

SUGAR NEWS

QUARTERLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO
SUGAR, SUGARCANE & AGRICULTURE
VOL. VI, No. 1 ★ OCTOBER, 1925



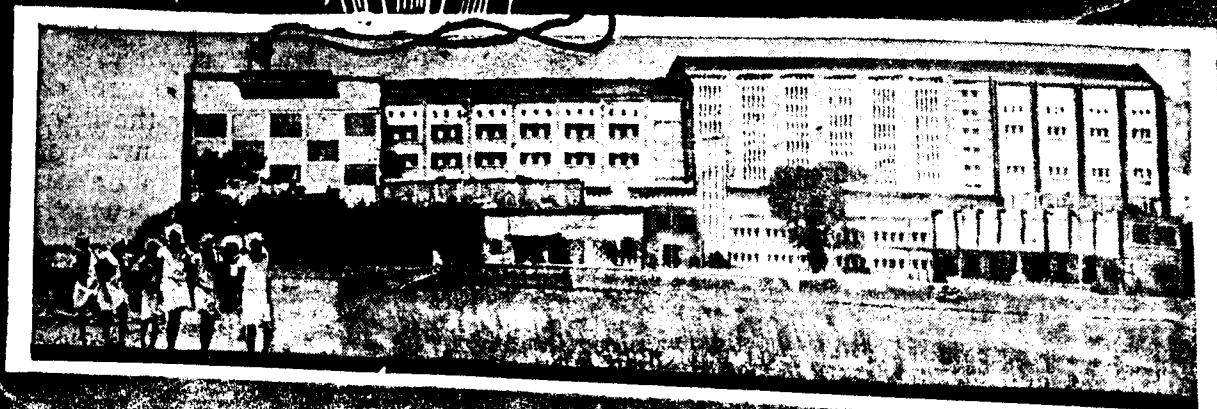
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BONUS, EX-GRATIA and INCENTIVE PAYMENTS!

The announcement on the 14th October, by the management of SAKTHI SUGARS Ltd., of Bonus, Ex-gratia and production incentive payments for the accounting year 1972-73 which totals to a happy 41% earnings of the employees for the year, has been welcomed with much satisfaction and joy by all sections of the contented and faithful employees, on the gladsome eve of Deepavali, Ramzan and Christmas festivities.

the granting of the payments appears to have been taken in a happy atmosphere abounding in mutual goodwill and trust, after sympathetic consideration of the representations placed before **Chairman Mahalingam**, on behalf of the employees, through Commercial Director **V. M. Kailasam**, General Manager **P. V. Viswanathan** and Deputy General Manager **S. V. Balasubramanian**.

Notification

The notification concerned signed by general manager **P. V. Viswanathan** reads —

Happy atmosphere

The final decision about



SUGAR NEWS

“The management are pleased in announcing the Bonus, ex-gratia and production incentive payments for the employees of the company, for the accounting year 1972-73 as follows:

1. A bonus of 8½% of the total earnings of the employees (basic salary plus D. A.) during the accounting year 1972-73.
2. An Ex-gratia payment of 17½% of the total earnings of the employees (basic salary plus D. A.) during the accounting year 1972-73.
3. A production incentive payment of 15% of the total earnings of the employees (basic salary plus D. A.) during the accounting year 1972-73.

“If after the perusal of the final audited accounts there is any increase in the bonus payable over and above 8½% now declared for the year ending 30-6-1973, such extra bonus shall be considered as paid and the ex-gratia payment now made shall be considered as reduced by that extent.

“The above payments are payable to all the employees who are eligible for bonus as per the Bonus Act 1965 and the amount would be disbursed to them on or before 18th October, 1973”.



Role of sugarcane Breeding Institute in-

IMPROVEMENT of SUGARCANE in INDIA

Director **S. S. SHAH**

The Sugarcane Breeding Institute was started in 1912 as a research station. In 1950 the station was taken over directly by the Government of India (Ministry of Food and Agriculture). Its status was raised to that of an Institute and the designation of the Head of the Institute was changed from Government Sugarcane Expert to Director. This Institute became part of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research in April 1969.

This Institute has been the main source for sugarcane varieties in the country. It was located at Coimbatore because flowering and seed setting occur satisfactorily mainly there. In contrast to other crops such as maize, rice, wheat, etc., the breeding work of sugarcane for the entire country has been mainly confined to Sugarcane Breeding Institute, Coimbatore, for the above mentioned reason. At Pusa (Bihar) also sugarcane researchers have succeeded in obtaining seed setting and flowering and they are carrying out a limited programme for their own State. To some extent such a limited breeding programme has been carried out by Mysore State also. In view of this difficulty in flowering and seed setting, the breeding work in sugarcane has been more centralized than in other major crops in India.

The functions of the Institute are:

- (i) To breed improved sugarcane varieties for all the cane tracts of the Indian Union;

- (ii) To conduct fundamental research on the genetics, botany and cytogenetics of sugarcane as also on certain physiological, chemical, mycological, agronomical and entomological aspects of sugarcane; and
- (iii) To impart post-graduate training in sugarcane breeding, botany, etc.

The breeding programme of Sugarcane Breeding Institute has two main approaches:

- (i) The crosses are made at Sugarcane Breeding Institute and the selection in the progeny is carried out lasting for 3 to 4 years and as a result of this, 10-20, sometimes more, genotypes are selected and sent to

various sugarcane growing states for further selection there. Selection in states takes nearly 6-8 years. Varieties evolved as a result of this procedure are the Co. canes.

- (ii) The crosses are made and the fluff (hybrid seed) is supplied to various states to carry out selection in various agro-climatic zones, where the variety is to be released. The varieties obtained by this procedure are named as Co. S. (Coimbatore-Shahjahanpur), Co. J. (Coimbatore-Jullundur), etc.

In its breeding efforts Sugarcane Breeding Institute has been quite successful. This could be seen from the data given below from the latest (1965-66) varietal census in sugarcane, for the most widely grown varieties in the various states.

It could be seen from these data that except in Bihar and to some extent in Uttar Pradesh, in all other states, by and large, Co. varieties are the dominant ones.

High-Yielding Varieties

Comprehensive details regarding the acreage are not available after 1965-66, but the approved list of varieties for 1970-71 for various states includes 41 Co. canes, 13 Co.S., Co. J.

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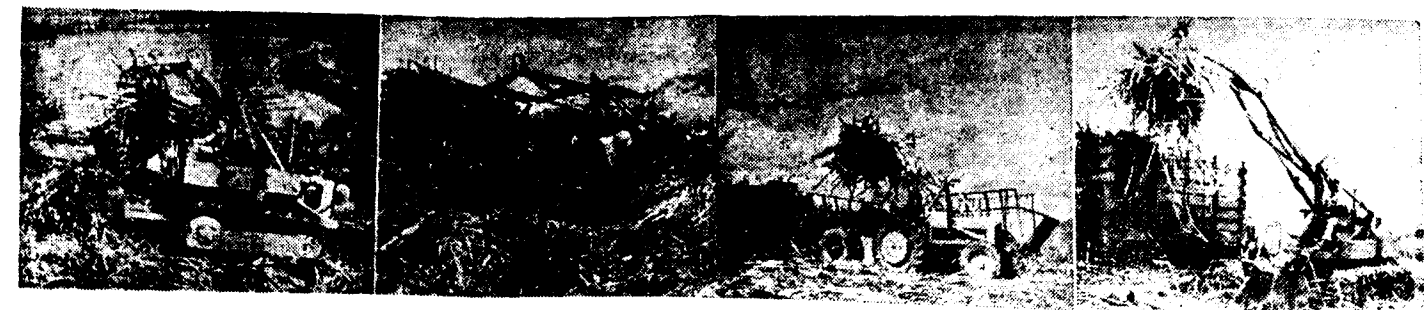
செய்தி மடல்

(மாத இதழ்)

ஒழுங்காகத் தபால் மூலம் பெற விரும்புவோர், முகவரியுடன் ஆண்டு சந்தா ரூ. ஒன்று (ரூ. 1) அனுப்பி வைக்கவும்.

நிர்வாகி, “செய்தி மடல்”

28, ரேஸ்கோர்ஸ் ரோடு, தபால் பெட்டி-1389 - கோவை-641018



Sugarcane Breeding Institute....

—Continued from Page 3

and Co. L. canes, 13 B.O. (released from Bihar State) canes and 3 I.C. and H.M. canes (released from Mysore State). These varieties have become popular because of several desirable characters in them. Many of them are high yielding types such as Co. 419, Co. 62175, etc., in southern belt, and Co. 1148 and Co. 1158 grown in northern belt, others are early, i. e., give high recovery in early part of crushing season of factory; they include Co. 658 which is getting popular in Tamil Nadu, Co. 997 in Andhra Pradesh, Co. 1336, Co. J. 58 and others in northern belt. Some of these varieties are showing various degrees of resistance to the important diseases and insect pests. Some of them are resistant or moderately resistant to the most important disease in India, viz. red-rot. These include Co. 1148, Co. 1007, Co. 62403, Co. 6811 and Co. 62101. As regards smut resistance Co. 527 and Co. 449 are the best sources of resistance among commercial varieties. As regards resistance to insect pests Co. 449 is relatively resistant to internode borer, and varieties Co. 421, Co. 617 and Co. 775 are relatively resistant to top borer.

TABLE 1.
DATA WITH RESPECT OF MOST
WIDELY GROWN VARIETIES IN
VARIOUS STATES

State	Variety	Percentage of total reported area
*Uttar Pradesh	Co. 312	20.68
	B.O. 17	14.87
	Co. S. 510	11.30
	B. O. 3	6.80
Punjab and Haryana	Co. 312	30.46
	Co. 453	8.53
Bihar	B. O. 32	34.22
	B. O. 17	17.38
Maharashtra	Co. 740	59.74
	Co. 419	37.00
Andhra Pradesh	Co. 419	62.92
	Co. 419	44.28
Tamil Nadu	Co. 419	78.29
	Co. 449	10.05
Madhya Pradesh	Co. 312	28.00
	Co. 312	28.00

Mysore	Co. 419	80.96
	H. M. 320	2.84
Rajasthan	Co. 312	44.87
	Co. 419	30.06
Orissa	Co. 419	42.42
	Co. 881	16.86
West Bengal	Co. 527	52.00
Gujarat	Co. 419	64.70
*Assam	Co. 419	46.19
Kerala	Co. 449	57.93
Pondicherry	Co. 658	36.90

* In case of Assam and U. P. the reported area is considerably less than the total area under sugarcane in the state, i.e., less than 50%.

Some of the varieties at present in commercial cultivation are having drought and frost resistance also. These include Co. 1148, Co. 997, Co. 312, Co. S. 510, etc., showing resistance to drought, while Co. 1148 and Co. 312 show resistance to frost also.

Some of the varieties are resistant to floods, such as Co. 785, while others are resistant to waterlogging. The latter include Co. 1157 and Co. S. 510.

Some of the varieties have the character of retention of high recovery for long period which is of considerable importance to factories having a longer crushing period. These include Co. 740, Co. 853, etc.

Promising Varieties Under Testing

Several varieties which are still under testing have been found very

promising and are likely to be placed on the approved lists of the respective States. These include Co. 62399 in Punjab, a late maturing variety, and highly resistant to red-rot. This variety has high prospects in areas where red-rot is endemic. In Tamil Nadu Co. 6304, a high-yielding type, is to be released shortly. Other varieties in Tamil Nadu which are very promising and are likely to be released in a year or two are: Co. 62174, N. 66085, Co. 6404 and Co. 6412. In Orissa, Co. 62112 (early type), Co. 6414 (mid-season) and Co. 6411 (late) have been proposed for release.

The main reason for Coimbatore Institute being successful in producing varieties which are so widely adaptable both in India and abroad, is probably the wide genetic base used in breeding. The genetic base has come from more than one species. It has now been shown that in cross-pollinated crops broad genetic base has been associated with wider adaptability.

This success calls for more intensive efforts for the next generation of varieties. We have taken several measures in this direction. We have intensified the selection from the earliest stage itself in the agro-climatic zone concerned by supplying fluff to 14 centres instead of 5 centres earlier. More intensive studies on testing of available germplasm (types to be used

— continued on page 15



Young sugarcane plants ..

JL

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BALL-POINT JOTTINGS -

The Indian Sugar Bowl

WELCOME RISE IN COUNTRY'S SUGAR PRODUCTION



★ Uptil September 22nd this year Sugar production in India was 38,61,000 tonnes, as against 31,02,000 tonnes in the corresponding period last year, recording an increase of 7,59,000 tonnes.

The total stock of sugar with the factories on the above date was 9,39,000, tonnes as against 6,88,000 tonnes on the same date last year. Despatches of sugar during the period were 35,15,000 tonnes as against 38,10,000 tonnes during the corresponding period last year.

★ SUGAR RELEASE FOR MONTH OF NOVEMBER

The Union Government has ordered the release of 3,05,000 tonnes of sugar for November 1973. Of this

1,90,000 tonnes will be for levy and 1,15,000 tonnes for free sale.

★ DETAILED SCHEME OF REBATE IN EXCISE DUTY

With the object of enabling the sugar industry to achieve the optimum level of production in the coming year and offering better prices for sugarcane, a detailed scheme of rebate in excise duty on sugar has been announced.

Under the scheme, any factory that produces during October and November this year in excess of its production in the corresponding period in 1972 will be granted a rebate of Rs. 40/- per quintal. In the months from December 1973 to April 1974 production in excess of 110 per cent of the quantity produced in the corresponding period of 1972-73 sugar season will be entitled to a rebate Rs. 20/- per quintal.

For May and June 1974, there will be a rebate of Rs. 30 per quintal if the quantity of sugar produced is in excess of 110 per cent of the quantity produced in the corresponding period of 1973. A rebate of Rs. 20 per quintal will be granted on the output of sugar in July to September next year

in excess of 110 per cent of the quantity during the same period in the current year.

Factories which went into production for the first time in the Sugar-year 1972-73 will get a rebate of Rs. 30 per quintal on quantity in excess of 10,000 metric tonnes produced during the 1973-74 sugar season. For factories going into production on or after October 1 this year a rebate of Rs. 30 per quintal will be allowed on production in excess of 5,000 metric tonnes.

★ SUGAR INQUIRY REPORT

Hon'ble Prof. Sher Singh, minister of state for agriculture told the Rajya Sabha, that the Sugar Inquiry Commission was expected to submit its final report by 31st December 1973. He was answering a question in the upper house of Parliament.

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FLEETING

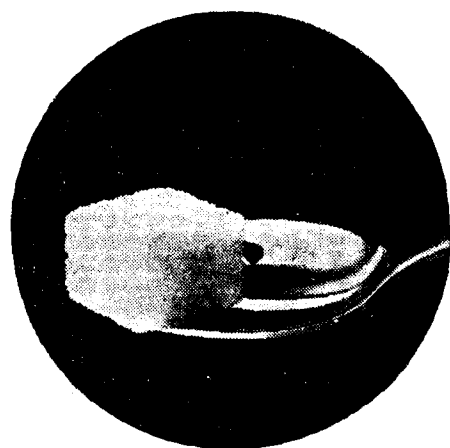
The glory that was Greece
And the grandeur that was Rome.

America } — E. A. Poe
1809 — 1849 } (Poet)

TEMPORARY ABODE ONLY!

Men can climb to the highest
summits, but they cannot dwell
there long.

Britain } — G. B. Shaw
1856 — 1950 } (Playwright)



Indian Sugar Bowl ...

— continued from previous page

❖ A Corporation to the rescue of sick units

The Government of India proposes to set up a sugar industry rehabilitation corporation and wants the industry to contribute Rs. 10 crores annually towards its funds. It has been estimated that the cost of such rehabilitation would now cost upto Rs. 150 crores. (On the basis of the Gundu Rao Committee Report of 1964-65 the rehabilitation would have cost about Rs. 90 crores.)

These funds will be at the disposal of the Union Government so that it can examine the feasibility of embarking on rehabilitation programme. This would also include the modernisation of some of the units. The terms of reference of the sugar industry inquiry commission included the investigation into the causes of sick-

ness of a large number of mills and measures for remedying the situations.

❖ ISMA to the succour of sick sugar units

The sugar industry is getting into shape its own scheme for the taking over of sick units, putting them back on their legs and handing them over to the owners again. The intention appears to be to get the scheme sanctioned by the State and Central governments.

An outline of its scheme for setting up a sick - units division was submitted to the inquiry commission in March last by the Indian Sugar Mills Association, and it proposed to raise additional subscription from its members to the extent of Rs. 1 crore every year. The scheme implied take-over of sick sugar mills by the government and their management by the ISMA to be appointed as authorised controllers. The scheme has already been examined by the government and now it will be dealt with along with the interim report of the Sugar Inquiry Commission. The center's reaction to ISMA's proposal is not yet known.

According to preliminary estimates, there are about 15 sugar units in the Country, outside the Cooperative sector, making losses of about Rs. 60 lakhs a year. The ISMA will try to take over the management of these units with the help of government within three years. The sick units will be given back to owners after bringing them to profitable position.

The scheme which is estimated to require about Rs. 70 lakhs in the first is proposed to be financed by the industry itself in the form of loans and voluntary ex-levies on production. As the sick units will start repaying the money spent on them in the initial period, the scheme is expected to be self-supporting.

Andhra Pradesh is understood to be agreeable to surrender its sick sugar mills to the ISMA. Uttar Pradesh

BIRTH

To Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Somasundaram, wife of our Electrical Engineer N. Somasundaram, B. E., a chubby baby boy on the 4th of October, in Senthil Nursing Home, Coimbatore. The happy father shared the good news of the arrival of his second baby with the distribution of Chocolates.

and Bihar States where a majority of units exist are reported to have reacted to the scheme favourably.

It is understood that though the representatives of the South Indian Sugar Mills Association had accepted in principle the levy system, they do not favour ISMA's original proposal for a graded levy on the incometax slab basis, as it would amount to penalisation of the efficient units, whose outputs were more.

The ISMA Committee which met in Bangalore recently is understood to have given careful consideration to the views expressed by its affiliated units and agreed to work out a revised formula for imposing the levy on its member mills, which would distribute the burden more evenly among the units in different parts of the country.

❖ Mysore sugar export

Mysore state is entering the sugar export market for the first time this year. A total of 24,900 tonnes out of the Country's planned export of about 94,000 tonnes has been allotted to ten factories in the state.

Pierian spring

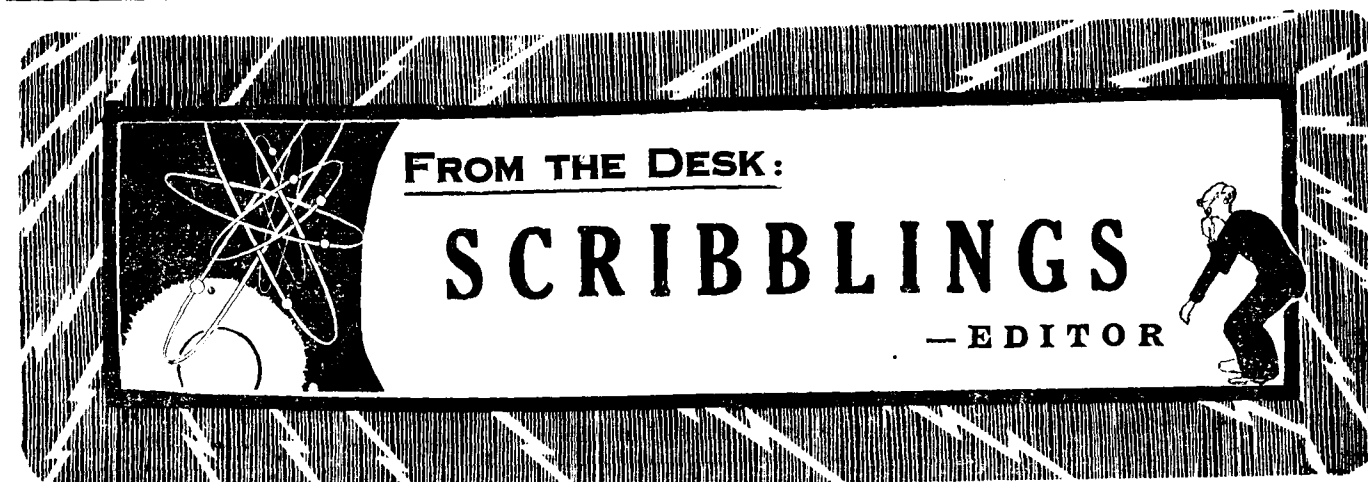
A little learning is a dangerous thing; Drink deep, or taste not the pierian spring.

