

# MADRAS INFORMATION

VOL. II

MADRAS, 1st JUNE 1948

NO. 10



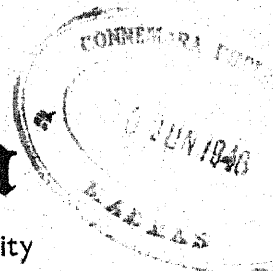
Fort Museum Enshrines Treasures of Historical Interest



This photo was taken when His Excellency the Governor visited the Museum sometime ago.

# Madras Information

Published every fortnight by the Director of Information and Publicity  
Fort St. George



Vol. II, No. 10

"WE SEEK TO SERVE AND NOT TO COMPETE"

June 1, 1948

## CURRENT TOPICS

### Dominion Food Minister in Madras

For the second time in the recent past, this Province has been honoured with a visit by Hon'ble Jairamdas Daulatram, Food Minister to the Dominion Government. The Hon'ble Minister had a busy time in this Province. He toured the deficit areas and acquainted himself first hand with the food situation. Wherever he went, he made detailed enquiries and looked beneath the surface to understand the real shape of things. No doubt this Province is expecting reinforcements from the centre, but the point stressed by the Hon'ble Minister was that the tillers of the soil should help the Government in ending the present unwholesome dependence on foreign imports of foodgrains. It has been repeated again and again that self-sufficiency in food is the foundation on which progress in other spheres of activity rests and unless this is achieved it is not easy to achieve progress in other fields of activity. And to achieve this end the primary responsibility rests with the tiller of the soil. "Each cultivator should be observed, 'put forth even or more effort than what he is doing today. The nation's immediate need would be high met.' 'So utterly less?' he 'unable to produce of wheat only ten? and there produce t Shall we now should fall behind? in Europe are putting increase the wheat yield a single year. You western countries for working only for daily but he rearing for the ne

The same ambition should fill your heart. Sow and reap for yourself by all means but also sow and reap for your country." This stirring appeal needs no special underlining. It has been pointed out time and again that more production is a national duty in the context of the present-day conditions. The Hon'ble Minister also incidentally referred to the constructive schemes of the Madras Government for increased production. It is the duty of every tiller of the soil to avail himself of the facilities granted by the Government and contribute his mite to make this Province self-sufficient.

During his stay in Madras City the Hon'ble Minister inaugurated the second All-India Horticultural Research Workers' Conference. A very thought provoking address was made by him on the occasion. He appealed to the horticultural research workers not to look upon the horticultural industry purely from the industrial and commercial points of view but to help production of fruits and vegetables for the masses particularly in the rural areas. Fruit is a protective food and nutritious experts have pronounced that the fruit element in the Indian diet falls far below the prescribed minimum. The fruit growing industry has to be developed considerably if every person in this country should have the minimum quantity of fruits for his diet. The scope for fruit development in this Province is vast and horticulturists should avail themselves of the Government schemes for fruit development.

### Adult Education

Since the Congress Ministry assumed office in this Province, it has

been one of their major tasks to devise ways and means for liquidating the widespread illiteracy in the Province and also for improving the knowledge possessed previously by adults through education centres, libraries, cinemas and other media of visual education. The Government's efforts in this direction have now crystallized and they have prepared a scheme for adult education which is expected to be put into operation shortly. The main features of the scheme are—

#### IN THIS ISSUE

Sri Jairamdas Daulatram, Minister for Food of the Dominion Government

liqui-

adult

It is proposed to start 100 adult literacy schools in the course of 1948-49. Sanction has also been accorded for the opening of 3 colleges under Government, one for each linguistic area and for grant of recognition to 20 colleges if opened by private agencies or local bodies. Similarly, it is proposed to open 5 camps for the training of social service workers, two in Tamilnad, two in the Andhradesa and one in the West Coast. A series of courses for training for citizenship and for leaders is also envisaged. The first course will provide for the training of 150 persons for 15 days. Training courses are proposed to be organized in a number of centres. As regards visual education sanction has been accorded by the Government for the purchase of 8 projectors and films for 8 districts.

The foregoing facts give in broad outline the scheme to promote adult education. The scheme is comprehensive in character and is expected to yield good results provided—and this is very important—there is adequate response from the people. Educational backwardness of this country is an oft-repeated fact. It was said some decades ago that 3 out of every 4 villages in this country were without education and 4 out of every 5 boys stayed at home. No doubt things have improved much since then but still much remains to be done. So steps are being taken to this end and the success of these steps depends on the wholehearted co-operation of the masses. Education is not something that can be thrust upon

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	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
12" × 10"	1	0	0	1	0	0
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people, or that can be inculcated by a State fiat. The people themselves have to realize the value of education and

take to it availing themselves of the numerous facilities afforded by the Government.

### Reorganization of Secondary Education

More than one educationalist has said that the present system of secondary education is not so much a preparation for life as a preparation for a university career. The extremely academic character of secondary education has often been the subject of well-

founded criticisms and has not a little contributed to swell the ranks of the educated unemployed in this country. The reorganization of secondary education is therefore imperative in the process of reconstructing a new India. The chief features of reorganization as recommended by the Secondary Education Board and accepted by the Provincial Advisory Board are the provision for trade schools as alternatives to high school course after Form III and two diversified courses of study in high schools from IV to VI forms with a corresponding revision of the courses and approach to teaching in Forms I to III. Details are being worked out and will be reorganized. When it comes into effect, it is hoped would prove a useful accessory in the development of India.

### The Shanti Plough—A Multi-purpose Agricultural Implement

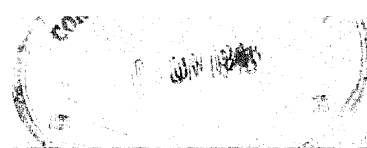
Elsewhere in this issue appear photographs of different kinds of Shanti plough. One of the reasons for the low production in agriculture in India is admittedly the use of inadequate or inefficient implements. It is said that the traditional wooden plough scratches only the surface of the land and does not help the agriculturists to get the maximum out of the land. The use of improved implements in agriculture has been

(2) the difficulty of spares for replacement of worn broken parts.

The "Shanti" plough designed by Major Steinmetz specially for Indian conditions is the first of its kind. It is simple in construction, easy to use and has a long life. It is a multi-purpose implement and can be used for ploughing, harrowing, sowing and weeding. It is a simple and efficient implement and is well suited to the Indian conditions. It is a multi-purpose implement and can be used for ploughing, harrowing, sowing and weeding. It is a simple and efficient implement and is well suited to the Indian conditions.

DMICS "nds Indies

book which is a corollary to the "Indonesian Problem" sets out facts and figures regarding the Indonesian situation. It is also beautifully illustrated and contains a mine of information regarding the Indonesian situation.



**PRESS NOTES, RELEASES, ETC.—A DIGEST**

**Panchayat Forests**

The Forest Sub-Committee of the Post-war Reconstruction General Committee had recommended that the management of the panchayat forests in this Province be transferred to the Forest department. In accordance with this recommendation, the Government have directed that, to begin with, the panchayat forests in Bellary, Anantapur, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Salem and Nellore districts be transferred forthwith, to the control of the Forest department.

The Government have sanctioned in this connexion an additional staff for work connected with the management of the panchayat forests in the six districts referred to above.

[May 3]



**Women's Welfare Department**

In connexion with the reorganization of the Department of Women's Welfare, the Government have decided to start a Service Home in the City of Madras, in the first instance, and to open 11 more branches of the Department of Women's Welfare in the mufassal, and have sanctioned a temporary staff, till 31st March 1949, for the Service Home and the mufassal branches.

[May 3]



**Corruption Among Government Servants**

During the month of February 1948, corruption among Government servants was brought to not against 219 including the against whom proceedings were p ing at the end e previous n Of these, 13 let off as c against them t prov proceedings at the end of was success of the rema were suite and desig and the punish are as follows :—

- Hafeez Muhamm
- registrar, Omalur,
- (dismissed); G. V
- Head Clerk, Rep
- Office, Vizagapa
- aj, Sub-Insp

Arcot district (awarded a deferred censure); Srinivasan, Head constable, Sivasankaran and Mannu Odayan, Police constables, North Arcot district, Ramaswami Nayudu, Head constable and Arumuga Thevar, Police constable, Tinnevely district, Ramaswami, Head constable, Salem district and Mahaboob Shariff, Railway Police constable, Madras district (dismissed); A. B. David, Assistant Transport Officer, Civil Supplies Unit, Cuddapah (discharged from service); Pooliah, messenger, Agricultural Depot, Tinnevely (services terminated); Ramasami Thevar, peon, Tinnevely Circle, Excise department (dismissed); Nabi Sahib, temporary Prohibition Guard, Anantapur district (discharged); Ghulam Dastagir Sahib, Shroff, Cuddapah district (dismissed); P. Muthuramalingam, Upper Division Clerk, Revenue department, Madura district and acting Manager, Dodappa-naicken Estate (Dismissed).

[May 7]



**New Well Subsidy Scheme**

The New Well Subsidy Scheme explained in Press Note No. 58, dated 3rd March 1947, has come to an end on 31st March 1948. There is still an urgent need to stimulate food production. The Government have, there sanctioned the extension of t me for another year from 1st A J48.

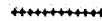
2. a new scheme applies to all icts in the Province except in the districts of South and Malabar not only wells tanks, new and old, used for a purposes, will be eligible for

[May 7]

**et Lands**

This will also be in the interests of the health of the people. It is, therefore, proposed to bring forward legislation prohibiting the erection of buildings on wet lands, except with the permission of the Collector of the district. The Collector will give permission only in exceptional cases where no dry lands are available for building purposes. The legislation proposed will be given retrospective effect as from the date of issue of this communique. The Government trust that nobody will hereafter undertake any building operations on wet lands without obtaining the previous permission of the Collector of the district. Those who ignore this warning will be acting at their peril, as the buildings put up by them will, under the new Bill, be liable to demolition.

[May 11]



**Service Associations**

In supersession of their order, dated 30th June 1938, the Government of Madras have issued the following revised instructions regarding the recognition of Associations of Government employees other than industrial employees. The instructions will come into force immediately.

*Instructions regarding the recognition by the Government of Madras of associations of their employees other than associations of industrial employees.*

*Definition.*—In these instructions, "Government" means the Government of Madras.

Part (a)—Associations of Government employees serving in the departments of Government other than those in the Police and Jail department:—

1. Government are prepared to accord official recognition to associations of that employees which comply with the ons set

deputation or presented in writing, may be received by Government officers notwithstanding anything contained in the rules relating to the submission of petitions and memorials by Government servants. Provided that—

(a) no representations or deputations will be received except in connection with a matter which is, or raises questions which are of common interest to the class represented by the association; and

(b) nothing in these instructions affects the discretion of the Governor, the head of a department or any other officer of Government to receive or not to receive a deputation from any association.

6. Recognition is accorded for the purpose of enabling the employees of Government to communicate their needs and grievances to Government or to Government Officers and it may be withdrawn by Government if the members adopt other methods of ventilating those needs and grievances.

*Note.*—For the purpose of this Instruction, 'other methods' shall include seditious propaganda, expression of disloyal sentiments, publication in the press, engaging or inviting the assistance of political and other parties for the representation of grievances and threat of strike.

7. Government may require the regular submission for their information of copies of the rules of the association and the annual statement of its accounts and of lists of its members.

8. Government may specify the channel through which representations from the association shall be submitted and the authority by whom deputations may be received.

9. The association shall not seek the assistance of any political party or organization to represent the grievances of its members.

10. The association shall not, unless specifically sanctioned by the Government, publish any statement of its affairs or of the names of its members.

