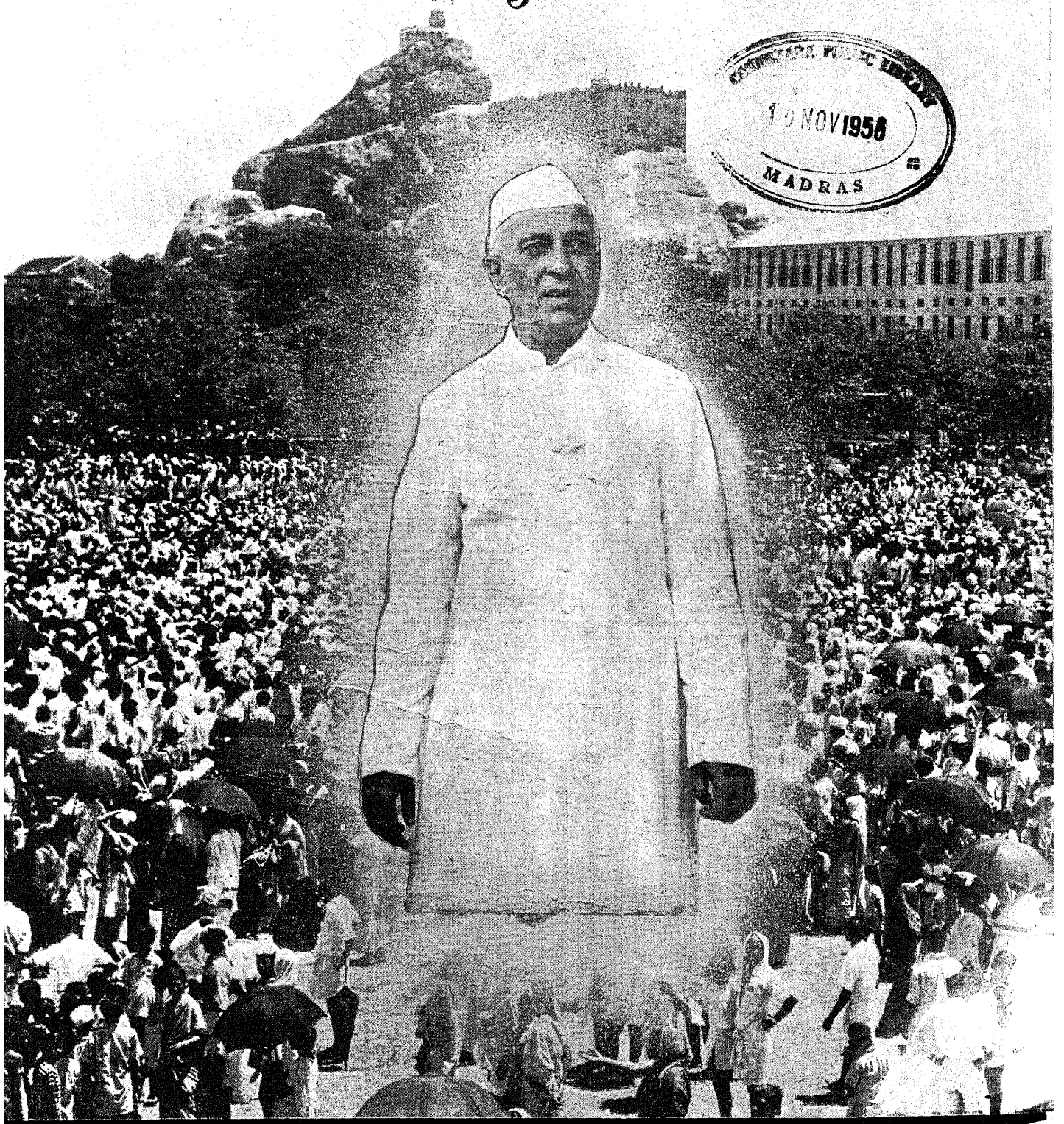



NOVEMBER 1955
Price 3 annas

MADRAS

Information





ORIENTAL
GOVT. SECURITY LIFE
ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
(Established in 1874)

First name in Indian
Insurance for the
last 80 years
TRANSACTING
all classes of life assu-
rance and annuities

ORIENTAL
FIRE & GENERAL
INSURANCE CO., LTD.
(Established in 1947)


TRANSACTING
Fire, Marine, Motor,
Accident, also spe-
cializing in Engineer-
ing and Machinery
Erection Insurance

Life business in Force
exceeds Rs. 237
Crores

Assets exceed Rs. 82
Crores

If you would like to know
how you can participate
in the profits of both the
Oriental Life and the Ori-
ental Fire and General,
please write to P.O. Box
No. 148, Bombay.

ORIENTAL GOVT. SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
ORIENTAL FIRE AND GENERAL INSURANCE CO. LTD.
HEAD OFFICE : ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY-1
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND THE EAST .



Telegrams : "RANGAVILAS"

Telephone : 17 & 817

SRI RANGAVILAS

Ginning, Spinning and Weaving Mills, Ltd.

PEELAMEDU : COIMBATORE : SOUTH INDIA

(INCORPORATED IN 1922)

SPINDLES - - - - - 31,020

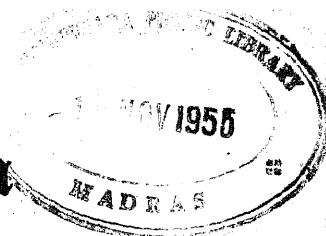
LOOMS - - - - - 88

SPINNERS OF SUPERIOR KINDS OF YARN

From 2s to 80s Counts and
Weavers of Gada and Dhoties

Managing Agent : G. N. VENKATAPATHY

Madras Information



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

Vol. IX, No. 11

"WE SEEK TO SERVE AND NOT TO COMPETE"

November 1955

CONTENTS:

	PAGE
1. At the Feet of Mahatma Gandhi—By Shri Sri Prakasa, Governor of Madras ..	3
2. Social Change and National Extension Service—By Sri V. T. Krishnamachari, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission.	6
3. Community Development Programme: Figures at a Glance	9
4. Our Legislature: The Making of Laws—By Sri A. J. Sabesan, Secretary to the Council.	11
5. Problems of Co-operative Credit: Future Policy—By Sri A. B. Shetty, Minister for Health.	18
6. Handloom Industry—By Sri A. Palaniappa Mudaliar, Registrar of Co-operative Societies.	21
7. Prosperity from Better Livestock—By Sri V. R. Rajagopalan, Director of Animal Husbandry.	23
8. Roads in Salem District—By Sri K. K. Nambiar, Chief Engineer (Highways) ..	25
9. Rural Electrification	30
10. Rural Broadcasts for November 1955	31

Drink Neera for Health

Composition of Palm and Cane Juices.

<i>Kind of Juice.</i>	<i>Mois- ture.</i>	<i>Proteins.</i>	<i>Fats.</i>	<i>Sucrose.</i>	<i>Red Sugar.</i>	<i>Mine- rals.</i>	<i>Gums.*</i>
Palmyra Juice	85.89	0.31	0.02	12.2	0.30	0.31	..
Date Palm Juice	87.63	0.35	..	11.07	0.96	0.54	0.26 (pectins).
Coconut Juice	83.88	0.22	0.04	14.6	0.77	0.26	0.56
Sago Palm Juice	88.43	..	..	9.68	0.075	0.280	0.023 (pectins).
Cane Juice	85.66	0.17	0.16 (waxes).	12.34	1.08	0.21	..

[Central Palm Gur Training School Laboratory,
All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board, Bombay-1.]

Eat Palm Sugar for Health

Analysis of Date Palm Sugar.

Moisture per cent	Nil.	Calcium per cent	0.08
Protein per cent	0.24	Phosphorus	0.064
Fat (ether extractives) per cent	0.37	Iron (Fe) Mgs. per cent	30.0
Mineral Matter per cent	0.50	Nicotinic acid mgs./100 g.	4.02
Carbohydrate per cent by difference	98.89	Vitamin BI (Microgrammes./100 g.)	Nil.
Carbohydrate per cent (Direct Polarimetry).	98.4	Riboflavin (Microgrammes/100 g.)	229
		Calorific value/100 g.	398

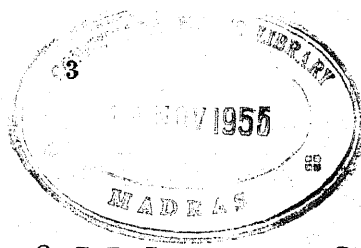
[Nutrition Research Laboratories, Indian Council of Medical Research, Coonoor (South India.)]

Eat Palm Gur for Health

Composition of Palm and Cane Gurs.

<i>Kind of Gur.</i>	<i>Moisture.</i>	<i>Sucrose.</i>	<i>Reducing Sugars.</i>	<i>Fats.</i>	<i>Proteins.</i>	<i>Total Minerals.</i>	<i>Calcium as CaO.</i>	<i>Phos- phoru as P2O5.</i>
	PER CENT.	PER CENT.	PER CENT.	PER CENT.	PER CENT.	PER CENT.	PER CENT.	PER CENT.
Palmyra Gur	8.61	76.86	1.66	0.19	1.04	3.15	0.861	0.052
Date Palm Gur	9.16	72.01	1.48	0.26	1.46	2.60	0.363	0.52
Coconut Palm Gur.	10.32	71.89	3.70	0.15	0.96	5.04	1.638	0.062
Sago Palm Gur	9.16	84.31	0.53	0.11	2.28	3.66	1.352	1.372
Cane Gur	6.94	69.43	21.18	0.05	0.25	1.00	0.4	0.045

[Central Palm Gur Training School Laboratory,
All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board, Bombay-1.]



“At the Feet of Mahatma Gandhi”

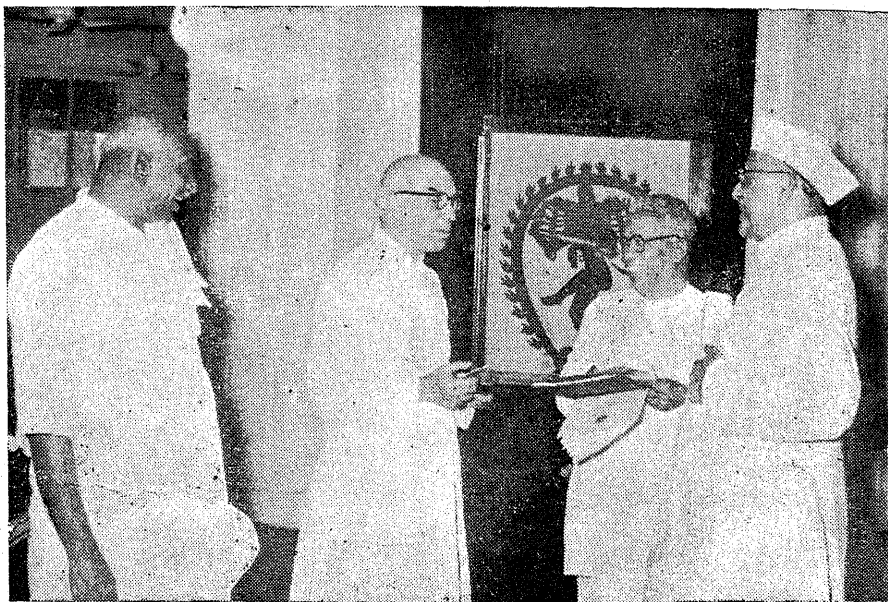
Broadcast Talk by SHRI SRI PRAKASA, Governor of Madras, on President Rajendra Prasad's Book

To the “making of books”, it has been said, “there is no end”; and they also add that “too much reading is weariness to the flesh”. Still, it is a fact that there are some books which if they are not written, humanity would be the poorer for the loss; and while one reads a book like this, instead of feeling fatigued and bored, one feels invigorated and inspired. Such indeed is the book that our President Shri Rajendra Prasadji has written, offering a pleasing picture of Mahatma Gandhi's personal life with its many strange idiosyncrasies and startling characteristics, as he went about fulfilling his daily tasks as a man and as a leader of men. The author has given us a vivid inside story of Gandhiji's tremendous work in and for India after his return from South Africa early in 1915, as the hero of the great struggle he waged there for the vindication of the rights of our people in distant lands, beginning with his fight for justice and fairplay to the depressed and suppressed peasants of the district of Champaran in Bihar, and going right up to the achievement of complete Independence by us, accompanied though it was by the unfortunate partition of the land, and followed not long after by the Master's tragic end.

No one could perhaps have written with greater force and authority about the events that have changed the face of the country and the central figures round whom they were weaved, as Shri Rajendra Prasadji has done, for he, if anyone, was always close to Mahatmajji, in heart, in mind and in body, from the beginning to the end. It is in the fitness of things that he named his book: “Bapu ke kadamon men”, when first he wrote it in 1950. An English translation of this work has recently been published with the title: “At the Feet of Mahatma Gandhi.” It would have, to my mind, conveyed the meaning and the fervour of the

original writing which is in Hindi, better if the caption had been: “In the Footsteps of the Master,” for it is not really a devotional offering at the Master's feet—and that was scarcely necessary when the President's life itself had been so offered—but it depicts in simple and moving language, the efforts—earnest, sincere and determined—on the part of the writer himself to follow in the footsteps of the Master in his own life, and to be with him absolutely and unquestioningly—body and soul, in all the facets of private aspirations and public activities to which the Master was dedicated. The cover of the Hindi edition rightly shows the foot-prints that Gandhiji is leaving behind as he marches forwards to his goal unconcerned, beckoning others to follow if they like and if they dare, through the sheer force of his example.

The author in his preface, compares Mahatmajji's life to the unrestricted flow of the sacred Ganga; and says that just as different individuals in accordance with their capacity, their ability and their temperament, avail themselves of the life-giving waters, so can they do with Gandhiji's life as well; and unhappy must have been the man who even though a contemporary of Gandhiji, knew not what he was losing by not availing himself of his presence, just as that unfortunate one who though living on the banks of the sacred stream, does not give himself even a bath therein. Shri Rajendra Prasadji's personal devotion to Mahatmajji was absolute; and he never wavered in it, despite all the storms of controversy that blew throughout the thirty years or so, round the baffling personality of Gandhiji, as he played his remarkable part on the stage of India's destiny.



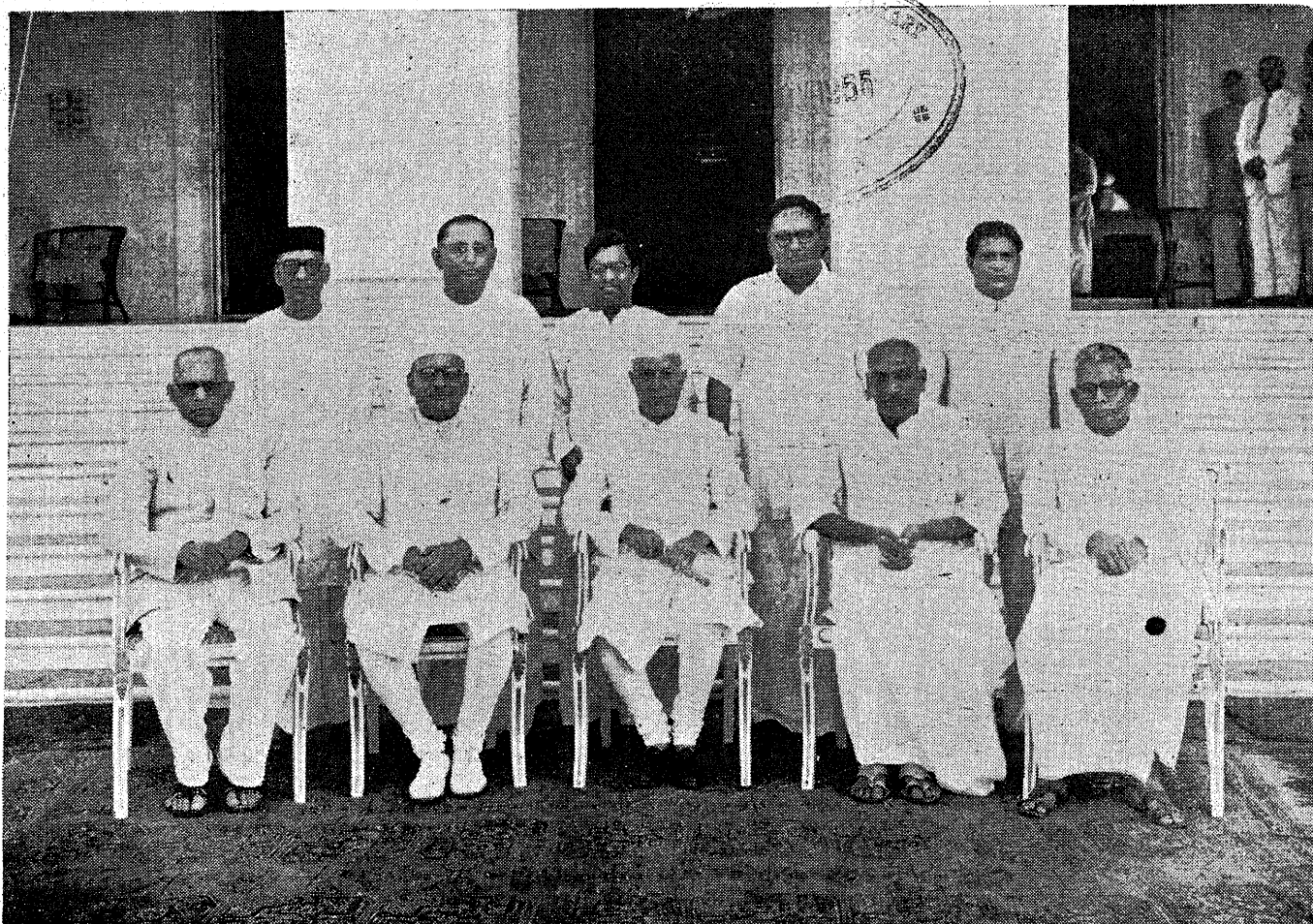
Prime Minister purchasing Khadi hundi from Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Minister for Agriculture.

We have all heard of the peasants of Champaran and the sufferings caused to them by the unabashed tyranny of the European planters of indigo, and how Mahatmaji was induced to go on the scene and to bring relief to the harassed people. Few, however, know what exactly the trouble was; what, the nature of their sufferings; and how the same was ultimately relieved at the intervention of Gandhiji. The book under review tells the whole story of how lands were fraudulently annexed and men forced to produce indigo instead of their own crops; how blood being thicker than water, the planters received the support of the British authorities; and how the most terrible of wrongs perpetrated on the humble and the helpless, by the high and the mighty, went unpunished, and even unknown. Though the problem no more exists, still the chapters of the book that speak of the same, are worth

reading even to-day, in order to know the facts of the situation, and understand the background of the beginnings of Mahatmaji's work for the liberation of the people of his land. To-day as we celebrate the 86th anniversary of the birth of Gandhiji in this world of ours, it is particularly appropriate that we should do so.

Shri Rajendra Prasadji first came in touch with Mahatmaji in connexion with this work in 1917, and he tells in his own simple inimitable way, without any flourish of language that might hide the meaning of words, or mental reservations that might conceal the real truth, the manner in which Mahatmaji lived; the utter simplicity and purity of his personal life; his capacity to fulfil all his creature needs himself, without the help of others; his tremendous industry in collecting all possible facts before making up his

mind; his unparalleled integrity which would not allow him to move even a hair's breadth from the strict path of truth and righteousness; his personal courtesy and goodwill even towards the worst of his opponents; his tolerance and consideration for his followers who could not go as far as himself; his scrupulous care of public money; his strict adherence to punctuality in the fulfilment of all his engagements; his refusal to change a programme once made, merely for the sake of physical convenience; his unwavering insistence on doing difficult tasks himself before asking anyone else to do likewise; and his constant readiness to make compromises on what to him were non-essentials, despite almost the certainty of mis-understanding, but standing unmoved like a rock where fundamentals were concerned, regardless of consequences, and possibilities of the most serious mis-apprehensions and



The Prime Minister with the Madras Cabinet.

differences among the nearest and dearest of friends and colleagues.

