

MADRAS INFORMATION

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(Top)—A view of the main hall of the Archaeological Exhibition recently held in Madras.

(Centre)—His Excellency Sir Archibald Nye, Governor of Madras, had a visit to the Fort Museum and the Art and Archaeological Exhibition, Madras, on 25th February 1948. The Governor is seen with the Superintendent of the Archaeological Department and other members of the Committee and Begum Amiruddin, M.L.A.

(Left)—Panchamukha Vinayaka from Negapatam—15th Century A.D.

(Right)—Vishika—Sculpture in stone from Tribhuvanam—16th Century A.D.



Madras Information

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"WE SEEK TO SERVE AND NOT TO COMPETE"

March 15, 1948

Topical Notes

Co-operative Housing Schemes

In pursuance of Government Orders, Collectors constituted Housing Committees for the selection of suitable sites for the introduction of Co-operative Housing Schemes in 75 municipalities and 198 panchayats. Reports in respect of 55 municipalities and 151 panchayats have been received. Of these 30 cases have been dropped either on the recommendation of the Housing Committees themselves or after local investigation by the officers of the Co-operative Department. So far 17 housing societies under the scheme have been registered and 15 housing societies have been permitted to be registered. These societies will commence working in the course of a month or so. In the remaining cases the organization of housing schemes is pending with the district officers of the Co-operative Department.

The societies formed under the housing schemes can be classified into four heads: (i) Co-operative Townships which acquire land, construct houses and also provide civic amenities to the inhabitants of the township; (ii) Co-operative House Construction Societies which construct houses and rent them out to members under the hire purchase system; (iii) Co-operative House Building Societies which undertake the construction of houses on behalf of their members as agents; and (iv) Ordinary Building Societies which advance long-term loan for the construction of houses by the members on the sites owned by them.

The first Co-operative Township to be registered in the Province is the Katpadi Co-operative Township in North Arcot district. It proposes to acquire about 800 acres of land, divide into house-sites of different classes and apportion the land required to the members of the township.

has collected a share capital of Rs. 6.86 lakhs and a Special Land Acquisition Officer has recently been sanctioned for acquiring the lands of the township.

So far five co-operative house construction societies have been registered at the following places: Madras, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura and Palamcottah. The Madras Society has already acquired 131 acres at Adyar and proposes to construct 332 houses of three classes. The foundation stone was laid by the Hon'ble Premier of Madras last month for the colony to be named Gandhinagar. The construction of houses will begin very shortly. Land acquisition proposals are pending in respect of Madura, Tanjore and Palamcottah Co-operative House Construction

Societies. A special Land Acquisition Officer with the necessary subordinate staff has been placed under the control of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies to expedite land acquisition proposals for the co-operative housing schemes. The Trichinopoly House Construction Society sought to acquire some lands under the control of the Government of India, but the Central Government have expressed their inability to relinquish the lands now and alternative sites have been selected for this society. They will be acquired shortly.

Co-operative House Building Societies have been registered at Ellore and Kovvur in West Godavari district, Madanapalle in Chittoor district and at Bellary exclusively for the Government servants.

Ordinary building societies have been registered at Amadalavalasa in Vizagapatam, Vuyyur in Kistn, Chन्द्रamoulinagar in Guntur, Sholingur in North Arcot, Cuddalore in South Arcot and two societies—"Salem Fairlands" and "Salem City Extension" in the Salem district.

The registration of a House Construction Society has been ordered to be registered at Calicut. Four Co-operative House Building Societies have been permitted to be registered at Tirumangalam in Madura, Rajapalayam, Ramnad, Dharmapuri in Salem and Rajampet in Cuddapah districts. Eleven ordinary building societies have been permitted to be registered at Srirangam, Manaparai, Jayankondam and Musiri in Trichinopoly, Proddattur in Cuddapah, Madakasira, Penukonda and Kadiri in Anantapur and Dharmapuri in Salem and Ongole and Bapatla in Guntur districts.

Existing building societies at Villupuram in South Arcot, at Palni in Madura and at Hindupur and Dharmavaram in Anantapur districts have been permitted to undertake housing schemes and they have suitably amended their by-laws, providing for the instruction of houses on behalf of their members. Societies have taken steps to acquire lands selected

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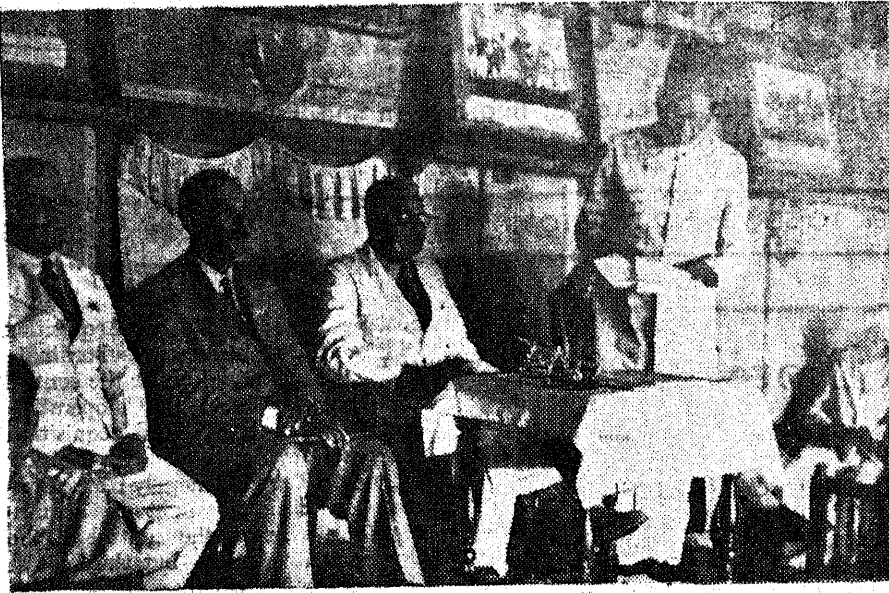
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Mr. Khwaja Nazeer Hussain, the Revenue Member of the State executing the Merger Agreement.

Banganapalle

With the execution of the Merger Agreement on 21st February, Banganapalle, a small State economically untenable and administratively weak comprising of 65 villages with an annual income of about 3 lakhs, has become merged into and became administratively a part of the neighbouring Kurnool district, when its administration was taken over by Mr. M. R. Bangara, Collector of Kurnool, in the presence of Mr. V. N. Kudva, I.C.S., First Member of the Board of Revenue, representing the Government of Madras. Thus a population of nearly 45,000 get equal opportunities to line up with the people of the Indian

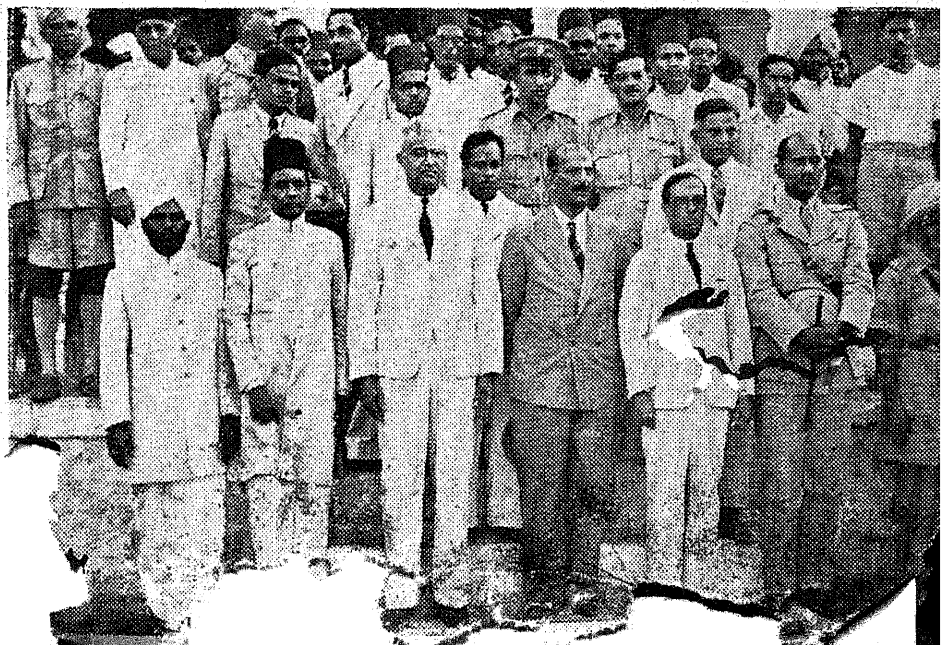
Union in all aspects of the modern administration. The Merger Agreement was executed by Khwaja Nazeer Hussain, the Revenue Member of the State, in the absence of the Nawab and the Diwan. Great relief and enthusiasm was expressed by the multitude of the people who assembled at the Darbar Hall to witness the ceremony.

Mr. V. N. Kudva, I.C.S., deputed by the Government of Madras to be present at the taking over of the administration of Banganapalle State, accompanied by N. Venkatasubbiah, M.L.A., who carried a message to the people of the State in accordance with the direction from

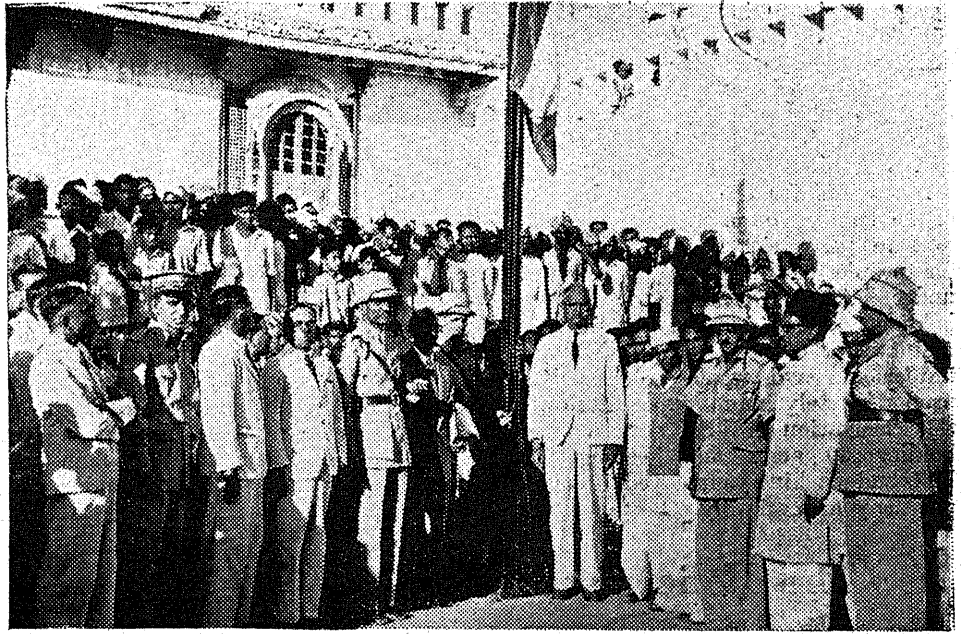
the Government of India, was received at the Panyam Station by Mr. M. R. Bangara, Collector of Kurnool and other Government officials. The party drove to the Travellers' Bungalow nearby where they were received and garlanded by the State Congress President and other members and then proceeded to Banganapalle, 18 miles distant from Panyam. Huge crowds of villagers were seen along the way awaiting the arrival of the party. The people stopped the car and while expressing great relief at the change that had come over, requested the officials to relieve them from the abnormal burden of land tax. Mr. Kudva and the Collector replied to these representation assuring them of favourable consideration.

Photo taken on the occasion of the taking over the administration of Banganapalle State by the Madras Government.

The Representatives of the Madras Government and the officials of the State Government, Mr. Khwaja Nazeer Hussain, who represented the ruler is seen right to Mr. V. N. Kudva, Representative of the Madras Government. Mr. M. R. Bangara, Collector of Kurnool is also in the picture.



Flag hoisting in the Durbar Hall premises
by Mr. V. N. Kudva.



Hundreds of villagers attended the ceremony which took place at 5-30 p.m. at the Darbar Hall. The administration was handed over by the Revenue Member of the State in the absence of the Nawab and the Diwan, who are still at Delhi. Mr. V. N. Kudva, while congratulating the Nawab for his benevolent action, assured the people about an extension of the ameliorative facilities enjoyed by the people of the Union to the people of the State. Sri N. Venkatasubbiah read a message from the Hon'ble Sri Kala Venkata Rao, Revenue Minister, welcoming the merger of the State, wherein he assured equal opportunities to the people of the area with the people of the rest of the province in all aspects of modern administration. The Minister in his message also congratulated the members of the State Congress, especially Sri N. Venkatasubbiah, M.L.A., for having conducted their activities of the State in such a way as to achieve complete success within a short period. The ceremony was completed with the hoisting of the Union Flag by Mr. Kudva in the Darbar Hall premises.

A public meeting was held at 7 p.m. under the auspices of the State Congress Mr. Kudva and Mr. Bangara were present. Sri N. Venkatasubbiah, who presided over the meeting, while congratulating the Nawab for his wise decision explained to the public how they would be benefited in future as subjects of the Indian Union. He also assured the people that as their elected representative, he would do everything

in his capacity to bring to the notice of the Government the needs and grievances of the people. Sri G. Venkata Reddi, M.L.A. and the members of the State Congress and representatives of the Muslims also spoke.

Banganapalle, the first South Indian State to merge with the Indian Union is 54 miles away from Kurnool adjoining the taluks of Nandyal and Koilkuntla State. The establishment of Muslim rule in the State dates back to 16th century when the State was taken over from one Raja Nandachakravarty by Nawab Adil Shah of Bijapur. The present Nawab, Fazl Ali Khan, who traces

his descent to the Bijapur ruling family, became the ruler of the State in 1922. He had, however, to leave the State for Hyderabad in 1939 due to differences with the Diwan Mr. Humayun Mirza, in regard to the administrative changes brought about by the latter. He returned to the States only in July last after the lapse of Paramountcy. Since then the people carried on agitation under the lead of the State Congress. They have in fact achieved more than what they aspired for because the State has now merged with the Union and has come directly under the control of the provincial Government.

Tractor Demonstration ✓

Under the auspices of the Sriperumbudur Producers cum Consumers' Co-operative Society, Limited, there was a Tractor Demonstration at Nazerethpet on 15th February 1948.

Several Ministers were present. The Hon'ble Sri Kala Venkatrao addressing the gathering in Telugu explained the reason for the short supply of food in the country as due to increasing population without the proportionate increase in the extent of cultivable land, time-honoured primitive system of cultivation and fragmentation of land. He appealed to the agriculturists to take to joint farming by the use of tractors. The Premier following explained about the village administration under ancient Hindu Rajas pointing out how village autonomy was ensured by

villagers themselves working for their welfare without depending much on the State, the State only attending to protection from the enemy and external policy but it was a sad disappointment today that people particularly agriculturists seemed to have no initiative even to the extent of claiming remission from land tax though the Government would come to the rescue of the agriculturists in this direction to the extent admissible. He advocates the necessity of the people joining together voluntarily to safeguard their interests instead of making representation to the Government to attend to their needs. The Government will not be slow to see to their representation to come to them till

then, allowing things to drift. It is high time the people used the good offices of the Co-operative Department in forming societies of the type of Sriperumbudur Producers'-cum-Consumers' Co-operative Society, Limited, and purchase such costly implements like tractors for the common benefit of the members on payment of nominal rent to the society. It is economic for people to bring all their lands under joint cultivation as a ryot holding 5 acres of land is required to maintain the necessary bulls and implements and would be incurring proportionately more expenditure in the cultivation of land than a ryot holding 50 acres and keeping his bulls and machinery employed throughout the year profitably. People would

have to take the warning that time would come when one should be compelled to work for his bread.

Hon. Sri K. Chandramouli, Minister for Co-operation, appealed about the need to improve agriculture through co-operation stressing upon the Co-operative tractor, co-operative farming, etc., to come as established facts. Hon. Sri Bakthavatsalam explained the difficulties of extending electricity immediately for the rural parts and promised consideration at the earliest opportunity to supply electric energy for baling water. He also stated that a scheme has been put into operation for making electricity available in Tiruvallur, Ponneri, Sriperumbudur Saidapet taluks.

The Policeman in the New Order

The speech of H.E. the Governor of Madras at the recent Police parade held in Madras contains some very sound advice to the Police Force in general and to the Madras Police in particular. The Governor stressed the role of the policeman under the new dispensation and pointed out how he should strive to be a real servant of the people. A code of maxims for the policeman which every member of the Force would do well to bear in mind constantly has been propounded by H.E. Reference may also be made to his observation that a policeman's responsibility does not begin and end with the maintenance of law and order. That would be too narrow a conception of what the general public can expect from the police who are expected to be guides and helpers of the public in their difficulties.

There is no denying the fact that the job of a policeman is at any time a thankless and difficult one. It is more so in these transitional times. Of course, it is not humanly possible to

satisfy everybody. But as His Excellency has pointed out, every policeman has to conform to certain standards of conduct in order that he may prove himself a real servant of the people. Police work like many other things needs the willing and active co-operation of the public. In fact, active public co-operation can considerably lighten his burden, but this condition will be fulfilled only provided the policeman so guides himself as to win the confidence of the public. This is inter-connected with his behaviour and attitude towards the public. It is a familiar fact that under the old regime, the policeman had never been a popular figure but things have changed and the policeman should also change with the change of things. His Excellency's advice is, therefore, of especial significance. The public's attitude towards the policeman is gradually changing and the realization is growing that under a popular Government he plays a different role from what he was playing before.

The Fort Museum

The Fort Museum which will be a permanent feature of the activities of the Department of Archaeology, Southern Circle, was brought into being by the Department at the Fifth Session of the Central Advisory Board of Archaeology held at Madras on the 2nd February 1948. It was made attractive by an Art and Archaeology Exhibition, which paved the way to real appreciation of the archaeological and art treasures of South India.

Madras, pre-his-

the prize most coveted by the rival European powers in the latter half of the 17th century. The Coromandel Coast has, from time immemorial, been a famous trading centre. The maritime powers of the 17th century, the Dutch, the Portuguese, the Danes, the French and the English, each in turn wanted to establish their supremacy over the area. The result was a bitter struggle in which local rulers were drawn in. Ultimately, the English came out successful after a century.

There has been a great need for a museum which would exhibit the antiquities illustrating the historic evolution of the Province since the days of the East India Company. The Department of Archaeology attempted to meet this need by organizing the present Museum within the Fort St. George. The complexity and magnitude of the project of starting such a Museum are great in themselves, and we have only laid its bare foundation; the superstructure is yet to be built.

The best section of the Fort Museum at present is the well-organized Armoury section. The weapons of war collected from various sources are at present housed in the ground floor which forms the Armoury Section. The pikes, muskets, cannons, guns, chain-shot, etc., now in the Armoury, either belonged to the English East India Company or were captured by them in the many battles which they had to fight in order to establish their supremacy over the rival European powers and the local rulers. The period of which they are reminiscent is the latter half of the 17th Century. Most of these have been presented permanently by the Government Museum, Madras, on selection by Col. Reid. A few of these have been contributed by the Officer Commanding, Madras Sub-Area, stationed in the Fort, His Excellency Lieut.-General Sir Archibald Edward Nye, the Governor of Madras, presented to the Fort Museum, the East India Company's Chinaware, the colours of the Kings and other British Regiments disbanded from time to time. The records of the St. Mary's Church which include among other things a marriage register recording Robert Clive's marriage with Margaret Maskelyne, and Strynsham Master's Bible of 1660 and the precious silverware, of which the Yale dish (1687), Goldsborough dish and flagon (1698) and the alms dish (D.O.C.) are noteworthy acquisitions, were made over by the Rt. Rev. A. M. Hollis, the Bishop of Madras.

The five interesting stuccos presented by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bell (3 heads and 2 figures) obtained from the site of a Buddhist Stupa about seven miles south of Landdotal Khyber Pass. They date from circa 480—600 A.D. and represent the best period of the Buddhist culture in that area.