Part (b)—Associations of employees in the Police and Jail departments—

The instructions in Part (a) shall be applicable to associations of employees in the Police and Jail departments with the following modifications:—

Instruction 2—To this instruction the following sentence shall be added at the end, namely:—

"The associations shall also consist of such distinct rank or ranks of employees as Government may prescribe, provided that Government may accord recognition to particular associations of specified ranks of employees in the Police department of which specified ranks of employees in the Executive department are also members."

Instruction 5—For proviso (a) to this instruction, the following proviso shall be substituted, namely:—

"(a) No representation or deputation will be received on questions of discipline or of promotion affecting individuals; but representations or deputations may be received in connection with any other matter which is, or raises questions which are, of common interest to the class represented by the association."

Instruction 7—To this instruction, the following sentence shall be added at the end, namely:—

"No rule of the association shall be valid until it has received the approval of Government and Government may from time to time require the modification of a rule or proposed rule in a particular manner."

### State Emblem for Government

The Government of Madras approved a design for state emblem. The Government of Madras, after a long and decided that it should be adopted as the State Emblem of India. This emblem will be the Lion Capital of Ashoka at Sarnath. The Government of Madras decided that it should be adopted as the State Emblem of India at its meeting on the 12th of the month of the year 1947.

Ongole bulls and Murra Baffallo bulls (heavy breeds) the maintenance allowance will be Rs. 160.

[May 13]

### Petitions to Hon'ble Ministers

The following press statement has been issued to the press on the authority of the Hon'ble the Premier of Madras:—

Hundreds of petitions addressed to the Hon'ble Premier are being received every day. Some of them are copies of petitions sent to the various Hon'ble Ministers and some are copies of petitions sent to various officials of Government and Heads of Departments. Many persons send copies of their petitions to all officials from the lowest rung of the ladder to the highest, including the Hon'ble Ministers and the Hon'ble Premier. Petitions about the most trivial matters are sent to the Hon'ble Ministers and the Hon'ble Premier. This practice leads to an enormous increase of work at every stage; it leads to a huge waste of the very valuable time of all officers and Ministers. The time and energy of the Ministers, which ought to be spent on important matters and matters concerning the departments and the Province as a whole is frittered away over trivial matters with the result that important things have to go unnoticed or unattended.

The public are hereby informed once again that unless they have failed to get redress from the officers concerned, or from the immediate superiors of the officers, they should not address the Hon'ble Ministers direct. Only petitions which on their face show that the concerned officials and their immediate superiors have been approached, but without success will be attended to. Others are liable to be summarily rejected. No notice will be taken of copies of petitions sent to the Hon'ble Ministers and the other Ministers at the same time as those sent to the superiors.

[May 17]

### State Emblem

All Savings Banks in this Province in 1946-47 was to encourage the class people to improve their standard of living by saving money and investing the savings in the State National Savings Agency of two

years and are encashable after a period of 1 to 1½ years—one year in the case of certificates of the denomination of Rs. 5 and 1½ years for certificates of higher denominations. They are the best investment of the day and the safest, as they are guaranteed by the Government of India.

2. Recently, the Government of India have also announced the introduction with effect from the 1st June 1948 of two more series of National Savings Certificates, one with a currency of five years and the other with a currency of seven years. The new issues will be encashable at any time the holder desires. The redemption yield of the 5-year certificates will be 3 per cent and of the 7-year certificates, a little over 3½ per cent. Arrangements are being made by the Government of India for accepting subscriptions for the new series with effect from the 1st June 1948. With the issue of this new series, the National Savings Certificates provide a full range investment for those who prefer it to the purchase of Government securities.

3. The Government understand that there has of late, been a tendency on the part of the holders of the National Savings Certificates to have them discharged and to obtain payment. The Government wish to impress on the public that from the point of view of security, the purchase of National Savings Certificates is the safest form of investment available, as they are guaranteed by the Government of India. Not only is the rate of interest attractive, but the interest is also exempt from the payment of income-tax. The longer the certificates are allowed to stand, the higher is the rate of interest earned. With the attainment of freedom, the country's entire outlook has changed and it is essential for the people to give all the assistance they can to the Government in mobilizing resources to be utilized for large-scale projects of development contemplated by the Government of India. Besides the Government scheme assumed a definite aspect, and it is a minimum product of the people to maintain equilibrium. The Government advised not only to take full advantage of the facilities for investment in National Savings Certificates but also to derive the full benefit from the attractive terms offered by refraining from the encashment of the

If love was not the law of life, life would not have persisted in the midst of death. Life is a perpetual triumph over the grave. If there is a fundamental distinction between man and beast, it is the former's progressive recognition of the law and its application in practice to his own personal life.

—MAHATMA GANDHI.

### Shark Liver Oil for Refugees

Shark liver oil produced at the Government Oil Factory, Calicut, is now being supplied to the East Punjab Government for the purpose of distribution amongst the vulnerable groups of the refugee population there.

The following supplies have so far been made: (1) Inspector of Hospitals, Nabha State Government—40 gallons, (2) Foreign Secretary, Bilaspur State—12 gallons, (3) Medical Commissioner, Refugees, Jullunder—100 gallons, (4) Political Minister, Rampur State—75 bottles of 10 oz. each and (5) Chief Medical Officer, Bughat State—2 gallons. [May 19.]

### Protection to Minorities

The Governments of India and Pakistan have agreed that mass exodus

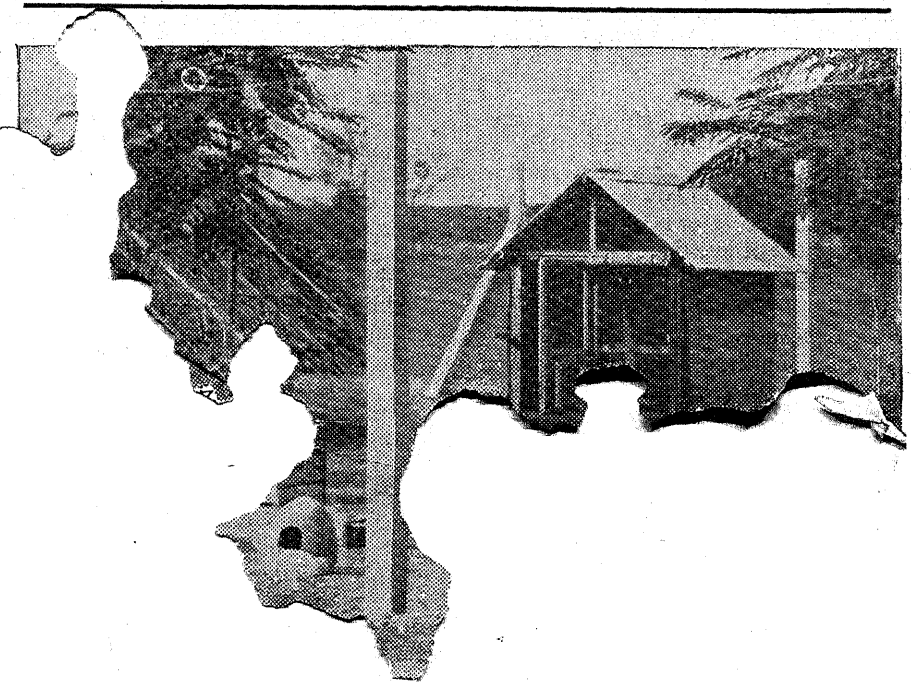
of minorities is not in the interests of either Dominion, and the Governments have decided to take every possible step to discourage such exodus, and to create such conditions as would check mass exodus in either direction and would encourage and facilitate, as far as possible, the return of evacuees to their ancestral homes. With this object in view, an agreement has been reached between India and Pakistan at the Inter-Dominion Conference held in Calcutta in April 1948. The following are among the decisions arrived at in the Conference:—

(1) Propaganda for the amalgamation of India and Pakistan or portions hereof should be discouraged.

(2) Severe action should be taken against any person creating apprehension, fear, etc., in the minds of minorities.

(3) All tendencies towards an economic boycott of minorities or strangulation of their normal life should be curbed.

The Government of Madras have instructed the Heads of Departments, Collectors, etc., to bring the above decisions to the notice of all officers and subordinates under them, especially the Magistrates, Police Officers and village officers, so that they may bear them in mind and implement them both in letter and in spirit. The Government wish to make it clear in this connection that any Government servant or member of the public acting in disregard of these decisions would be severely dealt with. [May 21]



## DEPARTMENT'S CORNER

### Agricultural Department

(1) *Vegetable cultivation in and around Madras City.*—The Government have sanctioned the continuance during 1948-49 the scheme for increasing the production of vegetables in and around Madras City. Under this scheme the special staff employed are engaged in doing intensive propaganda for bringing more areas under vegetables and advising people to grow them in their compounds and vacant sites adjoining houses. The City of Madras and the surrounding area within a radius of 15 miles are divided into three zones and each zone is attended to by a Special Agricultural Demonstrator who gives all possible help like supply of seeds, manures, demonstration of the methods of manuring, combating of pests and diseases, etc. Two jeeps have been provided to these Special Agricultural Demonstrators for quick transport. On the city there are three agricultural depots, one in the north, one in south and the third in Mount Road to enable the vegetable growers to get their requirements of seeds, etc., and technical advice near at hand.

(2) *Distribution of manure and seeds at half cost to the ryots of Cuddapah district affected by floods in December 1946.*—The Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 37,710 for subsidizing the sale of manure and seeds at half cost to the ryots of Rajampet taluk, Cuddapah district, whose lands were affected by floods in December 1946, at the rate of four bags of groundnut cake and Rs. 2 worth of seeds per acre for a total area of 2,090 acres. Only ryots who own less than 5 acres of land or who pay an assessment of less than Rs. 30 and who grow food crops on the lands are eligible for the concession.

(3) *Decontrol of green manure seeds.*—In their notifications, dated 26th July 1946, the Government have sanctioned under the Agricultural Seeds Control Act, 1946, the decontrol of green manure seeds.

(5) sunn hemp and (6) sesbania speciosa.

With a view to restore free trade in green manure seeds, the Government have rescinded the above notifications.

(4) *Purchase of more tractors and oil engines for Grow More Food work.*—The Government have sanctioned the purchase by the Director of Agriculture of 100 tractors and allied equipments, at a capital cost of Rs. 25,10,000 under scheme No. 2 of the Grow More Food five-year plan, for hiring to ryots.

The Government have also sanctioned the purchase by the Director of Agriculture of 100 oil engines with necessary tools, spares and accessories for supply on hire or on sale to the agriculturists, at a capital cost not exceeding Rs. 4,73,000 under scheme No. 2 in the Grow More Food five-year plan.

\* \* \*

### Artesian Springs in South Arcot

The Department of Industries and Commerce is sinking several borewells in the districts to tap underground water for irrigation. In the South Arcot district two such wells struck artesian springs recently.

(1) In a 6-inch diameter borewell put down for Sri V. Rangaswami Reddiar, Oomangalam village, Vellore taluk, to a depth of 16 feet below ground level a strong artesian current was met with and it rose to a height of about 9 feet above ground level yielding as much as 48,000 gallons of water per hour continuous quality of water is good. The cost Rs. 2,000 only including steel lining pipes. Sri V. Reddiar proposes to utilize the water to irrigate 80 acres of paddy.