All these great features of the Master, the faithful disciple chronicles, giving many examples from the doings of those days. It was then that Mahatmaji introduced a new method of facing criminal trials and standing on legal defence. This method he followed to the last, bewildering the trying magistrates and judges as much as lawyers and laymen. After once joining Mahatma Gandhi in the Champaran Campaign of 1917, there was no going back for Shri Rajendra Prasadji either; and he was by the Master's side throughout the thirty years from that time to the close of the hero's life.

In the book under review, the many famous men and women that played such important parts in the nation's recent story, are lovingly referred to; and we are able to get pleasing insight into their thoughts and activities, as they fit in and out of the story. They had all joined the great struggle under Mahatmaji's inspiration, and toiled incessantly under his lead for the liberty of the land and the welfare of their kind. We have also the very welcome record of many others who worked so devotedly in trying and testing times—with all the attendant difficulties and dangers—but who were not fated to come to the fore, as others might have done. It is good to remember them too, with special gratitude and admiration, for it is verily they who made the tasks of the leaders possible by their own devoted labours behind the scenes.

Mahatmaji's success in his Champaran campaign brought a new hope to the land, and taught its people a new method of working. Let it not be forgotten that those were the days of the first Great War; and while Gandhiji was developing the Satyagraha technique for the liberation of the land, he was also prepared to help the British who, he felt, were fighting for a righteous cause. He went to the extent of recruiting soldiers, and very seriously jeopardised his own health at the time, in pursuit of his very difficult and unpopular work. Events, however, followed all too quickly; and after the blood bath in the Punjab in 1919, there was a steady and determined advance towards all those endeavours that would give us complete Freedom. "Inside the Empire if possible,; outside

it if necessary—was long the slogan, giving the only alternatives in clear and unambiguous language. After ten years, however, of going to and fro, from 1919 to 1929, with boycotts, jailings and meetings of all sorts, it was finally decided in December 1929 at Lahore, that 'complete Independence and that alone was to be our goal. The story of these ten years of preparation, and the story of yet another ten years of striving—civil disobedience in many forms and imprisonment in consequence—as well as Round Table Conferences in London, and many pour-parlers in India from 1929 to 1939, followed by five years of intense suffering, with further negotiations and missions, must be read in the author's own words, to be truly understood and appreciated. Then there comes a triumph, fulfilling only partially the Master's work, as it was accompanied by a grim tragedy, for Swaraj was not attained without the partition of the fair land, and the upsetting of many of the ideals so dear to the heart of Gandhiji and all who followed him. Gandhiji himself told me at my last meeting with him early in January 1948—three weeks before his sad passing—that all his labours of a lifetime had gone down the drain; and the agony of Mahatmaji's heart—that one could clearly see at the time—at the fearful tragedy of communal discord and violence, despite the triumph of the attainment of complete freedom is also told by the author in moving terms. No wonder that the hero of the great drama is entitled the "Father of the Nation" for all time.

Let us for a moment look at another facet of Gandhiji's many-sided life and work. He was keen on the upliftment of the poor and the depressed; and the people in the countryside gripped his attention and ruled his heart far more than those who lived in towns or in affluent circumstances. He made a very careful study of the needs and the means of the humblest of men and women, and always came out with practical suggestions as to how their lot could be improved. The detailed and accurate information he had about the people in general, was indeed marvellous. His great work in the popularization of the *charkha*, and his life-long efforts to introduce village industries so that the humble villager and his wife may be able to lead better lives than they were doing, are standing monuments to his intense practicalism.

Then there were those unfortunates in Hindu society whom the so-called caste people disdained and kept at a distance, regarding them as untouchables; indeed as those whose shadow itself was pollution. Gandhiji protested against this scheme of things in a voice of thunder; and within the short space of one generation, he revolutionized the thought and activity of a whole nation in this behalf. Hindu-Muslim unity or, in other words, communal harmony for the nation's spiritual well being; *charkha* or, in other words, development of cottage industries for the nation's material well-being; and removal, of untouchability or, in other words, the recognition of the common humanity of the high and low, of the rich and poor; and the forging of bonds of brotherhood among all the peoples of the land for the nation's social well-being—were the three ideals that formed the foundations of his faith, and the platform of his great struggle for human emancipation albeit in the apparent form of a fight for political freedom from foreign domination.

He staked his life again and again in the fulfilment of his aims by undertaking dangerous fasts. He did that, to take only two examples, for Hindu-Muslim unity in 1924 when terrible things happened on the Frontier, and a Conference of all religions was hurriedly called at Delhi; and he did that for Harijans as he named the so-called untouchables, in 1932 when the British wanted to divide the Harijans from the Hindus, as they had divided the Muslims from the general body of Indians, while he himself lay in his prison. He did this in fulfilment of his pledge—regarded at the time as empty boast or, at best, a vain threat, when at the second Round Table Conference of 1931, he warned the British Government that if an attempt were ever made to divide the Harijans from the so-called caste Hindus, he would risk his life to fight against it. The story of how step by step, Mahatma Gandhi built up his great Organization and collected a band of earnest high-minded men and women around himself; influenced the greatest in the land with his views and his methods; spread his message in the remotest corners of the country; and metamorphosed society in the course of a single generation by his soul-enhancing methods of

(Continued on page 8)

Social Change and National Extension Service

By SRI V. T. KRISHNAMACHARI, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission

"Rural India is seeking to build up a new life for itself, to create a new pattern of society. The National Extension Service and Community Projects assist the efforts of the people in this great endeavour." Thus said Sri V. T. Krishnamachari, Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission, in a talk entitled "Social Change and the National Extension Service", broadcast from the Delhi Station of All-India Radio.

"All experience," he added, "has shown that rural problems cannot be solved unless we bring about a change in the mental outlook of the millions of families in the countryside, instil in them an ambition for higher standards of life and the determination to work for such standards. I am most anxious to emphasise this. At heart, it is a human problem."

Following is the full text of the broadcast by Sri Krishnamachari :—

The subject of my talk is "Social Change and the National Extension Service."

All of you are no doubt aware of the important place assigned to the National Extension movement in the Five-Year Plans. This movement has two stages—

Firstly, every area comes under the National Extension Service. This is a permanent movement which is assisted by the Central Government on a permanent basis.

Secondly, blocks which have shown good results, in the way of people's response to programmes, are selected for intensive development as Community Project blocks for a period of five years. This period is ordinarily three years. In these intensive

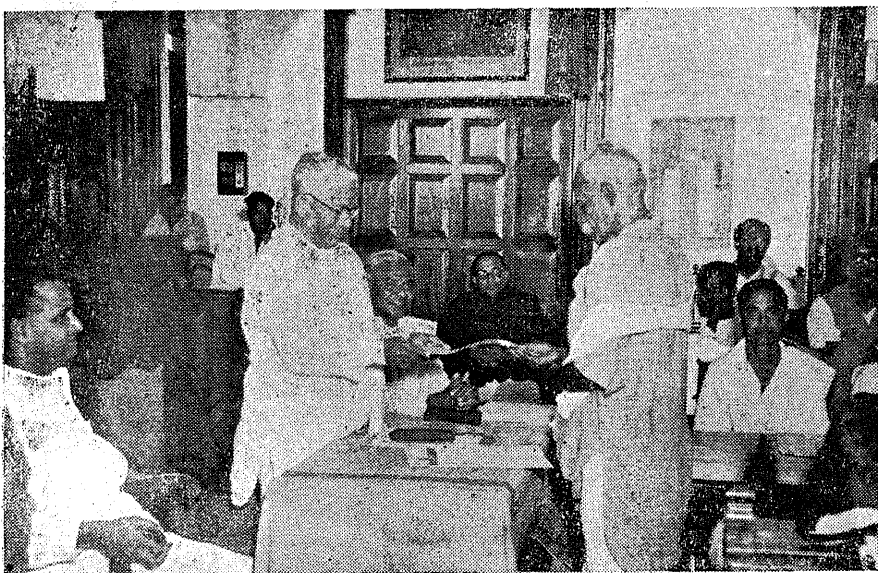
development blocks, workers—official and non-official—try out new methods and acquire experience of the best techniques of approach to rural problems so that all National Extension Service blocks may derive guidance from them. After this intensive stage, the areas revert to the permanent form, viz., the National Extension Service.

These two stages are interlinked. They are parts of a single movement. A decision has been taken recently that, within the Second Five-Year Plan period, the entire country will be brought under the National Extension movement and that at least 40 per cent of the blocks will be taken up for intensive development on the Community Projects pattern.

Objective of Movement

What is the fundamental objective of the movement? I shall explain this in a few words. Rural India is seeking to build up a new life for itself, to create a new pattern of society. The National Extension Service and Community Projects assist the efforts of the people in this great endeavour. All experience has shown that rural problems cannot be solved unless we bring about a change in the mental outlook of the millions of families in the countryside, instil in them an ambition for higher standards of life and the determination to work for such standards. I am most anxious to emphasise this. At heart, it is a human problem. I repeat what I said in a paper I wrote some time ago—

"The improvement of rural life is essentially a human problem—how to change the outlook of the sixty million families living in the countryside, arouse enthusiasm in them for new knowledge and new ways of life, and fill them with the ambition and the will to live a better life."



Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Minister for Agriculture, presenting the Certificate of Merit to one of the village elders.

To express the same idea in a different way: We want to bring about social change in order to put an end to poverty and stagnation and to initiate a process of growth in which every family will be enabled to take its share. Let me remind you here that the movement is not an official one. It is a people's movement. It is based on self-help. The function of the officials is to assist by organising technical advice, supplies and services and finance. The initiative in every way should be with the people, assisted by the best non-official leadership at all stages. Also, to be successful the movement should recognise that all aspects of rural life, are inter-related and none can be dealt with in isolation.

(*Social Change*)

In what directions should efforts be made to bring about social change? What should be the major programmes of work undertaken with this end in view?

The first is increased employment and production. As you all know, the basic fact in rural life is the long period of unemployment or under-employment—of enforced inactivity—due to the dependance of agriculture on seasonal conditions. There is also the fact that subsistence agriculture is practised over almost the entire country. We should therefore assist the people in the removal of the evils of under-employment and under-production. We should work for the adoption of scientific agriculture and the evolution of a diversified economy with supplementray occupations in the form of cottage and small-scale industries.

The second direction in which we should work is to teach the need for community effort and co-operation. The people must realise that it is only by self-help that improvement on the scale needed can be brought about and that it is only in the application of the co-operative principle that solutions can be found for all problems facing the countryside. I should like to lay stress on one point in the spread of the co-operative movement. Though we have had co-operative societies in India for nearly 40 years, we find that even in areas where co-operation is best developed, only 30 to 40 per cent of the families are found eligible for obtaining credit on terms

on which alone societies can offer credit. The question is how can the rest, namely, the 70 per cent now left out of the movement be made credit-worthy and fit to become members of the societies in their own right. The only way is for the well-to-do families in a village to be convinced that, in the larger interests, they should assist the others in improving their economic condition in such a way that they can become members of the co-operative societies. The village council should advance loans in kind to them, watch the use of such loans for the purposes for which they are given, recover the loans with interest and also a portion of the share capital for membership of a society and in other ways enable these people to build up assets for themselves.

Community Effort

The third direction is the need for community effort for work of benefit to the community as a whole. Every family should devote a portion of its time to work for the benefit of the community as a whole.

Lastly, there must be an active women and youth movement in the village. It is most important that the women and young persons should be brought into the movement actively.

From what I have said above, it is clear that if the movement is to

bring about a social change, it should be able to give satisfactory answers to the following questions:—

(i) Have we given a plan of improvement to every family in the countryside and are we assisting these families to implement the plans?

(ii) Is every family made fit to be represented on at least one co-operative society in its own right?

(iii) Does every family utilise a specific portion of its time for voluntary work for the benefit of the community?

(iv) Are women and young persons in the village actively associated with the movement?

In other words, the success of the movement will be judged entirely by its success in ensuring that practically all the families in the village are benefited by it. If only a small portion of the families, namely, the fairly well-to-do landholders and tenants come under its influence and the large numbers of small landholders and tenants and agricultural labourers do not come under it, the movement will lose its justification. The fundamental aim is to have a strong and united village community in which there is continuous effort to reduce inequalities by raising the level of living of the under-privileged classes.



The village leaders with the Prime Minister. These village leaders represent villages in the State which have done meritorious work in the development areas.

Consolidation of Holdings

What I have said above should be regarded as a common programme for all National Extension Service and Community Projects blocks. In addition, all projects should undertake programmes of permanent utility like consolidation of holdings. We all know how widespread the evil of fragmentation of holdings is. Consolidation is essential for successful agriculture. Without it the every-day programmes, which I have outlined above, will not be effective. A programme of consolidation of holdings should, therefore, be carefully drawn up and carried out in all National Extension Service areas in a systematic manner. The National Extension and Community Projects blocks should also assist in other useful programmes in their areas. If, for example, there is a large or medium irrigation project in a National Extension Service or Community Project area, the main function of the project staff will be to see that the people benefiting by it understand their obligations and carry them out effectively. The beneficiaries should undertake responsibility for payment of betterment contribution, should have the canals excavated according to the scheduled programme by their own labour without the intervention of contractors and should take all steps needed to bring the lands under irrigation as soon as water becomes available. In other words, the project staff should see that the best results are obtained from the project within the shortest possible time.

In the same way, the movement should assist in the implementation of land reform legislation. It is obvious that land reform measures—regulation of rents, conditions of tenancy, minimum wages, etc.—cannot become effective unless the smaller landholders and tenants are actively assisted by long-term loans and in other ways to take advantage of them by adopting scientific methods of cultivation and improving their lands permanently.

What is essential is that the movement should retain its dynamism. It should not have any rigid programmes. These should be such as to meet the essential needs of the people and their main aim should be to work for social change—to assist the people in the building up a new life for themselves. The village community should

feel that the interests of all the people composing it are inter-linked and that no progress is possible unless the raising of the standards of living of all the families is felt to be the joint

responsibility of the community as a whole. It is the primary function of the movement to bring about this sense of joint responsibility and identity of interests.

(Continued from page 5)

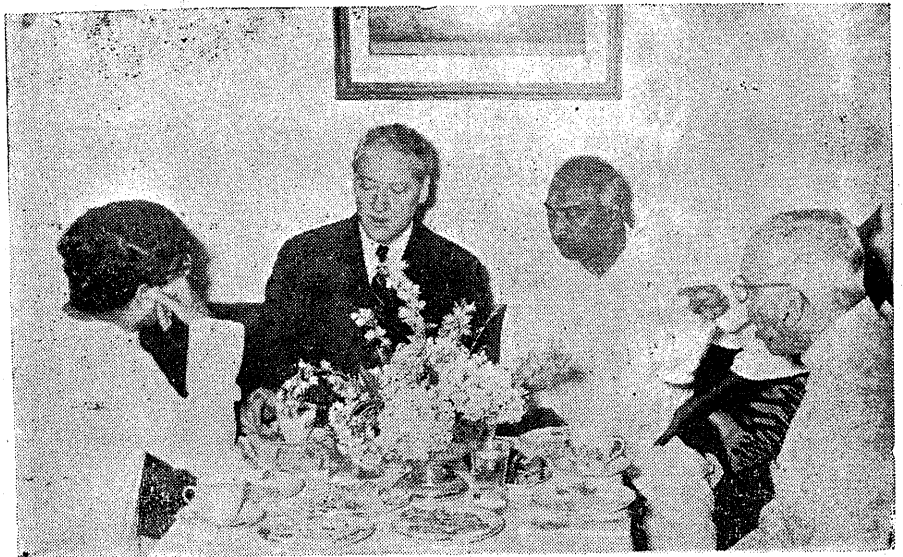
Peace and Love and Truth—is still worth reading, and is best told in the words of Shri Rajendra Prasad in the work under review.

The story as Shri Rajendra Prasadji tells it, also shows how Mahatmaji's impress was felt far and wide in directions in which he was not apparently working. The manner of carrying on his daily duties in connection with the Champaran struggle, for instance, influenced the orthodox Hindu gentlemen who had joined him, and who had their own traditional methods of life, to give up all those complexes that prevent one from eating food touched by others or differentiating between one type of food and another, though that was no part of his campaign. He has perhaps been the greatest social reformer among the Hindus in recent times, without ever claiming to be one. He taught his colleagues to do their own cleaning and washing and sweeping, and not to be too dependent upon servants. In the wake of his Salt Satyagraha of 1930, curiously enough—as I might perhaps mention here, as another example—the Purdah system that was yet strong in North India, miraculously disappeared as women could not be prevented, despite all efforts of elders

from joining the public processions that were spontaneously formed at the time—here, there and everywhere—for preaching the violation of the Salt laws, in which they found their brothers, their sons and their husbands going into danger by defying the authority of a mighty and apparently unshakable Empire.

Though Shri Rajendra Prasad to-day holds the highest office that Free India can offer to any of her children, he is not satisfied with the condition of things as they are; and in the closing pages of his book, he expresses the sorrow of his soul as he puts questions, the answers to which are obviously contained therein. "Are we prepared", he asks, "to weigh our lives in the scales prescribed by Gandhiji? Are we ready to do openly before the world all that we actually do in life?" As he ends his story, he solemnly soliloquises: "We can make our lives truly worthwhile only if we can sincerely assure ourselves that no such secret evil lingers within us that goes counter to the teachings of Gandhiji"; and commands: "Let us search our hearts and answer."

*[Broadcast on October 2, 1955—
By courtesy, A.I.R.]*



Mr. John Sherman Cooper, the American Ambassador called on the Chief Minister Sri K. Kamaraj at the Secretariat on 17th October 1955. He had tea with the Ministers.

Community Development Programme: Figures at a Glance

On October 2, 1955, the Community Development Programme will complete its three years of operation. The figures below indicate the present coverage, people's contribution and the physical results obtained by the operation of the programme:—

Target of coverage set for the First Five-year Plan—

1,200 Blocks covering $\frac{1}{4}$ th of rural India.

Target achieved—

Total number of blocks started (as on October 2, 1955). 946

Number of villages covered. 105,557

Population covered .. 68.3 million.

The blocks are of two different type: the more intensive types are

called Community Development Blocks and others, National Extension Service Blocks. These latter are converted into the intensive Community Development Blocks after some time. The position on October 2, 1955, is as follows:—

Community Development Blocks—

Number started .. 372

Villages covered .. 48,157

Population covered . 30.4 million.

National Extension Service Blocks—

Number started .. 574

Villages covered .. 57,400

Population covered. 37.9 million.

The blocks were started on different dates. On October 2, 1952, work began on a pilot scale in 55 project

areas. In 1953-54, some more Community Development Blocks were allotted. Extension Service Blocks began from October 1953 and since then periodically new allotments have been made. Some National Extension Service Blocks have also been converted into Community Development Blocks.

Details of expenditure and physical results necessarily vary as some projects were started recently while others have functioned for some time. Below are figures regarding expenditure and physical results:

Expenditure (This relates to 726 Blocks)—

	RS. IN CRORES.
Total Government expenditure (estimated) incurred.	25

People's contribution.	14.1
------------------------	------

People's contribution is mainly in forms of cash, kind and labour; and thus represents more than 50 per cent of total Government expenditure. All-India average of people's contribution per 1,000 persons works out at Rs. 4,423.

