme—

A liberal scholarship scheme has been instituted by the Madras Government for the award of scholarships to deserving students of Madras State domicile and to those students belonging to other States whose parents have been employed continuously in the Madras State for a minimum period of three years as on 1st January of the year of admission. The scholarships are awarded on merit-*cum*-means at the following rates :—

Joint monthly income of parents.	*Rate of scholarship.*
Up to Rs. 400 per month	Rs. 1,900 per annum *plus* Rs. 300 clothing and equipment allowances in the first year and Rs. 150 in subsequent years.
Up to Rs. 500 per month	Rs. 1,425 per annum *plus* Rs. 300 clothing and equipment allowance in the first year and Rs. 150 in the subsequent years.
Up to Rs. 700 per month	Rs. 950 per annum.
Up to Rs. 1,000 per month	Rs. 475 per annum.

Candidates of Madras domicile who obtain the first rank in their respective standards in the All-India Entrance Examination for admission to this Sainik School will be awarded full fee scholarship as an incentive irrespective of the income of the parents. In addition, clothing allowance based on income group of the parents will also be allowed.

Other Scholarships Schemes—

A very limited number of Ministry of Defence Scholarships are also available to sons of serving/Ex-JCOs and ORs and equivalents in the Navy and the Air Force.

Home Ministry Scholarship Scheme for Union Territories—

The Government of India have instituted liberal scholarship scheme for the benefit of boys coming from the Union Territories for education in Sainik Schools. The scholarships under this scheme will be awarded on merit-*cum*-means basis by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Application and Prospectus—

Application form and school prospectus can be obtained from the Principal, Sainik School (Madras State), Amaravathinagar, Coimbatore district on payment of Rs. 1·50 by crossed postal order in favour of the Principal, Sainik School (Madras State), Amaravathinagar, payable at Udumalpet Post Office. A self-addressed envelope of 9 inches by 3 inches in size with 20 paise postage stamp should be sent for despatching the school prospectus by Book Post.

Previous years examination papers for 1965 and 1966 for Standard V in English/Tamil can be had on payment of Re. 1 for each year by crossed postal order. A-self addressed postal envelope should also be sent along with the requisition for question papers indicating the language if question paper required.

LAST DATE:

Last date for receipt of applications on the prscribed form by the Principal accompanied by a crossed postal order for Rs. 2 in favour of the Principal, Sainik School (Madras State), Amaravathinagar, payable at Udumalpet Post office is 15th August 1967.

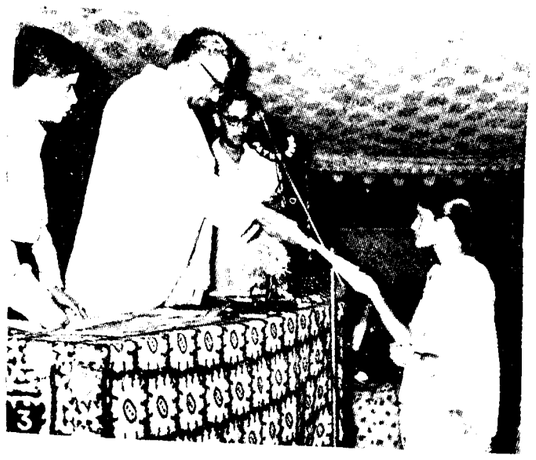


1. Thiru M. Karunanidhi, Minister for Works, declares open the Tyre Retreading Factory of the Arasaliur Retreading Corporation at Guindy on 6th June 1967. The Minister is inspecting the factory after the function



2. Thiru V. B. Thavasiappan, Minister for Education and Industries, addressing the Sarvappan Boys' Home at Shaligram on 14th June 1967 [illegible] chart

3. Thiru V. P. Nedunchezhiyan, Minister for Education and Industries, also presided over the 10th Anniversary of the Steno-typists Guild presenting a Certificate to a Stenographer, who won in the examination conducted by the Guild in connection with the anniversary

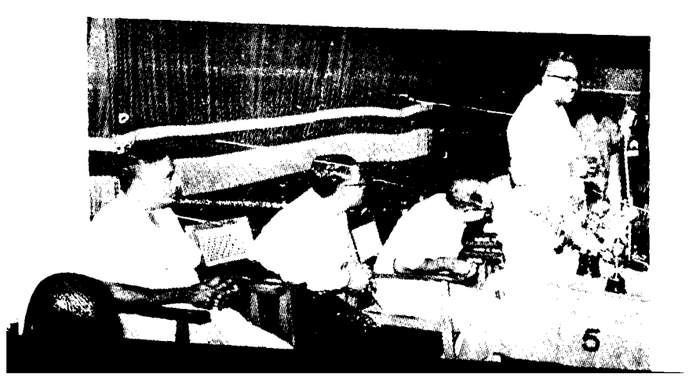


4. Thiru Haseebur Rahman, Minister for Law and Information, Bihar State, who called on Thiru S. Madhavan, Minister for Law and Co-operation, is shaking hands with him



6. The Chairman, Food Corporation of India presenting a token Bag of 'Bal-Ahar'—a multi purpose protein and vitamin rich food for children to Thiru Haseebur Rahman, Minister for Law and Information, Bihar, at the premises of Food Corporation, Madras on 23rd May 1967

5. Thiru V. P. Nedunchezhiyan, Minister for Education and Industries, addressing the Madras State Small Industries Corporation Employees Association meeting held on 18th June 1967





The Hazari Report

Thiru Fekhruddin Ali Ahmed, Minister for Industrial Development and Company Affairs, made the following statement in the Rajya Sabha on May 29, 1967. He was moving that the Interim Report on Industrial Planning and Licensing Policy be taken into consideration.

Dr. R.K. Hazari, Professor of Industrial Economics, in the University of Bombay, was appointed as an Honorary Consultant in the Planning Commission in July 1966 to conduct a study of licensing under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. The study had two objectives :

(i) To review the operation of licensing under the Industries Act broadly over the last two Plan periods and more closely over the last six-seven years including the orderly phasing of licensing with reference to targets of capacity.

(ii) To consider and suggest in the light of the present stage of economic development where and in what direction modifications may be made in the licensing policy.

I would like to stress that the initiative for Professor Hazari's study came from within the machinery of Government itself, because it was felt that with the passage of time, a review of the licensing system was necessary.

In December 1966, Professor Hazari submitted an Interim Report to the Planning Commission. Copies of this Report were laid on the Table of this House on 7th April 1967 and copies have also been circulated to the Hon'ble Members.

Professor Hazari has now intimated to the Planning Commission that his final Report will be ready sometime in August 1967. It is also understood that apart from the fact that the final Report will contain a more detailed analysis of the statistical data, there are not likely to be any other changes of substance. Government have accordingly, recently taken up consideration of the issues raised in Dr. Hazari's Interim Report, without waiting for his final Report. Such consideration can only be within the frame work of the objectives set out in the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956. These objectives are :—

(i) to accelerate the rate of economic growth and to speed up industrialisation ;

(ii) industries of basic and strategic importance should be developed in the public sector ;

(iii) prevention of private monopolies and the concentration of economic power in the hands of a small number of individuals ;

(iv) encouragement to the growth of small and cottage industries ; and

(v) reduction of disparities in levels of development between different regions of the country.

The essential concept in Professor Hazari's Interim Report seems to be the need for a more positive approach to the development of 'priority' sectors of industry rather than what he considers to be the somewhat negative approach under the present operation of the Industries Act. He appears to have been reinforced in this view by his assessment that the attempt to control or regulate development over a wide field of industry has resulted in dispersal of effort without a effective achievement in any sector. He has accordingly suggested that a few basic industries should be selected for development as priority industries and that, having selected them, Government should undertake to pre-empt foreign exchange and, where necessary the rupee sources and also provide other resources like power, transport, etc. He goes on to suggest that, if, however, the system of industrial licensing is retained, the exemption limit for new undertaking should be raised from the present level of Rs. 25 lakhs to Rs. 1 crore. He has himself pointed out however that preoccupation with the system and procedure of industrial licensing is less important than a clear ordered statement of priorities.

It is no doubt true that Dr. Hazari's analysis brings out the fact that during the past few years some of the bigger industrial houses, particularly Birlas, have been able to increase their share in the industrial production of the country. At the same time, as Dr. Hazari has himself mentioned in paragraph 15 (1) of his Report, the area of significance which industrial licensing occupies is progressively shrinking. Out of the total investment in the industrial sector in the Second Plan of Rs. 1,788 crores, Rs. 938 crores was in the public sector. In the Third Plan period, against the total investment in the industrial sector of Rs. 2,570 crores, the public sector investment amounts to Rs. 1,520 crores.

It has been observed that in most cases, the Licensing Committee, under the procedure currently followed by it, considers individual application against the targetted capacity of each industry and not on the basis of a collective examination of a number of applications received after inviting applications from all interested parties, say quarterly or half yearly. The result has been that if capacity existed for a particular industry and the applicant's scheme was a good one, ordinarily it was approved. The Swaminathan Committee which considered this procedural aspect in 1966 was of the view that the proposal for inviting applications quarterly or half-yearly and considering them all together is likely to lead to the "bunching" of licenses instead of their being spread appropriately throughout the Plan period and will also result in delays or failure to utilise available foreign loans and credits to the overall detriment of the interests of the country. Government are, however, having this procedure reconsidered, since in spite of the draw-backs to which the Swaminathan Committee drew attention, it can result in a number of licenses in different fields being allowed to one or more large groups.

Dr. Hazari's report also refers to applications for industrial licences having been made by big Business Houses to foreclose capacity. The "letter of intent" procedure which was introduced in 1964 was expected to remove whatever weaknesses might have existed in the previous licensing procedure in this respect. According to this new procedure, a preliminary letter, subject to certain conditions, is issued to a party where his case is considered *prima facie* suitable for the issue of a licence, and the letter of intent is converted into an industrial licence after the party fulfils these conditions. A letter of intent automatically ceases to be valid if the party fails to fulfil the conditions within the stipulated period—six months or one year as the case may be. The procedure, however, has not fully achieved the intended improvement since in practice extensions to letters of intent have been given rather liberally both to large business groups and to others. Such extensions were given mainly because the parties did take some effective action, though not all, during the period of currency of the letter of intent and cancellations would mean, in many cases, delay due to fresh approvals being given to new parties. Nevertheless, in future the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs proposes to take a stricter line in the matter of extensions of the period of validity of letters of intent, where parties fail to take the requisite action within the validity period, so as to minimize the chances of any one seeking to foreclose capacity.

It is further proposed that in addition to the normal examination, a detailed special review should be carried out of all long pending licences, letters of intent with a view to weeding out those which have remained infructuous for long periods. It is intended that there should be such special reviews periodically.

Professor Hazari's report has drawn attention to certain weakness in the present licensing system for the fulfilment of the objectives set out in the Industrial Policy Resolution, 1956. The action proposed to be taken by Government is two-fold; first in the short term to improve the working of the present system by certain procedural changes in implementation, some of which I have referred to earlier, e.g., stricter regulation of extension of letters of intent, the possibility of inviting applications, together over a short period of time for specific industries so that a group of allied applications could be considered at the same time, special reviews, etc. Secondly, notwithstanding the fact that Government have taken some steps, viz., Company Law Reform, licencing of industrial units, control over capital issues and, above all, public investment in order to limit the monopolistic growth of industrial growth, the various studies undertaken by Professor Mahalanobis, the Monopolies Enquiries Commission and now by Dr. Hazari, leave an impression about the existence of economic power in a few people, and, particularly, of control over the private sector.

Whether this concentration of power has flowed from our planned economy or is the inevitable result of economic development, how far it is consistent or is in conflict with our objectives outlined in the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956, and how far the growth which has taken place is detrimental to public interest and is opposed to and is in conflict with democratic socialism, are all questions which would justifiably call for further and detailed review.

In this connection, as has been pointed out by Dr. Hazari himself, the basic change in the scope and drawing up of industrial programme in the Planning Commission also has to be considered together with the policy of export and import, licencing and credit policy of public financial institutions. The Cabinet have, therefore, decided to make a thorough review of all these as early as possible. It is also intended to set up an enquiry to ascertain whether in the issue of post licences there has been any discrimination in favour of any of the bigger Houses, consistent with the need to ensure rapid industrial development and, whether as a result of certain applications having been allowed there has been any improper fore-closure of capacity.



IF THE PLANT COULD SPEAK!

THIRU T. C. ROY
Production Specialist, Farm Information Unit, New Delhi

Vanamahotsavam is being celebrated every year from 1st July. The aim is to focuss the people's attention on the important part played by trees in our life and therefore to safeguard them by avoiding reckless deforestation; if not out of sympathy atleast out of our own self interest we have to grow trees wherever possible and protect existing ones.

I could speak your language, I would say.

Look, I am plant. I came to the earth long long before you set your foot on it. You don't believe it? Ask the biologist and he will bear me out. I struggled for existence under harsh and strange surroundings and with strange creatures when there was very little of soil on this planet. Through millions of years I plodded on to the land from the marshy swamps. I not only survived but also made it possible for you to arrive and survive on earth. Millions of my tribes are living in the bed of the deep sea, many perished in deluges and quakes and are lying burried deep down in the bowels of the earth. Not that they are all useless and lost to you. You dig up the earth and bring some of them out as coal and oil for your own use.

To make the earth pleasant for you and to help you live a civilized existence, I have tempered the elements and changed the foul gas you breathe out to provide you life-giving air. I have given a soothing balm for your eyes with my green colour without which you would have gone blind and lost all charms of life. I have been primarily responsible for maintaining the balance of nature and keeping every living species in harmony and peace.

I have never been avaricious like you. I don't even compete with you for food. I produce food from the soil, air and sunshine which you cannot do through you beast of Science, only to be robbed of it by you.

Really speaking you cannot exist even for a moment without my help direct or indirect.

Even then you have carried out a relentless onslaught on me—a mute and dumb friend. Amongst your own brethern, you talk of peaceful co-existence but you have never felt the same way with me. Why? Because I cannot speak your language, because I do you good and do not harm you, because I do not rise in revolt against your tyrany.

Think for a moment. I also has a life. I am also part of the nature to which you belong. I only wish you to be a little considerate a little more farsighted and a little more wise. I wish you return me one millionth of the good that I have bestowed on to you. We could then live much more happily and peacefully.

* * *

Forest—Men's Friend

"Forests add beauty to the country, and they teach man to appreciate beauty and induce lofty emotions. Forests make a harsh climate milder. In countries with a mild climate people spend less energy in the struggle with nature, and so man is gentler and more capable of tender feeling. In such countries people are beautiful, sensitive and flexible in spirit, their speech is elegant, their movements graceful. Science and the fine arts flourish among them; their philosophy is cheerful and there is great refinement and courtesy in their attitude towards women."

—*Chekhov in 'Uncle Vanya'.*

The Prayer of the Tree

To the *Wayfarer*

Ye who pass by and would raise your hand against me,
Harken ere you harm me'.
I am the heat of your hearth on the cold winter nights,
The friendly shade screening you from the summer sun.
My fruits are refreshing droughts,
Quenching your thirst as you journey on,
I am the beam that holds *your house*
The board of your table,
The bed on which you lie,
And the timber that builds your boat,
I am the handle of *your* hoe,
The door of your homestead,
The wood of your cradle,
And the shed of your coffin,
I am the bread of kindness and the flower of beauty
Ye who pass by, listen to my prayer, harm me not!

A Salute to the Trees

Many a tree is found in the wood
And every tree for its use is good
Some for the strength of the gnarled root
Some for the sweetness of flower *or* fruit
Some for the shelter against the storm
Some to keep the *hearth-stone* warm
Some for the roof, and some for the beam
And some for a *boat to* breast the stream
In the wealth of the wood since the world began
The trees have offered their gifts to man
But the glory *of trees* is more than their gifts
It is a beautiful wonder of life that lifts
From a *wrinkled* seed in an earthbound clod
A column, an arch, in the temple of God
A pillar of power, a dome of delight
A shrine of song and a joy of sight!

Source : Forest Newsletter.

HIGH POWER COMMISSION ON IRRIGATION

Formation of a high-power Irrigation Commission to go into the present irrigation policy, review development of *irrigation* since independence and suggest an early re-orientation in approach on irrigation, *planning* and development, is under consideration of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power. The main function of the Commission will be to suggest ways and means to provide larger *irrigation* facilities for increasing agricultural production, as also for development of *irrigation* as a composite exploitation of both surface and ground-water resources. The last Commission was appointed in 1901.

Since 1947 more than Rs. 2,000 crores have been invested on irrigation works, but the irrigation potential created is just half of about 180 million acres of total potential.

Adequate attention has also not been given to proper use of water on the cultivator's field because of scientific management at field level and revenue-reoriented approach on the irrigation projects. It is considered necessary that indirect benefits resulting from irrigation projects to the country's economy in particular and to the society in general are taken into account while working out returns from national investment on the irrigation projects instead of recording returns to the State on the State investment basis.

The terms of reference suggested for the Commission are :—

(1) Appraisal of the present utilisation of existing resources of water for irrigation and other purposes and drawing up of a sound policy for further exploitation of water resources in different States or regions of India ;

(2) To consider further expansion of irrigation in different regions, keeping in view their relative need, extent of natural resources available, its optimum production potential and the return on the investments ;

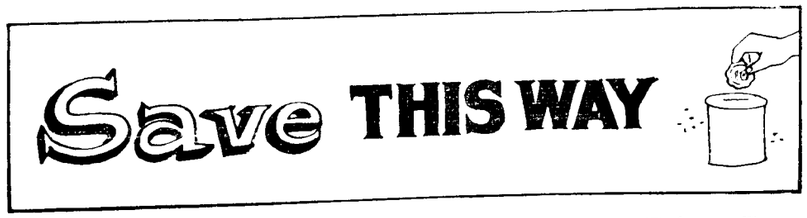
(3) To consider suitable crop pattern and crop-planning in irrigated areas, including problems related to water logging and drainage and simplification of procedure relating to irrigation management ;

(4) To examine administrative and organisational set-up for planning, execution and operation of irrigation works and suggest ways and means to improve their efficiency and effect greater co-ordination at various levels ;

(5) To consider re-classification of irrigation works on a national basis to eliminate complexities arising out of an application of out-dated rules and regulations.

(6) To make broad basin-wise assessment of financial resources needed for phased development ; and

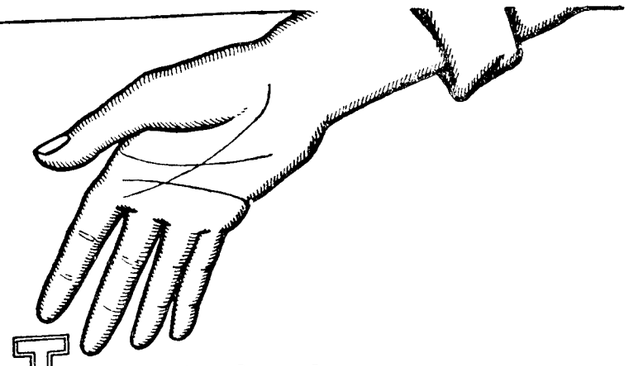
(7) To consider other connected and ancillary matters relating to economic development and general prosperity in irrigated areas and their contribution towards economic growth of other areas, as also the growth of agro-industrial complex in the rural areas.



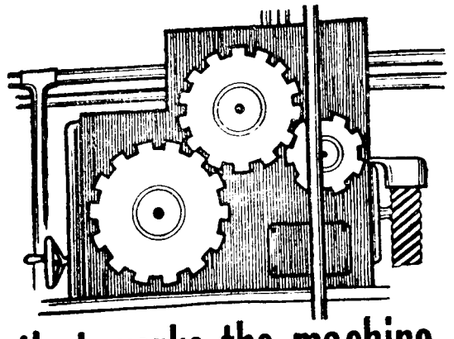
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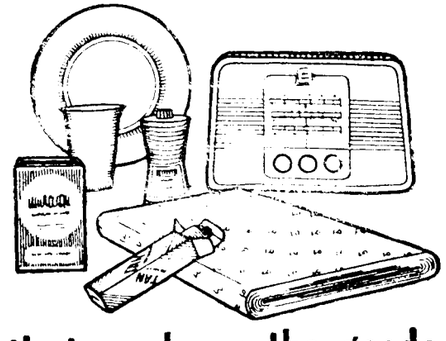
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CORRECTION

Thiru M. Karunanidhi, Minister for Public Works, received Thiru V. V. Giri, Vice-President of India, on his arrival at the Central Station in the morning on 18th May 1967. In the evening, Thiru S. J. Sadiq Pasha, Minister for Public Health, was present at the Central Station to see the Vice-President off to Delhi. The photograph of the Minister for Public Health taken on the occasion of the send-off was published in the June 1967 issue of *Madras Information* (Please *see* photo No. 6 at page 19). Instead of the caption to the photograph reading : "Thiru S. J. Sadiq Pasha, Minister for Public Health, was present at the Central Station on 18th May 1967 to see the Vice-President off to Delhi. Photo taken on the occasion shows the Minister for Public Health with the Vice-President," it was by mistake given as "Thiru V. V. Giri, Vice-President of India, on arrival at the Central Station. Thiru S. J. Sadiq Pasha, Minister for Public Health, is with the Vice-President." The error is regretted. This was noticed as soon as the June issue was published and arrangements were made to issue an errata in the July issue. Meanwhile, the mistake was exploited by a Tamil newspaper for its own ends.

For the information of the readers we publish here the photograph of the Minister for Public Works when he received the Vice-President and the photograph of the Minister for Public Health when he saw the Vice-President off to Delhi.

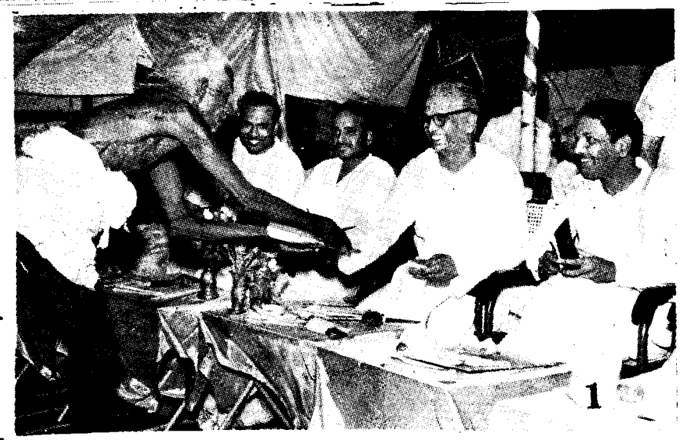




Left : Thiru V. V. Giri, Vice-President of India, paid a short visit to Madras on 18th May 1967. Thiru M. Karunanidhi, Minister for Public Works, received him at the Central Station. Photo taken on the occasion shows the Minister for Public Works with the Vice-President

Right : Thiru S. J. Sadiq Pasha, Minister for Public Health, was present at the Central Station to see the Vice-President off to Delhi. Photo taken on the occasion shows the Minister for Public Health with the Vice-President

AGRICULTURISTS' CONFERENCE IN SOUTH ARCOT















AGRICULTURISTS CONFERENCE IN SOUTH ARCOT DISTRICT (*facing page*)

Agriculturists Conference was held at Villupuram and Chidambaram on 3rd and 4th June 1967 respectively.

1. *An aged ryot is presenting a petition to Thiru A. Govindasamy, Minister for Agriculture, at the Conference held at Villupuram.*
2. & 3. *The Minister for Agriculture and the Minister for Public Works are keenly listening the speech of a farmer at the Villupuram Conference.*
4. & 5. *Thiru M. Karunanidhi, Minister for Public Works, is addressing the Chidambaram Conference.*
6. & 7. *The Minister for Agriculture is addressing the Villupuram Conference.*

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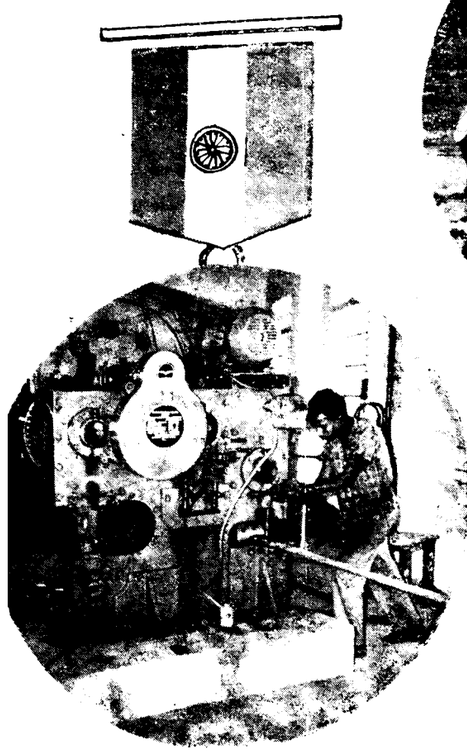


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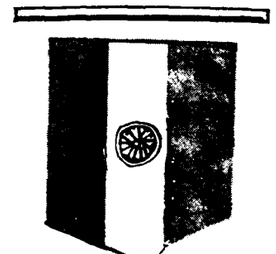
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MADRAS INFORMATION AUGUST '67 Price 20P

193









I am afraid in our generation there is going to be little rest or real peace. There are going to be no dividends of leisure and repose brought about for our genera ion. The prospect before us is work, hard labour.

—Jawaharlal Nehru

प्रधान मंत्री भवन
PRIME MINISTER'S HOUSE
NEW DELHI

Appeal for Drought Relief Fund

Six months ago, I appealed for contributions to the Prime Minister's Drought Relief Fund to help relieve the distress of our countrymen and women in Bihar, Eastern Uttar Pradesh and other scarcity affected areas. Since then, the winter rains have also failed and the situation has become even more difficult. May and June will be the cruellest months. But relief operations will possibly have to continue until about the end of the year. More funds are urgently needed.

We have so far received a total of nearly Rs.92 lakhs in small and large contributions, governmental and private. Rs.55 lakhs have been disbursed leaving a balance of only about Rs.37 lakhs. As against this, the monthly commitments from the Fund to the Bihar Relief Committee, the UP Drought Relief Committee and other voluntary agencies now total Rs.16 lakhs per month and may have to be further stepped up.

I appeal to your purse and even more to your heart. All of us must come together to alleviate the agony of millions of our stricken people, men, women and innocent children, threatened by a great human tragedy. This is not a localised problem. It is the suffering of the Indian people.

I appeal to those of you who have already contributed, to give more. I appeal to those of you who have not yet given, to give generously. I appeal to each of you to give now.

Indira Gandhi

(Indira Gandhi)

April 30, 1967

MADRAS INFORMATION

Vol. XXI AUGUST 1967 No. 8

CONTENTS

		PAGE
1.	Prosperity Brigade	3
2.	Governor's Tribute	4
3.	Pains of Industrial Growth—*Thiru Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, Union Minister for Industrial Development and Company Affairs.*	6
4.	The School Complex—*Dr. H. S. S. Lawrence, Director, State Institute of Education, Madras.*	9
5.	Shifting Balance of the Upper Nilgiris Forest Lands	12
6.	Quality of our Automobiles Should Improve	15
7.	India Week at EXPO'67, Montreal, Canada	21
8.	Have you thought of your teeth	24
9	Family Planning becomes Popular	26
10.	New Additions to Museum	27
11.	Plan Your Family	28
12.	Pay Roll Savings Scheme	29
13.	Revision of Scheduled Caste and Tribe Lists—Lokur Committee's Recommendations.	31
14.	Reporting the Proceedings of Lok Sabha —*Thiru R. Subramaniam, Chief Reporter, Lok Sabha Secretariat.*	32
15.	Railways—Facts at a Glance	34
16.	Soviet Journalists Commend Panchayat Unions	36



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PROSPERITY BRIGADE

On the 16th of August, the Chief Minister of Madras will inaugurate the Prosperity Brigade and thus revive the old Tamil tradition of self-help. The following paragraph extracted from the Budget Speech of the Chief Minister provides a lucid exposition of the object of this revolutionary movement

The Government have framed a Plan to fulfil the needs of the people, to the extent possible. The programmes which Government draw up and the efficiency and keenness which the administrative machinery evince in implementing them will not by themselves be adequate, to create a new social awakening in the country. We should kindle a fervour which will rouse the society as a whole and evoke from every one his contribution towards the shaping of a new social order. The onward march of our society will be assured if a few thousands of our people, having done their best for themselves and their families, set apart at least one hour's labour for the common good of the country. In the hope that there are several thousands of people who share this view, the Government have, as a first step, decided to form 'Prosperity Brigades' with a strength of one thousand each in every district. A provision of Rs. 10 lakhs has been made towards the approximate expenditure on this scheme in the current year. Members of this brigade will not receive any remuneration from Government, but supported with necessary tools and equipment, will devote their spare time to activities such as repair of tanks, improvement of roads and reclamation of waste lands and adult education. The technical staff of appropriate departments will guide and assist the work of the prosperity brigades. I hope that from such modest beginnings, these prosperity brigades will gain massive support of patriotic individuals with keen desire for social service and will record very successful results.

governor's tribute

Message to the people broadcast by Sardar Ujjal Singh, Governor of Madras, on assumption of office on 16th June 1967

Friends

I would like to speak to you today through the courtesy of the All India Radio on the occasion of my assumption of office as Governor of the State of Madras. Nearly a year back I took charge as acting Governor during the period of leave of His Highness Maharaja Sri Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar. His Highness has now resigned his office for reasons of health. On behalf of the Government and people of the State and on my own behalf I offer my best wishes to him for quick recovery.

I thank the President and the Prime Minister for their trust and confidence in me and may I say that with the best wishes of the people of Madras I venture to assume the office of the Governor in a substantive appointment. I have no need to consider myself a stranger to you for I have already been associated with the people of the State for nearly a year. I deem it a privilege to serve the great State of Madras which enjoys the reputation of being a progressive State in every field of public endeavour. At home and even abroad, this State has earned a name for an efficient and clean administration. I hope and pray that it will maintain its reputation and excel its own standard in the days to come.

It must be said to the credit of the people and the State administration that the last General Elections went very well. The popular will has found its full expression and a new Government has been voted to power. The elections have proved the vitality and vigour of Democracy in India. A Ministry enjoying the confidence of the people of the State is functioning and it has every reason to expect co-operation from all sections of the people in the pursuit of its nation-building activities. During my stay here, I have been greatly impressed by the intelligence, discipline and courtesy of the people of Tamilnad. These qualities coupled with hard and honest work hold out great prospects for rapid advancement of the State in all spheres.

Of all the problems that are agitating the minds of the people of the State the main ones are food and rise in prices of essential commodities. We have to remember and realise that the food problem has become serious because of successive failure of monsoon for the last two or three years. I am led to note that the problem is being tackled by the Government with a sense of extreme urgency. The State borders have been sealed to arrest smuggling activities and the procurement of surplus foodgrains is making good progress. As a measure to check the rise in food prices, rice is now being sold in statutorily rationed areas at a subsidised rate, particularly to help the poorer sections of the people. The scheme of subsidised rice supply to the poor will cost the Exchequer some crores of rupees and it can be a success only with the co-operation and goodwill of all sections of the public.

Although the State has made great progress under the successive Five Year Plans, agricultural production has considerably lagged behind the target. Our endeavour should therefore be to bring every bit of land under intensive cultivation by adopting modern methods of agricultural operations. With improved seeds, adequate quantity of fertilizers, careful application of pesticides and full utilisation and extension of minor irrigation schemes, I feel that Madras can certainly look forward to not only self sufficiency but also surplus in food production.

Tamilnad has established a record in rural electrification and in the number of pumpsets connected to power for agricultural purposes. We must continue to bring every village under this scheme. All cultivable lands which are still lying fallow should be immediately brought under the plough for stepping up our Production Programme. We have to produce more not only to feed the people of our own State but also to [illegible] requirements of deficit States like Bihar which [illegible] grip of severest famine conditions. I appeal to hard working farmers to rise to the occasion and to do their best to increase agricultural production so that we may tide over the crisis in the country.

The other problem which is agitating the public mind is the official language at the Centre and the development and status of Tamil in the affairs and institutions of the State. The State Government, as you know, is already seized of this problem and is doing its utmost to solve it to the satisfaction of the people. It is worthy of note that the Central Government are taking steps to legislate in regard to the continued use of English for official purposes to satisfy the wishes of the non-Hindi speaking people. We must, however, never forget that India is one united country and any solution of the language problem has to be arrived at with an All-India perspective. It is essential to settle our problems in a spirit of compromise and understanding without arousing any emotions and without jeopardising the national unity and integration.

It is a matter of gratification that the State Government is doing its best to effect economies in administration and to cut down all wasteful expenditure. With all that, the State finances are strained on account of the steps taken by the Government to solve the food problems and also because of the payment of dearness allowance to Government employees at Central rates. The State Government has, therefore, approached the Centre for help to implement such salutory measures. It is the duty of every one of us to supplement Government efforts by effecting economyand observing austerity. In the present condition of the country when a portion of our population is living on the verge of starvation, it still becomes on our part to indulge in ostentatious and avoidable expenditure.

I have had the advantage of touring in all the districts of the State and coming in contact with people in all walks of life. I thank them for extending to me uniform courtesy and consideration and I greatly value their goodwill and co-operation. Madras has reason to be proud of its engineers, doctors, lawyers, teachers and other professional men and women whose spirit of dedication to duty and service has impressed me and my wife very much. I have found the industrialists keen and eager to help in the further industrialisation of the State.

On this day of my assumption of office as Governor, I re-dedicate myself to the service of the people of the State. May we all work in right earnest for the welfare and prosperity of the State and the nation. I need hardly remind you that unity of purpose and unity of action alone will spell unqualified progress in every sphere of our activities. I wish you Godspeed. Jai Hind.



Thiru M. G. Ramachandran, M.L.A., assumed office on 26th June as the Vice-Chairman of State Small Savings Board.

NEW WELL SUBSIDY SCHEME

Under New Well Subsidy Scheme (Revised) the grantees should cultivate only food crops in the ayacut of the work of not less than one acre for five years from the date of utilisation of well water for irrigation.

Pains of Industrial Growth

THURU FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED
Union Minister for Industrial Development and Company Affairs

I am glad to have this opportunity of speaking to this distinguished gathering. It is also a confronting thought that it is customary to be brief on these occasions.

It is only a few days since the new Government has taken over and I have been in-charge of the new Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs. There are several matters which have been engaging our attention and on which we will be taking decisions in the course of the next few months. You will not, I am sure, expect me at this stage to be in a position to indicate, in specific terms, Governmental policies in the broad field of industrial development. I would, however, like to take this opportunity to share with you some thoughts on problems and prospects of industrial growth.

The background

The strategy of industrial development in India is influenced by the historical and structural back ground of the Indian economy. When we launched on our development programmes soon after Independence our starting point was an economy which had been dislocated by war and its aftermath; and which had suffered another severe jolt as a result of partition. Moreover, ours was a economic structure which, in spite of some peripheral development in the industrial field had shown little signs of dynamism. From the beginning of the century till about 1950 there was practically no increase, in per capita income in India, while during the same period per capita incomes in other parts of the world had increased many fold. Our agriculture had remained virtually stagnant. Even in the industrial fields the new industries like sugar or cement which came up soon reached a stage where further growth was inhibited by the lack of demand because the rate of growth of the economy was very slow.

Planned effort

It was in this background that we launched on our programmes of development contained in successive Plans. It was felt that a certain degree of central planning was essential and indeed inescapable, if we were to tackle the overall problem of growth. In more concrete terms, a frame-work of regulation and direction was necessary to determine that the major allocations of resources, fiscal as well as financial, internal and external, conformed to the requirements of growth. It was necessary to take account of the inter-dependence of the various sectors of the economy and also to take note of the political aspirations of the large mass of people who exercised their franchise under our system of Parliamentary democracy based on adult suffrage.

I am quite clear in my mind that the market mechanism as traditionally envisaged, or even if it was modified at the margin through Governmental actions is not equipped to tackle adequately the larger problems of the strategy of development. In other words, while the market mechanism is useful and indeed very necessary as an indicator of what should be produced and how much should be produced at a given time, it cannot, by its very nature, deal with what the economists call the 'macro' problems which are a feature of an economy which has to transform itself organisationally and structurally.

In some ways the concept of central planning is akin to the functions of top management in a very large and complex business group, particularly one which is growing rapidly and diversifying its activities. Such a business organisation will not be able to rely solely on market trends or the assessment of its sales director. The top management will have evolved systems of investment programming and budgetary controls and will have to set for itself certain key targets in terms of provision of resources or in terms of scheduling of investment. This will have to be supported by a systematic delegation of authority.

Effective Leadership

Of course, unlike in business, there are other constraints or considerations in managing the national economy; and it may well be that for several reasons, including lack of experience or expertise, we have made mistakes. But the point remains that there is no escape for Government in a country like ours from providing the kind of leadership and direction which top management provides in business. It seems to me that the argument should be not about the need for such direction and control and about its effectiveness or about the extent of delegation which is feasible or desirable.

A great many changes have taken place in [illegible] 15 years. For the first time in many [illegible] economy has witnessed a steady in[illegible] of investments year by year. M[illegible] has been financed from domestic [illegible] more recent years this has had to be supplemented by external resources. There have been marked gains not only in industrial production but also in agriculture production, although these gains have been, particularly in agriculture, less than what we need. Even more important, the economic structure has been greatly diversified and in the field of industry the range and variety of production facilities is today so much greater than say 10 years ago that there has been a qualitative change in the industrial field.

No doubt, there have been mistakes, some of them possibly avoidable, others not so easy to avoid except with the benefit of hind sight. But there can be no disagreement that today, in terms of productive capacity, the Indian economy is much stronger than it was say five years ago.

Utilising the potential

The main question that we must address ourselves to at this stage is, I think, how best to utilise the considerable production potential that has been built up over the last few years; and how to utilise the past investments in order to provide the basis for further growth in the coming years.

A significant part of this productive potential is in the public sector and one of the first things that I did after taking charge of the new assignment was to meet the Chief Executives of the public sector undertakings in the engineering field. I was very glad to find that their attitudes and reactions to problems were almost indistinguishable from what one would expect from persons holding similar positions in business anywhere in the world. They were concerned about production problems in their own plants, worried about raising cost, anxious to ensure sound labour relations and above all they were keen to prove to their share-holders that the investment in their plant has been a sound one. Like their counterparts in the private sector some of them complained about lack of orders. But all of them were anxious to maximise the production in order to reduce the reliance on imports.

Frankly, I was impressed by the general tenor of the discussions; and while there were certain specific problems peculiar to the public sector and which would need attention, there was no reason to believe that there is any intrinsic reason why investment in the public sector should be less fruitful than anywhere else. In the coming months I propose to devote particular attention to the problems and programmes in the public sector undertakings; and if you have anything to contribute to the solution of these problems, I shall be glad to have your co-operation.

Peculiar situation

Today we are having a rather peculiar situation in [illegible] hand, there is evidence of a market [illegible] tendency which is reflected in a pressure [illegible] prices; and at the same time there is, in large [illegible] of the economy, a recession in demand.

Of course a substiantial part of the rising prices is directly attributable to the fall in agricultural production resulting from the failure of rains for two successive years. But even apart from this factor, there are clear indications that, as a nation, we have been spending more than we can afford, and that a better balance between available resources and the claims made on them is necessary.

How is this to be achieved? Can it be—or, for that matter should it be done through a restraint on consumption and if so what is the mechanics by which we can ensure that the restraint falls on those who are best able to bear it? Is there any considerable scope for reducing what one could call strictly non-productive expenditure in Government, and if so, what are its implications in terms of retrenchment or personnel or curtailment of demand? Or is it necessary and desirable at this stage to have a cut back in investment, both public and private in order to bring the claims on resources more in line with the resources available for investment? These are some of the questions to which we will have to find answers in the coming weeks and months.

Maximising growth

At the present moment all that I would like to say is that there are no simple answers. It is fashionable in some circles to offer simple solutions like a cut in Governmental expenditures, a reduction in taxation or a greater role for the private sector, whatever that means. But a moment's thought would show that the problem of maximising growth without endangering stability is much more complex and admits of no easy solution. Take for instance the suggestion that Government should restrict its expenditures. I am not saying that this cannot be or should not be done. But it does seem to me that very often the full implications of such a course are not made clear in discussions. Except for a small part, Governmental expenditures at the Centre and in the States are directly related to or connected with the purchase of goods and services which are mostly produced in the private sector.

In other words, when one gets down to brass tacks, a reduction in Government expenditures would almost certainly imply a reduction in the demand for end products. To some extent this is what is happening today. The difficulties experienced by some of the engineering industries are at least partly attributable to the fact that as a commercial organisation, the Indian Railways have reduced their demand for rolling stock and other requirements in the context of a shortfall in the amount of traffic offered. A slowing down of new demand from electricity undertakings will inevitably reduce the orders for electrical equipment just as larger expenditures on draught relief measures will increase the demand for drilling rigs or agricultural pumps.

The short point is that over the last decade the Indian economy has become much more sensitive to changes in levels of investment than it was before. Indian industry has become much more growth oriented; and as long as the rate of growth of the economy was being maintained at a more or less steady rate, there was a born in demand and a spurt in private investment. Even then private investment was in large part financed through a reliance on institutional borrowings. It is only in the last year or two that, for various reasons the investment component of Governmental expenditures has failed to grow to any extent. In other words, industry whether private or public is beginning to feel the pinch as soon as there has been a tapering off in Governmental expenditures.

Restraint on expenditure

At the same time it is quite clear that restraint on expenditures, whether public or private, will be necessary in order to restore balance to the economy. What are the areas in which such restraint could be exercised without adverse consequences? Correspondingly, what are the specific areas where, despite the need to economise it would be necessary to maintain, if not increase demand. Are there any practicable methods by which industry, particularly capital goods industry, can utilise its installed capacity to a greater extent and thereby reduce the dependence on imports? These are some of the questions to which answers will need to be found if we are to move towards a better balance without causing in the process a serious set back to industrial growth.

In many ways the prospects for industrial growth in the coming year or two are good. The recent liberalisation of imports in respect of priority industries and these account for over $\frac{3}{4}$ths of industrial production has meant that shortage of foreign exchange is no longer the limiting factor in increasing production. The new par value of rupee as also made imports less attractive and many cases at the new rate of exchange and with the existing duties, Indian production is distinctly cheaper than imported. There is also a greater scope for exports, particularly of those commodities which in the past received little or no assistance in the form of import entitlements or tax credits.

There has been in the last year or so considerable movement towards greater freedom for the producer to increase or diversify his production; and the number of industries in which licensing requirements are no longer applicable is now fairly large. It is Government's intention to continue this process; and we are at present examining whether and in what manner further simplification could be achieved in our existing regulations pertaining to industry.

The Policy

I find that it has not escaped the notice of the more observant that the Ministry of Industry is now designated as the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs and I would like to assure you that the accent policy will be on development rather than on regulat as such. It is in this context that we have embarked free imports of raw materials, components and spar The intention is that as a result of more liberal impo industry should be able to utilise its capacity m fully, reduce its unit costs and in the long run, achie a substantial saving in imports by reducing the requ ments of capital goods as well as some of the mater needed in production through increased dome availability.

The essential feature of the liberalisation imp policy is that licensing of imports should be based proven need rather than on any particular time sched In otherwords priority industries should not have apply for licences only because a new year commenced and then wait until specific allocati are made to them for a given period: but whet they should have the facility of approaching licensing authorities as and when they n to replenish their inventaries of impor raw materials. They should be able to e up for supplementry licensing whenever needed not only once or twice in a year. It is Governme firm intention to continue with this arrangem and it is our hope that the new arrangements will ena industry not only to increase production but also keep inventories down to levels which are consist with commercial calculations taking into acco the longer lead time for some of the materials.

Testing time

There is no doubt that we are at the present time pass through a critical phase in our economic history. coming few months are going to be difficult. The f situation is serious and until after the rains, the press on prices of essential articles will tend to continue. the Deputy Prime Minister has pointed out, fiscal monetary discipline will be essential in order initiate a process of readjustment which will rest balance to the economy: and this process can painfull.

But at the end of it and given a reasonable meas of luck by way of timely and adequate rains, I am cert that there would be a marked improvement in industrial outlook. All of us industry labour and St and Central Governments have to work toget to ensure that our present difficulties do not endan growth. More often than not it is in time of gr stress and crisis that the inner strength and greatn of a nation comes to the surface. Some of the m impressive achievements of great nations have been times of difficulty when the outlook was bleak. one, have no doubt that we in this country can accept the challenge of our times and conv difficulties into renewed opportunities. [*At the Luncheon Meeting of the Federation Chambers of Commerce and Industry at New De 9th April* 1967.]



DR. H. S. S. LAWRENCE
Director, State Institute of Education, Madras

Secondary and Primary Schools should function in a face to face relationship within easily acceptable distance. The Education Commission has, therefore, recommended the linking of Secondary and Primary Schools under the "School Complex" Programme. A group of 10—20 Primary Schools and 3—4 Upper Primary Schools around a Secondary School is considered as a viable unit of Educational reform with good potential for planning and guidance.

Each Upper Primary School should be integrally related to eight to ten Lower Primary Schools that exist in the neighbourhood so that they form one 'complex' of educational facilities. The Headmaster of the Upper Primary School will be the Chairman of a Committee of which every Primary School Headmaster will be a member. The Headmaster of the Upper Primary School should provide an extension service to the lower primary schools.

Similarly, the Headmaster of the Secondary School would be the Chairman of a Committee with the Headmasters of all Higher and Lower Primary Schools as members to plan the work and give guidance in the light of which each Upper Primary School complex would work.

Advantages

The School Complex Programme will promote educational advance and break the isolation under which each school functions at present. In a neighbourhood, schools could make co-operative efforts with freedom to improve standards. The complex would also be able to perform delegated tasks, from the Department. This complex would be useful in the following ways:—

(1) As a unit for introduction of better methods of evaluation, etc.

(2) For provision of facilities and equipment to schools from the high school library, laboratory, [illegible], etc.

(3) For in-service education of teachers including demonstration of lessons.

(4) For planning the work of the ensuing academic

(5) For making arrangements for providing leave substitutes for teachers in primary schools.

(6) For evaluating school text-books.

(7) For modifying curricula and syllabuses within prescribed limits.

The Education Commission has recommended that the scheme should first be introduced in a few selected districts in each State as a pilot project. Literature should be prepared in the regional language on the scheme and distributed to all schools. A minimum of powers and responsibilities should be given to each school complex to begin with. The District Educational Officer should be in touch with each school complex and adopt a liberal policy dealing with it as a Unit. The school complex should not only encourage experimentation enbloc but also foster individual experimentation within the Unit.

Introduction in Madras

The above scheme can easily implemented in Madras State because already schools are aware of the "God-father Scheme" by which some nearby Higher Elementary Schools have been attached to a High School. Through the God-father Scheme, some High Schools

POLYTECHNICS FOR WOMEN

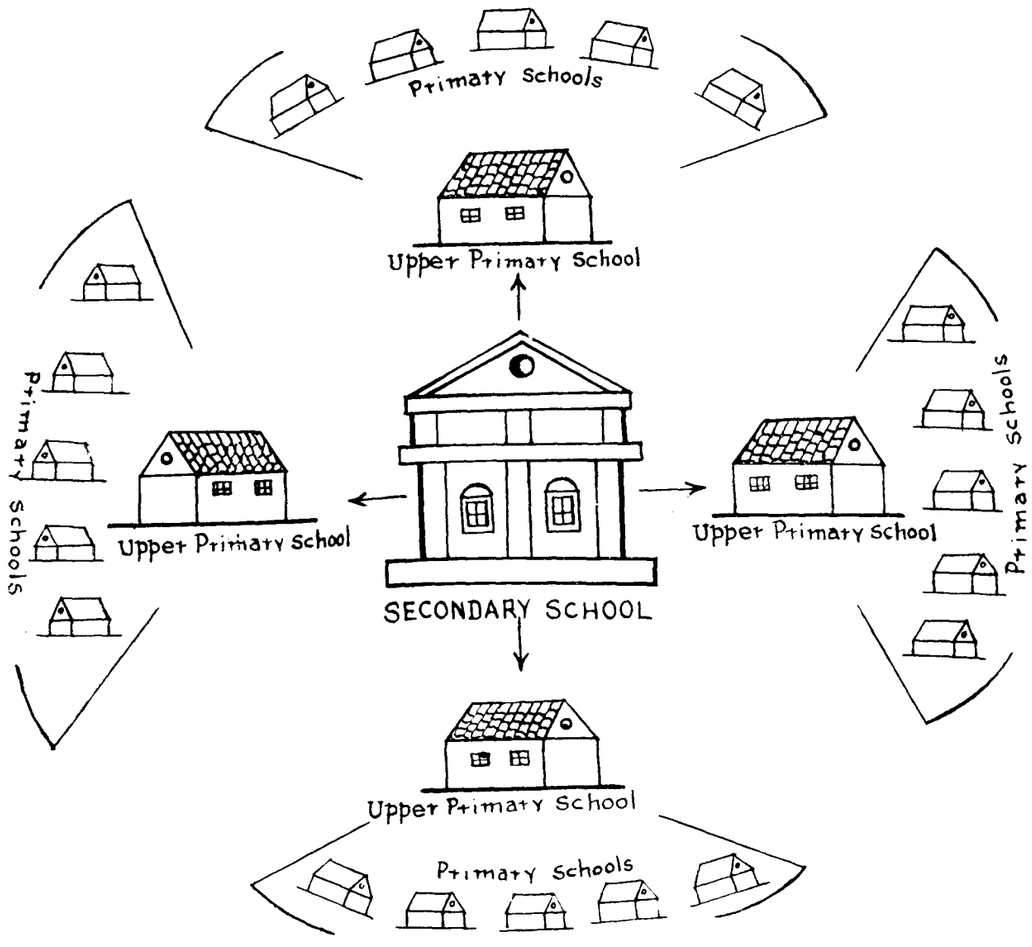
At present there are 19 Polytechnics for Women in India, the State-wise break down being: Andhra Pradesh—2; Assam—1; Gujarat—2; Kerala—3; Madras—3; Madhya Pradesh—1; Mysore—2; Uttar Pradesh—2; West Bengal—1; Chandigarh—1; and Delhi - 1.

Another three such Polytechnics are proposed to be opened during 1967-68, one each in Andhra Pradesh, Haryana and Mysore.

No expenditure was permitted under the God-father Scheme. The Education Commission has stated that the School Complex Scheme involves additional expenditure for visits by Headmasters and In-service Programmes and that the scale of expenditure will not be large. The expenditure can be kept within reasonable limits and details worked out.

This is a good scheme to be tried at least in a few selected areas in the State. Where good secondary schools would like to come forward to form "the school complex" to help neighbouring schools, the Department could give the necessary guidance and encouragement. In every district at least one 'school complex' may be formed. Education, it should be shown, is a joint, co-operative enterprice—not a piece-meal, competitive affair. Blaming one another, finding fault inventing excuses, destructive criticism—these will do nobody any good. Education should be founded on mutual interest, mutual help and mutual guidance.

THE SCHOOL COMPLEX



Shifting Balance of the upper Nilgiris FOREST LANDS

WILLIAM A. NOBLE
University of Missouri

The Shifting Balance of Grasslands, Shola Forests and Planted Trees on the Upper Nilgiris, Southern India, is discussed in this paper.

On the highest parts of the Nilgiris massif in Southern India there are grasslands interspersed with evergreen forests called sholas. A shot grass cover is common on the grasslands, and sholas have a continuous canopy of short tree crowns. Climatically, there appear to be no climatic or edaphic controls producing the widespread grasslands. In this paper three factors associated with upper Nilgiri grasslands are considered:

(1) Well-known and theoretical roles played by man in grassland formation, (2) recent afforestation of the grasslands, and (3) future grassland-shola ecology.

Grassland formation

Annual fires set by men have certainly contributed to grassland formation on the Upper Nilgiris. There is much historic evidence for the burning of grasses to promote the growth of young, tender grass more edible for livestock. Upper Nilgiris inhabitants still burn grasses annually. Firing of grasslands is such a deeply ingrained practice that the Madras Forest Department encounters many difficulties in trying to enforce laws to protect forested or planted tracts.

A record dating to 1117 A.D. contains the earliest mention of a Nilgiris ethnic group. The Todas referred to were in all likelihood pastoralists who fired grasses. If one thinks in terms of grasslands being burned over annually for hundreds and possibly thousands of years, it is not difficult to envision ever-expanding grasslands coinciding with forests diminishing in areal extent. Every time flames cross grassy areas and reach shola edges they do some damage to trees. In turn damaged trees are more easily attacked by diseases and insects. Slowly, through the years trees along shola edges perish and grasses can d advance a little more.

General terrain on the upper Nilgiris is conducive to fire spread, for the region is characteristically eroded into rounded highland hills and mountains. Wherever forests are destroyed, sheet erosion removes soil, and relief features then tend to become even more rounded. Although winds blow with highest velocities during easterly and westerly monsoons, winds in the dry, grass burning season blow rapidly and steadily enough to fan flames over the undulating terrain.

Surface configuration

Surface configuration plays a vital role in the eventual highly uneven distribution of grass lands and sholas. In a section where biotic influences are negligible, shola may stretch across large expanses between two streams. As biotic disturbances increase, grassland spreads between stream courses. When flames reach valley edges, downward slopes halt or slow their spread sufficiently to enable shola survival in valleys. Sholas will eventually be located mainly in valleys and may then form a dentritic pattern. Small sholas manage to persist in inter-fluvial depressions where vegetation is protected from upward moving flames. Shola forests within valleys may finally succumb to annual fires. Occasionally valley bottoms and adjacent hillsides are almost entirely in grass. Where such extensive changes have occurred, streams may become intermittent.

Not all grasslands were slow to form; some grassy tracts probably came into existence within a decade. Todas long have employed axes to fell trees, so that they could obtain planks for hut construction, logs and branches to built fences, or firewood to heat food, produce warmth, and cremate their dead. Badagas, Kotas and more recent migrants to the Nilgiris cleared tracts for crop production, and have utilized wood for the same purposes as Todas. Some abandoned agricultural tracts are now covered by grass, while others are covered by shrubs or tree growth. Annual firings and grazing play vital roles in grassland formation and maintenance. Examples of rapid forest removal leading to grassland formation are offered by clearing presently formed by Badagas near Toda hamlets. After trees are axed down and disposed of, potatoes are cultivated. As cultivation continues, surviving scattered trees are slowly cut out. If after a few years cultivation is suspended due to soil deterioration or non-renewal of a contract with Todas, the once cultivated plots may rapidly become grass covered. New grassland formation and maintenance result from buffaloes grazing on grasses which have sprung up over the plots, coupled in many cases with periodic burning of these grasses.

Megalithic cult members once living on the upper Nilgiris may have been farmers and livestock rearers. The Megalithic sites have not been dated, but may tentatively be related to a period covering a few centuries before and after 1 A.D. On lids of funerary urns buried within stone circles on mountain tops, figures, resembling horses, humped cattle, buffaloes, sheep, dogs, and chickens were fashioned with clay. Iron objects found in Megalithic sites include chopping knives and sickles. The artifactual evidence, therefore, indicates that these people may have cleared forests for agriculture and to obtain wood for domestic necessities. Livestock were possibly grazed on annually burned grasslands derived from cleared lands and natural openings in the forest. Most Megalithic sites are located on peaks within the northern grasslands and near valleys in which agriculture is presently continued.

Afforestation of grassland

Concerning upper Nilgiris grasslands, the question as to whether or not they could ever be forested over again invariably arises. It is certain that most of these grasslands could be rapidly covered by Australian acacia and Eucalyptus trees. Thousands of former grassland acres have already been planted with these imported trees. The clearest historic record of vegetational change through imported tree growth is offered by Ootacamund, the largest city in the Nilgiris. Nine views drawn or painted in the 1830's clearly reveal that the area was then covered by grassland and scattered sholas. Photographs taken in 1905 prove that Ootacamund had become a forested city.



The Chief Minister presenting Ponnadai to Pulavar Govindan, Deputy Speaker, on the occasion of the inauguration of Cheyyar Government Arts College on 17th July 1967

Although hundreds of foreign plant species now grow in Ootacamund, a few predominate. Most common acacias are the green and silver wattles, but black and golden wattles are also raised. Cypresses flourish. The Monterey cypress is grown all over the city as an ornamental, firewood producing tree, or as an easily managed hedge plant. Weeping cypress grows in St. Stephens churchyard and elsewhere. Bluegum is the most frequently planted eucalyptus species. Some bluegums, such as those growing on the eastern edge of the Botanical Gardens, are among the tallest trees in India. Both cinchona and tea are grown in nearby plantations.

Grassland shola ecology

If biotic influences ceased for several hundred years, it is likely that sholas would slowly spread on to areas now covered by grasses. But since biotic influences are so abundant, sholas will probably diminish further in size. Most shola trees are economically useless when compared to fast-growing Australian species. Thus, in all likelihood the latter will be fostered to the general detriment of shola species. Since the human population on the Nilgiris seems certain to increase, hunger for agricultural and pastoral lands will tend to further shola destruction. One proof of this is offered by squatters who have cleared sholas in places where they

have settled. To prosecute such settlers generally requires long and costly litigation, so offenders are often left alone.

Whether or not shola species could spread into and overcome acacia and eucalyptus stands is debatable. The imported plants which thrive under semi-arid conditions in Australia grow on the Upper Nilgiris because of an annual dry season and the fact that they are planted on grasslands where conditions are less humid than in shola interiors. Conditions of less humidity tend to be continued in acacia and eucalyptus stands. Grasslands soils are not conducive to shola growth, and soils under imported trees tend to remain insufficiently improved to support a shola association. Under eucalyptus trees erosion is sometimes so intense that soil conditions for shola species are actually worsened. However, there is always the possibility that certain indigenous plants will be able to survive between imported trees. Through slow plant succession conditions above and below ground level may ultimately be bettered enough for a shola association to be favoured over foreign trees.

Conditions for shola growth

Many shola species are extremely finicky in their growth requirements. For instance, outstanding requirements of many temperate evergreen species are soil and above-surface humidity conditions not met with on open grasslands. To provide these conditions alone, it would appear that a long, slow, uninterrupted succession of plants would have to live and die before a shola association could become established. Plants playing an important role in this succession would be the colonizing, fire-resistant rhododendrons, shrubs and herbs now growing on the grasslands. Factors such as fire and grazing animals now generally prevent the succession from taking place. (Source : *"Forest News Letter)"*.

New Entrants Welcome at I. I. T., Madras.

The first Immatriculation function to welcome 320 new entrants to the five year and three-year B.Tech. course and M.Sc. course at the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras, took place at the Institute campus on 3rd July. Dr. G. S. Laddha, Director, A.C. College of Technology, was the Chief Guest.

The Immatriculation function is on the lines of similar functions organised in West German institutions to welcome new entrants and had all the form and ceremony of a graduation ceremony. It began with a procession of the Senate Members in their academic robes and an address from the Director of the Institute and another from the Chief Guest who chose for his subject "Technology To-day and Tomorrow". Dr. G. Stahl, West German Professor of Turbo-machines, and a student representative each from the three batches of the new entrants also spoke.

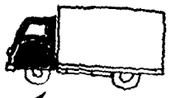
Welcoming the newcomers to the Institute, the ninth batch of admission since it was founded, the Director, Professor Sen Gupto, outlined the scope and nature of studies there and explained some of the salient features of the life inside the campus. "The student life here", Professor Sen Gupto said, "will be different. Till now you had a cloistered life in your schools or colleges. Hereafter you will be independent independent in the hostels, in the playfields and elsewhere." Even in the lecture halls and the laboratories where freedom might be a little curtailed, as it should be, Professor Sen Gupto called upon the new entrants to shed fear and discuss problems freely and frankly.

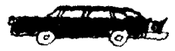
The Director referred to the process of continuous internal assessment of the students by regular weekly tests and said that because of this constant watch on the progress of every student, the Institute was able to secure a success as high as 96 per cent whereas in some of the other institutions elsewhere, which he had recently occasion to visit, the percentage of success varied from 40 to 55. The accent was therefore two-fold—on practical work, to make every engineer a perfect product and on the building up of a complete human personality. That was the reason for the inclusion of such varied activities as music, photography, mountaineering, etc., in the Institute's extra-curricular activities in most of which the Institute had come out with success.

In his address, Dr. Laddha called upon the new entrants to partake of the "unique" opportunities the Institute offered and to meet the challenge of technology which the country faced today. The tempo of industrialisation in the country, owing to a variety of causes, had slowed down considerably, and one of the reasons might be over-dependence on f
It was a challenge to the technologists a
reserve the situation by applying their m
Above all, Dr. Ladha emphasised the
help improve the lot of the comm



Quality of our AUTOMOBILES Should Improve





Government's deep concern at the deterioration in the quality of automobile vehicles has been voiced by Thiru Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, Union Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs.

He was delivering the Chief Guest Address at the Seventh Annual General Meeting of the Association of Indian Automobile Manufacturers at New Delhi.

Poor quality

Thiru Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed said that the position was particularly bad in the case of cars about which complaints were being received daily. Also, there was much concern about the poor service the customer was receiving from the manufacturers and the dealers. The large volume of these complaints, the wide cross section of consumers who made them and their consistency led him to imagine whether there was any machinery at all for inspection and control in our car manufacturing industries. Even in a sellers' market, the Minister pointed out, the manufacturer must observe a code of conduct in regard to quality. Nothing had been done despite repeated appeals from the side of Government that quality control and inspection should have the greatest attention.

The Minister dwelt at considerable length on specific defects complained of by consumers and said that having paid over Rs. 18,000 or Rs. 20,000 for a car, they had every right to expect a quality product which would give them trouble—free service for a number of years. The fact was that today a large number of new cars had to be sent to the workshop within days of their delivery for rectifying some defect or replacing one or more defective parts. The Minister said that he was willing to examine any assistance the industry needed from [illegible] out for improving the quality of their vehicles. [illegible] e purpose to throw the blame on ancillary [illegible] any ancillary unit manufactured or [illegible] products of sub-standard quality, the [illegible] ver yes should draw attention to it.

The Minister made it clear that it was squarely the responsibility of the manufacturer of the vehicle to ensure that the complete vehicle as well as its component parts were up to the required standard.

Persuasion and appeals having shown little evidence of voluntary action, Thiru Ahmed said that Government had necessarily to consider concrete steps to improve the situation. He was, therefore, asking for an investigation into the circumstances in which there had been such marked deviation in the quality of cars. Remedial measures would be instituted without further delay. The Minister said that it might become necessary to set up appropriate machinery for the inspection and certification of cars to ensure that they were of the minimum requisite standards of quality before they were allowed to be marketed.

Small Car Project

The Minister then referred to the Small Car Project—part of the demand and strength of feeling for a dependable low cost car stemmed from the disappointment over the performance of the passenger car industry. He for one was of the view that the small car project deserved a relatively high priority than in the past. He did not agree with the view that a small car could not be produced cheaper.

It was true that the present volume of production in the individual manufacturing units was small. Even so, the manufacturers had not been able to maintain minimum standards of quality. In such a situation, Thiru Ahmed asked how could Government rely on their ability or earnestness to adhere to standards of quality if and when the manufacturers were permitted to expand their units. The Minister further asked if the vehicle manufacturers had made any conscious effort at cost reduction which would help bring down prices. The Minister said that a number of proposals for the small car projects received by Government were being examined. If within the next few months, he had a proposal

which was feasible of economic implementation, he would persuade his colleagues in the Government and the Planning Commission.

About controls

The Minister, in his address, said that the familiar note of blamming Government's taxation and credit policy for the ills of the industry had been struck again. Thiru Ahmed pointed out that having once been a Finance Minister himself, he could say that the nature and quantum of the tax effort had to be determined in the context of our need to mobilise massive resources for planned development and our broad economic policies and priorities. The question of incidence of taxation on the automobile and road transport industry had to be viewed in its wider perspective. As regards the credit squeeze, the matter was being examined in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India. The Minister indicated that the drafting of the Hire Purchase Bill was in the final stages and it was expected to be introduced in Parliament in the near future. He however added that he did not see how delay in the passing of this Bill was hampering financial institutions.

About controls, Thiru Ahmed said that Government were not wedded to any form of control for its own sake. Existing controls were constantly being reviewed in order to dismantle such of those which were no longer necessary for planned growth. Price control on light commercial vehicles had been removed recently. The question of the removal both of price and distribution control over heavy commercial vehicles was under active consideration. Any such removal would be subject only to certain safeguards to meet defence and civil supplies requirements. The Minister ruled out for the present any relaxation of price or distribution control over passenger cars and scooters. There was still a large pent-up demand for both types of vehicles and removal of controls might result in serious difficulties and malpractices detrimental to the consumer interest. Government would however keep an open mind and review the istuation as it developed.

Exports, the Minister said, had shown an upward trend during the last few years. But the performance in absolute terms was not impressive. Only two of the seven manufacturers of commercial vehicles were in the export market. Instead of launching on a vigorous export drive in the present slump in the internal market, the Minister expressed disappointment at some manufacturers having cut back on production and even laid off staff. He assured Government assistance for export promotion and reminded the industry that having consumed massive doses of foreign exchange allocation made by Government in the past, it owed a duty to the country to earn some foreign exchange.

Reviewing the progress of the automobile industry, Thiru Ahmed said that by and large it had done well during the Third Plan period. The industry had geared itself to produce about 95 per cent of the components indigenously. The remaining 5 per cent indigenisation was proving to be difficult, but he hoped that the industry was resourceful enough to achieve as near 100 per cent indigenous contents as possible within a short period. Import of some raw material, especially steel of the required quality was unavoidable until indigenous capacity was developed, both qualitatively and quantitatively. This was being tackled in a concerted effort and he hoped that arrangement for meeting the entire requirements of steel for the automobile industry from indigenous sources would be possible. Thanks to the assistance rendered by IDA, production of commercial vehicles as well as ancillaries had recorded a steady increase over the last few years. In respect of cars, motor vehicles and scooters also the progress had been encouraging. The commercial vehicles sector, the Minister said, had been recently facing a serious recession. This brought in its wake problems such as accumulated stocks, difficulties in sales and cut back in production. It was his hope that this was a passing phase. With a normal monsoon and improvement in our agricultural production, the Minister said, we should be in a position to take firm decisions on the Fourth Plan programmes of development and the situation should improve.

1. Thiru C. N. Annadurai, Chief Minister, inaugurating the Indian Oils Aviation Station at Meenambakkam Airport on 20th July 1967. Minister for Education and Industries presided.

2. Mr. R. G. Norton, Secretary of Madras Fertilisers Limited, handing over a token bag of American Fertiliser to Thiru A. Govindaswami, Minister for Agriculture, at the Madras Harbour on 27th June 1967.

3. Thiru Jagjivan Ram, Union Minister for Food and Agriculture, alighted at the Madras Airport on his way from Bangalore to New Delhi on 28th June 1967. He is seen with Thiru Mathialagan, Minister for Food, and Thiru Govindaswami, Minister for Agriculture.

4. The Chief Minister of Madras and Public Works Minister visited the 'Admiral Charner', France's frigate, which touched Madras Harbour on 26th June 1967.

5. Thiru M. Muthuswamy, Minister for Local Administration, addressing the gathering at the Seminar on Panchayat Development at Gummidipundi.

[*Please see facing page for pictures*]



[*Please see facing page for details*]

vice president visits madras

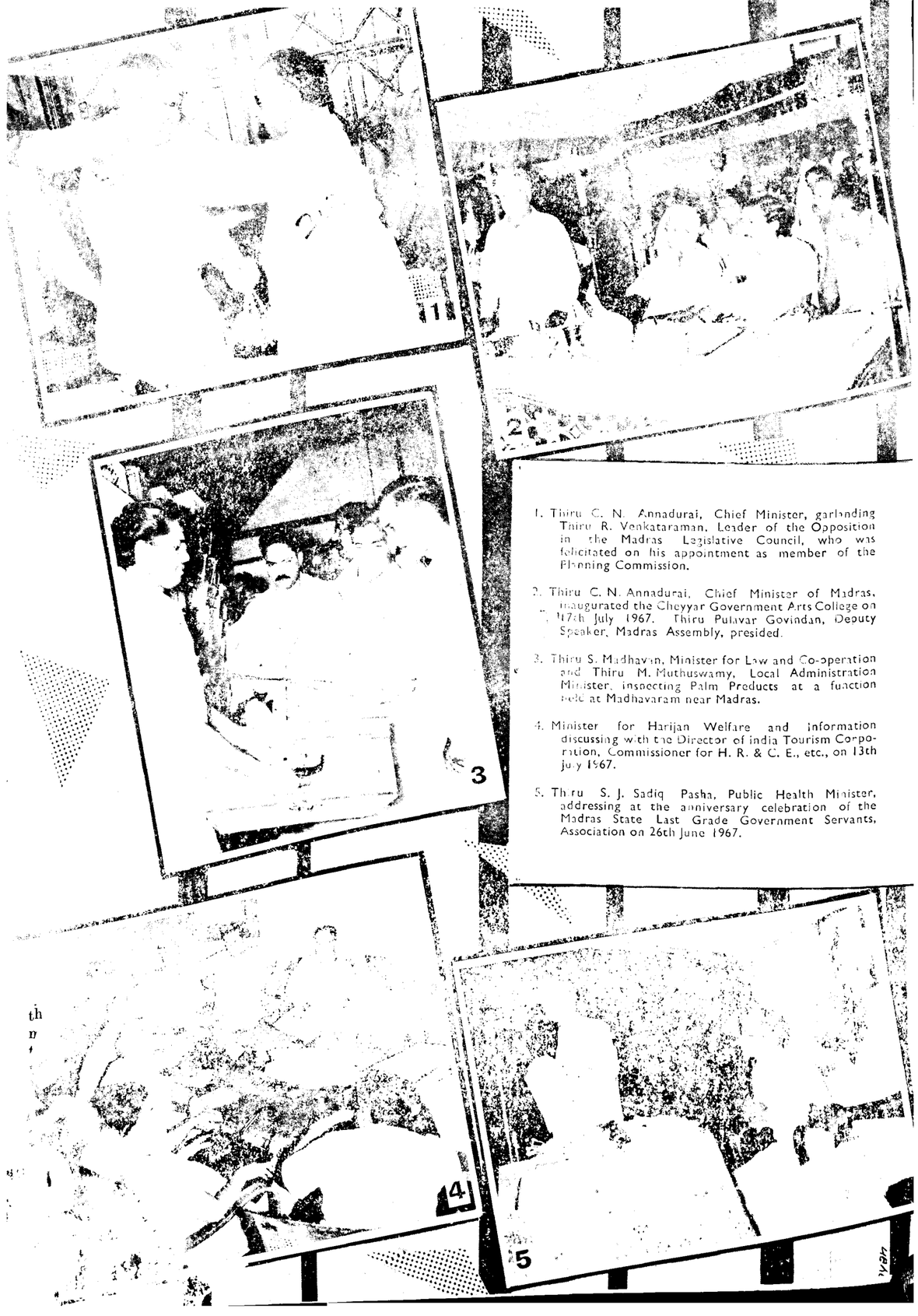


1. Thiru V. V. Giri, Vice-President of India, paying a visit to the Governor and the Chief Minister on 15th July. Minister for Law and Co-operation and Minister for Public Works and Tourism and Minister for Harijan Welfare and Information were also present.

