

# Madras Information

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"WE SEEK TO SERVE AND NOT TO COMPETE"

April 1952

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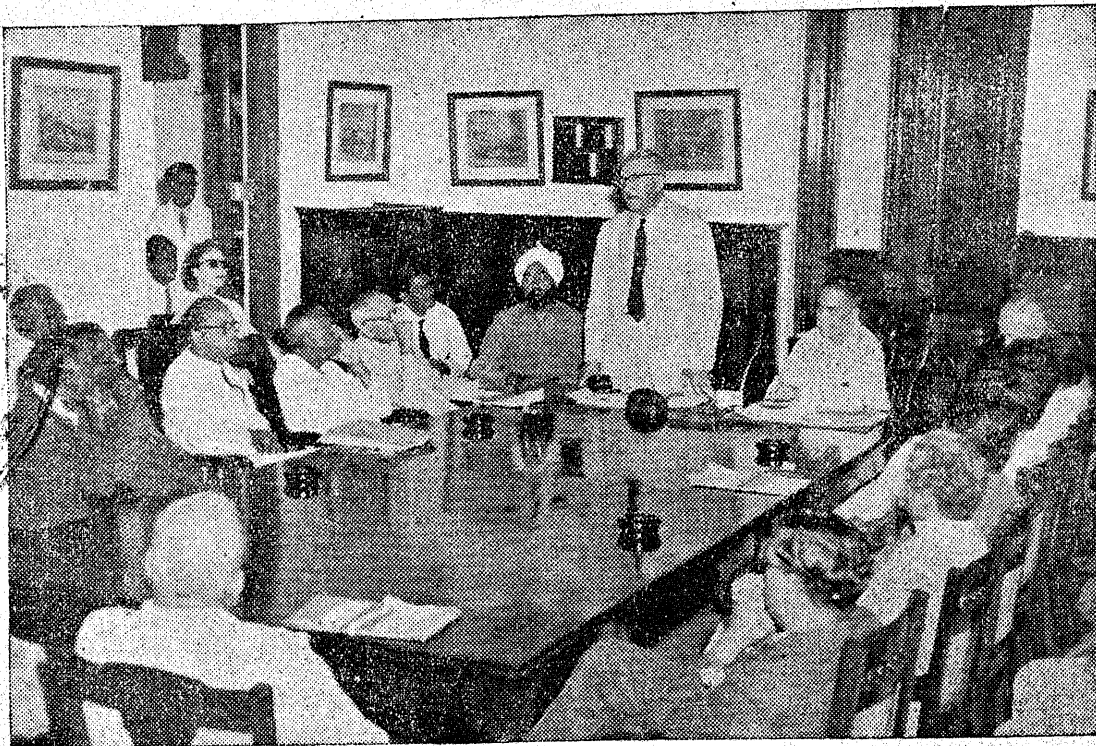
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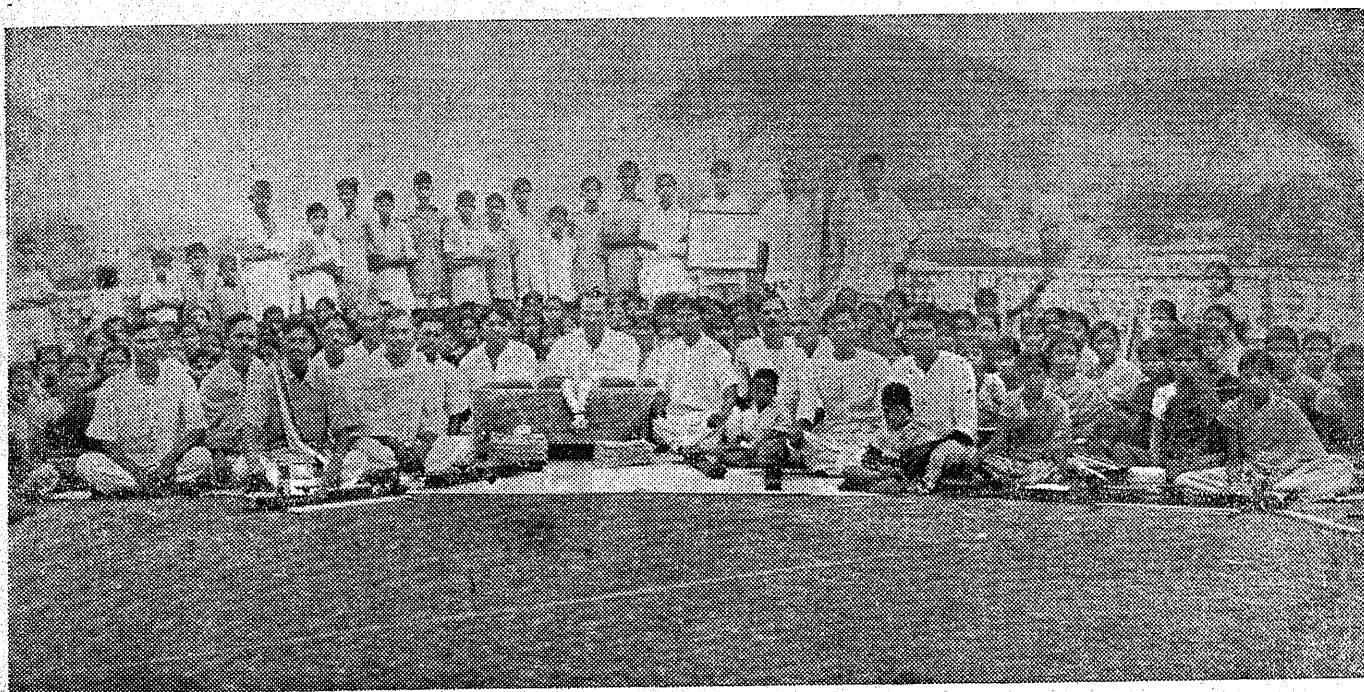
H. E. Sri Prakasa, who assumed office as Governor of Madras State on March 12, 1952.

### SECOND COVER PAGE—

H. H. the Maharaja of Bhavnagar, who demitted office as Governor of Madras State, and H. H. the Maharani of Bhavnagar.



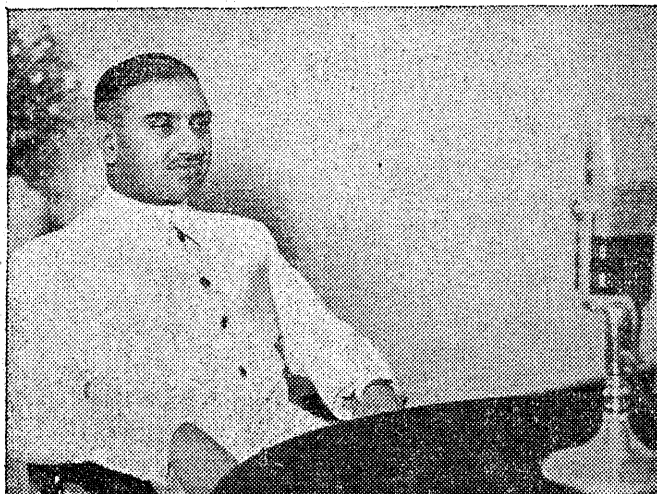
*F.A.O. FOOD EXPERT : Mr. Norris E. Dodd, Director-General of the Food and Agricultural Organisation of the United Nations, recently visited Madras City. Here he is seen addressing Officials of the Madras Government,*



*SARVODAYA SPINNING : Under the auspices of the All-India Spinners' Association, Tamil Nad, the Rajapalayam Sarvodaya Committee organised a Spinning Session in the Rajapalayam Bhoopathi Raju Co-operative Bank premises. Prizes were awarded to the best spinners. Photo shows Sri S. S. Arjuna Raja, Sri P. V. Natarajan of the All-India Spinners' Association, and others. About 150 women and children joined in the Spinning Session.*

# “An Essential Unity Knit Us Together”

Farewell Message By H.E. the Maharaja of Bhavnagar



*H.E. the Maharaja of Bhavnagar*

I thank the All-India Radio for this opportunity to bid farewell to the citizens of this historic State of Madras on the eve of demitting my office as Governor. During these three and a half years of my office, my wife and I have been one of you. We have met so many of you and it is not easy for us to think how much we will be missing in the years to come, so many familiar faces, so many familiar voices and all the familiar scenes and landscapes of this beautiful State which we have come to love, and also, the sight of toiling masses whose industry is the backbone of the State's prosperity. It is hard to say "Farewell" and believe me, we are feeling very sad indeed to have to say it.

On this occasion, my mind naturally goes back to August 1948 when my appointment as Governor was announced. I confess that when I was offered the appointment, I felt in the first instance not a little diffident and hesitant to accept the high office of responsibility in what were then to me unfamiliar surroundings. But I was quite clear on one point and that was that I should obey the call of our country's leaders and serve our people in the place they chose for me.

## **Essential Unity**

I had several handicaps. I belonged to the Princely Order. I was neither a politician nor a Parliamentarian. I did not belong to any political party. I was not even an expert in general administration. I came from a different part of our country. In spite of all these shortcomings, I accepted this great honour to demonstrate that it was the duty of the ancient nobility to identify themselves with the common people and make democracy a success in our country.

Very soon after assuming office, I discovered to my great relief that the differences of customs and manners were only on the surface and that an essential unity and brotherhood knit us together. I travelled throughout the State with a

view to understand and appreciate at first hand our pressing problems. I had the pleasure of meeting many people of all communities, creeds and classes and hearing various shades of opinion. It was my good fortune to have met with uniform kindness and unaffected courtesy all through my period of office wherever I went. The active support and hearty co-operation extended to me by all sections of the people sustained me in the discharge of the functions of my office.

I would take this opportunity to congratulate and thank our efficient and able Services in this State which deservedly enjoy a countrywide reputation.

Owing to compelling domestic and private reasons, I requested early in December 1951 to be relieved of my office. The President has kindly agreed to do so now. I need not tell you how much my wife and I cherish the momentous experiences of these three and a half years in your midst. Although I will be laying down my office early tomorrow, I will certainly continue to take an abiding interest in the progress and welfare of this great State which we admire and love so much.

## **Immediate Problems**

The immediate problem for the State is to make available the basic necessities of life, like food, clothing and shelter. The task before us is neither simple nor easy of solution. There are no short-cuts to prosperity. It can be achieved only by a process of gradual change and evolution. The pace of progress has, no doubt, to be accelerated. We had to labour and are even now labouring under special handicaps. Efforts to increase food production have been rendered largely nugatory by a succession of adverse agricultural seasons. I do not propose now to describe the dangers and difficulties which beset the birth of our Republic and the heroic manner in which we survived the infirmities of infancy. I would only submit that it is necessary to bear in mind the national and international background when we direct our criticism against our present insufficiencies. Now that the General Elections are over, let us unite with faith in ourselves and animated by a spirit of co-operative effort and work and achieve small and large-scale schemes and projects of development. I would beg of you to remember that nothing substantial can be achieved for long by playing on the want, ignorance and cupidity of the masses. The only hope for our country is an intelligent and instructed democracy.

I would be failing in my duty were I not to express my heartfelt gratitude to the Press in Madras, which, in my opinion, is second to none in the creation of informed public opinion. My wife and I met with unfailing courtesy and goodwill from all sections of the Press in this historic and great State. I am grateful for all the help and co-operation given to us throughout my tenure of office and I thank the Press for all that they have done for us.

And now, my wife and I sincerely thank you, beloved people of the State of Madras, for your kindness and affection. We hope and pray for your prosperity.

*Jai Hind!*

*(By courtesy, A.I.R., Madras.)*



## "Two Madrassis"

"My wife and I are hereafter two Madrassis, in and out of the State, intensely interested in the welfare of this great and historic State." Thus observed His Excellency the Maharaja of Bhavnagar at the party held on behalf of the Government of Madras, to bid farewell to the Maharaja of Bhavnagar, Governor of Madras, and Her Highness the Maharani of Bhavnagar, at Rajaji Hall, Mount Road, by Sri P. S. Kumaraswami Raja, Chief Minister.

The hall was tastefully decorated and about 1,200 guests among whom were Ministers, ex-Ministers, High Court Judges, prominent non-officials, legislators, journalists, representatives of consular services, Secretaries to the Government and Heads of Departments. Major-General Mohite, Area Commander, and Sri K. M. Munshi, Union Food Minister, attended the party.

On arrival at the Government House Estate, His Excellency the Governor and Her Highness were received by the Chief Minister and other Ministers and conducted to the hall. After refreshments, the Chief Minister spoke bidding farewell to the Governor and the Maharani. The Maharaja of Bhavnagar, in his reply, thanked the Chief Minister and his colleagues for the kindness and affection shown to him during the period he was Governor of this State. At the close of the function, a beautiful casket made of rose-wood, with the picture of Lord Krishna delivering the message of the Gita to Arjuna embossed on the lid, was presented to the Governor.

The Chief Minister, bidding farewell to His Excellency the Maharaja of Bhavnagar and Her Highness the Maharani, said that it was no exaggeration when he stated that the regret they all felt on the occasion of the Governor's departure from Madras was shared by everyone not only in the City but throughout the State.

### H.E. the Governor's Reply

His Excellency the Maharaja of Bhavnagar in his reply, said: "Those were very kind and generous sentiments indeed, which have just been said about Her Highness and myself, and we shall always treasure this gift in token of your affection for which we offer you our heart-felt thanks. Believe me, we are even more grateful to you for the expression of this evening's sentiments than for your kindnesses in the past, which are too many to recount on an occasion like this. Great as is my gratification at so signal a

reward, I assure you that it is doubly gratifying to me to hear your generous references about my wife for merits in which I certainly can claim no part, and of which I am therefore free to testify that in her case your judgment is justified.

"The charm of the South is not as well known as it should be to some of our friends in North India. Reference has been made to the Princely Order from which I have been called upon by the leaders of our country to serve this great State. No doubt in the first instance I felt not a little diffident to accept the unique honour bestowed on me to serve you. But I felt that there was never a more urgent time than the present juncture in our history, in which there was greater need and scope for the ancient nobility of the soil to identify themselves with the common people and justify themselves as worthy sons of Independent India.

### "Happy and Proud"

"You, Mr. Chief Minister, have been pleased to refer to the manner in which I served this State under our new Constitution. May I take this opportunity to record my unstinted praise and gratitude to yourself, your distinguished predecessors, your colleagues, all the dignitaries in the State and all the Services, but for whose utmost and willing co-operation I could not have discharged the functions of my office in the manner that it has pleased you to refer to them? My wife and I are happy and proud to have been styled by you as two fellow Madrassis, and I felt and acted and that is how she and I were treated by the citizens of this great State.

"Now, in conclusion, may I as one Madrassi to another and in the strictest confidence, because there is diffidence in the air, express a strong hope and belief that if we Madrassis have done well in the past, we shall do even better in the future, for we Madrassis are quite capable of taking care of ourselves and when occasion demands, of others also? Sad though it certainly is to part, it is in that note of robust optimism, belief and faith, that my wife and I bid you farewell. She and I are hereafter two Madrassis, in and out of the State, intensely interested in the welfare of this great and historic State. We thank you once again for your affection and we pray and hope for your prosperity and happiness."

INDIAN ART EXHIBITION IN CAIRO "COMPROMISE OF THE CONSORT": A painting by Sri T. V. Ratnam, Madras, was exhibited at the Indian Art Exhibition held recently in Cairo.





## Chief Minister's Tribute

*Sri P. S. Kumaraswami Raja, Chief Minister, paid the following tribute to His Excellency and Her Highness, the Maharaja and Maharani of Bhavnagar.*

Your Excellency and Your Highness !

It is with a heavy heart that I get up now to say a few words to you both on the occasion of your departure from Madras, and it is no exaggeration when I say that the regret that we all feel on this occasion is shared by every one, not only in the City of Madras, but also throughout the State. In 1948 when you first came to Madras, you were strangers here, but today you are remembered with affection and gratitude by all and the feeling that is uppermost in our minds is that we are bidding good-bye to two good Madrassis, near and dear to us all.

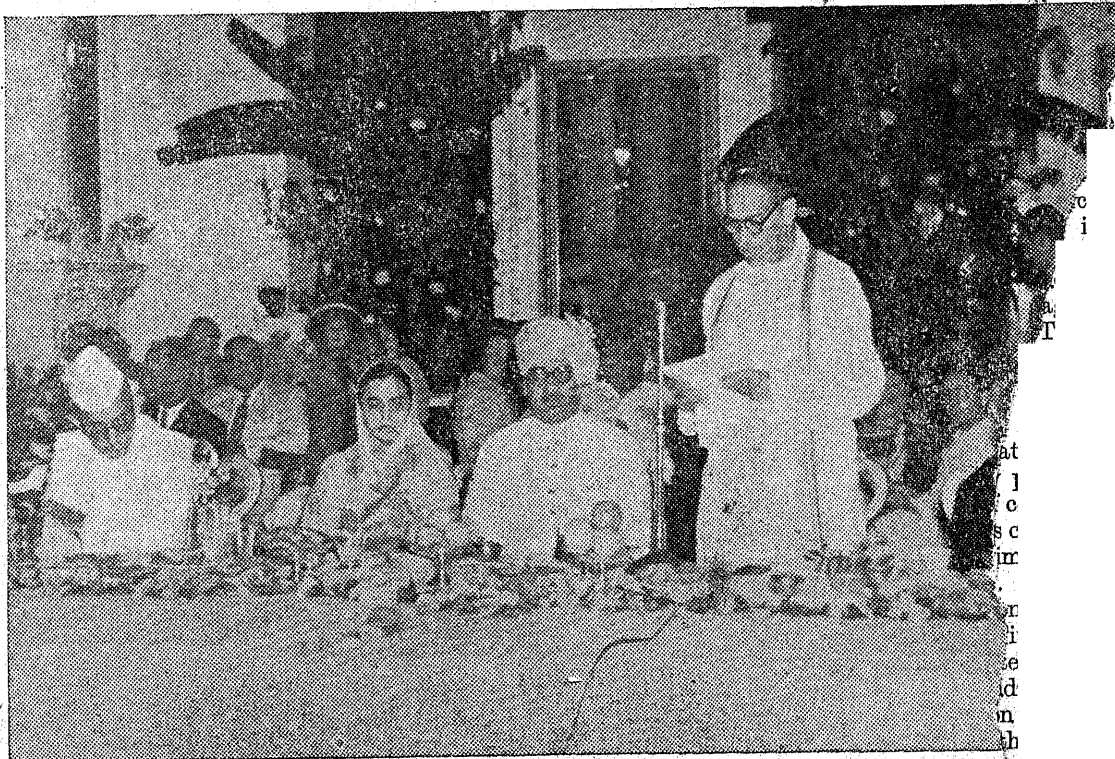
It may not have been an easy task for Your Excellency and Your Highness, brought up as you were in princely surroundings, to adapt yourselves to the conditions brought about by the transfer of power in 1947, but the manner in which Your Excellency has during the last three and a half years discharged the duties attached to your high office has commanded the admiration of all. No doubt under a democratic set-up, it is the Ministry that is responsible for

the initiation and the carrying out of the policies of Government, but the Governor of a State has his own special position as Head of the State, and Your Excellency has by your example shown the rest of India how a Governor should function under our new Constitution.

Courteous and affable by nature, Your Excellency and Your Highness have endeared yourselves to all sections of the population by your simplicity and accessibility. The poise and dignity with which Your Excellency has discharged your onerous duties, and the solicitude that you have shown for the welfare of the State, cannot but be a source of inspiration to others. The Maharani Saheba's special interest in matters relating to the women and children of this State is well known, and the ready manner in which she associated herself with several charitable causes shows how deeply she is interested in them.

In bidding you both farewell now, let me hope that you will have many an occasion to renew your contacts and friendships in Madras, and let me add that we in Madras will always be more than glad to welcome you.

In conclusion, may I on behalf of my colleagues and myself, request you to accept a small token of our affection and gratitude towards you both.



FAREWELL PARTY: Sri P. S. Kumaraswami Raja, Chief Minister, pays his tributes to two popular the Maharaja and Maharani of Bhavnagar, at the Farewell Party arranged in honour of the outgoing Governor

# Responsibilities of Citizens

H.E. Sri Prakasa's Appeal

My brothers and sisters of Madras!

It is difficult for me to express in language adequate enough the gratitude of my heart for the very warm welcome that I have received from the people of this great State on the assumption of my office. I know I have done nothing that could merit an honour so high, and affection so bountiful, that it has pleased you to extend to me. And still I cannot help feeling that I come here as no stranger, for curiously enough, many ties, both material and spiritual, bind me to this fair State by family associations of very nearly 200 years. In fact I seem to feel that I owe everything I have, to you. The story would be a long one and you would scarcely be interested in it; but this I may say in all sincerity, that if I am able to pay back even a tithe of the great debt I owe you, I should deem myself fortunate indeed.

My first duty today would be to offer my tribute of praise and admiration to my predecessor, His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Bhavnagar, who has left a great tradition of dignity and courtesy, of beauty and simplicity, which I realize only too well it would be difficult for me to follow and fulfil. To his gracious spouse, Her Highness the Maharani Saheba, we owe much; and the social services of Madras are the poorer today for her departure. I pray that I might be able to do what little I can, so that their great work may be preserved and carried on.

I am only too painfully aware of the many intricate problems that face us and which await solution at our hands. Rich in story and in legend from the most ancient times, the history of Madras in recent times is such that we have every reason to be proud. Madras has been the world some of the greatest persons in every field of human endeavour. So many of our great scholars and literateurs, artists and musicians, lawyers, engineers and architects, politicians and merchants and industrialists, have come to us and surely it should not be difficult for men to solve comparatively easily the many problems that face us today.

## Pilgrim from the North

The pilgrim from the North to this great State, to which I had always turned for hope and comfort whenever I was in a dismal. It would be a mere truism to say that the South, despite all the clashes of religions, all wars and battles, all social and political problems—yet you have maintained unimpaired and beautiful in our ancient past. If anywhere in India was some thousands of years in its pristine purity, surely it is here. I have never hesitated to welcome all that has come to you and the ideas that have come with them; and you have certainly given a wonderfully complete and beautiful picture of the forces that otherwise appeared irreconcilable. A rich heritage, there is nothing that cannot be successfully in the years to come. You

can easily help in the solution of the problems not only of the State but of the whole land.

It has been a sad fact of our national history that whenever some strong power holds us, we remain one; but as soon as that power is removed, fissiparous tendencies set in and we are broken in bits. This process has been repeated over and over again, with the result that we have not been able to make that progress in the varied departments of life that we were otherwise richly endowed to do and which we otherwise would surely have done. With the departure of the British, the same tendencies in various ways became visible; and I beg of you, if I may, never to forget to keep the overall picture of the country in your view as to tackle the difficulties of the moment that surround us. I feel that we can never go far wrong if we determinedly hold fast by this fundamental truth. We of Madras, with our complex problems, must take a lead in this as in many other matters.

## Food Problem

It will be naturally my endeavour to study and understand as best I can, the various difficulties and dangers that have overtaken us. Of late, the food problem is obviously the most acute and most important; and it must attract our most earnest and immediate attention. I may assure you that the Central Government are most anxious to do their utmost to surmount the difficulties that beset us here. The Hon'ble the Food Minister from Delhi has just visited the affected areas and our Prime Minister has generously sent me a lakh of rupees as a contribution from his Fund to help in meeting the situation. I have every confidence that the great people of Madras will rise to the occasion and strive their utmost to overcome the difficulties with which we are faced at the moment, for it is a truism that self-help alone can enable human beings to meet adverse circumstances as they arise. It is strange and unfortunate that Nature should have been so unkind as to deprive us of life-giving rains from year to year in the recent past. Man, however, has at various times and in various places, successfully struggled against the handicaps that Nature has imposed, and come out triumphant in the end. Let us hope that we in Madras will be able to do likewise.

Though scarcity of food is our immediate concern, I am not unaware that there are other serious problems of social and psychological nature that are facing us. It may sound as the merest platitude—but platitudes do contain the quintessence of wisdom begotten of the experience of ages—I cannot help saying that trust and goodwill, sympathy and understanding solve many serious human problems that otherwise baffle solution. As the days pass, I have no doubt that our innate commonsense will help us to surmount all the difficulties that face us today.

## Civil and Social Duties

We must not forget at any moment and in any circumstances, that we have declared ourselves a Democratic Republic and have introduced adult suffrage as the basis

(Continued on page 48)

# Interim Budget for 1952-53

By SRI A. B. SHETTY, Minister-in-charge of Finance

Sir, the budget which I am now presenting is only an interim one for 1952-53, although it has been prepared as usual, for the full year. It is intended just to give an account of the financial position of this State for the current year, and the prospects for the coming year on the existing structure of receipts and expenditure. The new Government which will shortly come into being, will consider the budget afresh and recast it, making provision for new schemes and taxation proposals, and this will be presented to both the Houses in due course. The Demands for full Grants, as contained in this budget, will not be presented to this Legislature. After the general discussion, a vote on account will be asked for, to meet the anticipated expenditure during the first four months of the next year.

A White Paper, explaining briefly the accounts of the year 1950-51, the Revised Estimates for 1951-52 and the Budget Estimates for 1952-53 as now framed, is being circulated to the Hon'ble Members along with the other budget documents. I shall not go over the same ground, but shall merely draw attention to a few matters of public concern.

## Adverse Seasonal conditions

For the fifth year in succession, this State has suffered from adverse seasonal conditions causing widespread distress. The current year has been one of the worst, and severe drought conditions are now prevailing in the entire districts of Cuddapah, Chittoor, Chingleput and North Arcot. Scarcity conditions exist also in parts of Guntur, Nellore, Kurnool, Anantapur, Tiruchirappalli, Salem and Coimbatore Districts. The Government are alive to the seriousness of the situation and the need for immediate relief. To avoid large-scale human mortality, gruel centres are being opened, wherever necessary, to sustain the aged and the infirm. Liberal remissions of land revenue and postponement of the collection of instalments of takkavi loans have been ordered. The Government are also granting subsistence and takkavi loans on a liberal scale. The programme of works on roads, rural water-supply and minor irrigation schemes is being accelerated in order to provide employment. Fodder is being arranged to be sold at subsidised rates to preserve the cattle wealth of the area. It may perhaps be desirable to subsidise the sale of foodgrains, especially millets, in the affected areas, to place them within the reach of the distressed people, but this would entail heavy outlay, beyond the resources of the State.

The cost on account of the various relief measures which may have to be continued till the close of the calendar year 1952, is estimated at well over Rs. 5 crores. The amount available in the Famine Relief Fund at the end of the current year will be only about Rs. 60 lakhs. This Government have therefore approached the Government of India for substantial assistance by way of loans and grants and let us hope that our request will evoke a favourable response in quick time.

*Speech of Hon'ble Sri A. B. Shetty, Minister-in-charge of Finance, presenting the Budget for 1952-53 to the Legislative Assembly and Council of Madras on the 15th March 1952.*

The Revised Estimate for 1951-52 was framed one month ago on the basis of the information then available, and it is very likely that the actual amount of remissions and expenditure on other relief measures in the current year will be much more than what were then anticipated. In the result, it is fairly certain that the deficit of Rs. 10 lakhs shown in the revised estimate for the year may be materially exceeded.

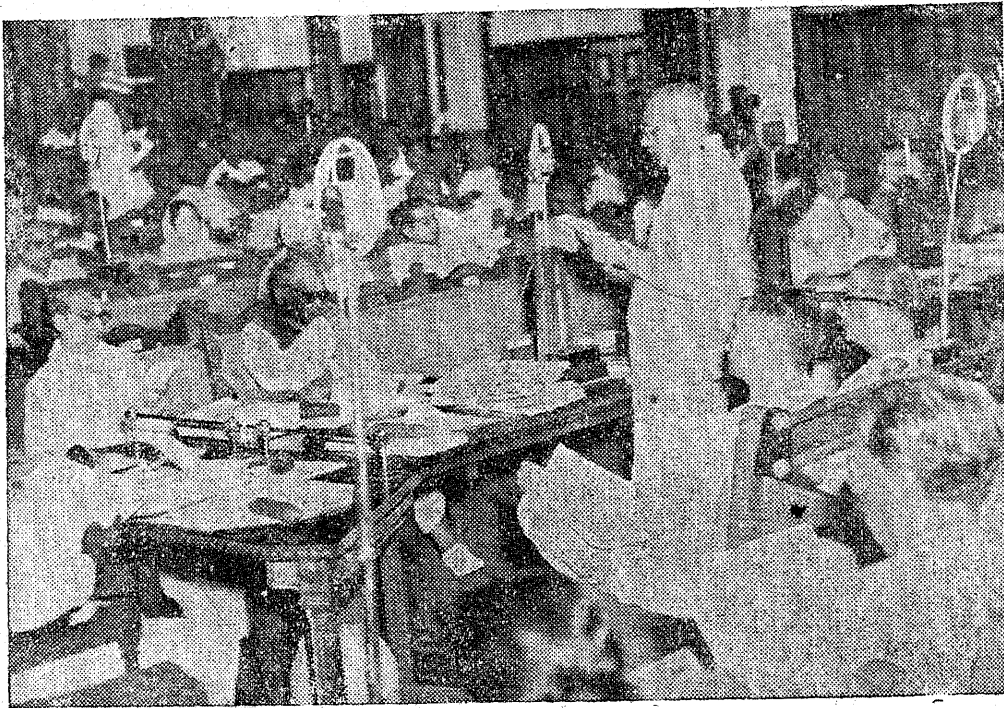
## Budget, 1952-53

The interim Budget for 1952-53, as now presented, presumes that seasonal conditions in the ensuing year will not be unfavourable. Revenues have been estimated on the existing basis of taxation and no provision has been made for new schemes to be introduced during the year. Even so, the anticipated revenue will fall short of expenditure by Rs. 86 lakhs. It is usual to make provision in the budget for new schemes of development costing about Rs. 2 to 3 crores each year and this additional expenditure used to be met by the normal increases in receipts under the various revenue heads. But our major sources of revenue, such as Sales Tax and Motor Vehicles Tax, have reached the stage of peak out turn and a downward trend may set in now.

As the Hon'ble Members are aware, there has recently been a sudden fall in the prices of various commodities in this country. It is too soon to say how and at what level the prices will get stabilised, but this matter is one of great interest to this Government, as well as to the different sections of the public. A fall in commodity prices will have the healthy effect of narrowing down the wide disparity that has been existing, ever since the outbreak of the Korean War, between the prices of foodgrains and the prices of commercial crops, and as such, may prove an incentive to the agriculturists for the production of more food. The working classes, particularly in industrial towns, have been adversely affected by the increased price they have had to pay for rice from the 2nd of this month (March 1952) consequent on the stoppage of the food subsidies by the Central Government. The rise in their cost of living may be set off, to some extent at least, by a reduction in the retail prices of other articles which they consume.

The stabilisation of prices is a matter largely for the Government of India, and they may perhaps attempt to maintain parity between the prices of commercial products and foodgrains. So far as this State is concerned, one effect of a large fall in prices will be to diminish the revenues, particularly under General Sales Tax. New resources will therefore have to be tapped, if provision should be made for new schemes as contemplated in the Five-Year Plan. The Planning Commission had taken note of the inelasticity of our existing revenue resources and for that reason, it had recommended additional taxation to the extent of at least Rs. 4 crores per year. Among the new proposals for expenditure to be considered is the one to launch a pilot scheme for mining the lignite deposits located in the South Arcot District. In this investigation, we have now reached a stage when we should attempt an open-cast mine to make sure that the exploitation of this precious resource is





*BUDGET, 1952-53: Sri A. B. Shetty, Minister-in-charge of Finance, presenting the Madras State Budget, 1952-53.*

economically feasible. The experts who have been at this job for the past few years have now unanimously recommended that the cost of about Rs. 1 crore on the pilot scheme is a hazard worth undertaking, and therefore it is now up to this Government, with the assistance of the Government of India, if that should be forthcoming, to sanction the scheme forthwith.

There is also for consideration the vexed question of enhancement of dearness allowance to non-gazetted Government servants, which has been agitating the minds of many Hon'ble Members. An all-round increase in the rate of dearness allowance by Re. 1 per mensem will result in an extra cost of about Rs. 37 lakhs per annum and, therefore, Hon'ble Members can easily appreciate the financial implications of this issue. In the circumstances in which we are placed today, it is not for me to suggest or for the present House to implement the measures necessary to tackle these problems adequately. Let us hope that the newly elected representatives of the people and the Ministry installed by them would resolve these issues to the satisfaction of the public.