The model of Fort St. George (1820—1862) which is a picturesque piece of craftsmanship, can be seen at the

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Press Notes, Releases, etc.—A Digest

Food Crops Statistics

Complete figures are now available of the area and yield of food crops in the fasli year 1946-47 (i.e., ending 30th June 1947). The statement given below compares the acreage and yield of the principal food crops grown in this Province for the years 1945-46 and 1946-47. It will be observed that both the acreage and yield under cereals and pulses have increased considerably in 1946-47 as compared with the previous year. The total area under food crops in 1946-47 was 1,202,632 acres more than what it was during 1945-46. The yield also correspondingly increased by about 707,150 tons.

Statement.

	1945-46.		1946-47.	
	Area. ACRES.	Yield. TONS.	Area. ACRES.	Yield. TONS.
Cereals ..	21,834,033	8,948,630	22,807,268	9,952,900
Pulses ..	2,791,886	223,780	2,935,523	253,550
Condiments and spices ..	677,174	271,210	768,951	301,510
Sugars ..	240,600	503,140	291,096	654,070
Fruits and vegetables including root crops.	821,662	3,313,440	791,662	2,812,180
Miscellaneous food crops.	60,369	16,550	33,856	9,690
Total ..	26,425,724	13,276,750	27,628,356	13,983,900

Under cereals, the acreage under paddy increased from 10·20 to 10·99 million acres and the yield from 6·33 to 7·34 million tons. The increase is attributable to the Grow More Food measures and favourable season. The areas under cholam and cumbu increased from 4·15 to 4·53 and 2·32 to 2·37 million acres and that under ragi declined from 1·59 to 1·53 million acres. The total area under all food crops increased from 26·43 to 27·63 million acres, an increase of 1·20 million acres.

[February 18]

Secondary School Teachers under Local Bodies

The Government had ordered that the general establishment under local bodies should be given the revised scales of pay with weightage for past service with effect from 1st January 1947, in the case of 51 municipal councils and 17 district boards, from 1st October 1947 in the case of 22 municipal councils and 7 district boards and from 1st April 1948 in the

case of the remaining 8 municipal councils. As the Government consider that teachers in secondary schools under all local bodies should also be allowed weightage, they have directed that the local bodies concerned should take into account the service of the teachers in their secondary schools prior to 1st January 1947 in all cases, allow them advance increment in accordance with the principles laid down in Government Order, dated 27th December 1947, and refix their pay in the revised scales.

The Government have also directed that local bodies, which have not given weightage as yet and which fall in the first group (of 51 municipi-

palities and 17 district boards) referred to above, should refix the pay of teachers in secondary schools, allowing weightage from 1st January 1947; those that fall in the second group (of 7 district boards and 22 municipal councils) should refix the pay of their teachers (with weightage on the basis of service up to 31st December 1946 from 1st October 1947, without claim for arrears, and those municipalities, which fall in the third group, should refix the pay of their teachers, allowing weightage on the basis of service up to 31st December 1946 from 1st April 1948, without any claim for arrears.

[February 20]

Harijan Students in Government Hostels

The Government have directed that, with effect from the school or academic year 1948-49, 10 per cent of the seats in all Government hostels, attached to secondary and training schools

Government Arts and Training and Professional Colleges, be reserved for Harijans. If Harijan candidates are not forthcoming in sufficient numbers to fill the seats within 15 days from the re-opening of the hostels, candidates of other communities may be admitted, instead of Harijans. If the number of Harijan applicants exceeds the number of seats reserved, as many of those applicants as possible should be admitted.

[February 20]

Export of Unshelled Groundnuts and Groundnut Kernels

The Government of Madras, with the concurrence of the Government of India, have directed that no person shall, with effect from the date of publication of this order, transport unshelled groundnuts or groundnut kernels from any place in the Province of Madras to any place in India outside the said Province, except under a permit issued by the Commissioner of Civil Supplies, Madras, or any other officer specially authorized by him.

This order does not apply to the transport of unshelled groundnuts or groundnut kernels from the Province of Madras to the States of Pudukottai, Banganapalle and Sandur and to the movement of unshelled groundnuts or groundnut kernels under valid export licences, issued by the Central Government for export out of India. If any person contravenes the order, without prejudice to any other punishment to which he may be liable, his stocks of unshelled groundnuts or groundnut kernels will be ordered to be forfeited.

[February 20]

Rationing

The Government have ordered that with effect from 29th February 1948, the scale and composition of rationed articles allowed to cardholders in the statutorily rationed areas of the Province and in the whole of the Nilgiri district will be as follows:—

Rice eaters—8 oz. of rice.
Mixed diet eaters—3 oz. of rice
and 5 oz. of mill-meal, etc.
Millet eaters—7 oz. of rice and

This does not apply to the rural areas of the Malabar district regarding which separate orders will issue.

[February 20]

Recruitment of Harijans

The Government have directed that in the matter of making appointments to the posts of Foresters and Forest Guards in the Madras Forest Subordinate Service preference should be given, as far as practicable, to Harijans, provided they are found suitable and duly qualified.

[February 23]

Medical Education Committee

The following are some of the main recommendations of the Committee :—

The Committee has sorted the subjects referred to it under the following main heads: (1) *Medical Personnel*—Teaching and non-teaching—Paid and Honorary; (2) *Medical Education*—(a) Under-graduate training, (b) Post-graduate training and refresher courses, (c) Specialist training and the development of specialities, (d) Dental Education, (e) Pharmaceutical education, (f) Nursing, (g) Midwifery and Health Visitors and (h) Dietetics; (3) *Medical Libraries*; (4) *Hospital Technicians*; (5) *House-officers*; (6) *Medical Research*; and (7) *Other miscellaneous subjects*.

Medical personnel.—The Committee has recommended that all entrants to the Medical Service should be completely debarred from private practice and that the scales of pay should be revised making allowances for this bar. The Committee has suggested that one of the means by which a certain basic knowledge of the subjects in which a doctor practices can be acquired at the earliest possible stage is through a period of apprenticeship as a Junior House Officer attached to a hospital, soon after the successful completion of studies in the medical college. This period, they say, would be 15 months, of which six months should be on the medical side, six months on the surgical side and three months at a centre, in which adequate training in public health will be possible, namely, at a primary unit as contemplated in the provincial post-war plan or under selected District or Municipal Health Officers. They feel that such a compulsory period of apprenticeship should be a necessary preliminary for all future medical services.

In the case of the general line, the Committee feels that every officer should, on selection to Government services, be posted for a period ranging from 3 to 5 years to a primary Medical and Public Health centre, after which his tenure in other posts may normally be three years, frequent transfers being avoided.

Scales of pay.—On the grades and scales of pay for both the general and teaching lines in the Medical Service, the Committee's recommendations are as follows :—

Professors in teaching line and general line Rs. 1,000—50—1,200—100—1,500. Readers in the teaching line and Civil Surgeons in the general line—Rs. 500—50—1,000—100—1,200. Lecturers, Tutors and Chemical Assistants in the teaching line and Assistant Surgeons (Senior) and (Junior) in the teaching line—Rs. 200—20—500—25—600. Demonstrators Medical (non-clinical)—Junior and Senior—Rs. 200—20—300.

As regards the general line, the Committee considers that the existing class of Sub-Assistant Surgeons and the poor scale of pay allowed to them, namely, Rs. 100—5—160—10—230 should be abolished, because no medical man, who, in future, will be a graduate, will be attracted by the present scales of pay.

Honorary staff.—The Committee considers that the system of appointing honorary men to the Government Medical Services should be continued and expanded, and honorary appointments created, wherever possible, in all hospitals at District and Taluk Headquarters, so that more and more paid men may be released for full-time work in the village primary centres. In order to make honorary teaching work attractive, the following allowances have been recommended: Readers, Rs. 150 per mensem; Lecturer or a Tutor, Rs. 100 per mensem; and Clinical Assistants, Rs. 50 to 70 per mensem. Posts of Professors have been kept outside the scope of the honorary system because the Committee considers that a Professor should devote all his time to his professorial work and should not engage himself in any other kind of work. The post of Professor should, therefore, be a full-time paid one, for which Honorary Officers will be eligible to apply along with the paid officer in the Medical Service.

Medical Education.—The Committee opines that the existing teaching institutions should not be over crowded and therefore, recommends that the annual number of admissions to the

Madras Medical College should be restricted to 125, while immediate arrangement should be made to increase the annual number of admissions to the Andhra and Stanley Medical Colleges to 100 each. The schemes sanctioned by the Government for the extension of the Andhra and Stanley Medical Colleges and attached hospitals, with a view to increase the strength of the Colleges, should be given high priority and executed at a very early date. The Government are urged to take up the building schemes connected with Madura and Guntur Medical Colleges.

In the interests of efficiency, there should be a separate whole-time officer in charge of administrative duties now being performed by the Principal of the College or Superintendent of the Hospital. He may be designated the Dean, and he should be a senior Professor or Reader, specially selected from among serving Government officers. This post should be created immediately in the Madras and Stanley Medical Colleges.

Under-graduate training.—The Committee has suggested a two-way arrangement, which would enable the pre-clinical students to have access to the hospitals for seeing actual cases in batches of about 20 to 25 once a week towards the end of their pre-clinical courses and the assistants in the hospital units staff to work as part-time demonstrators in the College in the non-clinical subjects, for periods of two to three hours, three days in a week. This arrangement would be of advantage not only to students, but also to the unit assistants, who will have an opportunity of improving their knowledge of pre-clinical subjects.

Sufficient facilities should be afforded to the students attached to wards to engage themselves in clinical laboratory work and for this purpose, it is very important that the siderooms attached to medical and surgical wards should be adequately equipped and maintained. Under-graduates should be provided with teaching facilities in all specialities in their curriculum, except fevers, mental diseases and public health, in the same campus and that they should not be required to attend separate specialist hospitals, which should be set apart for post-graduate courses only.

Medical and surgical units in hospitals.—On a careful consideration of all the relevant factors, the Committee has recommended that 40 beds should be allotted to each hospital unit the strength of each being as follows: *Medical*

one paid Assistant Physician (Senior), two honorary Assistant Physicians, two Clinical Assistants, four House Physicians. *Surgical*.—One Surgeon, one paid Assistant Surgeon (Senior), two Honorary Assistant Surgeons, two or three Clinical Assistants and six or five House Surgeons.

To ensure adequate attention to the four main branches of a teacher's duties, namely, teaching, preparation, research and museum work, the teacher-student ratio as regards whole-time teachers should not be less than 1 : 30 in the non-clinical subjects like Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, etc., the basis should be admissions alone and not admissions plus failed students and the ratio between Professors and Readers, Lecturers and Demonstrators should, as far as possible, be 1 : 2 : 4.

Dental education.—The committee considers that a Department of Dentistry should be established in the Madras Medical College, especially after the enactment of the proposed Dental Bill. As regards Pharmaceutical education, the committee suggests that the syllabus for the existing pharmacy Diploma course in Madras Medical College and the Chemist's and Druggist's Diploma course in the Andhra Medical College should suitably be revised to bring them into accord with the recommendations of the Bhoire Committee. The Department of Pharmacology in the Medical Colleges should, at the same time, be enlarged to provide for the type of instruction, which the revised syllabus will demand, and as well as for the investigation of Indian drugs and plants and for more research.

Nursing.—With regard to the Bhoire Committee's recommendations on nursing, the committee observes that there is no need to introduce a junior grade of nurses or to change the existing rules regarding age, qualifications for admission to the nursing course or the conduct of the examination. The hours of duty suggested by the Bhoire Committee may be accepted as an ideal to be aimed at. The scales of staff prescribed under the Government Order, dated 27th April 1945, need no revision. An expert committee should be appointed to go into the question of the revision of the curriculum of studies for the nursing course and to make the necessary recommendations to the Government. Early steps should be taken to set up a degree course in Nursing in the Madras Medical College and General Hospital.

Male nurses.—Though the committee considers that there should be

a place for male nurses in the General Hospital, they are of opinion that they should not be appointed to such posts as Ward-Sister, Sister-Tutor, or Matron which should essentially be reserved for women. Male nurses may with advantage be employed to attend on male patients, particularly in the Tuberculosis, Mental and Ophthalmic Hospitals or in the Venereal, Radiological and Physio-therapy departments of general hospitals. The committee considers that only specially trained nurses should hold supervisory posts in maternity hospitals or to be in charge of operating theatres.

Midwifery and Health Visitors.—The committee is of opinion that it is not desirable to undertake the training of dhais and that the large need in this respect should be met only by the training of more midwives under the existing scheme of 18 months' training. The training centre should either be a maternity hospital or a maternity wing of a general hospital with an annual confinement rate of 300 deliveries per year, with domiciliary service and with provision for ante-natal care. On the public health side, the committee considers that the question raised by the Bhoire Committee of replacing Health Visitors and Public Health Nurses and instituting special training courses for the latter should be deferred.

Dietetics.—The committee recommends that a suitable person should be sent for advance training abroad in Dietetics, preferably to the U.S.A. and that, if in the meantime, a trained dietetician is available abroad, his services should be obtained on a short-term basis to train dietiticians locally and to set up a Department of Dietetics in Madras.

House Officers.—The committee recommends that all House Surgeons and Physicians should be paid and that quarters within the hospital premises should be provided for them at a very early date. The committee has recommended that posts of House Officers should be created in all teaching and District Headquarters Hospitals on the following scales :—(a) *Teaching hospitals*.—Five or six House Surgeons per unit, i.e., for 40 beds in Surgical Sections, four House Physicians per unit, i.e., for 40 beds in Medical Sections and according to the needs of each case in Specialist Sections.

District Headquarters hospitals.—One House Officer for 20 beds in Medical or Surgical Sections and one House Officer for each of the Special Sections.

The committee suggests, as an experimental measure, that for the benefit of working class population in the city out-patient sections should work in Madras General and Stanley Hospitals between 5 p.m. and 7 p.m. each day, except on Sundays. In order to meet the lack of doctors and the need to increase the supply of trained medical personnel, the committee recommends that provision should be made for increased admissions to the existing medical colleges and for the creation of more medical colleges. The committee is against the proposal to have a less elaborately trained type of doctor than the graduate type. The committee considers that immediate steps must be taken for the construction and equipment of a proper School of Hygiene, to be situated in the premises of the Madras Medical College and not in Guindy, for easy accessibility to students as well as the general public. For midwifery pupils, accommodation at least of a semi-permanent nature, with adequate provision for sanitation, common rooms and recreation should be provided.

On the question of amalgamation of Medical and Public Health Departments advocated by the Bhoire Committee, the Committee observes "The extent of amalgamation of the two sets of duties in one office will naturally depend on the weight given to preventive medicine in the curriculum of medical studies finally adopted in our medical colleges. We would like to carry the amalgamation beyond the contemplated primary centre level up to the taluk or group centre level, but would leave this point for decision after the curriculum of medical studies is finally fixed." [February 23]

Victimization of workers

Instances have come to the notice of the Government of cases of dismissals and other disciplinary action against workers in certain Engineering Firms and Foundries where disputes exist between the managements and labour which have been referred to Industrial Tribunals. Such victimization offends against the provisions of section 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act. Managements are therefore warned against taking any action against workers when disputes are pending before Industrial Tribunals. [February 24]

Emergency Powers of

C. P. S. made an Order

No. 1360, Food, dated 23rd December 1947, issued in respect of emergency powers to Collectors to procure stocks in the Province. The amended clause reads as follows:—

“Any revenue officer not below the rank of Revenue Inspector or Firka Supply Officer or any Rationing Officer not below the rank of Assistant Rationing Officer or any Police Officer of the anti-corruption and anti-black-marketing staff not below the rank of Sub-Inspector may, within his jurisdiction, inspect at all reasonable times stocks of foodgrains and for that purpose enter any premises or stop any vehicle or vehicles and search the same and seize stocks of foodgrains in respect of which he has reason to believe that any order issued under clause 3 has been contravened.”

Retrenchment and Reorganization Committee

The Retrenchment and Reorganization Committee has so far examined the general working of the Civil Supplies, Education, Public Health, Medical, Agriculture, Police and Forest Departments and has made certain recommendations for retrenchment and reorganization of these departments for the consideration of Government. In addition to the above, the Committee has also dealt with and made

recommendations in respect of several subjects, the most important of which are—

- (1) reduction in the number of Government holidays;
- (2) special pays;
- (3) conveyance allowances;
- (4) expenditure on development activities;
- (5) budget—Preparation for each district;
- (6) replacement of land revenue by Sales Tax on agricultural produce;
- (7) amalgamation of the Civil Supplies and Food Departments;
- (8) reorganization of the present system of village Administration;
- (9) simplification of rules regulating the procedure in disciplinary action cases;
- (10) permanent retention of temporary posts after a prescribed period;
- (11) age of compulsory retirement of Government servants;
- (12) conditions of service of local board servants;
- (13) water-supply schemes—rural and urban;
- (14) war-Time Departments such as Directorate of Resettlement and Employment, Motor Spirit Rationing and Motor Transport, Special Officer for Training Clerks, Women Welfare Departments;
- (15) reduction in the number of menial establishments;

(16) reorganization of the Madras Fire Services Department;

(17) Abolition of Regional Offices (i.e., intermediary officers between the Head of Department and District Officer) in Excise, Commercial Taxes, Education, Public Health, Forest, Agriculture and Police Departments.

The Committee has also constituted from among its members sub-committees to examine the organization and detailed working of the departments of Industries, Public Works, Agriculture, Forest, Veterinary and Labour and the necessity for the continuance of the several posts created in these departments after 1939-40. The reports of the Sub-Committees when received will be considered by the full Committee and recommendations made to Government.

The recommendations of the Committee made so far have been remitted to the Departments of the Secretariat for necessary action. They are now under the consideration of the Government and final orders have not yet been passed in most cases. The approximate amount of savings anticipated as a result of the recommendations made by the Retrenchment and Reorganization Committee so far is about Rs. 2 crores.

[February 24]

(Continued from page 4)

northern end of the Long Hall, otherwise called the Exchange Hall.

Two of the most interesting paintings existing east of the Suez, adorn the Long Hall. One, that of Sir Samuel Auchmuty (1756—82) is by the famous

painter Sir Thomas Lawrence and the other is of Arthur Wellesley by an equally well-known painter, John Hoppner. In this very hall were once hung, very appropriately the four paintings of Sir Eyre Coote, General Meadows, Lord Cornwallis and the Marquis of Wellesley.

(1 year) and Modelling (3 years). The courses in Crafts and Wood Work (3 years), Wood Work (Advance 3 years), Sheet Metal (3 years), Engraving (3 years), Goldsmithy (3 years), Enamelling (2 years) and Design (3 years).

Elsewhere in the issue appear pictures showing the various sections of the School of Arts. There are a number of students undergoing the various courses and the silent unostentatious work done inside the quiet environment of the school cannot but fail to impress even a casual visitor. This country has always been noted for her arts and crafts and more than one European traveller has borne testimony to this fact. But since 18th century, these fell on evil days and became a neglected affair. The revival of this is an essential pre-requisite for the economic rehabilitation of the country. It is a happy augury that the Dominion as well as the Provincial Government have recognized this fact and that steps have been taken to restore India's crafts and arts to their pristine lustre.

The School of Arts

Casual visitors to Madras are unlikely to notice the pile of hoary buildings situated near the Egmore Railway Station, wherein is housed the School of Arts and Crafts, Madras. The unpretentious exterior of the building is certainly not a correct index of its valuable contents. It enshrines within its four walls among other things, valuable articles of excellent workmanship which speak of India's triumphs in the field of arts and crafts.