2. Governor of Madras presenting the felicitation address to the Vice-President at a function organised by Mylapore Academy on 16th July 1967.

3. The Vice-President addressing the Lakshmipuram Young Men's Association, Madras.

4. Send off at Airport on 20th July 1967.



1. Thiru C. N. Annadurai, Chief Minister, garlanding Thiru R. Venkataraman, Leader of the Opposition in the Madras Legislative Council, who was felicitated on his appointment as member of the Planning Commission.

2. Thiru C. N. Annadurai, Chief Minister of Madras, inaugurated the Cheyyar Government Arts College on 17th July 1967. Thiru Puhavar Govindan, Deputy Speaker, Madras Assembly, presided.

3. Thiru S. Madhavan, Minister for Law and Co-operation and Thiru M. Muthuswamy, Local Administration Minister, inspecting Palm Products at a function held at Madhavaram near Madras.

4. Minister for Harijan Welfare and Information discussing with the Director of India Tourism Corporation, Commissioner for H. R. & C. E., etc., on 13th July 1967.

5. Thiru S. J. Sadiq Pasha, Public Health Minister, addressing at the anniversary celebration of the Madras State Last Grade Government Servants, Association on 26th June 1967.

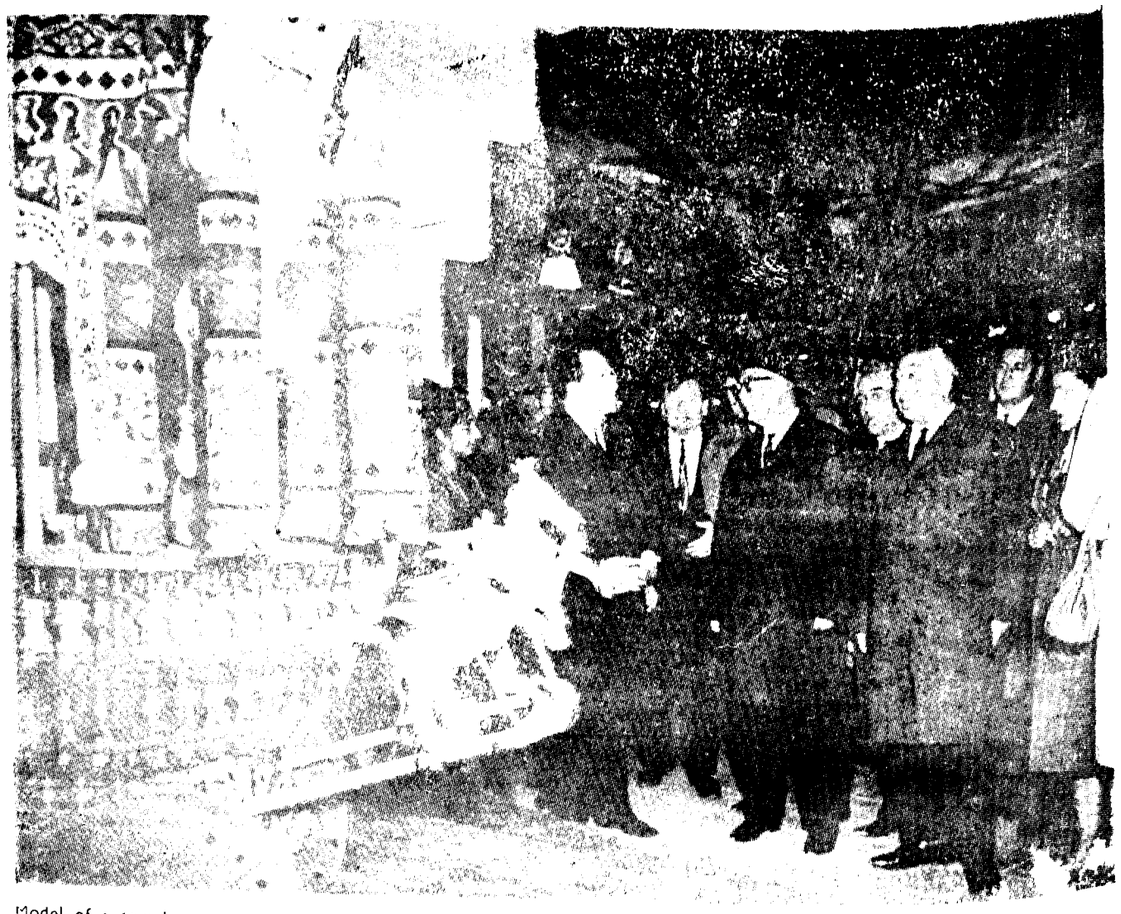
The ground floor introduces the visitors to the culture, religion, language and the art traditions of India. The first floor shows how these accumulated talents are being adapted to meet new needs and traces the development of India in twenty years of freedom. The whole array of traditional and new exports of India is on view.

One of the attractions of the pavilion is a pictorial programme called "Journey in India" consisting of 1,200 colour slides projected on a nine-sided screen. The restaurant "Maharani" is drawing large crowds. Twelve shops selling Indian handicrafts are doing brisk business.

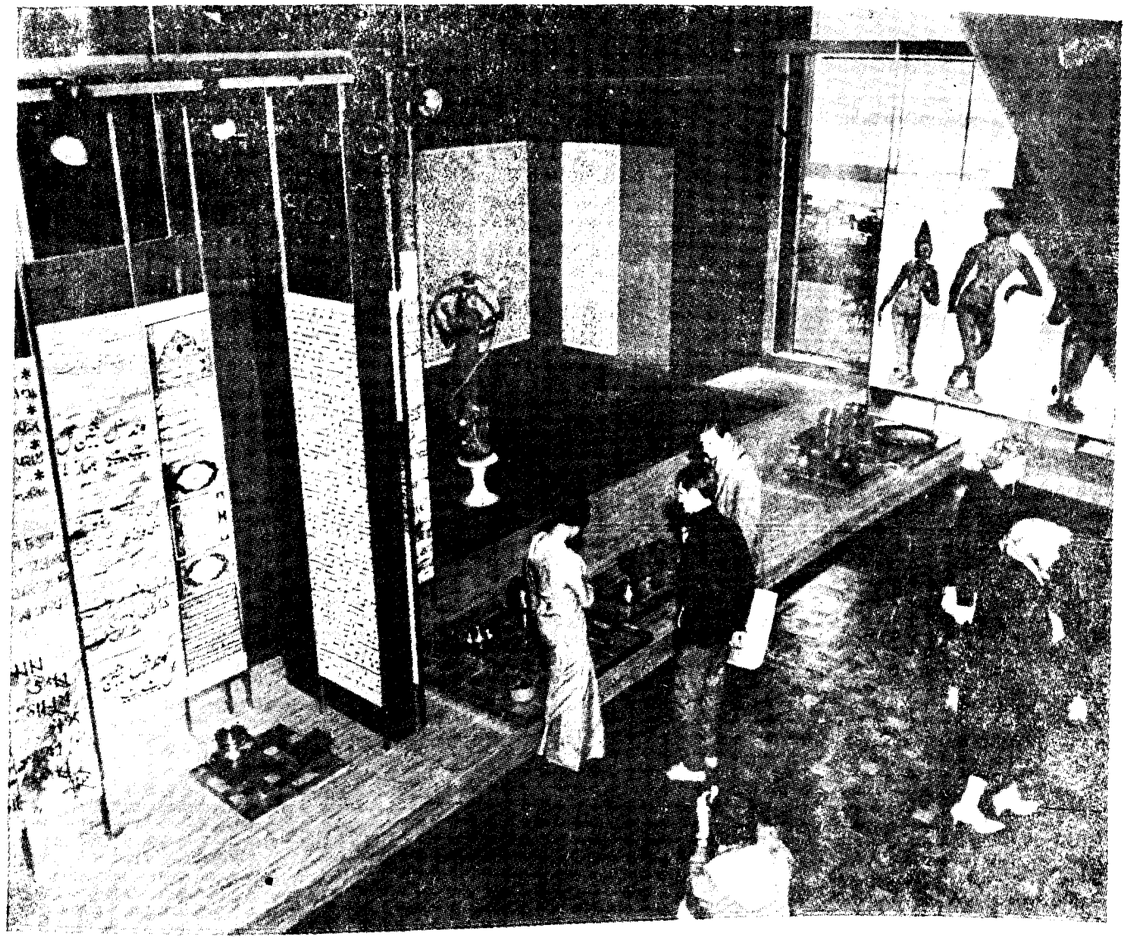
Exhibits which have proved most popular are: Jet engine manufactured at HAL, Bangalore; Model of Gandhiji's Sevagrams Ashram; the display of the Atomic Energy Commission; a 11-feet tall rosewood door made by Jaipur craftsman; silks from Banares and South India; a full-size sandalwood tree; medieval swords from the National Museum; a history wall giving a bird's eye view of Indian achievements in the last five thousand years; a temple car from Nagarcoil and equipment used in Commander Kohli's Everest expedition.

Heads of the various countries participating in EXPO are visiting Canada to pay centenary salute to the country.

The programme drawn up for the Week consists of recitals by some of the foremost artists in the country. Ravi Shankar, Ali Akbar Khan, Bismillah Khan and Yamini Krishnamurthy. The Kerala Kalamandalam will give recitals of Kathakali.



Model of a temple car on view in India Pavilion at EXPO'67 attracted the President of the Turkhmenist S[illegible] republ[illegible] The model was made by master craftsmen at Nagercoil, South India. At right back can be seen a full si[illegible] another of the attractions of the Pavilion.



A portion of the ground floor of the India Pavilion at EXPO'67. At left the numerous scripts of India are shown. At the back of the alcove at centre is mirror studded wall specially made by craftsmen from Amber. The floor is of teak.

Sainik School

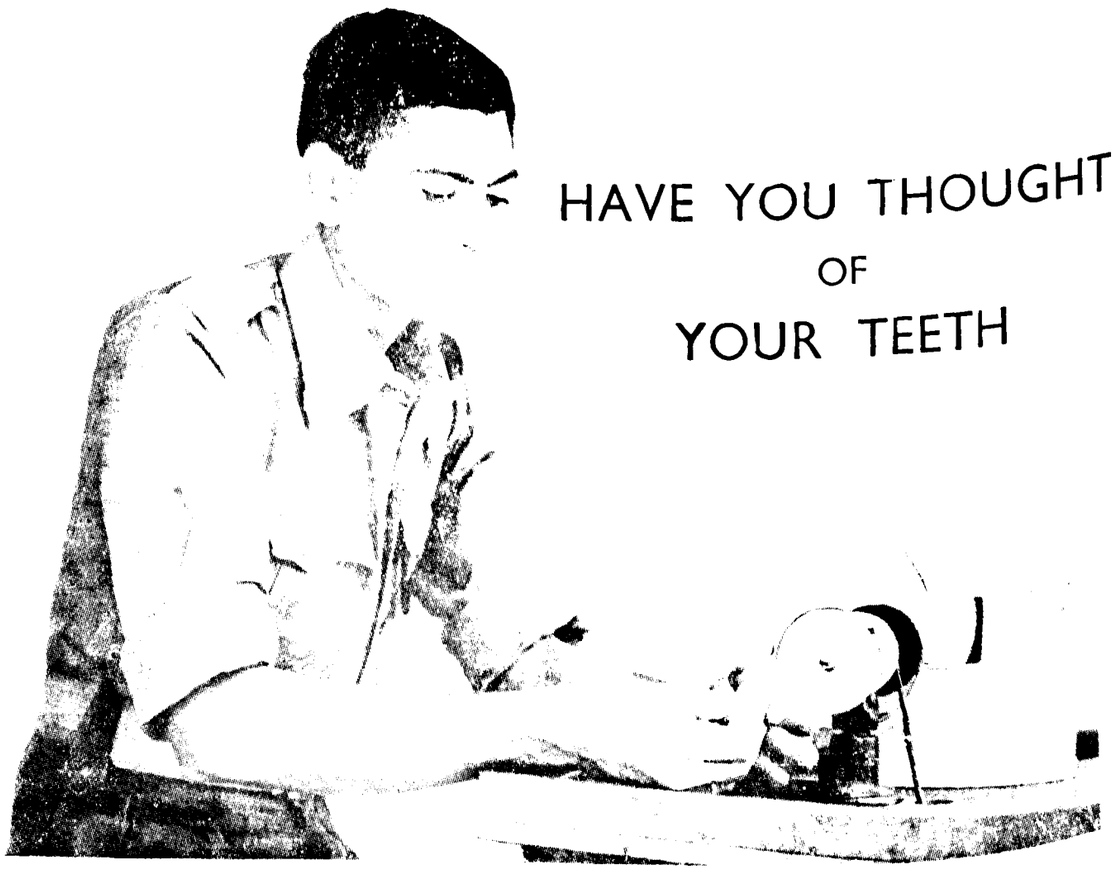
Reference advertisement published on 26th June 1967, 2nd July 1967 and 6th July 1967 regarding Entrance Examination to be held on 3rd September 1967 for admission of boys in Sainik School (Madras State), Amaravathinagar, for January 1968 term in Class V:

The cost of School prospectus has been reduced to Re. 1 from Rs. 1-50.

The entrance fee to be forwarded with the application has been increased from Rs. 2 to Rs. 5.

Postal orders should be payable at Post Office AMARAVATHINAGAR instead of Udumalpet.

HAVE YOU THOUGHT OF YOUR TEETH



A dental technician polishing a denture on a foot lathe in a field dental unit

Seventy-five per cent of the most serious operations are abdominal; most of them could be avoided if people had clean mouths and chewed their food properly.

- Charles May

The Army was the first organisation in India to introduce dental hygiene in the country. Since World War II, it has been the responsibility of the Army Dental Corps to ensure that no manpower is wasted due to dental disability or disease and to keep officers and men fighting fit all the time. No matter where he is posted, the Jawan's teeth are kept in top condition. They are inspected at least once a year and given the necessary treatment. The Dental hygienists keep the Jawans informed of the requirements of oral hygiene. Should dental surgery be necessary, it is carried out free of cost and free dentures are provided.

A day spent in a field dental unit gives one a good idea of how the Army dentists do so much for the Jawan.

The Dental unit, wherever it is camped, makes extra effort to present a neat and appealing appearance designed to soothe the nerves of patients suffering from toothache. The patient is ensconced comfortably in the 'field portable' dental chair, which is a near cousin of the cushioned, adjustable pump dental chair of the peace areas. The dental officer works the foot engine to power the dental drill which enables him to do his job, in absence of a dental electric engines used in peace area dental centres.

In whatever accommodation tentage or *basha*— that is available the field dental unit sets up a clean surgery room with a separate apartment for sterilisation of instruments and another for making plaster models for dentures. In the absence of electric steriliser the spirit-lamp steriliser has to do the job—but the job is done. Major dental operations like extraction of impacted wisdom tooth and minor fractures of the jaw have been successfully carried out by [illegible] units. Hand pulled *punkahs* are used when for fans is not available.

As groups of Servicemen arrive at the [illegible] Dental hygienists reiterates, in a simple [illegible] speech, the few simple precautions, do's [illegible]

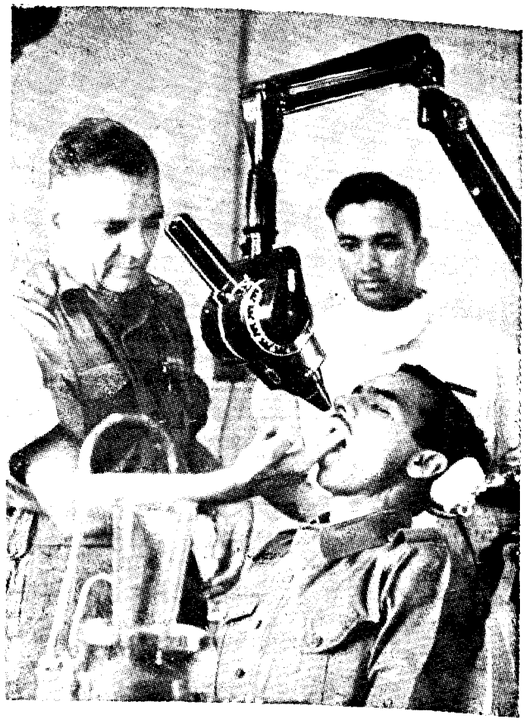
which make all the difference in teeth care. Dental hygienists are specially trained in the task of preventing dental diseases at the Dental department of the Armed Forces Medical College at Poona. They are armed with special knowledge and technique to remove tartar deposits from the teeth and to keep the gums in trim to prevent pyorrhaea.

Dental Officers (Surgeons) periodically inspect troops to check dental diseases appearing among them. Regular prophylactic treatment for diseases of the teeth and gums is carried out for all troops requiring it. To keep up the morale of the fighting soldier, his family members are also looked after, even when he is away serving the cause of national defence in operational areas.

When all efforts of the Dental Hygenists to prevent dental decay and those of the Dental Officers to cure the dental diseases fail, the Dental Technicians appear on the scene to do the needful. They make artificial dentures to replace the lost teeth. Thus even the toothless are enabled to resume their functional mastication and to chew their food properly. The artificial dentures are supplied free.

Dental surgery fulfils a noble role by replacing the unserviceable part of the body *without handicapping* the individual in any way. Often the personality and health of the patient improves with the extraction of the bad teeth and, with the fitting of new dentures, he becomes a healthier man and thus a better soldier.

It is said that dental diseases never manifest themselves suddenly. It takes a long time to commit ravages; and it is only through pain that the victim is made aware of the damage done when, more often than not, it is too late. Dental hygiene, followed effectively in the defence services, prevents such mishaps. Army Dental do's and dont's are issued as mandatory instructions to every servicemen. Among the do's are: brush your teeth before going to bed



A dental officer taking an X-ray of teeth in a field unit

and after getting out of it; message your gums properly; get your teeth inspected by Dental Officer at least once in a year. Among the dont's are: Do not pick or prick your teeth or gums with hard and straight pick or pins; Do not use coarse or gritty tooth powers; Do not bite finger nails or threads with teeth; Do not smoke heavily.

By observing a few simple rules like these, and regularly visiting the dentist for check-ups, the Jawan ensure that their teeth remain in good condition, thus maintaining health unimpaired.



Dental hygienist giving a lecture on oral hygiene to the Jawans in the field. A dental team led by a dental officer carrying out dental inspection in unit lines in a forward area

FAMILY PLANNIG BECOMES POPULAR

The present annual requirement of condoms which stands at 150 million pieces is likely to go up to about 500 million pieces by the end of the Fourth Five-Year Plan. Condoms in large numbers will be imported by India from abroad. In the meantime, the factory in the private sector at Madras will be expanded to increase indigenous production. Another factory, which is being set up at Trivandrum in the public sector, will start production in the third quarter of 1968.

This information was given by Thiru B. S. Murthy, Deputy Minister for Health and Family Planning when Dr. Woonsang Choi, Consul-General for the Republic of Korea, called on him on 16th June 1967.

Sterilization operations

The Deputy Minister stated that the family planning programmes in India were becoming more and more popular every day. While women in urban and rural areas were coming forward in large numbers of loop insertion, sterilization programme was popular with men.

Thiru K. N. Srivastava, Joint Secretary, Department of Family Planning, who was present at the meetin pointed out that in one State in India about 80 to 85 per cent of the total number of sterilization operations had been performed on women and 15 to 20 per cent on men. This, of course, was an exception. Generally speaking, sterilization was looked upon with favour more by men than by women.

Thiru Srivastava said that so far over 23 lakhs sterilization operations had been performed and about 18 lakhs loops had been inserted.

Dr. Woonsang Choi stated that in his country the rate of population growth was declining steadily as people were becoming more and more conscious of the need for family planning. In cities, loop was proving very popular with ladies.

The National task

Thiru B. S. Murthy stated that an expert committee had been set up to suggest ways and means to make loop easily acceptable to women. The measures suggested by this committee were being implemented and as a result more and more women were coming forward for loop insertion.

The family planning programme was a national programme in which not only Government but also people, doctors and voluntary organizations were taking active part. In rural areas, the Panchayats were being involved in popularizing the scheme, the Deputy Minister.

The Consul-General invited the Deputy Minister or any other representative of the Ministry of Health and Family Planning to visit Korea and study the working of the administrative machinery which was responsible for implementation of the family planning programmes in his country and also to see the condom factory.

The Deputy Minister thanked him for the invitation and requested him to have detailed discussions with Thiru K. N. Srivastava, Joint Secretary, Department of Family Planning and Dr. Dipak Bhatia, Commissioner for Family Planning to explore the possibility of import of condoms from their country and other matters.



An English version of 'Tiruvarutpa' was presented to Thirumathi Sathiavani Muthu, Minister for Harijan Welfare and Information, by Thirumathi Sakunthala, the granddaughter of Thiru. Vi. Ka. at a function held at A.R.C. Girls' High School, Madras, on 29th June 1967.

Small Savings :

Pay Roll Savings Scheme



It is Automatic, Flexible and Simple

For the purpose of fostering regular savings among employees working in large concentration in various establishments, the 'Pay Roll Savings Scheme' has been evolved. Under this scheme the employees of an establishment are approached to give consent slips in the prescribed form which is available free from the Office of the Director of Small Savings, Fort St. George, Madras-9 or Regional Director, National Savings, Mount Road, Madras-2 agreeing to and authorising deduction of stated amounts from their wages, salaries or bonuses for investment in small savings securities permitted under section 4 of the Payment of Wages Act. The employer is also authorised to receive the certificates on behalf of the investor.

Cashier, time-keepers or others of the establishment, who actually disburse wages, salaries, etc., will make deductions, on the basis of authority slips, and make entries in a separate column in the Pay Rolls to be opened for deductions on account of small savings. The amounts so deducted will be remitted in lumpsum to the issuing office for purchase of certificates together with applications for purchase duly filled and signed. The certificates would either be handed over to the employees concerned or, if the employees so desire and the employer agrees, kept in safe custody by the employer. The employee may also open an account under the Cumulative Time Deposits Scheme. In that case, the monthly deposits in the account will be made by the employer under the Pay Roll Savings Scheme. Both National Defence Certificates and pass-books under the Cumulative Time Deposit Scheme should be kept by the employer in his custody to be delivered to the employee if he retires or leaves service. However the documents may be made available for the employees inspection whenever he wishes to see them.

For working the Pay Roll Savings Scheme, under which the employer acts as an agent of the investors, the employer will be paid collection charges at one per cent of the investments made in the 12-Year National Defence Certificates or C.T.D. In order to be eligible for reimbursement of these collection expenses, the following conditions must, of course, be satisfied:—

(i) The employer should make a regular arrangement with his staff every week/month/from his employees who give consent in writing for deductions of savings from their wages, salaries, etc., for investment in National Defence Certificates/Cumulative Time Deposit Accounts/Post Office Savings Bank.

(ii) The reimbursement will not be made in respect of collections mounted through Internal agents or other agents even if the employer arranges for deductions.

RAMANATHAPURAM SETS EXAMPLE

All the 11 Panchayat Unions and 5 Municipalities in West Ramanathapuram Development District have successfully implemented the Pay Roll Savings Scheme among all the members of their staff. The particulars of strength and number of members enrolled are furnished below :—

Serial number and name of office.	Strength.	Total number of members enrolled.
Panchayat Union Offices—		
1. Sattur ..	203	203
2. Sivakasi ..	282	282
3. Virudhunagar ..	257	257
4. Vembakottai ..	200	200
5. Srivilliputhur ..	209	209
6. Rajapalayam ..	160	160
7. Watrap ..	204	204
8. Aruppukottai ..	174	174
9. Tiruchuli ..	238	235
10. Kariapatti ...	337	337
11. Narikudy ..	275	246
Municipal Offices—		
12. Sivakasi	230	230
13. Virudhunagar ..	606	598
14. Srivilliputhur ..	298	298
15. Rajapalayam ..	311	309
16. Aruppukottai ..	374	352

(iii) The investment should not be made from Provident Fund or other funds representing the accumulation of past savings.

(iv) The amount will be invested, according to the choice of the employees in N.D.Cs or P.O.S.B. or C.T.D. account in the names of individual employees. The collection charges are proposed to be made to the employers either to reimburse them for actual expenses incurred in making the collections or are paid to the actual staff engaged for this work or are utilised for the general benefit of the employees.

Each case of reimbursement against collections will, however, be examined and decided on its merit by the Ministry of Finance.

First step. The employers are requested to

(i) display posters on National Savings, distribute pamphlets, folders and other literature, put the message of savings in the house magazine and notice boards;

(ii) show small savings films and generally publicise the movement.

Second step. A savings committee is formed with representatives of employers and employees to

(i) propagate the message of savings, give ideas on spreading the movement;

(ii) investigate and remedy any grievances or difficulties experienced in working; and

(iii) arrest any falling of in membership and collections of the group.

Third step. The savings committee, voluntary worker from the industry or outside, paid workers and agents obtain consent letters from every employee agreeing to the deduction of a stated amount from his pay regularly for deposits in P.O.S.B. or C.T.D. accounts or investments in N.D.Cs.

Fourth step. The employer, through his staff, time-keeper, cashier, etc., effects the collections and sends a consolidated amount giving separate list of employees for deposits in (*a*) P.O.S.B. or (*b*) C.T.D. account or (*c*) investment in N.D.Cs.

Where such accounts have not been opened, the first remittance is accompanied by an account opening form. Where such accounts already exist, the list is accompanied by the relevant pass book. The savings committee will encourage the employees to leave the pass-books with the employers to facilitate periodical remittances.

The employer obtains the certificates from the post office on behalf of his employees and distributes them individually; he may keep the certificates in safe custody if the employee desires it.

Incentive. A voluntary worker who collects 100 (one hundred) or more authorisation letters from employees in an undertaking or a factory or an establishment for becoming members of the Pay Roll Savings groups will be given a rexin hand bag, free of cost.

For details please contact: Director of Small Savings, Fort St. George, Madras 9. Phone 22871.



Thiru M. P. Sivagnanam, M.L.A., released a book "Malvaravu" at a function held at Children's Theatre, Madras 1967. In the photo, Ministers and other participants are seen going through the book

Revision of Scheduled Caste and Tribe Lists

Lokur Committee's Recommendations

The three-member committee, set up under the Chairmanship of Thiru B. N. Lokur in June 1966, has recommended inclusion of 9 new castes in the list of scheduled castes and 19 new tribes in that of scheduled tribes. These inclusions were suggested by the State Governments.

At the same time, the committee has recommended exclusion of 171 castes and 131 tribes from the existing schedules. Many of these exclusions have been recommended because these castes and tribes were not returned during the Census of 1961, and administratively confirmed to be non-existent in the States.

The Government has been examining the recommendations of the committee in consultation with eminent Indian anthropologists and social scientists who have closely studied the prevalent system of castes and tribes in the country. It is likely that the Government's decision on the committee's report will be placed before Parliament in the form of a Bill.

The committee has also expressed itself against scheduling of displaced persons from East Pakistan, who are settled outside West Bengal, but belong to communities treated as scheduled castes in that State. Caste distinctions of these displaced persons, the committee has stated, are practically non-existent, and it will be a retrograde step to enforce such distinctions by scheduling these displaced persons, who are settling down to a new way of life.

These persons are also reported to be receiving benefits under the rehabilitation schemes on a scale more substantial than what they are likely to derive as scheduled castes.

The committee has disapproved scheduling of tribals from Bihar, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh, who have migrated to Assam, North Bengal and Manipur and Tripura in the past 60 years to work there as labourers in tea plantations. These migrants are now gradually losing their tribal characteristics and have also improved their economic conditions in their new surroundings.

Referring to the existing "area restrictions" on scheduling a caste or tribe, the committee has stated that this practice may be removed, except in cases where two different ethnological groups, residing in different parts of a State, bear the same name but have different social standing.

In those few cases where, because of the widely differing social and economic conditions of members of the same community in different parts of a State, it is necessary to schedule them in one part of the State but not in the other.

Also it is not necessary to treat scheduled caste or tribe of one State as a scheduled caste or tribe in other States as well. This, in effect, means having an all India list, which, says the committee, is not permissible within the framework of the Constitution.

On practical grounds also, such an all-India list is not necessary, as inter-State mobility of scheduled castes or tribes is not of appreciable dimensions

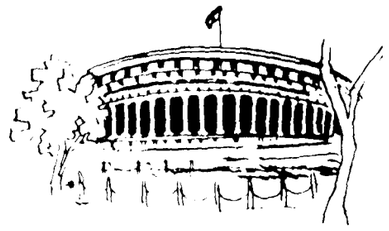
Nomadic tribes—A distinct group

The benefits enjoyed by the castes and tribes recommended for exclusion, the committee, has felt, should not, however, be terminated suddenly but withdrawn gradually and in a phased manner. The castes and tribes included in the schedules should also be administratively classified or categorised so as to give a higher priority in planning and development to the more needy.

It will be in the best interests of the denotified and nomadic tribes, the committee has stated, if they are removed from the schedules and treated exclusively as a distinct group with development schemes specially designed to suit their dominant characteristics.

In the opinion of the committee, certain communities like *Gujjar, Gaddi* and *Banjara* which, though not strictly eligible to be treated as scheduled castes or tribes, deserve assistance and should be provided with larger aid than to other backward classes.

Reporting the Proceedings of Lok Sabha



THIRU R. SUBRAMANIAM
Chief Reporter, Lok Sabha Secretariat

Under Rule 379 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, "the Secretary shall cause to be prepared a full report of the proceedings of the House at each of its sittings and shall, as soon as practicable, publish it in such form and manner as the Speaker may, from time to time, direct".

When the Legislative Council was first set up only the minutes of the meetings were kept. Later, an abstract of the proceedings was included in the official report. The system of verbatim reporting by reporters was introduced in 1905. From that year a verbatim record of the proceedings of the House has been maintained.

Till Independence, and in fact for two years thereafter, though the proceedings of the Indian Parliament were got ready the same evening, only three copies thereof were made. One went to the Member concerned for confirmation, the second to the Editor of Debates who utilised it for getting the debates printed, and the third, known as the Chamber set, was kept at the Table of the House and was available for reference by Members.

A big stride in the scheme of reporting was made in 1949. The system of stencilling the Debates was introduced as a result of which the Reporters started transcribing their shorthand notes straightway on stencil sheets which were multigraphed in the evening and a substantial number of complete sets of the day's proceedings, comprising more than two hundred pages, got ready for reference by Members and for distribution to the Ministries on the next morning.

Before the year 1949 the Ministries of the Government were often at a loss, till the printed debates were available which took considerable time to know what had transpired on the floor of the House. The introduction of the stencilling arrangement satisfied this long felt need and the debates, though styled "uncorrected" were available the next morning, if not in a printed form in a cyclostyled form but complete in all respects, for reference.

Till Independence the reporting staff consisted entirely of English Reporters. After Independence the necessary reporting staff for reporting speeches in Hindi was also put in position. To day the reporting is done by a staff of 11 English Reporters and 5 Hindi Reporters, and the entire work is co-ordinated by the Chief Reporter who with the help of an Assistant Chief Reporter edits the proceedings before they are sent for multigraphing. In terms of the number of reporting hours and the number of stencilled or typed pages of verbatim proceedings, the out turn of Reporters from the first to the sixteenth session of the Third Lok Sabha makes an impressive figure. The cyclostyled debates of the sessions of the Third Lok Sabha covered more than 2,19,673 pages, containing as many as six and half crores of words.

The reporters record the proceedings singly in relays or turns of ten minutes each. Since the floor language is either English or Hindi there is always an English and a Hindi Reporter on duty in the Chamber for taking down verbatim the proceedings of the House. Members not conversant with either English or Hindi are permitted to speak in their regional languages, provided the Hon. Speaker is informed to that effect in advance and also furnished an authenticated translation thereof in Hindi or English. During the Question Hour and during the period that has now come to be known as the Zero Hour, when calling-attention notices, adjournment motions, privilege issues, etc., are brought forward, the Reporters take turns of five minutes each. The five minute relay is also observed towards the end of the

As a result of this arrangement, the Question Portion, which is issued as Part I of the cyclostyled proceedings, is multigraphed before the evening and is available for distributing to the Members in the House before they disperse.

All the Reporters possess a speed of 180 to 200 words a minute in shorthand. What do the Reporters do when they have not got down some figures of technical details mentioned by a Member? They check up with the Member concerned. When they have any doubts which cannot be reconciled in this manner, they check up their notes from the tape-recording machine to ensure complete accuracy of the proceedings.

When any objectionable expressions used in the House have been ordered by the Chair to be expunged from the proceedings, the Reporter concerned takes special care about it and informs the Chief Reporter as soon as he comes back to his seat. Though it is the duty of the Press to take notice of any expunction so ordered in the House and not to publish such portions, as a measure of abundant caution the Chief Reporter immediately keeps the Press Gallery apprised about the fact of such expunction, advising them to check up from him the exact portions expunged. The Chief Reporter then takes the orders of the Chair (that is, The Speaker, Deputy Speaker or Chairman who had ordered the expunction) about the exact portions to be expunged from the proceedings. The Press usually verify from the Chief Reporter as to what portions have been expunged and take care not to publish them.

What happens when there is a dispute about the report of the proceedings as given by the Official Reporter? If a Member makes a substantial alteration in the copy of the proceedings sent to him for confirmation, the same is checked with the tape-recorded version and the correction is accepted only if it is borne out by the tape-record.

The verbatim reports of the proceedings of the House are a rich source of contemporary history. They provide an authentic and detailed picture of the work transacted by Parliament as against the newspaper reports which give only a gist of the work done. While the verbatim reports are cyclostyled for immediate reference, they are printed later to serve as permanent record of the proceedings of the House. They are printed both in English and in Hindi. Printed debates are available for sale at the Sales Section of the Lok Sabha Secretariat and also with the authorised agents for Government publications.

SPEAKING ABOUT TEA

Tea is one of the few industries, whose contribution to Indian economy is very substantial.

In export earnings, tea comes next only to jute manufactures. In 1965-66, tea exports amounted to Rs. 115 crores, accounting for about 14 per cent of India's total exports.

Indian's share in world tea exports amounts to about 35 per cent, which is next only to that of Ceylon.

In 1965-66, the share of different regions in India's total exports was: West Europe—58·4 per cent; East Europe—13·2 per cent; Africa and West Asia—19·7 per cent; America—5·7 per cent; and Australia and Far East—2·7 per cent.

Internal consumption of tea in India has nearly doubled during the past ten years. Per capita consumption in India increased from 0·25 kg. in 1956-58 to 0·31 kg. in 1962-64.

The tea industry provides employment to about a million workers. Besides, it supports many ancillary industries and services like plywood manufacture, and road and river transport.

Production of tea in India increased by 31·5 per cent—from 285 million kilograms in 1951 to 375 million kilograms in 1966. During the Third Fives-Year Plan period, India's exports of tea, on an average, amounted to 209 million kilograms valued at Rs. 123 crores per annum.

The export trends have, however, been erratic. The percentage share of tea exports to total tea production, moreover, fell from 72 in 1950-51 to 54 in 1965-66.

The export estimate of tea for the final year of the Fourth Five-Year Plan (1970-71) is 240 million kilograms, i.e. an increase of approximately 40 million kilograms over the level of exports in 1965, which in itself was a lean year. The production target of 420 million kilograms at the end of the Fourth Plan envisages an increase of 55 million over the actual production of 365 million kilograms in 1965. The export in 1966 was 179 million kilograms as against a production of 375 million kilograms.

If the target for export is examined in the context of the performance in 1966, this means an increase of 69 million kilograms of export as against an increase in production of only 45 million kilograms. The rate of increase in tea exports is thus scheduled to surpass the rate of growth in its output.

RAILWAYS—FACTS AT A GLANCE

The Railways are our biggest State undertaking, the world's second largest network under a single management next only to the Soviet Railways.

The Indian Railways carry nearly 58 lakh passengers and 5·6 lakh tonnes of freight every day.

The first sod for a railway line in India was turned on October 31, 1850, and the first train steamed out of Bombay in April 1853. When India became free in 1947, she inherited a railway system shattered by economic depression, worn out by use in war and dismembered by partition.

Railway development began in 1950–51 when the country embarked on its Five Year Plans.

Since then the length of the rail route has increased from 53,600 km. to 58,400 km., the number of engines from 8,200 to 11,700, coaching vehicles from 19,540 to 32,800 and freight wagons from 2,05,600 to over 3,70,000.

Passengers carried have risen from 128 crores a year to nearly 210 crores and freight moved from 9 crore tonnes to over 20 crore tonnes.

Diesel traction, then unknown, now covers 9,500 kilometres of track. Electric traction has expanded from 388 km. to about 2,500 km.

Already self-sufficient in steam locomotives and rolling stock India will turn out her total requirements of electric locomotives and 150 diesel locomotives annually by 1971.

Three production units have been set up: the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works turned out the first steam locomotive in 1950, the Integral Coach Factory at Madras started production of passenger coaches in 1955, and furnishing of coaches in 1962; the Loco motive Works at Varanasi, which went into production in January 1964, turned out its 100th diesel locomotive with an indigenous content of 58 per cent in January 1967.

Production till the end of March 1967 totalled 2,093 steam locomotives (Broad Gauge), 118 electric locomotives (Broad Gauge) 116 diesel locomotives (Broad Gauge) and 3,112 passenger coaches.

The wagon building industry in the private sector has the capacity to manufacture over 35,000 wagons a year.

The Railways are in a position to export steam locomotives, passenger coaches freight wagons, coaches and components, track material and lighting equipment. Orders for wagons have come from Hungary, East Africa, Burma and Thailand.

The annual revenue of the Indian Railways is Rs. 733·57 crores. The ratio of expenditure to revenue is 79·5 per cent.

With over 13·5 lakh men and women on the pay rolls, the Indian Railways are the largest single employers in the country.

SEEDS AND PESTICIDES TO RYOTS.

In pursuance of the recommendation made at the recent District Agricultural Seminars, all the Agricultural Extention Officers in the State have been permitted to entrust each Gramasevak with seeds, pesticides, etc., not exceeding a value of Rs. 250 at a time for sale to the ryots in their villages. The Gramasevaks will replenish the stocks once in a fortnight or immediately after the sale proceeds reach Rs. 100 whichever is earlier.

The above arrangement is made to make available the seeds, pesticides, etc., to the ryots, who have been getting their requirements by going to the agricultural depots, in their own villages in time.

Soviet Journalists Commend Panchayat Unions

A team of Soviet Journalists visited Madras State and spent three days getting first hand information regarding the various developmental activities. Among other places they visited Kattankolathur Block in Chingleput district on 26th June 1967, and met Thiru C. N. Chandrasekharan, President of Singaperumal koil Panchayat, Thiru Palaniswamy, Member, Kattankolathur Panchayat Union and other elected representatives of the people and were informed of the achievements in Rural Development and peoples' participation.

His Excellency Mr. Asenbek Tokambaev, Leader of the two-man delegation was very much impressed with the poultry development activities at Kattankolathur. The visitors were greatly impressed with the progress made in the field of rural development and assured to carry happy memories of their brief stay in Tamil Nad. Suggestions relating to minor irrigation, rural electrification, improved methods of agriculture, cattle breeding, mass communication, etc., came in for informal discussion and there was an exchange of view, on those subjects.

They also visited Singaperumalkoil Panchayat and were impressed with the reading room, library, radio and other amenities made available to the village people.

Later they visited the shore temple and monolithic rathas of Mahabalipuram. At a dinner given at Mahabalipuram by Thiru M. Muthuswami, Minister for Local Administration, Government of Madras, the distinguished visitors had an exchange of views on rural development activities. Thiru T. A. S. Balakrishnan, I.A.S., Secretary to Government, R.D. & L.A. Department and Thiru V. Natarajan, I.A.S., Director of Rural Development and Thiru Lakshmikanthan Barathi, I.A.S., Collector of Chingleput were present. The Minister for Local Administration presented a few products of village industries to the distinguished journalists. The Leather vanity bag and fancy articles made out of palm leaves and a portrait of Thiruvalluvar, artistically painted on palm leaves, were some of the presentation articles, that were much appreciated by the Soviet journalists. Earlier, Thiru N. Murugesa Mudaliar, Special Adviser to Chief Minister called on the leader of the team Mr. Asenbek Tokambaev and had a general discussion on Rural Development.

At the dinner speech, the Minister for Local Administration referred to the ancient glory of Tamil Nad and the rich literature in Tamil Language. The Minister desired that there should be united efforts on the part of our people for raising their standard of living and in that respect, friendly and sincere co-operation from the Governments and people of different countries were always welcome. The Minister explained the glorious traditions of Tamil Nad with apt quotations, and stated that the Tamilans were known for their hospitality and sincere friendship.

In a short reply His Excellency Mr. Asenbek Tokambaev, narrated the success achieved by the people of Kirghiz, his home State in U.S.S.R. and the cordial relationship that developed between the various States and the U.S.S.R. and disclosed that most of the people of Kirghiz, were depending on cattle breeding in ancient days, and they had taken to agriculture recently and due to sustained efforts, they were now exporting foodgrains to other parts of U.S.S.R. He therefore, emphasised the need for hard work and purposeful co-operation, on the part of the people, to tide over any crisis.

The delegation also visited the Integral Coach Factory, the Guindy Industrial Estate, Surgical Instruments Project, Newspaper Establishments—the Hindu, and the Daily Thanthi, and Journalists Union in the City during its three-day visit to Madras.



New Additions to Museum

Archæology.—A crawling Balakrishna, one Santanagopala and six perforated metallic balls belonging to the late Chola period from Nerur Vadapagam, Karur taluk, Tiruchirappalli district, a *prabha* and a circula metallic plate from Keeranur, Palni taluk, Madurai district, two Devis, a Ganesa, Siva in *sukhasana*, Siva with his consort (*standing*) and Krishna of late Chola period from Tiruvelichchippatti, Tiruchirappalli taluk, Tiruchirappalli district and a fragment of an inscribed stone from Harur, Harur taluk, Dharmapuri district were acquired as treasure trove. Eight wood carvings were purchased from Sri Veeranarayanaperumal Devasthanam, Kattumannarkudi, South Arcot district. A miniature painting depicting Sivaji of Tanjore was also purchsed. Two portraits, one representing Maharaja Swatitirunal of Travancore, a Chinese box and a stone sculpture of Gramadevata were acquired as gift. Eigth mural paintings representing selected scenes from the Buddha's life were prepared.

Anthropology.—Five ethnographic materials a Mangputu wood carving of a mother and child, a wood carving of a village scene in the Central African Republic and three bronze weights used by the Ashanti tribal group of Ghana were received on exchange from the Brooklyn Children's Museum, New York. Five rifles and twenty megalithic pottery pieces were received as gift. A long spear was purchased. One cannon from Villupuram, South Arcot district, two gold rings from Kolinjippatti village, Nilakkottai taluk, Madurai district and a hoard containing chain, muhappus, nagavadam, ear-rings, tali, bottu, etc., from Kondamanayakkampatti village, Namakkal taluk, Salem district were acquired as treasure trove.

Numismatics.—Thirteen rupees of William IV, eighty-eight rupee coins of Victoria and twenty-three Arcot rupees from Kalaickkarakkampatti, Palni taluk, Madurai district, eight Indo-British gold single Swami pagodas from Ponneri, Harur taluk, Dharmapuri district and fifteen Indo-British gold old star pagodas from Harur, Harur taluk, Dharmapuri district were acquired as treasure trove. A silver trowel presented to Thiru O. P. Ramaswamy Reddiyar, Chief Minister of Madras during the inauguration ceremony of the Madras Cooperative House Construction Society in 1948 was received as a gift.

Zoology.—Specimens of the Adjutant Stork (*Leptoptilos derbius*) the Panther (*Panthera pardus*), two specimens of the Rostrum of Saw Fish and the skins of a four-horned Antelope (*Tetroceros quadricornis*) Water Cock (*Gal i crex cineria*) and the Spotted-billed Pelican (*Pelicanus Phillipensis*) were added to the collection.

Botany.—A teratological specimen of the brinjal showing polycarpy was added.

Geology.—A specimen of bentonite clay and six miniature tiles and six paper weights made of brick clay and a sample of brick clay were received as gift.

Chemical Conservation.—A sterilisation chamber, a binocular research microscope and a stereomicroscope were purchased.

Children's Section.—Four German costume dolls were received from West Germany. A set of eight costume dolls were received on exchange from Brooklyn Children's Museum, New York. Working models of an helicopter and a washing machine, and a tractor were presented by the German Democratic Republic's Trade Representative in Madras. A mural depicting the history of land transport was painted and exhibited in this Gallery.

NEW ADDITIONS TO GUINDY PARK

One pair of Nilgai, one pair of Chowsinghas (four Ahorned ntelope) and two pairs of Rhesus monkeys were received as gift from the Nehru Zoological Park, Hyderabad and introduced in the Children's Corner, Guindy.

PLAN YOUR FAMILY

1. Vasectomy is a simple and safe procedure of limiting the size of the family.
2. It is a permanent method of Family Planning and should be resorted to by the father when the couple have atleast three living children.
3. The husband and wife should both sign in the consent declaration form that they are aware of the nature of the operation that it is permanent and irrevocable, that they will not be able to bring forth any more children after this operation is done and submit it voluntarily. The operation is done only after the consent of the husband and wife is obtained in writing.
4. The operation is a very simple procedure and is done within a few minutes time.
5. The father need not to be in the hospital after the operation is done and he can go home immediately and rest.
6. The sutures will be removed on the fifth day after the operation and after that, the father can go back to his work.
7. Cycling is to be avoided for two months by the father.
8. The seminal fluid becomes free of sperms only after eight weeks after the operation. Therefore the father should use condoms during this period if required. Otherwise he is likely to impregnate his wife, if intercourse is resorted to during this eight weeks period without contraceptives.
9. The operation does not have any bad effects on the health of the father.
10. Vasectomy does not make a man lose his potency or interfere with his sex functions. Therefore married life will be normal even after the operation.
11. Vasectomy does not interfere with the degestion or working capacity of the father.
12. 4½ lakhs vasectomy operations have been done in Madras State from 1959. No untoward effects have been reported after this operation.
13. Vasectomy is done free in all Government hospitals, Primary Health Centres and Government approved surgeries.
14. Only trained doctors do this operation.
15. Techniques are now available for reversing this operation at later date, if considered necessary, so that the couple may be given a chance for another pregnancy if desired.
16. A compensatory allowance of Rs. 30 is paid to each father undergoing the vasectomy operation in any Government approved surgery. This is to compensate for loss of emoluments during the period of rest for five days immediately after the operation. For being eligible for the award of this compensatory allowance, the father should have a minimum of three living children and should be below the age of 50.

Vasectomy is the best method available for family limitation after three children.

Please contact your doctor in the nearest Government Hospital or Primary Health Centre for further advice and help in the matter.

Any further information may be had from :

1. The Director of Medical Services, No. 81, Mount Road, Madras-6.
2. The Director of Medical Education, No. 14, Harrington Road, Chetput, Madras.
3. The State Family Planning Officer, No. 81, Mount Road, Madras-6.

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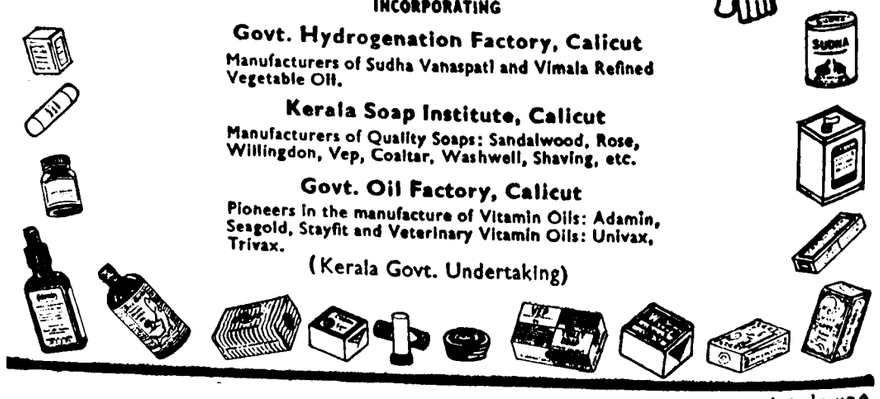
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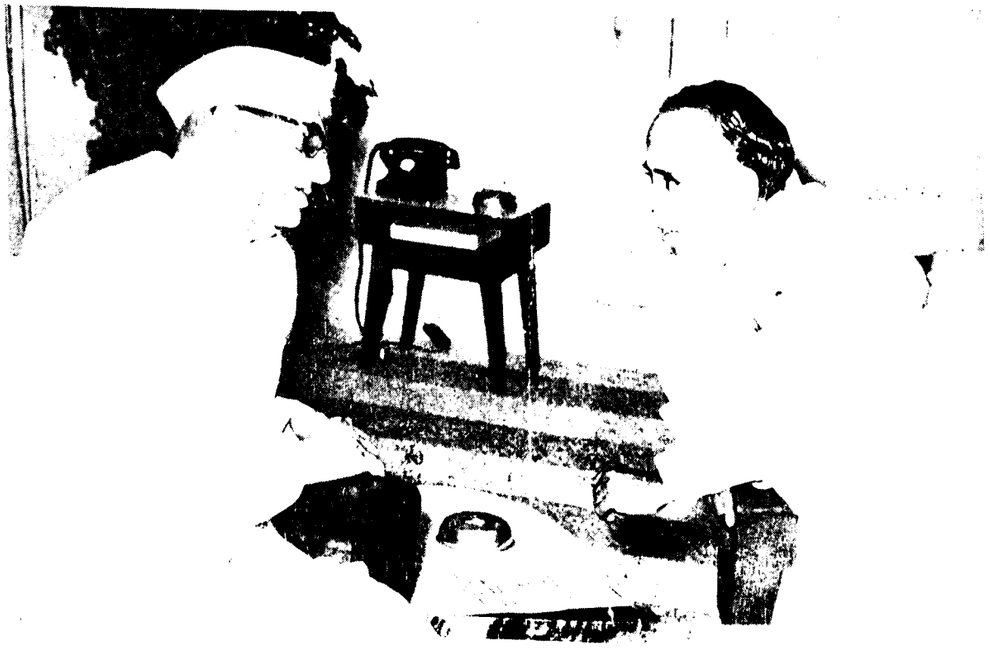
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Thiru V. V. Giri, Vice-President of India, who arrived in Madras on the 19th August 1967, is being received at the Meenambakkam Air-port by the Governor and the Chief Minister. Minister for Works and the Minister for Public Health are also in the picture

Thiru Moraji Desai, Deputy Prime Minister, arrived in Madras on 29th July 1967. Thiru C. N. Annadurai, Chief Minister of Madras, is talking with the Deputy Prime Minister



MADRAS INFORMATION

Vol. XXI SEPTEMBER 1967 No. 9

CONTENTS

		PAGE
1.	Independence Day Message	3
2.	Acceptability of I.U.C.D.	7
3.	Conference of Collectors and Police Officers at Tiruchirappalli. ..	9
4.	A new trial project in Midday Meal Scheme	13
5.	Prosperity Brigade Inaugurated	16
6.	Two Decades of Freedom	21
7.	Government Assistance to Sick Mills	22
8.	Commercial Tax Officers' Conference	23
9.	Women and Children in Free India—*Dr. Thirumathi Phulrenu Guha, Minister of State for Social Welfare.*	26
10.	Panchayat Union Activities	29
11.	Freshwater Fisheries Research	31
12.	Save for Tomorrow's Prosperity	34
13.	Exhibition of ISI Certified Products	35



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சுதந்திரத் திருநாளின் முக்கியத்துவம்

முதலமைச்சர் அவர்கள் ஆகஸ்டு 15, 1967, சுதந்திரத் திருநாளன்று நிகழ்த்திய வானொலிப் பேச்சு

நாட்டினரே! நண்பர்களே!

இன்று விடுதலைத் திருநாள் கொண்டாடுகிறோம். இதுபோது உங்களுடன் சேர்ந்து இத்தத் திரு நாள் தந்திடும் மகிழ்ச்சியிலும் எழுச்சியிலும் பங்கு கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன்.

இன்று நாம் நடத்திடும் திருநாள்—சுதந்திர விழா—இங்குள்ள நம்மால் மட்டுமல்ல, உலகெங்கும் உள்ள பல்வேறு நாட்டினராலும் போற்றப்படும் பொன்னாளாகும்.

இன்று ஆகஸ்ட்டு பதினேந்தாம் நாள்—ஆங்கில நாட்டின் ஆதிக்கத்திலிருந்து இந்தியா விடுதலை பெற்று—சுதந்திரக் கொடியினைப் பெருமிதத்துடன் ஏற்றிடும் தன்னுள்—தன்னரசு பெற்ற நாள்—உரிமைப்போரிலே வெற்றி கண்ட நாள்—என்று பாராட்டுவர்; பாராட்டுகின்றனர்.

வரலாற்று எடுகளிலே, இந்நாள் தனிச்சிறப் பளிக்கும் நாளாக பொறிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது.

கவிஞர்கள் எழுச்சியூட்டிக்க கவிதை கொண்டு இந்நாளை வரவேற்கின்றனர்.

இந்நாள் திருநாள்—ஐயமில்லை—இந்நாள் பொன் னாள்—மறுப்பார் இல்லை—இந்நாள் நாம் உரிமையை உலகு ஒப்புக்கொண்டுவிட்டது என்பதனை அறிவித்திடும் நாள்—அறிகிறோம்: அகமகிழ்ச்சி பெறுகிறோம்.

அடிமைத் தளைகளை அகற்றி, அவனிய அரசு அகற்றி, ஆதிக்கத்தினை அகற்றி, நம்மை நாமே ஆண்டுகொள்ளும் உரிமை பெற்றிட, எவரெவர் என்னென்ன முறையில் கொண்டாடினர், எத்த கைய இன்னல்களையும் இழப்புக்களையும் ஏற்றனர், இன்னுயிர் ஈந்தனர், என்பது பற்றிய நினைவு நெஞ்சத்தில் நிற்கும். அம்மாவீரர்களுக்கு வீர வணக்கம் செலுத்திடவேண்டும் என்ற உணர்ச்சி யைக் காண்கிறோம். அத்தகைய வீரர்கள் வழி வழி வந்தோர் நாம் என்ற பெருமிதத்தை நமக்கு கொடுத்திருக்கும்—இந்த ஆக்கம் நமக்கு.

இழந்த அரசியலை இவர்கள் மீட்டார்கள்—இவர்களுக்கு அது அருங்கலை ஆன்றவர்—இவர் களாலது நன்மையடை நாமை எதிர்பார்க்கலாகாது என்று எதிர்பார்த்தவர்களின் எதிர்பார்ப்பினர் —வேட்டு தோல்வி விடுதலை வீரர்கள் பிரிந்து சென்றனர், சிறை என்றனர் சிலரை நாடாளுபவர்— என்ற எண்ணினர்.

ஆனால் விரக்தனல் கொழுந்து விட்டு எரிந்தது! உரிமைக் இளர்ச்சி புயலாக வடிவமெடுத்தது. கூனிக் கிடந்தோன் நிமிர்ந்து நின்றான்! விழி பழுதாகிக் கிடந்தவனுக்கும் கண்களிலே ஓர் புத்தொளி கிளம்பிற்று. அச்சம் அழிந்தது; ஆணவமுரியினர், ஓர் புதிய நாடு எழுந்து நிற்பதனைக் கண்டனர். இதுவா இந்தியா—எதற்கும் அஞ்சப் போவதில்லை, எதிர்த்துத் தாக்கப் போவதில்லை, எவரை வாழ்த்து வரைந்திடுவர் காங்கிக் கொள்வோர், எமது நாடு எமக்கே! எமது அரசு எமக்காதல் வேண்டும் என்ற முழக்கம், எம்மை அடக்க வரும் பிரங்கிச் சத்தத்தையும் அடக்கிவிடும் என்று வீர் கூறினர்—இதுவா இந்தியா! என்று ஆங்கிலர் கேட்டனர், ஆம்! இது விழிப்புற்ற இந்தியா! வீறுகொண்டு எழுந்துவிட்ட இந்தியா! விடுதலையைப் பெற்றிட எந்த விலையை யும் தந்திடத் துணிந்து நிற்கும் தாய்மை நிறைந்த நாடு என்று ஏக உக்தமர் காந்தியார் உரைத்தார். இந்நாள், அவர் அந்நாளில் காட்டிய அறநெறியால் கிடைத்த நாளாகும்.

இந்நாள், நமக்கெல்லாம் அந்நாள் நிகழ்ச்சிகளை நினைவிலே கொண்டு வந்து பாடம் கற்பிக்கும் நாளாகும். இந்நாள் வந்திடின், நாடு என்னென்ன வண்ணம் பெற்றிடும், எற்றம் பெற்றிடும் என்றெல் லாம் விடுதலை வீரர்கள் அன்று எண்ணினர் என்பதனை இன்று எண்ணிப் பார்த்திடல்வேண்டும்.

வந்தது சுதந்திரம். வாழ்கின்றோம், நம்மைநாமே ஆள்கின்றோம் என்ற உரிமையுடன்! வாழ்கின்றோம்! ஆனால், வாழ்கின்றோமா? நம்மை நாமே கேட்டுக் கொள்ளவேண்டிய கேள்வி இது! வாழ்கின்றோமா?

வாழ்கின்றோம் என்பதற்கும் இருக்கின்றோம் என்பதற்கும், பொருள் வேறுபாடு பிரிந்து நாம்பிலே மிகப் பெரும்பாலோர் இன்று, எதோ இருக்கின்றோம் என்று கூறுகிறார் நிலையிலே உள் ளோராம்: வாழ்கின்றோம் என்ற மகிழ்ச்சியுடன் கூறுகின்றோர் நிலையில் அல்ல.

பட்டொளி வீசிப் பறந்திடும் சுதந்திரக் கொடி யினைக் காணுகின்றோம், இன்னிசைக் கேட்கின்றோம், அனி வகுப்புகள் நடைபெறுகின்றோம். அவனிக்கு அறிவிக்கின்றோம். இது எமது சுதந்திரநாள் என்று. ஆனால் வாழ்கின்றோமா . . . வாழ்வு நன்வாழ்வாக, பயனுள்ளதாக, பழுதற்றதாக நடந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறதா!

INDEPENDENCE DAY



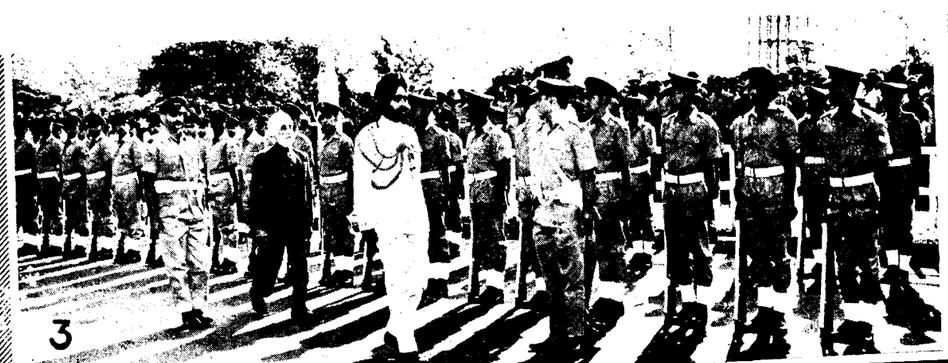
Thru C. N. Annadurai, Chief Minister, receiving the Governor



Governor Sardar Ujjal Singh is seen with the Chief Minister Thiru C. N. Annadurai after flag hoisting ny at Fort George on the ndence Day (15th 1967.)

2

Governor Sardar Ujjal Singh Inspects a Guard of Honour presented by the I.A.F. at the Fort St. George on the Independence Day (15th August 1967)



3

Family Planning Week Feature

ACCEPTABILITY OF IUCD

An ideal contraceptive has been described as "one which is easy to use, easy to learn to use and which does not raise any objection on social, economic or religious grounds. The ideal method of birth control should require a minimum of motivation, the cost should be within the means of resources available and above all it should be a one-shot reversible technique which does not require sustained repetitive application.

The IUCD, having been well developed and tested, seems to meet the requirements of such a contraceptive. It is not expensive. It requires no repetition. It is aesthetic. It does not require hospitalisation or repeated visits to a clinic. It is reversible and does not involve any learning nor does it require any strong or recurrent motivation. Medical and biological research have pointed out that the use of IUCD will cause most persons few physical side-effects, and the incidence of these side-effects is not in any way higher in our country than that in countries like Korea and Taiwan which have adopted this method of Family Planning.

With a view to determine the acceptability of the IUCD, an exploratory study was undertaken at the Family Planning Clinic attached to Irwin Hospital, New Delhi, in which 70 wives were interviewed.

Demographic and Socio-economic data

The wives who were interviewed were of young group with 74·3 per cent being 30 years of age or younger, but only 24·3 per cent of their husbands were 30 years of age or less. The most important group of husbands was 31 to 35 years of age with their wives' age being 5 years less.

Of the 70 wives, only 15·7 per cent had one to three pregnancies and the remaining 30 per cent had 7 to 11 pregnancies before they came to have the IUCD inserted. Nearly 64 per cent of the women had 4 to 6 living children. Average number of living children in the sample was 4·37.

The educational status of the husbands or the wives in the sample was not very high. More than one-fourth of the husbands and nearly half of the wives were illiterate. Ten per cent of the men and 20 per cent of the women had primary level education. One- third of the husbands had middle school education. None of the wives in the sample worked outside the house for pay. Nine per cent of the husbands of the women interviewed were in professions ranging from engineering to working on commission basis. About 78 per cent were engaged in petty business or physical labour jobs. Seventy-seven per cent of the husbands had monthly incomes below Rs. 200. Almost all the women belonged to the lower socio-economic strata. Fifty-three per cent of the wives lived in single families as against 47 per cent in joint families.

Information on IUCD

The results of the study revealed that the neighbours, Gynaecological out-patient departments/ maternity wards, Family Planning Clinics and relatives' places were the most common places where the wives had heard about IUCD. Of these four places, two represent institutional feed back and two are channels of inter-personal communication.

The most frequently mentioned place where the wives had first heard about the loop was the neighbourhood (28·6 per cent). 21·4 per cent had learnt about the benefits of this method of limiting the size of the family at the Gynaecology out-patient department/ maternity wards. Information obtained at more than one place must have had a reinforcing and accelerating effect on decision making indicating the need for intensive publicity for different methods of Family Planning. In more than one third of the cases, the major source of communication was the neighbour woman who had the loop inserted sometime before. The wives in the sample, when they had the loop inserted declared enthusiastically that they would definitely tell many neighbours. They did not feel shy about it. It appears from the survey for that oral communication has stronger potentiality

spreading the Family Planning message than printed literature or publicity material. An incident which emphasises the importance of oral communication noticed during these interviews was one of a lady who already had the loop inserted and had brought 3 or 4 cases to the Clinic. She told the interviewer " I would have brought many more women from my neighbourhood but I cannot afford to pay my own bus fare everytime I accompany them; and they cannot afford to pay the fare for me".

Sixty-five of the 70 women, that is, 93 per cent mentioned having heard of one or other advantage of the loop. Only a few mentioned hearing about negative information such as bleeding, weakness, etc., A prospective case of IUCD remarked "it does not matter even if we have some bleeding and backache. We suffer much more by having to bear children for nine months, difficulties in delivery, bringing them up and so on. The loop is better than having any more children". Another wife said, "Every delivery was so painfull that everyone in the family feels that I should not have any more children. I have already got 4 children and in these days of increasing prices, it is difficult to bring them up". Eighty-three per cent of the wives had however, no fear or anxiety about IUCD. Seventeen per cent of the group admitted to having fears about possible bleeding, backache and so on, indicating the need for reassurance and educational work on the part of the doctors and Family Planning Workers.

About 93 per cent of the women, who came for getting the loop inserted, had already heard about the method. Eighty-four per cent of them decided to have the loop immediately after hearing and the rest had decided within a month after hearing. However, in many cases there was a gap or time-lag between the decision and the action. The delay was due to health or domestic difficulties. In only 34 per cent of the cases the delay was due to subjective factors such as hesitation or fear. The husbands seem to have a prominent place in deciding about the IUCD. In 79 per cent of the cases, the decision was taken by both husband and the wife after mutual consultation. In about 14 per cent of the cases the initiative in the decision was taken by the wife but the husband was agreeable. In only seven per cent of the case was the initiative and the decision taken by the wife without the knowledge of the husband. These figures indicate the necessity of directing publicity regarding IUCD to the males.

The majority of the wives (84 per cent) had thought of Family Planning earlier. They were using one or the other contraceptive method before going in for IUCD. The conventional methods, which they were practicing were considered unreliable by 46 per cent of them. Twenty-nine per cent mentioned personal reasons like discomfort, and lack of privacy. Family dynamics like unwillingness of the husband or the mother-in-law accounted for 14·3 per cent of the cases of dissatisfaction. Eighty-seven per cent of the women interviewed did not want to have any more children. For them IUCD was a measure of terminating fertility. Only 12·9 per cent wanted to have children but were taking to IUCD for spacing them.

"Why do you want to practice Family Planning?".

The reply to this question revealed economic reasons to be the strongest motivating factor. Fifty per cent of the wives gave this reason. Economic reasons coupled with concern over the physical health of the wife was the reason for another 27 per cent of the cases. The wives in the sample were fully aware of the small size family norm. 84·3 per cent of them preferred to have 2 to 3 children. Some of the wives interviewed obviously regretted their failure to adhere to this norm. About 10 of the women said "Three children two boys and a girl are ideal. But, what to do ? I had one more than I desired".

Last year

The IUCD which has been accepted as a mass programme in Asia, Africa and Latin America has proved very popular.

In India, 1·2 million insertions were done during last year. This is reassuring as it indicates that the IUCD is after all catching on. Reports from several states where IUCD insertion targets were not accomplished had caused misgivings that the contraceptive method most favoured by Government was meeting with unusual resistance. This was largely due to ignorance compounded by misinformation about the supposed harmful side-effects of insertions spread by interests anxious to promote alternative methods. Even though, it cannot even now be claimed that the rate of insertions in the country is high enough, with intensive publicity and provision of better service facilities, this rate will be accelerated and in due course make a significant impact on the growth rate of the population reducing it substantially.

Conference of Collectors and Police Officers at Tiruchirappalli

The Annual Collectors' Conference was held at Tiruchirappalli for four days from 7th August 1967.

After the inaugural address by the Governor, the combined session of the Conference of Collectors and Police Officers, started. Secretaries to Government and a few Heads of Departments participated. They discussed general problems relating to the maintenance of law and order, including " Gherao ", movement of essential commodities within the State and problems relating to check-posts on the various borders. After a brief discussion about some procedural details in the implementation of prohibition and matters dealing with petitions from public, the first day's conference came to a close.

On the second day, there was general discussion about the possibility of elimination of corruption and the working of the Vigilance Department, the discussion having been initiated by the Director of Vigilance, Thiru Mahadevan. He had indicated that, in the State of Madras, there is a very high standard of integrity maintained at the level of Collectors, the Heads of Departments and senior officers whichaccounts for the high standard of efficiency in the administration here. Only in the lower ranks, there is prevalence of some element of corruption which is also being systematically investigated and put down. The result of the activities of the Directorate of Vigilance and Anti-corruption had resulted in bringing to book various officers, both Gazetted and non-Gazetted, in various Departments. Collectors and Members of the Board of Revenue also expressed their views and suggestions in the matter.

It was generally recognised that the officers of the Directorate of Vigilance and Anti-corruption should keep in close touch with the Collector, and that delay should be avoided at every stage in dealing with officers involved in corruption cases. Subjects relating to procurement and distribution of paddy were next discussed. The discussion was initiated by the Food Secretary. Details relating to the margins to be allowed at different points from the stage of procurement to the stage of retail sale, sugar, distribution and movement of paddy, both internal and outside the State were also discussed.

On the third day, a review of Panchayat Administration was taken up and the question of reorganisation was discussed. Various suggestions were made by Collectors and other officers concerned. They will also be taken into consideration, along with the Special adviser's report to Chief Minister, before Government come to a decision. Problems relating to Agricultural and Food Production were next discussed. The Commissioner of Food Production led the discussion on the subject. The Director of Agriculture and the Chairman of the State Electricity Board, besides the Collectors, took part in the discussion. Details relating to the wholesale and retail distribution of Fertilisers were considered. The Director of Agriculture and the Collectors narrated their experiences in the Districts regarding the lifting, movement and distribution of fertilisers, both by Co-operative and Panchayat Unions functioning as retailers. The feasibility of substituting Panchayat Unions for Primary Co-operatives to function as retailer was also discussed.

On the fourth and the last day, the following subjects were discussed :—

General Administration—Decentralisation and Delegation of Powers.

The subject was initiated for discussion by the Member Board of Revenue, followed up by the Secretary, Revenue Department. The Collectors had given their views. Reckoning of pension in a new method, review and reorganisation of the existing village officers' system and other general matters of interest relating to the administration at the District level were also discussed. The subject of 'Jamabandhi' was also discussed, and various views were expressed regarding the continuance of the Jamabandhi system.