England } — A. Pope
1688 — 1744 } (Poet)

FORGET and SMILE

Better by far you should forget and smile, than you should remember and be sad.

England } — C. G. Rossetti
1830 — 1894 } (Poet)



ON EVE OF FOURTH TOUR ABROAD

Sincere and best wishes of all the members of the "Sakthi Sugars Family" will accompany Chairman Mahalingam when he takes off from Delhi at the head of a small team of experts for a brief but intensive tour of the Far East, in the later part of November 1973.

This is his fourth travel abroad. The first one was in the West, thirteen good years ago in 1960. Then came his thirty one days tour in five European countries during October and November months of 1965. Early in December 1972 he was on a fact finding ten-days tour in Singapore and Malaya. Now he is expected to travel further North-East.

● World Record too!

Conversing over cups of warm tea, factory's senior officers Chief Engineer K. M. Periasamy and Technical Adviser-cum-Chief Chemist T. T. Oommen were positive that Sakthi Sugars has established an envious world record by crushing cane continuously for over 15 months. This was when your Editor visited Sakthinagar recently. Also present at the interesting conversation table were young administrative officer K. P. Ganesan and foreign trained Journalist Shafiullah Khan. Except for a break of 12 days forced on it by the unprecedented floods in the Bhavani which mercilessly washed away the pump-house, the factory had worked round the clock and crushed cane from the 15th of July 1972 to

22nd October 1973 when crushing was stopped, to undertake the overhauling.

● Maximum in Ind...

It was welcome news that during the sugar year 1972-73 also, for the second time in succession Sakthi Sugars factory in Sakthinagar has crushed the maximum in India retaining in the first place in the country with a cane crush of 7,39,796.339 tonnes with an average recovery of 8.59% for the sugar season ending 30th September 1973. In sugar production it takes the third place only this season, evidently because the recovery is not as high as in certain other places and the present cane crushing capacity of the plant is 2,500 tonnes per day only.

— continued next page



Bon Voyage

— to Chairman N. M. on his forthcoming brief Business tour in the FAR EAST.

— Sakthi Sugars

Scribblings ...

— continued

● Congrats everybody ...

Along with the management, every member of all the departments including the cane department who by advance planning had kept the mills well supplied with the raw material, deserves "**Khudos**" for making possible both the "**All-World**" and "**All-India**" records mentioned above. The attention of our avid reader is invited to the "write-up" on page 21 also. It was a delight to observe that every one in the campus was happy about these achievements; and taking pardonable pride for his personal part in the collective success.

Though the usual clang and noise of the factory was missed, the place was alive with busy employees intent on completing the overhauling work rapidly (evidently in a record time?) anxious to put the factory under production again by the middle of November 1973.

● Entering the 6th year

Pausing for a while to bow in humble obeisance and sincere gratitude at the feet of the Lord GOD — the fountain of all success, we proceed to step into the sixth year of publication of your popular "**Sakthi SUGAR NEWS**", trusting in HIS unfailing guidance and your continued warm



Technical Adviser & Chief Chemist
T. T. Oommen

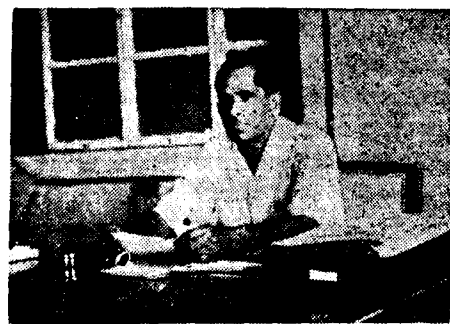
cooperation as in the previous years of hard and uphill progress.

Reminiscing, we recollect that warm afternoon in early August 1968 when the illustrious founder of your journals, Chairman **N. Mahalingam** with characteristic imagination and vision, took a decision to bring out this English edition after a bare twenty minutes discussion regarding the details, with able and well informed P. V. V., General manager of Sakthi Sugars Ltd., (under the auspices of which concern the journals are published), Deputy General Manager S. V. Balasubramanian who had proved to be an "ideal publisher" for a progressive venture and your Editor.

Yield in two months ...!

The immediate provocation for the proposal was the popularity and success of your Tamil "**SEITHI MADAL**" right from its inception exactly three years earlier and consequent clamour from the non-Tamil knowing shareholders of the Company for a similar bulletin in English. An application was submitted to the Government immediately on **21st August 1968**; the necessary declaration taken before the Additional District Magistrate II at Coimbatore on **22nd October 1968**, and the first issue of "**Sugar News**" brought out in the same month viz. **October 1968**; within a period of just two months, as a sister journal to our three year old Tamil Monthly "**Seithi Madal**" — செதி மடல்.

At this happy juncture we deem it our duty to share our little joys



Chief Engineer
K. M. Periasamy



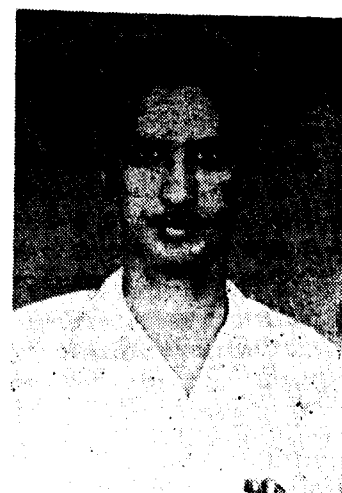
Civil Engineer
P. Jegannathan

with our readers by recollecting a few recent episodes.

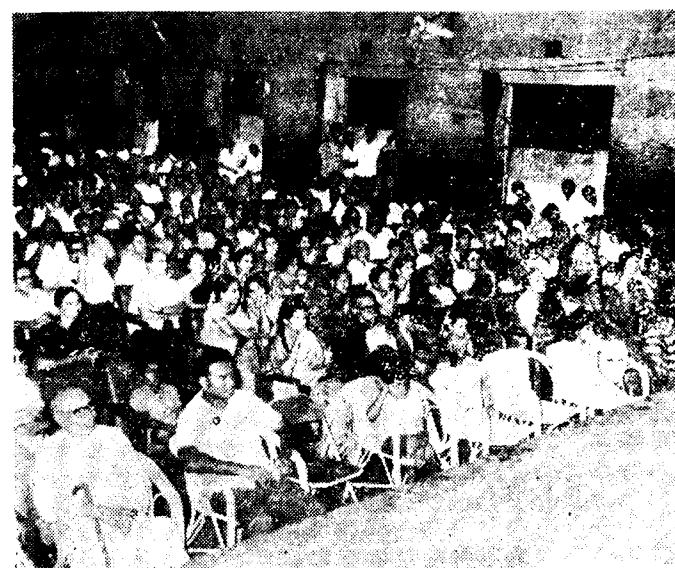
Episodes ...!

About a couple of months back General Manager's Personal Assistant D. S. Rajagopal walked into the Editor's Cabin with a pleasant face and introduced him as one who

— continued on page 9



Electrical Engineer
N. Somasundaram



an appreciative audience ...



... Reporting success and progress

All for a Noble Cause



— "Tappal" —

Danseuse **Meenakshi Sabanayagam** charming and talented young daughter of Mr. P. Sabanayagam chief secretary to the government of Tamilnad, helped the **Ramalingam Tuberculosis Sanatorium** of Perundurai to collect for their funds a sizable sum of rupees one lakh and five thousand, by an elegant dance performance at Coimbatore on the night of 30th September last.

Exhibiting excellent expression of face, impressive "mudras", rhythmic foot-work and rare poise, Meenakshi who had just returned from a successful tour of the East, held a

hall-full of appreciative audience of Kongunad's elite (picture on top left) for full 90 minutes with her graceful renderings of various chores in classic "**Bharata Natyam**"-like alarippu, Jathiswaram, Varnam and the faster Thillana and Mohini-attam. The artist was supported in her efforts by two fine lady-voices of back-ground singers and an experienced team of instrumentalists.

Sakthi's Commercial Director **V. M. Kailasam** the enthusiastic and dynamic new secretary of the Coimbatore District Tuberculosis Sanatorium Society (under the auspices of which body the Perundurai Sanatorium is conducted) welcomed the gathering in an interesting brief talk. The picture on top right shows him reading the report; and seated on the dais are seen from left to right, stage and screen artiste cum legislator **T. K. Bhagavathi**, M. L. C., jeweller **P. A. Raju Chettiar**, Popular District Collector and Society's president **J. Sivakumar**, M. A., I. A. S., dance preceptor **Pandanallur Subbaraya Pillai**, the youthful **Danseuse** in Mohini-attam

attire, Mrs. Charu Sivakumar and Mrs. Sabanayagam. Society's joint-secretary **C. P. Natarajan** is standing at the left extreme behind the row of chairs.

Worthy way to remember...

In affectionate memory of his paternal grand-mother the late Mrs. **V. Alagammal**, Sakthi's Deputy General-Manager **S. V. Balasubramanian** presented to Collector **Sivakumar** a cheque for Rs. 15,000 for the

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Galib sang ...

It is not easy for any task to be light. Even a man cannot easily become human until he develops the virtues of goodness, nobility and manliness.

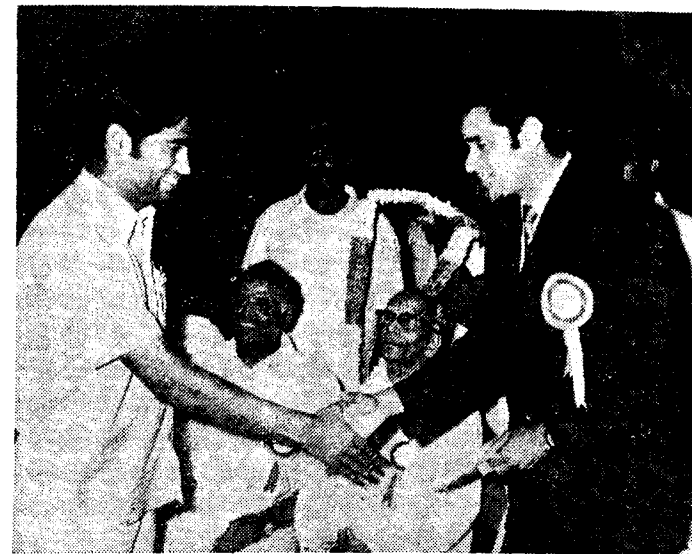
India
died 15-2-1869

—Mirza Galib
(Urdu & persian poet)

Liberty to...

Give me the Liberty to know, to think, to believe and to utter freely according to my conscience, above all liberties.

England } —John Milton
1608-74 } (Poet & author)



... in fond memory of a grand mother



... in affectionate remembrance of father

FOR A NOBLE CAUSE...

— continued from previous page

construction of a new ward in the Sanatorium.

On behalf of M. L. R. brothers of Erode Mr. V. P. Muthukumarasami

handed over a cheque for Rs. 15,000 towards the construction of another ward to perpetuate the revered memory of their father late Mr. Palalaniappa gounder.

Congrats to a rising star

Collector Sivakumar who congratulated the up-coming "Nartaki" on her brilliant exposition of an ancient fine-art, wished her a brilliant future in the field. He explained with supporting figures the useful work carried out at the T. B. hospital in Perundurri and appealed to the public for continued support to a deserving cause. He announced amidst applause that the district would be awarded the State shield for making the maximum contribution of over 1.5 lakhs during the T. B. fund seal campaign this year.

Increase in sugar output

According to an official press release, sugar production increased by 1,079 tonnes upto the 7th of October. Production during the corresponding period last year was 8,692 tonnes as against 9,771 tonnes this year.

WEDDING.....

Vasantha — Varathanageswaran

Mr. S. Venugopal of our Accounts Department, celebrated the marriage of his sister Selvi Vasantha with Selvan C. S. Varathanageswaran son of Dr. Swaminatha Iyer of Perugavazhandan on 1-10-73 at the residence of Mr. Subbanarasu in Napier road Manjakkuppam, Cuddalore.

The wedding was attended by friends and relatives who showered their wishes on the Couple and offered presents.

Renunciation decried...

Renunciation is the result of inactivity. There could be no gain from this useless act. One active spark of fire raises a thousand flames. But our life of renunciation and masterly inactivity has reduced us to dark dead spots.

India died 15-2-1869 — Mirza Galib (Urdu & Persian poet)

SAKTHI SUGAR NEWS

(English Quarterly)

Journal devoted to Sugar, Sugarcane and agriculture, in addition to our Home affairs.

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"Greenlands",
28, Race Course Road,
Post Box No. 1389,
Coimbatore-641018

30 feet long sugarcane too ... !

AROUND THE WORLD THE CLOCKWISE WAY!

— V. SETHURAM —

This is the maiden article from the pen of a young man still in his early twenties, with a Masters degree in Commerce and a year's experience as junior officer in Tamilnad's metropolis, who had occasion to travel round the world recently paying the passage from his own wallet. Indian readers who of late had to submit themselves frequently to a welter of travelogues from professionals who had done patronised trips "responding to invitations" from different countries of the world, not excluding the land of the extinct pharaohs, this no doubt will provide a welcome variant of candid and refreshing reading.

— EDITOR

As against the usual practice of travelling round the world anti-clockwise we did it the clock-wise way! This was when I prevailed on my parents to permit me accompany them in their tour. Father was visiting places in both the hemispheres on an official assignment and mother and self utilised the opportunity to go with him. Speaking at a reception accorded to him on return, father acknowledged publicly the benefit of my presence in the tour as a welcome solution to the problem of prohibitive portrages one had to face in all the countries abroad!

a modern city-state...

Leaving Madras on the morning of 24th July we reached Singapore the island state of Malay peninsula, within a few hours and stayed there for two days. Since 1959, this former British Colony is a protected state within the British Commonwealth. What impressed us much when we went around sightseeing was the helpful good nature of the people. It was obvious that most of them had taken to the western way of life adopting the customs and manners of the English. We were a bit surprised to see that even Indians, both those who had settled down for good and those staying temporarily on business had adopted this Singapore way of life.

One cannot miss to notice the phenomenal progress Singapore has made in the matter of road construction and buildings in particular and

one we have over here.

As Singapore is a free port, commodities coming from different countries are sold at unbelievably cheap prices. This no doubt tempts tourists to make heavy purchases of necessities, only to find themselves running into unpleasant difficulties later thanks to the customs limitations and restrictions at Indian airports.

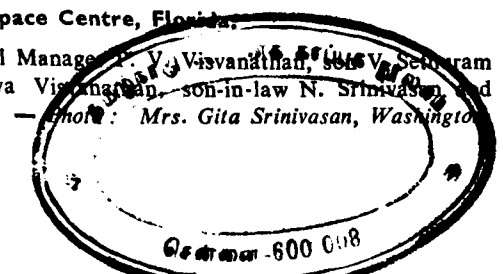
Next, we flew into Hong Kong for a two-day stay. Situated off the South East Coast of China at the mouth of the Canton river this is a cramped up city very thickly populated with no space for expansion. There are good shopping centres where we found businessmen from all over the world including India. Language of communication posed a problem for

— continued on next page



... at Kennedy Space Centre, Florida.

Standing left to right are General Manager V. Visvanathan, V. S. Sethuram the author of this travelogue Mrs. Jeya Visvanathan, son-in-law N. Srinivasan and his two kids Arun and Suresh.



Around the World...

us here as at Tokyo later. Though Hong Kong is a conglomeration of different nationalities from East and West it is peculiar to observe that they live in self-segregated areas and do not appear to mix-up with one another freely.

Costliest City...!

Our next halt was in Tokyo, Capital of Japan. Before us was one of world's most attractive, beautiful and prosperous cities, recovered in an incredibly short time from a world war that had left her in economic and political ruins. The industrial development had been so rapid that there was over-employment. But the Japanese are in no mood to permit outsiders to immigrate and help them out of this problem of shortage of hands. Industrial Japan which has markets all over the world is ready to consume any raw material that could be imported.

To us who have just one over-bridge in Madras near Gemini and another one coming up in the heart of Coimbatore, the multi-fly-overs seen at road junctions were nothing short of marvels of Civil Engineering. The cost of living in Tokyo has gone up so high that it could rank as the costliest city in the world.

Two-hour night

From Tokyo we flew to Honolulu. The flight was during night and we had the peculiar experience of seeing the sunrise just a couple of hours after dinner. The air-hostess brought this to our notice and suggested that we set right our watches. While this phenomenon filled me with a happy satisfaction that I had the opportunity of witnessing something rare, my father appeared a bit vexed that he had been robbed of his rightful sleep as the night lasted for Two hours only! This was due to the fact that we were flying eastward from one hemisphere into another.

— continued from previous page

Honolulu is a tourist centre where the floating population out numbers the permanent residents.

There are fine hotels and well laid roads. The city is very well lit at night. People throng the beach in large numbers even during nights upto a late hour. How such a small place could generate so much electricity for all these lavish needs was something we could not understand!

Though this is separated from the mainland, we could directly dial places

in America. Here father visited a sugar factory with a crushing capacity of 5000 tonnes per day manned by about 8 persons only and cane fields where they grew 30 feet long creeper-type sugarcane! From Honolulu we flew into the mainland via Dallas, capital of Texas. The city appeared to be shrouded in smoke. It has become almost a place of pilgrimage since President Kennedy was assassinated here. We were shown the site and the airport under construction which it was claimed would be the biggest in the world.

— continued



Once again in good old England...

Sixteen long years since he first went to England in 1957 for taking training in "Industrial Safety", P. V. V. had the opportunity for a nostalgic revisit to the country. Here he is taking a stroll on the green expanse of Nottingham's turf. Left to right are Mrs Jaya Viswanathan, daughter Radha Raghunath, P. V. V., grandson Ramesh, son-in-law Raghunath and baby Anitha Raghunath.

Photo: Author.

Travelogue of an Indian youth...

— continued

At Washington my sister along with brother-in-law and little nephews was at the airport to receive us. We visited the Niagara Falls hovering over it in a helicopter! The net work of highways in the United States is so well maintained that most of the people resort to road travel even for covering long distances.

Florida, the next place of our visit contained a variety of attractions for sight seeing and scientific interest. Cape Kennedy, from where the rockets are launched into space, gave us an indication of the level of scientific advancement of the nation.

The aquarium held several things we had not witnessed before; sea animals like Dolphins, Whales and Sea Lions performed feats at the command of the trainer. The Disneyland which we visited contained everything that could be imagined in respect of the film world. So vast is the place that it could take easily 2 or 3 days to have a look at all the sections. The feats performed by parrots were something wonderful in the "parrot jungle". We also had an opportunity to go to the National Park. There we found wild animals wandering in natural freedom and the visitors were asked to cage themselves in their cars to avoid possible attacks by animals. We could see lions, lionesses and cubs in good numbers within 3 to 5 feet of our car. Cypress Gardens, arranges for water skiing by experts, the like of which could not be seen elsewhere. Serpentarium houses snakes of different species for extraction of poison to make snake-bite medicines. India gets the maximum share of this poison extracted for preparation of anti-venom serum. It was very interesting to learn there that the key man at the newly established serpentarium in Guindy in Tamilnad and the one in Florida were former colleagues in their strange calling.

Smoggy New York is a city of lofty buildings.

Life in the country moves so fast that one finds it a bit difficult to fit into the pattern for sometime. In the departmental stores, the general practice is to allow the shopping public to pick up things they require and pay for them at the end of their shopping, reposing absolute trust and confidence in the people. Though there are places of interest for sight seeing, the charges for entrance are quite high and this made me believe that in America one earns well and has avenues to spend lavishly.

A courteous Police!