## Capital Expenditure

On the side of capital expenditure, we have had a most anxious time throughout the whole year. Hon'ble Members can see from the White Paper that we had budgeted for a capital expenditure of about Rs. 22½ crores which included about Rs. 9½ crores on irrigation projects and a similar sum on electricity works. Productive investment of this kind can usually be met from out of loans raised from the public; but under conditions which were expected to obtain in the money market, we could not have hoped to raise the sum from the public. Actually the open market loan for the year fetched us only Rs. 3 crores last September. The

Government of India have been taking note of our difficulties and while accommodating us to the extent considered possible, they have been advising us to slow down some of the newly sanctioned projects with a view to restrict the outlay to the resources available. They have given us a loan of Rs. 5 crores from out of the Special Development Fund, earmarked for the Tungabhadra and the Lower Bhavani Projects. A further loan of Rs. 1 crore has been promised us under this head and it is hoped that this and any further assistance would reach us before the close of the year. They have also transferred to their account securities worth Rs. 5 crores from our holdings and thereby released to us credit to that extent.

Even so, there has been a wide gap between the resources available and the expenditure budgeted for, and this has caused embarrassing ways and means difficulties throughout the year. With a view to bridge the gap, the Government were constrained to review the Capital programme and some economies had to be ordered recently, care being taken to ensure that only the minimum dislocation was caused in the process. The revised Capital programme for the year stands at Rs. 19½ crores, the details of which are given in the White Paper. It is hoped that the deficit still remaining under the Capital heads could be covered by the sale of securities to any further extent found possible, before the end of the year.

Most of our Capital works, such as the Tungabhadra and the Lower Bhavani on the irrigation side, the Machkund and Moyar on the electricity side, are in an advanced stage of construction, where slowing down would involve wasteful outlay. If all our works should proceed according to schedule, we should provide for an outlay of about Rs. 25 crores during the ensuing year. But considering the difficulties we had to face in this respect during the current

year and the none-too-bright prospects of raising large sums in the open market, we are constrained to budget cautiously. The demands made by our engineers for the different schemes, have therefore been pruned down to the extent possible consistent with general economy, and the capital budget for the ensuing year has been fixed at Rs. 19.87 crores including Rs. 8.97 crores on irrigation and Rs. 8 crores on electricity projects.

This sum has to be found during the course of the year by raising as much as we can from the open market, by the sale of securities to the extent possible, by borrowing from the Government of India whatever sums they can spare us and, in the last resort, by levying new taxes. Hon'ble Members might have noticed that the Central Government is placing increasing reliance on revenue surpluses to finance capital expenditure. This is an indication that, if we should develop our natural resources at a pace which is not unduly tardy, we should also resort to similar methods; but this, however, is an important question of policy which we must necessarily leave to the new House for consideration.

## Reserves

On the 1st of April 1946, we held securities worth about Rs. 43 crores as unattached reserves. We have been drawing on these reserves to the extent necessary, to meet our capital expenditure during the post-war years. After meeting all the outstanding liabilities, we may expect to close the current year with an unattached balance of about Rs. 19 crores. We have thus depleted the reserves to the extent of Rs. 24 crores during this period, but this should not cause us any grave concern because, during this period, we have invested on capital works the sum of Rs. 62 crores, of which Rs. 25 crores are on irrigation and Rs. 30 crores on

electricity projects. We have borrowed during this period only Rs. 11½ crores from the open market and Rs. 18 crores from the Government of India (including Rs. 3½ crores which we hope to get before the end of this year) and, therefore, a sizeable portion amounting to about Rs. 8½ crores of our capital investments during this period, came out of current resources. The balance of Rs. 19 crores in the reserves, may be sufficient to support our capital commitments for another year or a little more; but by about that time, a good many of our irrigation and electricity projects would have been completed and begun to yield us some additional revenue.

## Onerous Task

The finances of this State have been under the able administration of Sri B. Gopala Reddi during the last five years and it will be seen that, during this period, our revenues have increased and our resources have been utilised for productive purposes. Sri T. A. Varghese, the Finance Secretary, and members of his Department have as usual applied themselves diligently to their onerous task during this year of exceptional difficulty. My thanks are also due to the Governor of the Reserve Bank for continued help to this State.

Under the very exceptional circumstances in which this Budget is being presented, I do not propose, as is usual on such occasions, to comment on the different aspects of our administration. The authority on these matters can now be properly exercised only by our successors who will have the right and the privilege to recast this Budget. I hope that the Hon'ble Members will keep in mind this material limitation, while offering their comments on the present proposals.

## MADRAS BUDGET, 1952-53—ABSTRACT.

(Figures in thousands of rupees.)

### A. REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT.

	Accounts, 1950-51.	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.	Revised Estimate, 1951-52.	Budget Estimate, 1952-53.
(1) Revenue	58,16,34	59,62,50	63,48,02	63,90,21
(2) Expenditure	59,45,21	60,29,78	63,57,64	64,76,18
(3) Deficit (—)	1,28,87	67,28	9,62	85,97

### B. TRANSACTIONS OUTSIDE THE REVENUE ACCOUNT.

(1) Receipts—Open market loans	4,39,75	..	3,01,49	..
Loans from the Government of India	1,46,33	..	9,59,00	7,50,00
Total Receipts...	5,86,08	..	12,60,49	7,50,00
(2) Disbursements—				
(a) Capital expenditure	15,55,91	22,58,07	17,30,53	20,15,31
(b) Loans to local bodies, etc. (Net)	2,87,84	1,99,99	3,13,07	97,68
(c) Deposit transactions, etc. (Net)	11,57,60	25,32,67	13,42,09	14,30,12
Total Disbursements	6,86,15	74,61	7,01,51	6,82,8*
(3) Excess of Receipts over Disbursements (+)	1,00,07	+ 74,61	+ 5,58,98	+ 67

### C. BALANCES.

(1) Opening Balance	2,50,40	43,87	4,79,34	
(2) Closing Balance	4,79,34	51,20	70,02	

#### D. CAPITAL LIABILITIES AND ASSETS.

D. CAPITAL LIABILITIES AND ASSETS								On 31st March 1951.	On 31st March 1952. (Revised Estimate).	On 31st March 1953. (Budget Estimate).	
<b>(1) Liabilities—</b>											
(a)	Bearing interest	..	..	..	..	..	..	41,78,80	52,33,31	58,09,00	
(b)	Free of interest	..	..	..	..	..	..	56,23,82	48,32,69	38,28,64	
							<b>Total, Liabilities</b>	..	98,02,62	1,00,66,00	96,37,64
<b>(2) Assets—</b>											
(a)	Producing revenue—										
(i)	Productive	..	..	..	..	..	..	69,89,29	80,82,08	90,61,00	
(ii)	Unproductive	..	..	..	..	..	..	19,84,30	28,47,73	36,81,74	
(b)	Civil works debited to Capital Account	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,59,14	4,75,21	6,56,15	
(c)	Securities in the Sinking Fund Investment Account.*	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,85,72	1,85,72	1,85,72	
(d)	Securities in the Madras Famine Relief Fund *	..	..	..	..	..	..	94,37	66,37	64,55	
(e)	Securities in the Electricity Reserve Funds *	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,91,62	3,62,67	4,50,32	
(f)	Securities in the Cash Balance Investment Account and in the Revenue Reserve Fund.*	..	..	..	..	..	..	33,08,67	19,35,62	3,36,62	
(g)	Securities in the Zamindari Abolition Fund	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30-00	51-00	
(h)	Closing Cash Balance	..	..	..	..	..	..	— 4,79,34	70,02	51,18	
							<b>Total, Assets</b>	..	1,27,33,77	1,40,55,42	1,45,38,28
<b>(3) Excess of Assets over Liabilities</b>								..	29,31,15	39,89,42	49,00,64

\* Purchase price of securities.

1. Report on an Enquiry into the Conditions of Agricultural Workers in Village Brindabanpur in West Bengal State (pages 87).
2. Report on an Enquiry into the Conditions of Agricultural Workers in Village Khapri in Madhya Pradesh State (pages 73).
3. Report on an Enquiry into the conditions of Agricultural Workers in Village Magupara in Assam State (pages 76).
4. Report on an Enquiry into the Conditions of Agricultural Workers in Village Khuntuni in Orissa State (pages 94).

*Issued by the Government of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi.*

The Reports deal with the conditions of agricultural workers in villages Brindabanpur (West Bengal State), Khapri (Madhya Pradesh State), Magupara (Assam State) and Khuntuni (Orissa State). These villages were surveyed during the course of the preliminary agricultural labour enquiry during the period June to November 1949.

<i>Symbol number.</i>		<i>Price.</i>
DL 229	..	Rs. 1-6-0 or 2 sh.
DL 230	..	Rs. 1-6-0 or 2 sh.
DL 233	..	Rs. 1-12-0 or 2 sh. 6 d.
DL 232	..	Rs. 1-12-0 or 2 sh. 6 d.

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# White Paper on the Budget, 1952-53

*White Paper on the Madras Budget, 1952-53,  
as presented to the Legislature.*

This Paper gives a brief review of the financial results of the last year 1950-51 and the revised estimate for the current year 1951-52 and explains the basis on which the interim budget for the next year 1952-53 has been framed.

## ACCOUNTS, 1950-51

The Revised Estimate for 1950-51 anticipated that the total Revenue in the year would amount to Rs. 59.70 crores and the Expenditure on Revenue Account to Rs. 59.07 crores, leaving a surplus of Rs. 63 lakhs. According to the final accounts of the year, the Revenue amounted to only Rs. 58.16 crores, while the expenditure increased to Rs. 59.45 crores, with the result that there was a revenue deficit of Rs. 129 lakhs in that year. The decrease of Rs. 154 lakhs in the revenue was mainly due to the fact that (a) against Rs. 80 lakhs taken credit for as Grow More Food grant from the Government of India in the Revenue Account, the Government of India gave a provisional credit of only Rs. 20 lakhs, pending the final settlement of the accounts; and (b) that a sum of Rs. 62 lakhs of the food procurement bonus given by the Government of India was adjusted in the Capital section of the accounts instead of in the Revenue Account as originally contemplated. A large decline in the receipts by way of sales of agricultural machinery also contributed to the final worsening, notwithstanding an increase under Land Revenue (by way of larger collection of rents due to Zamindars) and General Sales Tax. Increased expenditure occurred mainly under Road Works and Police.

The capital outlay excluding State Trading Schemes amounted to Rs. 16.94 crores against the Revised Estimate of Rs. 18.45 crores, showing a decrease of Rs. 1.51 crores, which occurred chiefly in respect of Irrigation, etc., works. As regards State Trading Schemes, the revised estimate anticipated that the actual adjustments in the accounts of the year in respect of various transactions would result in a net credit of nearly Rs. 3 crores, while the actual credit was only Rs. 138 lakhs. This was due chiefly to larger adjustments made towards the purchase of rice, wheat and other grains before the close of the year than was originally anticipated.

Including the net outlay on State Trading Schemes, the total capital expenditure was practically the same as contemplated in the revised estimate (Rs. 15½ crores). Under 'Loans and Advances by the State Government,' the net disbursements (Rs. 288 lakhs) indicated an increase of Rs. 89 lakhs over the revised estimate (Rs. 199 lakhs), the increase being due mainly to larger disbursements of loans under the Agriculturists' Loans Act.

## REVISED ESTIMATE, 1951-52

### Revenue Account

The revised estimate for the current year anticipates a total revenue of Rs. 63.48 crores, against the budget figure of Rs. 59.63 crores. The figures of expenditure on Revenue Account also show a rise from Rs. 60.30 crores to Rs. 63.58 crores. As a result, the revenue deficit is now expected to be about Rs. 10 lakhs only, as compared with the budgetted deficit of Rs. 67 lakhs. The variations are spread

over several heads of revenue and expenditure and these are explained in the Budget Memorandum for 1952-53. The noteworthy increases in revenue are—(a) Rs. 137 lakhs under Income-tax receipts, based on the latest intimation from the Government of India and (b) Rs. 115 lakhs in the receipts from the Madras General Sales Tax. The revised estimate under Land Revenue allows for special remissions to the extent of Rs. 50 lakhs with reference to the prevailing adverse seasonal conditions. (The actual remissions may, however, prove to be larger.)

Among the factors contributing to the increase in expenditure may be mentioned—(1) a provision of Rs. 30 lakhs for transfer to a special fund, out of the estimated surplus revenue from the Zamindari areas taken over by the Government since 1949-50, (2) large expenditure on the purchase and maintenance of agricultural machinery and on the purchase of seeds under the Seed Multiplication Scheme, resulting in an increase of nearly Rs. 1 crore under the head "Agriculture", (3) larger expenditure (from Rs. 50 lakhs to Rs. 85 lakhs) on Rural Water-supply Schemes and larger grants to local bodies mainly in connexion with the various works undertaken for the relief of unemployment (the total grants have risen from Rs. 100 lakhs to Rs. 142 lakhs) and (4) increased expenditure on elections held under the new Constitution. (The total expenditure on elections in this year is now expected to be about Rs. 90 lakhs, of which one-half will be recovered from the Government of India. The original budget estimate assumed that the expenditure on this account would be about only one-fourth of this.)

## Capital Expenditure, 1951-52

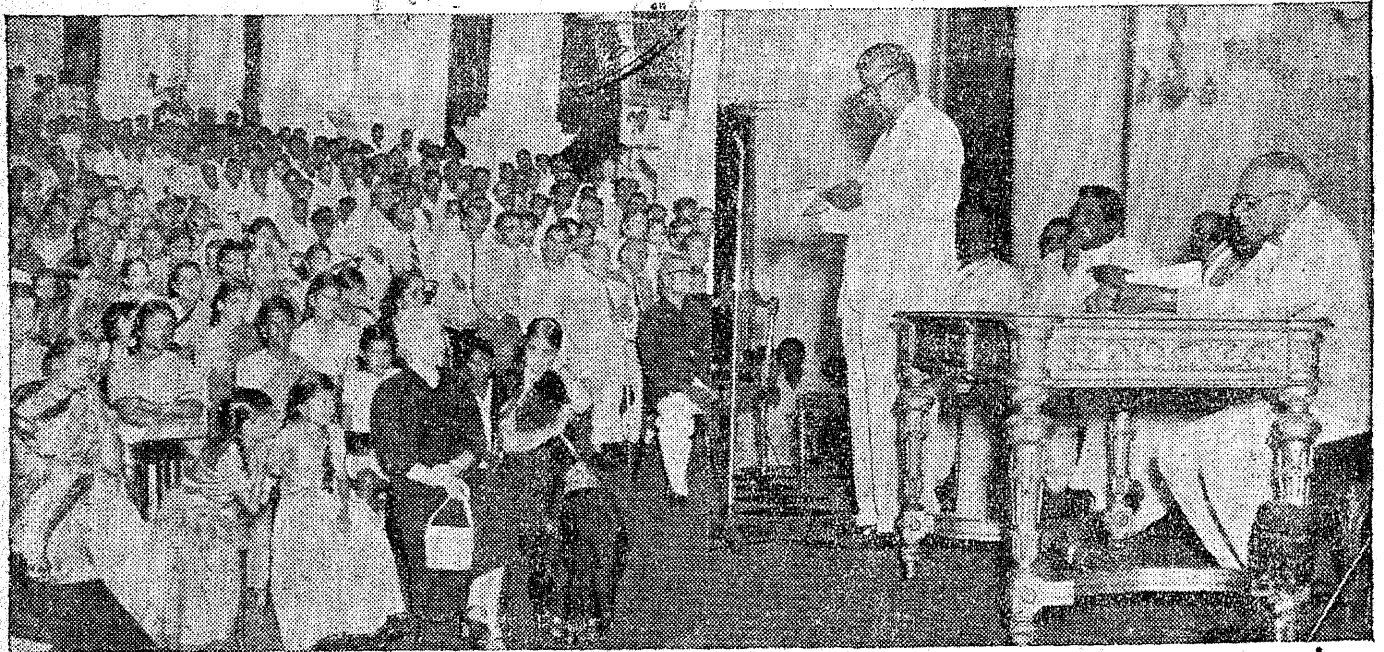
The total capital expenditure outside the Revenue Account excluding State Trading Schemes is now estimated at about Rs. 19½ crores, against the budget anticipation of Rs. 22½ crores. The revised estimate includes Rs. 905 lakhs for Irrigation, etc., works (Rs. 340 lakhs for the Tungabhadra Project, Rs. 260 lakhs for the Lower Bhavani Project, and Rs. 305 lakhs for other works), Rs. 725 lakhs for Electricity schemes and Rs. 116 lakhs for civil works (buildings). The provision made for payment of compensation to landholders on the abolition of the Zamindari system is Rs. 168 lakhs, while the capital expenditure on Industrial development is estimated at about Rs. 44 lakhs.

Having regard to the limited resources available to the Government for financing capital expenditure as a whole, the Government had to impose a drastic cut of about Rs. 2 crores in the expenditure on Electricity schemes and of about Rs. 1 crore in the expenditure on buildings. A smaller cut had to be made in regard to Irrigation schemes also. The transactions on account of State Trading Schemes in the year are now expected to result in a net credit of about Rs. 2.24 crores, due mainly to the anticipated adjustment of certain arrear credits. This estimate represents the result of the transactions likely to be entered into in the accounts of the year and does not represent the net credit to the Government in the year under State Trading Schemes as a whole.

## Loans and Advances, 1951-52

Under Loans and Advances by the State Government, the current year took credit for Rs. 232 lakhs and provided for advance

1952 12



**NATIONAL SAVINGS FORTNIGHT:** Sri S. A. Aiyaswamy Chetty, State Savings Officer, addressing a crowded gathering at the Rajaji Hall, Madras City, when Sri A. B. Shetty, Minister-in-charge of Finance, inaugurated the National Savings Fortnight in Madras State.

to the extent of Rs. 432 lakhs. According to the revised estimate, the corresponding figures are Rs. 284 lakhs and Rs. 597 lakhs. The increase in the advances is mainly due to the provision made for the liberal grant of takkavi and other loans in the areas affected by drought and for short-term loans to ryots in selected districts for the purchase of chemical manures.

Under recoveries, a smaller credit is anticipated on account of the delay in the conversion of well subsidy loans into grants, but this is more than made up by the anticipated recoveries of loans granted for the purchase of fertilisers.

#### Borrowings, 1951-52

An open market loan for Rs. 3 crores repayable in 1962 was issued in September 1951 bearing interest at  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent per annum and at an issue price of Rs. 99-12 per cent. The Government of India have so far given a loan of Rs. 5 crores bearing interest at  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent per annum and repayable in ten years, towards the expenditure on the Tungabhadra and Lower Bhavani Projects in the current year and the revised estimate assumes that further loans to the extent of Rs.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  crores will be available before the end of the year to meet capital expenditure generally, including Grow More Food irrigation schemes and special loans in distressed areas. The Government of India have also given a temporary advance of Rs. 100 lakhs repayable before the end of the year in connexion with the scheme of distribution of chemical manures. A loan of Rs. 9 lakhs has also been received, for being utilised in connexion with Industrial Housing Schemes.

On the disbursements side, the revised estimate makes provision for the repayment of the temporary advance of Rs. 100 lakhs for chemical fertilisers and of the special advance of Rs. 10 lakhs received last year for the expansion of cotton cultivation, besides the usual annual repayment of about Rs. 5 lakhs towards the consolidated debt. The revised estimate also allows for the repayment made in

the early part of this year of a sum of Rs. 1 lakh received from the Government of India last year for financing an advance to a Fishermen Society. No treasury bills were raised during the current year, but large ways and means advances were taken from the Reserve Bank of India. The revised estimate anticipates that all outstanding ways and means advances will be cleared by the end of the year, by sale of securities to the extent necessary by transfer to the Government of India.

#### Ways and Means, 1951-52

The ways and means position for the year 1951-52 is accordingly expected to be as follows:—

	RS. CRORES.
A. Opening cash balance allowing for the ways and means advance of Rs. 1.64 crores outstanding with the Reserve Bank ..	— 6.43
B. Deficit in the Revenue Account ..	— 0.10
C. Capital expenditure excluding State Trading Schemes ..	— 19.55
D. State Trading Schemes—Net recoveries ..	+ 2.24
E. Loans and Advances by the State Government (net disbursements) ..	— 3.13
F. Proceeds of open market loan ..	+ 3.01
Less purchase and cancellation of previous loans ..	— 0.10
G. Loans from the Government of India for capital expenditure, special loans, etc. ..	+ 9.59
H. Repayment to the Government of India ..	— 1.16
I. Deposits, etc., transactions—Estimated net receipts ..	+ 1.58
J. Disposal of securities (including Rs. $1\frac{1}{2}$ crores sold in the market and Rs. 5 crores transferred to the Government of India so far) ..	+ 14.75
K. Closing cash balance ..	+ 0.70

### Debt Position

According to the revised estimate as now framed, the total outstanding balance of loans due to the Government of India on the 31st March 1952 will be Rs. 22.14 crores, and the outstanding balance of loans raised in the open market will be Rs. 22.41 crores. The total outstanding loans will thus be about Rs. 44½ crores which is only about 70 per cent of the present annual revenue. About one-half of this public debt will be covered by the loans repayable to the Government by local bodies, agriculturists and others (Rs. 21.73 crores).

At the beginning of this year, securities worth about Rs. 33 crores were held in the Cash Balance Investment Account and in the Revenue Reserve Fund. During the year, securities to the extent of Rs. 1.2 crores were added to these accounts by transfer from the ex-Pudukkottai State, the Hindu Religious and Endowments Board and other special accounts. The revised estimate for the current year contemplates that these securities will be reduced to about Rs. 19.4 crores on the 31st March 1952. In addition, the Government will hold separately securities belonging to the Sinking Fund, Famine Relief Fund, and the Electricity Depreciation and Special Reserve Funds, of the purchase value of over Rs. 6 crores.

### BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1952-53

#### Revenue Account, 1952-53

The budget for the next year has been framed on the basis of existing taxation in regard to Revenue and existing sanctions only, in regard to expenditure. The figures are—

	RS.
	LAKHS.
(A) Revenue .. .. .	63,90
(B) Expenditure on Revenue Account .. .. .	64,76
(C) Deficit .. .. .	86

As compared with the revised estimate for 1951-52, the Budget for 1952-53 anticipates that the total revenue will be higher by about Rs. 42 lakhs, while the expenditure will be greater by Rs. 118 lakhs. The variations that occur under individual heads are explained in full in the Budget Memorandum for 1952-53. The main variations are—

#### Revenue.

	RS.
	LAKHS.
(a) Taxes on Income .. .. .	— 32
(b) Forest Revenue .. .. .	— 37
(c) General Sales Tax Receipts .. .. .	— 25
(d) Industries (increased receipts are anticipated mainly from the Government Hydrogenation Factory) .. .. .	+ 66
(e) Civil Works—Transfer from the Central Road Fund .. .. .	+ 73
Total .. .. .	+ 45

### Expenditure on Revenue Account.

	RS.
	LAKHS.
General Administration .. .. .	+ 38
(Increase is mainly on account of the adjustments pertaining to the Well Subsidy Scheme).	
Industries .. .. .	+ 44
(Mainly on account of the Hydrogenation Factory).	
Miscellaneous .. .. .	+ 49
(Mainly on account of a contribution of Rs. 50 lakhs to the village panchayats).	
Total .. .. .	+ 131

The budget estimate for 1952-53 provides for the transfer in that year of a sum of Rs. 20 lakhs to the Zamindari Abolition Fund from out of the surplus revenues derived from the zamindari estates taken over by the Government and also for the payment of Rs. 50 lakhs as assignment of land revenue to panchayats under the Village Panchayats Act.

### New Schemes, 1952-53

No provision has been made for New Schemes of expenditure which will be considered by the new Government in due course. The Estimates on Revenue Account, however, include a sum of Rs. 30 lakhs as lump-sum provision for teaching, equipment, etc., grants to educational institutions and Rs. 50 lakhs for grants to local bodies for new road works.

### Capital Expenditure, 1952-53

The provision made for capital expenditure in the next year (excluding outlay on State Trading Schemes) is Rs. 19.87 lakhs which is about the same as the provision made in the revised estimate for 1951-52 (Rs. 19½ crores).

The bulk of the capital expenditure will be on Irrigation Schemes (Rs. 8.97 lakhs) and on Electricity Schemes (Rs. 8.00 lakhs). The provision for Irrigation works includes Rs. 75 lakhs for Tank Improvement Schemes and Rs. 75 lakhs for Grow More Food Irrigation Schemes. The provision made for Capital Outlay on Civil Works—Buildings is Rs. 1.81 lakhs, while the provision for Industrial Development is Rs. 39 lakhs.

A sum of Rs. 70 lakhs has also been included for payment of compensation to the zamindars—Rs. 50 lakhs for advance compensations and Rs. 20 lakhs for interim payments. The advance compensation is in respect of estates which have not yet been notified or taken over but which may be notified and taken over next year.

The transactions pertaining to the State Trading for Grain Supply are expected to be more or less balanced, while in respect of other State Trading Schemes (mainly distribution of chemical manures), it is anticipated that there will be a net debit of about Rs. 29 lakhs in the next year.

### Loans and Advances, 1952-53

Under Loans and Advances by the State Government, it is expected that the next disbursements will be slightly less than Rs. 1 crore, after providing Rs. 50 lakhs for the



grant of loans to local bodies, etc., for new works, as against the net disbursement of over Rs. 3 crores in 1951-52. The decrease is mainly due to the assumption, that if the seasons during next year prove favourable, there may not be a need for special disbursements of takkavi loans as in the current year. It is also assumed that the Well Subsidy loans will not be continued during the year 1952-53.

#### Borrowings, 1952-53

The budget assumes that the Government of India will give a loan of Rs. 7½ crores towards capital expenditure. Following the usual procedure, no credit has been taken in the budget for the proceeds of any open market loan that may be raised by this Government during the next year, as the issue of such a loan depends upon many factors, which cannot be foreseen now. The outstanding balance of about Rs. 2 crores of the open market loan raised by this Government in 1937 and 1940 (3 per cent Loan, 1952) is due for repayment in September next. The budget makes provision for this.

#### Opening and Closing Balance, 1952-53

As indicated above, the year 1952-53 is expected to start with a Cash Balance of Rs. 70 lakhs and Securities worth Rs. 19.4 crores in the Cash Balance Investment and Revenue Reserve Fund Accounts. According to the estimates as now framed, the year will close with a Cash Balance of Rs. 51 lakhs and Securities worth about Rs. 3.4 crores only in the Cash Balance and Revenue Reserve Fund Accounts. This will be increased to the extent of the amount of any open market loan that may be raised or further loans that may be given by the Government of India. In addition, the Government will hold in the earmarked funds (Sinking Fund, Famine Relief Fund and Electricity Reserve Funds) securities of the purchase value of about Rs. 7 crores.

#### Assets and Liabilities

Appendix I to the Budget Memorandum gives the details of the liabilities of the Government and assets of certain kinds. The liabilities as on 31st March 1952 are estimated at about Rs. 101 crores and the assets at about Rs. 141 crores. The excess of the assets over the liabilities is thus Rs. 40 crores. According to the Budget Estimate for 1952-53, the excess of the assets over the liabilities will increase to about Rs. 49 crores on 31st March 1953.

#### Five-Year Plan

The Appendix to this paper contains a statement comparing the provision included in the five-year plan under the various developmental heads with the provision actually included in the revised estimate for the current year and the budget for the next year. It will be seen that against an allotment of Rs. 33 crores in the plan for the year 1951-52, the actual expenditure is expected to be only Rs. 29 crores. Similarly for the next year, the provision included in the budget is about Rs. 28 crores as against the allotment of Rs. 35½ crores in the plan.

The question of the further provision to be made for the schemes included in the five-year plan in the budget for next year together with the problem of finding the requisite additional resources will be considered by the new Government.

#### APPENDIX.

STATEMENT COMPARING THE PROVISION MADE IN THE REVISED ESTIMATE, 1951-52, AND BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1952-53, FOR THE SCHEMES INCLUDED IN THE FIVE-YEAR PLAN WITH THE ALLOTMENTS ORIGINALLY MADE IN THAT PLAN FOR THESE TWO YEARS.

	1951-52.		1952-53.	
	Plan.	Revised Estimate.	Plan.	Budget Estimate.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
I. Agricultural and Rural Development—				
1 Agriculture ..	478	536	352	394
2 Veterinary and Animal Husbandry.	20	20	20	17
3 Dairying and Milk-supply.	15	15	15	15
4 Forest .. ..	11	10	7	10
5 Co-operation ..	24	10	28	13
6 Fisheries.. ..	12	16	19	11
7 Rural Development.	29	24	31	32
Total, I ..	589	631	472	492
II. Major Irrigation and Power Projects.	1,804	1,471	2,268	1,544
III. Industry—				
1 Cottage Industries.	37	22	21	28
2 Other Industries.	59	46	27	46
Total, III ..	96	68	48	74
IV. Transport (Roads).	204	202	152	171
V. Social Services—				
1 Education ..	142	117	158	116
2 Medical .. ..	102	47	81	73
3 Public Health ..	168	145	173	106
4 Housing .. ..	120	91	120	91
5 Labour and Labour welfare.	..	..	..	..
6 Amelioration of backward classes.	93	124	93	118
Total, V ..	625	524	625	504
Grand total ..	3,318	2,896	3,565	2,785

### Kurnool District

The Government have sanctioned the execution, under the Rural Welfare Scheme, of 11 road works, at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,86,000 in the Yerragondapalem Centre and the Tripurantakam area in Kurnool District.

This action has been taken in order to provide employment to labourers distressed by adverse seasonal conditions in Kurnool District.

## Food Offences and Punishments Awarded

During the fortnight ending December 31, 1951, 752 cases of prosecutions against food offences were disposed of in the Madras State (except in the districts of Chingleput, Ramanathapuram and Srikakulam). The accused persons in these cases were people of all classes and most of them belonged to the poorer classes. Fines ranging from Re. 1 to Rs. 500 and sentences of imprisonment up to three months were imposed.

Kannekanti Venkatarama Rao, working Manager, Sri Malleswara Rice Mill, Agripalli, Krishna District, was convicted and sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for one month and to pay a fine of Rs. 500 and in default of payment of fine, to undergo rigorous imprisonment for a further period of two months, for not maintaining correct accounts. For possession of ten bags of paddy without a permit, A. Mallikarjuna Rao, merchant of Visakhapatnam District, was fined Rs. 500 or simple imprisonment for three months. Palani Goundan of Salem District was awarded rigorous imprisonment for one week with a fine of Rs. 200 for unauthorised purchase of foodgrains.

In Tanjore District, Raju Mudaliar, rice supplier to a boarding house, was fined Rs. 200 or simple imprisonment for two months, for unauthorised sale of rice without a permit. In the same district, for transport of foodgrains without permits, Vellayan Chetty and Karupiah Manavar were fined Rs. 500 or rigorous imprisonment for one month and Rs. 200 or rigorous imprisonment for three months, respectively. N. Moideenkutty, Chathangottupuram, Malabar District, was fined Rs. 325 and O. P. P. Kunhankutty, Trippanachi, and V.M. Aydr, Chathangottupuram, Malabar District, were each fined Rs. 250 for failure to sell surplus paddy to the agent authorised by the Government. In West Godavari District, for attempt to transport rice from East Godavari to West Godavari, N. Narasimhamurthy and Mediseti Nageswara Rao of Rajahmundry were each fined Rs. 400 or simple imprisonment for six months, and P. Krishnamurthy and P. Suryarao of Chopella, East Godavari District, were each fined Rs. 200 with a day's imprisonment.

A fine of Rs. 200 or rigorous imprisonment for two months was imposed on Thimmappa of Bellary District, for transport of foodgrains without permit. Talluri Pichaiiah of Kuchipaddy in Guntur District was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 500 or to suffer rigorous imprisonment for three months, for illicit purchase and transport of paddy. In East Godavari District, for unauthorised transport of foodgrains, R. Nooharaju was fined Rs. 300 or rigorous imprisonment for three months.

During the same fortnight, other departmental punishments such as warnings, fines, forfeiture and enhancement of security deposits, cancellation or suspension of retail and wholesale licences, etc., were also awarded in 192 cases to persons who were dealing in foodgrains.

During the fortnight ending January 15, 1952, 151 cases of prosecutions against food offences were disposed of in the Madras State (except in the districts of Guntur, West Godavari and Tiruchirappalli). Fines ranging from Re. 1 to Rs. 100 and sentence of imprisonment up to one week were imposed.

Other departmental punishments, such as warnings, fines, forfeiture and enhancement of security deposits, cancellation and suspension of retail and wholesale licences, etc. were also awarded during the fortnight to persons who were dealing in foodgrains.

During the fortnight ending January 31, 1952, 505 cases of prosecutions against food offences were disposed of in the Madras State, except in Madurai District and Madras City. The accused persons in these cases were people of all classes. Fines ranging from Re. 1 to Rs. 400 and sentences of imprisonment up to six months were imposed.

In Tanjore District, Perumal Vandayar, a Mirasdar, Govindan Ehali, a cooly, and Kumaraswami Vandayar, a ryot, were each sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for six months and also to pay a fine of Rs. 100 or rigorous imprisonment for six weeks, for illicit transport of paddy. M. Ayddru, Tripanachi amsom, Malabar District, was fined Rs. 400 or rigorous imprisonment for four months, for failure to sell surplus paddy to the agent authorised by the Government.