Physical Results.—People's enthusiasm for voluntary self-help which is the basic objective of Community Development Programme has manifested itself in progressive activities in all spheres concerning rural development. Figures below relate to only 546 blocks from which reports have been received.

Agricultural and Animal Husbandry—

Fertilisers distributed (mtds.).	4,602
----------------------------------	-------

Seeds distributed (mtds.).	2,148
----------------------------	-------



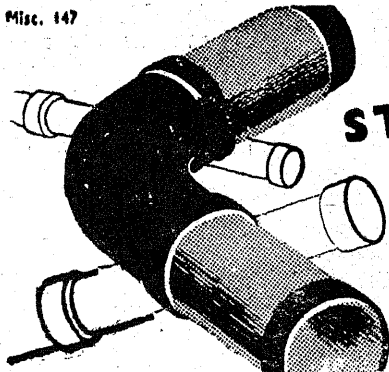
The Prime Minister received a copy of "Gramanalam", the new Tamil Journal, published by the Director of Community Projects. Bapu smiling on the cover seems to have pleased the Prime Minister.



Community Project, Palghat, Malabar District.

<i>Agricultural and Animal Husbandry—cont.</i>		<i>Health and Rural Sanitation—cont.</i>		<i>Social Education—</i>	
Area brought under fruits ('000 acres).	56	Rural latrines constructed ('000 Nos.)	46	A.E. Centres started ('000 Nos.)	20
Area brought under vegetables ('000 acres).	163	Drains constructed (Lakh yards).	23	Adults trained ('000 Nos.)	400
Breeding and Artificial Insemination Centres started (Nos.)	1,127	Over 1,300 miles in length).		Community Centres started ('000 Nos.)	43
<i>Reclamation—</i>		Wells constructed ('000 Nos.)	17	Community entertainments organised ('000 Nos.)	114
Area reclaimed ('000 acres).	406	Wells renovated ('000 Nos.)	82	Units of people's organisations developed ('000 Nos.)	34
<i>Irrigation—</i>		<i>Education—</i>		<i>Communication—</i>	
Additional area brought under irrigation ('000 acres).	1,137	New Schools started ('000 Nos.)	8	Pucca roads constructed (miles).	2,234
<i>Health and Rural Sanitation—</i>		Ordinary Schools converted into basic type (No.)	2,335	Kacha roads constructed ('00 miles).	19
Soakage pits constructed ('000 Nos.)	192			<i>Arts and Crafts—</i>	
				Production-cum-training centres started (No.)	441
				<i>Co-operation—</i>	
				New co-operative societies started ('000 Nos.)	19
				New members enrolled in co-operative societies ('000 Nos.)	384
				<i>Project Workers trained—</i>	
				Village Level Workers trained.	10,720
				Social Education Organisers.	1,058
				Block Development Officers.	532
				Health Personnel.	366

Misc. 147



STONEWARE PIPES SALT-GLAZED

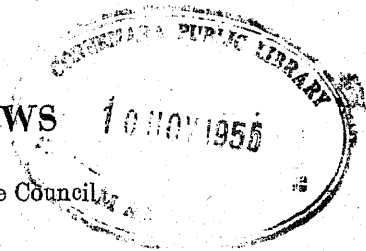
FOR UNDERGROUND DRAINAGE
(A Dalmia Product)

DALMIA CEMENT (BHARAT) LIMITED
DALMIAPURAM — DIST. TIRUCHIRAPALLI.

Our Legislature

The Making of Laws

By SRI A. J. SABESAN, M.A., Secretary to the Council



“The making of laws, if it is not necessarily the most important function of Parliament, yet gives Parliament its distinctive role as the Legislature and must command a big share of the attention of those who are concerned to encourage interest in its proceedings, even of such of them as may be more diverted by a debate on food policy or by a clash of personalities at Question Time.”

(One of the Parliamentary Counsel to the Treasury)

“Legislature” literally means “the power that makes laws”, “a body of persons invested with the power of making laws of a country or State” (Latin *Legislatio*—Proposing of a law). Besides, today an Act of the Legislature touches the life of the citizen at every point from the cradle to the grave so much so that the lives, liberty and fortunes of the nation depend on it. Law-making is therefore an important function of the Legislature, its “Chief function” as Aristotle said of Parliament, and in a system of Government with the consent of the governed, it is of the greatest importance to the ordinary citizen to know how the laws by which he is governed are made.

Early Indian Concept

In ancient India the conception of law was only a body of precepts accepted as suitable for the guidance of human action, not a man-made thing but a Divinely declared one, a law of status derived in the case of the Hindus from the Shastras and in the case of the Muslims from the Quran, besides a body of customary law varying with the locality. It was not as at present an Act passed by the Legislature of the State in the shape of representative assemblies. We have the beginning of

legislative power as such in Elizabeth’s Charter which authorized the East India Company to make reasonable “laws, constitutions, orders and ordinances,” not repugnant to English law for the good government of the Company and its affairs. Similar powers were afforded by subsequent Charters and Acts. Legislation was for the first time treated as a special function of the Government requiring special machinery and special processes in 1853, as will be evident from the following extract from Lord Dalhousie’s Diary, October 22, 1854.

“The Legislative Council transacts the business before it on much the same system as is observed in our own Parliament but more approaching to the manner of the House of Lords than of the Commons.”

But law-making was in the hands of those who had the responsibility of

administration. The Act of 1919 marked the end of this system of law-making by the Executive Council and legislative power was for the first time recognized as residing in the Legislature as distinct from the Government.

The Legislature of a State may now make laws for the whole or any part of the State. Matters on which the Parliament and the Legislatures of the States have exclusive power, and matters on which they have concurrent power, to make laws are enumerated in the Schedule to the Constitution. The Speaker/Chairman decides any question that may be raised as to whether a particular measure is *ultra vires* or can be considered in the State Assembly/Council, and the fact that courts have jurisdiction in the matter does not oust the jurisdiction of the Speaker/Chairman in that regard. But at the same time it has been pointed out that



Children’s Rally—Shri Sri Prakasa, Governor, happily receiving a garland from a child.

the Court was a better place to decide the question and it was better to raise such questions in the courts though in some Dominions they are decided by the whole House.

The process of legislation is the business of the Legislature as a whole which consists of the Governor and the two Houses where they exist. Any proposal for legislation is first introduced in the form of a Bill, or in other words, a draft of a legislative proposal. After it passes through the usual stages in both the Houses and is assented to by the Governor and also the President in cases where it is reserved for his consideration by the Governor, it becomes an act and acquires the force of law.

These Bills "do not spring like Athene of old", as R.A. Butler said "fully fashioned from the head of some ministerial Zeus" but each has a history of its own. A necessity for legislation arises by reason of either the provisions in the Constitution or changes in the political situation or sudden economic changes. The Appropriation Bill is an annual affair as the grants, the appropriation of which is authorized by it are to be voted by the Assembly every year. The Prohibition Act had its origin in the declared policy of the political party then in power. The Tanjore Tenants and Pannaiyal Protection Act was necessitated by the serious situations in the district gravely affecting the maintenance of law and order owing to strained relations between the mirasdars and the tenants

and between the mirasdars and the pannaiyals. A Land Reform Bill is now on the anvil. Occasionally Bills have to be passed for specific purposes [e.g., The Tanjore Chatram Endowments (Utilization) Amendment Bill]. Sometimes it is necessary to repeal enactments or particular provisions which are either spent or which made purely tetal amendments to other enactments and to make formal and consequential amendments to existing enactments.

Process of Legislation

In his address to the Legislature at the commencement of the session, the Governor informs the Legislature of the legislative programme of the Government in board outlines. Where a change in the customary law or economic structure is contemplated, a Committee is usually appointed to go into the question and make recommendations before determining the lines on which legislation is to be undertaken (e.g., The Malabar Tenancy Committee, the Estates Land Act Enquiry Committee). The Land Revenue Reforms Committee Report is now under consideration for a like purpose. A Conference of the parties affected is also held when a major change is contemplated in the existing system. A conference of merchants and representatives of Chambers of Commerce and Associations is proposed to be convened by the Government to discuss the possibility of amending the Sales Tax Law for converting the levy into a single point tax.

The proposals for legislation as finally determined by the Government, are put in the shape of a Bill by the 'Government Draftsman' who in doing so takes care to see that it clearly and accurately expresses the intentions of its authors and does not contradict any existing enactment. Every Bill contains—

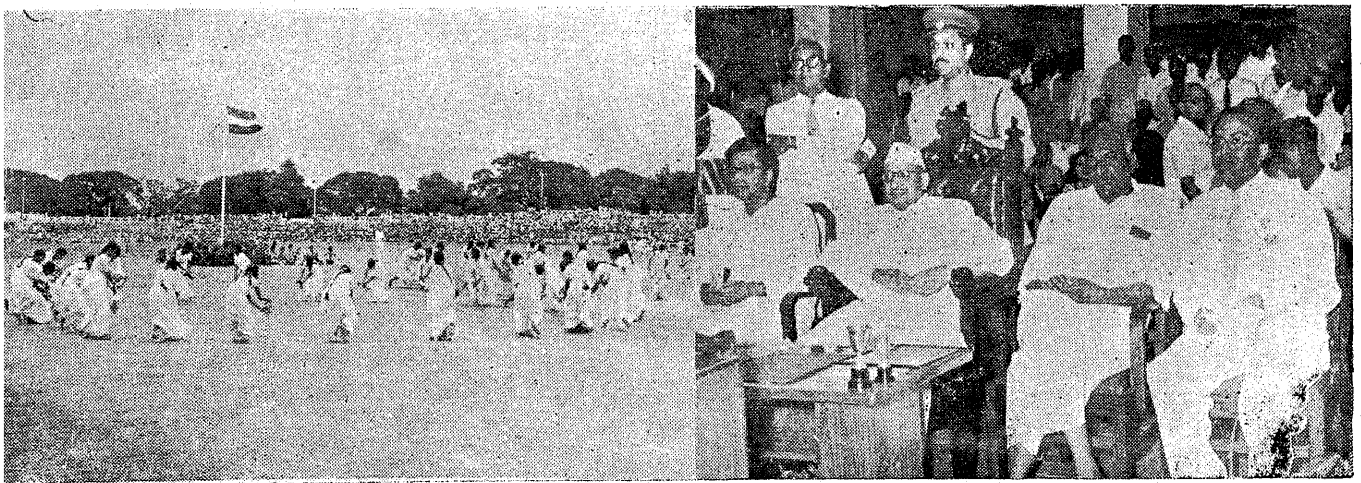
(1) a *Short Title* (e.g., The Madras Cultivating Tenants' Protection Act, 1955) given for convenience of citation ;

(2) a *Long Title* (e.g., A Bill for the protection from eviction of cultivating tenants in certain areas in the State of Madras) setting out in general terms the purposes of the Bill ;

(3) the *Preamble* (e.g. Whereas it is necessary to protect cultivating tenants in certain areas in the State of Madras from unjust eviction) setting out the reasons for the proposed legislation and the objects aimed at ; and

(4) an *enacting formula* (e.g. Be it enacted in the Sixth Year of the Republic of India as follows).

Then follow the *Clauses* containing the actual provisions of the legislation contemplated, and the *Schedule* at the end, where necessary, containing matters of detail dependent on the provisions of the Bill. The reasons and intended effects of the Bill are also fully explained in the Statement of Objects and Reasons given at the end. A Bill involving expenditure is accompanied by a financial memorandum giving an estimate of the



The Grand Children's rally on the Corporation Inauguration Day at the Corporation Stadium was a unique event, children in their thousands participating.

expenditure involved in case the Bill is passed. A Bill involving proposals for the delegation of legislative power is further accompanied by a memorandum explaining the scope of such proposals.

Official and Non-official

Bills are divided into official and non-official. The criterion of distinction is the member in charge of the Bill. An official Bill is introduced and piloted through the Houses by a member of the Government and a non-official Bill by a private or non-official member but the procedure is the same in both cases. This division is different from the distinction made between private and public Bills in the United Kingdom. Private Bills in England relate to local or personal interests (to specific matters of limited application and local concern as municipal boundaries, etc.) and Public Bills to matters of public general interest. A private Bill differs from a Public Bill also in the manner of its introduction and other points of procedure and is governed by different rules. Public Bills promoted by Members of Parliament who are not Members of the Government are classed as Private Members' Bills.

Bills which in the opinion of the Speaker contain only provisions dealing with the imposition of taxation, the Consolidated Fund, public money, the raising and repayment of loans by the State and matters incidental thereto are called Money Bills. The decision of the Speaker as to whether a Bill is a Money Bill or not is final and there is endorsed on every Money Bill when it is transmitted to the Council for its recommendations and when it is presented to the Governor for his assent the certificate by the Speaker signed by him that it is a Money Bill. The recommendation of the Governor is necessary for introducing a Bill or moving an amendment making provision for any of the above matters (but not an amendment for the reduction or abolition of any tax) and for the consideration by either House of any Bill involving expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of the State. The previous sanction of the President is required for introducing a Bill in the State Legislature imposing restrictions on trade, commerce and intercourse among States.

Bills may originate either in the Legislative Assembly or in the Legislative Council. But a Money Bill can originate only in the Assembly and shall not be introduced in the Legislative Council. The order in the Agenda of official Bills is determined by the Leader of the House. In the case of non-official Bills the order of Bills to be introduced only is determined by ballot. The order of Bills beyond the stage of introduction is determined by the stage they have reached in the House. Motions relating to Bills are arranged in such order as to give priority to Bills most advanced. As among Bills falling under the same class, precedence is determined according to the priority of their introduction in the Assembly.

Introduction of the Bill

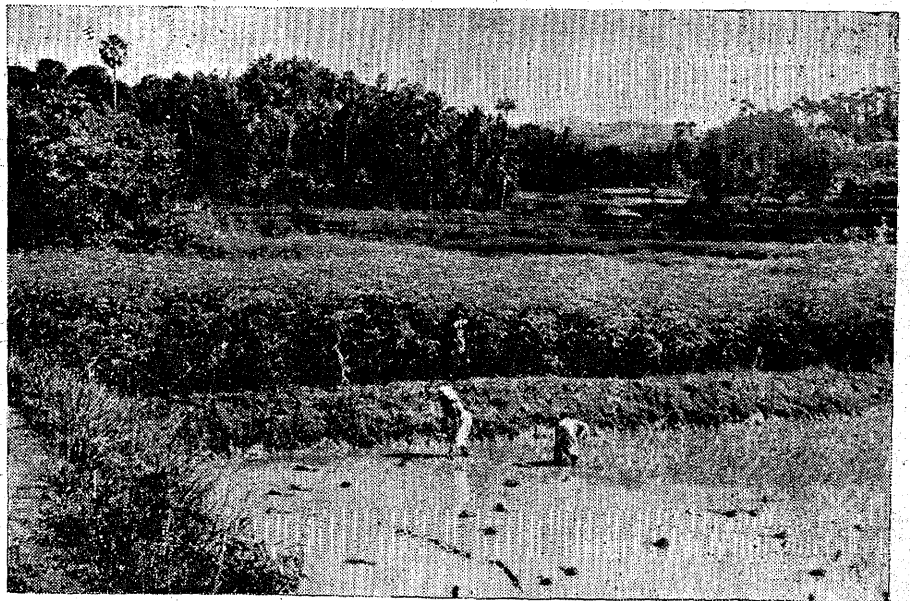
A Bill has to pass through many "main-line stations" in both the Houses before it reaches its journey's end. It is therefore an arduous and tedious task to get a Bill passed into an Act and calls for much ability and judgment on the part of the pilot in case it is a major Bill of a controversial nature. The first is the introduction stage. On the day when, after due notice being given to the Secretary, the Bill comes up before the House, the Member in charge says:

"I move for leave to introduce Bill."

If the motion is opposed, the Speaker after permitting, if he thinks fit, a brief explanatory statement from the member who moves and from the member who opposes the motion puts the question "that leave be granted for the introduction of Bill." The Government at times opposed the introduction of non-official Bills at this stage previously, e.g., the Annamalai University (Amendment) Bill and the Andhra University (Amendment) Bill in the Assembly on 5th February 1947 and the Madras City Tenants' Protection (Amendment) Bill on 23rd April 1947. But a convention has now been set up as in the Parliament that at this stage there should not be any formal opposition to the introduction of the Bill but that the Government would not thereby be committed to the principles of the Bill. If the motion is agreed to, the member in charge introduces the Bill saying: "I introduce it" and it is then published in the Gazette with the Statement of Objects and Reasons.

Publications

The Governor is given power under the rules to order the publication of a Bill although no motion has been made to introduce the Bill and in such a case it is not necessary to move for leave to introduce the Bill or to publish it again if it is afterwards introduced. The Government, usually resort to this



A pure crop of Sesbania grown in about 3 acres in the lands of Dr. N. K. Nair, Paral, Walluvanad Taluk, Malabar District.

alternative course and have their Bills with the Statement of Objects and Reasons published in the Gazette before introduction and the Minister concerned straightaway introduces it in the House on the appointed day. This has a decided advantage over the other in that the Government save time and also avoid a first reading and a vote of the House at that reading.

In the House of Commons introduction on motion has almost fallen into disuse. At present on the appointed day when the item is reached, the Speaker calls upon the member, he rises and bows, and the Clerk reads out the Short Title of the Bill from a "dummy Bill" which has been laid on the Table and an order is made in the Clerk's Book for the Bill to be printed. The second reading is then fixed for a day named by the member and announced to the House.

On the publication of the Bill in the Gazette either way, the public and the members come to know its provisions and their implications. The Press either supports it or takes the view "that it must be fought to the last gasp in the last ditch." The public hold meetings and send memoranda to the Government in support of or against the Bill, as the case may be, according to its effect on the interests of the parties involved, as was done when the Government came forward with legislation to abolish the Zamindaris and to provincialise the administration of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments. To take a recent case, the Madras General Sales Tax (Third Amendment) Bill, 1955, has been published and the South India Chamber of Commerce have submitted a Memorandum to the Government not to be in a hurry to pass it.

Consideration of the Bill

The next stage begins usually with a motion by a member in charge of the Bill "that the Bill be taken into consideration". This is not objected to in the case of a simple or minor Bill. But important or complex Bills of a far reaching effect, some of which, as for instance, the Madras Estates Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari Bill, require investigation into the facts of the case and examination of witnesses, are referred for consideration and decision to a Select Committee, a body of persons selected from out of the

Members of the House to discharge this special function. Bills are on being read a second time referred automatically, in the House of Commons, to a Standing Committee or on motion made to a Committee of the whole House or Select Committee. In our Legislature a motion for referring the Bill to a Select Committee is made by the member in charge of the Bill himself or by any other member by way of amendment to the motion by the member in charge. Similarly where it is necessary to invite opinion, a motion for circulating the Bill for public opinion is moved by the member in charge of the Bill himself or by any other member by way of amendment to the motion made by the member in charge [e.g., the Madras Hindu Bigamous Marriages (Prohibition and Divorce) Bill and the Madras Hereditary Village Offices (Extension to Pudukkottai) Bill].

Second Reading

The motion moved at this stage in the House of Commons is that "the Bill be now read a second time." The usual amendments for defeating the Bill are either an amendment to leave out the word "now" and to add at the end the words "upon this day six (three) months" or a reasoned amendment to leave out from the word "that" and add at the end the words expressing disapproval (setting out the grounds on which the Bill should be refused a second reading or laying down some principles inconsistent with its purpose). A defeat in the second reading is equivalent to a vote of censure on the Government.