This school is very ancient history. It dates its origin to the time when it was

Dr. Alexander Hunter, a surgeon of the Madras Army. It passed on to Government control in 1852 and has been a Government institution since then. The school is under the administrative control of the Director of Industries and the immediate charge of a Principal, Mr. D. P. Roy Chowdhury, assisted by a staff of teachers. There are 20 teachers and 6 courses of studies in arts and seven in crafts. The arts courses are General Drawing (2 years), Painting (3 years), Commercial Art (3 years), advance Courses in Painting (year), Advance Commercial Art

Talks on Current Subjects

Suppression of Disturbances Bill

Dr. Subbarayan clarifies position

Recently, the Suppression of Disturbances Bill was passed by the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council and is now awaiting the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General. This Bill has been passed only as a precautionary measure and, as I said in the Assembly, I am hoping that it will not be necessary to notify any area under the Bill and the ordinary law would be enough to keep the peace. But conditions being what they are, the Government felt it necessary to arm themselves with such powers as are now invested by this Act. People must realize that whatever may be the conditions, the Government mean to keep the peace and to guard against organized violence of any kind by the people no matter to what community they belong. The Public Safety Act, which was passed last March, is also being extended for another year because conditions are such that this power has got to be vested in the Government to see that persons who, in their opinion, are dangerous to peace can be restrained from causing serious trouble. As pointed out in the preamble to the Act, the main object of this enactment is the maintenance of public safety and the prevention and putting down of disorders involving menace to the peace and tranquillity of the Province and to achieve this object, Government have been empowered to resort to preventive detention of individuals and to impose collective fines and control meetings and processions and the services essential to the life of the community. Criticisms have been levelled against the Government that they are using it against political parties which are opposed to the Government. I can assure all political organizations that the Government, though it is a Party Government, are the Government of the people, and will be answerable to the people in the next elections and therefore have got to see what the re-action on the public will be if indiscriminate use of the powers under this Act is made. Besides, the Members of the Government know their responsibilities and know as well as the

public that the power in their hands is to be exercised in the interests of public safety and not in the interests of any political party, however powerful it may be. I have repeatedly stated that anyone is free to preach his own programme, whether political or economic, but that he should do it in consonance with public safety. Violence should be eschewed in every such effort as violence is really dangerous to all society and is a social evil, dangerous to life and it must be suppressed. I have reports from various sources that people who do not want a particular political creed are warned that their houses would be looted if they do not yield. I am also told that there are such things as people's courts which openly try those who are not of their persuasion and inflict fines and punishment. I am having all these reports carefully examined and investigated, for such activities constitute certainly negation of all Government and no Government worth its name can tolerate them. In fact there is reason to believe that in villages bordering on the Nizam's Dominions such activities are increasing and it is the duty of the Government to take adequate steps to put an end to them. I should like to state with all the emphasis at my command that menace to the peace and tranquillity of the Province, be it from whatever source and of whatever nature, will be very severely dealt with without regard to distinctions of class, creed, community and political persuasions.

The Special Police which has been recently formed in this Province is to strengthen the Forces to tackle this kind of problem and also to instil courage into our own people as raids from the Nizam's side are becoming frequent. The Government do not want to complicate the issue of a settlement between the Nizam's Government and the Union of India. But at the same time they feel that it is their duty to protect the people of this province from the depredations of the Ittehad-ul-Muslimeen who appear to be mainly responsible for these raids. I am sure that the

these people to come into our borders. Whatever truth there may be in this allegation, the Government cannot tolerate the Police or raiders from another territory coming into their territory, and must prevent this with the power that they possess. I can assure our people on the borders that everything is being done to safeguard their interests and I appeal to them not to be carried away by any panic, for no Government with a panic-stricken people, can effectively function. I know that this is easily said, but at the same time I must request our own people not to be frightened of rumours which are afloat because of these constant raids. The Government, as a Government, do exist and they will do their duty to the people and will strain every nerve to see that their property and person are safeguarded. In fact, the Government have already taken steps to strengthen their Forces to prevent such raids.

The Home Guards Bill which has recently been passed by both Houses of the Legislature will help to train some of our people to defend themselves if opportunity arises. They are to be an Auxiliary Police Force for being called up when such necessity arises and they will have all the powers of the Police when called in. To begin with, they will be trained for six months in the use of armaments by the Police, so that when they are called on they will know what their duties are. I am hoping that people interested in the maintenance of peace will enrol themselves in this Force and will prove helpful when called up. Fortunately for us peace seems to be the ideal of most of our organizations though there have been rumblings here and there, but these are nothing compared to the area of our Province and I hope very much that it would not be necessary for the Government to use any of the extraordinary powers which they have taken both under the Suppression of Disorders Bill and the Public Safety Act and the other Bill which will come before the Legislature giving power to the Government to levy punitive fines on any aggressor community which takes the law into its own hands.

I want people to live in peace and to see that orderly progress takes place in our Province. For this every step that would be necessary would be taken. No law-abiding citizen need be frightened that the Government will misuse their power. My principal aim is that our people should live in

The Role of Land Mortgage Banks

Mr. Chandramouli's exhortation

In the course of his speech opening the 18th Conference of Land Mortgage Banks, Hon. Mr. Chandramouli said: "Now that the rate of interest to the ultimate borrower has been reduced to 5½ per cent, it is hoped that the agriculturists will take full advantage of this and more and more of them will seek to come under the aegis of Land Mortgage Banks to redeem their indebtedness and take up land improvement so as to increase the production of foodstuffs.

Formerly when the Central Land Mortgage Bank floated debentures at 3 per cent it used to charge 5 per cent interest to Primary Land Mortgage Banks and the latter used to charge 6 per cent to the ultimate borrower. This question was considered by Government with a view to securing a reduction in the rate of interest charged to the ultimate borrower. Government accepted the proposal that the margin between debenture rate and the ultimate lending rate may be reduced from 3 per cent to 2½ per cent. The position therefore, now is that, of this margin of 2½ per cent, the Central Land Mortgage Bank retains 1½ per cent and Primary Land Mortgage Banks take 1 per cent. I gather that the Central Land Mortgage Bank has a proposal to create from out of this 1½ per cent a separate fund of ½ per cent for subsidizing the weaker Primary Land Mortgage Banks. I am aware that the Central Land Mortgage Bank has been granting subsidies from its general funds to Primary Land Mortgage Banks working on loss. The proposed move to create a separate fund for this purpose is one in the right direction because it shows the readiness of the Central Land Mortgage Bank to make greater concessions to Primary Land Mortgage Banks to stimulate their work and to assist such of them as are not yet able to develop their transactions to any appreciable extent. I hope that the Primary Land Mortgage Banks would appreciate this gesture on the part of the Central Land Mortgage Bank and put forth their best efforts in the future to develop their transactions for their own benefit, the benefit as the Central Land Mortgage Bank and the agricultural masses. The Primary Land Mortgage Banks should realize that this leaves practically only one per cent margin for the Central Land Mortgage Bank to meet its expenses.

I am glad to find that during the last two years the tide has been turned and the amount of loans disbursed has again increased. In 1946-47, the loans disbursed amount to Rs. 47.66 lakhs. Trust that this progress will be maintained and that an increased number of agriculturists will avail themselves of the facilities offered by Land Mortgage Banks.

I take note of your President's remark regarding the recommendations of the Gadgil Committee for making institutional credit available to the agriculturists at rates of interest which for development finance should not exceed 4 per cent. I am also aware that Committee suggested the establishment of Agricultural Credit Corporations heavily subsidized by Government. I am sure that in the final decisions to be taken on these recommendations, due recognition will be given to the results already gained by the existing Co-operative machinery and that the already developed Land Mortgage Banks system in this Province will be adopted as the means for the implementation of the recommendations. In this connexion, I may mention that the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, has already submitted proposals to make credit available to the agriculturists through Land Mortgage Banks at 3 per cent for land improvement so as to assist in the Grow More Food Campaign. The idea is that the difference between this rate and the present rate of 5½ per cent should be subsidized by this Government and the Government of India on a 50 per cent basis.

The guarantee given by the Government for the debentures of the Central Land Mortgage Bank at present extends to a maximum of Rs. 400 lakhs. The Government recently examined the question of the future policy to be adopted by them in regard to the guarantee and they have decided that it should be continued for some more time. Government have also continued to provide temporary accommodation to the Central Land Mortgage Bank as and when required. Such accommodation during the current year 1947-48, amounted to Rs. 33 lakhs.

With regard to the cost of Government staff employed for work in the Land Mortgage Banks, the Government have extended the existing concessions for another three years from 1st April

1947, i.e., the Government will continue to meet one-half of the cost of the Co-operative Sub-Registrars and peons employed on this work till 31st March 1950. I very much regret that it has not been found possible for the Government to go beyond this for the present. I, however, make note of the remarks of your President on this question and I may assure you that the points urged by him will be taken into account when the question is reconsidered.

I should like to draw the attention of this Conference to the general complaint that it takes much too long a time for a person to get a loan from the Land Mortgage Banks. I am aware that the Central Land Mortgage Bank is doing its best to curtail this delay and that exhaustive investigation and careful scrutinies have to be done to ensure that loans given are well secured and that they can be recovered. The laws of inheritance and the failure of most agriculturists to produce their title-deeds and documents evidencing discharge of mortgages are a great obstacle. Yet I consider that if the staff, both official and non-official entrusted with the scrutiny of loan applications and the Directors of the Primary Land Mortgage Banks evince greater enthusiasm in the matter and take a little more trouble, a good part of the delay can be avoided, and the agricultural masses will be ever grateful to them for it. Again there is the complaint that in dry areas loans are not issued on the security of dry lands alone, and that it is insisted that a certain percentage of the security should consist of irrigated land. Due to this restriction it is said that many of the agriculturists in the dry taluks are not able to take full advantage of the land mortgage banks. The policy followed by the bank so far seems to require revision; so that the farmers in the dry areas also may derive the benefit of long-term credit. Without impairing the security to the bank, I think credit can and should be made available to the agriculturists in the dry areas as well.

I again express my gratification at the opportunity of having in being able to participate in this Conference and I hope your deliberations will result in expending and strengthening the Land Mortgage Banks movement and making it more useful to the bulk of the agricultural population. Land Mortgage Banks have a great role to play in the programme of national reconstruction for reconstructing the Agricultural Industry on a more remunerative basis than heretofore. But the Government of India and the

ment have adopted a policy of giving high priority to all schemes, calculated to develop the agricultural resources of the country and I am confident

that in implementing all their programmes the co-operative machinery will be utilized to the full in order to secure maximum results."

Finding Jobs

Dr. Rajan explains Resettlement operations

You will naturally be anxious to know the machinery that was set up for the purpose of Resettling Ex-servicemen. The Labour Department of the Government of India organized a Directorate of Resettlement and Employment and a net work of Employment Exchanges in each Province. We have at present a Regional Exchange and nine Sub-Regional Exchanges in this Province. The Regional Exchange is at Madras, while the Sub-Regional Exchanges are at Vizagapatam, Bezvada, Anantapur, Madras, Vellore, Coimbatore, Calicut, Trichinopoly and Madura. Besides these, we have a District Employment Office at the headquarters of every other district except Nilgiris which has been clubbed with Coimbatore for our purposes. The Employment seekers have to register themselves at the nearest Exchange or the District Employment Office and should await a call for interview. Besides the Sub-Regional and District Employment Officers, there are Assistant Directors of Employment, and Regional and Assistant Public Relations Officers who contact the employers frequently, acquaint them with the different categories of employment seekers available in our registers and canvas for vacancies. The ex-servicemen have also been trying their best to place themselves in civil employment by their own effort.

As you know, this is a new venture in this country. Consequently, one should not ordinarily expect spectacular results. But, I am happy to tell you that the experiment made by the Government of India has been very successful indeed. Hon'ble Mr. Jagjivan Ram, Minister in charge of this Portfolio, has observed that striking results have been achieved. Encouraged by the results achieved so far, Hon'ble Mr. Jagjivan Ram has observed as follows:—

"It is my earnest hope that, in the not too distant future, we shall be able to extend the scope of this organization to cover all categories of employment seekers. It is also my hope that, in consultation with the Provincial Governments, we shall be

able to place this organization on a permanent footing. A National Employment Service is of such inestimable value—both in the matter of putting employment seekers in touch with employers and for the efficient working of insurance and assistance schemes—that we can ill afford to bring to an abrupt end an organization which contains within itself the seeds of such a service."

I have quoted this authoritative statement in full, so that you may be assured that if you co-operate wholeheartedly this organization will have a very bright future. It is full of potentialities. It is for you, the employers and the employment seekers, to reap the fullest advantage of the Service established for your own benefit.

While speaking to you about the progress made so far, I must also say that it would have been possible to achieve greater results had there been greater understanding on the part of the ex-servicemen. When they were discharged, they had sufficient money in their pocket to maintain them for some time without the necessity to make sincere attempts to earn their livelihood. Secondly, they were accustomed to a higher standard of living while in the Army. Thirdly, they had superiority complex, having volunteered to risk their lives in the battlefield. There was also a certain percentage who were generally unemployed before the war and who joined the Armed Forces to prevent further unemployment. When they were discharged, they could not immediately reconcile themselves to the existing conditions in civil life. They detested manual labour and thought that it was beneath their dignity to work along with other civilian manual workers. The result was that in several cases, the ex-servicemen did not respond to the call notices sent to them by the Employment Officers, on the pretext that either the pay offered was not attractive or the nature of work was not considered suitable. Again, in some cases, ex-servicemen placed by the Employment Officers did not stick to

their job and left the service without giving any notice. A false impression existed among the ex-servicemen for some time that it was the duty of the Employment Officers to provide employment for every ex-serviceman at any cost. Some of them were even not amenable to discipline. In a few cases they were also misguided by irresponsible persons. Consequently they were not very popular with the employers, some of whom were very cautious in placing their demands with the Exchanges. This explains the failure on the part of the employers to render as much co-operation as they should have.

The employment officers had also a very bad time. But, gradually things are changing for the better. I understand that the ex-service men have now understood their real position and the exact nature of the work discharged by the Exchanges. It is very wrong to say that it is the duty of the Exchange to place every one registered there in civil life. The main function of the Exchange is to bring the employers and the employment seekers together. The Employment Officers can render assistance in finding employment for the employment seekers and not make the appointments themselves. In Madras the total number registered during the year 1946-47 was 224,985 while the number placed was 36,472. 16.2 per cent have, therefore, been placed in civil life. The percentage of placing to registration is as follows in some of the major Provinces, viz., Bengal, United Provinces, Punjab and Bombay.

	PER CENT.
Bengal	15
United Provinces	32
Punjab	20
Bombay	26

I am giving these figures to enable you to have a comparative estimate of the work done in the different Provinces also. The results show that in spite of the handicaps narrated to you just now, the Exchanges have assisted a very large number of employment seekers in finding employment. There is every reason to believe that if we have all categories of employment seekers in our registers and also the fullest co-operation of the employers, this Organization would be in a position to render much greater social service to the country.

Although the Employment Service was established locally to deal with the problem of facilitating employment in

civil life of demobilized Service Personnel and discharged war workers, it was accepted from the beginning that it would ultimately develop into a permanent service closely integrated with economic policies and catering all categories of employment seekers. As a matter of fact even when the National Service Labour Tribunals were established under the National Service (Technical Personnel) Ordinance, it was the intention that they should gradually assume the role of employment exchange for Technical Personnel. This they were doing; but the statutory powers given to the Tribunal to fix wages and terms of service and to compel an employer to give up an employee and an employee to take up employment in the National Service had distinguished them from the Voluntary Employment Exchanges commonly met with in other countries. The exacting needs of war made it necessary for the Tribunals to have these statutory powers and they had served their purpose. Hence the need to work ahead soon after the war and begin to build up an Employment Organization on a purely voluntary basis. The Employment Exchanges have been organized to such an extent that they provide now the necessary machinery for facilitating the initiation of important socio-economic measures such as standardization of occupational terms and wages, employment and unemployment statistics, vocational guidance for juveniles, etc., etc. The scope of the organization has also expanded considerably. In several Provinces like Assam, Bengal, Bombay, Delhi and East Punjab it has been extended to all categories of employment seekers successfully. In addition, the facilities of the Employment Service have been made available to displaced persons in all Provinces.

The problem that is engaging the attention of the Madras Government now is the necessity to similarly extend the scope of the organization to all the categories of employment seekers. If and when this is done, such of the employers as are not particularly interested in ex-servicemen will have an opportunity to choose the best from out of all the categories of the personnel registered at the Exchange, who will then have in their register a wide range of experienced and qualified applicants for submission but the success or otherwise of the proposed scheme depends upon the extent to which the private employers extend their patronage to the exchange. So far, the Government

employers. In the Madras Province as much as 56 per cent of placings were in Provincial Government service and 16 per cent in Central Government service. The next largest employers are the Railways who have to their credit 18 per cent of the placings made so far. But, it is not possible to expect the Government alone to find employment to all the employment seekers. I, therefore, appeal to all the employers to give up their present methods of recruitment and give a fair trial to the Exchange Organization set up by the Government of India. I do not pretend for a moment that the organization is free from defects but I believe that it is not incapable of improvement. But any healthy criticism by the employers will be useful only when the utility of the existing organization is tested fully by them. It is only then that they will be in a position to assess rightly the good and bad points in this organization. I would request the employers to visit the exchanges as frequently as possible and help the organization with their advice. The Director and the other officers will be only too willing to receive them, explain to them the working of the organization in detail and clear their doubts, if any.

To sum up, I must say that for the future planning of our Industry on a

scientific basis and for preventing unemployment in the country as much as possible, it is essential for any independent country to have an organisation which facilitates the scientific study of the man power of the country and which brings the employers and the employment seekers in general together. This should be a purely voluntary organisation at least in the beginning; for, otherwise we will have to face the evils that are brought about by any compulsory measure. But, nothing useful can be done in a voluntary organisation unless and until both the employers and employment seekers have firm conviction in the usefulness of the organization. Both must co-operate wholeheartedly with the Government if and when they decide to extend the scope of the present set-up to all categories of employment seekers. Our country is lagging behind several other countries in this respect. Employment Exchanges were set up in America and England as many as about 50 and 40 years ago respectively. We have also attained independence and it is therefore high time that the Government employers and employment seekers should join together to establish an Employment Service for all categories of employment seekers on a firm basis.

JAI HIND.

By Courtesy, A.I.R., Madras.

Budget Highlights

Mr. Gopal Reddy stresses salient features.