During the same fortnight, other departmental punishments, such as warnings, fines, forfeiture and enhancement of security deposits, suspension or cancellation of retail and wholesale licences, etc., were also awarded in 151 cases to persons who were dealing in foodgrains.

## Rationing Extended

The Government have ordered that the Madras Rationing (Preparatory Measures) Order, 1947, the Madras Rationing Enquiry Order, 1947, and the Madras Rationing

Order, 1947, be extended to a portion of Samandar and the entire Pallithangal village in Arni, North District, with effect from March 4, 1952.

## Procurement Prices of Paddy Increased

In response to the representations made by this Government, the Government of India have now permitted the increase with immediate effect of the procurement prices of paddy in this State up to a maximum of Re. 1 per maund over and above the increase of eight annas per maund of paddy which took effect from 2nd December 1951. They have, however, directed that the increase should be effective only up to the end of May 1952, and that thereafter the procurement prices should be reduced to the existing level. The Government have carefully considered the two points that arise out of this decision of the Government of India, viz.

(1) What should be the quantum of increase within the ceiling of Re. 1 permitted by the Government of India ; (2) From which date the increase is to be given effect to.

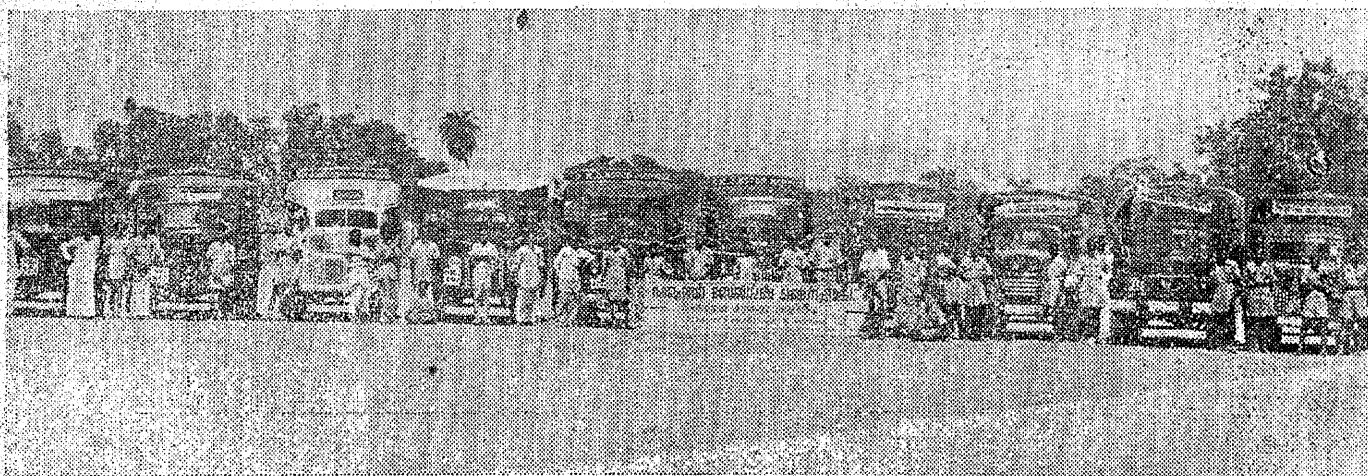
Considering the fact that the procurement price in the State is low as compared with other States, the Government have decided that the quantum of increase should be the maximum permitted by the Government of India, viz. Re. 1 per maund of paddy.

As regards the date from which the increase should be given effect to, they have considered that it will not be reasonable to deny the benefit of the increase to the producers who have already delivered their surplus out of their long-term crop and have therefore decided that it should take effect from the 1st January 1952.

This increase in procurement price will be applicable only to those districts in which Intensive Procurement is now in force, viz., East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Nellore, Tanjore, Malabar and the Nilgiris. As the increase will be in force only up to the end of May 1952, producers are advised to take advantage of the increased price and deliver their entire surplus to the procurement agents before the end of May next.

Owing to the increase in procurement price referred to above, the question arose whether the price charged to the consumers should be correspondingly increased. After examining all aspects of the question, the Government have decided not to pass on this increase to the consumers for the present but to continue to sell rice at the existing price levels based upon the existing procurement prices.

The Government of India have also decided to discontinue with effect from 1st March 1952, the supply of a certain quantity of wheat and rice at subsidised rates in order to enable this State to maintain specially low level of retail prices for these two foodgrains in the four industrial towns of Madras, Madurai, Coimbatore and Visakhapatnam. Consequently, this Government have decided to discontinue the sale at specially low prices of wheat and rice in these four towns with effect from the 2nd of March 1952. Thus the discrimination in treatment between these four industrial towns and the areas adjoining will now be eliminated and equality of price-levels will be maintained in those towns and in areas outside them.



**NATIONAL SAVINGS :** Photo taken on the occasion of the decorated vehicle parade organised by the National Savings Department at Vellore, North Arcot District, on 13th February 1952, in connection with the celebration of the Savings Fortnight in Madras State. About 20 vehicles participated in the parade.

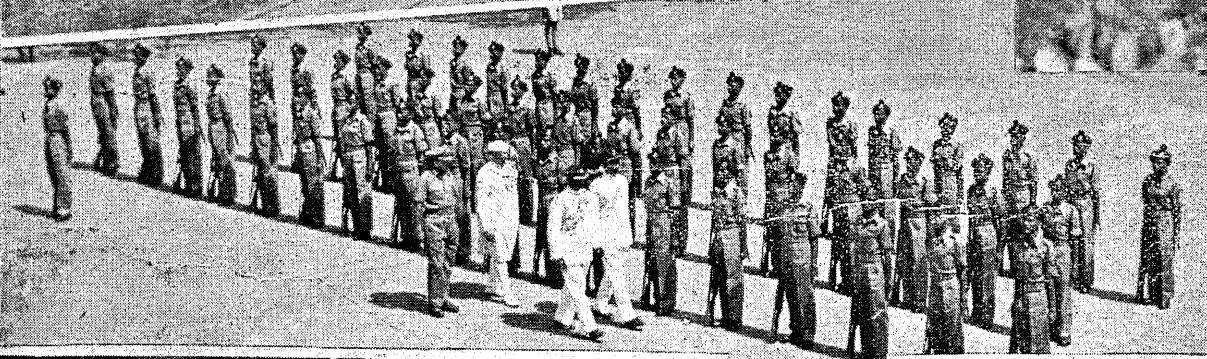
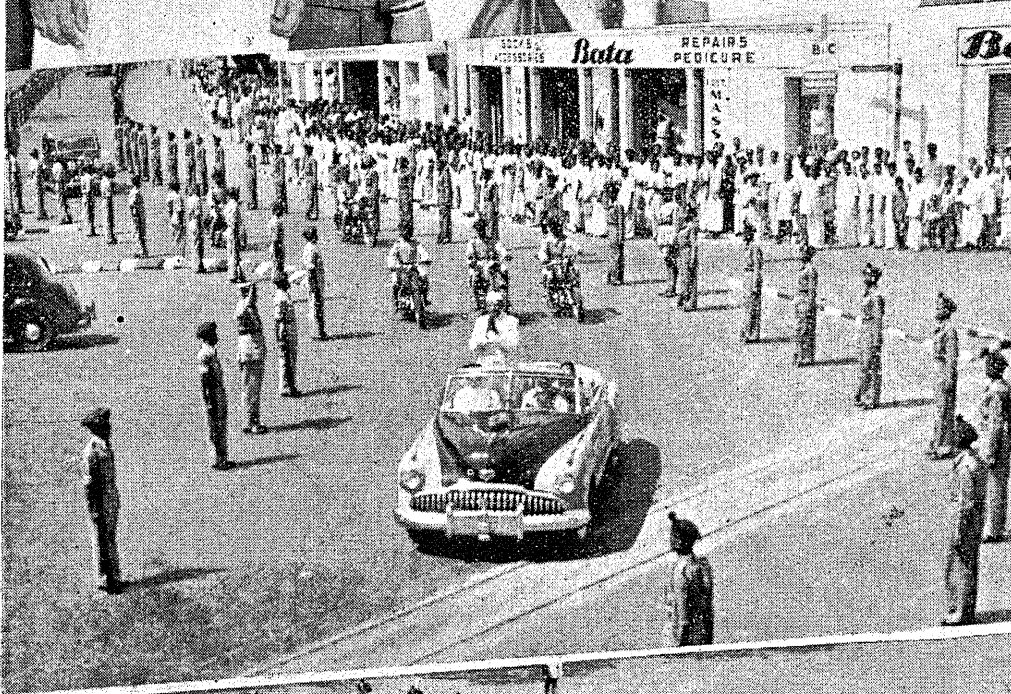


## OUR NEW GOVERNOR

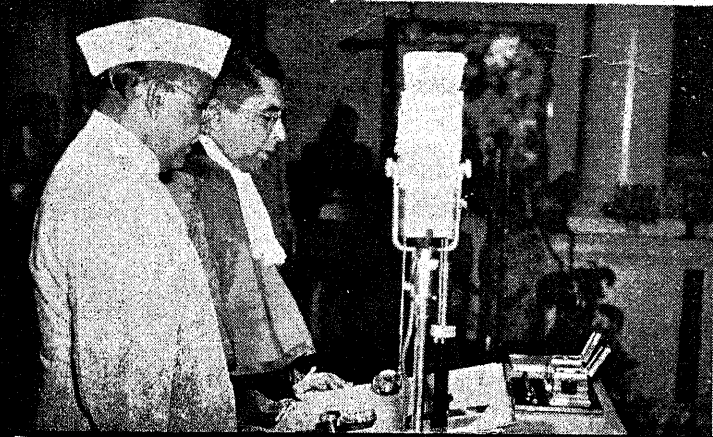
H. E. Sri Prakasa assumed office as Governor of Madras on March 12, 1952.

Our new Governor is seen with H. H. the Maharaja of Bhavnagar (left).

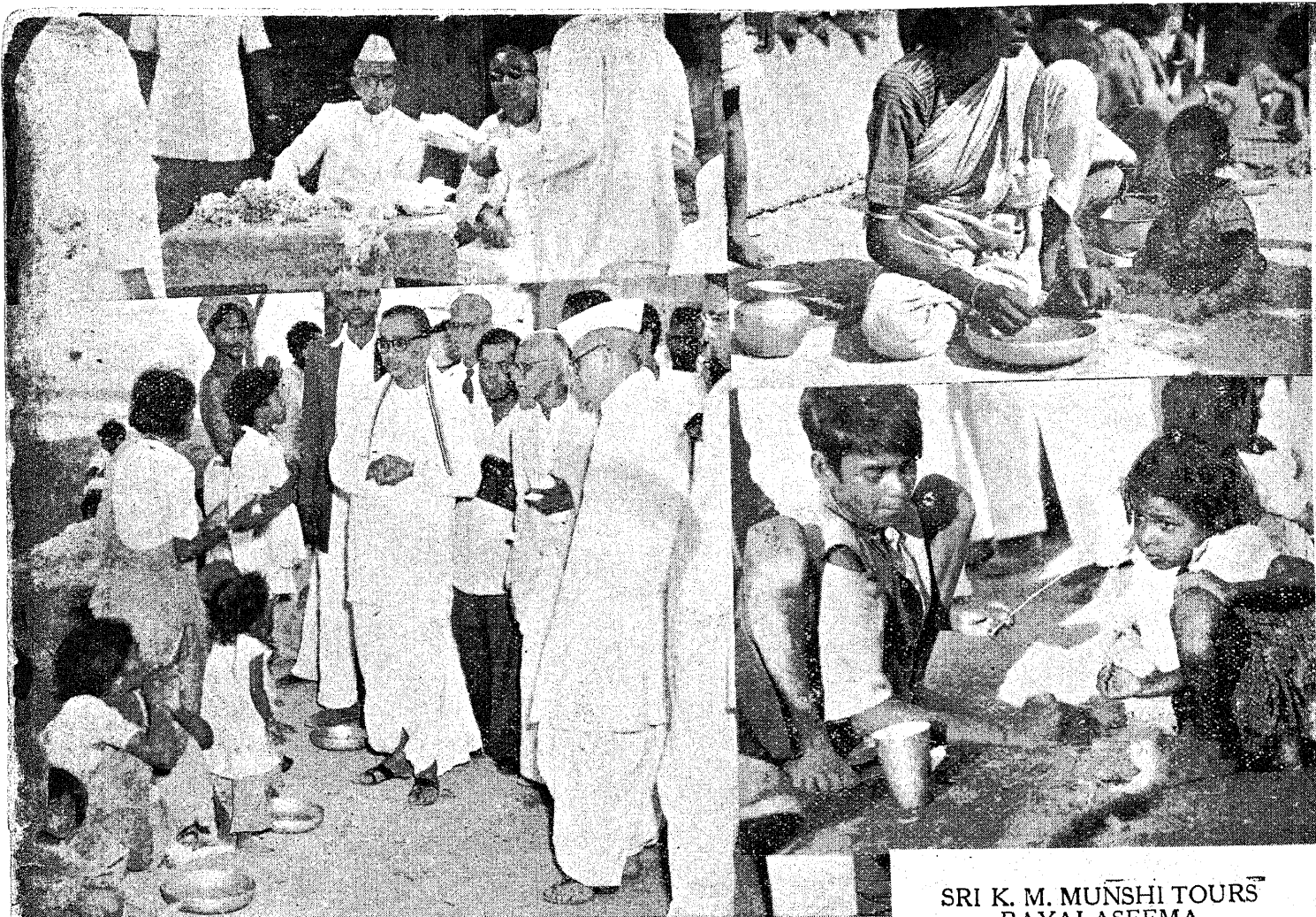
Centre left: The State drive and (centre right) meeting prominent personalities.



H. E. Sri Prakasa reviews a Guard of Honour (left) and the Oath of Office (below).

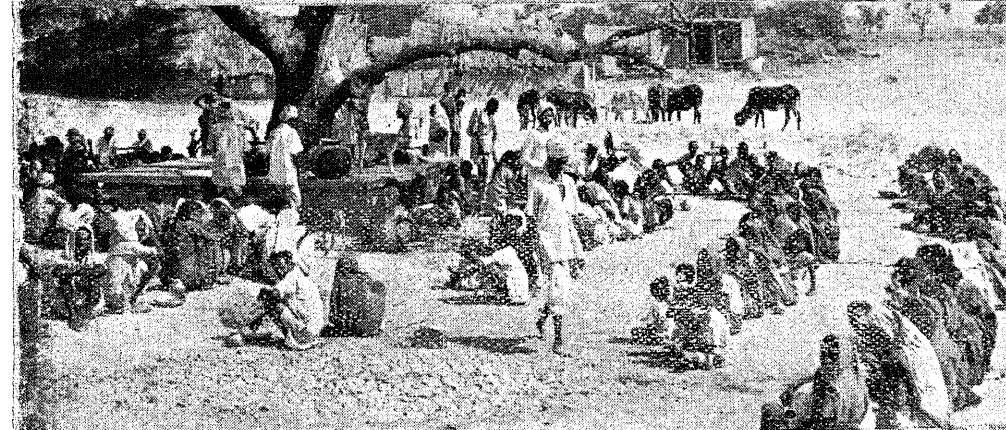






# **SRI K. M. MUNSHI TOURS RAYALASEEMA**

Sri K. M. Munshi, Union Minister for Food, and Sri H. Sitarama Reddi, Minister for Land Revenue, recently toured scarcity areas in Rayalaseema. The Ministers heard representations, inspected gruel centres and saw some of the road works started to relieve rural unemployment.



## Sri K. M. Munshi Tours Scarcity Areas in Rayalaseema

The Hon'ble Sri K. M. Munshi, accompanied by Hon'ble Sri H. Sitarama Reddi, Minister for Land Revenue, and Hon'ble Sri J. L. P. Roche Victoria, Minister for Food, conducted a whirlwind tour of the famine affected areas of Chittoor, Cuddapah, Kurnool and Anantapur Districts on March 9 and 10. Numerous villages were visited by the Ministers and the situation was studied at first hand through direct talks with ryots, agricultural labourers and all others affected by the scarcity conditions. In several instances, directions were given on the spot by Sri H. Sitarama Reddi, Minister for Land Revenue, to the officials, on some of the pressing needs of the localities mentioned in their memorandum.

### Chittoor District

The party first visited the Chandragiri and Puttur Taluks of the Chittoor District. At Kanganpadi village, the villagers stated that with the successive failure of monsoon for the last two or three years, they had lost their crops, and pleaded for repairs to supply channels and bunding of *guntas*. They also stated that there was water only in five or six out of the 50 wells in the area and that villagers were sharing what was available. They suggested the need for deepening wells.

Discussing the question of repairing tanks, the Hon'ble Minister asked the villagers whether they, particularly the well-to-do among them, were prepared to contribute 25 per cent of their labour resources for the land army. He told them that they should all learn self-help and that there must be a general desire on the part of the people to build up their village or district. He said such a campaign was necessary for creating a minor irrigation network in the absence of big rivers. He urged the people that in areas like theirs, a long-range view of problems should be

taken and schemes carried through and for this the co-operation of people was essential. The villagers agreed to give their co-operation in all the relief schemes that would be undertaken by the Government.

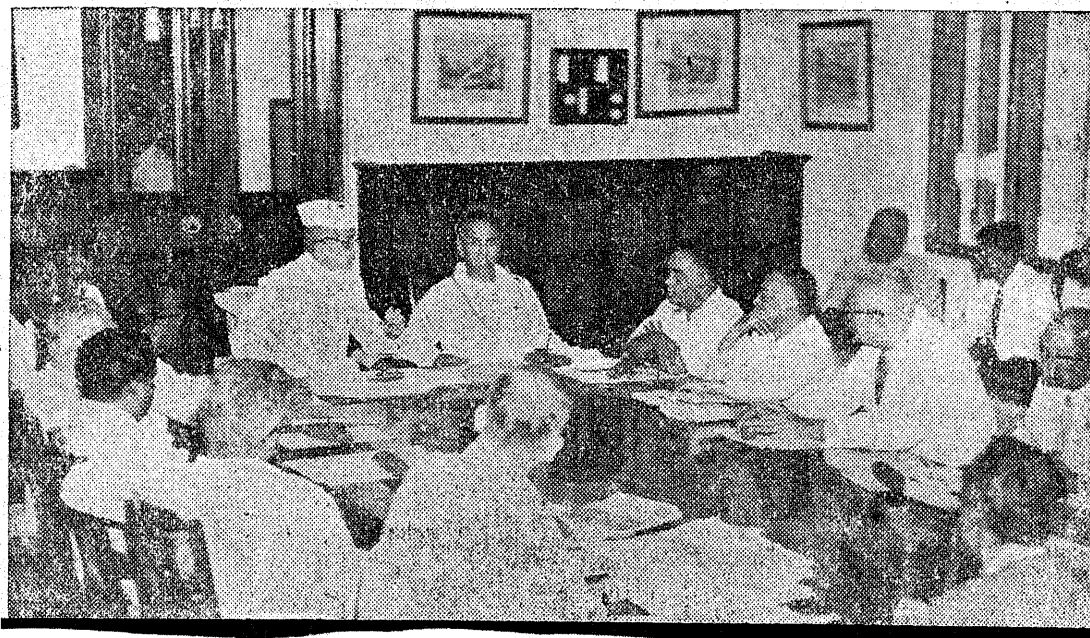
A fair-price shop in Renigunta was next visited. The villagers in the locality represented their grievances—the wells had dried up, cattle had migrated or were sold for want of fodder. They also pleaded for liberal grants of subsistence allowance and for the repair of spring channels. Here again the Hon'ble Minister requested the rich people of the village to contribute their share of labour in irrigation works. In respect of the demand for revenue remission, Sri H. Sitarama Reddi said that revenue collection had been suspended and assured them that the question of remission would be considered later.

The Kadirmangalam tank in Puttur Taluk was visited next. The tank was dry. This had already been taken up for improvement under a food production scheme. Before the party left Renigunta for Cuddapah a joint memorandum was submitted by local legislators and prominent non-officials, urging the Government to afford relief to the 45 lakhs of the famine stricken people of Rayalaseema. They suggested a 15-point programme for development and requested the Government of India to give financial aid to the State Government for carrying out their new Five-Crore Famine Relief Scheme.

### Cuddapah District

Hundreds of villagers greeted the Ministers at Muddanur in Cuddapah where they alighted. A memorandum presented by the Rayachoti Taluk Famine Relief Committee stated that their taluk was the worst affected and suggested the construction of a dam near Veligallu on the

*FOOD CONFERENCE : Sri K. M. Munshi, Union Minister for Food, confers with Ministers and officials of the Madras Government, on the problems of food scarcity in Rayalaseema.*





Papagni river beyond Galivedu, besides other relief measures. In the evening, the party went on a tour of villages in Pulivendla Taluk. At Nallapalli, a large number of women and children who were being fed at the gruel centre, pleaded for an increase in the gruel supplied. The party next inspected a relief works road connecting Mallala with Levanoor under execution. About 1,500 workers were being employed on the road works.

At Pulivendla, where a large number of villagers had gathered at the Tr. vellers' Bungalow, a number of petitions were presented. They pleaded for taking up the Gandikota Project as quickly as possible.

## Kurnool District

Villages in Kurnool District were next visited. On the way to Owk from Tadpatri, the party stopped for a few minutes at Belum, where representations from three affected villages in Banganapalli Sub-taluk were received. At Owk, the Hon'ble Ministers attended a Conference of District Officers, legislators and prominent non-officials. The villagers represented that the Timmaraja Tank had to be cleared of silt and the supply channel now in disrepair should be put in order. Requests were also made for giving the Krishna-Pennar Scheme the highest priority and also for taking up the Duddanala and Giddalur Reservoir Schemes. At Singannapalli also representations were made for providing more relief works.

At Tadpatri, a deputation on behalf of the Tadpatri Taluk Ryots' Association, met the Hon'ble Minister. Replying to the memorandum, the Hon'ble Sri K. M. Munshi urged the villagers to contribute 25 per cent of voluntary labour, stating that it was the only way towards solving problems on a permanent scale.

Representations were also made by local legislators that as a long-range measure, the Central Government should give financial help to the tune of Rs. 10 crores spread over a number of years to improve irrigation and to industrialise the district, preferably by starting cottage industries on the Japanese model.

Later, the party visited a number of villages in Anantapur District. Villagers everywhere pleaded for taking up irrigation works and drinking-water supply schemes.

The need for a reorientation in the attitude of the people of Rayalaseema towards the solution of chronic problems facing them was stressed by Sri K. M. Munshi, in his tour of famine affected areas. Wherever he went, the Hon'ble Minister asked the people to organise themselves into land armies, take up the minor irrigation schemes in their own hands and bring about a new atmosphere of self-help in the villages. He particularly requested the well-to-do people to contribute one day's labour in the week or one or two hours every day in the execution of schemes in their respective villages.

## Chingleput District

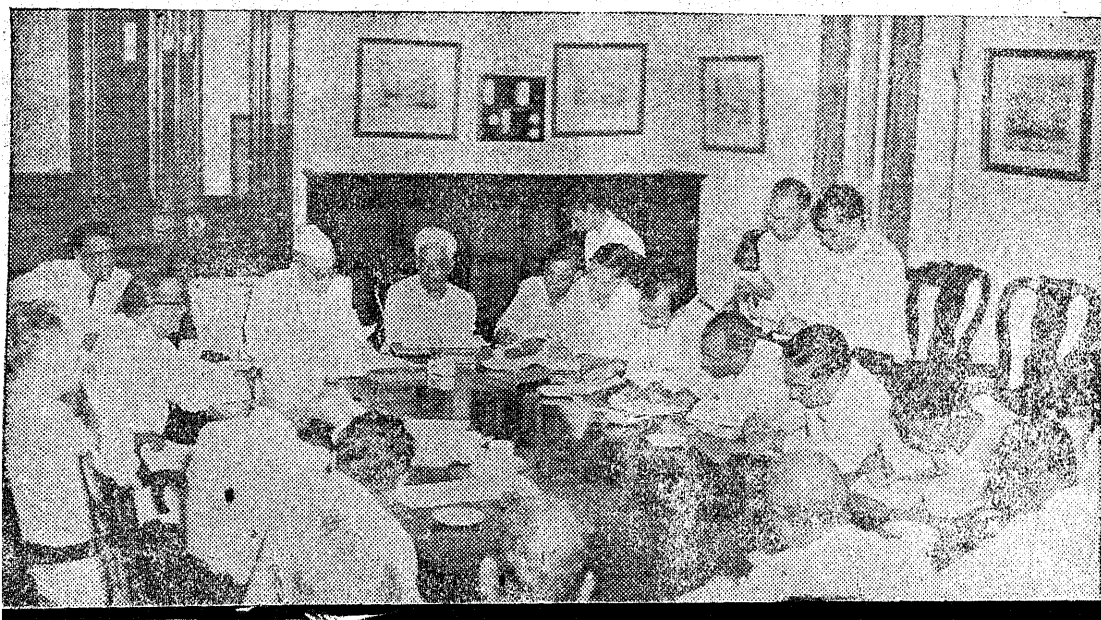
The Hon'ble Sri K. M. Munshi also visited Chingleput on completion of his tour where representations were made to him by the agriculturists of the district and various other organisations. They pleaded for taking up irrigation schemes and other relief works. The Hon'ble Minister assured them that so far as the Central Government were concerned, they would spare no pains to see that no serious calamity overtook the district or for that matter any other district in the State. Later in the evening, the Hon'ble Minister conferred with the Ministers of the Madras Government and officials at the Secretariat.

## Press Conference Held

At a Press Conference the same evening, the Hon'ble Sri K. M. Munshi said that there was no doubt that considerable difficulties existed in the districts visited by him. He said they had to be overcome immediately, if further deterioration was to be prevented.

The Hon'ble Sri K. M. Munshi said: "The first and immediate danger is of the wells running dry of drinking water. Unless immediate steps are taken this might prove to be a serious menace. The second danger is lack of work for landless labourers. This requires immediate opening of relief works in the affected areas where no such

*PRESS CONFERENCE: The Union Food Minister, Sri K. M. Munshi, held a Press Conference after his tour of scarcity areas in Rayalaseema.*





relief works have been opened so far. I was also distressed to find that some of the orange gardens are withering away for want of water. If this process is not arrested the labour of a few years will be destroyed in a few weeks.

"All these require immediate and energetic action. I am glad to say that in some of the affected parts, steps have already been taken to meet the difficult situation. The Madras Government have also decided to take immediate action. We have to meet the situation which will continue till July next. The Central Government will do its utmost to help the State and the Madras Government which is fully alive to the danger will, I am sure, strain every nerve to meet the situation. Every step would be taken and every effort made to see that not a single person dies of starvation."

The Hon'ble Minister also appealed to the public and the Press to give to the Government their utmost co-operation and not to indulge in panicky statements or ungenerous criticism of officials.

Sri H. Sitarama Reddi, Minister for Land Revenue, then gave the Pressmen details about the various new relief works decided upon by the Government. He said wherever more gruel centres were needed, the Government would promptly open them.

#### Details of Relief Works

Giving details about the relief works undertaken, Sri Sitarama Reddi said that the provision for gruel centres had been increased from the initial amount of Rs. 11, 40,900 to Rs. 50 lakhs. There were at present 174 centres in Chittoor, 209 in Cuddapah, 53 in Kurnool and 26 each in Anantapur, North Arcot and Chingleput Districts. Gruel centres would be opened in 64 more places in Anantapur District. The Minister said that the number of people availing of relief at these centres daily was 36,450 in Chittoor, 55,767 in Cuddapah, 12,932 in Kurnool, 3,291 in Anantapur, 3,683 in North Arcot and 2,600 in Chingleput.

Regarding revenue remission, he said: "A representation was made by people in Rajampet that revenue remission should be given in respect of orange groves which had been affected by the drought. Under existing orders, these would not be eligible for remission. The Government now propose to give remission in respect of affected orange groves and relax the rules in deserving cases. Secondly, dry lands irrigated by wells are not now eligible for remission if even a portion of the lands is cultivated with a wet crop. The Government are relaxing the rule so as to give relief, taking into account the constructive total loss."

### Revenue Remission in Guntur and South Arcot

The Government have sanctioned the grant of remission for fasli 1361, on the scales indicated below, of wet assessment in the entire non-deltaic areas in the district of Guntur and of dry assessment in 56 villages of Vinukonda, Palnad and Narasaraopet Taluks, Guntur District, which have been affected by adverse seasonal conditions.

*Wet lands (non-deltaic areas only).*—Full remission for wet lands with an outturn of four annas and below; and no remission for wet lands with outturn above four annas.

*Dry lands food crops (cereals and pulses).*—Full remission for food crops with an outturn of four annas and below; half remission for food crops with an outturn above four annas and below eight annas.

*Other crops (crops other than cereals and pulses).*—Full remission for crops with an outturn below four annas; no remission for crops with an outturn of four annas and above.

All wet fields on which, owing to inadequacy of water, a successfully dry crop has been raised, will be eligible for the remission of the difference between the wet and dry assessments. Wet lands left waste, owing to lack of supply in irrigation sources, are eligible for full remission, except for mamul wastes, in reckoning which, however, the three previous faslis would be excluded. Current wastes on dry lands, i.e., lands which are not mamul wastes, will also be eligible for remission.

The concessions in the matter of remission of land revenue will be applied to these estates, which have been taken over by the Government and which are in the affected areas.

The Government have also directed that the collection of loan instalments in all the affected villages in Narasaraopet and Vinukonda Taluks should be postponed to fasli 1362 both in the ryotwari areas, as well as in the affected estates, taken over by the Government and that the collection of loan instalments in the affected villages of Vinukonda Taluk, due in fasli 1360, the collection of which was postponed till fasli 1361, should also be postponed till fasli 1362.

Wet remission has been sanctioned for fasli 1361, as indicated below, in the 1,004 villages in the taluks of Tirukoilur, Chidambaram, Vriddachalam, Cuddalore, Villupuram, Kallakurichi, Tindivanam and Gingee of South Arcot District, which have been affected by adverse seasonal conditions.

Full remission for wet lands with an outturn of four annas and below; no remission for wet lands with an outturn of above four annas. All wet fields, on which, owing to inadequacy of water, a successful dry crop has been raised, will be eligible for the remission of the difference between the wet and dry assessment.

The Government have sanctioned the remission of dry assessment and water rate in respect of lands cultivated with wet crops under the Toludur project area, on the same scales as for lands classified as wet.

# Elections: How a Big Job was Tackled

By SRI S. VENKATESWARAN, I.C.S., Chief Electoral Officer

I do not suppose that in the serious minded, plain living and high-thinking Madras Secretariat, there have been any appreciable number of such occasions.\* How can we expect to discover precedents for this evening's function, seeing that what have just gone through, were the first general elections held on the basis of adult franchise. This is essentially a social gathering got up by the Public (Elections) Department for the purpose of expressing our sense of great relief and even our gratification at what has been accomplished. If this were all, you could have been spared any speech from me, but we will be failing in our duty if we did not give formal expression to our heartfelt gratitude to those without whose support, encouragement and active assistance, we could not have come out of the ordeal as satisfactorily as we have done. I first thought of letting you off with an informal extempore speech but having no pretensions to extempore oratory, I decided that it would be wise not to risk the looseness of expression and omissions and even commissions in an extempore performance by one unpractised in the art of speaking in public. I have therefore jotted down practically all that I want to say this evening.

At the outset, I would recall the assurance given by our Governor in our Legislature that every effort would be made by the Government to ensure free and fair elections in this State. This was reiterated on more than one occasion by our Hon'ble Chief Minister, notably at the Collectors' Conference and in his message to the Services. That pledge has been honoured fully. I have no mental reservations in saying this or anything else I am going to say to-day. We recognized that it was vital to the implementation of our Constitution that our elections should be held according to the best standards of free and democratic elections, and for achieving this object, it was fundamental that the official machinery charged with the responsibility of conducting the elections should be left free to do its duty without fear or favour, without any considerations, not to speak of any apprehension, as to the attitude of the party in power or any other party.

## Democratic Tradition

As the chief executive officer responsible for the planning of the recent elections on the polling side, I acknowledge with deep gratitude, on behalf of myself and of all those who have worked with me here at what I can appropriately call my G.H.Q., and the Collectors and other officers in the districts, the fact that this sound democratic tradition has been set up and scrupulously followed in our State, and the credit for it must go to our Chief Minister and Mr. Gopala Reddi. All of us in the official machinery did every time what we thought was the right thing to do under the law and on the facts as ascertained by us, and there was no question of any interference with the exercise of our free judgment in these matters. This is not a small thing. Nothing is more difficult to achieve under a system

of Party Government, and it will be said to the everlasting credit of our Chief Minister and his colleagues that they set up this sound democratic tradition in our State.