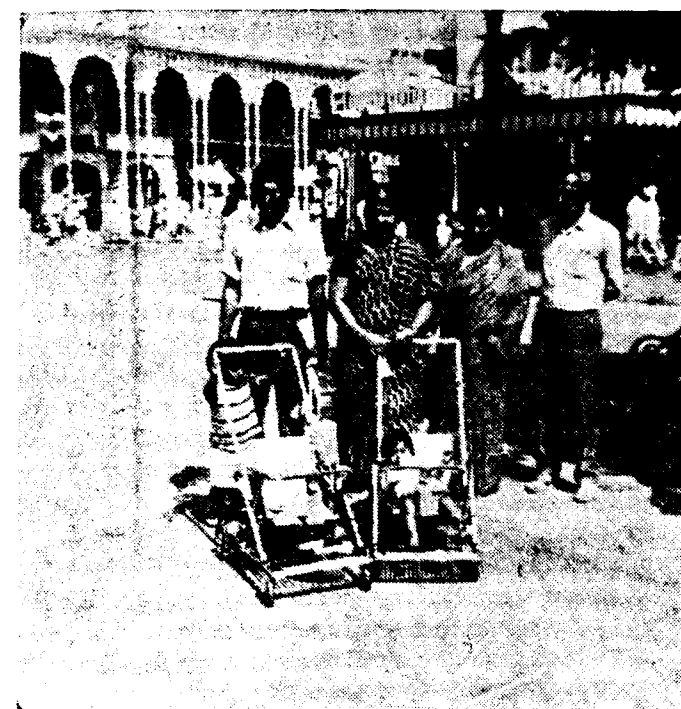
Leaving U. S. A., we flew to London. My other sister was at the airport to receive us with her hubby and children. Compared to America, England appeared less attractive and prosperous. In addition to National Park we visited places of historic and other interests like Tower of London, Westminster Abbey, St. Paul's Cathedral, the Thames, Trafalgar

Square, Madam Tassaud's Wax Museum, Houses of Parliament and Big Ben Clock Tower. Visitors to the United Kingdom get the impression that Englishmen mind their work dutifully in order to regain their pristine glory. People are quite helpful and the London policemen are extremely polite and courteous. The net work of underground tube trains in London is just marvellous. The English are a conservative people indeed. We enjoyed our stay thoroughly.

In the Continent

Across the English Channel we reached Paris. Except that it is an old city of historical fame, with engineering marvel of the 19th century the Eiffel Tower, and a few other places, I was not attracted to the place. French people do not appear to be helpful to those who do not know their language. We were happy to leave Paris as quickly as possible. Our next halt was West Berlin. West Berlin has been reconstructed after

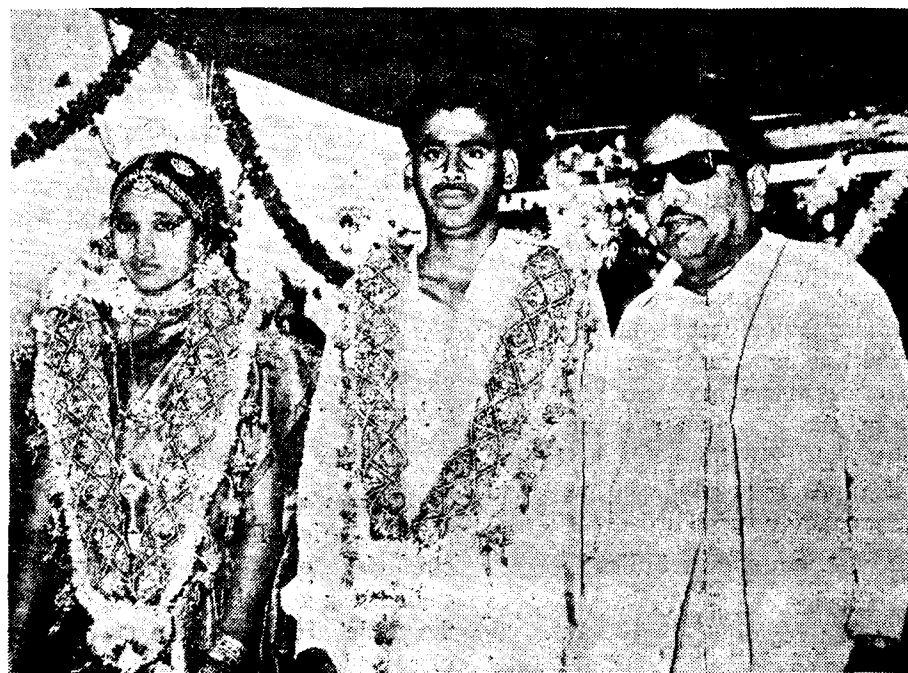
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a day in Disneyland...

The author with his sister Geetha Srinivasan, nephews and parents.

Photo: N. Srinivasan, Washington



a Wedding that Chief Minister presided over

The Wedding of Selvan M. Natarajan, M. A., a former Student Leader and present Regional Public Relations Officer of the State Government for Coimbatore and Nilgiris districts with Selvi Sashikala, beloved daughter of Thiru S. Vivekanandam of Thiruthuraipoondi, was celebrated in the premises of the Karanthai Tamil Sangham at Tanjore on the morning of 16th September.

The Marriage was attended by Chief Minister Dr. M. Karunanidhi, Hon'ble Minister Mannai Narayanaswamy, Legislature member, L. Ganesan, B. A., B. L., M. L. A., Poet Karunanandam, Publicity Officer P. Perumal, B. Sc. of Coimbatore and a host of friends and relatives, who wished the couple a prosperous and happy married life. photo: P. Kannan

Births...

To Mrs. Lakshmi Kandavadi-
vel, M. A. of Sakthi Sugars Factory on
Friday the 8th of June 1973 a chubby
boy at the maternity home of Dr. Miss.
P. Isiah, M. D., M.R.C.O.G. (Edin.)

To Mrs. Sampooranam Nalla-
swamy wife of Mr. P. S. Nallaswamy
of Health Department, Sakthinagar,
during the first week of July 1973 a
bonny boy at Ananda Laxmi Hospital
Erode. Mother and child are in good
health. The father distributed sweets
and shared his joy with friends.

To Mrs. Samboornam Muthu-
swamy wife of Mr. S. P. Muthuswamy
of Accounts Department Sakthinagar
on Thursday the 7th July 1973 a boy
in L. K. M. Hospital, Erode. This
is the second child for the couple.
The happy father distributed
chocolates.

To Mrs. Ambujam Krishnan
wife of Stenographer K. Krishnan of
Coimbatore Head Office, on the even-
ing of Monday the 27th of August '73
a lovely baby girl at the Christian
Mission Hospital Koyalmanna, Kerala.
The happy young father shared the joy
with colleagues in the office and
distributed chocolates.

To Mrs. Subbulakshmi Venkata-
chalam wife of Sugarcane Inspector
P. A. Venkatachalam on Wednesday
the 12th September 1973 a bonny boy
at Seethalakshmi Hospital, Gobi. The
happy father distributed sweets to
friends and shared the joy with them.

To Mrs. Jayanayaki Subbu
wife of Cane Office employee Subbu,
on 18-8-73 a bonny baby in Gosha
Hospital, Erode. Mother and child
are in good health. The happy father
distributed sugarcandy to his friends.

To Mrs. Shanthi Shanmugha-
sundaram wife of Labour Officer
Shanmugasundaram B. A., B. L. of our
factory, handsome second baby boy on
Wednesday the 31st October, in L. K.
M. Nursing Home, Erode. Mother
and baby are doing fine.

Tariff Value of Free Sale Sugar

The Government of India has
decided to reduce the current years
value of free sale sugar for October
1973 from Rs. 270 per quintal to
Rs. 265 per quintal.

Crop competition winners-cholam

Following are the prize winners
in the State level crop competition
held during 1971-72 for cholam.

Mr. M. Parthasarathy, Govinda-
puram, Coimbatore district—First
prize of Rs. 2,000. Yield obtained
per acre: 2,190.550 kg.

Mr. T. V. R. Balakrishnan, Peria-
naickanpalayam, Coimbatore district—
Second prize of Rs. 1,000. Yield
obtained per acre: 2048 kg.



Travelogue of an Indian Youth ...

—continued from page 13

World War II in a manner that
reveals, the determination and patrio-
tism of the nation to come up again in
industrial and social status. It ranks
second to Japan in Industrial advance-
ment. People were quite helpful and
we found much orderliness around.

The visit to East Berlin did not
impress me much and left me with a
feeling that the resurrection of that
side of Germany had not been attended
to with zeal as on the west.

To drive along Autobahn, inside
and outside the city of Berlin, was a
pleasure for any motorist; both the
construction and traffic control were
superb.

Geneva, the capital of Switzer-
land, was a small little place with
plenty of tourists. Shopping was a
pleasure in this place as I found the
prices quoted by almost all the shops,
whether big or small for gift articles
the same! The beautiful and
attractive snow clad Alps could be
seen from here. There were quite a
number of International Offices here.

Old Rome, was a city of ruins
and ancient architecture. Buildings
had a drab appearance and the city
had very narrow congested roads.

Leaving Rome, we reached
Bombay. It was a joy to step on the
soil of our motherland once again
after a lapse of more than two months.

The tour abroad has provided me
a clear insight into the customs and
manners along with the progress of
peoples in the various parts of the
world. It is interesting to compare the
experiences with the conditions pre-
vailing in our ancient land. I also
feel that I can face problems confront-
ing me and our people with more
confidence and proceed to help solve
them, with determination just as the
people of Japan and Germany.

Sugarcane Breeding ...

— continued from page 5

in crossing to improve existing varie-
ties), such as studying the economic
character concerned in the area where
it expresses itself the most, finding
out the proportion of desirable types
obtained at the final stage of selection
in the progeny of each of the parent and
using these data for selecting parents
for crossing, etc., have been taken up.
We have carried out several improve-
ments in our main breeding technique,
i. e., biparental mating to evolve
varieties which are more appropriately
fitted to the modern needs. These
include a specific programme for early
varieties which will give high recovery
in early part of crushing season of the
factories, selecting for diseases primarily
on the basis of the prevalence of parti-
cular diseases in the State concerned,
use of more powerful experimental
designs, etc. We have also started
using more intensively more powerful
breeding techniques than biparental
mating. These include recurrent selec-
tion, back-cross method of breeding,
mutation breeding and use of in-
breeding.

There are several other important
aspects in sugarcane breeding where
we have not been able to do very
much. Wilt is one of the important
diseases of sugarcane. We have not
been able to breed varieties against
wilt, since it has not been possible to
reproduce the disease artificially and
this has been the major handicap in
the breeding for wilt-resistance. We
have taken up steps to artificially
reproduce this disease. We have not
been able to do very much in the past
regarding breeding for insect resistance
also. The major lacuna has been the
absence of techniques for mass rearing
of insects in the laboratory to subse-
quently release them for artificial
epizootics. In case of stalk borer, one
of the leading pests in the North,
methods of laboratory raising of the
insect are available. We hope to start
breeding work with respect to this

pest. Methods for artificially raising
internode borer, another important
pest, are being developed. We also
should intensify efforts to develop
special varieties for early and later
part of crushing season of the factories.
We have already started a separate
programme for early varieties. Work
on breeding for special characters such
as drought resistance, frost resistance,
waterlogging resistance, etc. need to be
intensified.

The work done by various other
Sections in the Institute on other
aspects and which is relevant here, is
given below:

Genetics

Work on quantitative characters
has been taken up and using techniques
such as sib-analysis, parent-progeny
regression, etc., nature of inheritance
of several economic characters has
been studied. In the studies involving
parent-progeny regression, characters
such as germination per cent, stalk
height, brix, sucrose, purity, etc. were
studied. High heritability for quality
characters like brix and sucrose was

— continued next page



... taking it to the transport



A dream shaping true....

Chief Ministers hon. Dr. M. Karunanidhi of Tamilnadu and hon. Mr. C. Achutha Menon of Kerala laid the foundation stones for the proposed second dam at Siruvani and the connected pipe-mains respectively to augment the drinking water supply to Coimbatore town and suburbs. The happy function took place at Coimbatore on the 28th of August.

Sugarcane Breeding ...

— continued from previous page

found, suggesting their improvement will have less difficulty. In another experiment with two groups of varieties, genotype $\times$ location variance component was found to have comparatively low magnitude with respect to several economic characters. These data suggest that testing in large number of locations will not be necessary for various genotypes. They also explain to some extent the fact that selection at Coimbatore for eventual release of varieties in various parts of India has been successful. In these studies in certain groups of varieties, for certain characters no significant genetic variation was found suggesting that improvement of these characters should be

carried out by crossing these varieties with varieties from other groups. It is of interest to note that these basic studies have direct applied use in certain cases.

Cytogenetics

Work on chromosome number determination of various genotypes, developing cytological techniques, and on phylogenetic aspects has been carried out in this section. An important aspect of latter work has been the development of the concept of origin of North Indian canes, viz., *S. barberi* and *S. sinense*. Work in this Institute has shown that these two species have most probably originated from hybridization between *S. officinarum* and *S. spontaneum* in India. These studies have helped the breeder in making his programme more efficient.

Work has been started on the use of radiation and chemical mutagens to induce mutations which may be of economic importance. A red-rot resistant mutant in Co. 997 has been obtained. This mutant is being tried at present in northern part of the country and it has shown fairly good prospects as an early high sugared variety at our Karnal Substation. Red-rot resistant mutants have also been obtained in Co. 449, Co. 527 and Co. 312. A red-rot resistant mutant of Co. 449 was sent to states as Co. cane for further testing.

Botany

The World Collection of germplasm maintained by this Institute consists of around 2800 genotypes and it includes genotypes belonging to various pure species and foreign and Indian hybrid varieties. Studies on economic characters of the various genotypes in this germplasm have been directly useful in breeding work. Several foreign varieties used in breeding on basis of these studies have given Co. varieties, which were despatched to various states.

With a view to facilitating easy identification of commercial varieties a morphological, anatomical and

agronomic description of the varieties has been made. This is of considerable use to factories in identifying varieties, especially where there is a doubt about the purity of the variety.

Varietal trials, to identify varieties which are likely to be of commercial use in this general area, have been carried out, and as a result several high sugared varieties have been identified. The data for them are given below:

SUCROSE PER CENT JUICE AT TEN MONTHS OF THREE HIGH SUGARED VARIETIES

Co. 6804		Co. 6806	
1970-71	1971-72	1970-71	1971-72
21.07	21.17	18.56	18.12
Co. 6807		Co. 419	
1970-71	1971-72	1970-71	1971-72
20.82	21.10	15.92	16.19

The yields of these varieties also were comparable to the standard in the preliminary trial and are being intensively evaluated. Methods available for Popularizing these high sugared varieties, which may give more total sugar per acre though slightly less yield (tonnage) than the existing variety, have been recently discussed in a seminar at the Institute. It was observed here that the best way of solving this problem was to give *ad hoc* premium for these varieties.

Physiology. Many varieties of sugarcane do not flower at different time in relation to another parent to be used in crossing. By giving the appropriate photoperiodic treatment in many of these varieties the flowering was controlled for their use in breeding programme.

Yellowing of top leaves (chlorosis) has been observed in and around Coimbatore. Our studies have shown that only iron compounds help the plant to recover.

Studies on drought and frost are in progress, for evolving more efficient techniques for breeding varieties resistant drought and frost.

Chemistry. Various studies have been taken up to find out the associa-

— continued next page

Sugarcane Breeding ...

— continued from previous page

tion of certain bio-chemical characteristics with economic characters such as yield, earliness, red-rot resistance, etc. Study of iron-chlorophyll balance in leaves at 5 to 6 months age appears to be of use in forecasting earliness. Phenolic content has shown some association with red rot resistance.

Pathology. Several techniques for testing for disease resistance have been standardised in this Section. These include techniques for testing against red rot, smut, ratoon stunting disease, etc. This work has considerably helped in breeding varieties resistant to these diseases. Studies are also in progress with respect to the question of number of races of red rot and smut.

It was shown that by use of hot water treatment at 50°C for two hours, it was possible to control both grassy shoot and ratoon stunting diseases.

Entomology. Several genotypes have been identified which are relatively resistant to various important pests under natural infestation. These include four varieties relatively resistant to top borer, 49 to shoot borer and 22 to internode borer.

A number of natural enemies of the scale insect have been identified. Folidol (0.04% spray) has been found to be effective for control of scale insect.

Agronomy Experiments. Experiments taken up recently regarding intercropping of wheat with sugarcane indicate that is an economical proposition. Data recorded in the year 1970-

71 showed that there is an additional profit of about Rs. 400 per acre in case of two treatments, viz., 2 rows and 4 rows of wheat intercropped in between sugarcane rows. Intercropping of sugarcane with drought-tolerant rice varieties, Cavery and Bala was also carried out. In the first year of the experiment the data showed higher profit in the intercropping treatments as compared to sugarcane alone. More intensive studies on intercropping are in progress.

P L 480 Projects. In these projects a large number of basic genetic stocks having many desirable characters such as resistance to various diseases like mosaic, red rot, smut, ratoon stunting disease, etc., resistance to drought and cold and having desirable agronomic characters have been selected. These genotypes will be very useful to impart these characters to the commercial varieties. It is proposed to take up their use after their further evaluation.

Co-ordinated Project. In addition to some of the experiments mentioned above such as supply of fluff to different centres, studies to develop more efficient techniques for breeding for drought resistance, etc., some of the experiments studied under this Scheme are of direct practical utility. In the zonal varietal trial at Coimbatore the newer variety Co. 6304 has given better performance (higher yield) than Co. 62175, Co. 658 and I. C. 225.

Sub-Stations

Karnal (Haryana)

In early years large progenies from fluff (hybrid seeds) received from Coimbatore were raised here. Among the selections made here (Co.K. series) Co. K. 30 and Co. K. 32 spread into commercial cultivation in Punjab and Bihar respectively.

Motihari (Bihar)

From the screening of hybrid seedlings at this Sub-station, a promiss-

ing genotype, M. G. 32, has been selected and this is being evaluated in various regions.

Cannanore (Kerala)

This Sub-station's main function is to maintain world sugarcane germplasm assembly which has a strength of around 2800 genotypes. Cannanore was selected for this assembly since sugarcane clones could be maintained here free from secondary infection of diseases, especially mosaic.

We receive a large number of visitors and queries from the farms and factories on various aspects of sugarcane agriculture. These we attend to. ⊕

(With due acknowledgement to
INDIAN FARMING)



Irrequitable!

What shall I render unto the
Lord GOD, for all HIS benefits.

Israel }
B. C. } — David-ben-Jesse
1040-970 } (Poet & Monarch)

False and Genuine

There are two freedoms: the
false, where one is free to do
what he likes; and the true, where
one is free to do what he ought.

England }
1819-75 } C. Kigsley
(Novelist)

SURIBBLINGS ...

— continued from page 8

had expressed his desire "to meet the persons behind Sakthi's two journals". Mr. Subramaniam the L. I. C. Officer from distant Hyderabad had an interesting and flattering tale to tell. Some time previously, taking advantage of the steady rise in the value of SAKTHI SUGARS shares he was in a mood to sell away his share-holdings as a profitable deal. But the women-folk, the daughter and wife would not tolerate the proposal as they could not afford to forego the two magazines they received as shareholders. The publisher, on whom Mr. Subramaniam said he was making a courtesy call, also no doubt felt patted on his back, to hear the story straight from the horse's mouth!

Two years back we received a request from an industrial unit in Mettur Dam for the back numbers of our two journals with the frank statement that the copies were needed as

"model" for their proposed house journal. We have since been receiving copies of their news bulletin regularly for quite sometime.

An officer from a sugar unit in Mysore State dropped into our editorial office the other day to collect the back numbers of "Sugar News" for the same avowed purpose of using them as "Models" for their proposed house journal.

More interesting was a message of congratulation conveyed recently by an assistant professor of the Agricultural University Dr. D. Vasantharaj, M. Sc., F. E. S. I., Ph. D., for having established ourselves as a model for house journals. Representative from a huge industrial complex in the south, that had just sported twin journals in Tamil and English, had approached him for articles, not hesitating to reveal that his proprietors wanted their journals to be shaped after the publications of Sakthi Sugars!

Lest we forget...

May we avail of this opportunity

to acknowledge our indebtedness to our honorary correspondent Tipper Subramanian who as a labour of love has kept us well posted regularly with campus news from Sakthinagar for the last seven years or so right from the early days of "Seithi Madal", the smart young office assistant with us from the beginning of 1973 K. Chinna-samy, B. Sc., the newly acquired ever willing office-boy secured after languishing for one for over seven and a half years, Mr. Jeevaratnam of Graphic Arts, all the employees and Managing Director S. Mani of Kalaimani Printing Industries Pvt. Ltd. our printers and all others who have extended their unstinted and whole hearted cooperation in bringing out your two journals, all these years.

Last but not least we record our sincerest thanks to Commercial Director **V. M. Kailasam**, and all other **Directors** of the Board who have evinced a sustained interest in our progress at every step, ever ready to extend their hand of valuable help.



a reception to remember ...