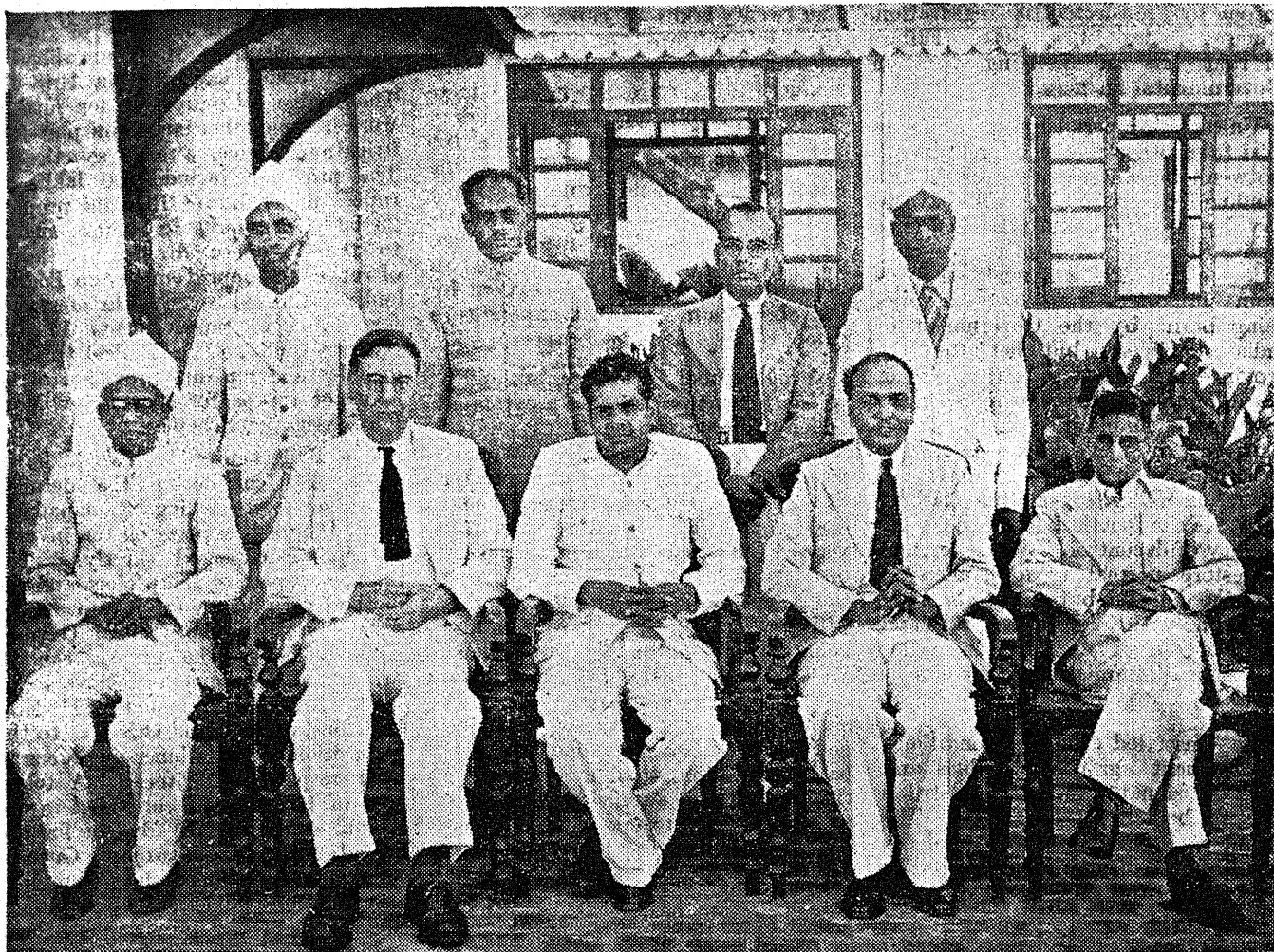
In the course of a broadcast on the Budget Hon'ble Mr. Gopal Reddy said "Anyway let me assure the public straightaway that no new taxation measure is contemplated in the present budget. The public is aware that I got through the Legislature three financial measures and they have come into force already. Amendments to General Sales Tax Act, including the enhanced rate of Rs. 1-9-0 per cent of turnover, enhanced Entertainment Tax and doubled Betting Tax are already yielding a higher income to the Government. So the present Budget does not offer any surprises, does not add to the tax-burdens, nor does it give any tax-relief.

The accounts for last year show that the total expenditure was 56 crores 99 lakhs of rupees which includes 12 crores 20 lakhs of rupees of net expenditure on State trading schemes, i.e., bonus to paddy producers, subsidies in respect of food and other civil

purchase and distribution of manures, agricultural implements and machinery, etc., and 4 crores of rupees which were set apart as a fund for Harijan work, Khadi and Firka Development work and the total revenue was 51 crores 99 lakhs of rupees. There was thus a deficit of 5 crores of rupees. This year, though Prohibition of alcoholic drinks and drugs was extended to 8 more districts, our revenue went up under most heads and is expected to be about 55 crores and 19 lakhs of rupees. This of course includes the Government of India's grant to us for approved Grow More Food Schemes and post-war development schemes, while expenditure is estimated to be 52 crores 64 lakhs of rupees which includes a contribution of one crore of rupees for the Rural Water Supply Fund. There is thus a surplus of 2 crores and 55 lakhs of rupees.

During the Advisers' regime, Revenue Reserve Fund of over 3 crores of rupees was built up to finance

PERSONALITIES BEHIND THE BUDGET



Sitting left to right :—(1) *Mr. T. E. Venkataraghavan, Additional Deputy Secretary* ; (2) *Dr. D. W. Dodwell, C.I.E., I.C.S., Secretary, Finance Department* ; (3) *Hon'ble Mr. B. Gopala Reddi, Minister for Finance* ; (4) *Mr. T. N. S. Raghavan, I.C.S., Additional Secretary* ; (5) *Mr. V. K. Rao, I.C.S., Deputy Secretary*.

Standing left to right :—(1) *Mr. R. Rangachari, Assistant Secretary* ; (2) *Mr. A. M. Balasundara Mudaliyar, Assistant Secretary* ; (3) *Mr. C. S. Krishnaswami Ayyangar, Assistant Secretary* ; (4) *Mr. N. L. Ranganatham Pillai, Assistant Secretary*.

all the Post-War Development Schemes which they had prepared and to meet possible deficits due to loss of revenue, either on account of a fall in prices or Prohibition. The deficit of last year was made good by withdrawing 5 crores 1 lakh of rupees from the Revenue Reserve Fund, while this year 255 lakhs of rupees would be added to that Fund. This substantial addition to the Revenue Reserve is the most prominent point in the Budget.

While as I mentioned above, over 12 crores of rupees were spent on the net outlay on State Trading Schemes last year, this year it is expected to be less than 120 lakhs of rupees. This difference distinguishes

Budget from the last year's very favourably, in spite of a big loss of revenue under Excise this year. The general revision of salaries for all subordinate services and some Provincial services which was given effect to from January 1947 had its full year's effect this year. Further, the salaries of police constables, jail warders, Government Press workers, teachers working in elementary schools under aided management were enhanced during the course of the present year which will add to our expenditure by nearly a crore of rupees.

rupees under allowances. Under grants-in-aid, other grants, contributions and compensations to local bodies, etc., we are spending about nine and a half crores of rupees. The expenditure under Works which include Irrigation Schemes, buildings and communications is about 8 crores of rupees.

Now I move on to 1948-49 and shall tell you the high lights of our proposals for next year. Our biggest anxiety is about the failure of Monsoon this year in 15st of the districts. Our provincial Budgets depend to a large extent on the vagaries of Monsoon. The Government are working on other projects over

50 million people, at least on minimum rations. This means less revenue and more expenditure. Other heads of income too are affected, like registration, stamps, sales tax, etc. Failure of rains has an upsetting effect on Governmental finances.

Unless we import large quantities of food from other provinces and abroad, we won't be able to tide over the impending food crisis. We will have to pay higher prices and sell them not higher than the prices of our commodities locally. The difference on food-grains imported from overseas was being borne by the Government of India previously but hereafter the provinces are asked to pay a third of the difference. Distributing agencies have to be maintained in the deficit districts. Intensive procurement has to be effected in surplus districts. All this means a large expenditure on food, in spite of the fact that we are following a policy of decontrol. We are anxious to restore normal trade channels to meet the demand, but due to abnormal conditions with huge food deficits and failure of rains, we are forced to go slow and a huge administrative machinery has to be kept going.

The unsettled economic conditions, the frequent agrarian troubles and the occasional industrial strikes have to be tackled effectively. The scheme of Armed police-units and the Home Guards recently introduced by the Government, and the general strengthening of the Police department are bound to cost us very much. We have shouldered the responsibility of defending our newly-founded free State. To maintain the progress of our development work, law and order have to be kept; otherwise, there would be no security of life and property. So expenditure on Police, though high, can't be grudged. Just before the war, expenditure on Police was about 160 lakhs of rupees. Expenditure in 1946-47 was over 4 crores of rupees and our Budget Estimate for next year is 6 crores and 40 lakhs of rupees. That shows how rapidly our Police expenditure has mounted up during the war years and the post-war period.

* Another big rise in expenditure is on education. In 1937-38, the first year of Provincial Autonomy, the expenditure on education was 258 lakhs of rupees and our Budget Estimate for next year stands at 820 lakhs of rupees which means over 225 per cent in a decade. From the University

Government are unable to cope up with the increasing demand for greater educational facilities. Eight hundred and twenty lakhs of rupees represents the expenditure on Government account alone. Local boards and municipalities are spending large sums on elementary and secondary education. Private managements too are spending large sums for spreading education. Stipends and boarding grants given by the Labour Department, monies spent on Medical, Agricultural and Veterinary education, on industrial schools are not covered by the above sum and that expenditure comes to several lakhs of rupees.

A high school for every taluk and a college for every district is a programme which we have set before us and we hope to achieve it shortly. We are providing for the opening of a number of secondary schools. A Government College is being opened in July this year at Cuddapah, which means, every district in the Presidency, barring the Nilgiris which is hardly a district, will have a College. Steps are also being taken to convert the Government College at Mangalore into a first-grade college. All necessary impetus is being given for basic education by opening new centres and by opening new basic education training centres so that we can have a sufficient number of trained teachers to take charge of our basic schools.

Government have decided to give on a half-grant basis a lakh a year for five years for the encyclopædia work in Tamil and a similar amount for Telugu encyclopædia too. It is expected that this half-grant from Government would stimulate the work undertaken by non-officials.

The Committee appointed to report on the Water-Supply Schemes had submitted its report lately and the Government are examining the proposals. In the meanwhile, a separate Fund of one crore of rupees was constituted in the course of the year for rural water-supply which will form a nucleus for Government's future work in this line.

Much larger provision is made for taking up new village roads. It is felt that unless villages are linked up with the main roads with proper communications, no real improvement could be effected to restore the village to its legitimate place in our body-politic.

deration and a Cabinet Sub-Committee is looking into the question.

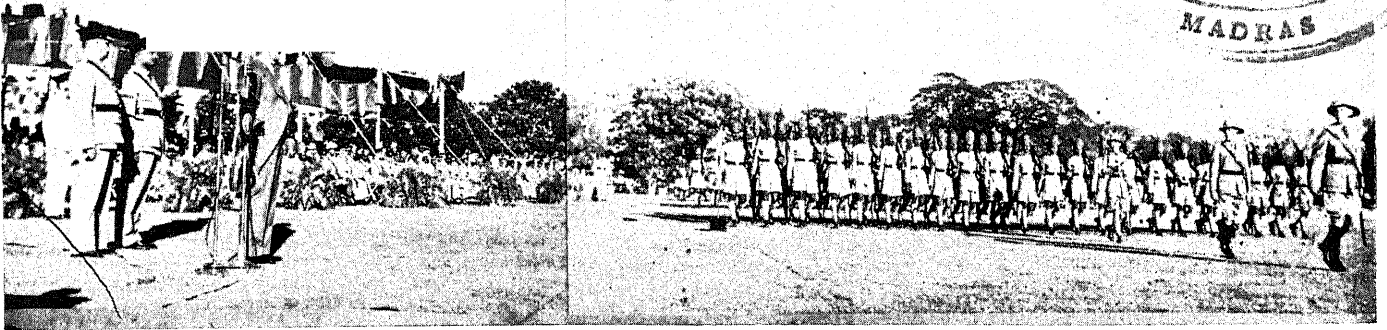
Under Irrigation, the Government anticipate that 2.9 crores of rupees will be spent on the Tungabhadra Project under execution in 1948-49. The Budget also provides for further work in some other important post-war irrigation schemes already sanctioned. The provision includes 30 lakhs of rupees under Lower Bhavani project, 20 lakhs of rupees for improvements to the Romperu drain, four lakhs of rupees for improvements on Peddalanka drain and seven lakhs of rupees for drainage improvements in the Cauvery delta. The Budget further includes a lump-sum provision of 70 lakhs of rupees for new Grow More Food Irrigation Schemes.

The Budget provides two lakhs of rupees for completing the detailed investigation regarding Ramapadasaagar. Detailed reports on the investigation are expected shortly. The financial aspect of the project and the method of financing it are under discussion with the Central Government. Before the project can be sanctioned, agreements have to be made with the Governments of Hyderabad, Bastar State and Orissa as to the acquisition of the submersible areas in their respective territories. A token sum of 100 rupees is provided in the capital section of the Budget for the execution of this huge project. Government have sanctioned the preliminary investigation of Kistna-Pennar project and the necessary provision has been made for this in the Budget. Government attach very great importance to this project also which should bring great benefits to Nellore and Rayalseema and considerably reduce its liability to serious famine.

Token sums are also provided for schemes relating to the restoration of minor irrigation tanks, acquisition of sites for village housing schemes and bifurcation of Vizagapatam district.

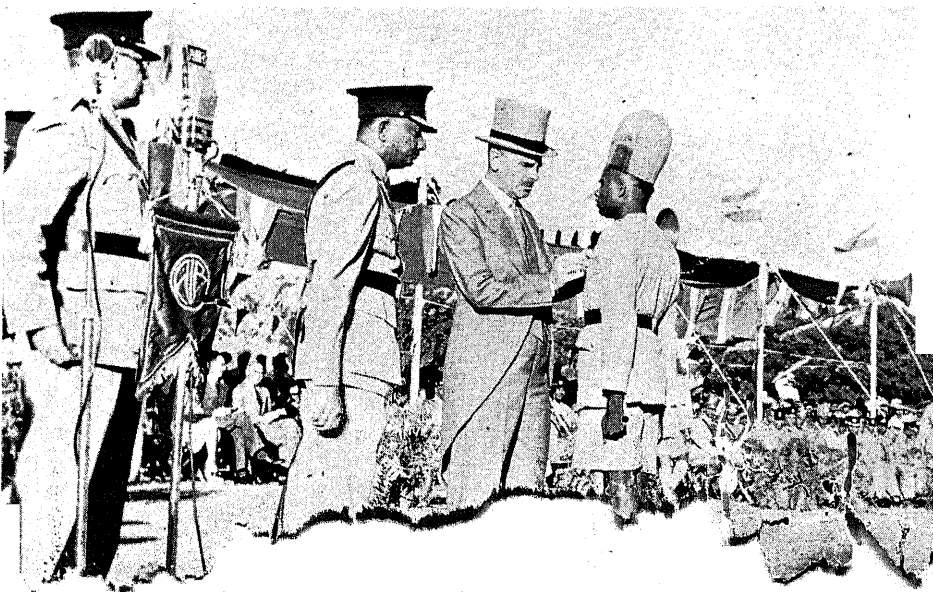
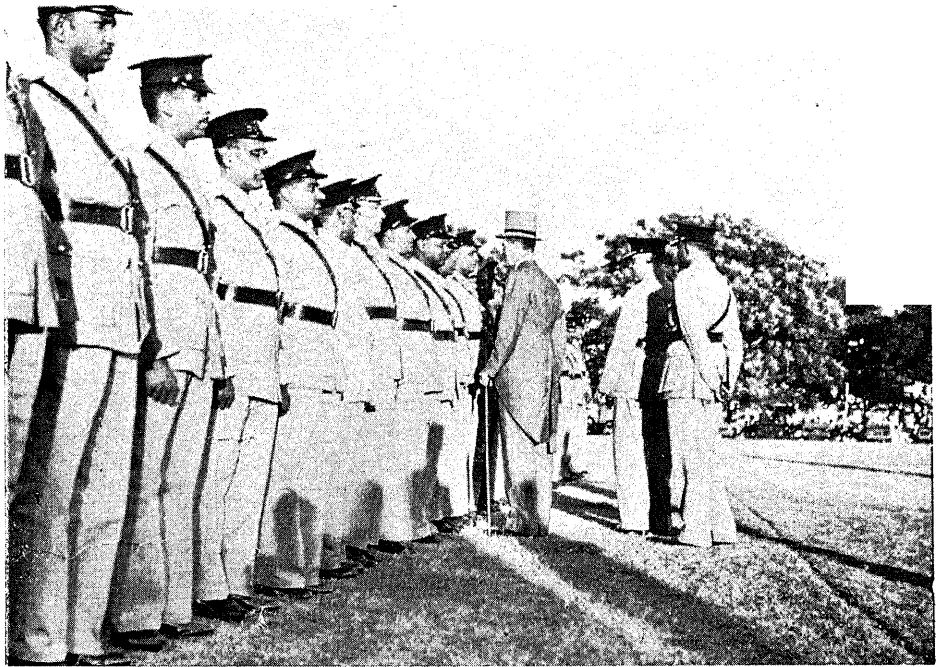
The Government wish to make every effort to bring about a rapid development of Industries and Agriculture on sound lines in the Province. I am particularly happy to announce that the remaining eight districts and the City of Madras will go dry from 2nd October 1948 which will synchronize with the 80th birthday of Mahatma Gandhi. Madras Province will have complete Prohibition from that day and it will be the first Province to go dry. Needless to say, it was one of the schemes of Gandhiji.

MADRAS POLICE PARADE



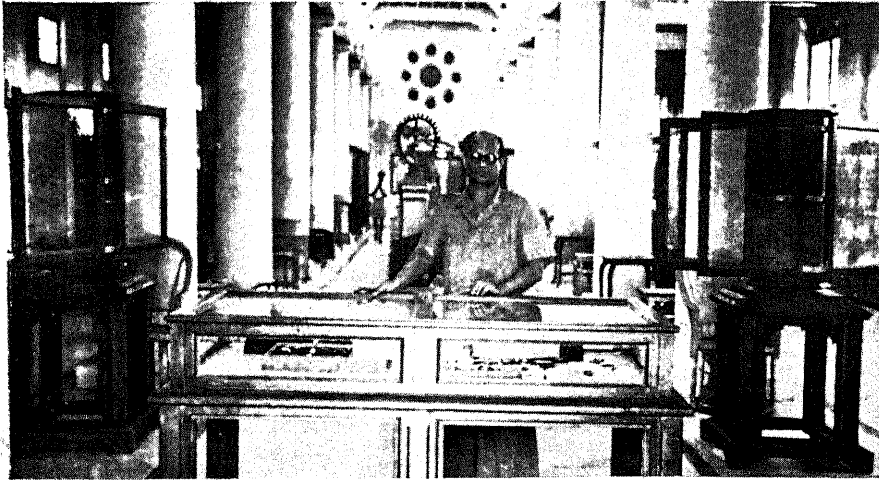
(Above) : The Police march past—
His Excellency is seen
taking the salute

(Right) : Here are some of the recipients
of honour. His Excellency is
seen conversing with them



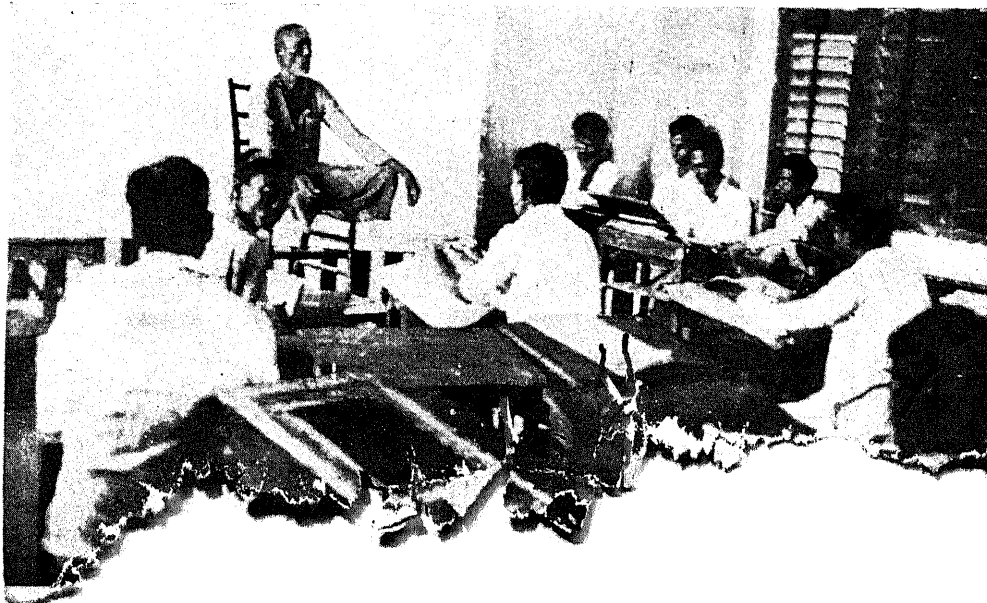
His Excellency the Governor of
Madras is seen here
decorating a
Policeman

INSIDE THE SCHOOL



*Here is seen the Principal of the
School of Arts in the main
hall of the school*