I was every time deeply moved by the unwavering and absolute trust they showed in me and in the official machinery working with me throughout the State. There was throughout every encouragement and strong support to me to do what was the right thing to do under all circumstances. We were throughout strongly supported in all that we decided and did. We really cannot be too grateful for all this trust and encouragement and support. If this tradition in our State is kept up, we shall have done well in the democratic way. It required the highest courage and rectitude to maintain it when the elections were not going well for the party in power, and all the greater must therefore be our gratitude and tribute to our Government.

All our elections went on peacefully and in an orderly manner, except for some unfortunate and incredibly silly and unruly behaviour of some persons in a negligible number of polling booths in two districts. No praise can, therefore, be too high for our voters who exercised their franchise in a quiet and orderly manner which has compelled the admiration of even the highly developed democratic nations of the West and America.

## Police Did A Good Job

Our election arrangements may be classified under two broad categories: the law and order arrangements which had to be made by the Police, and the polling arrangements which had to be made by the Collectors in the mofussil and by the Commissioner of the Corporation of Madras in Madras City. Another fact about which we can be legitimately proud in connection with the recent elections is the manner in which our Police conducted themselves. We are grateful to the Inspector-General of Police, the Deputy Inspectors-General of Police, the District Superintendents of Police and all other ranks of the Police for securing this result.

Having visited a number of districts during the elections, I am not surprised that the complaints against the Police have been quite negligible in number. Wherever I went, I was impressed by the patience and courtesy of the Police and the intelligent interest they took in securing orderly elections. Many of them had to do duty for a number of weeks in succession, but the strain did not affect their patience or their courteous treatment of the public. They had in many places to rough it out for their night halts in the small polling stations themselves, but they put up with the inconveniences cheerfully, and I personally found them very helpful and taking an intelligent interest in the whole proceedings. In more than one place the person who smartly took me round and explained the arrangements was a constable.

## "Peaceful Invasion"

Mr. Narasimham, our Commissioner here, may remember that when we visited a temporary polling booth on the night prior to the first polling day in the City, we were

\* From the speech made by Sri S. Venkateswaran, I.C.S., Chief Electoral Officer, on the occasion of a party given by the Public (Elections) Department to Sri B. Gopal Reddi, on February 20, 1952.

## Portraits of National Leaders in Local Boards

The Government have permitted District Boards, Panchayats and Municipal Councils, including the Corporation of Madras, to incur expenditure from their funds, without sanction by higher authorities, up to a limit of Rs. 50 per portrait, on the purchase and installation in their premises of the portraits of Mahatma Gandhi, Sardar Patel, Sri C. Rajagopalachari, the President and ex-Presidents of India, the Prime Minister and ex-Prime Ministers of India.

If any local body desires to spend more than Rs. 50 per portrait, the prior sanction of the competent authority should be obtained. The local bodies should purchase only printed copies of the portraits of the personages mentioned above, if they are intended for their schools and institutions, other than their main office buildings.

According to the orders dated December 27, 1950, portraits of other leaders may be installed in the buildings of local bodies but not at the expense of local bodies.

It may be recalled that, according to the previous orders, the Government had permitted Local Boards and Municipal Councils, including the Corporation of Madras, to incur expenditure from their funds on the purchase and installation in their premises of the portraits of Mahatma Gandhi and the President of the Indian Republic and of no others.

discussing as to where the Assistant Presiding Officers should be seated, where the candidates and the polling agents should be seated, etc., a young Constable who had done election duty in South Arcot District gave us some idea of what was proposed to be done, and this facilitated our discussion.

Mr. Sanjeevi has every reason to be proud of the fact that his officers and men have done their job well. What had to be organised by him was a peaceful invasion of each district in turn by a large Police force, and it had to be planned and executed with all the care and precision required for a military campaign. His officers have told me that the elections provided an excellent opportunity for them for mobilisation of their forces on a large scale and for policemen of different districts to work together and that it was therefore a most valuable experience for the Department. I trust, however, that such police arrangements will continue to be necessary only in connection with the future general elections and not for any other disquieting reasons.

### Polling Arrangements

On the polling side, the arrangements required were, if anything, more difficult and complicated. We had to implement, under the present conditions in our State, the latest modern refinements in regard to democratic elections,

with complications peculiar to our country but unavoidable in the face of the fact that the bulk of our electorate is illiterate. I refer to complications like one ballot box for every candidate, symbols and indelible ink. It was obviously necessary to ensure a uniform interpretation and enforcement of the law in all districts and this was the task of myself and the Public (Elections) Department, but our planning would have been good only on paper, if there was not an adequate and competent staff to execute the plans and implement all the complicated instructions that had to be issued from time to time and almost from day to day.

Thanks to the elaborate ryotwari administrative machinery of the Revenue Department, and the co-operation of all other Departments of the State and Central Governments, the execution was, generally speaking, quite up to the mark. This is not to claim that everything was perfect everywhere, but, generally speaking the arrangements for the elections were carefully and satisfactorily carried out. This State will no doubt improve upon this record at future elections. We are grateful for the generous appreciation that has appeared in our newspapers and even expressed in our Parliament. I must thank and congratulate all our Collectors, the Commissioner, Corporation of Madras, and all the Returning Officers, for this great achievement.

### Achievement in Madras City

I do not think there has been any comparable administrative effort in our State. This public appreciation could not have been secured but for the fact that our Government placed at the disposal of the official machinery all their resources in men, material and money. Nothing was stinted: neither by way of staff nor by way of funds. When the final bill is presented, our Finance Minister may feel somewhat depressed, but elections on this large scale and of this character cannot be conducted at less cost, though we may be able, in the light of our experience, to introduce some economies in future.

In Madras City, the public had a right to expect the arrangements to be made in an ideal fashion and this was actually achieved. Mr. Narasimham can be proud of this. He could of course easily command many facilities and amenities almost unthinkable in many places in the mofussil, but material and money could not themselves lead to such good results as he has achieved. The credit for the achievement must go to him personally for his able direction and to hard work for several weeks put in by him and his Revenue Officers and the other subordinate officers of the Corporation. We are grateful to the Corporation of Madras for placing all their resources in men and material at our disposal for conducting these elections in the City.

### Tributes to Officers and Staff

What had to be done by the Chief Electoral Officer could not have been done at all unless there was a competent and hardworking staff of officers, Superintendents and clerks to share his burden at what I have called this G.H.Q., and it gives me the greatest pleasure to pay my tribute to my officers and staff in the Public (Elections) Department. I am used to special duties and to the hard work that they entail. I had survived our labours for the Andhra Province and compared with what we had to do in connexion with the recent elections, my Census work

was almost a holiday. The volume of work that had to be done and the pace at which it had to be done, especially in the last one month before the elections, and while the elections were in progress, were terrifying, and this work involved long hours, day in and day out, and we had to strain ourselves, like thousands in other departments, even beyond the limits of physical endurance.

Though I have been on Election duty since 1948 and preparing blueprints from then, the decisions that had to be taken by Parliament and by the authorities in Delhi could not all be taken till September last, with the result that even the statutory picture of what had to be done was complete only towards the end of September and for these colossal elections, the arrangements had to be put through in just three months. It was no smooth sailing for us. Apart from ordinary administrative snags, there were serious difficulties over ballot boxes and their movements and transport bottlenecks. Late last year, just a few weeks before the elections were to begin, we found that we had to write off one of the firms from whom we had ordered steel ballot boxes and a large additional order had therefore to be placed with the other firm, i.e., Hyderabad Allwyn Metal Works, Limited, Hyderabad, for covering this deficit.

### Serious Problem Tackled

While on this point, I must express our gratitude to this Hyderabad firm for coming to our rescue in this matter and for helping us so valiently to adhere to the schedule for the elections in the various constituencies. We had a most anxious time, and the entire credit for tackling this serious problem and for providing the delivery of the ballot boxes everywhere in time is due to our Deputy Secretary C. S. Ramachandran. I cannot adequately express my gratitude to him for tackling this and other serious difficulties in connexion with the recent elections and for all the invaluable assistance that he gave me. He had to be in complete charge during my absence on tour and do everything in a way which I could not have improved upon. It was quite a common thing for us during these anxious weeks to spend many sleepless nights over the various serious difficulties that seemed to come up from day to day and each had to be tackled immediately. Each of us had to do his best, and often, we did not have even the time to tell each other what we had been doing.

Our two Assistant Secretaries (Jagannathan and Hanumantha Rao) gave us most valuable assistance throughout, and put up cheerfully with unbearable strain day in and day out. I must also express my gratitude to the excellent team work of the Superintendents, clerks, stenographers and typists. The number of circulars, telegrams and fair copies that had to be issued daily was incredible, and they had to work for long hours everyday and even on all holidays. This was the lot of all of us till the second week of this month. My officers, Superintendents and clerks must be glad to meet, at a pleasant function like this, the man who almost worked them to death, and see for themselves his human qualities.

### Ballot Box Bottleneck

I must not forget to mention our librarian Mr. Jagannathachari who helped Mr. Ramachandran to deliver the goods in regard to ballot boxes. Strange are the ways of God! Our Librarian had to get ballot boxes for us! Today, the Rajahmundry Parliamentary constituency

would let us down and some 13,000 ballot boxes would get locked up there owing to the need for a fresh poll in one or two booths, and almost next day or so, the Ongole Parliamentary constituency would let us down similarly. To make up the consequential shortages, the steel ballot boxes had to be literally produced day by day, and transported from there. We are grateful to Mr. Jagannathachari for the splendid manner in which he helped the Hyderabad firm keep up their daily production and transport of the steel boxes.

We are also grateful to Mr. G. T. Sastri, our Station Director, All-India Radio, Madras, and his officers and staff for their splendid co-operation in connexion with the recent elections right from the beginning. Our thanks are also due to Mr. Parthasarathi, our Director of Information and Publicity, and his officers and staff for their assistance right through.

### Co-operation of the Press

I must also express our gratitude to the Press for their enthusiastic co-operation in giving publicity to the arrangements and to the orders issued in connexion with the elections. I am particularly grateful to them for taking care to see that nothing inaccurate or misleading was put out in their newspapers.

I must also express our gratitude to the Superintendent, Government Press and to the Superintendent of Stationery for the hard work they had to put in for several weeks to comply with our large demands for symbols, forms, stationery, etc., at short notice. In the Government Press also, the lights were burning throughout the nights for several weeks on end.

Last but not least, I must express our gratitude to the Chief Election Commissioner, Mr. Sukumar Sen, and his able Secretary Mr. P. S. Subramanian, for the prompt manner in which they gave us the orders of the Election Commission which we had to take from time to time. I am indebted to Mr. Sen for the strong and steady support he gave me throughout and for the trust he had in our judgment and recommendations.

Finally, I must thank our guests for so kindly responding to our invitation.

### Museum Exhibits in Record Office to be loaned to the Government Museum

The Government have ordered that the Museum Exhibits, which are now in the Madras Record Office, be given on permanent loan to the Government Museum, Madras, so as to make the Historical Section of the Museum more attractive.

The Museum Exhibits cover the following main items: Charters, Treaties and Agreements; Regimental Flags and Dress; Documents in Indian Languages; Miscellaneous Documents; Maps and Plans; Photos and Pictures; Seals (Wax impressions) and Miscellaneous Articles.

### Siddha Dispensary at Voimodu

The Government have approved the conversion of the subsidized Rural Siddha Hospital at Voimodu in Tanjore district into a regular Siddha Dispensary with the necessary staff under the management of the Government.



1952

## Electricity for Villages

During the week ending 16th February 1952, the Government have sanctioned 20 schemes relating to the extension of supply of electricity, at an estimated cost of Rs. 70.979 lakhs, for agricultural and industrial and other purposes in the State. The following are the details of the schemes :—

**Madras System.**—Extension of supply of electricity to 517 house service connections, 204 street lights, 16 industrial and other loads and 22 agricultural pumpsets at an estimated cost of Rs. 4,30,200 at Nemili, Kirapakkam and Tirukkalikundram villages; to 51 agricultural services, eight industrial loads, 100 domestic services and 112 street lights at an estimated cost of Rs. 3,16,050 at Ponneri, Vembakkam, Tiruvengadapuram and Aladu villages in Ponneri Taluk, Chingleput District.

**Mettur Electricity System.**—Extension of supply of electricity to four agricultural pumpsets, five industrial loads and nine house service connections at an estimated cost of Rs. 42,500 at Yercaud village in Salem Taluk, Salem District; to 15 agricultural pumpsets at an estimated cost of Rs. 31,900 at Molugampundi village in Arni Taluk, North Arcot District; to 44 agricultural pumpsets and one industrial load at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,04,700 at Vanguru village in Wallajah Taluk, North Arcot District; to 11 agricultural pumpsets at an estimated cost of Rs. 36,700 at Arugavur village in Cheyyar Taluk, North Arcot District.

Supply from the Mettur Electricity System has been sanctioned for agricultural, industrial, domestic and street-lighting purposes at an estimated cost of Rs. 9.31 lakhs to be spread over ten years at Pallipattu and Karvettinagar in Chittoor District; for agricultural, industrial and other purposes at an estimated cost of Rs. 16.768 lakhs, to be spread over ten years, at Pudupalayam, Anavarabad, Valayambattur, Koyambattu, Melpulidiyur, Melpallipattu, Paramanandal and Puduchengam villages in North Arcot District; for 491 house service connections, 15 industrial loads, 200 street lights and one cinema load at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.54 lakhs at Sendamangalam village in Namakkal Taluk, Salem District; for agricultural, industrial and domestic purposes at an estimated cost of Rs. 9.612 lakhs, to be spread over ten years, at Sathur, Malar, Ladavaram, Kazhayanur and Timiri villages in North Arcot District; for 121 agricultural pumpsets at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,79,100 at Senji, Sattarai, Kovankolathur, Pinivakkam and Manavalur

villages, Tiruvallur Taluk, Chingleput District; and for 44 agricultural pumpsets, eight industrial loads and 250 house service connections at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.46 lakhs at Unjalur and Kolathupalayam villages in Erode Taluk, Coimbatore District.

**Papanasam Electricity System.**—Extension of supply of electricity to 22 agricultural pumpsets and 82 house services at an estimated cost of Rs. 62,300 at Melambur village in Ambasamudram Taluk, Tirunelveli District, has been sanctioned.

**Pykara System.**—The Government have sanctioned the extension of supply of electricity to 16 agricultural pumpsets at an estimated cost of Rs. 41,000 at Krishnapuram, hamlet of Karumathampatti village, Palladam Taluk, Coimbatore District.

**Andhra Power System.**—Sanction has been accorded for the extension of supply of electricity to 21 agricultural pumpsets and one industrial load at an estimated cost of Rs. 70,000 at Ungutur village, Tadepalligudem Taluk, West Godavari District.

Government have sanctioned a major proposal for the extension of supply of electricity for agricultural, industrial and domestic purposes at an estimated cost of Rs. 5,26,700 at Yellamanchili and other surrounding villages in Visakhapatnam District.

Sanction has also been accorded for the extension of supply of electricity to eight agricultural pumpsets, one industrial load and ten domestic services at an estimated cost of Rs. 39,200 at Adivaram village, Visakhapatnam Taluk, Visakhapatnam District.

**Rayalaseema Power System.**—The Government have sanctioned the extension of supply of electricity to 90 domestic services and 60 street lights at an estimated cost of Rs. 52,900 at the Patha Cuddapah Panchayat area, Cuddapah District.

Sanction has been accorded to the extension of supply of electricity for agricultural, industrial and other purposes at an estimated cost of Rs. 4,18,600 at Mattihalli and Harpanahalli villages in Harpanahalli Taluk, Bellary District.

Sanction has also been accorded to the extension of supply of electricity for agricultural, industrial and other purposes at an estimated cost of Rs. 5,79,500 at Konakondla, Vajrakarur and Uravakonda villages in Anantapur District.

## The XV Indian Olympics

The flame of the Olympic torch, which has served as a beacon for the sportsmen of the world to capture the spirit of the ancient Greek athletes throughout the world—flared after a lapse of 20 years in Madras City, when the 15th Indian Olympic Games was inaugurated in the Corporation Stadium, Madras. Our State played host to the cream of India's sportsmen and sportswomen. Keen zest was attached to the National Olympics due to the fact that these games were the preliminary trials for the selection of India's contingent to the World Olympiad at Helsinki, Finland, to be held in a few months.

The inauguration of this Festival of Sports was marked by gorgeous pageantry, and a mammoth crowd saw H.E. the Governor of Madras declare open the 15th Indian Olympics, on the evening of February 21, 1952.

The competitors had arrived earlier and were all accommodated in the specially built Bhavnagar Village, consisting of two camps, the Chere Camp and the Mohite Camp. Nearly 500 athletes and officials stayed here during the four days of the National Games.

H.E. the Governor arrived in State and standing in the open car, the Head of the State went round the Stadium and acknowledged with folded palms the cheers of the spectators. The State teams then marched into the arena, anti-clockwise, to the accompaniment to the martial music of the brightly uniformed Services Bands and the City Police Band.

The contingents marched in the following order: Services, Bengal, Bihar, Bombay, Chandernagore, Delhi, Gujerat, Hyderabad, Kolhapur, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Orissa, Pepsu, East Punjab, Rajputana, Travancore-Cochin, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra and Madras. As each State contingent marched past the Governor's Box, the Captain who was carrying his State's Olympic flag, dipped it in salute. After marching round the Stadium the teams and the bands lined up in the centre of the arena in columns facing the Governor's Box.

His Excellency then inaugurated the National Olympics with these words: "I declare open the 15th Indian Olympic Games." This was heralded by a fanfare of trumpets and the Olympic flag was solemnly hoisted. Guns fired a salute of 15 salvoes representing the number of Games held. Hundreds of pigeons symbolic of peace were released from the eastern stand.

This was the signal for the veteran athlete Joe Murphy who represented India in the 400 and 800 metres events at the World Olympics in Amsterdam in 1928, to enter the arena holding aloft the Olympic torch. He was the last of the 13 runners who carried the torch in relay from the Y.M.C.A. College of Physical Education, Saidapet. Joe Murphy ran round the Stadium anti-clockwise, mounted the flag-decked steps opposite the Governor's Box and lighted the flame which was kept burning throughout the Games. The Captain of the Madras Contingent, L. T. Boosey, approached the Tribune of Honour and mounted the rostrum. The captains of other teams carrying their flags stood in the semi-circle round the Tribune. In a solemn voice Boosey then pronounced the Olympic Oath: "We swear that we will take part in the 15th Indian Olympic Games in fair competition, respecting the regulations which govern them and with desire to participate

in the true spirit of sportsmanship for the honour of our country and for the glory of sport." The competitors bowed their heads as a mark of acceptance. The national anthem was then played and they returned to their special enclosure.

The next event on the programme was an exhibition football match in which the Mysore State XI defeated Hyderabad Police by two goals to one. Before the match, both teams were presented to His Excellency the Governor.

The results of the finals in the various events gone through in the four days of the games are given below:—

### TRACK AND FIELD—Men's Finals

#### 100 Metres.

1. Lavy Pinto (Bombay). 11s.
  2. Gabriel (Services).
  3. Balwant Singh (Services).
- (Lavy Pinto clocked 10.7s. in the heats).

World Record: 10.2s. Jesse Owens (U.S.A.), 1936; Harold Davis (U.S.A.), 1941; L. La Beach (Panama), 1948; and N. H. Ewell (U.S.A.), 1948.

Olympic Record: 10.2s. Jesse Owens (U.S.A.), 1936.

Indian (National) Record: 10.7s. Lavy Pinto (in the heats), 1952.

Indian (All-comers) Record: 10.5s. R. E. Kitto (Ceylon), 1946.

#### 200 Metres.

1. J. Crasto (Bombay). 22.2s.
2. Gabriel (Services).
3. Balwant Singh (Services).

(Lavy Pinto after having set up a new record of 21.9s. in the second heat, did not participate in the final owing to a pulled muscle).

World Record: 20.2s. M. E. Patton (U.S.A.), 1949.

Olympic Record: 20.7s. Jesse Owens (U.S.A.), 1936.

Indian (National) Record: 21.9s. Lavy Pinto (in the heats), 1952.

#### 400 Metres.

1. Ivan Jacob (Madras). 49.8s.
2. Balwant Singh (Pepsu).
3. Jagdev Singh (Pepsu).

World Record: 45.8s. V. Rhoden (Jamaica), 1950.

Olympic Record: 46.2s. W. Carr (U.S.A.), 1932; A. S. Wint (Jamaica), 1948.

Indian (National) Record: 49.8s. F. Gantzer (Bengal), 1938; Ivan Jacob (Madras), 1952.

Indian (All-comers) Record: 49.5s. M. M. P. Pereira (Ceylon), 1946.

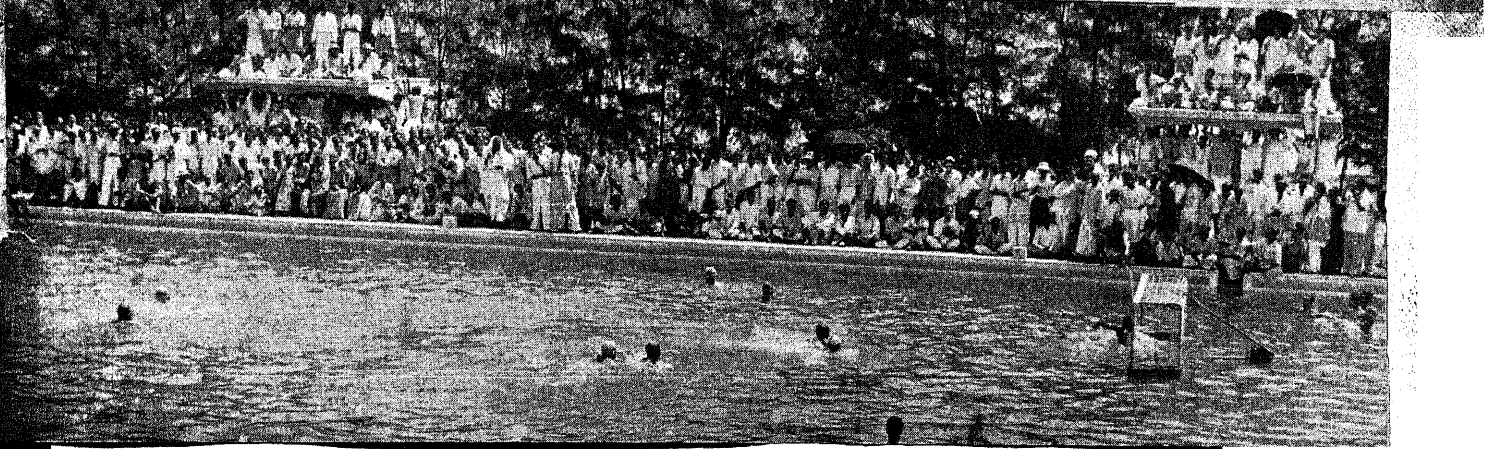
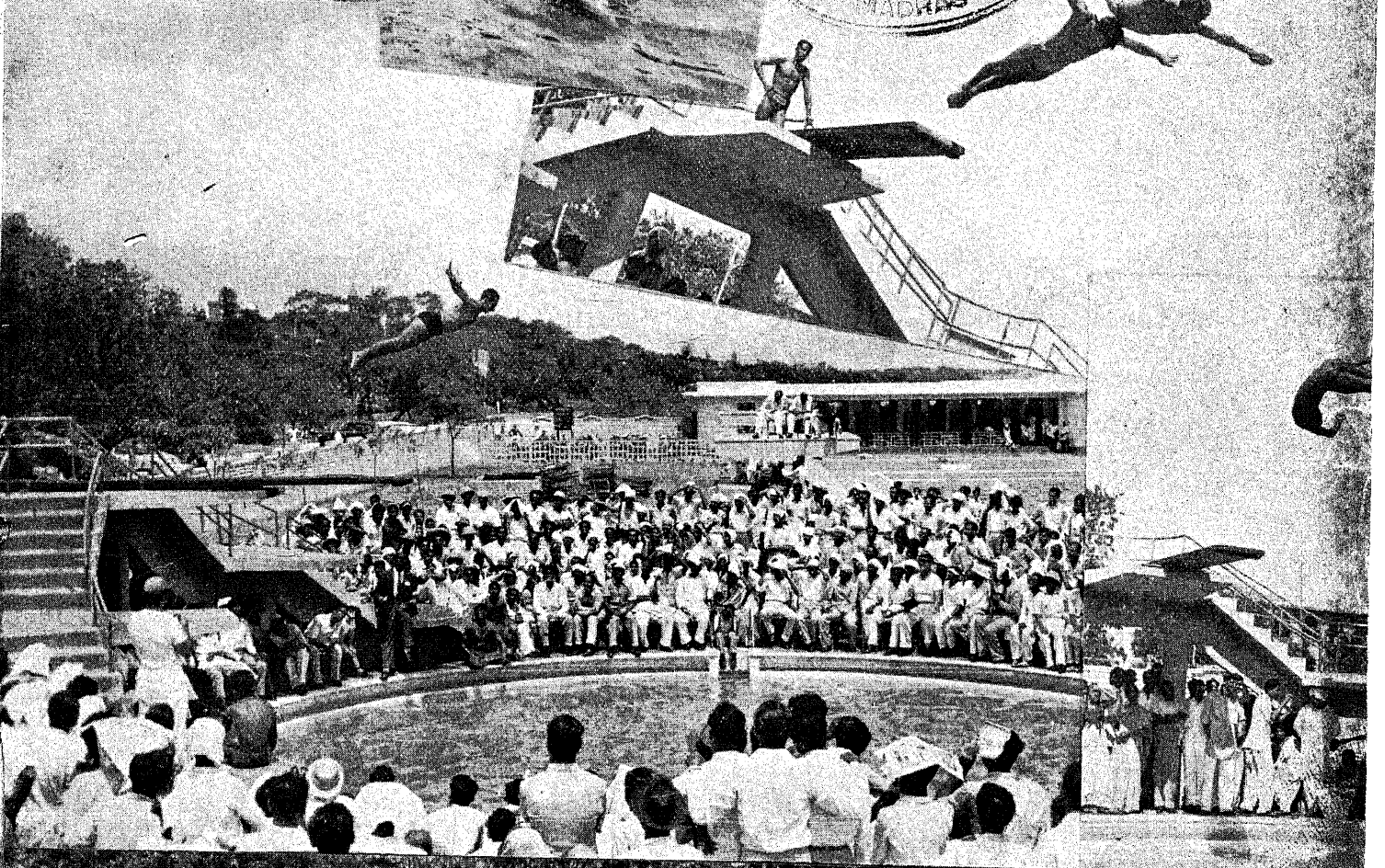
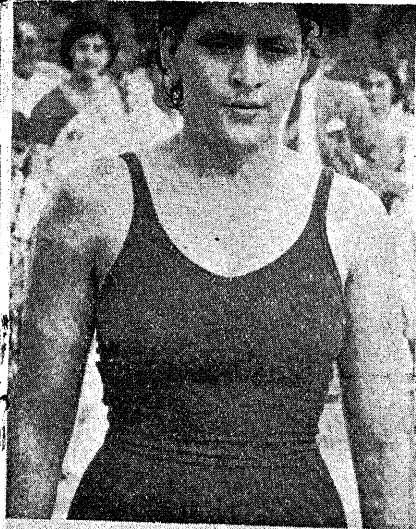
#### 800 Metres.

1. Sohan Singh (Services). 1m. 57.1s.
2. Gulwant Singh (Services).
3. Ranjit Singh (Pepsu).

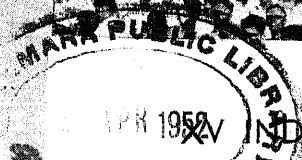
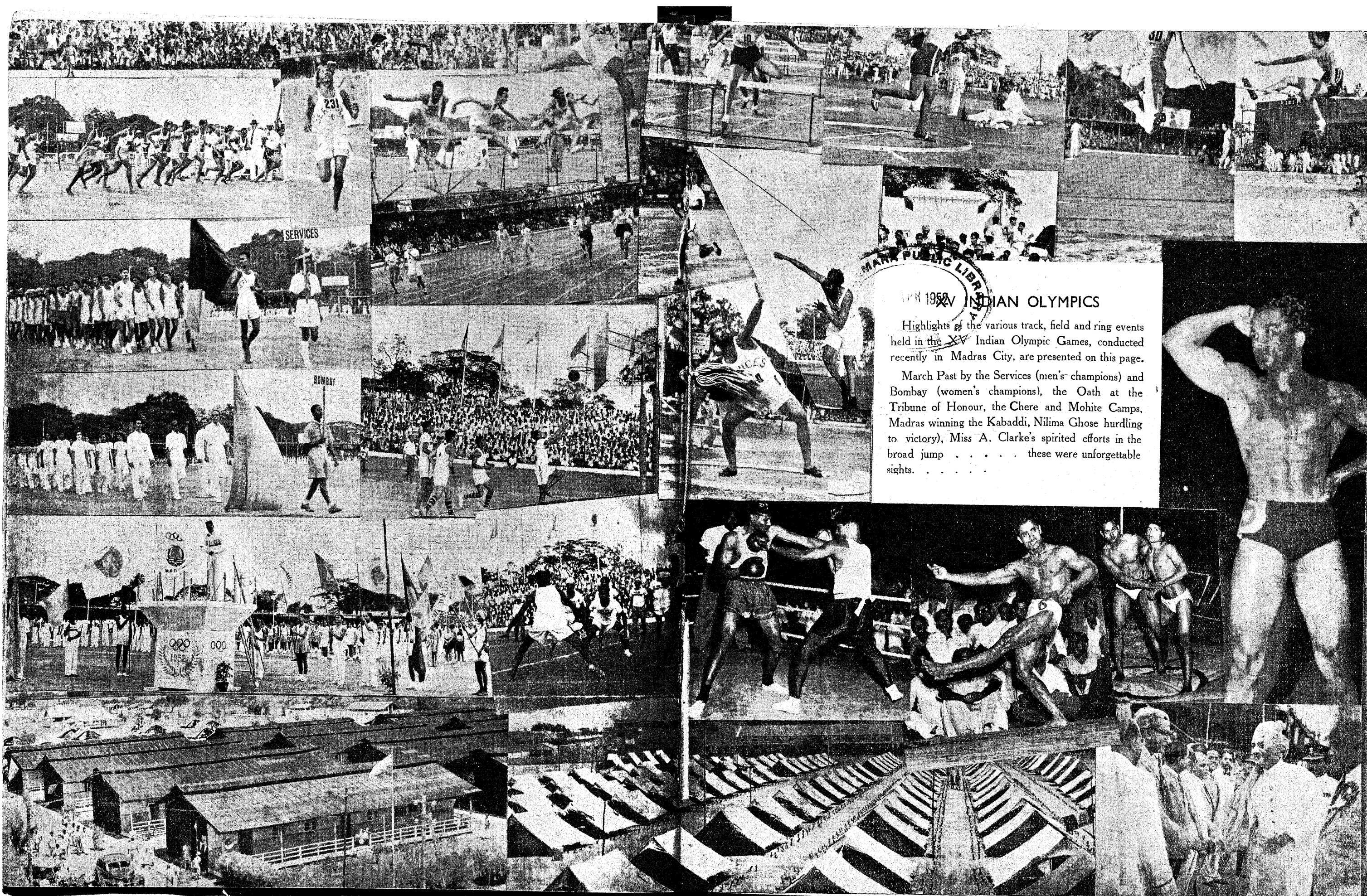
World Record: 1m. 46.6s. R. Harbig (Germany) 1939.

# OLYMPIC SWIMMING

Pictures show exciting moments from the Swimming, Diving and Waterpolo events in the XV Indian Olympic Games. At left is Dolly Nazir, outstanding woman swimmer from Bombay.