A joyous crowd of 3000 composed of employees from Head Office Coimbatore, Sales Office Erode and Sakthinagar with their Families, Agriculturists, bank executives and Government Officers, assembled on the lighted and decorated lawns of Sakthinagar to give a rousing reception, at a function presided over by popular Commercial Director V. M. Kailasam, - to General Manager Viswanathan on his successful 72 days world tour on official assignment. On the rostrum are seen right to left: Deputy General Manager S. V. Balasubramanian, Director K. S. Murugaian, Sethuram Viswanathan, V. M. K., Chief Guest P. V. V. and Mrs. Jeya Viswanathan, and Mrs. Punitha Ramasamy of the Ladies Club.

— Photo: Metro Studio, Erode



Stride towards world rank ...!

Presiding over the reception, V. M. K. observed that he viewed G. M. 's successful tour as first stride of the Factory towards World rank.



United States to import more sugar

The agriculture department of the United States of America had announced, that the country was opening the door to an additional one lakh short tons of raw sugar this year, raising the 1973 quotas to a total of 11.6 million tons. According to officials the additional sugar was needed to help hold down prices to American consumers. The announcement designated 82,775 tons to foreign suppliers. The foreign allocation would be made on a "first come first served" basis to any sugar producing country other than Cuba and Southern Rhodesia. It was stipulated that the importation would have to occur on or before November 16.

Fall in production in West Indies

Sugar production in the Commonwealth Caribbean is expected to fall below the one million tons mark in 1973, for the first time in two decades!

The latest crop-forecast issued by the West Indies Sugar Association puts the 1973 estimated yield at 9,48,919 tons, the lowest figure since 1953. Sugar producers in West Indies

were deeply disappointed at the continuing trend. Drought conditions and arson have been mostly blamed for the situation. The largest of the five sugar producing territories in the area Guyana, Jamaica and Trinidad have all reported that they expected to be well below production of recent years. Barbados and St. Kitts have already ended their crops with disappointing low figures Guyana, Jamaica and Trinidad are expecting fall in their usual productions.

For the first time in Jamaica's history the export of sugar has been embargoed, until further notice to supplement domestic supplies, that were running low.

Australian Sugar Crop hit by rains

In Australia, in the area from Bundaberg in North Queensland to northern new South Wales, thousands of tons of Sugarcane, deteriorated slowly as rain deterred harvesting in time. It was feared that the harvest would be one of the most expensive on record. Most of the sugar mills were weeks behind their Crushing schedules, because harvesting machinery was bogging down.

Jap market for Brazil

Brazil has sold a further 3 lakhs metric tonnes of raw sugar to Japan for 1974-78 shipment, according to a spokesman for the sugar and Alcohol Institute in Rio-de-Janeiro. The sale was a direct one by the institute to Taiyo Refinery. The price was not disclosed.

Earlier in September 1973 the Institute had sold 2,50,000 tonnes to C. Itoh of Japan for 1974-76 shipment.

Mr. Fransisco Watson denied in Geneva on 3-10-73, market reports that Brazil was negotiating a long-term sugar deal with the Soviet Union. Mr. Watson is the export director of the Brazilian Sugar Institute.

U. N. Sugar talks Geneva Conference fails

The United Nations sugar conference, which opened a month earlier, abandoned on 12th October its efforts to work up a new international sugar agreement to replace the one which is due to expire at the end of this year Delegations from more than 70 countries were in Geneva for the conference.

The Chairman of the Conference called off any further discussions on the problem. He announced that the conference would end on 12-10-73, after working out a report and discussing the administrative regulations of the International Sugar Organisation.

The failure to achieve agreement on a new international arrangement means that only a number regional agreements will continue to function after December 31st. These include the Inter-American agreement between the United States and a number of Latin American countries, the African and Malagasy Sugar agreement, the European Economic Community Agreement, the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement and the Soviet-Cuban Agreement.

Contrary to earlier predictions, sugar prices fell back on the London terminal market on 15-10-73.

The Divine way

o o o o

Good-nature and good-sense must ever join. To err is human, to forgive divine.

England } — Alex. Pope
1688 - 1744 } (Poet)

45 - LAKH TONNES RECORD SUGAR...!

OPTIMISTIC FORECAST FOR 1973-74

by Hon. FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED



29th Convention of Sugar Technologists

India might produce a record 45 lakh tonnes of sugar next year according to Union Minister for Agriculture Hon'ble Mr. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed. This optimistic observation was made by him when he inaugurated on 9th October, the three-day 29th Annual Convention of the Sugar Technologists Association of India in Bangalore. He was happy that the sugar and sugarcane situation in the country was tending to become comfortable this year itself, with the production of sugar reaching about 39 lakh tonnes.

Team from Sakthi

Sakthi's Chairman N. Mahalingam, Technical Director N. Chandappa, Deputy General Manager S. V. Balasubramanian, Chief Chemist - cum - Technical Adviser T. T. Oommen, Cane Superintendent K. S. Thirumalaisamy, Shift Chemists Gupta, Nallasamy and Ganapathi from Sakthi Sugars were among the 500 delegates who attended the convention from all over India. There were a few observers from foreign countries also.

Progressive guest state ...

The convention was inaugurated by His Excellency Sukhadia the Governor.

Doctrine preached

I wish to preach not the doctrine of ignoble ease but the doctrine of the strenuous life.

U. S. A. } — T. Roosevelt
1858 — 1919 } (26th President)

nor of Mysore State. Mr. M. Lingiah chairman of the reception committee stated in his welcome speech that Mysore (now Karnataka) state was ideally suited for the sugar industry and held immense potentialities for the future. At present there were 13 sugar factories engaged in producing sugar in Mysore and five more were expected to go into production in the next few months, he added. With the commissioning of the new factories and expansion of some of the existing units, the total production of sugar in the state was expected to go up to 4 lakh tonnes.

Uncertainty that deterred ...

Mr. Banshi Dhar, president of the sugar Technologists Association of India, wanted the association to be given a representation on the sugar Panel of the National Committee of Science and Technology, so that a continuous dialogue on sugar Technology could be carried on with the highest authorities in the country. He cautioned the government against encouraging indiscriminate cultivation of sugar beet, without looking into the techno-economic feasibility & climatic conditions necessary for such projects.

Mr. Dhar said that the uncertainty in the sugar industry on the issue of nationalisation was thwarting the efforts in improving the sugarcane and technology, and that the technologists found themselves utterly helpless. He wanted the government to make a decision on this issue once and for all, in the interest of faster technological growth.

Nationalisation ...

Answering evidently the above point, Union Minister honourable Mr. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed stated that he

did not believe that the work of the technologists in the sugarcane and sugar field need be related to this matter, but should go on irrespective of the decision on the future management of the industry. He said that the Government would announce its decision on the nationalisation of sugar industry at an appropriate time after carefully examining the issues involved. The interim report of the Sugar Industry Inquiry commission on nationalisation and related matters was under the consideration of the Government, he added.

Desirable trend...

Mr. Ahmed said —

"The sugar and sugarcane situation in the country is tending to become comfortable this year itself with the production of sugar reaching about 39 lakh tonnes. The policy of the Government in regard to partial control, sugarcane prices and incentives to the growers and the factories have doubtlessly helped to bring about this trend.

"as for the food front though the situation continued to be difficult, the worst is over. The coming year will prove to be considerably better in view of the favourable monsoon we had and a good kharif crop.

Entertainments too ...

Performance of Kuchipudi dance arranged for the entertainment of the delegates by chairman Mahalingam, was much appreciated. Members of Sakthinagar team found the deliberations and discussions of the three day convention interesting useful and educative.



Sakthinagar forges ahead ...

NECK to NECK with HAWAII



Hawaii island in northern pacific has emerged in recent decades as one of the best sugarcane producing places of the world. Using the latest scientific methods in agriculture they grow sucrose-rich creeper-type 30 feet long sugarcane, adopting mechanical means for ploughing, planting, harvesting and quick transport, restricting man-power to the minimum on the farms. Immediately before harvest the leaves of the standing crops are set fire to and thus disposed of.

This new state of America, admitted to the union in 1959, was discovered by Captain Cook in 1778 and annexed in 1898 by the United States.

Impressive indeed...

Our General Manager Viswanathan had the occasion to see a sugar factory and its cane farm during his stay in the island's capital, in the course of his recent trans-world assignment. He brought us information that during a period of 60 years, the sugarcane farms in Hawaii have increased their average per acre produce from 39 tonnes to 99 tonnes. This works out to an average rate of one tonne rise in yield per year.

We are equally good ..

While appreciating this record of steady and marked development in the sugar farms of Hawaii, Cane Superintendent K. S. Thirumalaisamy, M. Sc.,

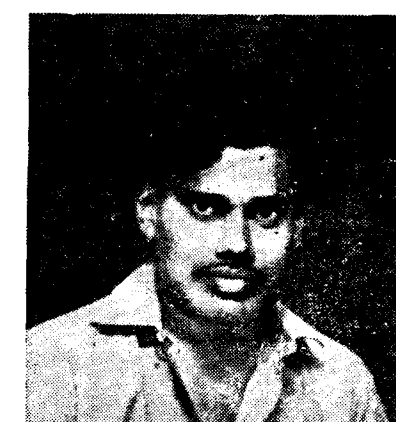
contended that the record of the sugarcane farms in the Sakthinagar factory region during the last six years was not less phenomenal or impressive. Speaking with conviction, he maintained that our progressive rate of increase was 100% more than Hawaii! He did not fail to muster an array of figures and facts to maintain his stand.

During the last six years i.e., from 1967 to 1973 we have increased the average sugarcane yield per acre per year in our factory region from 32 tonnes to 44 tonnes. The rate of increase per year works out to 2 tonnes per year, as against one tonne per year in Hawaii! Incidentally, he also pointed out that the average all-India yield of sugar cane per acre was only 20 tonnes as against our 44 tonnes.

Intrepid Thirumalaisamy next proceeded to bring out the fact that this average production of 44 tonnes per acre was in 11 months crops, whereas in Hawaii it was a 24 months crops. "Thus", he argued, "the cane yield per unit time per acre is the same in both places".

Continuing in a confident vein, the young cane-technologist felt sure that by adopting latest technical treatments for the crops, the yield per acre could be raised to 55 tonnes per acre for the whole factory area by 1975. This if achieved would be a world record in the agricultural front for 11 months crop sugarcane, that is in yield per unit time.

We wish him success in his efforts. We are quite optimistic that he would carry this out without much difficulty, when we remember that he has quite recently performed the feat of keeping supplies to the factory continuously



intrepid cane-superintendent
K. S. Thirumalaisamy, M. Sc.

and fully for a record period of over 15 long months.

As for the Hawaiian practice of burning the leaf heads immediately before harvesting the crops, one cannot ignore the fact that the atmosphere was bound to be polluted.



au revoir ...

A moving farewell was accorded by the Manufacturing Department to Mrs. Sivakumari Menon and Chemist K. K. Menon who had been with us for the last Nine Years, on the eve of his departure to Mysore for taking up a higher post in our sister concern Chamundeswari Sugars Ltd. A beautiful Watch was presented to Menon.

Mrs. Pankajam Thirumalaisamy seen addressing the gathering, presented an Ever-silver Bucket to Mrs. Sivakumari on behalf of the Ladies Club.

THE POETS

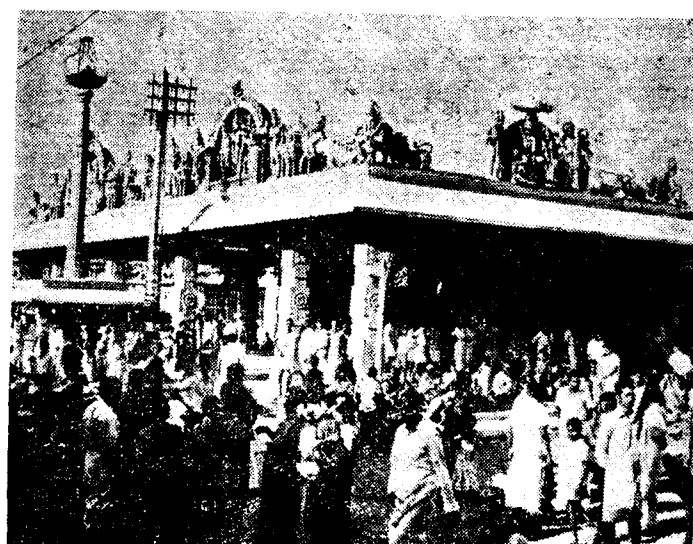
Poets utter great and wise things which they do not themselves understand.

Greece }
BC. 429-347 } — Plato
(Philosopher)



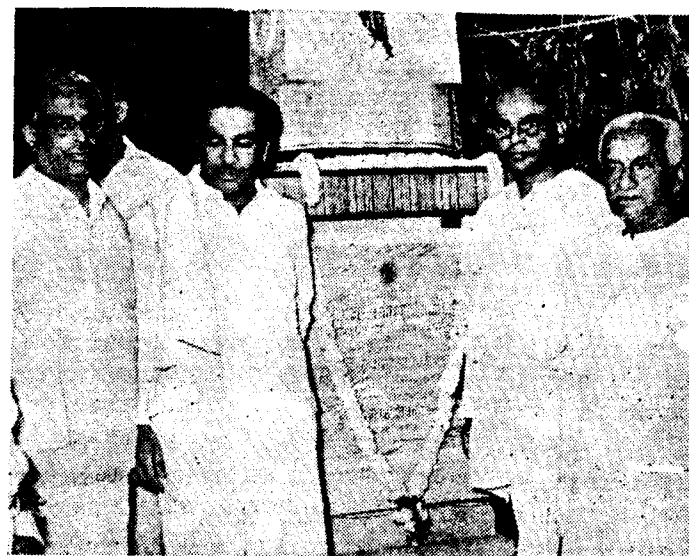
As guest of Platinum Jubilee Octogenerian G. D. N.

India's "wonder-man" G. D. Naidu whose 80th Birthday was celebrated by the collegiate youth of Coimbatore recently as a Platinum Jubilee and "festival of education" hosted our Chairman Mahalingam at a private lunch in "Gopal Bagh" to congratulate him on his 51st Birthday! He was presented with a fragrant sandal wood garland and an elegantly designed silver platter. During the platinum jubilee celebrations earlier, Mahalingam had air-dashed from Madras to felicitate Mrs. Ranganayagi Naidu and G. D. Naidu, old friends of his late father, when he presented them with an exquisitely carved silver casket and garlands.



K. K. S. Kalyana Mandapam

Concrete built, be-sculptured hall constructed as gift by Sakthi Charities at a cost of Rs. 1.25 lakhs in the premises of Bhavani's famous pilgrimage centre-Saraswathi temple, and named after late K. K. Subbanna Gounder, President of the Temple Renovation Committee, former legislator and leading Sugarcane ryot of Sakthi Sugars.



Inauguration by Hon'ble Minister

Seen in front of the Mandapam's commemorative tablet are left to right - Parliamentarian K. S. Ramasami, M. P. (the only son of late K. K. Subbanna Gounder), Hon'ble Minister M. Kannappan who declared open the hall, Chairman Mahalingam who presided over the function and Secretary M. R. Aye Gounder of the Temple Renovation Committee.

Editor celebrates wedding of Son

Lillian — Isaac

By the grace of God, Mrs. Nancy Appadurai and Editor Solomon Appadurai celebrated the holy matrimony of their son Solomon Isaac, B. Com., N. I. S., Secretary Vizag Y. M. C. A. (formerly Athletic coach, Indian Navy) with Miss Lillian Blossom, daughter of Mrs. G. Traish and late Mr. Henry Traish, at a solemn service in St. Johns church (C. S. I.) Vizagapatnam, on Wednesday the 10th October.

on the lawns

In the open air reception that followed on the lawns of the church campus, Lady Kunnekaril helped the bridal couple to cut the festal cake, while Mr. B. Chakrabarthi M. A., Superintendent Central Police proposed the toast of the newly-weds in a crisp and brilliant speech interspersed with bright humour; and bride-groom Isaac responded with a suitable brief reply.

The pleasant function, well attended by invitees from the Navy, services and civilians representing a regular cross-section of Vizag's society, was presided over by Rev. Samuel Roberts, B. A., B. D., and the groom's father welcomed the gathering in a short talk. Mr. Heslyn Traish proposed a vote of thanks.

"The Glyphs"—star performing orchestra of Andhra provided enjoyable and enthralling music, with singer Manual rhyming latest pops at the mike, as the happy guests sat to partake contentedly of snacks, cookies and cool gold-spot.

Those present included Commodore T. J. Kunnekaril commanding officer I. N. S. Circars, Mrs. and Lt. col. Bhoopal, Mrs. and commodore Moses, Mrs. and Mr. P. R. Joseph, Mrs. and Mr. De Lima, President Vasudevan of Y's men club, Vice-president Solomonraj of Y. M. C. A.,

Mr. Manuraj Sumanam of coramandal fertilizers, Principal Miss J. Raja Rao, Mrs. Janet Roberts, Mrs. Maureen H. Traish, Mr. P. Mohan of Coimbatore and others.

...joyous greetings

Messages of greetings and good wishes were received by the couple from Mr. N. Mahalingam B.Sc., F.I.E., chief of Sakthi-Anamallais group of enterprises, commercial Director V. M. Kailasam, Director A. V. Giri and general Manager P. V. Viswanathan of Sakthi Sugars, Mr. G. D. Gopal, G. D. Naidu—

Rear Admiral Pereria of Eastern Naval command, Tamilnad ministers hon'ble Mr. J. Sadiq Pasha, hon. Mr. M. Kannappan Assembly speaker hon. Pulavar K. Govindan. M. A., M. L. A., Legislator K. P. Kandasamy, M. A., M. L. A., Director "Malai Murasu" groups of Dailies—

Editors—Shanmugavel, Solai and T. R. Ramasamy of "Makkal Kural" Daily, T. V. Ramsubbier of "Dina Malar" Tamil Vaanan of "Kalkandu", T. Sadasivam and K. Rajendran of "Kalki", Na. Parthasarathi of "Deepam", K. V. Jagannathan of "Kalai - Magal", K. Santhanam of "Swarajya", News-Editor Sowmiyanarayanan of the A. I. R., R. Nataraj of Nava India and correspondent R. Venugopal of "Hindu"—

Vice-chancellor G. Rangasamy of Tamilnad Agricultural University, post-master - General C. A. Dhayanathan, General-secretary Chinnadurai of Hyderabad Y. M. C. A., Rt. Rev. Bishops N. D. Ananda Rao Samuel of west Godavari, George Devadas of Madurai-Ramnad and S. J. Samuel (formerly of Coimbatore-Salem) and Nayagams of Ceylon and others.

Sugar release for October '73

The govt. of India ordered on 10th October, the release of 3.05 lakh tonnes of Sugar for October 1973. It will consist of 1.90 lakh tonnes of levy sugar and 1.15 lakh tonnes for free sale.

Editor: A. E. SOLOMON APPADURAI, B. A.

A further release of 20,000 tonnes of sugar for free sale to meet the demand for Deepavali and other festivals has also been ordered by the union government. Out of this 10,000 tonnes are for free sale release with immediate effect and valid for delivery upto October '73. The balance will be released in November.

Centuries Ago To INDIA he came

"...Hindustan is divided into small Kingdoms and their rulers wage wars against one another.

"The criminal laws are not rigid. The rate of agricultural tax is one sixth of the total production.

"Much of the country's wealth is stored in its temples. The caste system and child marriage are prevalent. The widows commit sati on the funeral pyre of their deceased husbands, but those who do not are not permitted to remarry.

Central Asia } —Abu AL-BIRUNI
923-1048 } author, "Tahkik-e-Hind"

(UNESCO celebrates this year, the 1000th birth anniversary of the great central Asian Scholar and encyclopaedist, who also visited India and wrote the historic "Tahkik-e-Hind")

HE whom I trust

Blessed be the Lord GOD my strength, who teaches my hands to war and my fingers to fight; my goodness and my fortress, my high tower and my deliverer; my shield and HE in whom I trust.