(2) A 6-inch diameter borewell put down for Sri T. Manikam Reddiar, Chingudi village, South Arcot district, to a depth of 247 feet below ground level a strong artesian current passing through a layer of 20 feet thickness of this spring water. The yield per minute the well is about 267 gallons.

continuously. The quality of water is good. The total expenditure incurred in sinking this well is Rs. 3,200 approximately including the cost of lining pipes. Sri Manikka Padayachi proposes to irrigate about 90 acres of land to raise paddy and groundnut.

### Education Department

The question of introducing "Teaching Practice" as one of the subjects in the scheme of "Bifurcated courses" in secondary schools is receiving the active consideration of Government.

Government have sanctioned a scheme for the spread of adult education with the two-fold object of liquidating illiteracy of adults and improving the knowledge and the education already possessed by adults.

A programme of literacy drive through student volunteers has also been envisaged. For this purpose students of the Madras Colleges (Training and Arts Colleges for Men and Women) have been enrolled and are being given a short course of training during the vacation in the methods of teaching adults and in the organization of work in the villages.

An adult Education Officer has also been appointed in this connexion.

The Government have approved the proposal of the Director to construct ten Basic Training school buildings during 1948-49. The selection of sites and places for the construction of buildings is under the active consideration of the department.

The 40 per cent limit fixed for the admission of non-European and Anglo-Indian pupils in the schools for the European and Anglo-Indians has been raised to 49 per cent to provide educational facilities for non-Muslim refugees from Western Pakistan.

The Training-School Leaving Certificate Board's recommendation that the number of qualifying papers for the Training-School Leaving Certificate Examination in Elementary Grade be reduced from 10 to 8 has been approved by the Government. The Government will take into consideration the suggestion of the Board of March 1946.

The Government have approved the proposal of the Director to permit private schools to be permitted to participate in the VII<sup>th</sup> Standard Examination, with the condition that in the examination candidates a fee may be levied for the use of the school buildings and the salaries of the staff.



will not be permitted to take the examination privately, viz. :—

(1) Pupils of standards VI and VII of a higher elementary school and pupils of secondary schools, (2) pupils who left the school within a year of the date of application and (3) candidates below a minimum age to be prescribed by the Director.

In respect of condition (B) above, the Director has fixed 15 years as the minimum age for such candidates.

A paper of 1½ hours duration on "Elementary Science" has been included as an additional compulsory subject for the VIII Standard Public Examination with effect from the examination of 1949 and the examination fee for all the subjects (including Elementary Science) has been increased from Rs. 2 to Rs. 2-8-0 consequently.

*Madras Educational Rules—Educational Concessions.*—The Government have ordered that educational concessions granted under rule 92 of the Madras Educational Rules be cancelled in respect of pupils in secondary schools who are in receipt of the concession, if they resort to or participate in strikes, etc.

### Labour Department

#### Labour Situation in the Province

The Government of Madras have, under section 6 of the Madras Shops and Establishments Act, 1947 (Madras Act XXXVI of 1947), permanently exempted from all the provisions of the said Act the following classes of establishments, namely :—

- (1) Advocates chambers.
- (2) Doctors' consulting rooms.
- (3) Dispensaries attached to Doctors' consulting rooms.

(4) Nursing homes, hospitals and other institutions for the treatment of the case of the sick, the infirm, the destitute or the wholly unfit.

Persons employed on contract for fixed periods have been exempted from the provisions of section 41 of the Act.

The Government have authorized deduction of wages for employees for supplies by

(2) (e) and

Shops and Establishments Act XXXVI of

The Government have awarded the title of *Indira Rao Bahadur* to *Mr. S. S. Srinivasaiah, B.A., B.L.* between the work of the Motor Transport Department and Transport Works

The workers of the Government State Transport struck work on 27th April 1948 as a protest against the dismissal of a conductor for misconduct. On the intervention of the General Secretary of the Union, the workers resumed work on the same day at 7-30 p.m.

The tramway workers struck work on 28th April 1948 as a protest against the appointment of an outsider as Special Inspector. On the intervention of the Secretary to Government, Development Department, the workers resumed work on 30th April 1948.

The workers of Pragati Pictures (Madras), Ltd., 37/38, Brodies Road, Mylapore, have gone on strike from 29th April 1948. The Labour Officer, Madras, is looking into the matter.

Sri Ramachandra Spinning and Weaving Mills, Pandalapaka, have been reopened and the workers resumed work on 2nd April 1948.

The workers of Sri Satyanarayana Spinning Mill, Rajahmundry, who struck work on 14th April 1948 resumed work on 16th April 1948.

Sri Bhajrang Jute Mills, Ltd., Guntur, were closed on 5th January 1948 for want of raw materials. They were reopened on 22nd April 1948.

The tannery workers in Dindigul struck work on 7th April 1948 and resumed work on 10th April 1948.

The Government have warned the tannery workers in the Province that any strike during the pendency of proceedings before the Industrial Tribunal, Madura, to whom the disputes have already been referred for adjudication is illegal.

All workers of tea plantations in the Ariyalur district struck work on 14th April 1948. The Commissioner of Labour is trying to bring about a settlement of the dispute between the

In these cases the Government have referred industrial disputes to

for a fortnight of April 1948.]

Department

have sanctioned the opening of spinning mills at all jute

project works and have sanctioned the opening of a camp jail to accommodate 2,000 prisoners at the site of the project.

The Madras Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act, 1930, has been in force, in whole or in part, in the City of Madras and in about 65 places in the mufassal. Vigilance work under the Act was till recently carried on by the Madras Vigilance Association who met the salary, allowance, etc., of the staff employed by Stri Sadhana Training Home and Shelter from the grants made both by the Provincial Government and from contributions from local bodies and other sources. The expectation that private bodies would maintain Rescue Homes did not materialize in spite of the assurance given by the Government that they would render such financial assistance as was necessary. The Government have therefore decided to provincialize the Madras Vigilance service.

The Vigilance Association both in the City and in the mufassal will in future have no control over the staff or funds of the Rescue Homes and Shelter. They will function only as advisory bodies and confine their activities to propaganda work.

The Government have sanctioned the employment of certain additional staff for the Stri Sadhana Training Home and Shelter in addition to the existing staff. They have also sanctioned the opening of two Rescue Homes with an initial capacity for 50 girls with provision for enlargement up to 100, one at Ellore for Telugu girls and the other at Coimbatore for Malayalee, Kanarese and Tamil girls, with necessary staff and of four shelters with necessary staff at Madura, Trichinopoly, Salem and Calicut. Grants have also been made for transport, medicine, stationery, etc., for each Home and Shelter.

### Miscellaneous

The Government made arrangements for the purchase of the Gosthani military water-supply installations for the Vizagapatnam Municipal Corporation at the cost of Rs. 1,00,000.

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That three more Engineering Colleges be started in the Province, one being in the Ceded districts ;

That more Polytechnics and Industrial schools should be started on a regional basis ;

and that there should be an Apprenticeship Act enabling Government to make it obligatory on the part of employers to admit apprentices under a regulated scheme.

The Department of Industries and Commerce submitted to Government proposals to open new Polytechnics at Madura, Calicut, Mangalore, Vuyyuru, Coimbatore, Cocanada and Bellary and establish six new Government Industrial schools. Government have sanctioned all the Polytechnics, and these will cost Government Rs. 93½ lakhs non-recurring and Rs. 78 lakhs recurring in the first five years. Proposals for the Industrial Schools are under Government's active consideration. The Poly-

technics will teach to the diploma standard in Mechanical Engineering, Civil Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Radio Engineering, Sound Engineering, Automobile Engineering, Chemical Engineering, Food Technology, Printing and Fisheries Technology and Navigation. The Industrial Schools will train technical persons to the certificate standard in as many as 52 trades including black-smithy, cabinet making, carpet weaving, fish processing, light metal casting, pottery, Tailoring, toy making, etc., etc. Examinations of the diploma standard will be conducted by a Technological Diploma Examination Board constituted by Government and representing the various Industries and Engineering Colleges in the Province.

The ground is therefore being rapidly prepared for the development of technical education in Madras on practical and up-to-date lines."

short supply, the jaggery societies can play a useful part not only in providing alternative employment to the ex-tappers but also in contributing their quota in the supply of jaggery. We have seen people taking palmyrah jaggery as a good substitute for sugar even from the point of view of its nutritive value. Let me not further dwell on the food value of palmyrah jaggery as it will be an encroachment on the domain of the Nutrition expert. In the districts of Malabar, South Kanara and Coimbatore, Government have permitted the tapping of sweet juice from coconut trees also subject to certain special conditions as these districts abound in coconut palms. As for the organisation and supervision of these societies, Government have sanctioned a staff of Senior Inspectors of Co-operative Societies. As the manufacture of palmyrah jaggery is only a seasonal industry, the introduction in these societies, of Cottage Industries like Leather goods manufacture, dairying, poultry farming, etc., is also undertaken. The societies situated near urban areas can encourage the tappers to take to dairying as they can easily find a ready sale for milk. If they are situated in remote villages not connected by proper communications to facilitate easy transport of milk, the milk can be converted into ghee and sold in urban areas. As the tappers are generally too poor to have any financial resources to purchase milch animals necessary for running dairies, Government have extended the scheme of state help to milk supply co-operative societies to the Jaggery Manufacture Co-operatives working in the prohibition districts. To start with, the concession is made applicable to the jaggery co-operatives in the six districts of Coimbatore, North Arcot, Salem and Chittoor. Under the above state help, Government grant interest-free loans to members of jaggery societies for the purchase of milch animals. The loans granted for the purchase of milch cattle shall be repayable within a period of one year and shall be free of interest.

## Delhi Conference and After

In the course of a broadcast Hon'ble Dr. T. S. S. Rajan referred to the recent Delhi Food Conference and outlined the present food position in this Province. The facts bearing on these are now familiar. Concluding his talk the Hon'ble Minister observed : "I will end this talk by giving an idea of the present food situation. Against the procurement of 1,062,000 tons of rice in the surplus districts, we have so far procured 5,53,000 tons or a little over 50 per cent. In the levy districts, about 90,000 tons have been procured so far against a target of 182,000 tons. The quantity procured is, as is to be expected, falling week after week, in view of the fact that the main harvest took place months ago.

The weekly issues of rice from ration and the shops amount present to about 17,000 tons 3,300 tons of rice and 900 other foodstuffs. Making a total of 21,200 tons take will be succeeding

The Provincial stock position on 1st May 1948 was as follows :—

Rice .. .. .	85,642 tons.
Maize .. .. .	78,607 ,,
Wheat and wheat products.	6,667 ,,
Other foodgrains ..	22,485 ,,
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>495,401 ,,</b>

With these stocks and with the additional help which has been asked for from the Government of India, I am confident that we could tide over the next few months which are ahead with some co-operation from the public. I therefore make an earnest appeal to the producers and the merchant class not to take undue advantage of existing difficult conditions and the suffering of the masses. Government have got ample powers to proceed against those engaged in such anti-social activities. I would not hesitate to use these powers and would be glad to depend on the cooperation of all for the common good."

In order to find co-operators to the ex-tappers, Government have permitted in the districts of Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, North Arcot, Trichy, Coimbatore, and Malabar the tapping of palmyrah trees.

C. S. Industries

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societies  
fo

provided financial assistance to these societies in the shape of free grants and loans and have also sanctioned a Senior Inspector of Co-operative Societies free of cost for attending to their work.