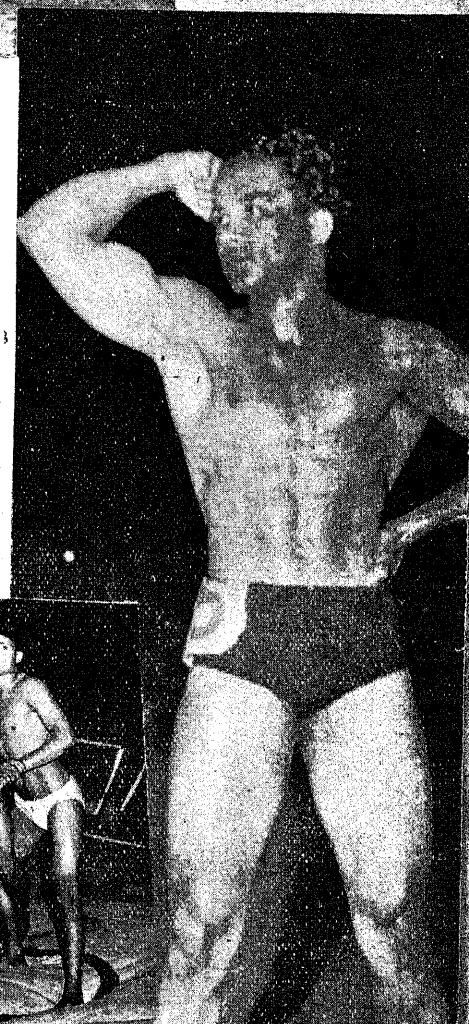




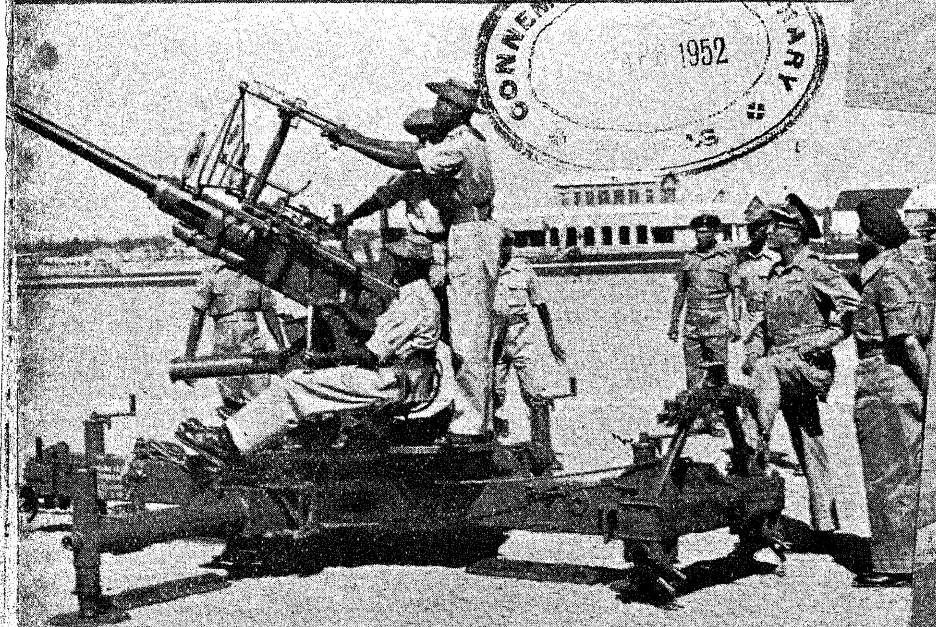
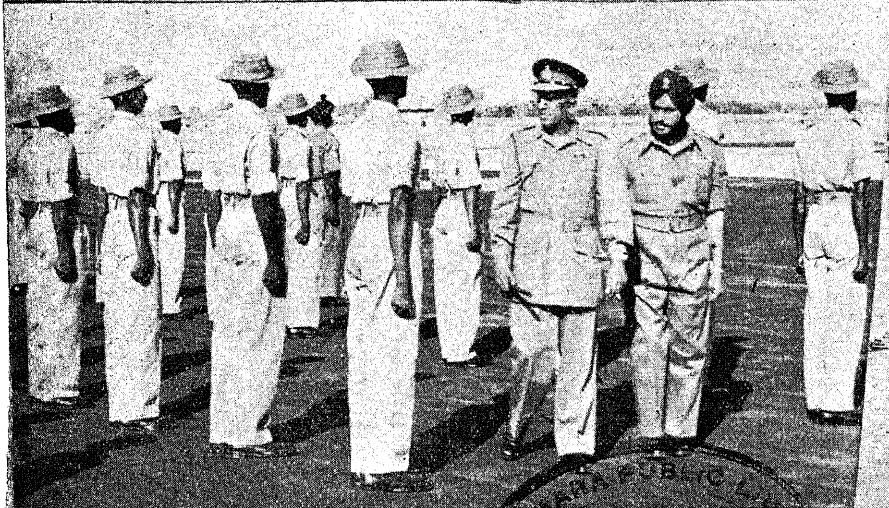
# INDIAN OLYMPICS

Highlights of the various track, field and ring events held in the XV Indian Olympic Games, conducted recently in Madras City, are presented on this page.

March Past by the Services (men's champions) and Bombay (women's champions), the Oath at the Tribune of Honour, the Chere and Mohite Camps, Madras winning the Kabaddi, Nilima Ghose hurdling to victory, Miss A. Clarke's spirited efforts in the broad jump . . . . . these were unforgettable sights.







## PASSING-OUT PARADE

The 128 Light Ack-Ack Artillery Unit of the Territorial Army at Arkonam held a passing-out parade.

Olympic Record : 1m. 49.2s. M. Whitfield (U.S.A.), 1948.

Indian (National) Record : 1m. 56.8s. Hazura Singh (Patiala), 1938.

## 1,500 Metres.

1. Sadhu Singh (Services). 4 m. 6.8s.
2. Jabbar Singh (Services).
3. P. Lanka (Orissa).

World Record : 3m. 43s. Gunder Haegg (Sweden), 1944, and L. Strand (Sweden), 1947.

Olympic Record : 3m. 47.8s. J. Lovelock (New Zealand), 1936.

Indian (National) Record : 4m. 4.2s. Chand Singh (Patiala), 1944.

## 3,000 Metres Steeplechase.

1. Gulzara Singh (Pepsu). 9m. 31.4s.
2. Daluram (Services).
3. Weet Singh (Services).

World Record : 9m. 3.8s. V. Iso Hollo (Finland), 1936.

Olympic Record : 9m. 3.8s. V. Iso Hollo (Finland), 1936.

Indian (National) Record : 9m. 31.4s. Gulzara Singh (Pepsu), 1952.

## 5,000 Metres.

1. Daluram (Services). 15m. 46.8s.
2. Akkrey (Madhya Bharat).
3. Munuswami (Services).

World Record : 13m. 58.2s. Gunder Haegg (Sweden), 1942.

Olympic Record : 14m. 17.6s. G. Reiff (Belgium), 1948.

Indian (National) Record : 15m. 9.4s. Ronaq Singh (Punjab), 1936.

## 10,000 Metres.

1. Dhanna Singh (Services). 33m. 55.4/5s.
2. Gurbachan Singh (Pepsu).
3. Ronaq Singh (Pepsu).

World Record : 29m. 2.6s. E. Zatopek (Czechoslovakia), 1950.

Olympic Record : 29m. 59.6s. E. Zatopek (Czechoslovakia), 1948.

Indian (National) Record : 32m. 2.6s. Ronaq Singh (Punjab), 1936.

## 10,000 Metres Walk.

1. Harnaik Singh (Services). 55m. 19s.
2. Nagaraj (Mysore).
3. Lingappa (Mysore).

World Record : 42m. 39.6s. V. Hardmo (Sweden), 1945.

Olympic Record : 45m. 4s. (made in heat) J. F. Ikaelsson (Sweden), 1948.

Indian (National) Record : 52m. 29s. Ronaq Singh (Patiala), 1949.

## 50 Kilometres Walk.

1. H. Bose (Bengal). 5 h. 28m. 7.4s.
2. B. Das (Bengal).
3. Lal Singh (Pepsu).

World Record : 4h. 34m. 03.0s. P. Sievert (Germany), 1924.

Olympic Record : 4h. 30m. 41.4s. H. Whitlock (Great Britain), 1936.

Indian (National) Record : 5h. 15m. 8.4s. Bakhtawar Singh (Patiala), 1944.

## Marathon.

1. Surat Singh (Delhi). 2h. 54m. 29s.
2. Thangappan Nair (Travancore-Cochin).
3. Joseph (Travancore-Cochin).

World Record : 2h. 26 m. 54.6s. P. Nurmi (Finland), 1932.

Olympic Record : 2h. 39m. 19.2s. K. Son (Japan), 1936.

Indian (National) Record : 2h. 42m. 33.6s. Chota Singh (Patiala), 1948.

## 110 Metres Hurdles.

1. Ajmeer Singh (Services). 15.8s.
2. Hiralal (Services).
3. Cleur (Madras).

World Record : 13.6s. R. A. Attlesley (U.S.A.), 1950.

Olympic Record : 13.9s. W. F. Porter (U.S.A.), 1948.

Indian (National) Record : 15.2s. V. Vickers (Bombay), 1946.

## 400 Metres Hurdles.

1. Preetham Singh (Services). 57.4s.
2. Teja Singh (Services).
3. Muthappa (Mysore).

World Record : 50.6s. Glen Hardin (U.S.A.), 1934.

Olympic Record : 51.1s. R. B. Cochran (U.S.A.), 1948.

Indian (National) Record : 56.2s. Preetham Singh (Patiala), 1944.

Indian (All-comers) Record : 54.9s. D. White (Ceylon), 1946.

## 400 Metres Relay.

1. Services. 43s.
2. Bombay.
3. Madras.

World Record : 39.8s. (U.S.A.), 1936.

Olympic Record : 39.8s. (U.S.A.), 1936.

Indian (National) Record : 43.0s. Punjab, 1936.

Indian (All-comers) Record : 42.5s. (Ceylon), 1946.

## 1,600 Metres Relay.

1. Services. 3m. 25s.
2. Pepsu. 3m. 26.9s.
3. Madras.

World Record : 3m. 08.2s. (U.S.A.), 1932.

Olympic Record : 3m. 8.2s. (U.S.A.), 1932.

Indian (National) Record : 3m. 27.4s. (Punjab), 1942.

Indian (All-comers) Record : 3m. 23.4s. (Ceylon), 1946.

## High Jump.

1. Mehenga Singh (Pepsu). 6 ft. 2½ in.
2. Pallikal (Services).
3. Sankaran (Madras).

World Record : 6 ft. 11½ in. Lester Steers (U.S.A.), 1941.

Olympic Record : 6 ft. 8 in. C. Johnson (U.S.A.), 1936.

Indian (National) Record : 6 ft. 3½ in. Mehenga Singh (Patiala), 1951.

## Broad Jump.

1. Inderjit Singh (Pepsu). 21 ft. 11½ in.
2. Sankaran (Madras).
3. Shadilal (Services).

World Record : 26 ft. 8½ in. Jesse Owens (U.S.A.), 1935.

Olympic Record : 26 ft. 5½ in. Jesse Owens (U.S.A.), 1936.

Indian (National) Record : 22 ft. 10½ in. Niranjana Singh (Punjab), 1934.

## Hop, Step and Jump.

1. L. T. Boosey (Madras). 46 ft. 10 in.
2. Kebur Singh (Services).
3. Kasim (Services).

World Record : 52 ft. 5½ in. N. Tajima (Japan), 1936; A. F. da Silva (Brazil), 1950.

Olympic Record : 52 ft. 6 in. N. Tajima (Japan), 1936.

Indian (National) Record : 50 ft. 2 in. H. Rebello (Mysore), 1948.

## Pole Vault.

1. S. K. Chakravarthi (Bengal). 11 ft. 3 in.
2. P. Vasavan (Travancore-Cochin).
3. Kurshid Ahmed (U.P.).

World Record : 15 ft. 7¾ in. C. Warmerdam (U.S.A.), 1942.

Olympic Record : 14 ft. 3¼ in. E. Meadows (U.S.A.), 1936.

Indian (National) Record : 12 ft. 2½ in. M. Hussain (U.P.), 1948.

## Throwing the Javelin.

1. Malaviya (U.P.). 184 ft. 10 in.
2. D. Smith (M.P.).
3. Hajura Singh (Services).

World Record : 258 ft. 2¾ in. Yrjo Nikkanen (Finland), 1938.

Olympic Record : 238 ft. 6¾ in. M. Jarvinen (Finland).

Indian (National) Record : 185 ft. 4½ in. Parsa Singh (Patiala).

## Throwing the Discus.

1. Makhan Singh (Services). 132 ft. 7½ in.
2. Balkar Singh (Services).
3. Somnath (Pepsu).

World Record : 186 ft. 11 in. F. Gordon (U.S.A.), 1949.

Olympic Record : 173 ft. 2 in. A. Consolini (Italy), 1948.

Indian (National) Record : 132 ft. 7½ in. Makhan Singh (Services), 1952.

## Putting the Weight.

1. Pradhuman Singh (Services). 43 ft. 10 in.
2. Madan Lal (Punjab).
3. Mohinder Singh (Services).

World Record : 58 ft. 10½ in. J. Fuchs (U.S.A.), 1950.

Olympic Record : 26 ft. 2 in. W. Thompson (U.S.A.), 1948.

Indian (National) Record : 45 ft. 2 in. Zahoor Ahmed (Patiala), 1940.

## Throwing the Hammer.

1. Malkhan Singh (Services). 139 ft. 1 in.
2. Kishan Singh (Pepsu).
3. Somnath (Pepsu).

World Record : 196 ft. 5½ in. I. Nemeth (Hungary), 1950.

Olympic Record : 185 ft. 4½ in. K. Hein (Germany), 1936.

Indian (National) Record : 153 ft. 8 in. Somnath (Patiala), 1946.

## Weight-Lifting.

Bantam weight : K. V. Thirumalai (Madras), 165 lb. (press); 160 lb. (snatch) and 220 lb. (clean and jerk)—Total, 545 lb.

Featherweight : D. P. Mony (Madras), 190 lb. (press), 220 lb. (snatch) and 250 lb. (clean and jerk)—Total, 660 lb.

Lightweight : S. G. Sethuraman (Madras)—Total 670 lb.

Middleweight : Gurudev Singh (Delhi)—Total, 615 lb. Gurudev Singh with 149 lb. was the lightest man and was therefore declared winner, although both S. R. Sathasivam (Madras) and S. B. Irani (Bombay) lifted the same total weight (615 lb.).

Light-heavyweight : Sankar Santra (Bengal)—Total, 645 lb.

Heavyweight : D. Rajagopal (Madras), 250 lb. (press), 240 lb. (snatch) and 290 lb. (clean and jerk)—Total, 780 lb.

## Track and Field : Women's Finals.

### 100 Metres.

1. Mary D'Souza (Bombay). 12.7s.
2. Olga D'Sena (Bengal).
3. Veronica Game (Mysore).

World Record : 11.5s. Helen Stephens (U.S.A.), 1936; F. E. Blankers-Koen (Netherlands), 1948.

Olympic Record : 11.4s. H. H. Stephens (U.S.A.), 1936.

Indian (National) Record : 12.4s. D. Beek (Bengal), 1948.

## 200 Metres.

1. Mary D'Souza (Bombay). 26.1s.
2. Olga D'Sena (Bengal).
3. Veronica Game (Mysore).

World Record : 23.6s. Stella Walasiewicz (Poland), 1935.

Olympic Record : 24.4s. F. E. Blankers-Koen (Holland), 1948.

Indian (National) Record : 26.1s. Mary D'Souza (Bombay), 1952.

## 80 Metres Hurdles.

1. Nilima Ghose (Bengal). 13.1s.
2. Violet Peters (Bombay).
3. Marjorie T. Suares (Mysore).

World Record : 11.0s. F. E. Blankers-Koen (Netherlands), 1948.

Olympic Record : 11.2s. F. E. Blankers-Koen (Netherlands), 1948; M. Gardner (Great Britain), 1948.

Indian (National) Record : 13.1s. Nilima Ghose (Bengal) both in heat and in final clocked the same timing, 1952.

## 400 Metres Relay.

1. Bengal. 52.2s.
2. Bombay.
3. Mysore.

World Record : 46.4s. (Germany), 1936.

Olympic Record : 46.4s. (Germany), 1936.

Indian (National) Record : 51.0s. (Bombay), 1951.

## High Jump.

1. Marie Simoes (Bombay), 4 feet 7 $\frac{7}{8}$  inches.
2. Joy Ward (Mysore).
3. Marjorie T. Suares (Mysore).

World Record : 5 feet 7 $\frac{1}{4}$  inches. F. E. Blankers-Koen (Netherlands), 1943.

Olympic Record : 5 feet 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches. A. Coachman (U.S.A.), D. Tyler (Great Britain), 1948.

Indian (National) Record : 4 feet 11 $\frac{3}{4}$  inches. Una Lyons (Punjab), 1940.

## Broad Jump.

1. A. Clarke (U.P.). 15 feet 1 inch.
2. Veronica Game (Mysore).
3. Christinne McInnes (Mysore).

World Record : 20 feet 6 inches. F. E. Blankers-Koen (Netherlands), 1943.

Olympic Record : 18 feet 8 $\frac{1}{4}$  inches. V. Guarmats (Hungary), 1948.

Indian (National) Record : 16 feet 4 $\frac{7}{8}$  inches. M. Suares (Mysore), 1948.

## Throwing the Discus.

1. Proudfoot (Bombay). 86 feet 3 inches.
2. Bhagi Thadani (Bombay).
3. Joy Ward (Mysore).

World Record : 174 feet 8 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches. N. Dumbadze (1948).

Olympic Record : 156 feet 3 $\frac{1}{4}$  inches. G. Meurmayer (Germany), 1936.

Indian (National) Record : 92 feet 10 $\frac{3}{4}$  inches. M. Gilbert (Bombay), 1942.

## Putting the Weight.

1. Bhagi Thadani (Bombay). 29 feet 10 $\frac{1}{8}$  inches.
2. Joy Ward (Mysore).
3. Rennie Thoranber (Bombay).

World Record : 49 feet 3 $\frac{1}{4}$  inches. A. S. Andreeva (U.S.S.R.), 1950.

Indian (National) Record : 31 feet 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches. M. D. Yates (U.P.), 1941.

## Throwing the Javelin.

1. Veronica Game (Mysore). 74 feet 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches.
2. Marie Simoes (Bombay).
3. Kathar Sha Begum (Madras).

World Record : 175 feet 2 $\frac{3}{4}$  inches. N. Smirnitskaja (U.S.S.R.), 1949.

Olympic Record : 149 feet 6 inches. W. Bauma (Austria), 1948.

Indian (National) Record : 99 feet  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch. S. Priestley (Mysore), 1936.

## SWIMMING AND DIVING

### Men's Finals

100 Metres Free Style : Sachin Nag (Bengal) 1, (1m. 5.9s.); B. Das (Bengal) 2, (1m. 8.5s.) and Isaac Mansoor (Bombay) 3, (1m. 8.6s.).

100 Metres Back Stroke : K. N. Shah (Bombay) 1, (1m. 15.3s.); B. S. Chandnani (Bombay) 2, (1m. 21.4s.) and Anandi Kar (Bengal) 3, (1m. 25.8s.).

1,500 Metres Free Style : Bimal Chandra (Bengal) 1, (23m. 20.8s.); S. Bajaj (Bombay) 2, (24 m. 7.6s.) and R. N. Bhide (Bombay) 3, (25 m. 1.6s.).

200 Metres Breast Stroke : P. Mallick (Bengal) 1, (3m. 14.6s.), L. H. Kotadia (Bombay) 2, (3m. 16.10s.) and B. Pandey (Bengal) 3, (3m. 19.2s.).

4 x 100 Metres Free Style Relay : Bombay (S. Bajaj, K. N. Shah, I. Mansoor and R. Mansoor) 1, (4m. 34.6s.); Bengal (Sachin Nag, Brojen Das, Santosh Bhattacharji and Robin De) 2, (4m. 36.2s.) and Madras (A. J. Wood, Vasant Kumar, Chellamuthu and Parameswaran Nair) 3.

200 Metres Free Style : Bimal Chandra (Bengal) 2m. 34s. (1), Santosh Bhattacharji (Bengal) 2m. 35s. (2) and K. Narasing Rao (Hyderabad) 2m. 47.7s. (3).

200 Metres Back Stroke : K. N. Shah (Bombay) 2m. 47.2s. (1), B. S. Chandnani (Bombay) 2m. 58.8s. (2) and Niranjana De (Bengal) 3m. 6s. (3).

400 Metres Free Style : Bimal Chandra (Bengal) 5m. 32.7s. (1), S. Bajaj (Bombay) 5m. 33.5s. (2), and Santosh Bhattacharji (Bengal) 6m. 2.9s. (3).

100 Metres Breast Stroke : Profulla Mallick (Bengal) 1m. 21s. (1), A. S. Bharucha (Bombay) 1m. 28.9s. (2) and Bhuvaneshwar Panday (Bengal) 1m. 29s. (3).

4 x 200 Metres Free Style : Bengal (Bimal Chandra, Robin De, Santosh Bhattacharji and Brojen Das) 11m. 2.6s. (1); Madras (A. J. Wood, Parameswaran Nair, Vasant Kumar and Chellamuthu) 12m. 51.9s. (2).

3 x 100 Metres Medley : Bengal (Sachin Nag, Profulla Mallick and Niranjana De) 1, 3m. 49.1s; Bombay (Bajaj,



Kanti Shah and Bharucha) 2, 3m. 49.9s.; Madras (A. J. Wood, Raj Kumar and Vellayan) 3.

Springboard Diving: K. P. Thacker of Bombay (425.45 pts.) (1), T. T. Dund of Bombay (359.45 pts.) (2) and Ashu Dutt (Bengal) (350.2 pts.) (3).

## Swimming Women's Finals

100 Metres Free Style: Dolly Nazir (Bombay) 1 (1m. 27.6s.), Arati Saha (Bengal) 2 (1m. 33.4s.) and Bharati Saha (Bengal) 3 (1m. 44s.).

400 Metres Free Style: Bharati Saha (Bengal) 1 (7m. 47s.) and V. Kolge (Bombay) 2 (7m. 48.5s.).

200 Metres Breast Stroke: Dolly Nazir 1 (3m. 29.7s.), Arati Saha 2 (3m. 35.6s.) and W. Hoggan (Bombay) 3 (3m. 38.8s.).

100 Metres Back Stroke: Dolly Nazir 1 (1m. 45.5s.) and D. Chitale (Bombay) 2 (1m. 47.2s.).

200 Metres Free Style: Dolly Nazir (Bombay) 3m. 26.4s. (1), V. Kolge (Bombay) 3m. 38.8s. (2) and Bharati Saha (Bengal) 3m. 39.1s. (3).

100 Metres Breast Stroke: Dolly Nazir 1m. 40.4s. (1), W. Hoggan (Bombay) 1m. 41.1s. (2) and Arati Saha (Bengal) 1m. 44.2s.

3 x 100 Metres Medley: Bombay (Dolly Nazir, W. Hoggan and D. Chitale) 1, 4m. 54.9s.; Madras (L. Arnold, A. Thomas and M. Menon) 2, 10m. 2.1s.

## Waterpolo

Bombay (winners): J. Naigamwala, B. S. Chandnani, G. M. Sopher, A. S. Bharucha, M. N. Bhatia, Kanti Shah and I. Mansoor.

Bengal: B. Bysack, S. Chatterjee, K. Shaw, A. Das, D. Mitra, Sachin Nag and S. Saha.

## Basketball

Madras (winners): G. S. Narayanaswami, G. Ramamurthi, P. Subramaniam, Madaswami, Edwin Moses, Bheeman and K. G. Alex.

Bengal: Ramnath, B. Chatterjee, D. Chatterjee, D. Das, A. Nandi, A. Das and J. Monteiro.

Referees: A. D. Parthasarathi and M. A. Kurup.

## Volleyball

Mysore (winners): Vincent Moorkooth, Surjit Singh, C. Kumaran, P. O. Varkey, K. N. Chellappan Pillai and C. Raman.

Patiala: Gurubachan Singh, Surjit Singh, Gurubux Singh, Somnath, Narain Datt and Devkimandas.

Referee: Bhattacharjee; Umpire: T. P. Joseph.

## Kabaddi

Madras (winners): P. Chenchiah (Captain), T. Avadhanulu, Ch. Narasimha Rao, Y. Satyanarayana, M. Sitarajah, Y. Satyanarayana and Y. Radhakrishnan.

Bengal: P. Guha, M. Mukherjee, N. Chakravarti, Y. Samader, Sushil Das, R. Dhar and Nimal Roy.

Referee: B. S. Dhawan; Umpire: Gandhe.

## Wrestling

Flyweight: B. C. Mithari (Kolhapur), winner; Niranjana Das (Bengal), runner-up.

Bantamweight: Jogeswara Singh (Bengal), winner; B. B. Bhagwat (Kolhapur), runner-up.

Featherweight: Nirmal Bose (Bengal), winner; V. D. Chandratreya (Delhi), runner-up.

Lightweight: Brindaban Ojha (Bengal), winner; K. D. Mangave (Kolhapur), runner-up.

Welterweight: Jadunandan Singh (Bengal), winner; A. L. Chongule (Kolhapur), runner-up.

Middleweight: Keshav Prasad Rai (Bengal), winner; Ramji Singh (Bengal), runner-up.

Light-heavyweight: S. Jadhav (Kolhapur), winner; Anandi Ghosh (Bengal), runner-up.

Heavyweight: Oudh Behari Singh (Bengal), winner; Sardip Singh (Punjab), runner-up.

## Decathlon—Men

M. Kaunds (Bombay)	..	..	5,160.39 points.
Gurnam Singh (Pepsu)	..	..	4,815.16 "
A. P. Galeb (U.P.)	..	..	4,801.65 "
Pala Singh (Services)	..	..	4,790.06 "
Dalal (Services)	..	..	4,477.13 "
U. S. Rao (Bombay)	..	..	4,386.69 "
Gopalan (Madras)	..	..	4,365.72 "
D'Cruz (Bengal)	..	..	4,210.94 "
Guha (Mysore)	..	..	3,936.06 "
Nagappan (Madras)	..	..	3,494.15 "
H. Randale (Kolhapur)	..	..	2,949.24 "

## Bharat Sree

Parimal Kumar Roy of Bengal won the Bharat Sree (Mr. India) competition title in the best physique competition. The competitors were classified into four divisions according to height, and a winner was chosen from each. Finally all were judged together and Roy was chosen Bharat Sree.

Final Position.—Services retained the Men's Championship. Bombay won the Women's Team championship.

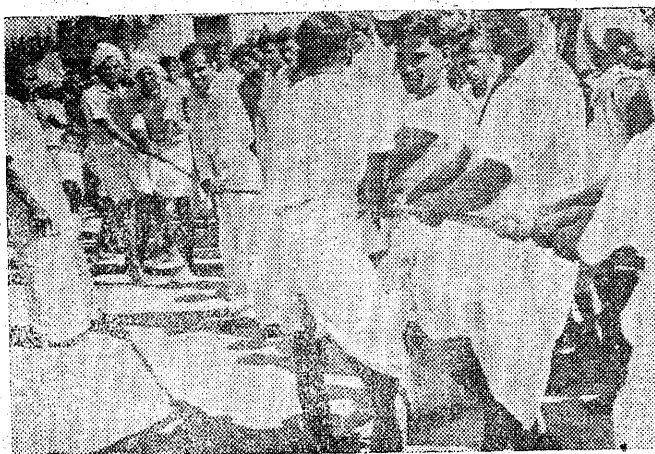
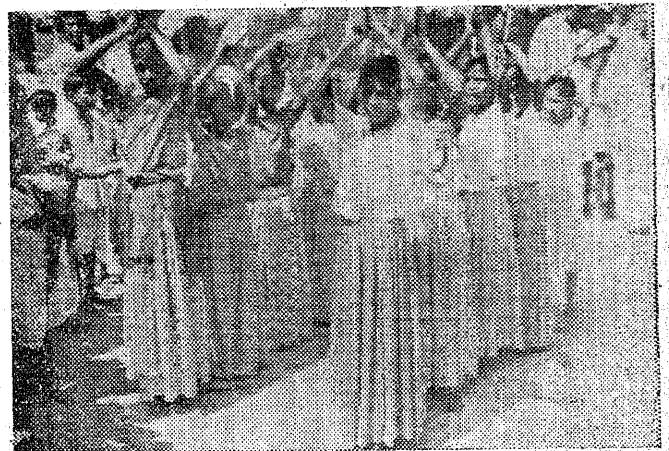
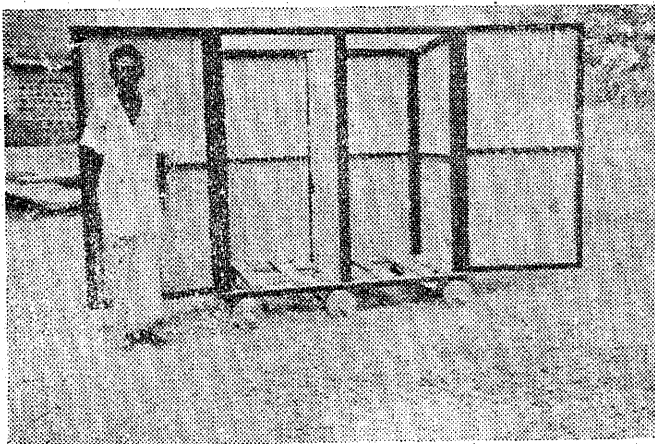
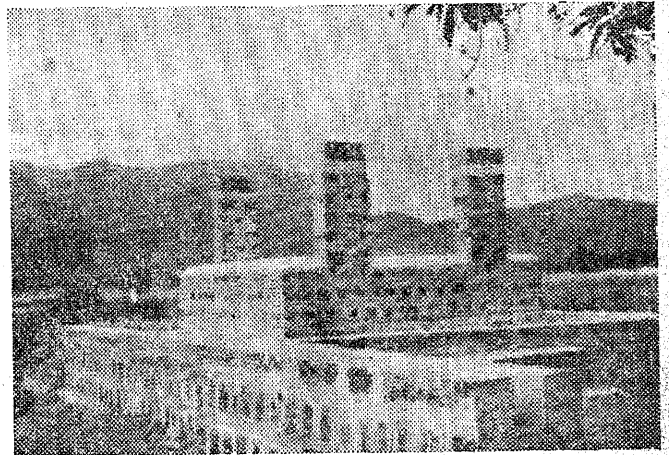
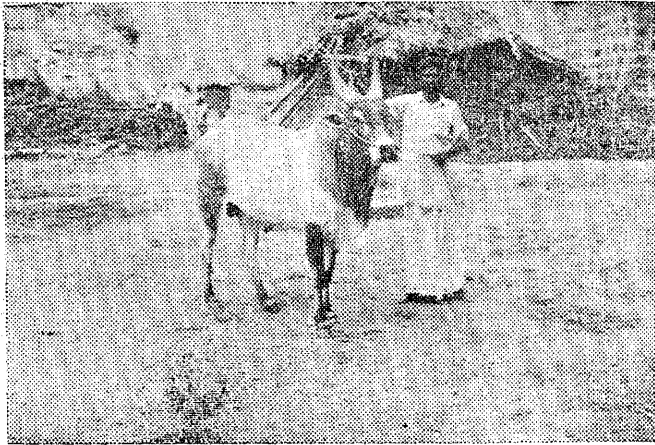
### Men.

Services	..	..	..	108
Pepsu	..	..	..	33
Bombay	..	..	..	21
Madras	..	..	..	19
Bengal	..	..	..	13
Travancore-Cochin	..	..	..	7
Uttar Pradesh	..	..	..	7
Mysore	..	..	..	5
Delhi	..	..	..	5
Punjab	..	..	..	3
Madhya Bharat	..	..	..	3
Orissa	..	..	..	1
Bihar	..	..	..	0
Rajputana	..	..	..	0

### Women.

Bombay	..	..	..	41
Mysore	..	..	..	22
Bengal	..	..	..	21
Uttar Pradesh	..	..	..	5
Madras	..	..	..	1
Orissa, Delhi and Madhya Pradesh.	..	..	..	0

## RURAL WELFARE WORK IN TIRUMANGALAM FIRKA



*Animal Husbandry:* The Collector's Discretionary Grant helped to purchase this stud bull, for the Sandaiyur group. (Top left)

*Water Supply:* This well was constructed recently by the villagers of Kansapuram village with Government help. (Top right)

*Sanitation:* Movable two-seated latrines made of corrugated iron sheets and provided with six wheels are convenient for villagers. They cost Rs. 80 each, but only Rs. 35 was paid for each from the Collector's Discretionary Grant, the balance being provided by the villagers. (Centre left)

*Culture:* Music and folk dances are indispensable adjuncts in the cultural aspect of rural reconstruction. Here girls from Pudupatti village join in a group dance. (Centre right)

*Health:* Sports and games are encouraged in the Rural Development Scheme areas. On Sarvodaya Day, the men of Pudupatti village enjoy the keen contest of tug-of-war. (Bottom left)

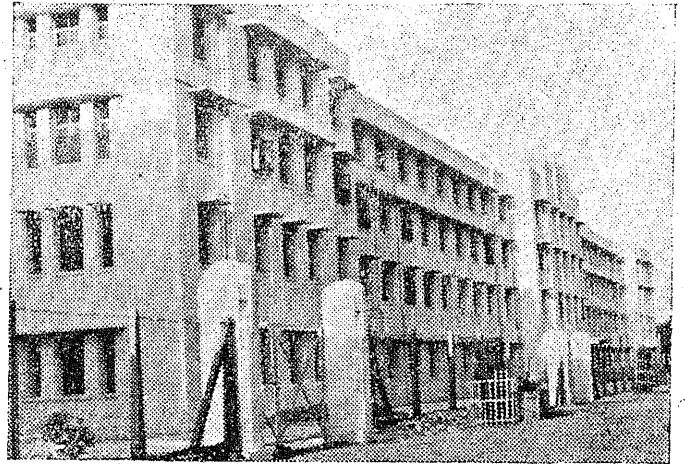
## Nurses' Home Opened

Her Highness the Maharani of Bhavnagar formally declared open the Nurses' Home opposite the Madras Medical College grounds. A magnificent four-storeyed structure built at a cost of Rs. 27.70 lakhs, the building will have accommodation for 500 nurses. Declaring the Home open, the Maharani of Bhavnagar expressed the hope that more and more people would join the nursing service.