On a day on which any of these motions is made, the member in charge moves the motion standing in his name explaining the provisions of the Bill and the necessity or urgency for the legislation. A debate then follows and the Bill is discussed "not in detail but" in the round. The principles of the Bill and its general provisions are "stated, attacked and vindicated" so far as they are relevant to the Bill but the details of the Bill are not discussed further than is necessary to explain its principles. Questions of legislative competence also crop up at this stage. The time taken for discussion depends on the nature of the Bill. A non-official Member whose legislative proposal is not acceptable to the Government usually fails to win the requisite

support at this stage, for instance, The Declaration of May Day Holiday Bill, the Madras Shops and Establishments (Amendment) Bill and the Distribution of Waste Land Bill were refused a second reading in the Assembly. The Government also at times meet with opposition for taking a Bill into consideration straightaway and in such cases they accept an amendment for referring the Bill to a Select Committee as a compromise to disarm opposition. They have also withdrawn the Bill from the House when they found the House ill-disposed to it. The Hindu Non-Conforming Marriages (Registration) Bill passed by the Council was not proceeded with further in the Legislative Assembly. The Madras Hereditary Village Offices (Extension to Pudukkottai) Bill was circulated for opinion but was withdrawn as there was some difference of opinion both in the House and also outside in respect of this matter.

Where a motion that the Bill be taken into consideration is carried, no other motion in respect of the Bill is entertained and the Bill enters upon its next stage, viz., consideration clause by clause. In the case of a Bill circulated for opinion on a motion made and carried in the House, the opinions are called for and after their receipt, the Member in charge moves "that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee" unless the Speaker/Chairman permits him by suspending the rule to move "that the Bill be taken into consideration."

Select Committee

In case a motion is made that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee or an amendment to that effect is carried, a Select Committee is appointed by the House consisting of the Member of the Government in charge of the Department to which the Bill relates and the mover of the Bill and other members proposed by the mover (not exceeding 25 members in all in the Assembly/15 members in the Council, and up to a maximum of 40 members in the Assembly/25 members in the Council, with the leave of the House excluding Ministers and the Advocate-General appointed to it under Article 177 of the Constitution) after ascertaining their willingness to serve on the Committee before-hand and so constituted as to reflect as far as possible the strength of the parties in the House. Bills are not

referred to a Committee of the whole House as in the United Kingdom. A motion in the old Council to refer the Co-operative Societies Bill to a Committee of the whole House was ruled out of order and admitted in a different form, viz., as an amendment to the original motion, so as to include all non-official members of the Council but negatived. This is not also possible now as the rules have prescribed a maximum strength for Select Committees even with the leave of the House which is less than the strength of the whole House.

The Chairman is nominated by the Speaker/Chairman and in his absence, one of the members of the Committee elected by the Committee presides. The Select Committee follows the same procedure as the Assembly/Council except that there is no quorum, previous notice of an amendment is not given and a motion or amendment is not seconded. The rules as to the number of speeches are not also strictly observed. Free individual opinions are brought to bear on the subject irrespective of party principles. Strangers are not permitted to be present at the meeting but a Minister who is not a member of the Committee may also address it with the permission of the Chairman.

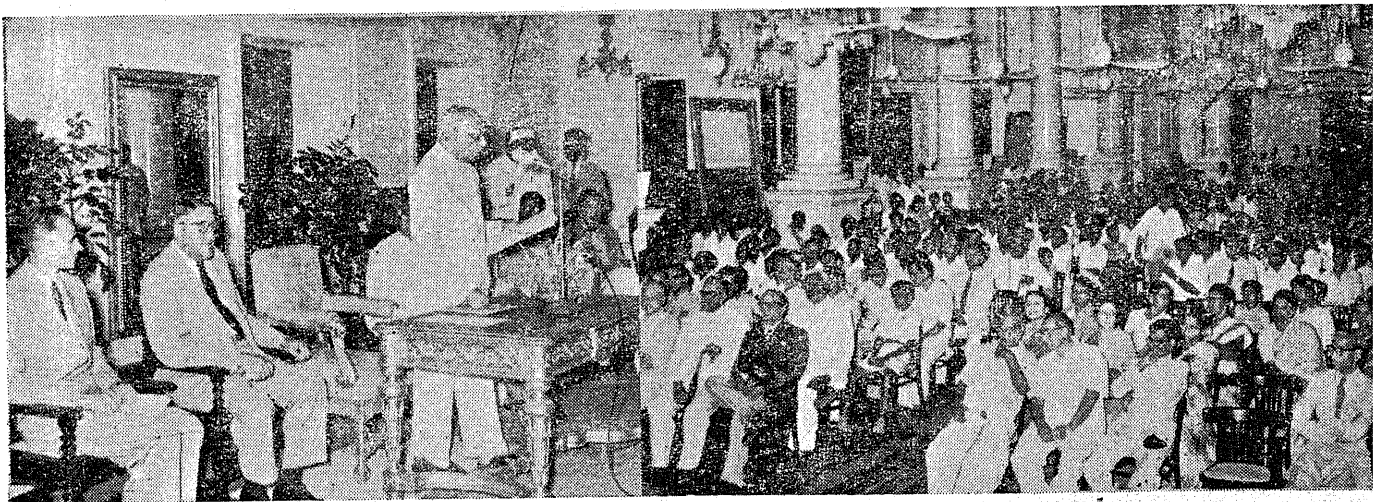
The Select Committee holds its sittings outside the place of session, where necessary, to have first-hand knowledge of the matter under legislation, and hears expert evidence and the representatives of the special

interests affected by the measure before it [e.g., the Madras Sugar Factories Control Bill, the Madras Plantations (Agricultural Income-Tax) Bill]. In some cases they merely invite memoranda from interested parties before examining the provisions of the Bill.

The Select Committee scrutinises the text of the Bill and its implications clause by clause "through a mental microscope" with a view to making the necessary amendments. It is an equally long and laborious task "to steer a big controversial Bill through the always uncertain and turbulent waters of the Committee." The Government occasionally accept amendments or offer compromise solutions or give verbal assurances for consideration when the Bill comes up next before the House. Sometimes they withdraw the Bill. The Select Committee on the Madras Irrigation (Levy of Betterment Contribution) Bill resolved by a majority to report to the Assembly that the Bill as it then stood be not further proceeded with and the Government also did not press for the further progress of the Bill. At other times, a strong opposition to the Bill results in several changes made in the Bill. The amendments made by the Select Committee are however to be relevant to the subject-matter of the Bill. It cannot amend the Bill in a way destructive of the principles affirmed in the second reading, or introduce any provision which is not within the scope of the

Bill. A special report is made about provisions put in by the Select Committee which are not within the title of the Bill. In the case of the Madras Motor Vehicles (Taxation of passengers and Goods) Bill, 1952, questions were raised about the competence of the Select Committee to make some of the amendments made in the Bill on the ground that the Bill as introduced by it contained no provision for the levy of a tax on motor vehicles carrying goods. The Bill was therefore re-introduced in the Assembly in the form in which it had emerged from the Select Committee. In the House of Commons however the powers of a Select Committee may be extended by special instructions from the House.

The Select Committee to which a Bill has been referred to by the Legislature at times recommends, in accordance with parliamentary practice, that the Bill may be dropped or withdrawn, for example, owing to a change in the conditions necessitating the Bill (The Madras Land Requisition and Acquisition Bill, 1949) and the policy of the Government (The Madras Construction of Buildings on Wet Lands) (Prohibition Bill) or with reference to the trend of public evidence taken by the Select Committee (The Hindu Mutts Bill, 1935) or on the ground of its prejudicial effect on certain classes of society which might not have been considered at the time of the introduction of the Bill [The Madras



The tenth anniversary of the Food and Agriculture Organization (U.N.O.) was inaugurated by Sri A. B. Shetty, Minister for Health, at Rajaji Hall.

Co-operative Land Mortgage Banks (Amendment) Bill, the Madras Advertisements Tax Bill]. It is of course open to the House either to change their opinion and agree with the Select Committee or refer the Bill to another Select Committee.

On the conclusion of the consideration of the provisions of the Bill, the Select Committee makes a report thereon to the House with the minutes of dissent, if any, appended to the report, stating therein whether or not in their judgment the Bill has been so altered as to require republication.

The rules do not permit either House to move for referring a Bill received from the other House to a Select Committee if it had already been referred to a Select Committee of the originating House, and the other House has therefore no opportunity of influencing the decisions at the Committee stage. Important measures are therefore referred to a Joint Select Committee as in the United Kingdom composed of members of both the Assembly and the Council in the proportion of 2 : 1 and subject to a maximum of 45 members in all. In connection with the Additional Ryotwari Assessment Bill, it was held to be not in order to refer a Money Bill to a Joint Select Committee of the Assembly and Council. A member desirous of referring a Bill to a Joint Select Committee moves in the Assembly/Council :

"That under Rule . . . of the Madras Assembly/Council Rules, the concurrence of the Legislative Council/Assembly be obtained in setting up a Joint Select Committee of both the Houses consisting of . . . members to consider the Bill (. . . members from the Assembly/Council and . . . members from the Council/Assembly) and the following members of this House be selected to serve on such Joint Select Committee."

As soon as it is passed, a message is sent to the Council/Assembly informing it accordingly and desiring its concurrence. At this stage also, the general principles of the Bill are discussed in the other House but only to the extent necessary for the motion before the House and a motion is passed, viz :

"That this House concurs with the Assembly/Council in setting up a Joint Select Committee of both the Houses consisting of . . .

members (. . . members of the Assembly/Council and . . . members of the Council/Assembly) to consider the . . . Bill and that the following members of this House be selected to serve on such a Joint Select Committee."

(In the case of a non-official Bills, this and other motions regarding Bills have to be moved by a non-official member of the House where the motion is made and not by the same Minister as in the case of Government Bills.)

The time and place of the first meeting of the Committee is fixed by the Presiding Officer of the House in which the Bill originated. The Joint Select Committee elects its own Chairman and if the votes on a question are equal, the question is deemed to have been decided in the negative. In other respects, the Joint Select Committee follows the same procedure as the Select Committee of the House.

The Report of the Select Committee or Joint Select Committee, as the case may be, is presented to the Assembly/Council by the Member in charge of the Bill. This differs from the practice of the House of Commons where the report is presented by the Chairman of the Committee. After presenting the report, the member in charge moves in case the Select Committee had made any changes in the Bill that the Bill as amended by the Select Committee be taken into consideration and in cases where it has not made any changes that the Bill as introduced be taken into consideration. It is also open to the member in charge of the Bill to move that the Bill as reported by the Select Committee be re-committed or be re-circulated for the purpose of obtaining further opinion thereon but this is not usually done. When the motion that the Bill be taken into consideration has been carried, the House proceeds to the consideration of the Bill as reported by the Committee clause by clause.

Amendments

The procedure that follows is the same whether after introduction of a Bill, a motion has been agreed to by the Assembly/Council that the Bill be taken into consideration of the Bill is referred to a Select Committee and a motion is agreed to upon report that the Bill as reported by the Select Committee be taken into consideration. At this stage

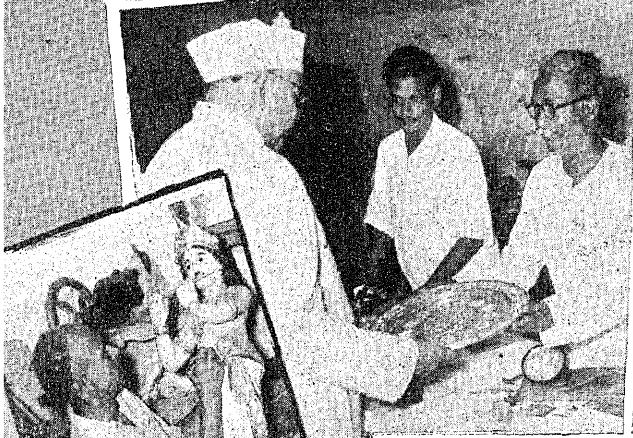
members propose amendments to the Bill, some of which are intended to rectify the flaws of the draftsman. This also gives an opportunity for the Government to make alterations in redemption of promises given in the Committee stage. The Bill is taken into consideration clause by clause and the amendments are, unless the Speaker/Chairman otherwise directs, considered in the order of the clauses of the Bill to which they respectively relate. The amendments moved at this stage are however subject to the restrictions summarised below.

They should be within the scope of the Bill as judged from the preamble and the title of a Bill read with the clauses and the schedule, and relate to the clauses proposed to be amended. An amendment to omit the word "Hindu" in the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Bill was ruled out as extending the scope of the Bill. An amendment to define "University centre" in a clause defining "University College" is out of order. Amendments for omission of the whole clause or purporting to destroy the whole scheme of a Bill are out of order. The Chair is also given discretion to rule out of order an amendment which it considers frivolous. The recommendation of the Governor is necessary in regard to amendments to increase the charge on Government.

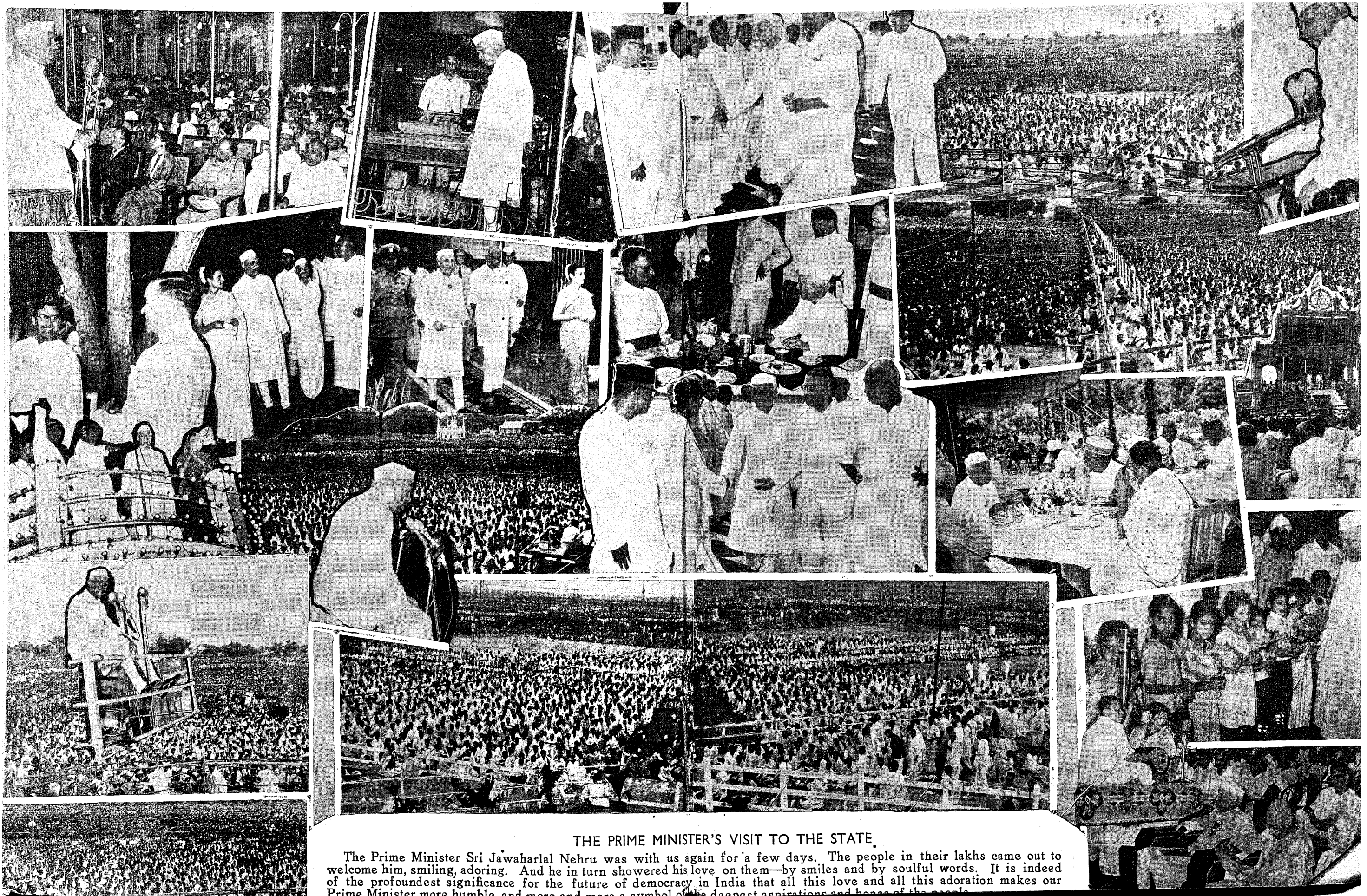
Third Reading

At the conclusion of the consideration of the Bill clause by clause, the member in charge of the Bill moves "that the Bill be passed." This gives an opportunity to the House "to have one more look at the Bill as amended before it gives its final approval" and for the opposition to make their last attack on the disputed parts of the Bill. Only formal or consequential amendments to the amendments already passed and amendments which could not have been made at the consideration stage are moved. House can discuss "only what is in the Bill, not what ought to be and is not." The question, for instance, whether electricity should be taxed at all at the first stage of its development in the State is more appropriate in the second reading stage of the Electricity Supply Bill and not at the third reading stage. Questions of policy also cannot be discussed at this stage.

HANDICRAFTS WEEK IN THE CITY



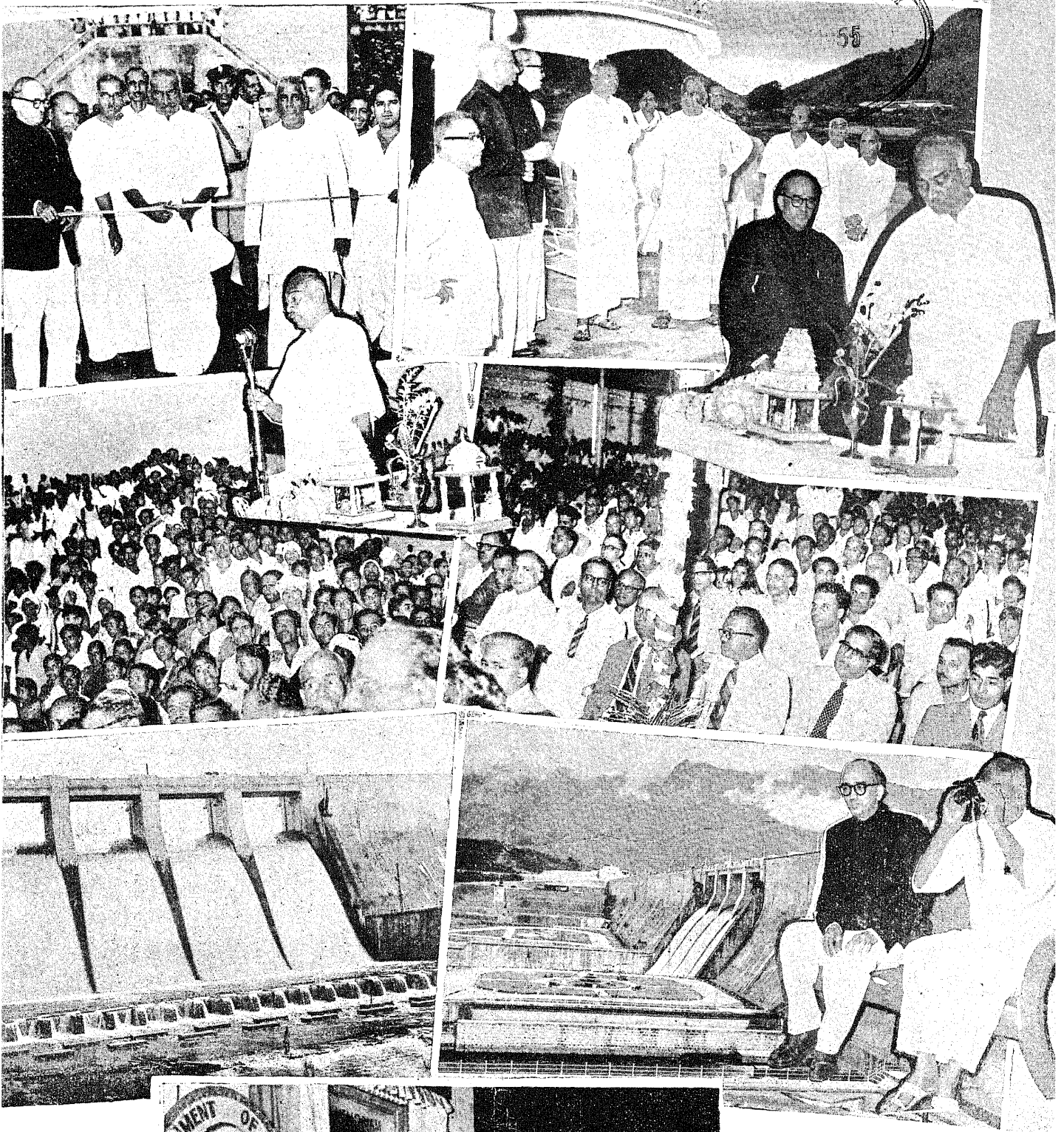
The revival of handicrafts is the revival of the very soul of Indian villages. The artisans and craftsmen of India had seen great days. Then for ages they remained dormant. And now they are awakening. The old glories have not come back. But the process has started.