Israel } —DAVID Ben-Jesse
B. C. } (Poet & King)
1040-970 }

Peal of Wedding Bells in SAKTHI Firmament



R. Uma Maheswari — D. Balasubramaniam

Managing Director S. A. Ramachandran of Sakthi Textiles limited, celebrated the marriage of his second daughter Selvi **R. Uma Maheswari** with Selvan **D. Balasubramaniam** son of Mr. Appu gounder alias Devanna gounder of Rama varmapuram Pudur on Friday the 17th August. The happy function took place at Mahatma Gandhi Mandapam, Pollachi.

The marriage was attended by Chairman N. Mahalingam, Commercial Director V. M. Kailasam, General Manager P.K. Duraiswamy of Anamalais Agencies, Managing Director A. V. Giri of Madras Bottling Company, Deputy General Manager S. V. Balasubramanian and Executives of sister concerns A. Subramanian alias Raju gounder, A. Alagappan, A. Shanmughasundaram, friends

and relatives who showered their good wishes on the young couple and gave presents.

Visalakshi — Marasamy

The marriage of Selvan **T. K. Marasamy**, B. Sc., of our manufacturing department at Sakthinagar with Selvi **S. Visalakshi** daughter of Mr. T. K. Sengottian of Tippihettypalayam was celebrated on 12th September at Meenakshi Kalyana Mandapam in Bhavani.

Factory officials, employees friends and relatives attended the function and conveyed their good wishes to the couple.

Banumathi — Thirugnanasambandam

The marriage of Selvan **T. P. Thirugnanasambandam** of

66th MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The 66th meeting of the board of Directors of Sakthi Sugars Ltd., was held on Thursday the 27th September in premises No. 268, Kalingarayar street, Coimbatore, when important decisions were arrived at after due deliberations on the various items of the agenda.

Board's Chairman N. Mahalingam, B. Sc., F. I. E. presided over the session. Those who participated included Commercial Director V. M. Kailasam, Technical Director N. Chandappa, Directors A. Venkatesiah, S. M. Srinivasan, S. Senniappa gounder, K. S. Murugaiyan, T. Periyasamy gounder, R. Chinnaswamy Naidu, P. G. Karuthiruman, K. K. Ramasamy Gounder and P. N. Nanjappan.

Deputy General Manager S. V. Balasubramanian also was present at the meeting.

Next Meeting

The next meeting of the Board of Directors will be held in Madras on Saturday the 17th of November 1973.

Accounts Branch, Sugar cane Department, with Selvi **Banumathi** daughter of Mr. N. P. Nagamanikkam Deputy Accounts Officer in Electricity Board, Erode, was celebrated on 14-9-73 at Meenakshi Kalyana Mandapam, Bhavani.

The function was attended by friends and relatives. A Silver "kuthu vilakku" and a Silver vessel were presented to the Couple on the happy occasion.

SUGAR NEWS

QUARTERLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO
SUGAR, SUGARCANE & AGRICULTURE
VOL. VI, Nos. 2 & 3 ★ 15, APRIL, 1974



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▶ BENEFIT OF TRANSPLANTING 'BAJRA' SEEDLINGS

A transplanted bajra crop with a basal application of 50 kg nitrogen, 40 kg potash and 50 kg phosphorus gives an extra yield of about 21 quintals per hectare over the direct sown crop, say the scientists of the Agronomy Division of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi.

They transplanted in the experimental plots, 2-3 weeks old healthy seedlings at 10-12 cm distance. Transplanting was done after irrigating the land and in the dryland on the receipt of rains.

The transplanted bajra seedling gave about 43 quintals per hectare. The scientists found out that the transplanting bajra made excellent growth and ensured optimum plant population per unit area. Other advantages of transplanting are: easy to identify and remove the diseased plants at the time

of transplanting and less incidence of green ear disease.

The scientists recommended to sow 4 to 4½ kg of seed per 400 to 500 sq metres seed bed for raising seedlings for a hectare of main field.

▶ HIGH YIELDING OF VARIETIES OF PROTEIN RICH MAIZE

The Project coordinator (maize) of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi, recommends three protein-rich, high quality and high-yielding composites to the farmers for getting more profits.

The three composite maize varieties- Rattan, Shakti and Protina, otherwise called as Opaque-2 varieties contain more essential aminoacids. Therefore, they are more suitable for human food as well as feed for non-ruminants.

It was found out that Opaque-2 maize is nutritionally superior as the children fed on Opaque-2 maize for 60 days gained more weight than the children fed on skim milk.

▶ CONTROL OF MIDGE JOWAR EARHEAD PEST

ENDOSULFAN, CARBARYL, BHC FOUND EFFECTIVE

Midge, a jower earhead pest can effectively be controlled by spraying a little of Endosulfan (35 per cent EC) mixed with 3 kg. of Carbaryl (50 per cent WP) in 500 to 600 litres of water per hectare at the time of flowering, says the coordinator (Jowar) of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi.

Otherwise two per cent Endosulfan or 10 per cent Carbaryl or 10 per cent BHC at 20 kg. per hectare can also be dusted to control the midge.

▶ EFFICIENT CONTROL OF TOMATO FRUIT BORERS

Tomato fruit borers can effectively be controlled by spraying Fenitrothian or Carbaryl, say the scientists of the Indian Institute of Horticultural Research, Bangalore.

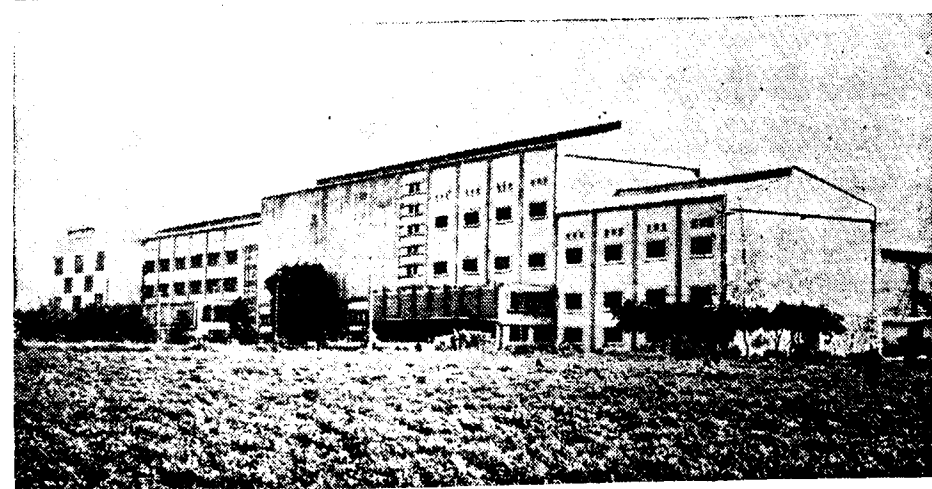
They advise to spray 0.08 per cent Fenitrothian or 0.2 per cent Carbaryl in 500 to 600 litres of water on a hectare tomato crop twice or thrice at 10 days interval.

▶ SOAKING SEEDS FOR HIGH PULSE YIELDS

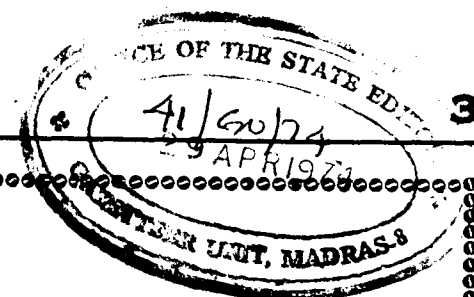
The yields of pulses can be doubled if the seeds are soaked before they are treated with Rhizobium culture say the scientists at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi.

The scientists say that the seed coats of pulses contain certain water soluble elements which obstruct growing of Rhizobium bacteria from producing nodules on the roots pulse seedlings for storing nitrogen. To get rid of these elements, seeds should first be washed with running water and then be soaked in water for a recommended period. After soaking, seeds should be dried before treating Rhizobium culture. While soaking, due care should be taken so that seeds do not split.

The Rhizobium culture for treating the pulse seeds can be had from the Division of Microbiology, Indian Agricultural Institute, New Delhi. ☉



SUGAR NEWS



Sugar, Alcohol and now...

Happy am I to inform you

Dear Readers,

I am happy to inform you all that we have received a Letter of Intent from the Government of India for the manufacture of 10,000 tons per annum of Furfural from sugarcane bagasse. We will be taking, shortly, all steps to bring this project into fructification.



This will be the first stage of an ambitious project for the utilisation of bagasse. Furfural can be further processed to Butyrolactam which is the base for Nylon 4.

Furfural by itself, is a very important organic chemical and one of its major uses is as a selective solvent for the refining of high quality lubricants in Refineries. It is a very versatile and very reactive intermediary chemical needed for the manufacture of a wide variety of end-products like plastics, nylons, pharmaceuticals, insecticides, herbicides etc.

In the manufacture of 10,000 tons Furfural, 6400 tons of Acetic Acid will be obtained as a by-product. Acetic Acid is a valuable chemical required in pharmaceutical industry. It finds a profitable inlet in acetate plastics and silks.

The manufacture of organic chemicals like Furfural, Acetic Acid etc., out of an agricultural waste, like bagasse, assumes considerable importance in the present world oil crisis. Many of the end-products that can be manufactured from these chemicals otherwise will need such costly and scarce raw material like Crude, Naptha, benzene etc.

An interesting feature of this Furfural project is that after Furfural is produced from bagasse, nearly 85% of the bagasse fed would be returned to sugar boilers. Thus, this project will not create any fuel problem for the sugar unit.

MADRAS,
25th February, 1974. }

Yours, in service
N. MAHALINGAM
Chairman, Board of Directors

DISEASE CONTROL:

GREEN EAR or DOWNY MILDEW of PEARL MILLET

◆ **G. Arjunan, M. Sc. (Ag.)** ◆
(Faculty of Agriculture, Annamalai University)

Symptoms of the disease

The disease occurs in all districts of Tamil Nadu and in several States where pearl millet otherwise known as CUMBU or Bajra (pennisetum typhoides) is grown. Serious form of the disease is often noticed in poorly drained soils. The plants are infected by the oospores lying in the soil through roots. The disease affects the crop at all stages. The most conspicuous symptom is the transformation of the ear, partly or wholly into a loose green head comprising of small twisted green leaf shoots or structures and hence the disease is called green ear. The bristles of the spikelets and all its parts, glumes, palea, stamen and pistil are converted into leaf-like structures. Sometimes, only part of the ear, the lower half may be affected, the remaining half forming fertile grains. The leaves turn white or yellow, being converted on the under surface with sporangio-phores and sporangia. These affected leaves turn brown prematurely.

In young plants and in plants prior to flowering, the leaves lose their green colour and become yellow or whitish. These leaves turn brown prematurely. The lateral shoots become short and the leaves in them become reduced, distorted and crinkled. They turn brown quickly and split into shreds at the tip but shredding is not quite prominent as in Cholan crop.

How the disease spreads?

The oospores in the soil have

Love's deception

One is deceived by what
one loves.

France } — Moliere
1622 — 1673 } (Fr. Author)

been found to retain their viability upto 5 years. Oospores were also found to stick to the surface of healthy grains and cause seed-borne infection to some extent. High soil moisture and saturated atmospheric conditions are favourable for infection.

How to control the disease?

Seed treatment with fungicides may help in destroying the spores

sticking to the surface of the grains. The diseased plants should be eradicated in the early stages of infection i.e., when the leaves are yellow when oospores are not formed. This will minimise the inoculum and reduce the intensity. Adopting crop rotation will also help. The variety, K 1 Cumbu has been reported to be highly tolerant.

Statement about ownership and other particulars about Newspaper

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(As required under Rule 8 of the Registration of Newspaper (Central) Rule, 1956)

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(See Rule 8)

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Signature of Publisher.

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NEW HORIZONS IN RAW MATERIAL FOR SUGAR

TWIN APPROACH for SUGARCANE PRODUCTION

KISAN SINGH

(Director, Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research, Lucknow)

oooooooooooo

WHITE sugar, brown sugar (khandsari) and jaggery (gur) are major sweetening agents in vogue in India. The country exports semi-refined sugar. From pre-historic times upto-date sugarcane has been principal raw material for production of sweetening agents. The crop has been grown from ancient times in India. It now occupies approximately 2.7 million hectares of land which is approximately 1.5% of the total cultivated area. Cane worth approximately Rs. 1200 crores is produced every year, of which one-third goes to support white sugar industry which is second only to textiles in India.

Need for Increased Production

It is generally agreed that with increase in affluence consumption of sweetening agents goes up. In our country population as well as per capita income is increasing. It is therefore apparent that present day production of 42.6 lakh tonnes of white sugar and about 70 lakh tonnes of brown sugar and jaggery will fall far short of our requirements by the year 2000 A.D. There are three possible approaches to meet this situation, viz increasing efficiency of our mills to avoid losses in bagasse and molasses, bring more area under sugarcane and/or increasing output of sugar per unit area and time considerably through better agro-technology. There can be but only marginal benefits by introducing modern machinery and running it efficiently.

An attempt is already being made in this direction. So far, ever increasing number of sugar factories have been fed with more sugarcane the output of which has gone up in sympathy with the area. This obviously can hardly continue any more because of

rising demands of food grains, fibers, oilseeds and pulses. Whenever cane area goes up it is usually at the cost of some other crop, the total cultivable area being limited. It is estimated that by the end of this century the area under cane could at best be stretched to about 2.4 per cent of the total cultivated area in India. This will however not solve our problem of internal consumption and exports which may call for about 75-80 lakh tonnes of white sugar.

Producing more sugar per unit area and time

It is, therefore, incumbent on us to delve into the approach of more sugar per unit area and time. Whereas attempts are being made to raise the efficiency of sugarcane itself through improved agro-technology, better varieties, plant protection, plant physiological modifications but taking a realistic view of this it is going to

fall short woefully. A new approach that has recently been developed by the scientists at the Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research has given high hopes of achieving our targets. It may be designed as twin crop approach. Basically, it consists of raising sugarcane as well as sugarbeet simultaneously in the same field. Sugarcane yields about 4 tonnes of sugar per hectare and sugarbeet raised separately can yield about 3.5 tonnes of sugar per hectare. The new agro-technological techniques developed at the Institute permit raising of both crops in the same field at the same time thereby increasing the output of sugar to about 7 tonnes per hectare per year. This is proposed for north Indian sugarcane belt which accounts for about 70% of acreage under cane in the country but where chances of improvement of low yields of sugar are tremendous.

— continued next page



Companion cropping of sugarcane with green-gram

Twin approach for Sugarcane ...

Period for Sugarbeet

We are well familiar with sugarcane. In the north cane is planted in spring or autumn and its harvesting commences with starting of the factories in the middle of November. The crushing continues till the end of April or beginning of May. Peak sugar recoveries are obtained, depending on a number of factors, in March. At the extreme ends of season recoveries are poor and border in the range of uneconomic returns. Beyond May it is hardly possible to continue crushing of cane due to poor recoveries of sugar. As such, the mills are closed for 6 to 7 months, capital being locked up without any productive returns. It is during a part of this period that sugarbeet is proposed to be introduced for processing.

Unlike sugarcane, beet is raised from true seeds, occupies fields only for 6 to 7 months, sugar is stored in roots, is not crushed but diffused for processing and does not provide fuel. Seeds are drilled in October in flat or ridged beds, with due interculture operations, application of fertilizers and plant protection operations and is harvested by digging up of the roots in the middle of May onwards. These are shaken free of soil (not washed), the leaf crown is chopped off and sent

to the factories. Here automatic washing machines wash the roots thoroughly free from clinging soil particles, slicing machines cut it into slices of convenient size (cossetts) and weighed quantities automatically transferred to diffusers. Basically, diffusers are huge drums, fixed at an angle of about 17° to the horizontal, within which a screw like mechanism keeps on moving so that cossetts take about 65 minutes to reach the upper end, from the time when these were dropped into the lower end. Water or weak juice at 70° C keeps on flowing from the upper end constantly. During this period sugar in cossetts diffuses out and goes into water which is drained off and sent to boiling pans, clarification, etc. leading to production of crystal sugar. Besides use of diffusers in place of mills the only other differences in the processing of cane and beet juice is the necessity of carbonation in case of latter, whereas



Harvesting cane

the former can take sulphitation as well as carbonation. Recent report of Kulkarni, working at Phalton, Maharashtra, states that beet juice can be mixed with cane juice in the ratio of 1 to 10 and the mixed juice can be processed by sulphitation system. However, for pure beet juice double carbonation is necessary.

Processing Sugar beet

The advantage of beet processing lies in the fact that beet can be processed with advantage when cane is earlier not available or not profitable to process. The sugar recoveries from beet in May and June are the same as that of cane in its peak period. Making use of locked up capital, is likely to make sugar cheaper to the consumer besides giving employment to seasonal labour who are laid off with the closure of mills.

Difficulties in taking up sugarbeet in our present factories are installation of washers, slicers, diffusers, introduction of carbonation processes (if not already available) and partial modification of furnaces to take fuel other than bagasse. After extraction of juice from cane whatever is left is bagasse which is mainly used as fuel in factories and the remaining for making boards. The left-over of beet processing is known as pulp. It is animal fodder of very high nutritive value and is given to cattle in lieu of concentrates. It is known to increase

— continued on page 17

BEST PRAYER

He prayeth best,
who loveth best
All things both
Great and small,
For the dear GOD
Who loveth as
He made and
Loveth all.

Britain } S. T. GOLERIDGE
1772-1834 } (Poet)

Almighty refuge!

He that dwelleth in the secret
place of the Most-High shall
abide under the shadow of the
ALMIGHTY.

I will say of the Lord, HE is
my refuge and my fortress; my
GOD; in HIM will I trust.

Israel } — David ben-jesse
B. C. } (Poet & King)
1040-970 }

TAMILNAD Mills pay more for sugarcane

Agriculture Minister of Tamil Nadu State Hon. Mr. S. B. Adityanar M. A., Bar-at-law, announced after elaborate and detailed discussions with the representatives of cane growers and private Sugar mills, that Sugar Factories in the State have agreed to pay increased prices for cane, ranging from Rs. 7-80 to Rs. 14-40 per tonne, over the statutory price fixed by the Government of India, for this season. The additional commitment to the factories on account of the increased prices would be of the order of about Rs. 4 crores.

Name of unit	Price per metric ton (Rupees)
Sakthi Sugars	... 102.90 (88.50)
Kothari Sugars	... 100.00 (85.60)
Aruna Sugars	... 95.30 (81.90)
Cauveri Sugars	... 92.50 (80.00)
Thiru Arooran Sugars	... 92.50 (80.00)
South India Steel & Sugars	... 91.60 (83.80)
E. I. D. - Parry	... 90.00 (80.90)

It was agreed in principle to evolve a profit-sharing formula between the management and the cane growers to be applied on a long-term basis, commencing with the current sugar year.

Representatives of two Sugar Mills from adjoining States, New Horizon Sugar Mills of Pondicherry

and Co-operative Sugars of chittur (Kerala) who also participated in the meeting, agreed to the decision. Accordingly New Horizon Sugar Mills would pay an initial price of Rs. 91.60 per tonne and Cooperative Sugars would pay Rs. 100 per tonne.

Co-operative Units

The prices of sugarcane supplied to Co-operative Sugar Mills in Tamil Nadu, by growers were provisionally increased for the current sugar year at a tripartite meeting, held at Madras on 7th January, presided over by the State's Minister for Industries, Hon. Mr. S. Madhavan, B. Com., B. L. In the case of individual factories, increases range from Rs. 5 to Rs. 15 per tonne. The increased prices would be provisional and subject to review at the end of the Sugar season.

SUGAR SPOON in TAMIL NADU



Minister Hon. Adityanar announced that the factories have agreed to pay the following price. Prices notified by the centre are shown within brackets.

Policy decision about New Sugar Factories

Presenting the State Budget for 1974-75 in the Tamilnad Legislative Assembly on 4th March, Chief Minister DR. M. Karunanidhi stated that the Government had taken a policy decision not to permit new Sugar Factories in the private sector hereafter. He said that sugar factories would be started only in the public

— continued next page



Agriculture Minister
S. B. Adityanar, M. A., Bar-at-law

Country's pride

But a bold peasantry,
Their country's pride,
When once destroyed,
Can never be supplied.

Britain } — O. Goldsmith
1728-1774 } (Irish author)

Sugar Spoon in Tamil Nadu ...

— continued from page 7

sector with provisions for inclusion of cane growers, as share-holders.

● Injustice on three counts to sugar industry in Tamilnad

A protest has been made by the sugar industry in Tamil Nadu, to the centre, against the "injustice" meted out to it in regard to excise rebate, levy price of sugar and interim relief to the workers.