#### Land Colonization

In addition to providing alternative employment in cottage Industries like jaggery manufacture, etc., the tappers are encouraged to settle on land and take to agriculture through land colonization Co-operative Societies. In fact, the future membership in the Woodapatti Kannavoipudur, the Mettupatti and the Mohanurpatti Land Colonization Co-operative Societies in the Salem district are exclusively reserved for ex-tappers. The tappers are encouraged to join in the land colonization co-operatives in the other districts also. As the tappers are rural folks and a good number of them are already engaged in agriculture also, the land colonization societies open up to them a convenient form of employment. Under the scheme of Land Colonization societies, Government grant large blocks of lands to the societies for cultivation and the societies in turn parcel out the lands to the members. In some cases, the value of the land is collected in a period of 20 years in easy instalments, and in others the lands are granted free of

cost. Government also arrange for irrigation facilities wherever possible. The following further concessions are enjoyed by these co-operatives :

(a) A free grant of Rs. 5 per acre will be made for manure for the first year. If larger grants are found necessary in the case of dry and garden lands, such grants will be given subject to a maximum of Rs. 10 per acre in each case.

(b) Seed will be distributed free of cost upto the limit mentioned below for the first year only. The amount of grant will ordinarily be limited to Rs. 2 per acre but larger grants subject to a maximum of Rs. 5 per acre wherever necessary will also be granted.

(c) Good bulls will be purchased and supplied to the societies. The Government will meet half the cost the other half being met by the member to whom the bull will be entrusted under certain conditions. A loan will be advanced to such members where necessary to meet the half cost. The loan will be interest free and repayable in five equal annual instalments. The cost of each pair of bulls should not exceed Rs. 250.

(d) An advance for the purchase of implements subject to a maximum of Rs. 75 per member, will be given. It is free of interest and is repayable in fifteen equal annual instalments.

(e) For reclamation of land, a loan of half the reclamation charges subject to a maximum of Rs. 25 per acre will be granted free of interest. This is repayable in ten equal annual instalments.

(f) Land revenue assessment and water cess will be waived for first three years.

(g) The free services of Senior Inspectors of Co-operatives Societies to be in charge of these societies are sanctioned by the Government besides the services of agricultural demonstration maistris to guide the members to undertake improved methods of agriculture.

It may not need mention that the jaggery co-operatives the land colonization co-operatives and the other cottage industries co-operatives afford vast scope for the resettlement of ex-tappers on alternative employments. These co-operatives not only help them in finding useful employments but also foster the habit of thrift among them. Besides they arrange for the joint purchase of their domestic and other requirements and the joint sale of their produce. As it may require volume to speak about the potentialities of "Co-operation" as a means of providing alternative employments to the ex-tappers, let me conclude for the present with what I have so far told you.

### AGRICULTURAL NOTES

#### Mechanization in Britain

By A. B. LEES, Assistant Editor of the "Farmer and Stockbreeder," London.

Shortage of farm workers and big wage increases have resulted in farmers in Britain doing all they can to reduce the labour involved in tending livestock, particularly dairy cattle. Mechanization has for a long time been applied by leading farmers to milking itself and the growing and preparation of fodder. It is now being applied more generally, and equipment is being constantly improved to make cleaning easier, to increase output, and to simplify technique.

As milking and the preparation of fodder for the cow is the most important part of the work of the dairy farmer, it is not surprising that the most important part of the work of the dairy farmer is the milking of the cows.

and its conventional stalls which involve walking up between each pair of cows several times a day for feeding and cleaning

Where the land is dry and the climate mild, pioneer dairy farmers keep their cows out of doors all day, winter and summer. The milking plant travels from stall to stall with the herd, and during the milking the cows are collected into single-strand stalls.

When the land is dry and the climate mild, pioneer dairy farmers keep their cows out of doors all day, winter and summer. The milking plant travels from stall to stall with the herd, and during the milking the cows are collected into single-strand stalls.

As a rule one man can attend 30 cows and still have time for general farm work during the middle of the day. To milk and feed concentrates each end of the day occupies about half-an-hour and three minutes each cow with three milks being machine milked simultaneously.

Worned cattle are an asset in both milking systems, and quite a few electric milking machines are used for dehorning. They are fitted with iron rollers and any electric milking machine will have iron rollers fitted to the normal milking machine.

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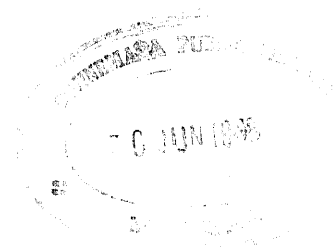
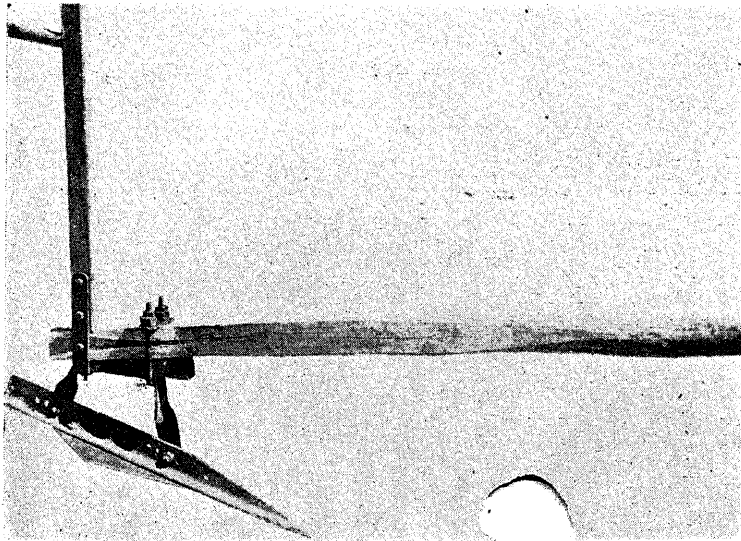
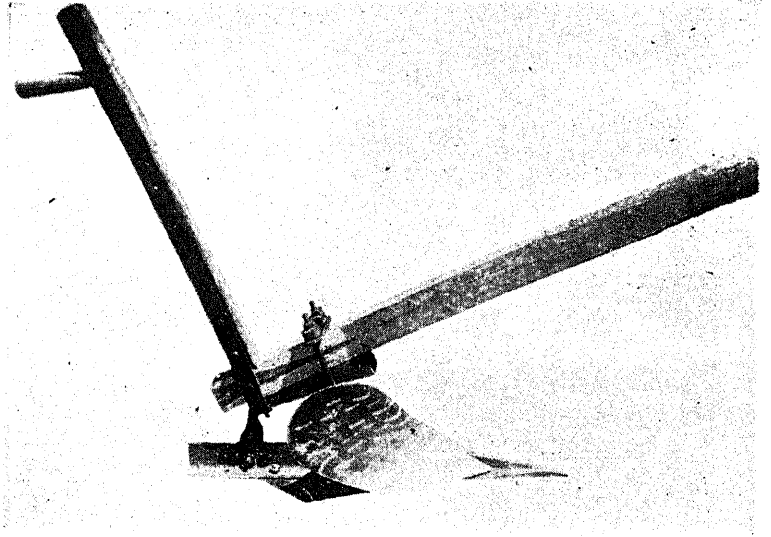
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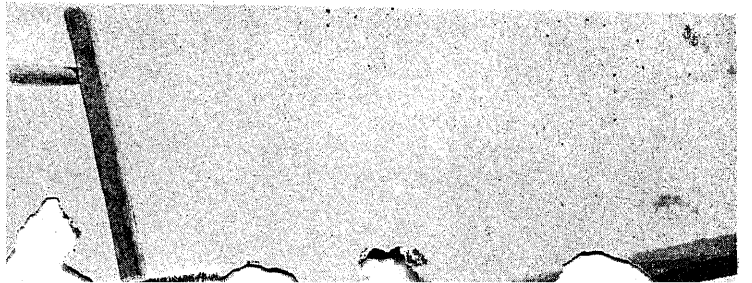
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# Shanti Plough—A Multi-purpose Agricultural Implement

*Shanti Plough (1)*



*Shanti Plough (2)*

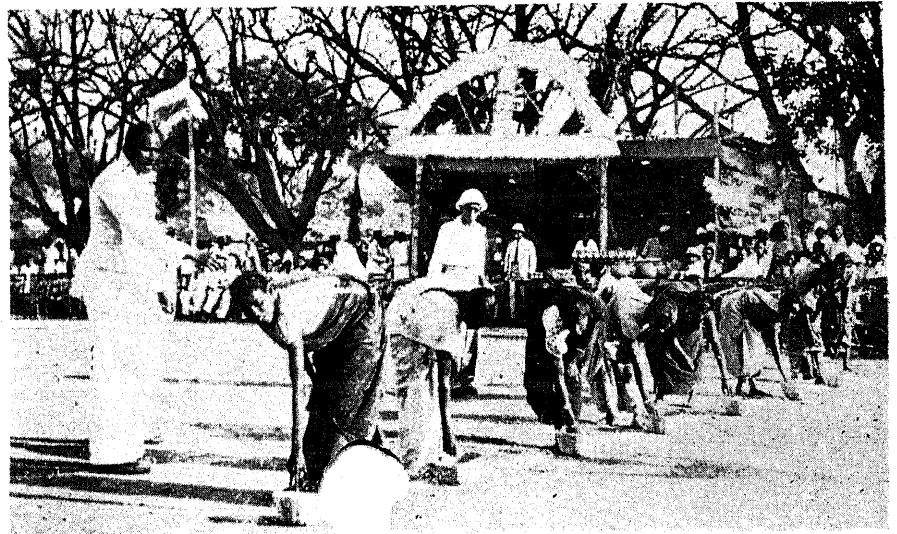


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## Entertainments in Prohibition Area



*Mayakrishna dance*



*Basket race*

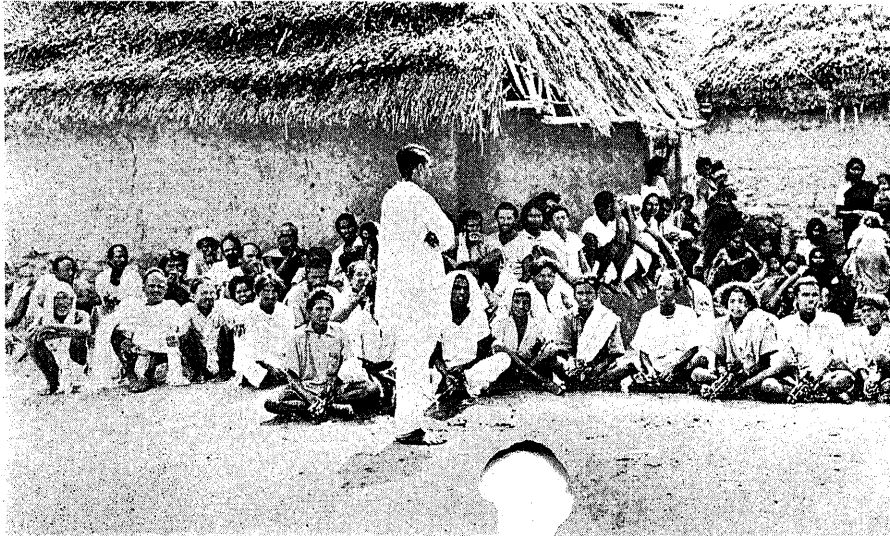


*are now  
or taking*



## Varied Activities in Pictures

*A scheme is under consideration to reclaim these backward people in Anantapur District from the practice of illicit distillation by providing employments in cottage industries such as the manufacture of palmyrah products*

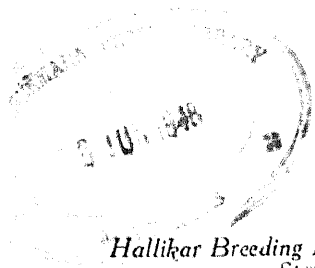


*The ballad singer at Chittoor training the villagers in community singing at Bengarikunda, Chittoor District*