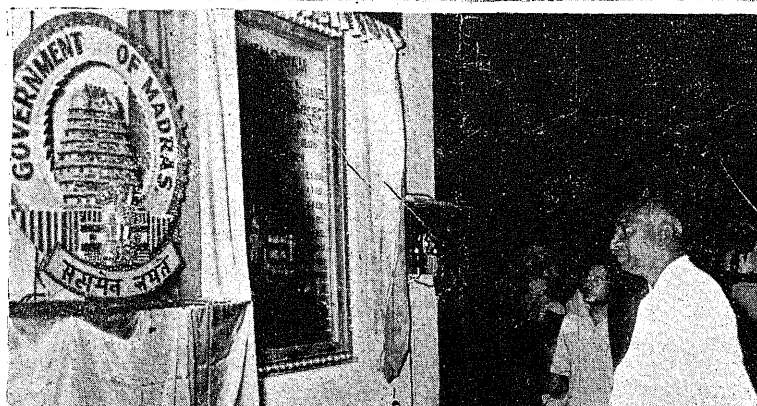
THE PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT TO THE STATE.

The Prime Minister Sri Jawaharlal Nehru was with us again for a few days. The people in their lakhs came out to welcome him, smiling, adoring. And he in turn showered his love on them—by smiles and by soulful words. It is indeed of the profoundest significance for the future of democracy in India that all this love and all this adoration makes our Prime Minister more humble and more and more a symbol of the deepest aspirations and hopes of the people.

MALAMPUZHA PROJECT COMPLETED



the completion of the work of Malampuzha project in Malabar is another milestone in the progress of irrigation in the State. Or in other words, to quote an expression



of the Prime Minister, another centre of pilgrimage has come into being for the people of this State. The completion of the work was signalled by the unveiling of a commemoration tablet by Sri K. Kamaraj, Chief Minister.

The speeches at the third reading are "mostly expressive of the congratulations of members to the Minister who had steered the Bill safely through the storms of second reading and Committee." But at times the opposition is not convinced with the changes made in the Bill and express their disapproval by walking out of the House as during the third reading of the Madras Land Revenue (Levy of Additional Surcharge) Bill, 1955. When the motion is agreed to and the Bill is passed by the Assembly/Council after its eventful journey through the House, a copy thereof is signed by the Speaker/Chairman and transmitted to the Council/Assembly for its recommendations in the case of Money Bills endorsed with a certificate from the Speaker that the Bill is a Money Bill, and for its concurrence in other cases.

The Bill passes through the whole procedure once again in the other House and a message is sent to the originating House as to whether the Bill has been agreed to and with or without amendments. In case the Bill is returned with amendments, the amendments are taken into consideration on a motion "that the amendments made by the Council/Assembly to . . . Bill, as passed by the Assembly/Council be taken into consideration." discussion is confined to the amendments and is not allowed to traverse the ground already covered and a message is sent to the other House as to decision arrived at. In the case of Money Bills which originate only in the Assembly and in which case, the Council can only make recommendations, the amendments recommended are either accepted or rejected by the Assembly. In the case of other Bills, if the originating House disagrees with the amendments passed by the other House, a message is sent to that effect and the other House either agrees to the Bill as originally passed or insists upon the amendments passed by it and not agreed to by the originating House.

Restricted Powers of the Council

The provisions in the Government of India Act for a joint sitting for compromising differences between the two Houses has been omitted in the case of the States under the Constitution and certain restrictions have been placed instead on the powers of the Legislative Council. In the case of continued disagreement between the two Houses, a Bill is deemed to have been passed by

the Houses of the Legislature of the State in the form in which it was passed by the Legislative Assembly for the second time with such amendments, if any, as have been made or suggested by the Legislative Council and agreed to by the Legislative Assembly. If Money Bill is not returned by the Council with its recommendations within 14 days from the date of its receipt of the Bill from the Assembly, it is deemed to have been passed by both the Houses in the Form in which it was passed by the Assembly.

When the Bill has been passed by both Houses of the Legislature, it is presented to the Governor for his assent and the Governor declares either that he assents to the Bill or that he withholds assent therefrom or that he reserves the Bill for the consideration of the President. The Constitution also provides for the return of the Bills other than Money Bills by the Governor or President for reconsideration and they are considered by the House of Houses according to the usual procedure or in such manner as the Speaker/Chairman may consider it convenient. When the assent has been finally given, the Bill is at its journey's end and becomes an Act. There is no ceremony observed as in the United Kingdom when the Royal Assent is given and the Act is merely published in the Gazette and the fact of the assent and the publication is communicated to the Members of the Legislature.

Powers of the Governor

The power given to the Governor under the Government of India Act to issue ordinances in emergencies while the Legislature was not in session has been continued in the Constitution. When an ordinance is promulgated by the Governor, printed copies of such Ordinances are made available to the members of the Assembly and the Council. The Ordinance is in force only for six weeks from the reassembling of the Legislature or from the later date in case the Houses are summoned to reassemble on different dates, unless within that period, a resolution disapproving the Ordinance is passed by the Assembly and agreed to by the Council, in which case, the Ordinance ceases to operate from the date on which the resolution was agreed to by the Council. The Government however take steps on the re-assembling of the Legislature to introduce a Bill re-producing the provisions of the Ordinance

which after passing through the usual stages in both the Houses and assented to by the appropriate authority becomes a regular Act of the State Legislature and replaces the Ordinance.

Law is but an instrument for good Government and human progress and is liable to repeal or revision according to changing conditions in the State, political, social or economic. But in so far as it is closely connected with the freedom and well-being of the people governed by it, it may be said that in shaping the course of legislation, Members of the Legislature, are as Snell says, "engaged in as solemn an act as the soldier who with all his strength is taking part in a battle for the safety of the nation-in both cases failure means disaster," and to this extent their reputation rests on the quality of their achievements in the legislative field.

The making of laws

Our system of Government while possessing many special characteristics is more or less based on British principles and much has been done to assimilate the practice of our Legislature to the best traditions of the British Parliament so far as they conformed to our needs and conditions and to set up wholesome precedents and conventions in matters lying outside the Constitution and the rules on the maintenance of which unimpaired depends the successful working of representative institutions.

"No political machinery acts by itself. As it is made by men, so it has to be worked by men." (Mill) Much therefore depends upon the good sense and high morality of the chosen representatives of the people who constitute the Mirror of the Nation and to whose judgment and loyalty is entrusted the honour of the Legislature and the welfare of the State.

Satyam Eva Jayate.

Some Facts

Bamboo forms over 60 per cent of the indigenous raw materials used for paper manufacture in the country, and the annual consumption of bamboos in the industry is about 3 lakh tons.

Under the Central Social Welfare Boards' training programme for Gram Sevikas, a batch of 1,000 Sevikas is at present receiving training at centres run by the Kasturba Memorial Trust.

Problems of Co-operative Credit: Future Policy

By SRI A. B. SHETTY, Minister for Health

This is a Welcome opportunity for me to meet co-operators and representatives of co-operatives on the occasion of this function. It is pleasing to see a handsome building put up as a guest house for this bank. A bank like yours having jurisdiction throughout the district has done well in providing suitable facilities for conveniently accommodating its constituents and visitors. The President and directors of the bank deserve to be congratulated on the erection of this guest house. Your central bank has made remarkable progress during the last few years. This bank is one of the four leading and progressive central banks in our State. The steady and systematic development of this bank is in no small measure due to the sustained efforts of its successive directors and officials and in particular to the untiring efforts of Sri T. S. Muthukumaraswami Pillai, who has been a director of the bank for over 21 years and its President for the last 12 years. We have in our State 16 co-operative central banks, which as you all know, form the pivot of the financing structure of the co-operative movement. It is the pride of this State that the co-operative financing banks here have established themselves so fairly well that, today, they are the envy of many other States in India. Nevertheless, there are a few features in their working which demand our close and immediate attention.

First, though the co-operative credit institutions have been in existence for more than 50 years now and have helped in lowering the lending rate in the country-side and afforded the ryots a suitable agency for providing seasonal finance on reasonable terms they have still not been able to touch the fringe of the problem of agricultural credit. As you are aware, the All-India Rural Credit Survey Committee has observed that co-operatives have supplied only 3.1 per cent of the total borrowings of the agriculturists. They have pointed out that the most

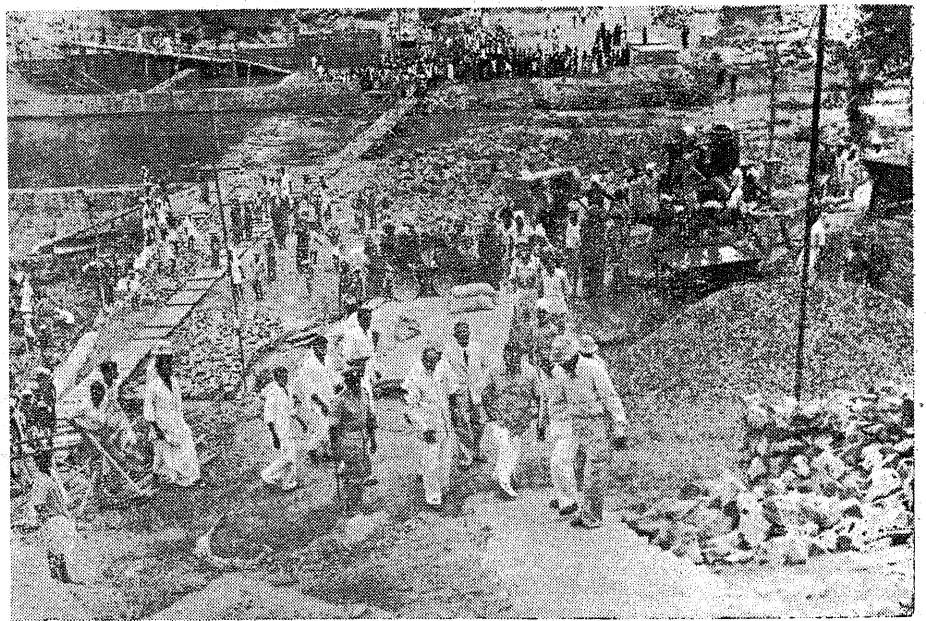
significant of the various causes of the failure of co-operative credit are (i) the uneconomic size of the village credit societies, (ii) the impropriety and unsuitability of the principle of unlimited liability to the conditions obtaining in a fast-changing rural economy in the country, (iii) the lack of co-ordination between financing banks and primary credit societies, (iv) lack of education and inadequacy of training and ineffectiveness of co-operative marketing.

There are at present 10,295 agricultural credit societies in this State with 9.81 lakhs members on their rolls. These societies cover 49.37 per cent of the villages and serve 21.04 per cent of the rural population in terms of families. While the State and the central co-operative banks and the central and primary land mortgage banks in the State are fairly well-established, the condition of the primary agricultural credit societies in

villages requires toning up and improvement so that they can play a vital role in providing agricultural finance in the context of the Rural India of the future. At present, the credit supplied to agriculturists by the co-operatives in this State is only about Rs. 5 crores under short term, medium term and long term. It has been estimated that the total credit requirements of the cultivators in the State are about Rs. 70 crores. With reference to this estimate, the credit now provided by the co-operatives is only 7.1 per cent.

Integrated Scheme of Rural Credit

The All-India Rural Credit Survey Committee has recommended an integrated scheme of rural credit based on the three fundamental principles of (a) State partnership at different levels, (b) full co-ordination between credit and other economic activities especially marketing and processing



Sri Shanmugha Rajeswara Sethupathi, Minister for Public Works, coming up after inspection of Masonry Dam Work in blocks 4, 5 and 6 of the Sathanur Dam.

and (c) administration through adequately trained and efficient personnel responsive to the needs of the rural population. In pursuance of these recommendations, a scheme for the development of integrated rural credit and marketing has been formulated by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies for being implemented during the period of the Second Five-Year Plan.

Second Five-Year Plan

The salient features of this scheme as finalised are :

(i) the organisation of 375 large-sized primary credit societies and 25 rural co-operative banks on a phased programme during the plan period ;

(ii) the expansion of the activities of the existing village credit societies ;

(iii) the organisation of 30 primary marketing societies and 25 primary land mortgage banks ;

(iv) the reorganisation of the District co-operative wholesale stores into District supply and marketing Societies ;

(v) the large-sized societies to be formed and the existing rural credit societies, will issue loans on the security of anticipated crops and also loans to ryots in economically backward areas ;

(vi) these societies will put up godowns with the help of Government loan and subsidy ;

(vii) the marketing societies will also put up godown and establish processing units wherever necessary with the help of Government loan and subsidy.

As a result of the working of the scheme, it is expected that the co-operatives will supply credit to ryots to the extent of Rs. 15 crores or at least 20 per cent of the total credit requirements of the ryots during the last year of the plan period, viz., rupees 10 crores under short term, rupees 4 crores under medium term and rupees one crore under long term. At least 75 per cent of the villages would have been brought within the co-operative fold and 50 per cent of the rural population in terms of families would be served. With a view to providing substantial-owned capital to the societies, State participation in the share capital of these organizations will be provided as recommended by the All-India Rural Credit Survey Committee. With a view to make available the trained personnel that will be required by the co-operatives,

schemes have been drawn up to expand the training facility in the State by opening more training institutions. Already, a training institute has been registered at Kozhikode to serve the districts of Malabar and South Kanara.

The total expenditure involved in the schemes of integrated rural credit and marketing is about Rs. 3.03 crores. These schemes and a variety of other schemes calculated to promote the activities of the co-operatives and to re-vitalize the co-operative movement, drawn up under the Second Five-Year Plan, involve considerable outlay in terms of finance and the central co-operative banks will have to find a substantial part of the funds required for implementing the schemes from their own resources as well as from the Reserve Bank of India. In the implementation of the schemes, the central banks will be called upon to take up additional responsibilities and I hope that every central bank in the State will rise equal to the task and carry out the schemes successfully. I would also request the central banks to make all preliminary preparations in this regard, from now onwards, so that, when the schemes are launched, they can shoulder the responsibilities entrusted to them, without any difficulty.

Medium Term Credit

Secondly, for a long time past, the co-operatives did not pay sufficient attention to the provision of medium-term agricultural credit. This was chiefly owing to the paucity of medium-term resources with the central co-operative banks and also to the absence of a suitable machinery to undertake the disbursement of such loans at the primary level. The existing rural credit societies on unlimited liability basis, with their characteristic weaknesses and deficiencies could not be expected to play the desired role in providing medium-term agricultural finance promptly and adequately. It was mainly for this reason that the Registrar mooted the idea of a separate agency called rural co-operative bank, and the objective is that these banks should function not only as the distributors of medium-term agricultural finance on the security of immovable properties but also serve as an effective instrument for mobilizing rural savings and canalizing them for productive agricultural purposes. Incidentally,

they will help to increase the loan business of the central co-operative banks. As you know, 25 rural banks have already been organised in the State as an experimental measure of which, 19 banks have been started in the year. The Thoraiyur rural bank in your district is one among them.

Thanks to the generous help rendered by the Reserve Bank of India in providing medium-term credit for agricultural purposes at the concessional rate of interest, the Madras State Co-operative Bank is now in a position to lend Rs. 80 lakhs as medium-term advances for financing agricultural credit societies and rural co-operative banks. Out of these Rs. 80 lakhs, Rs. 40 lakhs represent the medium-term loan sanctioned by the Reserve Bank of India and the remaining Rs. 40 lakhs will be issued out of the State co-operative bank's own resources. Of course, these loans are now available only for a period of three years, while the ryots need five-year loans also for some of their agricultural operations. I believe that the Reserve Bank of India will extend, in due course, its medium-term credit for a period of five years so that the agriculturists can reap the full benefit of its concessional finance. Out of Rs. 80 lakhs available with the State co-operative bank, a sum of about Rs. 35 lakhs has been drawn and utilised by the central banks till the end of August. I hope that the central banks will fully utilize the agency of the rural co-operative banks for disbursing medium-term loans and avail themselves of the medium-term resources available with the State co-operative bank, as quickly as possible.

In this context, I would refer to a representation made by your central bank and some of the other central banks in the State, regarding the re-fixation of the limits for short-term and medium-term loans for the purpose of classification of central banks in annual audit. According to the standards now in vogue, a central bank should have issued 65 per cent of the total loans advanced by it during the year, for short-term purposes, if it is to be eligible for being placed in class A. But, in view of the difficulties experienced in maintaining this ratio, as a result of the increased demand for medium-term credit for agricultural purposes, the Registrar has taken

up with the Reserve Bank of India, the question of suitably revising the limit for short-term and medium-term loans for the purpose of classification in Audit, so as to enable the central banks to issue more medium-term loans.

Keeping Down Overdues

Thirdly, while we are soon to launch on a programme of expansion of agricultural credit as I have outlined under the Second Five-Year Plan, I wish to stress the need for adequate arrangements for supervision and recovery of the amounts lent in time, for, in recent years, the overdues from societies in a few central banks have been slightly in the increase. The State average of the percentage of overdues which was 10.94 in 1953-54 has gone up slightly to 11.2 in 1954-55. It is pleasing to find that your central bank had no overdue either under principal or interest on 30th June 1955 and I take this opportunity for congratulating the President Sri T. S. Muthukumaraswami Pillai and other directors and the officials of the bank whose unstinted devotion and incessant efforts have been responsible for this splendid achievement. I find that, besides your bank, the Tirunelveli, Kumbakonam and Nilgiris central banks were also able to realize the entire arrears both under principal and under interest. I am aware, that various factors such as adverse seasonal conditions, unfavourable agricultural prices, etc., have contributed to the overdues in a few central banks; yet, you will agree with me that no co-operator can afford to be complacent with this position of overdues. For, the presence of overdues, irrespective of its size or volume is not a healthy feature in the co-operative credit machinery. It needs no emphasis that if the co-operative central banks are to command the strength required for shouldering the heavy responsibilities they will be required to bear in the implementation of the various co-operative schemes proposed to be undertaken in the Second Five-Year Plan, they will have to guard against the rise in overdues. After all, the percentage of overdues is the main yard-stick with which the public, not to speak of the investors and creditors, measure the soundness and the progress of co-operative credit institutions. It, therefore, behoves all co-operators, particularly the directors and paid officials of the co-operative

financing banks, to take vigorous steps not only for keeping down the overdues at as low a level as possible, but also to see that the loans issued to the members of societies, do not fall into, arrears on any account.