The salient features of the new amendment to the Land Acquisition Act were also highlighted by the Secretary, Land Revenue. Amendments to the provisions of the Land Encroachment Act were also impressed upon by the Revenue Secretary, during the conference.

The Secretary, Education Department, initiated the discussion on the 'mobilisation' of local resources for the construction of school buildings and enhancement of grants for school buildings.

Then, the Secretary Health Department, followed by the Director of Public Health, discussed at length the question of activising the Family Planning Programmes



Sardar Ujjal Singh, Governor of Madras, who inaugurated the Conference of the Collectors and the Superintendents of Police at Tiruchirappalli on 7th August 1967, is addressing the officers. The Chief Minister and other Ministers are also seen in the picture.

during the year. Collectors have also offered their suggestions in increasing the tampo of the family planning programmes in the districts.

The Secretary, Education Department, then initiated the discussion on the implementation of the Official Language Act. Collectors were also enthusiastic about its implementation and had expressed no difficulties in introducing Tamil as the Official Language at the State level.

The Secretary, Finance Department, then started the discussion on the Small Savings Programme. A higher target has been fixed up to be achieved at the District levels under the Small Savings Programme this year. He had indicated that there had been good work done in making the Small Savings collection in the districts during 1965 66. He had requested the Collectors to take immediate steps to activise the Small Savings Programmes in co-ordination and consultation with the Vice-Chairman of the State Committee for the Small Savings Organisation, Thiru M. G. Ramachandran.

He also indicated about the Madras State Loan, floated in the third week of August 1967. He also suggested ways and means to achieve the targets under this loan this time.

Then, the Chief Minister wound up the proceedings of the Conference by addressing the Collectors as follows : --

"The Government have been greatly benefited by the very useful and high level discussions that we have had all these four days during this conference when all the Collectors and other officers have freely and frankly expressed their views and suggestions on the various subjects of interest relating to the administration. I am deeply grateful to all the officers for their enthusiastic participation in this conference. But for the unprecedented and unhappy incidents in the City of Madras and Wallajah yesterday and the day before, (wherein a number of people died), we would have had very pleasant memories of this conference. Our anxiety is to rush back to the State capital—

Madras City—to look to the arrangements to be made to redress the grievances of the victims of those incidents.

Though it was suggested at the beginning of the conference that immediate conclusions had not been drawn at the previous conferences, yet it is to be remembered that this is a conference where various views and suggestions are heard from the officers and it is expected to be more informative and elucidative to enable the Government to come to conclusions, in the light of the discussions held in this conference. When various officers experienced in various departments expressed their valuable views borne out of their mature experience, it gives a very good opportunity for the Government to come to good conclusions for the benefit of the community at large. We, the Ministers and Officers, are very small in number– about fifty, into whose arms are entrusted the responsibility of the welfare of the 4 crores of people of the State. This will indicate the magnitude of the responsibility that we have to discharge. We should therefore strive hard, realising the responsibility, and arrive at conclusions keeping the entire good of the population of the State as our ideal.

The enthusiasm expressed by the Collectors about the implementation of the use of the Tamil language in the District Administration and their certainty that there is absolutely no difficulty in this regard have given me great pleasure. I am very much encouraged to see that the Collectors are more ardent in introducing Tamil as Official Language than we, the Ministers, themselves. The Collector of Tirunelveli in giving the suggestion, that the communications to the subordinate officers from head office must be in Tamil and the speech of the Collector of North Arcot in Tamil, have clearly indicated their interest in this matter and they go to prove that more than the earlier period expected, Tamil would have been introduced in all the Districts.

Particularly in the sphere of agriculture and food production, there has been no conflict of views expressed. I am struck by the unanimity in most of the matters



The Chief Minister Thiru C. N. Arnadural is addressing the Police Officers at the Conference of the Collectors and the Superintendents of Police held at Tiruchirappalli from 7th August 1967.



Rupee-a-measure Rice Scheme was extended to the suburban areas of Madras City on 15th August 1967. Chief Minister, Minister for Education and Industries, Minister for Food and Minister for Agriculture participated.
The Chief Minister is distributing rice at rupee one a measure on the occasion at Villivakkam.

and that is a very good sign of good hope for a quicker and successful progress in the State. Every Collector's report about the good progress made in this regard in the Districts goes to prove emphatically that there has been considerable progress in this direction.

I thank all the Collectors and all the Officials, Secretaries to Government and the various Heads of Departments for having given their best during this conference and for having given us all the opportunities of carrying pleasant memories of this conference back to our homes."

Then, the Collector of North Arcot, Thiru Belliappa, while proposing a vote of thanks on behalf of the Collectors, expressed grateful thanks to the Chief Minister for presiding over this conference and conducting its deliberations. He said that all the participants and the officials were very much obliged to the Chief Minister for the very clear and concise statement of policies of the Government made by the Chief Minister which will certainly enable all the Collectors to implement the views of the Government in the districts in as efficient a manner as expected by the Government.

He also thanked all the Ministers for making it convenient to participate in the conference and guiding them in their discussions.

He also thanked Thiru Selvaraj, District Revenue Officer and the other Officials in the District, for having made wonderful arrangements in conducting this conference at Tiruchirappalli, which is the first of its kind, in receiving and extending the hospitality to all the participants in the conference and making their stay comfortable and pleasant.

He offered his respectful congratulations to the Chief Secretary for his ably steering through the agenda and for completing the entire agenda in time, which had never been the case in the previous years.

He also offered his thanks to all the senior officials and other colleagues of his, for their valuable suggestions during their discussions.

Then, the Chief Minister was introduced to all the Assistant Collectors and Probationary Deputy Collectors, under training, who attended the conference. ●

LOAN FOR HIRE PURCHASE OF POWER TILLERS

According to the existing terms and conditions the amount of loan admissible under the Hire Purchase Scheme of Power tillers is Rs. 6,000 in each case. The Director of Agriculture has now stated that the cost of a Power tiller with accessories and a trailer works out to more than Rs. 7,000. He has, therefore, requested that in order to cover the cost of a Power tiller with a trailer and minimum accessories, the loan amount under Hire Purchase Scheme of Power tillers may be raised from Rs. 6,000 to Rs. 7,000. The Government have examined the proposal of the Director of Agriculture. As it will benefit the less well-to-do ryots, the Government direct that the amount of loan towards the cost of Power tiller, trailer and implements supplied under Hire Purchase Scheme of Power tillers be enhanced up to Rs. 7,000 (rupees seven thousand only) with effect from 1st April 1967.

(*Source*: *G.O. Ms. No.* 1878, *Agriculture, dated 20th June* 1967.)

a new trial project in MIDDAY MEAL SCHEME

MR. J. PHILIP JOHNSTON, *CARE Administrator, Madras*

The Central Kitchen Project for the provision of free midday meals to school children from a centralised place was inaugurated by Thiru C. N. Annadurai, Chief Minister, on 15th August 1967 *at Sekkadu in Poonamallee Panchayat Union.*

1967 is the tenth anniversary of the Madras Government's commencing the Midday Meal Programme. During the interim 10 years, the Government has expanded vast sums to support this lunch programme which has grown larger and larger as the school population has increased. The expansion of this programme has reached to almost every Elementary School in Madras State.

Originally, the Midday Meal Programme was provided for by a grant of money from the State Government which was in relationship to the number of midday meal beneficiaries. The grant was made available to the Headmaster to conduct a programme in co-operation with the Midday Meal Committee. As the number of enrollees increased, the panchayat union and the local people were asked to contribute an additional sum of 4 Paise per child either in gift or kind. This request was based on the increasing financial burden on the Madras Government, and, more importantly, the request was based on a desire to engender in the villagers a feeling of participation in the Midday Meal Programme. Presently, 10 Paise per child per day is available to the Headmaster for the operation of the Midday Meal Programme.

Evaluation

As the lunch programme was made available at schools it became apparent that the availability of food had a positive effect on the school attendance. The officials noted that the number of children attending school where midday meals were offered was significantly greater than schools where midday meals were not being served. In addition to increasing regular attendance, the lunch programme has a noticeable effect on the students alertness and general receptivity to scholastic endeavours. The Midday Meal enrollees attended school on a more regular basis than non-lunch students and demonstrated that they were more alert and therefore gaining more from their school experience.

Both of these realizations created a desire on the part of the Government to expand the programme from a beginning figure of 229,000 children in 8,000 schools (1957) to a State-wide programme which would provide for one out of every 3 Elementary School students. To assist the Government in providing a hot lunch for one-third of the Elementary School population, CARE was asked by the Government of Madras to assist the Department of Education in reaching its goal. Therefore, in 1961 CARE requested PL 480 support for the Madras Midday Meal Programme. To date approximately 136 million pounds of commodities which are valued at over 10 crores of rupees have been imported and distributed in the Midday Meal Programme. For the next programme year our plans call for importing 58 million pounds of wheat, oil and a high protein food.

Assessment

The target figure of one-third of the Elementary School population has been reached. Every day of this school year 1,600,000 children at 28,000 schools receive a hot lunch. Thousands of cooks and teachers, Headmasters and Deputy Inspectors of Education have combined their talents to make this lunch programme a success. Complicated logistical problems have been solved, warehouses have been built or secured, and cooking vessels have been purchased by school authorities. However, in spite of all the efforts of thousands of sincere of people, the lunch programme suffers from specific short comings. Chief among these is a lack of a uniform standard of sanitation. Other lunch



Sardar Ujjal Singh, Governor of Madras, became the Patron of the Bharat Scouts and Guides, Madras State, on 2nd August 1967 at a function specially got up at Raj Bhavan, Guindy. Thiru C. D. Natarajan, the State Chief Commissioner presenting the Patron's Badge to the Governor on the occasion

programmes suffer because the teachers are unable to secure the services of a cook, and therefore they must prepare the food themselves or entrust the responsibility to the children. Some schools are not able to provide a secure area for the food commodities and therefore theft cases of school lunch commodities occur occasionally. A few schools have their food cooked in the classroom and the resulting smoke and noise is not conducive to study.

From CARE'S constant evaluation of the Midday Meal Programme as it functions at the village level, CARE proposed to the Department of Education that many of these problems could be eliminated by preparing the meals at a central location and delivering them to each school. CARE received initial approval to proceed with this planning in September 1966. Our proposal was submitted shortly thereafter and recommended the establishment of a Central Kitchen that will store and prepare the food necessary for all of the accessible schools in a Panchayat Union. The cooked food will be prepared in stainless steel semi-pressure vessles and transported to each school in a Delivery Van. This method will maintain the highest possible standards of hygiene, eliminate the Headmaster and teachers from the duties of cooking and book-keeping, and provide an absolutely safe storage area. We also recommended that, contignous to each kitchen, a large farm should be started which will produce all of the rice and vegetables which the kitchen requires. In other words our recommendation was designed to eliminate as many problems as possible.

The Central Kitchen

The objective of the Central Kitchen is to provide sanitary facility for preparing all the meals necessary for the Midday Meal beneficiaries in a Panchayat Union. The food which consists of rice, vegetables, sambar, cornmeal, rolled wheat, vegetable oil, bulgur wheat and a high protein food (CSM) will be prepared in two cooking periods in stainless steel semi-pressure vessels. The proper quantity of food is removed from the storage area (part of the kitchen building) and placed in the electric vessels. The cook need only add the proper quantity of water plus additional seasoning and then press on the electric switch. The food will be ready in forty minutes. Thereafter the proper quantity of food will be put in each school's delivery vessels. After the food cans are loaded in delivery vans, the driver will follow a prescribed route and deliver the food to the Midday Meal Centres. Upon reaching the last school, the van driver will rest for a short while and then repeat his prior tour and collect the empty vessels. After each delivery can has been washed and stacked the kitchen will close for the day.

Usually, within each Panchayat union there are several schools which are inaccessible because of the lack of roads, bridges, etc., etc. Because it is CARE's desire to improve all the schools, even those which we can't reach, CARE has funds for the construction of individual kitchens. These brick and cement structures measure 10 feet by 8 feet and have a storage area, as well as a smokeless chula. By providing these kitchens in villages that are not connected to the main road, plus the delivery from the Central Kitchen for the other schools, we will sharply upgrade the entire programme throughout the entire Panchayat Union.

Role of the Farm

To complete the project, CARE requested that large areas of land be set aside for each kitchen, so that the rice and vegetables that are required can be produced locally. With the inclusion of this element of the project, the original objective of the Government can be reached. Ten years ago, the Government initiated the Midday Meal Programme. As the programme expanded, because of its value, CARE was asked to assist. That assistance is now in the form of food; it will also be in the form of equipment for this Central Kitchen Project which will put the Midday Meal Programme on a self sufficient basis.

All the rice and vegetables that the Central Kitchen requires will be produced on the farm.

To ensure the success of the farm, CARE has supplies of 60,000 Rs. worth of farm machinery, tractors, etc., fertiliser and an Implement Shed. In addition to this permanent equipment for each farm, CARE has purchased a large high speed bore well drilling machine for insuring water to irrigate the fields of the farm. This drilling machine will move from one Panchayat Union to another completing the tube wells needed on the farms.

Both CARE and the United States Agency for International Development, who is providing the majority of money for the Central Kitchen Project—except Poonamallee which the Government of Madras financed—are anxious to see the project move into other Panchayat Unions because it represents the first major feeding programme capable of taking steps toward eliminating reliance upon U.S. donated food. In other words, as the farms become capable of producing all of the food required by the kitchen, CARE donated foods will be withdrawn.

Expansion—Phase I

As indicated above, the Poonamallee Central Kitchen is a pilot project of which the Government will base its decision to extend the project to cover all the 373 Panchayat Unions. In anticipation of the Government's approval CARE has initiated a survey of 73 Panchayat Unions which will be covered in the First Phase of the project. We anticipate that Phase I will provide for 73 Panchayat Unions and be completed by December 31, 1968. Phase II will cover 100 Panchayat Unions and will be completed by December 31, 1969, and the remaining Panchayat Unions will be completed during the following two years. This means that by December 31, 1971 all 373 kitchens and farms will be completed and operating.

The chart given below summarizes the coverage envisioned in Phase I. We anticipate a number of changes in the newly recognised Panchayat Union Schools. As indicated on the chart, there are 4,893 feeding schools formally having 4,893 different standards of programmes which will now be incorporated into a highly professional and sophisticated operation. Those centres (there are 502 inaccessible schools incorporated in Phase I) not covered by the Central Kitchen delivery services will be provided with a CARE supported individual kitchen. (See Attachment I.)

The development of the Central Kitchen Project is a result of the superior co-operation between CARE and the Government of Madras. Both bodies acknowledge the responsibility that is inherent in providing for young people. The benefits of this programme reach far beyond the improvement for upgrading sanitation facilities, storehouses or the other tangibles in a school feeding programme. The most important by-product in a school feeding programme is the healthy school child who will shape the destiny of this country in the coming years. CARE is proud to have been a part of developing this pilot study and anxiously looks forward to its propagation throughout the State.

ATTACHMENT I.

CENTRAL KITCHEN PROJECT—PHASE I

(1)	Number of Panchayat Unions. (2)	Number of Midday Meal Centres. (3)	Number of Midday Meal Centres served from Central Kitchen. (4)	Percentage of schools covered by Central Kitchen. (5)	Number of inaccessible schools. (6)	Number of children to receive food from Central Kitchen. (7)	Percentage of Midday Meal beneficiaries served by Central Kitchen. (8)	Number of children at inaccessible schools. (9)	New acreage to be brought under cultivation. (10)
Chingleput, North	8	443	415	93	30	23,981	95	1,175	245
Chingleput, South	8	634	560	88	74	32,383	90	3,560	371
Tiruvallur	11	937	896	95	41	38,247	95	1,915	406
Vellore	11	754	676	89	78	46,386	92	3,921	563
Tirupathur	11	704	558	79	146	29,108	86	4,861	417
Tiruvannamalai	14	1,048	967	92	81	65,424	95	3,570	612
Villupuram	11	873	821	94	52	37,126	95	1,900	493
Total ..	74	5,395	4,893	90	502	272,655	93	20,902	3,107

Prosperity Brigade Inaugurated

The first unit of the Prosperity Brigade in Tamil Nad was inaugurated by Thiru C. N. Annadurai Chief Minister on 16th August 1967 in Madras. Thiru M. Karunanidhi, Minister for Public Works, read out the pledge for the members of the brigade. He also read out the following ten principles which the members of the brigade should bear in mind in discharging their duties :—

TEN PRINCIPLES

1. Working without remuneration in spare time.
2. Undertaking selfless public welfare activities.
3. Promoting self-respecting and self confidence.
4. Helping the growth of Agriculture and Industry.
5. Paving the way for the promotion of education and general knowledge.
6. Taking up public health services for social welfare.
7. Eradicating untouchability.
8. Removing social evils through pursuasion and love.
9. Helping the destitutes.
10. Helping all through righteous way.

In his inaugural address the Chief Minister said that when the idea of the formation of the Prosperity Brigade was first announced in the State Assembly much doubts have been raised about it. He therefore, pointed out that the Prosperity Brigade will be a non-party organisation representing a cross section of the people from all walks of life. It is the duty of the people of Tamilnad to extend their whole hearted support, for this organisation. The members of the brigade should utilise their spare time in constructive works for the welfare of the nation rather than in mere amusement. Government's efforts alone will not be sufficient for improving the national wealth and the welfare of the people. Voluntary organisations like the Prosperity Brigade are essential for supplementing the efforts of the Government if we want to eradicate the poverty, illiteracy, untouchability and other social evils from the country. The Chief Minister expressed the desire that the members should take special interest in public health services including scavenging and road cleaning and adult education. He requested the members of the brigade to earn a name for themselves by their dedicated work.

THE PLEDGE

I, who have been selected as a Member of the Prosperity Brigade of Tamil Nad, pledge to work impartially with integrity, responsibility and a pure mind dedicated to service, without expecting any reward, for the prosperity of Tamil Nad, for the welfare and upliftment of the society, for effecting a rennaissance in all spheres and for taking part in constructive programme of activities, with full faith and belief in the aim and principle of the Prosperity Brigade.



PROSPERITY BRIGADE

Chief Minister Thiru C. N. Annadurai inaugurated the Prosperity Brigade in the City on the 16th August 1967.



The Public Works Minister Thiru M. Karunanidhi read out the pledge on the occasion.



Prosperity Brigade Badge is being pinned on the Public Works Minister.



The Members of the Brigade taking the pledge.

FUNCTIONS IN THE CITY



1. Thiru A. Govindasamy, Minister for Agriculture, inaugurated the 11th Madras State Fisheries Research Council Meeting on 26th July 1967, at Fish Lands, Chetput. He is going round the fish farm on the occasion.



2. Thirumathi Sathiavani Muthu, Minister for Harijan Welfare and Information, releasing the First Copy of the UNESCO COURIER to Thiru S. N. Kirpal, Secretary, Indian National Commission for Co-operation with UNESCO on the occasion of the UNESCO Seminar on "design for living" inaugurated by the Deputy Prime Minister of India on 30th July 1967. The Industries Minister presided.



3. A Book Exhibition Centre organised by the Southern Languages Book Trust was declared open by Thiru V. R. Nedunchezhiyan, Minister for Education and Industries, on 28th July 1967.



4. A conference to discuss the rehabilitation of repatriates from Ceylon was held at Rajaji Hall, Madras, on 5th August 1967. The Chief Minister of Madras, Thiru Jai Sukhlal Hathi, Union Minister for Labour and Rehabilitation and Chief Ministers and Ministers of Rehabilitation of the Southern States participated.



1

PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT TO TAMIL NAD



1. Prime Minister Indira Gandhi arrived Madras on 23rd August for a short stay at Kodaikanal. The Governor of Madras and other State Ministers received her at the Airport.

2. The Prime Minister met the Press at the Airport lounge.



3. The Prime Minister paid a courtesy call on Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, former President of India at his residence. She is talking with him.

4. Chief Minister, Thiru C. N. Annadurai, received the Prime Minister at Madurai Airport on her way to Kodaikanal. They are seen in conversation at the Airport lounge.

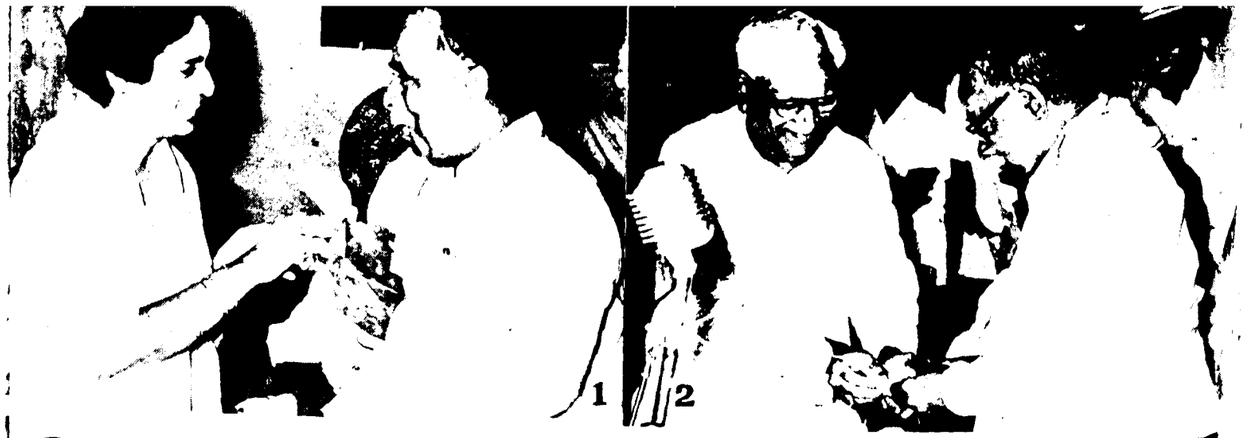
5. The students made a representation to the Prime Minister about the language issue at the Madras Airport on 28th August 1967 on her way back to Delhi. They pleaded against the imposition of Hindi.



6. The Governor, the Chief Minister and others gave a send off to the Prime Minister at the Airport.







CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE CITY FIRE RELIEF FUND



1. Thiru C. N. Annadurai, Chief Minister, receiving Rs. 15,000 from Sardarini Ujjal Singh, part of the collections from 'Star Night' entertainment organised in aid of the Madras Slum and Bihar Famine Relief Fund on 5th August 1967.

2. Thiru C. N. Annadurai, Chief Minister, who inaugurated a festival of Films in aid of the hut and slum dwellers in the City at Safire Theatre on 5th August 1967. He is receiving a cheque for Rs. 555 from Thiru H. V. Shah, Managing partner of the Theatre.



3. Thirumathi Sathiavani Muthu, Minister for Harijan Welfare and Information inaugurated Students Tamil Literary Association at Sri Amolakchand Galada Jain High School on 17th August 1967. She is receiving Rs. 1,001 from Thiru A. Krishnamurthi, Headmaster of the High School towards the City Fire Relief Fund.

4. Thiru Kamu Kariat, Director of the Malayalam film "Chemmeen" is handing over Rs. 101 to Thirumathi Sathiavani Muthu towards the City Fire Relief Fund.

5. Miss Alexander, Matron, Government General Hospital presenting a token contribution to the Harijan Welfare and Information Minister on 30th July 1967, on behalf of the nurses and staff of the General Hospital towards the City Fire Relief Fund.

TWO DECADES OF FREEDOM

The nation's temporary agricultural set-backs of 1965 and 1966 because of extensive drought have been widely spotlighted. However, objective analysts of the Indian economy shows indisputably that—apart from these problem years, and despite the inevitable strain of increased outlay on national security since 1962—the economy has grown at a compound annual rate of 3·8 per cent from 1950.

Impressive, when set against the almost imperceptible 1 per cent or less of recorded growth prior to 1950, when economic development in any modern sense was initiated by a newly independent India.

Indeed, the overall growth rate was substantially topped in 1964, when with agricultural production at the peak figure of 890 lakh tonnes, total national income grew 7·6 per cent, well above the national target of 5 per cent.

Driving force

The driving force behind India's Industrial effort is the need for rapid capital enrichment—the only means of creating more jobs for the millions who enter the job market every year and who cannot be absorbed into already overburdened agriculture.

Because the need is so overriding and India's foreign exchange resources are not equal to the task, a large part of India's Industrial development programme has been centred around capital and producer goods industries. They alone are capable of nourishing the further growth of industry and employment without heavy dependence on continued external aid.

True, under present condition. the hope for maximum employment lies in relatively simple labour-intensive small-scale industry. But they, in turn, derive their pace from a base of diversified capital goods industry.

If India is behind the developed nations in industrial technology and sometimes strains and imbalances beset the path of progress, it is not due to misplaced priorities or a desire to create "show case" projects, but rather because so much is sought to be accomplished in so short a time. And the accomplishments are none too insignificant.

For instance :

The life expectation has gone up from 32 to 50 between 1950 and 1964.

The number of children at school has more than trebled.

In agriculture, foodgrains have registered a 61·8 percent increase in output.

Production of steel—the backbone of transport, power transmission, heavy structurals machinery and modern agricultural development—has increased from 14 lakh tonnes ingots to 66 lakh tonnes.

Installed power

Installed electric power capacity has been stepped up from 23 lakh KW. to 101 lakh KW. Adding to this capacity is a sophisticated atoms for peace programme.

Industrial output has increased 150 per cent.

Production of cotton cloth has increased by 80 percent, sugar by 200 per cent.

Production of radio receivers, bicycles and sewing machines has increased 10 to 15 fold.

Output of all kinds of machinery has risen from Rs. 30 crores worth to Rs. 500 crores.

Refined petroleum products have reached 113 lakh tonnes from virtually nil.

Over 100,000 enterprises have sprung up since India directed its small industry programme towards handlooms, handicrafts, sericulture, paints, soap, footwear and the manufacture of parts for bicycles, sewing machines, electric motors and fans.

The sizeable expansion of consumer and small industries owes a great deal to the growing strength of capital and producer goods industries. A very high proportion of capital equipment needed by the industries is now produced at home.

In the decade of the 70s' growth in vital sectors such as power, transportation, communications, mining, metallurgical and chemical industries and instrumentation will be sustained largely through machinery manufactured within the country.

Thus the priorities of the past are paving the way for the progress of the future. ❶

Government Assistance to Sick Mills

The textile industry all over the country has been passing through a severe recession during the last two years. A number of mills in Madras State closed down and a few others are on the verge of closure, mainly owing to financial difficulties. An *ad hoc* technical committee was constituted by the Government in June 1966 to make a close study of the financial and technical position of the textile mills requiring financial assistance. Based on the recommendations of the Committee, the Government offered guarantee assistance of the order of Rs. 25·85 lakhs to three mills, viz., Geetanjali Mills Limited, Sankarankoil, Janardhana Mills Limited, Coimbatore district and Cambodia Mills Limited, Ondiputhur. The Geetanjali Mills Limited has since reopened making use of the guarantee and other mills are still negotiating with the banks.

Meanwhile, as the crisis in the textile industry deepened, the new Government, as soon as it assumed charge, held a series of discussions with the managements of the textile mills and the representatives of labour to explore ways and means to help the industry.

A tripartite committee was constituted under the Chairmanship of Dr. P. S. Lokanathan, with five representatives of the managements, five representatives of the labour, one Chartered Accountant, one Technical expert and the Director of Handlooms, Madras as Convenor, to make a study of the working of the Cotton textile industry in Madras State with special reference to the mills which have been closed down and the mills which are in a critical position, and to recommend measures with a view to re-start the closed units and to prevent the closure of the sick units. The Committee has submitted its first two interim reports, recommending guarantee assistance to certain mills. Based on the recommendation of the Committee, the Government have issued orders offering guarantee to commercial banks giving loans to the following mills, to the extent specified :—

Name of the mill.	*Amount* (Rupees in Lakhs.)
1 Om Parasakthi Mills Limited, Coimbatore district.	3·71
2 The Pankaja Mills Limited, Coimbatore.	12·00
3 The Balaramavarma Textiles Limited, Tirunelveli district.	7·50
4 The Bhavani Mills Limited, Coimbatore district.	3·00
5 The Sabari Mills Limited, Tiruchirappalli district.	1·75
6 The Palani Sri Murugan Mills Limited, Madurai district.	0·75
7 The Tiruppur Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills Limited, Coimbatore district.	8·00
8 The Ambal Mills Limited, Coimbatore district.	17·70
9 Sri Ranga Vilas Spinning and Weaving Mills Limited, Coimbatore district.	18·70
10 Cauvery Spinning and Weaving Mills Limited, Tiruchirappalli district.	4·80
11 Sarada Mills Limited, Podanur, Coimbatore district.	5·56
12 The Coimbatore Kamadu Mills Limited.	7·72
13 The Nagammal Mills Limited, Nagercoil, Kanyakumari district.	9·40
14 The Coimbatore Murugan Mills Limited.	7·69
15 The Southern Textiles Limited, Coimbatore.	110·78
Total ..	

The Government have declined to give any assistance to the following three mills, as the Committee has been of the view that no assistance is likely to revive these mills :—

1 Raja Mills, Madurai ;

2 Seethai Mills, Walajabad, Chingleput district ; and

3 Vasudeva Industries, Coimbatore.

Before executing the guarantee bonds for the assistance, the mills have to agree to abide by certain terms and conditions proposed to be imposed. The important conditions are that the mills should agree to nominate a representative of the Government and another of the Bank, to the Board of Directors, and also should agree to the periodical review by a techno-economical body set up by the Government. The Government have authorised the Director of Handlooms, Madras to get the consent of the mills in this regard and to execute the guarantee bond on behalf of the Government. The mills have been urged on the need to take immediate steps to arrange for advances from commercial banks on the strength of the Government guarantee. It is the sincere hope of the Government that the guarantee assistance now offered by the Government will enable all the mills to get the necessary funds and start working without delay.

Commercial Tax Officers' Conference

The Conference of Deputy Commissioners of Commercial Taxes and Commercial Tax Officers was held at Courtallam in Tirunelveli district for three days, viz., 16th, 17th and 18th August 1967. The Commissioner of Commercial Taxes, Thiru V. Balasundram, I.A.S., presided over the Conference. The Secretary to the Government, Revenue Department and the Special Government Pleader also took part in the discussions. The Minister for Food and Revenue, Thiru K. A. Mathialagan, participated in the Conference.

The first day's discussion mainly related to the assessments under the principal Acts, viz., the Madras General Sales Tax Act and Central Sales Tax Act. Several measures were discussed to improve the quality and content of assessments. One of the measures discussed was to strengthen the assessment wing of the Department so that the number of assessments with each assessing officer would be such as could be reasonably managed by him. It was considered that this would enable the assessing officer to examine the accounts and other records placed before him throughly so as to make proper and adequate assessments.

Another proposal discussed in this connection was the institution of a training scheme for conducting refresher courses on all important aspects of Commercial Taxes administration with a view to keeping the assessing officers abreast of sales tax law and procedure. The provisions of the sales tax laws have become very complicated and numerous case laws on the subject have to be taken into consideration in assessment work. An adequate knowledge of the various decisions of the High Court and Supreme Court, governing the important sections of the Act was considered as an indispensable factor to tone up the quality of assessments. Refresher course to the assessing officers is expected to go a long way to achieve this end.

Yet another measure discussed to improve the quality of assessments pertained to the effective checking by the assessing officers of a large number of accounts maintained in languages like Gujarathi, Marwari and Telugu. To scrutinise such accounts properly, it was considered expedient and necessary that the assessing officers should have an adequate knowledge of these languages. After some discussion, it was resolved that sufficient incentives should be provided for the officers to qualify themselves in these languages. In this connection, it was observed that recently some officers have qualified themselves in Gujarathi language, and that this has had a salutary effect on the revenue position in their assessment units.

The High Court of Madras had struck down certain provisions in the Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1959, relating to search and seizure of accounts as ultra-vires. The Supreme Court has, however, allowed partly the appeal preferred by the State. The effect of this decision was discussed at length and it was decided to await the receipt of a full copy of the judgment before formulating any further course of action.

Another important matter that came up for consideration was the representation of the trade that the assessees are not allowed adequate time to present their case before the assessing officers. It was pointed out that Government and the Board of Revenue have issued instructions in this regard that the assessing officers should allow reasonable time in all cases, and it was decided that the Deputy Commissioners should ensure that the officers afford adequate opportunity to the assessees to represent their case properly.

On the second day, the implications of the recent amendments to the Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1959, raising the minimum limit of turnover for registration to Rs. 10,000 and for assessment to Rs. 15,000 and raising the total turnover from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 75,000 for the purpose of assessment at the compounded rate under section 7 of the Act, were discussed. The question whether the technical formalities to be followed in assessing dealers at the compounded rate of tax could be statutorily relaxed was also considered. Measures to be taken to check evasions of tax in vegetable oils on account of the abuse by the *'country chekku'* owners of the concessions enjoyed by them, the question of rounding off to the nearest rupee of the amount of tax, penalty, etc., due under the Act to facilitate easy

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Thiru K. A. Mathialagan, Minister for Food and Land Revenue, who participated in the celeberations of the Commercial tax officers' conference held at Tirunelveli is seen with the Commissioner of Commercial Taxes and other officers who attended the conference.



maintenance of the departmental accounts and the steps to be taken to arrest evasion of Central Sales Tax by certain dealers by passing off inter-State sales as consignment sales and depot sales outside the State, were the other important subjects discussed at the Conference on the second day.

There have been representations from trade associations that adequate seating facilities are not provided for the assessees who attend Commercial Tax Offices. It was decided to provide adequate seating arrangements in the assessing offices wherever called for.

On the final day, a review of the work done so far by the Departmental officers and the work yet to be done by them was discussed and the future course of action chalked out. The Special Government Pleader also addressed the officers of the Department, explaining the implications of some of the recent important decisions of the High Court and Supreme Court.

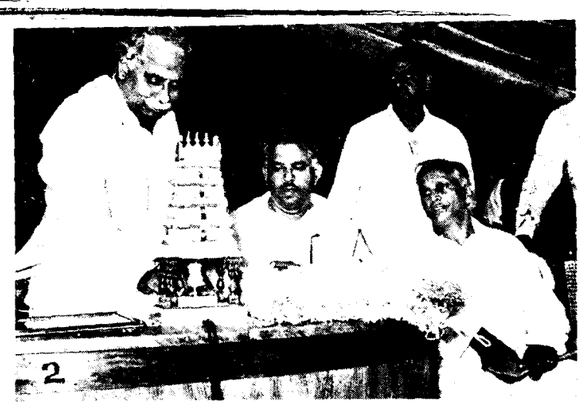
FREE TEXT-BOOKS FOR ALL CHILDREN

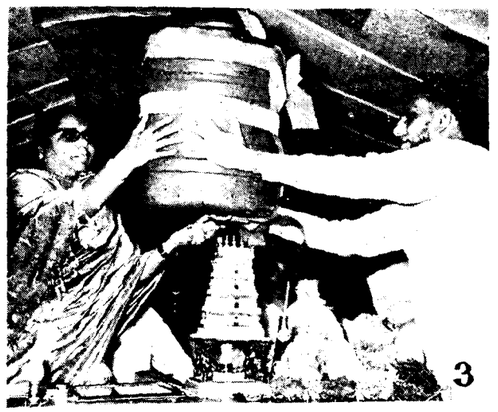
The Chief Minister Thiru C. N. Annadurai formally inaugurated the scheme of free distribution of text-books, note-books, slates, slate-pencils and pencils to the pupils of Standards I to V in Corporation Schools on 4th August 1967. Thiru V. R. Nedunchezhiyan, Minister for Education and Industries presided over the function. The scheme was inaugurated at the Corporation Nehru Stadium where all the children have assembled for the occasion. The Chief Minister said that Tamil Nad has led the other States by introducing the lunch programme. It is now marching ahead by giving free text-books and stationery to the pupils in Corporation Schools. He hoped that the other civic bodies in the State will follow the example. He assured all possible help to them within the limitations of the State's present difficult financial position. The Education Minister commended the scheme to voluntary organisations and urged the Corporation to provide uniforms for pupils and teachers. Thiru M. Muthuswamy, Minister for Local Administration who also participated in the function suggested that both the pupils and teachers be made the responsibility of the State.

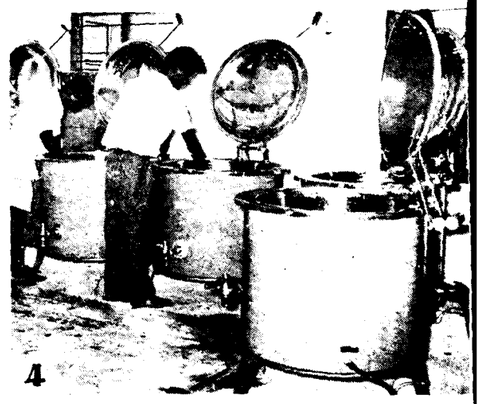
The Corporation of Madras is in-charge of the basic education in the City. Compulsory free education is in force in the City from 1926 onwards. Today there are 341 schools under the control of the Corporation of which 155 are Higher Elementary Schools. About 1,61,840 pupils are in the rolls of the Elementary Schools. The Corporation is spending about Rs. 1,40,00,000 per annum on Basic Education. Facilities are also available for teaching the Children of minority communities in Urudu, Telugu, Malayalam, Gujarat, and Marathi. To keep children tidy and clean, soap, oil, comb and towel are also distributed freely. Apart from the curriculam childrens are also given training in Scout, Red-cross, carpentry, embroidery, etc., Audio-visual education and excursion facilities are also provided. Radio sets are also available in some of the schools for imparting education. Medical check-up also conducted every year for the pupils. The Corporation is already providing free uniforms, books, slates, slate-pencils, etc., to limited number of poor pupils.

In 1925 when the Corporation introduced mid-day meal scheme pupils from 500 schools benefited. Today 35,000 pupils benefit by the scheme. Since the majority of the pupils studying in the Corporation Schools are from the poor families it has been decided to distribute free text-books, note-books, slates, slate-pencils and pencils to all the children from Standard I to V. Government have agreed to this scheme this year. Under the scheme 1,44,879 pupils will be benefited. The schemes involves an expenditure of about Rs. 5,64,925.


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Towards better Education

(1) Mr. Philip Johnston, Administrator, CARE Programme in Madras discussing with Thiru M. Muthusamy, Minister for Local Administration and other officials about the Central Kitchen Project of the Midday Meal Scheme on 28th July 1967. (2) The Chief Minister Thiru C. N. Annadurai inaugurated the Central Kitchen Project for the Midday Meal Scheme at Sekkadu (Poonamallee Block) on 15th August 1967. Minister for Education and Industries presided. (3) The Minister for Harijan Welfare and Information received gift vessels for the Project from Messrs Ahmed & Co. and Southern Roadways, Madras. (4) A view of the Central Kitchen. (5) Thiru C. N. Annadurai formally inaugurated the Scheme of Free Books and Stationery to the pupils of Standard I to V of the Corporation School on 4th August 1967. The Chief Minister is distributing free books, slates, etc., to one of the pupil. (6) A view of the Books and Stationery.



DR. THIRUMATHI PHULRENU GUHA,
Minister of State for Social Welfare

The foundation of a welfare State cannot be well and truly laid without devoting adequate and proper attention to women and children, who constitute the basic edifice of the nation.

While the Constitution of India in its very preamble mentions the solemn resolve of the people to secure to all citizens social and economic justice, equality of status and opportunity and dignity of the individual among other things, it takes particular care to emphasise in the Directive Principles of State Policy, special steps to be taken for protection of women and children and other weaker sections of the society.

Long before the dawn of freedom, it had been realised that social reform with emancipation of women, was the *sine qua non* of political emancipation of the country. Pioneering work in this connection was done by Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Keshav Chander Sen, M. G. Ranade Panditha Rama Bai and many others under very difficult circumstances.

In First Plan

Gandhiji gave a new impetus to the cause of emancipation of Indian womanhood. In answer to his clarion call, a large number of Indian women came forward to join the struggle for independence and also undertook other activities of national reconstruction.

With the dawn of independence, it was realised that, apart from the immediate problem of destitute women coming from Pakistan, the country had to tackle the gigantic problem of emancipation of women. The regeneration of women was intrinsecically bound up with the regeneration of the entire nation.

It was considered necessary to tackle the problem of emancipation of women at its root. This is where the role of voluntary organisations was recognised and a decision was taken at the beginning of the First Five-Year Plan to make voluntary organisations share the responsibility with the help of Government, without in any way minimising the specific and important role the Government had to play. It was realised that there were numerous welfare programmes which could not be left entirely to the initiative and limited resources of voluntary organisations.

The Plan provided Rs. 4 crores as grants-in-aid to voluntary social service organisations for strengthening, improving and extending the existing activities in the field of social welfare and for developing new programmes and carrying out pilot projects.

Welfare extension projects were started during the First Five Year Plan, one in each district in the county, each project serving a group of villages. Aid was given by the Government through the Central Social Welfare Board to institutions of which 660 were women's welfare institutions ; 591 child welfare institutions ; 150 institutions serving handicapped persons and delinquents and 726 institutions engaged in general welfare work.

It helped the institutions to consolidate as well as enlarge their activities in setting up organisations for destitute women and widows, hostels for women released from correctional and non-correctional institutions. Extensive training programmes were organised for women village-level workers and midwives. Centres were established for providing work for women in their homes.

Higher targets

An important achievement of the programme initiated in the First Five-Year Plan was the growing awareness and inner urge of the people for self-improvement in all respects. The programme also helped in drawing a large number of voluntary workers amongst women into the field of creative social service.

This factor, in itself, greatly enriched the community and helped in fixing up higher targets during the Second Plan. From Rs. 4 crores provided in the First Five-Year Plan, the total outlay during the Second Plan period for social welfare rose to Rs. 15 crores. Progress in social welfare is not always easy to measure in concrete terms.

An idea of the impact made can be gathered from the number of voluntary workers and organisations taking part in the welfare programmes. The number of voluntary organisations rose from about 2,200 to 6,000 during the Second Plan. The number of organisations working for the welfare of women rose from 660 to 2,900. Institutions engaged in child welfare rose from 591 in the First Plan to 2,400 in the Second Plan. Other achievements during the Second Plan period were the establishment of 75 urban community centres, and 21 production units to assist women to supplement their incomes and 42 night shelters in urban areas.

A large number of adult women were enabled, through condensed courses, to attain the minimum educational qualifications necessary for further vocational training and employment. The number of welfare extension projects was considerably increased. Welfare extension projects were handed over to Mahila Mandals (Women's Societies), which were organised all over the country with Central Assistance. On March 31, 1967, 264 welfare extension projects on the co-ordinated pattern, with 2,342 centres were functioning. They covered about 21,000 villages with a population of 122 lakhs, the number of beneficiaries being 10·64 lakhs.

The Third Five-Year Plan, apart from furthering the work which had gained momentum, during the first two Plans, made considerable progress particularly in the field of after-care homes, district shelters, reception centres and protective homes under the Supression of Immoral Traffic Act.

In the field of socio-economic programmes, small industrial production units were set up in urban, semi-urban and rural areas, including match factories to provide employment to needy women.

Welfare of children

No programme of social welfare can afford to ignore the child. Easily the most important problem connected with children is education. This aspect is primarily the concern of the State Governments because education to that extent is a State subject.

On the social welfare front, our activities are of complementary nature, covering fields not generally touched by primary education in the general literacy drive. Certain services are provided which include *pre-natal* and *post-natal* care, immunisation from diseases, social health services and nutrition programmes.

There is a scheme to promote total well-being of children of the age-group 0–16 implemented through the agency of State Governments, which are provided hundred per cent funds. Seventeen demonstration projects are at present working, each covering a community development block with a population of about 30,000 children. Approximately, a sum of Rs. 40 lakhs was spent on these projects during the Third Plan period.

Balwadis or children's homes have now come up in many areas and are playing a significant role in promoting pre-school welfare of children. As the care of the pre-school children is a specialised task requiring trained personnel, a comprehensive programme for the training of *Balsevikas* (trained teachers for pre-school children) was undertaken in 1961–62.

Training Programme

The training programmes, both in the rural and urban areas, are undertaken by voluntary organisations. As many as 1,361 *Balsevikas* have been trained during the Third Five-Year Plan for urban areas. Out of these, 1,128 have found employment ; 551 *Balsevikas* were under training on December 31, 1966. The total expenditure involved on their training was approximately Rs. 17 lakhs.

During the Third Plan period, 269 *Balsevikas* completed long-term and 189 short-term courses. Assistance of over Rs. 104·97 lakhs was given during the Third Plan period to a number of voluntary organisations engaged in various types of work, including institutions for the care, protection and rehabilitation of socially handicapped children, temporary homes for children. *Balwadis* (children's homes), child guidance clinics, creches and recreational centres.

In addition, 610 holiday camps were run for the benefit of 30,500 children from the low-income groups during the Third Plan period.

There is a comprehensive programme to provide free vocational training facilities to children between the age group 11–14 who are compelled, due to economic and other circumstances, to suspend their studies in the general stream of education. The project was initiated in August, 1963, and 63 centres have so far been established, providing facilities to approximately 3,000 students.

Inmates of a Kanya Vidyalaya busy learning tailoring and embroidery work



The problem of juvenile delinquency is being tackled in most of the States through Children Acts enacted in the States on the pattern of the Central Children's Act. The States provide both institutional and non institutional services, which include the establishment of certified schools, *Borstal* schools, remand homes, children's homes and classification centres, etc. A provision of Rs. 148 lakhs was made in the Third Plan for prevention of juvenile delinquency.

The Government have always taken great interest in promoting the education, training and rehabilitation of physically and mentally handicapped children. The Central Braille Press in Dehra Dun has produced about 240 titles in Braille for the use of blind boys and girls.

During the Third Plan period expenditure on programmes for the handicapped was of the order of roughly Rs. 100 lakhs. About Rs. 70 lakhs were spent on planned projects.

The existing nine special employment exchanges for the physically handicapped have placed nearly 4 000 physically handicapped persons in jobs.

Integrated programmes

Centres for training of teachers for the blind at Delhi, Bombay and Narendrapur (West Bengal) and at others are functioning at present. During the Third Plan period, 1,876 blind, deaf and orthopaedically handicapped students were given scholarships for general education and for technical or professional training.

The family and child welfare programme is the largest programme in the Fourth Plan directed towards promoting the welfare of women and children in rural areas.

Integrated social services to the children, especially for preschool children, training of women and young girls in home crafts, mother-craft, health, education, nutrition and child care are prominent aspects of the programme, which also envisages assisting women in villages to obtain supplementary work by promoting economic activities.

As a first step, 17 integrated child welfare demonstration projects and 33 welfare extension project would be converted into new family and child welfare projects during 1967-68.

The Child

The child has not been forgotten in the backwar classes sector, which receives special attention from th State for eradication of its maladjustment with the re of the society. *Ashram* Schools (residential schools *Sanskar kendras* (community welfare centres) an *Balwadis* are active components of the programme fo backward classes centres and provide a retreat to th children from uncongenial atmosphere to which the are necessarily confined as a result of backwardness.

During the Third Plan period, 186 *Ashram* schoo were started in various States; 143,144 school childre got mid day meals; 464,175 children were provide with text books, stationery and other equipments.

All that has so far been done may appear impressiv but when it is viewed in the context of a huge countr like India bristling with other problems of econom backwardness, of conditions created by the vagaries weather drought and the like, the situation calls f a few knocks at the conscience of the well-to-do in th society to take up the challenge of the situation.

The health of the society as a whole depends upon th eradication of imbalances in society arising out affluence at one end and the abject poverty and back wardness at the other.

No Government with all the will in the world ca remove these maladjustments unless society as a who co-operates and this an enlightened society must.

THE MADRAS MOTOR VEHICLES TAXATION (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1967.

PRESIDENT'S ASSENT GIVEN.

The President has given his assent to the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 1967.

The Government of Madras have decided that the maximum rates of tax leviable on certain classes of motor vehicles under the States Motor Vehicles Taxation Act should be raised with effect from July 1, 1967, in order to increase the revenues of the State and thus facilitate implementation of schemes of national development in the Fourth Plan. The increase is to be applicable to stage carriages not plying exclusively within the City of Madras and other municipal towns and also to private motor cars.

The Bill seeks to achieve these objects.

Panchayat Union Activities

Intensification of Block Development Activities.—Special instructions have been issued to the Block Development Officers by the Director of Rural Development, to ensure, that loans are sanctioned and disbursed promptly and in time, to the farmers. Extension Officers (Co-operation) and Extension Officers (Agriculture) have been asked to act as liaison Officers, to see that the farmers of their areas, get in time, the benefits of the Co-operative and other schemes.

It has been found that, many of the co-operative societies are not in a position to help the farmers by advancing loans, due to accrued overdues of individual members or the primary societies and hence, the Extension Officers (Co-operation) in such cases, have been directed to contact the farmers and ask them to clear of the dues, so that fresh loans may be supplied through the societies.

It has been further suggested, that Extension Officers (Co-operation) should contact the Taluk Marketing Societies, who are wholesalers in fertilisers, and arrange for the timely lifting and distribution of fertilisers under Intensive Manuring Scheme, Intensive Agriculture Area Programme, etc., loan schemes.

Supply of seeds also may be done on the loan basis, wherever there is provision, such as in the cyclone affected areas. Block Development Officers have been asked to evince personal interest in this and see that fertilisers and other inputs are moved and supplied in time, by the co-operatives, with the active co-operation of their Block teams and other departments. They have been directed to take effective steps for the supply of fertilisers, and see that sprayers and other implements are got repaired and made fit for use, within a fortnight and got inspected immediately.

While there is delay in co-operatives lifting stocks of fertilisers, there have also been complaints, that Block Development Officers have not issued permits in time for fertilisers and unnecessary delay in the disposal of loan applications. It is felt that loans given out of time, are practically loans, misapplied, and hence, these defects should be avoided, by timely actions and concerted efforts, both by the Block staff and the co-operatives.

* * *

Radio Rural Forums and Farm Broadcasts.—With a view to use radios, installed in the Panchayats, regularly and purposefully, in the current cultivation season, special instructions have been issued by the Director of Rural Development, so that agriculturists will profit by the agricultural broadcasts in connection with High Yielding Variety Programmes, double crops in samba lands in Thanjavur district, etc.

The need to see that all radio sets with Panchayats are serviced quickly and kept in good condition by proper servicing has been impressed on all non-officials and officials concerned especially Radio Supervisors attached to Revenue Divisions. Panchayat Union Commissioners should take necessary steps to pursuade all Panchayat Presidents through the Gramasevaks to arrange to tune the sets without fail when agricultural programmes are broadcast by All India Radio.

It may be stated in this connection that there are 15,250 radio sets in about 13,000 Panchayats all over the State and special programmes for farmers are broadcast every day between 7-30 and 8 p.m. consisting of useful information on agriculture, interviews with progressive farmers, announcements regarding the supply of improved seeds, pesticides, manure, coconut seedlings, irrigation news, etc. During the past one year, these farm broadcasts havee been reoriented with accent on field problems and needs of the farmers. Answers to the quessions sent by the Radio Rural Forums (about 1,050 forums are functioning in all the 13 rural districts) are broadcast on every Tuesday and Friday between 7-30 and 8 p.m. along with practical hints for immediate adoption by villagers.

* * *

Panchayat Seminar at Gummidipoondi.—Thiru M. Muthuswamy, Minister for Local Administration, made a fervent appeal for a change of heart on the part of villagers to contribute liberally for the public welfare with a strong determination to make the Panchayat Administration, a complete success, at the Panchayat Seminar held on 20th July 1967 at Gummidipoondi, Chingleput district.

Thiru K. Vezha Vendan, M.L.A., presided over the function. It was a joint meeting of 109 Panchayat Presidents of Gummidipoondi and Ellapuram Panchayat

Thiru B. S. Murthy, Union Deputy Minister for Health and Family Planning, had discussions with Thiru M. Muthuswamy, Minister for Local Administration, at the latter's Chamber on 29th July regarding the service conditions of Municipal employees



Unions, Chingleput district. A general discussion on the various local needs of the people, basic amenities of the villagers such as drinking water, link roads, etc., were listed out and presented to the Minister, through the Collector of the district, Thiru K. Lakshmikanthan Bharathi.

Practical difficulties in collecting house tax, vehicle tax, utilisation of poromboke lands, maintenance of school buildings, Mid-day Meals Scheme, etc., were explained at the Seminar and many Presidents of Panchayats spoke realistically regarding the people's needs. There was also an exhibition explaining the activities of the various departments like Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Family Planning, etc.

The Minister for local Administration presented clothes to a few villagers, who are affected by the fire accident recently at Elavoor village.

Thiru K. Vezha Vendan, the local M.L.A., explained the need for closer co-operation of the officials and non-officials, in solving the genuine problems of the villagers and made a request for constituting, atleast one Town Panchayat in Gummidipoondi, as all Panchayats at present are only Village Panchayats. He also pointed out that an all-party-meeting was held at the Secretariat during the forenoon of the same day, to discuss the future set-up of Panchayat Institutions and he was confident that more powers will be entrusted to the elected representatives of the people, in future, amending the Panchayat Act, in a suitable manner.

Thiru M. Muthuswamy explained the reasons for withdrawing some of the powers already given to the Presidents of Panchayats and Chairmen of Panchayat Unions, and assured, that if the powers are not misused by the representatives of the people, Government will not curtail their powers. Referring to the all-party leaders meeting held on 'Community Development', the same forenoon (i.e. on 20th July 1967), the Minister explained in detail, the statement of the Chief Minister issued to the press (i.e. All party-leaders gave them preliminary reactions to the confidential report of Thiru N. Murugesa Mudaliar, and they were requested to give their views in writing, in consultations with the members of the parties, before 20th August 1967) and disclosed that Government's decision would largely depend upon the consensus among political parties and asserted that the democratic process was being followed by the present Government in deciding, this important subject.

The Minister explained in detail, the hoary traditions of Panchayat Institutions, recalling the golden era of Tamil Nad of ancient days, and the democratic principles, enshrined in the famous inscriptions of Uthiramerur and desired, that, the people should learn to contribute whole heartedly, for the public welfare. He stressed the need for people, paying the taxes voluntarily and recalled the shining examples for much work in his own experience at Namakkal. He desired that people should consider the Government as their own and extend their co operation willingly, as members of a joint family, forgetting personal animosities and political bickerings.

A number of petitions were given to the Minister and he has assured the people, that due attention will be paid to them, in consultation with the officials concerned. A welcome address was also presented to the Minister, at the Seminar. The Collector of the district made an appeal for increasing the revenue of Panchayats and to evince keen interest in food production activities.

The Panchayat Seminar held at Gummidipoondi rightly focussed the attention of the people, on the new role of local administration institutions in the present context of increasing food production and taking effective steps for redressing the public grievances especially in rural areas.

DISPLAY OF NAME BOARDS IN TAMIL IN LOCAL BODIES.

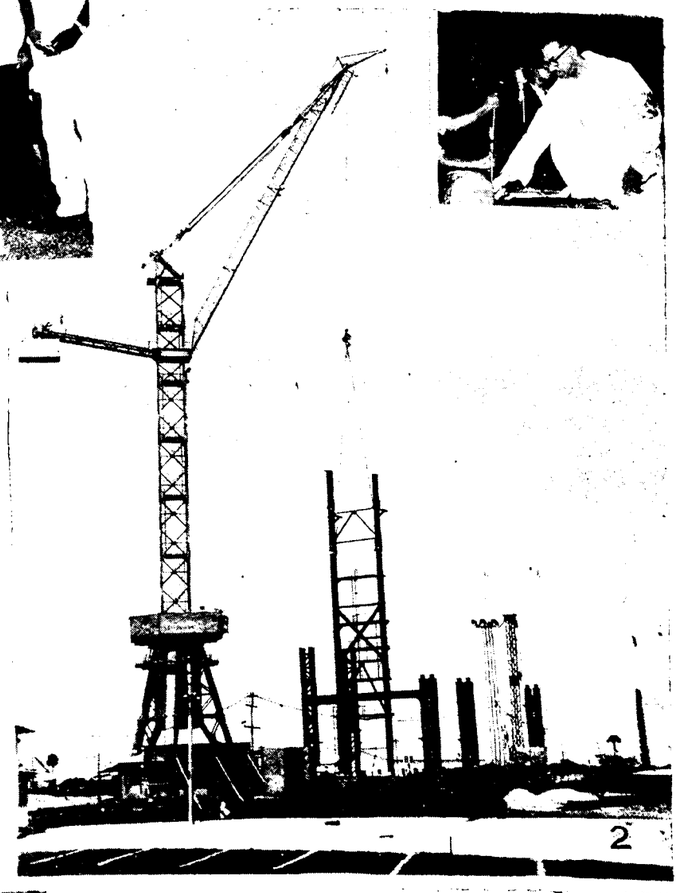
In order to ensure uniformity in the matter of displaying the name boards in the offices of the local bodies and in the institutions run by them, the Government have directed that the name boards displayed in the Municipalities, Panchayats, Panchayat Unions, Townships and in the institutions under their control should be only in Tamil and that the following equivalent terms in Tamil should be used, namely:

Municipality	நகராட்சி
Municipal Council	நகராட்சி மன்றம்
Panchayat Union	ஊராட்சி ஒன்றியம்
Panchayat Union Council	ஊராட்சி ஒன்றியக் குழு
Panchayat Town	பேரூராட்சி
Town Panchayat	பேரூராட்சி மன்றம்
Panchayat Village	ஊராட்சி
Village Panchayat	ஊராட்சி மன்றம்
Township	நகரியம்
Township Committee	நகரியக் குழு

The Inspector of Municipalities, the Director of Rural Development and the Collectors of Districts have been requested to take immediate action in this regard. The names of the local bodies written on the jeeps and other vehicles belonging to local bodies should also be changed into Tamil.

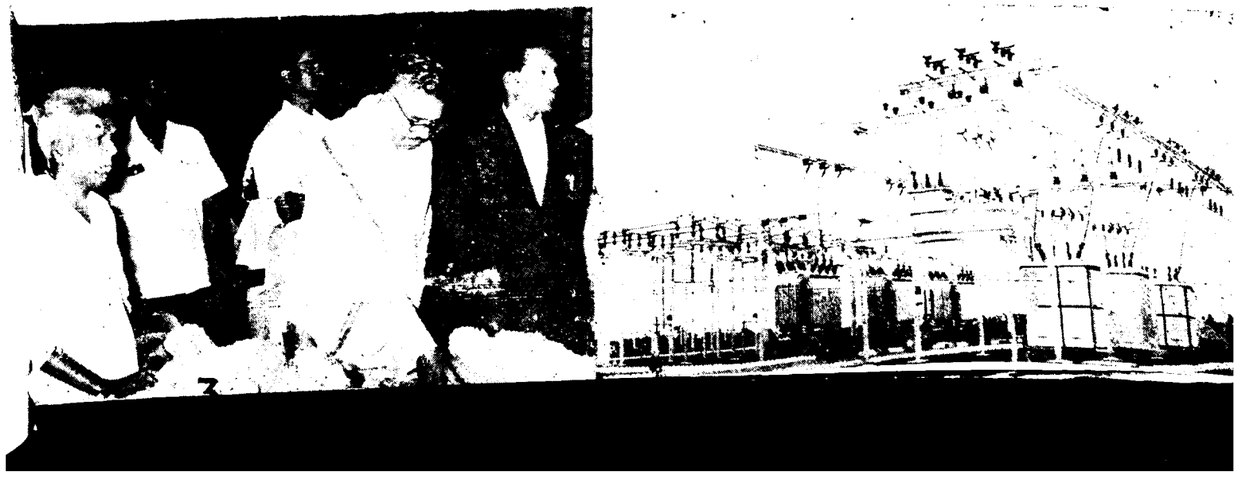


1. First Service under the New Scheme of Nationalisation of Transport was inaugurated by Thiru C. N. Annadurai, Chief Minister at the State Transport Express Bus stand at Esplanade, Madras, on 1st August 1967. Thiru M. Karunanidhi, Minister for Public Works, presided. Photo shows, the Chief Minister with Minister for Public Works and Officers of the State Transport Department. On the background is the first bus of the Madras—Arni route which is taken over by the State with effect from 1st August 1967.



2. Erection of First Boiler under Ennore Thermal Scheme was inaugurated by Thiru V. R. Nedunchezhiyan, Minister for Education and Industries, at a function held at Ennore, Madras, on 5th August 1967. *Inset*: The Minister operating a lever to mark the inauguration.

3. The Sub-Station of Madras Electricity System was inaugurated at Cheyyar by the Minister for Education and Industries, on 2nd August 1967. Picture shows the Minister pressing a button to mark the inauguration. The Deputy Speaker of Madras Legislative Assembly and the Chairman, Madras State Electricity Board are also in the picture.



Small Savings :

Save for TOMORROW'S PROSPERITY

Ten year Defence Deposit Certificate. These Certificates are available in multiples of Rs. 50. An adult in his own name or on behalf of a minor can buy certificates up to Rs. 35,000. Two adults jointly can buy certificates up to Rs. 70,000. Interest of Rs. 4·50 per cent paid annually is fee of income-tax. This, in fact works out to 5.06 per cent to those who are in the income group of Rs. 7,500 and 8·82 per cent to those in the income group of Rs. 50,000 per annum. Investment will not attract wealth tax. The certificates may be transferred at any time after one year of purchase in part or whole. Nomination is allowed. Pledging facilities available

This is one of the best schemes for those who want to keep their capital in tact and enjoy annual interest every year. If an investment of Rs. 1,000 is made in Defence Deposit Certificate, the investor will be getting Rs. 45 every year for a period of 10 years.

Matured certificates earn interest. The 4 per cent Ten-year Treasury Savings Deposit Certificates will be repayable at par beginning from the 1st June 1967, after completion of 10 years from the date of the original deposit. In case the holders desire to get the proceeds reinvested in the 4½ per cent Ten-year Defence Deposit Certificates, facilities for encashment of the 4 per cent Ten Year Treasury Savings Deposit Certificates and for the reinvestment of the proceeds in 4½ per cent Ten-year Defence Deposit Certificates will be available at the public Debt Office of the Reserve Bank of India, Madras. All those who are interested in the encashment or the encashment and reinvestment of the maturing certificates are advised to get into touch with the Public Debt Office of the Reserve Bank at which they are now enfaced for payment or the Public Debt Offices of the Bank exercising jurisdiction over the treasuries or sub-treasuries concerned, in case the securities are enfaced for payment at the treasuries or sub-treasuries.

Copy of Government of India's Notification No. G.S.R. 366, dated 12th April 1967 amendingthe Post Office Savings Certificates Rules.

G.S.R. 566.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 12 of the Government Savings Certificates Act, 1959 (46 of 1959), the Central Government hereby makes the following rules further to amend the Post Office Savings Certificates, Rules, 1960, namely:—

1. These rules may be called the Post Office Savings Certificates (First amendment) Rules, 1967.

2. In the Post Office Savings Certificates Rules 1960, after rule 31-A, the following rule shall be inserted namely:

"31 B. Amount payable on certificates retained after maturity

(i) The holder of a 12-year or a 7-year National Savings Certificate or a 10-Year National Plan Certificate may continue to hold the certificate after maturity for a further period not exceeding five years and earn interest thereon for each completed period of six months, for which the certificate is retained with the Government after maturity.

(ii) The holder of a such certificate shall at the time of encashment of that certificate be entitled to be paid in addition to the maturity value of the certificate, interest as follows :

(*a*) In respect of 12-year or a 7-year National Savings Certificate which has matured on any date during the period 1st April 1962 to 30th September 1966, and which is encashed on or after 1st April 1967, interest shall be paid in accordance with Table A or Table B as the case may be up to the six monthly period ending on or immediately after the 1st October 1966, and for the subsequent six monthly periods interest in accordance with Table D or Table E, as the case may be, shall be paid.

(*b*) In respect of 12-year or a 7-year National Savings Certificates which matures on or after the 1st October 1966, interest shall be paid in accordance with Table D or Table E below, as the case may be.

(*c*) In respect of a 10-year National Plan Certificate which has matured on any date during the period from the 10th May 1964, to the 30th September 1966 and which is encashed on or after 1st April 1967 interest shall be paid in accordance with Table C up to the six monthly period ending on or immediately after the 1st October 1966 and for the subsequent six monthly periods interest in accordance with Table F shall be paid.

(*d*) In respect of a 10-year National Plan Certificate which matures on or after the 1st October 1966 interest shall be paid in accordance with Table F.

NOTE.—The Table A to F prescribed in the rule will be supplied free of cost, on request, by the Director of Small Savings, Madras-9.

EXHIBITION OF ISI-CERTIFIED PRODUCTS

To mark ten years of service to the industry and trade in the South, the ISI Branch Office, Madras organised an Exhibition of ISI Certified products at Rajaji Hall in Madras from 25th May to 31st May 1967. Products covering a variety such as beverages, confectionary baby food, condensed milk, electric motors, conductors, electrical appliances, pesticides, sanitaryware and the like were displayed in the exhibition. There were 40 participants in all. This was the first time an exhibition of this character to educate the consumers on I.S.I. certifid products was put up. In the prevailing conditions of short supplies and consequent tendency to market sub-standard products by opportunist manufacturers, and the buyers, blanket caution against the reliability and quality assurances given by the manufacturers, the ISI. Certified products which bear a third party guarantee in respect of quality and reliability from an Institution which exercises overall control of quality of the goods so certified, the Exhibition was well received by the press and public as boon to consumer education and quality buying.

The inauguration of the Exhibition took place on 25th May 1967. A conference on pesticides to discuss the problems of the pesticides manufacturers and consumers, and inauguration of the Madras Section of the Institute of Standards Engineers followed on 26th May 1967. On 27th May 1967 a Session on Consumer Problems and quality Standards was held.

Dr. Ghosh, Director-General, Indian Standards Institution, in his inaugural address elaborated the Scheme of Indian Standards Institution Certifications Mark. He said Indian Standards Institution Mark was a gurantee of quality given by an Institution which was adequately qualified and which had no direct interest in the manufacturers—an Institution accepted by the manufacturers and consumers alike. He added that the Scheme was a great advantage to the producers in that their responsibility to maintain the quality of the products was shared by the Institution, thereby Indian Standards Institution, becoming a partner in their progress and prosperity. To the consumers, every Indian Standards Institution Marked product carried the message of the right quality assurance making his buy easy. The consumer had only to look for the Indian Standards Institution Mark in deciding whether the product was of the required quality. In the present [illegible] market conditions, this Scheme was of immense value to consumers. In the context, Dr. Ghosh laid stress on the important role played by the consumers to make the Scheme a success. He said that ultimately the consumer satisfaction was the final test of quality. If the consumers came across any Indian Standards Institution Marked product not to their satisfaction, they should not tolerate them, but report it to the nearest Indian Standards Institution Branch Office for investigation, and corrective action if needed. Dr. Ghosh observed that one thing which was lacking today was consumer consciousness and indulgence. He added 'it is for the consumers to demand and get quality '.

Thiru M. V. Arumachalam of T.I. Group of Industries who presided over the inaugural function, said that Indian Standards were available for 4,000 items touching all fields of activity and the industries should make the best use of them. He advised that the industries should have standards and maintain them at all levels even though India had a sheltered market. He added that Indian Standards Institution had a part to play in this process.

The next day, the Regional Conference on Pesticides was held under the Chairmanship of Dr. Sardar Singh, Plant Protection Adviser to the Government of India, to discuss the problems relating to pesticides industry in the South. The Conference had on its agenda discussion of the problem regarding certifying those pesticide products which were not already covered by the Indian Standards Institution Mark, measures to bring the small scale formulators under the Scheme, and the problems if any, of the licensees under Indian Standards Institution Certification Marks Scheme. It was a well attended Conference with representatives from the manufacturers' side including experts and specialists on the subject and officials from the Agricultural and Public Heath Departments participating in the deliberations.

Dr. Sardar Singh in his opening remarks emphasised that in a developing country like India, it was necessary for the industry to follow national standards, to build up their reputation. He appealed to the large scale and small scale manufacturers of pesticides, and the formulators to cover their product with the Indian Standards Institution Marking Scheme, to build up reliance and confidence in the buyers.

Dr. Sardar Singh was anxious that all the concerned departments of the Government should give preference to Indian Standards Institution Certified pesticides





chief minister's birth day celebrations







59th birthday of Thiru C. N. Annadurai, Chief Minister was celebrated by the staff and students of the City Colleges on 15th September 1967 at University Centenary Hall, Thiru K. A. Mathialagan, Food Minister presided.

1. Dr. I. R. Iravathi, Principal, Qucen Mary's College presenting a welcome address on behalf of the staff and students to Rani Annadurai on the occasion.

2. Anna Jyothi brought from Thanjavur by the Thanjavur Students is being presented to Rani Annadurai on the occasion.

3. Thiru M. G. Ramachandran. M.L.A., presenting a model of the Urur High School constructed by the City Prosperity Brigade to Thiru C. N. Annadurai as birth day gift on 16t September 1967. Thiru Sl. Pa. Aditanar; Speaker is also in t picture.

4. A view of the High School building.

5. A student of the Stanley Medical Collge is presen Rs. 1,096 on behelf of the Dean, staff and students of the Co to the Food Minister for the Chief Minister's Fire Relief Fu birth ... the function held at University Centenary



Madras Information
OCTOBER '67 Price 20 P

प्रधान मंत्री भवन
PRIME MINISTER'S HOUSE
NEW DELHI

Appeal for Drought Relief Fund

Six months ago, I appealed for contributions to the Prime Minister's Drought Relief Fund to help relieve the distress of our countrymen and women in Bihar, Eastern Uttar Pradesh and other scarcity affected areas. Since then, the winter rains have also failed and the situation has become even more difficult. May and June will be the cruellest months. But relief operations will possibly have to continue until about the end of the year. More funds are urgently needed.

We have so far received a total of nearly Rs.92 lakhs in small and large contributions, governmental and private. Rs.55 lakhs have been disbursed leaving a balance of only about Rs.37 lakhs. As against this, the monthly commitments from the Fund to the Bihar Relief Committee, the UP Drought Relief Committee and other voluntary agencies now total Rs.16 lakhs per month and may have to be further stepped up.

I appeal to your purse and even more to your heart. All of us must come together to alleviate the agony of millions of our stricken people, men, women and innocent children, threatened by a great human tragedy. This is not a localised problem. It is the suffering of the Indian people.