It has been represented that the scheme of Excise rebate has not benefitted the Tamilnad sugar mills as

much as it has benefitted the factories in the north. The contention is that they have not been rewarded for crushing for a larger number of working days involving loss in recovery. It has therefore been urged that excise rebate should be linked to the actual duration of crushing. The frequent changes in the rebate scheme are made more with reference to replenishing all-India stock at the beginning of the season and the scheme now in force benefits only factories which have not even crushed

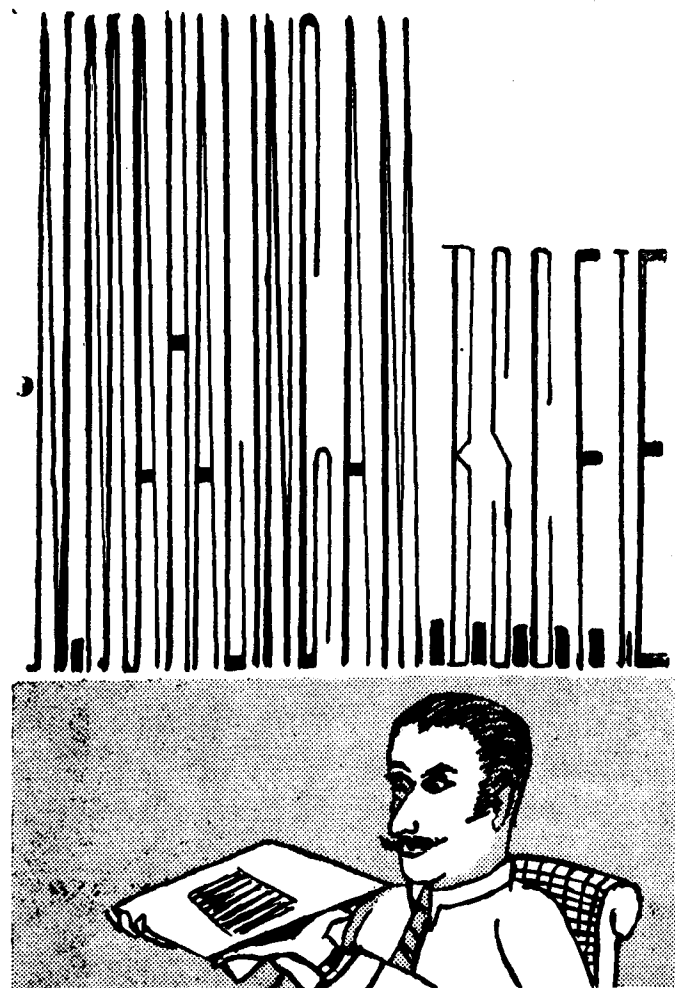
their normal quantity of cane in the preceding year.

They are aggrieved that the recent increase in the Levy price of sugar will not benefit them as much as they will benefit factories in other regions. It has been pointed out that while the increase in the levy price in the case of Tamilnad Mills works out to Rs. 2.08 only, it is as much as Rs. 42.67 in the case of Punjab, Rs. 19.82 for Hariyana, Rs. 10.54 for Eastern Uttar Pradesh, Rs. 13.05 for Maharashtra.

The factories in Tamilnad have been asked to pay by way of interim relief to worker Rs. 5 p. m. more than in any other part of the country, consequent on the result of a decision taken at the tripartite meeting convened by the union ministry of labour. They feel discriminated against because they were the first to pay an interim relief even before such a relief was thought of in view of sharp increase in the consumer price index. The factories in Tamilnad, would now have to pay an aggregate interim relief of Rs. 38.22 per worker in respect of those whose wages are less than Rs. 150 a month and Rs. 42.30 for other workers. Whereas the corresponding figures for the factories in other parts of the country were only Rs. 33.22 and Rs. 37.30 respectively.

● Sugar Corporation for public sector units

The Government of Tamil Nadu has proposed an outlay of Rs. 10 crores for starting sugar factories in the state sector during the fifth plan. It has also decided to set up a Sugar Corporation to run the mills in the public sector. A sugar institute will be started to look after research and development of the sugar industry. The idea is to get cane-growers as share-holders of the proposed public sector sugar mills. A comprehensive techno-economic survey of the state for the selection of sites for new units is being undertaken.



The man of your heart

Would you like to find out the man who has secured a place in your heart? If so, you will have to hold this in the same angle as the man in the picture and view with one eye, keeping the other one closed.

— Drawing by: J. P. Moses



Estimated WORLD sugar output 8.136 crore tonnes



- Cane Sugar - 48.92 m. tons.
- Beet Sugar - 32.44 m. tons.

The latest sugar production estimate for the 1973-74 season from statistician F. O. Licht indicates a total world production of 81.36 million tonnes. World cane-sugar production for 1973-74 is put at 48.92 million tonnes and beet-sugar at 32.44 million tonnes. The total sugar production for the year 1972-73 was 77.26 million tonnes.

● Development plans for British Sugar.

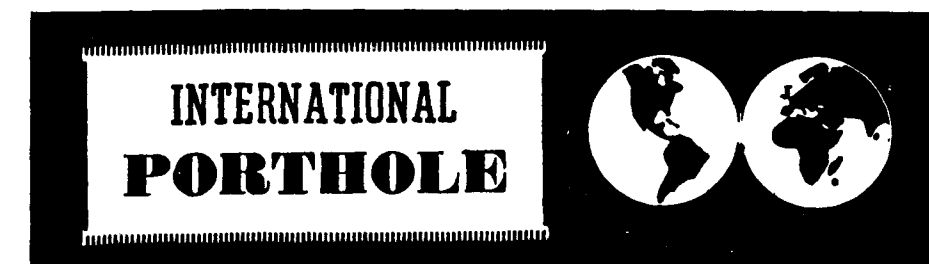
Sir Gerald Thorley, Chairman of the British Sugar Corporation said at the Board's Meeting on 7th March, that a successful 1973-74 campaign has been operated, under the directives and regulations of the new EEC sugar regime. He said that in 1974-75 the group aimed for a daily factory through put of 64,500 tons. The Board was going ahead with long-term plans to expand the through put and streamline company so that it might be ready to deal with increasing beet acreages and to benefit from the higher sugar quota which it hoped to achieve after 1975, the result of phasing out Australian supplies following termination of the current commonwealth sugar agreement. The Chairman reported that no delays were experienced in operation, as a result of the fuel emergency.

Mass vs Class

.....

All the world over
I will back the masses
against the classes.

Britain 1809-1898 | — W. E. Gladstone
(Prime minister)



● Nippon seeks Aussie sugar deal.

Japan is understood to be ready to begin negotiations with Australia for a long term sugar contract. It is expected that the Japanese will invite C S R (the Australian sugar selling group) to a conference shortly, after the 30 major sugar refineries in Japan have worked out the position between themselves and the government.

In the past, Japan had been reluctant to consider long term contracts in the light of good supplies and cheaper prices. Last year, however, the Japanese who take some 2,50,000 tonnes of Australian sugar each year, found themselves faced with higher prices and in a less secure position to obtain deliveries as contract customers received first consignments from a smaller sugar crop.

● British compensation to Commonwealth producers

United Kingdom has agreed to pay an estimated £ 35 million compensation this year to Commonwealth sugar producing countries because of higher production costs. This was announced in the British Parliament by the new Labour Party minister for Agriculture Fred Peart. He was reporting on negotiations undertaken by the previous Conservative administration aimed at ensuring the maintenance of supplies from the Commonwealth Sugar Exporters.

The talks on a new price formula besides including the important Caribbean producers, covered other members

of the Commonwealth sugar agreement such as India, Australia, Fiji, Mauritius, Swaziland and Uganda. Mr. Peart recalled in the house of commons that present prices under this agreement were negotiated in 1971 for the three years 1972-74. Basic prices were then increased from £. 50 a ton to £ 61 for the West India's and £ 57 for the other developing commonwealth countries.

Minister Peart submitted that considering the substantial increases in the cost of production since 1971 and the effects on the economies of developing exporting countries concerned, it had been agreed that compensation should be paid on 1974 shipments from those countries, in the form of an adjustment of £ 22 per ton in the price for 1972. An adjustment of £ 11 a ton had been agreed in the case of Australia, he said. The cost to Britain of this years compensation was estimated at £ 35 million. The minister assured that the prices paid to the exporters would not affect the prices paid by British consumers, and added that the commonwealth suppliers had promised to use their best endeavours

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Happiness True

True happiness, consists not
in the multitudes of friends, but
in the Worth and Choice.

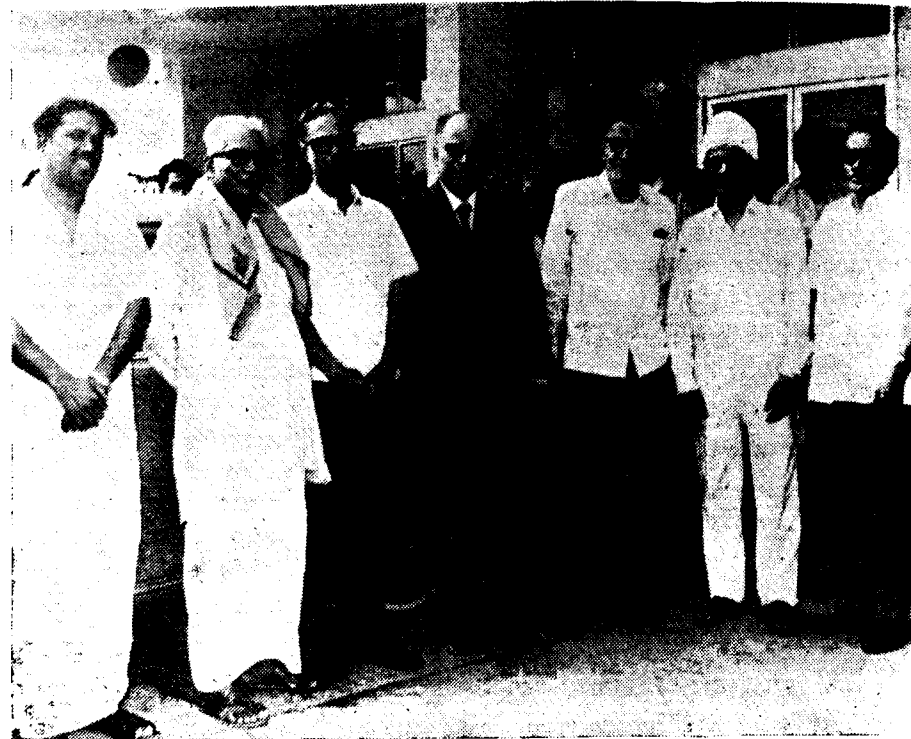
1573-1637 } — Ben Jonson
England } (Poet & dramatist)

AIRPORT PICTURES



Sons with dad ...

In this photo snapped at Meenambakkam aerodrome, Madras, are sons collegian Manickasundaram, Srinivasan and Balasabramaniam with their illustrious father Far-East bound N. Mahalingam.



Officials of Sakthi Group with Chairman

On his return from the three-week successful tour in the Far East, Chairman Mahalingam was received at the Madras airport with garlands. After visiting Thailand, Hong Kong, Korea, Japan and Singapore he landed in Meenambakkam on 13th December. Left to right are Avvai Natarajan, Venkatachalam Pillai (a former Manager of ABT), Secretary T. K. Srinivasan of Sakthi Pipes, Chairman Mahalingam of Sakthi-Anamallais Group, General Manager P. V. Viswanathan, Development Officer R. Venkatadas and liaison officer K. R. Alagarsamy of Sakthi Sugars.

INTERNATIONAL PORTHOLE ...

— continued from page 9

to fulfil their sugar commitments to Britain in 1974.

- Organisation for Sugar Nations

To protect the interests of countries making sugar, A sugar producer's organisation on the lines of the Organisation of petroleum exporting countries (O. P. E. C.) was proposed by Dr. Cheddi Jagan leader of the opposition peoples progressive party (P. P. P.) of Guyana. He said that sugar producing countries in the developing world should be united in this way as the only means of securing fair prices for their products.

- Sugar Production in Taiwan (Formosa)

The Taiwan Sugar Corporation will produce atleast 8,50,000 tonnes

of sugar in the 1973-74 crop year, it was announced in Taipei. A spokesman of the Corporation said that there would be no difficulty in producing 8,50,000 tonnes of sugar a year in the next half decade. 'Thereafter, he said, the company would continue to produce 8,00,000 to 9,00,000 tonnes of sugar annually. The Corporation, which is a government enterprise made a project of \$ 22 million for the fiscal year 1973 ended last June 30. The company was branching out into pulp making, hog raising and cattle breeding.

- Sugar pact signed by 57 countries

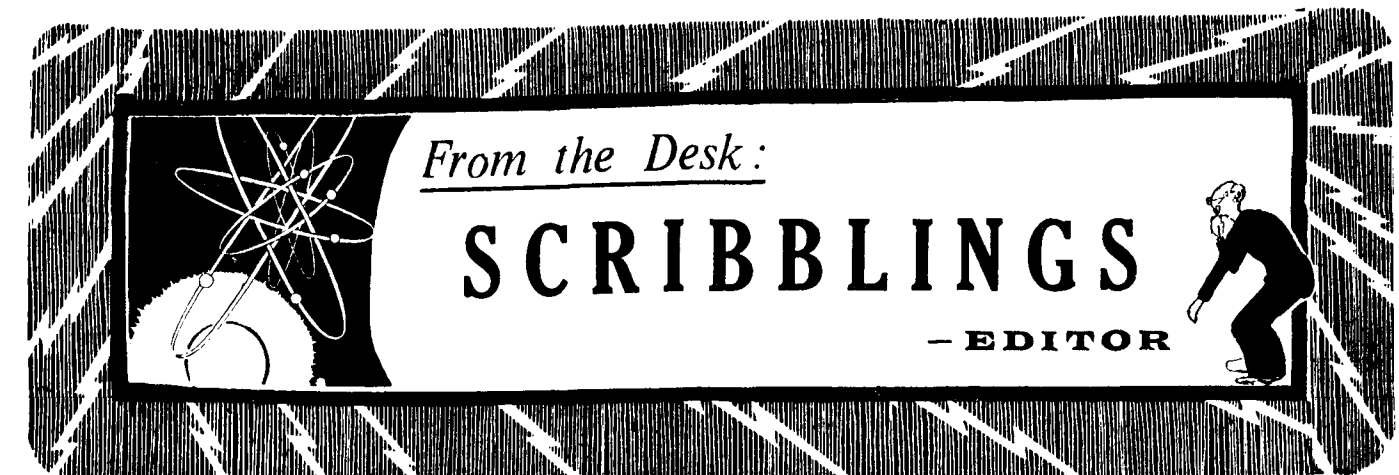
According to an announcement by the United Nations, a total of 57 countries had signed the "1973 - International Sugar Agreement", that came into force on 1st January 1974.

- Import substitution scheme of Sudan

The Republic of Sudan, the former Anglo-Egyptian condominium in Africa is engaged in a major sugar import substitution scheme. Part of it, is the design and construction of a new sugar factory, the contract for which has been awarded to Fletcher and Stewart, Derby based British Company.

Sugar consumption in the Sudan, with a population of 1.7 crores, has risen from 1,16,000 tons a year in 1960 to 2,73,000 a year in 1971. The country's two existing sugar factories, working considerably below their 4,000 tons a day capacity were producing only 99,000 tons a year in 1972. Several development schemes have been under consideration for a number of years to stem the massive outflow of foreign exchange to pay for sugar imports. consumption is forecast to rise to 5,98,000 tons a year by the mid 1980s.

Under the North-West Sennar Sugar Scheme, for which Fletcher and Stewart have been awarded the factory contract, the factory is expected to be producing 1,53,000 tons of high quality white sugar a year within the first eight years of operation. During this period, the cane growing area will have been increased from 8,600 acre to 22,000 acres, with cropping campaigns lasting upto 234 days a year. ☉



TOWARDS A PLACE

On the Industrial Map of the World

Permit us to record, with a bit of (pardonable) pride, that though just a decade old, SAKTHI SUGARS is forging ahead with steady and unfaltering steps, on the road to progress. We are grateful to Almighty GOD the fountain of all success, that besides our flourishing manufacture of sugar and Alcohol, we are looking forward to the production of an ultra-modern material at our Sakthinagar complex soon. This is bound to ensure us a proud place on the industrial map of the World, because the new product under contemplation is initially and mainly for the overseas markets.

Chairman Mahalingam has taken you into his confidence, about this forthcoming project, in his happy announcement on page 3 above. We are sure that you will join us in wishing the proposal a quick and rich fruition.

- ◆ Expansion to 4000 tons cane crush per day.

Yet another good news for you! The long awaited further expansion of our sugar unit to switch on to a higher licenced capacity of crushing 4000 tonnes of sugarcane per day is expected to materialise before the end of this month. The present licenced capacity is 2000 tonnes per day only. Additional New machinery needed for the expansion including mills, Juice heaters, evaporators, clarifier, pans, crystalizers, centrifugals, and boiler have been installed along with the necessary electric connections. The civil department is just now busy with the finishing touches to the plastering of the walls and floorings.

Though the expanded capacity is expected to be commissioned for work

shortly, the formal inauguration, it is understood, is likely to take place at a later date only with the usual welcome celebrations.

- ◆ Three state awards for Industrial Safety

We are proud to report that once again our sugar unit in Sakthi Nagar has managed to bag state awards for Industrial Safety, in the sugar mills group, in addition to the central award. On behalf of the Government of Tamilnad, Hon'ble Mr. K. Rajaram Minister for Labour Welfare, distributed the awards in the various groups at a pleasant function in Madras. On behalf of Sakthi Sugars the awards were received by administrative officer K. P. Ganesan, Shift Engineer

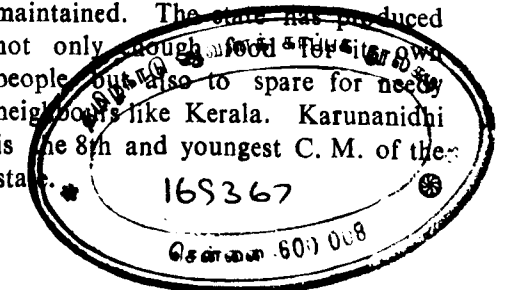
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Hearty congrats and best wishes...

... to Tamilnad's popular Chief Minister Dr. Kalaingar Muthuvel Karunanidhi on his completion of five good years of successful administration as head of the state and stepping into a promising sixth year.

With him at the helm, Tamilnad has maintained the lead among the states of India, as the province where peace, order and progress are best maintained. The state has produced not only enough food for its own people but also to spare for needy neighbours like Kerala. Karunanidhi is the 8th and youngest C. M. of the state.



SCRIBBLINGS ...

— continued from page 11

L. Kantharaj and V. K. Swaminathan. On three different counts our Factory was awarded a shield, two cash awards of Rs. 1000/- each and two certificates.

For this achievement in the safety front, along with those in the production and other spheres, we heartily congratulate the workers, staff, officers and management, whose happy co-operation, liaison and willing hard work have made these successes possible.

Soil testing laboratory in Sakthinagar.

The inauguration of the new soil testing laboratory in our Sakthinagar campus on the 29th of January, has

Strength of Glory

The road is hard to climb,
but glory gives me strength.

Rome
BC 51-15

Propertius
(Poet)

provided one more amenity to the sugar-cane ryots in our Factory belt. This is the first of its kind to be provided by a sugar mill in Tamilnad. The scientific testing of soil samples in the new laboratory will enable the agriculturists to find out the natural deficiencies in the soils of their respective and different lands and make good the deficiencies by providing the needed Nitrogen phosphate or potash for obtaining higher yields.

Cane superintendent K. S. Thirumalaisamy is confident that this kind of soil testing will help cane department to tender proper scientific advice to the agriculturists, particularly to the 15 percent ryots in our factory-area, yield in whose lands averages less than 30 tonnes per acre, though the overall sugar cane yield in our factory area averages 45 tonnes per acre, during the current season, which has been made possible by inducting systematic and modern methods of cultivation during the past years. The average sugarcane yield per acre in the area during 1966-67 season was 25 tones only.

68th MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The 68th meeting of the board of Directors of Sakthi Sugars Ltd., was held on Friday the 22nd February in premises No. 268, Kalingarayar Street, Coimbatore, when important decisions were arrived at after due deliberations on the various items of the agenda.