Reduction of Rates of Interest

Another matter engaging the attention of co-operators at the present moment is the question of reducing the rate of interest charged to the ultimate borrowers. The societies charge interest at 6½ per cent to the ultimate borrowers. Although, this is the lowest of the rates at which the agriculturists get the credit needed by them in the whole of the Indian Union, there is a feeling that it should be reduced further. I am aware that the State co-operative bank and central co-operative banks are already examining the question and I am sure they will reach a decision soon. In bringing about any change in the rate of interest, care should also be taken to ensure that the primary societies have sufficient margin. For, the primary agricultural credit societies constitute the base of the credit structure and the societies should have sufficient margin in their business so that they may develop into healthy economic units.

Committee on Co-operation

These are some of the major problems facing the Co-operative movement today. As you are all aware, Government have constituted an eight-man committee to enquire into the working of the co-operative movement with our distinguished President of the function Sri T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai as its Chairman and to make recommendations regarding its future development. The Chairman Sri T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai is an eminent co-operator hailing from your district. I understand that the committee recently toured your district and recorded the views and suggestions of some of the prominent co-operators of this place on the present working of the co-operative movement. I am sure that the committee will give due regard to the valuable suggestions put forth by you when it finalises its conclusions and makes its recommendations to Government.

Need for Public-spirited Workers

The co-operative movement has been acknowledged to be the only effective medium of promoting the

socio-economic welfare of the people. It has a great future in this country, particularly in the context of building up a socialist pattern of society. If the co-operative movement should fulfil its lofty objectives and play its legitimate role, there should be no dearth of enthusiastic, well-informed honest and public-spirited men to man its affairs. I have no doubt that this district which has produced such great co-operators like Sri Desa Bhushana R. K. Parasanna Venkatesa Rao, Sir T. Desikachari, Sri T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai, late Sri L. N. Paramasivam Pillai, Sri T. S. Muthukumaraswami Pillai, etc., will produce many more co-operators of the right type so that the co-operative movement in this district may march from strength to strength and attain continued success and prosperity. I once again thank the authorities of the Tiruchirappalli central co-operative bank for having invited me to open the guest house. I have great pleasure in declaring this guest house open.

[Speech delivered at the opening of the Tiruchirappalli District Co-operative Central Bank Guest House on 25th September 1955.]

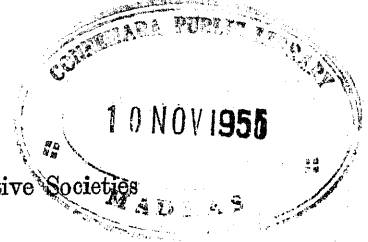
Government of India Publications

(1) *Building New India* (Tamil and Kannada) and (2) *Industrial Policy and Planning* (Kannada)—Published by the Publications Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Delhi—Price annas eight (each).

These useful, attractively got up publications of the Government of India in regional languages deal mostly with the progress attained under the Five-Year Plan in the spheres of industry, irrigation, power, agriculture, transport, research, community projects, and social services. Well illustrated and written in simple style, these pamphlets would be of considerable use in acquainting the people of the progress of activities sponsored by their own representatives in power. The pamphlet on industrial policy and planning deals primarily with the industrial policy pursued and programmes carried out by the Government.

Handloom Industry

By SRI A. PALANIAPPA MUDALIAR, Registrar of Co-operative Societies



The importance of the Handloom industry in the national economy and the need for fostering it can hardly be over-emphasised. This industry has its roots in history. Millions of our countrymen plied the industry with varying degrees of excellence and the finest fabrics produced by the industry were the pride of Courts of several countries. The simple loom which was none too costly and its accessories which plied in a weaver's home provided work for a family of four or five persons. Next to agriculture, this industry sustains the greatest number of people and it has been estimated that roughly about 14 million people are associated with it. Moreover, being a cottage industry, it has some military and tactical advantages which large industries like weaving mills do not possess.

Weavers

The independent weaver purchases yarn, produces cloth on his loom and markets it at a price which the season or his salesmanship can command. He has no facilities for improving the technique of production and in the context of the present conditions, it is difficult for him to keep his independent existence, earn a substantial income and improve his social and economic condition. A large number of weavers work under master weavers. The master weaver finances production, sets the patterns and designs, and arranges for marketing. The weaver working under him is paid wages at a rate fixed by the master weaver intent on making the best of the bargain. A large number of weavers also work in factories, as in Malabar. In a factory, the workers work in one work-spot. But they will not be able to enjoy the full fruits of their labour. The position of a weaver in a weavers' co-operative society is entirely different. In this organization, he is a self-engaged worker. The co-operative organization

consists of weavers and weavers, co-operative society supplies yarn and takes back the finished goods and arranges for their sale.

Co-operative Societies

The profits of the business are divided among the members according to the wages earned by them. A co-operative organization is therefore best suited for improving the lot of the weavers and the handloom industry. To-day more than a lakh and thirty-five thousand weavers are members of weavers' co-operative societies. The societies are affiliated to an apex institution which has an extensive net work of sales emporia and retail depots spread all over the country so that its products could be readily sold. Habits of thrift and self-help are inculcated in the members of a weavers, co-operative society. Besides the initial share capital invested by the members, a thrift deposit of one anna in the rupee is collected out of the wages paid and thereby a handsome amount is accumulated. A common good fund set apart from the net profits will provide educational and medical facilities for the weaver or his family to a limited extent. Some societies have taken up the larger question of providing housing accommodation to their members and thereby ensured sanitary conditions and a suitable work-spot.

The Cess Fund Scheme

The most important measure so far put into operation to solve the problem affecting the industry is the implementation of a series of schemes financed from the cess fund, constituted by the Government of India. The Government of Madras have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 194.43 lakhs for the execution of the various cess fund schemes. The schemes are in force for the past twenty months. As a result of their execution, the weavers get better wages and find a market for

their goods. Before the introduction of the scheme, there were 97,642 looms in weavers, co-operative societies. Under the Cess Fund Scheme, more than 37,000 looms have been brought into the co-operative fold. The number of looms brought into the weavers, co-operative societies has increased by 39.2 per cent. The members who join the societies are provided with interest-free advances by way of share capital up to Rs. 25 each. Rs. 7.11 lakhs were thus issued. The Co-operative Central Banks have made available Rs. 85.37 lakhs to weavers' co-operative societies towards working capital up to 30th June 1955 from their own resources and the amount made available to them from the cess fund. A further sum of Rs. 23.98 lakhs has been made available to the Madras State Co-operative Bank for financing the primary weavers' co-operative societies.

The Madras State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society has been provided with a working capital of Rs. 34.4 lakhs from the cess fund to assist its marketing activities. With the help of the funds provided for the working capital, the weavers, societies have been given advances and are charged 4 per cent interest. As a result of these steps, production has increased in weavers, co-operative societies, Rs. 18 lakhs a month prior to the introduction of the scheme, to the present production rate of Rs. 32 lakhs a month.

Marketing

Arrangements for the marketing of handloom cloth have been made on a very intensive scale both inside and outside the Madras State. In addition to the 53 depots existing on the date of introduction of the scheme, 154 retail depots were opened in various parts of the State. Four Inter-state depots have been opened in places like Vijayavada, Delhi, etc., in addition to the 11 centres where there were depots

already. In furtherance of its objective of sales promotion, the Madras State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society has put on the road three mobile vans for doing intensive campaign and sales. Publicity has been stepped up by spending Rs. 50,000. In order to stimulate the sale of handloom goods, consumers are paid a subsidy at the rate of Re. 0-1-6 per rupee in the case of sales effected by the Emporia of the Madras State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society and the weavers' co-operative societies, while the fair price shops and consumers' organizations give a rebate of one anna. The total amount of rebate sanctioned under the various schemes was rupees 42.61 lakhs.

Foreign Trade

The Madras State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society is also executing a scheme intended to investigate and expand the scope of foreign trade in Indian handloom cloth. Four handloom cloth marketing officers have been appointed in Aden, Rangoon, Singapore and Ceylon. Depots have been opened in Aden, Colombo and Singapore. The depot in Ceylon has effected sales to the extent of more than 8 lakhs and thereby served to find a good market for the handloom goods produced in India.

Under the scheme of improvement of technique and research the Madras State Weavers' Co-operative Society has been taking steps to supply weaving accessories to primary weavers' co-operative societies so that the quality of production could be improved.

The promotion of the interests of silk handloom weavers has also been taken up. A weavers' co-operative society for silk handlooms has been started at Kancheepuram. There are 124 members on the rolls with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 9,465. Seventy-five looms are working for the society. A sum of Rs. 60,000 has been sanctioned to the society towards working capital. The value of production and sales effected during the four months ended August 1955 amounted to Rs. 21,429 and Rs. 16,404, respectively.

Industrial Co-operatives

Steps were taken to organize weavers' co-operative industrial societies in Malabar District by taking over closed factories and converting them into

co-operatives. Two industrial co-operatives have been started in that district. The Kausalya Industrial Co-operative Society was inaugurated by the Chief Minister in May last. It has 126 members on its rolls with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 2,925. A sum of Rs. 13,200 was issued as working capital. The total production up to the end of August 1955 amounted to Rs. 12,627. The Lokanatha Industrial Society commenced work only at the end of July 1955. As these co-operatives constitute a new form of co-operative activity for the development of handloom industry, their working is being watched with interest by the whole country.

Two schemes for the setting up of housing colonies (of 200 houses each) for the benefit of members of weavers' co-operative societies are under the consideration of the Government of India. They will cost about Rs. 18 lakhs. Schemes for the formation of some more silk weavers' co-operative societies and art silk weavers, co-operative societies, training of employes of State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society and primary weavers' co-operative societies in salesmanship, etc., are also under consideration.

A sum of Rs. 152.08 lakhs has been spent in the execution of the several handloom cess fund schemes in the State, representing nearly 78.35 per cent sanctioned by the Madras Government. Schemes for Rs. 90 lakhs have since been sanctioned by the Government of India and these will also be implemented shortly.

Schemes under the Plan

The development of handloom industry has been given due consideration in the State Plan drawn up for execution during the Second Plan period. A sum of Rs. 4 crores has been earmarked for the development of the industry. At the end of the Plan period, more than 50 per cent of the handlooms in the State would have been brought under the co-operative fold. A provision of Rs. 162.68 lakhs for issuing interest-free advances towards share capital to enable weavers to join weavers' co-operative societies and providing working capital to the co-operatives has been made. Fifteen housing colonies of 100 houses each will be established at a cost of Rs. 70.36 lakhs. Model pattern making factories will be set up as adjuncts to 25 weavers'

societies at a cost of Rs. 3.91 lakhs. Ten Industrial co-operatives will be formed at a cost of Rs. 6.76 lakhs. Provision for the supply of several kinds of accessories free of cost aimed at improving the technique of production has also been made. Two thousand weavers will be trained in improved methods of weaving. A provision of Rs. 41.25 lakhs has been made for opening 100 new depots. It is hoped that the provision made in the Second Five-Year Plan will further help to stabilize the industry and improve the condition of the handloom weavers.

It will be seen from the facts mentioned that the Government have recognized the role of co-operation in the rehabilitation of the handloom weaver and decided to canalise all their assistance to the industry through the co-operatives. In a Welfare State like India, whose objective is to change the economy of the country from an individualistic to a socially regulated basis, co-operation is the best agency for implementing their plans for the socio-economic uplift of the people. To quote the observations of the Fact Finding Committee, "the handloom has survived and will survive". But if it should survive and grow strong as the basis of a healthy, decentralized modern economy which will maintain in freedom millions of families on a reasonable standard of comfort, the bulk of the handlooms should soon get enlisted into the co-operative fold and share the benefits of co-operative effort.

Some Special Aspects of Urban Milk Supply

In the course of the article "Some Special Aspects of Urban Milk Supply", published in May issue of *Madras Information*, it was stated that "even in larger Municipalities few or no samples are taken for analysis". From this sentence, the words "or no" may be omitted.

In the paragraph "the existing checking system in the State itself has its limitations; for example 'A' class Municipalities with a population of 5 lakhs can send only 4 samples per month of food materials for analysis. Of these 4, the number of milk samples that are sent is not known," instead of "4" read "12" (as per Manual of Prevention of Adulteration, Madras) in all places.

Prosperity From Better Livestock

By SRI V. R. RAJAGOPALAN, Director of Animal Husbandry

Our country's economy is to a large extent dependent on our agriculture. It has been recognized that conditions in our country, with the fragmentation of land holdings, necessitate the use of Livestock for our Agricultural operations at least for a long time to come. By far the most important of our Livestock are our Cattle. Although our country is reputed to possess a fourth of the total cattle population of the world, the productive capacity of our Livestock is very low when compared with other countries. The deterioration of our cattle is the result of centuries of neglect coupled with adverse economic and environmental conditions. In recent years, the demand for increasing the quantity and quality of food for the growing human population has focussed attention on the urgent need to improve the quality of our Livestock. It has been recognized that apart from the need for sturdy cattle to provide the motive and tractive power for our agricultural operations, high yielding milch cattle are essential for supplying the nutritional requirements of animal protein for the large under-nourished human population of our country. Any scheme for livestock improvement, must provide for four essential aspects of the problem, namely, scientific breeding, feeding, management and disease control.

Selection Breeding

The idea of breeding our local cattle with breeds imported from abroad on a large scale is not practicable in view of the climatic and other environmental factors. On the other hand improvement of existing recognized local breeds by judicious selective breeding and the progressive grading up of our non-descript cattle by using sires from selected local breeds of known productive capacity offer the best solution of to the problem.

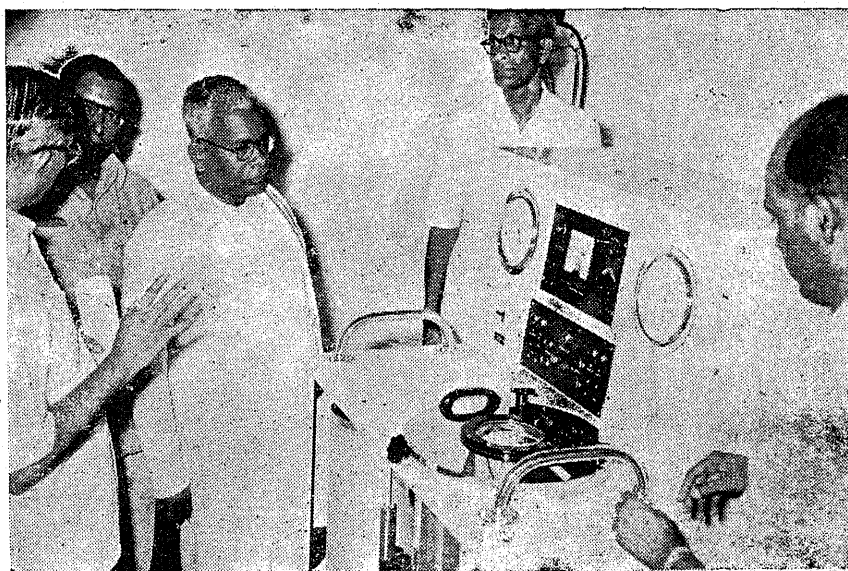
In the Madras State, the important breeds of cattle are Kangayam, Hallikar, Alambadi Burghur and Umblacheri. All these breeds are noted for their draught qualities, but are very poor milkers. In the various Livestock Improvement Schemes undertaken by the Government efforts are being made to improve the qualities of these breeds by careful selective breeding. In order to improve the milk yield of the non-descript varieties of cattle, which form the majority in our State, progressive grading up with selected North Indian breeds is being undertaken. Prominent among these are the Sindhi and Gir breeds of white cattle and the Murrah breed of buffaloes. Development of these breeds is also being undertaken in the Government Livestock Farms in our State. In selected hilly areas and in cities like Madras where cross-bred cattle thrive, cross-breeding with bulls of high yielding exotic breeds like the Jersey and the Freisian is also resorted

to in order to check the deterioration of the relatively high yielding strains of cattle naturally concentrated in these areas.

Livestock Improvement Schemes

Some of the Livestock Improvement Schemes in operation for the past several years in our State are :

1. The Government Livestock Distribution Scheme by which approved breeding bulls suited to the various localities are distributed free to selected custodians.
2. The Premium Scheme by which an annual subsidy is paid to persons maintaining approved breeding bulls.
3. Maintenance of approved breeding bulls in various Veterinary Institutions in the State for providing service to local cows.



Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Minister for Agriculture, at the Veterinary Research Institute at Ranipet. He is examining the Centrifugal Freeze drier for freeze drying vaccines.

4. The Village Livestock Improvement scheme by which controlled breeding is effected in selected compact areas by maintaining approved bulls and removal of scrub bulls.

In all these Schemes breeding is done by natural service of bulls. But the number of approved bulls required to effectively breed about 40 lakhs of cows and 12 lakhs of buffaloes in our State is estimated to be 40,000 bulls and 12,000 buffalo bulls. The availability of approved bulls is barely 20 per cent of the requirements and at the very low rate of production of bulls by Governmental and private agencies, the task of fulfilling the requirements is impossible by normal methods. This enormous gulf between demand and production of bulls has been responsible for severely limiting the scope of the various Livestock Improvement Schemes launched by Government until recently. To overcome this serious shortage in breeding bulls, breeding by Artificial Insemination has become necessary. This method, proved to be safe and economical after years of extensive field trials in this country, has been adopted since 1948 for large scale breeding of cattle. In our State, the technique of Artificial Insemination is practised under various Livestock Improvement Schemes such as—

1. The State Artificial Insemination Scheme in cities and large towns.

2. The All-India Key Village Scheme.

3. Livestock Improvement Centres under National Extension and Community Project Schemes.

4. The Cross-breeding Scheme, Nilgiris.

The best available bulls of the breeds required are used for breeding by Artificial Insemination under the above Schemes, and it has been possible to breed large numbers of cows utilizing the limited number of approved bulls. At some centres individual bulls have been able to serve as many as 1,700 cows in one year by this method whereas if natural service is restored to only about 100 cows could have been served by the bull in one year.

Key Village Scheme

Of all the various Livestock Improvement Schemes launched by Government the All-India Key Village Scheme, sponsored by the Government of India, is by far the best organized effort at rapid livestock improvement on a country-wide basis. This scheme was introduced in the Madras State in 1952-53. At present 42 Key Villages and 15 Artificial Insemination Centres are functioning in the State. The primary object of the scheme is to

step up the production of approved bulls by controlled breeding in compact and contiguous areas in the breeding tracts so that the bulls so produced could be utilized for grading up non-descript cattle in other areas. The 'Key Village' is a compact area in the breeding tract consisting of about 500 cows and/or she-buffaloes of breeding age. A contiguous group of four Key Villages forms one unit and is served by an Artificial Insemination Centre. Breeding is completely controlled in the whole area by systematic elimination of scrub bulls by castration or removal enforced by the Livestock Improvement Act, and by locating the required number of approved bulls. In the earlier stages, natural services by approved bulls are also allowed by locating two bulls in each Key Village in addition to four bulls stationed at the Artificial Insemination Centre. Comprehensive surveys are made and records are maintained under the scheme. All female adult stock are registered, every service is followed up and recorded, and all calves born are suitably marked and registered. Periodical milk recording is undertaken in order to assess improvement in succeeding generations. Steps are taken to effect improvement of pastures and growing of fodder crops so that the areas may become self-sufficient in fodder. Adequate provision has been made for the treatment of various ailments of cattle and for their periodical protection against endemic contagious and infectious diseases. A Scheme for the grant of subsidies to selected calves born to approved bulls has been introduced to encourage proper rearing of the improved progeny.