I appeal to those of you who have already contributed, to give more. I appeal to those of you who have not yet given, to give generously. I appeal to each of you to give now.

Indira Gandhi

(Indira Gandhi)

April 30, 1967

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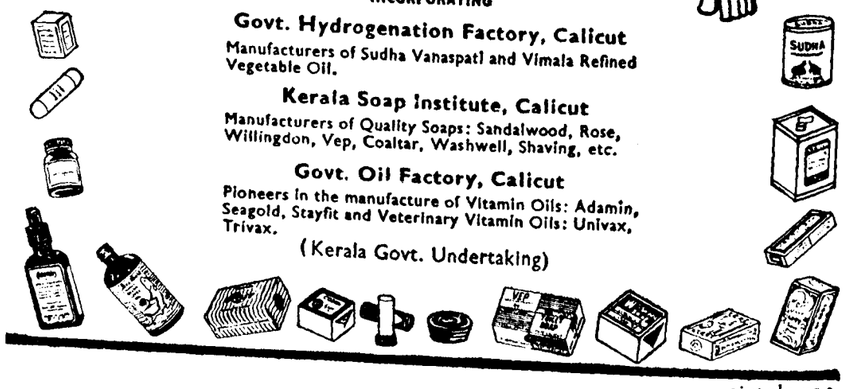
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Pioneers in the manufacture of Vitamin Oils: Adamin, Seagold, Stayfit and Veterinary Vitamin Oils: Univax, Trivax.

(Kerala Govt. Undertaking)



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PRINTED BY THE DIRECTOR OF STATIONERY AND PRINTING, MADRAS, AND EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY THE DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION, MADRAS

MADRAS INFORMATION

Vol. XXI OCTOBER 1967 No. 10

CONTENTS

		PAGE
1.	The Ideal Bhangi—*Mahatma Gandhi*	3
2.	Illiteracy is a Human Tragedy—*Dr. Zakir Husain, President of India.*	4
3.	புதுமுகம் உலகு வெல்லும்	5
4.	Independence Day—Meaning and Message .. .. —*Thiru C. N. Annadurai, Chief Minister of Madras*	11
5.	Objective Role of UNESCO—*Thiru V. R. Nedunchezhiyan, Minister for Education and Industries*	14
6.	Plan Your Family for Better Life—*Thiru S. J. Sadiq Pasha, Minister for Public Health*	21
7.	Raise the Status of Teachers—*Prof. Sher Singh, Minister of State in the Ministry of Education*	23
8.	Potentialities of School Broadcasts—*Dr. H.S.S.Lawrence, Director, Institute of State Education*	26
9.	Why Vegetables	29
10.	Need for revising the District Gazetters	31
11.	Become an Agent—Help Saving Movement	34

THIS MONTH'S COVER :

Mahatma Gandhi is getting ready for street cleaning work at Wardah—1935



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Gandhi Jayanthi Feature

The Ideal Bhangi

MAHATMA GANDHI

The ideal bhangi of my conception would be a Brahmin par excellence, possibly even excel him. It is possible to envisage the existence of a bhangi without a Brahmin. But without the former the latter could not be. It is the bhangi who enables society to live. A bhangi does for society, what a mother does for her baby. A mother washes her baby of dirt and insures his health. Even so the bhangi protects and safeguards the health of the entire community by maintaining sanitation for it. The Brahmin's duty is to look after the sanitation of the soul, the bhangi's that of the body of society. But there is a difference in practice; the Brahmin generally does not live up to his duty, the bhangi does willynilly no doubt. Society is sustained by several services. The bhangi constitutes the foundation of all services.

Yet our woebegone Indian Society has branded the bhangi as a social pariah, set him down at the bottom of the scale, held him fit only to receive kicks and abuse, a creature who must subsist on the leavings of the caste people and dwell on the dungheap. He is without a friend, his very name has become the term of reproach. This is shocking. It is perhaps useless to seek the why and wherefore of it. I certainly am unaware of the origin of the inhuman conduct, but I know this much that by looking down upon the bhangi, we—Hindus, Musalmans, Christians and all—have deserved the contempt of the whole world. Our villages have today become seats of dirt and insanitation and the villagers come to an early and untimely death. If only we had given due recognition to the status of the bhangi, as equal to that of a Brahmin, as in fact and justice he deserves, our villages today, no less than their inhabitant, would have looked a picture of cleanliness and order. We would have, to a large extent, been free from the ravages of a host of diseases which directly spring from our uncleanliness and lack of sanitary habits.

I, therefore, make bold to state without any manner of hesitation or doubt, that not till the invidious distinction between the Brahmin and the bhangi is removed, will our society enjoy health, prosperity and peace, and be happy.

What qualities should such an honoured servant of the society exemplify in his person. In my opinion, an ideal bhangi should have a thorough knowledge of the principles of sanitation. He should know how a right kind of latrine is constructed, and the correct way of cleaning it. He should know how to overcome and destroy the odour of excreta and various disinfectants to render them innocuous. He should likewise know the process of converting night-soil and urine into manure.

But that is not all—My ideal bhangi would know the quality of night-soil and urine. He would keep a close watch on these and give a timely warning to the individual concerned. Thus, he will give a timely notice of the results of his examination of the excreta. That presupposes a scientific knowledge of the requirements of his profession. He would likewise be an authority on the subject of disposal of night-soil in small villages as well as in big cities, and his advice and guidance in the matter would be sought for and freely given to society. It goes without saying that he would have the usual learning necessary for reaching the standard here laid down for his profession. Such an ideal bhangi, while deriving his livelihood from his occupation, would approach it only as sacred duty. In other words, he would not dream of amassing wealth out of it. He would consider himself responsible for the proper removal and the disposal of all the dirt and night-soil within the area which he serves, and regard the maintenance of healthy and sanitary condition within the same as the *summum bonum* of his existence.

How may we have this ideal bhangi? Only when we have produced an army of Appa Patwardhans. To clothe the bhangi with the dignity and respect due to him is the special task and privilege of the educated class. Some members of the class would first themselves master the science of sanitation to educate the bhangis round them in the same. They would carefully study their present condition and the causes underlying it and set themselves to the task of eradicating the same by dint of inexhaustible perseverance and patience that never looks back and knows no defeat. They would teach them the laws of cleanliness. Our bhangis do not to lay possess even good brooms or other suitable means for the removal of night-soil. The latrines themselves are wretched. The site round the bhangis' quarters is no better than a cesspool of dirt. All this can only go, if some of the educated class give themselves up to the task of redeeming the bhangi from his present plight, and thus redeeming society from its terrible insanitation. Surely this is work enough to satisfy the highest ambition of one who has the spirit of service in him. —(*Harijan*, 28th November 1936.)

Madurai Convocation - 1966

Illiteracy IS A HUMAN TRAGEDY

DR. ZAKIR HUSAIN,
President of India.

In a message broadcast on the eve of the International Literacy Day celebrated all over the world on September 8, 1967, the President Dr. Zakir Husain, said every single instance of illiteracy was a human tragedy. To the nation a large percentage of illiteracy represented the waste of one of its most precious resources. The bold experiment of building up a democratic and socialistic society could only succeed if the country had an educated electorate and an enlightened and well-informed community.

We are all very conscious of the importance of education and need no convincing that every child should go to school and if possible to college also. But we are apt to forget those who, mainly because the facilities were not available to them, have not been able to learn even to read and write.

There are, I am informed, about 350 million illiterates in India of whom nearly 140 million are in the 15 to 44 age group; which is economically the most productive period of their lives. The 1961 census figures showed that 72·8 per cent of the people between the ages of 25 and 44 were illiterate and, sadder still, 61·6 per cent of the young people between the ages of 15 and 19. Illiteracy was more pronounced in the rural area in 1961: only 19 per cent were literate as compared with 47 per cent in the urban areas. There is a wide disparity in the extent of literacy among women and men and also from State to State. Several States fell far below the national average of 24 per cent.

During the first decade of our planning, some 54 million persons were made literate, but this is not sufficient progress to make any appreciable impression on the prevalence of illiteracy in the country.

This is a sad and depressing picture. Every single instance of illiteracy is a human tragedy. To the nation a large percentage of illiteracy represents the waste of one of its most precious resources. The bold experiment on which we have launched of building a democratic and socialistic society can only succeed if we have an educated electorate and an enlightened and well-informed community.

Clearly then we have to do much more than we have been doing so far in the matter of adult education and, more especially, we must make a concerted and sustained effort to eliminate mass illiteracy. The school should no longer confine its activities to the education of children only. It should throw open its doors to students of all levels and become the focal point of all types of educational activity. Those who desire to acquire literacy of the primary standard should be given the opportunity to do so. Those who dropped out for one reason or another at the primary or middle stages should be provided facilities for part-time education to enable them to pass the middle and high school examinations.

But, firstly, we must concentrate on teaching illiterates to read and write. It seems to me that every school could immediately provide a period when adults of the neighbourhood could come for simple literacy classes. These would best be held in the evenings after the day's work is over. It is not to be expected that our already heavily burdened teachers could alone cope with this additional work but I am sure that many of our graduates in all walks of life, would very willingly volunteer their services for holding such simple evening classes. The point I wish to stress is that this is not something that should be left to municipal and governmental agencies. It has to be a community effort with the full support of individual members of the public behind it.

We, who have had the opportunity of education, have a responsibility to our brothers who have been denied that opportunity. We have been educated at the cost of the community. Let us, therefore, resolve on this International Literacy Day to do something to repay that debt.

புதியதோர் உலகு செய்வோம்



1966

தமிழ்நாட்டு முதலமைச்சர் திரு. C. N. அண்ணாதுரை அவர்கள் 7—9—1967 வியாழக்கிழமை அன்று ஆற்றிய மதுரைப் பல்கலைக் கழக முதலாவது பட்டமளிப்பு விழாப் பேருரை.

ஆளுநர் அவர்களே! இணைவேந்தர்களே! துணை வேந்தரவர்களே! பேராசிரியப் பெருமக்களே! இன்று பட்டம் பெற வந்துள்ள இளந்தோழர்களே!

மதுரைப் பல்கலைக் கழகப் பட்டமளிப்பு விழாப் பேருரை நிகழ்த்தும் வாய்ப்பினைப் பெற்றமைக்குப் பேருவகை கொள்கின்றேன். இப் பல்கலைக் கழகம் தொடங்கி ஓராண்டே ஆகிறது; இதுவே முதல் பட்டமளிப்பு விழாப் பேருரையாகும். இந்த வாய்ப்பு நான் பெற்றிடச் செய்த பல்கலைக் கழகப் பெரியோர்கட்கு என் நன்றியறிதலைத் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்கின்றேன்.

நான்மாடக்கூடலில் நிற்கின்றேன்; நாணிலம் போற்றிடும் தனிச் சிறப்பினைப் பெற்றுத் தமிழகத்தின் அறிவுக் கோட்டமாய்த் திகழ்ந்தது இம் மதுரையம்பதி என்ற எண்ணம் சுற்றிலும் எழுச்சி பொங்கும் நிலையில் நிற்கின்றேன்.

நான்மாடக்கூடல்

இங்கு நின்றிடும் எவருக்கும், அன்றொரு நாள், அறிவாளர் அரண அவிக்க அரசாண்ட பாண்டியப் பெருமன்னர், தமிழ் வளர்த்து, தமிழுணர்தம் தனிச் சிறப்பினைக் காத்து, புகழ்க் கொடி நாட்டி, தரணி மெச்சக் கோலோச்சிவந்த வரலாற்று நினைவு எழாம லிருக்க இயலாது. நெஞ்சு நெக்குருகும் நினைவலைகள் எழத்தான் செய்யும்.

இன்று, நான் இங்கு நின்று, பட்டச் சிறப்புப் பெற்றிட வந்துள்ளோரையும் பெரும் பேராசிரியர்களையும் கண்டு களித்திடுகின்றேன்; இங்கன்றே அந் நாளில் பாண்டியப் பேரரசர் சங்கப் புலவருடன் அளவளாவி, அறிஞர் புனலாடி, அகமகிழ்ந்திருந்தனர் என்பதனை எண்ணுகின்றேன்; இன்பத் தேன் சுவை நுகர்கின்றேன்.

மனக்கண்ணால் காணுகின்றேன்; முதுபெரும் புலவர்கள் அவைநோக்கி, முத்தூறு கல் தொலைவினின்றும், மூதறிஞர், காவிரி தமிழ் நெறியை, நாரணியோர் மெச்சி ஏற்றிடத் தக்கதோர் நல்லெறியை, ஈரடியில் யான் இயற்றியுள்ள சீரணியை என் துரைத்தவண்ணம், திருவள்ளுவனார் வந்திடும் காட்சியினை.

தத்தமது எடுகோள், விக்ரகர் பொற்றிடத்தக்கவென விளக்கி, புலவர் பெருமக்கள் பேருரையாற்றிய பெருமிதமிகு காட்சியெலாம் காணுகின்றேன்; காணுதோர் எவருமிரார்.

எத்தனைய அறிவாற்றல், எனனென்ன திறனுய்வு, இங்கேற்றனை அற்றைநாளில்!

அந்நாள் நிகழ்ச்சி

இந்தக் கவிதை எம்மான் இயற்றியது என்றியம்பிய சொற் கேட்டும், நெற்றிக்கண் காட்டினும் குற்றம், குற்றமே என்றுரைத்த அரிமாப் பெரும் புலவர் நக்கீரர் நினைவுறுகின்றார்; நற்றமிழர் கொண்டிருந்த மாண்பு தெரிகின்றதன்று. அச்சம் தவிர்த்திடுக! நலந்தியற்ற நற்றிறனும் நற்றிசைத்திட இசையாதின்! வாய்மைதனைக் காத்திடும் வன்மை தனைப் பெற்றிடுக! அதற்காக நெருப்பாற்றில் நீந்திடனும் தவிர்த்திடுக! யாந் தமிழர் எனபதனை மெய்ப்பித்திடுக! என்றவரை அந்நாள் நிகழ்ச்சி நடக்கெனினும் ஆணையிடக் காண்கின்றேனும். இந்நாத் திருநாட்டில் பிறந்திட நாமெல்லாம் ஆன்றோர் அனைத்தனித்த அரு மாபுதனைக் காத்தல் நீங்காத நற்கடமை எனபதனை உணர்கின்றேனும், வீறுநடை போட்டிடுக! ஏற்றமிகு நிலையதனை இந்நாடு பெற்றிடவே உழைத்திடும் பயன்படுத்தும் என்றெல்லாம் புலவர் பெருமக்கள் கூறி நிற்கின்றார்கள்; காணுகின்றேனே, கேட்கின்றேனும் அவையனைத்தும்.

பாண்டிநாடதற்குப் பாங்களித்த மாமதுரை, தமிழ் மாடு கண்டிட்ட மாநகரம் கண்ட மதுரை, தேமதுரத் தமிழோசை திக்கெல்லாம் எழச்செய்த, திருமதுரை வீரப் போராற்றலால் மட்டுமின்றி, அறிவுக்கனி தொடுத்த மாண்பினாலும், பெருமைதனைப் பெற்ற தென்றிக்கோட்டம். "அந்த நாளும் வந்திடாதோ!" என்ற உணர்ச்சியால் எவரும் உந்தப்படும் நிலை பெற்றுள்ள மாமதுரைப் பதியின் வரலாற்றுச் சிறப்பினி னை. ஆம்! ஆயின், எக்கரும் நமக்கெதற்கு? அந்நாட் சிறப்பினை இந்நாளும் கண்டிடலாம், எந்

எந்நாடாயினும், இடரினும் இழிவினும் படாமல், இருளகன்று ஏற்றம் பெற்று இருந்திட வேண்டி மேனில், அந்நாட்டினில் தொடர் தொடராய், அறிவினர் தோன்றிய வண்ணம் இருந்திடவேண்டும்; நன்று இது, இது தீது; நமதிது; பிறர் தந்த தீது; மாபு இது, மகன் இது எனபதனை ஆய்ந்தறிந்து கூறுவதற்கும் அவரது நடுநிலை மனப்பினைப் பெற்றிடச் செய்வதற்கும், ஆற்றல் மிக்க அரிஸ்டாடில் எழுந்தபடி இருந்திடவேண்டும்; அதற்கான பயிற்சிக்கூடம் வேறெதுவாய் இருந்திடமுடியும்? இஃதே அப் பயிற்சிக்கூடம், பல்கலைக் கழகம்; நாடு பல்லாண்டும் பெற்றிடும் தன்கலைகளைக் காப்பாற்றி அவைதன்னை நக்கீரக் கோட்டம்.

ஏற்றமிகு நல்லுரைகள்

1964–66-ஆம் ஆண்டுத் தேசியக் கல்விக் குழுவினர் இதனை ஸ்தாபிக்கும் கூறியுள்ளனர். எவ்வித தடுப்புப் படாமல், இழப்பார் பக்கம் சாய்ந்துவிடாமல், சிந்தித்து உண்மை அறிந்து, அறிந்ததனை விளக்க முடன் எடுத்துரைத்து, யாதொரு சார்பாகாமல், அச்சமற்று நிற்போரை அளிப்பதற்கே பல்கலைக் கழகம்—என்ற கருத்தும்பட அக் குழுவினர் கூறியுள்ளனர்.

ஆய்ந்தறிதல் வேண்டும்; அதற்கேற்ற அஞ்சாமை வேண்டும்; இன்றேல், சிந்தனையைச் சிறையிலிட்டுக் கொடுமையைக் கொலைச்சச் செய்வதற்கு உடந்தை யாகுவர் ஆகிடுவோம்—என்றுரைக்கின்றார்—எச்சரித் திருக்கின்றார் **பெர்ட்ராண்டு ரசல்** எனும் பெருமகனார்.

ஈராயிரம் ஆண்டுகட்கும் முன்னர், இங்கு அடர்ந் திருந்த புலவோர்கள் கூறிச் சென்றுள்ள இவை போன்ற ஏற்றமிகு நல்லுரைகள் பற்பலவற்றை; இடையில் அனை மறந்தோம்; அல்லலுற்றோம்; இன்று அவனியின் பிற பகுதிகளிலுள்ள ஆய்வோர் அதனை அறிவிக்கின்றார்; நமக்குண்டு அந்தக் கருவூலம் நெடுங்காலமாக எனபதனை உணர்கின்றோம்; நாம் தமிழர் என்பதனை அறிகின்றோம்; நாளினும் இதனை அறியச் செய்திடும் தொண்டு புரிந்திட உறுதி கொள்கின்றோம்.

பட்டம் பெற்றிடும் இத் திருநாள் உலகம் பெற்றிடும் விழா நாள்; ஐயமென்ன? ஆயிரமாம், உலகம் பெற்றிட மட்டுமே அமைந்ததன்று, உறுதி கொண்டிடவும் உள்ளதோர் நன்னாள். நாட்டைக் காத்திடும் நல்ல பணிக்கு நாமனை நாமே ஒப்படைக் கின்றோம் என்பதனை உலகும் நாளை இத் நாள்.

பழங்கதை

மதுரைப் பல்கலைக் கழகம் ஒன்றுதான் பகுதித் துள்ளது.

நூற்றுண்டு விழா நடத்தி முடித்திட்ட பல்கலைக் கழகங்கள் உள்ளன—நம் நாட்டில்.

பத்தோடு பதினொன்று என்ற முறையினிலே அமைந்ததன்று, மதுரைப் பல்கலைக் கழகம்.

தமிழரின் தனித் தேனை ஒன்றினைக் கருத்திற் கொண்டு துவக்கப்பட்டதாகும் மதுரைப் பல்கலைக் கழகம்.

நூறு ஆண்டுகட்கு முன்னம் பல்கலைக் கழகங்கள் துவக்கப்பட்டபோது, நாடு, தன்னாசு இழந்து, தலை கவிழ்ந்து இருந்தது. மக்கள் மனம் வெறுமையில் கிடந்தனர்; பல்வேறு துறைகளிலே சீர்குலைவு; எங்கும் அறியாமை மட்டுமன்று, இந் நாட்டினர் எதுவும் அறிந்திட வல்லர் அல்லர் என்ற எண்ணம் கப்பிக்கொண்டிருந்த நிலை. இந்த எவரும் இருந்து முன்னம் நினைத்தும் பார்த்திருக்க முடியாதவாக் கலைகளை மேனாட்டார் மனத்தளவிலும் எண்ண உணர்வு மேலோங்கிய நிலையுடன் பல்கலைக் கழகம் துவைந்தனர். அந்நாய நாட்களில் பயிற்சி முனைந்தோரும், பிறரை

நமது பணி

மூன்னையில் மன

மூத்தோர் கடமை

எது இலட்சியம் ?

தமிழ் நமது மொழி

Independence Day—Meaning and Message

THIRU C. N. ANNADURAI, *Chief Minister of Madras.*

[*English rendering of the Independence message of the Chief Minister of Madras, broadcast over the A.I.R., Madras, in Tamil, on 15th August* 1967.]

We are today celebrating the Independence Day. I would like, on this occasion, to share with you the joy and the inspiration which the day provides. This is hailed as a golden day not merely by the people of India but by people of different countries of the World.

The fifteenth of August is cherished as the day when India became Independent, when the national flag was unfurled everywhere by a proud people and when we started the era of self-rule. History will record it as an epoch-making day and poets will sing about its significance in metres of inspiring beauty.

This is no doubt a great day and indisputably a golden day. We are aware this is the day on which the whole World acknowledged our right to freedom and sovereignty.

Homage to martyrs

On this day, our minds are full of thoughts of the countless heroes and martyrs who scoffed at suffering, faced loss of property, sacrificed even their lives, all to break the shackles of slavery, to free India from foreign domination and to secure the right of Swaraj. We are proud that we belong to their lineage and on this day we pay our homage to them.

There was a time when the imperialists mocked at us and asked: "Are these the people who could recover their lost freedom? Could they ever stand united against us? These freedom fighters will take to their heels at the firing of the first shot! The mention of the word 'prison' will fill them with dread!"

But epic heroism came into play; the agitation to attain our birthright assumed tidal proportions; people bent with fear, began to walk with heads erect; dull-eyes flashed new light; fear fled. The arrogant ruling class saw a new, awakened Nation. Is this India, they wondered. The heroic fighters for freedom proclaimed: "We are not afraid of anything; we are not going to retaliate; we brave any suffering, bear any brutality; our voice demanding our right for Swaraj will drown the booming of guns". And the British rulers asked in wonder: "Is this India?" To which the Mahatma replied, "Yes, this is awakened India, a puissant India; a Nation that is pledged to pay any price for freedom". This day is the gift of Truth and Non-Violence preached and followed by Gandhiji in those days.

This day evokes memories of the great deeds of days gone by and the lessons that they carry. What visions of prosperity and of strength for the country would the heroes who fought for the advent of this day have had in those days of struggle? It is but meet that we should this day recall those roseatte dreams of those who fought for freedom.

Freedom is now a reality. And we live in free India with the right to rule ourselves. But, we should ask ourselves: "Do we really live? Do we?"

There is a gulf of difference between living and existing. The majority of us is only in the positions of saying that we somehow exist and not live joyously.

Do we live?

We see the flag fluttering majestically high up in the mast. We listen to sweet music. We hold Independence Day Parades. We proclaim to the World that this is the Day on which we got our Independence. But do we live, a new, good, full life? We have the right to say that we live only when poverty and illiteracy are stamped out of the country. And a new life would blossom for us only when we banish famine and scarcity from the land.

When divisions and dissensions disappear and all are treated as equals, when no one will be kept down and no one will have to supplicate, when both the exploiter and the exploited will cease to exist, when, with the fruits of labour accruing to him automatically, the worker beams with happiness, we can [illegible] that we have created [illegible] for good living. So long as we are unable to create these conditions we have no right to claim that we live.

Independent countries not only ensure good living for its citizens but have both the strength and the

resources to help other countries to prosper. We are moving in the direction of mastering the technique of good living.

During the days when India was free and when she was steeped in poverty and illiteracy, men of culture all the World over did not look down upon us, but greatly sympathised with us. India, they conceded, is a land of vast resources and therefore of great promise. But what could the country do when she is under the heels of a foreign imperial power? They wished us well and wanted us to become free.

The ideal Nation

If even after the advent of independence, poverty and ignorance, differences and divisions continue to afflict us, what will others say and whom will they hold responsible for these conditions? Now that we are ruling ourselves, we have become responsible for our prosperity as well as our adversity.

The fifteenth of August helped, in the initial years, to give us joy, inspiration and heroic pride. But, today, it fills us with a tremendous sense of responsibility. We had, long ago, pledged to win freedom and to have Swaraj. Are we sincere and steadfast in our efforts to achieve our ideals? What should we now do to achieve our goal? The Fifteenth of August, this year, charges us with that great responsibility.

Two thousand years ago, the great Tamil Poet Thiruvalluvar said: "The ideal Nation is one where there is no hunger, disease and enmity." Twenty years have rolled past. Each year we celebrate the Independence and sing its praise. But have we succeeded in bringing into being the State envisioned by Thiruvalluvar? We would be committing a serious mistake if we imagine that we would, by raising this issue, spoil the festive joy of the Independence Day. I want to raise this issue not to evoke feelings of weariness, bitterness and despair but only to steel our resolve to do better. This question is above all party politics. It proceeds from the heart of the people of this country.

Eradicate social maladies

Ours is a land of enormous natural resources; yet, our people are stung by poverty. We cannot forget this. We have progressed in several directions; but all our progress is imprisoned in tiny pockets. And we cannot hide this. The population is growing and so is our poverty. We must [illegible] this.

Afflicted by scarcity and harassed by the spiralling prices, black-market, profiteering, adulteration and other short cuts to acquire personal wealth, the country is facing ruin. Our flag of freedom flutters majestically. Simultaneously, these maladies thrive unchecked.

Today, we should clearly understand the state of our nation. The festival of Independence should, besides giving us joy, provoke a new sense of awareness. Only then, the objects of those great men who secured us freedom will be fulfilled; only then will the people enjoy the full fruits of freedom.

To say that deserts should bloom and that our woodlands and farmsteads should echo to the song of myriad birds is not to indulge in poetic fancy. On this day, we should resolve that these sweet poems woven by our poets shoud be translated into action.

We should not stop with browsing in the happiness that we have won freedom and that we have the strength to defend it. We should, proud of the fact that we have achieved Swaraj and achieved also good life, march with firmness, hope and enthusiasm towards our ideals.

We had the strength and the courage to wrest independence from the mightiest of imperialist power. We should become intensely aware that the same strength and courage could be diverted to rid the country of poverty and ignorance, differences and divisions.

The Key-stone

Those who hoist the national flag, organise the spectacular celebration of the Independence Day and pay homage to the heroes and martyrs of the freedom struggle —would these alone help us achieve our goal? No.

The peasant who toils on in the field unmindful of the heat of the noon-day sun, the worker who produces a wide range of goods in a variety of industries, the teacher who helps knowledge blossom in the minds of children, the persons serving in the field of medicine and public health to provide relief to the suffering and the sick, the engineering personnel who stem the flow and fury of the rivers with dams and make the water available for irrigation and power and who also build smiling townships, the men and women who man the administrative services efficiently and well—these constitute the key-stone of the edifice of our prosperity. They are the guardians of our freedom. I salute them. For, they give meaning and content to freedom by the success brought on by their efficiency and skill.

This is the most appropriate occasion to greet, to salute and to praise the brave men who freed this country, the members of the Armed Forces who are the vigilant guardians of that freedom and the large number of men and women who toil ceaselessly to improve the status and stature of India.

Proud strides, bright eyes and smiling faces do gladden our hearts this day. That is not enough. We should become aware of our duty and resolve to do our best for the progress of our country. Our prejudices and partiality, our rights and privileges should be subordinated to the all-important, common duty of working for the prosperity and welfare of our people. Our approach should be on these lines. Every one should realise that he should also work for the welfare of the country.

"What can this person do? Will he prove equal to the job? Where has he the capacity for it?" Such thoughts about any one should not, even unwittingly, cross our minds. They will only hinder our progress.

A day of stock—taking

The country is not just a geographical unit. It is a live organism pulsating with the thoughts and feelings of the people who inhabit it. The common good of the country will be promoted only in proportion to the knowledge and skill each one of us dedicates for the purpose.

It is time each one of us thought seriously as to what should be his or her contribution to usher in conditions which would make the whole World praise India for the progress achieved after freedom.

This is not merely a day of rejoicing; it is a day of stock-taking. Let us find out how much we have given to promote the welfare of the country, how much and what more should we give in the coming years.

The first day of Independence marked the settling of our accounts with the British Imperialist power as also the opening of new accounts regarding our achievements.

Today, twenty years after Independence, we should assess how far and how much have our words and deeds taken us on the path towards achieving a welfare State. Yes, this is a day of taking stock of our achievement.

On this day, I rejoice with you and feel strong in the conviction that we will defend the freedom we have secured with all our might.

STATE TRANSPORT AT A GLANCE

The Nationalized Passenger Bus Service in the State of Madras entered the twentieth year in 1966.

The statement below gives at a glance, the progress made during the year 1966–67 and the extent of services rendered by it at the end of the year 1966–67.

	Madras Branch.		*Long distance services.*	
	31*st* *March* 1966.	31*st* *March* 1967.	31*st* *March* 1966.	31*st* *March* 1967.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1 Fleet strength	953	1,026	159	174
2 Scheduled number of services.	755	861	119	129
3 Scheduled number of routes ..	160	185	40	46
4 Total route mileage	1,261·2	2,012·2	8,315	9,547
5 Scheduled number of trips or singles.	15,272	16,743	143	154
6 Scheduled daily mileage ..	106,684	122,299	28,698	31,618
7 Average collections per day (Rupees).	123,000	150,000	37,000	46,000
8 Average number of passengers carried per day.	730,000	850,000	20,000	23,000

OBJECTIVE ROLE OF UNESCO

THIRU. V. R. NEDUNCHEZHIYAN,
Minister for Education and Industries.

The following is the inaugural address delivered by Thiru V. R. Nedunchezhiyan, Minister for Education and Industries at the Eighth Conference of the Indian National Commission for Co-operation with UNESCO held at the Madras on 29th and 30th August 1967.

It is my proud privilege and pleasure to extend to you a most cordial welcome on behalf of the Government of Madras and on my own. It is our illustrious Chief Minister, Arignar Anna, who should have been here to inaugurate this conference. His presence here would have added lustre and grace to the occasion. He would have made an inspiring address and given us words of good counsel and helpful suggestions for widening, deepening and strengthening the programmes of education for International understanding. But to our great regret he has been called away for a more pressing engagement which he has found difficult to give up. May I apologise to you on his behalf and request you to excuse his absence? On behalf of our esteemed Chief Minister, may I inaugurate this Eighth Conference of the Indian National Commission for Co-operation with UNESCO.

Hoary past

Our State deems it a delight and an honour to play the host to this. Tamizhagam, you may be aware, had a hoary past, the splendour and glory of which is reflected in our ancient Tamil classics. That people from different countries gathered in the ports of Tamizhagam and that life in them was truly cosmopolitan is referred to by the author of the Periplus which contains the most valuable information about the commercial contacts that India had with the West. Commerce led the way to cultural exchanges and naturally Tamizhagam breathed the spirit of cosmopolitanism. The idea of one world was not foreign to our ancient Tamil poets.

"யாதும் ஊரே; யாவரும் கேளிர்."

"To us all towns are one, all men our kin".

Thus sang a court poet of this land even before the beginnings of the Christian era. In our celebrated Tirukkural, a moral treatise of unmatched beauty and excellence, the author addresses himself, without regard to castes, peoples or beliefs, to the whole community of mankind. This author, let us not forget, lived some two thousand years ago. It is this immortal bard who asks the challenging question.

"யாதானும் நாடாமால் ஊராமால் என்னொருவன்
சாந்துணையும் கல்லாதவாறு"?

"The learned can deem any land or any town as his own. If so, why would not one continue to learn till his death?"

It is but appropriate that a conference of the Indian National Commission for Co-operation with UNESCO whose primary objective is to build world peace on the intellectual and moral solidarity of mankind should be held in the land that gave Tiruvalluvar and such other immortals. The City of Madras, I may assure you, has its own attractive features. It still retains much of the spaciousness of olden days and many of its historic monuments, imposing temples and fine public buildings. A drive along the Marina, a splendid esplanade by the sea, will be a rewarding experience. We have made all possible arrangements to make your stay in this cosmopolitan metropolis enjoyable and fruitful.

The absence of our esteemed Union Minister for Education has no doubt caused us considerable disappointment. But it is unavoidable. Let us pray for the speedy recovery of his beloved mother whose sudden ill health has compelled him to stay away from this conference.

Thiru Sher Singh, Minister of State for Education has been pleased to come to this Conference on behalf of Dr. Triguna Sen, Union Minister for Education, to guide its deliberations. I greet him most cordially.

To Dr. Pala, the Chief of the UNESCO Mission in India, our special thanks are due for his presence at this Conference. He has been taking a keen interest in the activities of our National Commission. A distinguished scholar of repute and an eminent worker in the field of international understanding, Dr. Pala has been a source of unfailing guidance to the Commission. To him I extend our warmest greetings. I also wish to welcome you all once again, learned delegates, distinguished ladies and gentlemen.

Field of education

While this conference takes place in this State of ours you may be interested to know what has been done in this State so far in the field of education. You will appreciate when I say that Tamizhagam has today successfully extended the benefits of education to every nook and corner of the State. There is no village in this state now with a population of 300 and above which does not have a primary school within walking distance. Free and compulsory primary education is in force over the entire area of this state. Roughly 94 per cent of the pupils of the age-group 6—11 are reading today in about 31,000 primary schools. Approximately 60 per cent of the pupils of the age-group 11—14 are attending schools.

Madras State has the unique distinction of being the first in the Indian Union to make Secondary education free right up to School Final Examination from the year 1964 for all children irrespective of status, caste or creed. Since the beginning of the current academic year education has been made free for all students of the Pre-University Class in Colleges whose parents annual income does not exceed Rs. 2,000 or whose parents are non-gazetted employees or teachers. One-fourth of our State Budget is ear-marked for education. With a view to attracting children to schools and to prevent wastage, the State is feeding about 17 lakhs of children with midday meals with the co-operation of the public and the CARE Organisation. The total expenditure to the State Government is of the order of Rs. 2 crores per year. A remarkable measure of success has been achieved in tapping the resources of the local community for free clothing of children and school improvement. Over 260 School Improvement Conferences have been organised so far with the combined efforts of the Department of Education, the teachers and the public. The result have been far beyond our expectations. Thousands of Primary Schools and Secondary Schools have secured better buildings, better accommodation, adequate teaching aids, library books, laboratory equipments, etc. School Improvement Schemes of the value of nearly Rs. 10 crores have been successfully implemented so far.

Unique example

Apart from this, one-third of the children studying in Standards I to III are today supplied with free text books and slates. It is planned to extend this benefit to children of higher standards also. In this connection I would like to point out that the Corporation of this Madras City has done something unique which no other local body in the whole of the Indian Union has done. It has given free text books, note books, slates and pencils to all the one and a half lakhs of children of Standards I to V studying in the Primary Schools maintained by it.

For stepping up the quality of instruction in our Primary Schools, a liberalised teacher-pupil ratio, has been adopted permitting the appointment of additional teachers in what were formerly one-teacher or two-teacher schools. Improved salary scales and triple benefit scheme have attracted better type of teachers to schools. In this State there is no problem in regard to the availability of trained teachers in Primary schools. Seminars, week-end courses, inservice training courses and workshops for reorienting the teachers in the latest techniques of teaching have been systematically organised by our State Institute of Education which is also engaged in research and publication activities.

India's Programme

If I have spoken about the educational progress of this State at some length, it is not out of a sense of vanity. We are trying to create the right atmosphere for the children to grow, to think and to act with a better sense of understanding and appreciation of their own culture and other cultures of the World. This conference is bound to stimulate us further in this direction. From a study of the Indian National Commission's activities ever since it was set up, it is evident that it has been making steady progress. It is heartening to hear that India's programme in the field of international undertsanding has been the most extensive of all the 45 countries taking part in the activities of UNESCO and is such as to polarize UNESCO and at the same time influence the programmes of countries involved in the UNESCO Associated Schools Project.

I find that you are having quite a heavy programme for these two days. Your agenda cover a wide range of subjects and reports for discussion. You are going to consider reports on the work and programmes of the Indian National Commission and the activities of the non-governmental organisations associated with the Commission. There are proposals for a

symposium on "India To-day," the improvement of Science Teaching in Indian Schools and Colleges, the promotion of cultural contacts with other countries, etc. These subjects for your discussions are of great consequence. Your views and recommendations in this regard will, I am sure, help the Commission to take proper decisions on the issues facing it.

May I take this opportunity to invite your attention to a request that our Government have made for UNESCO assistance to secure an off-set rotary printing press and paper for printing our nationalized text-books. At present about 75 lakhs of copies of books are being printed under our Nationalized Text-book Scheme. Very soon the number of copies will increase to 100 lakhs. An offset rotary will be of immense value in fulfilling this programme. Dr. Malcolm Adiseshiah, Deputy Director-General of UNESCO, who was present in Madras at a recent meeting of the State UNESCO Committee agreed to help us to secure UNESCO assistance in this regard. When this subject comes up for your consideration, I shall be thankful if you will kindly support and forward our request to UNESCO.

I would also like to request Dr. Pala to use his good offices to secure UNESCO assistance for the renovation of the Historic Srirangam temple. He has himself seen this temple and I am sure he is convinced that this is a treasure to be preserved. It is also proposed to secure similar help of UNESCO for the preservation of other ancient temples in Madras State, like the temples at Thanjavur and Rameswaram. The proposed cultural township called "Auroville," which will receive people from different countries of the World and promote cultura educational and spiritual pursuits deserves every encouragement and support.

Human values

In the twenty-one years since UNESCO was founded the pace of history has considerably quickened. More than ever before the rapidity of technological advance, the speed of travel and the spread of information have brought all men physically close to one another. Their problems overlap; yet their differences in culture, language, religion and way of life remain. This undoubtedly puts a greater strain on man's ability to co-exist with his fellowmen all over the world than ever before. Under such conditions man's problems, obviously, are international. That is why UNESCO sets out to contribute to peace and security by promoting understanding among the nations through education, science and culture. Thereby to seeks to foster universal respect for justice, the rule of law and human rights without distinction of race, sex, language or religion. We should learn to understand and appreciate human values. Bear with me, if I should quote a couplet from Thirukkural again to point out how it is absolutely essential for the survival of the world that peoples of different countries live in peace through culture.

"உலகம் வழங்கி வருதல் நிலமிசை
மேன்மக்கள், மேன்மக்கள் மேற்றே".

The ways of the world are sustained by the cultured souls and high.
Except for them, they'll bury themselves within the earth and die.

Aim of education

Creative education is the art of self-sculpture. The primary aim of this must be the development of the personality of the student. He should have an all-sided responsiveness to human relations. In achieving this primary aim, teachers have a great role to play. They have to shape and chasten the hearts and minds of the children truly and firmly. They should prepare them for living in harmony and peace with others in the world. The efforts of the Commission in organising a series of workshops for orienting the teachers of participating institutions in the development of experimental activities in education for international understanding and co-operation deserve our appreciation. I would like to commend also the Commission's half-yearly bulletin "World in the Class-room" to all educational institutions inasmuch as it helps the exchange of information about the activities of the schools participating in the project. I want that education for international understanding should become truly an integral part of the curriculum of our schools. I welcome the gradual extension of the programme of education for international understanding to the sector of primary education.

Before concluding, permit me to say this. Projects of the kind undertaken by the Indian National Commission are bound to confront difficulties in their implementation at various levels. But these should not prevent the Commission from pursuing its laudable objective with courage, determination and robust optimism. After all, the darkest hour precedes the brightest dawn. When the sun rises tommorrow it shall rise upon the depressed hearts blossoming into radiant flowers of the morning.

Dear friends, I have very great pleasure in inaugurating this conference and I wish it every success. May it mark one more significant milestone in the adventurous march of the Commission from strength to strength?

FUNCTIONS MEETINGS



















1. Thiru C. N. Annadurai, Chief Minister, inaugurated the first stage of Coovm River improvement scheme on 19th September 1967.

2. The Chief Minister releasing a book on 'Nataka Kalai' to Yethartham Ponnuswamy Pillai on the 2nd day of the birth centenary of Sankara Das Swamigal held on 8th and 9th September 1967.

3. Thiru C. N. Annadurai, who presided over the Annual Day Celearations of the Secretariar Association held on 30th August 1967, is addressing the gathering.

4. Thirumathi Satiiavani Muthu, Minister for Harijan Welfare and Information, distributing prizes to the winners in the City Police Sports held on 6th September 1967. Thiru M. Karunanidhi Public Works Minister, prosided.

5. Thirumathi Sathiavani Muthu distributing Tools and Appliances to the technically trained Scheduled Caste artisans at Kilpauk, Madras, on 13th September 1967.

6 & 7. Thiru V. R. Nedunchezhiyan, Minister for Education aud Industries, who inaugurated the "Eigth General Conference of the Indian National" Commission for UNESCO on 29th August 1967 at Madras is addressing the gathering. Thiru Prof. Sher Singh Union Minister of State for Education, presided.

8. Thiru K. A. Mathialagan, Food Minister, released the Salem District Gazetteer to the Chief Libirarian of the Local Library Authority on 6th September 1967.

9. Thiru M. Muthuswamy Minister for Local Administration, addressing the gathering at the Teacher's Day Celebration held at Children's Theatre, Madras on 5th September 1967.

10. The first meeting of the Family Planning and Blood Donation Committee of the Red Cross was held at Raj Bhavan on 19th September 1967. Thiru S. J. Sadiq Pasha, Public Health Minister, Chairman of the Committee with Sardarini Ujjal Singh and other Members of the Committee.

11. Sardarini Ujjal Singh pinning the medal for proficiency in Antony, on Selvi Radha Srinivasan, at the Stanley Medical College Annual Prize Distribution function held on 19th September 1967.



Family Planning:

PLAN YOUR FAMILY FOR BETTER LIFE

THIRU. S. J. SADIQ PASHA,
Minister for Public Health.

Our Country is at present facing many problems. Unless we solve these problems we will not be able to lead a better life. Of all the problems which we face to-day food problem and family planning are the two most important problems. These two problems require our immediate attention. They have to be solved as quick as possible. As a result of the efforts taken by our Government this year we will not only be able to attain self sufficiency in food production but we will also be able to store a considerable amount of surplus food. But food production has its limits. It depends upon factors like the availability of farm land, fertility of the soil, irrigation facilities, fertilisers and seasonal conditions. Again even though we are able to attain self sufficiency in food if the population goes on increasing the food problem will rear its ugly head again. Therefore, if we want to avoid such a situation we have to check population growth.

As per the 1951 Census the population of the Madras State was 301.20 lakhs which has increased to 336.85 lakhs in 1961. According to the Mid-term Census at present the population of our State is estimated at 376.86 lakhs. As a result of the various public health measures taken by the Government the death rate has considerably decreased. It is likely to be reduced yet. This will accelerate the population growth. We have to provide food, clothing, shelter, facilities for education, etc., for the increasing population. There is also the problem of providing employment opportunities. Hence, only by checking population growth we will be able to enjoy the fruits of our economic progress achieved through the Five Year Plans.

The Government have provided facilities for the public to take up family planning. Whether it be the father or mother the sterlised persons are given a compensatory allowance of Rs. 30. The Panchayat or private medical practitioner or any other individual or Government employees, who canvass eligible cases for sterlisation are paid a remuneration of Rs. 10 as incentive. There are at present 46 full time sterlisation centres. Sterlisation is very familiar in our State. From 1956 to 1966 about 5,18,206 cases have been sterlised. The Government of India has given National Awards to this State for two years in recognition of the good progress made under sterlisation scheme. In 1966, about 2,50,743 parents have accepted this method. This figure is higher than that obtained for Kerala, Andhra and Mysore States during the same period. The Government of India has praised this also. Other contraceptive methods are also provided freely in all the hospitals.

At first the Government was cautious in taking up the loop method. It has been taken up on an experimental basis to ascertain as to whether there is any harmful effect on mothers. As no harmful effects were noticed the Government have extended the scheme to all the district head quarters hospitals and taluk headquarters hospitals. An allowance is paid to the mother who accepts loop. The doctor who inserts the loop is also given an allowance. In all the hospitals advise on family planning is provided freely. But public has not fully utilised this facility. Generally family planning method is not familiar in the rural areas as it is in the urban areas. The success of the family planning depends on the realisation of its importance by the rural population. We have to make efforts in this direction. I expect your whole-hearted co-operation for this purpose. I request you one and all to explain the need for accepting the family planning and the family planning facilities provided by the Government to the public in all the possible ways.

[*From the family planning message issued in Tamil on the occasion of the family planning fortnight celebrated between 16th to 30th September* 1967.]

THEIR HIGHNESS THE KING AND QUEEN OF SIKKIM IN TAMILNAD

Please see facing page for pictures.

1. On arrival at the Airport on 27th August 1967. 2. At Kalakshetra a dance programme was arranged. 3. Their Highness with the Minister for Harijan Welfare and Information and the Governor at the dinner at Raj Bhavan given by the Governor in their honour. 4. The Governor Sardar Ujjal Singh presenting a Kuthu Vilakku to His Highness the King of Sikkim. 5. Their Highness at Mahabalipuram. 6. At Kancheepuram Temple. 7. The Chief Minister garlanding the King at the Airport on their departure.



The Prime Minister, Thirumathi Indira Gandhi inaugurated the two-day conference of the Chief Ministers of States in New Delhi on September 26, 1967. Production and distribution of Foodgrains and other food stuffs is the main item on the conference agenda. Thirumathi Indira Gandhi is addressing the inaugural session.



Thiru K. A. Mathialagan, Food Minister of Madras and Dr. D. R. Gadgil (wearing cap), Deputy Chairman of Planning Commission, at the inaugural session of the Chief Ministers' Conference.

RAISE THE STATUS OF TEACHERS

PROF. SHER SINGH
Minister of State in the Ministry of Education.

On the Teachers' Day, society must remind itself of the duty it owes to its two million teachers in the matter of improving their status and remuneration and in discharging it effectively and adequately.

This observation was made by Prof. Sher Singh, Minister of State in the Ministry of Education, during the course of his Teachers' Day broadcast on All India Radio on Sepetember 5, 1967.

The 5th September is the birthday of Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, one of our greatest and most beloved of teachers. Quite appropriately, the nation has decided to celebrate this day as the "Teachers' Day" The object of this celebration is two-fold :

First: Society must remind itself of the duty it owes to its teachers and decide to make a still greater effort in the coming year to discharge it effectively and adequately ; and

Second: The teachers, as a body, should remind themselves of the duty they owe to the students committed to their care, and to the society, and re-dedicate themselves to the noble mission which is theirs.

Society's obligation

I would like to say something today on both these objectives. As a Minister in the Ministry of Education it is my duty to remind society of its responsibility to teachers. Similarly as I have been a teacher myself, it is my duty equally to remind my brethern in this noble profession of their duty towards the students and the nation.

I will first take up the problem of responsibility of society towards teachers, because I feel that modern Indian society has not been discharging this appropriately and effectively. This was not always so. In the ancient days, teachers in India were revered like Gods. Treat your teacher as God was one of the commands which a student received when he completed his studies. The Kings did not levy any taxes on the teachers and bestowed liberal endowments on eminent scholars and educational institutions with gifts of land and other wealth. The rich men in society also followed this example and it was the general rule that no teacher was ever left in want of any material resources for himself, his institution or his students. But for various reasons this is no longer the case. Teaching which, in the ancient days, was the noble mission of a dedicated man, has now become a profession not only like any other profession, but also inferior to many others. What is paid to those who are engaged in this profession is much less than what they need or deserve. With the expansion of educational institutions at all stages and in all sectors, the size of the profession has increased immensely. There are more than two million teachers in India at present and their number is increasing by more than half a million every year. Consequently, it has not been possible for this profession to attract an adequate proportion of the talented young men and women who come out of the schools and colleges every year. The status of the teaching profession has, therefore, become lower still. In fact, a vicious circle has already set in. Society has not given adequate status to the teaching profession so that it fails to attract an adequate proportion of the best talent available in the country, and this, in turn, reduces the status of the profession still further and so on. We have to strive our utmost to break this vicious circle, and on the "Teachers' Day" it is our duty every year to re-dedicate ourselves to this task in all earnestness.

How can this vicious circle be broken ? Obviously there could be two lines of approach. Firstly society may upgrade the remuneration and improve the status of teachers so that better type of individuals will be attracted to the profession and help in raising its status. Secondly the better type of individuals may, in a spirit of dedication, join the profession in larger numbers and the teachers, as a body, may intensify their commitment to the welfare of the students and the development of the nation. This will make it possible to pursuade society more readily to accord them a better status and this, in turn, will help to attract persons of outstanding calibre in sufficient numbers.

The history of education all over the world shows that this is not a problem which can be solved by adopting either of the two methods. To get the best results in the shortest possible time, attempts have to be made



Sardarini Ujjal Singh presenting the medal to Thiru A. V. Murthy as the most deserving student of the final M.B.B.S. at the annual prize distribution function of the Stanley Medical College held on 16th September 1967.

to break this vicious circle simultaneously from both sides. The Education Commission has observed that "as the material rewards for teachers are elevated, it becomes possible to recruit into the profession a continually improving quality with more extended professional training; and in proportion as the competence, integrity and dedication of teachers has increased, society has been increasingly willing—and justifiably so—to give greater recognition to their material and economic status". This has been a general experience throughout the world. We have to strive to bring about a similar development in India as soon as possible.

The appeal

I would, therefore, make an appeal to society as well as teachers to take simultaneous action on both fronts. As I have said, I appeal to society first because it has been, on the whole, the greater culprit in this field. The scales of pay and allowances recently sanctioned to our college and university teachers are fairly good. The more important task here is to see that they are implemented as quickly as possible in all parts of the country. The Ministry of Education is moving intensively in the matter and I do hope that the problem would be solved satisfactorily in the near future. But the problem of school teachers, particularly the primary school teachers, is yet to be tackled. It is here that the remuneration is very low and the maximum effort is needed to improve it to a reasonable level. The finances involved are very large and the matter will, therefore, need full examination by the State and the Central Governments. But I do trust that, in the near future, some satisfactory solution to this urgent problem will be found.

Teacher's duty

Similarly, in my capacity as a teacher, I would like to appeal to my colleagues in the profession. While it is true that society has to strive its best to improve the status of teachers, we, as teachers, must realise that a higher status cannot be bestowed on us as a gift. We have largely to earn it for ourselves through our professional competence, sense of duty, dedicated pursuit of learning and excellence and total identification with the interest of students entrusted to our charge. It is the zeal with which we dedicate ourselves to these self-imposed tasks and the efficiency with which we perform them that will determine our social status in the long run. Given these, I have no doubt that the material rewards of the profession will necessarily follow. But no amount of material rewards given by society can create these values in our minds and hearts if we do not ourselves plant them there.

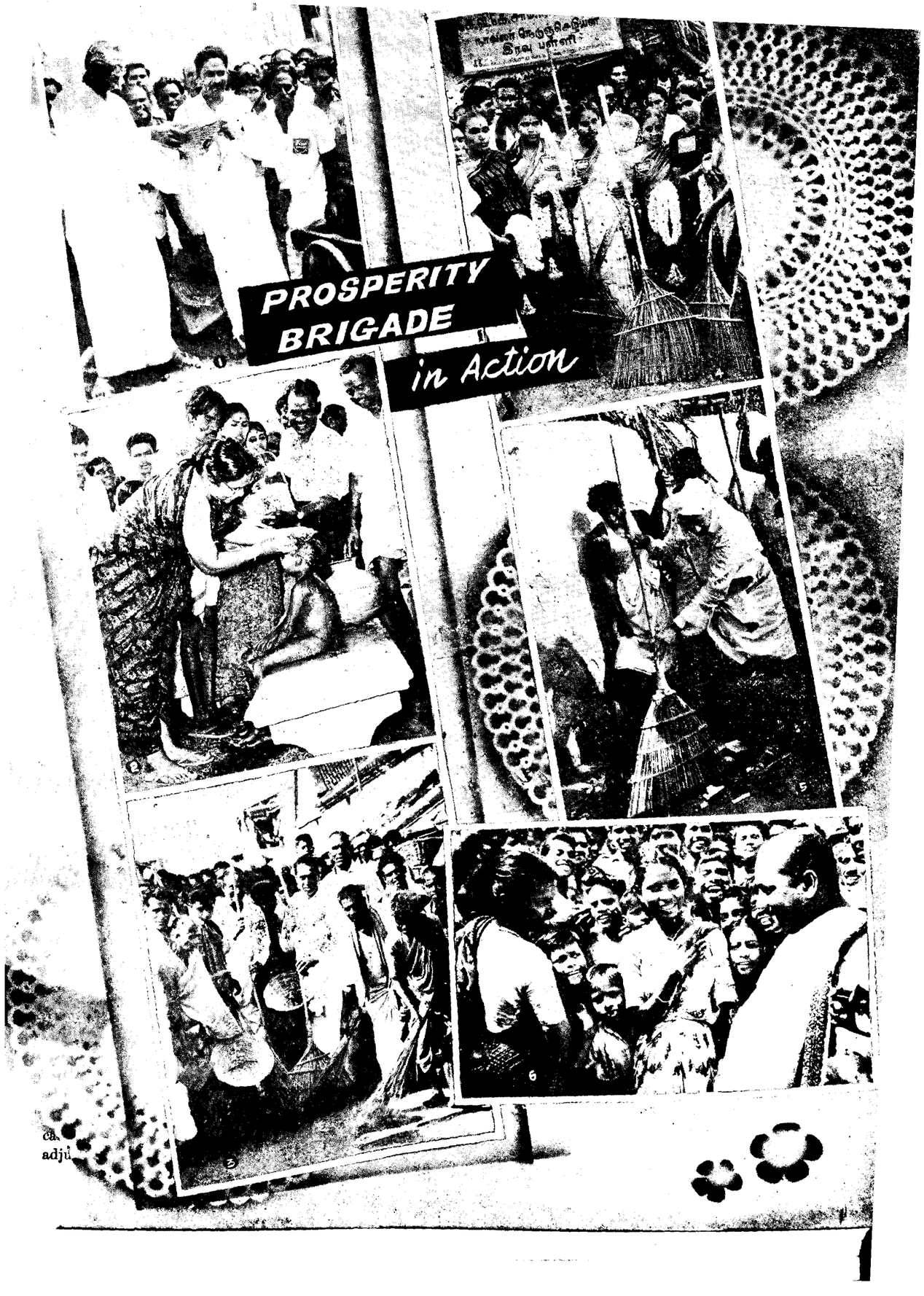
To-day, therefore, let us re-dedicate ourselves solemnly to two tasks. As citizens of this great country with a glorious past, let us strive more vigorously in the ensuing year to give a better deal to the teachers and similarly those of us who are teachers, let us strive to serve the students and the country better and make our own significant contribution to the reconstruction of education so that the future of the country becomes even more glorious than its past and she takes her rightful place in the comity of nations.

PROSPERITY BRIGADE IN ACTION

Please the facing page for pictures.

A street cleaning campaign was launched by the Prosperity Brigade in the City on 3rd September 1967. State Ministers took part in the campaign.

1. Thiru V. R. Nedunchezhiyan, Minister for Education and Industries and Thiru S. Muthuswamy, Minister for Local Administration, are removing the rubbish. 2. Thirumathi Sathiavani Muthu, Minister for Harijan Welfare and Information, bathing a child. 3. Thiru S. J. Sadiq Pasha, Minister for Public Health, is getting ready for street cleaning. 4. Thirumathi Rani Annadurai, who also took part in the campaign, with women members of the Prosperity Brigade. 5. Thiru M. Karunanidhi, Minister for Public Works, cleaning the street. 6. Thiru K. A. Mathialagan, Minister for Food, talking with the residents of Thousand Light area where he took part in the campaign.



Potentialities of School Broadcasts

Dr. H.S.S. LAWRENCE,
Director of State Institute Education, Madras.

This year's School Broadcast programme was inaugurated on 10th July 1967. The following is the radio talk broadcast on the occasion.

I am delighted to inaugurate this year's Educational Broadcasts. It is to the credit of All India Radio, Madras that it has been broadcasting useful programmes for our schools for the past 28 years. The programmes have always been co-ordinated to the Departmental Syllabus and sometimes even to the text-book. From 1965 the programmes have been oriented on a class-wise basis. Each of the standards VI to XI has one broadcast of 20 minutes per week.

In our State there are about 1,000 secondary schools and 500 upper primary schools equipped with radio sets. The radio lessons presented by experts in Tamil Literature, English, Science, History, Geography, Music, Civics, Hygiene, Sanskrit and Hindi have been received with great enthusiasm and interest. The pupils and teachers of several schools have received unique help in the matter of English pronunciation, correct reading, intonation and rhythm. In Science and History the lives and achievements of great scientists, reformers and humanitarians have been presented in a dramatized form with the assistance of expert artists. It is my hope and wish that this year too our pupils and teachers would find educational broadcasts rich and rewarding.

Helping the Teacher

The Education Commission has recommended that " Education Department should work with the All India Radio for the use of Radio lessons, supplemented with printed materials for the teachers and if possible for the pupils ". It has also recommended " the broadcasting of special radio talks in the early morning or late evening specially designed for teachers which will help to deepen their subject knowledge and guide them in lesson preparation ".

Thus school broadcasts are considered very important: They have high educational value. There is " learning by listening ". We all know that throughout centuries teaching was basically a matter of oral communication Herodotus, father of History read his *History* aloud in Athens. It was so well liked that he received a prize in money from his listeners.

The Radio is one of the most valuable mass communication media in many countries of the World. In the United Kingdom over 88 per cent of even primary schools are registered to take school broadcasts. In Japan more than 80 per cent of their primary schools have radio sets and nearly 90 per cent have even television receivers. Broadcasting all over the world is recognised not simply as a mechanical aid but as a means of learning which should play its full part in education.

Limitless promise

In May last year, I had the privilege of visiting the B.B.C. in London and studying the programme of school broadcasts. There is the School Broadcasting Council for the United Kingdom in London which lays down policy for school broadcasts. This Council consists of representatives of all major educational organisations of the United Kingdom. Its principal duties are to guide in the provision of radio programmes for schools. There are also various sub-committees. The School Broadcasting Council has a staff of 15 Education Officers all over the country who visit schools during Radio Programmes and meet with teachers. Each series of school broadcasts has a panel of teachers who send in weekly reports in reply-paid report cards. Some of the series of radio lessons for different age groups are entitled— " Mathematics in Action. " Exploring your World ", " Middle School Mathematics ". " Science session ", " Singing together ". " French for sixth forms ", etc. Notes for the Teacher and pamphlets for teachers are also published by B.B.C. on Radio lessons.

I would like to point out to our pupils and teachers the advantages of regularly following All India Radio school broadcasts. Broadcasting is an expanding, developing medium. Its promise is limitless.

School broadcasting " brings the text-books to life ", and enriches class-room work. Classroom needs are met. Radio lessons are from " schools of the air ". There is learning by listening. There is growth in our students.

School broadcasts sow seeds of both knowledge and pleasure over areas that books and teachers cannot cover. The interesting manner of broadcasts is a change from routine and monotony and evokes interest in pupils. Children are naturally interested in the radio.

Broadcasting is an asset and an agent to supplement class teaching as it covers the main topics in the subjects. Some programmes open wider windows on the world and create children's interest in various areas. Some programmes may even involve children in overt activity during the programme itself.

School broadcasts appeal to the histrionic talents in pupils and help in pupil development. The radio has potential for creating great men and great events.

Radio lessons help our teachers themselves. Many radio lessons are model lessons for teachers. Skilful presentation and latest methods from highly skilled broadcasters are helpful to beginning and untrained teachers. The radio is a valuable aid to the work of schools. It stimulates work at school.

The radio is up-to-date and authentic. Some books and teachers may even be out of date. But the radio uses experts and authorities in the subject. Experts cannot visit all our schools. Through the radio their specialised knowledge is made available to hundreds of classes. The best of story-tellers and other interesting personalities are used. There is the novelty of different personalities.

A novelty in learning

Radio lessons have an emotional impact on children. The warmth of the drama, the personal feelings of the actors, the tones of their voices and the dramatic feelings created are all appreciated by children. These are realistic for them and make a lasting impression. They rouse the imagination of children.

Many radio programmes have established " acquaintance with greatness " for our children. The human element in social studies and science has been emphasised. Qualities like perseverance, respect for truth, fight against superstition, sacrifice and patriotism have been focussed.

The best teachers are those who make the best use of our school broadcasts. Using the radio in the class-room is a real test of the teacher. Many teachers may not be aware of what is being done by All India Radio at great cost and after skilled preparation. All India Radio broadcasts will be of considerable help only if they are properly used. It would be unfortunate if radio sets are often locked up or left in the workshop. Broadcasts would be wasted experiences if sets are improperly adjusted or badly maintained. They should be serviced regularly. I am anxious that there should be a wide awareness of this among Headmasters and teachers. In every school one expert teacher should be given this responsibility. He could be called the Audio-Visual Co-ordinator. The Headmaster, it is hoped will provide adequate leadership for effective use of the radio. There is need for order, direction and leadership. The radio should not be thought of as " another headache ".

The programme

The first duty is to select proper programmes for each class. The Madras station is sending class-wise pamphlets containing detailed notes about each programmes. The Headmaster and teachers should study them and draw up a listening schedule for the year synchronising the time-table with the All India Radio Programme. Teachers should make adequate preparation for these broadcasts and prepare the pupils for them. These programmes have to be correlated with class-room work. Meaningful other materials can also be looked into. It is necessary to give wide publicity to such programmes selected through bulletin boards, placards, reviews, class announcements and evaluations. Pupils benefit more from a learning experience if they are prepared for it. Broadcasts should be eagerly anticipated by a great majority of children. The responsibility of using broadcasts so that they make the maximum contribution to the children's needs lies fairly and squarely on the teacher. I would like to say that our teachers can make imaginative, sensible, original and fruitful use of our broadcasts.

National Awards for Teachers

Ninety-nine teachers have been selected for this year's National Awards. They include 49 teachers of primary schools, 41 secondary school teachers and 9 Sanskrit teachers of which 6 primary school teachers and two secondary school teachers are from Tamil Nad. Each award consists of a Certificate of Merit and a cash payment of Rs. 500. The awards will be distributed to the selected teachers by the President of India at a special function to be held in Delhi in due course. The selected teachers from Tamil Nad are—

Primary Teachers: Thiruvalargal T. S. Arokiam; R. Venkatesan; K. Ramachandran; S. Koil Pillai; S. Thiruvenkatasamy and Thirumathi A. Raj Emily:

Secondary Teachers: Thiru R. G. Subramaniam and Thirumathi Thilakavathi Paul.

The physical conditions required for successful reception should be set and supervised early. The class-room should be well arranged. The time of broadcast must be firmly observed and the radio should be tuned in time. Difficulties of accommodation should be solved early. Teachers should be alert, interested and enthusiastic, not indifferent at the point of reception. Their own attitude has a deep influence on children. Listening should be taught. Teachers should train students to listen critically and with concentrated attention. Intelligent listening is activity in itself. When we listen, we sit straight and tall. Children should look forward to the radio and listen quietly. They may take notes on persons, places and important events. They should have receptive minds and analyse what they hear critically. They cannot talk back to the radio or ask questions. If tape-recorders are available some broadcasts could be recorded and such " canned radio lessons " presented to other classes.

Post-broadcast activities are important. The teacher should stimulate the interest in the subject of broadcast and launch further study and investigation. Follow-up work means further discussion and reference to books, pictures, maps or dictionaries. The further possibilities in learning and teaching are boundless. It would benefit everyone if teachers and pupils send reports of comments and suggestions to All-India Radio on their school broadcasts.

I attach great importance to the educational potentialities of school broadcasting. It is both education for our children and in-service education for our teachers. I request our esteemed teachers and the affectionate pupils of Tamilnad to readily co-operate with All India Radio and benefit by their radio lessons this year.

(*Courtesy : All India Radio, Madras.*)

University of the A.I.R.

The All India Radio commenced last week for the second time a 30-minute tri-weekly project entitled " University of the A.I.R. " for the benefit of the Correspondence Course students scattered all over the country.

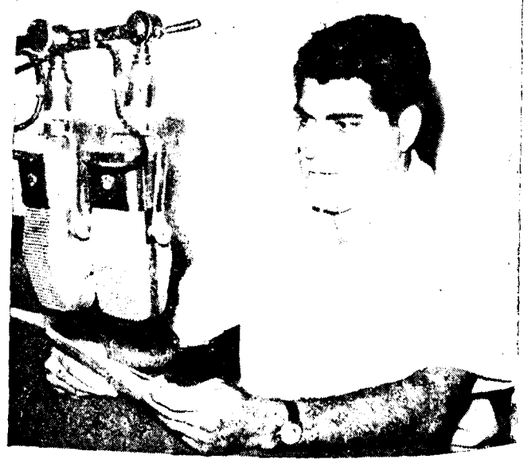
The programme is intended for the First Year students of the Delhi University Correspondence Course. While the Correspondence Course itself is an effort to enable adult and working people residing in different parts of the country to continue their studies in spare hours, the A.I.R. establishes a ' voice contact ' between the teachers and the students.

The programme is now being broadcast from the Delhi and Madras stations of All India Radio. About 5,000 students are benefitted by this programme. The course covers English, Political Science, Economics and Commerce. About 15 to 18 hours are devoted to each of these subjects in a year.

All India Radio started these special broadcasts in co-operation with the Directorate of Correspondence Course, Delhi University under the name " University of the A.I.R. " last year.

The " University of the A.I.R. " is in a way an extension of the ' School Programme ' of the All India Radio which has been in existence for a number of years now. The school programme supplements the class-room education received by the students up to high school stage. The programme enables the students to listen to the talks by the experienced teachers on various subjects.

In the words of our Vice-President, Thiru V. V. Giri : " This laudable venture mirrors the fruitful



potentialities of All India Radio as a potent instrumen of education. This co-operative enterprise helps i imparting of instruction to the students an non-students alike and should be a rewarding experience to the listeners spread all over the country ".

Thiru B. N. Ganguli, the Vice-Chancellor of Delh University is of the view that the talks broadcast unde the " University of the A.I.R. " would " stimulate th minds of our students and help them to fill up the gap in their knowledge ".

Photo shows Dr. Z. M. Quraishi of the Political Science Department, Delhi University, at the mike to give a lecture on Political Science in the " University of th A.I.R. " programme.



Why vegetables?

Vegetables—Know them—Grow them—Store them—Save them—Cook them—Eat them.

Know them : Some use vegetables because they lend variety to food. Others use them because of their good food values. All the same, we consume but very little of vegetables in our daily diet. Where we should use ten ounces or more per day, we use less than half of it.

Fortunately, the climate in our country is such that we can grow a large variety of vegetables ; leafy vegetables, seed vegetables, fruit vegetables, stems, bulbs, tubers and roots.

Leafy Vegetables .—Let us take the leafy vegetables like amaranth, aogathi, cabbage, drumstick leaves, methi leaves, mustard leaves and spinach. These are the cheapest ' protective ' foods you can buy. They are ' protective ' because they are all rich in mineral salts like calcium and iron and vitamins. If you are a rice eater, rice does not give you all the calcium you require daily for your bodily needs. Leafy vegetables help you get it. Include at least four ounces of these in your daily.

Seed and Fruit Vegetables .—Seed vegetables are the tender maize on on cob, and legumes like beans or green peas. They provide the ' roughage ', protein, and some vitamins like vitamin C.

Tomatoes, tender jackfruit and unripe bananas are the fruit vegetables. You know them, particularly the tomato, as being rich in vitamin C.

Then there are the common fruit vegetables like drumstick, lady's finger, brinjal and pumpkin and other gourd. All of them are nutritive. Don't scoff at drumstick. It has plenty of calcium and vitamin C. Yellow pumpkin has a good amount of vitamin A.

Tubers and Roots .—Finally, we have tuber and root vegetables—potato, white and yellow sweet potato, yam, colocasia, carrot, tapioca, radish, beet-root and turnip. These like cereals, are all starch-suppliers. They also have a good supply of vitamin C ; while yellow sweet potato and carrots give you vitamin A in addition.

Since these are all starchy or energy-giving foods, same as cereal grains, they can take the place of a part of your cereals in the diet. They will be very cheap energy-giving foods ; sweet potato and tapioca being the cheapest. It has also been found that a mixture of 75 parts of tapioca and 25 parts of groundnut flour makes a good combination. Tapioca supplies the starch, and groundnut the protein.

Grow them : Make it a point to include about ten ounces of vegetables in your daily diet. You can grow all these in your small kitchen garden at the back of your house. Growing them is cheaper than buying them and you can always pick what you want fresh from this backyard plot—sufficient reasons to start a small kitchen garden straightaway ! The Extension workers, the gramsevak or the gramsevika will give you all the help and guidance you need in this work.

Have a few fruit plants too, Papaya, for example gives you fruit throughout the year, to supply you with vitamin A. Most fruits give you the ' roughage ' needed for helping you keep the bowels healthy and active and vitamin C, vitamin A and mineral salts. Aonlas, citrus fruits (like orange and lime) and tomatoes are the ones you can easily grow. Put them in your garden too !

Store them : Whether you grow your own vegetables or buy them, store your vegetables carefully, so that they are not spoiled or their food values lost. Actually, with safe storage, you will find yourself spending less and less on your vegetables and fruits. Here are a few points you can bear in mind—

1. Keep moist vegetables cool and dry vegetables dry.

2. Sort out your vegetables and fruits. If they show signs of rotting, show injury or cracked skins, use them straightaway, and don't put them along side sound ones in the store.

3. Store in a cool, well-ventilated place. Most vegetables and fruits dry out or wilt or wither quickly. You can keep them cool with such devices as the 'Janata refrigerator'; it costs you so little.

4. Store fruits and vegetables on different shelves or compartments, rather than all in one.

5. Different vegetables need different storage conditions. Here are a few examples:

Beans and peas. Pick pods as they mature, spread in a warm and dry place, until completely dry. Shell the beams and peas, store in bags, hang in a cool, well-ventilated places till needed for use.