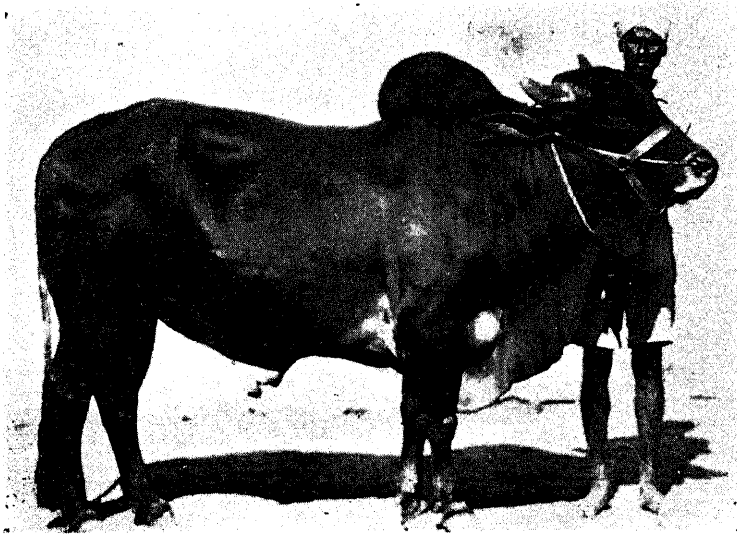
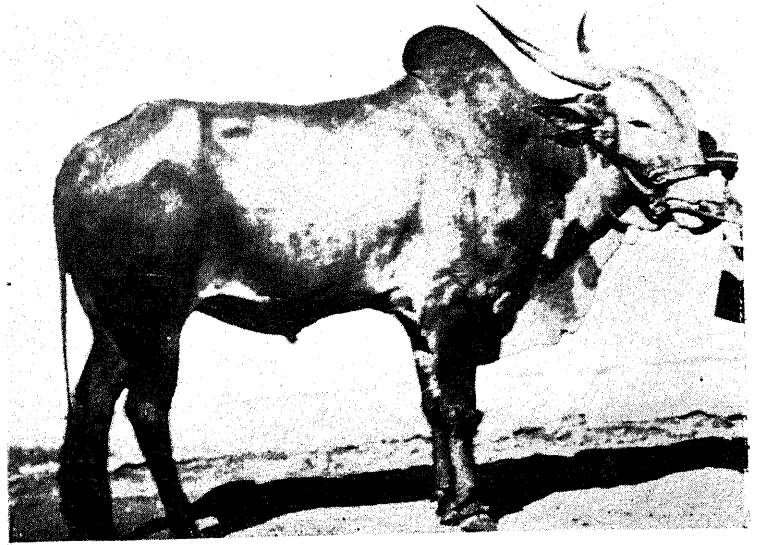
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# Scenes from a Livestock Research Station



*Hallikar Breeding Bull at Livestock Research Station, Hosur*



*A Scindhi Breeding Bull*



## TOPICS OF THE DAY

### Eating for Health

In the course of a broadcast, Hon'ble Rajkumari Anrit Kaur said :—

“ Our diet must contain (1) body building foods, (2) protective foods and (3) energy foods.

(1) Milk, cheese, meat of every kind, fish, poultry, eggs, beans, pulses (dals) and nuts are some of the body building foods. Cheese and *khoa* of milk are just as good as meat for body building.

(2) Some of the protective foods are milk, butter, green vegetables and fruits which contain proteins, minerals and vitamins. They protect our body against infections and diseases.

(3) Bread, rice, sugar, butter, oils, honey and *gur* are some of the energy foods which keep us active, including strength for work and blood circulation, breathing, etc.

You will see from this group that some foods are 'all purpose type.' They supply the three needs of the body. We should, therefore, give them preference to other foods.

All foods give us energy but the primary source of energy is grain products. Fats and sugar are additional sources of energy in the diet. In many parts of India people are in the habit of using polished rice or sieving their grain products before eating. When they make flour from the wheat, they remove the bran-layer which is usually given to cattle. It is so refined by various methods before eating that nothing valuable is left. These methods of refining remove most of the protective minerals and vitamins which lie in the bran.

#### Proteins and Minerals

The food called proteins repair our cells, are formed exist. If there is a deficiency in proteins, the result is general ill-health, of resistance to infection, low blood pressure and low vitality which makes us feel tired and often feel weak. It is widely distributed in meat, fish,

soya-beans, rice, wheat-atta and other cereals are the best sources. The good rule to follow is to eat some proteins from plants such as grains, pulses, nuts and some from animal source such as fish, meat, cheese, eggs and milk. During pregnancy, lactation and growth the requirement of proteins is greater.

The frame-work and the functioning of the body are dependent upon the supply of minerals. The most important minerals are calcium, phosphorus and iron. Many of the other minerals needed are so widely distributed in ordinary foods that we rarely fall short of them.

Calcium is needed for growing bones and teeth. A rich supply of calcium will increase the general vigour, promote a better state of health and in old age keep the blood vessels in smooth working order, thus even help in living longer. The best source of this mineral is milk. Therefore, liberal supplies of milk and milk products are needed in abundance for growing children. Children who do not get enough calcium grow with weak and badly shaped bones. Their teeth do not develop properly and they lack in strength. During pregnancy and lactation the need for calcium is greater and a diet rich in calcium is necessary. Besides milk other calcium-rich foods are *khoa*, green leafy vegetables, *parson-ka saq*, palak, salad, etc.

If we lack iron we become pale, weak and may get very ill. Our body cannot store much iron; therefore every day we must eat foods rich in iron. Iron gives our body a healthy colour and pink cheeks. If there is a deficiency of iron, the body has not rich red colour it is unable to carry oxygen to all parts of the body. During growth a liberal supply of iron is necessary. The foods which are rich in iron are meat, fish, eggs, groundnuts and potatoes.

body. An eminent scientist has said that 'Vitamins are to your body-engine what spark plugs are to an automobile; vitamins supply the spark that makes your engine go.' Vitamins help you to grow and keep well. It is fortunate that foods which are useful in supplying minerals are also useful in supplying vitamins, as for example, cheese, milk, green leafy vegetables which contain calcium, and they are also rich in all the important vitamins.

The vitamin exists in minute quantities in food. Scientists have discovered a number of vitamins and have given names by the letters of Alphabets. The most important vitamins are A, B, C and D.

Vitamin A is necessary for promoting healthy growth and the proper functioning of the eyes, the skin and the digestive tract. It also has an influence on the body re-actions to infection. Lack of this vitamin results in night-blindness. We can get this vitamin from butter, ghee, cream, eggs, milk, yellow fruits and vegetables such as papaya, mangoes and carrots and amaranth leaves, *palak*, etc. Fish liver is richer in it than any other food. Also the red palm oil. The habit of frying things in ghee destroys much of the vitamin contents from it.

Vitamin B is a term which refers to a group of vitamins. This group of vitamins reduces fatigue, increases appetite, improves digestion and intestinal health and builds strong nerves. The foods containing Vitamin B are liver, kidney, heart, fresh peas, pulses (dals) meat, milk, whole wheat, green vegetables, fish, eggs, groundnuts and potatoes.

Vitamin C is necessary for healthy functioning of blood vessels and for strong bones and teeth. Deficiency of this vitamin leads to scurvy. In olden days thousands of sailors died of this disease because their diet consisted of only salted meat and dried bread. It was completely lacking in vitamin C. Most foods such as raw vegetables, lemons, tomatoes, oranges, guava fruit (amrood), sprouts, etc. are rich in it.

the rays of the sun. This vitamin helps your body to build strong and sturdy bones and sound teeth. People living in cold countries where winters are severe and the sun does not come out for weeks or people living in congested parts of the town should use cod-liver oil which is rich in this vitamin. But the regular sun-bathing habit will be excellent and prevents bad formation of bones.

**Planned Meals**

Years of scientific investigation have made it possible for us to determine what kind of food is required for the maintenance of good health. We can plan our meals in such a way that we may get all the vitamins and minerals which are needed by our body. We should eat raw vegetables and fresh fruit every day because a large part of vitamins are lost in cooked foods, and remember that proper methods of cooking are necessary in conserving vitamins and minerals in the foods. But vitamin C is always lost in cooking. We should never throw away the water in which the vegetables have been cooked because certain vitamins and minerals are dissolved in the water. The waste of this water is a nutrition crime. It means a serious vitamin and mineral loss. Cooking vegetables in iron pans is a very good habit. Milk is deficient in iron and so boiling milk in iron pans provides the iron needed for the body. Among certain sections there is a common belief that by using more and more ghee their children would develop into vigorous adults and they themselves will maintain good health for the longest period possible on a diet rich in ghee. No one denies that ghee has its use in the diet but within certain limits. The excessive use of ghee or any other fat may lead to positive deterioration in health in the long run. An intake of 1 to 2 ounces of fat has been considered by physiologists adequate for maintenance of prolonged healthy life. There are some scientists who are of the opinion that about 30 per cent of the fat should preferably be of animal origin.

**Patent Medicines**

milk in a nursing mother. If you supply your body with the various nutritious food of a 'mixed' but "balanced diet", you will keep yourself healthy and strong.

**A Balanced Diet**

A balanced diet will be 4 chhataks of wheat chapaties or 6 chhataks of cooked rice, 1/2 chhatak of ghee, or butter, or oil, 1/4 seer of milk or curds, 2 chhataks cooked vegetables, preferably 1 chhatak of green leaves, 2 chhataks meat or dalls or 1/2 chhatak of nuts and 1/4 to 1/2 seer of fruit. If good foods are not available, there should be

changes in the variety of dalls used, changes in the vegetables, fruit and nuts, especially where rice is the staple food, green leafy vegetables and variety of dalls or chana and oil or ghee should be used without missing a fresh fruit or raw vegetable to compensate for the lack of vitamin C which is destroyed in cooking. A little "Amla" chatni and mango chatni will be all that you want to add to the palate and preservation of health.

If everyone were to observe these simple laws of nutrition in their daily lives, there would be far less ill-health in our country."

**Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East**

NOTE.—The United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and Far East is in session at Ootacamund now. This article is therefore of especial topical interest.

I. Historical background.—The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East was established by the Economic and Social Council on March 28, 1947, on the recommendation of a Working Group for Asia and the Far East which had been set up by the Temporary Sub-Commission on the Economic Reconstruction of Devastated Areas. (This Temporary Sub-Commission was established by the Economic and Social Council on June 21, 1946, upon the recommendation of the Council's Economic and Employment Commission, for the purpose of making inquiries in the countries which had been occupied or devastated during the war except Germany and

and the Far East is of two kinds: full and associate. Representatives of associate members are entitled to participate without vote in all meetings of the Commission, whether sitting as Commission or as Committee of the Whole; and are eligible to be appointed as members of any Committee, or other subordinate body, which may be set up by the Commission and are eligible to hold office in such body.

The following countries are full members of the Commission: Australia, China, France, India, the Netherlands, Pakistan, The Philippine Republic, Siam, the U.S.S.R., the United Kingdom and the United States.

The Commission at its second session unanimously approved a recommendation to the Economic and Social Council that the Government of New Zealand be admitted to membership of the Commission and that, pending action by the Council, that Government be invited to send an observer to attend the second session.

The following territories are associate members of the Commission: Cambodia, Ceylon, Hongkong, and Malayan Union. Applications for admission or application for Indonesian membership to the Commission.