Livestock Improvement Societies are formed in the Key Village Units so that the various activities connected with the Scheme could be effectively developed with the active co-operation of the villagers themselves. Gradually these societies would be able to undertake co-operative marketing of livestock and livestock products, supply of cattle feed, etc., in their respective areas. As the scheme progresses the development of other species of livestock such as sheep, goats, poultry, etc., would also be undertaken in the Key Village areas so that ultimately these areas would become large co-operative Livestock Breeding Farms under natural village conditions.

(Continued on page 29)



Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Minister for Agriculture, visited the Veterinary Research Institute at Ranipet in North Arcot, recently. He is seen inspecting a vaccine prepared in the institute to control poultry diseases.

Roads in Salem District

By SRI K. K. NAMBIAR, Chief Engineer (Highways)

Salem district with its headquarters at Salem is one of the centrally situated districts of the Madras State. Its area is 7,051 square miles with a population of 3,371,769 according to the 1951 census. It is bounded on the north by Bangalore and Kolar districts of Mysore. On the west, it is separated from Coimbatore district by the river Cauvery, on the south it touches the districts of Tiruchirapalli and on the east those of the North and South Arcot districts.

The district may broadly be divided into three natural zones: (i) The Balaghat Plateau which is a continuation of the Mysore Table land comprising the major portion of Hosur and part of Krishnagiri taluks, (ii) the Barmahal basin, intermediate between the Table land and the plains comprising the other parts of Husur and Krishnagiri taluks and the taluks of Dharmapuri, Harur and Yercaud and (iii) the Talaghat plains comprising the rest of the district. The table land portion has an average elevation of 3,000 feet above sea level and dips to the south-west. The second zone is of an average elevation of 1,300 feet above sea level. The elevation of the plains ranges from about 1,200 feet to 550 feet.

Population

The district consists of eleven taluks comprised in two Highways divisions as detailed below:—

Salem Division—

Salem taluk.
Yercaud taluk.
Tiruchengode taluk.
Rasipuram taluk.
Namakkal taluk.
Attur taluk.

Krishnagiri Division—

Hosur taluk.
Krishnagiri taluk.
Dharmapuri taluk.
Harur taluk.
Omalur taluk.

The population of the district is 3,371,769 as mentioned above as against 2,864,957 according to the 1941 census. The population is the lowest in Yercaud taluk, viz., 19,739 and highest in Salem taluk, viz., 521,220. The talukwar figures of the population, area, etc., are furnished hereunder for easy comparison:—

Taluk.	Total population as per census 1951.	Area of taluk (in square miles.)
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Salem ..	521,220	377
2 Yercaud ..	19,739	148
3 Tiruchengode ..	475,287	603
4 Rasipuram ..	185,906	316
5 Namakkal ..	423,834	682
6 Attur ..	265,471	651
7 Hosur ..	270,687	1,168
8 Krishnagiri ..	287,359	688
9 Dharmapuri ..	313,113	946
10 Harur ..	221,227	915
11 Omalur ..	387,926	557
	<u>3,371,769</u>	<u>7,051</u>

History of Roads

From the earliest records available, it is found that there were only 1,342.75 miles of regular roads in the whole of the district in the year 1883, i.e., one mile for every 5.25 square miles of area; besides there were 384.5 miles of famine roads, which though useful, were not fit throughout for vehicular traffic. The total allotment for the budgeted mileage in 1878-79 was Rs. 1,03,325, i.e., on Rs. 67-10-0 per mile. With this poor allotment it is said that the roads were the pride of every official, most of them being shaded by splendid lines of avenue, planted mostly by forced labour in the period of Mr. J. Orr, the then District Collector. Mr. Orr assumed charge of

the district in 1829 and his term of office was from 1829 to 1838. To Mr. Orr the district is indebted for its Chief roads, grandest avenues, and a number of well-built rest-houses known as "Orr's Choultries". By 1836 Mr. Orr had made 316 miles of high road at an average cost of Rs. 134 per mile, besides 375 miles of cross roads, 20 bridges were built and 196 stone dams were made at an aggregate cost of Rs. 14,026. The initial expenditure was made almost wholly on his own responsibility, and "no better proof could be given of his success than the estimation in which his work was held by the natives, who voluntarily agreed to tax themselves for the maintenance of these roads". This voluntary tax of one rupee was first imposed in 1836 and continued till April 1860. Mr. Orr induced the ryots to plant avenues and topes. Under the system introduced by him, the number of avenue trees planted up to 1842 amounted to 129,414, the number previously existing in the district being only 32,960 and the number of palmyra trees planted amounted to 1,819,161. The ryots were permitted to enjoy the usufruct of the avenues and topes they had thus planted on the understanding that they should keep the road in tact.

After Mr. Orr left the district in 1838, the villagers did not act up to their obligations, Government contributions proved inadequate, and the roads soon fell into disrepair, their upkeep had before long to be taken over by Government. To meet the increasing cost, Government in 1859 imposed a cess of 2 per cent of the land revenue on all lands which enjoyed the benefit of Mr. Brett's "Taram Kammi", the fund so formed to be expended by the Collector and the District Engineer on "District Roads", the trunk roads still being kept up at the cost of Provincial Funds. In 1865, an act was passed legalising the cess at six pies

in the rupee on all lands in occupation, under whatever tenure held. This act was superseded by the Local Fund Act IV of 1871. Meanwhile the roads had for years been a bone of contention between the Revenue Officers and the Public Works Department, the former affirming that they did the work cheaper and better than the professional department. For some time the work of maintenance was divided between the two departments the tendency being gradually to transfer roads from the department of Public Works to the Collector.

Local Boards assume Control

Finally in 1880, the Local Fund department assumed entire responsibility. At that time there were two local boards in the district, one at Hosur and the other at Salem. The Boards were composed of as follows. The President, who was always the

Collector belonged to both the Boards which had each a Vice-President, who was the Sub-Collector. The Hosur Board had 13 Officials and 14 non-Officials as its members. While Salem Board had 13 and 15 respectively. The average revenue of the Boards for the 5 years 1874-75 to 1878-79 were Rs. 61,075 for the Hosur and Rs. 1,68,335 for Salem, each had its own engineering establishments.

Demands of the Increased Traffic

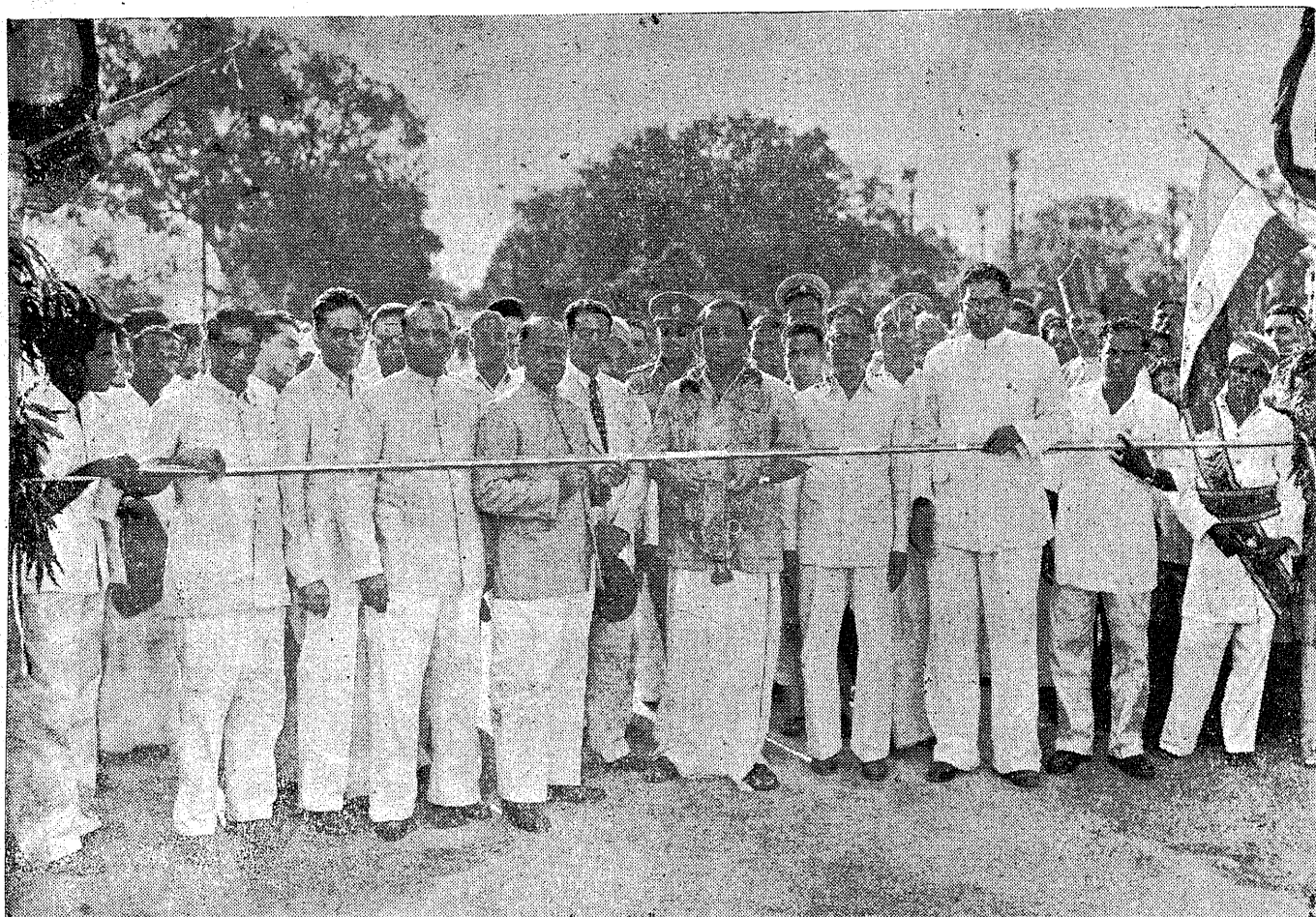
With the advent of the motor vehicle, bus and private traffic, traffic intensity began to increase. Highway traffic threatened to compete with the Railways which formed the main means of communication formerly for passengers as well as goods traffic. People in villages also began to feel the need for improved roads connecting the villages with the nearest towns in order to transport their produce as

soon as they were harvested. Thus the demand for good roads was constantly on the increase and to cope with that, the organisation for road building had to be considerably expanded and improved and that resulted in the formation of the Highways Department.

In general, this district is well provided with roads and the conditions may be considered as satisfactory.

Pilgrim Centres and Places of Historical Interest

Salem is the headquarters of the district with a population of 129,288. There is a first grade college. Weaving in silk and cotton is the chief local cottage industry. Krishnagiri is noted for its Syed Basha Mountain where there is a famous fort on the top of a hill which is believed to have been built during the time of Hydar Ali.



The Ramanathapuram-Mandapam Road was opened by Sri Shanmuga Rajeswara Sethupathi, Minister for Public Works, on 11th September 1955.

There is a sericultural farm, one of the biggest in the State at Hosur. Mathigiri which is 4 miles away from Hosur is noted for Government Cattle farm. Hogainakkal Bathing ghat of the Cauvery is a pilgrim centre where people use to take bath in the river during festival days. Mettur dam, constructed across the river Cauvery, is one of the biggest dams in the world. Tiruchengode town is noted for weaving and is also a pilgrim centre. Namakkal is famous for its temple Namagiri Amman. Yercaud town is the health resort in this district and it is connected to Salem by a good ghat road of 20 miles in length fully black-topped now.

Organisation

Salem district which has a large area and long mileage on roads had to be divided into two Highways divisions, the "South" at Salem and the "North" at Krishnagiri, for proper maintenance and construction of roads and also for the convenience of the administrative control. The Salem North Division comprises Krishnagiri, Hosur, Dharmapuri, Harur and Omalur taluks and the South Division comprises Salem, Attur, Tiruchengode, Rasipuram and Namakkal taluks of the Salem district.

Rural Communications

The Table A on page 29 gives particulars in respect of Salem North Division. It will be seen that though the number of hamlets with less than 500 population forms 28 per cent of the total number of villages, only 6 per cent of the population live in these hamlets. These villages do not come under the purview of the Post-War Road Development Scheme for the provision of road communication. These villages are connected to the next villages as these hamlets are within easy reach of main villages.

Villages with a population between 500 and 1,000 form 20 per cent of the total number of villages. Only 13 per cent of the population live in these hamlets. Of those villages 13 per cent are served by the roads at present and it is proposed to form 25 miles of new roads connecting another 16 villages to the road system.

Villages with a population between 1,001 to 2,000 form 32 per cent of the total number of villages. Only 36 per cent of the population live in these hamlets. Of those villages one-fifth are served by the roads at present and it is proposed to form 132 miles of new roads connecting another 73 villages to the road system.

Villages with a population between 2,001 to 5,000 form 17 per cent of the total number of villages. Only 30 per cent of the population live in these hamlets. Of those villages 47 per cent are served by the roads at present and it is proposed to form 41 miles of new roads connecting another 24 villages to the road system.

Only 15 per cent of the total population live in towns with a population of more than 500. Only two villages, viz., Guttupatti and Thumbipadi have to be connected with main roads. It is proposed to form 7 miles of new roads by connecting 2 villages, namely, Alamarathupatti and Kunjinayakampatti to road system.

On the formation of Highways Department, out of a total length of 1,186 fg. 585 ft., the Government took over 422 m. 3 fg. 180 ft. of roads

in Salem North Division direct to their control and the balance of 764 M. 3 fg. 405 ft. of roads were left with the district board.

The particulars given in Table B on page 29 are in respect of Salem South Division. It will be seen that though the number of hamlets with less than 500 population form 23 per cent of the total number of villages, only 3 per cent of the population live in these hamlets. Even these will be benefited when the villages having a population of more than 500 are connected to the next villages as these hamlets are within easy reach of main villages.

Villages with a population between 500 and 1,000 form 19 per cent or roughly one-fifth of the total number of villages and only about 7 per cent of the population live in the villages. Of these 10 per cent of the villages are already served by roads and the remaining 90 per cent of the villages will be benefited when the 43 miles of roads are formed under Post-War Road Development.

Villages with a population of 1,000 to 2,000 form the maximum percentage,



The foundation stone for the bridge across Arjuna in Ramanathapuram district was laid by Sri Shanmugha Rajeswara Sethupathi, Minister for Public Works, on 14th September 1955.

i.e., 30 of the total number of villages and 24 per cent of the population live in the villages. Villages with a population of 2,000 to 5,000 form 25 per cent of the total number of villages and 41 per cent of the population live in the villages. All these villages will be connected to the main roads when the Post-War Road Development Scheme is completed.

The Post-War Road Development Scheme contemplates the formation of 250 miles of roads, of which 100 miles have been formed or nearing completion. When the balance of 140 miles is completed, all the villages with a population of more than 500 will be served by roads.

On the formation of the Highways Department, out of the total length 1,883-3/8 miles on the Salem South Division, the Government took over 362 miles of roads to their control leaving the balance of 1,521-3/8 miles to be maintained by the district boards.

Forest

The area of reserved forest is about 500 square miles. Sandal and bamboos flourish on almost every hill range roads to the forest area maintained by the Forest department for easy transport of forest products.

Hills

The district is intersected by numerous hill ranges and valleys running parallel to one another.

Soil

The soil in the district is hard gravel and it is good for road formation.

Traffic

Traffic in this district is rather heavy. The period of peak traffic occurs in the month of April in Krishnagiri side when most of tamarind produce is transported to marketing centres while in Salem side it occurs in November during transport of groundnut.

Road Materials

The larger part of the district is made up of rock belonging to metamorphic or gneissic series. Suitable materials of road construction and maintenance are readily available in plenty and are being used according to the

intensity of traffic. The average lead for road metal in this district is about 2 miles and for gravel 1 mile.

Labour

There is generally no dearth of labour except in Hosur taluk where the coolies have to be imported. Professional granite metal breakers are mostly in Omalur taluk but they work almost throughout the area in working season.

Working Season

The most suitable period for quarrying is in the months of January to June. The season most favourable for road consolidation is the rainy season extending from July to November. Earthwork can be done during the same period even up to end of December.

Road mileage—	MLS.	FG.	FT.
Government Roads ..	813	4	420
District Board Roads.	1,695	6	405
	2,509	3	165

Government and District Board Roads—

Year.	Expenditure on maintenance.
	RS.
1950-51	25,60,513
1951-52	24,84,259
1952-53	27,86,203

Gang-Mazdoor System

This system is well organized and is working satisfactorily, and Salem is one of the earliest district to organize it.

Buildings

There are 19 travellers' bungalows in the district maintained by the district board and 2 travellers' bungalows at Yercaud and Velur in charge of Highways. Besides there are travellers' Bungalows maintained by Public Works Department, Forest department and municipality also. There are 11 chatrams maintained by the District board.

Avenues

This district is rich in avenues which count for the large portion of revenue. Interest has been evinced in the tree-planting even in the past century and it is learnt that there were avenue trees along the roads even in 1840.

A special drive was launched to grow more avenue trees. There is a nursery in each travellers' bungalow to supply the required seedlings. In addition, the Agricultural Department is also supplying seedlings during Vanamahotsava in August. Though the soil is good, there is water scarcity almost throughout the district. The plantation work is carried out by avenue mazdoors who are supplied with equipments for watering the plants.

Recast Five-Year Programme of Post-War Road Development

Serial number and name of work.	Rupees in lakhs.
<i>Development in Salem North Division—</i>	
<i>Group I. Major District Roads.</i>	
Group I, National Highways—	
1 Cement concreting ..	6.21
2 Widening bridges ..	2.80
Group II, Major district roads—	
1 Cement concreting ..	Nil.
2 Black-top surfacing ..	0.99
3 Minor bridges and culverts improvement.	2.60
4 Widening	0.26
5 Formation of new roads.	0.10
6 New metalling ..	0.27
Group III, other district roads and village roads—	
1 New metalling of O.D.R.	2.35
2 Minor bridges and culverts on O.D.R.	0.69
3 Formation of new O.D.R.	3.20
4 New metalling village roads.	0.30
5 Formation of village roads.	6.93
6 Minor bridges and culverts on village roads.	0.25
7 Survey charges for new formation.	0.38
<i>Development in Salem South Division—</i>	
<i>—Provincial Highways and M.D.Rs.—</i>	
1 Cement concrete surfacing.	6.33
2 Black-top surfacing ..	12.40
3 Minor bridges ..	0.40
4 Widening	0.69
5 Formation of new roads.	24.0
6 Major bridges ..	1.88

Other district roads and village roads—

1 New metalling ..	1.39
2 Minor bridges and culverts.	0.70
3 Formation of old district roads.	0.27
4 Formation of village roads.	7.5
5 Major bridges ..	2.5

Bridges and Culverts

The most important works done by the Highways Department in the district are the construction of bridges. Many unbridged crossings are bridged and some of the narrow weak bridges in important roads are being strengthened and widened to the present day IRC standards.

(Continued from page 24)

As regards the future, comprehensive schemes for improvement of livestock all over the State have been included in the Second Five Year Plan. Thus, the Key Village Scheme would be expanded to cover larger areas in the breeding tracts and extended to other areas with the object of grading up non-descrip cattle. One hundred and fifty Key Villages and 20 Artificial Insemination Centres are proposed to be established in addition to those existing now. In the areas not covered by the existing schemes, 53 extension breeding centres are proposed to be established for the utilization of bulls produced in the Key Villages. Among others, schemes for development of feeds and fodder resources, establishment of Artificial Insemination Centres in urban areas, extension of the calf subsidy scheme, establishment of new livestock farms, and improvements to existing farms, establishment of cattle colonies and drystock farms around cities and large towns, improvement of livestock statistics, organization of rural herd and milk recording, pilot plan for cattle insurance, etc., have been proposed for implementation during the Second Five Year Plan Period.