Cabbage.—Store heads of cabbage in conical or long pits. Pull the plants by the roots, and store them heads down, cover with soil.

Cauliflower.—There is no easy way of storing it. Use it as you get it.

Onions.—Store only sound onions in baskets crates or loosely wooven bags, in a well-ventilated place.

Potato.—Use baskets or boxes, and store away from light.

Pumpkins.—These are best stored in rows on shelves.

Sweet potato.—Dig out only mature ones, taking care not to injure any. You need a warm and dry place for storing them.

Tomato.—Pull out the vine with tomatoes attached and hang the entire plant in the store. If not, separate out tomatoes according to maturity and store them in lots. Remove the loss as they ripen.

Save them: You can save fruits and vegetables by preserving them. This is useful if you grow more than what you can eat or if you can buy them cheap in season.

You can preserve fruits and vegetables by:

(i) Drying them. You can dry them raw, half-boiled or fully boiled. You can add salt, turmeric, etc., for improving taste while drying them.

(ii) Adding chemicals to them. You can use salt, sugar, vinegar, alcohol, citrus and fruit acids to prevent them from getting spoilt.

(iii) Prefer fresh vegetables to wilted or stale ones. Vegetables slowly lose their vitamin C upon storage.

(iv) Canning them. In canning, you heat fruits and vegetables after adding sugar or salt; and then seal them at once in air-tight containers.

Cook them: Cooking makes starch easily digestible and gives it a flavour. Fibres get soft when cooked. Vegetables contain acids which are given out as you cook them. If you do not allow them to escape, they will destroy the green colour, deepen the red colour and darken the white. Keep vegetables covered while cooking for a few minutes to let these acids escape as gas. Covering of course reduces the time needed for cooking.

Some food values are lost in cooking. Vitamins from vegetables, for example, are easily lost if they are cooked exposed to air or if baking soda is added. Hence eat some fruits and vegetables like tomato, radish, lettuce, cauliflower, cucumber, mango, green chillies, coriander leaves, mint and onion stalks raw. Thereby you will get all the minerals and vitamins contained in them. Save the top leaves of such vegetables as radish, beet-root and carrot, and eat them in the place of green leafy vegetables.

1. Prepare foods carefully before cooking—during cutting, soaking, salting. As most minerals and vitamins lie just beneath the skin, cook them in their skins, or, if you must peel, peel them lightly.

2. Cut vegetables just before cooking or serving. Cut them into as big pieces as possible. You will thereby expose their cut surface less to air and boiling water.

3. Prefer fresh vegetables to wilted or stale ones. Vegetables slowly lose their vitamin C upon storage.

4. Use very little water for soaking. Keep vegetables soaked for as little time as possible. Minerals, vitamins and colours are lost otherwise. Use the water in which you soaked dal or dry beans for cooking vegetables. Do not throw away the water in which you boiled the vegetables. It contains valuable minerals salts. Use it for cooking dal or making a soup.

5. Add vegetables to boiling water, and cook only for a short time, say 10 to 20 minutes. Such cooked vegetables look better, taste better, and will have better food value. Cook vegetables last when you cook your meals.

6. Do not use baking soda for cooking vegetables. If you do, you will be killing the vitamins in them.

7. Avoid too much of stirring, sieving and staining of foods while they are hot. By doing so, you will mix up air in them, which in turn destroys vitamin C.

Eat them: (1) Wash fruits and vegetables very well before eating them raw.

(2) Serve cooked vegetables hot. Avoid reheating leftover vegetables.

Need for revising the District Gazetteers

The Gazetteer as originally conceived was a geographical dictionary. It embodied descriptive, historical, economic and other information about the people and important places. In course of time, the scope of the gazetteers was considerably widened. During the 17th and 18th centuries, a number of gazetteers were written in England, France and Germany. 'Blackie's Imperial Gazetteer' (Scotland, 1850) and Longman's 'Gazetter of the World' (London, 1885) were very popular in England. Joannes 'Dictionnaire' for France and Her Colonies (1890–1905), Ritters' 'Geographisch-Statisches Lexicon' (Germany, 1874) were some of the well known gazetteers of Europe. These gazetteers served the purpose of a guide-book, a directory and a survey of socio-economic conditions of the area.

Early Gazetteer-making in India

There was no organised gazetteer-making in India before the advent of the British. However, the travel-writings of Hiuen Tsiang, Marco Polo, and a host of Arab travellers and a few remarkable writings of the courtiers of the Moghul rulers served the purpose of gazetteer for early periods. Those writings gave a very vivid account of the socio-economic conditions of the country. They may be taken to be the fore-runners of the later-day Gazetteers of India. With the establishment of the British rule in India, the lack of authentic literature on the different parts of the country brought under the British rule was felt very keenly. The officials wanted to have reliable hand-books to which they can refer to for information on the districts to which they were posted. Besides, as vast areas of the country were brought under the Company's administration, the Company wanted to have full information about the newly acquired areas. For instance, when the territory of Tippu Sultan passed into the hands of the Company, Lord Wellesley was not satisfied merely with the general survey of the land but wanted to have a full account of the socio-economic conditions of the region. He appointed Dr. Francis Buchanan to investigate the state of agriculture, arts and commerce in the dominion lately acquired from Tippu. Dr. Buchanan traversed the country from Madras to Malabar through Mysore and Canara and published in 1807 three monumental volumes under the title "A Journey from Madras through the countries of Mysore, Canara and Malabar". Dr. F. Buchanan was later drafted for a similar work in Bengal where extensive regions were brought under the British rule. Buchanan's works are perhaps the beginning of Gazetteer-making in the Madras region.

Meanwhile the Government of India began to exercise its mind in the direction of producing All India Gazetteers under the encouragement from the Secretary of State for India. Walter Hamilton wrote the first Gazetteer for in India in 1815. Later in 1820 he revised it in two volumes. In 1828, he brought out a further improved edition of the gazetteer and called it the East India Gazetteer. In 1838, Montgomery Martin published his book on Eastern India in three volumes which contained all the valuable information collected by Dr. Buchanan and Hamilton. In 1844 Edward Thornton published the 'Gazetteer of the Territories under the Government of the Viceroy of India and the Native States on the Continent of India'. This Gazetteer was published in two volumes. In 1854, the volumes were revised and the Gazetteer was published in four volumes. During that period it was a very authentic source of Information on India. These Gazetteers undertaken as individual attempts never followed an unified pattern. Though they touched quite a number of problems, the gaps left by them were very wide. In 1879, the Secretary of State for India mooted the idea of an Imperial Gazetteer in order to fill up the lacuna. Dr. W. W. Hunter, the then Director-General of Statistics to the Government of India, was commissioned for the purpose and between 1885 and 1887, he brought out the Imperial Gazetteers of India in nine volumes. Later he revised these gazetteers and issued them in 14 volumes. Later during Lord Curzon's administration, and in between the years 1907 and 1909, Imperial Gazetteers were further revised and re-issued in 25 volumes.

Manuals and Gazetteers of Madras

As early as 1862 the Government of Madras directed that a District Manual be drawn up for each district and entrusted the task to one of the District Officers in each district. No unified pattern was prescribed and each writer had his own free hand with organising the contents of the Manual. The then Madras Presidency had 21 districts. The manuals did not come out in

time and a number of districts did not have the manuals at all. By 1879, only six District Manuals had been published and 15 others were in various stages of preparation. A few manuals that were published were exceedingly readable and were eminently useful to the public and the administrative officers to learn a good deal about the districts. The Manual of Coimbatore published in 1887, Moore's Manual of Tiruchirapalli published in 1878, Garstin's Manual of South Arcot published in 1878, Le Fanu's Manual of Salem District published in 1883 were some of the monumental pieces of literature about the districts. They were pioneering ventures and, as it generally happens with any pioneering venture, they bristled with quite a number of inadequacies. Yet, they were valuable pieces of work and helped to focus attention on the various problems of the districts.

The preparation of the manual was a pioneering venture started by the Government of Madras. No other provincial Government during that period ever had an idea of preparing such literature about the districts. Though the North Western Provinces and Punjab, Bombay and Sind had launched some work on the compilation of statistical accounts about the districts those statistical account were far different from the manuals contemplated and compiled in Madras. The manuals of Madras were in fact the fore-runners of the Imperial Gazetteers conceived at a later period.

Hunter's scheme

In 1879, when W. W. Hunter was entrusted with the task of compiling the Imperial Gazetteers of India, he recommended a scheme for the revision of the District Gazetteers in the Presidencies. In order to expedite the progress of drawing up of the District Gazetteers, Hunter recommended the appointment of a Special Officer for each Presidency. He pointed out the difficulties in the way of speedy drawing up of the District Gazetteers arising out of the procedure of attaching the work to individual officers instead of individual officers being attached to the work. The Madras Government did not accept Hunter's proposals and they were hopeful that their own scheme of the drawing up of the District Manuals would finally bear fruit.

However, when the District Gazetteers, which were the new garb assumed by the old manuals, were finally published, only a few of the districts of the Madras State had the distinction of having the Gazetteers. This unique distinction fell on the districts of Madurai, the Nilgiris, Salem, South Arcot, Thanjavur, Tiruchirapalli and Tirunelveli. They were published between the years 1906 and 1917. W. Fransis, F. J. Richards, F. R. Hemmingway and H. R. Pate were the Editors of those Gazetteers. In the subsequent years, especially after the First World War, statistical supplements were issued as the Gazetteers became out of date.

But there was a complete cessation of activities connected with Gazetteer-making during the period. The issue of statistical supplements between the First World War and the Second World War only tinkered with the problem. The descriptive literature was left untouched. Though the statistical supplements made significant addition to the already available statistical data, they left a huge void by not depicting in any way the great changes that happened in India, during the inter-war period. The inter-war period was however a period of epoch-making changes in the administrative, economic and political pattern of the country. This fact was realised by the Government of Madras and in 1954, the late Dr. Baliga (the then Curator of the Madras Record Office) was entrusted with the task of revising and re-writing the District Gazetteers. Before his demise in 1957, he had revised the District Gazetteers of Thanjavur, Madurai, South Arcot and Coimbatore. In revising the Gazetteers, Dr. Baliga followed a pattern of his own. He incorporated in the new gazetteers much of the material found in the old gazetteers and added a few significant chapters like *Nationalism and Independence*.

Changed situation

Meanwhile, the Government of India drew up a plan for revising the District Gazetteers of the country in the light of the entirely changed situation after Independence. They, however, felt that the District Gazetteer should not be merely a book for the guidance of the administrators, but should also serve the purpose of an authentic reference book on the district for the public. The Government of India included the project of the Revision of the District Gazetteers in the Centrally Sponsored Schemes in the Second and Third Five-Year Plans and directed the building up of a organisational net-work for the compilation of the Gazetteers. This scheme is under the supervision of the Ministry of Education, Government of India. The organisation consists of an Editor of the District Gazetteers at the Centre assisted by a staff of Compilers. At the State Level, the Central Government had recommended the appointment of State Editors one for each State, who should be wholly in-charge of the revision and re-writing of the District Gazetteers, The Central Government had also supplied a draft pattern for the revision of the District Gazetteers and had directed the States to adhere to the draft pattern so that the District Gazetteers produced all over the country may be of a uniform pattern and standard. The scheme was implemented from the year 1957.

In Madras, the Office of the State Editor was created in 1961. This marks the beginning of the re-writing of the District Gazetteers from the point where Dr. Baliga left. Since then the work of revision of the District Gazetteers proceeded in accordance with a new schedule drawn up for the purpose.

The staff at the headquarters consist of Compilers and other ministerial staff. At the districts there are the District Level Offices. Each District Level Office consists of a Special Tahsildar and other ministerial staff drawn up from the Collectorate of the concerned district.

The drafting of the preliminary chapters of the District Gazetteers is done at the headquarters with all available published material and with the write-ups and information supplied by a number of authorities who are specially contacted for the purpose. The chapters so drawn up are verified by the Special Tahsildar in the District Level Office and additional materials are provided. The chapters, thus, finalised are sent to the Heads of the Departments for scrutiny and approval. Simultaneously, these chapters are sent to the Editor, District Gazetteers, Ministry of Education, for scrutiny and approval. The chapters are once again re-cast in the light of the Centre's scrutiny report and the reports of the Heads of the Department. The volume perfected in this way is then ready for the Press. No doubt, the process of compiling, editing and printing as described above is time-consuming. This procedure is adopted after much thought so as to ensure a high degree of exactness of the facts presented.

Salem Gazetteer

We have on hand approved drafts for the District Gazetteers of Kanyakumari, Tirunelveli, Ramanathapuram, Tiruchirappalli, the Nilgiris and North Arcot. The draft for the *Chingleput District Gazetteer* has been sent to the Centre for scrutiny and approval. At present our staff is engaged in the drafting of the District Gazetteer for Madras and also on the drafting of the State Gazetteer.

The Manual of Salem District edited by H. Le Fanu was published in 1883. It was followed up by a District Gazetteer for Salem edited by F. J. Richards which was published in 1918. The work on the rewriting of the *Salem District Gazetteer* was started by 1960. On the establishment of the State Editor's Office in 1961, the material collected was recast according to the new pattern prescribed by the Government of India. It was submitted for the approval of the Central Unit in 1962 and was taken up for printing in 1964. In 1965, when the Gazetteer was in the final stages of printing, the Salem district was bifurcated into the Salem and the Dharmapuri districts. It was then felt that the best thing that could be done at that stage was to add an Appendix about the new Salem and Dharmapuri districts so that it may help the readers to understand in the right perspective the material drawn up for the whole district. However, this *Salem District Gazetteer* is the first in the series of the District Gazetteers of State drawn up according to the new pattern.

In drawing up the District Gazetteers, the lofty idea that was kept in mind was the promotion of national integration. It is an essay in the promotion of unity in diversity. It is hoped that the District Gazetteers of this State and those of other States will develop the consciousness of social and political unity of the country which will ultimately enrich and ennoble our way of life.

UTILISATION OF WAREHOUSING FACILITIES

A valedictory function to mark the completion of the 13th All-India Warehousing Training Course was held at the Central Warehouse in Chromepet on 31st August 1967. The Madras Minister for Food, Thiru K.A. Mathiazhagan, gave away the certificates to the successful trainees.

Speaking on the occasion, Thiru Mathiazhagan said it was really unfortunate that the warehouses in Madras State could only be partly utilised at present. He expressed the hope that with the intensive programme of agriculture gaining momentum, the State would be able to utilise the central warehousing capacity fully. The Minister assured the Central Warehousing Corporation of full co-operation from the State Government. In a reference to the importance of the training course, Thiru Mathiazhagan said that it was desirable to expand the training facilities to cover larger sections of people so that there could be a wider knowledge of scientific protection of agricultural commodities. He stressed the need to avoid wastage of food grains in any manner. The Minister was happy about the fact that 33 per cent of the total warehousing capacity in the country was available in Madras State.

Presiding over the function, the Managing-Director of the Central Warehousing Corporation and Adviser to the Planning Commission, Thiru C. S. Ramachandran, spoke about the wide variety of agricultural commodities and implements that came under the protection of warehouses in the country. He said the warehouses afforded some kind of an insurance against food scarcity.

A total of 70 trainees passed out of the course and received certificates. These trainees had been drawn from different State Warehousing Corporations and also from State Government. Five of the trainees were private candidates. The Central Warehousing Corporation has so far trained 946 candidates who are generally Graduates in Agriculture, Zoology or Chemistry. The training is for a period of one month, it comprises both lecture classes and practical training.

Small Savings

Become an Agent—Help Saving Movement

A Part-time Job for you to Earn

The National Savings Movement is making a significant contribution to national defence and the country's development plans. In the first place, it promotes the habit of thrift among the public and persuades them to keep their savings deposited with the Government in the Post Office Savings Bank and to purchase Savings Securities for their own benefit and for the benefit of the nation. Secondly, in addition to raising resources for national development the movement has shouldered the responsibility to mobilise the resources for national defence, to throw back the aggressor.

The Savings Movement is built up through voluntary workers, authorised agents and savings groups, by the Advisory Boards at the Centre and in the States and by officials of the Central and State Governments. However, it is only to the extent that authorised agents and all workers in the cause of the savings movement, take up this work with a missionary zeal, that the effort can succeed. In this, they may count on the co-operation of the selling and deposit accepting agencies. The National Savings Organisations are of course, at their service at all times.

Help the Country

You can help the country in this hour of emergency by becoming a savings volunteer or by taking up an agency under the Standardised Agency System. If an agency is taken up the commission will be paid on sale of certificates effected through the receipt books. The Agency can be taken without receiving any commission also.

The authorised agents are appointed to canvass for the sale of National Defence Certificates, Defence Deposit Certificates, National Savings Certificates (1st Issue) and Annuity Certificates. A commission of 1¼ per cent on sales of National Defence Certificates and National Savings Certificates (1st Issue) and 1 per cent on sales of Defence Deposit Certificates and Annuity Certificates is paid to the agents appointed under the Standardised Agency System.

How to become an agent.—If you are an adult and have aptitude for social work, you may apply for the agency in the prescribed form to the Collector, Tahsildar or Block Development Officer of your area.

Registered institutions which want to become agents, may pass a resolution authorising its office-bearers to apply for agency in the name of the institution. Agreement will be entered into by these office-bearers on behalf of the institutions. The institution can nominate up to a maximum of six authorised workers each of whom will be entitled to secure investments on receipt books granted to him/her on behalf of the institution.

On acceptance of the application, you will have to execute an agreement with the Government for a period of three years in the first instance, renewable for a similar period. You will have to provide cash security or security in the form of Government Securities or personal sureties or a scheduled bank's guarantee. Application and agreement forms are available with the appointing authorities. The agreement does not bear any stamp fee.

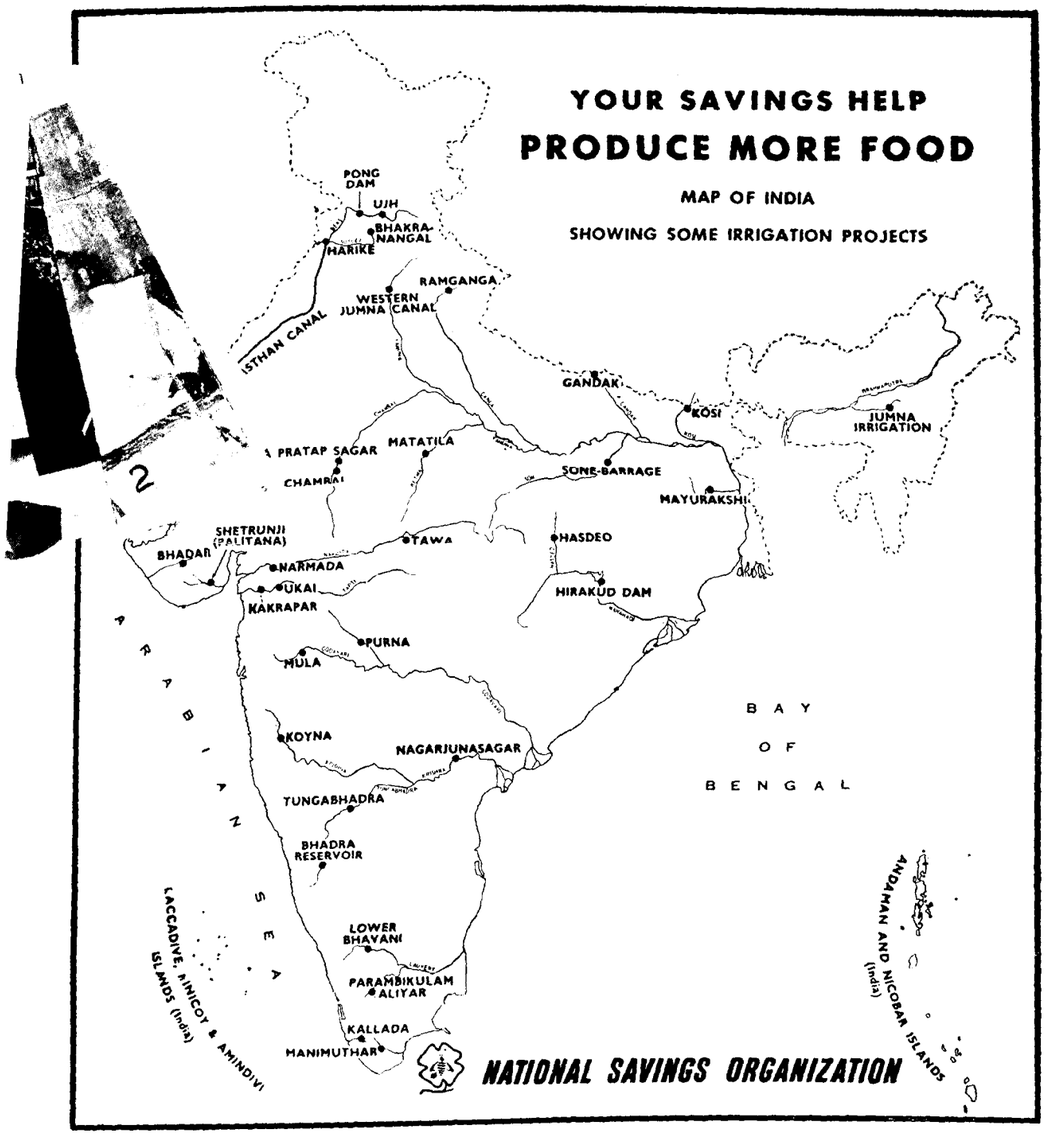
Duties of an agent.—When an agent/authorised worker receives cash or cheque from the investor, he should issue the formal receipt for it. He should also take the appropriate application form from the investor. All cheques should be crossed and drawn in favour of the investor, Postmaster, or, if drawn in favour of the Postmaster. After endorsed by him in favour of the Postmaster. After issue of the receipt by the agent to the investor, the responsibility for the money is transferred to the Government. If the agent loses the money while in his custody, he or his sureties will be required to make good the loss. The agent is required to deposit the money along with the completed application form, with the Post Office, within 10 days of receipt from the investor, but it is in his own interest to deposit it as early as possible. The agent shouldsimultaneously present to the Post Office the receipt book from which he has issued a receipt to the investor. The Post Office will prepare a Savings Certificate and hand it over to the agent, after obtaining his receipt on the application. It is not possible for the Post Office to issue a certificate immediately, it will issue a preliminary receipt.

The agency way

Applications accompanied by cheques will be accepted by the Post Office and the certificate, when issued will bear the date of such acceptance. The certificate will however be handed over to the agent only after the cheque is cleared.

After receipt of the cerificates from the Post Office the agent is required to deliver the certificate to the investor as early as possible, but not later than 30 days of receipt of money from the investor. He should obtain the signature of the investor on the counterfoil of his receipt book in token of having delivered the the certificate. Promptness in service is an important factor in building up business reputation. A transaction becomes complete after the agent has delivered the certificate to the investor.

Why not you become an agent?—*For details* please contact anyof the Tahsildars, District Savings Officers, Collectors or Regional Director, National Savings, Madras-2.



You are a big help to the country when you put your savings in Government Savings Schemes. Your savings are used to bring you new facilities. The Government utilises your savings for constructing dams, roads, irrigation canals, steel plants, machines, schools, colleges, etc. All these projects cost large sums of money but the benefits they provide are many, many more than the actual cost.

For instance schools and colleges produce men of talents and technical know-how. New machines add to productivity of labour and so on. The country progresses and your living condition improves with increased prosperity in the country.

Think hard about all this. Face facts and start saving to-day—help yourself, your country and the posterity.



(2) The Chief Minister is receiving contribution to the City Fire Relief Fund from the Collector of Dharmapuri at a function held at Dharmapuri on 26th August 1967.

(1) Thiru C. N. Annadurai receiving contributions to the city Fire Relief Fund from the Secretary, Legislative Assembly Department.



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(3) Thiru K. A. Mathialagan, Minister for Food is applying Cement mixture for the entrance to the new High School Building constructed by the members of the Prosperity Brigade at Urur, Madras, on 12th September 1967.



(4) Cobalt Bockk and Siemens Gammatron Cobalt 60 unit and New Outpatient Radiology Block with diagnostic x-ray units were inaugurated in the Government General Hospital, Madras by Minister for Public Health and Minister for Works respectively on 12th September 1967. The Ministers inspecting the working of the Cobalt Unit.



(5) Headmistress of Corporation Girls' High School, Nungambakkam, presenting a cheque for Rs. 1,001 (collections from students and staff) towards Fire Relief Fund to Thiromathi Sathiavani Muthu, Minister for Harijan Welfare and Information at a function held at the school premises on 6th September 1967. Mayor of Madras presided.



(1) A view of the Collectorate of Dharmapuri district at Dharmapuri. (2) Thiru C. N. Annadurai, Chief Minister inaugurated the Dharmapuri Collectorate on 26th August 1967, by lighting a Kuthu Vilaku. (3) Thiru M. Karunanidhi, Minister for Public Works, is addressing the Agriculture Conference held at Tirunelveli. (4) Thiru C. N. Annadurai, who paid a visit to Tuticorin Harbour Project on 23rd August 1967, is inspecting a model of the project.

(5) Thiru M. Karunanidhi, who paid a visit to the Tuticorin Harbour Project on 26th August 1967, is addressing a meeting organised on the occasion.

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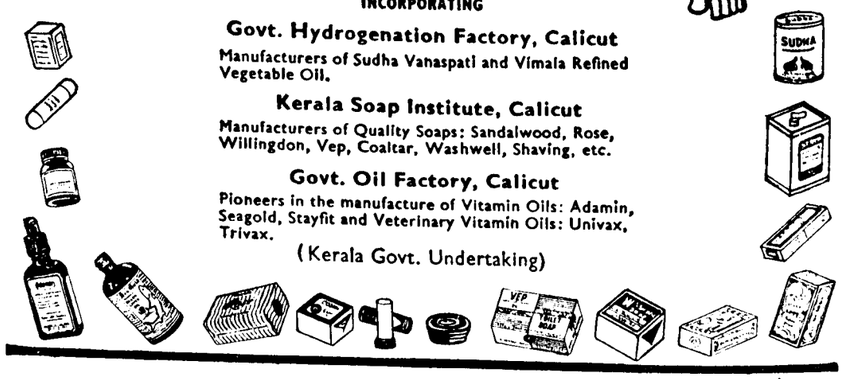
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V. I. Ps. in the City



1. Thiru R. Sambarthan, Mayor of Madras presenting Civic Address to Thiru V. V. Giri Vice-President of India at a special function got up at Madras on 7th October 1967.



2. Thiru Ragu Ramaiah and Thiru Jagannatha Rao, Union Minister met the Chief Minister of Madras at the latter's residence at Nungambakkam on 21st September 1967.



3. Dr. S. Chandrasekar, Union Health and Family Planning Minister called on Thiru C. N. Annadurai, Chief Minister at his residence at Nungambakkam, Madras on 21st September 1967. Thiru S. J. Sadiq Pasha, State Minister for Public Health was also present.



4. Mr. E. H. J. Steed, Associate Director of National Temperance Society of India called on the Chief Minister at his residence at Nungambakkam, Madras on 21st September 1967. Picture shows the Chief Minister signing a declaration of purpose form given by Mr. Steed.

With Family Planning Supplement

THIS MONTH'S COVER

The fourteenth of November was celebrated as Children's Day throughout India. The picture shows the Chief Minister of Madras with a child.

MADRAS INFORMATION

Vol. XXI NOVEMBER 1967 No. 11

CONTENTS

		PAGE
1.	காந்தியடிகளின் இலட்சியம் நிறைவேறப் பணிபுரிவோம் —திரு சி. என். அண்ணாதுரை, முதலமைச்சர்.	3
2.	Nehru and Theory of Democratic Socialism ... —*Thiru K. V. Raghunatha Reddy.*	6
3.	Our Part in the Development of Tourist Industry. —*Thirumathi Sathiyavani Muthu, Minister for Harijan Welfare and Information.*	8
4.	Recommendations of the Tourist Development Council	9
5.	The Cooum Improvement Scheme	10
6.	Facilities Available in Industrial Estates	13
7.	Sixty Years in the Service of the Youth	15
8.	The Mannavanur Sheep and Wool Research Centre	20
9.	Elementary Education	21
10.	A Home for the Dry Cows at Alamadhi	23
11.	Sharma Committee Report on High Yielding Varieties Programme	24
12.	Tiny Drops Make the Mighty Ocean	29
	FAMILY PLANNING SUPPLEMENT	
13.	Messages	35
14.	Restricting the Family Size ... ... —*Sardar Ujjal Singh, Governor of Madras.*	38
15.	Economic Growth and Population Explosion ... —*Thiru S. J. Sadiq Pasha, Minister for Public Health.*	39
16.	வேண்டுகோள்	40
17.	Family Planning—a Challenging Task ... ... —*Dr. S. Chandrasekar, Union Minister for Health and Family Planning.*	41
18.	Family Planning in Madras State ... ... —*Thiru N. Ananthapadmanabhan, I.A.S., Secretary to Government, Public Health Department.*	43
19.	Indian Systems of Medicine and Family Planning. —*Thiru K. Chidambaram, Deputy Secretary to Government (Family Planning), Public Health Department.*	44
20.	Family Planning and Medical Education ... ... —*Dr. T. Janardhanan, M.B.B.S., M.Sc., Director of Medical Education.*	45
21.	Sterilisation Programme ... ... —*Dr. N. Sampoornam, M.B.B.S., Lecturer in Family Planning, Stanley Medical College.*	47
22.	Citations for National Awards for the years 1965-66 and 1966-67	49
23.	World Population Growth Accelerates	51

HELP
FLOOD VICTIMS

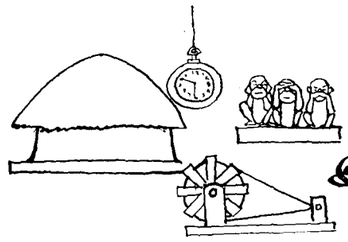
"An almost superhuman national effort during the last two years has enabled us to meet the challenge posed by unprecedented drought. Now we have severe floods ravaging many parts of the country rendering large numbers of our fellow citizens homeless and destitute. They need immediate help and relief. I appeal to you to donate generously to the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund so that much needed help can reach the men, women and children who are in distress."

—Indira Gandhi

CONTRIBUTE GENEROUSLY TO PRIME MINISTER'S NATIONAL RELIEF FUND

CONTRIBUTIONS MAY BE SENT TO THE SECRETARY PRIME MINISTER'S NATIONAL RELIEF FUND PRIME MINISTER'S SECRETARIAT NEW DELHI

davp 67/F-4



காந்தியடிகளின் இலட்சியம் நிறைவேறப் பணிபுரிவோம்

திரு சி. என். அண்ணாதுரை, தமிழக முதலமைச்சர்

காந்தி அடிகள் காண விரும்பிய சமுதாயம், அவர் எடுத்துக் காட்டிய லட்சியம், அவர் விளக்கிச் சென்ற தத்துவம் ஆகியவற்றின் நினைவிலே கொண்டு அதற்கான முறையிலே நாம் பணியாற்ற வேண்டும் என்று முதலமைச்சர் காந்தியடிகள் பிறந்த நாளாகிய அக்டோபர் 2-ந் தேதி நிகழ்த்திய உரையில் கூறினார்.

இன்று உலக உத்தமர் காந்தி அடிகளின் பிறந்த நாள். நாடெங்கும் இந்நாள், நலனுளாகக் கொண்டாடப்படுகிறது; அவரவர் தத்தமக்கு விருப்பமான முறையில் காந்தி அடிகளுக்குத் தமது அன்பினைக் காணிக்கையாக்கி அளிக்கின்றனர். அவருடைய திருவுருவப் படத்திற்கு மாலைகளிட்டும், அவர் புகழ் பற்றிய பாடல்களோ இசைத்தும், பஜனை நடத்தியும், தூய்மைத் தொண்டாற்றியும், சேவைகளைத் திருத்தும் பணி புரிந்தும் இந்நாளைக் கொண்டாடுகின்றனர்.

அவர் ஓர் தூயவர். நமது பாரத்தத்தில் மாசு தோய்ந்திட வந்த மகான்—என்பாரும்;

அவர் ஒரு விடுதலை வீரர், நமது நாட்டு அடிமைத் தளைகளை உடைத்தெறிந்த அஞ்சாநெஞ்சினர் என்பாரும்;

அவர் ஓர் வேதாந்தி, மனித தத்துவப் பலவற்றுக்குப் புதிய விளக்கமளித்தவர், என்பாரும்;

அவர் ஓர் சமதர்மவாதி, எளிய பங்காளர், எளியர்கள் புதுவாழ்வு பெற வழி வகுத்தவர், என்பாரும்;

காலத்தின் சின்னம்

அவர் இராம ராஜ்யம் அமைத்திட முனைந்தவர் என்பாரும், ஏது போல, அவரிடம் அவரவர் கண்டவற்றினைக் கொண்டு அளவிட்டு வியந்து பாராட்டினர், பல்வேறு வகையினர் உளர். இவ்வனைவரிடையும், அவர்களுடைய பார்வையில் முழு காந்தி அடிகள் தெரிகிறார் என்பது, காலத்தின் சின்னம் அவரை அறிந்துகொள்ள வேண்டிய ஒரு மேலான அடிப்படைச் சிறப்பியல்பு. காலமும், ஒரு தனி மனிதர் என்ற முறையிலே மட்டும் கணிக்க வேண்டியவர் அல்ல; அவர் காலத்தின் சிலை, ஓர் ஏழ்மையின் அடையாளம், ஒரு மறுமலர்ச்சியின் உருவகம்.

அரசியல் கண்ணோட்டத்தில் மட்டும் திருத்தி அடைய விரும்பினால், அவருடைய அடிப்படைச் சிறப்பியல்பு மட்டும் வியந்து பாராட்டலுடன் முடிந்துவிடக் கூடும்.

ஆனால், அரசியல் துறையிலே மட்டும் அரும்பெரும் வென்றி பெற்று, மற்ற துறைகளிலே எட்டாத்திருத்தலர் அல்ல அவர், என்னத் துறைகளிலும் தமது முத்திரையைப் பொறித்துச் சென்றவர்; எல்லாத்துறையினரும், எமக்காகவே காந்தி அடிகள் வாழ்ந்தார் எமக்காகவே பணிபுரிந்தார்! என்று சொந்தம் கொள்ளத்தக்க முறையிலே அவருடைய வாழ்க்கையும் தொண்டும் அமைந்திருந்தன.

இன்று, அவருடைய பிறந்தநாள், எல்லாத் துறைகளிலே உள்ளவர்களாலும் கொண்டாடப்படுவதற்கான காரணம் இதுவே. அவர் ஒரு நாட்டின் காலம்! ஒரே ஒரு துறைக்கு அல்ல! எல்லாத் துறைகளுக்கும் ஒரு திருப்பத்தை, ஒரு புதிய போக்கினை, வளர்ச்சியைக் கொடுத்தவர்.

நாட்டின் நற்காலம்

ஒரு நாட்டின் முன்னேற்றம் எதோ ஒரு துறையிலே மட்டும் பெரும்பகுதி வெற்றியைப் பொறுத்தது அன்று. எல்லாத் துறைகளிலும் வெற்றி காணவேண்டும், அனைவரின் ஒட்டு மொத்தமுயற்சியைக் கொண்டே அந்நாடு முன்னேற்றம் அடைந்திருக்கிறதா என்ற கணக்குப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். ஒரு நாட்டின் வளர்ச்சியிலே அவசியமான ஒரு கணக்கு, அடிக்கடி கிடைக்காது; ஒரு நூற்றாண்டுக்கு ஒருமுறை கிடைக்கும் என்றும் கூறிவிட முடியாது. அந்தக் கணக்கு, இந்நாட்டுக்கு காந்தி அடிகளின் வடிவத்திலே கிடைத்தது. எனவேதான், இந்நாள், ஒரு பாரதப் புதல்வரின் பிறந்தநாளாகக் கொண்டாடி, ஒரு நாட்டுக்கு கிடைத்த 'நற்காலம்' என்ற முறையிலே சிறப்புப் பெறுகிறது.

மகான்கள், மாவீரர்கள் அனைவரின் பிறந்த நாட்களைக் கொண்டாடும் கலாச்சாரத்திற்குரிய நாடு நம் நாடு. புகழ் பாடுவதில், பூஜைகள் நடத்துவதில், எல்லாவற்றிலும் நாம். ஆனால் யாருக்காகத் திருநாள் நடத்துகிறோமோ, எவருடைய திருநாமத்தை புகழ்கிறோமோ, எவருடைய ஆற்றல் பற்றிப் புகழ்ந்து பேசுகிறோமோ, அவர்கள் காட்டிய நெறியிலே நடக்கிறோமா என்றால், இல்லை என்ற பதிலையே எங்கிருந்தும் பெற முடிகிறது.

இன்று நாட்டை சூழ்வது—நானா? எதுவோ பேர்? இனி சேர்களிலே சென்று சேவை செய்கிறோம்—நாமா?

இன்று [illegible] பேசுகிறோம், [illegible] நாளை?

இன்று [illegible] இருக்கிறது என்று [illegible] பேசுகிறோம்; [illegible] நாளை?

[illegible] ! [illegible] ! [illegible] ! [illegible] இருக்கிறது.

நம்முன் உள்ள கேள்வி

[illegible] நம்மெல்லாம் [illegible] அமைதல் வேண்டும்.

[illegible] என்ற கேள்வியை எழுப்புகிறேன்—நம்முன் உள்ள மிகப் பெரிய கேள்வி அது.

[illegible] கொண்டாடுகிறோம் [illegible] ; [illegible] அற்புதங்களை, [illegible] கவிதைகளாய் [illegible] எல்லாம் [illegible].

அவர், [illegible] — [illegible].

இந்த [illegible] ? அவர் [illegible], [illegible] ? என்று [illegible].

அவர் நிகழ்த்திய அற்புதம்

[illegible] காந்தி அடிகளின் பிறந்தநாளை [illegible]. [illegible], அவர் பிறந்த நாளன்று அவர் [illegible], அற்புதத்தை [illegible], அவர் [illegible], அவர் [illegible] நிலை [illegible], [illegible].

ஆகாயத் [illegible] கொடுத்திடும் அற்புதம் அவர் காட்டவில்லை; ஆனால் [illegible] — [illegible]; [illegible] பல நெறிமுறைப் [illegible], ‘அஞ்சி [illegible] ! [illegible] இல்லை [illegible] பாடி [illegible] ; [illegible] ஓர் [illegible] செய் [illegible] என்ற [illegible] அல்ல, [illegible] அல்ல, [illegible] பாதை [illegible] அல்ல, [illegible] ! [illegible], [illegible] அற்புதத்தை [illegible]. [illegible] ‘அறை [illegible]’ [illegible], ‘அற்புதம்’ [illegible].

[illegible] ! [illegible]. [illegible] கூறுகின்றனர்.

இந்தியா என்றோர் நாடுண்டு

இந்தியா என்றோர் நாடுண்டு, [illegible] உண்டு, [illegible]. பிறகு, [illegible] விட்டது. [illegible], இந்தியா என்றோர் நாடுண்டு, [illegible] இருக்கும் [illegible]. [illegible] காந்தி அடிகள் [illegible] அந்த இந்தியா என்றோர் நாடுண்டு, [illegible]. காந்தி அடிகளின் [illegible], [illegible] இந்தியாவைக் கண்டு வந்தது, [illegible] ஆக்க [illegible]. [illegible] இருக்கிறது. [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible] இலட்சக் [illegible].

[illegible] இல்லை. [illegible] இந்தியாவின் [illegible], ஆசியாவின் [illegible] கொண்டு [illegible]. [illegible] வெளிநாட்டு அரசாங்கத் தலைவர்கள் ஓடோடி

வந்தனர். அவர் மண்குடிசையிலே தங்கினால், அது மதிப்பளிக்கக் கூடியதென்று மன்னர் மன்னர்கள் எண்ணினர்.

“சுயாராஜ்யம்” பெற்றளித்து விட்டால் போதும் என்று அவர் கருதவுமில்லை—கூறவுமில்லை. நாடும் மக்களும் எப்படி இருந்திட வேண்டும் என்பதனை அவர் கூறாமலுமில்லை.

“சுயராஜ்யம்” — ஓர் இலட்சியத்துக்கு வாய்ப்பு என்றே அவர் கருதினார்; ஒரு நாட்டுக் காதையிலே பொன் எடு அது; ஆனால், கடைசி எடு அல்ல என்பதை வலியுறுத்தினார்.

நாடும் மக்களும் எந்த நிலை பெறவேண்டுமோ அதற்கு அடிமைத்தனம் தடையாக இருக்கிறது; ஆகவே அதை எந்த விலை கொடுத்தேனும் அகற்றியாகவேண்டும் என்றே அவர் கூறினார்.

அடிமைத்தளை அகற்றப்பட்டது; ஆனால் அவர் எந்த நிலையிலே நாடும் மக்களும் இருந்திடவேண்டும் என்று கருதினாரோ, அந்த நிலையை ஏற்படுத்திவிட்டோமா? இல்லை என்பதைச் சொல்லக் கூச்சப்படத் தேவை இல்லை. ஏற்படுத்தியாகவேண்டும் என்ற உறுதியைப் பெற்றிட இந்நாள் உணர்ச்சி அளித்திட வேண்டும்.

அச்சம் அகல வேண்டும்

அச்சம் அகற்றினார்—ஆங்கில அரசிடம் கொண்டிருந்த அச்சத்தை! ஆனால், அச்சம் பிற துறைகளிலே இருந்து அகன்றதா? இல்லையே! சமுதாயத்தில் மேலோர் கீழோர், செல்வர் வறியர், எளியோர் வலியோர், இருக்குமட்டும், அச்சம் எங்ஙனம் அகலும்.

பசி அச்சுறுத்துகிறது! பற்றுக்குறை பயமூட்டுகிறது! குரோத உணர்ச்சி மிரட்டுகிறது! அச்சம் அகலவில்லை. அச்சம் அகல வேண்டும்; அறநெறி தழைக்க வேண்டும்; அண்ணலின் பிறந்த நாள் விழா நடாத்திடும் போது, இதற்கான உறுதி பெற்றிட வேண்டும்.

ஒருபுறம் செல்வம், அதனைச் சூழ வறுமை!

ஒருபுறம் பளபளப்பான பட்டினங்கள், கோடியிலே வறுமை நெளியும் சேரிப்புரங்கள்.

ஒருபுறம் தொழிற்கூடங்கள், மற்றொருபுறம் வேலையில்லாதார் கூட்டம்.

ஒருபுறம் அறநெறி நிலையங்கள், பிறிதோர்புறம் சுரண்டல்காரர், சூது மதியினர், பதுக்கல்காரர், கள்ளச் சந்தையினர்!

இதைக் காண அல்ல, அவர் காலமெல்லாம் உழைத்தது, இந்தக் கேடுகளற்ற ஒரு தூய நாடு காண விரும்பினார்.

கொலையும் களவும், சூதும் குடியும், நிரம்பிய இடம், நாடு அல்ல, காடு—காடு கூட அல்ல, அங்கு மது விற்பதற்காக ஓர் ஏற்பாடும் இல்லை, கொடுமையை மறைத்திட பட்டாடை இல்லை, பாதகத்தைச் செய்தும் தப்பித்துக் கொள்ள பணம் எனும் ஆயுதம் இல்லை.

காந்தி அடிகள் இந்தியாவை, மாண்புமிகு நாடு ஆக்கிட விரும்பினார்—சூதற்ற, சுரண்டலற்ற, வகுப்பு பேதமற்ற, நாடாக ஆக்க விரும்பினார். அவர் பிறந்த நாளைக் கொண்டாடும் நாம், காணும் நாடு எத்தகைய நிலையில் இருக்கிறது.

வகுப்புக் கலவரம்,
தீண்டாமைக் கொடுமை,
வலியோர் சிலர் எளியோர்தமை வதைபுரியும் கொடுமை,
கலாம் நெளியும் நகரங்கள்,
கவலை ததும்பும் கிராமங்கள்,
அரசியல் சூதுகள்,
சமுதாயச் சதிகள்,

எல்லாம் நெளிகின்றன; அடக்குவார் எவர் உளர் என்று கொக்கரித்தபடி.

ஜனநாயகம் நடக்கிறது—மொழி ஆதிக்க சண்டைகூட ஓயவில்லை.

காந்திஅடிகள் மறையவில்லை

காந்தி அடிகளின் பிறந்த நாளைக் கொண்டாடுகிறோம், கள்ளுக்கடை ஒழிப்பிலே கூட வெற்றி காணாமல், கடைகளைத் திறந்து வைக்கவும் துணிந்த நிலையில், காந்தி அடிகள் மகான், அற்புதம் நடத்தினார். மறைந்தார்—என்ற முறையிலே எண்ணிக்கொள்கிற வரையில், இந்த நிலை மாறாது.

காந்தி அடிகள் மறையவில்லை; நம்மோடு இருக்கிறார், நம்முன் இருக்கிறார், நம்முடன் கலந்துவிட்டார் என்று எண்ணுதல் வேண்டும். அவருடைய எண்ணங்கள் மடிந்திட வில்லை; அவைகளை நம்முடைய இலட்சியமாகக் கொண்டுள்ளோம் என்ற உறுதி பிறந்திட வேண்டும்.

மறைந்த காந்தி அடிகளின் பிறந்த நாளைக் கொண்டாடுவதன் பொருள் இதுவாகவே இருக்கவேண்டும். அவர் இறவாப் புகழ் பெற்றார் என்பதனை எடுத்துரைக்கும் நாள் மட்டுமல்ல இது; அவருடைய எண்ணங்களை ஏற்றுக் கொண்டவர் நாங்கள், எனவே அவர் காண விரும்பிய மாண்பு பிறந்திடப் பணிபுரிவோம் என்ற உறுதி பெற!

காந்தி அடிகளின் இலட்சியம்

அவருடைய நாட்களில் அவர் குரல் கேட்டு, அன்னிய அரசு வெருண்டோடிற்று; ஆனால் ஓட்டப்பட வேண்டியவை பல இருக்கின்றன.

“பொய்மையும், கயமையும்”
“கல்லாமையும், இல்லாமையும்”
“ஜாதிப் பித்தமும், வகுப்பு மாச்சரியமும்”

வெருண்டோட வேண்டும். அதற்குத் தேவைப்படும்,

“தூய்மையும், வாய்மையும்”
“அஞ்சாமையும், பணியாற்றும் நன்மையும்”

நம் ஒவ்வொருவருக்கும் இன்று பிறந்திடவேண்டும். அதற்கே இன்று காந்தி அடிகளின் பிறந்த நாளைக் கொண்டாடுகிறோம்.

“பரம ஏழைகளும் இது தங்கள் நாடு என்று எண்ண வேண்டும். அதன் அமைப்பில் தங்களுக்கு முக்கியத்துவமும் அதிகாரமும் இருக்கிறது என்று அவர்கள் நினைக்க வேண்டும். மக்களில் உயர்ந்த ஜாதி, தாழ்ந்த ஜாதி என்பதே இருக்கக்கூடாது. எல்லாச் சமூகத்தினரும் அன்னியோன்யமாய் வாழவேண்டும். அத்தகைய இந்தியா உருவாகவே நான் பாடுபடுவேன்”.

இதுவே உலக உத்தமர் காந்தி அடிகளின் இலட்சியம் என்று பண்டித ஜவாஹர்லால் நேரு கூறியதை நினைவு படுத்துகிறேன். வணக்கம்.

Nehru's Birth Day Feature:

Nehru AND THEORY OF DEMACRATIC SOCIALISM

THIRU K. V. RAGHUNATHA REDDY

Any social structure founded on inequality is against nature and is bound to breakdown in the long run. Pandit Nehru with his profound knowledge of Indian Social history dealt with this aspect of the matter in his Presidential address to Indian National Congress at Lahore in 1929. He said "Great as was the success of India in evolving a stable society, she failed in a vital particular and because she failed in this, she fell and remains fallen. No solution was found for the problem of equality. India deliberately ignored this and built up her social structure on inequality and we have the tragic consequences of this policy in the millions of our people who till yesterday were suppressed and had little opportunity for growth."

Classless society

In order to create an Indian society based on equality, social justice and security, he sought to develop a social philosophy which seeks a fundamental transformation of the social structure which is not dominated by the urge for private profit and by individual greed and in which there is a fair distribution of political and economic power. The ultimate aim of this social philosophy is the creation of classless society with opportunities for all through peaceful methods in a democratic way.

The idea of classless society finds expression in his various speeches as well as in his autobiography, in the Chapter 'Conversion or compulsion', wherein he stated "Our final aim can only be a classless society with equal economic justice and opportunity for all; a society organized on a planned basis for the rising of mankind to higher material and cultural levels, to a cultivation of spiritual values of co-operation, unselfishness, the spirit of service, the desire to do right, good-will and love, ultimately a would order. Everything that comes in the way will have to be removed gently if possible and forcibly if necessary."

As a means to achieve this classless society he had stressed the importance of two basic doctrines namely Democracy and Socialism. A synthesis of these two can be compendiously described as "Democratic Socialism" or "Socialist Democracy" or "Economic Democracy". Socialism in our country is to be achieved through the triumphs of democracy and not through the tyranny of dictatorship. The concept of Democratic Socialism represents a transition from formal equality under democracy to real equality under socialism.

The historic path towards development and the pattern of growth, or socialism in each country, depend on the nature of prevailing political, social and economic institutions. G.D.H. Cole in his monumental work "A History of Socialist Thought" stated that "The question whether this is to be done by revolutionary seizure of power by the workers, or by the party purporting to represent them, or by a peaceable conquest of power by parliamentary action under universal suffrage, however important it may be, cannot present itself in the same form in all countries; for, on the one hand, not all possess the parliamentary institutions of self-government which the second of these methods presupposes, and, on the other, in some that do possess these institutions there is no real question of revolution by violence or of the resort to one-party dictatorship."

Democracy and Capitalism

In the context of Indian Social and Economic conditions, capitalism are much the same thing; the real question is who is in command in the State, and who profits by it, the whole community or a particular possessing class. Prof. R. H. Tawney in his book "Radical Tradition" expressed a similar view when he said that "the view that socialism consists in socialising everything except political authority on which all else depends is puerile. The question for socialists is not merely whether the State owns and controls the means of production. It is also and even more important who owns and controls the State."

In fact there is no similarity between State capitalism and State Socialism. On the contrary there is an inherent conflict between Capitalism and Democracy. hen the possibility of State capitalism being transrmed into State socialism by the exercise of political thority through rule of law becomes a probability e conflict between Democracy and Capitalism comes ore into the open and all the forms of democracy e likely to be thrown aside by the protoganists of pitalism.

Pandit Nehru has pointed *out* this danger "Glimpses of World History" in the Chapter "On ailure of Parliaments". He said that "The conflict etween democracy and capitalism is inherent and ontinuous. It is often hidden by misleading propaanda and by the outward forms of democracy, such s Parliaments and these sops that the owning classes hrow to the other classes to keep them more or less ontended. A time comes when there are no more ops left to be thrown and then the conflict between he two groups comes to a head, for now the struggle s for the real thing, economic power in the State. When that stage comes all the supporters of capitalism who had so far, played with different parties band themselves together to face the danger to their vested nterests, the liberals and such like groups disappear and the forms of democracy are put aside. Fascism thus appears when the class conflict between an advancing socialism and the entrenched capitalism becomes bitter and critical . . . . So long as Capitalism can use the machinery of democratic institutions to hold power and keep down labour, democracy is allowed to flourish. When this is not possible, then Capitalism discards democracy and adopts the open fascist methods of violence and terror".

Welfare State

One finds frequent references to "Welfare State" in Nehru's writings and speeches. The connotation he has placed on this concept is radically different from that of the "Welfare State" contemplated within the frame work of Capitalism. The concept of Welfare State is no doubt a welcome departure from that of an 'Oppressor State' but it would be a fallacy in economic theory to equate Welfare State under Capitalism as synonymous with Welfare State under Socialism.

Beveridge report gave birth to the concept of Welfare State. The state in capitalist democracy intervened and provided the poor with education, health, housing and other amenities from the riches of the rich. But such intervention did not solve the basic difficulty arising out of normal processes of capitalist system which widen the gap between the rich and poor.

Humanism in action

As Pandit Nehru said "Capitalism in a few countries at least has achieved this common welfare to a very large extent though it has far from solved its own problems and there is a basic lack of something vital. Capitalism allied to democracy has undoubtedly toned down many of its evils and in fact is different now from what it was a generation ago. Socialism deliberately wants to interfere with the normal processes and thus not only adds to the productive forces but lessens inequalities. Socialism is basically a different approach from that of capitalism, though it is true that the wide gaps between them tend to lessen because many of the ideas of socialism are gradually being incorporated in the capitalist structure. Socialism is after all not only a way of life but certain scientific approach to social economic problems".

For Pandit Nehru, socialism is humanism in action by which the creative energy of man will be liberated from the forces of insecurity of tomorrow and will be utilised for creative purposes. As Betrand Russell said in his book "Political Ideals" to achieve socialism "Revolutionary action may be unnecessary but revolutionary thought is indispensable, and as the outcome of thought a rational and constructive hope".

The teachings of Pandit Nehru provide the revolutionary ithought necessary for this purpose. In the History of Indian Socialist thought not a few generations are likely to pass before another Nehru appears. As true followers of Nehru we have a duty to defend and carry forward, the process of socialist development initiated by him and build a full-fledged Democratic Socialist society in India. None else can be a true and lasting monument, to the ever green memory of our departed leader and the greatest socialist thinker, India has produced.

SOCIALISM

The Socialism is the invictable out come of democracy, Political democracy has no meaning if it does not embrace economic democracy. And economic democracy is nothing but socialism.

—Jawaharlal Nehru.

Our Part in the Development of Tourist Industry

THIRUMATHI SATHIYAVANIMUTHU,
Minister for Harijan Welfare and Information.

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee,

Please let me at the outset thank the Hon'ble Himachal Pradesh Lieut. Governor and his Government for all their kind and lavishing hospitability shown to me and members of my family and the officers of our State. We were really excited to see the beautiful landscape and the ever green atmosphere in this enchanting Hill station. We were also bewitched by the inspiring speeches yesterday by the Hon'ble Chief Minister, Hon'ble Lieut. Governor of Himachal Pradesh and the Hon'ble Union Minister for Tourism. We have a very good future ensured for the tourist industry in our country. Many good suggestions were made in this meeting also. But we are sorry we had not the benefit of enjoying either the valuable points made out on interesting jokes cracked as a fund friends spoke in their regional language. We do not want to create this handicap by talking in our regional language.

Madras State has plenty of potential to offer for the development of this industry. With beautiful beaches along its coast line, with the enchanting hill stations like Kodaikanal, Ootacamund and Valparai, with numerous temples of famous sculptural Arts and with its richness in Carnatic music and Oriental dances there is no dearth for amenities being provided for both foreign and domestic tourists. The State keen on developing Tourism with the co-operation of the Centre which can make reasonable allocation of its finances for schemes in Part I and Part II. We hope to march ahead satisfactorily in the coming years.

Many of our elaborated schemes remain to be implemented only for want of finances. If a firm allotment is made there can be no doubt about them being implemented quickly. The development of the Mahabalipuram which is a great attraction is already engaging the attention of both the State and Centre. Kodaikanal with its pristine beauty and its big charming lake needs immediate attention for development as a good tourist "Destination". Recently, our dear Prime Minister too had enjoyed her stay there and spent a quite refreshing holiday Kothagiri in Nilgiris district and Kanyakumari where the three seas meet and from where one can enjoy both sunrise and sunset also offer very good scope for development as tourist spots. While there may be master plans for developing these spots in due course, schemes can be drawn up for immediate implementation for the benefit of the growing number of tourists without any way affecting the overall master plan provided the Centre comes forward to supplement the meagre resources of the State and give out firm allotments of at least Rs. 25 lakhs for this year.

The Tourist bungalows in Madras State are functioning satisfactorily and are running on profit. We have already selected the site where the India Tourist Development Corporation will put up a big Hotel in collaboration with the State Government. We have also arranged for the Son-et-lumeire show in Meenakshi Temple at Madurai.

Regarding transport facilities for tourist the question of running State owned comfortable coaches is under the active consideration. I welcome the suggestion from our friend from Kerala that State Transport can be provided between Madurai and Tekkady.

There is a proposal to reorganise the entire Tourist Information and Publicity Department and very soon it will be done and with the enthusiasm of the Centre exhibited in the inspiring speeches yesterday. We hope to contribute laudably for the improvement of the Tourist Industry in this country and attract millions of foreign tourists which may incidentally increase our foreign exchange earnings. But the main point of putting our country in the Tourist Map of the World as one of the best spots will be achieved ere long. (*Speech delivered at the Tourist Development Council Meeting held at Simla on 29th September* 1967).

Recommendations of the Tourist Development Council

The setting up of a survey committee to make an assessment of the hotel bed capacity required in the public and the private sector by the end of 1971 and by the end of the following five years has been recommended by the Tourist Development Council which concluded its three day meeting here today. The report of the committee should be submitted by the end of the current financial year.

The Council also recommended that wherever necessary, the hotels built by the public sector may be given over to the private sector for operation, however, under suitable terms and conditions.

Incentives to Hotels

In view of the special incentives announced by the Government for the rapid development of the hotel industry, the Council has suggested that the State Governments may make available suitable land for hotel construction on the same concessional mode of payment as that allowed by the Government of India.

The setting up of a standing committee to review the rates and standards of hotels classified under 'star system' has been recommended. State Governments will undertake construction of unclassified hotels.

Operation of special tourist charters, it was noted, had considerably helped the middle-income group tourists from abroad. The Council was of the view that the experiment of allowing 50 non-affinity charters per year from Europe may be continued. The possibility of permitting tourist charters from the Far East will also be exmined.

The possibility of acquiring more aircraft by the Indian Airlines Corporation for introduction on primarily tourist routes for the use of foreign tourists and introduction of passenger helicopters in the areas where the other aircraft cannot land, the Council felt, should be considered.

Entertainment for Tourists

A co-ordinating committee consisting of a representative each of the Railway Board, Indian Airlines, Travel Agents Association and Department of Tourism was recommended to be constituted. It will go into the programming of the maximum utilisation of the broad gauge air-conditioned coaches earmarked for foreign tourists.

The Indian Railways, the Council felt, should be requested to review the problems relating to the running of tourist trains and coaches.

The Council was of the view that hospitality to foreign tourists was incomplete unless some form of entertainment was provided to fill in the time in the evenings after the sight seeing. It was agreed that the rich tradition of Indian folk dance, music and drama may be exploited. It suggested that the Government and the travel industry should encourage the staging of special entertainment programmes for the visitors in hotels and restaurants drawing upon indigenous talent and promoting Indian cultural programmes.

The Council emphasised the need for preserving and controlling the wild life with the object of maintaining ecological balance. A special committee has been recommended to be set up to consider various steps to be taken to preserve wild life and promote organised shikars.

Fishing, as a new form of recreation for the tourists, it was felt, should be encouraged. It was agreed to have the services of a foreign expert for the purpose.

The Council attached great importance to the youth hostel movement and the setting up of workers holiday camps for the development of home tourism. It has recommended the setting up of a special committee for the propagation of youth hostel movement in the country and taking over of youth hostels by the State Tourist Departments.

Holiday Homes

It also suggested that the State Government should encourage the participation of Governmental and semi-Governmental agencies, business houses and other allied industries in a national programme of construction of holiday homes for workers.

The UNESCO resolution on the preservation of "all sites of natural and man-made beauty" was endorsed by the Council. It recommended that all land used be controlled by legislation. so as to prevent haphazard growth of the environs of such areas.

For an uninhibited flow of tourist vehicles, the Council recommended that all the State Governments who had not so far framed tourist vehicles rules should take necessary steps to complete the same by the end of this year.

The Council considered that there was a good deal of leakage of foreign exchange earned as a result of the foreign tourists visiting this country. It felt that some stringent methods should be evolved to check the leakage.

The Archaeological Department's grants at present were not enough to maintain monuments. The Council recommended that the grants of the Archaeological Department be increased to enable them to look after the monuments better.

A training course for tourist guides and tourist officers, the Council felt, should be instituted.

THE COOUM Improvement scheme

The Cooum is a drainage course draining the surpluses of many tanks with a catchment area of about 110 square miles in Chingleput district. The stream runs adjacent to the Madras-Arkonam railway line up to Tiruvellore and then parallel to the Poonamallee High Road up to Korattur. At Korattur, there is an anicut across the Cooum from which a supply channel takes off to feed Chembarambakkam Tank. Below Korattur it passes through the City limits taking a serpentine course, and empties into the Bay of Bengal near Chepauk. In its course within the City limits, the river bifurcates into North and South arms below Col. Law's Bridge in Chintadripet and these arms meet above Napier Bridge, thus forming the Island Ground, and discharge into the Bay of Bengal.

The Cooum river swells during the North-East Monsoon ; and the people in Madras living adjacent to it might not have forgotten the heavy floods of 1943 and 1966 and the overflow in the river. But once the monsoon is over, the river gets dried up and a sand bar is formed at the mouth. To dispose off the floods in the river, the sand bar is cut open every year and the river then becomes tidal and continues to be so, for about a month or two till the mouth is again closed by the sand bar, at the end of the North-East Monsoon. Since the flow in the river thereafter is not strong enough to push this sand away, there is continuous deposition of sand at the mouth and the bar grows. Experiments have been done to cut the bar, and watch the collection of sand. It is found that the bar is reformed in a few days, which does not exceed seven, and it is therfore necessary to resort to dredging if the bar is to be kept open during the non-monsoon period.

Storm water flow

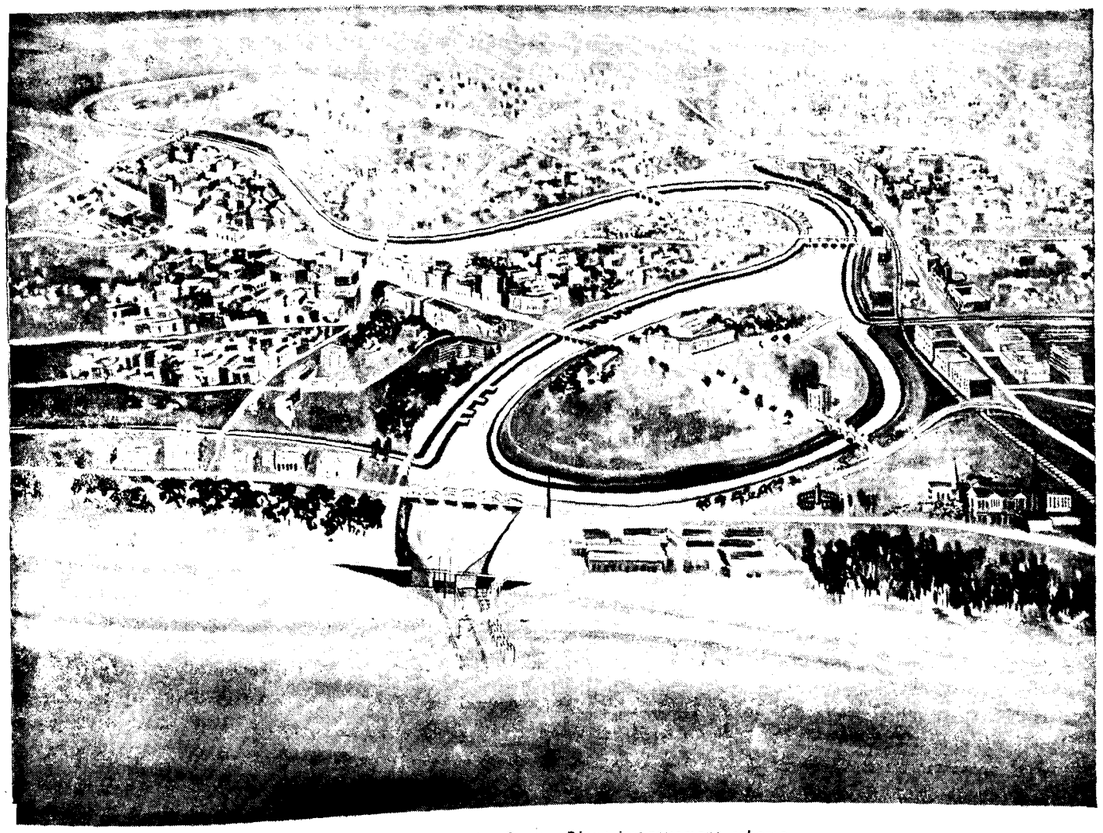
The main outlet for the storm water in the city is the Cooum river and the Buckingham Canal which are interlinked. The sewage from some of the pumping stations have been connected to the storm water drains, and there is overflow of sewage through the storm water drains into the Cooum river and Buckingham Canal. The smell nuisance in the Cooum and Buckingham Canal is mainly due to the influx of this sewage. With the very limited quantity of water available in the river and with heavy concentration of sewage pollution, the smell nuisance is acutely felt especially in summer. At present, arrangements are made to pump sea water into the Cooum river in summer with a view to effect possible dilution of the pollution. But this mitigates the smell nuisance only to a very limited extent. The Corporation of Madras is also trying its best to eradicate the smell nuisance and schemes are now being executed by it to divert the sewage of the City away from the canal and river.

Sewage nuisance

Under this programme, Madras City has been divided into five zones and comprehensive drainage schemes have been drawn up to meet the requirements of each of these zones. The special feature of these schemes will be the discontinuance of the out-moded sewage farm method of disposal of the drainage and adoption of the more satisfactory and modern method of full treatment, the sewage treated and reclaimed by this process being quite suitable for cooling purposes in industries and developing agricultural and fish farms. The schemes for Zone III covering Kodambakkam and T. Nagar and Zone V intended for Triplicane, Mylapore and Adyar have already been sanctioned by the Government at an estimated cost of Rs. 135 lakhs and Rs. 279 lakhs respectively. Approval of the estimate for the remaining zones also is expected to be accorded shortly. The execution of these schemes will effectively prevent the flow of sewage into the Buckingham Canal and the Cooum river and thus contribute greatly to eradicate the foul smell emanating therefrom. Even after the execution of these schemes, it is desirable to make the Cooum river tidal, so that water may not stagnate within the City limits.

Various proposals were considered in the past to improve the conditions of the river, such as closing the Cooum by forming an earthen dam across it below the Railway bridge at Chetpet and diverting its waters into the Adyar and filling the lower reaches of the river within the City limits as far as Wellington bridge with the spoils excavated therefrom, leaving a small storm water channel with an outlet to the sea through culverts and pipes, etc. But all these proposals fell through for one reason or other.

In 1958, a High Power Technical Committee consisting of the Chief Engineers of Public Works Department, Madras Port Trust and Corporation of Madras was constituted to draw up a comprehensive scheme for the development of the Cooum as a clean and tidal river. This Committee, after field investigation and conducting model studies at Irrigation Research Station, Poondi, suggested the following measures among other things:—



An artist's view of the Cooum River improvement scheme .

The proposals

(1) Channelisation of the Cooum river with a bed width of 150 feet at Napier Bridge tapering to 75 feet at Chetpet Railway Bridge. The north arm of the river will be channelised with a bed width of 80 feet at Napier bridge gradually tapering to 60 feet at the upstream junction of the Cooum proper.

(2) Construction of a tidal weir at the mouth for 320 feet length with a central opening of 70 feet. The crest of weir will be at elevation 20·50 and the bed of leading channel to the sea will be at elevation 12·00. This leading channel will be aligned at an inclination of 35° to the shore line and the sides protected by vertical steel sheet piles. The leading channel would be constantly dredged to maintain the bed at plus 12·00, that is 8 feet below the mean sea level, which is assumed as plus 20·00.

(3) Construction of a boat basin below the Napier Bridge and beautification of the margins of the river within the city limits.

If these measures were implemented, it was expected that the depth of water at the estuary would be maintained at not less than 7 feet at all times.

Since constant dredging is involved in this proposal it would be necessary to procure a dredger which would require foreign exchange. If the dredger is of the floating type, it cannot be sheltered during storms and gales and is likely to run aground. As an alternative, it is now proposed to dredge the leading channel by using a sand pump mounted on a jetty. The jetty will be constructed along one side of the leading channel. The employment of sand pump for dredging to prevent sand accretion has been found to be successful under similar conditions at the Nagapattinam Harbour near the Vedaranyam Canal exit. It is expected that this arrangement will serve the needs of the Cooum Estuary effectively.

It may also be mentioned in this connection that the State Electricity Board will be tapping about 600 cusecs of water from Ennore back waters for the cooling system

it the Ennore Thermal Station and discharging it back nto the sea. A part of this discharge is proposed to be let into the North Buckingham Canal near Ennore, for draw off again from the same canal at the Basin Bridge Power Station for cooling purposes. It is also proposed to utilise this discharge for easy navigation in the north canal. This would also help to a great extent in flushing ahe Cooum river and reducing the dredging work in the leading channel. By this arrangement also the improvement scheme for the Cooum river would be benefited.

Cost of the Scheme

The cost of the scheme as now contemplated is Rs. 113·50 lakhs consisting of Rs. 88·50 lakhs for works and Rs. 30 lakhs for rehabilitation of slum dwellers. The works portion is divided into two stages. The first stage costing Rs. 32 lakhs and the second stage costing Rs. 56·50 lakhs. In the first stage, the weir at the mouth will be constructed, leading channel to the sea formed and the sand pump with jetty installed. In the second stage, the channelisation will be done and parks, lawn and pathways formed. Briefly, the first stage will make the Cooum function as a tidal river and in the second stage the beautification will be done after channelising for which purpose, similtaneous action for rehabilitating the slum dwellers will have to be taken. The work is expected to be completed in about five years time subject to availability of funds. For elimination of the foul smell in the first stage, the co-operation of the Corporation in diverting the sewage effluent from emptying into the river will be necessary.

It may not be out of place to mention that improvements to Buckingham Canal within city limits are being simultaneously implemented. A proposal was already formulated to widen and deepen the Buckingham Canal at a cost of Rs. 470 lakhs to allow for six feet draft boats. This proposal is still under consideration pending traffic study. In the meanwhile, some improvements have been carried out during the Third Five-Year Plan at a cost of nearly Rs. 20 lakhs. A pucca wharf has been constructed between Ice House road and Kutcheri road bridge for loading and unloading firewood. Similarly, a shell wharf has been constructed in the north canal. A cutter head suction dredger has also been obtained to dredge the bed of the canal sufficiently deep.