The first session of the Commission for Asia and the Far East was held in Shanghai on 25, 1947; the second session of the Whole at Lake Taichung from July 10 to 17, 1947; the third session of the Commission for Asia and the Far East was held in Manila, Philippine Republic from 24 to December

**A. First Session of the Commission.**  
 —At its first session the Commission's main task was to draw up an immediate programme of investigations. It resolved that steps should be taken to complete the study begun in the report of the Working Group and to analyse the short term requirements of the various countries within the geographic scope of the Commission in respect of essential reconstruction needs, such as food; seed; fertilizers; textiles; raw materials; industrial; agricultural, mining and transport equipment; coal and other fuel.

It resolved that steps should be taken to ascertain the extent to which these requirements could be met, and to suggest appropriate measures for meeting them.

The Commission also resolved that steps should be taken to suggest the measures necessary to facilitate training in the economic field of administrative and technical personnel of the countries concerned and the obtaining of competent technicians from outside by countries in need of them.

**B. Committee of the Whole of the Commission.**—The Commission had

been asked to appoint at its first session a Committee of the Whole to submit recommendations with particular reference to the membership of the Commission, its geographical scope and other changes in, or additions to, its terms of reference. At its meeting in July the Committee decided to recommend to the Economic and Social Council that the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East might admit certain non-self-governing territories within its geographical scope as associate members. This can be effected on their application through the metropolitan power or, if they are responsible for their own international relations, on application presented direct to the Commission. If not admitted as associate members, such territories may be admitted in a consultative capacity. It also proposed the following additions to the Commission's terms of reference: provision for direct recommendations to member governments, regular reports to the Economic and Social Council and consultative arrangements with representatives of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers in Japan and the Control Authorities in Korea.

figures of per capita consumption of gur and sugar in India with those in other countries. As against an annual average of 26 lb. in India it is 75 lb. in U.K. and 85 lb. in U.S.A.

**Ideal Cottage Industry**

One of the greatest handicaps of the Indian agriculturist is the lack of subsidiary occupation for guaranteeing an equilibrium in his agrarian economy. As about 80 per cent of the population depends on agriculture, only decentralized industries requiring small investments, handy tools and simple technique can adequately serve the purpose. All these requirements are fulfilled by palm gur manufacture. The men tap the juice and the women boil it. All village artisans, the potter, the smith, the tanner and the carpenter contribute to the successful prosecution of palm gur production.

Although there are thousands of palm trees in other provinces besides Madras and Bengal, palm gur is almost unknown in other areas. Only about 10 per cent of the trees are used in the manufacture of toddy by fermenting the juice; the other trees serve no purpose. Because of the rapid progress of prohibition, even these few trees will remain unutilized and a large number of tappers will have to find alternative employment.

Realizing the importance of palm gur manufacture as a cottage industry and as a means of providing employment to a large number of toddy tappers, the Central Ministry of Agriculture has sanctioned a sum of over Rs. 1,40,000 for the current year for developing palm gur scheme in the provinces. This work has been entrusted to Mr. Gajanan Naik, an inmate of Mahatma Gandhi's ashram at Sewagram, Wardha, who has to his credit a great deal of pioneering effort in connexion with the preparation of gur and sugar from palmyra juice.

He is at present engaged on three aspects of the problem, the collection of statistics regarding the number of palm trees, the yield and the

**The Palm—Source of 'Nira' and Gur  
 New Direction to Ancient Industry**

[The palm, a tree which needs no introduction to the Indian people will now under the advice and guidance of the Central Ministry of Agriculture, be increasingly used in the manufacture of gur and sugar. The article below describes how its juice—the 'nira' usually fermented into intoxicating toddy can help to resuscitate a dying industry and provide supplementary occupation to our cultivators spread over lakhs of villages.]

Anyone who has lived in South India or Bengal will have often seen the climbing palmyra tree and tapping for toddy, but the use of the juice from the tree for the manufacture of gur has been almost forgotten. Despite all the efforts of the Government to increase the production of gur, the indigenous palmyra has not survived to this day. In the East India Company days the East India Company formed an important trade and even today thousands of tons of gur is made from palm trees in the Andhra Pradesh and Madras Provinces. It is necessary and it is involved in the

are prepared by village smiths and there are no inherent dangers of centralized production leading to the accumulation of wealth in the hands of a few.

There are three species of palm, the palmyra and sago; the tree is grown on non-agricultural waste land and needs neither manuring, nor protection against wild animals.

If grown on the bunds of rivers and canals, it prevents land erosion, and the thicker it protects crops in various parts, the leaf and fibre, are all useful for making matting, drains, fencing, and leaves provide fuel.

Unlike the coconut, the palmyra has a seasonal supply. The palmyra varies in yield from 100 to 200 lb. per tree in the sugar producing areas.

000 lb. per tree in the sugar producing areas.

000 lb. per tree in the sugar producing areas.

# BUILDING UP THE NATION

## Madras Government's Schemes

“ Take care of the villages and the country will take care of itself ”

“ I would say that if the village perishes, India will perish too. India will be no more India. Her own mission in the world will get lost ”—GANDHIJI.

The Madras Government have already committed themselves to the policy of bringing the entire province under prohibition by October 1, 1948. That it is a big and far-reaching decision there is no doubt. The decision entails sacrifice of a further revenue of Rs. 6 crores in addition to the Rs. 10 crores sacrificed already. But of far greater significance than the loss of revenue is the effort that has to be put forth to enforce prohibition throughout the whole province. It is a huge task in spite of the general goodwill and support for the policy that is prevalent among the public. The point, however, is that every society has its unsocial elements and these latter, while not being able perhaps to prevent implementation of a scheme like this, may interpose spokes in the wheel, which may cause minor annoyances and difficulties in its successful implementation. These black sheep have nevertheless to be reckoned with and their activities counteracted if prohibition is not to make but limping progress. The worst enemies of prohibition enforcement are the secret distillers even as the worst enemies of successful implementation of price or economic controls are the blackmarketeers among traders. We cannot change human nature, which everywhere has embedded in it the mischievous, the selfish and the self-seeking elements and Governments can only take such action in dealing with these elements in human society as is conditioned by the limiting factor that they cannot be obliterated altogether. Those who indulge in illicit distillation and other offences, belong to the

the enforcement and the ameliorative sides. When the report is published, the public will be in a position to judge for themselves the value of the recommendations made by the Committee with regard to important connected questions such as the best agency for enforcement, the worth and usefulness of the beneficent and ameliorative programme now being worked out and the manner in which public co-operation can be evoked in making prohibition a success and in checkmating the activities of those who are out to defeat the aims and objects of the policy. Government will doubtless take stock of the existing defects and successes as revealed in official reports and the suggestions and recommendation of the Committee will serve both as warnings and assurances for the future.

Let there be no mistake about it that the enforcement of province-wide prohibition is an exceptionally bold experiment and that in under- it the Madras Government a ng it some risks. But they are ; it with open eyes and with a ful liza- tion of the responsibilities t are inherent in it. They are also in the full hope that the pu give them the maximum possil port and that they will co-opera official efforts for bringing ab- amelioration ecop- sili- and physically are aspect of the pure extension of prob- the negativ- the biggest evil of illi- programme of liquor ; or prohibi- e positive- and funda- mic cov- tural recon- is requir- words, that the whole prohibition- unoffically brought concerned- for village develop- amme- confined to a few hits- e latter, develop- on an extensive the province

and so on is relatively speaking the more important and the more beneficent aspect of the prohibition scheme.

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The Grama Sanghams, Prohibition Committees and other village organizations, brought into existence in connexion with prohibition, obviously require to be more active and take a more real interest than what they are probably inclined to do so far in making prohibition evasion-proof. With their aid and co-operation, it should be possible to eliminate most of the existing drawbacks in the enforcement programme and of facilitating the work of the police who have to enforce it. There are of course a certain number of people, both educated and uneducated, both in towns and villages, who find it difficult to overcome their drink habit and who constitute a tough problem for the prohibition staff. To them our advice would be: “ Reform yourself before someone else comes to reform you.” They should realize that they cannot by-pass the time-spirit and that they have to fall in line with their fellowmen in becoming sober not so much as a matter of enforced necessity but as a matter of cultivated habit. Our educated men should set an example to their less educated and less favoured fellows. It involves practice of both individual virtue and the performance of a social service, which should those who practice or perform

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since comes the biggest programme or prohibi- and funda- tural recon- words, that the whole unoffically brought for village develop- confined to a few e latter, develop- on an extensive the province ameh-



## PROHIBITION NEWS LETTER

The following is a brief summary of the reports received from the Prohibition districts regarding ameliorative activities. The reports deal mainly with the activities in April 1948.

**Madura.**—Thrift Day was celebrated in many places. Hundi boxes were distributed. Grama Sanghams continued to do useful work. One Grama Sangham assisted in the observance of a cleanliness day. Another repaired a cart-track 6 miles long. Similar repairs were carried out by other Grama Sanghams also. One Grama Sangham has started a reading room. Many instances of economic improvement as a result of prohibition are also reported. One ex-addict saved Rs. 100 and discharged his debts. The savings of a few others were similarly utilized in discharging prior liabilities. Other ex-addicts utilized their savings for purchasing drought animals. Ex-addicts who neglected cultivation of their lands have now taken to it.

**Ootacamund.**—Games took place as usual. Propaganda was done in connection with rural activities. The Special Development Officer made a fervent appeal regarding the savings scheme.

**Coimbatore.**—The Grama Sanghams in the district continued to maintain their good record of work. Repair of a village chavadi, opening of parks, sinking of wells in Harijan localities are among the more useful items of work done by the Grama Sanghams. A Firka tournament was also held in one place and inter-village tournaments were held in another. Rural sports took place as usual. The 7th Rural Uplift School was declared open on 5th May. One Grama Sangham provides street lights in the village incurring an expenditure to the extent of Rs. 500. Another amicably settled a long-standing dispute between two

and tournaments also took place. A co-operative credit society has been organized for the Harijans in one village. The Village Betterment Committee in one place has collected funds to defray the cost of a radio.

**Chittoor.**—Rural games, Harikathas, Thrift Day celebrations are among the more important items of activities. A Divisional Welfare Committee was formed in Madanapalli division. Street cleaning drives were conducted in some places. Four Grama Sanghams and 4 rural recreation clubs were organised in Chandragiri division. Dramas were also staged in some places. One Grama Sangham has opened a library and has taken in hand the construction of a school building. Some other Grama Sanghams put up sign boards indicating the names of villages. Medicine chests were introduced by some Grama Sanghams. A night school was started in one place. Longstanding disputes were settled through the good offices of the Grama Sanghams.

**Kurnool.**—Rural games took place as usual. Lifting of weight, stone dragging by sturdy bulls, chedu gudu, folk dances and Pandarabajana were among the more important of the items. Prizes were distributed to winners. Street cleaning days were observed. Arrangements were made for the free admission of two students at a local cinema show. It has been proposed to start a co-operative agriculture society in one place. A noteworthy fact is that one ex-addict saved to the extent of Rs. 1,000 and utilized the amount for purchasing cows. Dramas were staged during the latter part of April. Street cleaning drives were also conducted. Ex-addicts took an active part in rural sports.

Co-operative Society was registered. Street cleaning was undertaken in one place, and on the occasion free distribution of quinine was also arranged. Thrift day was also celebrated. Cattle shows were conducted in some places and the best cattle were awarded prizes. The possibilities of organizing cattle breeding societies were enquired into. Arrangements were made to start a hand-spinning and khadi production society. Village Betterment Committees in two places have undertaken to construct community centres. Dramas were also staged. Two new Grama Sanghams were organized and a Village Betterment Committee was formed.