All the new schemes programmed for the future coupled with the intensification of the existing Livestock Improvement Schemes are bound to bring prosperity to the people through higher production both by land and livestock. The development of mixed farming wherein the land supports the cattle on it by way of feed and fodder and the cattle support the land by way of labour and farm yard manure will ultimately benefit the farmer and

A—SALEM NORTH DIVISION

Population in each village or town.	Number of villages or towns.	Total population in these villages or towns.	Number served by roads.	Percentage of total population.	Provision in P.W.R.D. Programme.	
					Number.	Length in miles.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Less than 500 ..	278	70,057	15	2.6	..	..
500 to 1,000 ..	203	152,405	26	5.6	16	25
1,001 to 2,000 ..	320	419,931	62	15.4	73	132
2,001 to 5,000 ..	163	351,640	76	12.9	24	41
5,001 and above ..	23	176,471	19	6.5	2	7
	987	1,170,504	198	43.0	115	205

B—SALEM SOUTH DIVISION

Population in each village or town.	Number of villages or towns.	Total population in these villages or towns.	Number served by roads.	Percentage of total population.	Provision in P.W.R.D. Programme.	
					Number.	Length in miles.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Less than 500 ..	199	48,362	17	1.6	3	5
500 to 1,000 ..	162	110,813	26	4.00	33	43
1,001 to 2,000 ..	261	381,539	90	14.00	50	80
2,001 to 5,000 ..	219	648,835	101	24.00	36	51
5,001 and above ..	132	379,471	31	14.00	Nil.	Nil.
	873	1,569,020	265	57.00	122	179

improve his economic condition. The increased agricultural production and increased production of essential livestock products like milk and butter will greatly improve the nutritional level of the diet of the people. Thus

the prosperity of the land and the prosperity of the cattle are inter-dependant and a proper appreciation of this fact and planned development of both will bring prosperity to the country. *(By courtesy, A.I.R.)*

Price ReducedPrice Reduced

COMMERCIAL DIRECTORY, MADRAS—1952

Published by:
THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Containing valuable information regarding the resources of the State, descriptive accounts of major industries, State enterprises, State Financing of Industries, condition of Import and Export Trade, Foreign Exchange Control, Import and Export restrictions and preferences, financing of Trade and Payments, the names of manufacturers and traders in the State with their addresses and the products they deal with, Shipping Lines, Air Services, Insurance Companies, Banks, Contractors, Forwarding and Clearing Agents, Indian and Foreign Importers, Exporters, etc., etc.

PRICE Rs. 3.

Available with:—

The Controller of Stationery and Printing, 166, Mount Road, Madras, and all authorised agents of Government Publications.

Facts and Figures.

The Indian Railways are at present running 4,684 passenger trains daily.

The total quantity of handloom cloth exported to foreign countries in 1954 was 56.1 million yards as compared to 43.6 million yards in 1951.

During the First Five-Year Plan period, 3,517 tube-wells have so far been drilled in various States. The total sum sanctioned as loan by the Government of India for drilling these tube-wells amounted to Rs. 1,071.45 lakhs.

India's exports to Tibet in 1954-55 were valued at Rs. 2,71,07,000 and her imports from that country at Rupees 1,26,57,000.

A total of 38 health centres has so far been opened under the revised Five-Year Plan in the National Extension Service Development Blocks in the various States.

The Government of India have spent Rs. 7,00,500 for the advancement of Sanskrit during the last five years.

A new record of sugar production in the country has been set up with a total production of 15.86 lakh tons in the current season. This year's production exceeds even the record production of 1951-52 by 87,000 tons.

After decontrol, the consumption demand of white sugar in the country rose from 10 lakh tons towards the end of 1952 to 18.3 lakh tons in 1953-54.

In the course of last seven years, the Rehabilitation Finance Administration has given loans amounting Rs. 275.87 lakhs to refugees from East Pakistan and Rs. 693.75 lakhs to those from West Pakistan.

Nearly 62,000 persons are estimated to be receiving technical training in 999 institutions scattered all over the country.

As part of its health programme, the Community Projects Administration has already set up 375 Primary Health Centres in areas covered by the Community Development Programmes.

Out of the total amount of Rs. 400 crores allotted to the Indian Railways for the First Five-Year Plan, an expenditure of Rs. 306.17 crores has been actually booked up to June 30, 1955.

Rural Electrification

The number of villages electrified during the month of August in the various systems was as follows :—

Pykara System	..	..	..	..	34
Mettur System	..	..	..	..	16
Papanasam System	..	..	..	..	6
Madras System	..	..	..	..	5
Total	..	..	..	..	61

The names of villages together with the details of taluk and district are given below :—

Name of village.	Taluk.	District.
	<i>Pykara System.</i>	
Thippampatti	Pollachi	Coimbatore.
Kuppandampalayam	Gobichettipalayam	Do.
Kattupudur	Erode	Do.
Ellapalayam	Gobichettipalayam	Do.
Ramanaickenur	Do.	Do.
Asanallipalayam	Avanashi	Do.
Moolakuvunbaipalayam.	Do.	Do.
Sengodipalayam	Palladam	Do.
Ponnandampalayam	Do.	Do.
Poomalaikundu	Periyakulam	Do.
Sevugampatty	Nilakottai	Madurai.
Jayamangalam	Periyakulam	Do.
Vellakundapuram	Udumalpet	Coimbatore.
Meppadi	Wynad	Malabar.
Moopanda	Do.	Do.
Mondinathampalayam.	Avanashi	Coimbatore.
Bengichengalhaty	Ootacamund	Nilgiris.
Muthurai	Do.	Do.
Coondapoor	Coondapoor	South Kanara.
Tehppacombay	Coonor	Nilgiris.
Vederhobli	Coondapoor	South Kanara.
Kambatty	Ootacamund	Nilgiris.
Kanakkampalayam	Gobichettipalayam	Coimbatore.
Panjampatti	Dindigul	Madurai.
Sanarapalayam	Gobichettipalayam	Coimbatore.
Molakavandanpalaiyam.	Do.	Do.
Kallimadaipalayam	Do.	Do.
Neelampalayam	Do.	Do.
Peddanyakkanpalaiyam	Coimbatore	Do.
Vaiyampalayam	Do.	Do.
Sembulingampatty	Avanashi	Do.
Veerakkal	Dindigul	Madurai.
Vennampatti	Do.	Do.
Alagirissettipalayam	Pollachi	Coimbatore.
	<i>Mettur System.</i>	
Virinjipuram	Vellore	North Arcot.
Kothamangalam	Gudiyatham	Do.
Pudupalayam	Chengam	Do.
Kilalathur	Gudiyatham	Do.
Pudur	Walajah	Do.
Vadakadappanthangal.	Do.	Do.
Vellambi	Do.	Do.
Velathnr	Gudiyatham	Do.
Sendarampalli	Do.	Do.
Kavanoor	Arkonam	Do.
Kilkuppam	Do.	Do.

(Continued on page 32)

Rural Broadcasts for November 1955

Tuesday, 1st November 1955—

Farm Forum : Discussion.
Folk songs of Mysore.
Market rates and water-level readings.
Topical discussion ; weather report.

Wednesday, 2nd November 1955—

Cholera : Discussion.
Ennai Enra : Song.
Social Education under Five-Year Plan : Talk.
Market rates and water-level readings.
Topical discussion ; weather report.

Thursday, 3rd November 1955—

Farm Forum : Discussion.
Musical Bouquet.
Market rates and water-level readings.
Topical discussion ; weather report.

Friday, 4th November 1955—

Chakkai Attam : Folk Art.
Market rates and water-level readings.
Topical discussion ; weather report.

Saturday, 5th November 1955—

Milk supply through co-operatives :
Talk in Tamil arranged by the
Department of Co-operation,
Government of Madras.
Irutkadalai : Song.
The adult Literacy Class : Tiruk-
kural : Ozhukkamudaimai (Kural
139 and 140).
Weekly Review of market rates ;
water-level readings.
Topical discussion ; weather report.

Sunday, 6th November 1955—

An inside look at the soil : Discus-
sion.
Sikkanamai Iruppom : Song.
Aadutta Veettu Saappadu : Play.
Market rates and water-level read-
ings.
Topical discussion ; weather report.

Monday, 7th November 1955—

Housing of Cows : Discussion.
Sathya Jothiyai : Song.
Irulil Oli : Feature.
Market rates and water-level read-
ings.
Topical discussion ; weather report.

Tuesday, 8th November 1955—

Farm Forum : Discussion.
Grama Patasalaiyil : Asu Kavirayar.
Market rates and water-level read-
ings.
Topical Discussion : weather report.

Wednesday, 9th November 1955—

Fire accidents and Aid : Discussion.
Sudantira Sooriyan : Song.
Listeners' letters.
Market rates and water-level read-
ings.
Topical discussion ; weather report.

Thursday, 10th November 1955—

Farm Forum : Discussion.
Pattaiakelungal.
Market rates and water-level read-
ings.
Topical discussion ; weather report.

Friday, 11th November 1955—

Grama Nataka Sabaiyil : Killi Tiru-
manam : Play.
Market rates and water-level read-
ings.
Topical discussion ; weather report.

Saturday, 12th November 1955—

Cottage Industries : Artificial Silk
Discussion.
Kaniyidai Eria : Song.
The Adult Literacy Class : Tiruk-
kural : Piranilvizhaiyamai (Kural
Nos. 141 and 142).
Weekly review of market rates ;
water-level readings.
Topical Discussion ; Weather report.

Sunday, 13th November 1955—

Kodi Vetti ; Play.
Market rates and water-level read-
ings.
Topical discussion : weather report.

Monday, 14th November 1955—

Infectious Disease of Fish : Discus-
sion.
Folk Songs lesson.
The Village Women's Forum.
Market rates and water-level read-
ings.
Topical discussion ; weather report.

Tuesday, 15th November 1955—

Farm Forum : Discussion.
Folk Songs.
Maganwadi Choolai : Discussion.
Market rates and water-level read-
ings.
Topical discussion ; weather report.

Wednesday, 16th November 1955—

Anti-malarial campaign : Discussion.
Varungal Tozhargale : Song.
Kodukkal Vangal : Play.
Market rates and water-level read-
ings.
Topical discussion ; weather report.

Thursday, 17th November 1955—

Farm Forum : Discussion.
Have you heard this song ?
Market rates and water-level read-
ings.
Topical discussion ; weather report.

Friday, 18th November 1955—

Gandarva Kudirai.
Market rates and water-level read-
ings.
Topical discussion ; weather report.

Saturday, 19th November 1955—

Some diseases of Ear, Nose and
Throat :
Talk in Tamil arranged by the
Department of Medical Services,
Government of Madras.
Thondu Seithidu : Song.
The Adult Literacy Class : Tiruk-
kural : Piranil Vizhaiyamai (Kural
Nos. 143 and 144).

Weekly review of Market rates ;
Water-level readings.
Topical discussion ; weather report.

Sunday, 20th November 1955—
Rice Growing in U.S.A. Discussion.
Tavazhndu Tavazhndu : Song.
The Pial School of Political Science.
Market rates and water-level readings.
Topical discussion ; weather report.

Monday, 21st November 1955—
Rinderpest : Discussion.
Sathya Jothiyai : Song.
Irulil Oli : Feature.
Market rates and water-level readings.
Topical discussion ; weather report.

Tuesday, 22nd November 1955—
Farm Forum : Discussion.
Bhoodana Lavani : Songs.
Market rates and water-level readings.
Topical discussion ; weather report.

Wednesday, 23rd November 1955—
Pleurisy : Discussion.
Kalamam Vanattil : Song.
Listeners' Letters.
Market rates and water-level readings.
Topical discussion ; weather report.

Thursday, 24th November 1955—
Farm Forum : Discussion.
Vasanai Kalanjiam (5) Santhanam :
Feature.
Market rates and water-level readings.
Topical discussion ; weather report.

Friday, 25th November 1955—
Ulavarin] Iru-Kangal : Musical
Feature.
Market rates and water-level readings.
Topical discussion ; weather report.

Saturday, 26th November 1955—
Fur Industry in Kashmir : Discus-
sion.
Ettanai Kodi Inbam : Song.
The Adult Literacy Class : Tiruk-
kural : Pirani Vizhaiyamai (Kural
Nos. 145 and 146).
Weekly review of market rates ;
water-level readings.
Topical discussion ; weather report.

Sunday, 27th November 1955—
Chemical Weed Killers : Discussion.
Enniladha Porul : Song.
Minor Matters (2) : Social Feature.
Market rates and water-level readings.
Topical discussion ; weather report.

Monday, 28th November 1955—

Sterility in cows : Discussion.
Kartikai Deepam : Song.
Anaiya Vilakku : Musical Feature.
Market rates and water-level readings.
Topical discussion ; weather report.

Tuesday, 29th November 1955—

Farm Forum : Discussion.
Grama Pattum Katchiyum.

Market rates and water-level readings.
Topical discussion ; weather report.

Wednesday, 30th November 1955—

Hand Pound Rice : Discussion.
Kalai Ilamparuthi : Song.
Onre Kulam.
Market rates and water-level readings.
Topical discussion ; weather report.

(Continued from page 30)

Name of village.	Taluk.	District.
<i>Mettur System—cont.</i>		
Veerakuppam	Tirupattur	North Arcot.
Narianeri	Do.	Do.
Mettupatti	Salem	Salem.
Perumapalayam	Do.	Do.
Erramasamudram	Attur	Do.
<i>Papanasam System.</i>		
Lakshmiपुरam	Nilakottai	Madurai.
Kelanachikulam	Do.	Do.
Pudupatti	Sattur	Ramnathapuram.
Kilathiruchendur	Tiruchendur	Tirunelveli.
Chintamani	Madurai	Madurai.
Anuppanadi	Do.	Do.
<i>Madras Electricity System.</i>		
Andrakuppam Village	Saidapet	Chingleput.
Madhavaram	Do.	Do.
Kottapakkam	Do.	Do.
Manapakkam	Do.	Do.
Periyakavanam	Ponneri taluk	Do.

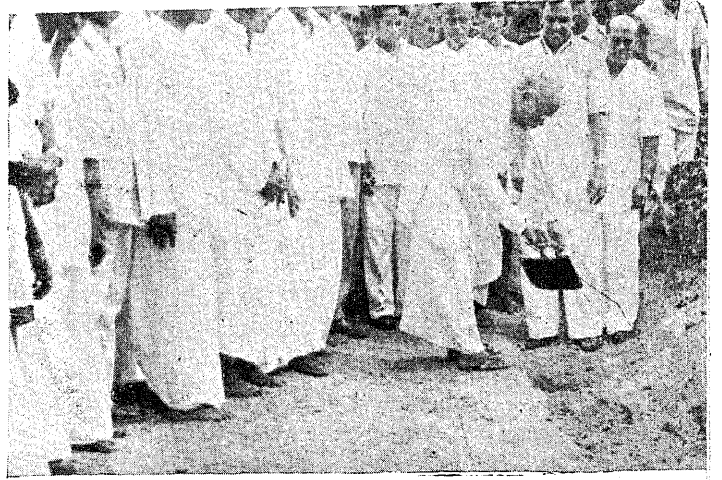
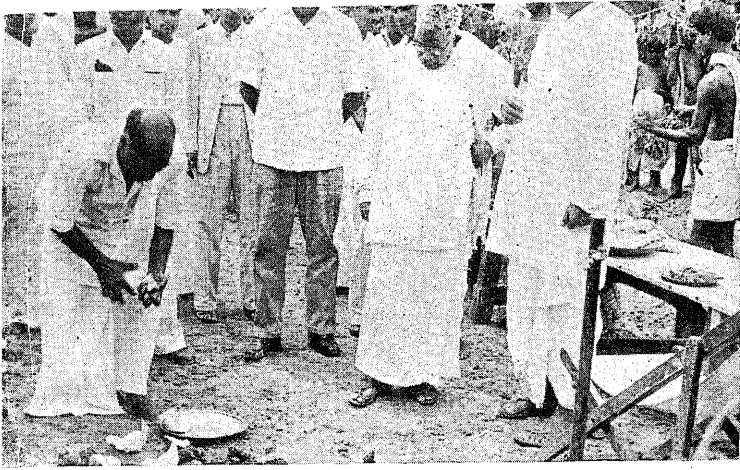
Work on a large number of rural extension schemes spread over the entire State was progressing. The following are the particulars of length of new lines constructed and energised during the month in the various systems. :—

	Length of lines in miles.	
	H.T.	L.T.
Pykara System	17.56	52.78
Mettur System	43.04	68.25
Papanasam System	6.86	15.33
Madras System	15.24	9.95
Total	82.70	146.31

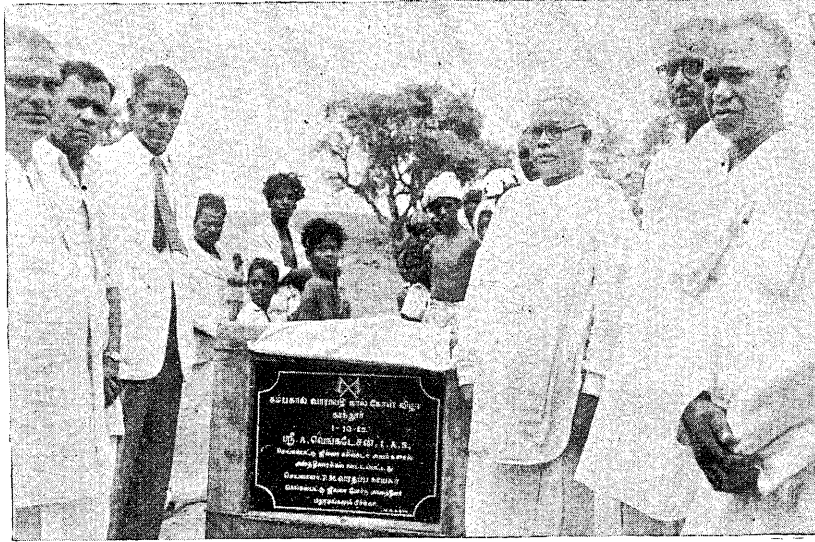
In the Madras System a total number of 278 services with an approximate connected load of 248 K.W. were changed over to A.C. supply on a voluntary basis.

During the month 69 extensions were sanctioned by Chief Engineer for Electricity and Chief Operation Engineers at an estimated cost of Rs. 37.6 lakhs.

In the September issue of 'Madras Information' (page 24) giving the data relating to H.T. and L.T. lines newly constructed and energised during the month of June, it was stated that in the Madras System 2.76 miles of H.T. lines and 14.73 miles of L.T. lines were constructed and energised. The correct figures are 3.46 miles of H.T. lines and 14.23 miles of L.T. lines. The total length of H.T. and L.T. lines in the same statement will then be 30.02 for H.T. and 85.95 for L.T.



NEW N.E.S.
BLOCK AT
SRIPERUMBUDUR



The new N.E.S. Block at Sriperumbudur, Chingleput District, was inaugurated by Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Minister for Agriculture, on 1st October. The creation of the new life at Sriperumbudur is now primarily the responsibility of the people of Sriperumbudur.



THE
PRIZE-WINNING
AGRICULTURIST



Sri M. A. Ramachandra Naidu won the prize in the North Arcot Crop Yield Competition, 1955. He was honoured by the Government. And you see the people

FOR
DAYLONG
FRESHNESS
AND
FRAGRANCE



Kerala
SANDALWOOD
SOAP



PURE OIL BASE
KERALA SOAP INSTITUTE
KOZHIKODE

SISTA'S—KS—28

A Division of the Department of Industries and Commerce, Madras