In the Fourth Plan, it is proposed to construct a wharf at Chintadripet in the river Cooum. To retain the berm on either side of the South Buckingham Canal near Hamilton Bridge, R.C.C. sheet piles have been proposed. Roads at Hood wharf and shell wharf in North Buckingham Canal are also to be formed. Another dredger will be purchased for the works in the Buckingham Canal. This scheme as contemplated under Fourth Plan is estimated to cost Rs. 40 lakhs.

Side by side with these improvement works to the Cooum and the Buckingham Canal, it is also necessary to remove the encroachments and slums on the margins and rehabilitate the hut dwellers suitably.

It has been a long cherished wish that the Cooum should be improved and made a tidal river, so that the foul smell may be eliminated. With the scheme now being inaugurated and the improvements proposed to the Buckingham Canal, one could feel confident that the City will be made a far more beautiful and attractive place.

Fee Concession for PUC Students

Education in Madras State is at present completely free upto the S.S.L.C. stage and no tution fees are leviable in the high schools recognised under the Madras Educational Rules. This facility is provided for all pupils irrespective of their means or community. The Government have been considering for some time past the question of extending the facility of free education in colleges.

After a careful examination of the matter in all its aspects, the Government have decided to liberalise the existing concessions for collegiate education as follows—

In the case of the Pre-University Course—

(i) No fees shall be levied from any student if the annual income of the parents or the guardians does exceed Rs. 1,500.

(ii) No fee shall be levied from any student belonging to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Most Backward and other Backward classes, if the annual income of the parents or the guardian does not exceed Rs. 2,000.

For the courses above the Pre-University level, the existing concessions as per Madras Educational Rules shall continue to apply.

The students to be eligible for the fee concessions should be either natives of the Madras State or domiciled therein.

The Managements of Aided Colleges (including the Annamalai University) shall be paid compensation grant for the fee income foregone by them by the introduction of this free education in Pre-University Course. The compensation grant shall be calculated for each eligible student on the actual rate of fees levied in the colleges during 1966–67 or Rs. 80 per term whichever is less. The compensation grant will be paid by Director of Higher Education in 3 instalments in the same year in which the fee income is foregone. These orders come into force from the academic year 1967–68. (*Source* : *G.O. Ms.* No .1055 *Educaion, dated* 24*th June* 1967.).

Facilities Available in Industrial Estates

Government of Madras have set up as many as 23 Industrial Estates in the State during the Second and Third Plan periods. These estates comprise of 434 factory sheds and are allotted to small industries on subsidised rents. These factory sheds conform to factory laws and are provided with all amenities including water-supply, drainage, sewage, office building, godowns, power supply, etc. Some of the bigger estates are provided with number of additional facilities including post office, telephone booth, fire station, police station, first-aid post and so on. Out of the 434 factory sheds about 26 sheds are still vacant in some of the mofussil Industrial Estates where the tempo of Industrial activity has still to pick up. In order to attract industries to these estates and foster the growth of small industries in these less developed areas, the Government have further decreased the subsidised rent at such places as Pudukkottai, Karaikudi, Sivaganga and Kovilpatti. In order to cater to the increasing demand in the city Government have sanctioned a scheme for adding another 35 factories to the 70 factory units already constructed at Ambattur. These are nearing completion. In view of the increasing importance of Functional Industrial Estates which cater to particular type of industry the Government have been keen on sponsoring such estates for industries like, leather, ceramics, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, fruit and food, electronics and electrical goods. With increased specialization in the larger industrial units the need for developing ancillaries has long been felt. The Government have therefore, set up Ancillary Industrial Estates to cater to the needs of the High Pressure Boiler Plant at Thiruvarambur. The Government are also encouraging the setting up of an Auto Parts Industrial Estate in the Co-operative sector. With the increasing congestion in the existing industrial areas in the city like, Tiruvottiyur, Ennore, Guindy, Ambattur, Padi, etc., the need for providing industrial sites to medium and large industries in specially developed areas outside the city has been receiving increasing attention for the past few years. Such areas have been acquired and are in the process of being developed at such places as Arkonam, Ranipet, Tiruchirappalli and Madurai Lands are also being acquired at Thiruvellore and Tuticorin. These Industrial areas will be suitably divided into industrial sites of various sizes and all services and amenities provided for industries to put up their buildings. The sites will be sold to industries on an instalment basis on very favourable terms. The Department is working out a scheme for suitable incentives in the matter of land cost in some of the industrial areas.

To sum up, the following facilities are available or will be shortly available for locating industries in Madras State :—

1. Factory units at the Ancillary Industrial Estate, Thiruvarambur.

2. Factory units for Engineering Industries at the Industrial Estate, Ambattur.

3. Factory units for Fruit and Food Based Industries at Ambatuur.

4. Factory units for Fruit and Food Based Industries at Bathalakundu.

5. Factory units for Engineering Industries at Kumbakonam, Pudukkottai, Karaikudi, Sivaganga, Kovilpatti, Virudhunagar, Krishnagiri and Dindigul.

6. Factory units to be taken up at Hosur, Karur, Kancheepuram, Vadalur and Nagapattinam.

7. Factory units and Industrial sites for chemical industries at Mettur.

8. Industrial sites at Ambattur, Arkonam, Ranipet, Madurai and Tiruchirappalli.

9. Factory units to be constructed for Electronic Industries, Electrical goods and Instrumentation Industries in the vicinity of Madras.

The Department of Industries and Commerce will render all guidance and every assistance to entrepreneurs at every stage.

Functional Industrial Estate for Instruments Industry

Scientific instruments are an important asset for a developing country like India and the need for proper instruments and instrumentation is a long felt one. Though the Country has made creditable progress in the direction of commercial instruments, it has still to develop a variety of sophisticated or precision instruments which are being met mostly by imports as present. The All India Instrument Manufacturers and Dealers Association have assessed that the annual requirements of instruments by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan are between Rs. 100 and Rs. 120 crores and this assessment has been confirmed by the Bhabha Committee Report on Electronic Industry and Dr. Amarjit Singh of the Central Electronics Research Institute. In view of the great potential for development for this industry, the Director of Industries and Commerce has submitted a scheme for the establishment of a functional Industrial Estate at Adyar adjacent to the Indian Institute of Technology. Central Polytechnic A. C. College of Technology, Engineering College, Guindy, etc. The Director has planned to have 30 units beginning with 15 units

and expanding further as the need arises. The proposed estate will provide the following common service facilities.

1. A well equipped, testing and calibriting unit having Electrical, Electronic, Mechanical, Chemical and Optical Testing Instruments;

2. A training centre for specialised training of instrument mechanics. Candidates for this will be drawn up from the Industrial Training Institutes where they would have been trained for the preliminary instruments mechanic course.

3. A service shop equipped with mechanics for the manufacture of turned components, pressed sheet metal components, Plastic moulds, small jigs and fixtures and heat treatment work electroplating, anodizing and printing.

The total estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 15·06 lakhs non-recurring and Rs. 1·847 lakhs recurring. The Government have approved the scheme for the establishment of a Functional Industrial Estate for Instrument Industry at Adyar for implementation during the Fourth Five Year-Plan (*Source*: *G.O. Ms. No. 2363, Industries Labour and Housing, dated 25th July* 1967).

AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION IN INDIA



The Hindustan Aeronautics Limited is today designing, developing and manufacturing a variety of aircraft-trainers, transport planes and jet fighters. The first successful venture was a two-seater basic trainer aircraft HT-2. The development of an ultra-light training aircraft 'Pushpak' and 'Krishak', for air observation duties followed. In 1957 HAL took up the manufacture of the Gnat, the transonic light-weight fighters, which has become a house-hold name after the conflict with Pakistan. India's first supersonic jet fighter took to air on its proving flight in June 1961. The manufacture of a medium haul transport aircraft was taken up in 1959 and the HAL's unit at Kanpur has plans to produce this aircraft in numbers both for the Indian Air Force as well as for civilian use. More recently, India has commenced to build the supersonic intercepter MIG-21 and Alouette helicopters.

The Aircraft Industry in India had a humble beginning in 1940 when Walchand Hirachand set up the Hindustan Aircraft Ltd. at Bangalore. The Aircraft Industry has been streamlined and brought under the unified control of one public sector undertaking-Hindustan Aeronautics India, Ltd. which has completed 27 years of service to the nation.

The photography shows :—

On the left (from top to bottom)	..	*Ghat, Hindustan jet trainer HJT-16 and Krishak.*
Middle	..	*Alouette helicopter & HS-748.*
On the right	..	*HF-24, MIG-21 and Pushpak.*

Bharath Scouts and Guides

60 YEARS IN THE SERVICE OF THE YOUTH

Sixty years ago a tiny lamp was lit, which lent a gleam of hope to the world torn with strife and turmoil. Today, it scintillates with radiance all over the globe and illuminates the path of rectitude.

Scouting was started by Lord Baden-Powell. Possessed with a fire of enthusiasm and drive, he set the movement afoot with a small band of boys in 1907 at Brown Sea Island. Today, the movement has spread throughout the world. The aim of Scouting today is not merely to make a boy, a good boy, but a leader among men, a leader who is trained to subordinate his desires and aspirations to the good of his country and his fellowmen.

Baden-Powell's Experiment

About the time Baden-Powell experimented with Scouting, there existed in America the "Woodcraft Movement", a "character making movement with a blue sky method for all ages and both sexes" founded by a great American, Thompson Seton in 1902. The organisation was built up in the tribal basis and the traditions of Red Indians. The Movement known as "the order of woodcraft chivalry" was popular in America and had branches in the British Isles. However the movement had a set back because it was "openly opposed to military terms and methods, especially the military code, which taught that men may stifle their conscience and commit any or every crime merely because it is announced in the interest of their country".

Necessity is the mother of invention. Caught in the siege of Mafeking, Baden-Powell, a commander of a small British force required the help of a band of local men who could run on small errands and be useful as good intelligence. Modelled on the methods of Lord Edward Cecil's military scouts, he gave a training to a handful of local boys who would serve him well during the siege, but do better their country during peace. There is no doubt that this successful experiment with the boys should have inspired Baden-Powell to conceive of a wider Boy Movement built on the bed rock of character training and recognition of essential human values.

But how did Boy Scouts start? Baden-Powell himself admits: "Oh, well, I believe it was largely due to whom shall we say?—a Field-Marshal's Governess".

It was this way. The Brigadier-General was riding home after a field day, when from the branches of a tree over-head his little son shouted, "Father you are shot; I am in ambush and you have passed under me without seeing. Remember you should always look upwards as well as around you". The General looked and saw to his dismay, not only his small son, but also the newly appointed Governess of his household. She climbed down and with profuse apologies explained the situation and vital point in modern educational methods. The incalculation of observation and education is of primary importance to the child, she said, and practical steps to this were given in the little handbook for soldiers "Aids to Scouting".

Lord Baden-Powell did not wait long after this incident and in 1907 the world witnessed the Boys Scout movement taking shape after an experimental camp held in Brown Sea Island. The book, "Scouting for Boys" was published a year later.

The movement grew by leaps and bounds and in 1910 scouting spread to America, at the initiative of Mr. W. D. Boyce of Chicago. Mr. Boyce was drawn into the movement by a good turn rendered by an unknown scout who declined an offer of a present for the service he rendered saying that he was a Boy Scout.

In India

In India, in the beginning, the movement was open only to Anglo-Indians and Europeans. The first troop to be registered in India was in Bangalore in November 1909 and a year later many troops were established in Calcutta, Madras, Kirkee and Jabbulpore. The exact date of the beginning of the movement among Indians is uncertain; but as far as could be gathered the oldest troops were organised at Benares and Cawnpore, the former started at the Theosophical High School by Dr. Taraporawala, and the latter in the sister institution at Cawnpore, in 1914. The first Indian Scoutmaster was Thiru Amarnath Sarma.

Application for affiliation of Indian Troops to the Baden-Powell organisation was made in 1914, but unfortunately all attempts proved futile. On the other hand, in Ceylon, Scouting was recognised by Baden-Powell

and the movement had in its fold Sinhalese boys as well. The alternatives left to Indian Scout leaders were either to drop scouting or to form separate Scout Association for Indians and they chose the latter.

A number of independent Indian Scout organisations, consequently, sprang up in 1917 in the various parts of the country. The Indian Boys Scouts of Madras under the leadership of Dr. G. S. Arundale assisted by Lt. T. P. Sinha and Thiru K. Sanjiva Kamath was one such. In its wake, followed the Bengali Boy Scouts under Dr. S. K. Mullick, the Sindhu Boy Scouts Association under Mr. A. J. Langley Moore, the Parsee Scouting Society in Bombay under D. E. Madhava and the Boy Scouts of India in Madras, under the patronage of Lord Pentland. Mention should be made of efforts to form scout troops in 1917 at Tirunelveli, Madurai and the extreme South.

Dr. Besant's Guide

It was due to the guidance, inspiration and initiative of Dr. Annie Besant that the first attempt at organisation of an All-India Scout Association for Indians, was made. The Indian Boy Scouts of Madras grew into the Indian Boy Scout Association and this Association was formerly registered towards the end of 1917 under the Societies Registration Act. The immediate popularity of this Association drew the attention of the Governor of Madras, Lord Pentland and he formed towards the end of 1917, the Boys Scouts of India Association. Though All-India in form Lord Pentland's Association was parochial in content and was officially sponsored with activities largely confined to Madras Presidency and that too in Grant-in-aid to Government Schools. In spite of all official patronage the organisation did not gather strength warranting the Director of Public Instructions, Madras to issue a circular instructing inspectors "to see that Scout troops in schools should belong only the Government Scout Movement" (Boy Scouts of India, Madras under Lord Pentland). It was expected that this would be a set back for the Indian Boy Scout Association. On the contrary the enthusiasm of the Boys gained support from the adults and a number of Troops affiliated to the Indian Boy Scout Association were formed.

October 1919 saw the founding of the Movement in Malabar and Cochin.

In April 1918, Mr. F. G. Pearce, Deputy Colonial Commissioner of the Baden-Powell Scouts in Ceylon under invitation, came to Madras to conduct training camps for scout officers. Mr. Pearce before joining the Ceylon Movement was a Scoutmaster in London. A fortnight camp was held in each of the three places—Kodaikanal, Adyar and in Madras. The camps captured the imagination of the participants and the Scout leaders. Mr. Pearce has carved for himself a niche in the hearts of those with whom he worked and subsequently stayed in India as Chief Commissioner for the Indian Boy Scout Association. The Scoutmasters trained in these camps spread throughout the length and breadth of the country. These training camps combined with the follow up programmes conceived and executed by the indefatigable Mr. Pearce and his band of devoted workers, placed the Indian Scout Association on a strong footing. Mr. Pearce believed in de-officiation and this gained great support for the Indian Movements.

The first All-India Rally held at Lonavla, Bombay in May 1919, was a land mark in the history of the Scout Movement in India. With the exception of Kashmir and Travancore almost all provinces in which scouting had spread, were represented at the Rally. About seventy officers including the Provincial Scout Commissioners of the Indian Boy Scout Association were present. The Rally was conducted as a camp and rarely had such a diverse gathering assembled. The second All-India Rally was held in May 1920 at Mahanadi, Andhra Desa. Hundred members were present.

These two Rallies enabled senior leaders of the movement to get together and discuss the future of Indian Scouting. The eagerness to keep the movement as Indian and manned entirely by Indians was in no way less than the desire to get an official recognition from the Imperial Scout Headquarters. Though the Scout leaders felt that the Indian Scout movement was quite capable of getting on without any aid from the Baden-Powell Association, yet they believed that its affiliation with the Imperial Headquarters and consequent unity amongst other Scout Associations in this country would serve the best interests of the youth. This paved way for the unity talks for bringing about under one banner all the Scout Associations in the sub-continent.

Attempt to unify

At the premises of the Calcutta Boy Scouts' Association on August 20, 1920 talks were held amongst Scout Officials belonging to various Scout Organisation for evolving a unified scout movement in India. A scheme was drawn up and submitted to the Viceroy Lord Chelmsford and Baden-Powell.

Baden-Powell visited India in response to an invitation in January 1921. He visited six of the then eight provinces of the Indian sub-continent. A successful conference of Scout leaders of India was held in Madras in February 1921 in which he participated. Baden-Powell announced the achievement of unity at a Grand Rally held to synchorinise with the conference. Dr. Besant was appointed as the Protector and the Governors of the Provinces as ex-officio Chief Scouts of the respective provinces. A National Council for India was formed and was linked up with the Imperial Headquarters of the Boy Scouts. The provincial Associations affiliated with National Council enjoyed autonomous status. The Association had to branches

one for the Indians and the other mainly for the British and the Anglo-Indian Troops. The Troops however had option to join either of the two branches.

Baden-Powell was impressed with the progress of Indian Scouts. He felt that the movement, ignoing as it did, distinctions of caste, creed or race, was promising great things for the moral and physical training of all members of the brotherhood in India, as well as for the good relations between the different elements of the population.

The next event of great importance when the Madras Scouts rendered a good account of themselves was during the visit of the Prince of Wales to Madras in January 1922. The highlights of the Rally were the programme of the Blue Birds and cubs who greeted the Prince with a "Charge" and a "Cub Howl" respectively and the greeting by the Scouts in full throated "Yuvaraj Maharaj Ki Jai".

The first Jamboree

The first jamboree in the country was held in Madras in 1925, under the leadership of Dr. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyer, the then Provincial Commissioner. Held on the spacious Island Grounds set in the background of the sea on the East, and the Fort St. George on the North with the sprawling 300 and odd tents, and a band of youngsters full of hilarious activity, the Jamboree presented a spectacle never before witnessed by the citizens of the metropolis. The campers included 2,365 scouts from the 25 districts of the then composite Madras State and 741 scouts from other Provinces and Indian States including 156 from Ceylon.

The Madras Jamboree of 1925 gave a fillip to the expansion of the movement in Madras State and in other Provinces as well. The Scout Organisation in Madras State, was held a model to be followed in India. But soon a storm raged to disintegrate this unified movement.

The first All-India Jamboree held at Delhi on 1937 demonstrated to the outside world the potentiality of the Indian Youth, and the waves of nationalist outlook amidst them. Baden-Powell attended the Jamboree and declared it as an "undoubted success from every point of view". He was impressed with the Scouters and the Scouts who showed themselves smartly turned out, efficient and disciplined.

In summing up his reaction of the Indian visit, Lord Baden-Powell stressed that scouting was never before a great necessity to India as it was then, as "India at present suffers from three main handicaps as a nation—lack of character, lack of health, lack of unity". "One of my chief difficulties in India", he said, "was that there was no Hindustani word for 'honour' so we had to make a sentence for it". Scout training, however, aimed at producing qualities which India now lacked, but "the movement had already made much remarkable progress", said Lord Baden-Powell "and I think things promise exceedingly well".

Baden-Powell's remarks about lack of character were resented by the leaders of Indian Public opinion and news papers. Baden-Powell lost no time in explaining that his remarks meant no insult either to India or Indians for whom he cherished a deep affection. Though the sincerity of Baden-Powell's, good-will was never doubted, yet the unfortunate phrasing of the first reported remarks gave the subsequent denials of his a critical reception. Most of the scout leaders sympathised with the founder of this movement, but they were helpless before a strong and inflamed public feeling.

The controversy left no choice to the scout leader except to disaffiliate from the Imperial Scout Headquarters and seek direct affiliation with the International Scout Bureau without sacrificing the national character of their Association and to demand a change in the constitution of Boy Scouts Association of India, so as to enable Provincial Associations to function as autonomous bodies within their limits, there being no ex-officio Chief Scouts. The Madras Provincial Council which meet at an emergent session in July 24, 1937 formulated these ideas in the form of a resolution and sent it for adoption by the General Scout Headquarters at Delhi. As no reply emerged from the General Scout Headquarters at Delhi, the Madras Association declared itself autonomous in October 2, 1937, giving a lead to other State Associations. But it was given to Bombay Government amongst others in India to react first to Baden-Powell's remarks. That Government withdrew the grant made to Baden-Powell movement, and Bombay formed a National Scout Association. The word "King" was deleted from the Scout promise, as the "King" was a symbol of British Imperialism.

Status of National Association

The presence of the word 'King' in the promise and its substitution by another suitable word was the bone of contention at the Round Table Conference convened at Allahabad in November 1937. The Seva Samiti Boy Scouts Association which convened the conference, though was a party to the All-India Unity Conference held at Calcutta in 1921, remained a separate organisation till 1937. After this unsuccessful Round Table Conference the Seva Samiti Association was reconstituted into the Hindustan Scout Association. The Boy Scouts Association in India also moved in this regard and a Triennial conference was held in November 1937. Proposals were adopted on the lines indicated by the Madras Council. The disaffiliated Madras Association was requested to join with the National Headquarters

as an autonomous Association. The General Headquarters initiated moves both with the Imperial Scout Headquarters and the International Scout Bureau for the purpose of getting disaffiliated from the one and directly affiliated with the other. Not before November 30, 1938, was this achieved, and the Boy Scout Association of India from thence acquired the status of a National Association with direct affiliation to the International Scout Bureau. Though by itself it was a great achievement in early 1938, the International situation and national events made this great change go unnoticed. In the beginning Madras resisted the move for affiliation with the National Headquarters, but it gave way ultimately.

Scout ranks again divided

Scout ranks again became divided and two Associations functioned from 1937 as All-India Organisation for the Scout Movement: the Hindusthan Scout Association and the Boy Scouts Association of India. For all intents and purposes both Associations subscribed to the same fundamental principles, but, as it was expected of it, the Hindustan Association composed of nationalists gave an orientation to the scout scheme as such, in order to make it appeal to rural areas as well. The Boy Scout Association continued to follow largely the pattern set up by Baden-Powell. Yet another difference between these two Associations was that while Hindusthan Scout Association believed in the harmonious working of girls and boys sections under one banner, as the best manner of training of the youths of both sections, Boy Scout Association felt that the training of the Guides was totally different from those of the Scouts and should continue to be under the Girl Guide Association. In Madras State the message of the Hindustan Scout Association was warmly received. The guide training which was hitherto confined to convents and Government institutions became widespread due to new women leadership under Hindustan Scout Association. More and more open Guide groups came to be organised.

After the cessation of the hostilities in 1944 the question of unity amongst Scout ranks loomed large, in the minds of Scout leaders. Sporadic efforts were made, but it was Madras again, that gave a lead to India in initiating moves towards that direction. Under the leadership of Lady Nye, a United Board consisting of the leaders of all the Guide and Scout Associations in Madras State was formed " to co-ordinate the activities of the three Associations, to eliminate the unhealthy rivalry or conflict between them and to secure maximum measure of agreement amongst themselves, to pave the way for speedy union of the three organisations.

The Independence day was chosen as the most propitious occasion for gathering all the 3 organisations for a combined function. The Joint rally held at Wenlock park on the evening of August 15, 1947 turned out to be a resounding success. Over 3,000 scouts, Girls Scouts, and Guides assembled and the rally demonstrated the eagerness on the part of the youth and elders to come together. The State Leaders could not achieve much as long as their central bodies remained separate. The example of forming United Boards set by Madras found favour with other States.

Bharat Scouts and Guides

Soon a merger committee was set up in September 1948 under the Chairmanship of Sri M. M. Pakwasa with Dr. Tarachand, Dr. H. N. Kunzru, Justice Vivian Bose and Srimathi H. C. Captain as members. The Committee set to work in all seriousness and settled all differences, and through their efforts emerged the new Association of the Bharat Scouts and Guides, which was registered as a Society under the Act XXI of 1860. It started functioning from 1950. The Girl Guide Association consented to join the new unified organisation only in 1951. The Bharat Scouts and Guides has earned its recognition from the International Bureau of Scouts and the World Bureau of Girls Guides.

Since merger the State Association with both Boys and Girls wings has been making progress. Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar, Vice-Chancellor of the Madras University, was the first State Chief Commissioner under the new dispensation, followed up by Sri K. Venkataswami Naidu. Sri C. D. Natarajan, Secretary to Government, Legislative Assembly Department is at Present the State Chief Commissioner.

What is needed today in our country is an organisation to teach our boys and girls discipline, to mould their character, to teach them espirit de corps sense of duty the value of time, the dignity of labour and to develop physical and moral grit, so as to prepare them to be good citizens and leaders of the country. Bharat Scouts ann Guides, could undoubtly achieve this.



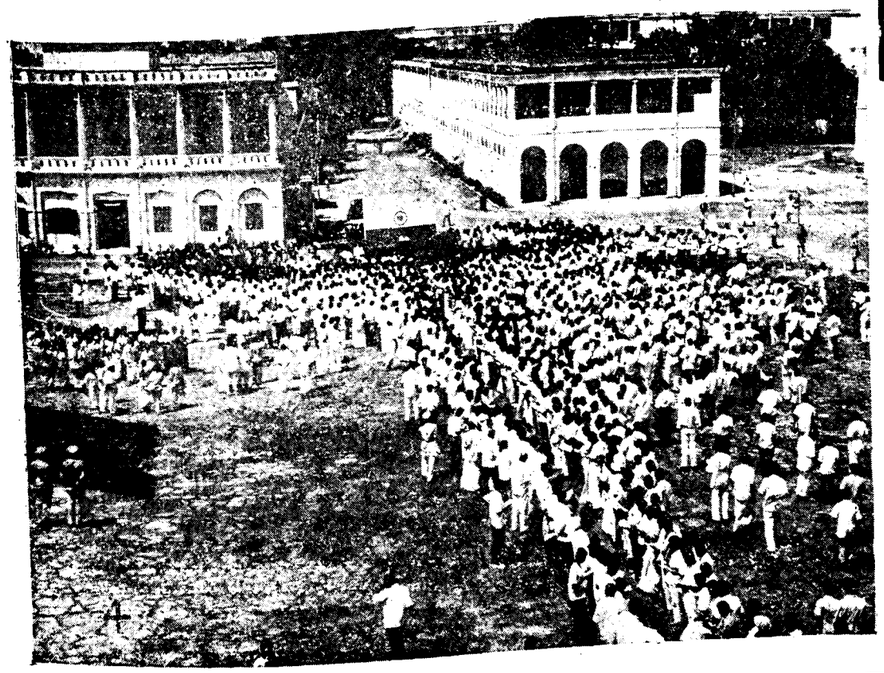
1. Chief Minister with Newsmen at a Press Conference held at his residence at Nungambakkam, Madras on 21st September 1967.



2. Thiru S. J. Sadiq Pasha, Public Health Minister inaugurated the Hind Kusht Nivaran Sangh meeting at Rajaji Hall, Madras on 28th September 1967.



3. The Subsidised Milk Scheme was inaugurated by Thiru K. A Mathialagan, Minister for Food at Madurai on 2nd October 1967. Picture shows the Minister distributing Milk.



4. National Solidarity Day was observed at the Secretariat, Fort St. George, Madras on 20th October 1967. Chief Minister read out the Pledge.



A flock of sheep imported from Australia for the Sheep and Wool Research Sub-Centre.

The Mannavanur Sheep and Wool Research Centre

Very little attention was paid to the development of Sheep and Wool in India before independence. Naturally the quality and quantity of mutton and wool products were very low. Therefore, since independence steps have been taken to improve sheep and wool in India. Side by side raw and semi-processed wool were being imported to meet the increasing demand of the wool industry.

A research work has been undertaken for improving sheep and wool products. A Central Institute established at Malpura in Rajasthan on a 44,000 acres of farm land for this purpose. Since the country is vast, regional conditions such as climate vary from place to place, it was therefore, decided to establish sub-centres at different places so that sheeps may adapt themselves according to the regional conditions. One such sub-centre was established in Kulu Valley in the Northern part of the country. Another one was established at Mannavanur in Kodaikanal to serve the Southern part of the country. These research centres aim at improving the sheep as well as sheep products, such as mutton, wool, etc., through cross-breed, scientific management, etc. At the Mannavanur Sub-Centre three breeds of sheeps have already been received from Australia as gift. They are Southdown, Remneymarsh and Corridale. Southdown and Corridale have already started lambing for this season. The flocks seem to be quite adaptable to the climate and soil. The Mannavanur Sub-Centre has been located in an area of 1,400 acres. Different varieties of grasses and legumes of improved varieties are being tried in the farm to find their suitability for the sheep. The imported sheeps will be cross-breeded with the native sheeps so that the local sheep may be improved, within the shortest possible time. Such cross-breeds will then be distributed to the local people. The Centre will look carefully into the adaptability, economy, the production capacity, management and allied matters in improving the sheep. It will also guide the people in maintaining the sheep and in their management.

Some Human Factors in Wood Burning

National and local concern with the conservation and development of forests has brought into sharp focus the problem of man caused forest fires. This problem is well known to people in forestry, but others have little knowledge of its economic and social implications. The impetus for this study of the human factor in woods burning was derived from the need for additional information to deal effectively with the problem. The general aim of the study was to collect information which would provide a broader base of understanding of the current motives and beliefs of forest residents. Interviews were conducted with 122 of the male heads-of-households maintaining permanent residence in the Vernon Ranger District of the Kisatchie National Forest.

The study was undertaken to determine the characteristics of residents of a national forest and to determine their views, of an interaction with, forest service personnel to determine the beliefs of forest residents about woods fires and to relate their beliefs to their characteristics and their views, of, and associations with, Forest Service Employees. The analysis of the replies provides a basis of future action. First, efforts directed at communicating the positive values of improved forestry practices to community residents should be maintained. Personal contacts apparently will pay off in this respect. In the light of the evidence turned up, the educational and informational sides need stressing. The first would be designed to heighten public conciousness of the fact that fire is, everybody's concern. Answers to questions relating to detection and reporting of forest fires indicated a general feeling that these functions were strictly forest service business. The second would emphasize the forest service commitment to multiple use management of national forests and the benefits of such management to the local residents.



Elementary Education

The Third Five-Year Plan of the State which ended by the year 1965-66 laid emphasis on the provision of adequate facilities for primary education of children of the age-group 6-11. Every village with a population of 300 and above has been provided with primary schools in, or within a mile distance from the village. Such provision combined with other incentives like free education, free mid-day meals and free uniforms has helped to bring about large enrolment in the primary stage of education in the State and has resulted in an enrolment of about 89 per cent of the children of the age-group 6—11.

The Fourth Five-Year Plan contemplates to bring about a 100 per cent enrolment in this age-group. The target of additional enrolment of 1·5 lakhs for the age-group 6—11 for the year 1966-67 has been more than achieved and the actual enrolment is expected to be over 2·5 lakhs. During the year 1966-67, the number of elementary schools increased from 30,580 (1965-66) to 30,827 (as on 31st October 1966). The target of additional enrolment in the age-group 6—11 for 1967-68 is 1·5 lakhs.

Quality

The large expansion in the enrolment of the children of the age-group 6—11 has accentuated the increased enrolment of pupils of the upper primary age-group 11—14. As against the Third Plan target of 2·15 lakhs of additional enrolment in Standards VI to VIII, the number actually enrolled is over 2·5 lakhs. For the year 1966-67, the target of additional enrolment of pupils of the age-group 11—14 is 2 lakhs. This is expected to have been achieved. The target of additional enrolment of this age group for the whole Plan period is 11 lakhs and with the full achievement of this age-target, nearly 90 per cent of the children of this age-group would be in schools by the end of 1970-71.

Along with the quantitative progress the measures designed for securing qualitative improvement of elementary education continue to be implemented according to the programmes included in the Plan. The scheme of development of library facilities in primary and upper primary schools with a grant of Rs. 15 for every primary and Rs. 25 for every upper primary school was implemented during 1966-67 on an expanded basis covering 11,060 primary schools and 4,600 upper primary schools. In order to provide facilities for a sound Science Education, Government have decided to give equipment grant on a 100 per cent grant basis to primary and upper primary schools under all managements. A grant of Rs. 500 for primary and Rs. 1,000 for upper primary schools will be given under the scheme and the number to be covered during the year 1967-68 will be 1,200 primary and 500 upper primary schools.

State Institute of Education

The proportion of trained teachers in elementary schools in the State continues to be high (about 96 per cent). The policy of Government is to have only grade of teachers (i.e., secondary Grade or Senior Basic Grade) in elementary schools. Since a simultaneous conversion of all higher elementary or junior basic grade sections into secondary or senior basic grade will not be possible for obvious reasons, Government have decided on a phased programme of conversion. During the year 1966-67, the number of elementary grade sections converted into secondary grade or senior basic sections is 22.

The State Institute of Education which was started in the year 1965 continues to function as the academic wing of the Education Department. The Institute has conducted a large number of in-service training courses to primary and secondary school teachers in various subjects. Similarly, suitable in-service courses have been conducted for the departmental officers to improve their professional competence. Such courses have also covered the teacher educators. Seminars in various centres in Madras State were also conducted by the Institute on a number of school subjects.

The Second Educational Survey of the State was conducted during the year 1966-67. The State Survey Unit was established in the State Institute of Education. All the Survey forms have been completed and the final report is under preparation.

School meals service

The subsidised scheme for the supply of midday meals to poor children reading in elementary schools is being implemented practically in all elementary schools in the State. It is now in force in about 29,444 schools including those under the management of the Harijan Welfare Department, the Madras Corporation, etc., and its benefit extends to about eighteen (18) lakhs of children. The number of children benefited by the Madras School Meals Scheme alone is about 16·68 lakhs. The provision for this scheme in the Budget Estimate for 1967-68 is Rs. 202·20 lakhs. The scheme is eligible for grant from the Government of India within the Plan ceiling on the basis of $\frac{1}{3}$ of the actual expenditure on the additional coverage during the Plan period.

The provision of mid-day meals to needy pupils is in vogue in about 468 secondary schools as voluntary social service, the entire expenditure being met from voluntary subscriptions and public donations. The number of pupils benefited is 15,515.

The CARE organisation of the U.S.A. is continuing its supply of rolled wheat, corn meal and cooking oil towards the strengthening of the school meals service in elementary schools in the State. From 1964-65, milk powder is supplied to Harijan Welfare Schools also. The total value of the commodities supplied by the CARE from 1961-62 to 1965-66 is of the order of Rs. 762·81 lakhs.

The CARE organisation has sponsored a scheme for organising Centralised kitchens. Under this scheme, a centralised kitchen will be constructed in each Panchayat Union and the meal cooked in the kitchen will be distributed in closed vans to all schools within a radious of 15 miles.

Free books and slates

The scheme also envisages the development of an agricultural farm of 15 acres in extent in each block attached to the Central Kitchen. Half the area of the farm will be set apart for the production of rice and the other half will be utilised for raising vegetables and fruits. The produce of the farm when fully developed is expected to meet the needs of the mid-day meals scheme in elementary schools and make it self supporting.

As an experimental measure the Government have sanctioned the setting of a Pilot Centralised Kitchen in the Poonamallee Panchayat Union. It is inaugurated on 15th August 1967 at Sekkadu by the Chief Minister of Madras. This kitchen covers 46 school meal centres in the area. The CARE organisation met the entire expenditure on the Pilot scheme for the first three months, except cost of land. The recurring expenditure has to be met in full by State Government after the first three months.

The scheme of free supply of books and slates to $\frac{2}{3}$ of the number of children in Standards I to III of the primary schools is being continued during the year 1967-68 also. Under this scheme, the children of Standard I who are benefited by the mid-day meals scheme will be given a Language Reader (Nationalised Text-Book) and a slate. Similarly, children in Standard II who are getting free mid-day meals will get a free copy of the language book (Nationalised Text-Book) and the children of Standard III getting free midday meals will get a language reader and an arithmetic text-book free of cost.

Awards to teachers

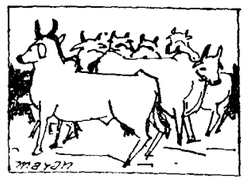
The scheme instituted by Government for the recognition of the meritorious service rendered by elementary school teachers continues to be implemented. Under this scheme, 2 teachers from each educational district are selected every year for the award and are given (1) Rs. 200 in prize bonds, (2) a silver medal worth about Rs. 30 and (3) a certificate of merit.

The scheme of training in the methods of teaching English for teachers teaching English in Standards VI to VIII is being continued in the year 1967-68 also. The possibility of organising such a training on a residential basis is under examination.

Nationalisation of Text Books

The Scheme of using Nationalised Text-Books in elementary schools continues to be implemented. Till now, Government have published the English Text-Books for Standards IV, V and VI and Tamil Text-Books for Standards I, II, III, IV, V and VI. During the year 1967-68, Tamil Text-Books for Standard VII and English Text-Book for Standard VII will be published by Government. In addition to the Text-Books, Government have also published a work book in English for the pupils of Standards IV, V, VI and VII. Similarly hand books for the teachers handling English have also been published by Government for Standards III, IV and V and the publication of the Hand Book for Standards III, IV and V and the publication of the Hand Book for Standard VI has been taken up. The scheme of distribution of the Text-Books for sale to the public through the District distributors chosen on the basis of competitive tenders is being continued. A Branch Press for the printing of Nationalised Text-Books has been set up in the Mount Road Press Building.

A home for the Dry Cows at Alamadhi



The commercial dairying community as well as the affluent section of the people of the Madras City bring for their needs, large number of valuable cows of all breeds, both pure and cross. Usually majority of these people who own their cows find it difficult to maintain them when they go dry due to high cost of maintenance and lack of space. So these valuable cows find their way to slaughter house.

Though, from the individual owner's point of view, it may not be a very serious economic damage, it is yet a national loss. The continuous process of indiscriminate slaughter of valuable cows of good milch strain results in steady depletion of potential cattle wealth of this State. With a view to avoid such aggregate loss to the State, Government of Madras evolved a scheme as early as 1944 to save these dry cows.

Scheme started

This scheme was originally started in May 1944 at Kambakkam about 88 kilometers from Madras City but after the formation of separate Andhra State, the Farm was shifted to its present location at Alamadhi in 1958. This Salvage Farm was run by both Animal Husbandry and Co-operative Departments till 31st March 1962 and thereafter the entire management was placed under the Animal Husbandry Department.

The Farm is located in Alamadhi Reserve Forest area of Pounneri Taluk in Chingleput District and about 29 kilometers from the City of Madras on Madras-Red Hills-Trivellore Road. The total area of the Farm is 458·86 Hectares consisting of large grazing area for cattle, a Poultry Extension Centre and one separate Farm for Piggery.

There is one Salvage Depot at Veterinary Hospital Compound at Saidapet where the animals are examined and selected on 10th and 25th of every month. Only good milch cows which are fit for breeding are selected, preference being given to pregnant cows. The selected animals are transported from the Salvage Depot to the Farm by the Farm Van. The Government bears the cost of the transport of cows from Madras to Alamadhi Farm and the cow owners have to pay for transport of their cows to their residences after calving.

The dry cows are well maintained in this Farm at a nominal cost for the benefit of the public. The scheme is also subsidised by the Central Council of Gosamvardhana, New Delhi. In appreciation of the work turned out in this Farm, Sardar Datter Singh, Adviser, Central Council of Gosamvardhana, Food and Agriculture Department and Thiru C. K. Nair, Secretary (N.O.), Central Council of Gosamvardhana, Food and Agriculture Department, New Delhi, who visited the Farm sometime ago, recommended for the increase of the annual subsidy given by Central Council of Gosamvardhana.

The scheme being such an objective one, it naturally attracts a lot of visitors, official and otherwise, who really care for the improvement of cattle and thereby the progress of our State. The State Government is doing very good service in maintaining this Farm for the benefit of cow owners of Madras City.

The Farm has developed by leaps and bounds and is gaining popularity among milkmen, ryots and other animal lovers. Certainly this Farm is an asset to the State.

Sharma Committee Report on High-Yielding Varieties Programme

The report of the Technical Committee for Studies relating to the High Hielding Varieties Programme says that the high Yielding varieties can give very good results if proper care is taken in time to ensure the use of the required supplies of seeds and fertilizers duly supported by the prescribed package of practices. In fact the report explains that just like war the High Yielding Varieties Programme has its own problems of logistics which, if attended to properly, can ensure the much needed victory in the field of agriculture. The 14 member Technical Committee headed by Thiru J. S. Sharma, Economic and Statistical Adviser to the Government of India in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, has undertaken the studies at the instance of the All-India Rural Credit Review Committee of the Reserve Bank of India for getting a general idea of the demand for credit for the High Yielding Varieties Programme and the role played by the Co-operative institutions in providing necessary credit support. The report, though based on studies which were primarily credit-oriented and confined to eight districts only, embodies observations and findings on the implementation of the High Yielding Varieties Programme as a whole.

The High Yielding Varieties Programme was taken up for the first time on a field scale in the kharif season of 1966–67 and the study team opined that the period of experience of the programme was too short for making an overall assessment of this. The observations of the Committee were based on the studies conducted in eight districts by four Agro-Economic Research Centres (located at Poona, Madras, Delhi and Visva-Bharati) and the Indian Institute of Management, Ahamedabad.

The Districts of Ernakulam (Kerala), Krishna (Andhra Pradesh), Cuttack (Orissa), Kolaba (Maharashtra), Karnal (Haryana) and Thanjavur (Madras) were selected for the study of the High Yielding Varieties Programme for paddy. Aligarh district (U.P.) was selected for hybrid maize and Mehsana (Gujarat) for hybrid bajra.

The selection of the areas for the study was purposive and it was not intended that there should be representative of all the areas covered under the High Yielding Varieties Programme in the kharif season of 1966-67.

An attempt has been made in the report to assess the minimum and maximum requirements of additional outlay for the High Yielding Varieties Programme in the coming years. If, on the new areas covered under High Yielding Varieties Programme in each successive year of the Fourth-Plan, the participating cultivators adopt the same scale of application of fertilisers, pesticides and additional labour as done by the participating cultivators in the sample, the additional outlay on this scale of adoption would be minimum. If, however, on the new areas, the scale of adoption of package of practices is likely to be as recommended by the Programme authorities, the additional outlay would be the maximum limit. In the case of fertilisers and posticides, the lower figure of additional expenditure would be around Rs. 60 per acre and the higher figure of additional outlay would be around Rs. 150. In the case of hired labour, the additional expenditure on the lower scale of adoption, as done by the participating cultivators in the sample, would be Rs. 20 higher per acre than the current scale of expenditure on hired labour by non-participating cultivators. But, the additional outlay on hired labour would be about Rs. 50 per acre if the recommended scale of practices is adopted.

Though the Report does not give a precise idea about the need for borrowings for additional outlay, the experience of kharif 1966 shows that all the additional outlay might not be borrowed by the cultivators. The participant cultivators in the kharif season of 1966–67 were big cultivators having the their own financial resources. In Kolaba (Maharashtra) and Karnal (Haryana) the additional outlay for High Yielding Varieties was more or less wholly financed by borrowings. In Thanjavur (Madras), the borrowing for local varieties was much higher than for High Yielding Varieties. In Krishna, Ernakulam Mehsana and Aligarh some portion of the additional outlay on High Yielding Varieties was financed from cultivators' own resources. Among the sources of borrowings, the co-operatives were the most important.

In spite of unfavourable seasonal condition in the kharif of 1966, in the districts of Thanjavur, Cuttack, Karna and Mehsana, the yield rates of High Yielding Varieties recorded an increase of 50 per cent to 100 per cent over the local varieties. In certain cases the results had been still better. In Karnal, about 18 percent of the participating cultivators obtained per acre production which was roughly three times the production of the local varieties. In the districts, of Krishna, Ernakulam and Aligarh, though the increases in yield rates have not been impressive due to deficiencies of various nature, there were numerous instances where the yield rates had been significantly high as compared with the yields for local varieties. In Ernakulam district, some participating cultivators realised a yield of 3,600 kgms. per acre which was even higher than the yield rates obtained on the experimental farms under ideal conditions of inputs.

The Report also cited a few instances of confusion or lack of co-ordination in implementing some aspects of the High Yielding Vatieties Programme.

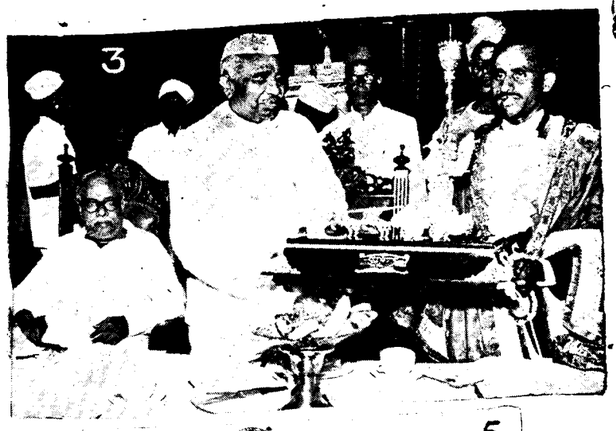
A break through on the Food Front







1. Thiru Jagjivan Ram, Union Minister for Food and Agricultur arrived Madras on 10th October 1967. Picture shows the Unio Minister with State Ministers for Food and Revenue, Harija Welfare and Information and Agriculture at the Meenambakkam Airport.



2. Thiru K. A. Mathialagan, Minister for Food and Revenue and Thiru A. Govindaswamy, Minister for Agriculture, gave a dinner in honour of Thiru Jagjivan Ram, at Rajaji Hall, Madras. The Chief Minister is garlanding the Union Minister on the occasion.

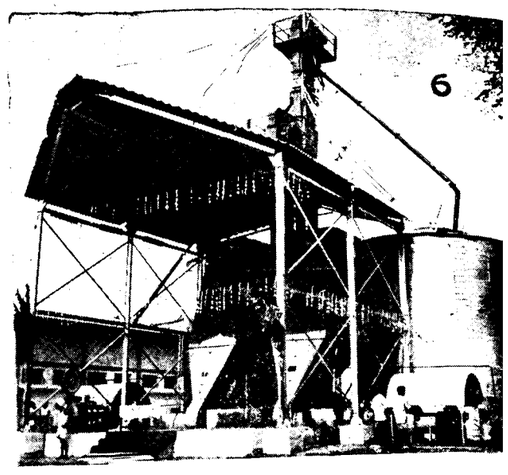
3. Civic reception was given to the Union Minister for Food and Agriculture at "My Ladye's Garden", Madras, on 10th October 1967. The Mayor of Madras is presenting the Civic address to the Union Minister. Chief Minister also participated in the function.

4. Thiru Jagjivan Ram, inaugurated a Drying Centre at Kumbakonam on 11th October 1967. The Union Minister, the Chief Minister of Madras, Minister for Food and Minister for Agriculture switching the button simultaneously to inaugurate the centre.

5. Thiru Jagjivan Ram, inaugurated the Movement Programme of Foodgrains from Thanjavur to other districts by Train and Road at a special function held at Thanjavur Railway Station on 11th October 1967 by cutting the ribbon The Chief Minister of Madras, Minister for Food and Minister for Agriculture who participated in the function are also seen in the picture.

6. A view of the Mechanical Paddy Drying Centre.











Family Planning Fortnight in the City





1. Family Planning Fortnight was inaugurate by Sardar Ujjal Singh, Governor of Madras at the Madras Medical College on 16th September 1: /. Thiru S. I. Sadiq Pasha, Public Health Minister presided.

2. Thiru A. Govindaswamy, Minister for Ag iculture who declared open the exhibition arranged at the Madras Medical College in connection with the inauguration of the Family Planning Fortnigh: going round the exhibition with the Public Health Minister.

3. Sardarini Ujjal Singh who presided over the Women's Day meeting held at Queen Mary's College on 17th September 1967 is addressing ne gathering.

4. Dr. Vathsala, Officer-in-charge, Family Plann g Training Centre, Government Women and Children Hospital, Egmore, receiving shield on behalf of the Hospital for the highest sterilisation performed.

5. Dr. M. V. Krishnamurthi, Superintendent, Government Royapettah Hospital receiving shield on behalf of the Hospital for highest sterilisation perfo med.

6. Dr. M. A. Jameel, Hony., Family Planning Medical Officer, Government Royapettah Hospital, receiving individual prize for largest sterilisation peration.

7. Thiru V. R. Nedunchezhyian, Minister for ducation and Industries addressing the Family Planning meeting held at Teacher's College, Saidapet on 24 September 1967.

8. Dr. Janaki Bai, Government Kasturba G dhi Hospital, receiving individual Prize for largest terilisation operation.

9. Valedictory address by Public Health Minis r at Nehru Stadium, 30th September 1967.







Functions and Meetings







1. Thiru V. R. Nedunchezhiyan, Minister for Education and Industries visited the site of the Madras Atomic Power Project, at Kolapakkam on 21st September 1967. The Minister is talking with the local residents on the occasion.

2. Thiru C.N. Annadurai, Chief Minister switching on a button to lay the foundation stone for the Madras Government Pavilion at the International Trade and Industries Fair 1968 site on 3rd October 1967. On the right — An artist view of the pavilion.



3. The Third All India Cadastra Survey Conference was inaugurated by Sardar Ujjal Singh, Governor of Madras on 4th October 1967 at Ootacamund The Governor and Thiru K. A. Mathialagan, Minister for Food are visiting the Cadastral Map Exhibition organised in connection with the Conference.



4. The Governor of Madras delivering the inaugural address at the Third All India Cadestral Survey Conference at Ooty.

TINY DROPS MAKE THE MIGHTY Ocean

Some Interesting Features on Post Office Savings Bank

Question.—What is the Post Office Savings Bank ?

Answer.—The Post Office Savings Bank (P.O.S.B.) is the Government Savings Bank. It is meant for every man, woman and child. Money can be deposited whenever they have it and withdraw whenever they need it. It accepts very small deposits—one can open an account even with Rs. 2 and make subsequent deposits of Re. 1 each. However, the balance at the credit of the account should not be below Rs. 5, once it has crossed that limit. The bank helps people with low incomes and even school children to learn the habit of thrift and provides the medium for doing so.

Q.—Can the account be opened at any Post Office ?

A.—Yes, at any post office which does savings bank work. That means all head and sub-post offices such branch and extra departmental branch post offices in the rural areas as have been vested with savings bank powers.

Q.—How can one open an account ?

A.—It is easy; go to any of the above mentioned savings bank post offices, fill in the required form and tender your first deposit, which may be in the form of cash or cheque. The cheque should not be for less than Rs. 5 and should be drawn in your name or in the name of the Post Master. If it is a Head Office, you will get your pass-book immediately; if a sub or branch post office, you will be given a receipt for the money; and you can collect the pass-book after some time from the office where you deposited the money. An adult can have an account jointly with another adult. A minor can have an account in his own name. Also, a guardian may open an account in the minor's name.

Q.—How much money can I put into my account ?

A.—You can deposit up to Rs. 25,000 in a single account and Rs. 50,000 in a joint account.

Q.—How is the minor's account operated ?

A.—If the minor has himself opened the account, he can operate on it himself. If an adult has opened an account on behalf of a minor, the money can be withdrawn only by the father, mother or the legal guardian, giving a certificate that the minor is alive and that the money is required for the use of the minor. If the father or mother is not alive, the guardian of the minor can operate on the account by satisfying the post office that the money is required for the minor.

After the minor has attained majority, he has to adopt the account by giving a declaration in the prescribed form before he can operate on the account.

Q.—And the joint account ?

A.—By both jointly or by either, depending on the type of account. The share of individual holding is half the amount in the joint holding.



A Thought for Pay Day

Q.—How is the interest calculated for deposits made into the accounts?

A.—The interest will be allowed for each calendar month in which the lowest balance at credit of an account between the close of the sixth day and the end of the month was not below Rs. 10 and on such balance. Any sum paid into the account up to the 6th day of the month qualifies for interest for that month. Interest is paid at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.

Q.—Is the interest tax-free?

A.—Yes, it is free of income-tax.

Q.—How do I make a deposit?

A.—You have to tender the deposit amount if it is by cash along with the pass-book. You can also deposit cheques, drafts, dividend warrants, pay orders, etc., into your account. Only, they must be drawn in your name or in the name of the Post Master. Such deposits need not be accompanied by the pass-book.

Q.—How do I withdraw from the Bank?

A.—Withdrawals may be made either by making an application in the prescribed form or by cheque. The pass-book has to be produced for withdrawals by application. The facility of withdrawals by cheques can be availed of if an account stands at a head post Office or a sub-post office. Withdrawals by cheques cannot be for less than Rs. 5. You may withdraw from your account any amount any number of time.

Q.—Do I have to apply for getting a cheque book?

A.—Yes, if the minimum balance in your account is Rs. 200, you will be eligible to apply for a cheque book. After you begin to use the cheque, your balance in the account should not fall below Rs. 50.

Q.—How often can I withdraw from the Account?

A.—As many times as you like; there is no restriction on this whatsoever.

Q.—Can I withdraw any sum I like at a time?

A.—You can withdraw any amount, provided the balance in account is not reduced to less than Rs. 5. Lower sums can be withdrawn only for closing the account. If your account stands in a sub-savings bank and it has to get funds from its head savings bank, a date will be given to you when you may come and get the amount.

Q.—How often can I make deposits into the Account?

A.—As often as you like.

Q. Can I transfer my account from one Post Office to another?

A.—Yes, after 3 months of opening the account.

Q. If I don't operate on my account for a number of years, do I lose the money put into my account?

A. No. But if you had not operated on the account for six years, your account will be treated as a 'silent' account and subsequent deposit and withdrawal will be allowed only with the permission of the Head Post Master.

Q. Can I transfer my account in favour of any other person?

A. No, this is not permissible.

Q. Can institutions open accounts?

A. Yes, secretaries, treasurers, managers or other responsible office-bearers of associations or bodies for the mutual benefit of the members can open public accounts.

Q. Suppose, I wish to close my account?

A. Apply in the prescribed form to the Post Master for withdrawals of the entire amount standing to your credit and present the application to him with your pass-book.

Q. What are the important points one should remember about the pass-book?

A. (i) Keep your pass-book in safe custody.

(ii) If you have a cheque account, present the pass-book for being written up at frequent intervals.

(iii) Carefully check the entries regarding the deposits and withdrawals.

(iv) Present the pass-book to the post office in April every year for adding the interest earned in the previous year.

(v) Every time you make a deposit at a sub or branch post office, ensure that you receive an acknowledgment by post, even if the deposit has been entered in the pass-book.

Q. May I know what happens if the account holder dies?

A. Fresh deposits cannot be made into the account of a deceased holder. If the account holder had made a nomination, the nominee will be able to receive the balance in the account. If no nomination has been made, the post office will pay the amount due to the legal heir on production of a succession certificate. If the balance in the account is less than Rs. 5,000, the

Post Master General has the discretion to pay the amount to any person who appears to him to be entitled to receive it or to administer the estate of the deceased.

Q.—What is nomination?

A.—It is a facility given to the holder of a savings bank account to nominate the person or persons to whom the money due on his account should be paid in the event of his death.

Q.—How does one make a nomination?

A.—While opening a savings bank account, one can ask the post office for a form of nomination. This form is available free of cost. No fee is payable for making the first nomination. You may nominate one or more persons.

Q.—Can nomination be made in favour of a minor?

A.—Yes, but a minor cannot withdraw the money due on the account if the holder dies during his minority. A guardian may be appointed to whom the money may be paid in the circumstances.

Q.—If I have an account jointly with another person, can one of us or both make a nomination?

A.—No. Nominations can be made only in respect of an account standing in the name of a single depositor. The single account should not, however, be an account standing in the name of a minor or a lunatic. Joint holders cannot nominate because if one of the joint holders dies, the surviour becomes the legal holder.

Q.—Suppose, I have already opened my account before August 1960 can I make a nomination?

A.—You can. Apply to the Post Master where the account stands and he will give you a form.

Q.—Is it permissible to make a nomination at any time one like?

A.—Yes, provided it is made while the account is in force.

Q.—Can I cancel or change a nomination?

A.—Yes, a nomination may be cancelled or varied at any time during the currency of the account by submitting an application in the prescribed form with the pass-book to the Head Post Master, affixing a postal stamp of the office where the account stands. A fee of 50 Paise is payable for changing a nomination.

Q.—From which date does a nomination become effective?

A.—It becomes effective from the date it is registered at the head post office. The date will be recorded on your pass-book.

Q.—Is it compulsory that the account must be closed by the nominee after the holder's death?

A.—On intimation of the death of the holder the post office will close the account.

Q.—Suppose, one of the nominees is dead soon after the death of the holder and before closure of the account?

A.—In that case the surviving nominee (or nominees) get the money on application to the post office where the account stands registered supported by the proof of death of the holder and the deceased nominee.

Q.—What are the advantages of making nomination?

A.—The advantage are—

(i) The nominee or nominees do not have to produce the probate of the deceased holder's will or letter of administration of his estate or a succession certificate. All that he has to do is produce to the post office proof of the holder's death and to prove that he is the nominee.

(ii) There will be no delay in receiving payment and the dependent nominees get the money when they need it most.

Start Saving today-help yourself,
your country and the posterity

Why is he looking glum?



His telegram did not reach in time. Perhaps the P&T Department is to blame. May be the address was not complete.

- A telegram signifies urgency and must reach its destination quickly, otherwise its very purpose is lost.
- The P&T Department takes care of speedy transmission. But, for prompt delivery, correct and complete address is a must.
- Always write full address—Also add the Zone number to help quick location—You do not have to pay extra for adding Zone Number.

HELP US SERVE YOU BETTER

INDIAN POSTS & TELEGRAPHS

davp 67/105



(RED TRIANGLE—SYMBOL OF FAMILY PLANNING)

FAMILY PLANNING SUPPLEMENT

MESSAGES

RAJ BHAVAN, GUINDY,
MADRAS.
22nd August 1967.

The Family Planning Fortnight is proposed to be celebrated in our State from the 16th to 30th September 1967.

The observance of this fortnight is meant to create an awareness in the minds of the public about the gravity of the problem posed by the explosion of our population. We can promote our happiness and prosperity effectively only if population growth is regulated. I do hope that the people will strive to work towards limited sizes of families by taking to family planning methods.

I wish the celebration success.

UJJAL SINGH
Governor of Madras

* * * *

C. N. ANNADURAI,
Chief Minister of Madras.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
MADRAS,
25th September 1967.

The Family Planning Fortnight is being celebrated in our State during the later half of this month. We should pause for a moment and review our achievements in all fields of developmental activities. Our record is indeed significant but this could be maintained only if a strict check is exercised on the growth of population. Governmental agencies are doing their utmost to inculcate in the minds of every father and mother the need to limit their family size. They are also provi ling all the assistance needed in this connection free of cost. Individual families constitute the nation and so any decision taken by every parent to limit their family size goes to fulfil the objectives of the nation. It is upto all the fathers and mothers of reproductive age to avail of the opportunities provided by Government to help themselves in this stupendous task and thereby help the nation.

I wish the Fortnight celebrations a success.

C. N. ANNADURAI

S. J. SADIQ PASHA,
Minister for Public Health.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
MADRAS-9.

Family Planning has become an important subject in recent years, next to food, shelter and clothing and in order to focus the attention of the people on the urgency of restricting the size of their families, the Family Planning Fortnight is being observed throughout the country from the 16th to 30th September 1967. On this occasion the message of Family Planning is being conveyed to all people in the State particularly to those living in rural areas. A celebration of this kind may not be necessary in advanced countries where people fully understand the implications of Family Planning. But our country is yet to rise to the standards of advanced countries in education, production of essential articles and living habits. Our birth rate and life expectancy have increased over a decade. We have ambitious plans and schemes of development to make the country self-sufficient in all respects. As the Planning Commission put it, "A rapidly growing population is apt to become more a source of embarrassment than of help to a programme for raising standards of living. The higher the rate of increase of population, the larger are likely to be the efforts needed to raise per capita living standards." The problem of regulating the population is of utmost importance in the context of national planning. The Government of India have, therefore, declared it to be their policy to promote the spread of Family Planning methods among the people. Regulation of birth is a matter of equal importance to the individual couples also. It is the surest way of protecting the health of the wife, promoting the welfare of the children and giving them the best start in life which may be in the means of the parents to provide. It is therefore, our bounden duty to make it clear to the people that Family Planning is not only an economic necessity but also beneficial for the health and happiness of the family and the nation.

I wish the Fortnight all success.

S. J. SADIQ PASHA

RESTRICTING THE FAMILY SIZE

Radio talk of Sardar Ujjal Singh, Governor of Madras, Broadcast on 16th September 1967, during Family Planning Fortnight—September 1967.

Friends,

I am glad to have this opportunity of speaking to you tonight on the observance of the Family Planning Fortnight. This fortnight which commences from today is significant as it is proposed to focus the attention of the people on the urgency of restricting the size of the family in the interest of their health and happiness and to intensify our efforts for popularising the programme and provide services to those who seek them.

Our population has crossed the five hundred million mark and it is reported that more than fifty thousand babies are born every day. The population will double itself within the next twenty-eight years unless its growth is arrested and regulated by resorting to schemes which are calculated to bring lasting benefit to mankind. In the past few decades, we have witnessed a phenominal rise in population. The death rate has fallen to 16 per one thousand to-day from 27 in 1951. Thanks to the life-saving drugs and the unique advancement in public health and medical science, the life-expectancy at birth has risen from 32 years in 1950 to 50 in 1966.

Annual increase

Our annual increase of population is about twelve million and this enormous growth is nullifying all our efforts to raise the standard of living of our people through successive Five-Year Plans. The inordinate growth of population besides neutralising all developmental efforts brings distress to the community, misery to the family and unhappiness to the individual. In the words of our Prime Minister, " to plan when population growth is unchecked is like building a house where ground is constantly flooded ".

Our health programmes are designed to ensure a fuller life to our people and our development programmes are meant for raising the standard of living of our people. If we allow an unregulated growth of population, there will be a bigger population explosion, as it is expected a further decline in death rate will be registered in due course. The ninety million couples in the reproductive age group in our country must accept the small family norm. To achieve our target at least fifty per cent of them must actively practice family planning. If this is done, the number of babies born every year will decrease and ten to eleven million fewer children will be born by 1976.

With the launching of the Fourth Five-Year Plan, the Government of India have accorded top priority to the programme which has now been taken up on a war footing. The allocation during the Fourth Plan for this purpose is about Rs 229 crores which is about eight times the allocation in the previous Plan. It has been decided that all-out efforts should be made to reduce the birth-rate to twenty-five per thousand as early as possible.

Turning to Madras State in particular, I may say that family planning programmes have proved popular so far and they are being vigourously implemented. At the headquarters, we have a Cabinet Sub-Committee, a State Family Planning Board and the recently constituted Implementation Committee. The administrative set up may undergo reorganisation as it is necessary to energise the programme for further speedy action.

Raising marriageable age

The programme of sterilisation envisages a target of five operations for every thousand population which works out to one lakh eighty-thousand operations per year. It has been calculated that if this target is achieved continuously every year during the next decade, the population will be stabilised at the end of this period. The success of the sterilisation scheme in the State was recognised by the Central Government and a National Award was given to the State by the Government of India for two years. The Government of India suggested a target of four operations per annum per thousand population for the year 1967-68 and this has been accepted by the Government. In the year 1966, it is a matter of satisfaction that more than two lakh fifty-thousand sterilisations were done. There has been a little slackening of effort in 1967 and the monthly number of operations has gone down, but I hope that more vigorous efforts will be made to regain the tempo of progress. As regards the Intra Uterine Contraceptive Programme also, a number of incentive payments are made in respect of every insertion. I hope and trust that with the various incentives given the family planning measures undertaken in the State will prove a success.

One other step in the direction of reducing the period of fecundity of women would be to raise the marriageable age to 20 years or above. Experience has shown that late marriages result in reduction of births. It would be useful to examine whether legislation cannot be passed to raise the marriageable age of girls. Another suggestion that has been made is the legislation of abortion. In Japan, I understand they have tried the scheme with great success. It would be good to examine this aspect of family planning also for the purpose of reducing our country's population.

I would like to appeal to all my brothers and sisters to realise the urgency of the problem of population control and request you all to extend your full co-operation in the successful implementation of all the Family Planning Programmes.

Economic Growth and Population Explosion

Speech delivered by Thiru S. J. Sadiq Pasha, Health Minister, on 16th September 1967 at the Madras Medical College Grounds.

The Second Fortnight of September 1967, is being celebrated throughout the country as Family Planning Fortnight. The main purpose of the celebration is to focus public attention on all aspects of Family Planning.

In a developing country coupled with a high rate of increase of population, promotion of Family Planning is a matter of Supreme importance. We are engaged in this Herculian task of raising the standard of living of our people through successive Five-Year Plans, but all our efforts will be of no purpose, unless steps, are taken to regulate and control the growth of population.

Ever since the attainment of Independence, we have been striving for the all round socio-economic development of the country. The Planned Development Programme has among its manifold objectives, an important one of raising the standard of living of our country men. Experience has, however, shown that although there has been a significant increase in the national income, the population trends (explosion) during the last 15 years, tends to frustrate the laudable and long cherished objective of raising the standard of living of the millions of our brethren and there is every fear that our hopes and aspirations on this score will remain unfulfilled for an indefinite period unless the unprecedented growth of population is arrested forthwith.

Serious threat

Excessive growth of population is therefore, the most serious threat to our aspirations for economic growth, defensive strength and development of social welfare such as health and education. Each year, we have been able by great effort to raise our national income, by a certain percentage. The National Income has increased from Rs. 8,850 crores in 1950–51 to 12,750 crores in 1960–61 showing an increase of about 4.4 per cent per annum. During 1951–61 the population has increased at the rate of 2·15 per cent. The per capita income increased from Rs 247.5 in 1950–51 to 293·7 in 1960–61 an increase of 1·9 per annum. The little increase in income provided the critical leverage the " growth factor " which allowed us to invest in new and more productive industries and thus carried us on the road of economic strength and self sufficiency. However each year, a substantial portion of the rise in national income has been virtually neutralised by the excess rate of population growth. In other words, the hard earned " growth factor " has to be committed simply to providing food, clothing and shelter to additional people at the same level of living as before, rather than for raising the level of living.

In spite of many difficulties, we have been able to make remarkable progress in industrial development. But the rate of increase of National Income was not in keeping with the rate of population growth per annum. There was a further gap between national and per capita income. The level of living of some people had probably gone down rather than up. We are thus squarely faced with the fact that the rising curve of population growth is threatening to out-distance the curve of rising productiveness. The objective of stabilising the growth of population over a reasonable period should therefore be at the centre of all planned development. Recognising this fact, our planners have given higher priority to measures calculated to bring about control of population by means of Family Planning.

Family Planning is also important on consideration of health and welfare of the family. There is no doubt that family limitation and or spacing of children will contribute materially for better health and better care and up-bringing of the children.

Therefore, judged from every point of view, Family Planning is vital for the well being of our people. The Government of India and the State Government are constantly alive to this problem of over population and have therefore launched a nation-wide programme of Family Planning. Through a succession of Five-Year Plans, India seeks to end poverty, raise the levels of living and ensure that basic needs of all the people will be fully met.

Crash programme

The immediate aim of these plans is to develop the production of food and other essential commodities and services, so as to keep pace with the growing demands of a steadily increasing population. But this will be a never ending process. Unless the birth rate is brought down simultaneously and the growth of population is checked all our efforts are swallowed up by the demands of a steadily increasing population and therefore the standard of living tends to deteriorate and not rise.

The objective is therefore to stabilise the growth of population over a reasonable period. A low birth rate must be achieved matching a low death rate. Only then the size of the nation will get stabilised.

We are now implementing a crash programme in Family Planning in Madras State. Since the bulk of population live only in rural areas, the success of the Family Planning Programme will depend on how well they are implemented in the rural areas.

No programme on Family Planning can succeed unless the people themselves realise the need for family limitation and co-operative fully with the Government in the implementation of the programme. It is with a view to educate the public in this regard that the Family Planning Fortnight is being celebrated every year.

I appeal to one and all to make the Family Planning Programme a great success.



FAMILY PLANNING — a Challenging TASK

DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR
Union Minister for Health and Family Planning

India's population has been increasing in geometrical progression. Today there are over 510 million people in the country. It is estimated that if this growth continues unchecked India will have 1,000 million citizens before the turn of the century.

Nearly 21 million children are born every year in India. On the other hand eight million persons die annually, so that, the growth rate is 13 million or 2·5 per cent per annum.

Peculiar Position

A peculiarity of India's demographic trend is that whereas in Western countries the population came down with industrial growth, here population growth has to be brought down to ensure industrial development.

During the last two decades the country has endeavoured to accelerate the pace of industrial and agricultural development hoping that the population curve will show a declining trend. Great success in the developmental field has been achieved.

But all gains have been liquidated by the rapid growth of our population. The result is that today the per capita food consumption has gone down from 12·8 oz. to 12·4 oz., 63 million children are still out of schools and million youth out of jobs. There is a shortage of 74,100,000 houses in urban and rural areas already.

To provide for the annual addition and the existing population the present pace of the country's develop ment is woefully inadequate. We have, therefore, to check our population growth to keep pace with meaningful economic and social development and to bring our country in line with other advanced and affluent countries.

According to the U.N. Food and Agricultural Organisation India is likely to face the worst famine in history in 1976 if her population growth is not checked even though increased food production at home and help from friendly countries may be forthcoming. Today all shades of opinion including the various political parties, favour family planning.

The objective of India's Family Planning Programme is to bring down the birth-rate from the existing 41 per 1,000 per year to 25 in the shortest possible time by ensuring the direct and indirect participation in the programme of the target of 90 million couples in the reproductive age group.

The programme emphasis is on educating and motivating the people towards limiting the size of their families. This is a tremendous task in the face of limitations imposed by low literacy rate, resistance to change, diversity of languages, the burden of ancient customs and traditions and the sheer size of the country.

The task being urgent and compelling, we have to exercise all ingenuity and mobilise all resources to devise ways and means to accomplish the objective of reaching every family in the country. Administratively and logistically speaking this is a Herculean task, a challenge to the administrator and the 125,000 technical and ancillary personnel in the programme.

Small Families

As citizens realise the adverse implications of population growth to the welfare of their families they will willingly and voluntarily try to limit their families with Government support and assistance. In this connection the 90 million couples in the reproductive age group have to play the key role.