Board's Chairman N. Mahalingam, B. Sc., F. I. E. presided over the session. Those who participated included Commercial Director V. M. Kailasam, Directors P. G. Karuthiruman, K. S. Murugaiyan, R. Chinna-swamy Naidu, N. K. Kaliappa, K. K. Elayavelu, S. M. Srinivasan, S. Chenniappa Gounder, D. Periyaswamy Gounder, K. K. Ramaswamy Gounder and P. N. Nanjappan.

General manager P. V. Viswanathan, Deputy General Manager S.V. Balasubramanian and company's Auditor P. N. Raghavendra Rao were also present at the meeting.



Annual-day in Sakthinagar nursery school

While Mrs. Jeya Viswanathan presided over the celebrations, Sethuram Viswanathan, M. Com. distributed the prizes to the tiny tots.



Receiving the safety award

On behalf of our factory, administrative officer K. P. Ganesan received one of the 3 awards from Hon. minister Mr. K. Rajaram, at a function in Madras.

a reception in the metropolis of Tamilnad.

When N. M. entertained newly-wed Swaminathans



Their Excellencies Lady Madhuben Shaw, and Shri Kodardas K. Shaw, B. A., L. L. B. Governor of Tamilnad, Chief Minister Hon. Muthuvel Karunanidhi along with eight of his cabinet colleagues, and a galaxy of top people from all spheres of life responded to grace the delightful reception accorded by Mrs. Mariammal Mahalingam and Chairman N. Mahalingam to felicitate charming bride Chitra and handsome 'groom V. K. Swaminathan on their recent wedding in Coimbatore. The gay function was held at Madras in the spacious hall of A. V. M. Kalyanamandapam, elegantly decorated for the occasion with plaintain trees, green Vines, flags, festoons and colour lights on the evening of 15th March.

A touching moment

The young couple bowed in unison to respectfully touch the feet of Mahalingam as he approached with a beaming smile and garlands of fragrant lilies and Jasmynes. Earlier a stately caparisoned elephant stationed just outside the imposing Dravidian gateway of the hall, garlanded the married pair and stepped back to salute them with raised trunk and hoot of greetings, to the pleasant surprise of the jovial throng of guests. The brass-band struck to fill the air with its joyous chords.

Dance and dinner

Guests in festal attire started pouring into the hall from 6.15 p. m. and were received at the entrance by Chairman Mahalingam, his daughter Mrs. Karunambal Krishnaraj and the bridegroom's parents, ere they proceeded to greet and give presents to the couple. There were Kanthimathi Muthukumarasamy, Rathnambal Lakshmanasamy and Annapoorani Rathnasamy in happy array to

welcome the ladies with sandal paste, rose water spray and sweet smelling flowers. Cool drinks were distributed as the guest settled on comfortable seats to enjoy the lively dance drama of spring stepped girls of Vempatti Chinna Satyam's Kuchipudi group to the accompaniment of rhythmic and sweet vocal and instrumental music; till they were summoned to the dinner tables at 7.30 p. m. to enjoy excellent repast of tasty viand.

Charming throng of ...

Among the ladies, were hon'ble minister Mrs. Sathyavani Muthu, Saraswathy Kandaswamy, Mabel Arul, Padmini Ambrose, Sushiladevi Giri, Deputy Director Stella Soundararaj of



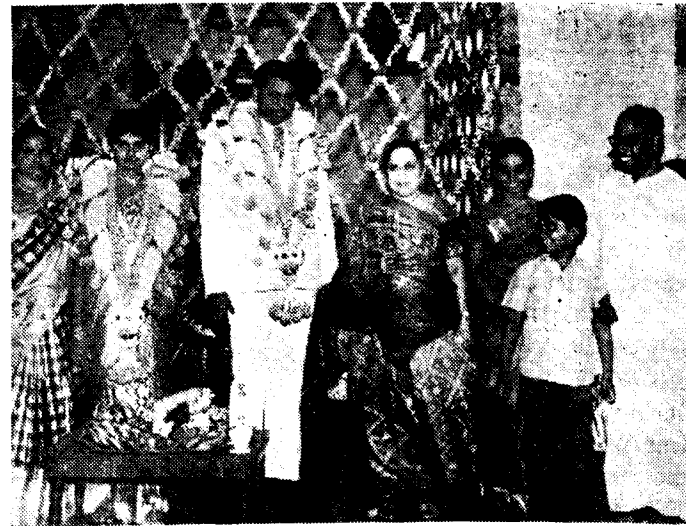
His Excellency arrives.



Snapped at 128, Park Road, Erode.

To celebrate the wedding of their first born, the Kailasams gave a day-long reception at their residence in Erode on 5th March. Left to right are, Mrs. Marudhapushpam Kailasam, happy couple bride Chitra and groom V. K. Swaminathan, Chairman N. Mahalingam beloved head of the Sakthi Sugars family and Commercial Director V. M. Kailasam.

— Photos: P. Kannan



Lady Shah with bridal couple

Left to right are Mrs. Marudhapushpam Kailasam, bride Chitra, bridegroom V. K. Swaminathan, Lady Shah, Mrs. Karunambal Krishnaraj, master Srinivasan Mahalingam, and Chairman N. M.

— Photos: P. Kannan



The Cabinet wished conjugal bliss

Seated in the first row are left to right V. M. Kailasam, Hon'ble Ministers J. Sadiq Pasha, K. Rajaram, Anbil Dharmalingam, P. U. Shanmugam, V. R. Nedunchezian and State's Chief Minister Hon'ble Muthuvel Karunanidhi.

Reception to Newly Weds...

— Continued from page 13.

education department, Principal Eva Mathews, Sarada Ramaswamy, Rajasundari Mathialaghan, Soundaram Kailasam, Sujatha Shetty, Sujayya Shetty, Mrs. Dias, Mrs. Venkatraman, Bala Alagarsamy and several others.

Evident among the youthful crowd were collegemates of the bridegroom from Pachayappas with their principal Dr. Shanmuganathan.



Recreation Club and a Mag.

Chairman Mahalingam inaugurated club and house journal "Tenacity" in Sakthi pipes on 17-1-74. Also in the picture are M. P. Manivannan, T. K. Srinivasan and V. Srinivasan.

and noble gents

Hon'ble speaker Pulavar K. Govindan of the Tamilnad assembly, hon'ble ministers Dr. V. R. Nedunchezian, J. Sadiq Pasha K. Rajaram, M. Kannappan, P. U. Shanmugam, N. V. Natarasan and Anbil Dharmalingam, M. Bakthavatsalam a former Chief minister of the state, Padma bhusan, M. P. Sivagnanam deputy Chairman of the Tamilnad legislative council, Parliamentarians K. S. Ramaswamy, Abdul Samad, C. T. Dhandapani, Bhuvanaragan and Muthusami.

From the world of commerce and industry there were News paper chief K. P. Kandaswamy, M. A., M. L. A. head of the popular "Malai Murasu" group of Dailies, advocate-planter B. K. Krishnaraj Vanavarayar, N. Chandappa M. S. (Alf.) Managing Director of Chamundeswari Sugars, Director A. V. Giri, S. Palanisamy and K. S. Murugayyan, general Manager P. V. Visvanathan, deputy general Manager S. V. Balasubramanian R. Venkatadas C. S. Mahadevan

and K. R. Alagarsamy of Sakthi Sugars, M. L. R. brothers V. P. Muthukumarasamy, V. P. Lakshmanasamy and V. P. Rathinsami of Erode.

Secretaries to Government S. P. Ambrose, S. Venkatraman, Inspector general of Police F. V. Arul, Justice Kailasam, Inspector general of prisons S. M. Dias, Director of Industries H. B. N. Shetty, K. J. M. Shetty, Police Commissioner K. R. Shenoy and a host of others, were present.

The wedding took place earlier at Coimbatore on the morning of 4th March. The beautiful bride is the daughter of Mrs. Visalakshi Nandakumar and Landlord D. Nandakumar of Ponnapuram in Dharapuram Taluk Coimbatore district.

Life's Value

The value of life is not the end of it, but the use we make of it.

France
1622-1673

Moliere
(Fr. Author)



BALL-POINT JOTTINGS -

The Indian Sugar Bowl

ANTICIPATED PRODUCTION 42 LAKH TONS

The total sugar production in India this year is likely to be in the range of 41 to 42 lakh tonnes only, as estimated by sugar experts. This will however be, above three to four lakh tonnes more than last year's production of 38.73 lakh tonnes. Originally the production of sugar in the country this year was anticipated at the record level of 44 to 45 lakh tonnes, consequent on six to seven percent increase in the area under sugarcane, and favourable agro-climatic conditions.

But consequent on severe attack of pyrrilla insects on sugar cane plants in the Northern States, particularly Western Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana, the recovery of sugar dropped by about one percent; a one percent reduction in recovery generally leads to about 10 per cent reduction in sugar production. The quality of sugarcane in the Northern States deteriorated due to lack of winter rains and the severe frost in late January and early February. The two factors are feared to have accounted for 15 to 20 per cent reduction in sugarcane production in the Northern States.

In spite of the fact that the sugar-cane crops in the southern states are

satisfactory and the sugar recovery comparatively better than last year, the overall average recovery in the country since December 1973 has been less than that of a year ago.

► No change in the Tariff value of sugar

Government of India has decided not to make any change in the existing Tariff value for free-sale sugar for April 1974, according to official announcement at Delhi on 30-3-1974. The present tariff value of Rs. 270 per quintal will therefore continue to operate for the month of April.

► Sugar Exports to be handled by S. T. C.

Sugar exports to earn foreign exchange worth Rs. 108 crores in 1974-75, are likely to be routed through the State Trading Corporation and a decision in this regard is imminent according to an indication by the chairman of the S. T. Corporation Mr. V. V. Parekh, at a news conference in New Delhi, early this month. However he declined to disclose the quantum of exports.

The international price of sugar which had been showing an upward

trend some time back, had now started declining.

He said that a S. T. C. subsidiary might soon be opened in Kuwait, which would serve as a spring-board for stepping up exports to West Asia. The subsidiary would be on the lines of S. T. C. (Far East) at Hong Kong, which was expected to make a profit in 1974-75.

Hon'ble Mr. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed Union minister for Agriculture informed the Lok Sabha on 25th March that the quantity of Sugar export for this year was still under consideration. He added that the government proposed to review and decide from time to time the quantity of sugar to be exported this year, taking into account the production prospects, requirements for internal consumption and the prevailing international prices of sugar.

► Decline in production in co-operative sector

Union Minister for Agriculture, hon. Mr. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, who addressed the National Federation of cooperative sugar factories on 15th March, asked the federation to look

— continued next page

The Indian Sugar Bowl...



— continued from page 15

into the reasons for the decline in productions in the cooperative sector in 1972-73 and apply necessary correctives, not only to restore productions to normal levels but to improve on it. He said that in 1972-73 the production in the cooperative sector was 37.5 percent only as against 41.3 percent in the previous season.

The National Federation of coop. Sugar Factories, has decided to establish a **sugar machinery manufacturing unit**. As this would require high managerial competence and technical skills, it is considered desirable to organise a new society called the National Engineering cooperative. Bye-laws have now been drawn up and the cooperative has formally come into being. The authorised share capital of the proposed society would be Rs. 5 crores divided into 5,000 shares of Rs. 10,000 each, of which 4,000 would be ordinary shares and 1,000 redeemable preference shares. Membership would be open to all registered and licenced cooperative sugar factories, as well as to the state and National Federation. coop sugar factories, the National Coop Development corporation and the central and state governments.

The National Engineering coop will be a pioneering venture in the manufacture of sophisticated heavy machinery in the cooperative sector.

To make an effective impact in the market, it is proposed to ensure strict quality control tight financial discipline and enlightened management. The National Federation of coop. Sugar Factories made an application to the ministry of Industrial Development for the grant of a licence for the establishment of this unit.

Manufacture of Sugar plants in India

There are at present only seven firms licenced to manufacture complete sugar plants. Of these four are active. The delivery period being quoted by these firms at Present is between 24 and 36 months. As against a rated capacity of the seven manufacturers for the supply of 20 plants per year, not more than 8 units have actually been delivered in any one year. Machinery manufacturers have also had difficulty in sticking to the time schedule for delivery of machinery on account of a number of reasons. Further between 1969 and today there is a tremendous rise in price for plants.

A sugar plant with a production capacity of 1250 tonnes of cane sugar per day, is being set up at Kinyala in Uganda. Walchandnagar Industries has received the order for entire plant machinery while Siemens India are to supply the complete electrical equipment. This is the first sugar plant to be supplied on a turnkey basis from India.

The four men Indonesian business deligation led by Mr. Soedarsono, that visited our country hailed the quality of Indian sugar machinery and admitted India's ability to supply, but made it plain that India would have to join the race in a global tender. The study mission was a follow up to the assessment already made by another team from that country in August 1973. It went round various machinery units in Madras, Coimbatore, Delhi, Calcutta and Bombay. Mr. Soedarsono revealed that similar

delegations had been sent out to countries in East Europe, to assess the quality of the machinery and the Capacity of those countries to produce them.

141.8 million tonnes of cane in 1974-75

The Indian Sugarcane Development Council has approved a programme of growing 141.8 million tonnes of cane in 1974-75. According to the draft **Fifth Plan**, the production of sugarcane is proposed to be increased to 170 million tonnes a year and the area under the crops expanded from 2.8 million hectares to 3.2 million hectares by 1978-79. The target set for the first year of the 5th five year plan is higher by 7.8 million tonnes than the level of 134 million tonnes expected this year. (The Fourth plan will end with an annual production which falls short of the target by 16 million tonnes.)

The sugarcane Development Council has emphasised the need for reducing the cost of growing sugarcane by adopting new techniques developed by research stations. At the same time, the production cost of sugar also should be brought down by reducing losses in factories. These would help in bringing down the sugar price.

Ceylon wants 10,000 tonnes sugar from India

The Government of India is considering a request by the Government of Ceylon (Sri Lanka) for an urgent supply of 10,000 tonnes of sugar to meet the shortage in that country, it is learnt. But a formal response to the request has not yet been made.

Evidence of sugar shortage in Ceylon is borne by the fact that the price of off-ration sugar has been raised from Rs. 2 to Rs. 5 a lb. At the same time government of Sri Lanka has increased the sugar ration to a lb from the earlier three-quarters of a lb per ration book.



Twin approach for Sugarcane...

— continued from page 6

the milk yield of milch animals, up to a certain degree. The production, processing, storage, transportation and utilization of sugarbeet pulp for utilization as cattle feed may form a minor industry by itself and may be discussed separately. Molasses form beet is an excellent source for certain pharmaceutical products and cannot be replaced with sugarcane molasses.

Disadvantages too

From the point of view of sugar production beet is as good as cane and considering the shorter duration for which beet crop occupies the land. However, there is no possibility of having a viable sugar factory run entirely on sugarbeet in the plains of India.

Sugarbeet, unlike sugarcane cannot remain in the fields after maturity without complete spoilage for more than two to four weeks. Following harvest, beet must reach the factories within a few hours. In temperate and cold countries beet is raised as a summer crop, winters being too cold for it. Therefore, the crop is harvested when ambient temperature starts falling sharply. Taking advantage of sub-zero temperature, beet is stored in huge piles in the open. There too mechanisms of cooling within the piles have to be operated to counteract the

rise in temperature due to respiration of the roots. Higher the temperature more spoilage of roots due to rotting. This becomes a limiting factor in India, where beets are harvested in May, when temperature is steadily rising up, eliminating any chance of post-harvest storage. Keeping sugar beets in cold storage, for processing, even for a few weeks is not an economically feasible proposition. Even a medium size sugar factory will require about 1000 tonnes of sugarbeet per day.

Supplementary to Sugarcane

We are therefore left with 6 to 8 weeks of beet processing period. For this duration only a pure beet factory will not be economical to operate. The experimental evidence gathered at the Institute for the last 13 years shows that sugarbeet culture in India is possible and the crop thus produced can be taken as supplementary to sugarcane for sugar production. With installation of diffusors and introduction of carbonation process of clarification if not already present, the existing sugar factories can process sugarcane as well as sugarbeet. It meshes well with the agricultural matrix in existence. Cane season will continue as it is. In May when cane crushing is over, the factories can switch over to sugarbeet to continue with sugar production for yet another month and a half to two months. The system may act as a buffer, up to some extent, against wide fluctuations in sugarcane production.

Decade of experimentation

A large number of sugarbeet varieties have been examined in about 80 locations in India for their comparative performance as also for suitability of the location. These tests were conducted for more than a decade. Two points seem to emerge from this: that varietal differences are not much and that north western part of the country is more suited to sugarbeet cultivation. The crop can



Beet pulp as cattle feed

The left over of Beet processing known as pulp is an animal food of high nutritive value and is given in lieu of concentrates.

successfully be grown in several other parts of the country having well-drained and light soil, moderate temperature, facilities of irrigation and no rains during the maturity phase of the crop. Recent success of the crop in Maharashtra is an indication of this. However, beet cultivation and processing is

— continued next page

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சக்தி சர்க்கரை சூழல்

(மாத இதழ்)

ஒழுங்காகத் தபால் மூலம் பெற விரும்புவோர், முகவரியுடன் ஆண்டு சந்தா ரூ. ஒன்று (ரூ. 1) மணியார்ட்டர் மூலம் அனுப்பி வைக்கவும்.

நிர்வாகி, "சக்தி மடல்"
28, ரேஸ்கோர்ஸ் ரோடு,
தபால் பெட்டி. 1389 - கோவை-641018

TWIN APPROACH FOR SUGARCANE... — continued from page 17

inter-linked with number of days factories can operate with profitable recoveries. Extra long duration for which the factories operated a couple of years ago in certain parts of north India with unprofitable sugar recoveries are abnormal cases and are certainly not national interest.

But cultivation problems

Cultivation of sugarbeet may call for additional area under a sugar crop. Being a rabi crop it may trespass into wheat area especially in north-western part of the country. Though many of the farmers in the Punjab are now looking for a crop alternative to sugarbeet, in the larger interest of the country area under food crops should not be allowed to be unsurped. It is with this in view that companion cropping of sugarbeet and sugarcane was experimented with and has now been found feasible as well as profitable. Sugarcane is raised in rows, 75 to 90 cm apart. The new technique of companion cropping makes use of the inter-row space for raising sugarbeet without causing any damage to

either of two companions viz. the cane and the beet. Cane is planted immediately after cessation of monsoons, preferably in the second half of September. Temperature, atmospheric humidity as well as soil moisture being just right, cane thus planted germinates fast and cane rows are discernible in a couple of weeks. After one light irrigation inter-row spaces are prepared with tractor or bullock drawn implements and sugarbeet is drilled in rows, in the space between two rows of cane by the middle of October. Whatever fertilizers are to be given for cane or beet, are placed exactly when the crops are to come up at the time of planting or drilling. Pieces of equipment have been specially designed at the Institute workshop to facilitate inter-cultural and plant production operations.

Agronomy

A recent innovation in the agronomy of companion cropping that has yielded very promising results is the staggered row planting of sugarcane without reducing total number of cane

plants. Instead of planting cane in rows 90 cm apart two rows of cane are taken 30 cm apart, then space of 150 cm is left before taking another set of two rows 30 cm apart. Total number of rows in either case are identical giving without any significant difference in yield. The advantage of the system lies in having a clear space of 150 cm which is amenable to partial mechanisation of cultural operations including those for plant protection.

Sugarbeet calls for irrigations at regular intervals, water thus used is available to sugarcane as well. On the whole it turns out to be a much better water economy than with a single crop. With a dense crop like sugarbeet growing in inter row space problem of weeding in sugarcane is solved up to certain extent.

Cheaper and more sugar

Sugarcane grows but slowly during winter months when beet makes good growth. Beet is harvested on maturity and the cane keeps going till November. Uprooting of sugarbeet has an effect of deep hoeing on sugarcane which is helpful to the crop. Sugarcane thus planted is at least 13 months old when the factories start and this assures better returns to the farmer as well as miller, as compared to spring planted 10 month old crop. The total cost of cultivation of companion cropping of cane and beet is lower than either one of these taken individually. Farmer is thus benefited due to lower cost of cultivation, better utilisation of water and much higher returns per unit area.