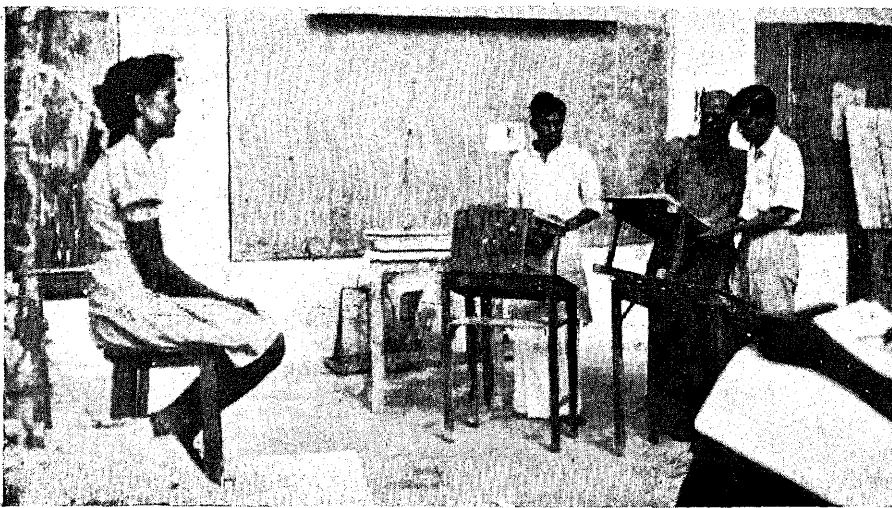
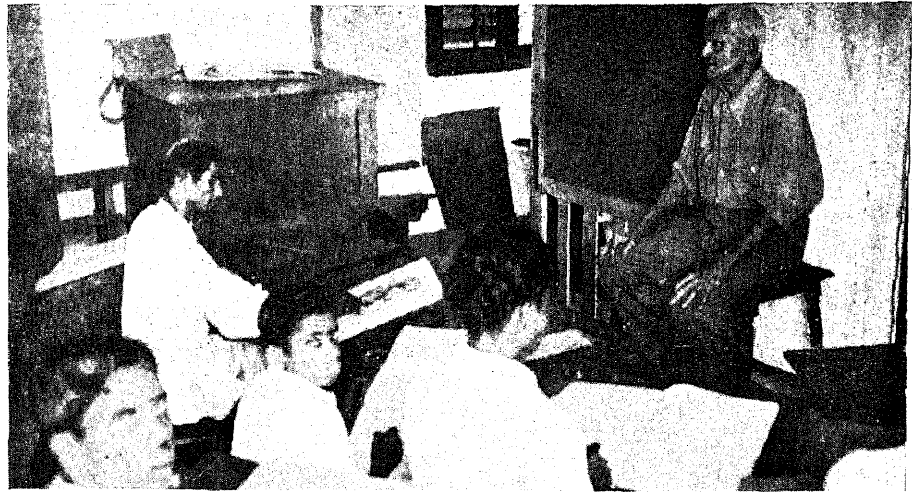
*An inside view of the study of the
Principal of the School of Arts.
Several models are seen
in the study*



*The picture shows a sadhu
who has posed before
a class*

OF ARTS, MADRAS

*A class at work. The students
are deeply absorbed in
their work.*

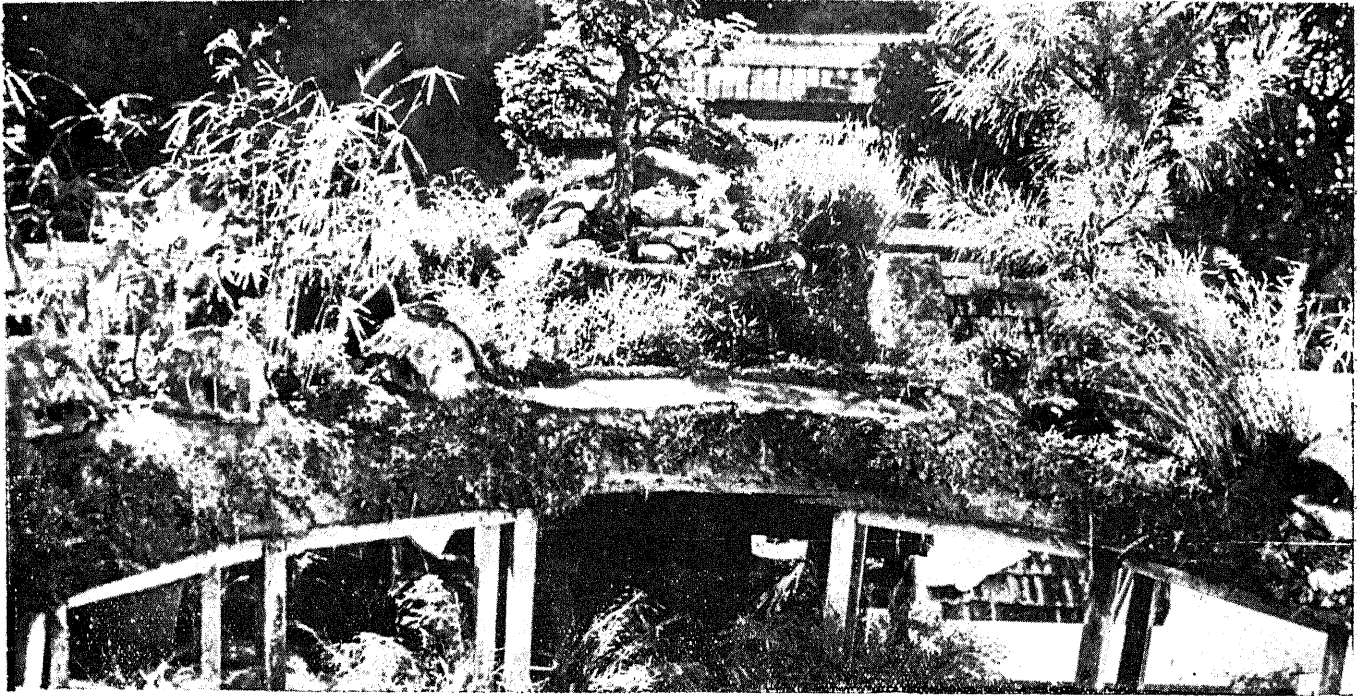


*Another class. The students are
drawing the portrait of the
lady sitting on
the stool*

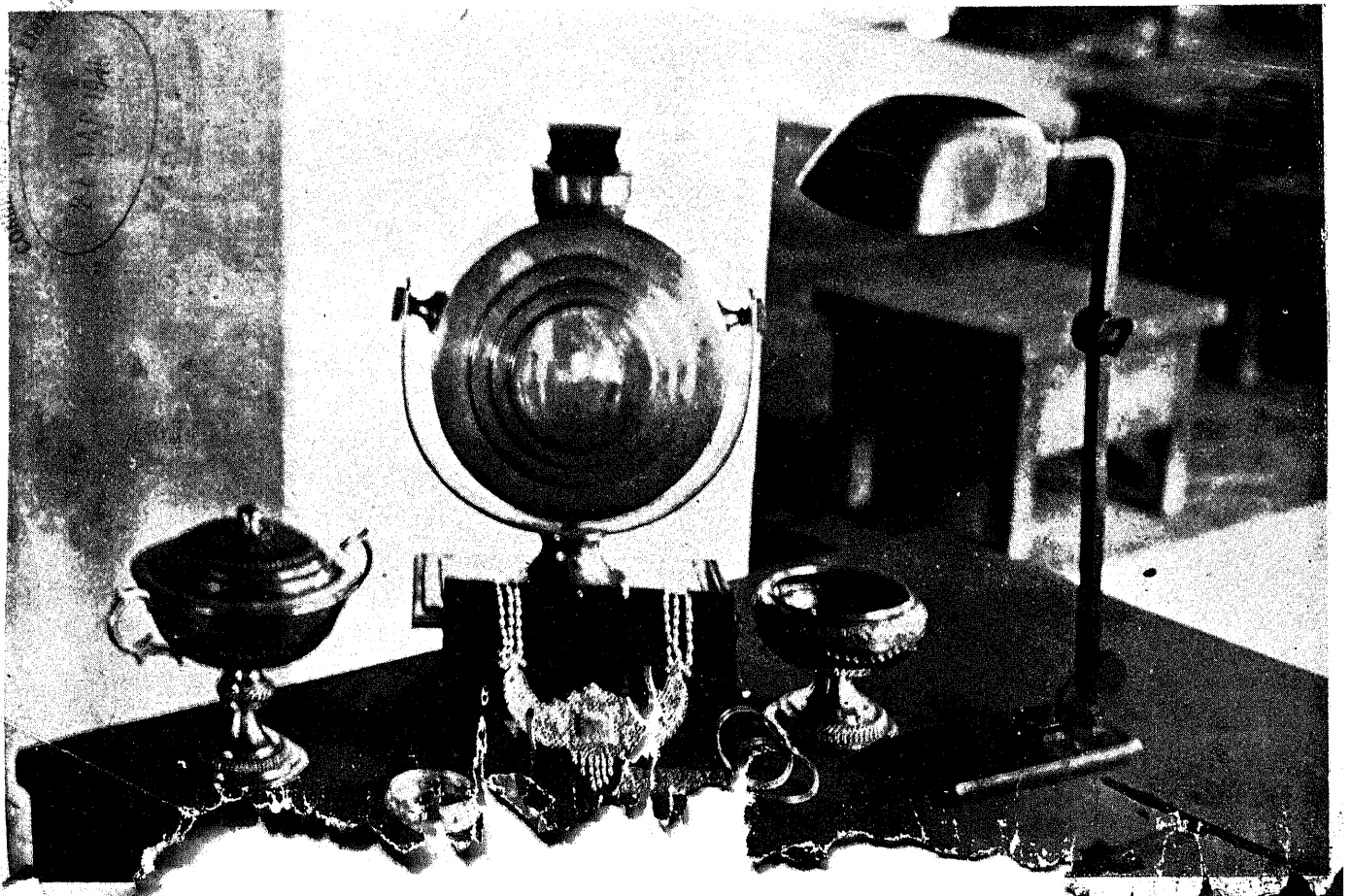
*The Principal of the
School of Arts inspecting
a class*



FURTHER GLIMPSES INTO THE SCHOOL OF ARTS



A scene inside the School of Arts and Crafts, Madras



Departments' Corner

Revenue Records and Registration during 1946-47

The following are the salient features of the Board of Revenue's report on the operations connected with survey, settlement and maintenance of revenue records and registration in the province of Madras during 1946-47.

The Northern Range, Cocanada, surveyed 2.60 square miles of cadastral survey, 1.71 linear miles of street survey, 12.46 linear miles of road survey and 0.75 linear mile of boundary survey. The expenditure incurred on account of this range was Rs. 63,201. The North-Western Range, Chittoor, surveyed 0.41 square mile of cadastral survey, 5.68 linear miles of street survey and 84.30 linear miles of road survey. The expenditure incurred on account of this range was Rs. 73,617. The West Central Range, Coimbatore, surveyed 7.88 square miles of cadastral survey, 3.08 square miles of special cadastral survey, 1.12 linear miles of street survey and 9.00 linear miles of road survey. The expenditure incurred on account of this range was Rs. 82,884. The Southern Range, Madura, surveyed 4.67 square miles of cadastral survey, 0.11 square mile in special cadastral survey, 1.33 linear miles of street survey and 7.05 linear miles of road survey. The expenditure on account of this range was Rs. 64,273.

Revenue Records and Registration.—The average percentage of disposal of applications for the transfer of revenue registry for the province during the year was 87 per cent. In the year under report, 32,584 enjoyment and 60,455 succession cases were reported

by village officers and 11,464 cases of wrong registry were detected by the Revenue Inspectors. The number of subdivisions sanctioned during the year was 42,933 and showed only a small increase over the figure for the previous year. The number of subdivisions pending check-measurement was 8,843 which showed a slight fall compared with the progress in the previous year. There has been only a small increase in the volume of work in respect of check-measurement.

Stone Maintenance.—Eighty-three per cent of the prescribed number of survey marks were inspected during the year. Taluk surveyors over-checked 1,083,221 stones in ryotwari villages. The total number of stones requiring renewal and repair was 697,811 at the end of 1945-46 and 662,879 at the end of the year under report. One lakh sixty-eight thousand five hundred and forty-two stones were renewed by the taluk surveyors during the year. The ryots renewed 15,462 stones during the year.

Transfer of Revenue Registry.—The total number of applications of all kinds for transfer of registry including the number pending disposal at the beginning of the year, was 613,758 of which 532,376 (or 87 per cent) were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 81,382. Of the total number of applications disposed of during the year 498,220 were accepted, 26,069 were rejected, and the rest were transferred for final disposal to Deputy Tahsildars and others. [February 18]

Labour Department

Labour Situation in the Province

During the period not less than ten cases were referred to the Industrial Tribunals and in three cases the award of the Industrial Tribunals were accepted. The Government of Madras, have accepted the award of the Industrial Tribunal, Madras, in the dispute between the workers and the management of the Western India Match Factory, Tiruvottiyur.

The Government of Madras have stated that as they are satisfied that the closure of the Bhaikang Jute Mills, Gunjur, is due to reasons beyond the control of the management, they have

purpose will be served by referring the matter for adjudication.

About 60 men working in the loading and unloading department of the Coimbatore Cement Works, Madukarai, struck work from 4th to 6th February 1948 as a protest against the change in hours of work in the department. On the intervention of the Labour Officer, Coimbatore, the dispute was settled and the workers resumed work on 6th February 1948.

The Commonwealth Tile Factory Workers' Union, Madurai, has given the notice of

management of the Commonwealth Trust Tile Factory at Jeppo and Kudroli, as the dispute has been referred to the Industrial Tribunal at Coimbatore for adjudication.

The Management of the Madura Mills Company, Limited, Madura, have announced that three months' wages will be paid as bonus to their workers who qualify under their Bonus' Rules, of which two months wages will be paid in March 1948 and one month's wages at Deepavali. For short service workers and any others who may not have complied with their Leave Rules, 25 per cent of the basic wages earned during 1947 shall be payable, two-thirds in March 1948 and one-third at Deepavali.

The management of the Calicut Hosiery, Chalapuram, have declared a lockout from 2nd January 1948; stating that they are not able to find a market for the huge stocks accumulated by them owing to unfavourable market conditions. The Commissioner of Labour has advised the Labour Officer, Calicut, to persuade the management to lift the lockout and to reopen the factory. The Government of Madras have informed the District Magistrate, Malabar, that the lockout is illegal as the disputes in hosiery factories have been referred to the Industrial Tribunal for adjudication and to prosecute the management if the factory is not opened within a week.

The Government have also prohibited the lockout of the Press in existence at the time of reference of the dispute for adjudication in G.O. Ms. No. 608, Development, dated 7th February 1948.

The management of the Chandrasekara Bharathi Weaving Mills, Rajapalayam, report that they have declared a lockout from 2nd February 1948 as they had no supply of yarn from the middle of December 1947 in spite of their efforts to obtain them from yarn merchants. The report of the Labour Officer, Tinnevely, is awaited.

The dispute between the Namakkal Motor Workers' Union, Namakkal, and the T. S. Royal Mail Service, Namakkal, was settled and the notice of strike was withdrawn.

The managing Agents of the Trichinopoly United Printers, Limited, Trichinopoly, report that their workers struck work on 30th January 1948 without notice as a protest against the discharge of a worker. The Labour Officer, Trichinopoly, has been asked to bring about a settlement of the dispute.

D.S. and A. Com-

LIFE WITHOUT LOVE IS DEATH

"TRUE love is boundless like the ocean and, rising and swelling within one, spreads itself out and, crossing all boundaries and frontiers, envelops the whole world."

"LOVE never claims, it ever gives. Love ever suffers, never resents, never revenges itself."

"HAVING flung aside the sword, there is nothing except the cup of love which I can offer to those who oppose me. It is by offering that cup that I accept to draw them close to me. I cannot think of permanent enmity between man and man, and believing as I do in the theory of rebirth, I live in the hope that, if not in this birth, in some other birth, I shall be able to hug all humanity in friendly embrace."

"A LOVE that is based on the goodness of those whom you love is a mercenary affair, whereas, true love is self-suffering and demands no consideration."

"IT is my firm belief that it is love that sustains the earth."

THERE only is life where there is love. Life without love is death. Love is the reverse of the coin of which the obverse is Truth."

"IT is my firm faith and it is my experience of forty years that we can conquer the world by truth and love."

"THE more efficient a force is, the more silent and the more subtle it is. Love is the subtlest force in the world."

—MAHATMAJI.

on 1st February 1948. The Commissioner of Labour recommended that the dispute may be referred to the Industrial Tribunal, Madras, for adjudication.

The workers of the Chittivalsa Jute Mills Company, Limited, Chittivalsa,

struck work on 30th January 1948. On the intervention of the Commissioner of Labour, Madras, the workers resumed work on 11th February 1948.

[First fortnight of February 1948]

Education Department

The Government have sanctioned as a special case a sum of Rs. 250 for each of the years 1947-48 and 1948-49 in support of the lectureship endowed in the Lucknow University in Indian

History and Civilization. The amount of grant given as Rs. 25 in the note under "Education" published in "Madras Information," dated 1st February 1948, is a misprint for Rs. 250.

Revenue Department

Prohibition—Ameliorative Activities

Special Development Officers.—A conference of the Special Development Officers was held on the 12th and 13th of December 1947 at Madras to assess the progress made in the ameliorative work in the Prohibition districts and to evolve a plan of work for the future. The Hon'ble Mr. Daniel Thomas, Minister for Prohibition, opened the conference. He appealed to the officer to utilize the opportunities afforded by the Prohibition districts.

about a general improvement in the economic and social life of the rural population.

Substitutes for drink.—In most of the districts, new refreshment stalls have sprung up and they are reported to be gaining popularity. The Indian Tea Market Expansion Board continued to distribute tea in Ranipet, Sholinger, Arkonam, Gudiyattam, Ambur, and in the North Arcot district.

buted tea and light refreshments in 29 villages at concessional rates during the month.

Rural Recreation.—The 77 Rural Recreation Officers who were on duty during the month visited 993 villages and organized rural games in 893 villages. Fifty-four tournaments were also held during the month.

Bhajanas, Harikathas, kalakshepams and dramas.—Bhajanas, Harikathas and kalakshepams were held during the month in 1,953 villages. Folk dances, dramas or cinema-shows were held at the instance of the Special Development Officers in 495 villages. Drama as a form of counter-attraction to drink is becoming more and more popular. Reports from Collectors indicate that in many villages dramatic troupes have been organized.

Ballad singers.—Fifty-seven ballad singers were on duty during the month. They visited 680 villages, organized community singing in 177 villages and trained 945 villagers in community singing during the month.

Propaganda vans.—The propaganda vans were made good use of in most districts. The vans were used to

at Coimbatore and Kurnool were utilized by the branch leaders of I.W.C.C. for two days and three days, respectively for purposes of propaganda.

Grama sangams.—Five hundred and twenty grama sangams and 57 taluk associations were formed during the month. Out of the grama sangams formed till the end of the month, 4,179 sangams were active during the month. They attended to various beneficial activities.

Rural uplift schools.—A rural uplift school was conducted at Puttur in South Kanara district during the month. Arrangements are being made to start similar rural uplift schools in the other new Prohibition districts.

Thrift.—A total of Rs. 26,020 was saved in hundi boxes during the month. The total sum saved up to the end of December 1947 was Rs. 1,44,337.

Uplift of women.—The Indian Women Civic Corps branches at Nellore, Salem and Bellary carried on propaganda among women. The Special Development staff in the North Arcot and Nellore districts also addressed meetings of women.

Employment of ex-tappers.—Information regarding employment of ex-toddy tappers in the prohibition districts furnished by the Collectors is given below :—

Salem.—The tappers were advised to join the co-operative societies for the manufacture of jaggery and get licences for tapping. The Assistant Development Officer, Hosur, investigated into the possibilities of organizing a co-operative society to manufacture lac to provide employment for ex-tappers.

North Arcot.—A co-operative society for manufacture of jaggery was organized for the ex-tappers in Thenmavandahal in the Cheyyar taluk.