**Trichinopoly.**—During the latter part of April 67 Grama Sanghams were organised throughout the district. Volley ball courts were opened in three villages. Village dramas were also staged. Firka tournaments were also held. A night school was opened in one place. Ten sports clubs were organized during the latter part of April. One community centre was constructed by villagers at one place at a cost of Rs. 1,500.

**North Arcot.**—Firka and rural tournaments took place as usual. One Grama Sangham is constructing a village hall at a cost of Rs. 2,000. A rural housing scheme has been formulated by the Special Development Officer.

**Salem.**—Firka tournaments were held. One Grama Sangham is constructing a reading room. Another Grama Sangham constructed a new village road. A free reading room was opened in one place and a park in another.

**Tanjore.**—Thrift Day was celebrated in some villages. A free reading room library was declared open. Two palmyrah jaggery manufacturing societies were started. One milk supply co-operative society was also started.

**Tirupah.**—A Special Development Officer has sanctioned a grant of Rs. 200 for the purchase of 200 books for the schools. A tender for the purchase of 200 books was sanctioned.

co-operative societies during the latter part of April. Thrift schemes were held in some villages. Firka tournaments were held. Entertainment was provided through



## DELHI NOTES

### Delhi Drive to Stimulate Food Production

The Agriculture Ministry in consultation with the Delhi Administration, is considering a proposal for awarding prizes to farmers for stimulating food production in Deilh province.

Other steps to improve production include sinking of tube-wells, increasing the area under canal irrigation, distribution of better seeds, and supply of improved implements. It is also proposed to sink 2,000 wells in the rural areas at a cost of Rs. 20,00,000. Half of this expenditure would be met by the villagers and the other half by Government grant.

During the last two years, 500 new wells fitted with Persian wheels were constructed. About 100 new wells are expected to be fitted with Persian wheels.

Delhi is a deficit area as regards food production. The normal yield of foodgrains in the Province is estimated to be 1,408,000 maunds while the consumption of foodgrains is about 4,500,000 maunds a year. Seventy-five per cent of the land under cultivation (167,714 acres) depend on rain for a good crop. Irrigation by pumps is also being considered. It is proposed to use 100 pumps.

For composting farm manure, it is proposed to acquire manure pits in 300 villages and to encourage the cultivation of sunhemp and *gowar* in 20,000 acres for green manure.

The scheme for the supply of improved seeds in rural areas is expected to cost Rs. 1,50,000 and the supply of improved implements Rs. 1,47,000.

It is also proposed to supply tractors in 300 villages.

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To provide training and welfare special unit has been set up by the Ministry of Education. The object is to co-operate in blind welfare throughout the Union. It will be a house for a blind.

The St. Dunstan's hostel for Indian War-Blinded at Dehra Dun, which is responsible for training and resettlement of blinded ex-servicemen has also been taken over by the Ministry of Defence recently in pursuance of the Government's general policy in this matter.

There are about 38 other institutions for the blind in different parts of the country which impart education and vocational training to the civilian blind. Most of these institutions are aided by their respective provincial or State Governments and are doing useful pioneering work in the field of blind welfare. But it is realized that these institutions are not sufficient in number to meet the needs of the entire blind community.

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### Framework of Secondary Education in India

The Committee on Secondary Education in India appointed by the Ministry of Education has just held its first meeting in New Delhi under the Chairmanship of Dr. Tara Chand, Education Secretary to the Government of India.

In his inaugural remarks, Dr. Tara Chand pointed out that, although Education was a provincial subject, it was desirable to maintain uniformity throughout the country. The Government of India, therefore, felt that the Committee should prepare a framework in which the provinces could fit their schemes for Secondary Education.

The Committee then took up the agenda and recorded unanimous decisions in all cases but one in which there was one dissident. With reference to the period of and gradations in Secondary Education, the Committee recommended that after a compulsory Basic Education of five years

compulsory throughout the pre-Secondary stage but may be optional thereafter.

With regard to English, the Committee were of the opinion that it should not be taught in the Junior Basic stage. As for the students who take up the Senior Basic Course, it should be optional but compulsory for those who take up the pre-Secondary Course. They also resolved that English should be compulsory at the Secondary stage, as long as it remains the medium of instruction in the universities. The Committee further recommended that the federal language should become a compulsory subject at the Secondary stage when English ceases to be the medium of instruction in the universities.

The Committee were in favour of multilateral schools, i.e., schools with varying bias, as for example, Agriculture, Commerce or Technical, as variety was encouraged in such institutions. They were, however, of the opinion that unilateral schools should not be discouraged where local circumstances demand.

The Committee held that the stage had not yet been reached when a form of selection for the Secondary stage could be discussed.

Regarding examinations, the Committee resolved that there should be only one examination at the end of the Secondary stage and, as far as possible, it should be such as to meet the requirements of the universities.

On the question of steps necessary for training an adequate number of teachers, the Committee recommended that as an emergency measure Matri-culate teachers may be required to undergo training for one year only in the first instance. After teaching in schools for a certain period, these teachers should again undergo refresher courses. It was also recommended that for the benefit of the students who intend to take to teaching as their profession, Education should be one of the subjects in the universities.

The setting up of Provincial Committees to advise provincial educational authorities is also recommended.

recommended the establishment of a few public schools which will specially cater for the requirements of the military academies. Admission to these public schools would be on merit only and there would be a provision for at least 50 per cent of the seats in these schools being free.

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### Central College of Physical Education

The Ministry of Education, Government of India, have recently appointed a Committee on Physical Education to prepare a scheme for a Central Training College of Physical Education. Dr. Tara Chand, Educational Adviser to the Government of India, is the Chairman of the Committee.

At its first meeting held in New Delhi recently, the Committee defined the purpose of the proposed Central

College of Physical Education as training of teachers for Physical Education for the Centrally Administered Areas, advanced course in Physical Education for training teachers in organization and administration, training of coaches as well as play and recreation leaders and publication of information and literature on Physical Education. The Committee also decided that in the proposed college research work on Physical Education would be carried on by students as well as teachers.

The Committee appointed a Sub-Committee to work out the details regarding the preparation of the syllabus and the duration of the course.

It was also decided that individual members of the Committee should prepare memoranda on a programme of physical Education and recreation for the country as a whole which would be considered by the Committee at its next meeting on June 24, 1948.

\* \* \*

Competition organized by the Provincial Prohibition Board of the Government of Bombay recently. The second and third prizes were not awarded for want of suitable entries. The prize winning poster forcefully illustrates an addict being drowned in his own vice.

This is the first poster to be issued by the Provincial Prohibition Board in their campaign in the Province.

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### Village Panchayats in East Punjab

With a view to associating the villagers with the local administration and making the villages self-sufficient units, the East Punjab Government have prepared a scheme to bring the villages under panchayat area and to make them an ideal place from the social, economic, moral and hygienic points of view.

According to the new scheme, it is proposed to establish 5,600 new panchayats during the year 1948-49. The aim is to cover 15,000 revenue estates in the province with a net work of panchayats.

Rural reconstruction activities in villages are also proposed to be undertaken by the panchayats on an extensive scale.

\* \* \*

### Bombay Training Scheme

The Government of Bombay have approved the village Industries Committee's Scheme for imparting training to 200 Harijan families of hereditary rope-makers, in improved process of rope-making in 50 villages in the Dharwar district. The Government has also sanctioned to the committee a grant-in-aid of Rs. 8,000 expenditure on the scheme during the present year.

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## OTHER PROVINCES

### Literacy Campaign in Assam Villages

Mobile cinema projectors, radios and microphones are being used by the Mass Literacy Department of Assam for intensive visual and oral education in the rural areas of the provinces. The department is now being reoriented under the post-war development plan for more efficient working.

The department has already started village libraries in the subdivisions of the province.

In view of the importance of exhibition as an effective means of imparting instruction to the people, specially in the rural areas, visual education through demonstration both of Government activities and official

the Rural Development Department when appointed.

Normally exhibitions will be held in some rural areas, instead of in big towns as has been the practice hitherto and Government believe this will yield full benefit to the rural population for whom the exhibitions are r

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### Basic Education Centre Bombay

At a cost of about Rs. 1,28,000 during the current year the Government of Bombay has sanctioned the three Graduates' Basic Training in the Gujarat, Maharashtra and West Bengal regions of the Province during the year 1948.

\* \* \*

crores for the first and second stages of the project.

### Better Irrigation Facilities in U.P.

The figures collected by the Public Works Ministry show that the irrigation facilities extended during the last two years\* will result in production of about extra 96,800 tons of food grains every year. Water has been made available for about 480,000 acres of dry land. During the years 1946-48, 550 miles of new canals

have been constructed, bringing the total mileage in the province to 18,370. The target in the 5-year programme is 7,600 miles; with only 550 miles having been constructed in two years, it may take the Department longer than five years to reach the target. The major portion of the extension has been constructed on the Sarda Canal system. New channels have also been extended over an area of 780 miles. All these new constructions are expected to yield an extra amount of about 23,000 tons of food grains.

About 600 new tube-wells have been dug up during the same period; these

are expected to increase production of 54,000 tons of food grains, by bringing another 240,000 acres of land under irrigation.

One hundred tube-wells, each with a discharge of 30,000 gallons per hour, are proposed to be sunk in the districts of Basti, Deoria and Gorakhpur. Each tube-well is to command 880 acres and irrigate 178 acres of Rabi, 133 acres of sugarcane and 133 acres of rice crops. This would bring under irrigation 44,400 acres to give an additional yield of 9,000 tons of food grains. These tube-wells are also intended to supply drinking water to 398 villages in the area.

## CLIPPINGS FROM GANDHIJI'S WRITINGS

### Communal Unity

Everybody is agreed about the necessity of this unity. But everybody does not know that unity does not mean political unity which may be imposed. It means an unbreakable heart unity. The first thing essential for achieving such unity is for every Congressman, whatever his religion may be, to represent in his own person Hindu, Muslim, Christian, Zoroastrian, Jew, etc., shortly, every Hindu and Non-Hindu. He has to feel his identity with every one of the millions of the inhabitants of Hindustan. In order to realise this, every Congressman will cultivate personal friendship with persons representing faiths other than his own. He should have the same regard for the other faiths as he has for his own.

In such a happy state of things there would be no disgraceful cry at the stations such as "Hindu water" and "Muslim water" or "Hindu tea" and "Muslim tea." There would be no separate rooms or pots for Hindus and Muslims in schools and colleges, and no separate colleges and departments of such a kind. It is the policy of Congress to prevent such a motive behaviour. Political unity is the fruit.

We have long been thinking that power comes from Legislative Assemblies. This belief as a great boot by inertia and superficial study made us think that the power comes to the people

The truth is that power resides in the people and it is entrusted for the time being to those whom they may choose as their representatives. Parliaments have no power or even existence independently of the people. It has been my effort for the last twenty-one years to convince the people of this simple truth. Civil Disobedience is the storehouse of power. Imagine a whole people unwilling to conform to the laws of the legislature, and prepared to suffer the consequences of non-compliance! They will bring the whole legislative and executive machinery to a standstill. The police and the military are of the use to coerce minor offences, however powerful they may be. No police or military coercion can stand the resolute will of a people who are out for suffering to the uttermost.

Any parliamentary procedure is good when its members are willing to

conform to the will of the majority. In other words, it is fairly effective only among compatibles.