On a very conservative estimate of about 50 tonnes of sugarcane and 45 tonnes of sugarbeet per hectare a total income of Rs. 9500 is obtained by raising the two crops together. The sugar out put per hectare will rise from 4 or 4.5 tonnes per hectare with one crop to more than 8.5 tonnes from the same area within the same period of time. The factories will be able to work for two months extra. The whole gamut of data if viewed together indicate that Twin Crop Sugar Economy is the solution for more and cheaper sugar production in the country. ●

(With due acknowledgement to
INDIAN FARMING)



Trash twisting to prevent lodging of cane

Newer methods for -

CONTROL OF SUGARCANE SHOOT BORER

NETHAJI SEETHARAMAN and S. LETCHOUMANANE
(Tamilnadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore-641003)

The shoot borer (*Chilo infuscatellus*) infesting sugarcane, causes considerable damage to the crop upto 4 months after planting. The affected tillers present 'dead hearts' and get killed. Thus, a substantial loss in cane yield is caused. Reduction in the quality of cane juice is often observed when the attack is late. So far shoot borer control has been sought to be controlled by conventional pesticides and trash mulching. Recent research has indicated newer methods of controlling this borer and they are briefly presented here.

1. Adjusting Planting Time:

The borer actively multiplies during May, June. To avoid severe infestation, planting are to be taken up during December - January for the Main Season and September - October for special season.

2. Regulation of irrigation:

Studies in Andhra Pradesh have indicated that by providing optimum soil moisture, the damage by this borer could be substantially reduced. Therefore, it is advisable to select areas with assured water supply planting sugarcane.

3. Insecticide - Fertiliser mixtures:

Lindane-Super phosphate mixture applied in seed furrows at planting time to provide 1.75 kg. lindane and

125 kg. P_2O_5 per hectare has been able to effectively control the borer infestation.

A spray solution containing 3% potassium and 0.1% endrin has been found to be more effective than the insecticide alone, in controlling the borer.

4. Granular Application:

Lindane 10% granules or Sevidol 4% granules on the whorls of the shoots at 5 and 9 weeks after planting

at the rate of 4.5 kg. / acre, each time, appears to be useful.

5. Newer Insecticides for spray:

Dursfon and Azodrin are found to be superior to the presently used Endrin or Thiodan, and have provided excellent control when sprayed thrice viz., at 5, 8, 11 weeks after planting at 0.1% concentration on active ingredient basis, at the rate of 100, 150 and 200 litres of spray fluid respectively per acre. ●



1. better than 1000

One cool judgement is worth a thousand hasty councils.

U. S. A.
1856-1924

T. W. Wilson
(28th President)

By - Product

MOLASSES

* * * * *

◆ P. CHIDAMBARANATHAN ◆

In times past, sugar cane was used mainly for making Jaggery. With the progress of Science, sugar factories came into existence. In the process of sugar preparation, some products other than sugar were also obtained. They were then regarded as waste as their proper utilization was not known. Extensive researches were carried on to know how best these products could be exploited.

Bagasse and Molasses are listed as the main by-products of sugar industry. Bagasse is the Base material used for making paper, plastics and synthetic rubber. The fact that some surplus electricity is also generated by it is news to many of us.

Molasses can be defined as the final effluent obtained in the manufacture of sugar. The word Molasses originated from the Latin word 'Mel' meaning honey. It was subsequently anglicised as 'Molasses' in approximation to its Spanish and French equivalents.

The disposal of Molasses was posing a big problem to the sugar factories at a time when no one knew about its uses. Its rational industrial utilization was eluding the sugar

technologists for a long time. It was also a much discussed subject, among chemists. In those days, Molasses was used as manure to cane soil. This practice was prevalent in almost all countries. Experiments conducted on Molasses, threw light upon its potential wealth and its versatile uses. Thereafter it is considered to be a by-product of the first order, for the growth and development of some industries.

After extraction of sugar from cane, some more inextractable quantity remains in the waste molasses. This residual sugar accounts for the yield of alcohol from Molasses. Industrial alcohol is manufactured in a number of distilleries set up in different parts of the country. It is used for making paints and dyes, plastics, synthetic rubber pesticides and drugs. It is also used for manufacture of drinks like Rum, Gin etc.

The quantum of production of Molasses depends upon various factors like climate, soil, variety of cane and volume of crush. Besides, the production varies from season to season and region to region.

Industrial use of molasses is found mainly in India. In several foreign countries particularly in U. S. A., it is used mainly as cattle feed. Even a small quantity of molasses is a good source of human nutrition. It contains mainly iron, calcium, potassium, phosphorous, vitamins and calories. These are found short in the plain diet of so many ordinary families living below the poverty line. In this respect, cane molasses as human food can be recommended to combat malnutrition especially among children in countries like India. In the opinion of experts, it is believed that the dietary uses of Molasses help improve the general human health. So it is called the 'Wonder Food' by some authors.

Molasses can be utilised to prepare delicious drinks and dish if proper pharmaceutical directions are available. They can be sold at a nominal price in schools and colleges

with a view to improving the health of the poor students in the prime of life.

After preparation of alcohol, what is known as the effluent water is let off at boiling point. It is stored in effluent tanks till it cools down. The disposal of the water is causing a great nuisance to most of the distilleries. If it is disposed of into the rivers, the river water will get polluted and cause havoc to society as a whole. So it is worrying the minds of the distillery owners as what to do with the effluent water.

Its proper utilization has been tried in some units like Sakthi Sugars and results obtained. The cool effluent water is diluted by mixing up with water from river and other sources and diverted for irrigational purpose. This is the only main source of irrigation for cane crops raised in some areas. They were formerly rain-fed lands for generations. A ryot who could get Rs. 200/- from an acre of rain-fed land is now able to get Rs. 2000/- as an assured regular income. As a result, new concrete houses are going up in those areas. Their old mode of dress is fast disappearing. Their status so to speak is undergoing a sea change.

In the light of these facts and achievements, Molasses is considered to be no more a curse but a boon. In brief it has given its share to the overall economic development of our country, and has worked wonders in the well being of individuals and in the interest of industries.



FOR SECURITY

No Government can be long secure without a formidable opposition.

Britain	}	B. DISRAELI
1804-1881		(Prime Minister)

BIRTH of A PRESS CLUB IN COIMBATORE

In a morning and inspiring twenty minutes talk, welcomed with interspersed loud claps of appreciation, from an enlightened audience, Tamilnad's popular Chief Minister Karunanidhi, made a fervent appeal to the Journalists and Newspaper proprietors of the country to maintain high standards in the presentation of news and criticism of views, concieniously avoiding deliberate misrepresentation of facts like quoting statements out of context and suppressing truths.

**a Journalist Statesman
on a sunny morn**

Hon. Dr. Muthuvel Karunanidhi
talented Author, Journalist, poet,
— continued next page



Warm reception to a popular C. M.

On alighting at the entrance to the Venue, Chief Minister Hon'ble Dr. M. Karunanidhi is warmly welcomed with traditional courtesies by the Coimbatore Press. In the picture above Committee-man A. Peter ("Daily Thanthi") extends the fragrant cup of sandal-paste, as Joint-Secretary P. S. Gopal ("Indian Express") greets with joined Palms.

— photos: Kutti David



Journalist Chief-Minister Inaugurates Association of Newsmen

Left to Right are: Association's treasurer R. Venugopal and vice-president V. Padmanabhan ("Hindu"), secretary M. K. Kaliannan ("Thina-Malar"), committee-man M. N. Sudhan Appadurai ("Swadesamitran", "Murasoli"), Hon'ble Minister M. Kannappan, President A. E. Solomon Appadurai (Your Editor), Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. Muthuvel Karunanidhi, Ministers Honourable J. Shadiq Pasha and Hon'ble P. U. Shanmugam and vice-president E. V. Ramasamy ("Nava India").

YOUTH NOT RADICAL!

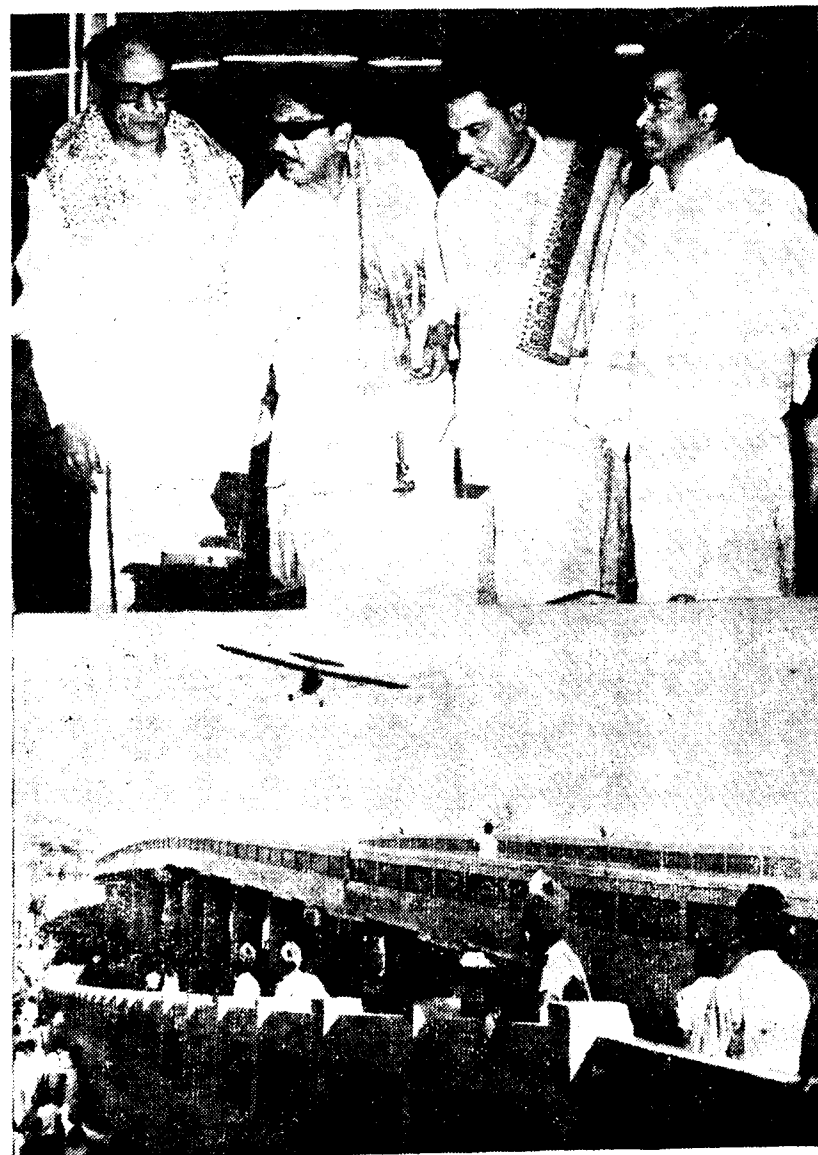
Generally young men are regarded as radicals. This is a popular misconception. The most conservative persons I ever met are college undergraduates.

U. S. A.	}	T. Woodrow Wilson
1856-1924		(28th President)

Birth of a press club ...

— continued from page 21

play-wright, screen-scribe and man of letters in his own right, was speaking at the inauguration of the newly formed Coimbatore Journalists Association, in the gaily decorated red-cross hall on the sunny morning of Thursday the 10 th of January. The Chief Minister, along with the three ministers of the Tamilnad Cabinet who accompanied him,



South East Asia's biggest fly-over

This Rs. 44 lakh, three-tier overbridge is an example of happy co-operation between the Tamilnad and Central Governments, to solve a 25 year old traffic problem, which involved the stranding every day at the Railway level crossing in the heart of Coimbatore, of 60,000 pedestrians and 15,000 people using power and animal drawn vehicles.

The Chief Minister is seen opening the overbridge to traffic, as his cabinet colleagues P. U. Shanmugam, J. Sadiq Pasha and M. Kannappan look on with joyous satisfaction and an Aeroplane showers flower petals from the sky.

hon. P. U. Shanmugam, hon. J. Sadiq Pasha and hon. M. Kannappan, was received at the entrance to the hall with the merry explosion of festive crackers, sweet spray of rose-water, tray of sweets, cup of sandal-paste and garlands.

Food grains to spare too...

President Solomon the new association over the inaugural function to the honourable chief guest august assemblage, the official and executive committee met in the Photographs on page 2 the other committee met Kuppuraj ("City News"), Karaj ("U. N. I.") and P. ("Malayala Manorama"). After briefly the objects, programme needs of the infant organisation proceeded to compliment Minister Karunanidhi for maintaining enviable peace and order in the and for providing ample cloth food to the people of Tamilnad simultaneously helping needy neighbouring states like Kerala with the food grains. He also congratulated Dr. Karunanidhi for successfully solving the trying traffic problem Coimbatore that was costing an annual loss of 70 Lakh rupees, by providing a three-tier fly-over bridge at railway level crossing in the heart of the town, and the quarter century dire drinking water problem arranging to build a second reservoir at Siruvani in friendly collaboration with Kerala, works on which project have already been started in August 1973.

Messages

Messages greeting the new Association and conveying goodwishes were received from N. Mahalingam Member of the State Planning Commission and Founder-Chairman of your favourite "Sugar News" and "Seithi Madal" magazines, and Advocate Dr. Velur Narayanan of Alagappa College, Coimbatore.

— continued from page 22

Chief Minister's call to Indian Press ...

— continued from page 22

August Assemblage

In the elite audience that had responded to the club's invitation were, District Collector J. Sivakumar, Municipal Chairman A. A. Sukkoo, Station Officer S. Balasubramaniam programme executive Prem Nair of All India Radio, Parliamentarian C. T. Dhandapani, M. P., Tamilnad legislators Mrs. V. P. Palaniammal, R. Manickavasagam, A. Subramaniam, S. A. Rajamanickam, Kattoor Gopal, Western Range Deputy I. G. of Police Radhakrishnan, Superintendent of Police K. Kandasamy, District Revenue Officer M. Periasamy, Municipal Chairman K. Ramalingam of Singanallur, Public Workers Shanmugam Pillai, P. S. Janakiraman, Kurjee Dhanjee and Several others.

Objective Reporting

The report in "The Hindu" of 11th January reads —

The Chief Minister Mr. M. Karunanidhi, called upon non-political national newspapers like THE HINDU to initiate measures for maintenance of high standards in the publication of news and interpreting Government policies and criticising political parties.

Inaugurating the Coimbatore Journalists' Association, he suggested that these newspapers should convene a conference of editors and experienced writers to draw up norms to ensure objective reporting. If the newspapers desired, the Government would be willing to convene such a conference.

He said that while he welcomed strong but constructive criticism of the Government and political parties, the time had come when they should put an end to irresponsible and low-grade criticism verging on slander. Unfortunately the standards had been deteriorating of late and almost all politically backed and politically-biased news-

Bhargava Commission

PANEL DIVIDED on NATIONALISATION



The report of Bhargava Commission on the nationalisation of the Sugar Industry, is under examination by the Government, who want to take a total view of the complex issues involved, such as present state of economy of the country, organisational managerial and technical.

Consultation of State Governments

Minister of state for Agriculture Hon. Mr. B. P. Maurya told the Parliament (Lok Sabha) on 15th April, that the Sugar Industry Inquiry Commission is sharply divided on question of nationalisation of the sugar industry. Replying to a question of Mr. R. V. Swaminathan the minister said that the report of the Bhargava Commission was under examination of the Union Government and that State Governments would be consulted if it became necessary. He told the members that the report was a voluminous one and the Government was actively considering it. The minister repeatedly declined to divulge the recommendations of the Commission.

Though Mr. A. B. Vajpayee and several other members pressed hard to know what was the majority report of the Commission, the minister papers, not excluding one belonging to the ruling party, were indulging in unfair criticism of other political parties.

Mr. Karunanidhi announced that the request of the Association for a site for construction of its office building would be favourably considered. As in Madras the question of providing facilities for journalists to have houses of their own under the Housing Board's schemes would be given priority.

replied merely that the commission was sharply divided on the nationalisation issue.

Presentation of report

The Sugar industry inquiry Commission led by Mr. V. Bhargava, I. C. S., (former judge of the Supreme Court) presented its report to the Union Agriculture Minister Hon. Mr. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed on 27-2-1974 in New Delhi. It had earlier presented two interim reports on (1) Sugarcane pricing policy and (2) Organisation of the sugar industry including the nationalisation aspect. These two reports have been appended to the main report with all the dissenting notes.

The commission is understood to have recommended nationalisation of sugar mills other than those in the co-operative sector; though half of its members including Chairman Mr. V. Bhargava have suggested that the take over should be resorted to if the mills did not convert themselves into public limited concerns by a specified date.

Two reports!

On the crucial issue of nationalisation agitating the country for some

— continued next page

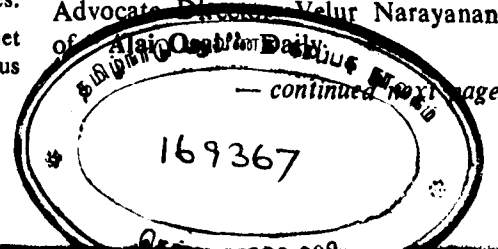
unto thee O GOD

Not unto us, O lord God, not unto us, but unto THY name give glory, for Thy mercy and for thy truth's sake.

HE will bless them that fear the Lord, both small and great.

Israel B. C. 1040-970 } — David ben-Jesse (Poet & King)

Editor: A. E. SOLOMON APPADURAI, B. A.





BHARGAVA IN SAKTHINAGAR

Picture of Sakthi's Chairman Mahalingam in happy conversation with Justice V. Bhargava, Chairman of the Sugar Industry Inquiry Commission, in the lounge of the guest house in Sakthinagar, when the Commission visited our Sugar Complex in February last year.



Peal of Wedding Bells

Development officer R. V. Celebrates Wedding of daughter

Mrs. Subadra Venkatadas and Mr. R. Venkatadas Development officer, Sakthi Sugars celebrated with much jubilation the wedding of their beloved only daughter lovely **Padmaja**, B.Sc., with handsome groom **Ramamoorthi**, B.Com., A. C. A. son of Mr. V. Srinivasa Rao of Abirampuram, Madras, on Wednesday the 13th February at Vasavi Kalyana Mandapam in Perur near Coimbatore.

The Wedding in the morning and the reception in the evening were attended by a host of relatives, friends

and colleagues from Sakthi Sugars. Commercial Director V. M. Kailasam, General Manager P. V. Viswanathan and deputy general manager S. V. Balasubramanian were among those who graced the happy function with their presence.

Chief Engineer K. M. P. Celebrates Wedding of son

Mrs. Dhanalakshmi Periasamy and Mr. K. M. Periasamy, Chief Engineer, Sakthi Sugars celebrated with gay eclat the marriage of their beloved engineer son **Magudapathi**, B. E. with charming bride **Thangammal**, daughter of his brother-in-law Mr. C. Rathnasabapathy and grant daughter of Mr. K. A. Chandra Sekhara Goundar, on Thursday 29th November '73 in Kodumudi Kalyana Mandapam.

Clarinet maestro A. K. C. Natarajan assisted by his party, entertained

Bhargava Commission report

— continued from page 28

time, and on certain relevant issues members have submitted two separate reports.

One set of recommendations is signed by the commission's Chairman V. Bhargava, S. L. Saksena, Dr. V. S. Vyas, Bansi Dhar and A. C. Bose.

The other set is signed by J. C. Dikshit, B. N. Khosla, P. S. Rajagopal Naidu, Fazlur Rahman and R. H. Chisti.

Take over of wholesale Trade in Sugar..?

It is believed that the commission has recommended the take over of the wholesale trade in sugar to be vested in a national sugar commission. With a view to managing the state units, it has been suggested that state sugar corporations should be organised and these corporations will in turn be responsible to the commission. Yet another organisation styled as national sugar authority should be entrusted with sugarcane development work and expansion plan of the industry. It will also organise research and development and establish research institutes in various parts of the country on the pattern of the existing Kanpur institute.

the guests to good music. Guests who graced the wedding with their presence included eminent Vocalist K. B. Sundarambal, Mrs. Maruthapushpam Kailasam and Commercial Director V. M. Kailasam of Sakthi Sugars, Director K. S. Murugayyan, deputy general manager S. V. Balasubramanian, V. P. Lakshmanasamy of Kamadhenu, officials from Sakthi, friends and relations. Message of goodwishes to the happy couple from chairman N. Mahalingam (who was then away in the Far east) was read out at the function.