Coimbatore.—About 8,000 people and their families were engaged in the manufacture of palmyrah jaggery. Till the palmyrah jaggery season is over, there is no question of unemployment for tappers in this district.

South Kanara.—Eight societies for manufacture of jaggery were registered during the month and there were 31 societies at the end of 31st December 1947. Two thousand and ten licences were issued for palmyrah jaggery manufacture and 910 for coconut jaggery manufacture. There were 3,427 members at the end of the month.

Trichinopoly.—During the month 5 jaggery manufacturing Co-operative societies absorbing about 1,500 ex-tappers were organized. Licences for boiling sweet juice for jaggery manufacture were issued to 850 persons.

Madura.—Four societies for the manufacture of palmyrah jaggery were organized during the month.

Economic condition of ex-addicts.—Some instances of improvement in the economic conditions of ex-addicts are given below :—

North Arcot district.—Karuppan and Annamalai of Eraiyur village have purchased 50 cents of wet land for Rs. 200 each. Sappani Chetty of the same village has purchased dry land for Rs. 60 and wet land for Rs. 150.

Coimbatore.—Nadimuthu Gounden, son of Karuppa Gounden of Bhavani, an ex-addict is running a petty shop with a capital of Rs. 200 out of his savings. Pongatha Mooppan, son of Porikatha Mooppan of Kulamoopanur, an ex-addict has cleared his debt of Rs. 200 and purchased four goats for Rs. 50. Fifty-six members

of chucklers' community of Agraharam Samakulam have saved Rs. 300 in all through small savings scheme.

Chittoor.—Thoti Errappa, a harijan purchased a piece of land and a pair of bullocks worth Rs. 300. Another, Kanamayya cleared his debt of Rs. 100 and purchased gold ornaments worth Rs. 60.

Kurnool.—An ex-addict at Sungavaram by name Appavu saved Rs. 200 and purchased a buffalo. Another ex-addict Pulliah by name saved Rs. 300 and purchased one waist belt and some necessities of life.

Bellary.—One Veeranna of Adoni ex-addict has purchased a cart for Rs. 150 and also some silver jewellery for his wife. Madiga Giddigadu of Kallubhavi bought three acres of land.

[December 1947]

Public Works Department

In pursuance of the Grow More Food Campaign, the Government of Madras have recently sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 6,19,700 on the construction of an anicut across the Shiriyar river and excavation of channels therefrom in Kasargod taluk, South Kanara district.

2. The scheme will enable a second crop to be grown successfully on 549

acres of wet lands in Badur and Angadimoguru villages of Kasargod taluk. Out of this extent, 65 acres of land are stated to be already being cultivated with two crops and even three in favourable years. The proposed anicut will increase irrigation facilities to the above 65 acres, besides helping to raise two crops in the remaining 484 acres of lands.

Nationalization of Transport

The total number of State Buses on roads in the Madras City increased to 144 in January 1948. Two Bus Depots have been established in the buildings which originally belonged to His Excellency the Governor's Bodyguard. Additional buses are being put on roads as and when new vehicles for which orders have been placed become available. It is anticipated that the scheme of nationalizing the bus service in the Madras City will be completed by March 1948.

Government have sanctioned the employment of a special police staff to check ticketless travelling or pilfering of ticket money in the State Bus Service.

The Automobile Workshop for servicing Government vehicles continues to be under the control of the Transport Department. Considerable improvement has been effected to the Workshop by the purchase of specialized and delicate tools recently. The question of utilizing the Workshop exclusively for the use of the Government Bus Service is under consideration of the Government.

Gandhiji's Model

Representations have been received by the Government that all kinds of models of Mahatma Gandhiji are made and exhibited in the villages, and it has been suggested that the Government might arrange for a good and authoritative model of his which could be put on sale for the public. The Government have accordingly directed the Principal, School of Arts and Crafts, Madras, to prepare such a model, and he has already taken the work in hand. The public are requested to wait till this authorized model is ready and given for it to their requirements.

(Continued from page 14)

The financial forecast for next year is as follows :—

	RS.
Normal Revenue ..	50,32,00,000
Normal expenditure.	55,93,00,000

Thus a deficit of 5,61,00,000 is anticipated for the next year, 1948-49. The deficit amount can be met by a transfer from the Revenue Reserve Fund which will stand at about 30 crores of rupees at the end of the current year.

Madras.

Special Article

The Salem Iron Ores

Although a systematic examination of the iron ore deposits occurring in the Salem district may be said to have commenced when the Government accepted the offer in 1937 of Dr. V. S. Dubay of the Benares Hindu University to examine the iron ore deposits of the Kanjamalai Hills, earlier references to the existence and the actual working of these deposits date back to 18th and 19th Centuries. Iron smelting in the Salem district is an art of extreme antiquity. The following extract illustrates the methods adopted in old days :—

"The ore is smelted in a mud furnace about 4' high, the shape of which, when viewed from the front, is like a bottle, about 2' in diameter at the base and about 9" at the top. The floor of the furnace is sunk about 6" below the level of the ground. At the base is an opening some 10" square. The furnace is partly filled with charcoal, on which the ore is placed. A blast is obtained with a pair of goat-skin bellows, worked by hand alternately, so that the draught may be continuous. The nozzles of the bellows are inserted into the orifice at the base of the furnace, and the rest of the opening is sealed with wet clay. The blast is kept up for about 3½ hours, at the end of which a mass of red-hot metal, weighing about 12 lb., is withdrawn, and worked on an anvil, and, when sufficiently hammered, a cut is made nearly the whole way through, and the mass is then ready for sale."

An attempt to exploit the Salem Ores on a large scale was made when Mr. J. M. Heath, in 1825 resigned the East India Company's Service and proceeded to England to study ways and means for the successful exploitation of Salem ores. He set up a number of works at Pulampatti, on the banks of Cauvery and in other places whither the ore was taken by road from Kanjamalai to be smelted. An examination of the work done by Dr. Heath reveals that the reserves of the deposits of ore in the Salem area are almost inexhaustible and that they are of very high grade quality. The following extracts will illustrate the position :—

"In 1833 a Committee was appointed

to examine the condition of Mr. Heath's works: the following extracts from their report bear directly on the present section as indicating the value of the Salem iron ore deposits :—"The result of this experiment was satisfactory as regards the yield or

* This ore was obtained from Thailaimalai (No. 4 on map), within 7 miles of the Cauvery which provides water carriage to Porto Novo for 6 months in the year.

outturn with reference to the quantity of ore used, being nearly 67 per cent. The total quantity ore* used was 3,175 lb., the outturn of metal 2,122 lb. (66·8 per cent)." Writing under date 12th March 1828 Mr.

Heath says :—"I have had the Dannemore ore most accurately analysed by Mr. Richard Phillips and the result of his analysis has proved that the ore when freed from its earthly matter consists of pure iron and oxygen in the proportion of 70 and 30 in 100 parts . . . having submitted the Indian ore to the same eminent chemist . . . it was found that it also consisted of pure iron and oxygen in the proportion of 72·3 and 27·7 in 100 parts . . . the stony matter associated with the Indian ore is pure silex." Mr. Thomas Holland in 1892 when making his "Preliminary report on the iron ores and iron industries of the Salem District" says :—"The ore which occurs in such abundance in the Salem district is the ore which has been used with such success in the Scandinavian Iron Works. . . . The Dannemore ore employed yielded an average below 50 per cent of iron . . . whilst in the Salem district it is possible to obtain an almost inexhaustible supply of ore with an average of nearly 60 per cent of iron. This result is calculated from the average mineral composition stated by Messrs. King and Foote, and agrees with rough calculations of my own on crushed samples as well as the estimate given by Balfour."

Mr. Heath's statement, the elements of which are principally drawn "from actual experience," showed that "when freed from earthly matter" the ore contained 72 per cent of iron, "and the whole of this has been obtained by me, is smelting ore in the blast

The iron produced from the Salem ores early in the 19th Century was reported to be of excellent quality and it was used in the construction of the tubular and suspension bridges over the Menai Straits. So even in the 18th and 19th Centuries, it had been established that Salem iron ores contained practically no phosphorus or sulphur and were well suited for manufacturing the better quality of wrought iron or steel. In the first half of the 19th Century steel was reported to have been brought to England sometimes in the form of flat round cakes and sometimes in the form of conical ingots were evidently wootz (steel) made by carburising wrought iron in crucibles, a principle which was not applied in England in 1800. But with the winding up of the Porto Novo, Iron company started by Mr. Heath about the third quarter of the 19th Century, the production of wrought iron and steel from the Salem ores got a set back and no attempt was made thereafter to any appreciable extent to utilize the Salem iron ore. Owing to the cheapness of the imported iron, the industry has of later years rapidly decayed.

But the rich deposits of the ore continued to lie there on the hills of the Salem district, when the Geological Survey of India undertook between 1940-44 a complete mapping and survey of the iron ore deposits of the Salem and Trichinopoly districts and carried some tests regarding the concentration of the ore found in the area. The reserves of the ore in the areas examined were estimated to be as follows :—

	TONS.
Kanjamalai	54,648,000
Gcdumalai	12,450,000
Pasumalai	10,428,000
Attur area	11,724,000
Chitteri Hills	55,416,000
Tirthamalai	47,520,000
Between Rasipur and Namakkal	55,114,000
Kollaimalai	67,452,000
Pachaimalai	11,088,000
Total ..	304,650,000

These are figures for a depth of 100' only except in one case and the hills must, it is stated, contain ore to a much greater depth. The deposits may be assumed to be regular and more or less of uniform thickness. Hence in actual working they can be expected to yield very much more than the figures above probably anything up to 3 or 4 times

The tests conducted so far by the Geological Survey have made it clear that in general, the ores are amenable to concentration easily by magnetic method to give over 55 per cent iron and it has been stated that a higher grade concentrate can be obtained either by passing the concentrate, through the magnet a second time or in the case of the fine grained ores by finer crushing. The report also contains a reference to the fact that Messrs. Gaudart & Co. sent a sample of the ore to Fried Krupps in Germany, who pronounced it to be amenable to magnetic concentration. Their tests revealed that the iron content improved from 45 to 68.5 per cent. In view of the above pronouncements, there seems to be no necessity for any further tests in the suitability of the ore to manufacture iron and steel.

On account of the lack of coal in South India, alternative methods have to be considered for smelting the ores, so as to cut down the dependence on coal to the minimum. These are—

(1) Blast furnace, using charcoal fuel,

(2) electric furnace (a small quantity of charcoal to be used for reduction only and not for generation of heat), and

(3) others, e.g., Stuerzelberg process.

(1) *above: Charcoal blast furnace.*—Charcoal consumption per ton of pig iron produced is about 16 or 17 cwt. One ton of charcoal is equal to 4 to 5 tons of wood. For 100 tons of pig iron per day the requirements is $365 \times 100 \times 5 = 182,500$ tons of wood per year. At $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ ton of timber per year per acre, an area between 365,000 and 547,500 acres of forest land is needed. For steel, more charcoal and a larger area of forest are needed.

(2) *above: Electric smelting.*—A small quantity of carbon as charcoal or coke is used to reduce the iron oxide to metal. The charcoal needed for this reduction is 6 to 7 cwt. per ton of iron produced.

One ton pig iron requires $\frac{1}{2}$ H.P. year (say 2,220 K.W.H.), the electrode and charcoal consumption being 12 lb. and 8 cwt., respectively.

The cost of manufacture of steel at Salem in electric furnaces is as follows according to Dr. Dubey and Mr. Karunakaran:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Iron ore 1.6 tons at Rs. 3	5	2	0
per ton.			
Limestone 150 lb., at Rs. 2	0	2	0
per ton.			

	RS.	A.	P.
Charcoal, 800 lb., at Rs. 14	5	0	0
per ton.			
Electrode, 30 lb., at Rs. 400	4	0	0
per ton.			
Electrical energy, 3,500 units, at 1 pie each.	18	0	0
Refractions, repairs, etc. . .	5	0	0
Depreciation . . .	2	0	0
Total . .	39	4	0
Overhead, supervision, labour, etc.	25	0	0
Grand total per ton of steel.	64	4	0

(3) *above: Stuerzelberg process.*—This process which makes it possible to produce sponge iron even from low-grade ores can be adopted, if necessary, after necessary investigation.

As regards the supply of accessory ores that might be required for the setting of a steel manufacturing industry, it may be said that South India is not lacking in them. The auxiliary materials required for the Iron and Steel Industry are fluxes and refractories. Both limestone and dolomite are available in Salem district itself as also in Trichinopoly and Coimbatore districts. Amongst the refractories, fire clay, magnesite, chromite and siliceous materials like quartzites and quartz schists are available within short distances of the iron ore deposits. The analysis of chromite ore found in the Salem district has revealed that it can withstand a temperature of about 1,700 degrees C. and as such it would be very useful as a refractory and for the production of chromium steel. With a view to utilize the chromite found in the Salem district in the South Indian Steel Industry, the Government have prohibited the leasing of areas containing chromite. The Shevaroy Hills in the Salem district are rich in bauxite and the reserves are estimated to be about 4,275,700 tons.

As regards the power that might be required for the development of Iron and Steel Industry in South India, no doubt this Province is deficient in power. The forecast of demand for power up to 1951 taking into account the requirements of the proposed new industries is estimated at 124,000 K.W. against an estimated output of 106,500 K.W. of power proposed to be developed within that period. The Chief Engineer for Electricity has stated that though the existing hydro-electric stations have no spare capacity to meet the needs of the steel production in South India, new schemes could

be started. The Electricity department already contemplate investigating various sites which are reported to be promising for the development of hydro-electric power—chief among them are Melkadattu, Periyar, Srisaillam, Sileru Schemes, etc. If these investigations are made quickly and these projects put into effect, it would not be difficult to find the power required for the South Indian Steel Industry.

Further recent geological investigations have proved the existence of lignite in the South Arcot district which is not very far away from the Salem iron deposits. The reserves of lignite are estimated to be about 498 million tons. Specimens of the lignite have been analysed and they are reported to be of good quality having calorific value averaging over 9,000 B. Th. U. The question of the economic exploitation of the lignite found in the area is engaging the attention of the Government. The Government propose to send samples to America to test whether it is possible to convert the South Arcot lignite into coking coal for utilization in the steel industry. If this experiment proves successful, coking coal can easily be found for the steel industry. Even if it is not possible to convert the South Arcot lignite into coking coal, it can be directly used as fuel in other industries and for domestic purposes. This may to a great extent relieve the fuel shortage that might be experienced in the area on account of the diversion of charcoal for the proposed steel industry.

Owing to the lack of coal in South India and the high cost of transport from the North, the South Indian Steel Industry has to depend upon charcoal. If electric smelting is resorted to, the quantity of charcoal required will not be much. It would not be difficult to raise in the Salem and the adjoining forests necessary casuarina or other plantations that might be required to get the necessary charcoal.

It will therefore be seen that South India is favourably situated for the development of an Iron and Steel Industry. It has got an almost inexhaustible reserve of high grade iron ore and other accessory ores required for the industry near at hand. Fuel either in the form of electricity or charcoal can be easily got for the industry as stated above. What is needed is only a decision by experts as to the lines on which an Iron and Steel Industry can be started in South India.

Prohibition News Letter

The following is the brief summary of the reports on ameliorative activities in the various prohibition districts.—

Bellary.—The Village Betterment Committee at Muddanagiri is taking steps to provide a play ground and to convert the village step-well into a draw-well. Another betterment committee is proposing to open a school and to reconstruct the village chavadi. A third committee has resolved to take steps to reconstruct a well for the use of the villagers. An interesting recreation programme was arranged for the benefit of the labourers employed in the Tungabhadra Dam side area, Hospet from 7th February 1948 to 9th February 1948; Proprietors of local cinema companies spared films. Large crowds of labourers witnessed the shows and enjoyed the same. The Kamalapuram Co-operative Society has resolved to construct a godown-cum reading room to serve as a community centre.

Chittoor.—Firka tournaments and village tournaments took place as usual. Bajanas and kalakshepams continued to provide amusement. Nine gramasanghams and 8 rural recreation clubs were organised in Chandragiri and Madanapalli divisions during the early part of February. One gramasangham has started a Bajhana Sabha. The villagers in two places were staged dramas. Instances of economic improvement as a result of prohibition are that in one case a person who lost his property worth Rs. 2,500 consequent upon drink, has been able to give his two daughters in marriage and is now leading a peaceful life. Another purchased a pair of bulls worth Rs. 250. Street cleaning drives and thrift day celebrations are among the other features of the ameliorative activities. One gramasangham has resolved to open a community centre with a community hall, a free reading room, a radio house and a free library. New reading rooms were opened in two villages in Madanapalle division. A Weavers' Co-operative Production and Sale Society has opened a reading room in one place. A village betterment committee is constructing a free dispensary and maternity home for the village out of public donations with Government aid.

Anantapur.—A rural library was opened at the end of January in one

village. One co-operative society has purchased a radio set at a cost of Rs. 750. There was a number of firka tournaments. Harijan Traupe staged a drama. One village uplift committee has decided to open a reading room and a library.

Madura.—Thrift day celebrations took place in one village on 2nd Febru-

ary 1948. Twenty-four hundi boxes distributed in the previous month were opened and a sum of Rs. 42-12-6 were credited to the accounts of the society. Two more societies for extappers for jaggery manufacture have been organized bringing the total number of societies to eight. Four hundi boxes were distributed to the members by one co-operative society. The first rural uplift school which was started on 1st January 1948 came to a close on 16th February 1948. Thirty-nine students completed the training. There was a rural exhibition for four days.

EXTENSION OF PROHIBITION

RAJAJI'S MESSAGE

The following is a copy of the Message from His Excellency Sri C. Rajagopalachari, Governor of West Bengal, Calcutta, to Hon'ble Sri B. Gopala Reddi, Minister for Finance, Madras:—

28th February 1948.

"The triumphs of youth gladden my heart. My sincere Asirvads to you.

It makes me feel a sense of achievement when you have extended prohibition to the whole of the province. I hope the people, and especially the de facto leaders of men in the rural areas, will co-operate with officials and make this great reform the Kamadhenu it can be. We should immediately devise effective measures for a widespread savings bank movement and for a programme of joy in rural and industrial areas to replace the undoubted physical consolation that drink had hitherto been giving to the miserable. Without this, total prohibition could become a dead-sea fruit, however great the enterprise might have been. Even a mild form of drawing of prizes for attractive returns on small investments, providing against loss to anybody except by way of interests may be a good short-term plan for encouraging small savings among industrial workers and rural classes hitherto addicted to drink and providing substitute excitement. Wages are now high and civilization and its amenities have not kept pace with the rise in wages. Here is a problem which younger statesmen like you should tackle.

Whatever may or may not be done on these lines, I convey to you and your Premier my grateful appreciation of courage and enterprise shown in completing the edifice of prohibition in Madras, which was my dream. You have by this raised a great memorial for Gandhiji."

Salem.—The Mallur gramasangam in the Salem taluk has resolved to open a park with a radio.

South Kanara.—Thrift day was inaugurated at Karkal on 27th January. The occasion was availed of to bring home to the people the importance of thrift. Another thrift was also observed on 7th February 1948. In all, fifteen hundi boxes were distributed on the occasion.

Cuddapah.—Firka tournaments were conducted in several places. The players were mostly ex-addicts. There was also a music competition and the staging of a drama.

North Arcot.—The Rajakoil gramasangam in Gudiyattam has purchased a plot of land for constructing a village

hall at a cost of Rs. 4,000. Two other gramasangams have also resolved to construct similar halls.

Tanjore.—Rural uplift school closed on the 4th February 1948. A rural exhibition was conducted in this connection in which the departments of Agriculture, Veterinary, Industries, Prohibition, etc., took part. Prizes and certificates were also distributed. A Milk Supply Society, a Mat Weavers' Society and a Palmyra jaggery Manufacturing Society were organized during February.

Malabar.—A Coconut-jaggery Producers' Co-operative Society started work during February. In all there are now 51 jaggery producers co-operative societies and of these, 50 have started work. More than 8,000 tappers have

been provided with work in these societies.