Here in India we have been pretending to work the parliamentary system under separate electorates which have created artificial incompatibles. Living unity can never come out of these artificial entries being brought together on a common platform. Such legislatures may function. But they can only be a platform for wrangling and sharing the crumbs of power that may fall from rulers whoever they may be. These rule with a rod of iron, and prevent the opposing elements from flying at one another's throats. I hold the emergence of complete Independence to be an impossibility out of such a disgrace.

Though I hold such strong views, I have come to the conclusion that so long as there are undesirable candidates for elective bodies, Congress should put up candidates in order to prevent reactionaries from entering such bodies.

### Prohibition

like communal unity and removal of this evil. They have to untouchability. Discover the

## CORRESPONDENCE COLUMN

### Juvenile Delinquency

To the Editor, "Madras Information."

With reference to the articles on juvenile delinquency appearing in the issues of "Madras Information," dated 15th February and 1st March 1948, I beg to make the following observations.

In dealing with the above a good amount has been said by you about the unsatisfactory conditions of certified schools where children are sent for a period of training. So far as it goes the whole thing has been well conceded.

You have made a reference in your first article about the destitute children wandering on the city streets who from the way of their upbringing form a real menace to the society. In your second article you have devoted one paragraph as regards the problem of destitute children of whom there are several lakhs in this province alone as against five thousands of children in certified schools.

Apart from the humanitarian point of view, the problem of dealing with the destitute children can prove to be a matter of paramount national importance at the present juncture. With the advent of Independence, India has attained a separate individuality and has an independent role to play in the world. She requires a strong and well organized manpower nor for the sake of aggression but to defend herself. Further in this age of constant menace to the peace of the country from the communist and secular organizations a strong Home and National guards are very essential to maintain the peace and tranquility of the country. I would therefore venture to suggest a bold novel method of dealing with these destitute children which can ultimately envisage the creation of a strong and ideal national army for India.

children will be taken into private families and cared.

I beg to prove below how while item 1 is certainly a possibility, item 2 is definitely an improbability and shall take up item 2 first.

What has been stated here that these destitute children should be taken into private families and cared is an improbability even in an ideal age of what we may call "RAM RAJYA" and much more so in the present age. I can boldly assert that there is not even one in thousand who has come forth to foster destitute children. We are now in an age where we find that in a majority of cases the avarice and selfishness of the rich, with all due reverence to them, increases with their amount of wealth and their constant aim is to further increase their wealth with no tendency whatsoever to partake it with their less favourable brethren or near relatives. Even the fat monied people with no issues behind them very rarely foster the idea of bringing up or helping the members of their near kith and kin.

What can at the most be expected of a liberal minded family (a very low percentage) is that they are willing to spare some of the remnants of their daily menu to the destitute children on the streets and more so if their generosity has never been tested. In fact I have never come across a single family taking destitute children except in what I hear from you in your case. Therefore what has been stated by you can find a place only in the pages of a book and not in the realms of this mundane world.

Lt.-Col

with reference to letter

Now I shall deal with the question of Government taking up the care of these destitute children. I do not see how it has been so categorically asserted by you that it is impossible for the Government to take care of these destitute children. Taking roughly the average cost of bringing up the child at Rs. 20 to Rs. 25, total cost of bringing about 3 lakhs of destitute children in this Province will come to about Rs. 75 lakhs. This is not after all a very huge figure. By judicious economics in a good number of directions and avoidance of wasteful expenditure of which there are innumerable items, a good portion of the money required can be got. We can also stop such of those activities which simply overfeed the already overfed. When a good number of children who by proper bringing up, can form the best national asset, have to live in a state of semi-starvation, it is no logic to see what luxurious amenities are to be provided to the easy-going middle class people.

Therefore in conclusion, I have to point out that it should be made possible for the Government to take care of all these destitute children. How best to achieve it, by a well chalked out plan and programme, is a larger issue which I cannot exhaustively deal in this article. Briefly, it should be laid out in the following thesis:—

(1) Government should take care of these destitute children as state property.

(2) Citizens of each town should be made to bear a moiety of expenditure in bringing up these children.

(3) These children should be mainly trained so as to form a strong army of national and Home Guards to which they will be best suited.

These are problems that can better engage the good time of the legislature instead of some social problems which are nothing short of academic interest.

—N. V. SRINIVASAN.

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## OUR BOOK-SHELF

### “POLITICS” OF THE PARTITION

By BHOJY BANERJI.

Published by *The News and Literature Society*, 161-1, Harrison Road, Calcutta—Price Rs. 1-12-0.

The book under review may be called a record of the events that made the partition of India constitutionally inevitable. The author gives an account of the events that made the British transfer power to the peoples' representatives in India and Pakistan. The Congress, with its indomitable fight for self-determination, and the impact of the world war II, were the chief causes for the early achievement, if it can be termed as early, of the much cherished goal of independence. The texts of the Cripp's Proposals of 1942, Wavell Plan, Cabinet Mission Plan, Mountbatten Plan and Radcliffe Commission Report and the Resolutions and statements of the Congress and the Muslim League are given in full. The book is informative, and should be found extremely useful as a book of reference to students of India's recent constitutional history. The texts of the documents and announcements of the British Government and the resolutions of the Congress and the Muslim League are arranged in proper sequence so as to give a complete picture of the events leading to the division of the country and the attainment of Dominion Status by India.

—S.A.H.

### INCOME-TAX READY RECKONER FOR THE ASSESSMENT YEAR 1947-48.

By BHOGILAL C. SHAH.

Published by *N. M. Thakkar & Co.*, Bombay 2—Price Rs. 2.

The calculation of Income-tax which is one of the really difficult tasks of the Accountant Commercial or Government is made easy in this

### “INDONESIAN PROBLEM—FACTS AND FACTORS”

Published by *Netherlands Indies Government Information Service*, Batavia, September 1947.

For some time in the recent past, Indonesia has been much in the news. Its fight for freedom is well known, and it is a matter of common knowledge that in that fight she had the full sympathy of India. The present book is a neat volume adorned with delightful photographs of men and things in Indonesia. It sketches the events that have happened since the end of the Pacific war. It may be recalled that in the Inter-Asian Conference, which was held more than a year ago at New Delhi, Mahatma Gandhi stressed the idea of “one world.” The promotion of this “one world” idea needs as a requisite the establishment of closer understanding between one country and another.

To this end publications such as this are valuable. They give correct ideas about men and things in a particular country and thereby preclude possibilities of misunderstanding and false propaganda. Publicity in the set up of modern society is a mighty weapon capable of incalculable good, and publicity such as that given by such books will surely help to create a more harmonious world.

—T.K.G.

### “CONGRESS AND LABOUR MOVEMENT IN INDIA”

By P. P. LAKSHMANAN with a foreword by SHANKERRAO DEO, General Secretary, All-India Congress Committee—Price Rs. 2-8-0—Published by the Economic Research Department, Congress Committee, A.

This is an opportunity and serves to clear up misunderstandings.

organization was sponsored and supported by the Congress and it was common practice then that the Congress Presidents and Secretaries functioned as its President or Secretary at one time or other. But with the march of time, fissures developed between the Congress and the labour movement until after the end of the second world war when the gulf between them looked almost unbridgeable. This is traceable to a number of causes. Labour, in this country is largely illiterate and self-seeking politicians posing as labour leaders exploited labour to promote their own ends. In the recent past, there has been widespread labour unrest and unsettlement which has to a material extent hampered production. If Independent India is to forge ahead despite difficulties in a competitive world, the labour movement in this country has to shed its prejudices and fall in line with the main political party in the country, which is at the helm of affairs. Now more than ever, unity is a vital imperative and this fact has to be fully realized by labour in this country.

To enable Labour to understand how far the Congress has assisted it in the past and how unfounded is the notion of Congress antagonism to labour movement, the present book is extremely helpful. It gives a correct picture of the entire position in the light of well documented facts and figures and will certainly remove genuine misunderstandings regarding the attitude of Congress towards labour.

The book runs to 174 pages and is divided into six chapters. It is packed with information and would serve the very useful purpose of assisting in the smoothing of the relationship between the Congress and Labour.

—T.K.G.

(Continued on page 25)

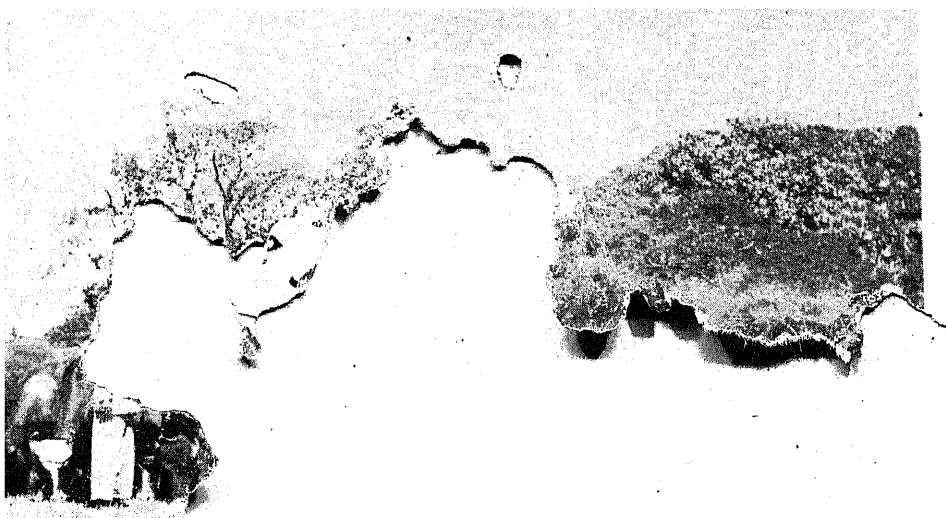
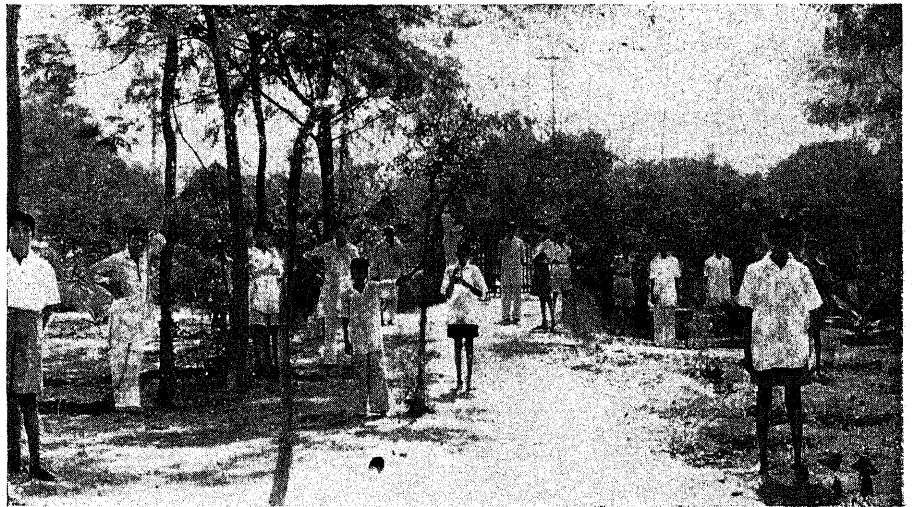
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## A Mixed Bag of Pictures



*View showing the Building under construction as Mahatma's Memorial. It is intended for free library by the Panchayat Board, Mangalagiri. The boys are the inmates of Sri Kasturba Technical Institute and orphanage opened by Hon'ble Mr. K. Chandramouli. All the inmates are Harijans learning in the High School classes and other Handicrafts.*

*The interior view of 'Chandramouli' Park, owned by the Panchayat Board, Mangalagiri.*



*Mareed Murrak  
the Hosur*

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