Speaking on the occasion, Dr. P. Arunachalam, Director of Medical Services, made a fervent appeal to young women, particularly the highly educated and upper classes, to take to the nursing profession.

"This magnificent and lavishly built Nurses' Home," Dr. Arunachalam said, "had been a long-felt need of the nursing personnel of the General Hospital. From the inception of this hospital, they had been accommodated on the top floor of the hospital premises, which lacked several amenities. We are very grateful to the Madras Government for taking up this scheme and completing it in spite of their financial difficulties and other commitments."

Referring to the nursing profession, Dr. Arunachalam said it was a very honourable and noble one. Nursing was an occupation as old as the story of man. In the beginning, it was the religious fervour that was responsible for the birth of nursing. Then the outbreak of wars gave a fillip to its development and now the development of medical science had given a great stimulus to it. In Madras State, prior to 1920, there was little or no skilled nursing in any of the hospitals. The missionary bodies who maintained service in their own institutions were



NURSES' HOME : The imposing facade of the Nurses' Home building recently opened by H.H. the Maharani of Bhavnagar

not in a position to train more. So Government took up the question of improving the nursing service and in 1920 on the recommendations of the Financial Regulations Committee decided to start training centres. Today they had 12 training centres and the output of trained nurses was about 250 a year.

### Bhore Committee's Recommendations

The Bhore Committee, Dr. Arunachalam continued, had remarked that the service conditions of nurses in this country were deplorable. "With the gazetting of all grades of nursing superintendents and sister tutors, the raising of pay of the nursing personnel on a liberal scale, the construction of new nurses' homes in certain District Headquarters Hospitals and the leasing of rent-free quarters wherever nurses' homes are not available and with the provision of recreational facilities, the recommendations of the Bhore Committee in this regard have been implemented," he said. "Even prior to the findings of this Committee being published, Government had realised the need for improving the nursing service and conferred the gazetted ranks on all grades of nursing superintendents and sister tutors". The Bhore Committee had remarked, Dr. Arunachalam said, that there were only 7,000 trained nurses in India or one nurse per 43,000 of the population, whereas the target was one for every 500. So far as Madras was concerned, every effort was being made to close the gap as quickly as possible by increasing the strength of the nursing personnel in the hospitals and also the number of the trainees. During the last three years the nursing strength of the Department had been increased at the rate of about 100 a year; in 1948, it was 1,143 and in 1951 it was 1,462. The total number of nursing superintendents in 1940 was only 13 but today there were 33. Today they had 130 head nurses compared with 33 in 1940.

The number of pupil-nurses today was 750 while in 1940 it was only 312. A change had also been effected in the ratio between nurses and patients from 1:14 to 1:8 patients, while in teaching hospitals it had been fixed at

## Remission : North Arcot

The Government have sanctioned the grant of wet and dry remissions, on the scales indicated below, for fasli 1361, in the entire district of North Arcot, which has been affected by adverse seasonal conditions :—

**Wet lands.**—Full remission for wet lands with an outturn of four annas and below ; no remission for wet lands with outturn of above four annas.

**Dry lands : food crops (cereals and pulses).**—Full remission for food crops with an outturn of four annas and below ; half remission for food crops with an outturn of above four annas and below eight annas.

**Other crops (crops other than cereals and pulses).**—Full remission for crops with an outturn below four annas ; no remission for crops with an outturn of four annas and above.

The Government have directed that the loan instalments and arrears, which should be collected during the current fasli, be postponed by one year till fasli 1362 in the entire district of North Arcot.

1 : 2.5 pupil-nurses in addition to one nurse for every 15 patients. Further, all taluk hospitals had been provided with nursing staff on the scales prescribed by the Government.

The response from the public between 1918 and 1922 to the nursing profession, Dr. Arunachalam said, was very meagre, but the improvements in service conditions and training through all these years had prompted a large number of young boys and girls, possessing higher educational qualifications than the minimum prescribed, to come forward to take up the profession. "Today we have more applications than we have seats in the training centres. There is nobody in the waiting list for appointment, as a large number of appointments have been sanctioned recently, necessitating the absorption of all the available trained nurses."

#### **Future of Nursing in Madras**

"The future of nursing in this State is very bright and hopeful. With the opening of new Medical Colleges at Madurai and Guntur, involving a corresponding expansion of the associated hospitals, with the upgrading of the Departments of Venereology at the General Hospital and the Maternity and Gynaecology Department at the Women and Children's Hospital, Egmore, and the opening of the special departments for chest surgery and neuro-surgery, there is bound to be employment of several additional nurses. It would also result in detailing some of the nursing personnel to undergo special training in these subjects. Do not let slip this golden opportunity. Do not hesitate or lag behind; dispel all fear or doubt on the alleged apprehension of having a bad living accommodation at the training centres. The highly educated and upper class families should cast aside any misgivings about lack of accommodation or lack of experienced teaching personnel and come forward to take up this profession," he said.

Continuing, Dr. Arunachalam said that male nursing in India was a new venture and Madras was the first to try it and it had come to stay permanently not only here but elsewhere. It was not with a sense of rivalry or competition that male nursing was introduced in Madras. Certain departments and institutions precluded the employment of women nurses. Therefore, male nursing was visualised as the only alternative by the former Health Minister, Dr. T. S. S. Rajan, in 1938. Dr. Arunachalam said he did realise that the amenities provided for male nurses were not so good as for women, but he would assure them that neither their good work nor their interests were lost sight of and by and by their lot was bound to improve.

#### **The Building Scheme**

Sri T. S. Venkataraman, Chief Engineer to the Government (Buildings), said that the Government had originally sanctioned a building scheme for Rs. 23,80,400. While the work was in progress, Government sanctioned another building scheme at a cost of Rs. 7.65 lakhs on the Stanley Hospital grounds. But it was later decided that the nurses of the Stanley Hospital should also be accommodated in this Nurses' Home. A new combined scheme at a cost of Rs. 27.70 lakhs providing for an additional third floor of light construction, was sanctioned by the Government. The building was easily one of the biggest in the State. Its floor space exceeding one lakh square feet, the doors and windows numbering more than a thousand, while the aggregate length of all the corridors in the building was

nearly three-fourth of a mile. It was hoped that Government would soon be in a position to permit fans to be fitted up. The only item of work yet to be taken up was quarters for 50 servants. It was designed to house 208 nurses, 72 pupil-nurses, 97 staff nurses, 102 night nurses, and 24 sisters. The total expenditure up-to-date was Rs. 22.60 lakhs.

Dr. R. V. Rajam, Dean, General Hospital, said that he had suggested that the pupil-nurses of the Lady Hope School of Nursing, living in the adjacent building, could also be accommodated here. This had resulted in making the residential portion of the Lady Hope School available as a hostel for the women medical students, who till now, had been living in a small rented building in Kilpauk in conditions far from satisfactory. The women medical students had recently shifted to their new hostel in the Lady Hope School. The employment of a Home Sister for the Home was an absolute necessity and representations had been made to the Government to sanction this appointment.

#### **Servants' Quarters**

Dr. Rajam said the proposal for the construction of quarters for the servants employed in the Home had to be abandoned first at the instance of the City Improvement Trust who held that the building would mar the structural beauty of the Home. It had been since decided to erect a building on the original site in a manner acceptable to the Trust authorities. The Dean also suggested the opening, in course of time, of an underground passage from the Nurses' Home to the General Hospital. Dr. Rajam added: "The construction and completion of the Nurses' Home is a major landmark in the cause of nursing education in the State, and the existence of the Home in immediate proximity of the Medical College, General Hospital and the Lady Students' Hostel gives the concept of a unified self-contained medical centre. It is hoped that with the new diversion of the General Hospital Road along the Ordinance Lines as contemplated by the Improvement Trust, the eastern part of the Hospital Road between the Medical College and Nurses' Home, up to Sir T. Muthuswami Iyer Road, will become the private road of the Medical Centre, not open to public traffic."

#### **Training of Midwives**

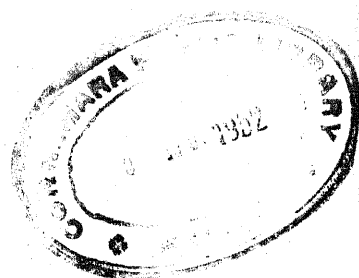
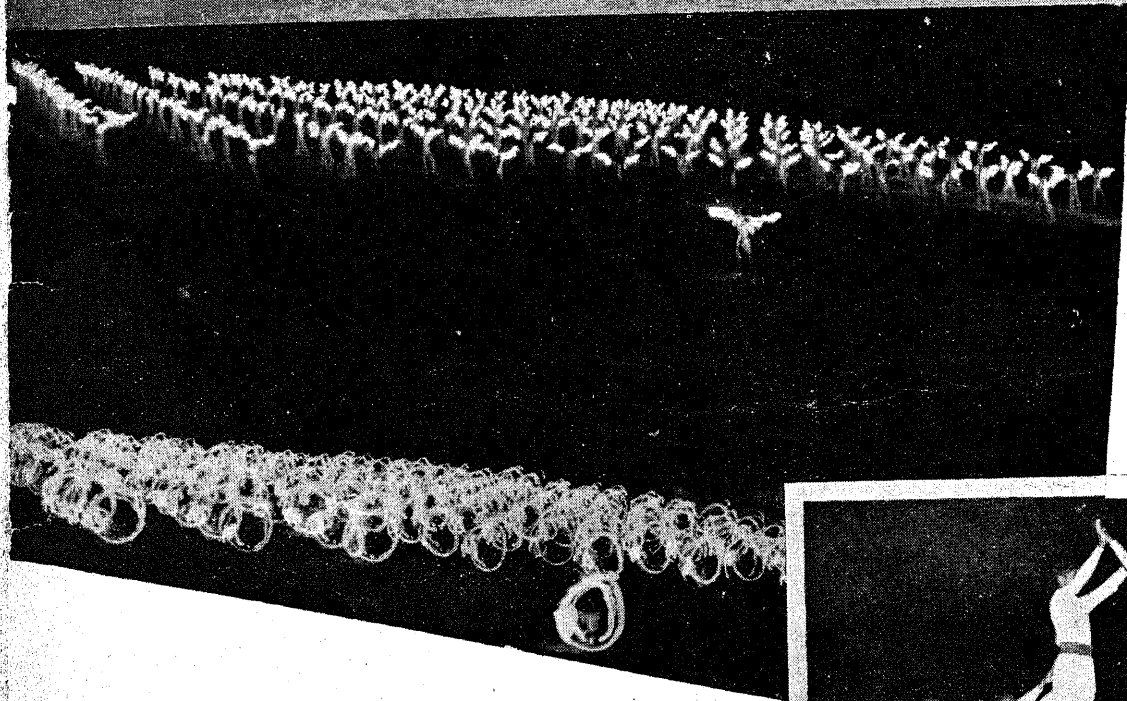
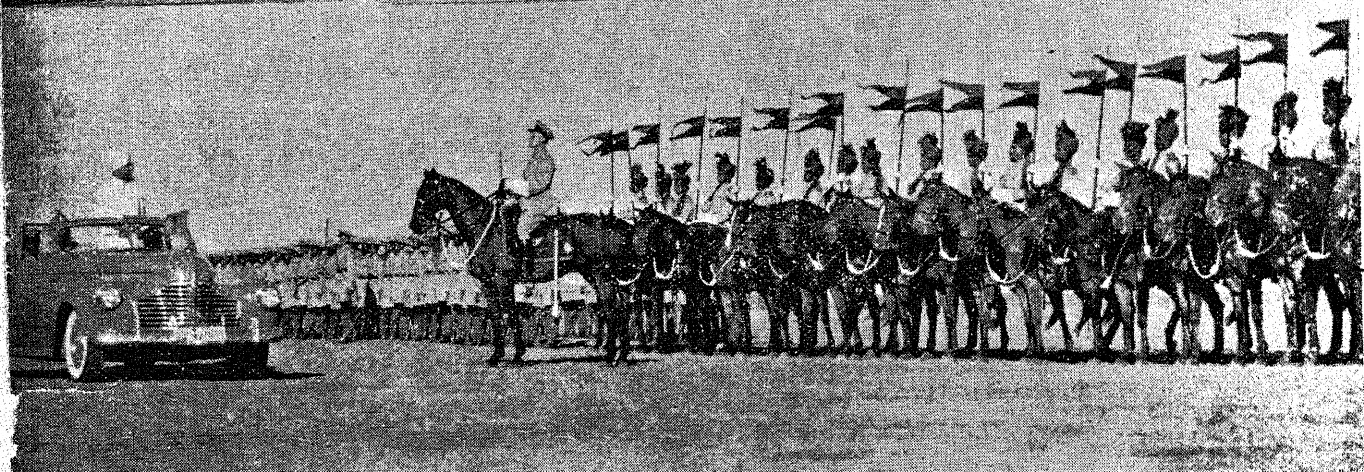
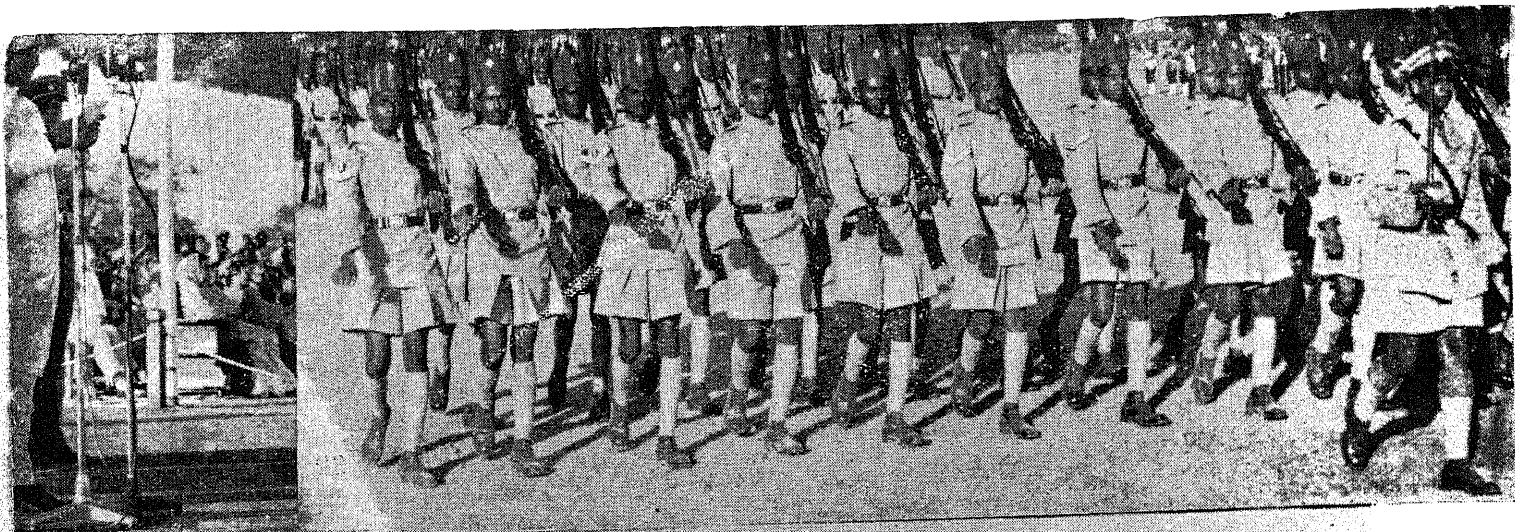
The Government have accepted, with thanks, the offer of the Cuddapah Municipality and the District Committee of the Madras Provincial Welfare Fund, Cuddapah Branch, to donate a sum of Rs. 1,509 each for the training of two midwifery pupils each at the Government Headquarters Hospital, Cuddapah, from December 1, 1951.

The offer of Sri P. Ramana Reddi, Landlord, Mantapampalle, Cuddapah District, to donate a sum of Rs. 754-8-0 for the training of one midwifery pupil at the same hospital from December 1, 1951, has also been accepted with thanks.

#### **More Beds for Visakha Hospital**

The Government have sanctioned the increase of the bed strength of the King George Hospital, Visakhapatnam, from 700 to 794.

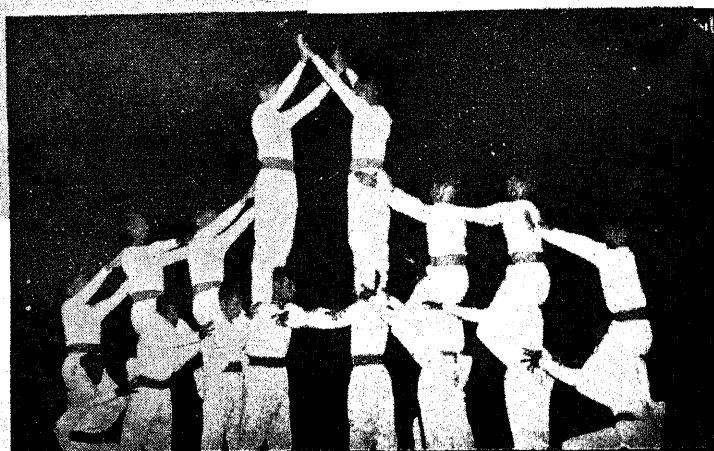




## PRESENTATION OF POLICE MEDALS

H. E. the Maharaja of Bhavnagar presented the President's and Police Medals for Gallantry and Merit, at a ceremonial function.

Photos show the March Past and the Review and scenes from the Tattoo held at night by the Police forces.



# Police Medals for Gallantry and Merit

## Awarded for Gallantry:

**Sri Koka Subba Rao,**

Sub-Inspector of Police.

On receipt of information that a group of notorious gangsters was putting up in two houses in Bapatla in Guntur District, a raid was organised by the Police on the night of 2nd November 1950. The Police party consisting of Sri K. Subba Rao, Sub-Inspector of Police, and one section of the Malabar Special Police under the leadership of Sri Ramanujachari, Inspector of Police, on reaching the spot, cordoned off the area. Sri Subba Rao tapped at the door of the suspected hide-out. On noticing the Police cordon the gangsters concealed themselves and fired at the Police party. The Police returned the fire. On account of darkness and smoke inside the hide-out the Police party could not sight the raiders properly. Sub-Inspector K. Subba Rao received three revolver shots in the hand. Though badly injured the Sub-Inspector with the aid of his Inspector and the rest of his men faced the situation boldly and shot down two opponents who were identified to be too notorious bad characters, long wanted by the Police. Unfortunately in this scuffle Sri Ramanujachari received a grievous injury, having been hit by a revolver bullet in his stomach which ultimately proved to be fatal.

In this encounter both Inspector Ramanujachari and Sub-Inspector Subba Rao displayed great courage, conspicuous gallantry and commendable devotion to duty.

**Pasupuleti Thirupaliah,**

Jamadar No. 26, Special Armed Police.

In the early hours of the 13th September 1948, a platoon of F. Company of the Special Armed Police under Sri P. Thirupaliah's command was ordered to go forward to

engage raiders who were intending to attack the villages across the border of Bellary District. On the afternoon of the 14th September 1948, the platoon fell back to one end of a railway bridge, where, in order to safeguard this strategic point, it took up a defensive position. Throughout the evening and night of the 14th September 1948, the Special Armed Police Company beat back repeated enemy attacks, coming under the heavy fire the whole time from a range of only 200 yards. All along Jamadar Thirupaliah kept together his platoon, consisting practically of raw recruits. He maintained their morale by encouraging them and manning the platoon Bren-gun himself. Though worn out by continuous exertions to which he had been subjected throughout the previous 48 hours, the Jamadar continued to handle the Bren-gun, worrying the enemy with repeated fire till 7 a.m. on the 15th September, when he fell grievously wounded in the thigh with a heavy calibre bullet from a sniper's rifle.

Keeping his platoon of raw recruits together by determined leadership in the face of great and continuous danger, and in setting them a personal example by himself manning the Bren-gun, Sri Thirupaliah, who himself had put in only about nine months' service in the force, displayed exceptional courage and gallantry.

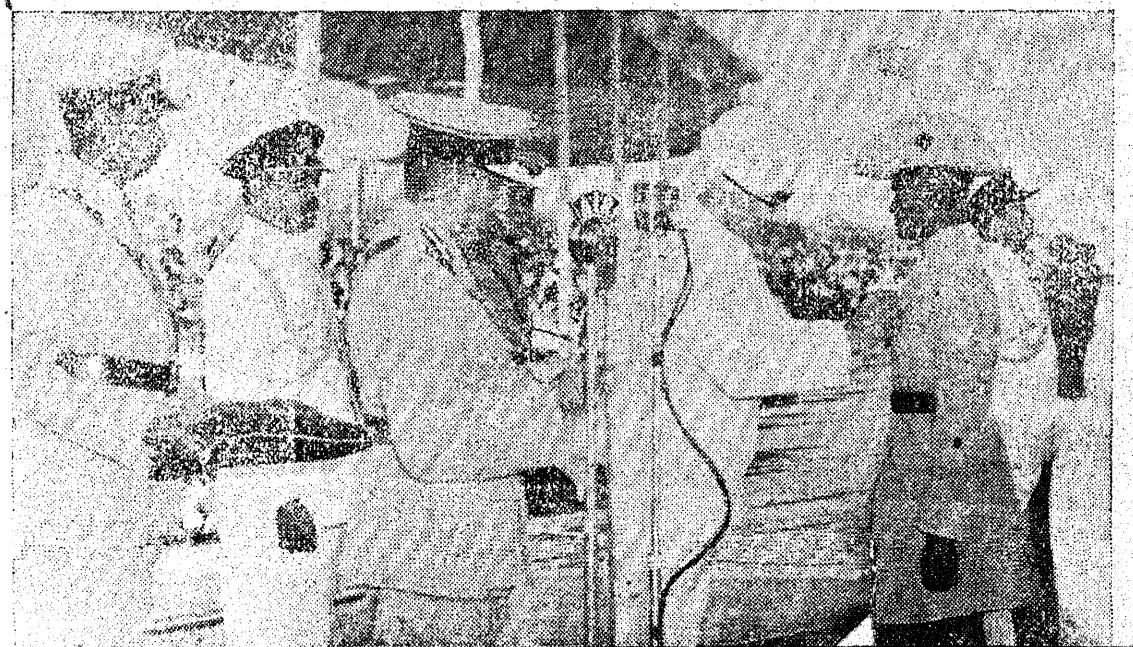
**Kottarathil Balakrishnan Nayar,**  
Constable No. 2674, Malabar Special Police.

**Renganatha Mudaliar Govindaraju,**  
Constable No. 260, Special Armed Police.

**Subba Naicker Subbiah Naicker,**  
Constable No. 207, Special Armed Police.

Chinnakorukonda is a village between Peddavaram and Nemali villages in the Krishna District. A band of about 48 men were camped in tents near a small hillock in the village. Members of this gang had committed havoc in the neighbouring villages, extracting money,

AWARD OF POLICE MEDALS : H.E. the Maharaja of Bhaavnagar pins a gallantry medal on one of the recipients



looting houses and beating up people. To tackle the gang at Chinnakorukonda successfully, the villages of Khajipuram and Kollur had first to be occupied, so that the gang could not get any help or reinforcement from these places. These villages were occupied on the 13th and 15th September 1948, respectively by detachments of the Malabar Special Police and Special Armed Police from Peddavaram and Nemali villages. An attack was launched on Chinnakorukonda by detachments on the morning of the 16th September 1948, under the command of the Inspector. The enemy took cover on the hillock and opened fire on the Police forces. As the enemy could not be dislodged from the hillside trenches, men were sent to attack the trenches with hand-grenades. This action resulted in the death of a member of the gang and injuries to three others. The enemy immediately left the trenches and moved up the hillock. While more hand grenades were thrown, the Inspector with six men attacked the enemy from the side with Bren-guns and rifles. The enemy could not hold the hillock any longer and tried to escape from behind the hillock under cover of fire. The gang soon realised that they were in a helpless position and 37 men including the leader surrendered. A number of arms and a good deal of ammunition and cash were seized from them.

The encounter was a long one lasting from 8 a.m. to 3-30 p.m. The constables who took a leading part in the attack were injured with gun shots. In this operation they showed courage and determination of a high order.

**Andi Naicker Vellaswami Naicker,**

(deceased), Constable No. 176, Tirunelveli District.

On the night of 22nd May 1950, at 8-30 p.m. one Pandia Thevar and his three friends were waiting for a bus at bus-stand in Tirunelveli Town. When they were about to board a bus, Mookan alias Marimuthu Pandaram, a notorious district criminal with several previous convictions, removed a purse containing Rs. 75 from the waist of Pandia Thevar. Pandia Thevar immediately caught hold of the accused and handed him over to Vellaswami Naicker, Constable No. 176 of Tirunelveli Town Station, who was on duty at the bus-stand. The constable took possession of the stolen property and tried to take the pickpocket to the Police station which is about two furlongs from the scene. As the accused resisted, the constable attempted to tie his hands, when the accused suddenly whipped out a knife from his waist, stabbed the constable on his neck and tried to escape. The constable, though seriously injured, continued to hold him firmly and there ensued a scuffle between them, and the accused inflicted four more injuries upon the shoulder, left arm, head and the left thigh of the constable. Another constable who happened to be at the bus-stand went to the rescue of the wounded constable but he was also attacked and received a stab injury about his left eyebrow. Three private persons who intervened were also injured by the accused who made good his escape. The accused was eventually arrested, charged, convicted and sentenced to death by the Sessions Judge, Tirunelveli.

Constable Vellaswami Naicker who was bleeding profusely was immediately taken to the hospital but unfortunately he succumbed to his injuries on the same night. The constable displayed exceptional courage in grappling with a desperate criminal who was armed with a deadly weapon, and laid down his life in the discharge of his duty.

**Nagar Balasubramania Anantaraman,**

Inspector of Police.

One Manavalan Pillai, a virulent outlaw of Madurai, who had gone underground 18 months previously, was found to be the author of several acts of violence and had gathered around him a "death squad." Sri Anantaraman, Detective Inspector, on the night of 19th November 1949, located the house in which Manavalan Pillai and his "Death Squad" were hiding. He immediately set out with an armed force and skilfully surrounded the house at about 23-20 hours and approached its eastern entrance. When the Inspector was about 15 feet from the entrance, he flashed his electric torch whereupon Manavalan, leader of the aforesaid "Death Squad," rushed out from the house and threw a country bomb at the Inspector with intent to kill him. The bomb missed the Inspector and struck an informant, causing an injury on his right forearm on explosion. Manavalan again raised his arm to throw another bomb at the Inspector when the latter whipped out his revolver and fired one round in self-defence and shot Manavalan through the chest and killed him. The Police party then rushed into the house and arrested six dangerous outlaws and recovered 28 live bombs from them.

The Inspector displayed conspicuous courage and presence of mind in rounding up at great personal risk a band of dangerous outlaws who were armed with deadly weapons.

**Palanisamy Shanmuga Velayudham,**

Sub-Inspector of Police.

One Manavalan Pillai, a virulent gangster dacoit of Madurai who had gone underground for about 18 months was responsible for all acts of violence and had gathered around him a "Death Squad."

Sri Anantaraman, Detective Inspector, located on 19th November 1949 night the house in which Manavalan and his "Death Squad" were hiding. He immediately set out to raid the house with Sri Shanmuga Velayudham and Sri Ponnambalam, Sub-Inspectors of Police, and four sections of the Special Armed Police under Jamadar Ramakrishnan. The house was surrounded by the Police party at about 23-20 hours despite the disadvantage of a very dark night. Sri Shanmuga Velayudham, Sub-Inspector of Police, approached the northern entrance of the house. When he was about 15 feet from the entrance, one of the violent members of the "Death Squad" suddenly rushed out and threw a bomb at the Sub-Inspector. Fortunately, the bomb missed its mark. He again raised his arm with intent to throw a second bomb at the Sub-Inspector when the latter promptly took out his revolver and fired one round in self-defence and shot the assailant dead. Thus came to an end the infamous career of a murderer and dacoit.

Sri Shanmuga Velayudham displayed great courage, coolness and conspicuous gallantry in handling a dangerous situation.

**Bheema Audiseshaiah,**

Sub-Inspector of Police (Officiating).

On the night of 5th April 1950, a gang of desperadoes armed with sticks, spears, battle-axes and knives, etc., raided Gorantlavaripalem, Guntur District, and attacked



the villagers whom they thought were helping the Police in subduing their activities. Sri Audisheshaiah, Sub-Inspector of Police, who was camping at the village at that time, was also a target of attack, as he was responsible for the arrest of several desperadoes and seizure of a cyclostyle machine and objectionable literature previously. The leader of the raiders attacked the Sub-Inspector with a spear and injured him in the chest. The Sub-Inspector undaunted by the attack, opened fire with his revolver and killed the leader on the spot. As soon as their leader was shot down, the raiders ran away in different directions. The Sub-Inspector displayed exceptional courage and conspicuous gallantry in handling a dangerous situation and his action increased to a great extent the morale of the villagers.

## Chirulama Muthaiah,

Constable No. 609, Special Armed Police.

On 2nd November 1950, a gang of armed raiders attacked Penuganchiprolu Police Station in Nandigama Taluk, Krishna District, and took away 15 muskets and ammunition from the police station. The next day Lance-Naik Narayana, who was in charge of the Special Armed Police armed post at Indugumalli, received information that some raiders were hiding in a redgram field near Malkapuram, a village at a distance of three miles from the post. He promptly hastened to the spot along with Constable Muthaiah and some constables and when the police party was at a distance of 50 yards the raiders fired at them and retreated. The Special Armed Police party retaliated and gave hot chase to the raiders but as darkness intervened further pursuit was abandoned. Constable Muthaiah saw in the meantime one of the raiders keeping watch with a .303 rifle and bayoneted him without giving him a chance to use his firearm. Eventually the Special Armed Police party recovered not only all the 15 muskets and ammunitions looted from the Penuganchiprolu Police Station but also a Sten-gun belonging to the leaders of the raiders. In this encounter, Constable Muthaiah exhibited conspicuous courage and coolness in advancing towards an armed raider and in bayonetting him at considerable personal risk.

## Masilamany Manual,

Constable No. 989, Special Armed Police.

Machakanti Ramakrishna Rao of Kesirajugudem, Khammam Taluk, Warrangal District, Hyderabad State, was a deserter from the Indian Army and had left a trail of blood wherever he was operating. On 10th March 1949, two Sub-Inspectors belonging to the Intelligence staff organised raids for the capture of the notorious raider with the help of the Special Armed Police, Madras, stationed at Madira. The party reached the outskirts of the village Brahmanpalli and leaving their truck about a mile away marched on foot and cordoned off the village where the wanted raider was reported to have been hiding. Constable No. 989 Manual spotted three persons slipping into the shrubs nearby and immediately going there, found Ramakrishna Rao concealing himself in the bush. He at once grappled with the raider who tried to shoot the constable with a loaded revolver. With great pluck and courage the constable snatched the revolver from the raider and held him tight. Ramakrishna Rao made another effort to break away but the constable would not leave him until the other members of his party came to the rescue and took

Ramakrishna Rao into custody with his revolver and 19 cartridges.

The constable displayed great devotion to duty and gallantry of a high order in grappling with the desperate raider armed with a loaded revolver.

## Kolandai Goundan Doraisami,

Constable No. 1301, Special Armed Police.

Doraiswami, Constable No. 1301, of the Special Armed Police, Madras was deputed by the District Superintendent of Police on border duty, along with other men to guard and patrol the area between Sivapuram in the West Godavari District and Krishnaraopalem in the Krishna District, which was considered a vulnerable point in view of the incursions made by raiders from across the border. He was stationed at Krishnaraopalem and was patrolling the area allotted to him. Krishnaraopalem was twice attacked by raiders, once on the morning of 18th August 1948, and again on the same night. On 25th August 1948, raiders about 100 in number made another onslaught on the village. On all these occasions the constable took his post at a moment's notice, gave fight to the raiders and beat them back in spite of the fact that it was pitch dark and the layout of the land was unfavourable to him. The trouble however, did not stop there. The raiders entrenched themselves in two places on the flanks of Krishnaraopalem, and made another concerted attack, on 7th September 1948. The constable was ready this time also to meet the attack and gave the raiders tough fight. The raiders, in spite of their large numbers, could not break through the defence set up by the constable, and hence retreated after wasting their ammunition.

This constable along with his comrades ably assisted his Subedar and Jamedar in launching on 15th September 1948, an attack on Kandukur, the biggest base for raiders in that area. In the fight that ensued Constable Doraiswami was severely wounded but continued to keep the enemy at bay. This constable set an example in indomitable valour to the rest of the men. He displayed conspicuous gallantry and skill both in defence and attack.