Trichinopoly.—There was a Chodugudu tournament on 10th February 1948 in which four teams competed. Special prizes were distributed to those who exhibited special skill in stick play. More than 1,000 people witnessed the tournament. There was also indigenous dances.

Kurnool.—Two dramas were staged during the early part of February. In one firka a cattle show and a firka tournament were held.

Coimbatore.—As usual rural sports were held, and these were attended by a considerable number of people. The Collector addressed meetings in several places.

Agriculturists' Column

How to keep our Tanks and Streams free from Water Hyacinth

[NOTE.—It is proposed to publish from time to time notes on agriculture prepared by the Department of Agriculture for the general edification of agriculturists. Here is the first instalment.]

Water hyacinth is an obnoxious weed which is common in many parts of the Province, viz., Circars, Chingleput, Tanjore, Coimbatore and Malabar. It forms a rapidly spreading thick growth on the surface of the water in the tanks and streams. It spoils the water and obstructs the navigation in canals.

Ordinarily it is tackled by lifting out the plants from the water and allowing them to dry up in the sun. This method does not however completely keep the weed under control. Every year we find it coming up as the removal is either incomplete or the seeds that are dropped prior to the removal give rise to fresh growth. If it is possible to completely kill the plants in their habitat, the chances of survival are eliminated.

The results of a number of experiments carried out in tanks and streams in the Province show that the plants can be completely killed by spraying the foliage of the plants with a suspension of 'Methoxone'. This substance is a hormone weed killer put on the market by the Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., and is offered

in the form of a powder containing one per cent of the active ingredient or in a liquid form with ten per cent of the active ingredient. The powder or the liquid is mixed with sufficient quantity of water to dilute the concentration of the active ingredient to 0.05 per cent, i.e., one pound of the powder is mixed with two gallons of water or one gallon of the liquid in 200 gallons of water. The diluted liquid is sprayed on the foliage of the water hyacinth at the rate of 100 gallons per acre. It must however be noted that spraying is carried out at a time when there is no likelihood of rain for at least 24 hours. If there is rain the substance is likely to be washed off.

In the course of three weeks the weed will be completely killed and will commence to disintegrate. The dead plants may be removed and disposed of. The substance is non-poisonous and there is no harm in its use to either livestock or human beings.

There is no information yet about the cost of the substance 'Methoxone', to give the economics of the use of this herbicide.

Importance of tobacco seed cake in paddy crop production : Kistna district.

The cultivators of the Province are aware of the importance of oil seed cakes in increasing the production of food crops like paddy. Groundnut cake is produced to the extent of 2 lakhs of tons in Madras whereas the provincial requirements are 10 lakhs of tons. Thanks to the investigations of late Mr. R. Swami Rao and Mr. M. Narasimham of the Madras Agricultural Service, and Sodhan Cottage Industries, Tenali, tobacco seed cake has come into the field from about the year 1941. Kistna district alone produces about 6,000 tons of Virginia tobacco seed valued at Rs. 9,00,000 (the price of each ton of seed is valued at Rs. 150 per ton). 100 lb. of tobacco seed when dealt with in oil expellers gives about 25 lb. of oil and about 75 of tobacco seed cake. Thus the production of this cake in Kistna district alone comes to 4,500 tons valued at Rs. 3,15,000 (cake is valued at Rs. 70 per ton, loose).

The composition of an average sample of tobacco seed cake as given by the Government Agricultural Chemist, Coimbatore, is noted below :

	PER CENT.
Moisture	6.92
Ash	15.60
Protiens	27.80
Ether extractors ..	13.64
Crude fibre	18.88
Carbohydrates (by difference) ..	17.16
Total	100.00
Insolubles	8.27
Nitrogen	4.45

Phosphoric acid	PER CENT.	
(P O ₂)	1.79	
Lime (Ca O)	0.60	

This cake is rich in protein and will make a useful feeding stuff for cattle. Its nutritive value is however lower than that of groundnut cake or gingelly cake. The cake is also useful as a manure; its nitrogen content

is slightly below that of average castor cake.

In the year 1945-6, the Government sanctioned a scheme for conducting trials with tobacco seed oil cake on a field scale in the Kistna district. The scheme was intended to find out whether tobacco seed oil cake when applied to the paddy crop could give better yields, as the tobacco seed oil cake

contains nitrogen equivalent in value to that of castor cake.

The trial was conducted on 36 one-acre plots at the rate of 4 plots in each of the 9 taluks of Kistna district. Tobacco seed oil cake was applied at 560 lb. for each acre as against the application of groundnut cake at 328 lb. (or 2 bags) per acre on control plots to supply 25 lb. of nitrogen. The results of the trial are noted below:—

Tobacco seed oil cake—Trials on paddy—Kistna district—1946-47.

Area of the plot: 1 acre: each trial and control plot.

Serial number and taluk.	Trial plot.		Control plot.		Increase in yield of trial plot over control lb. of grain.	Decrease in yield of trial plot.
	Dose of tobacco seed cake.	Grain yield lb. per acre.	Dose of groundnut cake.	Grain yield in lb. per acre.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1 Gudivada	560 lb.	2,490	2 bags or 328 lb.	2,158	332	..
2 Do.	Do.	3,320		2,988	332	..
3 Do.	Do.	2,324		1,992	332	..
4 Do.	Do.	2,324		1,992	332	..
5 Bezwada	Do.	2,324		2,490	..	166
6 Do.	Do.	2,905		2,905
7 Do.	Do.	1,494		1,660	..	166
8 Do.	Do.	2,656		2,822	..	166
9 Nandigama	Do.	2,158		2,324	166	..
10 Do.	Do.	2,656		2,822	..	166
11 Do.	Do.	1,494		1,660	..	166
12 Do.	Do.	2,656		2,822	..	166
13 Masulipatam	Do.	1,722		1,704	18	..
14 Do.	Do.	1,328		1,308	20	..
15 Do.	Do.	1,324		1,245	79	..
16 Do.	Do.	1,992		1,909	83	..
17 Avanigadda	Do.	2,158		1,992	166	..
18 Do.	Do.	1,743		1,660	83	..
19 Do.	Do.	2,324		2,324
20 Do.	Do.	2,656		2,490	166	..
21 Kaikalur	Do.	3,200		2,500	100	..
22 Do.	Do.	1,700		1,700
23 Do.	Do.	1,992		1,900	92	..
24 Do.	Do.	2,185		1,992	193	..
25 Vuyyur	Do.	1,992		1,993	..	1
26 Do.	Do.	2,073		1,983	90	..
27 Do.	Do.	2,052		1,979	73	..
28 Do.	Do.	2,075		2,100	..	25
29 Nuzvid	Do.	1,100		1,162	..	62
30 Do.	Do.	830		996	..	166
31 Do.	Do.	1,080		1,160	..	80
32 Do.	Do.	900		1,100	..	200
33 Tiruvur	Do.	1,070		1,140	..	70
34 Do.	Do.	1,000		1,160	..	160
35 Do.	Do.	960		1,100	..	140
36 Do.	Do.	830		996	..	166

Inference.—The results indicate that tobacco cake in some cases has given higher yield than groundnut cake while the latter cake has given higher yield in other cases. On the whole, tobacco cake when applied on an equal nitrogen basis is as good as the popular groundnut cake.

The cake is also said to possess germicidal properties and to correct alkalinity to a certain extent—the

two important factors lacking in groundnut cake.

Owing to the dearth of groundnut cake tobacco seed cake is used for manuring vegetables and other garden crops.

Thevetia Nerifolia Juss (a potent insecticide).

In these days of food scarcity and the high prices of other agricultural products like fruits and vegetables,

it behoves well on the part of the farmer, big or small, to aim at the maximum production of food material both from an economic as well as a national point of view. The crop yields can be easily increased by good village and manuring, but the control of the numerous insect pests that take a heavy toll of the produce always remains a problem. A number of insecticides mostly comm

preparations of foreign manufacture are available in the market; but they are not always within the easy reach of the average cultivator. It was, therefore, thought that the discovery of a cheap, easily available vegetable product, which would be efficient as the commercial preparations would meet the needs. Investigations on this line, revealed the remarkable potentialities of the kernel of *Thevetia nerifolia juss* as an insecticide. The outstanding features are that the seeds are available almost any where in the rural parts for the mere trouble of collecting them and that its insecticidal properties both against biting as well as sucking insects, compare favourably with the best of any of the chemical preparations. The shrub is a native of South America and appears to have been introduced into India in

the very remote times. It has since established itself and spread almost all over the country and seems to thrive with little care and attention. It is known as *Paccha Ganneru* in Telugu and *Ponnarali* in Tamil. The fruits have a thin pericarp and a hard nut inside. The latter has four partitions with a seed in each. The kernels are white and contain about 66 per cent of oil. They are highly poisonous to man and other higher animals when taken internally. These kernels are removed from the seed, mashed and soaked in water for 24 hours. The infusion is then filtered and a small quantity of soap is added. The fluid is then sprayed on plants infested by insects. Soft-bodied, small sized insects, like Aphids (plant lice), Aleurodids, Tingids (lace-wing bug), small caterpillars as well as

mites, are easily killed with a concentration of $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce of the kernels in a gallon of water. Bigger sized caterpillars, beetle grubs, etc., require a higher strength of $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. in a gallon while scale insects and mealy bugs require a still higher concentration of 1 oz. as the spray fluid has to permeate through hard coating or mealy covering as the case may be. Whatever may be the insect concerned, the additional soap equal to the quantity of the kernels used, enhances the insecticidal value of the spray. Apart from the killing properties, the infusion has been found to possess a certain amount of deterrent value also.

With the added advantage of its cheapness, easy availability and high efficiency, the use of this indigenous material should appeal to the average Indian cultivator.

Delhi Notes

Self-Sufficiency in Food

Dominion Minister's Call

Speaking at a session of the governing body of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research Hon'ble Mr. Jai Ramdas Daulatram said "I would first of all like to refer to the most important need of the country at the present moment, I mean the necessity of doing all we can to improve its food situation. We hardly realize the truth that probably no problem is more important for our country than that of food. It ought to be given the priority which is its due. Napoleon's dictum that "the army marches on its belly" is as true to-day as it was a century and a half ago. We must make India self-sufficient in regard to food and that also soon. I wish the Centre and the Provinces combined materially to increase the sowings of May and September 1948. The task before us is of a very emergent character and we require the active co-operation of every individual in the country in tackling this great problem. As you are all aware for several years now India has failed to produce the food it requires and the partition of the country has made the position worse. It is incumbent on the Council in common with other national organizations to do its utmost to bridge the gap by undertaking useful research for both food and fibre crops and by

transferring the practical results of such research to the farmer's field.

One particular point I would like to mention in this connexion is that with the exclusion of certain tracts from the Indian Union the situation regarding protective foods such as fruits and vegetables and fish has considerably deteriorated. I understand that the I.C.A.R. is calling a Conference of Horticulturists some time in March next. I have no doubt that the Conference will review the present position and suggest practical methods for meeting the shortage of fruits and vegetables in the Union. An urgent review of the position in respect of other articles of foodstuffs, e.g., fish, milk, potatoes, etc., will also be required. Several other nations do not consume per capita as much cereals as we do and yet have better physique and health. India's present shortage in regard to cereals could also be easily remedied if the nation altered its dietetic habits and consumed other foodstuffs. I hope that the Council will conduct a proper research into all these matters so as to make India self-sufficient in food.

While research must be concentrated on the task of evolving better and higher yielding varieties of crops, in

discovering better cultural practices and in placing more efficient tools in the hands of the cultivators, while due attention must be paid to the improvement of the animal husbandry resources of the country and while, as I have already said, the highest priority should be given to the increase of the food supply of the country, attention must also be given to the eradication of pests and diseases of crops and cattle in order that the country may be saved from enormous losses of foodstuffs for which these are responsible. I am glad therefore to find that a serious attempt is going to be made to control the wheat rust and other pests which affect crops and animals. As regards wheat rust, the Central Government have set up a Committee to co-ordinate the work of control and Government will finance the carrying out of this important work.

Survey and improvement of soils, production and use of manures and fertilizers and manurial and varietal trials as recommended in the extremely valuable report submitted by Dr. Stewart have also to be undertaken. I am sure that if the experiments recommended in the report are conducted not only on individual cultivators' fields but also on an all-India basis they will yield valuable data regarding the optimum yields of crops.

As you are aware, there is a serious dearth of technical personnel in the country at the moment and Government has taken upon itself the responsibility for sending men abroad for purposes of training. I hope that in the near future we shall have ample technical staff needed for our plans of

progress. But even then the main problem will remain, viz., to link our existing man-power with the vast material resources of the country and to develop them according to a plan, for in planned scientific development only lies the salvation of the country. I am glad, therefore, to know that the Council has taken up the question of undertaking research on the basis of a planned programme from the Centre and on a regional basis. In framing our plans for agricultural progress we should work for a reasonable degree of regional self-sufficiency in regard to food. I have every hope that the provinces will give in this matter their fullest co-operation.

The economic aspect of the Council's researches should also be kept in view. As one of my predecessors had once said, a poor country like India can ill-afford "Ivory Tower" research divorced from the realities of life and the needs of its cultivators. I welcome, therefore, the experiment that you propose to carry out regarding putting the "cow on the plough." Science must be utilized to serve the needs of the country but at the same time the economic aspect must not be overlooked. Agriculture being the most important industry in the country the cost of production must play an important part in all the activities of the Council. I was interested to know that the Council had been carrying out crop-cutting experiments for some years now and that these experiments had been found to be very useful in estimating the crop yields in the provinces. Crop estimation is by far the most important aspect in the country's economy and I hope that the Union as a whole will adopt the technique in due course.

There are two other matters a reference to which is, I feel, called for in view of the circumstances existing in the country.

Heavy loss to food crops in India is being caused by insect pests and plant diseases, amounting roughly to about 500 crores of rupees. This damage is caused not only to crops when growing in the fields but also to grains after harvest and during storage, in fact till they are processed and consumed.

Several important authorities such as the Indian Famine Commission (1943), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, have suggested very high priority to plant protection work in food production programmes and in fact the Council of the F.A.O. have expressed the opinion that this single factor is

properly attended to, can considerably reduce the food deficit of the world.

A good deal of the loss caused by pests and diseases can be avoided if control operations are taken in time and in a properly organized manner. It is therefore imperative that provinces should establish adequate Plant Protection Organizations for carrying out field scale control operations against more serious pests and diseases. The most essential pre-requisite for establishing such organizations is the appointment of well qualified Entomologists and Mycologists at the provincial headquarters. At present only the three provinces of United Provinces, Bombay and Madras have such experts and these provinces are taking steps to establish Plant Protection Services for field work. The rest of the provinces, many of them are deficit, should emulate the examples of these provinces.

Control operations against some serious pests can be undertaken by simple methods, while others require power-operated sprayers and dusting machines which are unfortunately not so far available in India. Arrangements are being made for the import of a small number of such machines which after trial for a season or two will be selected as model for the manufacture, if possible, of such machinery on a large scale in India. As regards pests and diseases which can be controlled by other methods, the number of such enemies of food is also large, the Plant Protection Adviser to the Government of India is going round the provinces and suggesting in consultation with local experts what pests and

diseases can be tackled immediately with the facilities available. It is hoped that during 1948 all provinces will endeavour to control these saboteurs of our food resources which, are today inadequate for the needs of the country. The Plant Protection, Quarantine and Storage Organization of the Ministry of Agriculture will always be available for any assistance at the spot which the provinces may require. It need hardly be emphasized that the urgency of establishing provincial organizations is great.

The question of marketing of agricultural produce also needs attention. Though all provinces recognize the importance of improvements in Agricultural Marketing, of late there has been a tendency to side-track the subject and in some provinces the organization which had been set up to deal with the problem has been disbanded. In the East Punjab there has been a complete breakdown while in the United Provinces orders were recently issued to disband the office of the Chief Marketing Officer. Assam disbanded the Marketing Staff in April 1947.

In the majority of provinces the Marketing Staff was utilized for Civil Supplies work since after the outbreak of war and consequently there was a dislocation in marketing work. I would request all provincial Governments to take stock of the existing agricultural marketing problems and immediately formulate and execute new schemes of marketing with special reference to co-operative marketing, regulation of weights and measures, organization of regulated markets and introduction of quality standards.

Higher Technical Institutions to be set up

The Government of India have decided to establish within the first quinquennium commencing from 1947 two of the four higher technical institutions recommended by the Higher Technological Education Committee (Sarker Committee). These will be located in or near Calcutta and Bombay respectively. This information was given by the Hon'ble Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Minister of Education Government of India, in answer to a written question by Sri V. C. Kesava Rao in Parliament.

Maulana Azad added that these institutions will cater to the needs of the country as a whole. He said that while the Government of India had not formulated any definite policy governing the location of the higher technical institutions, they had accepted in principle the need for the

establishment of four such institutions, one each in the East, West, North and South, the location to be determined from the point of view of establishing and maintaining the right relationship between the public, industry and education. The Government will of course be guided by the advice of the All India Council for Technical Education which has been set up with a view to co-ordinating, plans for the improvement of Technical Education in this country.

Asked as to whether the Government proposed to give priority to areas deficient in technically trained personnel when locating these institutions, Maulana Azad replied that all relevant factors including the deficiency in technically trained personnel will be given due consideration at the appropriate time.

Jottings from here and there

Reclamation of Waste Lands

In order to enable the Government to reclaim and make cultivable and productive a large tract of waste lands rendered unproductive by the movement of the Kosi river and other such lands, the Bihar Waste Lands (Reclamation, Cultivation and Improvement) Act has been passed. This Act empowers the Government to take such waste lands into their occupation for a period not exceeding ten years in order to restore the lands to cultivation. After this has been done, the lands will be restored to the owners on realizing the cost of improvement. If the owners, however, fail to take them back within one year of the Government notification, such lands will be taken over by the Government and will be settled with new tenants. Of the various plans prepared on the lines of this Act, the Government has finally sanctioned a scheme, it is learnt, for immediate execution, to reclaim 30,000 acres of jungle lands in the district of Motihari. It is proposed to bring this huge area under cultivation with the help of mechanical equipment.

Mechanized Ploughing in C.P.

The Provincial Government have through an ordinance called the C.P. Reclamation of Lands (Eradication of Kans) Ordinance, 1948, taken temporary possession of blocks of fallow land for mechanized ploughing.

It is officially stated that large areas of wheat growing land have gone fallow in northern districts of the province on account of "Kans" (a kind of weed) infestation. It is estimated, that the area of such fallow land in the three districts of Hoshangabad, Saugor and Jubbulpore is about two to three lakhs of acres.

This is stated to have resulted in heavy reduction in wheat cropping during the last five years.

The Provincial Government propose requisitioning the services of two tractor units from the Government of India with a view to clearing "Kans". The ploughing operations are due to commence in the middle of March.

The Ordinance provides for compensation to cultivators for damage to land to mechanized operations or passage of tractors.

The Ordinance also authorizes the Reclamation Officer and his subordinates and workmen authorized by him to enter any land in Kans area for the purpose of survey and any other auxiliary purpose and take possession of the whole or any part of the Kans area and carry on eradicating operations therein.

Mysore's Prohibition Policy

According to Mr. K. C. Reddy, Chief Minister, Mysore, Mysore has now adopted the policy of prohibition and closed down 20 per cent of the toddy shops in the State. He said the Mysore Government intend to close down all the toddy shops within a five mile belt area all along the Madras-Mysore border by the end of March in order to help the Government of Madras to carry out their prohibition policy and that the number of shops that would be affected by this step would be 400. He also revealed that it was the aim of the Government to effect total prohibition in Mysore in five years.

National Volunteer Corps for the East Punjab

The Government of East Punjab have announced a scheme for the formation of a National Volunteer Corps by an order which comes into force at once. All persons between the ages of 18 to 50 are eligible for recruitment as volunteers. They may be called out to perform functions, such as the protection of persons, security of property or public safety as may be assigned to them and in particular to assist the police in the suppression of disturbances or of serious crime, control of important fairs and festivals and organizing village defence schemes. The members of the corps shall be armed with such weapons as the Provincial Government may think fit. Provision has been made for a provincial National Volunteer Corps Advisory Board which will advise the Government in all matters concerning the corps.