If people do not have more than three children the birth-rate will go down to 25 automatically. Realising, however, both the strength and weakness of human behaviour and keeping in view the national goal, young

people are being educated to postpone their marriage till they have completed their education and are able to earn enough to maintain a family. Such delayed marriages and prudence in starting a family can also help in reducing the birth-rate.

It is estimated that if all women marry after the age of 20 years (according to Hindu law a girl can marry at the age of 15 years) the birth-rate can be brought down to 1·6 of the existing 41 per thousand and with only one child the rate will be 7, with two children 17 and with three children 25.

We believe that the most important supporting factors are administration, finance, training and research. On the other hand evaluation has to be a control mechanism to ensure that targets are achieved at each point in time. Such support has been provided for in the programme.

Administration

At the national level there is a Department of Family Planning in the Ministry of Healthand Family Planning. This Department is responsible for the co-ordination of programme planning activities, provision of financial resources and consultation to the States. The States receive 100 per cent subsidy for all non-recurring expenditure and 90 per cent for all recurring.

In States the State Family Planning Bureaux with administrative, services and communication divisions co-ordinate the work at all levels.

So far as finance is concerned the Government of India has earmarked for the Fourth Plan a sum of Rs. 2,290 million as against the expenditure of Rs. 1·45 million in the First Plan; Rs. 22 million in the Second Plan Rs. 279 million in the Third Plan. There is, therefore, no dearth of finance. The provision for family-planning has increased enormously since the allocation for the First Five-Year Plan.

The 125,000 persons the programme needs have to undergo one or the other type of specialised training. For this purpose training institutes havebeen established.

We have so far trained 2,680 doctors and 8,845 other workers in long-term courses and 7,714 doctors and 6,012 other workers in short-term courses. However, only 63 of the required 3,036 family-planning officers and 161 of the 672 extension educators have been trained.

In order to keep up operational efficiency it has to be continuously fed with research findings in the biomedical, demographic, communication and social spheres. Such research is also being undertaken, both directly under the Ministry and under the auspices of various academic institutions.

The evaluation of the success of our policy is in-built in the programme and every one concerned knows his strength and weakness in so far as programme implementation is concerned.

The services and supplies are life line of the programme and are being made available through 1,580 urban and 1,564 rural family planning centres and 13,550 sub-centres throughout the country.

The task of reaching and motivating the target population is a tremendous one. A mass communication and education programme has been undertaken. All media and educational methods are being employed to motivate the people and to spread know-how about contraceptive technique and practices. The family planning movement must not merely be a Government programme; it must become a people's programme.

The communication and motivation work seeks to create a social climate for acceptance of the small family norm. This climate is being gradually created in the country and now all shades of political and religious opinion favour it.

Half a million less

Already because of our past efforts half a million fewer children are born in the country and those who have benefited are undoubtedly able to experience and visualise the advantages, material and mental, which a small family brings about.

India has launched the world's largest official family planning programme. It is undoubtedly the cynosure of all eyes today for never in history has such a task of persuaded social change been undertaken on so grand a scale. We have to justify the task which we have undertaken and open yet another chapter in the world demographic and public health history.

Today we are on the cross roads of a national social revolution. Planned and purposeful social change in conformity with our cultural milieu can emancipate our women and ensure the adoption of the norm of the small family and all its attendant advantages. We must march forward with firm determination and with abiding faith in our future that we shall succeed in assuring our people all the advantages of better living made possible by modern science and technology.



FAMILY PLANNING in Madras State

THIRU N. ANANTHAPADMANABHAN, I.A.S.,
Secretary to Government, Public Health Department.

Realising the need for restricting the growth in the population of the country, Madras State has been propagating the idea of planned parenthood for over a decade. While the condom, pill and the loop have each an important place in the programme, a permanent solution to the problem will be possible only by the method of sterilisation. When the programme of sterilisation was started, there were as usual the objections from many but today it has been accepted all over the country as the most effective answer to the overwhelming problem of population explosion.

Sterilisation Operation

Through sustained efforts and co-operation from the people, about 6 lakhs sterilisation operations have been done in the State so far. In the last year alone the number was 2½ lakhs. I am glad the other States have recently taken up this programme in a big way.

That a small family is a happy family and that the bigger families are really problems to themselves and the nation have been realised of late and this understanding has helped the programme itself much. Our countrymen were earlier reconciled to a low standard of living and they did not evince much interest in health and education. With the wide awakening all over the country, and the opening of thousands of schools in villages and hamlets, the advantage of small families has been fully appreciated. Moreover people have also started realising that apart from raising families, they have a role to play in their respective status of life and that the size of the family stands in the way of their personalities developing fully. All the same propaganda on a very large scale is necessary in the villages before it can be stated with certainty that the problem is well under control.

For the purpose of compensating the fathers and mothers who may be temporarily incapacitated from their normal duties by the operation and to enable them to meet their travel expenses, the State Government have been paying Rs. 30 to each father who undergoes the vasectomy operation; Similarly a mother is paid Rs. 40. The canvasser who brings a father is paid Rs. 10 per case to meet the out-pocket expenses. It will be an ideal state of affairs if fathers and mothers would on their own account come to the Primary Health Centres and hospitals and get their names registered for operations and the operations could be organised on a monthly programme convenient to all concerned. But until such a state is reached there is no alternative to attracting the parents to the sterilisation programme by the monetary inducement.

The number of vasectomy operations performed in the State of Madras last year was the largest in the whole country. It was more than double the total number of operations done in the three neighbouring States. During the recent observance of the Family Planning Fortnight, over hundred camps were organised for sterilisation of fathers. The response was very good. The press was very co-operative and the message of family planning was carried to the remotest corners of the State in an effective manner.

Roll of Panchayats

The preamble to the Madras Panchayats Act, 1958, refers to food production and family planning as the sheet anchor for the growth of our rural areas. Panchayats have been brought in our scheme in an integrated way. All Panchayat Councils consider Family Planning items at each of their monthly meetings and review the progress in their areas. Each district in the State has a District Family Planning Committee with the Collector of the district as the Chairman and a number of important non-officials as members besides a few officials. At State level, there is an implementation committee. There are again two High level committees at State level, one with the Minister for Public Health as Chairman and the other with the Chief Minister as Chairman and three other Ministers including the Minister for Public Health as members. With goodwill and co-operation from all quarters, our experience so far gives us the hope and the confidence that the programme will be a real success.



Indian Systems OF MEDICINE AND FAMILY PLANNING

THIRU K. CHIDAMBARAM,
Deputy Secretary to Government (Family Planning), Public Health Department.

Have the Indian systems of Medicine any answer to the control of the population growth ? The answer is in the affirmative. By the adoption of the techniques and medicines available in great number in the Indian Systems of Medicine, viz., Siddha, Ayurveda and Unani, our ancestors did avoid child birth. These ancient systems of medicine have been profitably adopted and utilised in fuller measure in the past. During the last three hundred years, these systems have been neglected in such a measure that these systems have to be revitalised and brought up-to-date by continuous research on the list of medicines available in the literature so that it may be useful in the field of family planning also.

Allopathic system

The population of India was less than 250 million in 1900. According to the statistical data available, it has now crossed the 500 million mark. It is said that more than 50,000 babies are born every day. Though our Governments both Central as well as States, have been trying their best to solve the problem of population growth with the modern methods available under the Allopathic System of treatment, it has touched only the fringe of the problem. The various methods suggested under this system, have their own limitations. For example, the contraceptive method cannot be adopted by most of our people especially in the rural areas as they cannot afford the privacy, etc., which are prerequisites to adopt this method. India is a very vast country and the majority of population live in the villages. The facilities to have the benefit of modern medicine to such a large number of rural people is still an ideal to be achieved.

The rural folk still have immense faith in our religion and systems of medicine. If the Family Planning methods have to reach them, the methods must be indigenous and easily acceptable to them. If we concentrate on this aspect, it will pay rich dividends and it may not be necessary to spend huge amounts as most of the ingridients of the recipes are locally available.

There are a large number of recipes in the three systems of Indian Medicine for controlling the conception and for abortion oral administration as well as external and internal application. So far as Siddha System of medicine is concerned, the great contribution Tamilnad has made to the world -- there are many formulae which are mentioned as effective for Family Planning. These Siddha works are available in the Saraswathi Mahal Library, Thanjavur. Research conducted in some manuscripts have thrown light on a number of Siddha formulae. The hereditary practitioners of Indian Medicine have given to the Government, many formulae which were their family secret. Many more such formulae must be available with our physicians.

Indian system

However, these medicines, to satisfy the Modern men have to be clinically tested and their real value assessed before these drugs and medicines are used. After clinical testing, those recipes found suitable may be purchased from the hereditary physicians in large scale and used with advantage in the urban as well as rural areas. The noteworthy feature about this isthat these medicines and recipes are generally preparedfrom locally available herbs and salts. This contributes to the low cost of production of these drugs and thereforeit will be possible to make it available to the people at a cheaper rate.

It is therefore essential that research on the recipes in Indian System of Medicine should be undertaken immediately. It is a good augury that the Government of India have recently taken up this question and convened a seminar of the practitioners of Indian Medicine on Family Planning. It is a challenge thrown to the practitioners of Indian Medicine and it is up to them to come out with the formulae written for the benefit of the people and the Nation.

FAMILY PLANNING and MEDICAL EDUCATION





DR. T. JANARDHANAN, M.B., B.S., M.SC.
Director of Medical Education.

The population question is ever with us, and as time proceeds is likely to grow increasingly acute. Eugenic considerations are being more and more brought under the public notice and the community as a whole is becoming aroused to their importance. It can no longer be disputed that in some way or other man must assume a more complete restraint over his reproductive functions and subordinate his inclinations to the future interests of humanity. It is only in regard to the manner in which this should be effected that there can be any serious difference of opinion. It cannot be disputed that the best personnel who could carry the message of family planning to every home in the country is the large number of medical graduates, nurses and other para medical personnel who are being turned out in large numbers in the coming years throughout the length and breadth of our country. These personnel are best suited for this function for the simple reason they come in intimate contact with members of a family and their advice are taken more seriously for the welfare of the individual and his or her family.

The Warning.

Nearly 75 years back when population explosion was not a problem at all Theodre Billroth a shrewd German Surgeon gave the following warning to the world :—

"Years ago I enunciated the paradox that, while the protection of the community from epidemic diseases through the measures dictated by advancing medical sciences may benefit the individual it must inevitably destroy human society. The persistent multiplication and retention of human beings on the earth must eventually lead to a degree of overpopulation which will be disastrous for every one. You and I, fortunately for us, will not live to see that day "—Vienna, February 23, 1892.

He did not include in his pessimistic reflections the devastating effects which the great expansion of physical science and the consequent mechanisation of every industry have produced on the labour markets of the world. This prophecy of Dr. Billroth saw bitter fulfilment in every economic conference that is being held for the last 50 years wherein astronomical figures of unemployment and starvation deaths are produced at the conferences. The present economic distress, which is directly traceable to the joint progress of medical and mechanical knowledge and which increases in severity from year to year, has compelled responsible members of the community to limit the number of their children, for it is only possible to maintain large families by great sacrifices both of health and of money.

Necessary training

The discovery of the periodic fluctuation of fertility in women marks a new era in birth control. Instead of leaving conception to chance or using the present contraceptive devices, couples will now be able to exercise conscious control over the process of reproduction.

Medical Council of India which lays the standard of medical education in our country in its 67th Annual Session held on 10th September 1967 felt that medical men could play a crucial role in solving Indias population problem. Doctors were in constant touch with the masses and as such their advice would have a better psychological effect on the man in the street than the advice of a lay man. The Executive Committee of the Medical Council of India resolved " that in view of the importance of family planning in the socio-economic conditions of our country, it is felt that medical students should be given necessary training in family planning throughout the period of medical course and the concept of family planning should be emphasised by all disciplines by lectures, lecture demonstrations and other audio-visual means. Education in the various methods used for family planning including IUCD as well as sterilisation should be given to the students

in the final year or during their period of internship. Interness should be required to participate by lectures and other ways in creating the necessary motivation among the public especially the peasants and workers in rural and industrial areas.

A co-ordinated effort by the Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology and the Department of Social and Preventive Medicine is essential for achieving the necessary objectives. Questions with regard to family planning should be included in the examinations Adequate teaching staff should be provided to train the students at undergraduate level and during their internship in family planning".

I am happy to state that the University of Madras has already included family planning in the curriculam for the last three years.

IUCD PROGRAMME EXPANDED

The IUCD Programme is at present under implementation in 20 Government Medical Institutions in this State. The question of extending the programme to other Government and Local Body Hospitals and Dispensaries in this State has been under consideration of the Government for a long time. The Government has not sanctioned the introduction of the IUCD Programme in all the Taluk Headquarters hospitals in this State. The Director of Medical Services is requested to ensure that qualified Medical Officers (Women) trained in IUCD work are posted in all taluk hospitals to which this scheme has been extended. She is also requested to ensure that only qualified doctors undertake the IUCD insertion work.

The Government also direct that for each case of IUCD insertion done in the Government Medical Institutions to which this scheme has been extended payment may be made to the mothers, doctors, promoters, etc. at the following rates.—

(i) Payment to the mother on the day of insertion.	Rs. 2 (Rupees two only).
(ii) Additional two visits one at the end of three months and the other as and when the mother turns up.	Rs. 1·50 (Rupee one and paise fifty only on each occasion.

NOTE. (The payment to the mother should in no case exceed five rupees).

(iii) Remuneration to Doctor.	Re 1 (Rupee one only).
(iv) Remuneration to Promoter.	Re. 1 (Rupee one only).
(v) Cost of Medicines and Dressings.	Rs. 3 (Rupees three only).

The Director of Medical Services is requested to issue instructions to the medical officers to inform the mothers who had the loop to visit the institutions again for a Medical check up once in three months or as and when she needs medical assistance and give them the best attention possible for the successful implementation of the scheme. The Director is also requested to issue such further instruction as she may deem necessary in the matter in regard to maintenance of records, registers etc. and other professional safeguards.

The Director is also informed that the question of employing additional staff in her office and in the hospitals to which IUCD programme is extended will be considered and orders issued thereon separately in due course.

Government agree that private and voluntary organisations with qualified Medical Staff recommended by the Director of Medical Services may be supplied with loops and permitted to carryout IUCD insertions. The Director of Medical Services is requested to send a list of such institutions to Government as early as possible (*Source : G.O. Ms. No.* 918 *Public Healt...n dated 3rd June* 1967).



STERILISATION PROGRAMME

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The Family Planning Programme attained importance for the improvement of the economic status of the people and thus came into existence in July 1956, though the subject was included in the First Five-Year Plan in the year 1955. Since then the programme was given so much of finishing touches and thus shaped into a very fine programme, which is being appreciated not only by the other States of India but also by the entire world. Now let us review the sterilisation programme of this State from the year 1956 to this date.

In the beginning

When the Family Planning Programme was first implemented in our State, say July 1956, non-appliance methods, especially "Safe period" method ("Rhythm" method) was given more importance and hence parents were advised to practice the "Safe period" method. This method was not acceptable since it was not so easy to follow but also the failure rate was very high. Hence sterilisation methods (vasectomy in male and salpingectomy in female) were thought to be safe and reliable. Between these two methods, vasectomy operation has proved to be a very simple, safe, and successful method, especially for the parents who have a minimum of three living children. Hence vasectomy was preferred by many parents and also by the Government of Madras as early as 1958. The other non-operative methods of contraception are advocated to the parents havlng less than three living children for the purpose of spacing of children. Hence in the year 1959, part-time Family Planning Surgeries were opened in Government General Hospital, Madras, Government Stanley Hospital Madras and Govt. Royapettah Hospital, Madras. The vasectomy programme became more and more popular. Full-time units were opened in the Government General Hospital, Government Stanley Hospital, Government Royapettah Hospital and Kilpauk Medical College Hospital in Madras City and in all the District Headquarters Hospitals and in Major Institutions like Erskine Hospital, Madurai, Raja Mirasadar Hospital, Thanjavur and Chingleput Medical College Hospital, Chingleput. Part-time Family Planning Surgeries were also opened in all the Taluk and non-Taluk Headquarters Hospitals, since the demand for sterilisation operation was increased The pattern of the staff in the full-time and part-time Family Planning Surgeries were also revised to the pattern drawn by the Government of India.

Since 1958, facilities exist in almost all Government hospitals for vasectomy operation but in mufassal salpingectomy operations are done only at District Headquarters Hospitals and in few Taluk and non-Taluk Hospitals. These operations are done free of cost.

The fathers who have not attained the age of 55 and the mothers who have completed the age of 24, with a minimum of three living children are eligible to undergo the operation and also to avail the concession, given under this programme. A written consent of both husbandand wife is necessary for undergoing the sterilisation operation.

The Lepers are eligible to undergo sterilisation operation irrespective of the number of children they have. They are also paid the compensatory allowance of Rs. 30 each.

Concessions

Concessions given to the fathers and mothers.—The sterilisation operation is done free to all married couples, irrespective of their income.

The hospital stoppages, confinement charges, charges for blood, plasma, etc., are waived irrespective of their income, if they undergo the sterilisation operation.

A compensatory allowance of Rs. 30 is paid to each father or mother who undergoes these operations, in order to meet the total loss of emoluments during the six post-operative days.

Free ambulance service is provided for to and fro journeys to the hospitals for the pregnant mothers in Madras City, who are willing to undergo the operation.

Hospital stoppages, charges towards costly drugs, etc., are waived in respect of fathers who are hospitalised for undergoing vasectomy operations along with hydrocele or hernia, irrespective of their income.

Special casual leave of six days is given to employees of Government, Local Bodies and Aided Educational Institutions, immediately after operation. In respect of Plantation workers, the absence of six post-operative days is treated as sick leave on two-third wages.

Agents

Vasectomy.—The sterilised fathers themselves can canvass cases for operation. Sterilised fathers, who are appointed as Fieldworkers, the sterilised Government servants, and employees of Local Bodies and Aided Schools are also permitted to canvass cases for sterilisation operations and they are paid Rs. 10 as honorarium for each successful case.

The Panchayat Unions can also canvass cases for vasectomy and compensatory grant of Rs. 10 is paid for each successful case.

Vasectomy camps.—Facilities are available for conducting special vasectomy camps by the District Medical Officers in consultation with the Collectors of the Districts.

Salpingectomy.—Panchayat Unions can canvass mothers for salpingectomy operations and get Rs. 10 as compensatory grant, for each successful case. The Women Fieldworkers can also canvass mothers for salpingectomy. The Women Fieldworkers should have been married and undergone sterilisation operations besides having firm conviction in the Family Planning. The Male Fieldworkers are not permitted to canvass cases for salpingectomy.

Follow-up

About 35,000 persons have been followed up after sterilisation operation (25,000 fathers after vasectomy and 10,000 mothers after salpingectomy). No untoward effects have been noticed or reported. The Government of Madras have also appointed, as early as 1964, twenty Social Workers for the purpose of follow-up of vasectomised fathers.

Statement showing the number of sterilisation operations done in the Madras State up to the end of 1966 is given below :

(Statement showing the number of sterilisation operations done in the Madras City and in the Districts.)

Year.	*Madras City Hospitals.*		
	Vasectomy.	*Salpingectomy.*	*Total.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1956 ..	5	430	435
1957 ..	76	584	660
1958 ..	325	879	1,204
1959 ..	436	855	1,291
1960 ..	2,148	1,191	3,339
1961 ..	11,202	1,021	12,223
1962 ..	25,574	1,025	26,599
1963 ..	9,751	1,167	10,918
1964 ..	6,832	1,361	8,193
1965 ..	7,869	1,370	9,239
1966 ..	21,350	1,348	22,698

Year.	*Mufassal Hospitals.*			
	Vasectomy.	*Salpingectomy.*	*Total.*	*Grand total.*
	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1956 ..	20	240	260	695
1957 ..	155	989	1,144	1,804
1958 ..	661	985	1,646	2,850
1959 ..	894	1,158	2,052	3,343
1960 ..	3,036	1,481	4,517	7,856
1961 ..	11,218	1,894	13,112	25,335
1962 ..	20,890	2,014	22,904	49,503
1963 ..	14,253	2,067	16,320	27,238
1964 ..	21,180	2,542	23,772	31,915
1965 ..	104,158	3,527	107,685	116,924
1966 ..	224,080	3,965	228,045	250,743

Total number of sterilisation operations .. 518,206

A brief description of sterilisation programme in the Madras State is given commencing from July 1956. The Government of Madras and the people of this State are convinced that sterilisation is the safe and successful surgical method of Family Planning, not only for limiting the size of family but also for the prosperity of the Nation. We also feel proud that we have already set up an example in sterilisation programme for the entire World.

Citations for National Awards for the Years 1965-66 and 1966-67

AWARDS FOR THE YEAR 1965–66

1. *Overall National Award for the Best State.*—This award is given to a State for the best over all performance is sterilitzation I.U.C.D. insertions and distribution of conventional contraceptives.

For the year 1965-66, Maharashtra and the erstwhile Punjab secured the highest score of 135 points each out of a maximum of 230. Maharashtra performed 65,660 sterilization operations, 129,887 I.U.C.D. insertions and distributed 7,776,000 condoms, 37,700 diaphragms, 42,312 jelly tubes and 130,000 foam tablets.

In the erstwhile State of Punjab, 33,116 sterilization operations were performed, 132,263, I.U.C.D. insertions made and 612,465 condoms 7,731 diaphragms 6,481 jelly tubes and 319,734 foam tablets distributed.

Accordingly, the award is shared by the States of Maharashtra and the erstwhile Punjab. The combined State of Punjab having since been bifurcated into Punjab and Haryana, both get the award individually.

2. *Overall National Award for the best Union Territory (Excluding Delhi).*—This award is given to a Union Territory (Excluding Delhi) for the best overall performance in Sterilization I.U.C.D. insertion and distribution of conventional contraceptives. Amongst Union Territories (Excluding Delhi), Himachal Pradesh had the best overall performance in sterilization, I.U.C.D. insertions and distributed 114.578 condoms, 2,310 diaphragms, 2,027 jelly tubes and 50,517 foam tablets, Accordingly Himachal Pradesh gets this award.

3. *Award for the State with the best performance in Sterilization.*—During the year 123,806 sterilization, i.e. 3·4 sterilizations per thousand population were done in Madras State. This is the highest performance in sterilization amongst the States during 1965-66. Accordingly this award goes to Madras.

4. *Award for the State with the best performance in I. U. C. D.*—During the year 132,263 I.U.C.D. insertions, i.e., 5.7, the erstwhile State of Punjab. This is the highest performance by any State in I.U.C.D. during 1965–66. Accordingly this award goes to Punjab and Haryana, into which the combined State of Punjab has since been divided.

5. *Special Prize for I.U.C.D. insertions for Delhi.*—A special prize for Delhi had been instituted provided it achieved the target fixed for 1965–66 for the Union Territory for I.U.C.D. Sterilization. Against the target of 7,000 I.U.C.D. insertions for 1965–66, Delhi actually inserted 21,275 I.U.C.D. thus achieving 304 per cent of the target. Delhi has thus won this award.

AWARDS FOR THE YEAR 1966–67

1. *Overall National Award for the best State.*—During the year 1966–67 Punjab secured the highest score of 117 points out of the maximum of 230 points. It performed 18,841 sterilization, 120,131 I.U.C.D. insertions and distributed 534,666 condoms, 1,962 diaphragms, 10,516 jelly tubes and 285,665 foam tablet. Accordingly Punjab gets the award.

Since Punjab and Haryana were parts of one combined State for 7 months during the year 1966–67, an award is also given to Haryana.

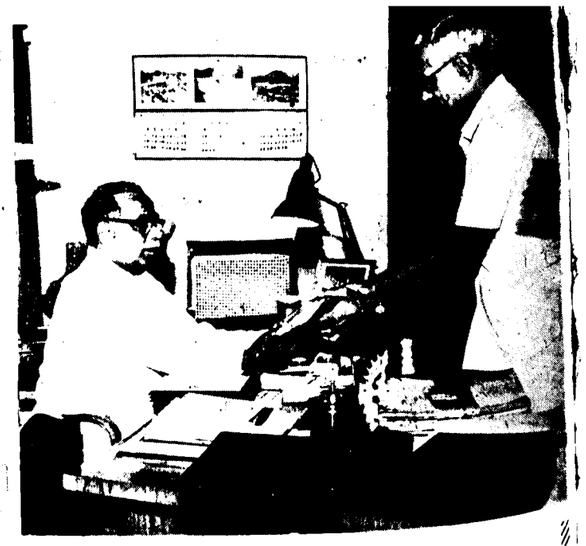
2. *Overall National Award for the best Union Territory (Excluding Delhi).*—Chandigarh secured 116 points against the maximum of 180 points. This is the highest score among the Union Territories excluding Delhi. This award, accordingly goes to Chandigarh.

3. *Award for the State having the highest target Achievement in Sterilizations.*—In Madras, 230,047 sterilizations, i.e. 117.6 per cent of the target were achieved during the year. This is the highest achievement by any State for the year 1966–67. Accordingly, State of Madras gets this award.

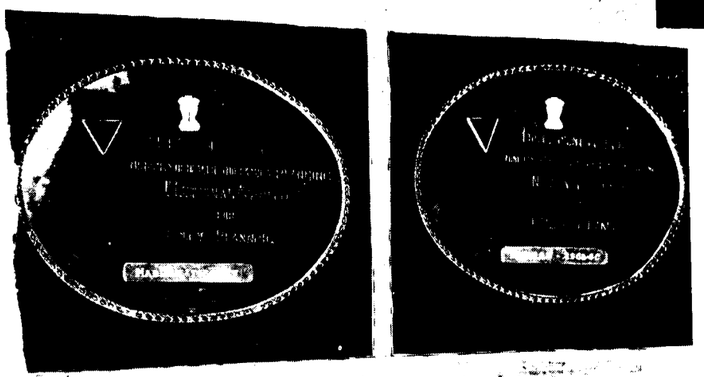
4. *Award for the State having the highest target achievement of I.U.C.D.*—120,131 I.U.C.D. insertions, i.e. 54·6 per cent of the targets were achieved during the year by the State of Punjab. This is the highest percentage of achievement by any State against the target. The award is, accordingly given to Punjab.

Since Punjab and Haryana were parts of a combined State for 7 months during the year 1966–67, an award is also given to Haryana.

NATIONAL AWARD

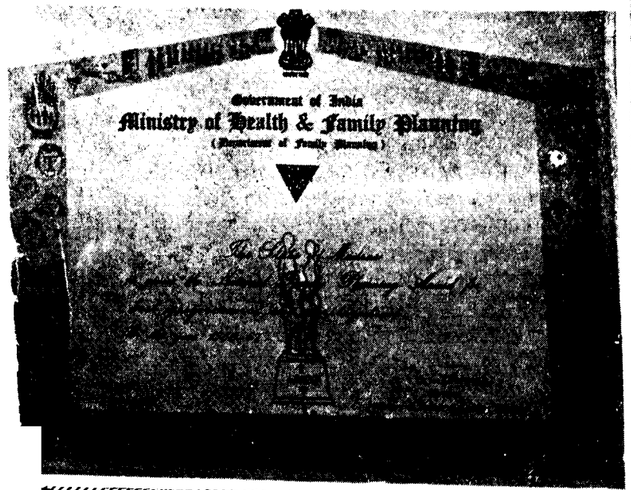


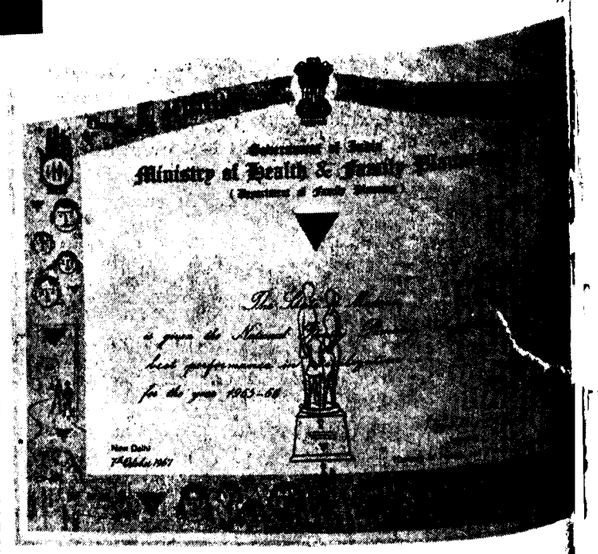
Thiru N. Ananthapadmanaban, I.A.S., Secretary to Government, Public Health Department presenting to Thiru C. N. Annadurai, Chief Minister, the National Awards given to Madras State for the years 1965-66 and 1966-67 for the best performance in sterilisation.



Left: The Award for 1966–67.

Right : The Award for 1965-66.





The Certificate for 1965–66.

The Certificate for 1966–67.



world population growth accelerates

By the summer of 1966, the population of the world had passed the three and-a-third billion mark. According to the population Reference Bureau's Annual Data Sheet, world population totalled 3·346 billion, an increase of 65 million in one year—180,000 a day. This is equivalent to a third of the total population of the United States.

Robert C. Cook, PRB president, said: "Half the population now living on the earth has been born since the end of World War II. Curiously enough this 1·6 billion increment approximates the total population of the planet in 1900—only 66 years ago.

Population statistics

"It took a million years for world population to reach the billion mark in 1800. In the intervening 166 years, world population more than tripled. So rapid has the acceleration in growth been that, as matters now stand the next doubling will occur around the end of the century and the population would increase to more than 9 billion in about 5 years.

"The United Nations estimates that world population is now growing by 2 per cent per year. At this rate, population doubles in 35 years, and in a century, it increases nearly eightfold. In 2066, the total would be 24 billion".

The Data Sheet lists the essential population statistics so far as they are available for 135 countries based on United Nations data and information from other reliable sources. The Data Sheet is revised annually to reflect the latest population figures for countries of the world, their annual rates of increase, and the number of years required to double their populations. It shows the birth and death rates where available, as well as population projections for 1980 and the percentage of population under age 15 for most countries.

Of the 135 countries on the 1966 Data Sheet, four are newly independent, each with a population under a million. They are: Bostswana with 600,000; Lesotho, 800,000; Barbados, 200,000; and Guyana. 700,000. In addition, Southwest Africa, a disputed trust territory with a population of 600,000 is included for the first time on the Data Sheet. These five are among 14 countries on the Data Sheet with populations of 800,000 or less. The great majority of the world's countries are relatively small. Half the 135 countries listed have a total population amounting to only a twentieth of the world's population, while half the world's people live in the five largest countries : China, India, the Soviet Union, the United States and Pakistan.

Information regarding the population of many countries is still scanty even though censuses are becoming almost universal and of better quality. The big blank spot in the population map of the world remains China about which even the Chinese appear extremely vague. Students of the Chinese enigma range in their estimates of the number of Chinese from 700 million to 900 million. The United Nations demographers estimated China's population very conservatively at 710·5 million in mid 1966. To the extent that the actual population of China exceeds this figure, the world total would have to be revised upward.

Two categories

Vital statistics—the most important being birth and death rates—remain very spotty for many countries as revealed in the gaps in the Data Sheet. However, an important element of population dynamics is firmly established, that world population breaks down into two well-defined categories.

Low birth rate countries.—These mainly comprise the industrial nations of Europe (including U.S.S.R.), North America Oceania, and Japan. Birth rates in these countries are under 25 births per 1,000 population per year. About a fourth of the world's people live in these relatively slow growing lands. The number of years to double their populations range from 700 years for Malta to 32 for New Zealand. In East Germany, population is actually declining at a rate of 0·2 per cent per year. The United States is

growing more rapidly than most of the industrial countries and, at the present rate, its population would double in about 45 years.

So-called developing countries.—These comprise most of the population of Asia, Africa, and Latin America. They have birth rates at traditionally high levels and declining death rates. Births range from 35 to 60 per 1,000 ppulation per year. The increase in these countries is due to continuing traditionally high fertility rates combined with declining death rates. The rate of natural increase—being the difference between the birth rate and the death rate—ranges upwards from 2·2 per cent to even 4 per cent a year, in the case of Costa Rica, where there are 5 births for every death.

The developing countries show a wide range in their rates of population increase. In a few of them, migration is a more important factor than the balance of births and deaths. In fact, the number of years to double population ranges downward from 78 in the case of Algeria, which has experienced heavy emigration, to 6 for oil-rich Kuwait, where immigration has been heavy.

A 3 per cent rate of increase such as that which characterizes tropical Latin America doubles the population in 24 years. In a century of growth at this rate, a population increases 18 times. The population of Brazil, for example, now 84 million, would increase at the current rate of 3·1 per cent to 1·7 billion by 2066.

In general, the countries with the most rapid population growth are least equipped to deal with it. Per capita income is distressingly low; in many countries hunger and illiteracy are endemic. Because of the high fertility and declining mortality, a large proportion of the people in these countries are children. The percentage of the population under 15 years of age in the high birth rate countries averages about 40 per cent. In contrast, the low birth rate countries have less than 30 per cent of their population under 15 years of age with a correspondingly lower dependency load.

This has many important social and economic implications. Such relatively large proportions of youth in the developing countries demand heavy expenditures from an already overburdened economy for clothing, housing, feeding and schooling. This tends to siphon off the limited capital resources urgently needed for economic development. In the United States, with a per capita income of over 3,000 (Rs. 22,500) and 31 per cent of the population under 15, the cost of schooling absorb a major part of State and local taxes and considerable federal subsides. The per-pupil cost of education in the United States averages more than $ 500 (Rs. 3,750) per year. This is about six times the annual per capita income of the people of India which is estimated to be less than $ 100 (Rs. 750).

The high child ratio in the developing countries has another sombre aspect. Each year, on the average an increasing number of young people will be moving into the reproductive age brackets. Barring changes in the death rate, the number of women in the high fertility age group, 20–30, will increase by approximately a half in a next 20 years. This growing fertility potential adds significantly to the gravity of the looming population crisis. [*Courtesy: "Family Planning News", June* 1967.]

55,000 BIRTHS EVERY DAY

About 55,000 babies are born in India every day. This means that we should develop our resources in such a way that we are able to look after the welfare of 55,000 additional babies every day. If we give half a kilo of milk per day to a baby, it would mean that we would require 27,000 kilos of additional milk every day. It is obvious that it is not possible to increase the production of milk at this rate every day. The same applies to clothing, food and educational facilities. In time to come, job opportunities would have to increase at the same rate to ensure a suitable living for every child when he becomes an adult.

Since all this is not possible, the existing facilities will have to be distributed. This will mean that what is available to-day to an individual in India will not be available in the same quantity tomorrow and what is available tomorrow will not be available day after. As the population will grow, facilities available to every Indian will continue to decrease.

This was recently stated by Thiru Govind Narain, Secretary, Ministry of Health and Family Planning, while broadcasting a talk in Hindi on "Too Many Children and Health" from the Delhi Station of All India Radio.

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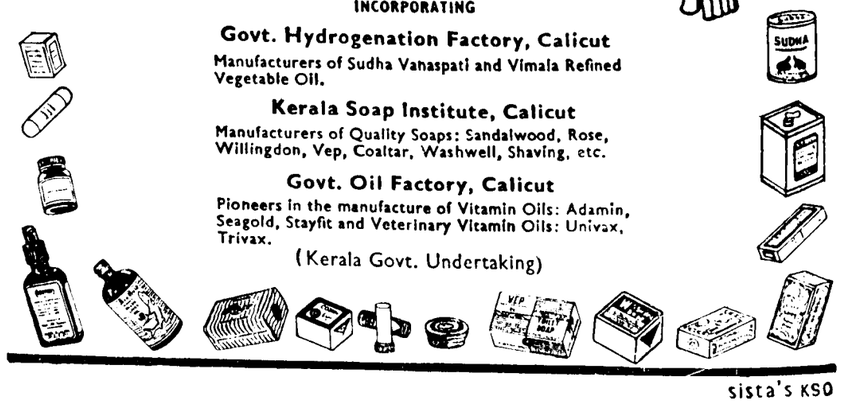
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R.K. No. 26/67.

486/L



DECEMBER 1967

PRICE 20P



CIVIC RECEPTIONS

1. 280th Inauguration Day Celebrations of the Corporation of Madras were held on 21st November 1967. Thiru C. N. Annadurai, Chief Minister, presided. Thiru S. Nijalingappa, Chief Minister of Mysore, was the chief guest. The two Chief Ministers are in conversation at the dinner held at My Lady's Garden, Madras in connection with the Corporation Inauguration Day.

2. A Civic Address was presented to Thiru S. Nijalingappa, Chief Minister of Mysore, at the 280th Inauguration Day Celebrations by the Mayor of Madras.





3. Periyar E. V. Ramasamy was given a civic reception by the Madras Corporation on 22nd November 1967. The Mayor presented the address in a silver casket to Periyar.

4. Thiru M. G. Ramachandran, M.L.A., was accorded a civic reception on 23rd November 1967. The Mayor is seen handing over a silver casket containing the address.



MADRAS INFORMATION

Vol. XXI DECEMBER 1967 No. 12

CONTENTS

		Page
1.	[illegible]	3
2.	Age of Common Man	7
3.	Our Language Policy	13
4.	United Nations—a Forum for Peace	16
5.	[illegible]	23
6.	Value of Cadastral Survey	26
7.	Gandhi Centenary Preparatory Week	27
8.	Drying Centres in Thanjavur	30
9.	Dumping of Fly-ash Produced at Ennore Thermal Plant.	33
10.	Housing Problem	34
11.	An ideal Scheme for Savings	35

CONTRIBUTIONS

1. Agricultural Exhibition and School Improvement Scheme were inaugurated by Thiru C. N. Annadurai at Ekkadu, Thiruvallur Panchayat-Union on 19th October 1967. A sum of Rs. 3,798 towards the City Fire Relief Fund was presented to him on the occasion.

2. Thiru M. M. Muthiah, Vice-Chairman, Ambathur Township presenting Rs. 5,001 to Thiru C. N. Annadurai, Chief Minister of Madras-towards City Fire Relief and Rehabilitation Fund at a reception given in honour of the latter at Ambathur on 9th November 1967.





3. Thiru A. K. Natarajan, Personnel Officer of Messrs. Larsen and Tubro, Madras handed over to Thiru M. G. Ramachandran M.L.A., Vice-Chairman, State Advisory Board, Small Savings, a cheque for Rs. 1,25,000 for investment in Small Savings on 30th October 1967. Normally this amount would be invested in Bombay. Because of the efforts of Thiru C. R. Ramakrishnan, Branch Manager of the above concern the amount has been invested here this time. Thiru M. G. Ramachandran, commended the efforts of the Branch Manager and requested that in future also the amount may be remitted here. Picture shows Thiru A.K. Natarajan handing over the cheque to Thiru M. G. Ramachandran.





4. The Chief Minister of Madras receiving a cash award of Rs. 1,001 towards Fire Relief Fund from the representative of Loyola College students at the College day celebration of Loyola College held on 28th November 1967.

5. Thiru T. P. Andaiya Pillai of Alamapatty (Salem district) presenting Rs. 2,000 to the Minister for Local Administration towards College Fund at a function held on 12th November 1967.



தமிழக அரசு வகுத்துள்ள பெருந்திட்டத் தின் அடிப்படையில் அண்ணாசிலை பல் கலைக்கழகத்திற்கான நிலைய உணவு அமைச்சர், திரு. கே.பி.பி.சாமி அவர்களும், மாநகராட்சி மன்றத் தலைவர் திரு. மு.கருணாநிதி அவர்களும் நிலைய உள்ளாட்சி அமைச்சர், திரு. முத்துசாமி அவர்களும் அளிக்கிறார்கள். செல்லோப் பல் கலைக் கழகத்திற்கான நிலைய அளிக்கும் பேற்றினை பாஸ் பெற்றுள்ளன. இசையரசு கண்ண பாணி தெலுகர் அவர்களின் தமிழ்த் தாய் வாழ்த்துடன் தொடங்கி, தமிழ்ச் செல்வி கிருத்துவர் முடிவுரையுடன் இந்தத் திருவிழாவிற்குத் தலைமையேற்பவர் தமிழ கத்தின் முதல்வர், அறிஞர் அண்ணா அவர் கள் ஆவார். இவ்விருவர் ஆட்சியிலும் நான் பிறந்து வளர்ந்தேன் என்பதில் பெருமை கொள்கிறேன்.

கருத்தரங்கு

அடுத்த நான்கு நாள்கள் 3-ம் நான் காவலர் உலகத் தமிழ் மாநாட்டுக் கருத்தரங்க கூடங்களில் முனைவர் பட்டம் பெற்ற ஆய்வாளர்கள் தங்கள் ஆய்வுக் கட்டுரைகளை அளிக்கும் நிகழ்ச்சி நடைபெற்றது. மலேசியா, சிங்கப்பூர் ஆகிய நாடுகளிலிருந்து 28 பிரதிநிதிகளும், இலங்கையிலிருந்து 12 பிரதிநிதிகளும், தமிழ் நாட்டிலிருந்து 150 பிரதிநிதிகளும், தமிழ்நாடு நீங்கிய இந்திய மாநிலங்களிலிருந்து 20 பிரதிநிதிகளும், அமெரிக்கா, இங்கிலாந்து, ஜப்பான், செக்கோஸ்லோவாக்கியா போன்ற வெளிநாடுகளிலிருந்து சுமார் 100 பிரதிநிதி களும், இந்தக் கருத்தரங்கில் கலந்துகொண்டு ஆய்வுரையில் பின்லேயோசா தலைமையில் ஒவ் வொருநாளும் காலை 9 மணியிலிருந்து மாலை 5 மணியளவில் 11-ம் தேதி முடியத் தமிழாராய்ந்த பற்றிய உரைகள் ஆற்றுவர். விவாதங்கள் நடந்தன, விளக்கங்கள் அளிக்கப் பட்டன. கருத்தரங்கு நிகழ்ச்சிகளோடு, மாலை நேரங்களில் நாற்பதுக்கு மேற்பட்டோரின் தனிப்பட்ட ஆய்வுரைகளுக்கான ஏற்பாடு செய்யப்பட்டன. இந்த நிகழ்ச்சிகள் நடைபெறும். வெளி நாட்டுப் பிரதிநிதிகள் 11-ம் தேதி இரவு புறப்பட்டுத் தாயகத்தில் தமது பல்வேறு பணிகளுக்கு திரும்பினர்.

இந்த உலகத் தமிழ்க் கருத்தரங்கில் ஏற்படக் கூடிய பயன் தமிழாராய்ச்சியைப் பொறுத்த வையில் பிரிவினை தமிழகத்திற்கும் வருங் காலத் தமிழகத்திற்கும் மெத்தவும் பயன்தரக் கூடியதாயினும், உலகத் தமிழ் மாநாட்டின் நிகழ்ச்சிகளைக் காண்பதற்கு, தமிழகத்தின் பல்வேறு பகுதிகளிலிருந்து வருகின்ற பொது மக்களைப் பொறுத்தவரையில் அவர்களின் கவனத்தை ஈர்க்கவில்லை இக்கருத்தரங்கு அமைய இயலாதல்லவா? இதனையுணர்ந்த மாநாட்டுக் குழுவினர், தமிழக முதல்வரின் அறிவுறைக்கிணங்க, கருத்தரங்கு இணையோட்டி எழுநாட்கள் பொது மக்கள் அரங்கம் கருத்து கொள்ளத்தக்க வகையில் பெரியதொரு தமிழ் விழாவினைச் சென்னையில் நடத்தி முடிவு மொனத் திர்மானித்தார்கள். அதற்கெற்ப சென்னைத் தீவுத் திடலில் (ஜவஹர் மைதானத்தில்) எழிலும், எழுச்சியும் குலுங்கிடும் வண்ணம், எழுநாட்கள் இவைத்தமிழ் மணக்க மணக்க, இலக்கியச்சுவைப் பெருகப்பெருக, கனி நயம் கனியக் கனிய, கலைகளாட்சி, இசை, நடனம், கூத்து, இன்னோரன்ன நிகழ்ச்சிகளுக்கு புறப் பணிக்குழுவின் அமைப்பு வேலைகளைத் தொடங்கி யிருந்தனர். கூத்துக் கொண்டாட்டம், புறப் பணிக்குழுவினர் ஒன்று வைகாசித் திங்கள் பூம்புகார் நகரிலிருந்து தீர்மானிக்கிறார்கள் எனலாம். இந்த நிகழ்ச்சிகளை ஆலையத் தின் திரு பாலசுமி, திரு புரட்சிதாசன், திரு கலைசன் முதலியோர் தொண்டோர் கொண்ட ஆர்வமிக்க குழு இந்த அரும்பணியை மேற் கொண்டுள்ளது.

செந்தமிழ் விழா

இம்மாநாடு சனவரி 4-ம் நாள் தொடங்கு கிறது. பொதியில் திரு அம்பழகன் அவர்கள் தலைமை வகிக்கவும், திரு கருத்திருமன் அவர்கள் தொடக்கவுரையாற்றவும் அதற்கு, 5-ம் நாள் மாநாட்டில், தஞ்சைக்கு அடகளார் தொடக்கவுரையாற்றவும், புலவர் கோவிந்தசாமி அவர்கள் தலைமை ஏற்கிடவும், 6-ம் நாள் சனிக்கிழமை, திரு சா. கணேசன் அவர்கள் மாநாட்டைத் தொடங்கி வைக்கவும், தலைமை நீதிபதி திரு அனந்த நாராயணன் அவர்கள் தலைமை ஏற்கவும், 7-ம் நாள் ஞாயிறன்று நாஞ்சில் மனோகரன், மாநாட்டுத் தலைமை வகிக்கவும், தொடக்கவுரையைத் திரு என். வி. நடராசன் ஆற்றிடவும், 8-ம் நாள் திங்களன்று, திருமதி மாது தியாகராசன் துவக்கவுரை ஆற்றிடவும், திருமதி மனோரமா கைலாசம் தலைமை ஏற்கவும், 9-ம் நாள் செவ்வாயன்று, காய்தே மில்லத் முகமது இஸ்மாயில் தலைமை ஏற்கவும், திரு இரா. செழியன் மாநாட்டினைத் தலைவைக்கவும், 10-ம் நாள் புதன்கிழமையன்று, அய்யை துரைசாமி பின்னர் தலைமை ஏற்கவும், பொதி யில் மா. இ. தசரதன் தொடக்கவுரை நிகழ்த்த வும், கேட்டுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள்.

இசையரசு கண்டபாணி தெலுகர், இசைச் சித்தர் சித்தம்பரம் செயராமன், சிங்காழி தொல்காப்பியர் இசை நிகழ்ச்சிகள், புகாரில்

Age of COMMON MAN

Speech delivered by Thiru C. N. Annadurai, Chief Minister, at the Annamalai University Convocation held at the University Campus on 18th November 1967.

Mr. Chancellor, Mr. Pro-Chancellor, Mr. Vice-Chancellor, Graduates of the year and Friends :

Thankful as I am for the unique honour conferred on me by this institution, it is not without hesitation and a good deal of trepidation that I stand before this August assembly to-day to deliver the Convocation address, for though it is a pleasure to be present on the happy occasion of greeting the graduates of the year and wishing them all a bright and prosperous future, it is not an easy task to place before them appropriate guidelines—conscious as I am of my own limitations and aware of the eminence of those who stood at this rostrum in the past and gave weighty and worthy advice to the graduates. Stalwarts in various walks of life, scholars of erudition and experience, administrators of rare abilities, have all been here to deliver instructive discourses and I do not for a moment imagine that I have the capacity to add anything substantial to what has been already said by those who preceded me. I am convinced therefore that to be called upon to deliver this address is not so much an invitation as a command to me to bestow the most careful and considered thought on the role of Universities in general and of the Annamalai University in particular.

Age of common man

The fact that I am conscious of my own limitations gives me a sense of relief, for attempt I shall not to offer original ideas or theories with a special stamp, but only reiterate some of the cardinal principle enunciated by those who offered their advice in past years, perhaps with annotations here and there, bringing to bear the lay man's point of view to the findings of experts in elds connected with education. Thi is the age mmon man—whatever the regrets some might id it is his point of view that matters most and n tc represent him in all his ruggedness. Sys- schools of thought, whether it is in philosophy s, ethics or economics, are certainly meant for f course, the interpretation should come olars and experts and the art of translating them into every day activity is to be undertaken by the administrators. Universities, as the repositories of knowledge and the nursing ground for the emissaries of thought wisdom and service, have got a prominent role to play—and the prominence is growing every day, as more and more individuals get themselves equipped for the task of battering societyin all its sectors and spheres. This is all the more so in this age when we have eschewed monarchy and autocracy and have inaugurated the era of democracy. During the monarchical or feudal days, Universities had to train scholars and poets to adorn the chambers of Royalty or the gilded mansions of Lords and nobles and their wisdom was meant for the mansion, not for the market-place. Those were days when numbers did not count, nor were eminent scholars asked to face the problems confronting the masses. They were content to work in secluded spheres, far from the din and noise of the common man, and weave the costly fabrics of philosophy or poetry which in turn was to be converted into dazzling garments for the select and the privileged.

Role of University

The role of the University to-day is not cloistered and confined as in the past. Its function has been enlarged—not in its fundamentals but in its domain. It has to take into account the common man—not to perpetuate his commonness, but to trim and train, guide and lead him, for he is called upon to-day to perform uncommon tasks. He is asked to do his duty as the citizen of a democracy—a task which kindles sweet hopes but which demands patience and perseverance faith and confidence, faith in himself and in others and confidence in his inherent ability to shoulder the responsibilities. The common man has become the Ruler of the land—he holds his destiny in his own hand. Unlike in a byegone age, when rulers were born either in palaces or in mansions, to day every hamlet and every hut has become the birth place of a potential ruler and the duty to-day, the responsibility to-day, of the Universities is to fashion out of him an individual fitted and equipped for the task of making democracy fruitful and effective.



Thiru C. N. Annadurai, Chief Minister of Madras, delivering the convocation address, at the Annamalai University Convocation.

I said that the duties and responsibilities of Universities have grown in dimension and scope, but pointed out that the fundamentals remain unaltered and these fundamentals are of permanent value and of perennial interest. The supreme task before the University is to give those who seek a vision of knowledge in its true proportions and perspectives, to maintain the sovereignty of ideas and ideals in the world. A balanced mind, the ability to discriminate between what is merely trivial and what is important, the capacity to look at a problem from all its angles without fear or favour, to be tolerant of the other man's point of view, these are fundamentals which are unalterable and it is only the Universities that can provide society with a continuous stream of men and women endowed with these qualities. While addressing the University of Brussels, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, our former President, made the following statement :

Requisites of democracy

"For its proper functioning democracy requires more qualities than other forms of Government. It is in the Universities that we can develop the true spirit of democracy, appreciation of other points of view and adjustment of differences through discussions. It can be kept healthy and strong by the exercise of individual responsibility and judgment. In Universities we have to re-call the struggles of the past and realize the perils and possibilities, the challenges and opportunities, of the present."

Democracy is not a form of Government alone—it is an invitation to a new life—an experiment in the art of sharing responsibilities and benefits—an attempt to generate and co-ordinate the inherent energy in each individual for the common task. Hence we cannot afford to waste a single talent, improverish a single man or woman or allow a single individual to be stunted in growth or held under tyranny and the Universities should, through the graduates it sends forth year after year, annihilate the forces that attempt at aggrandisement and tyranny, fight against cant and hypocrisy and enthrone human dignity.

Graduates of the year, I wish you all a prosperous future—for, after all, the immediate concern of every individual, graduate or no graduate, is to acquire the means for a decent living. That is the first motivation for all human activity and no one can ignore it, but that ought not to be the sole objective. Something higher and nobler than mere individual material advancement is expected of you—for remember that this University education is a privilege that you enjoy, for which you are deeply indebted to the community of which you are a member. Most of the money needed for maintaining institutions of higher education come from the revenues collected from the community through the State, and a good proportion of that revenue comes from the tillers and the toilers, men who did not enjoy this privilege, men who willingly submit themselves to discomfort, so that they can enable the next generation to lead a better life. Graduates of the Annamalai University, may I ask you, how are you going to repay—what is to be your contribution to the social chest on which you have drawn so largely? Unless you replenish it richly, coming generations will find only an empty coffer. Your superior education increases your responsibility to society and therefore, apart from or along with your own individual advancement, society has got a right to expect an adequate return from you—not so much in terms of money as in terms of service—in toning up society in bringing light into the dark alleys, sunshine into dingy places, solace unto the afflicted, hope unto the despondent and a new life unto every one.

That this is a welcome and worthy ideal needs no dispute, but not every one will come forward to translate that ideal into action—and yet our ancient as well as modern thinkers have all stated in unmistakable terms that wisdom is manifested in action.

Unless service is the outcome, the sermons become sweet nothings. As Jefferson stated,

"We must dream of an aristocracy of achievements arising out of a democracy of opportunities."

And when I seek your help and co-operation in the supreme task of serving society, please do not wink and smile and say, it is all so easy to say. I am not unaware of the difficulties in the way, nor am I going to brush aside the influence of the environment on you. May be, the world in which you are to begin the journey is one which will dim your hope, disturb your determination. You may come face to face with the unpleasant sight of practices widely differing from the principles inculcated in you. You may find self-seekers enthroned and the patient worker decried. Tyranny of all sorts may stare at you and every step you take will be a struggle. I admit that the environment is such that even people with robust optimism will be discouraged and forced to take to the path of ease and comfort.

Spirit of service

But, we should also realise that a continuous stream of men and women endowed with the spirit of service have been carrying on the crusade successfully and have conferred rich benefit on humanity.

We, the Tamilians have been holding aloft this ideal for more than two thousand years and hence we find in *Pura Nanuru* this passage.

"உண்டால் அம்ம இவ்வுலகம்.....
தமக்கென முயலா நோன்றாள்
பிறர்க்கென முயலுனர் உண்மை யானே .

As inheritors of that rich legacy, you are best fitted to overcome even the environment and serve society to the best of your abilities.

Anyone, who proposes to do good must not expect people to roll stones out of his way, but must accept his lot calmly if they even roll a few more upon it. A strength which becomes clearer and stronger through its experience of such obstacles is the only strength that can conquer them—says Albert Schweitzer.

Though the problems in various countries are of a similar nature, the peculiarity attached to the problems of our country is of a pronounced nature.

Erosion of the mind

Ours is not a case of starting from scratch—had that been the case the only thing needed would have been the intensity of effort to be put forth. Ours is a case of erosion of the mind—we are not in search of fields, but have to engage in the task of fertilising it, irrigating it. We are not in search of ideals, but are engaged in the more intricate task of classifying, codifying and verifying layers of ideals. We are not wanting in culture—but have to cleanse it from the cob-web of time and de-adulterate it. In short, we have to re-discover ourselves, and re-construct our entire thought. Once we were the custodians of everything nobler, but, we have allowed the germs of decay to multiply and thrive. Our task to-day is to allow fresh air and sunshine and regain the original shape and stature—that which made us well-known in distant lands and climes.

Our literature, art and architecture are fine specimens of human intelligence—but they bear the revages of time and also the effect of currents and cross currents so that to-day we have to listen to the Foreign historian or scholar in order to realise the "Glory and Grandeur" of our own country.

Age commands veneration—but unless it is recuperated, decay sets in. Our culture and civilisation are hoary, but we have allowed scars and wrinkles to disfigure them. It is our duty therefore to re-discover and re-construct what is ours and enrich it by drawing liberally upon the achievements of other countries.

Our problem is not want of a system—in any branch of knowledge. We have fine specimens in all spheres. We claim also—and that rightly—immortality for our systems, but we have not succeeded in keeping them fresh and young, effective and energetic, for we have allowed them to decay.

If a system has to endure, says Dr. Radhakrishnan, it must be perpetually young and ready to change. In other words, it must be capable of accepting new ideas, have the resilience of mind which the young have, have the openness, flexibility and spirit of adventure by which they accept what is given to them and transform it out of recognition.

Arrest decay

Eos, a Goddess falling in love with a mortal, prayed to God to grant immortality to the lover—'Yes', said God, and the mortal gained immortality. But he grew old, infirm, senile, decayed—and what was a feast once to the eyes of Eos became a sight to shun and grieve over—and he who gained immortality longed for death—for what is life if it becomes a prey to decay? Then Eos sighed and said, "I prayed for immortality for my lover, forgetting to pray for perpetual youth".

We in this country are facing some such situation—and we are in charge of the task of re-juvenating our culture and civilisation—our entire thought. Instead of attempting that, we have been, for too long a period, doting upon the decayed forms attempting to defend them from critics and currents of new thought. And while other parts of the world, after persistent and patient search after truth, have arrived at new conclusions and are scaling new heights, we are content to sit near the shattered rampart and narrate past glory. Our religion has degenerated into rituals, our society which was once classless and casteless has degenerated into water-tight compartments of caste and creed, and, all the while, we have kept either silent or have been supplying defence to superstition and orthodoxy by offering liberal interpretations in a scholarly way.



Thiru M. G. Ramachandran, M.L.A., Vice-Chairman, State Advisory Board for Small Savings, Madras, along with the Director of Small Savings and Regional Director of National Savings, Madras, met Collectors of Coimbatore, Salem, Dharmapuri, The Nilgiris and North Arcot, on 9th October 1967 at Coimbatore. A detailed discussion on the present trend of Small Savings collections in the respective district was held. Ways and means for improving the tempo of collections in the districts and for ensuring extensive participation of the different sections of the people were discussed.

The Vice-Chairman, expressed his deep sense of appreciation of the personal interest taken by the Collectors for augmenting the Small Savings collections. With a view to inculcate the habit of thrift among the students which would stand them in good stead in their later life with an ultimate salutary effect on the community at large, the Vice-Chairman emphasised the need to popularise the Small Savings Movement among the student population, in all educational institutions through the teachers.

VICE-CHAIRMAN'S GESTURE

Thiru M. G. Ramachandran, M.L.A., who, as Vice-Chairman, State Advisory Board for National Savings, Madras, travels extensively in the State for Small Savings promotional work, has declined to draw allowances and other remuneration that are usually paid to the holder of such office.

Housing Problem

Welcome speech by Thiru S. Maadhavan, Minister for Labour and Housing, Government of Madras, at the Conference of Ministers of Housing, Urban-Development and Town Planning, held at Madras on 8th November, 1967.

Respected Chief Minister, Union Minister for Housing, my colleagues from other States and friends, let me first of all extend a hearty welcome to you all. The problem to be discussed in this conference, namely, providing houses for our people, is a very important one. Next to food and clothing, shelter is a necessity of man. The Hon'ble Union Minister for Housing takes lively interest in this most important problem and I am happy to acknowledge his enthusiasm in solving this problem. He has been a source of inspiration to me and I am sure that this is the experience of all my colleagues coming from other States.

Recently in Madras, the problem of slum clearance assumed urgency and magnitude when hundreds of huts were destroyed by fire. Fortunately, with munificient donations from the people of this State, the Government of Madras was able to tackle the problem by providing the affected people with huts constructed with asbestos roofing.

With the increase in population in the cities, the problem of urban housing has become acute and we have done something to solve the problem, though much remains yet to be done. But so far as rural housing is concerned we have not bestowed sufficient attention. In the urban areas there is urgent necessity of providing houses for industrial workers. Under the scheme of Subsidised Industrial Housing for Workers, a beginning has been made, but many workers still remain without houses. If that scheme is successfully implemented that will solve the problem of slum clearance also. I am happy that the Central Government is giving priority to slum clearance scheme in the urban areas. The Madras Government have utilised fully the grants made by the Central Government for the Housing Schemes and I am certain that our Union Minister will spare no effort in providing adequate funds to the State Governments to solve this problem.

Of course, the finance is the big problem and only the Union Government can help the State Governments in finding out ways and means to raise necessary funds for this purpose. I hope this Conference will pay attention in suggesting new sources to raise funds to finance the schemes.

In the construction of houses, we should adopt new and scientific methods that are followed in foreign countries. The houses should not only be cheap but also the construction should be quick. We must follow new techniques and methods adopted in the foreign countries in the construction of houses instead of continuing our conventional methods of construction.

I am certain that our deliberations in this conference will help chalking out new ways to tackle the important social problem of housing. With these words, I again welcome you all.

CHEAP HOUSES

Thiru C.N. Annadurai, Madras Chief Minister, appealed to experts in the building industry at the Conference of the Ministers of Housing, Urban Development and Town-Planning to formulate methods by which even a low paid person could have a house of his own.

Inaugurating a three-day conference of State Ministers of Housing, the Chief Minister explained that the problem of housing required urgent solution, as even after twenty years of independence this problem had not been effectively tackled. We have to find out even with some unconventional methods a speedy solution to this problem, he said.

Thiru Annadurai said that there were three aspects to the problem—designs, finance and quick methods of construction. He appealed to the conference to discuss in detail these three aspects and evolve methods by which cheap houses could be constructed in quick time.

He said though there were many designs for cheap houses finance stood mainly in the way. Besides providing adequate funds the Government should also see whether additional finance could be made available by public loans or big banks could be made to grant loans on liberal terms.

The Chief Minister pleaded for larger financial assistance from the Centre which he said was stopped following Chinese aggression.

Small Savings

An ideal scheme for SAVINGS



CUMULATIVE TIME DEPOSIT.

Do you know what the Scheme has to offer ?

If you invest Rs. 10 monthly in Cumulative Time Deposit for 10 years, you will get Rs. 1,500 in lumpsum against the actual investment of Rs. 1,200. This maturity benefit is free from Income Tax. Monthly investments enjoy rebate of Income Tax.

FOR INSTANCE, LOOK AT THIS EXAMPLE :

A man's income is Rs. 9,600 per annum.

The Income Tax payable is as follows :—

	Rs.
On Rs. 5,000	250
Rs. 4,600	460
	710
Deduct relief if married with more than one child.	240
Income Tax	470
Surcharge	47
Total Income Tax ..	517

	Rs.
Ded relief	240
Inco Tax	326
Surc rge	33
Total Income Tax ..	359

Thus the s g will be Rs. 517 — 359=Rs. 158 in Income Tax.

In other w Rs. 158 out of Rs. 2,400 which you put into your mulative Time Deposit account come back to you a reduction in the Income Tax you have to pay. Yet maturity you get Rs. 30,000 as against an investment Rs. 24,000. This works out to a tax free interest o bout 5·77 per cent per annum in a 10 year account. he sum of Rs. 6,000 got by way of maturity ben will also be tax-free. If the total income is taxe that year Rs. 9,600+6,000=Rs. 15,600 will be taxe The tax being Rs. 1,518. But you will pay actua Rs. 359 on Rs. 8,160 the benefit being Rs. 1,518—3 Rs. 1,159.

Spread ove years, the annual benefit is Rs. 158+ 116=Rs. 274 r annum or the investment may be put at Rs. 2,126 ddition to the accumulations.

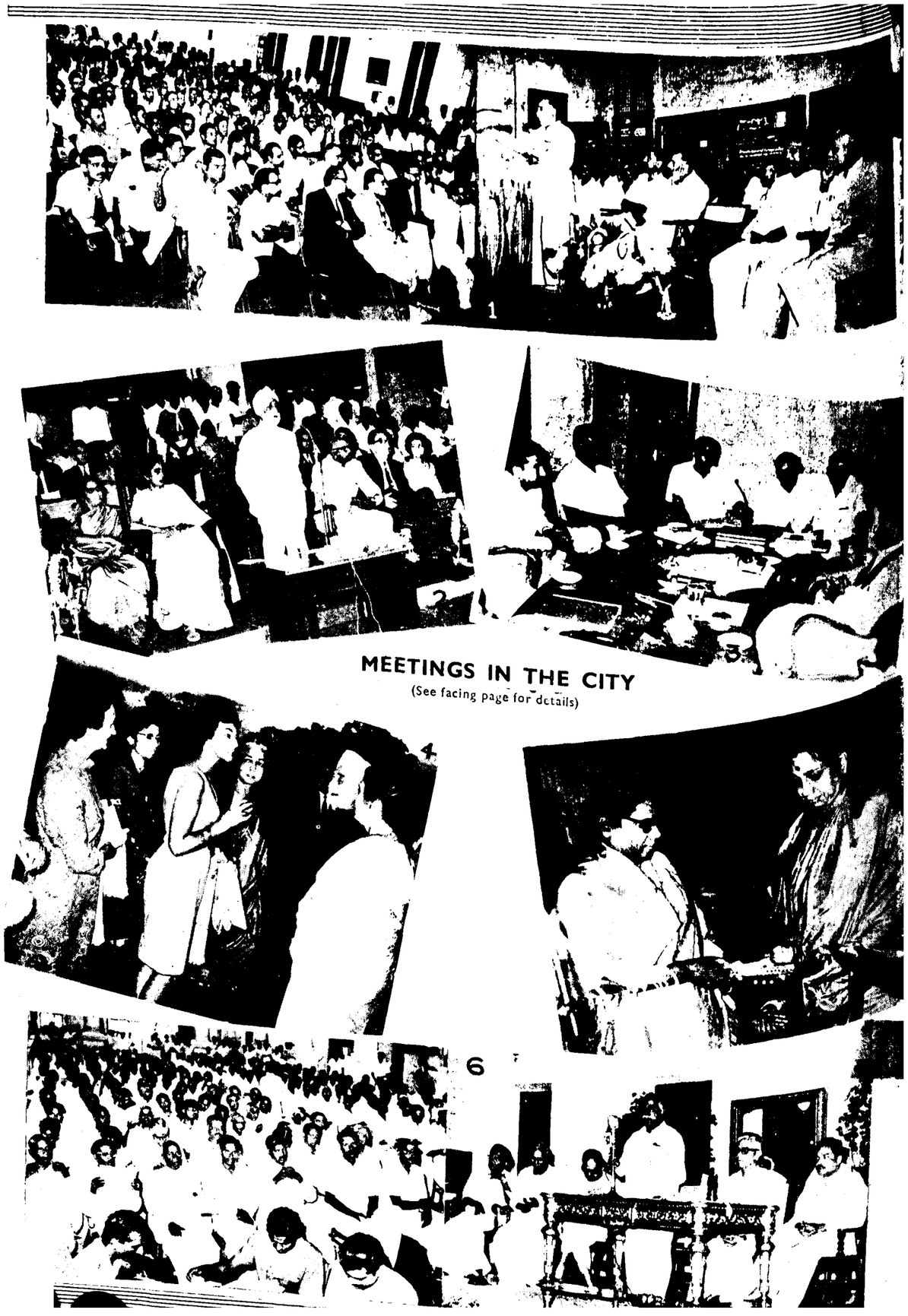
For self ployed persons, like doctors, lawyers, architects, e neers and businessmen, a Cumulative Time Deposi ccount (10 years or 15 years) is a boon. There are n formalities or medical examinations to undergo. You have only to sign an application and deposit the amount in any Post Office of your choice to claim this attractive return and enjoy rebate on income tax.

For more details please contact.—

Director of Small Savings, Madras-9.

Or

Regional Director of National Savings, Madras-2



MEETINGS IN THE CITY

(See facing page for details)

Dumping of Fly-ash Produced at Ennore Thermal Plant

The Bhabha Atomic Research Centre of the Department of Atomic Energy has carried out a large-scale readiotracer study near the 450 megawatt Ennore Thermal Scheme, now being implemented by the Madras State Electricity Board, about ten miles to the north of Madras City. This power station when completed, will use coal as fuel, which, on burning, would produce fly-ash at the rate of about 2,500 tons per day. The purpose of the tracer investigations is to examine the suitability of the site proposed for dumping this material in the sea, as it is necessary to ensure that the fly-ash so discharged will not find its way back into the cooling water intake of the power station. Such a confirmation is extremely important for the project, as the disposal of the fly-ash is an expensive process. The arrangements for disposal consists of the laying of a pipe-line from the power station to the sea coast and the construction of a rugged jetty which will withstand extreme weather conditions on the sea, prevailing near the Madras coast. The length of the pipe-line should be kept to a minimum, as the laying of an extra length involves considerable expense. In view of the important nature of this project and the economic implications, the scientists of the Isotope Division of the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre at Trombay made a special effort to obtain this vital information at the request of the Madras State Electricity Board.

The investigation

The radiotracer experiment is now complete and has provided the answer to this problem.

For this investigation, a technique was developed whereby the actual fly-ash was firmly labelled with the rare earth element scandium. A sufficient quantity of this material was then subjected to neutron irradiation for about two weeks in the Trombay reactors, and, as a result, fly-ash containing about 12 curies of the isotope scandium-46 was produced. This was then processed in the laboratories of the Isotope Division, and the material was transferred, after assay, into a brass container fitted with a graphite cover, which, in turn, was enclosed into secondary containers for protection. The containers were then transferred into a six inch thick lead shielded flask for transport to the experimental site. All the above operations were carried out in a " Hot Cell ", shielded by about three feet thick concrete, the manipulations being carried out remotely by using master-slave manipulators.

First of its kind

The tracer was then released on the sea-bed by remote control operations from INS SHARADA which was made available by courtesy of the Indian Navy. Various other facilities including those required for fabrication and a survey vessel and team were provided by the Madras State Electricity Board.

The direction of movement of the radioactive fly-ash on the sea-bed was followed by the Trombay Scientists for more than a month by scanning the area with special underwater radiation detectors towed by a launch. The results indicate that the site selected for dumping the fly-ash is suitable and that the movement of fly-ash is mostly away from the mouth of the channel leading to the cooling water intake of the power station. This method, using fly-ash directly labelled with radioactive scandium to study the movement of similar material on the sea-bed, *is the first of its kind in this country and one of the very few to be done in the world.*

This important operation, which is of great significant to the Ennore Thermal Scheme, making use of the versatile tools made available to mankind by a highly sophisticated branch of science, has been possible by close co-operation between the Department of Atomic Energy and the Madras State Electricity Board.