## Sellappan Ramaswamy,

Constable No. 741, Special Armed Police.

## Guruswami Jayarama Reddy,

Constable No. 1257, Special Armed Police.

On 16th September 1948, the District Superintendent of Police who was on special duty on the West Godavari border to protect the villagers there from the ravages of armed raiders from across the border, led an attack on Aswaraopet, where a big concentration of raiders was suspected to be operating. One platoon of the Special Armed Police with the supporting fire from a Bren-gun group was made use of for the attack. When the platoon deployed into sections, approached the village, the enemy began firing at the police party with modern weapons including mortars. Undaunted, the police party kept on the onslaught.

Constable Sellappan Ramaswami and Guruswami Jayarama Reddy were at the head of sections trying to penetrate into the village. The enemy who were entrenched in well-dug-out positions opened a barrage of fire against the advancing police party. Though the two constables sustained



bullet wounds in their arms, they never left their positions until order to withdraw was given, thereby setting up a gallant example to the rest of the men. The attack had a telling effect on the morale of the enemy and they abandoned their positions within 48 hours and made way for the occupation of Aswarapet. In this operation, the two constables showed courage and determination of a high order.

## The Police Medals Awarded for Merit

**Vaiyavur Rajagopal Rajaratnam,**

Deputy Inspector-General of Police (Officiating),  
Madras State.

This Officer was enlisted as a Probationary Deputy Superintendent of Police in the Madras Police Service on 1st November 1926 and was confirmed in that rank on 1st November 1928. As Deputy Superintendent of Police he was in charge of many difficult subdivisions, in all of which he showed commendable keenness, energy, and conspicuous ability. When in charge of the Ramanathapuram District for a brief period in 1936, he earned the congratulations of the Inspector-General of Police for his tactful and resolute handling of the arrangements in connection with the Panguni Uttiram festival at Kamudhi at a time of high tension between the Nadars and Muslims.

He was promoted as Officiating District Superintendent of Police in 1942 and was confirmed in that rank in 1944. He was specially posted to the heavy Malabar District in April 1948 to deal with the Communist agitation which had assumed dangerous proportions in that district, and he fully justified the confidence reposed in him by bringing the situation well under control within a few months. He officiated as Commissioner of Police, Madras, from 23rd June to 27th October 1948. On his reversion, he was posted to the Tanjore District, where again he did excellent work in dealing with the Kisan agitation. As officiating Deputy Inspector-General of Police, he was in charge of the Northern Range from June 1949 to April 1950 and the Special Armed Police from May 1950 to December 1950. He is now holding the important and onerous post of Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and C.I.D., with credit.

**Majur Krishnayya Shetty,**

Deputy Inspector-General of Police (Officiating),  
Madras State.

This Officer was appointed as a Deputy Superintendent of Police in November 1927 after he took the degree of Master of Arts of the Madras University. After his practical training he was posted to the Salem Subdivision where he worked with zeal and energy, especially in dealing with the grave crimes in the subdivision.

His work in the subdivision for over three years was uniformly appreciated by his superior Officers. He then held charge successively of the Hospet, Sivakasi, Erode and Tiruchirappalli Subdivisions, where he continued to show conspicuous ability and energy. During the war period he was specially appointed as Deputy Superintendent of Police in the Office of the Inspector-General of

Police, Madras, and during the evacuation period it was his responsibility to move important records and the staff to Vellore, where the Government ordered the Inspector-General's office to be shifted to. Later, with a skeleton staff he returned to Madras and worked under heavy strain with efficiency. He was promoted as District Superintendent of Police in 1943 and posted to the West Godavari District. In 1945 when the post of an Additional Assistant Inspector-General of Police was created, he was posted to this important position. Later he was posted to Anantapur and then transferred to Salem. In 1947 Sri Krishnayya Shetty was posted as Deputy Commissioner of Police, Crime Branch, Madras City, which post he occupied with commendable enthusiasm and undertook with success many important investigations of a highly complicated nature. From August 1949 to May 1950 he held the post of the Superintendent 'X' Branch, C.I.D., Madras, with conspicuous merit and ability. He was promoted as Deputy Inspector-General of Police in June 1950 and was in charge of the heavy Southern Range from June 1950 to the beginning of last year. On reversion for want of a vacancy, he held the post of Superintendent of Police, Special Branch, C.I.D., Madras, from January to August 1951, and worked with the same efficiency. He is now holding the responsible post of Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Special Armed Police Units, Madras.

**Cecil Justin Philomen Pinto,**

District Superintendent of Police (Officiating),  
Madras State.

This Officer was enlisted as an Inspector of Police on 3rd November 1924. He won the Inspector-General's Gold Medal for the best cadet of the year 1924-25 in the Police Training College. As Inspector of Police he held charge of difficult circles, displaying conspicuous ability in handling criminals, cases of murder and investigation of organised crime against property. In 1933 he was awarded the King's Police Medal for gallantry for effecting the arrest of a notorious dacoit after overcoming the resistance of riotous associates of the dacoit by shooting dead their leader. On admission to the gazetted rank, he was posted as Assistant to the District Superintendents of Police, Madurai Urban and Rural, for reclamation of Kallars, and in 1941 he was specially posted as Assistant Commissioner of Police, Southern Range, Madras. His work in both these posts was marked by ability and efficiency. He was promoted to the post of District Superintendent of Police in April 1947, and placed in charge of the Nellore District, where his handling of the communal troubles at Gudur was firm and tactful. As District Superintendent of Police, Kurnool, from June 1948 to April 1949, his work in connection with the Police action against the Hyderabad State was of a high order. He has been in charge of the difficult district of Krishna since July 1949, where he has had an extremely trying time in combating the Communist menace. He organised an efficient system of informants and infused confidence into the Village Protection Committees and achieved remarkable results in putting down Communist lawlessness in the district.

His work throughout his service has been characterised by ability, resourcefulness and devotion to duty of a high order.

**Ramaswamy Ayyar Duraiswamy Ayyar;**

District Superintendent of Police (Officiating),  
Madras State.

He joined this Department as Sub-Inspector in 1919. In recognition of his good work as Station-house Officer, he was promoted as an Inspector in 1934 and was confirmed in that rank in 1939. His work as Inspector was of a high order and was characterised by thoroughness and zeal. He was promoted as Deputy Superintendent of Police in the Madras Police Service on 14th April 1942 and was first posted to the Tirukkottur Subdivision. He later worked as Deputy Superintendent of Police in the Crime Branch, C.I.D., and as Vice-Principal in the Police Training College, Vellore. In both these capacities, he turned out excellent work showing conspicuous ability and devotion to duty. He was promoted to the rank of District Superintendent of Police from 13th November 1947 and was posted as District Superintendent of Police, Railway Police, Tiruchirappalli, in which post he had to deal with two large-scale strikes in addition to many short-lived ones by the Communist-controlled Labour Union of the South Indian Railway. He displayed commendable energy, resourcefulness, tact and firmness in handling those situations and earned richly deserved praises from the Railway authorities. He is now in charge of the North Arcot District. He is a very conscientious and hard-working officer with a high sense of duty.

**Mathilakath Achuthan Nair,**

Inspector of Police (Officiating), Madras State.

Enlisted in 1936, this Officer commenced his career as Sub-Inspector in the Salem District where his work was marked by conspicuous merit. Following the Kayyur murder case, he was transferred to South Kanara, where his work continued to be characterised by efficiency and devotion to duty. He was promoted to the rank of Inspector in 1946. He was Inspector, Quilandy, in 1946 when the Communist rebellion broke out in the Chirakkal Taluk. Acts of violence and lawlessness were freely indulged in by Communists throughout the taluk and the situation was getting out of control. He was specially posted to the Cannanore Circle to combat militant Communism. He worked tirelessly at personal risk and with conspicuous ability. He personally handled and supervised the investigation of as many as 67 cases of lawlessness by Communists, including the Karivallur and Kayampayam shooting cases, which by the large number of accused involved and the sensation caused, made history in the Sessions trials in the State. All these cases he successfully pushed through with commendable ability, and brought the situation back to normal. Throughout his service he has shown commendable resourcefulness and single-minded devotion to duty.

**Mohammed Amirulla Baig,**

Inspector of Police (Officiating), Madras State.

This Officer joined the Police Department as a Sub-Inspector in 1936. During the early years of his service, he distinguished himself in detecting a large number of opium cases in Nellore District. In 1941 and 1942, this Officer handled many grave and critical situations with remarkable courage, tact and ability. In later years, his

work in connection with activities of Communists came to prominent notice. Disguised as a Communist, he gained the confidence of some Communists and tactfully arrested two prominent among them and seized ten unlicensed firearms and ammunition. When Communists armed with dangerous weapons attacked a Police party on 2nd January 1951, this Inspector shot dead Pedarthi Subbarao, the leader of the gang and saved the situation. He was also responsible for killing Gaddam Gaddigadu, a dangerous Communist, who was wanted in a number of cases of murder committed in Munagala Pargana. In July 1950, he was deputed to Bhimavaram in West Godavari District for arresting important Communists. He completed his work successfully and shot dead eight prominent Communists including Edupuganti Subbarao and Potluri Sundaram. He was also responsible for the arrest of Kasaraju Veera Raghaviah from whom six unlicensed weapons were recovered.

This Inspector throughout the service of 14 years has rendered valuable services marked by ability, tact and devotion to duty of a high order.

**Doraiswamy Kuppuswamy Gounden**

Head Constable No. 165, and Sub-Inspector of Police  
(Officiating), Madras State.

This Officer was enlisted as a Constable in the year 1929. Right from the start, he exhibited a flair for detection. He was promoted to the rank of Head Constable in 1940, after which he functioned as a Crime Head Constable for some years in Vellore Town and also in other important stations. His work in detecting a case of house-breaking in Vellore Town in 1943 in which properties worth Rs. 15,000 were stolen, a grave burglary at Wallajah in 1944 involving the loss of properties worth Rs. 80,000 and a case of theft of currency notes from the counter of the Imperial Bank of India, Vellore, in 1948, in which a Kepmari gang of Tiruchirappalli was concerned, is worthy of special mention. He was also responsible for detecting a complicated murder case at Gudiyattam and a case of manufacture of counterfeit four-anna coins. In recognition of his valuable services, he has been promoted to officiate as Sub-Inspector of Police.

Throughout his service, the work of this Officer has been characterised by outstanding ability, devotion to duty and integrity.

**Radio Set for Kasturba Hospital**

The Government have accepted, with thanks, the offer of the Madras Provincial Welfare Fund to purchase and install a radio set at a cost of Rs. 520 in the Kasturba Gandhi Hospital for Women and Children, Madras, and have directed that the cost of maintenance of the Radio set should be met from the State Funds.

**Madras Board of Transport**

The Government have sanctioned the continuance, for a further period of one year from March 10, 1952, of the Madras Board of Transport, originally constituted in the Order, dated March 14, 1947, with the Hon'ble Minister-in-charge of Transport as the Chairman and the Secretary, Central Road Traffic Board, as the Secretary to the Board.

## “Operation Prometheus”

By SRI J. M. LOBO PRAHBU, I.C.S., Secretary, Development Department, Government of Madras

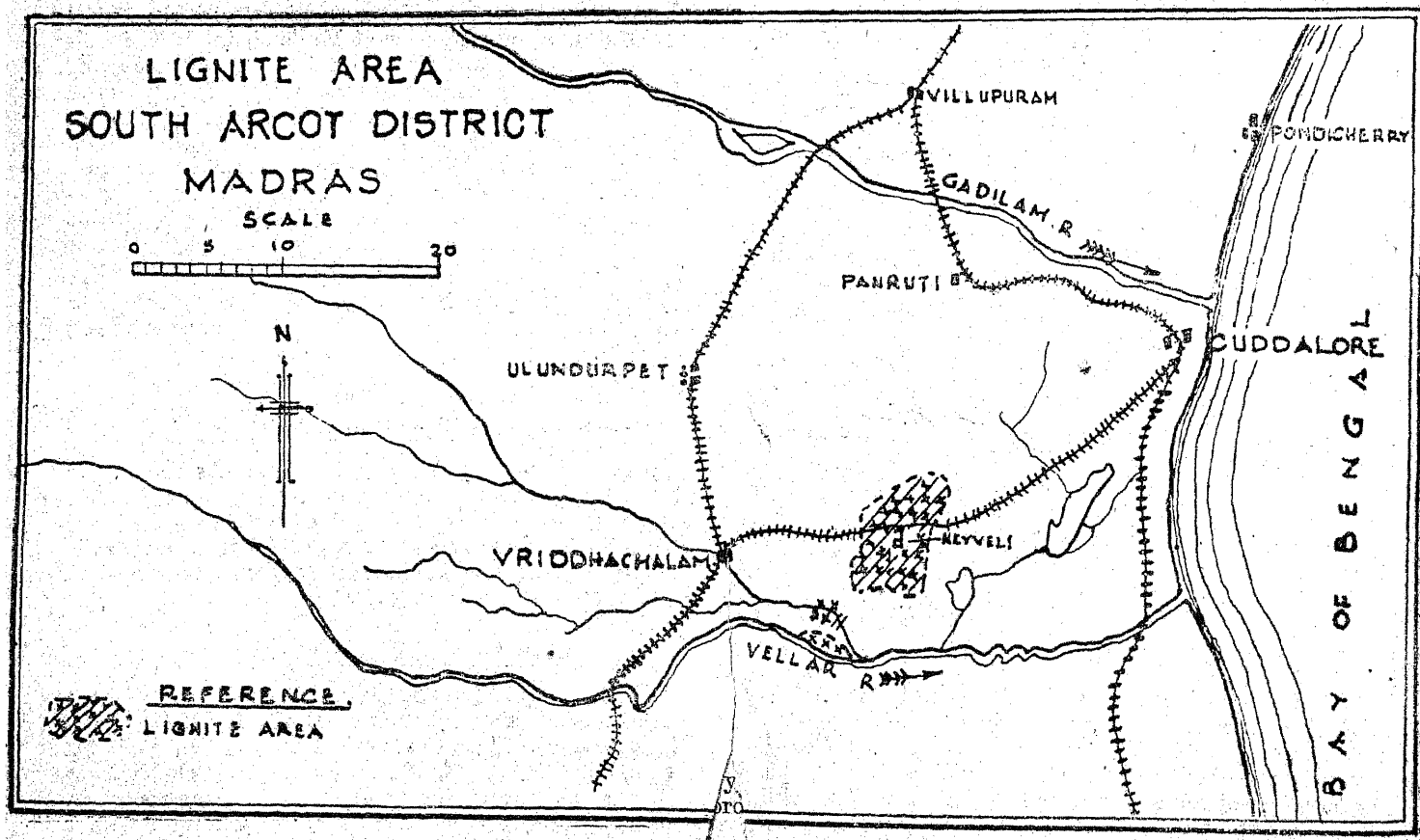
In Greek mythology, Prometheus kindles civilisation on earth by the gift of fire, stolen from heaven. In South India, to some extent, the progress of civilisation is threatened by lack of the means of making fire. The war depleted our forests, which in any case are inadequate for the needs of a growing population. There is no coal or oil in the Madras State and hydro-electric power is reaching its economic limits. Of the current demand of three million tons of coal, the Railways can handle only about 1.2 million, while sea transport which is more costly is responsible for another 0.8 million ton. The deficiency of nearly a million tons not only reduces the outturn of existing enterprises, but practically inhibits industrial expansion. The cost of coal, about Rs. 35 to 40 at Madras, and even Rs. 70 in some consuming centres, increases cost of production to the point of affecting the competitive position of some industries. In these circumstances, those in charge of industry in this State have been searching for new fuels.

During the last one year, lignite, an unfamiliar word, has been frequently mentioned as South India's fuel for the future. Lignite is a member of the coal family, brown in colour, immature in composition but with a varying calorific content, which in the case of our deposits is as high as that of Grade I coal from Bengal. The South Arcot lignite has a moisture content of only 15.08 per cent while German lignite registers 59 per cent and Australian

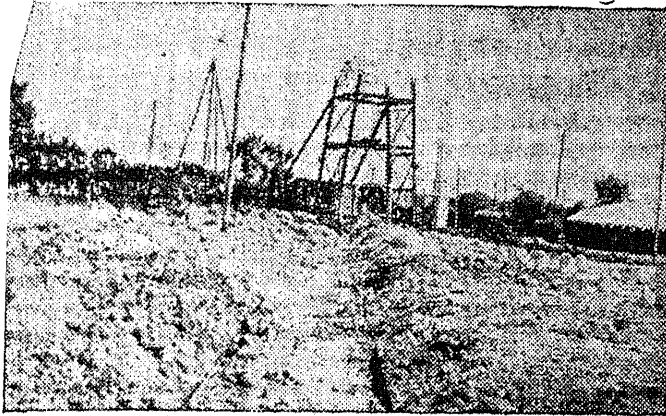
65 per cent, which implies a definite superiority for our deposits. The ash and sulphur contents are also generally low. It is therefore argued that if Germany and Australia have depended on their lignite, there is no reason why South India should not do the same, with a better variety of it.

### Deposits of 2,000 Million Tons

The Madras State has in South Arcot round Neyveli, lignite deposits over an area of 100 square miles, in an estimated quantity of 2,000 million tons. Lignite occurs in between clays and soft sands as an erratic layer with no fixed roof or floor. It occurs from depths of 149 feet to 377 feet, in layers which vary from 13 feet to 90 feet. The overburden, that is, the soil about the lignite, varies in depth, the least so far ascertained being three times the size of the lignite deposit. It is variously composed of beds of pebbles, clays and sandstones. But more important is the water in the earth. The ground water table lies within 15 to 20 feet. This is no obstacle to mining, but further down are artesian aquifers, one above and another below the lignite bed, with water at high pressure. Some idea of this pressure can be gained from the fact that some 100 bore holes sunk in this area for irrigation purposes, continually discharge even 2,500 gallons of water per minute. Some of them have been doing this for 18 years without any diminution. In one of them the water rises in a geyser 25 feet above the ground.







*SHAFT No. 3 in the background.  
Spoil from the shaft hole spread out in the foreground*

The first problem of lignite mining in this area is control of these waters at high pressure to prevent them from drowning the excavation. In this connexion various factors have been studied concerning the causé, course and force of the aquifers. The strongest presumption is that the aquifers are re-charged from some watershed which may be hundreds of miles away. According to the recommendation of Dr. Auden of the Geological Survey of India, ground water investigation with power drills capable of reaching 1,500 feet underground is being undertaken.

#### Problems of Mining Studied

But important as this detailed investigation is, it has not been allowed to interfere with plans for mining. The history, in this connexion, goes to the years before the war when in the course of boring an artesian well a sample of chocolate brown coal was discovered and analysed as such. The transport bottleneck during World War II, which reduced coal supplies, forced the Madras Government to explore the possibilities of lignite. Between 1943 and 1947, the Geological Survey parties put down 33 bore-holes over an area of 53 square miles of which 23 square miles were proved to have lignite. As a result of these borings, it was decided in 1947 to sink a trial pit 18 feet in diameter, under the supervision of Mr. Ghose, a mining engineer. Simultaneously borings were continued in a total number of 75 which established a further area of 77 square miles bearing lignite. The first trial pit was abandoned at a depth of 30 feet and a smaller pit 10 feet in diameter was started. When this reached 172 feet, an uncharted artesian aquifer burst the pit floor and flooded the pit. Attempts to physically plug the hole, and chemically congeal the soil proved futile. Water up to a height in the pit of 100 feet was pumped out, but finally the pit was abandoned.

After January 1951, several things happened very quickly. First Dr. R. S. Sandford, a very high ranking American expert was sent by the U.S. Embassy to examine the prospects of the project. He appreciated the work done by Mr. Ghose, affirmed his approach and confirmed the vast possibilities of the project. More steam was therefore put in the work of digging a new pit, by impressing on Mr. Ghose that bulk samples of lignite should be available before the Point Four Expert from U.S., expected as a result of Dr. Sandford's report, arrived. Mr. Ghose responded admirably, taking care this time that there was

no damage from the artesian water. He put round the pit a curtain of bore-holes with chemicals and cement. He also had sufficient equipment, particularly well point pumps, to deal with the water.

#### Experts View the Project

The project was next visited by representatives of the famous firm of Lurgi. They agreed with Dr. Sandford and even evinced an interest of personally undertaking the enterprise. At this juncture, I found out that Hon'ble Minister Sri Sitarama Reddi who passionately believed in the possibilities of the project and had been associated with it in the early stages, would be in Europe. Government decided that advantage of his presence should be taken to consult the many European authorities to whom references had been made before. He saw some lignite mines and consulted various authorities, all of whom gave encouraging prospects for the enterprise. Then in August Dr. Kregzy of Johann Keller of Frankfurt visited the project and



*LIGNITE obtained from Shaft No. 3.*

reported that it was entirely feasible. Next in pit No. 3 at a depth of 175 feet the lignite bed was touched, and for the first time bulk extraction of lignite began. This almost coincided with the information that Dr. Eyrych, Point Four Expert, was on his way. The lignite extracted was tested in the furnaces of the Government Electricity Department and in the engines of the Southern Railway and was pronounced to be nearly as efficient as coal.

Since the arrival of Dr. Eyrych, Government have constituted two committees, one of experts, another of high powered officers, the Chief Engineer, Irrigation, the Coal Commissioner, the Director of Geological Survey and the American Engineer. The Expert Committee submitted a Scheme on 16th November 1951 within less than a month of its appointment, for an open cut mining operation in an area 500 by 500 feet, as a pilot project to exploit the surrounding one square mile in which 35 to 40 million tons of lignite are available. The area selected which has been tested by bore hole drillings is the best known so far, with lignite 60 feet thick, overburden of earth about 180 feet and water pressure capable of being tackled by use of well points and pumping equipment. The Scheme also includes plants for briquetting, carbonising, and for extraction of Montane wax. It is estimated to cost Rs. 65 lakhs of which

## INDUSTRIES

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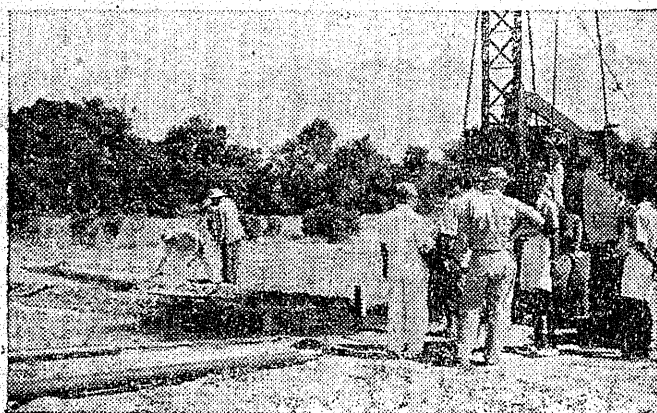
MADRAS INFORMATION

Rs. 26 lakhs will be for equipment which will remain over as an asset.

### Pilot Scheme Formulated

The High Power Committee under the Chairmanship of Sri A. R. Venkatachari, Chief Engineer, considered the pilot scheme at its meeting on 16th January 1952. It agreed that subject to proceeding by stages, and by manual labour till mechanical equipment is purchased or contracted, the pilot project should be immediately undertaken. The Committee considered that all possible data from bore holes and shafts was available and that the pilot project will reveal actual size problems to be handled as they arose. The Committee felt that though the cost may be higher, it could be considerably reduced if the excavation was given to contractors who will bring their own equipment, one such contractor being reported to be immediately available. The Committee took notice of the availability of a power plant from Basin Bridge which could be installed to convert the fuel at site into electricity. The Committee had no objection to the lease of small concessions to parties bound to exploit them in a stated period.

The report of the Committee is now under consideration of Government. The balance sheet appears roughly as follows. On the credit side, lignite would relieve the shortage of coal which is now depressing industrial develop-



BORE HOLE at corner of 500' x 500' plot (baling out test).

ment. At an estimated cost of Rs. 20 per ton at pithead, fuel will be at least half as cheap as it is at present, and available in abundant quantities, so that the full scope of industrial development is not hampered. To the extent the transport load from the North is reduced, other raw materials like steel now held up will be available according to allocation. Secondly, the lignite which is considered the best in the world can become the foundation for other industries. It can be used at pithead for generation of electricity to be fed into the State-wide grid. The possibility of turning it into power gas is also under examination.

### Important By-Products

Similarly, extraction of petrol by direct hydrogenation is a development for which the example is Germany which depended for all its war supplies of petrol from lignite. Another important by-product is Montane wax, which is capable of a variety of uses, as purifier in the candle industry and various polishes, in the raw state for making

gramophone plates, electric insulating materials, plastic and water proofing materials. As a cheap fuel lignite can be used for domestic purposes, brick making. The residue is useful as manure. Thirdly, the quarrying process will yield valuable deposits of fire clay for refractory bricks and China clay pronounced to be of the highest variety for pottery and porcelain. If a market for all the clay can be found, and the Japanese seem to be already interested, the entire cost of quarrying can be met from these clays only. Fourthly, the very water in the quarry which is considered an inimical factor, can, if properly husbanded and pumped, irrigate a good part of this arid area.

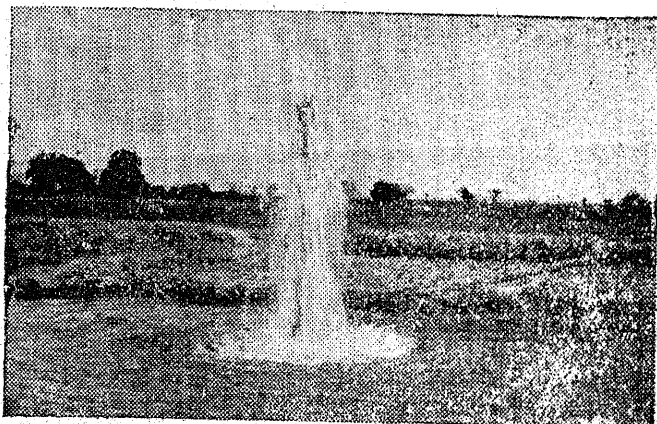
On the debit side are the factors arising from the conditions of water and soil. One view of the water, with pressure discharges of 2,500 gallons per minute, is that there is a problem in mining which has no parallel anywhere in the world, except perhaps in Germany. The water inhibits underground mining, which is cheaper and quicker. Another view is that the artesian water is under the lignite, the sub-artesian aquifers above being weak and easily controlled. The borewells round the existing pit have been of little volume and pressure. Regarding the soil, the problem of slope of clayey horizons is not considered to be free from difficulties. At the same time neither of these two difficulties are regarded as insuperable, provided the work proceeds experimentally.

### "Operation Prometheus"

This is what the Madras Government are considering. Their finances impose a conservative policy, but with help from the Government of India which is expected, they may not hesitate to accept the recommendations of the High Power Committee to undertake immediately the pilot project.

I have tried to simplify a technical subject with the idea of acquainting the general public with a project of immense possibilities. The Government, particularly the Hon'ble Ministers for Industries and Labour, have shown an unflagging interest. On my part, I have regarded the project as integral to the industrial future of this State, something which I have designated "Operation Prometheus" to bring back to the surface of the earth, wood buried millions of years ago. My hope is that the end of this year will see the completion of the pilot project and the beginning of the full-scale exploitation of lignite.

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



ARTESIAN SPRING in a field south of Neyveli

## Land Revenue Remission : Kurnool and Nellore

The Government have sanctioned the grant of wet and dry remissions for fasli 1361, on the scales indicated below, in 16 villages of Cumbum Taluk, 12 villages of Markapur Taluk, seven villages of Koilkuntla Taluk and nine villages in Banganapalle Sub-taluk in Kurnool District, which have been affected by adverse seasonal conditions.

Wet and dry remissions for fasli 1361 have also been sanctioned, on the same scales, in the following areas in Nellore District, which have been affected by adverse seasonal conditions :—

*Wet and dry.*—(1) Podili, (2) Darsi; entire taluks including the estate villages of Udayagiri and Pamur groups. (3) Kanigiri Taluk: entire taluk including the villages of Venkatagiri zamin, i.e., Marella Taluk and the estate villages of Udayagiri and Pamur groups, and excluding the area commanded by Mopad Project. (4) Venkatagiri: All the 230 villages of the entire taluk. (5) Udayagiri: All the villages including the estate village of Udayagiri and Pamur group and excluding the area commanded by Mopad Project. (6) Kavali: three villages, viz., Kaligiri, Chinna Annalore, and Dundigam. (7) Kandukur: All the 89 villages in Chundi estate. *Dry lands only.* Kandukur: 76 villages situated to the west of G.N.T. road.

In respect of both the districts of Kurnool and Nellore, the details of the remissions are as follows :—

1. *Wet lands.*—Full remission for wet lands with an outturn of four annas and below; no remission for wet lands with an outturn above four annas.

2. *Dry lands.*—(a) *Food crops (Cereals and pulses):* Full remission for food crops with an outturn of four annas and below; half remission for food crops with an outturn of above four annas and below eight annas.

(b) *Other crops (Crops other than Cereals and pulses):* Full remission for crops with an outturn

of below four annas; No remission for crops with an outturn of four annas and above.

All wet fields on which, owing to inadequacy of water, a successful dry crop has been raised, will be eligible for the remission of the difference between the wet and dry assessments. Wet lands, left waste, owing to lack of supply in the irrigation sources, are eligible for full remission, except for mamul wastes, in reckoning which, however, the four previous faslis should be excluded in Kurnool District and three faslis in Nellore District. Current wastes on dry lands, i.e., lands, which are not mamul wastes, will also be eligible for remission.

The Government have directed that all the concessions in the matter of remission of revenue should be applied to those estates, which have been taken over by the Government and which are in the affected areas.

The Government have also directed that the recovery of loan instalments in the affected tracts should be postponed to fasli 1362 both in the ryotwari areas as well as in the affected estates taken over by the Government.

In respect of Kurnool District, the Government have directed that the taluks of Cumbum, Markapur and Koilkuntla and the Banganapalle Sub-taluk of the Kurnool District be recognised as areas, where distress exists, for the purpose of granting subsistence loans to agriculturists. The Government have also sanctioned an allotment of Rs. 55,000 for the grant of subsistence loans to the ryots in the area in the Kurnool District mentioned above during the year 1951-52. The Government have also sanctioned an expenditure of a sum of Rs. 20,000 for running gruel centres in the Kurnool District. Sanction has also been accorded for an allotment of Rs. 15,100 for disbursement as fodder loans during 1951-52. An allotment of Rs. 10,000 has also been sanctioned for undertaking minor irrigation works in the Kurnool District.

## Crop Competition Rule Relaxed

In the Food Production Crop Competition (1951-52) the minimum number of competitors for each firka was fixed.

In this Government Order it was stated that no competition would be held in a firka unless there were at least 50 entrants. It has been brought to the notice of the Government that in spite of utmost efforts, it has not been possible to secure the minimum number of competitors in some of the firkas in some districts. The Government have, therefore, considered the matter further and issued the following revised instructions :—

(1) The Crop Yield Competition in respect of paddy may be held in all firkas where at least 25 competitors have been enlisted;

(2) In other firkas where even the reduced minimum of 25 has not been secured, the competitors may be allowed the option to contest for the Taluk Prize, but no Firka Prize will be awarded; the competition plots of such entrants will be assessed by the Agricultural Department in accordance with the rules; and

(3) In firkas where no firka competition is held, the entrance fee of competitors who do not intend to compete for the Taluk Prize shall be refunded.

## Relief to Unemployed Ryots

The Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 64,000 to the District Board, Anantapur, in order to enable it to undertake two road works for the relief of the unemployed agricultural labourers affected by adverse seasonal conditions.



# Remission of Land Revenue Ordered

## Anantapur District

The Government have sanctioned the grant of wet and dry remissions for fasli 1361, on the scales indicated below, for the entire taluks of Dharmavaram, Madakasira, Hindupur, Kadiri (excepting Shrotriam Narasambhotlapalli village), Penukonda (excepting Pedaballi village) and forty-three villages in Tadpatri Taluk, which have been affected by adverse seasonal conditions ;

*Wet lands.*—(a) Full remission for wet lands with an outturn of four annas and below ; (b) No remission for wet lands with an outturn of above four annas.

*Dry lands.*—(a) *Food crops.—Cereals and pulses :* (i) Full remission for food crops with an outturn of four annas and below ; (ii) Half remission for food crops with an outturn of above four annas and below eight annas. (b) *Other crops (crops other than cereals and pulses) :* (i) Full remission for crops with an outturn of below four annas ; (ii) No remission for crops with an outturn of four annas and above.

All wet fields on which, owing to inadequacy of water, a successful dry crop has been raised, will be eligible for the remission of the difference between the wet and dry assessments.

The Government have directed that all the concessions in the matter of remission of land revenue should be applied to those estates, taken over by the Government, which are in the affected areas. The Government have also directed that the recovery of loans instalments in the affected tracts should be postponed to fasli 1362, both in the ryotwari areas, as well as in the affected estates, taken over by the Government.