U.P.'s "Save Livestock" Plan

The Government of the United Provinces have decided to embark on a "Save Live Stock" Plan with a

view to reduce the rate of mortality among cattle in the province by controlling epidemic diseases among cattle. The plan aims at providing every district with a mobile veterinary unit. About 500 stockmen will be trained every year. A College of Animal Husbandry has been started at Mathura and the number of students to be admitted to the Veterinary doctor's course will be increased from 60 to 100 per year. It is estimated that the province is losing about Rs. 5 crores per year owing to the high rate of cattle deaths from epidemic diseases.

Bee-keeping in U.P.

U.P. Government have started a school for imparting training in bee-keeping to 15 students at Lucknow. The period of training will be from March 1 to June 30, 1948. Each student will be given a stipend of Rs. 10 a month during the period of his training. Free hostel accommodation will also be provided for the trainees.

Social Education in C.P.

With a view to combat illiteracy Government have decided to introduce social education for all the illiterates in the province between the ages of 14 to 40 who have not passed the Primary Certificate Examination. In order to advise Government on all matters concerning planning and campaigning of this education Government have constituted three Committees, namely:—

- (1) Provincial Advisory Board for Social Education,
- (2) Committee for Social Education for Enlightenment,
- (3) Committee for Social Education for Citizenship.

The above Committees shall be permanent and will give expert advice to the Provincial Board in their respective sphere in matters relating to the general policy and to the department in matters relating to the implementation of the social education scheme. These committees may meet more frequently than the Board of Social Education.

Cotton Spinning and Weaving in East Punjab

A start has been made with the scheme for cotton spinning and weaving at different centres and 250 charkas are reported to be already in operation. It is proposed to have 10,000 charkas working in these ten centres.

Technical Advisory Board for Visual Education in Bombay

The Government of Bombay has appointed, for a period of two years, a Technical Advisory Board for Visual Education.

The Educational Adviser to the Government of Bombay will be the Chairman of the Board and other members include the Inspector for Visual Education, who will also be the Secretary of the Board.

Development of Industries in West Punjab

The West Punjab Government have envisaged a rapid development of Livestock Breeding Industry.

A net-work of 193 hospitals, 63 dispensaries, and 750 outlying dispensaries has already been set up. In addition to veterinary relief, given at these centres, the Veterinary Assistants undertake regular extensive tours of villages giving house-to-house treatment.

The Department aims at building up a good pedigree stock, and improving indigenous breeds. The Department is giving annual grants-in-aid to a number of District Boards for the maintenance and improvement of cattle, buffalo, horse and sheep breeds and to give a fillip to the breeding industry of the Province. The Department is also conducting a wide survey of the milk-producing and milk-consuming areas, collecting the necessary data for the scheme which aims at developing the milk industry on modern lines, ensuring the maximum possible supply of pure milk, and milk products at reasonable prices.

The West Punjab Government is also taking steps to encourage hand-loom industry through Co-operative Societies. An intensive and extensive drive for hand-spinning has been launched and colonies of cotton hand-loom weavers have been set up in several places.

U.P. Agricultural Board

The Government of the United Provinces has constituted a Provincial Board of Agriculture to regulate on suitable lines, research and development work on agriculture and secure continuity of research, giving priority to problems, in accordance with their relative importance and usefulness to the Province. This Board will replace the existing Provincial Agricultural Research Committee, the Departmental Research Committee and the

Board of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry.

Co-operative Farming in West Punjab

The West Punjab Government are considering a scheme of Co-operative farming in the Canal Colonies of the Province and certain *chaks* in the Nili Bar and Haveli Project colonies have been reserved for this purpose.

PRODUCTION COMES FIRST

Now it is well known and we have often stressed this, that production is perhaps one of the most important things before us today: that is adding to the wealth of the country. We cannot overlook other factors. Nevertheless production comes first and I am prepared to say that everything that we do should be judged from the point of view of production first of all as well as other points of view. If nationalization adds to production, we shall have nationalization at every step. If it does not, let us see how to bring it about in order not to impede production. That is the essential thing.

—Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

Scholarships for Backward Class Students in Bombay

Seventeen new sets of scholarships tenable for four years have been instituted for the Backward Class pupils in vocational high schools, in addition to the existing 25 sets of scholarships sanctioned in 1943. The value of these new scholarships will be kept at the same level as for the existing general secondary schools scholarships.

Leprosy Relief in Bombay

The Government of Bombay intends to establish leprosy colonies in the Province providing accommodation for

3,000 lepers, as a post-war reconstruction measure.

This information was provided by Mr. M. D. D. Gilder, Minister for Health, Bombay, in answer to a question in the Provincial Legislative Assembly recently.

The Government have appointed a special Leprosy Officer in the Province for carrying on the work of survey and to advise the Government and local bodies on anti-leprosy work and to train doctors for anti-leprosy work.

New Legislation in East Bengal

Based on the principles of self-help, people in certain backward areas in East Bengal would be provided with an opportunity to pool their resources to undertake development schemes.

In cases where people lack immediate resources, the levy would be spread over a number of years, in some cases the Government would also be willing to give loan. It is felt that the public will and desire to help themselves are not wanting, especially for the provision of some essential necessities like irrigation, drainage, etc., so very necessary in a land whose economy is still essentially pastoral.

Considering the above, machinery to canalize this urge is indicated. A factor which has stood in the way of the implementation of such schemes whose need, however, has been recognized in the past has been that of finance. It is stated that enthusiastic response for this proposal has been forthcoming from the public.

Judicial and Executive in Bihar

The process of the separation of judicial functions from executive has begun from some time past under the orders of the Bihar Government. Gradually the criminal cases are being transferred to the Court of Sub-Judges and the Munsifs in the civil courts who have been given first class powers of Magistrates to try criminal cases. At Patna half a dozen Munsifs and three or four Subordinate Judges are holding criminal courts. Similar is the case in other districts. It is reported that the process of separation of judicial functions from executive officers would be complete within a period of six months. There has been agitation going on a long time for the separation of judicial functions from the executive.

Wise Words and Wiser Counsel

Rajaji on True Democracy

Mr. Rajagopalachari, Governor of West Bengal, recently made an impassioned appeal for democracy which he said, would not be understood to mean licence for intrigue, personal favour and nepotism and emphasized that all the wrong that they found in democracy was due to selfishness and nepotism.

The Governor, who was replying to a number of addresses of welcome presented to him said that freedom had come to them as a result of the past struggle and as a result of the world situation. But it was of no use to them if they neglected the opportunity and did not work to make India more happy than she was before. "Unless the people unite and have a stable, intelligent, earnest, honest and democratic Government they cannot be happy," he added.

The Governor said that all Government was only an engineering feat of human affairs. "If, when we are free to govern our own affairs in accordance with the wishes of our people, we do not utilize the opportunity before us and spend our time in quarrelling with one another, unhappy India will not be happy for having got freedom."

Prohibition Officers are Social Workers

"Your efficiency as Prohibition Officers will be judged by the concrete results that you will produce. You have, therefore, to prove yourselves good organizers, competent administrative officers and enthusiastic social workers", said Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister for Excise, delivering the closing address to the District Prohibition Officers' Class in Bombay recently.

Mr. Patil said: "I want you to interpret the Prohibition policy of the Government not merely in words but in action. Among your duties will be the starting of social welfare centres. You will have to carry on propaganda along scientific lines and try to get people of talent to make suitable pictures and posters for you."

He added that they would have to engage the services of Powada singers in their districts who would go from village to village, carrying with

them the message of Prohibition to the farthest corners of the village. The dramatist parties which were proposed to be organized would canalize the histrionic talents of the people. The Minister laid great stress on keeping up the officers' reading habits and educating themselves on the subject of Prohibition. One of their major problems would be, he said, to prevent the smuggling of illicit liquor.

Bombay Premier's Appeal

Broadcasting recently from Bombay the Premier of the Province made a stirring appeal to young men and women. He said:—

"Form yourselves into Gandhi Squad, into bands of selfless workers who will assist these leaders voluntarily to oppose the forces of disorder which want to usurp power for the benefit of a party, of a class, or of a section of the people—however attractive their label. Unite in order to oppose the mentality which was responsible for the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi and all that he stood for. May Providence and the sacred memory of Mahatma Gandhi be your guide. Jai Hind."

"You are a new type of Government servants who are primarily social workers. Your status in your district will depend on the extent of services that you will be able to render to your people. I want you to think more in terms of your duties and responsibilities than in terms of your rights. You as Prohibition Officers are the chief co-ordinating and executive officers for all matters pertaining to Prohibition in your district. Success or failure of our scheme will to a great extent depend upon your knowledge and your enthusiasm for your work. Above all, what you need is sincerity and perfect honesty in your work."

Finally, Mr. Patil hoped that they would prove equal to the great task that had been entrusted to them.

Co-operative Farming

Accepting many of the important recommendations of Capt. S. P. Mohite's report on co-operative farming in Bombay Province, the Bombay Government has announced the policy of encouraging co-operative farming experiments in all districts. Provision

of finance, technical advice and assistance to joint and tenant farming societies, encouragement to subsidiary village industries, improvement of land, modern methods of cultivation, absorption of ex-servicemen in schemes of co-operative farming and similar facilities have also been announced by the Government.

The Mohite report makes the point that excessive concentration of cash crops like cotton, sugarcane and groundnut has lowered the former standards of crop rotation which in themselves require improvement. As a result of such concentration of cash crops, the system of rotation and alternate crop-pings, certain plant diseases and pests are making their appearance. The process of soil depletion has also started as one of the inevitable repercussions.

The report explores the possibilities of developing various types of co-operative farming against the background of these and other conditions and characteristics. It points out that the per acre yield in India is one-third of that of Egypt in respect of wheat, one-fourth of that of Italy in respect of rice and one-third of that of Germany in respect of maize. The causative factors of this situation are deterioration of soil, inadequate or irregular rainfall, unsatisfactory cropping, lack of good seed, poor livestock and equipment, fragmentation of land, lack of finance and lack of facilities of marketing as well as of initiative and enterprise of the Indian agriculturists. The report expresses the view that if all these causes were removed and conditions of production improved, it should be possible to improve per acre productivity up to the foreign standard; and it might even be possible to achieve a self-sufficiency in food production for the entire Province.

The report points out the advantages of large-scale farming which solve the many problems that individual owners and tenants are encountering in their effort to make agriculture yield an adequate living. It says that co-operative farming is one of the methods of reorganizing agriculture through large-scale farming and that various socio-economic benefits must accrue to such an organizational mode of cultivation.

Co-operative farming comprises a number of types of organization, e.g.,

better-farming, joint-farming, tenant-farming and collective-farming societies. In the better-farming society, ten or more cultivators can form a unit for the purpose of introduction of better methods of cultivation, joint purchase of seeds, manure, implements, etc. But the actual cultivation of the land is carried on by each member of the society separately. In the case of the joint-farming society, the members of the unit turn their individual holdings into a big, if possible, compact block that could be suitably used for operations of mechanical cultivation. The tenant-farming society differs from these two in so far as the tenant-farmers might not either own or hold the tenancy rights of the land. The land held by such a society might be freehold or leasehold. The land is divided into plots and they are distributed amongst the members each member being responsible for paying the rent for the plot he cultivates. In direct contrast to this mode of organization, all the cattle, implements and other means of production are owned jointly by members of the collective-farming society. The members work jointly on the land and receive their wages. The profits are divided amongst the wage-earners in proportion to their rate of wages.

The report says that the collective farming as operated in Soviet Russia is not a logical development of co-operative-farming although both can well be described as joint-farming. The difference is that, in the Soviet Russian collective-farming, the State owns the land and exercises the urgent measures of control and planning. Co-operative farming, on the other hand, is more independent and permits no State or outside interference. The type of co-operative organization devised in the network of private villages with farms, smallholders' co-operative settlements and collective settlements of the Jews of Palestine differs, on the one hand, from the Russian State-owned collective farms and, on the other, from the ordinary co-operative farming. In the view of the Mohite report, the Palestinian organization is a more advanced type of socialistic life while the Russian type is based on full State control.

In the view of Capt. Mohite, neither of these two types is suitable under the existing Indian conditions. The type of organization that is suitable here is the one that combines the features of large-scale farming with private ownership. In this province, local conditions

differ from district to district and, therefore, various types can be advantageously adapted. Thus, better-farming is suggested for all kinds of *jirayat* and *bayat* lands under *ryotwari* or *non-ryotwari* tenure. Joint-farming is prescribed for all occupied lands and lands held by permanent tenants as well as protected tenants. Tenant-farming is suitable naturally for lands leased or granted to a society formed for purposes of cultivating such land. Collective-farming is also suitable for such land.

The Government of Bombay has considered very carefully the various recommendations made by Captain Mohite in the light of the recommendations offered by the Saraiya Committee appointed by the Government of India and has decided to encourage, very actively, co-operative-farming experiments. Under the plan approved by the Government, each district will be surveyed by the Agricultural, Co-operative and, wherever necessary, Public Works departments. The survey will be based on considerations of the natural resources of land, irrigation, water, etc., as well as general economic conditions. The plans will then be considered by the District Rural Development Boards and, in the last stage by the Government on the basis of any recommendations the Boards might have to make.

As the plan for each district gets finally settled, the Agricultural department will give the necessary technical advice to the co-operative-farming societies formed for cropping plans, land development programme, extension of joint irrigation, etc. The Government will also place, for a period of five years, the services of Agricultural Assistants at the disposal of these societies or groups of societies. The societies will have to bear half the cost of such establishment for the third year and the full cost from the sixth year.

The Provincial Land Mortgage Bank and the District Co-operative Central Banks may be expected to furnish the necessary long-term, intermediate and short-term finance. Where these agencies are not in a position to finance the operations of the societies, the Government will be prepared to replace them and advance loans on easy terms of interest. Free audit and advice by the Co-operative and Public Works departments respectively will also be available. The Government expects that

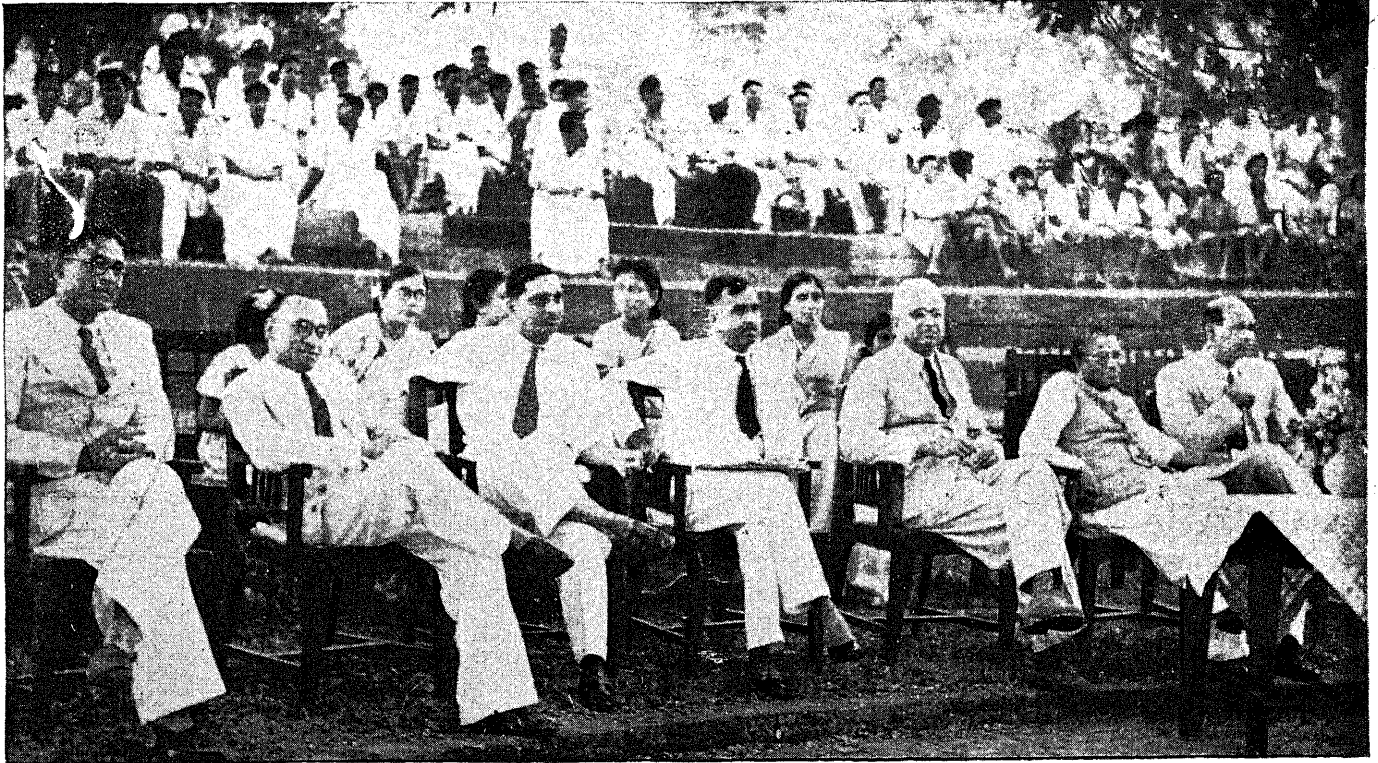
the formation of co-operative joint-farming societies either on the co-operative, collective or tenant-farming basis would lead to more profitable and rationalized agriculture instead of the wasteful cultivation of fragments as at present. When the Consolidation of Prevention of Fragmentations of Holdings Act is enforced, the schemes of co-operative-farming will be helpful in accelerating the pace of consolidation of fragments.

The recommendations of Captain Mohite regarding modifications of the Bombay Tenancy Act calculated to suit co-operative-farming are being considered by the Government. Similarly, his recommendations regarding the provisions of facilities by co-operative farming societies are also being considered. But it is not considered necessary to establish a Provincial Co-operative Farming Board as the District Rural Development would perform the functions designed for such a Board. The recommendations regarding establishment of subsidiary village industries for each co-operative society, absorption of ex-servicemen in schemes of co-operative-farming, utilization of the Services Post-War Reconstruction Fund and the Cusrow Wadia and Sir Sassoon David Trust Funds for developing co-operative farming have been accepted by the Government.

As regards price stabilization the need for which has long been recognized, the problem is one of an all-India character and the Provincial Government is not in a position to solve it independently of that Government particularly as the question is being considered by the Government of India. The Government is contemplating amendment of the Bombay Co-operative Societies Act, which at present applies to crop production societies, to comprehend better farming as well. Better farming will include development of land and better methods of cultivation by means of improved seed, irrigation, bunding, tractor ploughing, soil conservation, prevention of erosion, etc. A better-farming society will include a joint-farming society. In the proposed legislation, it is intended to provide that where 66 per cent of the landholders in a compact area owning not less than 75 per cent of land agree to join in a better-farming scheme in the sense defined above, the remaining landlords owning the remainder of the land in that area will also be covered by the scheme.

SIDELIGHT ON RURAL RECREATION OFFICERS' TRAINING

21 VAC 1946



Hon'ble Mr. Daniel Thomas, Minister for Prohibition, presided over the final day celebrations in connexion with the Rural Recreation Officers' training at Saidapet



demonstration in connexion with the recent Rural Recreation Officers' training held at the Y.M.C.A. College at Saidapet

DIAMONDS EMERALDS

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The advertisement features a black rectangular background. At the top, a horizontal banner contains the words 'DIAMONDS' and 'EMERALDS' in a stylized font. Below this, six pairs of earrings are displayed in two rows of three. Each pair is shown on a white line drawing of an ear. The earrings are ornate, featuring various gemstones and intricate designs. At the bottom of the black rectangle, the text 'Made by BAPALAL & CO., RATTAN BAZAR — MADRAS. PHONE . . . 2696' is printed in a mix of script and bold sans-serif fonts.

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