(See facing page for pictures)

(1) The Chief Minister Thiru C. N. Annadurai addressing the members of the Secretariat Association at the inaugural function of the Association and observance of Family Planning Day at the Garrison Theatre, Fort St. George, on 3rd November 1967. (2) United Nations Day celebration was inaugurated by Thiru V. R. Nedunchezhiyan, Minister for Education and Industries at Nehru Stadium, Madras, on 24th October 1967. Sardar Ujjal Singh, Governor of Madras presided. Sardarni Ujjal Singh distributed prizes to the students who won the Essay and Elocution competitions. Thirumathi Sathiavani Muthu, Minister for Harijan Welfare and Information delivered the welcome address. The Governor is addressing on the occasion. (3) The Souvenir Committee of the Second World Tamil Conference to be held in Madras during January was held at Secretariat on 6th November 1967. Thiru M. G. Ramachandran, M.L.A. presided. (4) The Governor of Madras Sardar Ujjal Singh gave a party to meet the delegates at the XIX World Vegetarian Congress at Raj Bhavan on 27th November 1967. Picture shows the Governor and Sardarni Ujjal Singh with the delegates on the occasion. (5) The Golden Jubilee of the Women's Indian Association was celebrated at Rajaji Hall, Madras. on 4th November 1967. Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddi presided over the function. Thirumathi Sathiavani Muthu, Minister for Harijan Welfare and Information releasing the Golden Jubilee Souvenir on the occasion. (6) The Chief Minister, Thiru C. N. Annadurai inaugurated the Conference of the Panchayat Union Chairmen on 20th November 1967.

DRYING CENTRES IN THANJAVUR

The farmers of Thanjavur district were previously raising only single crop. But now as a result of scientific research, technical advancement and the application of scientific methods in farming operations they are able to raise double crop. It is now estimated that during October to December about five lakh tons of paddy will be harvested in Thanjavur district -The Granery of South India. Usually during this season only about 2½ lakh tons of paddy will be harvested in this district. This sudden increase in production has created many problems in handling the paddy. The harvesting season coincides with the North-East Monsoon and poses a challenge. In this situation if the expected increase in paddy yield is to benefit the farmers of Thanjavur as well as the State it has to be dried, transported to other parts of the State and stored without incurring any loss. Therefore, the harvested paddy has to be dried on the spot immediately in addition to the usual process of boiling and hulling before transporting to other parts of the State.

To execute this task most efficiently, the Food Corporation of India, has established 30 mechanical drying centres in Thanjavur district. In each centre 160 tons of paddy can be dried daily. The following are the benefits that accrue from drying paddy in the mechanical drying centres :

(1) The farmer can harvest and thrash the paddy without any fear that the paddy yield will be ruined if there is any rain;

(2) Losses incurred due to the birds and rats menace can be avoided;

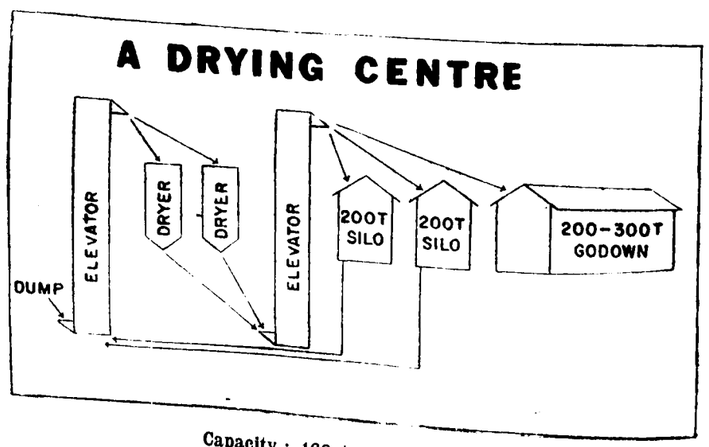
(3) The grain can be stored for a long time which will help the farmers to sell them at a profitable price;

(4) Depending upon the harvest the quality of the grain can be increased which will result in higher amount of rice when hulled.

(5) It helps the farmer to sell any amount of grain as soon as the harvest is over. This helps the farmers to produce more for the chances of loss has been minimised.

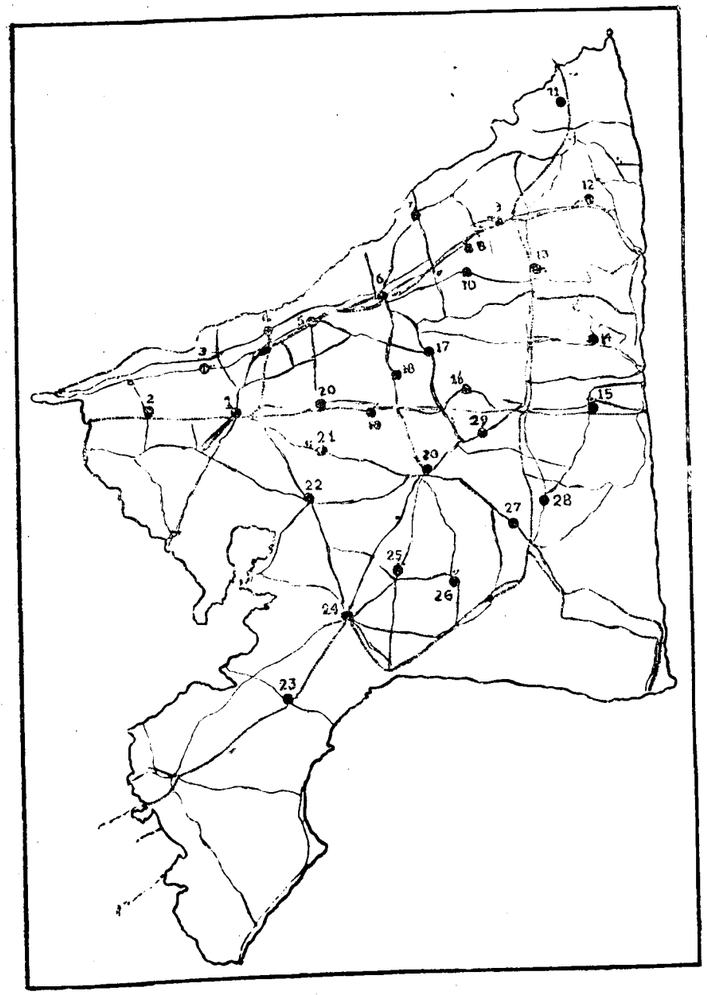
(6) It helps the customers to get continuous flow of grain at a stable price; and

(7) It helps to improve the country's economy in general.



Capacity : 160 tons per day.

The following are the places where drying centres have been established in Thanjavur district :—



1. Thanjavur.
2. Budalore.
3. Melathirupanthuruthi.
4. Ullikkadai.
5. Papanasam.
6. Kumbakonam.
7. Cholapuram.
8. Thiruvalangadu.
9. Malliam.
10. Palaiyur.
11. Arasur.
12. Sembanarkoil.
13. Kollumangudi.
14. Seeyathamangai.
15. Keevalur.
16. Mukunthanur.
17. Oohai.
18. Alangudi.
19. Koilvenni.
20. Salliyamangalam.
21. Vandaiyar Iruppu.
22. Orathanadu.
23. Peraoorani.
24. Pattukottai.
25. Madukkoor.
26. Perugavalanthan.
27. Vilakudi.
28. Kachanam.
29. Moolangudi.
30. Mannargudi.



The Prosperity Brigade of South Arcot was recently inaugurated by the Chief Minister. The Chief Minister and the Minister for Agriculture are taking the salute at the Prosperity Brigade march past at Cuddalore.



The Chief Minister, Thiru C. N. Annadurai exercising his franchise at the by-election to the South Madras Parliamentary Constituency held on 7th November 1967.

6th October—Youth and Students Day.—All through Gandhiji's mission in the country, the youth and students were in the fore-front. In building a strong, united India too, their contribution can be substantial. This day is to be devoted to bringing the new generation in closer touch with Gandhian principles.

The day's programmes could include one day camps to discuss Gandhiji's message. Schools, Colleges and other institutions could also announce their own programme for the whole centenary period.

An interesting practical programme suggested to schools, colleges and other organised bodies is that they each select to provide certain basic amenities to selected villages like drinking water well and approach road by their own efforts and also with the help of businessmen, institutions and other philanthropists. Contribution to the village project could be both manual labour and money. A more extensive work would be for the Students to visit nearby villages in batches to spread Gandhiji's message there.

7th October—Women and Children's Day.—The day has a special bearing in as much as that the centenary that is being observed will be of Kasturba's as well as of Gandhiji's.

Women organisations in each place could have common programmes and chalk out plans of how they could best participate in the Kasturba and Gandhi Centenary celebrations. Spinning, prayer meetings could be part of the day's programme. Children's programmes like patriotic songs competition, drama on Gandhian themes, etc., can be organised.

8th October—World Peace Day.—It is gratifying that the UNESCO has resolved to observe Gandhi Centenary in all its member nations, and all these nations will be having several Gandhi Centenary programmes all over the year 1968 69. In a way, this throws a responsibility on the shoulders of we Indians who were close to Gandhiji.

On that day, programmes to highlight the present day problems facing world peace and the part we could play in strengthening peace in the country and outside may be organised.

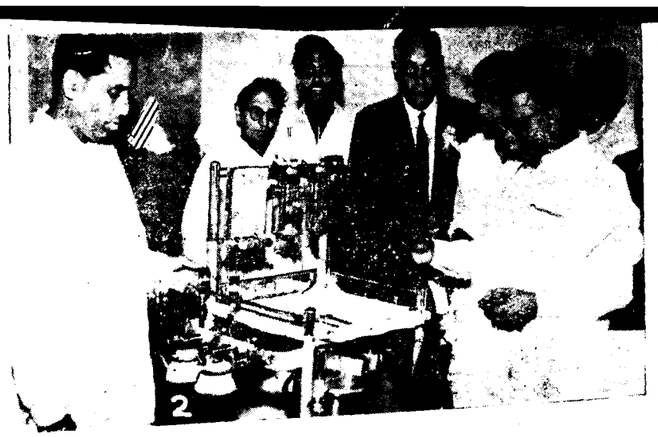
Programmes upto 22nd February 1970.—While the actual Gandhi Centenary day falls on 2nd October 1969, the celebrations which are already on, will continue up to 22nd February 1970, this being the death anniversary of Kasturba Gandhi (Her birth date is not known).

It is to be hoped that during these coming 28 months there will be numerous programmes and projects all over India and they will result in creating a new atmosphere conducive to the spread of Gandhian constructive thought and action. Each individual and institution, after celebrating the Gandhi Centenary Preparatory Week from 2nd to 8th October, 1967 may chalk its plan of (*a*) how to celebrate all events connected with Gandhiji over these 28 months; (*b*) what should be the continuous programme for this period.

It will be appropriate to recall the 19 points constructive programme given to us by Gandhiji during freedom struggle. As one examines the national scene today, one feels that the relevance and need for those programmes is no less today, than before 1947, though unfortunately, not as much emphasis on the programmes in the national sphere is generally experienced now. Hence a list of the Gandhian Constructive programmes is reproduced here. Individuals and institutions could select suitable programmes from the list—

(1) Communal Unity; (2) Removal of Untouchability; (3) Prohibition; (4) Khadi; (5) Other Village industries; (6) Village Sanitation; (7) Basic Education; (8) Adult Education; (9) Work among Women; (10) Health Education; (11) Regional languages; (12) National Language; (13) Economic Equality; (14) Work among Farmers; (15) Work among Labour; (16) Work among Tribals; (17) Eradicating Leprosy; (18) Work among students; (19) Service to the Cow.





1. Junior Engineers Association was inaugurated by the Chief Minister of Madras at White Memorial Hall. Egmore, Madras on 20th October 1967. Thiru S. Ramachandran, M.L.A., presenting a copy of the souvenir released on the occasion to the Chief Minister.

2. Chief Minister Thiru C. N. Annadurai, inaugurated the extension of the medical facilities under the E.S.I. Scheme to the families of insured persons and also declared open the new buildings in the E.S.I. Hospital at Ayanavaram, Madras on 27th November 1967. Thiru S. Madhavan, Minister for Law and Co-operation presided. Thiru S. J. Sadiq Pasha, Minister for Public Health, declared open the E.S.I. Dispensaries and Staff Quarters on the occasion. Picture shows the Ministers going round the hospital.

3. Work on Cauvery Water-supply Scheme for augumenting City water supply, was inaugurated by Thiru C. N. Annadurai on 30th October 1967. Thiru M. Karunanidhi, Minister for Public Works presided.

4. Thiru S. J. Sadiq Pasha, Minister for Public Health yisited the Employees' State Insurance Hospitals and Dispensaries on 25th November 1967.

5. The Madras College Students Council was inaugurated by Thiru C. N. Annadurai, Chief Minister at the S.I.E.T. Auditorium of 22nd November 1967.

6, & 7. Thiru A. Govindaswamy, Minister for Agriculture declared open the Pedestrians over bridge near the Fort Station on 25th November 1967.







Value of CADASTRAL SURVEY

THIRU K. A. MATHIALAGAN,
Minister for Food and Revenue.

It is said that Survey begins from North-West and ends in South-East direction. Madras is bounded by Andhra Pradesh and Mysore States in the North and by Kerala in the West and it is the South-Eastern extremity of the Indian Peninsula. It is therefore appropriate that the Third Conference should be held in Madras State. History tells us that the earliest Cadastral Survey in India was that of Raja Raja I of the Chola Dynasty in Thanjavur, Tamilnad. It is but befitting that this August assembly of eminent Technicians and Administrators chose this place 'Tamizhagam' to discuss and deliberate about standardising the Survey materials and procedures, reorganization of the Survey and Settlement Departments and adoption of modern developments from scientifically advanced countries.

Again it is said that Survey is to be from "whole to the part". But paradoxically enough, its object is to serve from 'part to the whole' as it is found to be of immense value to the individual, to the State and to the Nation. Compilation of the Cadastre (i.e., Land Register) dates back to the ancient Egyptian, Graeco-Roman and Arab times when Tamil Kings through the then flourishing sea-port of Poompuhar (பூம்புகார்) carried on busy trade with these countries. The age old attachment to landed property has attained a new look with the accurate and scientific determination of the boundaries and areas of one's own property.

As the Minister for Food, the location of the pockets of plenty and scarcity of food production are important to me to ensure equitable distribution of food. Increase in food depends on proper land use, which in turn is closely related to the correct estimate of acreage under various food crops, which again is determined from the Cadastral Survey and Land Records like Field Measurement Books, Adangal (meaning the container of every aspect of information), etc. This is only one example of the value of Cadastral Survey to the State.

In recent times, we have become increasingly aware of the major role played by Survey in the determination and defence of our frontiers. Initial Cadastral Surveys in Madras State had been completed in the closing two decades of the last century. They were being supplemented by what were known as Revision Surveys up to 1905. These surveys being inherently defective, a system of periodical re-surveys once in 30 years was designed. It was, however, given up in 1937, obviously for reasons of economy in the wake of introduction of self-government at the initial stages. Subsequently in the year 1963, this Government have revived the periodical re-survey scheme. About half of our 5,000 strong army of Survey men and Officers are engaged on this regular operation wing of this department.

Any work of construction has necessarily to be followed up by proper and effective maintenance. The other half of the department looks after the maintenance of the surveys, commonly known as Revenue Records and Registration. Subsequent to its last reorganization made in 1962, we are now considering the question of streamlining the entire department by integrating the Survey and Maintenance Wings and installing a Unit in each Revenue district. We have also got a scheme in hand to launch a wholesale Multi-Purpose Urban survey in the State.

It is with a deep sense of satisfaction that I acknowledge the high standards set up by the Survey Organization in this State which has established traditions of its own for meticulousness, speed and orderliness in its survey operations. I have no doubt, that similar quality work is being carried out in the other parts of the country, and I convey my commendations to the authorities concerned. Finally, I wish to express my confident hope that this conference would endeavour its utmost to devise ways and means to simplify, if possible, but in any case to modernize the Survey and Settlement procedures for a more effective functioning of the Revenue and other Administrative Machinery, in order to yield quick results, particularly at this crucial time in our country's development. (*Speech delivered at the Third All India Cadastral Survey Conference held at Ootacamund*).

GANDHI CENTENARY PREPARATORY WEEK

It is desired by all that the Gandhi Birth Centenary should be observed by our countrymen in a special way by not making it just a formal festival, but by trying to march a step forward in the direction of the goal set for the country by the Mahatma. The goal could be best described in Gandhiji's own feelings when he said "Our work will not be completed until the last tear is wiped out of the last eye on earth". How noble a goal to work for. Once Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had said about Gandhiji, "we were small men, working under him. He involved us in great ideals and goals and in the process of working them, we also became great".

It is acclaimed that the relevance of what Gandhiji said and did was not confined to any particular period or region but extends to all periods and all regions of the world. His method of fighting the mighty colonial power became so effective that dozens of dependent countries got inspired by it and following his methods, they attained their own freedom. In the current day world too, his methods of non-violent resistance against injustice is effectively being used by oppressed people. They all convince us that the method followed by Gandhiji and the values established by him are of permanent application.

The programmes that would best suit the observance of Gandhi Centenary could be no other than the ones that he himself chalked out as assisting the country to march towards the set goal.

That the Governments at the Centre and in the States and territorial Unions should take and active part in the celebration of the Centenary is but proper. We owe our very existence as a free nation to-day to the guidance and efforts of Gandhiji and as such, nothing that the Government and people can do for the Celebration can be too great a contribution in his memory. But still, the essence of the event will be in its being observed by the millions of Indians, poor and rich in their own individual families and sorroundings.

The occasion of the 98th birth day of Gandhiji is being observed in the country as the Gandhi Centenary Preparatory Week. It is an occasion for every Indian to see for himself how best he could take part in the celebrations. As we plan for our participation in the Centenary of this man who made us a free country, [illegible] not look to any outside agency for assistance but [illegible] we can take the initiative and march ahead. [illegible] and families in homes, groups in schools, colleges and other educational institutions, mills, factories, organised institutions among the youth, women, businessmen, lawyers, doctors, kisans and others all see how they could make programmes for Gandhi Centenary at their levels.

The National Committee for Gandhi Centenary has chalked out a week-long programme for Gandhi Jayanti this year.

2nd October 1968—*The Gandhi Jayanti Day.*—This day is to be dedicated to programmes devoted to recalling the life and message of the Mahatma. Prayers, Prabhat-Pheries, Mass Spinning and other programmes in the morning and prayer meetings and public meetings in the evening will be appropriate.

3rd October—Constructive Programmes Day.—Long before India became politically free, Gandhiji gave us a plan for economic self-reliance through the Constructive programmes. Vinobaji has continued guiding us in these programmes and in today's context emphasis is laid on (*a*) Khadi-Village Industries; (*b*) Shanti Sena (Peace Army) Organisation; (*c*) Gramdan.

Accordingly, propagating Khadi sales, Shanti Sena rallies and recruitment and visit to village and spread of the message of gramdan are suggested as the day's programmes.

4th October—National Integration Day.—Gandhiji lived and died leaving us the message of brotherhood of man. In the context of the present situation in the country where we see differences in the name of religion, language, region, etc., the value of the message of unity and Nationl Integration given to us by Gandhiji cannot be over emphasised.

National Integration Programmes like inter-religious prayer, starting classes for studying Indian Languages other than the local language, etc., can be organised.

5th October—Social Reconstruction Day.—Gandhiji constantly held that the Indian social structure can never be strong until the evils which are eating away the country's vitals are eradicated: Among such evils are drink and untouchability. On this day, programmes of sanitation and Shramdan in the backward and Harijan areas of the villages, towns and cities and evening prayers in these areas will be appropriate.

இவைக் காலத்தில் இவ்வூரில் ஒரு 100-லிருந்து 150 லட்சம் காலனிகள் நான் ஒவ்வொருக்கு அதிகமாகக் கிடைக்கப்பெறும். இருபதிலும் நம் மனைவிய நீர் நிலைகளைக் கணக்கிட்டால் 1,100 லட்சம் காலனிகள் குறைந்த அளவு நான்கு அதிகமாகக் குளங்களில் தெருவை எனை ஐயமிலாமல் கூறலாம். இவ் பொழுதே நகருக்குத் தேவையான முழு நீளையும் பெறுவதற்கு முயலாத நிலையிலேயே நாம் உள்ளோம். இதை உடனடியாக சரிக்கட்டவில்லை மக்களின் வாழ்க்கை, வருவாற்று, இம்மாநகரின் வளர்ச்சிக்கும் தடை என்பது மிகும் என்ற அச்சம் ஏற்கெனவே ஒரு சிலர் தொனித்துள்ளார்கள். தொழில் வளர்ச்சிக்கும் இது குந்தகம் விளைவிக்கும்.

நான் குறிப்பிட்ட 1,100 லட்சம் காலனிகள் முழுமையாகவே ஈடு செய்யக்கூடிய நிலைகள் ஆராய்ந்து திட்டம் வகுக்கலாகாதா? என்ற ஒரு கேள்வி எழலாம். இப்பற்றாக்குறையின் பெருமளவை ஈடுசெய்யக்கூடிய நிலை திருவண்ணாவிரி போன்ற பிற ஆறுகளை, ஏற்கெனவே சைதாப்பேட்டை, மகாமாண்டியம், ஆந்திரா பிரதேசம் ஆகிய மூன்று மாநில அரசுகளும், சென்னை மாநகர், புறநகர் இயற்றின் தேவைகளுக்கு கிருஷ்ணா-கோதாவரி ஆற்று நீரில் ஒவ்வொரு மாநிலமும் முறையே, 5,000 மில்லியன் கன அடி நமக்கு தர இசைந்துள்ளனர். இதற்கு நாம் அவர்களுக்குப் பெரிதும் கடமைப்பட்டுள்ளோம். ஆனால் இவ் விசையை ஈடேற திட்டங்கள் வகுக்கப்பெற்று, செயலாக வேண்டும். இதற்கு சற்றுக்காலம் பிடிக்கத்தான் செய்கிறது. ஆயினும் நம்முடைய வருங்காலத் தேவைகளுக்கு ஈடுசெய்ய நம் அண்டை மாநிலங் களின் நல்லெண்ணமும், உதவியும் நமக்குத் தேவையாகத்தான் உள்ளது. நமக்க தருணத்தில் அவ்வுதவியை நாம் பெறுவோம் என்ற நம்பிக்கையும் எனக்கு உண்டு. இதற்கான முயற்சிகளை இவ்வரசு தொடர்ந்து கருத்திற்கொள்ளும்.

காவிரி நீர்த் திட்டம்

ஆனால், இப்பெரும் திட்டங்கள் உருவாகும் வரை நாம் வாளாவிருத்தல் ஒண்ணாது. நான் ஏற்கெனவே குறிப்பிட்டேன், இத்திட்டத்தின் உடனடித் தேவையை. நம்முடைய நிதி நிலைக்கும் நம்முடைய தற்போதைய கூடுதல் தேவைக்கும் நாம் உடனடியாக செயல்படக் கூடிய முறைக்கும், எற்ற ஒரு திட்டம் இப்பொழுது தொடங்கும் திட்டம். இப்பொழுது பழங்கப்பெறும் 50 லட்சம் காலனிகள் எளிதில் இத்திட்டத்தால் இரட்டிக்கும். நம்மை எதிர்நோக்கி நிற்கும் ஒரு சில ஆண்டுகளுக்கு இத்திட்டத்தால் பயனளிக்க முடியும். அதற்கும் விஞ்சிய தேவைகளை ஈடு செய்ய நான் குறிப்பிட்ட கிருஷ்ணா-கோதாவரி முதலிய ஆறுகளை நோக்கித்தான் விழைதல் வேண்டும்.

காவிரியின் போக்கில் பல்வேறு இடங்களைத் தேர்ந் தெடுத்து ஒவ்வொன்றின் இயல்புகளையும் ஆராய்ந்து பல திட்டங்கள் ஆய்வு செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளன. இவைகள் எல்லாவற்றிலும் வீராணத்திலிருந்து சென்னைக்குக் குடிநீர் கொண்டுவரும் திட்டத்தையே அரசு உகந்த தாக கருதியுள்ளது. வீராணத்திலிருந்து சென்னைக்கு குடிநீர் கொண்டு வருவதால் ஏற்கெனவே அவ் வேரியின் கீழ் நடைபெறும் பாசனத்துக்கு ஊறு விளைவிக்காமல் ஏரியை மேலும் ஆழப்படுத்தி நாட்களுக்கு முன் தெரிவிக்கப்பட்டது. இதனை நான் ஏற்கெனவே சட்டமன்ற பேரவையில் குறிப்பிட்டுள்ளேன். வீராணம் ஏரியிலிருந்து பாசன நீரை நான் சென்னை நகருக்குக் கொண்டுவரவில்லை. அந்த அளவுக்கு தண்ணீரும் அந்த ஏரியில் நமக்கு இல்லை. வீராணம் ஏரி காவிரி பாசனத்தின் ஒரு கூறு. ஒரு பாதுகாப்பு போல, பெரிய நீர்ஏரியிலிருந்து அவ்வப் உபரியும் ஒரு வாய்ப்பு. காவேரி நீரை வீராணம் ஏரியின் வழியே செலுத்தி, பின்னர் இதை இயற்கையான ஏற்றி, குழாய்கள் மூலமாக சென்னைக்கு கொண்டுவர ஏற்பாடு. குடிநீர்த்தேவைக்கான பாசன தேவைக்கு மேல் உள்ள நீர்களிலிருந்தும் அவ்வப்பொழுது மட்டுமே சென்னைக்கு எடுத்துக் கொள்ளப்படுவது. பாசன மடைகள் ஒவ்வொரு பருவத்தும் அந்தந்தக் காலத் தேவைகளுக்கேற்ப கட்டுத்த தேவையான குடி நீர் இவைகளை தொடரும். எனவே, இப்பொழுது உள்ள வீராணம் ஏரியினையும் ஏற்று விரிவுத்திலும் பாதுகாப்பதற்கு வகை ஏரியை உறுதிகூற நான் விழைகின்றேன். இருபோதும் ஏரியின் தேவையான பராமரிப்புக்கள், பாசன மதகமைப்பு, தண்ணீர் வரி பாய்வதற்காக கால் அமைத்தல், தூர் எடுப்பது, இயற்றின் தேவைகளை அறிவுள்ள நன்கு ஆய்ந்து தக்க நடவடிக்கைகளையும் மேற்கொண்டு, பாசன முறை இப்பொழுது உள்ளதைவிட இன்னும் நன்கு அமைய செயற் குறிப்புகள் தயாரிக்கப் பணித்துள்ளனர். குடி நீர்த் திட்டம் மேற்கொள்ளும் இத்தருணத்தில் பாசன விதிக்கும் பிறக்கும் நல்ல காலத்தை நான் இங்கு அடிக்கோடிட்டு சுட்டிக் காட்ட விரும்பு கிறேன்.

பிற திட்டங்கள்

நான் ஏற்கெனவே கூறினேன். சுமார் 24 கோடி ரூபாய் செலவில் தொடங்கும் இத்திட்டத்தில் 400 லட்சம் காலனிகள் கூடுதலாக இம்மாநகருக்கு குடிநீர் வழங்க இயலும் எனறு. நம்முடைய பற்றாக்குறையின் ஒரு பகுதி நான இத்திட்டம் ஈடுசெய்யும். இதற்கு மேலும் நாம் நிச்சயமாக எதிர் பார்க்கக்கூடிய தேவைகளை ஈடுசெய்ய ஏற்கெனவே இசைந்துள்ளது போல் பிற மாநிலங்களில் உள்ள நீர்நிலைகளிலிருந்து திட்டங்கள் அமைக்கப்பெற வேண்டும். இதனை இப் பொழுதிருந்தே தொடர்ந்து ஆய்ந்து செயலுரும் வகையில் தக்க தருணத்தில் நடவடிக்கை மேற்கொள்ள நம் பொறியியல் வல்லுநர்கள் முனைந்து செயலாற்ற வேண்டும். இதற்கு வேண்டிய பிற மாநிலங்களிலுள்ள அரசினர், பொறியியல் வல்லுநர் கள், அதிகாரிகள் இவர்களுடைய ஒத்துழைப்பும் கிடைக்கும் என்று நம்புகிறேன்.

நம் பொறியியல் வல்லுநர்கள் எந்த வேலையையும் மேற்கொண்டதிலிருந்து முடிக்கும் வரை இடைவிடாது உழைப்பார்கள், கருத்தூன்றிச் செய்வார்கள் என்ற நம்பிக்கை எனக்குண்டு. அதோடு வீண் விரய மில்லாமல் திக்கனமாக செயல் புரிதல் வேண்டும். எந்தெந்த கருவிகளை உபயோகித்து, எந்த முறைகளைக் கையாண்டால் குறைந்த செலவில் அதிகப் பயன் நமக்குக் கிட்டும் என்பதை நன்கு ஆய்ந்து திக்கன முறைகளை அவர்கள் மேற்கொள்ளவேண்டும்.

இந்தத் திட்டத்தை உருவாக்குவதிலும், பிறவர் அதனைப் பேணி நடத்துவதிலும் சென்னை மாநகராட்சி காட்டியுள்ள ஊக்கம் போற்றத் தக்கது. இந்தக் குடிநீர் பெருக்குத் திட்டத்தின் அவசியத்தை உணர்ந்தவர்கள் அவர்களுமாவார். இத்திட்டத்தின் மதிப்பீடு 24 கோடிக்குமேல் ஆகிறது. இதனை இப்பொழுது மாநில அரசு ஏற்று வீராணத்திலிருந்து சென்னைவரை குழாய்களை கொண்டுவரும் பொறுப்பை மேற்கொள்ளுகிறது. மாநகராட்சிக்கு நீர் வழங்கும் நிபந்தனைகளையும் முறைகளையும் பற்றி தகுந்த முறையில் முடிவுகள் எடுக்கப்படும்.

"தமிழ்நாட்டை மகவாய் வளர்க்கும் தாயாக வாழி வையம் பெருதவி ஓழியாமல்" நின்று வாழ்வது காவிரி. இன்று உணவு உணவு மட்டுமின்றி, பருக நீரும் காவிரி நமக்கு அளிக்கிறாள். அதுவும் தொலைவில் உள்ள சென்னை நகர மக்களுக்கு அளிக் கிறாள். அக்காவிரி வாழி என வாழ்த்தி நம் முதல்வர் அவர்கள் திருக்கரத்தால் இத் திட்டத்திற்கு அடிக்கல் நாட்டி துவக்கி வைக்குமாறு உங்கள் சார்பாகவும் என் சார்பாகவும் அவர்களை பணிவன்புடன் கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன்.

Medical Facilities under E. S. I. Scheme Extended

At present, Medical Benefits are provided under the Employees' State Insurance scheme to insured persons only, in Madras city and suburbs. These facilities will be extended to the families of insured persons also in the above area with effect from the 27th November 1967.

The medical benefits to be provided under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme to the family of an insured person will be according to the following scale:—

(1) General medical services, which shall include treatments at the State Insurance Dispensaries and shall consist of—

(i) all treatment other than treatment involving the application of special skill or experience ;

(ii) such preventive treatment as vaccination and inoculation ;

(iii) Free provision of all drugs and dressings that may be considered necessary.

(iv) Domiciliary visits where necessary ;

(2) Free maternity service to the wife of an insured person consisting of—

(i) Ante-natal and post-natal treatment at the State Insurance Dispensary ; and

(ii) Attendance by a Maternity Assistant at confinement at the residence of the insured person.

(3) Facilities for the removal, free of charge, to hospital where necessary by ambulance or otherwise.

(4) Specialist consultation and treatment and special investigations of such nature and on such scale.

(5) In-patient treatment for general and maternity cases at the Employees' State Insurance Hospital, Madras and at other Government Hospitals in the City, where arrangements has been made to admit and treat cases coming under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme.

In view of the inadequacy of bed strength for tuberculosis patients, medical benefits in respect of Tuberculosis cases will be provided through domiciliary visits and treatment.

In short, the medical benefits will be provided to the families of insured persons with "*Full medical care, including hospitalisation*" in respect of general and maternity cases and "*Full medical care less hospitalisation*", but including domiciliary visits and treatment, in respect of tuberculosis cases.

Arrangements are being made to provide all these facilities to the families of insured persons in Madras City and suburbs with effect from the 27th November, 1967 at the various Employees' State Insurance dispensaries set up under the Scheme in Madras City and suburbs for out-patient treatment and at the Employees' State Insurance Hospital and other Government Hospitals in the City for inpatient treatment and various specialists services.

owerful organisation which can work for peace. It ould only mean the break-up of something that is ctually and potentially valuable, with nothing to take s place."

That is why thoughtful men appeal to all to strengthen his organisation and make it an instrument of authority ad power in the affairs of the world and not to leave he world to be devastated by this or that war-monger, or as the Secretary-General of the United Nations J Thant says, "No nation however powerful and vealthy is now-a-days sufficient unto itself."

Many a country has now realised that it cannot remain n splendid isolation or on the top of the ruins of other countries, it can remain only along with other countries— accepting and practising the principle of brotherhood of man.

Weak as it is, the United Nations has been successful n averting war on many a front, in localising conflicts, in speeding up the process of peace and in setting up posts and projects for cooling and softening of the inflamed countries. Along the lines between Israel and Lebanon, Syria and Jordan, the United Nations Truce supervision organisation has been keeping watch ever since 1949. The peace keeping force in Cyprus—4000 strong—has maintained order between Greek and Turkish Cypriots since 1954. We have the Military Observers Group along the cease-fire line in Kashmir.

Proving its strength

Thus it will be seen that this institution is step by step proving its worth, and rightly claims the loyalty of all sensible persons. The passage of years has served to illustrate that the United Nations with the support of its Member States, is the best system of international co-operation that man has yet devised for using his immense skills and resources in the cause of peace.

While, the preventive power of this institution evokes our support, its curative power, through its various units, for health and education, human rights and freedom, has endeared it to us.

To countries far and near, come teams of experts in walks of life, to help and guide, assist and enrich, nations that are not endowed with enough resources. The United Nations team can be found wherever there is need ready to offer its helping hand, to alleviate, mitigate and erradiate human suffering, whether of the body or the mind ready to coax nature to yield its riches to people who are poor, to instill courage to the docile, hope to the weak, and humanity to all.

Even those who are not enthusiastic about the United Nations in its peace-finding mission, do applaud its role in the sphere of catering to the needs of the under developed and developing countries.

One world

We have been continuously supporting the United Nations in all its efforts though sometimes we were not satisfied to the fullest about its perfromances, for as Jawaharlal Nehru has put it, we do realise that if the United Nations is weak it is because we are weak—nations are weak—weak in their conviction, weak in their sincerity. Our will and strength alone can give the life force for this hope of mankind—the citadal of world justice and we in this country do propose to strengthen the United Nations. Hence, this celebration. Hence this appeal. Help people to understand the United Nations. Once the entire back-ground, history and structure of this institution is placed before the people, I have no doubt in my mind that all would rally round this institution and the principle enshrined in it and greet it as the greatest gift to humanity, the lonely but not beaten missionary propagating peace and justice, concord and happiness, the ideal of international justice and the far-distant but unassailable ideal of one world. To us Tamilians, this was the ideal taught more than two thousand years ago when our poet sang, "யாதும் ஊரே யாவரும் கேளிர்"—'All are our countries, the entire humanity is our kith and kin'. Let us therefore stand by this institution and help in the realisation of that ideal, which is our heritage.



All party leaders meeting to discuss the Murugesa Mudaliar's report on Community Development and Panchayat.

சென்னை நகரின் குடிநீர்த் தேவை

திரு. மு. கருணாநிதி,
பொதுப்பணி அமைச்சர்.

சென்ற 30-9-67-ல் நடைபெற்ற சென்னை குடிநீர் திட்டத்துவக்க விழாவில் ஆற்றிய உரை

மருங்கு வண்டு சிறந்தார்ப்ப பணிப்பூ ஆடை
அதுபோர்த்துக்
கருங்க யற்கண் விழித்தொல்கி நடந்தாய்
வாழி காவேரி
கருங்க யற்கண் விழித்தொல்கி நடந்த வெல்லாம்
நின்கணவன்
திருந்து செங்கோல் வளையாமை அறிந்தேன்
வாழி காவேரி.

சென்னை மாநகர் வரலாற்றிலேயே இந்நாள் ஒரு ஒப்பிலா பெருமையும் பேருவகையும் அளிக்கக்கூடிய பொன்னாள் ஆகும். எழிலும், பொலிவும் மிகுந்த நம் மாநகர் தொழில், வாணிபம் முதலிய துறைகளிலும் விரிந்து, விரைந்த, வளர்ந்துகொண்டே வருகிறது. புற ஊர்களிலிருந்து இவ்வளர்ச்சிக்கு ஏற்ற முறையில் மக்கள் நகரிலும், நகர்ப்புறங்களிலும் குடியேறி பல குடியிருப்பு பகுதிகளும் பெருகி வருகின்றன. தொழில் தேவை, கூடிவரும் மக்களின் தேவை, குடிநீர் தேவை இவை அனைத்தும், நாம் எப்படி கணக்கிட்ட போதிலும், நம் மதிப்பீடுகளை விஞ்சிக் கடந்தே கூடி வருகிறது. இன்னும் வருங்காலத்தில் நம் வளர்ச்சிக்கு ஏற்ப தேவைகள் பெருகியே தீரும்.

வளர்ச்சித் தேவைகள்

வளர்ச்சித் தேவைகளுக்கேற்ப நகர வாழ்க்கை வசதிகள், பொது நலப் பணிநிலைகள், குடிநீர் முதலிய பல்வேறு பண்பட்ட வாழ்க்கைக்குரிய தேவைகளைக் கருத்தில் கொண்டு, திட்டங்கள் வகுத்து, கூடிய அளவில் தேவைகள் எழும் முன்னரே, அல்லது அவ்வப்போதாவது இவைகளை நிறைவேற்றுவதும் இன்றியமையாதது. முன்னேற்றப் பாதையிலே செல்லும் எந்த அரசும் இம் முறையில்தான் செயல்படும்; செயலுறவேண்டும். இதற்குத் தகுந்த முறையிலே தான் இன்றைய அரசு பதவி ஏற்ற ஒரு சில திங்களுக்குள்ளேயே பல ஆண்டுகளாக வலியுறுத்தப் பட்ட இம்மாநகரின் குடிநீர் பற்றுக்குறையை அகற்ற வற்று நிலையான காவிரியிலிருந்து இம் மாநகருக்கு நீர் வழங்கும் திட்டத்தை ஏற்று நடத்த முன்வந்துள்ளது.

உங்களுக்கு நினைவில் இருக்கலாம். நம் நாட்டு முதல்வர் சட்டமன்ற பேரவைக்கு அளித்த முதல் நிதி நிலை உரையிலேயே சென்னை மாநகருக்குக் குடிநீர் வழங்கும் திட்டத்திற்கு தலையாய இடம் அளித்து அதற்கு இவ்வாண்டே செலவிட கணிசமான தொகையும் (10 லட்சம் ரூபாயும்) ஒதுக்கியுள்ளார்கள். இது நம் மாநில அரசிற்கும் நம் முதல்வருக்கும் நம் மாநகர் மேம்பட்ட முறையில் சிறந்த வசதிகளோடு மேல்மேலும் வளரவேண்டும் என்ற கருத்தின் வெளியீடாகும். கூவம் ஆற்றிற்கு கரை வகுத்து, அதனை சீரமைத்து, கடல்நீரை உட்புகுத்தி அந்தக் கரைகளில் வாழும் குடிசை மக்களுக்கும் நல் வாழ்வு பிறக்கும் வகைக்கான திட்டத்தையும் நம் நாட்டு முதல்வர் அவர்களே ஒரு சில திங்களுக்கு முன் துவக்கி வைத்தார்கள். இம் மாநகரில் பொது நலத்திற்கு எவ்வளவு அத் திட்டம் உதவுமோ அத்துணை இன்றியமையாதது இன்று நம் முதல்வர் அவர்கள் துவக்கி வைக்கும் இக் குடிநீர்ப் பெருக்கத் திட்டம்.

பொருளாதார விதி

நான் அன்றே சொல்லினேன்; குடிநீர்த் திட்ட துவக்க நாளும் இன்னும் பல திங்கள்கள் காத்திருக்க வேண்டிய தில்லை என்று. என் அன்றைய நம்பிக்கை இன்று முழுமை பெறுகிறது. இப் பெருமிதத்தில் நாம் எல்லோரும் இனைந்து நம்முடைய நாட்டு முதல்வருக்கு நம் முடைய மனமார்ந்த வாழ்த்துக்களை இத் தருணத்தில் பணிவன்புடன் செலுத்தக் கடமைப்பட்டுள்ளோம்.

தொழில் விரிவு, மக்கள் பெருக்கம், குடிநீர்த்தேவை அதற்கேற்ற அளவில் பெருகுதல், இவையெல்லாம் வளரும் பொருளாதார அமைப்பில் இயற்கை விதிகள். இவ்வளர்ச்சி நிலைகளை எந்த ஒரு தருணத்திலும் நிறுத்தி எக்காலத்திற்கும் ஈடு செய்யும் வகையில் பொதுநல வசதிகளைக் கட்டுப்படுத்த முடியாது. இவ்வசதிகள் பெருக பெருக தேவைகளும் கூடுவது பல நாடுகளிலும், நகரங்களிலும் கண்டுள்ளோம். அவ்வப்பொழுது நிலை நிலையாக வசதிகளைப் பெருக்குவதுதான், கணக்கிலடங்கும் நம் நிதி நிலைக்குள், நமக்கு உற்ற பல்வேறு தேவைகளையும் பரவலாக நிறைவேற்றக்கூடிய முறை. இந்த அடிப்படையில்தான் இன்று துவங்கும் இத் திட்டம் அரசினரால் ஏற்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. தலைமைப் பொறியாளர் மாநகரின் மொத்த தேவை 1981-ம் ஆண்டு 1,750 லட்சம் காலன்களாகும்; ஆனால் தற்சமயம் வழங்கப்படும் குடிநீர் அளவு 350 லட்சம் காலன்களே என்று குறிப்பிட்டார். அரசினர் மேற்கொண்டுள்ள ஒரு சில

FOOD MINISTER'S VISIT TO ROME



1. Thiru K. A. Mathialagan snapped at Meenambakkam Airport on 2nd November 1967 with the Governor, the Chief Minister and other Ministers before he emplaned to Delhi enroute Rome to attend the 14th Session of the F.A.O. Conference.



2 The City Students Council gave a reception to him on his return from Rome.



3. The Minister at the 14th Session of the F.A.O. Conference held at Rome. He was the alternate leader of the Indian delegation to the conference.



4. Thiru K. A. Mathialagan, Minister for Food was given a hronigng welcome on his arrival from Rome at Meenambakkam on 26th November 1967 He is seen with the Chief Minister and other Ministers.

the crippled, the maimed and the blinded, the desolates —it was with such a back-ground, that it emerged forth. Nothing but a robust faith in the ultimate success of justice could have given them that courage and vision to launch up on this scheme—it was almost like undertaking a perilous voyage in a stormy sea. with no better means, than the wreckage of a ship. And this ship has been on the sea, for twenty-two years, braving the waves and currents, infusing hope and solace to those in need of succour. Assessment hence should be made, after taking into account, the odds against this institution, the general apathy around it—and then alone one could find out the correct estimate.

The noble task

In a world wherein countries were expected to be always in preparation either to attack or repel onslaughts, ready to send its emissaries along with spies, arrange lavish receptions at capitals while shattering the borders, in such a world, one finds today that massive building from where the flags of more than a hundred countries fly side by side, acclaimed with equal honour, announcing to the world, that they are different countries, but belong to one world, that they have separate existence but for a common objective, that they have riches and strength of various dimensions, to be pooled together for the common good, that they are partners in the noble task of bettering the world as a whole, to recognise and respect one another, to create and cultivate friendship and comradeship, to abhor war and practise peace, so that the individual energy of the various countries might be blended for the common and noble task of making man lead a fuller and happier life, freed from fear and famine, pestilence and ignorance, violence and vandalism—in short to give man what is his due—his dignity as a human being. For, who but the aggressor makes beast out of man, desert out of orchards, ruins out of cities, poverty amidst plenty ? The purpose of the U.N., is to be always on the look out for such an aggressor—for he is a wily person, capable of changing his shape and tongue—and the U.N. should be always vigilant, to detect him, expose him, and with the combined strength of goodwill of others, deter him from his attempt. Not an easy job—a job indeed beset with many a danger, a job that demands strength and sacrifice—and the twenty-two years of its life, has shown that there are enough doughty warriors to carry on this crusade—in spite of failures, in spite of sarcasm and contempt—and it has given hope to many a noble soul. The late Pope John has declared with warmth, " It is our earnest wish that the U.N.—in its structure and in its means may become ever more equal to the magnitude and nobility of its tasks and that a day may come when every human being will find therein an effective safeguard for the rights which derive directly from his dignity as a person. "

War is a negation of human values. Saints and statesmen, and poets and pastors, and above all commanders of victorious armies have been condemning war —as the manifestation of depravity and a denial of the dignity of man, and yet war followed war, because there was no better forum than the battle field; no better argument than the bursting of, shells to resolve a dispute settle an issue and maintain a right.

The United Nations Organisation is the forum today—not of course fully adequate but the only available forum for settling disputes without war—through discussion, enunciation and action. Delegates from Member countries discuss the issues which divide them, laying their case before the world—and instead of butchering men attempt to argue their point.

The U.N. enunciates the principle, which Member States are expected to follow in their relationship with other States.

The U.N. also sends forth peace-makers to help settle disputes. The fact that Member States have accepted this process for the settlement of dispute, is by itself a historic achievement, for it shows that States are prepared to accept, at any rate in principle that war should be out-lawed.

Lack of sincerity, influence of powerful blocks, delay and lack of determination, often times mar this process and ignite war, but this will be minimised to the utmost degree, if and when the U.N. is strengthened, if people all over the world stand by its principles, and make their States to champion the cause of peace. Today's celebration is an appeal addressed to one and all to stand by and strengthen the U.N.—for as the illustrious Dr. Radhakrishnan has pointed out " The U.N. hopes to supply that soul or that conscience to the world community which is emerging. "

But, for the U.N. to become effective to prevent war, and banish injustice it should become, the eye that does not slumber, an eye that is everywhere watchful and attentive—as Woodrow Wilson once declared.

Make it effective

To argue that since the U.N. is feeble in strength it need not be maintained, is to blind that eye too, and grope in darkness and court disaster—and what better authority than Mr. Eisenhower, former President of the United States is needed to point out the necessity for United Nations—says that great victor, " If the United Nations once admits that international disputes can be settled by using force then we will have destroyed the very foundations of the organisation and our best hope of establishing world order—that would be disaster for all. "

Though conscious of the inherent and imported defects in it, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru remained one of the stoutest champions of the United Nations and declared, " If any attempt is made to change the essential nature of United Nations, it will not lead to another or a more

V.I.Ps IN HE CITY

1. George Thomas, M.P Minister of State Commonwealth Office, called on Thiru C. N. Annadurai Chief Minister at the Secretariat on 29th November 1967 Picture shows Mr. George Thomas in conversation with Chief Minister





2. Mr. James George, The Canadian High Commissioner in India called on Thiru C N. Annadurai, Chief Minister at his residence in Madras on 30th October 1967



3. Dr Seifreiz, Minister from West Germany met Thiru C. N. Annadurai, Chief Minister at his house on 24th November 1967

5. His Highness Mr Gopawala, Gove with his wife. They are seen with the ar their honour.

eneral of Ceylon recently visited Madras who entertained them at a dinner given in

6. Thirumathi Masuma Begum, Chairma was on a visit to Madras met Thirumathi Sat Information at her chambers on 8th Nove Welfare Board with special emphasis on wom

ntral Social Welfare Board, New Delhi, who ani Muthu, Minister for Harijan Welfare and 1967. They discussed affairs of the Social d children.

8. Thiru V. R. Nedunchezhiyan, gave a Councillor of American Embassy. New Delh Mr. Greene and Dr. Franklin, American C

in honour of Mr. Joseph N. Greene, Minister 0th October 1967. The Minister is seen with eneral at Madras.







4. The Governor-General of Ceylon taking leave with Chief Minister on his departure at the Airport.

7. Dr. Seifreiz, West German Minister, arrived Madras on 23rd November 1967. He is seen received at the Airport by Thiru Nedunchezhiyan, Minister for Industries and Education.





9. Thiru V. R. Nedunchezhiyan, Minister for Education and Industries receiving His Excellency Mr Mari Wanov Bulgarian Minister for Machine Building who paid a visit to Madras on 5th November 1967.



UNITED NATIONS— *a* FORUM FOR PEACE

THIRU C. N. ANNADURAI, *Chief Minister.*

Broadcasting on the eve of the 22nd anniversary of the United Nations from the Madras Station of All-India Radio, the State Chief Minister described the World Organisation as a forum for settling disputes without war—through discussion, enunciation and action. However, he added that for the U.N. to become effective to prevent war and banish injustice, it should become "the eye that does not slumber, an eye that is everywhere watchful and attentive".

It is not strange but significant, that so soon after the flare-up on the bank of the Nile and the desert-land adjoining Israel, we are celebrating the United Nations Day, determined not only to stand by that institution but to seek strength and support for it, because an institution with noble ideals, cannot be judged or measured by the failures that beset it, but by the spirit underlying it, and the faith generated through it. True, the U.N. was not able to prevent the clash between the U.A.R. and Israel, just as it is powerless to end the Viet-Nam War.

Instances to prove the ineffectiveness of the U.N. can be and are quoted—sometimes with glee and at other times with agony—but it is important to note, that whenever there is a conflict or a clash, an aggression or animosity, people all over think about the U.N.—A remarkable fact—for that goes to show, that, that institution kindles in the heart of the people of many a country, hope and confidence. They look to it, as the champion, the only champion of peace and concord, as the only available machinery for putting an end to war and aggression. The very anger and remorse that many exhibit at the failings of the U.N. are the greatest tributes that can be paid to this institution, the U.N. It means, that the world wants an institution to prevent war and establish peace, to end aggression and ensure justice—to put a halt to the march of the oppressor. It is because of this high hope, that we got anger and remorse when we find the U.N. unable to deliver the goods. We are celebrating the United Nations Day, to make it strong by strengthening our own conviction about the imperative necessity for world peace and concord. An uncut diamond is still a diamond, just as a harp without the player is still a harp. The U.N. is the one organisation we possess with a noble ideal—and its failings or weakness does not and cannot minimise its necessity or importance. On the other hand one should stand in veneration at the sight of this institution pleading and planning for peace, surrounded as it is by countries with combustible thoughts, and nuclear weapons, countries with contours eyes and the aggressive instinct, countries that are still adopting either cajolary or threat to enslave other countries. It is in a world, full of armaments and march-pasts, generals and diplomats, A Bombs and H Bombs, that this institution, the U.N., is functioning and like all Messiahs in strange and savage lands, it is being harassed and humbled, defied and denounced—and yet—and that is significant—it persists in its effort to tame the savage, to pacify the furious, and to bridle the avaricious and show them the path of peace and justice. It has not succeeded in all its attempts. There are countries that treat it with contempt—South Africa, Rhodesia and Portugal—but, the United Nations refuses to retreat, and with hope and confidence appeals to the nobility inherent in the human mind and with a rare missionary zeal, holds aloft the banner of world peace, for the past twenty-two years.

People with no vision would certainly have poohpoohed the very idea of an organisation for world peace, when the U.N. was first inaugurated—for the sad history of the rise and fall of the League of Nations was still lingering. It is almost amazing that inspite of the failure of the League of Nations, men endowed with sobriety and spirituality, met to organise the U.N., in a world torn by the Second World War—it was planted almost on the ruins and ashes of the very many capitals of various countries. The dead and the living dead—

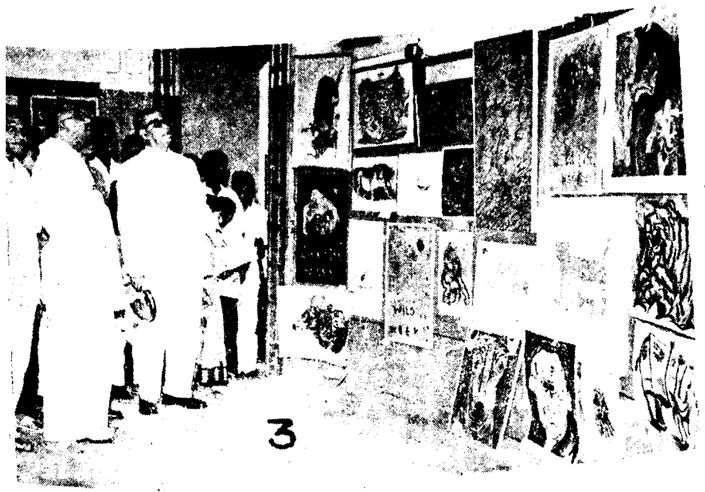
EXHIBITIONS



1. Thiru C. N. Annadurai, Chief Minister inaugurated the Second International Campaign for Museum on 26th October 1967 at the Government Museum Egmore, Madras. Sardar Ujjal Singh, Governor of Madras presided over the function and Thiru V. R. Nedunchezhiyan, Minister for Education and Industries opened a special Exhibition. Picture shows the Governor and Chief Minister going round the exhibits on the occasion.



2. The Chief Minister of Madras inaugurated a three day conference of Ministers of Housing, Urban Development and Town Planning on 8th November 1967. He is witnessing the model of low cost houses exhibited on the occasion with the Union Minister for Works, Housing and Supply, Thiru Jagannatha Rao who presided over the conference.



3. Thiru V. R. Nedunchezhiyan, Minister for Education and Industries inaugurated a Photographic and Painting Exhibition on Wild Life at the Centenary Exhibition Hall, Government Museum Madras on 11th October 1967. Picture shows the Minister going round the exhibition.



4. The Handicrafts Exhibition organised in connection with the celebration of 13th All India Handicrafts Week was inaugurated by the Minister for Education and Industries on 3rd November 1967. He is inspecting the exhibits.

acceptable to this Government since a great deal of preparatory work has to be done before this could be achieved. However action has been taken already to bring about books in Tamil in all subjects including Science and Technology.

With regard to Post-graduate education again, it is a matter for the experts in the educational field to decide about the role of English. Technology is progressing so rapidly in other countries that it will be possible for a student to keep himself abreast only if he has a sufficient knowledge of an international language like English.

The sum and substance of the policy of this Government is to give maximum importance to regional language and at the same time enable students to learn an international language like English in all walks of education, especially in Higher education. I congratulate the sponsors of this conference for having timely arranged for a such a convention of all educationists, leaders of all shades and great public men to emphasis this important issue. I am sure the doliberations of this conference will be a success in emphasising the role of English and regional language in education.

Thank you one and all.



Dr. A. Ramaswamy Mudaliar and Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar 81st Birth Day Commemoration Volume presentation function was held at the University Senate House, Chepauk, Madras on 21st October 1967. Chief Minister of Madras presented the copies of the Volumes to the Arcot Brothers. Governor of Madras presided.

Picture shows the Governor presenting silver plate to Dr. A. R. Mudaliar on the occasion.



Thiru C. N. Annadurai, Chief Minister presenting the copies of the 81st Birth Day Commemoration Volume to Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar on the occasion.



THE WORLD OF CHILDREN

1. Children's Day was celebrated under the auspicious of the Indian Council of Child Welfare at the Nehru Stadium, Madras on 14th November 1967. Chief Minister presided.

Sardarni Ujjal Singh distributes prizes to the winners on the occasion.



2. Free books donated by CARE were distributed to school children at Namakkal (Salem district) by Thiru M. Muthuswamy, Minister for Local Administration on 12th November 1967. Thiru Si. Pa. Aditanar, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly is also in the picture.



3. The Governor of Madras gave a party to about 500 children from the various orphanages in the city at Raj Bhavan, Guindy on 31st October 1967 in connection with Deepavali. Sardarni Ujjal Singh distributing dishes to the children on the occasion.



4. A view of the children's Rally at Nehru Stadium held on 14th November 1967.

I do not propose to talk about your responsibility in the political arena. Suffice it to say that you should make democracy safe and sound, salubrious and fruitful.

Carry the message that this University has given to you wherever you go, whatever the station you find yourselves in and elevate the common man—the average man—who is the back-bone of this and other countries. Permit me to present before you a portrait of the Average Man—

> "He seems incredible but represents two thirds of mankind. He lives in a hut. He cannot read or write. His energy is sapped by disease. He labours up to 15 hours a day. He works on land he does not own. He and his family are usually hungry. He will die young. But he still has hopes for his children; that they will be strong and healthy; will be able to read and write. Will know individual freedom in a peaceful world. This is the world's Average Man."

And the world over, this Average Man has become conscious of the injustice done to him and as a consequence we find agitations and marches, struggles and clashes. In many a country, measures to raise his level have been undertaken. Take a pledge, here and now, that we will not lag behind and leave our Average Man in the lurch. For if the base is weak, the dome is doomed. Inheritors as you are of a noble heritage, you are eminently fitted for this noble task, and on its success depends the future of this nation as of others. Let us remember what Woodrow Wilson said.

Greatness of nations

> "Nations are renewed from the bottom not from the top. . . real wisdom of human life is compounded out of the experiences of ordinary men. The utility, the vitality, the fruitage of life comes like the natural growth of a great tree, from the soil, up through the trunk into the branches to the foliage and the fruit. The great struggling unknown masses of the men who are at the base of everything are the dynamic force that is lifting the level of society. A nation is as great and only as great as her rank and file."

May I submit my plea to you, youths blossoming forth from this institution, be firm but not obstinate, let there be a blending of ideas, but never cheap imitation and injurious adulteration, beware of mistaking obsessions for principles and fads for facts, strike at a synthesis and avoid subservience, fail not to protest against injustice but project not your own view as the final one, forget not the ancient saying

"ஆற்றுதல் மன்னைல்ப் பிறன் நோன்றாள்"

and falter not when you practice what you profess.

University education gives you the basic needs for this auspicious task, but that is not enough. Say along with Lafayotee

> I read, I study
> I examine, I listen,
> I reflect, and out of
> all this, I try to form
> an idea in which I can put as
> much of commonsense
> as I can.

The inward journey

And remember the longest journey is the journey inward, and since graduation is but the starting point of that journey, I wish you success—reach the goal yourselves—teach others to march towards the goal, and let that goal be,

> a world without the
> beggar's out-stretched
> palm, the miser's
> heartless, stony stare,
> the piteous wail of
> want, the pallid face
> of crime, the
> livid lips of lies,
> the cruel eyes
> of scorn,
> a race without
> disease of flesh or
> brain, shapely and
> fair, the married
> harmony of form and
> use—where
> life lengthens, fear
> dies, joy deepens,
> love intensifies, and
> Man regains his
> dignity.

And to get these things realised, let us one and all strive towards the ideal enunciated by Thiruvalluvar,

"அறனெனப் பட்டதே யெல்லாரு மெல்லாநாள்
செறனெனப் பட்டதே சீர்"

I am confident that you are being sent into the wide world by the Annamalai University with this objective—you are bound to win, for you are adequately equipped with the spirit supplied by this great institution. May your life be a bright one, and may its lustre brighten the entire land! Accept my congratulations, and march onwards, towards the land of smiles.

Our Language Policy

Speech delivered by the Minister for Education and Industries at the convention on "The Place of English in our Education System" held recently at Madras.

Mr. President and Friends,

I am grateful to the convenors of this Conference for having given me an opportunity to participate in this momentous conference.

The role of English in the education of students was one of the very first subjects that were discussed by the present Government immediately on assumption of office. Madras State has agreed to implement the three language formula, namely, Mother tongue, English and a third language. When this question was discussed recently at the Education Ministers' Conference at Delhi, the Madras Government prepared a memorandum on the study of languages in the school stage which clearly enunciated the policy of the Government in the matter, namely,

(1) Mother tongue will be the compulsory first language;

(2) English will be the compulsory second language; and

(3) Hindi or any other language will be the optional third language.

Our language policy

It will be seen from the above that very great importance has been given for the study of Tamil language. In order to enable a student to study Tamil language intensively, a slight modification of the formula was recently made, namely, instead of Hindi or any other language, a student can take Advance Tamil. The idea behind this is that those who wish to take Hindi or any other language, can always study Hindi or any other language while those who want to study Tamil can do so.

With regard to English, the emphasis is still on the student learning English even from a very early age. In Madras State, English is started even in third standard.

It is the considered opinion of the Government of Madras that a student should learn at least one international language. The fact that English happened due to a historical accident, to be the language of those who ruled over India for more than three centuries should not stand in the way of India adopting that language not only for purposes of inter-communication between one State and another within the country but also for purposes of communicating with the other parts of the world. This Government have therefore decided that English should not be discarded. This problem is intimately connected with the question of link language that will be spoken and understood by all States in India. At present, English is the only language which satisfied the definition of link language. It is therefore considered necessary to retain English as a link language.

It is unfortunate that in some of the northern States, English is being discarded from the school curriculam. If this happens in all Hindi States, a student in the Hindi State not learning English will not be able to communicate with other States. If this comes about in the long run it will be found that there will be no link language at all in India. English will not be understood in Hindi States and Hindi will not be understood in non-Hindi States. Any forcible attempt to make Hindi a link language by teaching it compulsorily in non-Hindi States, may rouse in them resentment, suspicion and give rise to a feeling of domination by Hindi States. The different States will tend to fall apart rather than come closer together. The gulf between one part of India and another will surely widen. The consequence is most frightening. On the other hand, in allowing the status quo to continue by adopting English as the link language, there may not be any discrimination between States as all will be placed under equal footing.

Medium of instruction

The fear that teaching of English compulsorily will lead to mother tongue not being given sufficient importance is unfounded. The policy of this Government is to make the regional language or the mother tongue, the medium of instruction in schools and colleges as soon as possible. With regard to schools, Tamil is the medium of instruction already now. With regard to colleges, the firm policy of this Government is to make Tamil the medium of instructions in as short a time as possible. The manner in which this should be brought about has to be left to the educationists in the Universities. The Government is not anxious to fix any time limit for this. In fact, the suggestion to introduce the regional language as medium of instruction within five years was not

Unwittingly we have been allowing this state of affairs to exist, despite condemnation and protest. And, more than that, whenever a doughty warrior comes forth to fight against the evils prevalent, we decry and denounce him as an annihilator of noble values and hoary systems. Periyar Ramasami represents and symbolises the fury and frustration in a sizable section of society at this state of affairs. To allow systems to degenerate and at the same time denounce those who champion the cause of Rationalism is but to perpetuate superstition and orthodoxy and allow this society of ours to get decomposed.

Universities offer the proper forum for a free and full discussion of these intricate problems and graduates trained here are to go forth as emissaries of that social reconstruction which is long overdue. The country looks to centres of learning like this University to enable the people to pursue the path of progress, braving difficulties and, if need be, courting danger.

Graduates of the Annamalai University, let me call upon you to carry on the crusade against caste which cannot co-exist with democracy, against superstition which cannot co-exist with science and against tyranny of various dimensions which cannot co-exist with liberty, equality and fraternity.

What is Rationalism ?

Pursuing vocations for your and your families' well-being, you have to perform your duty towards society. You are to become torch-bearers of Rationalism—and Rationalism does not mean repudiation of basic and fundamental truths and maxims, but the annihilation of dubious modes of thought and action. You have to work hard and with daring and dash, for we have to clear cob-webs which are centuries old and let reason reign supreme.

Another peculiar feature of our times is the fact that we are a nation in the making, and, if in their anxiety to forge integration, some confuse unity with uniformity, it is the duty of men trained here to clearly enunciate the principle and see to it that, in the name of unity, no part of the country is made to become the vassal of another part—knowingly or unknowingly. We cannot be a party to foul play, however, worthy the goal. Just on the eve of Independence Rajaji stated with an acumen all his own, "Our political experiment is really like melting iron and metals and pouring them into a crucible and making an alloy, an alloy which can stand wear and tear. It is not like the chinaware that other people have turned out in their countries. Their democracies were easy to make—like plastics. But we are dealing with metals". National integration is a goal, worthy and much-sought after, but neither in the field of language nor in the economic sphere, could we tolerate injustice and domination. That is exactly why this Government was brought into existence—it represents the determination of the people not to be coerced into accepting Hindi as the Official Language.

When we plead for the continuance of English as the link language, some people do mis represent us and misinterpret our motive. They trot out untenable arguments and disputable statistics, bring in the bogey of disintegration and want to silence people by threats and troops. Problems were never solved by autocratic methods and this problem of language is intimately connected with our way of life, not for the present alone but for the future as well.

The language

The Government of Tamilnad has stated in unmistakable terms that Tamil and English can serve all our purposes, the former as the Official Language of this State and the latter as the link language. If it is accepted —and the most emphatic of Hindi protoganists do accept that—if it is accepted that English can serve admirably as a link between our State and the outside world, why plead for Hindi to be the link language here ? What serves to link us with the outside world is certainly capable of rendering the same service inside India as well. To plead for two link languages is like boring a smaller hole in a wall for the kitten while there is a bigger one for the cat. What suits the cat will suit the kitten as well.

English is foreign, some argue, as if we were out to destroy or give up everything foreign. We bring foreign wheat in foreign ships. We seek foreign aid not only in the shape of money but also in the form of technical know-how and not a week passes without one or other leader undertaking a journey to the West or East to secure whatever aid is possible to secure. And on top of all these things, we have given up so many systems peculiarly our own.

We are not content with Rural economy, we want Trombays and Ennores. And we are not conscious of their being foreign ; only in the matter of language we pose as ultra-nationalists and dub the English language as foreign.

Tamil medium

Shelley and Byron, Keats and Coleridge, Emerson and Bacon—they are not foreign to us in the strict sense of the term. Is Tiruvalluvar a mere Tamilian ? They are all World Citizens—World Teachers. And the language enshrining their thoughts is not to be discarded just because it comes from another country. That we are not going to accord a higher status to English is borne out by the fact that we have accepted and are implementing with due caution the principle of making Tamil the medium of instruction in colleges —progressively.

University education is an epitome of all that is best in thought cultivated in various countries, and from you should radiate universal thought and cosmopolitan ideas.

And if we are to get all these and more from out of the Graduates of the University we have to re-examine the methods in vogue in Universities, in teaching and in administration, and so perfect them that every student feels that he is a Co-sharer of the pleasure and privilege of knowledge along with his Professors. I shall not dabble in methods of teaching or administration—experts in that field are the natural custodians—my plea is only as regards the necessity for a re-examination.

While the functions assigned to Universities are mostly of the same type, the Annamalai University, by its structure and spirit, has got a special function of its own. The great founder's nobility and generosity had made this institution gain the esteem of eminent men here and elsewhere ; but if we analyse the thought and motive force of Rajah Sir Annamalai Chettiar, we will find that he wanted this place to be not only a seat of learning but also a centre of learning and research of Tamil Culture and Tamil polity. He had the foresight to realise that Tamilians were going to cultivate their special talents and that was exactly why he started and made a success of the Tamil Isai movement. Rajah Sir was never a man of tall talk—he believed in solid work and he knew the time was bound to come for us to delve deep into our annals and literature, culture and civilisation, and succeed in getting due and adequate recognition in the world forum.

Tamil literature

Truly great has been our achievement in the field of literature. To be able to announce to the world that we the Tamilians do possess

" நற்றினை நல்ல குறுந்தொகை ஐங்குறுநூறு
பத்துப் பதிற்றுப்பத் தோங்கு பரிபாடல்
கற்றறிந்தார் ஏத்தும் கலியோ டகம்புறமென்
றித்திறத்த எட்டுத் தொகை "

and to present to the world the great Tirukkural which is a Code of Conduct for the entire humanity are something about which we can have pardonable pride and pleasure.

And yet, are we devoting enough attention to these Tamil Classics ? Not till the last decade. Addressing the Convocation here in 1943, the late lamented Sir R. K. Shamnugham Chetty had the following to say :—

" I graduated with a complete ignorance of Tamil Culture and history ; in fact with a great deal of contempt for these. I attained a fair degree of proficiency in English Literature and the history of European culture. I acquired some knowledge of even Anglo-Saxon and Gothic. I read the translation of the Bible in the Gothic language by Bishop Ulfilas, but I had not read the Kural of Valluvar. I could understand Chaucer, but the name of Ilango was nothing but a name. Even after leaving College, I kept alive my interest in these studies and built up a Library in which there was not a single Tamil book.

In my early youth when I lived in a World of my own with no sense of responsibility, all this made no difference to me and I was proud of my learning. Soon when manhood came with its cares and problems, I found myself a stranger in my own home..... Gradually I began to realise the incongruity of my scheme of life and for sometime now I have been endeavouring to rectify the balance. It was only a few years ago that I seriously attempted to study some of the Tamil Classics. I find that they are fit to rank among the immortal works of the World. I now bitterly regret my neglect of the treasures of my own land ".

It was not an apologia, but the expression of a new determination and Sir R.K. Shanmugham lived to establish the truth that he had mastered not only the Tamil language but Tamil literature as well. Had he lived for some more years, he would have travelled many a land carrying the message of the Tamil Classics, which spoke at such a hoary past about

" ஒன்றே குலமும் ஒருவனே தேவனும் "
" யாதும் ஊரே யாவரும் கேளிர் "
" வினையே ஆடவர்க்கு உயிரே "
" நல்லது செய்தல் ஆற்றீ ராயினும்
அல்லது செய்தல் ஓம்புமின் "
" எவ்வழி நல்லவர் ஆடவர்
அவ்வழி நல்லை வாழிய நிலனே "
"செல்வத்துப் பயனே ஈதல் "
" தீதும் நன்றும் பிறர் தர வாரா "
" பருத்துண்டு பல்லுயிர் ஓம்புதல் நூலோர்
தொகுத்தவற்றுள் எல்லாம் தலை "

thoughts now placed before the world as blossoms of the modern age.

Home of ancient culture

You, graduates of the Annamalai University, have got to undertake the special task of carrying the message that our classics contain to the entire world and declare that what was the most ancient here is what is being introduced to-day as the most modern.

South India is the home of the most ancient culture. Though for a fairly long period there was the mist of ignorance, thick and widespread, it has now been acknowledged by all that Dravidian Civilisation of a highly developed character can be traced back to the second and third millenia before Christ. Many a foreign scholar has borne testimony to the perfection with which Tamil language has been developed into an instrument of precise and subtle thought and to the beauty and richness of the literature—which is contained in it. Dravidian literature, philosophy, art and architecture offer therefore a rich and fruitful field for exploration and critical investigation.

Not for mere glorification but for a just appreciation of all that is of real value and beauty in our past heritage, we need this reserarch and investigation.