## Coimbatore District

The Government have sanctioned a liberal scale of land revenue remission for the taluk of Dharapuram in Coimbatore District, which has been affected by adverse seasonal conditions. The details are as follows :

Full remission for food crops with an outturn of four annas and below and half remission for food crops with an outturn of above four annas and below eight annas. As regards non-food crops, full remission for crops with an outturn below four annas while those with an outturn of four annas and above are not entitled to remission.

## Chingleput District

Wet and dry remissions have been granted for fasli 1361, on the scales indicated below, in the entire district of Chingleput, which has been

affected by adverse seasonal conditions for the last five years in succession :

*Wet lands.*—Full remission for wet lands with an outturn of four annas and below ; No remission for wet lands with outturn above four annas.

*Dry lands.*—(a) *Food crops (cereals and pulses).*—Full remission for food crops with an outturn of four annas and below ; Half remission for food crops with an outturn of above four annas and below eight annas.

(b) *Other crops (crops other than cereals and pulses).*—Full remission for crops with an outturn below four annas ; No remission for crop with an outturn of four annas and above.

All wet fields, on which, owing to inadequacy of water, a successful dry crop has been raised, will be eligible for the remission of the difference between the wet and dry assessments. Wet lands, left waste, owing to lack of supply in the irrigation sources, are eligible for full remission except for mamul wastes, in reckoning which, however, the three previous faslis should be excluded. Current wastes on dry lands, i.e., lands which are not mamul wastes, will also be eligible for remission.

The Government have directed that all the concessions in the matter of remission of land revenue should be applied to the zamin and inam estates which have been taken over by the Government and which are in the affected areas. The Government have also directed that the collection of loan instalments and arrears of loans be postponed till fasli 1362 in the entire district of Chingleput, including estates taken over by the Government.

## Ramanathapuram District

The Government have sanctioned the grant of full remission for fasli 1361 on wet lands with an outturn of four annas and below in the entire district of Ramanathapuram, except the 20 river fed villages in Sivaganga Taluk, which were excluded from the scope of special remissions last year.

All wet fields, on which, owing to inadequacy of water, a successful dry crop has been raised, will be eligible for the difference between the wet and dry assessment. Wet lands, left waste, owing to lack of supply in the irrigation sources, are eligible for full remission, except for mamul wastes, in reckoning which, however, the three previous faslis should be excluded. The Government have directed that all the concessions in the matter of remission of land revenue should be applied to those estates which have been taken over by Government and which are in the affected areas.

# The Sindri Fertiliser Factory

India produces very little artificial fertilisers of any kind while there is a great need in India for fertilisers of this sort, particularly having regard to the grave shortage of food-grains in recent years coupled with an ever-expanding population.

Prior to the war, and to some extent during the war years, India imported artificial fertilisers in considerable quantities; but owing firstly to the world shortage of artificial fertilisers particularly nitrogenous fertilisers, and secondly, to the shortage of shipping space, it became necessary to consider indigenous production of artificial fertilisers. A further strong point in favour of indigenous production of artificial fertilisers, indeed, almost an overriding reason for embarking on such an enterprise, is that the production of artificial fertilisers will lay the foundations of a heavy chemical industry, and if India is to industrialise in any direction, it is essential that she should have a heavy chemical industry. In fact this can be regarded as a key industry.

In July 1943, the Foodgrains Policy Committee advised that, in the future, India would require between two and three million tons of artificial fertiliser per annum and recommended that, as a first step, immediate action should be taken to establish production of nitrogenous fertilisers to the extent of 350,000 tons per annum. In view of the national importance of the industry, not only its direct importance but also its importance as the basis of a heavy chemical industry and a defence potential for the production of munitions, the War Resources Committee of Council resolved at the end of 1943 that Government should undertake the responsibility for the production of artificial fertilisers as a national industry.

## Surveys carried out

During the next few months, Government consulted various experts, carried out surveys of the raw materials available particularly fuel and gypsum, also power supply. These consultations and surveys disclosed wide differences of opinion as to what fertiliser to produce, what process to employ, where to locate production, etc. Therefore it was decided to obtain the services of an Expert Technical Mission to advise on the best methods of establishing the industry in India.

Briefly put, the Mission recommended, as a first choice, one large factory for the production of 350,000 tons of ammonium sulphate per annum by gypsum process. They suggested two alternative sites, Harduaganj near Aligarh being the first choice, Sindri in Bihar being the second.

There was a great difference of opinion between Provinces, States and industrialists generally in regard to the choice of a site or sites for establishing production of artificial fertilisers and in an endeavour to reconcile these conflicting views, a conference was held of all interested parties in Delhi in November 1944. To put the position in a nutshell, everybody was prepared to agree that the establishment of one large factory was the best course to follow, provided the factory could be set up in the Province or State which each particular party represented.

There was also a considerable difference of opinion on the type of fertiliser to be produced, some wanted several varieties of fertilisers to be produced, others were prepared to accept ammonium sulphate to begin with, in the knowledge that the production of 350,000 tons of ammonium sulphate per annum represented only about 1/7th of India's ultimate requirements.

## Sindri chosen

Notwithstanding all these conflicting views, the recorded conclusions at this meeting were as follows :—

- (1) That there should be one large factory for the production of 350,000 tons of ammonium sulphate ;
- (2) that the Central Government should be responsible for the technical management of the factory ;
- (3) that the Central Government must play the major part in financing the project, but that it was most desirable for provinces and States to take substantial shares ;
- (4) that in addition to the single factory for the production of 350,000 tons which was to be first established, the possibility of starting a similar factory in Southern India should be explored ;
- (5) that the factory should be established at Sindri (Bihar) in preference to Harduaganj, as Sindri possessed greater potential advantages.

Sindri is a small Indian village which can hardly be found on the map. It is situated in the banks of the Damodar River about 14 miles down stream from Dhanbad. A road has since been constructed connecting the terminal point of the Dhanbad-Jharia road system with Sindri.

Although it was agreed that it would be more costly to erect the factory at Sindri, the overriding factor in favour of Sindri was presented by the Railway Board representatives, who stated that there was a constant traffic of coal wagons from the coalfields to the North Punjab (which was then regarded as the area from which gypsum would come) and that normally a large number of these wagons returned to the coalfields empty. The contention was that if otherwise empty wagons could be returned loaded with gypsum there would be general economy all round. The alternative of establishing the fertiliser factory at Harduaganj meant that the number of empty wagons returned to the coalfields would be greater rather than less. The conclusion, therefore, was to establish the factory at Sindri, subject to it being ascertained that an adequate supply of water could be made available throughout the year, about which there was at this stage some doubt, in view of the fact that the Damodar practically dries up during the hot weather.

## Implementing the Decision

Having decided to establish the factory at Sindri, a Mission was sent to the U.K. to investigate the question of supply of plant and machinery. The Mission was required to draw up specifications for the plant and machinery for the factory in such a manner that all interested parties could tender for the supply, thus throwing open the supply of plant and machinery to world competition.

Eventually the head of the Mission in consultation with various Indian Government officials of high standing submitted the following proposals :—

(a) A firm of American experts known as the Chemical Construction Corporation (C.C.C.) should be employed to prepare designs for the complete factory, supervise construction of the factory and see the factory into production.

(b) That a consortium of U.K. chemical plant manufacturers, the Power Gas Corporation (P.G.C.) should be employed :—

(1) to supply, in accordance with the consultants' specifications, certain specialist plant of their own manufacture for the factory ;

(2) to act as Agents to the Government of India in the procurement, in accordance with the consultants' specifications, of the remaining plant required for the factory and to erect the same under the supervision of the consultants' experts.

It was eventually decided to accept these proposals and agreement were entered into accordingly.

The agreement with the Chemical Construction Corporation was signed on 8th February 1946.

The agreement with the Power Gas Corporation was signed on 2nd June 1947.

The above dates fix the "starting date" for work on the project, although a considerable amount of preliminary work was done by the parties to the above agreements on the authority of "letters of instructions to proceed" issued prior to their formal execution.

Similarly, preliminary work at site such as survey and purchase of land, erection of temporary accommodation, site levelling, etc., was started prior to the signing of the agreements between Government and the principal parties.

The agreements provide that as much as possible of the plant required for the factory shall be manufactured in India, provided of course Indian prices were competitive. Under this arrangement all structural steel work buildings and a considerable tonnage of the simpler plant items have been manufactured in India. It was difficult,

however, to find capacity for the manufacture of the more complicated items. Moreover, Indian manufacturers were fully booked up with orders against their 60 per cent quota of steel and the competition in India for orders for the manufacture of plant for the fertiliser factory was not very keen.

## Question of Water-supply

The question of water-supply is of great importance. The requirements of water for the fertiliser factory and its connected activities amount to some 12 million gallons per day. When the question of siting the factory at Sindri was being considered, the Bihar Government representatives assured the Central Government that tests carried out by their experts proved that the surface flow in the Damodar River was never less than ten cusecs or the equivalent of five million gallons per day. The estimated requirements of the fertiliser factory at that stage were in the order of five to six million gallons per day. Requirements have since increased, consequent on expansion of the power generating plant and the proposed establishment of a cement factory.

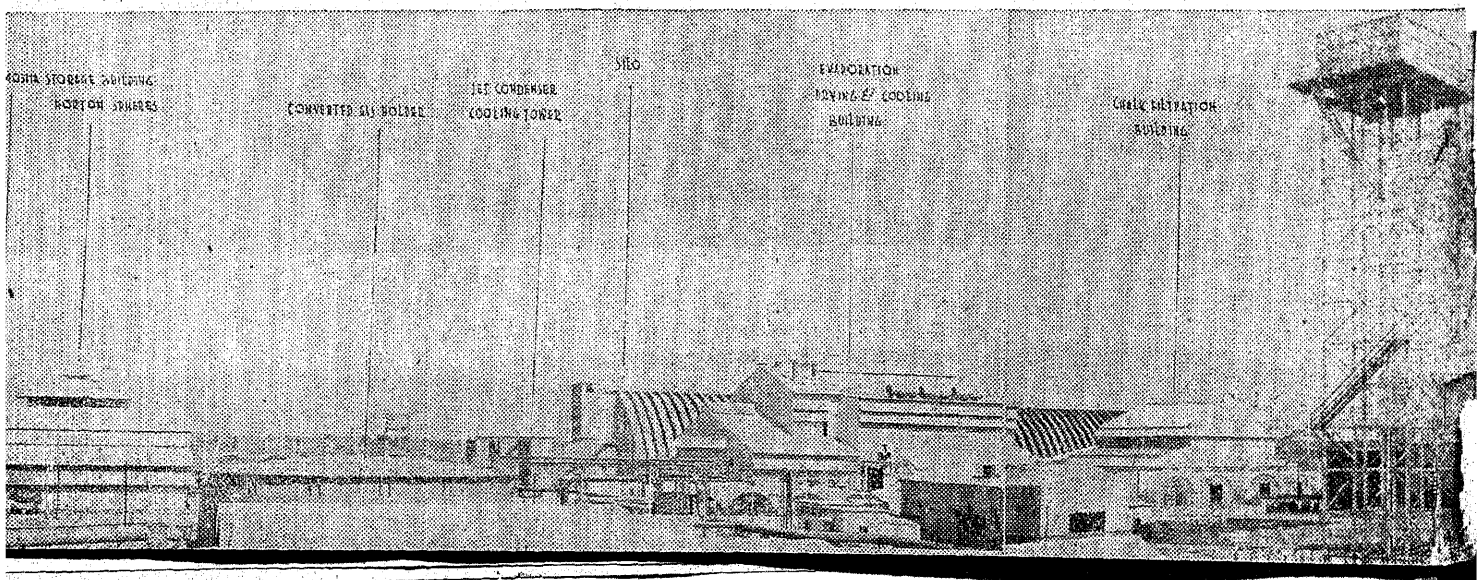
Observations carried out by the Central Government experts, however, established that for several months out of a year, the surface supply dropped much below five million gallons per day, in fact at the worst period in 1945 the flow for a time was as low as  $\frac{1}{2}$  million gallons per day. Consequently, the Central Government had to consider whether the water required could be obtained or not. To examine this very complex question, Government appointed an Ad Hoc Committee of Experts whose conclusions were that, provided certain major works were carried out, the supply of water required could be ensured throughout the year. These works consist of—

(a) construction of a dam on the Gowai River, a tributary of the Damodar River, which joins the Damodar about four miles upstream from Sindri ;

(b) construction of an infiltration gallery to tap the water available in the sands in the Damodar bed when the surface supply diminishes ; and

(c) construction of the necessary riverside pumping and purification works.

SINDRI : A grand panoramic view of the Sindri Fertiliser Factory.





The necessity of these measures was accepted. The construction of a dam on the Gowai will create an artificial lake impounding 700 to 1,000 million gallons of water. The construction of the infiltration gallery is an experiment which will be of enormous value not only to India, but also to the rest of the world, in the problems of extracting water from the deep sands of a river with a seasonal flow.

## Power Supply to the Bihar Grid

Most of the mines in the Bihar coalfields are operated by electric power supplied by local generating sets or by a local distribution system. The Bihar Government had intended, for a long time, to modernise and economise in the matter of electric power distribution by the erection of a big thermal station in the coalfields and the installation of a grid distribution system. The site chosen for the generating station was at Sindri and, after the plans for the establishment on the fertiliser factory had taken shape, the Central Government were approached by the Bihar Government with the request to supply water, railway and other facilities to their grid power station. It is of importance to mention at this point that the fertiliser factory must have its own power station because the factory requires a vast amount of low pressure steam for process work. Economical production requires that steam should be first passed through turbines for the generation of electricity, the exhaust steam being distributed throughout the factory for process work.

Accepting that the factory must have its own powerhouse, the electric load being in the order of 45,000 Kilo-watts (which with the necessary stand-by means a powerhouse of 60,000 K.W.) it would have been a violation of all principles of modern planning for the Bihar Government to establish another thermal powerhouse of some 20,000 K.W. within half a mile of the fertiliser factory powerhouse. Therefore, in consultation with the Electrical Commissioner and other responsible authorities, an approach was made to the Bihar Government with the proposal that additional generators should be installed in the fertiliser factory powerhouse to supply power in bulk to the Bihar Grid. This proposal was accepted by the Bihar Government. This means that the fertiliser factory powerhouse has an installed capacity of 80,000 K.W.

*This giant 29-crore-rupee project will have a daily output of 1,000 tons of Ammonium Sulphate.*

## Cement Factory

In the manufacture of ammonium sulphate by the gypsum process, to the scale of 1,000 tons per day, some 900 tons of calcium carbonate sludge will be thrown up as a by-product. The disposal of this sludge is a problem in itself and the obvious solution is to turn it into cement, so that it may become an asset and not a liability. Plans to utilise the by-product sludge in this way are under consideration.

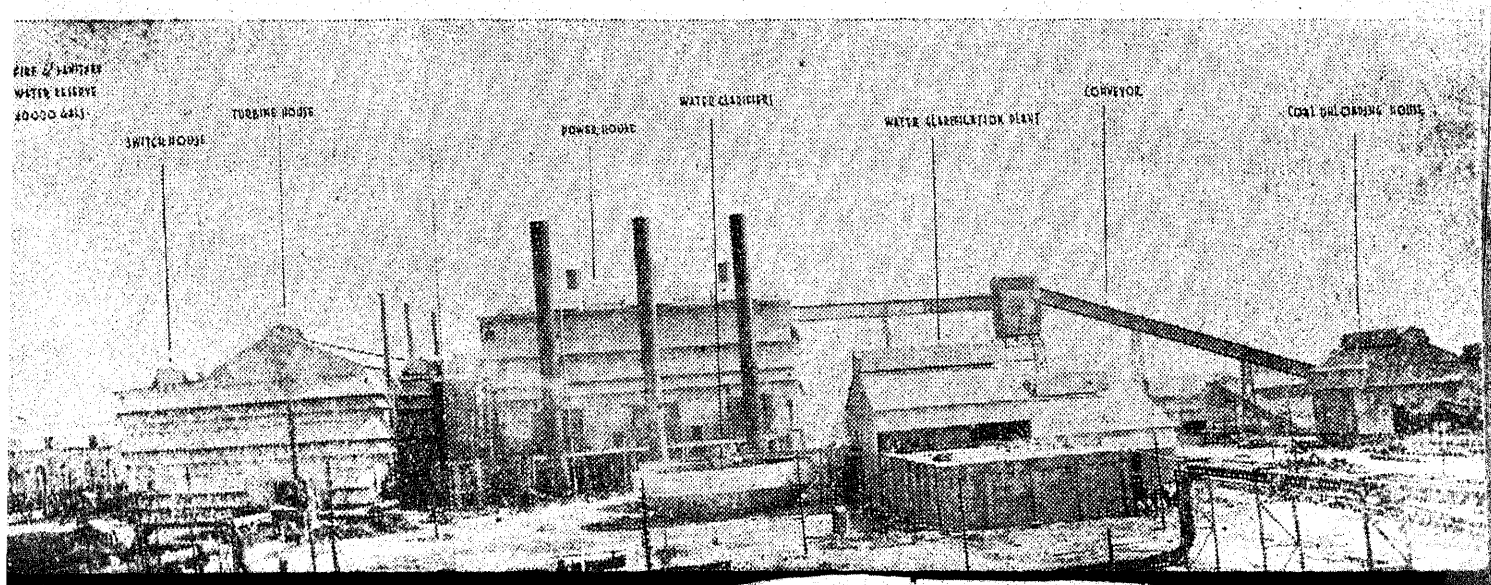
## Coke Supplies

For gas making, which is a preliminary to the manufacture of ammonia, some 600 tons of coke per day is required. To ensure that a proved method is followed in the operation of the fertiliser factory in the early stages, it has been decided to use high grade metallurgical coke for gas making. To reduce this drain on India's limited resources of high grade metallurgical coke, schemes are being investigated

- (a) for the direct gasification of low grade coals ;
- (b) for the establishment of coke ovens at Sindri for coking second grade coals.

## Gypsum Supplies

A reference has already been made to the gypsum process. India has no great resources of natural sulphur and it is only by the employment of the gypsum process that import of vast quantities of sulphur can be avoided. Furthermore, it is only by the employment of the gypsum process that India can be regarded as self-supporting in times of emergency in the matter of production of ammonium sulphate. Plans as they stood originally involved the extraction of some 2,000 tons of gypsum per day from deposits in the salt range in the North Punjab. These resources however now lie in Pakistan. Explorations have been conducted with the object of locating alternative sources of supply in India. Extensive deposits have been located in Bikaner and large-scale tests in the U.K., on gypsum from the source has established its suitability for use at Sindri. Other reserves are being developed in Jodhpur.



## Development of Sheet Glass Industry in Southern India

The Sheet Glass Industry is comparatively less developed in Southern India, though the raw materials required for the production of sheet glass, viz., sand, soda ash, sulphate, limestone and dolomite are plentifully available. The Government of Madras are therefore anxious that a factory for the manufacture of sheet glass should be established in this State as early as possible. In a preliminary scheme for a Fourcault Glass Plant prepared by Messrs. Ateliers J. Hanrez, Belgium, the capital outlay was estimated at Rs. 24 lakhs for a glass factory capable of producing 7,000,000 square feet of packed glass per year single thickness of 2 mm. and at Rs. 31 lakhs for a factory capable of producing 14,000,000 square feet of glass of the same thickness.

The details of the scheme are available with Messrs. Larson and Toubro, Engineers, 4-5, Club House Road, Mount Road, Madras-2. The Government have decided that private enterprise should be invited for setting up a sheet glass factory in this State. The Government on their part will be prepared to extend any reasonable help, financial or otherwise, required for the establishment of the factory. Persons or companies who are desirous of starting a glass factory may apply to the Secretary to Government, Development Department, Fort St. George, Madras, before 1st May 1952, giving detailed information regarding their financial standing, business experience, and the assistance they require for the establishment of the factory.

### Four Main Groups

To come to the factory itself, it is divided into four main groups, namely—

- (1) Powerhouse Group.
- (2) Gas Plant Group.
- (3) Ammonia Synthesis Plant Group.
- (4) Sulphate Plant and Storage Group.

**Powerhouse.**—The Powerhouse group contains the complete plant for generating power for the factory and for the supply of process scheme.

**Gas Plant.**—The Gas Plant is the beginning of the fertiliser factory proper. The factory can be more properly termed a nitrogen fixation plant. To fix nitrogen it is necessary to produce hydrogen, which, in combination with the nitrogen, forms ammonia.

The method employed at Sindri for the production of hydrogen is called the Semi-water Gas Process. Gas producers are charged with coke which is ignited; the producers are then blown with air, the oxygen of the air combines with the carbon of the coke forming CO and a mixed gas is carried forward consisting of CO and nitrogen.

In the next part of the cycle, the producers are blown with steam, which produces more CO and hydrogen. This

also goes forward in the gas stream; thus we have a final mixed gas consisting of CO, nitrogen and hydrogen. The blowing cycle is much more elaborate than this indication of broad principles only.

The next stage in the process is to convert the CO to CO<sub>2</sub>. This is done by the reaction of still more steam with the CO in the presence of a catalyst. The CO<sub>2</sub> is then scrubbed out and passed into storage, the remaining gases, hydrogen and nitrogen, go through an elaborate process of purification; they are then reacted in the presence of a catalyst to form ammonia, which brings us to the Ammonia Synthesis Plant.

**Ammonia Synthesis Plant.**—In the Ammonia Synthesis Group, the main feature of the plant is the compressor house. This building contains eight large seven-stage compressors, each operated by a motor of 2,750 h.p., the compressors working up to a pressure of nearly 6,000 lb. per sq. in. The reason for this elaborate compressor plant is that ammonia synthesis takes place much more efficiently when carried out at high pressures and temperature. In the ammonia synthesis area there will also be installed elaborate refrigeration plant for gas cooling, making this section of the factory one of the most important and complicated of the whole plant.

An interesting feature in the Ammonia Synthesis Group is the ammonia storage section. This consists of two Horton spheres each designed to hold 800 tons of ammonia. Constructed of plates 1½" thick, imported, shaped to form, these spheres were welded on site.

**Sulphate Plant.**—In countries rich in sulphur such as Italy, Japan, and America ammonium sulphate is made by reacting ammonia with sulphuric acid. There is very little sulphur in India; therefore, to ensure self-sufficiency as regards raw materials, it has been decided to adopt the more elaborate gypsum process. Gypsum is calcium sulphate. The gypsum is crushed, then ground into fine powder and passed to reaction vessels. Ammonia does not readily react with gypsum, therefore to ensure complete and efficient reaction, the CO<sub>2</sub> which is scrubbed out of the gas stream at an earlier stage is brought back into combination with the ammonia to form ammonium carbonate. Ammonium carbonate reacts with calcium sulphate, the product being ammonium sulphate and calcium carbonate.

The ammonium sulphate liquor is filtered out from the calcium carbonate, crystallized, dried, cooled and passed on to storage.

The storage arrangements are most interesting. Storage is being provided for three months outturn or 90,000 tons. The storage building is a parabolic arch reinforced concrete silo. The dimensions are 150 feet span, 90 feet high to the top of the arch and 1/8th of a mile long. The building will be air-conditioned. By means of an overhead conveyor the building can be stocked without the use of manual labour and by means of a gathering machine and an underground conveyor the product can be removed without the use of manual labour. The methods of construction adopted to build the silo was unique.

In the bagging plant, provision has been made for the automatic filling and weighing of 20,000 to 30,000 jute bags per day and loading them into outgoing rail cars; no small problem in itself.

Mention has to be made, very briefly, of one other point. To connect the factory with the main

E.I.R. system it has been necessary to build a railway line from Pathardihi to Sindri. This has involved the construction of six miles of track with deep cuttings, high embankments and the construction of several bridges. There will be about 12 miles of railway line inside the factory and a large marshalling yard outside, and when in full production seven complete trains per day will have to be handled.

The foregoing is a very brief summary of the main outlines of the scheme. It has vast potentialities and the whole factory has been planned in such a way that the outturn can be doubled by the installation of additional plant, while at the same time every section of the factory will be kept in the correct position for the most efficient flow of production. Alternatively, the factory can be expanded to produce different types of out-turn such as nitric acid for India's industry generally, ammonium nitrate or nitro-chalk as fertilisers, etc., etc.

The township has been planned to provide housing and amenities for workmen on Labour Ministry scales. Each married workman will have at least a two-roomed house with electric light, cooking facilities, bath-house, piped water supply and water-borne sewage. The township will eventually be self-contained as regards shopping centres, hospital facilities, schools, recreational facilities and amenities.

## The Government Farm Housing Accommodation Scheme

The Scheme is designed to provide housing accommodation primarily for the lower middle-class people employed in Government and quasi-Government services. Seventy-three houses with two designs will be constructed on the Government Farm which lies to the east of the Chingleput Collector's Office, Saidapet, and south of Chamiers Road. The first type of houses (four in number) will cost Rs. 13,700 each and another type (69 in number) Rs. 10,500 each. The economic rents for the houses will be roughly Rs. 90 per mensem for the bigger houses and Rs. 80 for the smaller houses. The total estimated cost of the scheme, inclusive of cost of provision of amenities, is Rs. 8,36,100.

## Price of Malt Extract Reduced

The Government have ordered the reduction of the price of Malt Extract produced at the Government Malt Factory, Coimbatore, by four annas per lb. The sole agency for the distribution of the product in Madras, Hyderabad, Mysore and Travancore-Cochin this year is Messrs. New India Pharmaceutical Industries, Limited, Madras.

## Grant for Road Works

The Government of Madras have sanctioned a full grant of Rs. 35,000 to the Cuddapah District Board in the first instance for the execution of Mallala-Lavanur Road work (estimated to cost Rs. 70,000) as an unemployment relief measure.

## Road Works to Relieve Unemployment

The Government have sanctioned about 82 road works at an estimated cost of Rs. 13.59 lakhs, as a relief measure to provide employment to agricultural labourers affected by adverse seasonal conditions in Chittoor District and two works at an estimated cost of Rs. 67,000.

## Facts about the Sindri Factory

Up to date estimated cost of the project (crores of rupees) .. ..	29
Savings of foreign exchange by avoiding import of fertilisers (crores of rupees).	10
Total yardage of reinforced concrete, including the silo (cubic yards) ..	91,000
Tonnage of structural steel in the factory (tons) .. ..	11,000
Tonnage of plant in the factory (tons).	45,000
Installed capacity of powerhouse (kw.).	80,000
Pipe lines in the factory and building for distribution of steam, water and gas (varying in size from the smallest size to 72 inches bore) (miles) ..	80
Belt conveyors in the factory (miles).	7
Electric power cables in factory (miles).	170
Railway track in the factory and marshalling yard (miles) .. ..	12
Consumption of water at full expansion (million gallons per day) .. ..	12
Water in circulation over forced draft cooling towers (million gallons per day) .. ..	1,440
or (tons per day) .. ..	648,000
Refrigeration for gas cooling and air-conditioning equivalent to (tons of ice per day) .. ..	3,500
Gas generated (million cubic feet per day) .. ..	33
Anhydrous ammonia manufactured (tons per day) .. ..	300
Outgoing finished products—	
Ammonium sulphate (tons per day).	1,000
Cement (tons per day) .. ..	300
Raw materials—	
Coal (tons per day) .. ..	800
Coke (tons per day) .. ..	600
Gypsum (tons per day) .. ..	1,800
Other raw materials (tons per day) ..	400
Outgoing by-products and waste—	
Calcium carbonate sludge (tons per day) .. ..	900

## Electricity Sub-Stations

The Government have sanctioned the extension of supply of 66 K.V. of electricity from the Mettur Electricity System to Rasipuram and Namakkal in Salem District and also the establishment of 66/22 K. V. Sub-Stations at these two places at an estimated cost of Rs. 45.3 lakhs initially and rising to Rs. 54.5 lakhs in ten years.



**BOOK REVIEWS**

**SOUVENIR of the Fourth Annual Session of the Indian Conference of Social Work, Madras State, Vijayavada**

*Published by the Indian Conference of Social Work, Krishna District Branch, Vijayavada.*

*Pages XXXII + 106.*

In October 1951 a three-day conference of the Fourth Annual Session of the Madras State Conference of Social Work was held at Vijayavada. Her Highness the Maharani of Bhavnagar presided over the Conference, and His Excellency the Maharaja of Bhavnagar, Governor of Madras, inaugurated the proceedings. In his inaugural address the Governor made a significant point: "With the increased share and interest that the Government are taking in welfare schemes, equally so the work and responsibility of voluntary bodies and workers should increase. There is no question of the one excluding the other."

All social workers will recognise the truth of this dictum, and they will assuredly welcome the publication of this Souvenir, which not only records the comprehensive nature of the proceedings covering every aspect of social service, but also gives the texts of the addresses made by the specialist-delegates at the Sectional Meetings.

The scope of the Conference embraced Rural Community Development, Planning Social Welfare in Industry, Planning and Administration of Social Work, Training of Social Workers and Social Defence. Topics discussed included a variety of subjects as rural communities, family planning, dietetics, minimum wages in industry, social security, amenities for labour, medical social services, and juvenile delinquency.

This neatly printed Souvenir, with its wealth of photographs taken at the Vijayawada Session, might well serve as a manual for social workers, as a text-book in training classes and as hand-book of talking points in advanced discussion groups.

**GUIDE BOOK FOR VEGETABLES**

*Published by the Commissioner, Food Production, Madras.*

*Pages 18.*

*[Price annas two]*

The novel format of this booklet will attract immediate attention. It is designed and cut in the shape of a brinjal (eggfruit) and the dark-purple of the vegetable on the cover heightens the effect.

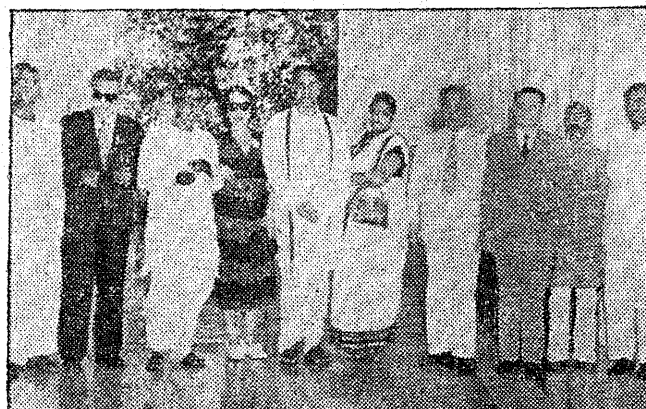
The booklet is a handy guide to all vegetable gardeners, giving in tabular form vital details regarding 40 vegetables, under the following heads: Methods of planting, seed rate, spacing plant to plant, time suited for planting, time of harvest, duration of the crop and yield per acre.

**TENTH ANNIVERSARY SOUVENIR, 1951**

*Published by the Tagore Memorial Students' Library, 21 Kamalatope Street, Madurai.*

*Pages XXX + 82.*

The Tagore Memorial Students' Library, Madurai, was founded on 24th September 1951, to commemorate the revered memory of Gurudev, and the T.M.S.L. has now completed ten years of useful service, spreading sweetness and light even as the Sage of Shantiniketan would have desired.



**TURKISH VISITORS:** A Turkish Press Delegation, comprising journalists from Turkey, recently visited India on a goodwill mission tour. Here members of the Delegation are seen with the Chief Minister and the Minister for Information and Publicity.

On the notable occasion of its tenth anniversary, this brilliantly got-up Souvenir has been published by the Library, and loving care has been lavished to produce a volume worthy of the event. Selected articles in Tamil and English by well-known contributors present a composite picture of Indian cultural life; the stories and poems maintain a high standard in literary effort. The art plates would do credit to any professional publication. The T.S.M.L. is endeavouring on the right lines to propagate the ideals of Gurudev Tagore in the south.

**H.E. the Governor's Appeal**

*(Continued from page 6)*

of our Government. This makes every single person as important and responsible as every other. That, in its turn, carries with it a burden of grave responsibility; for every single one of us, so-called high or so-called humble—has constantly to fulfil his civic and social duties to the best of his ability and capacity. If any one of us fails, he endangers the State, for its safety lies not on the publicised activities of particular great individuals or powerful groups who may happen to be in special position in life, but on the determined performance of his daily duties by everyone, whatever the sphere of his activities might be. This realisation, to my mind, will solve most of the ills from which we suffer and will enable us to think of our neighbour before we think of ourselves. Little acts of kindness, ordinary courtesy and considerateness, for which there are opportunities for every one of us at all times, create bonds of brotherhood that make life rich and purposeful for all and the world a worthwhile place to live in.

I offer my grateful thanks to the President and the Prime Minister for the trust they have so generously reposed in me by calling upon me to fulfil the duties of this high office; and I pray that I might prove worthy of their expectations. In placing myself unreservedly at your service, I most earnestly hope that we of Madras might play our fitting part in the proper shaping of the destinies of our country, and help in the consolidation of her unity and the ensurance of her liberty for ever.

*(By Courtesy, A.I.R., Madras.)*